

Summary of an Amendment to the Pennsylvania Constitution Creating an Independent Redistricting Commission

The bill amends the PA Constitution by replacing the Legislative Reapportionment Commission with an independent citizens redistricting commission to draw both state legislative and congressional districts with defined transparency and public input and clear, prioritized mapping standards.

COMMISSION INDEPENDENCE:	TRANSPARENT PUBLIC PROCESS:	PRIORITIZED MAPPING STANDARDS:
Creates an Independent Redistricting Commission that is reasonably representative of the Commonwealth’s diversity and free from legislative influence in both the selection of commission members and actions of the commission.	Requires the adoption of a transparent redistricting process that includes public hearings, sharing of information about redistricting proposals, and equal access to all data and information for both the general public and commissioners.	Provides clearly prioritized, measurable standards to promote equitable representation for counties, municipalities, and communities of interest, with defined limits on population deviation and attention to compactness, contiguity, and geographic boundaries.

COMMISSION INDEPENDENCE: DESIGN AND SELECTION

<p>Number of commissioners</p> <p>Commissioner eligibility</p> <p>Restrictions on future government service</p> <p>Diversity</p> <p>§ 18 (a-h)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission is constituted in the year of the federal census. • The commission will consist of 11 members: 4 voters registered with each of the two major political parties and 3 voters not registered with a major party. • Eligible persons: Pennsylvania voters whose registration with a political party or with no political party has remained the same for the previous 5 years and who have voted in no less than 2 of the last 3 statewide general elections. • Ineligible persons: political candidates; elected or appointed holders of political office; members of a political party governing body, PAC, or political campaign; employees, consultants, or close family members of the foregoing; registered lobbyists. • Commissioners cannot serve in the above capacities for a period of 5 years before and after service on the commission. • The commission shall reflect Pennsylvania’s geographic, ethnic, racial, and gender diversity.
<p>Process for appointing commissioners</p> <p>Random selection of some commissioners; final selection ensuring diversity</p> <p>Vacancies and removal</p> <p>§ 18 (i-o)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning January 1 in the year of the census, the commission application process will be widely publicized to reach as many potential applicants as possible. • The Department of State reviews applications and divides applicants into 3 pools: the party with the largest number of registered voters; the party with the 2nd largest number of registrants; and unaffiliated and 3rd-party voters. • The State Ethics Commission narrows the pools to the 60 most qualified. • House and Senate majority and minority leaders may each strike up to two applicants from each pool. • At a public event, the Secretary of State will randomly select 8 applicants: 3 from each major party pool and 2 from the unaffiliated/minor-party pool. • Three additional candidates, one from each pool, will be chosen by the State Ethics Commission to further balance demographics and add needed skills and experience. • The commission may vote to remove a commissioner for cause. Vacancies are to be filled by the State Ethics Commission from the original pool of applicants.

TRANSPARENT PUBLIC PROCESS: OPEN MEETINGS, PUBLIC INPUT

Public access to tools and data

Data for incarcerated persons

Open meetings with public access

Voting by commissioners

§ 18 (p-t) and § 18 (z)

- Commissioners will receive training and orientation in topics including (but not limited to) the Voting Rights Act, mapping tools, redistricting criteria, and effective redistricting processes from other states.
- Redistricting data, mapping technology, and all meeting transcripts and recordings will be accessible to the public on a free communications platform.
- Data for incarcerated persons will reflect the person's last known address (unless it is outside Pennsylvania) rather than their place of incarceration.
- All actions of the commissioners are to take place at widely publicized public meetings. Decisions will require an affirmative vote of at least 7 commissioners, including at least 2 commissioners from each pool.
- At least 8 public meetings will precede the drawing of maps. Another 8 are required after preliminary maps have been made public. At least 4 of each must be held in PA's 4 largest cities.
- PA open meeting laws apply, including restrictions on ex parte communications.

Reports & data accompany proposed plans; plans receive public review

Plan approvals

§ 18 (a.1-c.1)

On a prescribed schedule the commission shall:

- publicly communicate a proposed redistricting plan or plans for each type of district, including statistical data and data on compliance with constitutionally prescribed criteria;
- hold public hearings to receive comments and recommended changes;
- and approve and certify a final redistricting plan for each category, together with explanatory data, reports, and rationales for decisions.

Failsafes

Appeals

§ 18 (d.1-f.1)

- If the Commission fails to approve a final redistricting plan in any category by the established deadline, any individual commissioner or group of commissioners may propose a plan in that category.
- After ten days of public review the commission will vote in public, using an elimination vote, until one plan remains.

PRIORITIZED MAPPING STANDARDS: CLEARLY DEFINED CRITERIA § 19

- Districts shall comply with the United States Constitution, the federal Voting Rights Act, and other federal laws.
- A redistricting plan shall not purposefully or unduly favor or disfavor any incumbent elected official, political party, candidate, or prospective candidate, as determined by accepted measures of partisan fairness.
- Districts shall provide racial minorities an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and may not dilute or diminish their ability to elect candidates of their choice, whether alone or in coalition with others.
- Districts may not split precincts and shall be drawn with the smallest number of divisions to counties, municipalities, and wards. A county may not contain more districts than the number required by the population, plus one for congressional or Senate districts, plus two for House districts.
- Districts shall respect communities of interest to the extent practicable.
- Population deviations must be within 2.5% above or below the ideal population for House and Senate districts and within .25% for congressional districts.
- Boundaries of districts shall be contiguous, with exceptions for county or municipal fragments or enclaves containing less than fifty persons.
- To the extent possible without violating the preceding criteria, districts shall be compact in form as determined through standard compactness measures, and district boundaries shall conform to existing natural boundaries.