

SENATE No. 7

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

James B. Eldridge

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying proposal for constitutional amendment:

Proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution establishing an independent redistricting commission.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	
<i>James B. Eldridge</i>	<i>Middlesex and Worcester</i>	
<i>Rebecca L. Rausch</i>	<i>Norfolk, Worcester and Middlesex</i>	<i>3/31/2023</i>

SENATE No. 7

By Mr. Eldridge, a petition (accompanied by proposal, Senate, No. 7) of James B. Eldridge for a legislative amendment to the Constitution to establish an independent redistricting commission. Election Laws.

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION
SEE SENATE, NO. 16 OF 2021-2022.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

**In the One Hundred and Ninety-Third General Court
(2023-2024)**

Proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution establishing an independent redistricting commission.

A majority of all the members elected to the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint session, hereby declares it to be expedient to alter the Constitution by the adoption of the following Article of Amendment, to the end that it may become a part of the Constitution [if similarly agreed to in a joint session of the next General Court and approved by the people at the state election next following]:

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

1 SECTION 1. Article CI of the Articles of Amendment to the constitution of the
2 commonwealth is hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:-

3 Article CI

4 The House of Representatives shall consist of 160 members, each of whom shall be
5 elected from one representative district. Every representative shall have been an inhabitant of the
6 district for which he or she is chosen for at least 1 year immediately preceding his or her election

7 and shall cease to represent such district when he or she shall cease to be an inhabitant of the
8 commonwealth, provided, however, that for the first redistricting following the adoption of this
9 article, the general court may suspend the residency requirement of this section.

10 SECTION 2. The senate shall consist of 40 members, each of whom shall be elected from
11 1 senatorial district. Every senator shall have been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for at least
12 5 years immediately preceding his or her election and shall be an inhabitant of the district for
13 which he or she has been selected at the time of his or her election and shall cease to represent
14 such senatorial district when he or she shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth.

15 SECTION 3. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of
16 representatives, senators, and councilors, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by
17 law.

18 SECTION 4. The federal census shall be the basis for determining the representative,
19 senatorial, and governor's council districts for the 10-year period beginning with the first
20 Wednesday of the third January following the commencement of the taking of said census.

21 SECTION 5. In the year after each census is commenced, and only in that year, an
22 independent redistricting commission, herein referred to as the commission, shall be convened
23 and shall divide the commonwealth into congressional districts, 160 representative districts, 40
24 senatorial districts, and 8 councilor districts. The federal census shall be the basis for determining
25 congressional districts for the 10-year period beginning with the first Wednesday of the third
26 January following the commencement of the taking of said census. All districts shall comprise
27 contiguous territory, shall be equal in population to the extent required by law, and shall comply
28 with federal constitutional and statutory requirements. No district shall be drawn for the purpose

29 or with the effect of diluting the voting strength of any group based on race, ethnicity or
30 language minority status, or for the purpose of augmenting or diluting the voting strength of a
31 political party, or any individual. In drawing district lines, the commission shall not consider
32 residential address, party affiliation, or partisan voting history of any individual or groups of
33 individuals, except to the extent necessary to avoid dilution of voting strength based on race,
34 ethnicity or language minority status. In addition, to the maximum extent possible, district
35 boundaries shall be drawn so as to: (1) maintain the unity of well-defined municipal
36 neighborhoods; (2) observe municipal boundaries; (3) establish senatorial districts that follow
37 representative district boundaries; (4) establish councilor districts that follow representative
38 district boundaries; and (5) promote geographic compactness of districts. If it is not possible to
39 draw district boundaries that fully comply with these criteria while also complying with the
40 mandatory requirements set forth herein, then districts shall be drawn to optimize the criteria in
41 the order of priority set forth above. The commission shall also consider communities of interest
42 in determining which cities, towns, or neighborhoods thereof to aggregate into a single district.

43 Within 30 days of the adoption of this Article, the following offices shall each appoint
44 one member of the commission: the governor of the commonwealth, who shall appoint a dean or
45 professor of law or political science or government at an institution of higher learning in the
46 commonwealth; the attorney general of the commonwealth, who shall appoint a retired justice
47 who resides in the commonwealth; and the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall appoint an
48 expert in civil rights law who is a resident of the commonwealth.

49 By the same date, the house speaker, the house minority leader, the senate president, and
50 the senate minority leader shall each nominate three individuals. The appointees chosen by the

51 governor, attorney general, and secretary of the commonwealth shall then select one of the three
52 nominees named by each said official within 7 days of their nomination.

53 If nominations or appointments are not made within 30 days of the adoption of this
54 Article, the office responsible for making the appointment or nominations shall forfeit its rights
55 under this section and the remaining commissioners shall then make an appointment to fill the
56 vacancy within 7 days. Nominations and appointments shall reflect the geographic, racial, ethnic,
57 gender, and age diversity of the commonwealth to the maximum extent feasible and shall be
58 selected on the basis of civic involvement and knowledge of redistricting policy, civil rights,
59 political science, demographics or statistics, election expertise, voting rights, community
60 organizing or law. No person nominated or appointed to the commission, in the 5 years
61 preceding such nomination or appointment, shall have held congressional, state legislative or
62 statewide elective office or shall have served as mayor or city councilor of a city in the
63 commonwealth, governor's councilor or shall have been elected to a state or federal party
64 committee or shall be a current employee, agent or family member of any of the above or in the 2
65 years preceding such nomination or appointment, shall have been a legislative agent. The
66 commissioners shall agree: (1) not to stand for election to the general court, congress, or the
67 governor's council until districts are redrawn following the next census; (2) to apply the
68 provisions of this article in an honest, independent and impartial fashion; and (3) to act at all
69 times so as to uphold public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process.

70 The commission shall be convened no later than 60 days following the adoption of this
71 Article. The commission shall disband only upon final adoption and exhaustion of judicial
72 review of challenges to representative, councilor, and senatorial districts.

73 The commission shall hire staff and may retain experts to assist it in the performance of
74 its duties. The commission shall establish rules governing its operation and procedures.
75 Commissioners may receive compensation for actual time spent on commission duties and shall
76 be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses. The budget of the commonwealth shall
77 provide adequate funding for the operation of the commission.

78 A member of the commission or an appointing authority may petition the supreme
79 judicial court to remove a commissioner on the grounds of neglect, misconduct or inability to
80 perform the duties of a commissioner. A vacancy so created shall be filled by the office which
81 appointed the removed commissioner or by the nomination and selection process set forth in this
82 section, as applicable.

83 All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public, consistent with the laws of
84 the commonwealth concerning open meetings as of the date of the adoption of this Article. All
85 documents produced by or for the commission shall be public. The commission shall hold public
86 hearings in at least 5 geographically dispersed counties. The public shall be afforded the
87 opportunity to submit proposed maps for consideration by the commission and the commission
88 shall make map-making software available for public use. The commission shall take all steps
89 necessary to ensure that the public can exercise its right to review and comment on proposed
90 district maps before they are approved and shall publish all preliminary and final plans in
91 publicly accessible forums that are free of charge and that ensure wide public distribution.
92 Proposed districts shall be presented in both graphic and narrative form.

93 The commission shall prepare and publish for public comment a preliminary plan for
94 representative, councilor, and senatorial districts. The public shall have a three-week period to

95 comment on the preliminary district plan. The commission may revise the preliminary district
96 plan in response to public comment and shall submit the revised plan to the special joint
97 committee on redistricting, as created by order of the general court, which shall vote on the
98 revised plan. If the plan is rejected by either the committee or the general court, the commission
99 shall prepare, publish, revise, and submit a second-round preliminary district plan in the same
100 manner as the first within 30 days of the rejection of the initial plan. Following the 3-week
101 period for public comment, the commission may revise the preliminary district plan in response
102 to public comment and shall submit the revised plan to the joint committee for a vote.

103 The joint committee shall vote on approval of a plan within 14 days of the plan being
104 submitted to the joint committee by the commission. The joint committee shall not amend, edit,
105 or in any way alter the submitted plan. If the plan is approved by a majority of the joint
106 committee present and voting or if no vote is taken within 14 days, the plan shall be submitted to
107 the general court for a vote. With respect to each plan the joint committee submits to the general
108 court for a vote, the vote must be taken within 14 days of submission. No amendments to the
109 plan as submitted may be made. If the plan is approved by a majority of the members of the
110 house of representatives and the senate present and voting or if no vote is taken within the 14 day
111 period, the plan as submitted shall become law.

112 Original jurisdiction is hereby vested in the supreme judicial court upon the petition of
113 any voter of the commonwealth for judicial relief relative to the establishment of the
114 congressional districts. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial
115 proceedings may be instituted to challenge a redistricting map.