Designing P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data for the Year 2020 Census

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The View From the States

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THE VIEW FROM THE STATES


Based on a 40-year partnership spearheaded by the passage of P.L. 94-171 in 1975, states have provided important feedback, each decade, to the U.S. Census Bureau regarding their voluntary participation in the Census Bureau’s Redistricting Data Program. State feedback is important to the design of the next decennial census Redistricting Data Program. The program is a unique collaboration between the U.S. Census Bureau and those state officials responsible for their respective state legislative redistricting. Once again, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the National Conference of State Legislatures, sought input from those public officials in the states to build upon the 2010 Census program’s successes and to plan for changes where needed and feasible. These state appraisals exist for the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses. This report constitutes the final chapter, Phase 5, of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program and continues a 40-year tradition, considered one of the best collaborations between state and federal government. This report reflects the view from the states.
This chapter contains a summary of the major recommendations of the states, submitted by the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program official liaisons and technical staff from each of the states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Census staff received feedback from state officials at numerous National Conference of State Legislatures meetings between the 2010 Louisville Annual Legislative Summit and the 2013 Atlanta Annual Legislative Summit. Chapter 3 provides a more detailed description of their recommendations.

**Policy Matters**—Inform states of any changes to the race and ethnicity tabulation categories or residency rules. If resources permit, include the results of these changes in a P.L. 94-171 Prototype Summary File two years in advance. Keep states informed on issues related to nonresponse follow-up and the use of administrative records in census collection efforts for 2020 Census. If the Census Bureau determines to reallocate group quarters populations, ensure the states are well informed and receive only one set of official data. States recommend that the Census Bureau develop a 2020 Census schedule with timelines for all geographic support efforts as well as other key dates. Because states depend on this schedule in order to ensure resources are available, states recommend the Census Bureau adhere to their schedule once final.

**Census Redistricting (P.L. 94-171) Content**—The Census Bureau is researching the possibility of combining the current questions on race and ethnicity into a single question. States recommend the Census Bureau communicate their final research findings to the states. In addition, states request that should there be a change to the race and ethnicity question, that the Census Bureau make every effort to provide a comparability product to bridge the 2010 Census to the 2020 Census race and ethnicity tabulations, if necessary.

States affirmed the Census Bureau decision to no longer use the term “Negro” when collecting racial statistics following the release of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Summary Files.

**Census Redistricting (P.L. 94-171) Data Products**

**Redistricting Summary Data Files**

While states agree that a prototype product similar in intent to the final product is very important when preparing for the release of the data, they feel record layouts provided well in advance may be suitable as a replacement. If there are major changes to the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Summary Files, states may later recommend a substitute to the prototype to assist them in developing their redistricting software in advance of data delivery.

During data delivery of final 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary Files (P.L.94-171):

- Ensure the distribution to legislative leaders, governors, and 2020 Redistricting Data Program liaisons, as prescribed in P.L. 94-171, precedes other data users including the media.
- Provide more time than allotted in the 2010 official delivery schedule for states to receive and process their data.
- Do not rely totally on electronic transfer of data without a backup, as some states may have file size or server issues.

In the event that selected group quarter populations are not reallocated, several states suggest the provision of a product, that in tandem with state administrative records, will enable states to determine the location of group quarter populations. This will enable them to apply their rules for inclusion/exclusion and reassignment of those populations.
If time permits, several states advocate joining the census geography to the data so that time spent loading the geography and tables independently is spared. Data would arrive ready for insertion into GIS redistricting software.

**Geographic Products**

**TIGER®/Line Shapefiles**—Continue to provide TIGER®/Line Shapefiles in advance of the final data products. It is imperative that states have the opportunity to load the 2020 Census geography into their redistricting systems prior to receipt of the final 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary Files.

**Formatted Maps**—Maps in PDF format (suitable for paper, Web, DVD) are still necessary. Map types including 2010 Census (P.L. 94-171) Voting District/State Legislative District Reference Maps, 2010 (P.L. 94-171) County Block Maps, 2010 Census Tract Reference Maps, and 2010 School District Reference Maps are still very desirable. The actual printing and shipping of these maps is no longer necessary.

**Block Equivalency files/Block Relationship files**—Block equivalency files are very useful as are the block relationship files. Continue to provide decennial data at the census block level. Use block equivalency files to transmit and review post-census redistricting plans.

**Geographic Programs**

* Coordinate the Boundary and Annexation Survey with the Redistricting Data Program to:
  - Develop timelines that permit state and census staff to coordinate the efforts between the Redistricting Data Program with the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) so that voting district (VTD) boundaries are more accurately defined along accurately established legal boundaries.
  - Include the Redistricting Data Program liaisons in the BAS notification process and encourage them to communicate with their respective local Board of Elections so that the Voting Districts are consistent with the municipal boundaries used by the Census Bureau.
  - Find a way to include the Supervisors of Elections or Election Boards in the process with their state coordinators. This coordination is critical to the success of both programs.

- Continue to permit non-visible voting district boundaries.

**Two Separate programs—Phase 1: Block Boundary Suggestion Project and Phase 2: Voting District Project**

- Separate the Block Boundary Suggestion Project from the Voting District Project so that states can give ample time and attention to each program. The 2010 Census workload proved to be too much by combining the BBSP with the VTD projects into a shorter timeline.
- As a result, inadequate attention was given to the BBSP. Particularly with the growth in the number of census tabulation blocks in the 2010 Census, provide states sufficient time to remove those line segments not necessary for redistricting or other tabulation programs such as the Partnership Statistical Areas Program.
- Permit the redistricting liaisons to remove or correct line segments that do not align with physical features or parcel boundaries.
- Expand the state legislative district code from a three-character code to a six-character code.

**Residence Rules**—In general, most states are aware that there is a desire among several voting rights advocates for the Census Bureau to reallocate the prison populations. They understand the Census Bureau will get the opportunity to research the feasibility and accuracy of reallocating prison populations to their former residence, following the selection of 2020 Census design. If the Census Bureau research indicates that such a change is feasible and practical, and it is the will of the states and Congress, states request the following:

a. If a change is implemented, the Census Bureau should prepare a prototype product that will demonstrate the results of reallocating these populations.

b. Many states also shared their view that equity among the various Group Quarter population types must be considered. Several states manipulate student and military populations before settling in with
the census data. Therefore, if the Census Bureau makes the decision to reallocate prison populations, the Census Bureau also should reallocate other group quarter populations such as students in dormitories and military personnel and their families residing within military installations.

c. Maintain a “one-number census.”

d. Keep states informed on the Census Bureau’s progress during their review of Residence Rules for the 2020 Census.

Communications—Continue to emphasize the importance of a good census count to local and state governments. Provide in advance of the 2020 Census, a schedule of census programs, including geographic support programs so that state and local governments can review their own funding allocations to support those programs. Resources permitting, schedule visits with those states seeking guidance to identify areas of importance for state planning purposes.

Voting Rights Data

States applaud the annual release of the Citizenship by Voting Age and Race and Ethnicity (CVAP) data by the Census Bureau. They strongly recommend that the release in 2021 include the 2020 Census tracts and block groups rather than the 2010 Census geography. In addition, a few states requested the detailed racial and ethnic subgroups to make the data more comparable to the P.L. 94-171 data set.
**INTRODUCTION**

One can follow our nation's history through the 23 decennial census enumerations. With each decade came innovative solutions to meet new requirements. After the first Census of 1790, the Census Act of 1800 not only authorized the conducting of the next census but also expanded the questions to include more detail. Additional detail in 1810 included adding household members by age group, and the name of county or town in which the family resided. At its infancy, census data users required greater geographic specificity and more demographic and socio-economic detail. This trend continues today. By 1810, Congress added the economic census with questions regarding manufacturing. Congress established six questionnaires for the 1850 Census that covered both free and slave inhabitants, as well as agriculture, industrial products, social statistics, and vitality. Following the December 6, 1865, passage of the 13th amendment, the slave schedule was ruled obsolete for the 1870 Census. The 16th amendment, legislating direct taxation, dissolved the taxation component of the taxation and representation clause of Article 1, Section 2 for future censuses. The reapportionment Act of 1929 authorized the automatic enumeration and corresponding reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. While our founding fathers included apportionment resulting from a decennial census in the constitution, the Congress of 1920 chose not to reapportion in order to maintain a rural, more agricultural control of Congress. Indeed census results of 1920 demonstrated a large movement of populations migrating into the cities and becoming a more urban-centric nation. A colorful image of westward expansion and urban growth develops along the emerging railway and highway systems from the enumeration and apportionment of each decennial census.

The Census Bureau chronicled the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on collection of census data in the September 2004, *Designing P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data for the Year 2010 Census the View from the States*. This fourth edition, in preparation for the 2020 Census, will summarize the historical need for small-area data in order to draw redistricting plans that will withstand court scrutiny.

In order to achieve the lowest possible levels of deviation within state legislative and congressional plans, state technicians have repeatedly advised the Census Bureau that they need decennial counts by...
small-area geography such as voting districts and census blocks. At the 1984 National Geographic Areas Conference, Report No. 6 of the 1990 Planning Conference Series, participants strongly endorsed the Census Bureau’s plan to expand to a nationwide block numbering system. It might seem obvious 30 years later, but at that time, states needed this small level of geography in order to meet their mandates under the Voting Rights Act as well as the minimal deviations expected by the courts. Block-level data first identified in the mid-1960s became a reality in the 1990 Census Redistricting summary files. This innovative block-level database, known as the TIGER®, database, provided much-needed data as well as stimulating a new Geographic Information System (GIS) industry that continues to thrive today.

**BACKGROUND**

The 1980 Census results were the first that followed the passage of Public Law (P.L.) 94-171. For the 1980 Census, several states covered by the Voting Rights Act had contracted with the Census Bureau to receive statewide counts at the census block level. At that time, the Census Bureau’s efforts were more aligned to its own field data collection requirements than those redistricting requirements of the states. States preferred block boundaries that might correlate to actual voting district boundaries. Voting districts frequently follow nonstandard features that make good sense for delineating a polling area. For example, railroad lines, rear-lot parcel lines, power lines, rivers, ridgelines, streams, and creeks as well as knowledge of bridge locations are all important lines useful for drawing a voting district. The five states that had contracted for block-level data in 1980 were somewhat disappointed that the Census Bureau did not define blocks with their needs in mind. State representatives met with the Census Bureau to discuss the possibility of the states providing suggestions to the block inventory that would more closely satisfy their requirements. In 1984, the Census Bureau tested the ability to collect this type of information from the states. Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, and New Mexico each participated in the test providing guidance for the full implementation of the Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP) for the 1990 Census. Positive test results led to the full implementation of the first Block Boundary Suggestion Project in 1985–1986. The Census Bureau also implemented a similar project intended for tribal leaders to support tribal elections on American Indian lands. A 1982 NCSL survey concluded that at least two-thirds of all states preferred block-level population counts for redistricting because this geographic area offered the most flexibility.

After the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau evaluated its geographic programs and determined that a single digital database was required to produce formatted maps and geographic files that control the enumeration and tabulation of the census. Although the initial proposal was to produce the nationwide database over a 20-year period, for use in the 2000 Census, this proved unacceptable to the legislative leaders and others responsible for legislative redistricting. States strongly urged the Census Bureau to build the system known as the TIGER® system for the 1990 Census. The development of TIGER® supported the desire of the states to obtain nationwide block numbering. The BBSP supported the desire of the states to have input into the census block boundaries. The redistricting process would move from a paper-based, adding machine operation to a computerized process revolutionizing the speed and manner in which states produced and analyzed redistricting plans. After the release of the prototype TIGER®/Line files late in the decade, the states also indicated their displeasure that they would not see the final 1990 Census geography needed for redistricting (in order to build their computer systems) until after receipt of their demographic data. Based on numerous requests from the states, Congress required the Census Bureau to release a version of TIGER® with the necessary geography before the release of the demographic data. The Census Bureau quickly prepared a near-final 1990 TIGER®/Line and released it in advance of data delivery. The ability to spatially analyze data at the census block level quickly proved a very useful tool for legislators and policy makers. Since the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau continues to release these important geographic files prior to the release of the decennial census data. The Census Bureau was highly commended for building TIGER®, an innovation that would encourage the

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1 Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing.
2 Voting District (VTD) is a term coined by the Census Bureau in the 1980s to cover generically the area within each state used to administer elections, such as wards, election precincts, and precincts.
3 Georgia, New York, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

The Census Bureau was highly commended for building TIGER®, an innovation that would encourage the expansion of the GIS industry, with digital mapping used for everything from tracking the path of disease to navigational assistance in vehicles, and location services on smartphones.
expansion of the GIS Industry, with digital mapping used for everything from tracking the path of disease to navigational assistance in vehicles, and location services on smartphones.

**CENSUS TABULATION BLOCKS**

The number of census tabulation blocks would steadily increase between 1980 Census and subsequent censuses. By the 2010 Census, the overall increase in census tabulation blocks would exceed expectations with an increase of 35 percent over the 2000 Census. (See Chapter 6, Table 2 for an historical review of the increase in census tabulation blocks.) The number of census tabulation blocks in Alaska increased by over 100 percent between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census. The addition of hydro lines in Alaska as well as some alignment issues contributed to this major increase in census tabulation blocks. The state looks forward to eliminating unnecessary water blocks from the 2020 file through the BBSP “do not hold” option. In contrast, the state of Washington measured only a 14.5 percent increase having extensively used the “do not hold” option of the BBSP4 (Phase 1 of the 1990, 2000, 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program/Phase 2 during the 2010 Census). The Census Bureau has acknowledged they intend to identify methods for reducing the number of census blocks to their Census 2000 tallies. Eight states will review the proposed 2020 census tabulation block algorithm in early 2015. The Census Bureau will incorporate feedback prior to the kick-off of the BBSP in late 2015. States will have an opportunity to take a proactive role in determining the 2020 block boundaries and eliminate possible blocks not helpful to their legislative redistricting, through the Block Boundary Suggestion Project. If states suggest “do not hold” lines that are not used as boundaries for any other census geographic area, they will be removed from the 2020 block inventory. This effort will assist the Bureau in actually reducing the census block inventory into a more manageable dataset. The Census Bureau will work cooperatively with the states, who in turn should work with their local governments, to begin the process of developing a more meaningful inventory of census blocks.

**SUMMARY**

Since the passage of P.L.94-171, signed by President Gerald R. Ford in 1975, states have used small-area data summarized at the census block and voting district level. They continue to do so and are active in the input of geographic lines used as block boundaries. For the 2020 Census, we envision an even more active role in the Block Boundary Suggestion Project. States will select and deselect line segments as 2020 Census blocks starting in late 2015. The Census Bureau will have developed the algorithm for the preliminary 2020 tabulation census blocks prior to the commencement of Phase 1 of the 2020 Redistricting Data Program. At the same time, state liaisons will review the governmental unit boundaries submitted by local governments. States may submit updates and corrections to the Census Bureau that will also minimize unnecessary census blocks.

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4 The BBSP was developed for the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program at the recommendation of the states. This project afforded each state the option of providing input into features (primarily non-standard features to be used at census tabulation census blocks and those not to be held as tabulation blocks).
2010 CENSUS REDISTRICTING DATA PROGRAM—LOOKING BACK

For the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, the Census Bureau developed, with state input, a five-phase program. In 2004, the Census Bureau issued a Federal Register Notice of Program1 announcing the phases and timing of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. In the fall of that year, the Census Bureau director corresponded with the executive office and legislative leadership within each state, requesting the establishment of a nonpartisan liaison whom the Census Bureau, through the Census Redistricting Data Office, would work with on all phases of the program.

Beginning in the fall of 2005, states voluntarily provided their state legislative districts to the Census Bureau (100 percent participation). In January 2007, the Census Bureau disseminated the retabulated 2000 Census data by the new districts and continues to provide annual updates via the American Community Survey 5-year estimates. In addition, staff from the Census Redistricting Data Office, Census Field Regional Offices, and the Census Bureau’s Geography Division, visited 46 state capitols6 to discuss with state leadership the plans for the 2010 Redistricting Data Program and the 2010 Census. Discussion included updates on Geographic and Partnership Support activities such as the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA), the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), and the Census in Schools Program, as well as our communication strategy. States requested that they receive information on all census planning and expectations of their resources. In this way the states could make the appropriate budget decisions best suited for their states. These meetings, hosted by our state liaisons, assisted the Census Bureau in making final decisions, such as adding school district summaries to the 2010 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) data summaries.

Phase 1: State Legislative District Project

Based on a major recommendation from the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau began maintenance of the state legislative district boundaries in the MAF7/TIGER® Database.8

In addition, to state capitol meetings, the Census Bureau began collecting State Legislative Districts for permanent inclusion in the MAF/TIGER® database. Collection of state legislative districts had been optional for states beginning with Census 2000. Following the release of the redistricting data in 2001, states requested we maintain this geography and produce regular data updates via the American Community Survey (ACS). As part of the Redistricting Data Program, the Census Bureau solicits updates to both the Congressional and state legislative district plans every two years. Updates are entered into the MAF/TIGER® database and included in annual estimates from the American Community Survey 5-year estimates.9

Phase 2: Voting District/Block Boundary Suggestion Project

In 2007, the Census Bureau invited states to participate in Phase 2 of the Redistricting Data Program. The combination of these voting districts and block boundary efforts into one phase was necessary for the Census Bureau to complete an initiative, the MAF/TIGER® Accuracy Improvement Program (MTAIP).10 The completion of the MTAIP, a realignment of TIGER®, was necessary in order to produce partnership materials for our liaisons.

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2 The RDO also visited the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The RDO will visit those states requesting a mid-decade meeting to lay out the 2020 Census planning.
3 The TIGER® database would be integrated with the Master Address File (MAF) increasing the accuracy of the addresses associated with the geographic features in 2007.
4 State legislative districts are included only in the ACS 5-year estimates which are released annually. Congressional district estimates are released in the ACS 1-, 3-, and 5-year estimates on an annual basis.
5 This program was necessary in order to improve the spatial accuracy of roads in the MAF/TIGER® database.

The View From the States
Phase 2 included both the update of voting districts and the selection of block boundaries using, for the first time, tools developed by the Census Bureau and provided at no cost. The Census Bureau provided an initial test county, selected by each state, to ensure guidelines and systems were working as specified. Census Bureau staff also provided training to each state during this timeframe. Delivery of the remaining counties for each state occurred several months later. The Census Bureau provided verification materials once all updates were incorporated into the MAF/TIGER® Database. The combined workload of updating MAF/TIGER® with block selections, feature attributes and updates, combined with the update of the state voting district boundaries, names, and codes proved to be too much for the participants during the reduced time allotted for the work. While the Census Bureau did provide extensions to the deadlines, states felt the need to focus on the voting districts (VTD) workload diminished their efforts with the BBSP.

**Phase 3: Delivery of the Census 2010 Redistricting Data**

In accordance with 13 U.S.C. 141(c), the Census Bureau director is responsible for provision of the Decennial Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) no later than one year following Census Day. The Census Bureau delivered the data to the official recipients beginning in early February of 2011 and completed this effort on March 24, 2011, one week ahead of schedule. Geographic products, including the all important, TIGER®/Line Shapefiles were delivered in advance of the decennial data, with initial states receiving their files in November 2010 and final states receiving their 2010 Census geography in January 2011.

**Phase 4: Collection of Post-Census 2010 Redistricting Plans**

The Census Bureau collected the newly drawn state legislative district and congressional district plans from the 2010 Census state liaisons and began the process of developing data products from both the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey (ACS). The Census Bureau produced many products for the 113th Congress including a retabulation of the 2010 Census data, the 2008–2012 5-year ACS estimates, 2012 1-year ACS estimates, and the 2010–2012 3-year ACS estimates. In addition, the Census Bureau developed the “My Congressional District” App sourced from the 2011 ACS one year data (and updated annually), relationship tables, and Congressional District (CD) maps at the national, state, and individual district. In addition, TIGER®/Line Shapefiles were released in advance of these other products with the refreshed Congressional and legislative boundaries. Budget constraints kept the products to a minimum for state legislative districts. A retabulation of legislative districts drawn following receipt of the 2010 Census data was cancelled, but data reflecting the new legislative districts were released in the 2012 ACS 5-year estimates at the end of 2013. Updates to both congressional and legislative districts occur annually within the ACS product line.

**Phase 5: Evaluation of the Census 2010 Redistricting Data Program and Recommendations for the Census 2020 Redistricting Data Program.**

This final phase included discussions at the annual National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) meetings as well as discussions via group e-mails where states provided the Census Bureau with feedback on how things went in 2010 and their vision or wish list for the 2020 Census. This report summarizes that feedback from the states. (See Chapter 4 for detail on their feedback.)

**2020 CENSUS REDISTRICTING DATA PROGRAM—LOOKING FORWARD**

Based on the results of the 2010 Census Phase 5, the Census Bureau worked with official state liaisons to determine the solutions that would improve the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. To carry out many of the recommendations of the states, the Census Bureau proposes that the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program should continue as a five-phase program with a slightly different configuration for
Changes in Apportionment Resulting From the Census 2000

Total U.S. Representatives: 435

Changes in Apportionment Resulting From the 2010 Census

Total U.S. Representatives: 435

Every 10 years the distribution of the members of the U.S. House of Representatives changes with the results of the Decennial Census. Since the 1850 Census the number of U.S. House Representatives in California has grown from 2 to 53 in the 2000 Census. For the first time in California history, data results from the 2010 Census apportionment did not add any additional seats to the existing 53.
Phase 1 and 2. The following outlines current plans for the 2020 Census, all of which are dependent upon resources through the coming decade.

Phase 1: Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP)

Beginning in late 2015, the Census Bureau will provide updated TIGER®/Line Shapefiles, a software tool, guidelines and training to states that choose to participate in the first phase of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. This voluntary phase will provide states the opportunity to understand the algorithm planned for defining 2020 Census tabulation blocks. States will have a chance to identify the blocks they would like retained for the 2020 Census, and perhaps more importantly, the blocks they would like removed from the inventory prior to the 2020 Census Redistricting Summary File release in 2021. Tabulation blocks increased nationwide 35 percent between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census. It is the intent of the Bureau to return this number to one closer to the Census 2000 tallies. States have indicated they would like to flag those block lines not necessary for legislative redistricting from the inventory in advance of a census operation with the same intent. There will be a verification phase in late 2016/early 2017, where the Census Bureau will return materials to the liaisons for their review and correction where needed.

At the recommendation of many states, the Census Bureau will introduce a Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) review through Phase 1 and 2. During the Phase 1 effort, the 2016 and 2017 BAS programs will accept boundary updates and documentation from the redistricting liaisons and coordinate the updates with the appropriate local governments.

Phase 2: Voting District Project (VTDP)

Beginning in early 2018, the Census Bureau will provide TIGER®/Line Shapefiles, a software tool, guidelines and training to states choosing to participate in the second phase of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. This phase will provide states the opportunity to identify their VTD. States may update boundaries, names, and codes of their respective VTDs. The materials provided to the redistricting liaisons will include the most current legal boundary updates from the 2017 BAS. Liaisons will have the opportunity to review and compare 2017 BAS results against their VTD plans. Working with staff in our National Processing Center (NPC) and BAS contacts within their local governments, the Census Bureau will reduce census tabulation blocks caused by VTD and boundary misalignment in the 2020 tabulation block inventory. A verification phase will occur in early 2019.

Phase 3: Data Dissemination—Official 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary Files and TIGER®/Line Shapefiles.

As required by P.L. 94-171, officials in each state with responsibility for legislative redistricting will receive their respective state data aggregated to 2020 Census tabulation blocks and other census geographies no later than April 1, 2021, and in advance of the public and media. The Census Bureau will continue to provide geographic support products, most importantly, the TIGER®/Line Shapefiles in advance of the initial 2020 Census data release (December 2020/January 2021). The Census Bureau’s Redistricting Data Office will work closely with each state to ensure bipartisan receipt of the data products prior to public release. They also will work with states at least one year in advance to determine state redistricting deadlines to inform census operations.

Phase 4: Collection of the Post-2020 Census Redistricting Plans

Through the Census Bureau’s Redistricting Data Office, the Census Bureau will collect the new state legislative and congressional plans delineated using the Phase 3 materials. The Census Bureau plans to produce, resources permitting, new data and geographic support products based on the new district boundaries and apportionment. The American Community Survey (ACS) will release data for the new congressional plans in their 1-, 3-, and 5-year estimate releases. The ACS will release legislative district data with their annual release of the 5-year estimates. Updates to congressional and legislative plans are solicited every 2 years through the Census Redistricting Data Office, following the release of the decennial data.

Phase 5: Evaluation and Recommendation for the 2030 Census

Working with the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Census Bureau will conduct a historical review by the states of the successes and shortcomings of the 2020 Census to meet the P.L. 94-171 mandate. Together, they will develop recommendations for the 2030 Census Redistricting Data Program. The Census Bureau will publish, the fifth edition of the Designing P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data for the 2030 Census—The View From the States.

11 Incorporated place, county, American Indian Area, Minor Civil Division (12 active states), and state boundaries.
John H. Thompson returned to the Census Bureau in 2013 as director of the agency. He will be the primary architect of the 2020 Census. Thompson spoke at the 2014 NCSL Legislative Summit on the 2020 Census and design cost-savings plans.

Beginning before the completion of 2010 Census, the National Conference of State Legislatures provided time and space at their annual Legislative Summit meetings giving the states the opportunity to give feedback to the Census Bureau on aspects of the program such as the geographic phases of the program, MAF/TIGER® quality, data products, medium, and delivery process. Four meetings occurred between 2010 and 2013 fostering many sound recommendations for the 2020 Census. At each of these annual meetings, staff met for two to three hours discussing and documenting the many items described in this chapter. In addition, the Redistricting Data Office (RDO) worked with their state liaisons through an e-mail exchange as well as telephone conversations in 2013. States officials were given the opportunity to review this report prior to publication to ensure the Census Bureau captured their views accurately.

1. **POLICY MATTERS**

*Race and Ethnicity*

States are interested in a number of decisions that will result from research currently underway at the Census Bureau. For example, the Census Bureau's mid-decade research for improving data on race and ethnicity may result in the recommendation to use a combined race and ethnic question, rather than the two separate questions structure that was used in the 2010 Census. Their biggest interest is to compare race and ethnicity data between previous censuses and the future 2020 Census. Comparability is important for the accurate analysis of new redistricting plans to old plans in an attempt to maintain equity and avoid retrogression. Should census research indicate that the combination of race and ethnicity will produce statistically more accurate data, states recommend the Census Bureau, if necessary, produce in tandem, a bridge product for state and local governments to use as they begin drawing new plans with the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 data set.
Cost-Saving Measures

States are interested in many of the innovative cost-saving initiatives currently in progress or scheduled for review at the Census Bureau. They have requested regular updates on the planning for the 2020 Census. Operational efficiencies of interest include:

1. Automation of census response via use of the Internet that may produce cost savings for data capture.

2. Use of administrative records to fill in household or item nonresponse in the data collection effort.

3. Reengineered field operations through an automated environment and use of previously collected data to predict optimal time to contact respondents.

4. Continual address frame updating to conduct a targeted address canvassing operation prior to 2020, and the decennial review of the residence rules.

5. When reviewing the residence rules, the following group quarters populations are reviewed as well—

GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION BY GROUP QUARTERS
TYPE [10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universe: Population in group quarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutionalized population (101–106, 201–203, 301, 401–405):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional facilities for adults (101–106)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile facilities (201–203)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities (301)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other institutional facilities (401–405)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College/University student housing (501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military quarters (601–602)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other noninstitutional facilities (701–702, 704, 706, 801–802, 900–901, 903–904)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A One-Number Census

States continue to recommend that the P.L. 94-171 data release be the one and only official release of 2020 Census data for use in redistricting. A resolution passed by the NCSL’s Redistricting Task Force stated in part, “the P.L. 94-171 counts of the 2000 Census transmitted to the states should contain one number for each item for which data is tabulated. All relevant publications of the Census Bureau should indicate that this number is the only official enumeration that fulfills the requirements of the United States Code, and specifically P.L. 94-171.” While possible statistical adjustment prompted this request beginning with the 1990 Census, the recommendation of advocates to reallocate prisoners has prompted a renewal in this basic principle of a “one-number census.” States request proactive communication with the Census Bureau on this issue.
2. CENSUS DATA ITEMS

Data Comparability

States are always interested in any changes to the content of the P.L. 94-171 data file from one census to the next. Census data from the P.L. 94-171 represents the gold standard in data used as a tool by the states during legislative and congressional redistricting. Comparable census data (over many decades) is critical to demonstrate the presence or lack of racial retrogression. It also demonstrates growth or shrinkage in a district of population or certain characteristics of the population that are important when drawing the lines. States request regular updates on potential change to race and ethnicity collection and tabulation plans.

Group Quarters Added to the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary Files

As the 2010 Census approached, Maryland and New York passed laws requiring they reallocate prisoners to a previous residence for legislative redistricting and in the case of Maryland Congressional redistricting. Following their reallocation efforts, both states formally requested the Census Bureau to include the Group Quarters (GQ) populations on the P.L. 94-171 summary file for the 2020 Census. They believe having the characteristics and GQ type will facilitate the work they must do prior to their respective redistricting. While Delaware had passed similar legislation with provisions to reallocate prisoners following the 2010 Census, they amended their legislation prior to receipt of the 2010 P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Summary File, to make it effective with the 2020 Census. A new law (CA Assembly Bill A.B. 420) to reallocate prison populations in California will go into effect following receipt of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary file.

In addition to adding group quarters to the P.L. 94-171 data files, staff from the New York Reapportionment Task Force stated it would be helpful to have “prisoners broken down by prison type (i.e., six-table cells instead of just one) at the census block level. Examples include federal detention centers, federal prisons, state prisons, local jails and other municipal confinement facilities, correctional residential facilities, and military disciplinary barracks and jails. If the Census Bureau was able to provide this level of detail, the state could compare it to the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) data as a validity check regarding the number of state and federal prisoners. In addition, in 2020, it would be helpful to know the racial and ethnic composition of all prisoners based on the 2020 PL format. In 2010, racial and ethnic categories as reported by the DOCCS and BOP to the NY State Reapportionment Task Force did not conform to the 2010 PL format. The inclusion of group quarters with the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File will give states additional time for the reconciliation process between the census data and the administrative records they receive from their prison systems.

In addition, several states have asked that the Census Bureau permit the creation of tabulation blocks that outline the boundaries of prison facilities during the Block Boundary Suggestion Project.

3. CENSUS REDISTRICTING (P.L. 94-171) DATA PRODUCTS

TIGER®/Line Shapefiles

States continue to request the early release of the P.L. 94-171 TIGER®/Line Shapefiles that the Census Bureau has traditionally released on a state-by-state basis a few months prior to the receipt of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Summary Files. States may begin processing redistricting plans quickly by receiving in advance of the 100 percent characteristics data, the shapefiles with newly defined census tracts, block groups, and tabulation blocks. States load this geography into their redistricting software systems so that they can join the geographic data with the 100 percent characteristics data and begin processing their new plans. In addition to the new statistical and administrative geography, the states also get to review the most current political geography such as American Indian Areas, counties, and places.

Census Block Assignment Files

In addition to the Redistricting TIGER®/Line Shapefiles, states received several other geographic support products. States suggested, for the 2010 Census, the
development of the block assignment files\textsuperscript{12} making it easier for data users to correlate census tabulation blocks to other units of geography. Those other geographic areas included:

- Congressional Districts
- State Legislative Districts
- Voting Districts
- School Districts
  - Elementary
  - Secondary
  - Unified
- Incorporated Places and Census Designated Places
- American Indian/Alaska Native/Hawaiian Homeland Areas

States support the inclusion of this product again for the 2020 Census.

**Maps Produced for the 2010 Redistricting Data Program**

States will once again want 2020 Census (P.L. 94-171) County Block maps that include voting districts and a full detail of geographies, 2020 Census Tract Reference Maps, and 2020 (P.L. 94-171) Census Voting District/State Legislative District Reference Maps. As states move into a more automated environment, they have indicated that plotted maps are no longer required. The electronic maps in PDF format that are available for online viewing and download are sufficient for the 2020 Census. Electronic maps may be plotted upon request.

**Census Block to Block Relationship Files**

Census Block Relationship Files\textsuperscript{13} are still a popular product used by our liaisons in the states. States would like to see them developed again. They also wish to continue data exchange using block equivalency files whenever possible to update their congressional and legislative districts throughout the decade. States recommend the inclusion of the block relationship files prior to or at the same time as the delivery of the 2020 (P.L. 94-171) Redistricting Summary Files.

**Census 2020 (P.L. 94-171) Redistricting Summary Files**

States urge the Census Bureau to continue to release the Redistricting Data Summary Files at the census block and voting district levels. These small atomic units of geography provide them the flexibility to generate state legislative districts and Congressional districts.

**Advanced Group Quarters File**

States applauded the Census Bureau for developing the Advanced Group Quarters File and making it available so quickly after the release of the 2010 Census (P.L. 94-171) Redistricting Data Summary Files. In the event that selected GQ populations are not reallocated, states have requested the Census Bureau develop a product which will enable states with legislation to remove or reallocate those selected group quarters populations such as military, student, and prisoner populations. States that implemented the reallocation of prisoners have requested that group quarters characteristics be included in the 2020 Census (P.L. 94-171) Redistricting Data Summary File. The latter would serve both recommendations.

**Data Dissemination**

States strongly urge the Census Bureau to ensure a distribution to legislative leaders, governors, and 2020 Redistricting Data Program liaisons, as prescribed and practiced by the Census Bureau for several decades, in advance of other data users including the media. This suggestion has bipartisan support from the states who were receiving media requests at the same time as

\textsuperscript{12} A table listing all census tabulation blocks from one census and their associated census tabulation blocks from the previous census.

\textsuperscript{13} A table listing all census tabulation blocks within a parent geography and an associated geography for that block (e.g., all blocks within a state and the congressional districts associated with them).
attempting to supply their state leadership with details about their respective states. In addition, news media called upon these same individuals requesting support in downloading the data. This issue stood out as a single source of dissatisfaction with our data product and dissemination process. Prior to the 2010 data delivery, the Census Bureau had never released this important data set to the press so quickly. The 2010 release to the press as quickly as the data arrived in state capitol mailrooms broke with census tradition. This late change in plans took the states by surprise.

**Dress Rehearsal Products**

In 2008, the Census Bureau conducted a Dress Rehearsal in San Joaquin, California, and a nine county area surrounding Fayetteville, North Carolina. Following data collection and processing, prototype products were released to the public for use in building their GIS systems in advance of their receipt of the 2010 Census Redistricting Summary files. In addition to file layouts, the prototype provided great insight to the rapidly growing number of census tabulation blocks with a 30 percent increase in San Joaquin (the Dress Rehearsal area used for development of prototype products). States were able to use the prototype to make the change from a four-table file to a five-table file with the inclusion of the Housing Vacancy Table. States were also able to review the inclusion of school district types in the summary-level hierarchy. Prototype 2010 Census Redistricting Data maps were distributed and received high praise. States understand that there likely will not be a 2020 Census Dress Rehearsal. States will still want some kind of prototype product to assist them in their preparations for the final 2020 Census data and geography.

States requested the Census Bureau develop a more simplified format than the current summary file tables with separate geo headers and variable/field headers. Having separate components invites user error. Missouri suggested a unified format (summary tables which include attached headers and variable identifiers) be used in 2020. These new files should be simple to import into SAS or a personal computer-based database program.

**4. GEOGRAPHIC PROGRAMS**

Both the Block Boundary Suggestion Project and the Voting District Project are optional geographic update programs requiring the use of Geographic Information System Software (GIS) provided by the Census Bureau for the states. For the 2010 Redistricting Data Bureau, these two projects were combined into Phase 2 of the program effort. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau contracted with the Caliper Corporation to produce an easy-to-use, “GIS” that would permit participants the ability to update their geographic areas and addresses and submit those updates to the Census Bureau for inclusion in the MAF/TIGER® Database. Because several, but not all, redistricting liaisons were ESRI product users, Caliper later developed an ESRI extension, well into the program timing.

Several states tested the software prior to the program start and provided valuable feedback to the developers and staff at the Census Bureau. In early 2008, a single county, selected by each state, was delivered for testing. The purpose of this delivery was to provide the states with a look at the effort required, and to ask questions of the Census Bureau. In addition, the Census Bureau provided hands-on training to the states to ease the transition to this new tool.

Lisa Blumerman, Acting Associate Director for the Decennial Census, will manage day-to-day operations for the Decennial Census, Geographic Operations, and the American Community Survey leading up to the 2020 Census.

States understood why the BBSP and VTD were combined for the 2010 Census, but felt the workload was significant. This workload prevented them from taking the full opportunities offered through the Block Boundary Suggestion Project. Because the MAF/TIGER®
Accuracy Improvement Program\textsuperscript{14} (MTAIP) is complete, it should not be necessary to combine those two major efforts again for the 2020 Census. States are encouraging the Census Bureau to not only separate the two but to ensure they have a role in reviewing the BAS updates, which impact the accuracy of their VTDs.

States also believe they would like to exercise their role in the deselection of certain 2010 block boundaries that are neither useful nor purposeful in the redistricting community. This recommendation supports the desire of the Census Bureau to reduce the number of census tabulation blocks closer to the Census 2000 tallies.

\textsuperscript{14} The MTAIP was a significant initiative within the Census Bureau’s Geography Division in advance of the 2010 Census. Working with local officials and a private vendor, the Census Bureau improved the spatial accuracy of its road network to 7.6 or better meters for each county in the country.

Two states requested an expansion of the state legislative district (SLD) code from a three-character code to a six-character code. This recommendation was shared with the other states who collectively voiced no opposition.
The 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program is designed to build on the successes of the past and remedy, where possible, the areas where states felt the Census Bureau could have done better. It is important to reflect on previous censuses when moving forward with planning. It is also important to reflect on the emerging trends over the last several censuses that led to a steady increase in the cost. The rising costs of the 2010 Census were largely driven by three factors: 1) declining self-response rates requiring the hiring of a large field staff, 2) paper-based and labor intensive methods requiring a large field infrastructure, and 3) substantial investment in the national updating of the address frame just prior to the enumeration in 2009. The Census Bureau understood immediately that prior practices that resulted in such high costs could not be sustained while planning for the 2020 Census. It was imperative for the Census Bureau to invest in research and development early in the decade that could lead to an accurate and cost effective 2020 Census. The Census Bureau has identified four areas where savings may occur and are actively researching the feasibility of each. The Census Bureau plans to make preliminary 2020 Census design decisions at the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2015.

INTERNET
Increasing self-response by using the Internet provides respondents with options for response that will reduce the field staff required to follow-up with telephone and personal visits to the nonresponding households. Currently, the Census Bureau is testing ideas to measure an increase in self-response. Developing and finalizing estimates on self-response will guide the Census Bureau on how large a response collection system is required. Looking at new techniques for contacting people, such as e-mail, text, social media, and leveraging of the Internet will provide options to the respondents. The Census Bureau also is researching these options in various languages. Because use of the Internet is cheaper than paper forms and postage, it is highly desirable for the populace to be comfortable with responding over the Internet. The Census Bureau will encourage this mode of response and work diligently in earning the trust of the nation’s people. A healthy Internet response will lead to fewer offices to manage field follow-up staff, fewer field staff knocking on doors, and more attention afforded to the hard-to-count populations.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS
Other federal agencies and state governments collect data that might be used to support the enumeration process and again reduce the fieldwork required to obtain characteristic data that might be missing from a response or to obtain an entire response. The Census Bureau would like to capitalize on the efforts of agencies such as the Veteran’s Affairs Administration (VA), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Health and Human Services (HHS), the Social Security Administration (SSA), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to reduce the number of in-person follow-up interviews. The Census Bureau has been researching the ability to apply these data to a census environment and assess the quality of the resulting data. This effort could have a dramatic impact on cost savings by supplementing self-response with other existing governmental data. By reducing the fieldwork required to follow-up on the telephone or conducting an in-person interview at the door, resources can focus on areas with hard-to-count populations.

INNOVATION AND AUTOMATION IN WORKFORCE
Using technology, data, and GPS to streamline data collection by using smartphones and tablets should lower costs. Managing this effort through technology rather than brick-and-mortar offices should increase
workforce efficiency. The results of the research in these areas should call for fewer census offices, less staff, increased productivity allowing the smaller staff to redirect their efforts to the hard-to-count populations.

**UPDATING EXISTING MAPS AND ADDRESS LISTS**

Many tribal, state, and local governments have accurate address lists associated with their geographic spatial files. Working closely with these governments over the last several years, the Census Bureau is planning to use their information in lieu of canvassing every street in the country. Quality indicators and other factors will inform the Census Bureau on where canvassing is still required and where these stakeholder files are more than adequate for updating the MAF/TIGER® database. This effort will improve the address list and develop strong relationships with our tribal, state, and local government partners.

The research within these four elements for a more cost-effective census will soon result in data driven decisions being made for the overall 2020 Census design plan. The Census Bureau plans to make preliminary 2020 Census design decisions at the end of FY 2015.

**The American Community Survey (ACS)**

States continue to use the ACS to analyze characteristics of the districts established in the redistricting process. The citizenship by voting age and race and ethnicity custom tabulation (CVAP) is now released on an annual basis every February per the request of several states and the Department of Justice. Once every 5 years, the ACS is used to produce the Section 203 language determinations of the Voting Rights Act. A strong response rate is necessary to provide quality data for small geographic areas. It is felt that continuing the ACS as a mandatory component of the census is essential to the strength of the ACS data quality.

Cathy McCully, Chief, and James Whitehorne, Assistant Chief of the Census Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office, continue to work with the states toward release and dissemination of many data products including those to support civil rights.

**THE 2020 REDISTRICTING DATA PROGRAM**

The 2020 Census will kick off in 2015 with letters of invitation to participate in the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program, Phase 1, the Block Boundary Suggestion Project. The Census Bureau’s Redistricting Data Office will work with our nonpartisan liaisons established in 2014 to coordinate the effort for Phase 1. With the inclusion of a Boundary and Annexation Survey component in both Phase 1 and 2, the programs will be coordinated through the Census Redistricting Data Office with technical implementation through our Geography Division and National Processing Center rather than through our six census regional offices. See Chapter 7 for the chart providing the timeline for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. In addition, Appendix H provides the Federal Register Notice announcing the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program.
Chapter 6.
Redistricting 2010 Statistics

Tables
1. 2010 NCSL Congressional and State Legislative Redistricting Deviation Table
2. Changes in the Number of Census Blocks, 2000–2010
3. Redistricting Timelines—Data Delivery and Initial Plan Passage
4. Legislative and Voting District Tallies From the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program
## 2010 NCSL Congressional and State Legislative Redistricting Deviation Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2010 Congressional Plan</th>
<th>Overall Range</th>
<th>2010 State House Plan</th>
<th>2010 State Senate Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ideal District Size</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Ideal District Size</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall Range</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(# of people)</td>
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<td>Alabama</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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* State has only one congressional seat.

** Maryland maintains three state assembly districts within each state senate district. The ideal district size for the two-member district is 81,875 with an overall deviation of 9.39. The ideal district size for the single member district is 40,938 with an overall deviation of 8.92. These figures are based on Adjusted Census Population counts as required by the Maryland's "No Representation Without Population Act" of 2010.

*** South Dakota maintains four multimember districts. Those four districts have an ideal population of 11,631 with an overall deviation of 4.68. Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.
Changes in the Number of Census Blocks: 2000-2010

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## Redistricting Timelines—Data Delivery and Initial Plan Passage

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N/A Not applicable.

Dates reflect first passage of plan regardless of manner of plan approval (court order, commission, legislative).
### State Legislative and Voting District Tallies From the 2010 Redistricting Data Program

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* In addition to number shown, the state has one or more Voting District consisting of unassigned water area.

** In addition to number shown, the state has one or more State Legislative Upper District AND one or more State Legislative Lower District consisting of unassigned water area.

*** In addition to number shown, the state has one or more Voting District AND one or more State Legislative Upper District AND one or more State Legislative Lower District consisting of unassigned water area.

_The View From the States_
Chapter 7.

Benchmarks for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program

2020 CENSUS P.L. TIMELINE

March 24, 2011—All 2010 Census P.L. 94-171 Data Shipments Complete

2010–2013—NCSL & Census Bureau Evaluation Conferences

2014—Federal Register Notice Proposing the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program Issued

2015—Federal Register Notice Announcing Phase 1: The Block Boundary Suggestion Project

2015–2017—Phase 1: Block Boundary Suggestion Project

2017–2019—Phase 2: Voting District Project

April 1, 2020 Census Day

2020–2021—Phase 3: Data Delivery for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program

April 1, 2021 Legal Deadline for the Delivery of the P.L. 94-171 Data
PUBLIC LAW 94-171—DEC. 23, 1975

89 STAT. 1023

Public Law 94-171
94th Congress

An Act

To amend section 141 of title 13, United States Code, to provide for the transmittal to each of the several States of the tabulation of population of that State obtained in each decennial census and desired for the apportionment or districting of the legislative body or bodies of that State, in accordance with, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, a plan and form suggested by that officer or public body having responsibility for legislative apportionment or districting of the State being tabulated, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 141 of title 13, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end hereof the following new subsection:

“(c) The officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment or districting of each State may, not later than three years prior to the census date, submit to the Secretary a plan identifying the geographic areas for which specific tabulations of population are desired. Each such plan shall be developed in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, which he shall furnish to such officers or public bodies not later than April 1 of the fourth year preceding the census date. Such criteria shall include requirements which assure that such plan shall be developed in a nonpartisan manner. Should the Secretary find that a plan submitted by such officers or public bodies does not meet the criteria established by him, he shall consult to the extent necessary with such officers or public bodies in order to achieve the alterations in such plan that he deems necessary to bring it into accord with such criteria. Any issues with respect to such plan remaining unresolved after such consultation shall be resolved by the Secretary, and in all cases he shall have final authority for determining the geographic format of such plan. Tabulations of population for the areas identified in any plan approved by the Secretary shall be completed by him as expeditiously as possible after the census date and reported to the Governor of the State involved and the officers or public bodies having responsibility for legislative apportionment or districting of such State, except that such tabulations of population of each State requesting a tabulation plan, and basic tabulations of population of each State, shall, in any event, be completed, reported and transmitted to each respectively State within one year after the census date.”.
APPENDIX A

SEC. 2. (a) The heading for section 141 of title 13, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: “; tabulation for legislative apportionment”.

(b) The table of sections for chapter 5 of title 13, United States Code, is amended by striking out the item relating to section 141 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“141. Population, unemployment, and housing; tabulation for legislative apportionment.”.

Approved December 23, 1975.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-456 (Comm. on Post Office and Civil Service). SENATE REPORT No. 94-539 (Comm. on Post Office and Civil Service).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 121 (1975):

Nov. 7, considered and passed House. Dec. 15, considered and passed Senate.
APPENDIX B

OFFICIAL RECIPIENTS OF THE 2010 CENSUS
P.L. 94-171 POPULATION COUNTS

ALABAMA
The Honorable Robert Bentley
Governor
The Honorable Kay Ivey
Lt. Governor/President of the Senate
The Honorable Del Marsh
Senate President Pro Tem
The Honorable J.T. “Jabo” Waggoner
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Roger Bedford
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Mike Hubbard
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Victor Gaston
Speaker Pro Tem
The Honorable Micky Hammon
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Craig Ford
House Minority Leader
Mr. Bob McCurley
Director, Alabama Law Institute
Mr. Josh Blades
Chief of Staff
Mr. Larry Childers
Governor’s Liaison
Ms. Crystal Bonvillian
Public Information Specialist
Ms. Bonnie Shanholtzer
Staff Director of the Reapportionment Office
Ms. Annette Watters
State Data Center Contact

ARIZONA
The Honorable Andy Tobin
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Chad Campbell
House Minority Leader
Mr. Douglas Johnson
Consultant, AZ Redistricting Commission
Mr. Michael E. Braun
Executive Director, AZ Legislative Council
Ms. Keely Varvel Hartsell
Chief of Staff, House Democratic Caucus
Ms. Marge Ray
State Liaison
Mr. Allen Barnes
State Data Center Contact

ARKANSAS
The Honorable Mike Beebe
Governor
The Honorable Mark Darr
Lt. Governor/President of the Senate
The Honorable Mark Martin
Secretary of State
The Honorable Dennis Hansen
Deputy Attorney General
The Honorable Paul Bookout
President Pro Tem
The Honorable Robert Thompson
Senate Majority leader
The Honorable Ruth Whitaker
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Robert S. Moore
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Bobby Pierce  
Speaker Pro Tem  
The Honorable Johnnie Roebuck  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable John Burris  
House Minority Leader  
Mr. Tim Gauger  
Chief Legal Council/Governor’s Liaison  
Ms. Phyllis Poche  
State Liaison/State Data Center Contact  
Ms. Martha Adcock  
Director of Elections  

CALIFORNIA  
The Honorable Jerry Brown  
Governor  
The Honorable Gavin Newsom  
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate  
The Honorable Darrell Steinberg  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Ellen Corbett  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Robert Dutton  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable John Perez  
Speaker of the Assembly  
The Honorable Fiona Ma  
Speaker Pro Tem  
The Honorable Charles Calderon  
Majority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Connie Conway  
Minority Floor Leader  
Mr. Bob Twomey  
District Director  
Mr. Doug Yoakam  
Legislative Director  
Mr. Darren Chesin  
Chief Consultant  
Mr. Nick Hardeman  
Capitol Director  
Mr. Michael Wagaman  
Deputy Director, Speaker’s Office of Members’  
Ms. Mary Heim  
Chief, Demographic Research Unit/Governor’s Liaison  
Ms. Karin MacDonald  
Director, Statewide Database  
Ms. Julie Hoang  
State Data Center Contact  
Mr. Peter Yao  
Temporary Chair, California Citizens Redistricting  

COLORADO  
The Honorable John Hickenlooper  
Governor  
The Honorable Brandon Shaffer  
President of the Senate  
The Honorable Betty Boyd  
President Pro Tem  
The Honorable John P. Morse  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Mike Kopp  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Rollie Heath II  
Co-Chair Redistricting Commission  
The Honorable Frank McNulty  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable Kevin Priola  
Speaker Pro Tem  
The Honorable Amy Stephens  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable Sal Pace  
House Minority Leader  
The Honorable David G. Balmer  
Co-Chair Redistricting Commission  
Mr. Jim Carpenter  
Chief of Staff, Governor  
Mr. Jeremiah B. Barry  
Senior Staff Attorney  
Mr. Charles Unseld  
Deputy Director, Division of Local Government  
Ms. Elizabeth Garner  
State Demographer/Governor’s Liaison  
Ms. Barbara Mason  
State Data Center Contact  

CONNECTICUT  
The Honorable Dannel Malloy  
Governor  
The Honorable Nancy Wyman  
Lieutenant Governor/President of Senate  
The Honorable Donald E. Williams, Jr.  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Martin Looney  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable John McKinney  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Christopher G. Donovan  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable Brendan Sharkey  
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Larry Cafero
House Minority Leader

Mr. Jeffrey Greenfield
Staff Assistant for Redistricting House Democrat

Ms. Jamie Young
Associate Legal Counsel/Governor’s Liaison

Ms. Sandra Norman-Eady
Director, Office of Legislative Research

Mr. Michael Howser
State Data Center Contact

**DELAWARE**

The Honorable Jack Markell
Governor

The Honorable Matthew Denn
Lieutenant Governor/President of Senate

The Honorable Anthony J. DeLuca
Senate President Pro Tem

The Honorable Patricia M. Blevins
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable F. Gary Simpson
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Robert Gilligan
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Peter C. Schwartzkopf
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Gregory F. Lavelle
House Minority Leader

Mr. Michael B. Mahaffie
Governor’s Liaison/State Data Center Contact

Mr. David Wilkins
Administrative Assistant

Mr. James Sills, III
Chief Information Officer

Mr. Erik Schramm
Chief of Staff

Mr. Richard Carter
Chief Administrative Assistant

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The Honorable Vincent C. Gray
Mayor of the District

The Honorable Kwame R. Brown
Chairman of the Council

The Honorable Mary M. Cheh
Chair Pro Tem, Ward Three

The Honorable Sekou Biddle
Councilmember, At-Large

The Honorable Michael A. Brown
Councilmember, At-Large

The Honorable David Catania
Councilmember, At-Large

The Honorable Phil Mendelson
Councilmember, At-Large

The Honorable Jim Graham
Councilmember, Ward One

The Honorable Jack Evans
Councilmember, Ward Two

The Honorable Muriel Bowser
Councilmember, Ward Four

The Honorable H. “Tommy” Thomas
Councilmember, Ward Five

The Honorable Tommy Wells
Councilmember, Ward Six

The Honorable Yvette Alexander
Councilmember, Ward Seven

The Honorable Marion Barry
Councilmember, Ward Eight

Dr. Joy Philips
Associate Director, State Data Center

**FLORIDA**

The Honorable Rick Scott
Governor

The Honorable Mike Haridopolos
President of the Senate

The Honorable Michael Bennet
President Pro Tempore

The Honorable Andy Gardiner
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Nan Rich
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Dean Cannon
Speaker of the House

The Honorable John Legg
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Carlos Lopez-Cantera
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Ron Saunders
House Minority Leader

Dr. Clyde Diao,
Ph.D. Governor’s Liaison

Mr. Robert West
Director, Reapportionment Office

Mr. John Guthrie
Staff Director

Ms. Amy J. Baker
Coordinator

Ms. Vesselka McAlarney
State Data Center Contact
GEORGIA
The Honorable Nathan Deal
Governor
The Honorable Casey Cagle
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate
The Honorable Tommie Williams
President Pro Tem
The Honorable Chip Rogers
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Robert Brown
Senate Democratic Leader
The Honorable DavidRalston
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Jan Jones
Speaker Pro Tem
The Honorable Larry O’Neal
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Stacey Abrams
House Minority Leader
Mr. Robert Giacomini
Governor’s Liaison/State Data Center Contact
Mr. Jimmy McDonald
Executive Director
Ms. Shantee El
Director, GA Reapportionment Office

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Governor
The Honorable Brad Little
Lieutenant Governor/President of Senate
The Honorable Brent Hill
Senate President Pro Tem
The Honorable Bart Davis
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Edger Malepeai
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Michelle Stennett
Minority Caucus Chair
The Honorable Les Bock
Assistant Minority Leader
The Honorable Lawrence Denney
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Mike Moyle
House Majority Leader
The Honorable John Rusche
House Minority Leader
Mr. Keith Bybee
Budget and Policy Analyst
Mr. Roger B. Madsen
Director, Idaho Department of Labor
Ms. Kristin Ford
State Liaison
Ms. Janell Hyer
Research Supervisor/State Data Center Contact

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Governor
The Honorable Brian Schatz
Lieutenant Governor
The Honorable Shan Tsutsui
President of the Senate
The Honorable Donna Mercado Kim
Senate Vice President
The Honorable Brickwood Galuteria
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Sam Slom
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Calvin K.Y. Say
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Blake K. Oshiro
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Gene Ward
House Minority Leader
Mr. Robert Giacomini
Governor’s Liaison/State Data Center Contact
Mr. Jimmy McDonald
Executive Director
Ms. Shantee El
Director, GA Reapportionment Office

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Governor
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President of the Senate
The Honorable Jim Clayborne
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Christine Radogno
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Michael J. Madigan
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Barbara Flynn Currie
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Tom Cross
House Republican Leader
Mr. Rupert Borgmiller
Executive Director

Ms. Jan Nakamoto
State Data Center Contact

U.S. Census Bureau
The View From the States

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Deputy General Counsel

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President, Election Data Services

Mr. Andy Manar
Chief of Staff

Ms. Jacqueline Price
Director, Index Department

Ms. Sue Ebetsch
Coordinator, State Data Center

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Lieutenant Governor/Senate President

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Senate President Pro Tem

The Honorable Connie Lawson
Senate Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Vi Simpson
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Tim Lanane
Assistant Minority Leader

The Honorable Brian Bosma
Speaker of the House

The Honorable P. Eric Turner
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable William Friend
House Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable B. Patrick Bauer
House Minority Leader

The Honorable Eric Koch
Chairman of House Elections & Apportionment

The Honorable Linda Lawson
Assistant House Minority Leader

The Honorable Kathy K. Richardson
House Majority Caucus Chair

Mr. Mark Stratton
Co-Manager

Mr. Trent Deckard
Co-Director, Indiana Election Division

Mr. Eric J. Halcomb
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Robert Rudolph, Esq.
Staff Attorney

Ms. Sharon Shuler
Executive Assistant to Lt. Governor

Ms. Maureen Bard
Co-Manager

Ms. Laura Bauman
Chief of Staff

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State Data Center Coordinator

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Senate President Pro Tem

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Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Kraig Paulsen
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Jeff Kaufmann
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Linda L. Upmeyer
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Kevin M. McCarthy
House Minority Leader

Mr. Eric Bakker
Legislative Aide

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Sr. Computer Systems Analyst

Ms. Mary Wegner
State Librarian

Mr. Gary Krob
Coordinator, SDC Program/Governor's Liaison

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Governor

The Honorable Kris Kobach
Secretary of State/Governor's Liaison

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President of the Senate

The Honorable John L. Vratil
Senate Vice President

The Honorable Jay Emmer
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Anthony Hensley
Senate Minority Leader

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Speaker of the House
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Speaker Pro Tem

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House Majority Leader

The Honorable Paul Davis  
House Minority Leader

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Director

Mr. Corey Carnahan  
Research Analyst

Mr. Peter Haxton  
State Data Center Coordinator

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Governor

The Honorable David L. Williams  
President of the Senate

The Honorable Katie Stine  
President Pro Tem

The Honorable Robert Stivers  
Senate Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable R.J. Palmer, II  
Senate Minority Floor Leader

The Honorable Greg Stumbo  
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Larry Clark  
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Rocky Adkins  
House Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Jeffrey Hoover  
House Minority Floor Leader

Mr. Scott Hamilton  
GIS Manager

Ms. Judy Fritz  
Committee Staff Administrator

Mr. Michael Price  
Director, State Data Center/Governor’s Liaison

**LOUISIANA**

The Honorable Bobby Jindal  
Governor

The Honorable Joel T. Chaissen, II  
President of the Senate

The Honorable Sharon Weston Broome  
President Pro Tem

The Honorable Jim Tucker  
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Joel C. Robideaux  
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Patricia Haynes Smith  
Chair, Legislative Black Caucus

The Honorable John Bel Edwards  
Chair, House Democratic Caucus

The Honorable Jane H. Smith  
Chair, Republican Legislative Delegation

Dr. Bill Blair, Ph.D.  
Legislative Analyst

Mr. Glenn Koepp  
Secretary of the Senate

Ms. Patricia Lowrey-Dufour  
Senior Legislative Analyst

Ms. Tai Istre  
State Demographer/Governor’s Liaison/State Data Center

Ms. Sue Morain  
Assistant to the Secretary of the Senate

**MAINE**

The Honorable Paul LePage  
Governor

The Honorable Kevin Raye  
President of the Senate

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Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Barry J. Hobbins  
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Robert “Bob” Nutting  
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Philip A. Curtis  
House Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Emily Ann Cain  
House Minority Floor Leader

Ms. Amanda Rector  
Economist, State Planning Office/Governor’s Liaison

Mr. Thomas Merrill  
Economist, State Planning Office/State Data Center

**MARYLAND**

The Honorable Martin O’Malley  
Governor

The Honorable Thomas V. (Mike) Miller, Jr.  
President of the Senate

The Honorable Nathaniel J. McFadden  
President Pro Tem

The Honorable Edward J. Kasemeyer  
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Allan Kittelman  
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Michael E. Busch  
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Adrienne A. Jones  
Speaker Pro Tem  
The Honorable Kumar Barve  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable Anthony J. O'Donnell  
House Minority Leader  
Mr. Karl Aro  
Executive Director, Department of Legislative Service  
Mr. Richard Eberhart Hall  
Secretary, Department of Planning  
Ms. Nasrin Rahman  
Redistricting Manager  
Ms. Jane Traynham  
Manager, State Data Center/Governor's Liaison  

MASSACHUSETTS  
The Honorable Deval Patrick  
Governor  
The Honorable William Francis Galvin  
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Governor's Liaison  
The Honorable Therese Murray  
President of the Senate  
The Honorable Stanley C. Rosenberg  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Frederick E. Berry  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Bruce E. Tarr  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Robert A. DeLeo  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable Patricia A. Haddad  
Speaker Pro Tem  
The Honorable Ronald Mariano  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable Bradley H. Jones, Jr.  
House Minority Leader  
Mr. William Cowan  
Chief of Staff  
Mr. Dan Wandell  
Compliance Officer  
Ms. Nancy Driscoll  
Chief of Staff  
Ms. Rosalie Adams  
Chief of Staff  
Mr. John Gaviglio  
Massachusetts State Data Center Manager  

MICHIGAN  
The Honorable Rick Snyder  
Governor  
The Honorable Brian Calley  
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate  
The Honorable Tanya Schuitmaker  
President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Randy Richardville  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Gretchen Whitmer  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Arlan B. Meekhof  
Senate Republican Floor Leader  
The Honorable Jase Bolger  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable John Walsh  
Speaker Pro Tem  
The Honorable Jim Stamas  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable Kate Segal  
House Minority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Richard Hammel  
House Minority Leader  
Mr. Daniel McMaster  
State Liaison  
Mr. Benjamin Puchala  
State Liaison  
Mr. Timothy Hanson  
State Liaison  
Mr. Mike Vatter  
State Liaison  
Mr. Dave Murley  
State Liaison  
Mr. Terry Marquardt  
State Liaison  
Mr. Eric Swanson  
State Liaison  
Ms. Lisa Moye  
State Data Center Contact  

MINNESOTA  
The Honorable Mark Dayton  
Governor  
The Honorable Michelle Fischbach  
President of the Senate  
The Honorable Gen Olson  
President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Amy Koch  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Thomas Bakk  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Kurt Zellers  
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Matt Dean
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Paul Thissen
House Minority Leader

The Honorable Sarah Anderson
Chair, Redistricting Committee

Dr. Tom Gillaspy, Ph.D.
State Demographer/GIS Director/Governor’s Liaison

Mr. Lee Meilleur
Liaison, Legislative GIS Director

Mr. Peter Wattson
Counsel to the Governor

Ms. Tracy Horgan
Caliper Corporation

Ms. Barbara Ronningen
Demographer

MISSISSIPPI

The Honorable Haley Barbour
Governor

The Honorable Phil Bryant
Lt. Governor/President of the Senate

The Honorable Billy Hewes, III
President Pro Temp

The Honorable Terry C. Burton
Chair, Senate Elections Committee

The Honorable William J. McCoy
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Joseph P. (J.P.) Comprettta
Speaker Pro Temp

The Honorable Thomas U. Reynolds, II
Chair, Apportionment & Elections Committee

Mr. James F. (Ted) Booth
State Liaison

Ms. Rebekah Staples
Policy Advisor/Governor’s Liaison

Mr. Clifford Holley
Interim Director

MISSOURI

The Honorable Jeremiah Nixon
Governor

The Honorable Peter Kinder
Lieutenant Governor/President of Senate

The Honorable Rob Mayer
President Pro Temp

The Honorable Tom Dempsey
Senate Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Victor Callahan
Senate Minority Floor Leader

The Honorable Steven Tilley
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Shane Scholler
Speaker Pro Temp

The Honorable Tim Jones
House Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Mike Talboy
House Minority Floor Leader

Mr. Ted Wedel
House Minority Leader

Mr. Matt Hesser
State Demographer/Governor’s Liaison

Mr. Christopher Schappe
Chief Legal Counsel to Minority Caucus

Ms. Lori Strong-Goeke
Assistant Director for Planning

Ms. Katina Jones
State Data Center Contact

MONTANA

The Honorable Brian Schweitzer
Governor

The Honorable Jim Peterson
President of the Senate

The Honorable Bruce Tutvedt
President Pro Temp

The Honorable Jeff Essmann
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Carol Williams
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Mike Milburn
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Janna Taylor
Speaker Pro Temp

The Honorable Tom McGillvray
House Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Jon Sesso
House Minority Leader

Mr. David Bohyer
Research Director

Ms. Susan Fox
Executive Director

Ms. Mary Craigle
Program Officer/State Data Center Contact

NEBRASKA

The Honorable Dave Heineman
Governor

The Honorable John Wightman
Chairman, Executive Board
The Honorable Mike Flood  
Speaker of the Legislature

Mr. Jeremy Hosein  
Policy Advisor/Governor's Liaison

Ms. Nancy Cyr  
Director, Legislative Research Office

Mr. Jerome Deichert  
State Data Center Contact

**NEVADA**

The Honorable Brian Sandoval  
Governor

The Honorable Brian Krolicki  
Lieutenant Governor/Senate President

The Honorable Michael Schneider  
President Pro Tem

The Honorable Steven Horsford  
Senate Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Mike McGinness  
Senate Minority Floor Leader

The Honorable John Oceguera  
Speaker of the Assembly

The Honorable Debbie Smith  
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Marcus Conklin  
Assembly Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Pete Goicoechea  
Assembly Minority Floor Leader

Mr. Jeff Hardcastle  
State Demographer/Governor's Liaison

Mr. Lorne J. Malkiewich  
Director, Legislative Counsel Bureau

Ms. Karen Starr  
State Data Center Contact

**NEW JERSEY**

The Honorable Chris Christie  
Governor

The Honorable Stephen M. Sweeney  
President of the Senate

The Honorable Nia H. Gill, Esq.  
President Pro Tem

The Honorable Barbara Buono  
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Thomas H. Kean, Jr.  
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Ronald L. Rice  
Senator

The Honorable Sheila Y. Oliver  
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Jerry Green  
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Joseph Cryan  
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Alex DeCroce  
House Republican Leader

Mr. John Morgan,  
President Applied Research Coordinates

Mr. Clark Bensen  
POLIDATA

Mr. Richard Bagger  
Chief of Staff

Mr. Jeffrey Chiesa  
Chief Counsel

The Honorable Pamela Tucker  
Deputy Speaker

The Honorable David Bettencourt  
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Terie Norelli  
House Minority Leader

The Honorable David Hess  
House Representative

Mr. David Frydman  
Legal Counsel to House of Representatives

Mr. Kenneth Gallager  
Senior Planner/Governor's Liaison

Mr. Anthony Stevens  
Assistant Secretary of State

Mr. Jay Flanders  
Chief of Staff

Mr. Robert Mead  
House Chief of Staff

Ms. Joanne Cassulo  
State Data Center Contact

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

The Honorable John Lynch  
Governor

The Honorable Peter Bragdon  
President of the Senate

The Honorable Jack Barns  
Senate President Pro Tem

The Honorable Jeb Bradley  
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Sylvia Larsen  
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable William O'Brien  
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Gene Chandler  
Speaker Pro Tem
Mr. Frank Parisi  
Principal Research Analyst  
Mr. Leonard Preston  
Director, Labor Market & Demographic Research

**NEW MEXICO**
The Honorable Susana Martinez  
Governor  
The Honorable John Sanchez  
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate  
The Honorable Timothy Z. Jennings  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Michael Sanchez  
Senate Majority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Stuart Ingle  
Senate Minority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Ben Lujan  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable W. Ken Martinezes  
House Majority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Thomas C. Taylor  
House Minority Floor Leader  
Mr. Michael Sharp  
State Liaison  
Mr. Raul Burciaga  
Director  
Ms. Elizabeth Davis  
State Center Contact

**NEW YORK**
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Governor  
The Honorable Robert Duffy  
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate  
The Honorable Dean G. Skelos  
Temporary President and Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable John Sampson  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Sheldon Silver  
Speaker of the Assembly  
The Honorable Peter M. Rivera  
Speaker Pro Tem  
The Honorable Ron Canestrari  
Assembly Majority Leader  
The Honorable Brian M. Kolb  
Assembly Minority Leader  
Mr. David Schaefer  
NYS Redistricting Task Force  
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Co-Executive Director, Reapportionment

Mr. Bruce B. Ruiz  
GIS Manager, Task Force on Reapportionment  
Mr. Robert Brehm  
Executive Director, State Board of Elections  
Ms. Cathy Calhoun  
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Ms. Debra Levine  
Co-Executive Director, Reapportionment  
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**NORTH CAROLINA**
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Governor  
The Honorable Walter Dalton  
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate  
The Honorable Phil Berger  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Harry Brown  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr.  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Thom Tillis  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable Dale Folwell  
House Speaker Pro Tem  
The Honorable Paul Stam  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable Joe Hackney  
House Minority Leader  
The Honorable Neal Hunt  
Deputy Republican Leader  
Mr. Bob Coats  
Executive Staff/Governor’s Liaison/State Data  
Ms. R. Erika Churchill  
Staff Attorney

**NORTH DAKOTA**
The Honorable Jack Dalrymple  
Governor  
The Honorable Drew H. Wrigley  
Lt. Governor/President of the Senate  
The Honorable Rich Wardner  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Bob Stenehjem  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Ryan M. Taylor  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable David Drovodal  
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Al Carlson  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable Jerome G. “Jerry” Kelsh  
House Minority Leader  
Mr. John Bjornson  
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Mr. Jim Smith  
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OHIO  
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Governor  
The Honorable Tom Niehaus  
President of the Senate  
The Honorable Keith Faber  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Jimmy Stewart  
Senate Majority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Capri S. Cafaro  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Tom Sawyer  
State Senator  
The Honorable William G. Batchelder  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable Louis Blessing  
Speaker Pro Temp  
The Honorable Matt Huffman  
House Majority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Armond Budish  
House Minority Leader  
Dr. Mark Salling, Ph.D.  
Director, Data and Information Services  
Mr. Steve Kelley  
Senior Economist/State Data Center Contact  

OREGON  
The Honorable John Kitzhaber  
Governor  
The Honorable Peter Courtney  
President of the Senate  
The Honorable Ginny Burdick  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Diane Rosenbaum  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Ted Ferrioli  
Senate Republican Leader  
The Honorable Arnie Roblan  
Co-Speaker of the House of Representatives  
The Honorable Bruce Hanna  
Co-Speaker of the House of Representatives  
The Honorable Dave Hunt  
House Democratic Leader  
The Honorable Kevin Cameron  
House Republican Leader  
Dr. Kanhaiya Vaidya  
Senior Demographer/Governor’s Liaison  
Mr. Rick Berkobien  
State Liaison  
Ms. Erin Seiler  
Administrator  
Ms. Angela Wilhelms  
Chief of Staff  
Mr. Charles Rynerson  
State Data Center Contact  

OKLAHOMA  
The Honorable Mary Fallin  
Governor  
The Honorable Todd Lamb  
Lieutenant Governor/President of Senate  
The Honorable Brian Bingman  
President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Mike Schulz  
Senate Majority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Andrew Rice  
Senate Minority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Kris Steele  
Speaker of the House  

Pennsylvania  
The Honorable Tom Corbett  
Governor
The Honorable Jim Cawley  
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate  
The Honorable Joseph B. Scarnati, III  
Senate President Pro Tem  
The Honorable Dominic Pileggi  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Jay Costa  
Senate Minority Floor Leader  
The Honorable Sam H. Smith  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable Mike Turzai  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable Frank Dermody  
House Minority Leader  
Dr. John Memmi  
Policy Director, Office of Mapping and Demographer  
Mr. Fred Banuelos  
Deputy Director, Governor’s Center for Local  
Ms. Jackie Parker  
Deputy Secretary of Community Development,  
Ms. Kathy Sullivan  
Executive Director  
Ms. Susan Copella  
Director, State Data Center  

PUERTO RICO  
The Honorable Federico Hernández-Denton  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
The Honorable Luis G. Fortuño  
Governor  
The Honorable Kenneth McClintock  
Secretary of State  
The Honorable Thomas Rivera-Schatz  
President of the Senate  
The Honorable Margarita Nolasco-Santiago  
Senate Vice President  
The Honorable Roberto A. Arango-Vinent  
Majority Leader Senator  
The Honorable María de Lourdes Santiago-Negrón  
Minority Leader Senator  
The Honorable José L. Dalmau-Santiago  
Minority Leader Senator  
The Honorable Jennifer González-Colón  
Speaker  
The Honorable Gabriel Rodríguez-Aguilo  
Vice Speaker  
The Honorable Rolando Crespo  
Majority Representative Leader  
The Honorable Héctor Ferrer-Ríos, Esq.  
Minority Representative Leader, HR  
The Honorable Victor García-San Inocencio, Esq.  
Minority Representative Leader  
Mr. Luis Avilés-Rivera  
Acting Director, Economic and Social Planning  
Dr. Mario Marazzi-Santiago, Ph.D.  
Executive Director  
The Honorable Héctor Conty-Pérez  
President  
Mr. Rubén Berrios-Martínez, Esq.  
President  
Ms. Rosemarie Vizcarrondo  
Director  
Ms. Carmen Feliciano  
Chief of Staff  
Ms. Leida Martínez-Cortés  
Planning Analyst, State Data Center Contact  
Lcda. Leslie Hernández-Crespo  
Chairman  
The Honorable Pedro Pierluís  
P.R. Resident Commissioner  

RHODE ISLAND  
The Honorable Lincoln Chafee  
Governor  
The Honorable Teresa Paiva Weed  
President of the Senate  
The Honorable Dominick J Ruggerio  
Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable Dennis L. Algiere  
Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Gordon D. Fox  
Speaker of the House  
The Honorable Nicholas A. Mattiello  
House Majority Leader  
The Honorable Robert A. Watson  
House Minority Leader  
Mr. Frank Anzeveno  
Chief of Staff  
Mr. Joseph J. Solomon  
Legal Counsel/Special Projects  
Mr. Kimball Brace  
President, Election Data Services  
Mr. Mark G. Brown  
Governor’s Liaison/State Data Center Contact  

SOUTH CAROLINA  
The Honorable Nikki Haley  
Governor  
The Honorable Ken Ard  
Lieutenant Governor/Senate President
The Honorable Glenn F. McConnell
Senate President Pro Tem

The Honorable Robert W. Harrell, Jr.
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Jay Lucas
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Kenneth Bingham
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Harry L. Ott, Jr.
House Minority Leader

Mr. Bobby Bowers
Director, Office of Research and Statistics

Mr. Mike MacFarlane
State Data Center Contact

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

The Honorable Dennis Daugaard
Governor

The Honorable Matt Michels
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate

The Honorable Bob Gray
Senate President Pro Tem

The Honorable Russell Olsen
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Jason Frerichs
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Val Rausch
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Brian G. Gosch
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable David Lust
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Bernie Hunhoff
House Minority Leader

Mr. James Frye
Director, Legislative Research Council

Mr. Erik Nelson
State Liaison

Mr. Paul Kinsman
Secretary of Revenue and Regulation

Mr. Jim Soyer
Legislative Aide to the Governor/Governor’s Liaison

Dr. William D. Anderson, PhD.
Director, Government Research Bureau/State

**TENNESSEE**

The Honorable Bill Haslam
Governor

The Honorable Ron Ramsey
Lieutenant Governor/Speaker of the Senate

The Honorable Jamie Woodson
Senate Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Mark Norris
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable James F. Kyle Jr.
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Beth Harwell
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Judd Matheny
House Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Gerald McCormick
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Craig Fitzhugh
House Minority Leader

Mr. Tom Fleming
Comptroller Office of Local Government

Mr. Steve Kriegish
Director, Legislative Information Systems

Mr. Jim Hippe
Counsel for Policy and Research

Mr. David J. Tirpak
GIS Manager/Redistricting Manager

Mr. Randy Gustafson
Research Associate/State Data Center/Govern

Mr. Joseph Barnes
Director, Office of Legal Services

**TEXAS**

The Honorable Rick Perry
Governor

The Honorable David Dewhurst
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate

The Honorable Jeff Wentworth
Chair, Senate Jurisprudence Committee

The Honorable Mario Gallegos
Vice-Chair, Senate Select Committee on Redistricting

The Honorable Robert Nichols
Chair, Senate Republican Caucus

The Honorable Leticia Van de Putte
Chair, Senate Democratic Caucus

The Honorable Kel Seliger
Chair, Senate Select Committee on Redistricting

The Honorable Robert Duncan
Chair of State Affairs Committee

The Honorable Joe Straus
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Beverly Woolley
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Jessica Farrar
Leader, House Democratic Caucus
The Honorable Mike Villarreal  
Vice-Chair, House Committee on Redistricting
The Honorable Marc Veasey  
Chair, House Democratic Caucus
The Honorable Larry Taylor  
Chair, House Republican Caucus
The Honorable Bryan Hughes  
Vice-Chair, Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence Committee
The Honorable Burt Solomons  
Chair, House Committee on Redistricting
The Honorable Todd Hunter  
Chair, Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence Committee

Ms. Debbie Irvine  
Director, Research Division, Texas Legislative Council
Ms. Clare Dyer  
Manager, Mapping and Redistricting Section,  
Texas Legislative Council
Ms. Beverly Pecotte  
Research Associate, Texas State Data Center

UTAH
The Honorable Gary Herbert  
Governor
The Honorable Greg Bell Lieutenant Governor
The Honorable Michael G. Waddoups  
President of the Senate
The Honorable Scott K. Jenkins  
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Ross Romero  
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Becky Lockhart  
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Brad Dee  
House Majority Leader
The Honorable David Litvack  
House Minority Leader
The Honorable David Clark  
Representative
Mr. John Q. Cannon  
State Liaison
Ms. Effie Johnson  
State Data Center Contact

VERMONT
The Honorable Peter Shumlin  
Governor

THE HONORABLE PHIL SCOTT
Lieutenant Governor/President of the Senate
The Honorable John Campbell  
Senate President Pro Tem
The Honorable William Carris  
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable William Doyle  
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Shap Smith  
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Lucy Leriche  
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Donald Turner  
House Minority Leader
Mr. Michael Jay Chernick  
State Liaison
Mr. William Sawyer  
State Data Center Manager

VIRGINIA
The Honorable Robert McDonnell  
Governor
The Honorable Charles J. Colgan  
Senate President Pro Tem
The Honorable Richard L. Saslaw  
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Thomas K. Norment, Jr.  
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Janet Howell  
Senator
The Honorable William J. Howell  
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Kirk Cox  
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Ward L. Armstrong  
House Minority Leader
Dr. Robert J. Austin  
Special Projects Director
Mr. Donald Lillywhite  
Division Director/Governor’s Liaison
Ms. Mary Spain  
U.S. Census Bureau Liaison
Ms. Claire Wilker  
Chief of Staff
WASHINGTON
The Honorable Christine Gregoire
Governor
The Honorable Brad Owen
Lieutenant Governor/Senate President
The Honorable Sam Reed
Secretary of State
The Honorable Margarita Prentice
Senate President Pro Tem
The Honorable Lisa Brown
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Frank Chopp
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Jim Moeller
Speaker Pro Tem
The Honorable Pat Sullivan
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Richard DeBolt
House Minority Leader
Ms. Emily Walters
Policy Analyst
Mr. Marty Loesch
Director, External Affairs/Senior Counsel
Mr. Sumeer Singla
Policy Staff Director
Mr. David Valiant
Redistricting Research Analyst
Mr. Nick Pharris
Redistricting Research Analyst
Mr. Jay Balasbas
Assistant Director, Policy Development
Mr. Ryan Moore
Counsel, Senate Republican Caucus
Ms. Kita Baldwin
Senior Executive Assistant
Ms. Amy Ruble
Legislative Manager
Dr. Erica Gardner, Ph.D.
Forecast Analyst
Mr. Yi Zhao
Governor’s Liaison

WEST VIRGINIA
The Honorable Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor
The Honorable Joseph M. Minard
Senate President Pro Tempore
The Honorable H. Truman Chafin
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Mike Hall
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Richard Thompson
Speaker of the House
The Honorable Ron Fragale
Speaker Pro Tem
The Honorable Brent Boggs
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Tim Armstead
House Minority Leader
Mr. Aaron Allred
Legislative Manager/Auditor
Ms. Jo Vaughan
State Liaison
Ms. Teresa Burns
State Liaison
Ms. Delphine D. Coffey
Research Specialist 2

WISCONSIN
The Honorable Scott Walker
Governor
The Honorable Michael Ellis
President of the Senate
The Honorable Joe Leibham
President Pro Tem
The Honorable Scott Fitzgerald
Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Mark Miller
Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Jeff Fitzgerald
Speaker of the Assembly
The Honorable Bill Kramer
Speaker Pro Tem
The Honorable Scott Suder
House Majority Leader
The Honorable Peter Barca  
House Minority Leader

Mr. Steve Miller  
Chief, Legislative Reference Bureau

Mr. Patrick J. Farley  
State Liaison

Mr. Larry Barish  
Director, Reference and Library

Mr. Nathaniel Robinson  
Administrator, Government Accountability Board

Mr. Tony J. VanDerWielen  
Geographic Information Systems Manager

Mr. Philip Wells  
State Data Center Contact

**WYOMING**

The Honorable Matt Mead  
Governor

The Honorable Jim Anderson  
President of the Senate

The Honorable Phil Nicholas  
Senate Vice President

The Honorable Tony Ross  
Senate Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable John Hastert  
Senate Minority Floor Leader

The Honorable Edward A. Buchanan  
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Keith Gingery  
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Thomas Lubnau  
House Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable W. Patrick Goggles  
House Minority Floor Leader

Mr. Matt Sackett  
Research Manager

Ms. Amy Bittner  
State Data Center Contact
APPENDIX C

REDISTRICTING SOFTWARE VENDORS

**ArcBridge Consulting and Training, Inc.**

500 Grove Street, Suite 301  
Herndon, VA 20170  
Tel: 703-834-6511 Fax: 703-834-6514  
E-mail: priti@arcbridge.com  
URL: www.arcbridge.com  
Contact: Priti Mathur

DISTRICTSolv is an ArcGIS extension developed by ArcBridge Consulting. For Census 2010, it has been widely used by various jurisdictions throughout the country. DistrictSolv allows users to automatically and manually create districts. It uses census geography and P.L. 94-171 datasets that are provided with the software. It computes maximum deviations and several reports. It provides thematic, majority/minority, and district views. Users have found the tool very easy to use. While most of the work is done in a desktop environment, the users can save their files in a Web format that can be visible in ArcGIS Explorer online or in Google Earth formats. DISTRICTSolv is currently available in ArcGIS 10.x. ArcBridge also provides redistricting consulting and support services.

**Caliper Corporation**

1172 Beacon Street, Suite 300  
Newton, MA 02641  
Tel: 617-527-4700 Fax: 617-527-5113  
E-mail: tracy@caliper.com  
URL: www.caliper.com  
Contact: Tracy Horgan

Caliper Corporation is the developer of Maptitude for Redistricting, feature-rich redistricting software with pre-built TIGER® geographic layers with P.L. 94-171 data included. The software reads and writes shape files and file geodatabases and includes ACS census data and disaggregation and aggregation tools. It can be deployed on a stand-alone PC or in a complex network environment permitting the sharing of data and redistricting plans. Maptitude for Redistricting ArcGIS Extension provides access to the redistricting functionality and ease-of-use of Maptitude for Redistricting while leveraging in-house expertise through ArcGIS software and existing Oracle, SQL Server, DB2, and other data through the ArcGIS DBMS support. Maptitude On-Line Redistricting is a fully compatible web-based version of the software. Caliper also provides software customization, data manipulation and analysis, consulting, and litigation services.

**Citygate GIS LLC**

113 Spring Valley Drive  
Annapolis, Maryland 21403  
Tel: 410-295-3333 ext. 111 Fax: 410-295-3418  
E-mail: fhejazi@citygategis.com  
URL: www.citygategis.com  
Contact: Fred Hejazi

AutoBound is the premier redistricting application developed by Citygate GIS for ESRI ArcGIS. The first version of AutoBound was released in 1994. AutoBound was also the redistricting system used by the Canadian government for countrywide redistricting. Citygate GIS LLC

**Azavea**

340 N. 12th Street, Suite 402  
Philadelphia, PA 19107  
Tel: 215-925-2600 Fax: 215-925-2663  
E-mail: info@azavea.com  
URL: http://districtbuilder.org/  
Contact: Mary Johnson

DistrictBuilder is web-based, open source software for collaborative redistricting. It was designed by the Public Mapping Project with software development and implementation by Azavea. DistrictBuilder supports state and local legislatures, election commissions, advocacy groups, and news media organizations, as well as nonlegislative redistricting scenarios. It provides an affordable, easy-to-use toolkit that supports on-the-fly scoring of district plans, diverse scoring metrics, multiple languages, public competitions, and multi-jurisdictional regions. All source code is released under an open source license, and there are no license fees.
**Election Data Services, Inc.**
6171 Emerywood Court
Manassas, VA 20112-3078
Tel: 703-580-7267 or 202-789-2004
Fax: 703-580-6258
E-mail: KBrace@electiondataservices.com
URL: www.electiondataservices.com
Contact: Kimball W. Brace

Election Data Services, Inc. provided database building and overall redistricting consulting services to a number of states and local governments in the 2010 process, as we have back to 1980. Our specialty has been creating sophisticated and highly complicated databases necessary to meet the many demands of the redistricting process. We also provided staffing for redistricting commissions and committees, analysis of demographic trends, and expert witness testimony. We also developed special software module extensions to existing software packages.

**International Computer Works Inc.**
111 South Riverhills Drive
Temple Terrace, FL 33617
Tel: 813-988-0343
Fax: 813-985-5661
E-mail: ken@icwmaps.com
URL: www.icwmaps.com
Contact: Ken Tozier

ICW, founded in 1988 as a Florida corporation, develops applications to translate, edit and use TIGER®/Line Files® and shape. Applications include GeoAuthor®, GeoElections®, GeoSchools®, GeoChoice®, and GeoCAD 911™. We have clients in multiple states engaged in elections, K thru 12, and 911. To assist clients with the VTD phase in 2007-08 ICW provided elections clients with software, training, and support for GeoAuthor® VTD Edition. For ease of use for the benefit of our client base, we develop with MapInfo Professional products from Pitney Bowes and have developed using ESRI products.

**POLIDATA®**
P.O. Box 530
Corinth, VT 05039
Tel: 703-690-4066
Fax: 202-318-0793
E-mail: info@polidata.org
URL: www.polidata.org
Contact: Clark H. Benson

POLIDATA® Demographic and Political Guides
Since the 1981/1982 redistricting cycle Polidata has provided assistance to both legislative bodies and commissions in over one half of the states. A special emphasis is the development of the demographic and political data and the integration of this information into the datasets for the specialized mapping software. During the districting process, Polidata can generate specialized reports and analysis by writing code to transform data and make it readily available for analysis. In addition, Polidata principal Clark Benson has been an expert witness in over a dozen cases and has acted as a liaison between experts and the litigation team in numerous cases.
## APPENDIX D

### NCSL Attendees

2010 Legislative Summit  
Louisville, KY  
(July 26, 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Richard Ledbeatter</td>
<td>ESRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut/Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Fred Hajazi</td>
<td>Citygate GIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Cathy McCully</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<td>Frank Ambrosee</td>
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<td>James Whitehorn</td>
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<td>Jamie Rosenson</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Tim Trainor</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Shantee El</td>
<td>GA Redistricting Services Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois/Rhode Island</td>
<td>Kim Brace</td>
<td>Election Data Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Tim Mapes</td>
<td>IL House</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Mark Stratton</td>
<td>IN Legislative Services Agency</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Maureen Bard</td>
<td>IN Legislative Services Agency</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>Debra Levine</td>
<td>NY LATFOR</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Bill Gilkeson</td>
<td>NC General Assembly</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Dan Frey</td>
<td>NC General Assembly</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Cathy Fredenreich</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>David Tirpak</td>
<td>TN Office of Local Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Tom Fleming</td>
<td>TN Office of Local Government</td>
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## APPENDIX E

### NCIL Attendees

2011 Legislative Summit  
San Antonio, TX  
(August 8, 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Douglas Johnson</td>
<td>Consultant—AZ Redistricting Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Cathy McCully</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Colleen Joyce</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<td>Greg Hanks</td>
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<td>James Whitehorne</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Laura Waggoner</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<td>Illinois/Rhode Island</td>
<td>Kim Brace</td>
<td>Election Data Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Mark Stratton</td>
<td>IN Legislative Services Agency</td>
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<td>Maureen Bard</td>
<td>IN Legislative Services Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Michael Sharp</td>
<td>Research and Polling Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Debra Levine</td>
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<td>Doug Himes</td>
<td>TN General Assembly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>David Tippak</td>
<td>TN Office of Local Government</td>
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<td>Tom Fleming</td>
<td>TN Office of Local Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Clare Dyer</td>
<td>TX Legislative Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Michael Chernick</td>
<td>VT Legislative Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Tony VanDerWeilen</td>
<td>WI Legislative Technology Services Bureau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX F

### NCSL Attendees

2012 Legislative Summit  
Chicago, IL  
(August 6, 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Douglas Johnson</td>
<td>Consultant —AZ Redistricting Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Tammy Patrick</td>
<td>Maricopa County Elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Ed Crane</td>
<td>ESRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Cathy McCully</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Ellen Vollinger</td>
<td>Food Research and Action Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>James Whitehorne</td>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Will Wilson</td>
<td>Pew Charitable Trusts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois/Rhode Island</td>
<td>Kim Brace</td>
<td>Election Data Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Janette Weatherall</td>
<td>IL Education Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Scott Hamilton</td>
<td>KY Legislative Research Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Peter Wagner</td>
<td>Prison Policy Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Ben Collins</td>
<td>MS PEER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Ted Booth</td>
<td>MS PEER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Julianne Burkhardt</td>
<td>Attorney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Michael Sharp</td>
<td>Research and Polling Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Steve Carbo</td>
<td>DEMOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Debra Levine</td>
<td>NY LATFOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Senator Joan Heckman</td>
<td>Senator</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Senator Ray Holmberg</td>
<td>Senator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Randall Routt</td>
<td>OH Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Representative Mike Sparks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Senator Jim Kyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Doug Himes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Matthew Hill</td>
<td>TN Redistricting Supervisor</td>
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<td>Bill Parr</td>
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<td>Dana Wolff</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Tony VanDerWielen</td>
<td>WI Legislative Technology Services Bureau</td>
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**APPENDIX G**

**NCSL Attendees**

2013 Legislative Summit  
Atlanta, GA  
(August 12, 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Representative Shelley Hughes</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>Richard Leadbeater</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>Karin MacDonald</td>
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<td>Tom Hoefeler</td>
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<td>Bryan Humphreys</td>
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<td>Cathy McCully</td>
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<td>Jennifer Gordon</td>
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<td>John Guthrie</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Shawn Marie Story</td>
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<td>Linda Meggers</td>
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<td>Hawaii</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Erin Seiler</td>
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<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>David Ortbahn</td>
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<td>Senator Jim Bradford</td>
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<td>Representative Brenda Gilmore</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Jo Vaughan</td>
<td>GIS Coordinator</td>
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APPENDIX H

Federal Register Notice —Establishment of the 2020 Redistricting Data Program

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
[Docket Number 140628541–4541–01]
Establishment of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program
AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce
ACTION: Notice of Program.
SUMMARY: This notice announces and seeks comments on the establishment of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. Required by law, the program provides states the opportunity to specify the small geographic areas for which they wish to receive 2020 decennial population totals for the purpose of reapportionment and redistricting.
DATES: Comments on this notice are due by September 5, 2014. The deadline for states to notify the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) that they wish to participate in Phase 1, the Block Boundary Suggestion Project, is August 1, 2015.
ADDRESSES: Please direct all written comments on this notice to the Director, U.S. Census Bureau, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Room 8H–002, Washington DC 20233.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine C. McCully, Chief, Census Redistricting Data Office, U.S. Census Bureau, Room 8H–019, Washington DC 20233, telephone (301) 763–4039.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the provisions of Title 13, Section 141(c) of the United States Code (U.S.C.), the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) is required to provide the "officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment or districting of each state . . . " with the opportunity to specify geographic areas (e.g., voting districts) for which they wish to receive decennial census population counts for the purpose of reapportionment or redistricting.
By April 1 of the year following the decennial census, the Secretary is required to furnish the state officials or their designees with population counts for American Indian areas, counties, cities, census blocks, and state-specified congressional, legislative districts, and voting districts. In accordance with the provisions of 13 U.S.C. 141(c), the Director of the Census Bureau, on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce, announces the establishment of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. The Census Bureau will issue an invitation to the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for legislative reapportionment and redistricting this fall through the Census Redistricting Data Office inviting states to identify a non-partisan liaison that will work directly with the Census Bureau on the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. Once these liaisons are established, the Census Bureau will coordinate communications involving the commencement of the program.
Since the 1990 Census, participation in both the Census Redistricting Data Program’s Block Boundary Suggestion Project and Voting District Project (2020 Redistricting Data Program Phases 1 and 2) under 13 U.S.C. is voluntary on the part of each state. However, if states choose not to participate in Phase 1 and Phase 2, the Census Bureau cannot ensure that the decennial census 2020 tabulation geography will support the redistricting needs of their state.

Phase 1: Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP)
Beginning in the late summer of 2014, the Census Bureau will correspond with the legislative leadership and executive officer of each state to establish a 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program liaison. The Census Bureau will formally announce through a subsequent Federal Register Notice the commencement of Phase 1, the Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP). The purpose of the BBSP is to afford states the opportunity to identify nonstandard features often used as electoral boundaries (such as a powerline or stream, rather than a street centerline which might divide voters into two districts) as census block boundaries. The BBSP option affords the state liaison the opportunity to provide suggestions for 2020 census tabulation block boundaries resulting in more meaningful block data for the state. Liaisons are able to work with local officials including county election officers and others to ensure local geography is represented in the 2020 tabulation block inventory. In addition, the liaison, on behalf of the state, will make suggestions for features not desirable as census tabulation blocks. By identifying undesirable features, the liaison may assist the Bureau in reducing the overall number of census tabulation blocks from the 2010 inventory. Beginning in late fall of 2015, states that choose to participate in Phase 1 will be receiving guidelines and training for providing their suggestions for the 2020 census tabulation blocks as well as their suggestions for exclusion of line segments for consideration in the

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1 See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review, 79 FR 6159 (Feb. 3, 2014).
2 See the February 6, 21, 26, 27, and 28, 2014 letters requesting an administrative review from the petitioners, ASPA, and individual Thai shrimp companies.
3 See Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India and Thailand; Notice of Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation, 20 FR 79474 (Sept. 30, 2010).

Phase 2: Voting District Project (VTDP)
The Census Bureau will formally announce through a subsequent Federal Register Notice the commencement of Phase 2, the Voting District Project. The VTDP will provide the state liaison, on behalf of the state, to submit the voting districts (a generic term used to represent areas that administer elections such as precincts, election districts, wards, etc.) to the Census Bureau for representation in the 2020 Census P.L. 94–171 products (data and geographic products). Beginning in late 2015, states that choose to participate in Phase 2, the Voting District Project will receive on a flow basis, geographic products that afford them the opportunity to update the Voting Districts (VTDs) for inclusion in the 2020 Census tabulation geography. State liaisons will continue to align their effort with updates from state and local government officials participating in the BAS. The VTDBAS update and alignment will continue through spring of 2018. A verification phase will occur in early 2019 for states that participated in Phase 2.

Phase 3: Delivery of the Decennial Census 2020 Redistricting Data
By April 1, 2021, the Director of the Census Bureau will, in accordance with
13 U.S.C. 141(c), furnish the Governor and state legislative leaders, both the majority and minority, with 2020 Census population counts for standard census tabulation areas (e.g., state, Congressional district, state legislative district, American Indian area, county, city, town, census tract, census block group, and census block) regardless of a state’s participation in Phase 1 or 2. The Director of the Census Bureau will provide 2020 population counts for those states participating in Phase 2, for both the standard tabulation areas and for voting districts. For each state, this delivery will occur prior to general release and no later than April 1, 2021.

**Phase 4: Collection of Post-Census 2010 Redistricting Data Plans**

Beginning in 2021, the Census Bureau will solicit from each state the newly drawn legislative and Congressional district plans and prepares appropriate data sets based on the new districts. This effort will occur every two years in advance of the 2030 Census in order to update these boundaries with new or changed plans. A verification phase will occur with each update.

**Phase 5: Review of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program and Recommendations for the 2030 Redistricting Data Program**

As the final phase of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program, the Census Bureau will work with the states to conduct a thorough review of the program. The intent of this review, and the final report that results, is to provide guidance to the Secretary of Commerce and the Census Bureau Director in planning the 2030 Census Redistricting Data Program.

Please address questions concerning any aspect of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program to the person identified in the contact section of this notice.

Dated: July 9, 2014.

**John H. Thompson,**

*Director, Bureau of the Census.*

Dated: July 10, 2014.