



HB-38 Judicial Redistricting





What is this bill?

- A Proposed Amendment to Pennsylvania's Constitution to change the way citizens of PA will vote for Appellate Court Judges
 - Currently, we vote for all appellate court judge positions when an opening arises or when they are up for retention
 - The State will be divided into different districts for each Appellate Court
 - Proposed Constitutional Amendment we will vote for only one Supreme Court Judge, one Superior Court Judge and one Commonwealth Court Judge





Primer on Legislation

- This is a proposed amendment to the Pennsylvania Constitution
- CANNOT BE VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR
- Bill must be passed in exactly the same format and language by two consecutive sessions of the PA House and PA Senate
- Ballot question must be published in county newspapers





PRIMER ON PENNSYLVANIA'S COURT SYSTEM





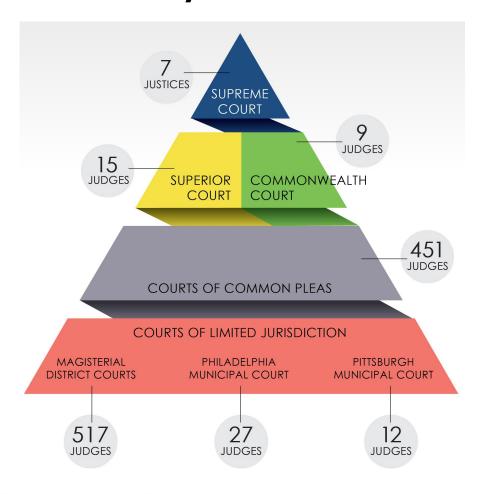
PENNSYLVANIANS THIS IS A JUDICIAL ELECTION YEAR

- It is important to learn about the candidates
 - Bar associations investigate and research the candidates and make recommendations
 - PMC will be holding virtual candidate forums, the first one is March 17 for the PA Supreme Court Candidates, with the Philadelphia Library
 - Can you name a judge you have voted for?
 - For what position was the judge a candidate?
 - IT IS IMPORTANT TO VOTE





What are Pennsylvania's Courts?







Municipal Courts – Found in Philadelphia



- All criminal offenses carrying a potential term of five years or less; landlord-tenant cases involving an unlimited amount of money
- Composed of three divisions:
 - Civil Court Administration
 - Criminal Court Administration
 - Traffic Court Administration
- Do not hold jury trials





Court of Common Pleas

- Hears appeals from the minor courts and appeals not exclusively assigned to another court
- Adjudicates matters involving children and families
- Holds civil and criminal trials
- Holds jury trials





Intermediate Appellate Courts

- Superior Court hears civil and criminal appeals from Court of Common Pleas, including matters involving families
- Commonwealth Court hears original actions brought by and against the Commonwealth, appeals from decisions made by state agencies and some appeals from the Courts of Common Pleas
- Panels of three judges preside over intermediate appellate court hearings







Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court



Quick facts:

- Founded 1968
- One of two intermediate appellate courts
- Unique to Pennsylvania
- Only hears state government and government agency cases
 • Term: 10 years
- 9 judges
 - Method: Partisan election
 - 7 Republicans
 - 2 Democrats





Commonwealth Court – 6 women, 3 men, no minorities

P.J. Mary Hannah Leavitt	Republican	Dauphin
Renee Cohn Jubelier	Republican	Centre
P. Kevin Brobson	Republican	Dauphin
Patricia McCullough	Republican	Allegheny
Anne Covey	Republican	Bucks
Michael Wojcik	Democrat	Allegheny
Ellen Ceisler	Democrat	Philadelphia
Christine Fizzano Cannon	Republican	Delaware
Andrew Crompton	Republican	Montgomery







Pennsylvania Superior Court



Quick facts:

- Founded 1895
- One of two intermediate appellate courts
- Hears criminal and civil cases
- 15 judges 1 vacancy
- Term:10 years
- Method: Partisan election
 - 7 Democrats
 - o 7 Republicans
- Only PA appellate court that has a person of color on the bench





PENNSYLVANIANS FOR MODERN COURTS

Superior Court- 10 women, 4 men, 1 minority

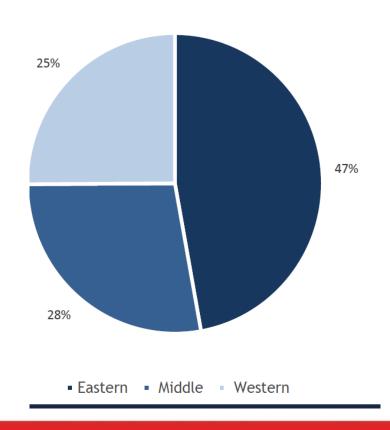
P.J. Jack Panella	Democrat	Northampton	
John T. Bender	Republican	Allegheny	
Mary Jane Bowes	Republican Allegheny		
Jacqueline Shogan	Republican	Allegheny	
Anne Lazarus	Democrat	Philadelphia	
Judith Ference Olson	Republican	Allegheny	
Victor Stabile	Republican	Dauphin	
Alice Beck Dubow	Democrat	Philadelphia	
Deborah Kunselman	Democrat	Beaver	
Mary Murray	Republican	Beaver	
Maria McLaughlin	Democrat	Philadelphia	
Megan McCarthy King	Republican	Chester	
Daniel McCaffery	Democrat	Philadelphia	
Carolyn Nichols	Democrat	Philadelphia	

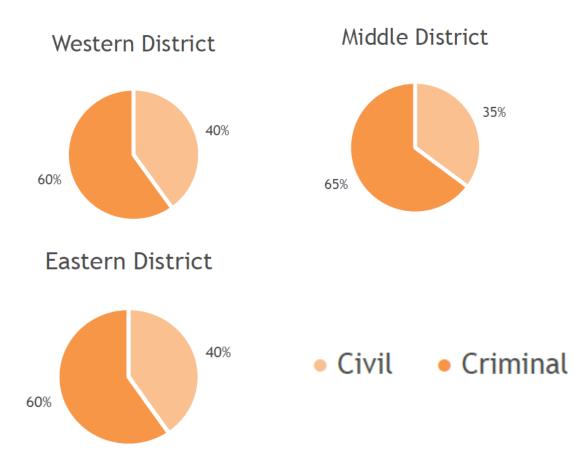




2019 Superior Court Statistics











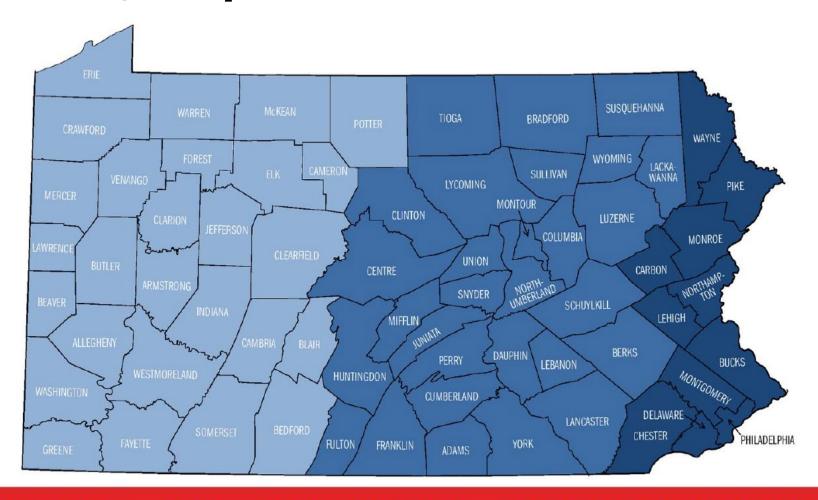
2019 Superior Court Statistics

	Civil	Criminal	Total
Eastern	1,448	2,132	3,580
Middle	742	1,366	2,108
Western	765	1,144	1,909
Total	2,956	4,653	7,597





2019 Superior Court Statistics







Pennsylvania Supreme Court

- Ultimate authority on matters brought before the lower courts
- Review is discretionary in many cases
- Review is mandatory for limited categories of cases: interpretation of state constitution, cases involving the death penalty, etc.







Pennsylvania Supreme Court



Quick facts:

- Founded 1722 oldest court in the United States
- Highest Appellate Court in PA
- 7 Justices
- Term:10 years
 - Method: Partisan election
 - 5 Democrats
 - 2 Republicans





Supreme Court - 3 women, 4 men, no minorities

C.J. Thomas Saylor	Republican	Cumberland
Debra Todd	Democrat	Butler
Max Baer	Democrat	Allegheny
Kevin Dougherty	Democrat	Philadelphia
Christine Donohue	Democrat	Butler
David Wecht	Democrat	Allegheny
Sallie Mundy	Republican	Tioga





Amendment - Districting

- 7 Supreme Court districts
- 15 Superior Court districts
- 9 Commonwealth Court districts
- One year residency requirement in geographic district prior to running





Alleged Justification for Change

- "Organizes the Judiciary into representative districts and further providing for residency requirements"
- Every resident shall be provided with approximately equal representation on the court
- Each judicial district shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as possible
- Unless absolutely necessary, no town, borough, township or ward may be divided





What does this bill REALLY do?

Makes Appellate Court Judges responsible to their direct constituencies

- Appellate court judges render decisions statewide based on analysis, interpretation of laws, constitution, rules and cases
- They would now be concerned with local issues and local impact, as opposed to statewide impact, in order to be elected and to be retained
- Judges' loyalties are not to a person, business, political party but to the law, the Constitution and precedent





Problems this bill creates

- Threatens the Judiciary's independence
- Disenfranchises voters
- Creates potential for greater influence of money
- Makes Judges Politicians
- Harmful to diversity of Court
- Judicial "trades" when I spoke with one former appellate court judge, their concern with this responsibility to constituency could result in the "trading" of cases and rulings in the time period leading up to voting on their retention. Brennan Center has documented that judges up for elections render harsher or more severe criminal decisions in the year prior to their retention elections.
- Harms public's confidence in the Courts

Women on the Bench in Pennsylvania



As of February 2020 . . .

of Pennsylvania's active judges are women

There are three women serving on the seven-member Pennsylvania Supreme Court:



Justice Debra Todd

Justice **Christine Donohue**

Justice Sallie Updyke Mundy

Women on the bench in other PA courts:







The majority of Superior and Commonwealth Court judges are women:

Superior Court

11 women

Commonwealth Court

6 women



The president judges of Commonwealth Court and the Court of Judicial Discipline are women:

> Hon. Mary Hannah Leavitt Hon. Doris Carson Williams

women serve as president judges in Courts of Common Pleas.

Hon. Maureen Beirne, Bradford

Hon. Nancy Butts, Lycoming

Hon. Kim Berkeley Clark, Allegheny

Hon. Elizabeth Doyle, Blair

Hon. Janine Edwards, Wayne

Hon. Katherine Emery, Washington

Hon. Idee Fox, Philadelphia

Hon. Rita Donovan Hathaway, Westmoreland

Hon. Kathy Morrow, Juniata/Perry

Hon. Pamela Ruest, Centre

Hon. Sara Seidle-Patton, Clarion

Hon. Maureen Skerda, Forest/Warren

Hon. Margherita Patti Worthington, Monroe

Hon. Sara M. Soffel Hon. Juanita Kidd Stout

was the first woman in Pennsylvania (Allegheny County).

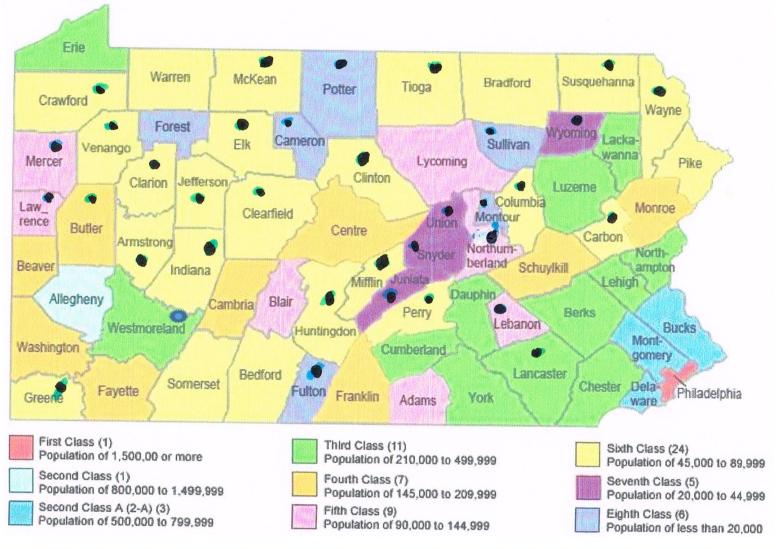
was the first elected African appointed as a judge American female judge in the nation – and the first African American woman to serve on any state Supreme Court (Philadelphia County).

ACIDO



Less than 20% female C.P. Court judges





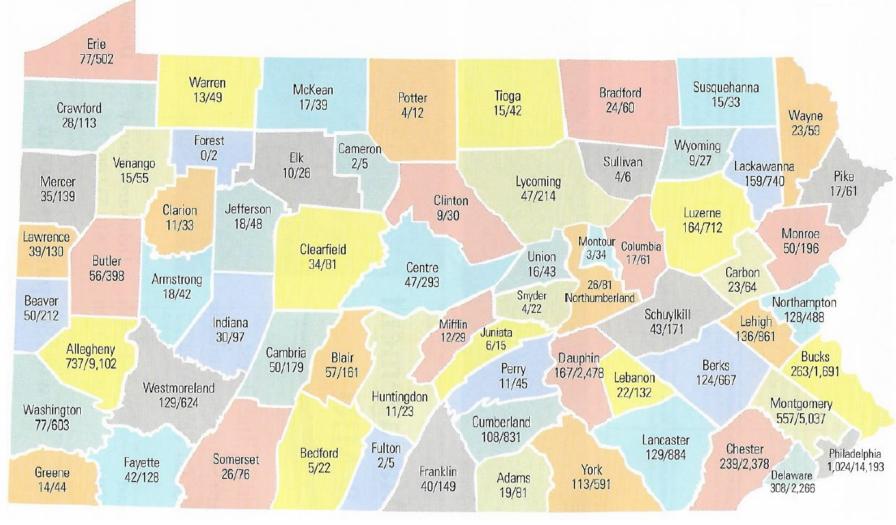


Where Lawyers Are

(Legal Establishments/ Active Lawyer Licenses)

The Legal Intelligencer 2020 Annual Report On the Legal Profession



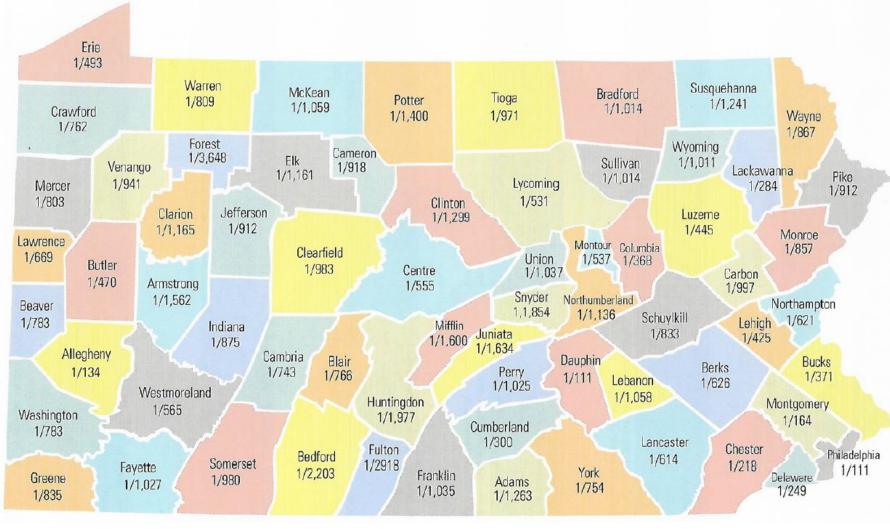




Pennsylvania Attorney-to-Population Ratio

The Legal Intelligencer 2020 Annual Report On the Legal Profession









What is the process of implementing these changes?

- The General Assembly shall
- establish the judicial districts
- -determine transition to this system
- establish the order of election
- determine the eligibility to seek retention
- The number and boundaries shall be established by the GA with the advice and consent of the Supreme Court





How will this be implemented?

- Will all judges be removed at the same time, a clean slate?
- Will judges not be permitted to run for retention? Or a second retention?
- Is this redistricting going to take place first in the Supreme Court, and then after completed in the Superior Court, and then after that's completed in the Commonwealth Court?





Why are we in this position?

- The General Assembly's displeasure with rulings of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court
- Representatives who have supported and co-sponsored merit selection of Appellate Court Judges are supporting this knowing it is bad and dangerous
- Originally they said it would die on the vine in November, expecting the House to change hands – but it didn't
- Now they say it will die in the referendum
- IF THEY THINK IT IS BAD LAW, BAD PRECEDENT, WHY ARE THEY SUPPORTING IT? To prove a point, and threaten the current court





History of court composition

- The current 5-2 Democratic domination of the Supreme Court is a rarity in the Court's history.
- The Court in the past has swung from domination by one party to another.
- In 2015, the three vacant seats were won by Democrats. In 2017, the one seat was won by a Republican. There is a seat that will be up for election this year in 2021.
- The current Superior Court disposition is evenly split between parties with judges from all over the state
- The Commonwealth Court, comprised of judges from across the state, is 7-2 domination by Republicans with Governor Wolf most recently appointing a Republican to that Court. Interestingly, this Court has two judges from Dauphin County, which could never happen under this bill.





Numerous groups oppose the bill

- Pennsylvanians for Modern Courts
- Pennsylvania Bar Association
- Philadelphia Bar Association
- Allegheny County Bar Association
- Erie County Bar Association
- Fair Districts PA and League of Women Voters
- Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers
- Committee of 70
- Common Cause PA





Montgomery County Bar Association

Delaware County Bar Association

Chester County Bar Association

Dauphin County Bar Association

Northhampton County Bar Association

Monroe County Bar Association

Asian Pacific American Bar Association of Pennsylvania

Abolitionist Law Center

Action Together NEPA

AIDS Law Project

All On The Line

Allegheny-Fayette Labor Council

Alliance for Police Accountability (APA)

America Votes PA

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Pennsylvania

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Council 13





American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) DC47

American Federation of Teachers Pennsylvania

Amistad Law Project

Asian Americans United

Asian Pacific Islander Political Alliance

Behind the Arc: Jewish Action

Berks Stands Up

Better Pennsylvania, Inc.

Black Voters Matter Fund

Bucks County National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Bucks Voices

CeaseFirePA

Center for Coalfield Justice

Central PA Building & Construction Trades Council

Clean Water Action



PENNSYLVANIANS FOR MODERN COURTS

Community Hero Action Group

Community Hero Impact Alliance

Community Legal Services

Conservation Voters of PA CASA

Defender Association of Philadelphia

Disability Rights Pennsylvania

Eastern Atlantic States Regional Council of Carpenters

Education Law Center

Episcopal Legal Aid

First United Methodist Church of Germantown

Free the Ballot

For Our Future Action Fund

Hershey Indivisible Team

HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) Pennsylvania

Homeless Advocacy Project

The HUB for Progress

Human Rights Campaign





Visit Us At: pmconline.org

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR MODERN COURTS

The IMPACT Project, Inc.

Indivisible: Narberth and Beyond

Indivisible Northwest Philly

Indivisible Philadelphia

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)

International Union of Operating Engineers (IUOE) 66

International Union of Painters & Allied Trades District Council #21

Juntos

Just Harvest

Justice at Work Legal Aid

Juvenile Law Center

Laborers' District Council

Laborers' International Union of North America (LIUNA) Mid-Atlantic

Region

League of Women Voters

Legal Clinic for the Disabled





Lycoming County Progressives

Make the Road Pennsylvania

MarchOnHarrisburg

Movement Alliance Project

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Pennsylvania State Conference

National Union of Hospital & Health Care Employees, District 1199C

Nationalities Service Center

New Hope Services

Northampton County Bar Association

One Fair Wage

1Hood Power

One Pennsylvania PA Alliance





PA American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial

Organizations (AFL-CIO)

PA Budget and Policy Center

PA Professional Firefighters

PA Spotlight

PA Stands Up

PennFuture

Pennsylvania Association for Justice

Pennsylvania Association for Staff Nurses and Allied Professionals

Pennsylvania Health Access Network

Pennsylvania Health Law Project

Pennsylvania Institutional Law Project

Pennsylvania Joint Board of Workers United Service Employees

International Union (SEIU)





Pennsylvania State Education Association (PSEA)

Philadelphia Council American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial

Organizations (AFL-CIO)

Philadelphia Federation of Teachers

Philadelphia Metal Trades Council

Philly Neighborhood Networks

Pittsburgh Firemen Local 1

Pittsburgh United/PA United

Plumbers Union Local 690

POWFR Interfaith

Progressive Montco

Public Interest Law Center

Reading Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(NAACP)

Reclaim Philadelphia

Regional Housing Legal Service





Represent PA

Restaurant Opportunities Center of Pennsylvania (ROC)

School District of Philadelphia

Sedgwick Group

Senior Law Center

Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Healthcare Pennsylvania

Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 668

Service Employees International Union (SEIU) PA State Council

Social Justice Indivisible

Southeast Asia Mutual Assistance Association Coalition (SEAMAAC)

Southwestern PA Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW)

Steamfitters Local 449

Support Center for Child Advocates

32BJ Service Employees International Union (SEIU)

Tone and Tenor Radio Show

Turn PA Blue





215 People's Alliance

Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of the Poconos (UUFP)

UNITE HERE Local 274

United Food and Commercial Workers Union (UFCW) Local 1776

United Home Care Workers of Pennsylvania

United Steelworkers

Urban League of Philadelphia

VietLead

We the People - PA

Why Courts Matter

Governor Tom Wolf

Women's Law Project

York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Youth Sentencing & Reentry Project





PENNSYLVANIANS WHO SUPPORTS THE AMENDMENT?

Representative Diamond and many other republican legislators





Legislative History continues

- August 2020 proposed question published in county newspapers
- January 2021 presented to House Judiciary Committee
 - Available to watch by streaming
 - Discussion among committee
 - Still no public hearing or testimony
 - 13-12 vote to support amendment
 - Two Republicans representatives who are attorneys voted against they know the harm this bill will create
 - Heard from a lot of groups, individuals





Legislative History of Bill

- Introduced in House early in 2019, strict party line vote in House Judiciary Committee, no discussion, no hearings, no testimony, no experts
- Voted out of House in Dec. 2019, no discussion, no hearings, no testimony, no experts, no minority support
- July 2020, after holiday weekend, considered in Senate State Government Committee as one bill among many considered for less than 10 minutes, no testimony, no experts, no public hearing -
- Next week, voted out of Senate, no testimony, no experts, no public hearing, no minority support



Do any other states elect their appellate judges by district?

- Only two states, Illinois and Louisiana, elect their appellate judges by district
- In Illinois, districts haven't been redrawn since 1963
- In 2004, 2 candidates spent \$8.9 million in one district filings later revealed dark money, special interest groups
- In Louisiana, districts haven't been redrawn since 2000





- New England law professor, Jordan Singer
 - "Having partisan elections in small geographic districts invites more campaign mischief than in a statewide race because special interests are able to target their audience more narrowly, and there are fewer media markets to consider."
- University of Pittsburgh political science professor, Chris Bonneau
 - "Candidates win by larger margins in judicial districts, and there are fewer contested races because the districts are more homogenous."





WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

- Continue to voice your opposition to this bill
- It could reappear at any time in the next year and a half





What can you do?

- Reach out to your government affairs groups and lobbyists
- Reach out to your state senators and representatives
- Write letters to the Editors or Op-Eds
- Invite PMC to speak and educate your organization on this Bill





Thank you for inviting us to speak

www.pmconline.org