1. Who Draws the Lines Now?

2. Legal Doctrine Shifts

What Changed Since 2010
Factors Affecting Control

Institution
- Legislature vs. Commission

Thresholds
- How Many Votes to Pass a Map?

Veto
- Can the Governor Veto?

Override
- How Many Votes to Override Vetoes?
2020 Cycle: You Are Here

Some new maps (1)
Completed (49)
2010: Legislative Redistricting Control

- Republican (19)
- Democrat (8)
- Commission (13)
- Divided (10)
2020: Legislative Redistricting Control

- **Republican (18)**
- **Democrat (10)**
- **Commission (15)**
- **Divided (7)**
2010: Congressional Redistricting Control

- Republican (19)
- Democrat (6)
- Commission (6)
- Divided (12)
- At-Large (7)
2020: Congressional Redistricting Control

- Republican (20)
- Democrat (9)
- Commission (10)
- Divided (5)
- At-Large (6)
Congressional Redistricting Changes

- Republican (+1)
- Democrat (+3)
- Commission (+4)
- Divided (-7)
- At-Large (-1)
Three Major Legal Changes Since 2010
Change #1: Racial Gerrymandering Revived

- Equal Protection Clause claim
- *Easley v. Cromartie* rendered ineffective in 2000s
- Revived in 2010s by Ala. Leg. Black Caucus and *Cooper v. Harris*
Change #2: No More Partisan Gerrymandering Cases

- Major focus at SCOTUS this decade
- Claims based on 1\textsuperscript{st} and 14\textsuperscript{th} Amendments
- No longer justiciable in federal courts
  - Benisek v. Lamone
  - Rucho v. Common Cause
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Syllabus

SHELBY COUNTY, ALABAMA v. HOLDER, ATTORNEY GENERAL, ET AL.

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 12-96. Argued February 27, 2013—Decided June 25, 2013

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted to address entrenched racial discrimination in voting, "an insidious and pervasive evil which had been perpetuated in certain parts of our country through unremitting and ingenious defiance of the Constitution." South Carolina v. Katzenbach, 383 U.S. 301, 309. Section 2 of the Act, which bans any "standard, practice, or procedure" that "results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen . . . to vote on account of race
*In states subject to Section 5, localities were frequently subject to it as well because they independently qualified under the coverage formula.
Thank You

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