

S 3750

Redistricting Reform Act of 2024

Congress: 118 (2023–2025, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Government Operations and Politics

Introduced: Feb 7, 2024

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Feb 7, 2024)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/senate-bill/3750>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Klobuchar, Amy [D-MN]

Party: Democratic • **State:** MN • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (1 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Butler, Laphonza R. [D-CA]	D · CA		Feb 7, 2024

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	Senate	Referred To	Feb 7, 2024

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Government Operations and Politics

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
118 HR 11	Related bill	Dec 17, 2024: Referred to the Subcommittee on Social Security.
118 S 1	Related bill	Jul 25, 2023: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.
118 S 2344	Related bill	Jul 18, 2023: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Redistricting Reform Act of 2024

This bill outlines criteria for congressional redistricting and generally prohibits mid-decade redistricting.

Specifically, the bill requires congressional districts to comply with the U.S. Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Further, congressional districts must be drawn to (1) ensure the practical ability of a protected group to participate in the political process, nominate candidates, and elect representatives of choice; and (2) represent communities of interest and neighborhoods.

Additionally, the bill prohibits the use of a redistricting plan that was drawn with the intent (or has the effect of) materially favoring or disfavoring any political party.

The entity responsible for developing and adopting the congressional redistricting plan of a state must solicit and take into consideration comments from the public throughout the process of developing the plan.

The bill creates judicial remedies if a state fails to enact a final congressional redistricting plan. In particular, if a state fails to enact such a final plan by the applicable deadline, then a three-judge district court shall have the exclusive authority to develop and publish the congressional redistricting plan for the state.

The bill also includes a provision to prevent states from redistricting more than once following an apportionment (i.e., mid-decade redistricting).

Actions Timeline

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