

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

In re: Public Meeting of the Legislative  
Reapportionment Commission

VOLUME XIV - Pages 836-854

Stenographic report of hearing held  
in Room 8E-B Capitol East Wing,  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Monday  
October 25, 2021  
10:00 a.m.

MARK A. NORDENBERG, CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Sen. Kim Ward	Rep. Kerry Benninghoff
Sen. Jay Costa	Rep. Joanna McClinton

Also Present:

Robert L. Byer, Esq., Chief Counsel  
G. Reynolds Clark, Executive Director  
Dr. Jonathan Cervas, Redistricting Consultant  
G. Carlton Logue, Esq. Deputy Counsel, Senate Majority Leader  
Chad Davis, Research Analyst, Senate Republican Policy Office  
C.J. Hafner, Esq., Chief Counsel, Senate Democratic Leader  
Ronald N. Jumper, Esq. Deputy Chief Counsel, Senate Democratic  
Leader  
Lora S. Schoenberg, Director, Senate Democratic Legislative  
Services  
Rod Corey, Esq., Chief Counsel, House Republican Caucus  
James Mann, Esq., Senior Deputy Chief Counsel, House  
Republican Caucus  
Katherine Testa, Esq., Senior Legal Counsel, House  
Republican Caucus  
William R. Schaller, Director, House Republican District  
Operations  
Michael Schwoyer, Esq., Special Counsel, Deputy Chief of  
Staff for Legislation and Policy, House Democratic Caucus

Reported by:  
Ann-Marie P. Sweeney  
Official Reporter

1 Also Present:

2 David Brogan, Esq., Director, House Democratic Legislation  
3 and Policy

4 Andrew McGinley, Esq., General Counsel, House Democratic  
5 Government Oversight Committee

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Witness

Page

Brent McClintock, Director, Legislative Data Processing Center 840

1                   CHAIR NORDENBERG: Good morning, everyone. We  
2 have a tight schedule this morning, so I think we should get  
3 going.

4                   As the Chair of the Legislative Reapportionment  
5 Commission, I call this meeting to order and welcome everyone  
6 who has joined us for this meeting here in the Capitol, or via  
7 livestream. I extend that welcome not only for myself but on  
8 behalf of the star-studded cast of legislative Leaders with  
9 whom I'm privileged to serve on this Commission. They include  
10 Representative Kerry Benninghoff, who is the Majority Leader  
11 of the House of Representatives; Senator Jay Costa, who is the  
12 Democratic Leader of the Pennsylvania Senate; Representative  
13 Joanna McClinton, who is the Democratic Leader of the House of  
14 Representatives; and her counsel tells me that Kim Ward is  
15 about to make her entrance, and now entering the chamber -  
16 Senator Kim Ward, the Majority Leader of the State Senate.

17                   The agenda for today's meeting is critically  
18 important for the work of the Commission. In fact, I tend to  
19 view it as a milestone meeting. Today is the day when the  
20 Commission is poised to certify that it has received usable  
21 Census data. That certification will signify, among other  
22 things, that the 90-day period that the Commission has to file  
23 a preliminary reapportionment plan under the State  
24 Constitution has started to run. The data received from the  
25 Census Bureau has been verified and adjusted, as required, by

1 the Legislative Data Processing Center and the Penn State Data  
2 Center.

3 We'll open today's meeting with testimony from  
4 Brent McClintock, the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania  
5 Legislative Data Processing Center. Mr. McClintock has  
6 prepared written testimony that he will tender to the  
7 stenographer for the record, but I have asked him to summarize  
8 that testimony and to be available for any questions that  
9 Members of the Commission may have.

10 Mr. McClintock.

11 MR. McCLINTOCK: Good morning. Good morning,  
12 Chairman Nordenberg, Leader McClinton, Leader Ward, Leader  
13 Costa, and Leader Benninghoff. Thank you for the opportunity  
14 to speak with you today.

15 I am presenting to you today a summary of the  
16 corrections and adjustments that were made to the 2020 Census  
17 data. I submitted the details to you in a letter on Friday,  
18 and I'll be submitting the same for the record today. But  
19 rather than read that letter verbatim, I'll just be  
20 summarizing the work that was completed, focusing specifically  
21 on the adjustments that were made in the last two months.

22 On August 12, the Census Bureau released their  
23 P.L. 94-171 data set, providing the results of the 2020 Census  
24 population counts to go with the geographic data that they  
25 delivered in February. This covered Pennsylvania's 9,178

1 voting precincts, and approximately 337,000 Census blocks.  
2 Because the voting precincts in Pennsylvania had changed since  
3 their last submission to the Census in December of 2019,  
4 adjustments were required to provide the most accurate data.  
5 Our partners at the Penn State Data Center found that changes  
6 and adjustments were needed across the boundaries of 66 voting  
7 precincts. The population of these precincts were updated  
8 across 48 separate columns of Census demographic data, and  
9 this was done at the block, tract, precinct, municipality, and  
10 county levels.

11 Some of these adjustments resulted in what are  
12 called split blocks, when a voting precinct boundary no longer  
13 follows a Census block boundary. There were 53 split blocks  
14 that were located, and their populations were distributed to  
15 the correct voting precinct. A small number of corrections  
16 were also needed to some voting district names and codes.  
17 Only 11 instances of these were found, and they were  
18 corrected. However, this did not affect any of the population  
19 counts.

20 After all these adjustments were made, my team  
21 then loaded the data and ran extensive quality assurance  
22 checks. This was done to insure that the adjusted geographic  
23 information retained its original metadata. The 48 columns of  
24 demographic data were then validated, summing up from the  
25 block level to insure that the data maintained its integrity.

1 This population was then merged with the geography, and data  
2 set one was completed.

3 The Penn State Data Center then built further on  
4 data set number one to reallocate most prisoners held in State  
5 correctional institutions. The data that was provided by the  
6 Department of Corrections was used to reallocate 26,821  
7 individuals. Again, this modified data was then validated  
8 extensively to insure the accuracy of those adjustments. This  
9 completed data set number two, and both sets of data were  
10 delivered to the staff of the Reapportionment Commission on  
11 October 14.

12 I'm happy to report that these changes were able  
13 to be completed in advance of the estimated target. And if I  
14 could, I'd like to take just a quick moment to thank my team  
15 for the extra hours that they put in in order to meet the  
16 deadline and advance that, as well as to thank the Penn State  
17 Data Center for their thorough and responsive work. They  
18 really were great partners throughout this process.

19 So thank you for your time. If you have any  
20 questions, I'd be happy to answer those at this time.

21 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Let me just jump in for a  
22 moment on the timing. Mr. McClintock now has appeared  
23 formally before the Commission I think three times. I went  
24 back and looked at his testimony from the first time he  
25 appeared, which was July 13. This is what he said: "[T]he

1 process of adjusting and validating the data requires time.  
2 In 1990, 2000, and 2010, there were at least four months  
3 between the release of the P.L. data and the certification of  
4 the data by the Commission. By identifying work that can be  
5 completed prior to the official P.L. data release, we hope to  
6 shorten this timeframe from four months to two months, and to  
7 present the Commission with adjusted data by mid-October  
8 2021. "

9           They did cut the time in half. It was two months.  
10 The final data set was delivered to us on October 14, which I  
11 think qualifies as mid-October. And I should point out that  
12 original pledge to try to cut the time in half was made before  
13 we knew that there was going to be prisoner data reallocation,  
14 so that was blended into that two months' worth of work, too.  
15 In fact, it's interesting to note that the first data set, the  
16 data set that did not include prisoner data reallocations, was  
17 delivered on October 5. The final data set, the one that is  
18 the subject of our first resolution today, was delivered on  
19 October 14. So that was just nine days.

20           And we really do owe our thanks to the Legislative  
21 Data Processing Center, to the Penn State Data Center, and  
22 also to the Department of Corrections for work that each of  
23 the three did to move this process forward as quickly as they  
24 could.

25           Does any Commissioner have questions or comments



1 for Mr. McClintock?

2 Senator Ward.

3 SENATOR K. WARD: I just want to say thank you for  
4 your work in getting this done in a timeframe that was tight,  
5 you know, that we can still get our job done. So thank you.

6 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Senator Costa.

7 SENATOR COSTA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

8 Just very briefly, I, too, want to extend our  
9 thanks to Mr. McClintock. And more importantly, Mr.  
10 Chairman, having him here to summarize his testimony I think  
11 is very important, particularly as we continue down the path  
12 of an open and transparent process. I think folks had the  
13 opportunity to hear the process you laid out in your  
14 testimony. I think that's really important, so, as well as it  
15 being posted online, et cetera.

16 So thank you very much. And thank you, Mr.  
17 Chairman.

18 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Anything else?

19 (There was no response.)

20 CHAIR NORDENBERG: If not, thank you again.

21 MR. McCLINTOCK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

22 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Resolution 6A is the first  
23 resolution on the agenda today. That resolution certifies  
24 that data set 2021-10-14 LRC Data Release No. 2, the  
25 population data necessary for the Commission to reapportion

1 the General Assembly, including adjustments necessary to  
2 reallocate prisoner data, was received in usable form on  
3 October 14, which means that the 90-day period afforded to the  
4 Commission to file a preliminary plan would begin to run on  
5 that date and would expire on January 12, 2022.

6 The adjustments required to reallocate prisoner  
7 data were framed by Resolution 4A, which was presented by  
8 Leader McClinton on August 24, and Resolution SA that was  
9 presented by Leader Ward on September 21. Each of those  
10 resolutions was passed by a 3 to 2 majority. Resolution 4A  
11 had a majority that consisted of the two Democratic  
12 Commissioners and me. Resolution SA had a majority that  
13 consisted of the two Republican Commissioners and me.

14 To be clear, Resolution 6A, which is now before  
15 the Commission, is not a revote on either Resolution 4A or  
16 Resolution SA. Those matters were resolved by those earlier  
17 resolutions. Instead, this resolution is a certification that  
18 the necessary processing is complete, that the data is usable,  
19 and that both the Commission and citizen-mappers will now be  
20 able to move forward with the work of developing  
21 reapportionment plans. The demographers from all four  
22 Caucuses received this data 11 days ago. There have been two  
23 informational questions, but no objections or reservations  
24 expressed.

25 And so I put the resolution before the group,

1 Resolution 6A, and ask if there is a Commissioner who will  
2 move its adoption.

3 Leader McClinton, thank you.

4 REPRESENTATIVE McCLINTON: Thank you, Mr.  
5 Chairman.

6 Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that Resolution 6A  
7 be adopted by this Commission.

8 CHAIR NORDENBERG: And Senator Ward, are you ready  
9 to second?

10 SENATOR K. WARD: I second.

11 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Thank you very much.

12 Is there any discussion?

13 Leader Benninghoff.

14 REPRESENTATIVE BENNINGHOFF: Actually, one quick  
15 comment. And, one, I appreciate you splitting these two to  
16 give us an opportunity individually. But I also want to make  
17 sure that when we're talking about this that we are clear, for  
18 the record, that we're talking about only State inmate  
19 population. You used the word generically, prisoners, but we  
20 have Federal, State, and counties, and I just want the record  
21 to reflect that this is specific to State inmates.

22 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

23 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Yes, that is a good  
24 qualification. We have dealt, under Resolutions 4A and SA,  
25 only with prisoners held in State correctional institutions,

1 and then only those that don't fit into two exceptions that  
2 were built into those resolutions.

3 If there's no more discussion, can I call for a  
4 vote?

5 All in favor, please say "aye."

6 REPRESENTATIVE McCLINTON: Aye.

7 SENATOR K. WARD: Aye.

8 SENATOR COSTA: Aye.

9 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Aye.

10 All opposed?

11 REPRESENTATIVE BENNINGHOFF: No.

12 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Let the record reflect that the  
13 resolution is adopted by a vote of 4 to 1, with Leader  
14 Benninghoff dissenting.

15 I should say, before moving on to the second  
16 resolution, that we are going to be under great pressure.  
17 Everyone knows that the Census data was substantially late in  
18 its delivery by the Federal government to the State  
19 governments, and we do have primary election deadlines  
20 looming. So I do want to say, and I think all of the  
21 Commissioners would support this statement, that even though  
22 we have 90 days to develop a preliminary plan under the  
23 provisions of the State Constitution, we're all hopeful that  
24 we can get it done much sooner than that. And that will be  
25 our goal.

1           And in addition, I want to say to the public that  
2 as soon as this meeting is over, the data set that was just  
3 certified will be provided to the mapping software providers,  
4 Dave's, DistrictBuilder, Districtr. We hope that they will  
5 load it into their systems within the next couple of days so  
6 that citizens who are interested in submitting proposed maps  
7 will be able to do that through our website in the very near  
8 future.

9           And consistent with my statement a moment ago,  
10 those who are interested in doing so should not wait until  
11 toward the end of the 90-day period. You should try to do it  
12 as early as you can, because we're going to be moving ahead  
13 with all deliberate speed in working on the preliminary plan  
14 ourselves.

15           The second resolution before us today is  
16 Resolution 6B. It flows directly from a resolution earlier  
17 introduced by Senator Ward, and approved by the Commission,  
18 that we would certify two data sets, the first with prisoner  
19 data reallocation as part of the process, and the second data  
20 set without any prisoner data reallocation. The phrasing of  
21 the resolution is somewhat vague, and that's deliberate,  
22 because I don't want to put the Commission into the position  
23 of speaking for anyone else. But I think we knew there was  
24 some likelihood that the legislature itself, in drawing  
25 congressional maps, would not follow the path of prisoner

1 reallocation by adopting and certifying this second data set.  
2 We keep their options open. They have two data sets to choose  
3 from themselves.

4 So Resolution 6B certifies that another data set,  
5 2021-10-05 LRC Data Release No. 1b, is usable for purposes  
6 other than reapportioning the General Assembly. And, again,  
7 it's framed that way because given our past actions, it is not  
8 appropriate for reapportioning the General Assembly.

9 Is there a motion that the Commission adopt this  
10 resolution?

11 Leader McClinton.

12 REPRESENTATIVE McCLINTON: Thank you, Mr.  
13 Chairman.

14 Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that this Commission  
15 adopt Resolution 6B.

16 CHAIR NORDENBERG: And there's a second from  
17 Leader Benninghoff.

18 REPRESENTATIVE BENNINGHOFF: I will second that.

19 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Is there further discussion?

20 Senator Costa.

21 SENATOR COSTA: Thank you very much, Mr.  
22 Chairman.

23 Mr. Chairman, I intend to vote "no" on this  
24 resolution. I think that it's inappropriate for us to send or  
25 have available two distinct sets of Census data that would be

1 considered by the public. For example, you mentioned the  
2 three or four providers that will be adding this data for the  
3 congressional purposes. No doubt the same folks who will be  
4 drawing maps to present to this Reapportionment Commission  
5 will likely be doing the same thing with regard to that, but I  
6 think what's notable is that, you know, the previous  
7 resolution we adopted I think was a compromise with regard to  
8 both the lifers as well as individuals with 10 years' worth of  
9 service. I believe that that should be the data set that  
10 should be used by our General Assembly when we adopt the  
11 resolution for the congressional purposes.

12 I think it's inappropriate for us to have two sets  
13 of data as we deal with this issue of reapportionment and  
14 redistricting in Pennsylvania. You know, I, too, have a  
15 concern as to whether or not that would bring any additional  
16 legal challenges along those lines as well, whether this is  
17 permissible. My expectation is that shortly after today's  
18 meeting, at some point, the General Assembly will do  
19 resolutions that would likely adopt this set of Census data,  
20 which would be inconsistent with what this body will be using  
21 for our purposes.

22 So for those reasons, I intend to vote "no."

23 Thank you, sir.

24 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Other discussion?

25 Leader Benninghoff.

1 REPRESENTATIVE BENNINGHOFF: Thank you, Mr.  
2 Chairman.

3 I actually will be supporting this resolution.  
4 Ironically, there are some common ideologies with my good  
5 friend to the right here, the Minority Chair in the Senate, of  
6 having two different sets. But I am supporting this one  
7 because I think it better and more consistently represents the  
8 data that was collected by the U.S. Census Bureau in counting  
9 the people of Pennsylvania as has been the past practice, and  
10 therefore, I will be supporting this.

11 Thank you again, Mr. Chairman.

12 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Thank you.

13 Any other comments?

14 (There was no response.)

15 CHAIR NORDENBERG: If not, let me say two quick  
16 things. I have been concerned about the use of inconsistent  
17 data sets for the two different purposes as well. We did  
18 research that question way back when. It seems like a long  
19 time ago now. There are States in which one type of data set  
20 is used for the legislature and another is used for Congress.  
21 And to me, and maybe I feel this way because I'm the only  
22 person here who is not a Member of the legislature, I feel as  
23 if we could not indirectly impose our choice on the  
24 legislature as it sets out to draw the congressional maps.  
25 And so we're leaving them with a choice by providing them with



1 both data sets. And for that reason, I'll be supporting the  
2 resolution.

3 Any other discussion?

4 (There was no response.)

5 CHAIR NORDENBERG: If not, all in favor, please  
6 say "aye."

7 REPRESENTATIVE McCLINTON: Aye.

8 REPRESENTATIVE BENNINGHOFF: Aye.

9 SENATOR K. WARD: Aye.

10 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Aye.

11 Opposed?

12 SENATOR COSTA: No.

13 CHAIR NORDENBERG: Let the record show that the  
14 resolution was adopted by a 4 to 1 vote, with Senator Costa  
15 dissenting.

16 The only other thing I want to say is that at the  
17 end of the afternoon, at 4 o'clock today, we will be holding  
18 what is our eighth hearing. Over the course of the weeks of  
19 summer and early fall, we have heard from 24 expert witnesses,  
20 we've had presentations from 51 citizen witnesses, and just as  
21 noteworthy, there have been more than 400 submissions of  
22 suggestions of a range of types to us through the website  
23 portal from citizens all over the State. Today's topic will  
24 be legal parameters for redistricting. We will have a  
25 presentation on national perspectives by Ben Williams from the

1 National Council of State legislatures, and we will have a  
2 presentation on Pennsylvania perspectives by our Chief  
3 Counsel, Rob Byer. And anyone attending this meeting or  
4 anyone else is welcome to join us at 4 o'clock.

5 Does any other Member of the Commission have  
6 additional comments to make?

7 (There was no response.)

8 CHAIR NORDENBERG: If not, this meeting is  
9 adjourned, and we'll reassemble at 4 o'clock.

10 Thank you, all.

11 (Whereupon, the proceedings were recessed at 10:28  
12 a.m.)

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1 I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence  
2 are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me  
3 during the hearing of the within cause, and that this is a  
4 true and correct transcript of the same.

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8 *Pfu*  
9 *<fi41 o*

10 **ANN-MARIE P. SWEENEY**  
11 Official Reporter  
12 Legislative Reapportionment  
13 Commission

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21 Official Reporter  
22 Legislative Reapportionment Commission  
23 P.O. Box 203079  
24 Harrisburg, PA 17120  
25

# EXHIBITS

**Agenda**  
**Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission**

**October 25, 2021**  
**10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.**  
**Room 8E-B Capitol East Wing**

1. Call to Order and Opening Remarks
2. Report on Processing of Census Data by Brent McClintock,  
Executive Director, Legislative Data Processing Center
3. Resolution 6A- Certifying 2021-10-14 LRC Data Release  
No. 2 {with prisoner reallocations) as Usable for the  
Purpose of Reapportioning the General Assembly
- , 4. Resolution 6B - Certifying 2021-10-05 LRC Data Release  
No. 1b {without prisoner adjustments) as Usable for  
Purposes other than Reapportioning the General Assembly
5. New Business/ Discussion
6. Adjournment



# **Written Testimony**

## **Summary of Adjustments to the 2020 Census Data**

### **Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission**

Brent McClintock, Executive Director  
Pennsylvania Legislative Data Processing Center  
B-48 Main Capitol Building  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

717-787-7358 | [help@legis.state.pa.us](mailto:help@legis.state.pa.us) | [www.paldpc.us](http://www.paldpc.us)

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE  
DATA PROCESSING CENTER**

B-48 MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING  
HARRISBURG, PA 17120  
717-787-7358  
717-772-1652 (fax)



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Jake Corman  
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**HOUSE PARLIAMENTARIAN**

Clancy Myer

October 22, 2021

Dear Chairman and Members of the Legislative Reapportionment Commission:

As background for the public meeting scheduled for Monday, October 25, 2021, this letter summarizes the tasks completed by the Legislative Data Processing Center and the Penn State Data Center in preparation for legislative redistricting. Specifically, it describes the corrections and adjustments made to the geographic and population data distributed by the United States Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau's Census 2020 Redistricting Data Program<sup>1</sup> began in 2015 and allowed states to receive population totals for election precincts and similar areas. There were three phases to the Census Bureau's program.

The "Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP)" was the first phase. It was completed in 2017. It offered states the opportunity to understand the algorithm planned for defining 2020 Census tabulation blocks. States also had the chance to identify the blocks they would like retained for the 2020 Census, and the blocks they would like removed from the inventory prior to the 2020 Census Redistricting Summary file release in 2021. The files were reviewed and returned to Census without change.

The "Voting District Project (VTDP)" was the second phase. It began in late 2017 and offered states the opportunity to submit their voting districts, codes, and names to the Census Bureau for the development of data products in the Phase 3 release of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program. In July 2017, the Penn State Data Center (PaSDC) was selected to serve as the GIS specialist for the General Assembly. At the start of the Phase 2 project, county election and voter registration officials were contacted for assistance and to submit updated voting precincts directly to the Penn State Data Center. PaSDC compiled the responses and reviewed for accuracy, then submitted them to the Census Bureau in May 2018. Two subsequent "Verification" phases were completed in May 2019 and March 2020.

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<sup>1</sup>Redistricting Data Program

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial1-census/about/rdo/program-naming.html>



The "Data Delivery Project" was the third phase. Public Law (P.L.) 94-171<sup>2</sup>, enacted by Congress in December 1975, requires the Census Bureau to deliver redistricting data to state officials responsible for legislative redistricting within one year after the census (April 1, 2021). In April 2020, the Census Bureau announced<sup>3</sup> that due to delays caused by COVID-19, the 2020 Census data collection program would be delayed by 120 calendar days, and the P.L. 94-171 data set would be delivered no later than July 31, 2021. This timeline was delayed further<sup>4</sup> in February 2021 to indicate that the P.L. 94-171 data set would be delivered by September 30, 2021.

On February 12, 2021, the Census Bureau released the TIGER/line shapefiles<sup>5</sup>, including the geography at the block, tract, municipality, and county levels.

On August 12, 2021, the Census Bureau distributed<sup>6</sup> 2020 Census population totals for counties, municipalities, state legislative districts, election districts, census tracts, block groups, and blocks. The totals included a count of all people by race, Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by race. It also included a count of the population 18 years and older by race, Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by race. When LDPC received the population data, we began a review and determined that adjustments were necessary in four areas.

The first area dealt with alterations to election precincts that occurred after Phase 2 and continued through December 31, 2020. Pennsylvania's election precincts could be combined or divided during this time. As a result, census population data were assigned to precincts that no longer existed or had substantially changed. All precinct changes were identified. The boundaries of 66 voting precincts were altered and the necessary adjustments were made to the population data.

The second area dealt with split block situations. This occurs when a voting district boundary does not follow a census block boundary. During the review process, if it was determined that there was a discrepancy between the Census Bureau's voting district boundary and the Commonwealth's voting district boundary, it was corrected. In some cases, this adjustment of the boundary created what is known as a split block. A split block is a census block that is partially contained in two or more election precincts. In a split block situation, the precinct boundary will cross through or straddle a census block. This requires adjustment of the population. For example, census block 1001 may contain 250 people. The line between precinct A and B cuts through census block 1001 creating a

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<sup>2</sup> Public Law 94-171, Congress.gov  
<https://www.congress.gov/bills/94/t/h-congress/house-bill/1753/text/pl>

<sup>3</sup> Statement on 2020 Census Operational Adjustments Due to COVID-19  
<https://2020census.gov/en/news-events/press-releases/statement-covid-19-2020.html>

<sup>4</sup> Census Bureau Statement on Redistricting Data Timeline  
<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/statement-redistricting-data-timeline.html>

<sup>5</sup> 2020 Census Geographic Products Available  
<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/2020-census-geographic-products-feb-12.html>

<sup>6</sup> Census Bureau releases P.L. 94-171 Summary files  
<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2021/2020-census-redistricting.html>

split block situation. It is inaccurate to assign the 250 people in that census block to either precinct A or precinct 8. The 250 people should be divided between precinct A and 8.

With the agreement of the redistricting staff for the legislative caucuses, an allocation formula based on voter registration data was applied to distribute the precinct population. The purpose of the formula was to allocate individuals residing in a split block to their respective precincts. The split block situations involved 5,056 people in 53 blocks.

The third area involved situations where voting district codes and names, and municipality names were incorrect in the Census PL94- 171 files. These were corrected in 11 voting precincts but did not affect the 2020 Census population numbers.

At the direction of the offices of the House and Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, LDPC and PaSDC adjusted the 2020 Census population data as outlined above. After these corrections, the total number of active precincts in the Commonwealth is currently 9,178.

On August 24, 2021, the Legislative Reapportionment Commission approved Resolution 4A<sup>7</sup>, which would reallocate the census data for most prisoners held in state correctional institutions from the district in which the institution is located to the district that was their last known home address prior to incarceration. These adjustments were completed, moving 26,821 individuals from their correctional facility to their last known address.

All adjustments and corrections were completed on October 14, 2021, and the revised data sets were delivered to staff for the Legislative Reapportionment Commission.

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<sup>7</sup>Legislative Reapportionment Commission Approves Resolution Regarding Prisoner Data Reallocation  
<https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/commission/article/1070>



## 2021 LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

### Resolution 6A - October 25, 2021

RESOLVED, that 2021-10-14 LRC Data Release No. 2, the population data necessary to commence reapportionment of the General Assembly, with the adjustments required by this Commission's Resolutions 4A and 5A, has been received by the Commission in a form usable for that purpose, and thus became "available" to the Commission under Pa. Const. Art. I t Sect. 17(c), when such revised data was received by the Commission on October 14, 2021. Therefore, the 90-day period for the Commission to file a preliminary reapportionment plan commenced on October 14, 2021 and expires on January 12, 2022.



## 2021 LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Resolution 6B - October 25, 2021

RESOLVED, that 2021-10-05 LRC Data Release No. 1b, the population data set for the Commonwealth without prisoner adjustment, was received by the Commission in a form usable for purposes other than reapportioning the General Assembly.