

History of Redistricting in California

Prior to 2008, the California Constitution gave the California Legislature the power to establish district maps for congressional, state legislative offices, and the Board of Equalization every ten years following the U.S Census.

In November of 2008, voters passed [Proposition 11](#), which amended Article XXI of the California Constitution to create the [Citizens Redistricting Commission \(CRC\)](#) and empower it to redistrict State Senatorial, Assembly, and Board of Equalization districts every ten years following the U.S Census.

Then in November of 2010, voters passed [Proposition 20](#), which added establishing congressional district maps to the duties of the CRC. By enacting [Government Code Sections 8251 through 8253.6](#), both propositions provided statutory direction on how to choose members for the CRC and how the CRC shall carry out its duties.

After the 2010 U.S Census and the 2020 U.S Census, the CRC created district maps for all of these offices.

In 2025, the California Legislature passed [ACA 8 \(Rivas\), Resolution Chapter 156, Statutes of 2025](#), which became [Proposition 50](#). Pursuant to [SB 280 \(Cervantes\), Chapter 97, Statutes of 2025](#), a special election was called on November 4, 2025, in which Prop. 50 passed by a vote of over 60% of voters in favor.

Proposition 50 asked voters to allow the California Legislature to redistrict congressional district maps for the 2026 election through the 2030 election. [AB 604 \(Aguilar-Curry\), Chapter 96, Statutes of 2025](#), established the new maps for congressional districts under Prop. 50. Prop. 50 requires the CRC to resume drawing congressional district maps following the 2030 U.S Census for the 2032 election and thereafter.

Prop. 50 did not affect State Senatorial, Assembly, and Board of Equalization districts or the CRC's duties to redistrict them.