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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

109th Congress (January 2005 - January 2007)

The Constitution prescribes Congressional apportionment based on decennial census population data. Each state has at least one Representative, no matter how small its population. Since 1941, distribution of Representatives has been based on total U.S. population, so that the average population per Representative has the least possible variation between one state and any other. Congress fixes the number of voting Representatives at each apportionment. States delineate the district boundaries. The first House of Representatives in 1789 had 65 members; currently there are 435. There are non-voting delegates from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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QUÉBEC CANADA Clinton Plattsburgh* •Potsdam Ogdensburg Franklin 23 Saranac Lake *Lake Placid **ONTARIO** Tupper Lake . **VERMONT** Long Lake * • Watertown Lewis Hamilton Lake Ontario Oswego NEW Oswego Glens Falls HAMPSHIRE Herkimer Oneida Wayne 25 Saratoga Springs Rochester Syracuse. *Utica Niagara Falls Genesee Onondaga Schen-Schenectady 26 Madison Troy. 21 Cayuga Albany * Wyoming .Cortland Cortland Compkins Chenango MASSACHUSETTS 24 27 thaca 29 Greene Chautaugua Broome Jamestown .Wellsville Binghamton *Elmin *Olean Ulster 22 Sullivan Poughkeepsie CONNECTICUT Rockland Middletown **NEW JERSEY** 19 PENNSYI VANIA ATLANTIC OCEAN NEW **IERSEY** New York City Metropolitan Area The National Atlas of the United States of America®

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