

INDEX

Tab

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE	1
PUBLIC HEARING - INFORMATION AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT DOCUMENT.....	2
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION POLICY	3
PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS POLICY	4
WEBSITE	5

Tab 1

REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE FOR 2011

Monday, March 28

6:30 p.m.

Horry-Georgetown Technical College
Myrtle Beach

To receive information about the following counties: Dillon, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro, and Williamsburg

Tuesday, March 29

6:30 p.m.

Aiken Technical College
Aiken

To receive information about the following counties: Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Hampton, Lexington, Edgefield, McCormick, Orangeburg, and Saluda

Wednesday, March 30

6:30 p.m.

York Technical College
Rock Hill

To receive information about the following counties: Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Newberry, Union, and York

Thursday, March 31

6:30 p.m.

Greenville County Council Chambers
Greenville

To receive information about the following counties: Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union

Monday, April 4

6:30 p.m.

Technical College of the Low Country
Beaufort

To receive information about the following counties: Beaufort, Colleton,
Hampton, and Jasper

Tuesday, April 5

6:30 p.m.

105 Gressette Senate Office Building
Columbia

To receive information about the following counties: Calhoun, Clarendon,
Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, Saluda, Richland, and
Sumter

Wednesday, April 6

6:30 p.m.

Florence-Darlington Technical College
Florence

To receive information about the following counties: Chesterfield, Clarendon,
Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, Sumter,
and Williamsburg

Thursday, April 7

6:30 p.m.

Trident Technical College
Charleston

To receive information about the following counties: Beaufort, Berkeley,
Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg

**Counties may be included in more than one public input forum.*

Tab 2

**SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE
REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARINGS
INFORMATION AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT**

What is the purpose of the public hearings?

The South Carolina State Senate Judiciary Committee's Redistricting Subcommittee is holding hearings across the state to receive information from the public about how to conduct the upcoming redistricting process. While the Subcommittee is charged with drawing districts that reflect new population totals and comply with federal law, it also wants to provide for districts that are truly representative of the people who live in them. In order to do this, the Subcommittee needs first-hand information from people all around the state about the areas in which they live. These hearings are not being held to receive comments on specific redistricting plans. Rather, their purpose is to gather information about how the public would like the redistricting process carried out, and to identify specific communities of interest that the public believes the Subcommittee should take into account when drawing new district boundaries.

What is the census and reapportionment?

A census is a government-sponsored periodic counting, or enumeration, of the total resident population (citizens and non-citizens). The United States Constitution requires that an enumeration be made every 10 years in order to determine the number of members each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. Congress has established the United States Census Bureau to conduct the census. The Census Bureau defines "apportionment" as "the process of dividing the 435 memberships, or seats, in the House of Representatives among the 50 states." The results of the 2010 Census Bureau may be found on the internet at www.census.gov. Publications of the Census Bureau also are available in libraries. After the census is taken, an announcement is made concerning how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. This process is called "reapportionment." According to the 2010 Census figures released so far, the total resident population for the United States is 308,745,538, representing nationwide growth of about 9.7%. **The total resident population for South Carolina is 4,625,364, representing statewide growth of 15.3%. As the result of the reapportionment process, South Carolina will have 7 seats in the United States House of Representatives beginning in 2012, a gain of one congressional seat.**

What is redistricting?

Redistricting is the process by which a state legislature or other government entity divides an area into new representative districts based upon the area's population. The South Carolina General Assembly will have to draw the state's **7 congressional districts, 46 State Senate districts, and 124 districts for the State House of Representatives.** The Subcommittee plans to propose Senate and Congressional districts. The population for **each new congressional district** should be approximately **660,767 persons**. The population for **each new Senate district** should be approximately **100,552 persons**.

What rules apply to redistricting?

Congressional and legislative districts must be redrawn following the census in order to comply with the requirements of federal law and to ensure that the representatives are elected from districts with approximately the same population. For example, members of the U.S. House of Representatives would have districts with approximately 660,767 persons, and State Senators would have districts of approximately 100,552 persons.

Generally, redistricting plans must adhere to the principle of "one person, one vote," the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, the Voting Rights Act, and federal constitutional and statutory provisions as interpreted by case law. However, the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that states may follow "traditional redistricting principles" which are reasonable state policies.

What are "traditional redistricting principles?"

Traditional redistricting principles are guidelines or criteria a state may choose to follow in redrawing district lines. Examples of traditional redistricting principles would include that: (1) districts be compact and contiguous; (2) district boundaries follow natural, man-made, or political geographic boundaries (like mountain ridges, roads, or county or municipal lines or precinct boundaries); (3) cores of existing districts be maintained in order to allow for a continuation of similar representation; or (4) communities of interest be kept together in the same district. We would like to hear your ideas about which principles are important.

What are Guidelines or Criteria?

In the past, the Senate Judiciary Committee's Redistricting Subcommittee has adopted specific guidelines or criteria to be followed in redrawing districts. These guidelines or criteria take into account federal requirements; however, they also incorporate traditional redistricting principles recommended to the Subcommittee during public hearings.

How can you help?

At the public hearings being conducted around the State, let the Subcommittee know what guidelines or criteria it should adopt as standards when the Senate begins to draw district lines, and about communities of interest in your area. We want to identify neighborhoods, towns, political subdivisions, or other geographical areas that you believe the Subcommittee should take into account when drawing new district boundaries. Be as specific as possible. Please tell us whether your suggestions pertain to the Senate or Congressional districts. Explain why you believe that a certain area is a "community of interest," and describe it for us. Maps will be available for you to mark in the hearing room.

If you cannot attend a public hearing or wish to submit your recommendations in writing, send them to **S.C. Senate Judiciary Committee, Redistricting Subcommittee, P.O. Box 142, Columbia, S.C. 29202** or e-mail them to ***SenateRedistricting@scsenate.gov***. Please provide this information to the Subcommittee by no later than **Friday, April 8, 2011**. Again, the Subcommittee will receive proposed redistricting plans for the Senate and Congress later in the process, and you will have an opportunity to submit a plan if you wish to do so at that time. **We also invite you to stay involved in the process by referring to our website, <http://redistricting.scsenate.gov> for more information and updates.**

Tab 3

POLICY FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE

The S.C. Senate Judiciary Redistricting Subcommittee seeks active and informed public participation in all its activities and the widest range of public information and citizen input into its deliberations. Accordingly:

a. The S.C. Senate Judiciary Redistricting Subcommittee will hold public hearings at different locations throughout the State in order to actively seek public participation and maximize public input.

b. All public hearings and subcommittee meetings will be open to the public. Notices of all public hearings and meetings of the subcommittee will be posted on the South Carolina Legislature's Senate Redistricting website, <http://redistricting.scsenate.gov>, and will be transmitted to any citizen or organization requesting the same, without charge. Please contact Ms. Debbie Hammond by email at debbiehammond@scsenate.gov, by telephone at (803) 212-6625, or by U.S. mail at P.O. Box 142, Columbia, South Carolina, 29202, to be added to the Redistricting Subcommittee's public notification list.

c. Transcripts of all public hearings and subcommittee meetings relating to redistricting will be posted on the Senate Redistricting website. Audio recordings will be kept and maintained in the Senate Judiciary Committee offices, and reproductions on CDs will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at no cost. A copy may be purchased at cost.

d. All interested persons are encouraged to appear before the Redistricting Subcommittee at the public hearings and at the pertinent subcommittee meetings to give their comments and input regarding legislative redistricting. At the appropriate time, reasonable opportunity will be afforded to individuals to present plans for legislative redistricting to the subcommittee, if desired, unless the plans demonstrably fail to meet the minimally acceptable guidelines established by the subcommittee.

e. All data posted on the Senate Redistricting website is available for downloading free of charge. The 2010 Census Block Data, also known as the P.L. 194-171 data, will be posted on the Senate Redistricting website and available for review and downloading, after it is obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. The data will also be posted on the U.S. Census Bureau's website, <http://www.census.gov/rdo>. Additional data pertinent to redistricting will be posted to the Senate Redistricting website as it is received.

f. The Senate Redistricting Subcommittee will try to make maps, reports, data information, and redistricting plans viewable and printable from the Senate Redistricting website in electronic (pdf) format, eliminating the need to obtain hard copies from the Senate Judiciary Committee. The primary source for paper copies of maps is the Budget and Control Board's Office of Research and Statistics (ORS), <http://ors.sc.gov/digital/redistricting.html>. If copies of a particular document are not available from ORS, please contact the Redistricting Subcommittee by email at SenateRedistricting@scsenate.gov, or by telephone at (803) 212-6625, and the document will be provided at cost. Copies of database files will be made available on CD at cost. However, paper copies of documents and copies of CDs will be produced only as members of the Senate Redistricting staff are available.

Tab 4

POLICY FOR PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS

**SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE**

1. The public shall be provided accurate and complete information about redistricting plans introduced in the Senate, whether by House or Senate bill, and on public record with the Redistricting Subcommittee.
 - a. Any proposed redistricting plan drafted into legislation must be offered by a member of the General Assembly for introduction into the legislative process.
 - b. All plans submitted to and accepted by the Redistricting Subcommittee will be made part of the public record and will be made available in the same manner as other Redistricting Subcommittee public records.
2. The Redistricting Subcommittee will designate a time period during which it will accept redistricting plans for consideration. During the time period designated for receiving public submissions, a redistricting plan may be presented to the Redistricting Subcommittee by any individual citizen, any organization, or by any member of the General Assembly. All plans submitted to the Redistricting Subcommittee must meet the minimum guidelines established by the Redistricting Subcommittee in this document and any criteria for redistricting plans which the Redistricting Subcommittee may adopt as part of its process.
3. Any redistricting plan developed outside the Senate which is to be presented for consideration by the Redistricting Subcommittee must:
 - a. Be submitted in electronic form as a comma delimited ASCII text file. The text file should include two columns. The first column will include fifteen digit census block numbers. The second column will include the South Carolina Senate district to which the block is assigned. The first row in the file should contain header information for each column using the headings "BLK" and "DISTID". A record should be included for each and every census block within the state. The format of the text file should be without spaces and as the example below (quotation marks are not required, but acceptable):

"BLK", "DISTID"
"450750119001034", "40"
"450750119001062", "40"
"450030209003026", "24"
"450030209003027", "24"

"450030209002997","24"
"450030209002042","24"
"450379705002043","25"
"450030208006996","24"
"450030208005998","24"
"450030208005052","24"

Technical note: Creation of this ASCII file should be feasible through the export functionality of commonly used GIS redistricting software such as Maptitude, autoBound, Citygate GIS, or ArcGIS. If you have trouble creating the preferred ASCII format, you may submit a .dbf block equivalency file or the native mapping format of your GIS program.

- (1) A plan must be submitted with geography at the block level. For example, the record "450750119001034","40", is a single census block where 45 is the state code, 075 is the county code, 0119 is the tract number, 00 is the tract suffix, 1034 is the block number, and 40 is the district to which this block is assigned. There should be a single record within the file for each of the 181,908 census blocks within South Carolina from the 2010 U.S. Census.
 - (2) Plans may be submitted on a USB flash drive, CD, or DVD that is clearly labeled identifying the submitting party, the date of the submission, and other descriptive information.
 - (3) In addition to the districting file submission, please provide a short text description explaining the proposed changes and objectives of the plan. For example, if the plan only proposes changes to a single district or region, please explain.
 - (4) Additional electronic database files, mapping files, and maps may be submitted with the minimum required submission. These are not required.
- b. Be a plan for the full state, or, if an amendment to an existing plan, it should be a complete amendment to the plan, not just a proposal for a single district. A plan should stand as a complete statewide plan for redistricting. (i.e., all pieces of geography must be accounted for in some district).
 - c. Be reviewed by staff to ascertain the sufficiency of the submission. If the submission does not meet the minimum guidelines, it will not be accepted by the Redistricting Subcommittee. In order to have a submission reviewed, please call Debbie Hammond at (803) 212-6625 to schedule an appointment with Redistricting Subcommittee staff.

Tab 5



[Home](#)

[Current Districts](#)

[Redistricting Process History](#)

[FAQs](#)

[Contact](#)

PUBLIC HEARINGS

- [Calendar](#)
- [Agenda](#)
- [Transcripts](#)
- [Locations](#)

***Next Hearing:**

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- [Senate Judiciary Redistricting Subcommittee](#)
- [Senate Judiciary Committee](#)

***Please note meetings are subject to change.**

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW - Senator McConnell announces a seven-member Redistricting Subcommittee. See *Press Release* (February 28, 2011).

ATTENTION - The Redistricting Subcommittee will hold its organizational meeting at 10:00 a.m., on Wednesday, March 2, 2011, in Room 105 of the Gressette Senate Office Building (Capitol Complex, Columbia).

Message from Senator McConnell

[Text version of Senator McConnell's Message](#)



November 2010

REDISTRICTING MATERIALS

- [Current Districts](#)
- [Calendar](#)
- [Press Releases](#)
- [Data](#)
- [Documents](#)
- [Who Represents Me?](#)
- [Archives](#)

WEB RESOURCES

- [Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistics](#)
- [U.S. Census Bureau Redistricting](#)
- [National Conference of State Legislatures](#)
- [NCSL Book on Redistricting Law](#)
- [S.C. Redistricting Laws](#)
- [U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division/VotingSection](#)



[Home](#)

[Current Districts](#)

[Redistricting Process History](#)

[FAQs](#)

[Contact](#)

CURRENT DISTRICTS

Senate (A 55, S. 591, 2003)

- [Maps](#)
- [Plan Components](#)
- [Block Equivalency File](#)

Congressional (Fed. Ct. 2002)

- [Maps](#)
- [Plan Components](#)
- [Block Equivalency File](#)


[Home](#)
[Current Districts](#)
[Redistricting Process History](#)
[FAQs](#)
[Contact](#)

SENATE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING SINCE 2000

2000: Decennial Census conducted.

2001: The results of the Census were received on March 15, 2001. On August 27, 2001, the General Assembly passed H. 3003, which was vetoed by Governor Hodges. On September 4, 2001, the House failed to override the Governor's veto. A lawsuit was brought in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina alleging that the General Assembly was unable to pass a redistricting plan and requesting that the court draw a new plan as a remedy for the legislative impasse. A three-judge court convened pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2284(a), held a trial, and ordered a redistricting plan into effect for the House, Senate, and Congress on March 20, 2002. [Colleton County v. McConnell](#), 201 F. Supp.2d 618 (2002).

2002: Congressional elections held under plan ordered by the three-judge District Court panel in [Colleton County v. McConnell](#); Special Senate election for Senate District 29, held November 5, 2002, pursuant to court-ordered plan in [Colleton County v. McConnell](#) (special election held because of death of state Senator Edward Saleeby on July 6, 2002).

2003: Special Senate election for Senate District 18, held April 15, 2003, under court-ordered plan [Colleton County v. McConnell](#), (special election held because state Senator Andre Bauer was elected Lt. Governor in November 2002 elections); Act 55, S. 591 of 2003 enacted by General Assembly, precleared by the U.S. Dept. of Justice; effective date June 2, 2003.

2004: Special Senate election for Senate District 27, held February 3, 2004, pursuant to Act 55 of 2003, (special election held due to death of state Senator Donald Holland on October 5, 2003); Senate general elections held pursuant to Act 55 of 2003; Congressional elections held pursuant to court-ordered plan in [Colleton County v. McConnell](#).

2006: Congressional elections held pursuant to court-ordered plan in [Colleton County v. McConnell](#); Special Senate election for Senate District 5, held November 7, 2006, pursuant to Act 55 of 2003, (special election held due to resignation of state Senator J. Verne Smith).

2007: Special Senate election for Senate District 46, held June 19, 2007, pursuant to Act 55 of 2003, (special election held because state Senator Scott Richardson appointed as Director, S.C. Dept. of Insurance.); Special Senate election for Senate District 44, held August 7, 2007, pursuant to Act 55 of 2003, (special election held because state Senator William "Bill" Mescher died on April 8, 2007); Special Senate election for Senate District 25, held November 6, 2007, pursuant to Act 55 of 2003, (special election held because state Senator Thomas "Tommy" Moore resigned).

2008: Senate elections held pursuant to Act 55 of 2003; Congressional elections held pursuant to court-ordered plan in [Colleton County v. McConnell](#).

2010: Congressional elections held pursuant to court-ordered plan in [Colleton County v. McConnell](#); 2010 Census is held.

2011: Special Senate election for Senate District 16, scheduled for April 12, 2011, held pursuant to Act 55 of 2003, (special election held due to state Senator "Mick" Mulvaney's election to U.S. Congressional seat).

2012: Senate elections scheduled to be held; Congressional elections scheduled to be held.


[Home](#)
[Current Districts](#)
[Redistricting Process History](#)
[FAQs](#)
[Contact](#)

FAQS

1. What is redistricting?
2. When is redistricting done?
3. What is the difference between redistricting and congressional reapportionment?
4. Why does the South Carolina Senate have to be redistricted?
5. What process or procedures does the S.C. Senate use to redistrict?
6. Who are the members of the S.C. Senate Judiciary Redistricting Subcommittee?
7. Who are the members of the S.C. Senate Judiciary Committee?
8. How do I sign up to be notified of Redistricting Public Hearings or of Redistricting Subcommittee meetings?
9. How do I submit a redistricting plan for the Redistricting Subcommittee to consider?
10. How do I get copies of a proposed redistricting plan?
11. How do I contact the Judiciary Committee staff working on the redistricting process?
12. How can I learn who represents me?
13. How do I contact my State Senator, House Member, or Congressional Member?

1. What is redistricting?

Answer: Redistricting means redrawing the boundaries of districts from which public officials are elected. Members of the United States House of Representatives, the South Carolina Senate, and the South Carolina House of Representatives are elected by voters who live in those districts.

2. When is redistricting done?

Answer: Federal law requires that a census of the population of the United States be taken every ten years. The final census data becomes available to the state the year after the census is completed. The census data for South Carolina will be available before April 1, 2011.

3. What is the difference between redistricting and congressional reapportionment?

Answer: Reapportionment occurs every ten years when the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states in accordance with the latest federal census data. Reapportionment occurs when all of the census data is in and states are assigned seats in Congress according to their populations. As a result of the 2010 census, South Carolina has been assigned a new seventh congressional seat. Redistricting is the process of changing the district boundaries. The number of members per district does not change, but the districts' boundaries do. The State Constitution sets the number of State Senators at 46, the same number of counties in the state, so every 10 years the State Senate undergoes redistricting, not reapportionment.

4. Why does the South Carolina Senate have to be redistricted?

Answer: The United States census reveals how the state's population has changed over the past decade. As a result of these changes in population, invariably some districts will have more population than others. Because the United States Constitution's Equal Protection Clause requires each Senate district to be approximately equal in population, the Senate district boundaries have to change every 10 years, in order to equalize their population.

5. What process or procedures does the S.C. Senate use to redistrict?

Answer: The Chairman of the S.C. Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Glenn F. McConnell, will appoint a redistricting subcommittee which will be charged with drawing a plan for the Senate's consideration. Public hearings will be held around the state shortly after the census data is released to South Carolina, so that the public can tell the Redistricting Subcommittee about factors it should consider in the course of its work.

After hearing from the public, the Redistricting Subcommittee will develop a list of criteria to use as a guide to developing a plan. The Redistricting Subcommittee will also hold public meetings in order to allow the public to comment on proposed redistricting plans. Interested groups will be able to submit plans for the subcommittee to consider. The Redistricting Subcommittee will propose a plan to the Senate Judiciary Committee in the form of a proposed bill. If the Senate Judiciary Committee approves the proposed plan, then the bill goes to the full Senate for two further readings. If it receives a majority vote, the bill will be sent to the House of Representatives. If the House passes the bill, it will be submitted to the Governor for signature or veto. If the Governor does not veto the bill, the Senate Redistricting bill will be enacted into law. In the event of a veto, the House and Senate would each have to override the Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote in order for the bill to become law. Once enacted, the new redistricting law will have to be pre-cleared by the U.S. Department of Justice or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia before it can take effect.

6. Who are the members of the S.C. Senate Judiciary Redistricting Subcommittee?

Answer: The membership of the Subcommittee will be posted once members are appointed.

7. Who are the members of the S.C. Senate Judiciary Committee?

Answer: List of the Judiciary Committee's members.

8. How do I sign up to be notified of Redistricting Public Hearings or of Redistricting Subcommittee meetings?

Answer: Please send a request to SenateRedistricting@scsenate.gov providing your name, mailing address, e-mail address, and telephone number.

9. How do I submit a redistricting plan for the Redistricting Subcommittee to consider?

Answer: Please see the Public Submission Policy on our website that will be posted once it has been adopted by the Redistricting Subcommittee.

10. How do I get copies of a proposed redistricting plan?

Answer: Copies of proposed plans will be posted to the website.

11. How do I contact the Judiciary Committee staff working on the redistricting process?

Answer: Please contact Debbie Hammond by e-mail at debbiehammond@scsenate.gov or by telephone at (803) 212-6625.

12. How can I learn who represents me?

Answer: Find Your Legislator

13. How do I contact my State Senator, House Member, or Congressional Member?

Answer: State Senators; State Representatives; U.S. Senators; U.S. Representatives



Home

Current Districts

Redistricting Process History

F.A.Q.s

Contact

CONTACT

Charlie Terreni
Chief Counsel, Redistricting Subcommittee

Debbie Hammond
Senate Judiciary Administrative Manager
debbiehammond@scsenate.gov

SenateRedistricting@scsenate.gov
(803) 212-6625
Post Office Box 142
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Glenn E. McConnell, Chairman
Robert Ford
Larry A. Martin
Luke A. Rankin
C. Bradley Hutto
John M. "Jake" Knotts, Jr.
Gerald Malloy
Vincent A. Sheheen
George E. "Chip" Campsen III
Raymond E. Cleary III
Joel Loune
Kent M. Williams
Paul G. Campbell, Jr.
A. Shane Massey
Lee Bright
Creighton B. Coleman
Tom Davis
Shane R. Martin
Cloyd Nicholson
Michael F. Rose
John L. Scott, Jr.
Phillip W. Shoopman

REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

Glenn E. McConnell, Chairman
Robert Ford
Larry A. Martin
C. Bradley Hutto
Gerald Malloy
Raymond E. Cleary III
Phillip W. Shoopman



[Home](#)

[Current Districts](#)

[Redistricting Process History](#)

[FAQs](#)

[Contact](#)

DATA

[2010 Census Block Data \(will be posted when received\)](#)

[2010 Tiger Geography Line Files](#)

[S.C. District Profiles, 2010 - U.S. Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2005-2009](#)

[American Community Survey - U.S. Census Bureau](#)

[S.C. Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics - Digital Cartography Division](#)



[Home](#)

[Current Districts](#)

[Redistricting Process History](#)

[FAQs](#)

[Contact](#)

S.C. REDISTRICTING LAWS

Constitutional citation

Senate Redistricting - Article III, Section 6

Congressional Redistricting - Article VII, Section 13

Statutory and other citations

Description of current Senate districts - Section 2-1-75

Description of current Congressional districts - Court ordered plan