



May 19, 2015

North Carolina residents sue the **state**, leaders of the **legislative redistricting committee** and the **State Board of Elections**, accusing Republican lawmakers of packing African-American voters into nine Senate districts and 19 House districts.

June 17, 2011

Republican lawmakers announce **new legislative district maps**.

Aug. 15, 2016

Three-judge panel issues official order and judgment. The order states which districts are unconstitutional and orders North Carolina to **redraw new House and Senate district plans**. It also **enjoins the state from conducting any elections** for legislative offices after Nov. 8, 2016, until a new redistricting plan is in place.

Aug. 11, 2016

Three-judge panel finds that 28 state House and Senate districts were racially gerrymandered and order that **new maps be drawn** that comply with the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act.

Nov. 29, 2016

Three-judge panel issues order mandating that North Carolina **hold a special election** in the fall of 2017; the General Assembly was ordered to **draw its new districts** by 5 p.m. March 15 and file the new maps with the court within seven days of passage.

Sept. 13, 2016

Defendants notify the court and parties to the case of plans to appeal the decision to the **U.S. Supreme Court**.

Dec. 22, 2016

Defendants notify court and parties to the case of plans to **appeal the order mandating special elections** to the **U.S. Supreme Court**.

Jan. 10, 2017

The **U.S. Supreme Court** agrees to **halt the remedial special elections** while it considers the appeals.

June 5, 2017

The **U.S. Supreme Court** **affirms that the 28 districts in question were racially gerrymandered**; separately, it **struck down the lower court's order for special elections** and sent it back for further proceedings.

****Note: There is a waiting period of 25 days before the lower court can take the case over again.*

June 6, 2017

The plaintiffs ask the **U.S. Supreme Court** to **expedite the waiting period** so the lower court can begin working right away.

June 9, 2017

Three-judge panel tells parties it plans to act promptly once it gains jurisdiction of the case.

June 13, 2017

Defendants file separate responses to the **U.S. Supreme Court**; legislative defendants **oppose the request to expedite**; the state agrees to the request; and the State Board of Elections takes no position.

June 15, 2017

The **U.S. Supreme Court** **denies the request to expedite** the waiting period.

June 30, 2017

U.S. Supreme Court officially transfers jurisdiction over case to the **three-judge panel**. The panel will oversee the **redrawing of unconstitutional maps** and decide whether there will be **special elections** before Nov. 2018.