

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2017**

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**HOUSE BILL 714**

Short Title: Fair Redistricting Study Committee. (Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Farmer-Butterfield, Pierce, Terry, and McGrady (Primary Sponsors).

*For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*

Referred to: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House

April 11, 2017

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO CREATE THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE STUDY COMMITTEE ON FAIR REDISTRICTING.

Whereas, North Carolina has a long history of gerrymandering voting districts in ways that weaken the political power of Black voters; and

Whereas, particularly in the South, the history of gerrymandering is inextricably linked to the deliberate division of voters by race, generally to undercut the power of Black voters and their fusion coalitions with other voters; and

Whereas, deep community involvement and understanding of the history of racism and voting rights are crucial to ending unconstitutional gerrymandering; and

Whereas, any redistricting process should abide by the protections of the Voting Rights Act and the United States and North Carolina Constitutions, laws, and applicable court precedents; and

Whereas, a strong representative democracy depends on voting districts that comply with the Voting Rights Act and the United States and North Carolina Constitutions, laws, and applicable court precedents; and

Whereas, voting districts should be very nearly equal in population, compact, without odd tentacles, and geographically contiguous; and

Whereas, all voters and communities are not fully and fairly represented in redistricting unless incarcerated people are counted as residents of their pre-incarceration home or family residence; and

Whereas, North Carolina's unique history, geography, and demographics require the development of a unique North Carolinian solution to unlawful gerrymandering and redistricting; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.(a)** Creation of Fair Redistricting Study Committee. – There is created the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Fair Redistricting (Committee). The Committee shall consist of 14 members to be appointed as follows:

- (1) Two Representatives and one public member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (2) Two Senators and one public member appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.



1 (3) The leader of the minority party in the House of Representatives or the  
2 leader's designee and one public member appointed by the minority party  
3 leader.

4 (4) The leader of the minority party in the Senate or the leader's designee and  
5 one public member appointed by the minority party leader.

6 (5) Four members of the public appointed by the Governor.

7 Each appointing authority shall designate one of his or her appointees to be a  
8 nonvoting member of the Committee, except the Governor shall designate two of the  
9 Governor's appointees as nonvoting. All other members of the Committee shall be voting  
10 members. The members appointed shall have experience in the redistricting process or with  
11 voting rights laws and issues. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and President Pro  
12 Tempore of the Senate shall jointly select one cochair and the leaders of the minority party in  
13 the House and the Senate shall jointly select one cochair from the eight voting Committee  
14 members. Vacancies on the Committee shall be filled by the appointing authority making the  
15 initial appointment. A majority of the voting members will constitute a quorum for the purpose  
16 of conducting official business.

17 **SECTION 1.(b)** Purpose. – The purpose of the Joint Legislative Study Committee  
18 on Fair Redistricting is to provide principles and guidance on issues studied in subsection (c) of  
19 this section to ensure that the 2020 House, Senate, and Congressional district plans for North  
20 Carolina are drawn fairly. The work of the Committee shall ensure that districts are drawn free  
21 from unlawful racial or partisan gerrymandering in compliance with the Voting Rights Act and  
22 the United States and North Carolina Constitutions, federal and State statutes and regulations,  
23 and applicable court precedents. Furthermore, the Committee shall establish redistricting  
24 principles, recommendations, and guidance for the General Assembly and, in doing so, shall  
25 consider North Carolina's long history of racism and racial gerrymandering. The Committee  
26 shall also ensure that it considers public input in the development of and in response to its final  
27 recommendations and those districts drawn by the General Assembly abide by the Voting  
28 Rights Act and the United States and North Carolina Constitutions, laws, and applicable court  
29 precedents.

30 **SECTION 1.(c)** Study. – The Joint Legislative Study Committee on Fair  
31 Redistricting shall conduct a study of the issues outlined below and provide the General  
32 Assembly with principles and guidance formulated from the study's findings for the 2020  
33 redistricting process. In the conduct of its study, the Committee shall examine existing State  
34 and federal laws and precedents regarding redistricting, the history of the redistricting process  
35 in North Carolina, and the legislation enacted in other states that encourages a fair, legal, and  
36 open redistricting process. Specifically, the Committee shall study:

37 (1) Strategies for inviting, facilitating, and documenting public input into the  
38 redistricting process. This shall include documenting the most effective  
39 ways, in the study process, to involve local government districts, local, State,  
40 and regional coalitions, grassroots organizations, and a broad diversity of  
41 community members and to consider "communities of interest," i.e., a group  
42 of people with common social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic  
43 interests that are common to and strongly felt by the population of their area  
44 and that are probable subjects of legislation.

45 (2) Methods for map drawing that result in fair and equitable districts that  
46 exclude partisan data, the addresses of current lawmakers, the party  
47 affiliation or voting history of voters, and other data and micro-targeting  
48 designed to favor a particular party or politician.

49 (3) Tools used by State and federal courts to assess district maps for compliance  
50 with the Voting Rights Act and the United States and North Carolina  
51 Constitutions, laws, and applicable court precedents.

- 1 (4) Models used by other jurisdictions for reducing partisan and racial  
2 gerrymandering that include the permanent residency of incarcerated persons  
3 in the redistricting process.

4 **SECTION 1.(d)** Powers. – The Committee, while in the discharge of its official  
5 duties, may exercise all powers provided for under G.S. 120-19 and G.S. 120-19.1 through  
6 G.S. 120-19.4. The Committee may meet at any time upon the joint call of the cochairs. The  
7 Committee may meet in the Legislative Building or in the Legislative Office Building.

8 **SECTION 1.(e)** Staffing. – The Legislative Services Commission, through the  
9 Legislative Services Officer, shall assign professional staff to assist the Committee in its work.  
10 The Directors of Legislative Assistants of the Senate and of the House of Representatives shall  
11 assign clerical staff to the Committee, and the expenses relating to the clerical employees shall  
12 be borne by the Committee. Members of the Committee shall receive subsistence and travel  
13 expenses at the rates set forth in G.S. 120-3.1, 138-5, or 138-6, as appropriate.

14 **SECTION 1.(f)** Report. – The Committee shall submit a final report, including  
15 findings and legislative recommendations and guidance, no later than June 15, 2018. If for any  
16 reason a majority of the Committee cannot agree on findings and recommendations, the  
17 Committee shall provide a majority and minority party report. The Committee shall terminate  
18 upon filing its final report or on June 15, 2018, whichever occurs earlier.

19 **SECTION 2.** This act is effective when it becomes law.