Redistricting Rules: New York Timeline

**Apportm’t data 4.30.21**

**Raw Redistricting data 8.15.21**

**Redistricting data 9.30.21**

**1.15.22 Cong. & State Maps Proposed by Comm.**

**2.28.22 2nd Comm. Plan Due**

**4.07.22 Candidate Filing**

**6.28.22 Primary Election**

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**At least 5 months:**
Public hearings to take communities of interest testimony

**Approx. 3 months:**
Process census data, display draft maps, hold hearings, complete maps

**Court & County Prep**

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*Created by Common Cause*
Who draws the lines?

- Congressional legislative lines are drawn by a political commission, whose 10 members are appointed by the assembly and senate's majority and minority leaders (N.Y. Const. art. III, §§ 4, 5)
- A supermajority of the state legislature can take power away from the independent commission (N.Y. Const. art. III, §§ 4, 5)
- The legislature is empowered to reject or accept the map drawn by the independent commission (N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(b))
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What are the mapping rules?

- Federal **equal population** requirements and adherence to the **Voting Rights Act** and constitutional rules on race. The NY Constitution echoes the federal rules, and further prohibits districts drawn with the purpose or effect of abridging the voting rights of **racial or language minorities** (N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(c)(1))

- If a district does not have an equal number of inhabitants, the commission must provide an explanation for why that is (N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(c)(2))

- Districts must be as contiguous and compact as possible and try to protect counties/towns/cities and communities of interest (N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(c))

- For state legislative districts, census data is adjusted to count incarcerated individuals at their last known address before incarceration (N.Y. Legis. L. § 83-M(13)(b))