

REDISTRICTING REFORM IN THE STATES: JUNE 2010

by Patrick Withers with Billy Organek

Summary of Trends:

This report seeks to report on redistricting bills introduced in state legislatures this term. (Please alert us at rr@fairvote.org if you know of an omission.)

This review of redistricting reform in the states in 2009-2010 presents a mix of optimism and frustration for supporters of redistricting in the public interest. Of the many proposals addressed by the fifty state legislatures in 2009-2010, very few passed. Most of the proposals have died or are stuck in committee. Given the fact that the laws in many states prohibit redistricting more than once a decade, few states are likely to engage in redistricting with any new, less partisan procedures before 2021 at the earliest.

For reformers, the picture is not completely bleak. The fact that most state legislatures had members who felt compelled to introduce legislation, most of which was for actual reform of the process, could very well mean that the public's tolerance for gerrymandering and politicians selecting their constituents is lessening. When state legislators do introduce legislation to undo reform, as in California, there was significant pushback. We may not see reform across the country for at least another decade, but the problem of politically-driven redistricting at the expense of the public interest is gaining awareness from average voters. This awareness may turn to action, making it all the more important to evaluate different approaches to make sure they achieve their objectives.

State Reform in the Spotlight in November 2010:

The two major redistricting issues to watch in November 2010 are competing ballot measures expected in California and Florida. In both states, voters are faced with two competing ballot measures: one which advances redistricting reform and one which protects the status quo and the interests of legislators. There is a lot of money and a lot of activism going into both sides and the outcomes of these twin elections, especially given the importance of California and Florida in national politics, will go far in shaping the tone of the debate for years to come. These two state races also will go far in gauging grassroots involvement in the issue and act as a barometer for the engagement of average voters in redistricting reform.

50-State Analysis:

- Alabama
 - No notable legislation found. Act 01-727 (Senate districts), Act 01-729 (House Districts), Act 02-57 (Congressional Plan) and Act 02-73 (State Board of Education) remain in effect after being approved by the Department of Justice.¹
- Alaska

¹ http://www.legislature.state.al.us/reapportionment/districts_2001.html.

- No notable legislation found. Alaska uses an independent redistricting commission to draw state legislative boundaries, though this commission has no jurisdiction over congressional boundaries.²
- Arizona
 - No notable legislation found in a state that in 2000 adopted an independent redistricting process that led to several lawsuits after the 2001-2 redistricting. The Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission closed their office in July of 2009 and will be reformed in 2011. One interesting point to note is that the statute authorizing redistricting requires only the use of information from the actual census count and "...shall not use census bureau population counts derived from any other means, including the use of statistical sampling, to add or subtract population by inference."³
- Arkansas
 - No notable legislation found.
- California
 - In 2008, the voters of California enacted Proposition 11, one of the most comprehensive reforms of legislative redistricting to date. Proposition 11 creates a 14-member committee to design and implement redistricting plans comprised entirely of non-legislators. Indeed, besides being allowed to strike a limited number of names from the list of applicants, the members of the commission are chosen from the pool of applicants randomly, ensuring that the political and ideological composition of the commission cannot be influenced by any one actor.
 - There are currently two major measures on redistricting reform that are cleared for circulation. One measure expands the commission created by Proposition 11 in 2008 to cover congressional as well as legislative redistricting while the other seeks to undo Proposition 11 entirely. They each need 694,354 signatories to make it onto the November 2010 ballot.
 - The first measure (09-0107) seeks to eliminate the 14-member redistricting commission created by Proposition 11 in 2008. It would return the authority to set state Assembly, Senate, and Board of Equalization districts to the legislature with a possibility for voters to reject district maps. The state Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance say that the measure is projected to save the state millions of dollars if passed.⁴
 - The second measure (10-0007) hopes to transfer authority to draw federal congressional districts to the 14-member redistricting commission created by Proposition 11 in 2008. It also defines "communities of interest" as "contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation." The state Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance say that the measure is unlikely to have any

² <http://www.americansforredistrictingreform.org/html/alaska.html>.

³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. 16-1103.

⁴ http://ag.ca.gov/cms_attachments/initiatives/pdfs/i905_initiative_09-0107.pdf.

substantial effect on state revenues.⁵

- Colorado
 - No notable legislation found. According to current law, the state legislature will hold hearings on any proposed plan, but the state's independent commission does not have to accept the findings of any hearings, though any proposal must be accepted by the state Supreme Court.⁶ Also, the state constitution requires that in “no event shall there be more than five percent deviation between the most populous and the least populous district in each house”⁷ and “communities of interest, including ethnic, cultural, economic, trade area, geographic, and demographic factors, shall be preserved within a single district wherever possible”.⁸
- Connecticut
 - No notable legislation found. Note that, while there is complete legislative control of the process from the outset, all redistricting votes must pass by a two-thirds margin of both houses. If this does not occur, a commission is created which has the authority to redesign districts and, if that also fails, the state Supreme Court draws the districts unilaterally.⁹
- Delaware
 - SB 20 serves to create a commission to apportion state legislative districts.¹⁰ According to the state legislature's website, the bill as of June 2010 is still in the Senate Finance Committee.¹¹
- Florida
 - There are two sets of constitutional amendments on the ballot in fall of 2010, – one designed to advance more independent redistricting, and the other seemingly designed to check it.
 - The first, Amendments 5 and 6, are being sponsored by FairDistrictsFlorida.org. These amendments would require that legislative and congressional districts be drawn in a way which neither favors nor disfavors incumbents. Also, districts cannot be drawn to deny the voice of racial or language minorities. Districts must be contiguous and, unless otherwise required, compact. They should have as equal in population as possible, and where feasible must make use of existing city and natural boundaries.¹²

⁵ http://ag.ca.gov/cms_attachments/initiatives/pdfs/i913_initiative_10-0007.pdf;

[http://ballotpedia.org/wiki/index.php/California_Congressional_Redistricting_Initiative_\(2010\)](http://ballotpedia.org/wiki/index.php/California_Congressional_Redistricting_Initiative_(2010)).

⁶ <http://www.coloradostatesman.com/kopel/redistricting-what-legislators-don%3Ft-know-about-past-can-hurt-colorado>.

⁷ Colo. Const. Art. V, §46.

⁸ Colo. Const. Art. V, §47.

⁹ <http://www.americansforredistrictingreform.org/html/connecticut.html>.

¹⁰ Delaware only has one congressional district so it is unnecessary to discuss congressional district allocation.

¹¹ <http://www.legis.delaware.gov/LIS/LIS145.NSF/vwLegislation/SB+20?Opendocument>.

¹² [http://ballotpedia.org/wiki/index.php/Florida_Redistricting,_Amendment_7_\(2010\)](http://ballotpedia.org/wiki/index.php/Florida_Redistricting,_Amendment_7_(2010)).

- The second, Amendment 7, was put on the ballot by the state legislature (HJR 7231) and claims to clarify Amendments 5 and 6 by including many of the same provisions forbidding favoring one political part over and use of redistricting to silence minorities. However, this amendment permits districts to be drawn according to “communities of common interest.” Also, passage of this amendment would supersede any previous amendments. For this reason, some reformers see it as a deceptive way around Amendments 5 and 6 and have sued to have it renamed on the ballot.¹³
- Georgia
 - HR 229 has been proposed to amend the state constitution to create an independent redistricting commission. However, the bill has not passed as of June 2010 and is in a second reading in the state House of Representatives. If the bill does pass, it will still need to be ratified by a referendum, though this appears unlikely as no movement has been made on the bill since February 2010.¹⁴
- Hawaii
 - No notable legislation found. Hawaii already has a reapportionment commission for both congressional and state legislative districts.¹⁵ The commission is comprised of nine members: 2 chosen by the President of the Senate, 2 chosen by the House Speaker, 2 chosen by a Senate member of the opposite political party as the President of the Senate, 2 chosen by a House member of the opposite political party as the House Speaker, and a chair chosen by the other 8 members. This commission files the plan after meeting with an advisory committee and public hearings. The commission has wide discretion, provided that certain basic requirements are met, such as no district extending beyond any one of the state’s “primary units.”¹⁶
- Idaho
 - Idaho has an independent commission to handle reapportionment in the state legislature. A bill has been introduced in the state house of representatives (H0594) allowing any challenges to the commission’s plan to be heard on an expedited basis by the state supreme court. If revision is found to be necessary or if the court is unable to decide the case in the required time, that revision will be done by the legislature. The bill as of June 2010 is in committee in the state House of Representatives but does not appear to be headed towards a vote.¹⁷
- Illinois
 - In February of 2010, a bill was introduced (SC104) in the state Senate, proposing to create a redistricting advisory commission with to propose redistricting plans to

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ http://www.legis.ga.gov/legis/2009_10/search/hr229.htm.

¹⁵ Haw. Rev. Stat. §25-2

¹⁶ <http://hawaii.gov/elections/factsheets/fsbo141.pdf>.

¹⁷ <http://legislature.idaho.gov/legislation/2010/H0594.htm>.

the state legislature which can then approve the plan or reject it without amendment.¹⁸ It also permits house districts to be decoupled from congressional districts and for senators to be divided into three classes.¹⁹ As of June 2010 the bill is being held in the Senate Redistricting Committee²⁰ with little chance of movement as the legislative session has ended as of June 2010.²¹ This bill follows another one (SC121) which would have reformed some of the more arcane state Constitutional provisions for redistricting while not going as far as recommending a commission.²² This vote failed in the state House of Representatives by two votes.²³

- Indiana
 - The Indiana Senate has passed two bills regarding redistricting. Both bills were in committee in the House of Representatives as of June 2010²⁴ and, as the legislative session adjourned in March, the bill is presumed dead.
 - The first, SB80, requires the legislature to consider a variety of points when designing districts, including:
 - Preserving traditional neighborhoods
 - Preserving communities of interest
 - Safeguarding minority voting rights
 - Ensuring compactness
 - Making districts that are “simple shapes”
 - Respecting county boundaries
 - The second, SB136, establishes an advisory board to research whether it would be in the best interest of the state to create an independent redistricting commission for the 2021 redistricting process. The commission would be chaired by the state’s chief justice.
- Iowa
 - No notable legislation was found. Iowa already uses an independent commission for drawing congressional and state legislative boundaries where the commission designs three plans and the legislature makes the final determination.²⁵
- Kansas
 - No notable legislation found.
- Kentucky

¹⁸ <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/fulltext.asp?DocName=&SessionId=76&GA=96&DocTypeId=SJRCA&DocNum=0104&GAID=10&LegID=52324&SpecSess=0&Session=0>.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/BillStatus.asp?DocNum=0104&GAID=10&DocTypeID=SJRCA&LegID=52324&SessionID=76&GA=96&SpecSess=0>.

²¹ Ibid.

²² http://newsblogs.chicagotribune.com/clout_st/2010/04/illinois-house-votes-down-redistricting-reform.html.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ <http://rosereport.org/20100209/redistricting-reform-bills-pass-indiana-state-senate>.

²⁵ <http://www.americansforredistrictingreform.org/html/iowa.html>.

- No notable legislation found.
- Louisiana
 - No notable legislation found.
- Maine
 - No notable legislation found. Maine allows the legislature to draw and pass legislative and congressional district legislation but requires a two-thirds supermajority to pass and is subject to gubernatorial veto. If this fails, the state Supreme Court may draw the boundaries.²⁶
- Maryland
 - No notable legislation found. It is of note that Maryland recently passed a law that counts incarcerated persons for purposes of redistricting as residing at their home address rather than at their place of incarceration.²⁷
- Massachusetts
 - Senate, No. 22, a measure to create a 7-member independent commission similar to the one that was rejected in March of 2009, is presumed to have failed after being referred to a joint legislative session that adjourned before any action was taken on the measure.²⁸
- Michigan
 - In the House Committee on Judiciary as of June 2010,²⁹ the Michigan house has two very similar bills (5908 and 5914) that propose allowing the Legislative Service Bureau to draw up new district maps using neutral criteria, subject to legislative veto. If the legislature does not approve of a proposal, it must communicate the reasons for the rejection to the Legislative Service Bureau. If the legislature rejects the proposals twice, the bills diverge on what should happen.
 - Under 5908, the Legislative Service Bureau must amend and resubmit its proposal a third time. If this is rejected, the legislature can amend and enact as it sees fit.
 - Under 5914, if the Legislative Service Bureau disagrees with the recommendations of the legislature, the Legislative Service Bureau's recommendations are considered adopted.
- Minnesota
 - The Minnesota House of Representatives has proposed a measure (H0198) which, very similar to house bill 5908 in Michigan, in which legal services draft an apportionment plan using Census data and strict neutral guidelines. This proposal

²⁶ <http://www.americansforredistrictingreform.org/html/maine.html>.

²⁷ <http://demos.org/press.cfm?currentarticleID=F83424BF-3FF4-6C82-5CD482A7547074AD>.

²⁸ <http://www.mass.gov/legis/186history/s00022.htm>.

²⁹ [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(2v02da4544ppf2jfu1wvr0zb\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2010-HB-5908](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(2v02da4544ppf2jfu1wvr0zb))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2010-HB-5908); [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(2v02da4544ppf2jfu1wvr0zb\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2010-HB-5914](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(2v02da4544ppf2jfu1wvr0zb))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2010-HB-5914).

may be approved or vetoed three times by the legislature, at which time the legislature may amend and enact as it sees fit. However, as the bill was not voted on by adjournment, it is presumed dead.

- Mississippi
 - No notable legislation found.
- Missouri
 - HJR 73 proposes a constitutional amendment which would create an office of a state demographer who would, following guidelines such as convenient contiguous territory and compactness, have full authority to draw the legislative districts for the state. As of June 2010, the bill is in the House Committee on Elections and is likely to not go to a vote as a hearing has not been scheduled.³⁰
- Montana
 - No notable legislation found. Montana already uses an independent commission to draw its legislative districts but this commission does not have authority over congressional districts.³¹
- Nebraska
 - No notable legislation found.
- Nevada
 - No notable legislation found.
- New Hampshire
 - In addition to the failed HB 323,³² there was also a constitutional amendment proposed in the state Senate by concurrent resolution (CACR 0010) attempting to amend the state constitution to make the districts for electing state senators concurrent with districts to elect state house members. There would be sixteen house members elected from every district. This measure does not appear to have passed out of committee in the state Senate and, given that no action has been taken since February 2010, it seems unlikely to do so.³³ In addition, 2011 will be the first year that a 2006 ballot initiative goes into effect which makes each town that can “justify” having its own representative eligible to elect its own. This is possible only because of the relatively large size of the state legislature at 400 members.³⁴
- New Jersey
 - While not affecting the mechanism by which apportionment occurs in the legislature, an interesting bill (A2551) is in committee in the state assembly

³⁰ <http://www.house.mo.gov/content.aspx?info=/bills101/bills/hjr73.htm>.

³¹ <http://www.americansforredistrictingreform.org/html/montana.html>

³² http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/bill_status.aspx?lsr=609&sy=2009&sortoption=&txtbillnumber=HB323&q=1.

³³ <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/index/indexstatus.asp?expbillno=cacr0010&txtsessionyear=2009>

³⁴ <http://www.dlcc.org/node/1762>.

whereby incarcerated persons are considered to be residents of their previous addresses rather than the prison for redistricting purposes.

- New Mexico
 - The companion bills HJR15 and SJR13 seek to create an apportionment committee by constitutional amendment to determine congressional and state legislative boundaries. The commission would consist of 8 commissioners, the president pro tempore of the state Senate, the speaker of the state House of Representatives, and the House and Senate minority leaders each appointing two commissioners. HJR15 is currently in the House Voters and Elections Committee³⁵ and SJR 13 is currently in the Senate Rules Committee.³⁶ However, as the legislature adjourned in February, the bills are presumed dead.
- New York
 - A06776, which supports creating an independent redistricting commission, is currently in the Governmental Operations Committee of the General Assembly.³⁷ However, as the measure was not scheduled for a vote,³⁸ it is unlikely that the measure will pass. The state also has a Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment, consisting of six members (4 legislators and two non-legislators), which offers technical advice on the techniques and methodologies used by the census.³⁹
 - S7881B and S7882B both deal with establishing a framework of commissions to handle legislative and Congressional redistricting with rules of operation for the commissions. The bills have been committed to the committees on election and finance but have not been scheduled for a vote.
- North Carolina
 - There are a number of bills in the state legislature as of June 2010 which all support the creation of an independent redistricting commission. All are in various committees but, given the lapse of many months with no action, they are unlikely to emerge from committee.⁴⁰
 - H35 hopes to create an independent office in the executive branch who would supervise the drawing of legislative and congressional districts. Any citizen, provided they submit a \$100 fee, could submit a proposal.
 - H252 and its companion bill S25 would accomplish many of the same goals as H35 however does not provide for citizen submission of plans and is much more detailed about the criteria for deliberation. Also, this measure focuses less on who appoints members and more on the political affiliations of members.

³⁵ http://legis.state.nm.us/lcs/_session.aspx?Chamber=H&LegType=JR&LegNo=15&year=10.

³⁶ http://legis.state.nm.us/lcs/_session.aspx?Chamber=S&LegType=JR&LegNo=13&year=10.

³⁷ http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&bn=A06776&Summary=Y&Actions=Y.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ <http://www.latfor.state.ny.us>.

⁴⁰ <http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/BillLookup/BillLookup.pl?Session=2009&BillID=H35>;
<http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/BillLookup/BillLookup.pl?Session=2009&BillID=H252>;
<http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/BillLookup/BillLookup.pl?Session=2009&BillID=H894>.

- H894 can be distinguished from the previous members by spreading appointment authority for commissioners among the three branches of government, giving appointments to the Chief Justice of the state supreme court, the governor, and the presiding officers of the two legislative houses.
 - Furthermore, note should be made of the 2002 state supreme court case *Stephenson v. Bartlett*⁴¹ in which the court decided that a thought-to-be obsolete provision of the state constitution requiring districts to not divide up counties must be respected to the extent possible given the restrictions of the Voting Rights Act.
- North Dakota
 - No notable legislation found.
- Ohio
 - As of June 2010, SJR5, which would create a commission to draw congressional and legislative districts, has passed the state Senate and deadline similar bill has passed the floor of the House. The bills are currently in conference committee and, if a compromise measure is agreed to by August 4th, a Constitutional amendment authorizing the commission will appear on the November ballot. The commission would not be independent per se but rather would consist of different government leaders including the governor, state auditor, secretary of state, speaker of the house, a member of the house in the minority, the president of the senate, and a member of the senate in the minority.⁴²
 - In addition, while not a statutory remedy, an interesting way to incorporate the voices of Ohio citizens into the process is being tried this year by the state legislature. The legislature held a contest during which citizens could draw district maps and, as long as they comported with federal regulations, submit them to the judges. The three best plans would be submitted to the legislature for review.⁴³
- Oklahoma
 - No notable legislation found.
- Oregon
 - HB 3488 attempted to create a study commission to propose changes to the redistricting process to come into effect after the 2020 census. The bill was in committee upon adjournment.⁴⁴
- Pennsylvania
 - HB 1805 seeks to impose stricter requirements on the Legislative Reapportionment Commission by requiring that the chair of the commission not

⁴¹ 355 N.C. 354 (2002).

⁴² http://midwestdemocracynetwork.org/index.php/news/article/ohio_house_passes_redistricting_reform.

⁴³ <http://www.sos.state.oh.us/SOS/redistrictInfoComp/redistrictFacts.aspx>.

⁴⁴ <http://www.statesurge.com/bills/hb3488-oregon-551770/actions>.

have any ties with lobbyists and more stringently define the criteria for the commission to use. The measure has been in the state House Appropriations committee since November 2009 as is therefore unlikely to receive a reading.⁴⁵

- SB 795 proposes a constitutional amendment expanding the role of the Legislative Reapportionment Commission (whose name is incidentally changed to the Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Bureau) to handle both legislative and congressional reapportionment. However, the Bureau would not make the final decision as in current law, as any plan must be submitted to the legislature for a vote. The measure has been in the state Senate State Government committee since May 2009 and is therefore unlikely to receive a reading.⁴⁶
- HB 2005, like SB 795, hopes to create a reapportionment commission whose decisions must be approved by the legislature. However, this plan does not call for congressional districts to be determined by the commission. In addition, it expands the membership of the commission from five to nine, adding the majority and minority whips of both houses to the original five. As with the others, this bill is unlikely to leave the state House State Government Committee and receive a vote.⁴⁷
- Rhode Island
 - H7580 proposes two major revisions to the 2001 law currently in force that creates a legislature-appointed commission to draw legislative and congressional boundaries. The first major revision is a drastic shrinkage of the commission to five members: one each appointed by the party leaders in the house and senate and a chair selected by the appointed members. The second revision would require the legislature to approve without amendment the commission's decision.
 - There are two very similar bills in the legislature regarding the citizenship of incarcerated persons in the redistricting process. Both H7833 and S2452 propose that all incarcerated persons be considered as "residing" for purposes of apportionment at their last address on record before incarceration rather than in the district containing the prison. Yet, these bills, as was H7580 were not voted upon before adjournment, so they are assumed to have failed.
- South Carolina
 - South Carolina has two similar bills being considered in committee regarding reapportionment of districts of the state House of Representatives. H 4070 would demand that no state House of Representatives electoral district expand past the boundaries of a particular county, provided that the county is of "sufficient population." H 4461 would also require that no house district be in more than one county if the county is of sufficient population. Yet, it would also require that each house district also be wholly contained within a regional council of government. These bills were not voted on before adjournment.
- South Dakota

⁴⁵ <http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billinfo/billinfo.cfm?year=2009&sind=0&body=H&type=B&BN=1805>.

⁴⁶ <http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billinfo/billinfo.cfm?year=2009&sind=0&body=S&type=B&BN=0795>.

⁴⁷ <http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billinfo/billinfo.cfm?year=2009&sind=0&body=H&type=B&BN=2005>.

- HB 1220 and its companion bill SB 170 would create a commission of seven members (four chosen by the party leaders of each house with the remaining three chosen by the four appointed members) to draw the legislative districts. While the committee must seek advice from the public and the legislature, it has the final decision over the map, subject to judicial review. This measure was deferred by the committee to the 41st legislative day, which probably means the bill will not pass out of committee.⁴⁸
- Tennessee
 - HB 3510 and its companion bill SB 3677 would have permitted the legislature to redraw districts in between apportionment as currently not allowed by state law. This bill failed in the state House State and Local Government Committee with a 3-3 vote.⁴⁹
 - HB 0651 and its companion bill SB 1854 (as well as duplicate bills HB 0759, SB 1773, HB 0906, SB 1192, HB 2021 and SB 1879) state it is the sense of the legislature that all redistricting plans must comport with federal and state constitutions and judicial decisions. The bills are held in committee as of June 2010 pending amendment but are unlikely to be reported out of committee based on many months passing without action.⁵⁰
- Texas
 - SJR 41 and HJR 53 propose a minor constitutional revision, replacing the Attorney General on the Legislative Redistricting Board (the body which decides legislative districts if the legislature fails to do so) by the Commissioner on Agriculture. Both measures were voted favorably in committee, but failed to advance as the legislative session adjourned without a vote.⁵¹
- Utah
 - The group Fair Boundaries recently tried and failed to get enough signatories to put a measure on the 2010 ballot for the creation of an independent redistricting commission.⁵²
 - HB 164 seeks to create an advisory commission which would study different plans and submit the best plan to the legislature for approval. The bill was effectively defeated in the state House of Representatives by voting to strike the bill's enacting clause.⁵³
- Vermont
 - No notable legislation found.

⁴⁸ <http://legis.state.sd.us/sessions/2010/index.aspx>.

⁴⁹ <http://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/BillVotesArchive.aspx?ChamberVoting=H&BillNumber=HB3510.&ga=106>

⁵⁰ <http://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/Default.aspx?BillNumber=SB1554>.

⁵¹ <http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/BillLookup/History.aspx?LegSess=81R&Bill=SJR41>.

⁵² <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/700024833/Citizens-initiatives-Fair-Boundaries-falls-short-ethics-supporters-keep-fighting.html>.

⁵³ <http://le.utah.gov/~2010/htmldoc/hbillhtm/hb0164.htm>.

- Virginia
 - SB 173 and companion bills HB 638 and HB 323 propose creating a redistricting commission comprised of seven members, one member each chosen by the majority and minority leaders of each house and the party chairs of the two parties who garnered the first and second place number of votes in the last gubernatorial election and a seventh member chosen by the other six to serve as chair. This commission follows strict guidelines similar and has the assistance of a Citizen Advisory Board to draft a proposal which is then sent to the legislature for approval. The state Senate bill passed the Senate but is stalled in the Privileges and Elections Committee in the State House, along with its House companions, where it remained upon adjournment.⁵⁴
 - The twin bills HB 835 and HB 179 are similar to the above bills except their commission is constituted of retired judges appointed by the state supreme court. These bills also were not voted upon before adjournment.
- Washington
 - No notable legislation found.
- West Virginia
 - H.B. 3230 seeks to empower the redistricting office of the Joint Committee on Government and Finance to draft a proposal for redistricting both congressional and legislative districts. The legislature must then agree to the proposal without amendment. If the legislature does not agree to the proposal after three tries, then the legislature is free to amend the proposal at will. The bill is in committee as of June 2010 but has not been scheduled for a reading and is therefore unlikely to pass because the legislature adjourned in March.⁵⁵
 - H.C.R. 81 seeks to have the Joint Committee on Government and Finance study the possibility of moving after the 2010 census to single member districts.
 - H.B 4202 also seeks to move to single member districts but proposes not having the study and simply requiring all of the districts in the next census to use single member districts. This measure, as well as H.C. R. 81, is in committee as of July 2010 and, as the legislature is no longer in session, is unlikely to pass.⁵⁶
- Wisconsin
 - AJR 29 sought to provide more strict guidelines for redistricting including setting rather numerically strict guidelines for number of districts whose partisanship was above certain thresholds as well as limits about how far minority population numbers in a district could deviate from the state mean. This bill failed adoption in the state Senate.⁵⁷
- Wyoming
 - No notable legislation found.

⁵⁴ <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?ses=101&typ=bil&val=SB173&Submit2=Go>.

⁵⁵ http://www.legis.state.wv.us/bill_status/bills_history.cfm?year=2010&sessiontype=RS.

⁵⁶ http://www.legis.state.wv.us/bill_status/bills_history.cfm?year=2010&sessiontype=RS.

⁵⁷ <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/2009/data/AJR29hst.html>.