

## Redistricting

*Compiled by Alexis Ernst-Treutel, Updated March 2011*

[www.legis.wisconsin.gov/lrb/pubs/tapthepower.htm](http://www.legis.wisconsin.gov/lrb/pubs/tapthepower.htm)

Every ten years, a census is taken to count the population of the United States. Based on changes in population, district lines are redrawn to ensure equal representation within legislative bodies. This process is called redistricting. This bibliography offers resources with an emphasis on redistricting but may also address related topics such as the census and reapportionment. This publication updates the previous redistricting *Tap the Power* from 2000 compiled by Arden Rice.

***Bushmanders & Bullwinkles: How Politicians Manipulate Electronic Maps and Census Data to Win Elections* / Mark Monmonier. 2001. (328.135/M75)**

***A Citizen's Guide to Redistricting* / Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law. 2010. (328.13/B74)**  
[www.brennancenter.org/content/resource/a\\_citizens\\_guide\\_to\\_redistricting](http://www.brennancenter.org/content/resource/a_citizens_guide_to_redistricting)

***Constitutionality of Excluding Aliens from the Census for Apportionment and Redistricting Purposes* / U.S. Congressional Research Service. January 20, 2010. (R41048) (328.13/X1)**  
Includes an appendix to selected legislation that would exclude aliens. [http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41048\\_20100120.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41048_20100120.pdf)

***"Drawing the Lines: Redistricting in Wisconsin"* / John Reinemann, *Wisconsin Counties*, February 2011, p.21-29. (352.9/W75/v.75/no.2)**

***Equal Representation: A Study of Legislative and Congressional Apportionment in Wisconsin* / H. Rupert Theobald, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, reprinted from the *1970 Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1970. (328.135/W7a)** Click on "Feature Articles" in the contents list. The study includes a number of historical maps and tables, summaries of relevant Wisconsin case law, and a chronology of Wisconsin apportionment from 1836 to 1969. <http://digioll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/WI/WI-idx?type=header&id=WI.WIblueBk1970>

***"Farming for Votes"* / Josh Goodman, *Governing*, November 2010, p.45-50. (321/C761/v.24/no.2)** A discussion of redistricting on the representation of rural areas.

***How to Draw Redistricting Plans That Will Stand Up in Court* / Peter S. Wattson, Senate Counsel, State of Minnesota. 2009. (328.13/M6a)** Focuses on court cases and includes an index to cases discussed in the publication. Links to updated edition. [www.senate.leg.state.mn.us/departments/scr/REDIST/Draw/Draw.pdf](http://www.senate.leg.state.mn.us/departments/scr/REDIST/Draw/Draw.pdf)

***"The Looming 2010 Census: A Proposed Judicially Manageable Standard and Other Reform Options for Partisan Gerrymandering"* / Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau, *Harvard Journal on Legislation*, Winter 2009, p.243-274. (328/H26/v.46/no.1)** This article highlights the Supreme Court's involvement in partisan gerrymandering claims including three cases after the 2000 census.

***Midwest Mapping Project* / George Mason University, Department of Public and International Affairs. 2010. (328.135/G29)** An examination of four possible neutral redistricting plans and how they would affect Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Districts are drawn to be square shaped, be as compact as possible, respect county boundaries, and respect city boundaries. Includes illustrations of what the districts would look like. [www.midwestredistricting.org/mappingproject.php](http://www.midwestredistricting.org/mappingproject.php)

***Political Gerrymandering and the Courts* / Edited by Bernard Grofman, Agathon Press. 1990. (328.13/G89a)** This collection of essays on partisan gerrymandering includes several articles on the *Davis v. Bandemer* case. Additional case studies from Indiana and California in the 1970s and 1980s are also reviewed.

***Race, Redistricting, and Representation: The Unintended Consequences of Black Majority Districts* / David T. Canon, University of Chicago Press. 1999. (328.134/C16)** In making his case, Canon analyzes the political and legal debates for and against racial redistricting. He then compares the legislative behavior of members of the Congressional Black Caucus to White House members representing districts with black populations of 25% or more.

***"Redistricting Disputes: Should the Courts Limit Partisan Gerrymandering?"* / Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *CQ Researcher*, March 12, 2004, v.14, no.10. (328.135/C762)** An issue covering a wide range of topics in redistricting and a bibliography to other current articles.

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## Redistricting Continued

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**Redistricting Law 2010 / National Conference of State Legislatures.** November 2009. (328.135/N214c) A comprehensive guide to federal and state law involving redistricting with relevant caselaw integrated extensively into the text.

**“Redistricting, Responsiveness, and Issue Attention” / Comparative Legislative Research Center, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, February 2010, p.91-115. (328.1/Io9/v.35/no.1)**

***Redistricting: Why Legislative Districts Are Redrawn, How It Is Done, and by Whom / Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.* 2005. (Governing Wisconsin no.3) (328.135/W7b2)** A two page overview of redistricting.

[www.legis.wisconsin.gov/lrb/gw/gw\\_3.pdf](http://www.legis.wisconsin.gov/lrb/gw/gw_3.pdf)

**“Redrawing State and Congressional Legislative Boundaries” / Wisconsin Taxpayer Alliance, *The Wisconsin Taxpayer*, December 2010, p.3-7. (328.11/W75b/v.78/no.12)** This article briefly describes alternatives to a redistricting process managed by the state legislature.

**“The Rise of Do-It-Yourself Redistricting” / Josh Goodman, *Stateline*, February 3, 2011.**

<http://stateline.org/live/details/story?contentId=547258>

**“Senate Apportionment as a Source of Political Inequality” / Comparative Legislative Research Center, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, August 2006, p.405-432. (328.1/Io9/2006/v.31/no.3)**

***The Shape of Representative Democracy: Report of the Redistricting Reform Conference, Arlie, Virginia, June [16-17], 2005 / Organized by The Council for Excellence in Government and The Campaign Legal Center.* 2005. (328.135/C831)**

**“What is ‘Fair’ Partisan Representation, and How Can It Be Constitutionalized? The Case for a Return to Fixed Election Districts” / Marquette University School of Law, *Marquette Law Review*, Spring 2007, p.555-592. (342.32/M34)** A conference was held October 5-6, 2006, and asked “Is the Wisconsin Constitution Obsolete?” This article was published in the symposium of that conference.

***Who Counts? The Politics of Census-Taking in Contemporary America / Margo J. Anderson and Stephen E. Fienberg, Russell Sage Foundation.* 1999. (317/An2a)**

***Wisconsin Redistricting Chronology, 1950-2002 / Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.* July 2010. (Informational Memorandum 10-4)**

[www.legis.wisconsin.gov/lrb/pubs/im/10im4.pdf](http://www.legis.wisconsin.gov/lrb/pubs/im/10im4.pdf)

### Related Web Sites

**Brennan Center for Justice-New York University School of Law: [www.brennancenter.org/content/section/category/redistricting](http://www.brennancenter.org/content/section/category/redistricting)** The center is a nonpartisan public policy and law institute offering legal advice and expertise to advocates and officials involved in redistricting.

**National Conference of State Legislatures-Redistricting: [www.ncsl.org/Default.aspx?TabID=746&tabs=1116,115,786#1116](http://www.ncsl.org/Default.aspx?TabID=746&tabs=1116,115,786#1116)**

**Public Mapping Project: [www.publicmapping.org](http://www.publicmapping.org)**

This organization has designed open source redistricting software, District Builder, that will enable the public to draw districts through their web browsers. “This technological innovation will enable greater public participation where redistricting authorities solicit public input. Where redistricting authorities are not responsive to the representational needs of the public, plans drawn by the public may be used as a yardstick by which to compare a redistricting authority’s plan against. And where the courts must step in when the regular redistricting process breaks down, judges will have a greater menu of options to consider.”

**Redistricting the Nation:**

**[www.redistrictingthenation.com/default.aspx](http://www.redistrictingthenation.com/default.aspx)** This web site is managed by Azavea, a Geographic Information System (GIS) software design company that specializes in “geographic analysis and modeling applications” for all levels of government, academic, and nonprofit entities. There are many tools to view and compare the shapes of districts. Also, among the resources on this site are links to two papers: “Redrawing the Map on Redistricting 2010: A National Study” and “Gerrymandering Index (2006) White Paper”.

**The U.S. Census Bureau-U.S. Census 2010: [www.2010.census.gov/2010census/index.php](http://www.2010.census.gov/2010census/index.php)**

• **Redistricting Data Main Page: [www.census.gov/rdo](http://www.census.gov/rdo)**

**Wisconsin Redistricting Forum Event:**

**[www.midwestredistricting.org/wisconsinforum.php](http://www.midwestredistricting.org/wisconsinforum.php)**

The forum was held on July 22, 2010. The Web site includes a video of the forum, links to power point presentations, and a redistricting in Wisconsin resource list.

**Wisconsin State Legislature-Legislative Redistricting: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/ltsb/redistricting/redistricting.htm>**

Web site of the Wisconsin State Legislature with links to a glossary, contacts, timetable, redistricting bills introduced in the legislature, and other resources.

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