

2021 Redistricting Advisory Group Pending Decisions

Mapmaking Process and Technical Review:

No.	Decisions	2010 Decision	Preliminary Discussion	Options and Considerations	Timeline
1	Who can contact staff to schedule map drawing appointments? Who may submit maps?	No legislative sponsor required.	Legislative sponsor required.	O: General public; legislators and staff; individuals with sponsoring legislator. C: Each map requires time for KLRD technical review.	Before 2022 Legislative Session
2	Procedures for map drawing.	No individual district maps, required drawing of entire state.	No individual district maps, must be entire state.	C: Each map requires time for KLRD technical review.	Before 2022 Legislative Session
3	Which maps drawn with KLRD staff and caucus staff will undergo technical review?	Maps submitted for review to be introduced as a bill (legislative sponsor). Any map submitted to a committee required a technical review.		C: Each map requires time for KLRD technical review. O: Should technical review occur before or after committee submission?	Before 2022 Legislative Session
4	Redistricting plans as a public record.	All redistricting plans submitted to any committee of the Legislature and any plan submitted in any form to KLRD from a non-legislator are a public record. Redistricting plans and other related records from individual members of the Legislature are exempt from the Kansas Open Records Act and are not subject to public disclosure, KSA 45-221(a)(22).		C: Plans submitted to committees will need to be made public and available (similar to other committee public records, like testimony and bills), KSA 45-221(a)(22).	Before 2022 Legislative Session

5	Require submission of State Board of Education districts with Senate maps?	Plans for the SBOE districts must be built on Senate districts enacted during the 2012 Session with four contiguous Senate districts comprising each SBOE district.		<p>C: Must be comprised of four contiguous Senate districts (included in Senate district maps for ease of reference); Art. 6, § 3, <i>Kansas Constitution</i>.</p> <p>C: Courts have historically allowed legislative districts to be drawn at 95 or 105 percent of the ideal size (plus or minus 5 percent) which, by extension, would also apply to SBOE districts.</p>	Before 2022 Legislative Session
6	Available data layers.			O: Home seat layer; population; voter registration; election results; demographic information.	Before 2022 Legislative Session
7	Are redistricting laptops required to stay on-site?			C: If not, this will require local installation of the database on these machines and will require additional software.	Before 2022 Legislative Session

Legislative Process:

No.	Decisions	2010 Decision	Preliminary Discussion	Options and Considerations	Timeline
1	Amendment restrictions.	Amendments required to be "gut and go" (by practice, not a formal Chamber rule)	Only allow consideration of single bills; require amendments be "gut and go" to avoid map issues	C: Allowing individual districts to be amended will increase possibility of other portions being dropped or left out of the redistricting plan. C: Amendments will need to undergo KLRD technical review.	Before 2022 Legislative Session
2	How will legislators access maps?			O: Have maps be hosted on LI only; have paper copies. C: Difficult to show all districts on a paper copy; paper copies will need additional time for printing and collation.	Before 2022 Legislative Session

Equal Protection:

No.	Decisions	2010 Decision	Preliminary Discussion	Options and Considerations	Timeline
1	Allowable deviation from absolute equality.	<p>State House, Senate, and BOE districts must not exceed an overall range of deviation from the ideal district size of 10 percent unless accompanied by a detailed explanation of the proponents' understanding of the State's interest in the greater overall deviation.</p> <p>Congressional districts must be as nearly equal in populace as practicable. If plans contain districts that deviate from ideal population, the plan must be accompanied by a detailed explanation of the proponent's understanding of the State's interest that would be furthered by the deviation from ideal district size.</p>	<p>All states must comply with federal constitutional requirements related to population and anti-discrimination. For Congressional redistricting, the Apportionment Clause of Article 1, Section 2 of the <i>U.S. Constitution</i> requires that all districts be nearly equal in population as practicable, which essentially means exactly equal. For state legislative districts, the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the <i>U.S. Constitution</i> requires that districts be substantially equal.</p>	<p>C: The Proposed Guidelines and Criteria for 2022 Kansas Congressional and State Legislative Redistricting states districts should be numerically as equal in population as practical within the limitations of Census geography and application of guidelines.</p> <p>C: Deviations should not exceed plus or minus 5 percent of the ideal population for state House or Senate districts. For state House districts, the ideal population is 23,503 per district; the range of deviation could be plus or minus 1,175 persons, which is a population range of 22,328 to 24,678 and the overall deviation for state House districts could be 2,350. For state Senate districts, the ideal population is 73,447 per district; the range of deviation could be plus or minus 3,672 persons, which is a population range from 69,775 to 77,119 and the overall deviation for state Senate districts could be 7,344.</p>	<p>Before 2022 Legislative Session</p>