

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

By Catherine McCully
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The View From the States



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CONTENTS

Chapter 1.	Executive Summary of State Recommendations	3
Chapter 2.	Understanding the Partnership Requires a Little History: The Evolving Need for a Nationwide Block-Level Database	7
Chapter 3.	Road Map From the 2010 Census to the 2020 Census	11
Chapter 4.	Specific Recommendations/Comments From the States	15
Chapter 5.	The Census Bureau's Response	21
Chapter 6.	Redistricting 2010 Statistics	23
Chapter 7.	Benchmarks for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program.....	29
Appendixes	A. Public Law 94-171	31
	B. Official Recipients of the 2010 Census P.L. 94-171 Population Counts	33
	C. Redistricting Software Vendors	49
	D. NCSL Attendees—Louisville 2010	51
	E. NCSL Attendees—San Antonio 2011	52
	F. NCSL Attendees—Chicago 2012	53
	G. NCSL Attendees—Atlanta 2013.....	54
	H. Federal Register Notice—Establishment of the 2020 Redistricting Data Program	55

THE VIEW FROM THE STATES

Report of the 2010 Census Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Program Evaluation

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.



Former Commerce Secretary Gary Locke felt at home among his peers as he addressed a plenary session at the NCSL Legislative Summit in 2004. Secretary Locke was in the Washington State House of Representatives and served as Governor of the State of Washington from 1995 until 2007. He spoke to state legislators on the importance of a strong federal-state relationship and the importance of the census.



Chapter 1.

Executive Summary of State Recommendations

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.



Associate Director for Communications, Jeannie Shiffer, talks with a data user at the 2014 NCSL Legislative Summit.

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.

Understanding the Partnership Requires a Little History: The Evolving Need for a Nationwide Block-Level Database



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.



Cathy McCully, Chief of the Census Redistricting Data Office chats with Kim Brace, President of Election Data Services, prior to a session with the Elections and Redistricting Task Force at the 2007 NCSL Legislative Summit.

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®¹ 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 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 district² 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 five³ 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 a

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.

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

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.

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



State legislative staff, Census Bureau staff, and private vendors continue to discuss the issues in the hall at the 2007 Legislative Summit.

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

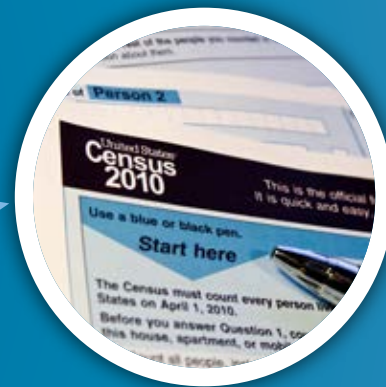
⁴ The BBSP was developed for the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program at the recommendation of the states. This project afforded each state the option of providing input into features (primarily non-standard features to be used at census tabulation census blocks and those not to be held as tabulation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

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.

Road Map From the 2010 Census to the 2020 Census



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 Program⁵ 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.

⁷ Master Address File.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ This program was necessary in order to improve the spatial accuracy of roads in the MAF/TIGER[®] database.

⁵ Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 93, Thursday, May 13, 2004.

⁶ 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.

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.



State Capitol Dome—In 2005 and 2006, the Redistricting Data Office accepted invitations to meet with state legislators and staff in 46 state capitols. Census staff described 2010 Census plans, including information on Census in Schools and the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Resources permitting these trips will occur in 2015–2016 so that states understand the re-engineered 2020 Census plans.

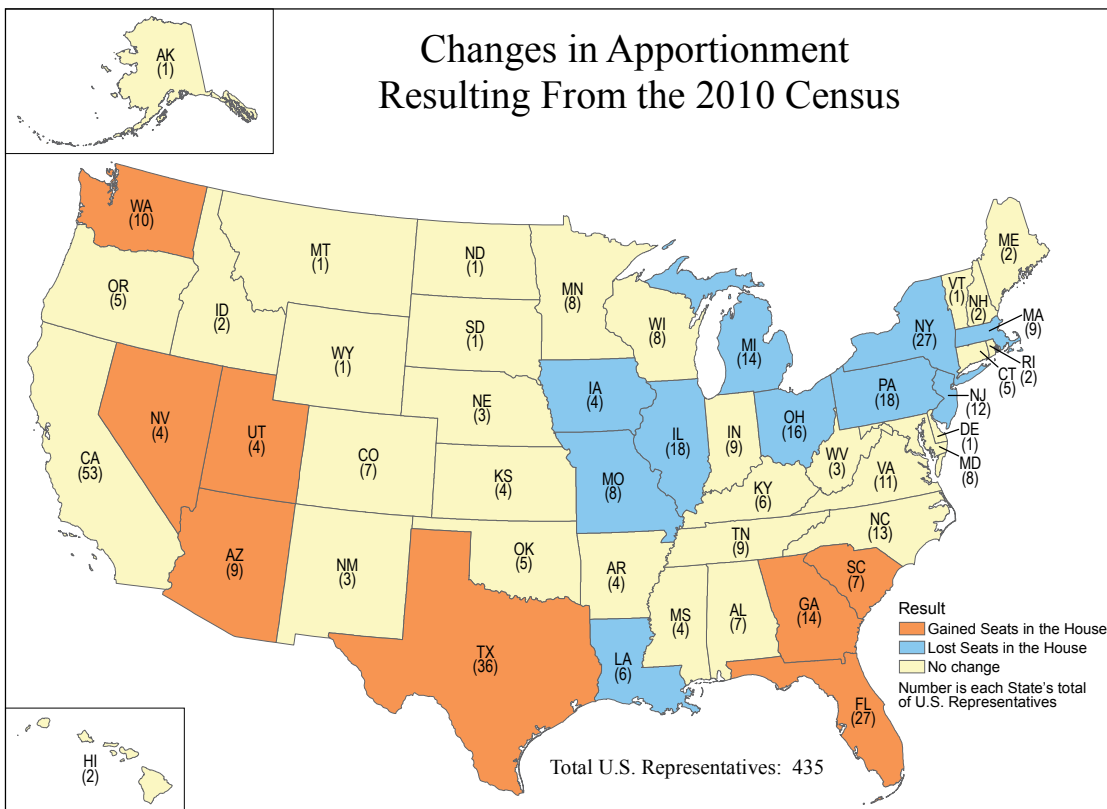
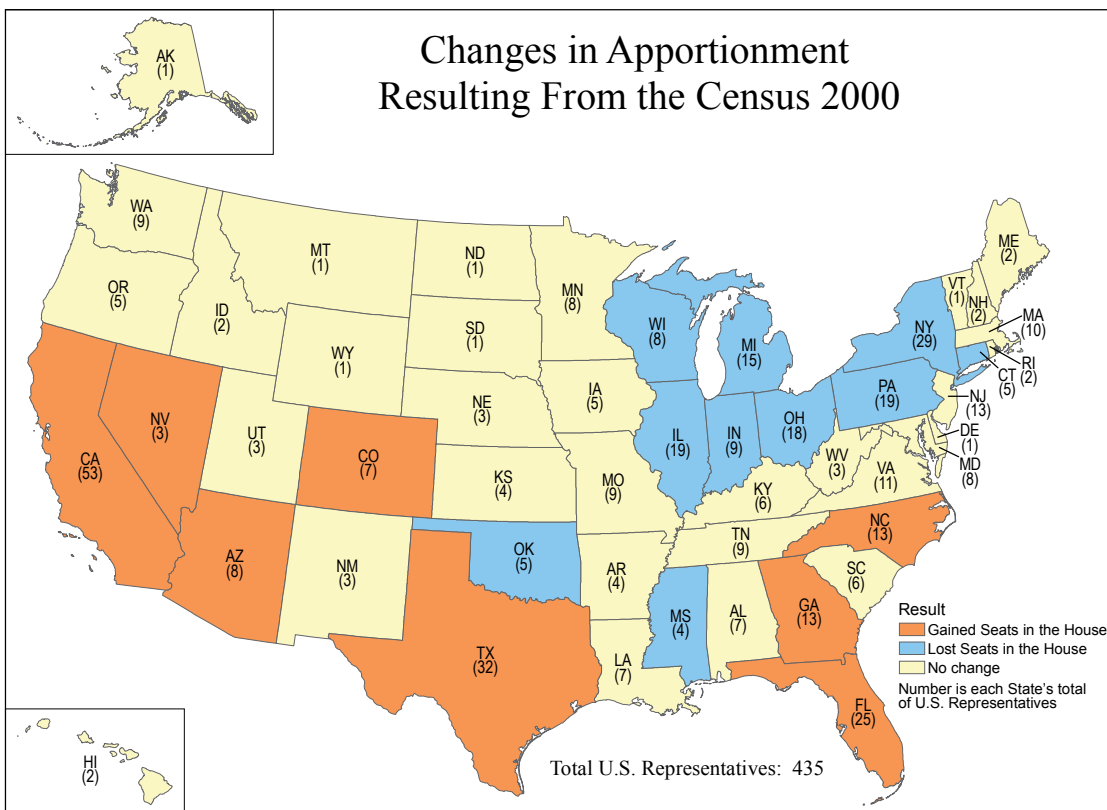
Phase 5: Evaluation of the Census 2010 Redistricting Data Program and Recommendations for the Census 2020 Redistricting Data Program.

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



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 boundary¹¹ 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.

Specific Recommendations/Comments From the States



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.

What is your race or ethnicity? Mark all boxes that apply **AND** print your specific ethnicities in the spaces below. Note, you may report more than one group.

White – Print specific ethnicities, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, French, etc.

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print specific ethnicities, for example, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Salvadoran, Colombian, etc.

Black or African Am. – Print specific ethnicities, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Ghanaian, etc.

Asian – Print specific ethnicities, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc.

American Indian or Alaska Native – Print specific ethnicities, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Mayan, Doyon, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, etc.

Middle Eastern or North African – Print specific ethnicities, for example, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – Print specific ethnicities, for example, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.

Some other race or ethnicity – Print specific race(s) and/or ethnicities.

The U.S. Census Bureau is conducting mid-decade research to evaluate the ways in which alternative question designs, such as a combined question approach (shown above), can help improve data on race and ethnicity for the 2020 Census. For details on the research, visit www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2014/20141006_2020census_opbrief.html.

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.

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]

TYPE [10]

Universe: Population in group quarters

Total:

Institutionalized population (101–106, 201–203, 301, 401–405):

Correctional facilities for adults (101–106)

Juvenile facilities (201–203)

Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities (301)

Other institutional facilities (401–405)

Noninstitutionalized population (501, 601–602, 701–702, 704, 706, 801–802, 900–901, 903–904):

College/University student housing (501)

Military quarters (601–602)

Other noninstitutional facilities (701–702, 704, 706, 801–802, 900–901, 903–904)

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.



Panelists from New York, Maryland, and California discuss their respective state laws regarding the reallocation of prisoners in the census at the NCSL Legislative Summit in 2014.

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 files¹² 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, 2020 Census School District 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 Files¹³ 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

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

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).

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.



Staff from the Decennial and Economic Directorate work together to ensure state legislators are well informed on all agency activities that serve the public and benefit the legislative process.

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

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 Program, 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 Program¹⁴ (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.

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.



Chapter 5.

The Census Bureau's Response

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.

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

State	2010 Congressional Plan		Overall Range (# of people)	2010 State House Plan		2010 State Senate Plan	
	Ideal District Size	Percent Overall Range		Ideal District Size	Percent Overall Range	Ideal District Size	Percent Overall Range
Alabama	682,819	0.00	1	45,521	1.98	136,564	1.98
Alaska*				17,756	9.04	35,512	8.45
Arizona	710,224	0.00	0	213,067	8.78	213,067	8.78
Arkansas	728,980	0.06	428	29,159	8.36	83,312	8.20
California	702,905	0.00	1	465,674	0.45	931,349	0.63
Colorado	718,457	0.00	1	77,372	4.98	143,691	4.99
Connecticut	714,819	0.00	1	23,670	5.99	99,280	9.79
Delaware*				21,901	9.93	42,759	10.73
Florida	696,345	0.00	1	156,678	3.98	470,033	1.99
Georgia	691,975	0.00	2	53,820	1.98	172,994	1.84
Hawaii	680,151	0.10	691	24,540	21.57	50,061	44.23
Idaho	783,791	0.09	682	44,788	9.70	44,788	9.70
Illinois	712,813	0.00	1	108,734	0.00	217,468	0.00
Indiana	720,422	0.00	1	64,838	1.74	129,676	2.88
Iowa	761,589	0.01	76	30,464	1.93	60,927	1.65
Kansas	713,280	0.00	15	22,716	2.87	70,986	2.03
Kentucky	723,228	0.00	1	43,394	10.00	114,194	9.84
Louisiana	755,445	0.03	162	43,174	9.89	116,240	9.86
Maine	664,181	0.00	1	8,797	9.90	37,953	9.51
Maryland**	721,529	0.00	1	122,813	8.87	122,813	8.87
Massachusetts	727,514	0.00	1	40,923	9.74	163,691	9.77
Michigan	705,974	0.00	1	89,851	9.96	260,096	9.79
Minnesota	662,991	0.00	1	79,163	1.42	39,582	1.60
Mississippi	741,824	0.20	134	24,322	9.95	57,063	9.77
Missouri	748,616	0.00	1	36,742	7.80	176,145	8.50
Montana*				9,894	5.44	19,788	5.26
Nebraska	608,780	0.00	1	N/A	N/A	37,272	7.39
Nevada	675,138	0.00	1	64,299	1.33	128,598	0.80
New Hampshire	658,235	0.00	4	3,291	9.90	54,853	8.83
New Jersey	732,658	0.00	1	219,797	5.20	219,797	5.20
New Mexico	686,393	0.00	0	29,417	6.68	49,028	8.70
New York	717,707	0.00	1	129,089	7.94	307,356	8.80
North Carolina	733,499	0.00	1	79,462	9.90	190,710	9.74
North Dakota*				14,310	8.86	14,310	8.86
Ohio	721,032	0.00	1	116,530	16.44	349,591	9.20
Oklahoma	750,270	0.00	1	37,142	1.81	78,153	2.03
Oregon	766,215	0.00	2	63,851	3.10	127,702	2.99
Pennsylvania	705,688	0.00	1	62,573	7.88	254,048	7.96
Rhode Island	526,284	0.00	1	14,034	4.98	27,699	5.01
South Carolina	660,766	0.00	1	37,301	4.99	100,551	9.55
South Dakota*				***23,262	9.47	23,262	9.47
Tennessee	705,123	0.00	1	192,306	9.17	64,102	9.74
Texas	698,488	0.00	32	167,637	9.92	811,147	8.04
Utah	690,971	0.00	1	36,852	1.55	95,306	0.39
Vermont*				4,172	18.90	20,858	18.20
Virginia	727,366	0.00	1	80,010	2.00	200,026	4.00
Washington	672,454	0.00	19	137,236	0.07	137,236	0.07
West Virginia	617,665	0.79	4,871	18,530	9.99	109,000	10.00
Wisconsin	710,873	0.00	1	57,444	0.76	172,333	0.62
Wyoming*	536,626	0.00	0	9,394	9.84	18,788	9.37

* 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**

FIPS State Code	Name	Number of 2010 Census Blocks	Number of 2000 Census Blocks	Numerical Change, 2000–2010	Percent Change, 2000–2010
	United States	11,078,297	8,205,582	2,872,715	35.0
1	Alabama	252,266	175,220	77,046	44.0
2	Alaska	45,292	21,874	23,418	107.1
4	Arizona	241,666	158,294	83,372	52.7
5	Arkansas	186,211	141,178	45,033	31.9
6	California	710,145	533,163	176,982	33.2
8	Colorado	201,062	141,040	60,022	42.6
9	Connecticut	67,578	53,835	13,743	25.5
10	Delaware	24,115	17,483	6,632	37.9
11	District of Columbia	6,507	5,674	833	14.7
12	Florida	484,481	362,499	121,982	33.7
13	Georgia	291,086	214,576	76,510	35.7
15	Hawaii	25,016	18,990	6,026	31.7
16	Idaho	149,842	88,452	61,390	69.4
17	Illinois	451,554	366,137	85,417	23.3
18	Indiana	267,071	201,321	65,750	32.7
19	Iowa	216,007	168,075	47,932	28.5
20	Kansas	238,600	173,107	65,493	37.8
21	Kentucky	161,672	122,141	39,531	32.4
22	Louisiana	204,447	139,867	64,580	46.2
23	Maine	69,518	56,893	12,625	22.2
24	Maryland	145,247	79,128	66,119	83.6
25	Massachusetts	157,508	109,997	47,511	43.2
26	Michigan	329,885	258,925	70,960	27.4
27	Minnesota	259,777	200,222	59,555	29.7
28	Mississippi	171,778	136,150	35,628	26.2
29	Missouri	343,565	241,532	102,033	42.2
30	Montana	132,288	99,018	33,270	33.6
31	Nebraska	193,352	133,692	59,660	44.6
32	Nevada	84,538	60,831	23,707	39.0
33	New Hampshire	48,837	34,728	14,109	40.6
34	New Jersey	169,588	141,342	28,246	20.0
35	New Mexico	168,609	137,055	31,554	23.0
36	New York	350,169	298,506	51,663	17.3
37	North Carolina	288,987	232,403	56,584	24.3
38	North Dakota	133,769	84,351	49,418	58.6
39	Ohio	365,344	277,807	87,537	31.5
40	Oklahoma	269,118	176,064	93,054	52.9
41	Oregon	196,621	156,232	40,389	25.9
42	Pennsylvania	421,545	322,424	99,121	30.7
44	Rhode Island	25,181	21,023	4,158	19.8
45	South Carolina	181,908	143,919	37,989	26.4
46	South Dakota	88,360	77,951	10,409	13.4
47	Tennessee	240,116	182,203	57,913	31.8
48	Texas	914,231	675,062	239,169	35.4
49	Utah	115,406	74,704	40,702	54.5
50	Vermont	32,580	24,824	7,756	31.2
51	Virginia	285,762	145,399	140,363	96.5
53	Washington	195,574	170,871	24,703	14.5
54	West Virginia	135,218	81,788	53,430	65.3
55	Wisconsin	253,096	200,348	52,748	26.3
56	Wyoming	86,204	67,264	18,940	28.2
72	Puerto Rico	77,189	56,781	20,408	35.9

Redistricting Timelines—Data Delivery and Initial Plan Passage

State	2010 Data Delivery	Congressional	Upper House	Lower House
Mississippi	2/3/2011	12/30/2011	5/3/2012	4/26/2012
New Jersey	2/3/2011	12/23/2011	4/3/2011	4/3/2011
Louisiana	2/3/2011	4/14/2011	4/14/2011	4/14/2011
Virginia	2/3/2011	1/20/2012	4/29/2011	4/29/2011
Maryland	2/9/2011	10/20/2011	2/24/2012	2/24/2012
Arkansas	2/10/2011	4/14/2011	7/29/2011	7/29/2011
Iowa	2/10/2011	3/31/2011	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
Indiana	2/10/2011	5/4/2011	5/4/2011	5/4/2011
Vermont	2/10/2011	N/A	4/30/2012	2/23/2012
Illinois	2/15/2011	5/31/2011	5/27/2011	5/27/2011
Oklahoma	2/15/2011	5/4/2011	5/16/2011	5/16/2011
South Dakota	2/15/2011	N/A	10/24/2011	10/24/2011
Texas	2/17/2011	6/24/2011	5/23/2011	5/23/2011
Washington	2/23/2011	2/1/2012	2/1/2012	2/1/2012
Oregon	2/23/2011	6/30/2011	6/10/2011	6/10/2011
Nevada	2/23/2011	5/10/2011	5/10/2011	5/10/2011
Colorado	2/23/2011	11/10/2011	9/19/2011	9/19/2011
Utah	2/24/2011	10/17/2011	10/4/2011	10/4/2011
Missouri	2/24/2011	5/4/2011	11/30/2011	11/30/2011
Alabama	2/24/2011	6/2/2011	5/24/2012	5/24/2012
Hawaii	2/24/2011	9/26/2011	9/26/2011	9/26/2011
Nebraska	3/1/2011	5/26/2011	5/26/2011	N/A
North Carolina	3/2/2011	7/28/2011	7/28/2011	7/28/2011
Delaware	3/2/2011	N/A	6/30/2011	6/30/2011
Kansas	3/3/2011	6/7/2012	6/7/2012	6/7/2012
Wyoming	3/3/2011	N/A	3/1/2012	3/1/2012
California	3/8/2011	8/15/2011	8/15/2011	8/15/2011
Ohio	3/9/2011	9/21/2011	9/28/2011	9/28/2011
Connecticut	3/9/2011	2/10/2012	11/30/2011	11/30/2011
Pennsylvania	3/9/2011	12/20/2011	12/12/2011	12/12/2011
Wisconsin	3/10/2011	7/20/2011	7/20/2011	7/20/2011
Arizona	3/10/2011	1/17/2012	1/17/2012	1/17/2012
Idaho	3/10/2011	10/17/2011	10/14/2011	10/14/2011
New Mexico	3/15/2011	12/29/2011	9/23/2011	9/23/2011
Montana	3/15/2011	N/A	2/12/2013	2/12/2013
Tennessee	3/16/2011	1/13/2012	1/13/2012	1/13/2012
North Dakota	3/16/2011	N/A	9/9/2011	9/9/2011
Minnesota	3/16/2011	5/19/2011	5/19/2011	5/19/2011
Alaska	3/16/2011	N/A	6/13/2011	6/13/2011
Florida	3/17/2011	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012
Georgia	3/17/2011	8/31/2011	8/23/2011	8/23/2011
Kentucky	3/17/2011	2/10/2012	1/19/2012	1/19/2012
New Hampshire	3/22/2011	4/11/2012	3/7/2012	3/7/2012
Michigan	3/22/2011	6/29/2011	6/29/2011	6/29/2011
Massachusetts	3/22/2011	11/16/2011	11/1/2011	11/1/2011
Rhode Island	3/23/2011	2/1/2012	2/2/2012	2/2/2012
South Carolina	3/23/2011	7/26/2011	6/22/2011	6/22/2011
West Virginia	3/23/2011	8/5/2011	8/21/2011	8/5/2011
Maine	3/24/2011	9/27/2011	6/5/2013	6/5/2013
District of Columbia	3/24/2011	N/A	6/21/2011	N/A
New York	3/24/2011	3/19/2012	3/15/2012	3/15/2012
Puerto Rico	3/24/2011			

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**

State	State Legislative Districts		Voting Districts
	Upper House	Lower House	
Alabama	35	105	1,993
Alaska	20	40	456
Arizona	30	30	2,224
Arkansas	35	100	2,784
California	40	80	17,582
Colorado	35	65	3,250
Connecticut***	37	152	770
Delaware	21	41	436
District of Columbia	8	0	143
Florida	40	120	9,435
Georgia	56	180	2,962
Hawaii***	26	52	339
Idaho	35	35	922
Illinois**	60	119	11,559
Indiana	50	100	5,321
Iowa	50	100	2,525
Kansas	40	125	3,907
Kentucky	38	100	0
Louisiana***	40	106	3,666
Maine***	36	152	284
Maryland***	64	82	1,849
Massachusetts*	41	161	2,157
Michigan*	38	110	5,104
Minnesota*	67	134	4,136
Mississippi	52	122	1,969
Missouri	34	163	4,813
Montana	50	100	581
Nebraska	49	0	1,652
Nevada*	19	42	2,126
New Hampshire*	24	103	326
New Jersey***	41	41	6,339
New Mexico	42	70	1,448
New York	62	150	14,926
North Carolina	50	120	2,692
North Dakota	47	47	519
Ohio**	34	100	11,029
Oklahoma	48	101	2,151
Oregon	30	60	4
Pennsylvania*	50	203	9,255
Rhode Island	38	75	0
South Carolina	46	124	2,122
South Dakota	35	37	902
Tennessee	33	99	2,174
Texas	31	150	8,324
Utah	29	75	2,299
Vermont	13	108	284
Virginia	40	100	2,373
Washington	49	49	6,966
West Virginia	16	58	1,856
Wisconsin	33	99	6,290
Wyoming	30	60	497
Puerto Rico***	9	41	1,563
Totals	1,976	4,786	179,284

* 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.

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

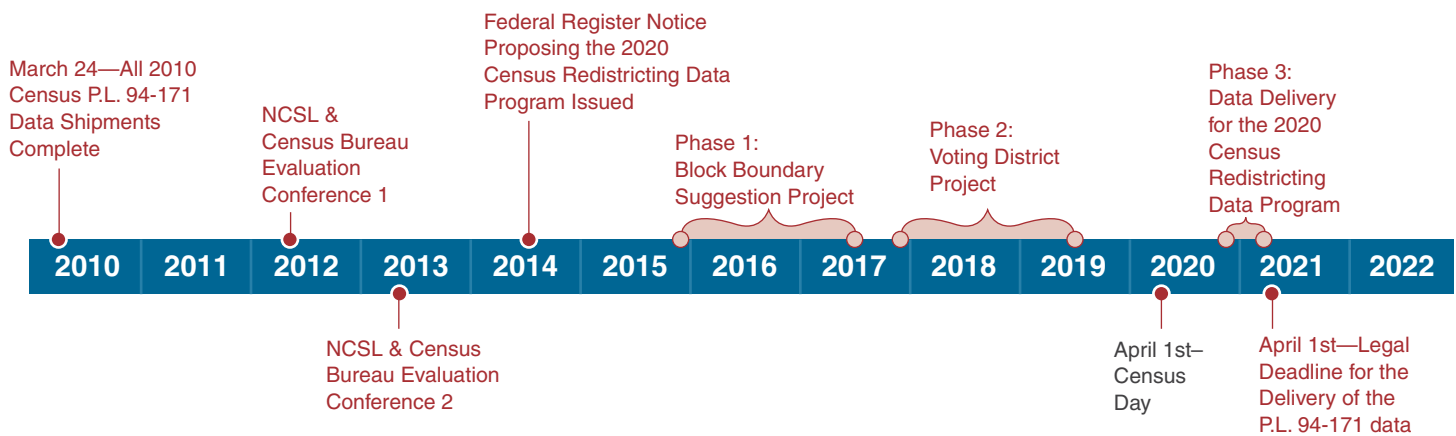
2015–2017—Phase 1: Block Boundary Suggestion Project

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



Appendixes

APPENDIX A

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.

Dec. 23, 1975
[H.R. 1753]

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.”.

Population,
tabulation for
State legislative
apportionment.

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

ALASKA

The Honorable Sean Parnell
Governor

The Honorable Gary Stevens
President of the Senate

The Honorable Kevin Meyer
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Charlie Huggins
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Mike Chenault
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Alan Auserman
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Beth Kerttula
House Minority Leader

Dr. Gregory Williams
State Demographer/Governor’s Liaison

Mr. Fred Hejazi
CEO, CityGate

Mr. Jeff Hadland
Economist/State Data Center Contact

Mr. John Torgerson
Chair, Alaska Redistricting Board

Ms. Ingrid Zaruba
Research Analyst

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 Burriss
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

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CONNECTICUT

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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

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Governor
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Lieutenant Governor/President of Senate
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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
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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

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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

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Governor
The Honorable Mike Haridopolos
President of the Senate
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President Pro Tempore
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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
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Ph.D. Governor's Liaison
Mr. Robert West
Director, Reapportionment Office
Mr. John Guthrie
Staff Director
Ms. Amy J. Baker
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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 David Ralston
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

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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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Lieutenant Governor

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Senate Vice President

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Senate Majority Leader

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Senate Minority Leader

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Speaker of the House

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The Honorable Gene Ward
House Minority Leader

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Ms. Patricia Mau, Shimizu
House Chief Clerk

Ms. Jan Nakamoto
State Data Center Contact

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Governor

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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 John J. Cullerton
President of the Senate

The Honorable Jim Clayborne
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Christine Radogno
Senate Minority Leader

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Speaker of the House

The Honorable Barbara Flynn Currie
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Tom Cross
House Republican Leader

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Mr. Giovanni Randazzo
Deputy General Counsel

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President, Election Data Services

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Chief of Staff

Ms. Jacqueline Price
Director, Index Department

Ms. Sue Ebetsch
Coordinator, State Data Center

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Governor

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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

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Chairman of House Elections & Apportionment

The Honorable Linda Lawson
Assistant House Minority Leader

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House Majority Caucus Chair

Mr. Mark Stratton
Co-Manager

Mr. Trent Deckard
Co-Director, Indiana Election Division

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Mr. Robert Rudolph, Esq.
Staff Attorney

Ms. Sharon Shuler
Executive Assistant to Lt. Governor

Ms. Maureen Bard
Co-Manager

Ms. Laura Bauman
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Governor

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Senate President Pro Tem

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Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Paul McKinley
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Kraig Paulsen
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Jeff Kaufmann
Speaker Pro Tem

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House Majority Leader

The Honorable Kevin M. McCarthy
House Minority Leader

Mr. Eric Bakker
Legislative Aide

Mr. Gary D. Rudicil
Sr. Computer Systems Analyst

Ms. Mary Wegner
State Librarian

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

KANSAS

The Honorable Sam Brownback
Governor

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

The Honorable Steve Morris
President of the Senate

The Honorable John L. Vratil
Senate Vice President

The Honorable Jay Emler
Senate Majority Leader

The Honorable Anthony Hensley
Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Mike O'Neal
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Jene Vickrey
Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Arlen H. Siegfried
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Paul Davis
House Minority Leader

Mr. Alan Conroy
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. Chaisson, 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

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The Honorable Paul LePage
Governor

The Honorable Kevin Raye
President of the Senate

The Honorable Jonathan Courtney
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 Kittleman
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 Moyer
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 Tem

The Honorable Terry C. Burton
Chair, Senate Elections Committee

The Honorable William J. McCoy
Speaker of the House

The Honorable Joseph P. (J.P.) Compretta
Speaker Pro Tem

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 Tem

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 Tem

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 Tem

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 Tem

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 Ocegüera
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 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

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 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

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 Martinez
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

The Honorable Andrew Cuomo
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

Mr. Lewis M. Hoppe
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
Deputy Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs

Ms. Debra Levine
Co-Executive Director, Reapportionment

Dr. Leonard Gaines, Ph.D.
Program Research Specialist

NORTH CAROLINA

The Honorable Beverly Perdue
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
Counsel, North Dakota Legislative Council

Mr. Jim Smith
Director, North Dakota Legislative Council

Dr. Richard Rathge
State Data Center Contact

OHIO

The Honorable John Kasich
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 Tem

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

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

The Honorable Jeff Hickman
Speaker Pro Tempore

The Honorable Dale Dewitt
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Scott Inman
House Minority Leader

Mr. Colin Swearingen
GIS Coordinator

Mr. Howard Simkowitz
Director, Government Services, Caliper Corporation

Ms. Arnella Karges
Redistricting Director

Ms. Lexa Shafer
Senate Staff

Mr. Steven Barker
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

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 Víctor 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 Berríos-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 Pierluisi
P.R. Resident Commissioner

RHODE ISLAND

The Honorable Lincoln Chafee
Governor

The Honorable Teresa Paiva Weed
President of the Senate

The Honorable Dominick J Ruggiero
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 Mike Hewitt
Senate Republican 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 the primary redistricting application used in over 25 states for creating the 2010 Congressional and Legislative districts. AutoBound was also the redistricting system used by the Canadian government for countrywide redistricting.

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®

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Fax: 202-318-0793
E-mail: info@polidata.org
URL: www.polidata.org
Contact: Clark H. Bensen

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)

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

APPENDIX E

NCSL Attendees

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

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

APPENDIX F

NCSL Attendees

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

State	Attendee	Organization
Arizona	Douglas Johnson	Consultant —AZ Redistricting Commission
Arizona	Tammy Patrick	Maricopa County Elections
California	Ed Crane	ESRI
District of Columbia	Cathy McCully	U.S. Census Bureau
District of Columbia	Ellen Vollinger	Food Research and Action Center
District of Columbia	James Whitehorne	U.S. Census Bureau
District of Columbia	Will Wilson	Pew Charitable Trusts
Illinois/Rhode Island	Kim Brace	Election Data Services
Illinois	Janette Weatherall	IL Education Association
Kentucky	Scott Hamilton	KY Legislative Research Commission
Massachusetts	Peter Wagner	Prison Policy Initiative
Mississippi	Ben Collins	MS PEER
Mississippi	Ted Booth	MS PEER
Montana	Julianne Burkhardt	Attorney
New Mexico	Michael Sharp	Research and Polling Inc.
New York	Steve Carbo	DEMOS
New York	Debra Levine	NY LATFOR
North Dakota	Senator Joan Heckman	Senator
North Dakota	Senator Ray Holmberg	Senator
Ohio	Randall Routt	OH Senate
Tennessee	Representative Mike Sparks	Representative
Tennessee	Senator Jim Kyle	Senator
Tennessee	Doug Himes	TN General Assembly
Tennessee	Matt Anderson	TN General Assembly
Tennessee	Robert Callahan	TN General Assembly
Tennessee	David Tirpak	TN Office of Local Government
Tennessee	Tom Fleming	TN Office of Local Government
Tennessee	Matthew Hill	TN Redistricting Supervisor
Texas	Bill Parr	TX Legislative Budget Board
Texas	Clare Dyer	TX Legislative Council
Texas	David Hanna	TX Legislative Council
Utah	Jerry Howe	UT Legislative Research and General Counsel
Vermont	Michael Chernick	VT Legislative Council
Wisconsin	Dana Wolff	WI Legislative Technology Services Bureau
Wisconsin	Tony VanDerWielen	WI Legislative Technology Services Bureau

APPENDIX G

NCSL Attendees

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

State	Attendee	Organization
Alaska	Representative Shelley Hughes	Representative
California	Richard Leadbeater	ESRI
California	Karin MacDonald	CA Statewide Database
California	Katie O'Connor	Advancement Project
California	Michelle Romero	The Greenlining Institute
District of Columbia	Tom Hoefeller	Republican National Committee
District of Columbia	Bryan Humphreys	National Pork Producers Council
District of Columbia	Cathy McCully	U.S. Census Bureau
District of Columbia	James Whitehorne	U.S. Census Bureau
Florida	Jennifer Gordon	FL House
Florida	John Guthrie	FL Senate
Georgia	Shawn Marie Story	GA Deputy Legislative Council
Georgia	Brian Knight	GA Reapportionment Office
Georgia	Dan O'Connor	GA Reapportionment Office
Georgia	Gina Wright	GA Reapportionment Office
Georgia	Rob Strangia	GA Redistricting Services Office
Georgia	Linda Meggers	Redistricting Consultant/ Retired Director GA Redistricting
Georgia	Representative Buzz Brockway	Representative
Hawaii	Shawn Naleama	HI Legislative Reference Bureau
Illinois	Tim Mapes	IL House
Illinois/Rhode Island	Kim Brace	Election Data Services
Kenya	Samuel Mjorogo	Deputy Director Legislative Services
Kenya	Eunice Qichangi	Parliament of Kenya
Kenya	Phyliss Makav	Parliament of Kenya
Massachusetts	Peter Wagner	Prison Policy Initiative
Mississippi	Ben Collins	MS PEER
Mississippi	Ted Booth	MS PEER
North Dakota	Representative Nancy Johnson	Representative
North Dakota	Senator Ray Holmberg	Senator
Ohio	Frank Strigari	OH Senate
Ohio	John McClelland	OH Senate
Ohio	Mike Rowe	OH Senate
Oregon	Erin Seiler	OR Elections and Redistricting Administration
South Dakota	David Ortbahn	Research Analyst
South Dakota	Senator Jim Bradford	Senator
Tennessee	Representative Brenda Gilmore	Representative
Tennessee	Representative G.A. Hardaway, Sr.	Representative
Tennessee	Senator Todd Gardenhire	Senator
Tennessee	Sean Braisted	TN General Assembly
Tennessee	Matthew Hill	TN Redistricting Supervisor
Texas	Jenny Goerdel	TX House
Texas	Amber Hausenfluck	TX Senate
Utah	Joseph Wade	UT Legislative Research and General Counsel
Vermont	Michael Chernick	VT Legislative Council
West Virginia	Jo Vaughan	GIS Coordinator

APPENDIX H

Federal Register Notice — Establishment of the 2020 Redistricting Data Program

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket Number 140626541-4541-01] 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 begin 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

Federal Register / Vol. 79, No. 135 / Tuesday, July 15, 2014 / Notices 41259

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 Continued*

final 2020 census tabulation block inventory. For the first time, states will have the opportunity to review legal limits, such as incorporated places, American Indian areas and county boundaries, as reported through the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The alignment of the BAS with the BBSP will facilitate the cooperation between state and local government. A verification phase will occur in early 2017.

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 2017, 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 VTD/BAS 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.

[FR Doc. 2014-16532 Filed 7-14-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

Dated: July 10, 2014.

