

Redistricting Commissions for Congressional and Legislative Plans

Commissions with Primary Responsibility for Redistricting Plans

State	Members	Selection	Qualifications	Deadline	Adoption of Plan
Alaska Alaska Const. art. 6, § 8 Legislative	5	Governor appoints two; then president of the Senate appoints one; then speaker of the House appoints one; then chief justice of the Supreme Court appoints one. Appointments must be made without regard to political affiliation.	A commissioner must have been a resident of the state for at least one year and at least one commissioner must be a resident of each judicial district. A commissioner may not be a public employee or official. A commissioner may not be a candidate for the legislature in the general election following adoption of the final redistricting plan.	90 days after census officially reported	Simple majority: 3votes
Arizona Ariz. Const. art. 4, pt. 2, § 1 Legislative Congressional	5	The commission on appellate court appointees creates a pool of 25 nominees, ten from each of the two largest parties and five not from either of the two largest parties. The highest-ranking officer of the house appoints one from the pool, then the minority leader of the house appoints one, then the highest-ranking officer of the senate appoints one, then the minority leader of the senate appoints one. These four appoint as chair a fifth from the pool who is not a member of any party already represented on the commission. If the four deadlock on the selection of the chair, the commission on appellate court appointments appoints.	No more than two commissioners may be of the same political party. Of the first four appointed, no more than two may reside in the same county. A commissioner must be a registered Arizona voter who has been continuously registered with the same political party or registered as unaffiliated with a political party for three or more years immediately preceding appointment. During the three years before appointment, a commissioner must not have been deeply engaged in partisan politics.	None	Simple majority: 3 votes

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<p>Arkansas Ark. Const. 1874, art. 8 Legislative</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The commission consists of the governor, secretary of state, and the attorney general.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>February 1, 2021, or sometime after census data is received</p>	<p>Simple majority: 2 votes</p>
<p>California Cal. Const. Art. XXI Cal. Gov. Code §§ 8251-8253.6 Legislative Congressional</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>The commission must include 5 Democrats, 5 Republicans, and 4 members from neither party. Government auditors select 60 registered voters from each of the three applicant pools. Legislative leaders can reduce the pool; the auditors then pick eight commission members by lot, and those commissioners pick six additional members for 14 total members.</p>	<p>During the five years before appointment, a commissioner must have been continuously registered to vote in California with the same political party or unaffiliated with a political party and not have changed political party affiliation. A commissioner must have voted in two of the last three statewide general elections before applying for appointment.</p> <p>During the ten years before appointment, a commissioner must not have been deeply engaged in partisan politics.</p> <p>For five years after appointment, a commissioner is ineligible to hold appointive federal, state, or local public office, to serve as paid staff for, or as a paid consultant to, the Board of Equalization, the Congress, the Legislature, or any individual legislator, or to register as a federal, state or local lobbyist in California.</p> <p>For 10 years after appointment, a commissioner is ineligible to hold elective public office at the federal, state, county, or city level in California.</p>	<p>September 15, 2021</p>	<p>9 votes, including votes from at least 3 Democratic commissioners, 3 Republican commissioners, and 3 commissioners from neither party.</p>

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<p>Colorado</p> <p>Colo. Const. art. V, §§ 46-48.3</p> <p>Legislative</p> <p>Colo. Const. art. V, §§ 44-44.6</p> <p>Congressional</p>	12	<p>A panel of three retired appellate court judges of different parties randomly selects 300 applicants from each of the two largest parties and 450 who are not affiliated with any party. The panel then selects 50 from each pool based on merit. From those, the panel chooses by lot two commissioners from each of the largest two parties and two who are unaffiliated.</p> <p>The majority and minority leaders in the House and Senate each select from all qualified applicants a pool of ten candidates who are associated with the two largest parties.</p> <p>The panel of judges then selects one commissioner from each legislative leader’s pool and two commissioners from the pool of unaffiliated applicants created earlier.</p>	<p>Commissioners must be registered electors who voted in both of the previous two general elections in Colorado; be either unaffiliated with any political party or have been affiliated with the same political party for no less than five years at the time of the application. A legislative commissioner may not be a congressional commissioner, and vice versa.</p> <p>During the five years before appointment, a commissioner must not have been a candidate for the general assembly.</p> <p>During the three years before appointment, a commissioner must not have been deeply engaged in partisan politics.</p> <p>Appointments to the commission must represent the geographic diversity of the state and, to the extent possible, its demographic diversity.</p>	<p>Legislative September 15, 2021</p> <p>Congressional September 1, 2021</p>	2/3 majority: 8 votes, including votes from at least 2 commissioners who are unaffiliated with any political party.
<p>Hawaii</p> <p>Hawaii Const. art. IV</p> <p>Legislative</p> <p>Congressional</p>	9	<p>The President of the Senate selects two, and the Speaker of the House selects two. The minority leader in both the House and Senate each select one of their number. Those two each select one. These eight select the ninth member, who is the chair.</p>	<p>A commissioner may not run for the legislature or Congress in the two elections following redistricting.</p>	150 days after commission forms	Simple majority: 5 votes.

State	Members	Selection	Qualifications	Deadline	Adoption of Plan
Idaho Idaho Const. art. III, § 2 Idaho Stat. Tit. 72, Ch. 15 Legislative Congressional	6	Leaders of the two largest political parties in each house of the legislature each designate one member; chairs of the two parties whose candidates for governor received the most votes in the last election each designate one member.	A commissioner must be a registered voter in Idaho; not been a registered lobbyist within the last year; and not been an elected official or elected legislative district, county or state party officer within the last two years (except for precinct committee person). For five years following service as a commissioner, a commissioner may not serve in either house of the legislature.	90 days after commission is organized, or after census data is received, whichever is later	2/3 majority: 4 votes
Michigan Mich. Const. Art. IV, § 6 Legislative Congressional	13	The Secretary of State makes applications to become a commissioner available to the public, including mailing to 10,000 Michigan residents at random. The Secretary then randomly selects 60 applicants from each pool affiliating with the two major parties and 80 from the pool of those who are unaffiliated. The Senate Majority Leader, Senate Minority Leader, the Speaker of the House and the House Minority Leader each can strike five applicants from any pool or pools. The Secretary then randomly draws the names of four applicants from the pools affiliated with the two major parties, and five from the unaffiliated pool.	A commissioner must be registered and eligible to vote in Michigan During the six years before appointment, a commissioner must not have been deeply engaged in partisan politics or otherwise disqualified for appointed or elected office by the constitution, and must remain so while serving as a commissioner. For five years after appointment, a commissioner is ineligible to hold a partisan elective office at the state, county, city, village, or township level in Michigan.	November 1, 2021	Simple majority: 7 votes, including at least 2 commissioners who affiliate with each major party, and at least 2 commissioners who do not affiliate with either major party.
Missouri Mo. Const. art. III, § 3 House	20	Governor picks one person from each list of two submitted by the two largest political parties in each congressional district, plus two persons from each list of five submitted by the two largest political parties in the state.	For four years after the plan is adopted, a commissioner is disqualified from holding office as a member of the general assembly.	Six months after commission appointed	7/10 majority: 14 votes
Mo. Const. art. III, § 7 Senate	20	Governor picks one person from each list of two submitted by the two largest political parties in each congressional district, plus two persons from each list of five submitted by the two largest political parties in the state.	For four years after the plan is adopted, a commissioner is disqualified from holding office as a member of the general assembly.	Six months after commission appointed	7/10 majority: 14 votes

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Montana Mont. Const. art. V, § 14 Mont. Code Ann. Tit. 5, Part 1 Legislative Congressional	5	Majority and minority leaders of both houses of the Legislature each select one member. Those four select a fifth, who is the chair. NOTE: Montana has not had more than one congressional district, so the commission has not yet been used for congressional districts.	Commissioners cannot be public officials and must be appointed from different districts in the state. For two years after the plan becomes effective, a commissioner may not run for a seat in the legislature.	Legislative 30 days after the legislature returns recommendations on the plan Congressional 90 days after official census figures are available	Simple majority: 3 votes
New Jersey N.J. Const. art. IV, § 3 Legislative	10	The two parties getting the most votes in the last gubernatorial election each select five members. If the 10-member commission cannot agree, an eleventh member will be chosen by the chief justice of the state Supreme Court.	Due consideration must be given to the representation of the various geographical areas of the state.	February 1, 2021, or one month after census data becomes available, whichever is later	Simple majority: 6 votes
N.J. Const. art. II, § II Congressional	13	The majority and minority leaders in each legislative chamber and the chairs of the state's two major political parties each choose two commissioners. Those 12 commissioners then choose a 13th who has not held any public or party office in New Jersey within the last five years. If the 12 commissioners are not able to select a 13th member to serve as chair, they will present two names to the state Supreme Court, which will choose the chair.	A commissioner may not be a member or employee of Congress and must be appointed with due consideration to geographic, ethnic and racial diversity.	January 18, 2022	Simple majority: 7 votes
Ohio Ohio Const. art. XI, § 1 Ohio Rev. Code § 103.51 Legislative	7	The commission consists of the governor, auditor, secretary of state, and four people appointed by the majority and minority leaders of the General Assembly.	An appointed commissioner may not be a current member of Congress.	September 1, 2021	Simple majority: 4 votes, including at least 2 members of the commission who represent each of the 2 largest political parties.

State	Members	Selection	Qualifications	Deadline	Adoption of Plan
Pennsylvania Pa. Const. art. II, § 17 Legislative	5	The majority and minority leaders of the legislative houses each select one member. These four select a fifth to chair. If they fail to do so within 45 days, a majority of the state Supreme Court will select the fifth member.	The chair, selected by the other commissioners, must be a citizen of the Commonwealth and may not be a local, state or federal official holding an office to which compensation is attached.	30 days after the last public exception is filed against the initial plan	Simple majority: 3 votes
Virginia Va. Const. art. II, § 6-A Va. Code, Tit. 30, ch. 62 Legislative Congressional	16	The President pro tem and leader of the party with the next highest number of members in the Senate, and the Speaker of the House and leader of the party with the next highest number of members in the House each appoint two members of their caucus. Separately, a committee of five retired judges reviews applications from members of the public to serve as a citizen commissioner. The committee submits the names of qualified applicants to the four caucus leaders, who each select at least 16 citizens to be considered for appointment by the committee. The committee selects two citizens from each slate. By February 1 of the year ending in one, the commission must elect one of its citizen members to serve as chair.	Eight commissioners must be a legislator. Eight commissioners must be a citizen who has been registered to vote in the Commonwealth for three years before December 1 of the year ending in zero and has voted in two of the last three general elections, but has not been deeply engaged in partisan politics or a close relative of someone who has.	Legislative 45 days after census data is received Congressional 60 days after census data is received, or July 1, whichever is later	Legislative ¾ majority: 12 votes, including at least six legislators and 6 citizens Senate plan must have at least 3 senators and House plan must have at least 3 delegates Congressional ¾ majority: 12 votes, including at least 6 legislators and 6 citizens Enactment Required A plan adopted by the commission must be submitted to and enacted by the legislature. Otherwise, the Va. Supreme Court must draw the plan.
Washington Wash. Const. art. II, § 43 RCW ch. 44.05 Legislative Congressional	5	The majority and minority party leaders in each legislative chamber each select one registered voter to serve as commissioner, and those four commissioners choose a nonvoting fifth commissioner to serve as chair.	A commissioner may not be an elected official or a person elected to a legislative district, county, or state political party office. During the two years before appointment, a commissioner may not have been an elected official and may not have been an elected as a legislator, county official, or state political	November 15, 2021	¾ majority: 3 votes

State	Members	Selection	Qualifications	Deadline	Adoption of Plan
			party officer, but may have been a precinct committee person.		

Advisory Commissions

State	Members	Selection	Qualifications	Deadline	Adoption of Plan
Maine Me. Const. art. IV, pt. 3, § 1-A Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 21-A, § 1206 Legislative Congressional	15	The Speaker of the House appoints three. The House minority leader appoints three. The President of the Senate appoints two. The Senate minority leader appoints two. Chairs of the two major political parties each choose one. The members from the two parties represented on the commission each appoint a public member, and the two public members choose a third public member.	The 12 commissioners appointed by a legislative leader must be a member of the appointing house. There are no qualifications required for the three public members.	Commission must submit a plan to the Legislature within 120 days after the Legislature convenes in 2023.	Simple majority The legislature must enact the plan, or another, by a 2/3 vote of both houses within 30 days after it receives the commission's plan. If the legislature fails to meet the deadline, the supreme judicial court must adopt a plan within 60 days.
New Mexico 2021 N.M. Laws ch. 79, SB 304 Legislative Congressional	7	The Speaker and minority leader of the House and the President pro tem and minority leader of the Senate each appoint one. The State Ethics Commission appoints two who are not members of the largest or second largest political parties in the state, plus one retired justice of the Supreme Court or retired judge of the Court of Appeals to chair the committee.	Committee members must be a qualified elector of New Mexico and a voter. During the two years before appointment, a committee member must not have been: a public official; a candidate for public office; a lobbyist; an officer of a state or federal political party; a close relative of a member of congress, the legislature, or the public education commission; or an employee of congress, the legislature, the executive branch or other state office required to be redistricted by the committee.	October 30, 2021	Simple majority The committee must give the legislature at least three plans for each set of districts. The legislature considers them as it would legislation recommended by an interim legislative committee.

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<p>New York</p> <p>N.Y. Const. art. III, § 5-b</p> <p>Legislative Congressional</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Each of the four legislative leaders appoints two commissioners; the original eight commissioners select two additional commissioners.</p>	<p>Commissioners must be registered voters in the state. To the extent practicable, commissioners must reflect the diversity of the residents of the state.</p> <p>During the five years before appointment, the two commissioners selected by other commissioners must not have been enrolled in either of the two largest political parties.</p> <p>During the three years before appointment, a commissioner may not have been a member of the state legislature, U.S. Congress, or a statewide elected official; a state officer or legislative employee; a registered lobbyist in the state; a political party chairman; or a spouse of a statewide elected official, member of the state legislature or member of U.S. Congress, and must remain so while serving as a commissioner.</p>	<p>January 1, 2022</p>	<p>7 votes, including at least one member appointed by each of the legislative leaders, if the speaker of the house and the temporary president of the senate are of the same party. If they are of different parties, one of those voting in favor must include an appointee of the speaker and one appointee of the temporary president of the senate.</p> <p>If plans submitted by the commission are rejected by the legislature twice, the legislature can amend as necessary.</p>
<p>Utah</p> <p>Utah Code tit. 20A, ch. 20, as amended by 2021 Utah Laws ch. 306, H.B. 413</p> <p>Legislative Congressional</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Commissioners are appointed, one each, by the governor, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House, the leader of the largest minority political party in the Senate, the leader of the largest minority political party in the House, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House acting jointly, and the leaders of the largest minority party in the Senate and the House acting jointly.</p>	<p>During the two years before appointment, commissioners appointed jointly may not have been affiliated with a political party, voted in a political party's primary election, been a delegate to a political party convention, or been affiliated with a partisan organization or cause.</p> <p>A commissioner must not be deeply engaged in partisan politics.</p>	<p>14 days after the last public hearing on a plan (which must have been held by November 1, 2021)</p>	<p>Simple majority</p> <p>The legislature need not vote on or adopt a plan submitted by the committee.</p>

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Vermont Vt. Stat. Online tit. 17, ch. 34A as amended by Act of Apr. 21, 2021, H.338 Legislative	7	The chief justice appoints the chair; the governor appoints one member from each political party with at least three state legislators for six of the previous ten years; those parties each select one. The Secretary of state is secretary of the board but does not vote.	A commissioner may not be a member or employee of the legislature. Many of the appointees must be residents of the state for five years before appointment.	90 days after census data is released	Simple majority The legislature must adopt the plan or a substitute at that biennial session.

Backup Commissions

State	Members	Selection	Qualifications	Deadline	Adoption of Plan
Connecticut Conn. Const. art. III, § 6, as amended by Amend. XXVI (b)-(c) Legislative Congressional	9	The President pro tem of the Senate, the Senate minority leader, the speaker of the House, and the House minority leader each select two; these eight must select the ninth within 30 days.	None	November 20, 2021	Simple majority: 5 votes
Illinois Ill. Const. art. IV, § 3 Legislative	8	The President of the Senate, the Senate minority leader, the speaker of the House, and the House minority leader each select two members, one of whom is a legislator and the other who is not. No more than four may be from the same party. If the commission fails to develop a plan by August 10 in the year ending in one, the state Supreme Court selects two persons not of the same political party, one of whom is chosen by lot to be the ninth member.	n/a	October 5, 2021	Simple majority: 5 votes.

State	Members	Selection	Qualifications	Deadline	Adoption of Plan
Indiana Ind. Code § 3-3-2-2 Congressional	5	The commission is made up of the speaker of the house, president pro tem of the senate, the chair of the redistricting committee from each legislative chamber, and a state legislator nominated by the governor.	n/a	30 days after adjournment of regular session	Simple majority: 3 votes
Mississippi Miss. Const. art. 13, § 254 Legislative	5	The chief justice of the state Supreme Court is chair; the attorney general, secretary of state, speaker of the House, and president pro tem of the Senate are the other members	n/a	180 days after special apportionment session adjourns	Simple majority: 3 votes
Ohio Ohio Const. art. XI, § 1; art. XIX Ohio Rev. Code § 103.51 Congressional	7	The commission consists of the governor, auditor, secretary of state, and four people appointed by the majority and minority leaders of the General Assembly.	An appointed commissioner may not be a current member of Congress.	October 31, 2021	Simple majority: 4 votes, including at least 2 who represent each of the two largest political parties.
Oklahoma Okla. Const. § V-11A Legislative	7	Lieutenant governor is the nonvoting chair; the governor, senate majority leader, and house majority leader each choose two members, one Republican and one Democrat.	n/a	None	Simple majority: 4 votes
Texas Tex. Const. art. 3, § 28 Legislative	5	Lieutenant governor is the nonvoting chair; the governor, senate majority leader, and house majority leader each choose two, one Republican and one Democrat.	n/a	60 days after formation	Simple majority: 3 votes