



**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.



**July 26, 2017**

The **House and Senate Redistricting Committees** hold a first organizational meeting to discuss the timeline for redistricting and goals for what criteria will be used. Republicans announce they will again hire GOP mapmaker Tom Hofeller as a consultant to **help draw the maps**.



**July 27, 2017**

The **three-judge panel** hears oral argument from all parties involved.



**July 31, 2017**

The **three-judge panel** orders that lawmakers **submit new maps** to the court by Sept. 1, with the possibility of a 14-day extension if they meet certain criteria. The panel **denied the request for a special election**.



**Aug. 4, 2017**

The **House and Senate redistricting committees** will meet jointly for the first time since the court's order.