Redistricting Rules: Alaska Timeline

- **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
- **12.29.21 State Maps Due**

**Apportm’t data 4.30.21**
**Raw Redistricting data 8.15.21**
**Redistricting data 9.30.21**
**6.12.21 Candidate Filing**
**8.16.22 Primary Election**

**9.30.21 Apportm’t data**
**4.30.21 Apportm’t data**
**12.29.21 State Maps Due**

**6.12.21 Candidate Filing**
**8.16.22 Primary Election**

**March 21**
**April 21**
**May 21**
**June 21**
**July 21**
**August 21**
**September 21**
**October 21**
**November 21**
**December 21**
**January 22**
**February 22**
**March 22**
**April 22**
**May 22**
**June 22**

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Redistricting Rules: Alaska Rules

Who draws the lines?

- Alaska only has one congressional district
- A 5-member independent commission draws the state legislative lines (Alaska Const. art. VI, § 8)
What are the mapping rules?

- Federal **equal population** requirements and adherence to the **Voting Rights Act** and constitutional rules on race
- State legislative districts must be as equally populated as possible (Alaska Const. art. VI, § 6)
- The commission must first draw lines according to state criteria, and then, if necessary, adjust the maps to comply with the voting rights act (In re 2011 Redistricting Cases, 294 P.3d 1032, 1037-38 (Alaska 2012))
- State legislative districts must be contiguous and compact, contain a "relatively integrated socio-economic area," and account for local government and geographical features (Alaska Const. art. VI, § 6)
- State legislative districts must be nested (One Senate district contains two House districts)