

**IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

CAROL ANN CARTER; MONICA PARRILLA;  
REBECCA POYOUROWN; WILLIAM TUNG;  
ROSEANNE MILAZZO; BURT SIEGEL; SUSAN  
CASSANELLI; LEE CASSANELLI; LYNN WACHMAN;  
MICHAEL GUTTMAN; MAYA FONKEU; BRADY  
HILL; MARY ELLEN BALCHUNIS; TOM DEWALL;  
STEPHANIE MCNULTY; & JANET TEMIN,

Petitioners

v.

LEIGH M. CHAPMAN, in her official capacity as the  
Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;  
JESSICA MATHIS, in her official capacity as Director for  
the Pennsylvania Bureau of Election Services and Notaries,

Respondents

464 MD 2021

*CONSOLIDATED WITH*

PHILIP T. GRESSMAN; RON Y. DONAGI;  
KRISTOPHER R. TAPP; PAMELA GORKIN; DAVID P.  
MARSH; JAMES L. ROSENBERGER; AMY MYERS;  
EUGENE BOMAN; GARY GORDON; LIZ MCMAHON,  
TIMOTHY G. FEEMAN; & GARTH ISAAK,

Petitioners

v.

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**BRIEF OF AMICI KHALIF ALI ET AL.**

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## INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Court’s request for congressional redistricting plans, Amici Khalif Ali, Maryn Formley, Richard Rafferty, Patrick Beaty, Susan Gobreski, Barbara Hill, Judy Hines, Jodi Greene, John Thompson, Cynthia Alvarado, and Timothy L. Kauffman (collectively, “Ali Amici” or “Amici”) have submitted the Ali Plan and a supporting expert report.<sup>1</sup> The plan builds on the Governor’s Plan,<sup>2</sup> proposing two modifications: (1) the use of prison-adjusted population data, which is a step already taken by the Legislative Reapportionment Commission in connection with the redrawing of state senate and house districts, and (2)

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<sup>1</sup> A map showing the Ali Plan is attached to the Expert Report as Exhibit 4. Consistent with the Court’s Order of January 24, Ali Amici will electronically submit the 2020 Census block equivalency and shape files expressing the Ali Plan to the Court and email them to counsel for the other parties and amici, and will also post them online at <https://www.pubintlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Ali-et-al-map-shapefiles-and-block-assignments.zip>.

<sup>2</sup> Ali Amici have used the Governor’s Plan as a starting point rather than drawing on a blank slate. The Governor’s Plan is the only congressional plan publicly released by a party to this litigation before today. Further, Governor Wolf has explicitly described his intention to comply with neutral redistricting principles, including not subjugating those principles to incumbent or candidate interests, and has been transparent about the development of his plan. *E.g.*, Press Release, Gov. Tom Wolf, *Fair Congressional Maps are Possible, Highlights Gerrymander-Free Examples* (Jan. 15, 2022), <https://www.governor.pa.gov/newsroom/gov-wolf-fair-congressional-maps-are-possible-highlights-gerrymander-free-examples/> Under this Court’s Order of January 14, 2022, each group of amici is permitted to submit one plan and one brief, but not to respond to submissions from other parties. In light of this posture, Ali Amici aim for two birds with one stone by using the Governor’s Plan as a starting point and recommending limited improvements to it.

adjustments to communities of interest concentrating in three different parts of the Commonwealth to ensure the integrity of those communities. Amici detail in the accompanying expert report how the Ali Plan was developed in coordination with good-government groups across Pennsylvania, what tradeoffs were made to develop the plan, what sources of public input were used, and why Pennsylvania law requires the kinds of adjustments reflected in the Ali Plan.

While the Court will shortly be inundated with maps and accompanying statistics, there is no “One True Plan” – but there is a right way to conduct the analysis. First, the Court must ensure that the congressional districting plan uses the same adjusted address data for incarcerated individuals as the Legislative Reapportionment Commission’s state maps, to count prisoners at their home addresses and not their cells. Second, the Court must determine which of the plans meet the neutral, constitutional criteria of contiguity, compactness, minimal splits and equipopulation. Based on public reports, several of the maps proposed by the legislative parties are likely to flunk these criteria or be clearly inferior.<sup>3</sup> These plans should be put to the side. Third, after sifting the wheat from the chaff, the Court should exercise its power in equity to do justice and select the best available

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<sup>3</sup> It is unclear whether the plan currently being considered in the General Assembly was produced in compliance with neutral redistricting criteria or whether the drafters and proponents of that plan subordinated neutral redistricting criteria to the interests of parties or individual candidates.

plan. In that analysis, we urge the Court to look not just at mathematical scores – such statistics were unknown to the Founders who wrote the Free and Fair Elections Clause – but to look deeper into the reasons underlying the constitutional requirements. The real foundation of the Free and Fair Elections Clause is in protecting the right of people to vote with their fellow community members and elect the legislators of their choice. Today we call that preserving communities of interest. It is this goal that the mathematical analyses serve, not the other way around.

### **INTERESTS OF THE AMICI**

Amici are Pennsylvania voters who have demonstrated a longstanding commitment to free and equal elections. They come from across the Commonwealth, belong to different political parties, and have all advocated in their communities for better redistricting for Pennsylvania. None is a politician. All are active in their local communities and believe their communities should be fully and fairly represented in any congressional districting plan. All plan to vote in this year’s congressional primary and general elections. Amici share a belief in the fundamental importance of neutral, nonpartisan standards for congressional redistricting.

This brief and the accompanying plan (“the Ali Plan”) and report were paid for and authored entirely by amici; counsel for amici; and staff, contractors, and



volunteers from Common Cause, the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, and Fair Districts PA.

### Khalif Ali

Khalif Ali was born and raised in Pittsburgh and has spent the last five years living in the Hazelwood neighborhood of Pittsburgh. Since November of 2020, Mr. Ali has served as the Executive Director of Common Cause Pennsylvania, a nonpartisan nonprofit organization dedicated to upholding the core values of American democracy, including working to create open, honest, and accountable government that serves the public interest; promote equal rights, opportunity, and representation for all; and empower all people to make their voices heard in the political process. Common Cause Pennsylvania has approximately 35,000 members and supporters across the state, including members in every congressional district. As Executive Director, Mr. Ali has been heavily involved in advocating for a fair, transparent, and representative redistricting process, including by submitting testimony to the relevant committees, lobbying individual members of the legislature and executive branch, as well as organizing and educating activists across Pennsylvania to make their voices heard in the process.

### Maryn Formley

Maryn Formley is a voter in Allegheny County and is the founder and executive Chair for the Voter Empowerment Education and Enrichment Movement

(“VEEEM”), a non-profit organization dedicated to increasing voter turnout in Allegheny County. As founder and Executive Chair for VEEEM, she understands that representation is the core of our democracy and works to educate and empower voters, particularly Black voters, to make their voices heard.

### Richard Rafferty

Richard Rafferty is a voter in Lafayette Hill, Montgomery County, and has been consistently voting in congressional primary and general elections there for some 30 years. After retiring as an IT Director five years ago, Mr. Rafferty joined Fair Districts PA as a volunteer. In 2019, he became the Montgomery County Local Lead for Fair Districts PA, and in that capacity he leads organizing and advocacy across the county in support of transparent, impartial, and fair redistricting.

### Patrick Beaty

Patrick Beaty is a voter in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery County. He is a retired attorney who served for many years in state government. For the last five years, he has volunteered as the Legislative Director for Fair Districts PA, which is a nonpartisan, statewide coalition of organizations and individuals working to create a process for redistricting that is transparent, impartial, and fair. As a leader of Fair Districts PA, he has been heavily involved in the coalition’s efforts to educate and mobilize Pennsylvanians around ending gerrymandering, and he has

given testimony in both houses of the General Assembly regarding congressional redistricting.

Susan Gobreski

Susan Gobreski is a voter in Philadelphia who serves on the Board of Directors for the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania. As the League's Board Director for Government Policy, she works to protect voting rights. In that capacity she testified before the Pennsylvania House State Government Committee on Congressional Redistricting on October 19, 2021. There she advocated for a fair process and a fair outcome including that the congressional map follow the imperatives stated in the Pennsylvania Constitution; that the geography of the map make sense, with minimal division of existing governance structures such as townships and municipalities; and that there be no discriminatory effect (intended or not) on voters on the basis of their political affiliation or preferences.

Barbara Hill

Barbara Hill is a voter in Stroudsburg, Monroe County. She has been a member of the League of Women Voters for decades, joining chapters of the League wherever she lived. As a volunteer with the Monroe County League of Women Voters, Ms. Hill has worked on publishing their Voters Guide and their Government Directory. She believes a fair congressional map is fundamental to

democracy and that every voter should have the opportunity to be adequately represented.

### Judy Hines

Judy Hines is a voter in Mercer in Mercer County. She is an active member of the League of Women Voters of Mercer County, where she has regularly participated in advocating for a fairer, more representative congressional redistricting process. She also has served as the membership chair of the Mercer County NAACP and has been active in political campaigns.

### Jodi Greene

Jodi Greene is a voter in Birdsboro in Berks County and a professor of history at Reading Area Community College. She is active in her community, including serving as President of the League of Women Voters of Berks County for a year. She has regularly advocated for a fair, representative, and transparent redistricting process, including organizing in Berks County to ensure residents understand the impact of redistricting on their daily lives.

### John Thompson

John Thompson is a lifelong Philadelphian. From 1980 to 2016, Mr. Thompson was incarcerated in a series of Pennsylvania State Correctional Institutions, most recently in SCI Smithfield. Immediately upon his release from prison in 2016, Mr. Thompson returned home to Philadelphia and registered to

vote. Since 2020, Mr. Thompson has been employed as a social and political organizer with the Abolitionist Law Center, primarily working and advocating to eliminate death by incarceration, solitary confinement, and the release of all aging and geriatric prisoners.

### Cynthia Alvarado

Cynthia Alvarado grew up in and still lives in Philadelphia. From 2008 to 2020, Ms. Alvarado was incarcerated in the State Correctional Institution at Muncy, in Lycoming County, where she had no community ties outside the prison's walls. As a young person growing up in the deeply impoverished Badlands section of Philadelphia, Ms. Alvarado felt politically disempowered and did not vote or engage in electoral politics. But during her time in prison, she had a political awakening, and she is now an outspoken member of her community, promoting criminal-justice reform at the federal, state, and local levels. She recently registered to vote for the first time in her life and looks forward to voting in the 2022 congressional primary and general elections. Based on her experience with political organizing among current and recently released prisoners, she is particularly concerned that counting prisoners as residents of their prisons, which are typically far from their home communities, discourages them from civic involvement after their release.

Timothy L. Kauffman

Timothy L. Kauffman was born in Lancaster City and graduated from JP McCaskey High School. He attended Gettysburg College and joined the Reserve Officer Training Corps in 1968. Dr. Kauffman served in the United States Army Reserves for 39 years, during which time he regularly encouraged his military associates to register and vote. He currently resides in Manheim Township in Lancaster County. Dr. Kauffman is concerned that the future enacted congressional districting plan fairly and adequately represent his community so that he has an equal opportunity to elect representatives who share his concerns about environmental protection and other issues.

**ARGUMENT**

**I. Pennsylvania Law Requires Prisoners to be Reassigned to Their Home Addresses for Redistricting Purposes**

In drawing new state legislative districts, the Legislative Reapportionment Commission (“LRC”) has made adjustments to U.S. Census Bureau data so that districts will not reflect “prison-based gerrymandering.” It has done so by adjusting residence data to return nearly 30,000 state prisoners to their home addresses from their cell addresses. *See* LRC Resolution 4A (Aug. 24, 2021), *available at* <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/resources/press/Resolution%204A.pdf>; LRC Resolution 5A (Sept. 21, 2021), *available at* <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/resources/press/Resolution%205A.pdf>. In

order to satisfy Pennsylvania’s equipopulation requirement, as well as to comply with principles of fairness and consistency, Pennsylvania’s new congressional districting plan must make use of the same adjusted address data as the LRC’s legislative maps. Accordingly, the Ali Plan is drawn based on the prisoner-adjusted data used by the LRC. Exp. Rpt. at 1-3.

### **A. Counting Prisoners in their Cells Unfairly Distorts Districts**

As the LRC rightly noted:

The practice of counting inmates as residents of their prisons rather than from the districts from which they came artificially inflates the population count of districts where prisons are located and artificially reduces the population count of districts from which the inmates came, likely continue to have ties to and likely will return to post incarceration.

LRC Resolution 4A (Aug. 24, 2021). Before this redistricting cycle, home address information for prisoners was unavailable in Pennsylvania,<sup>4</sup> and therefore mapmakers here had no choice but to use unadjusted Census data, which counts

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<sup>4</sup> The LRC’s adjusted address data set reassigns most but not all incarcerated people to their home addresses, omitting people who will be incarcerated beyond April 1, 2030, as well as those held in federal and county facilities. LRC Resolution 5A (Sept. 21, 2021). In spite of these omissions, any correction to address data for incarcerated people would be better than none. *See Fletcher v. Lamone*, 831 F. Supp. 2d 887, 897 (D. Md. 2011) (three-judge panel) (“Because some correction is better than no correction, the State’s adjusted data will likewise be more accurate than the information contained in the initial census reports, which does not take prisoners’ community ties into account at all.”), *aff’d without opinion*, 567 U.S. 930 (2012).

prisoners at their cells regardless of state residency laws.<sup>5</sup> As a result, in previous decades’ districting plans for Pennsylvania, prisoners swelled the populations of regions near state correctional institutions, even though prisoners cannot vote if serving felony sentences and have no say in those regions’ civic life. At the same time, imprisoned people’s hometowns—where their families still live, where their children attend school, and where prisoners normally will return when released—have seen their representation diluted in Pennsylvania’s congressional delegation. These distortions have particularly weakened electoral strength for Black and Latino communities, both because these groups are overrepresented in the prison population, and because Pennsylvania’s state correctional institutions are largely located in areas with few Black or Latino residents.

Amici John Thompson and Cynthia Alvarado have experienced the harms of prison-based gerrymandering firsthand. They are both Philadelphians who have recently returned home after spending a combined total of nearly fifty years in faraway State Correctional Institutions. Today they live in, and regularly work or volunteer in, communities that are among the hardest-hit by the reduced

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<sup>5</sup> See generally *Fletcher* 831 F.Supp.2d at 895-96 (“According to the Census Bureau, prisoners are counted where they are incarcerated for pragmatic and administrative reasons, not legal ones. . . . [A]lthough the Census Bureau was not itself willing to undertake the steps required to count prisoners at their home addresses, it has supported efforts by States to do so.”).



representative power that flows from prison-based gerrymandering. Particularly as a Black man and a Latino woman, both have seen how even after regaining the right to vote, many former prisoners feel discouraged from participating in democracy because they do not believe their communities are fairly represented in congressional elections.

By using prisoner home addresses, and not their cell addresses, Philadelphia alone gains 7,533 individuals under the Ali Plan. And cities including Pittsburgh, Reading, Allentown and Lancaster gain 839, 619, 519, and 450 residents, respectively. Exp. Rpt. at 2-3.

### **B. State Law Requires Treating Prisoners as Residents of Their Homes**

The Pennsylvania Election Code states:

Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no individual who is confined in a penal institution shall be deemed a resident of the election district where the institution is located. The individual shall be deemed to reside where the individual was last registered before being confined in the penal institution, or, if there was no registration prior to confinement, the individual shall be deemed to reside at the last known address before confinement.

25 Pa.C.S. § 1302(a)(3). In other words, Pennsylvania law defines prisoners to be residents of their hometowns, not their cells. This is consistent with the long-established general legal principle that incarceration does not automatically change

one's residence. See, e.g., *United States v. Stabler*, 169 F.2d 995, 998 (3d Cir. 1948); *McKenna v. McKenna*, 422 A.2d 668, 670 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1980).

Since the last redistricting cycle, this Election Code provision has taken on new significance. Congressional districts must be “as nearly equal in population as practicable.” *League of Women Voters of Pa. v. Commonwealth (LWV-PA)*, 178 A.3d 737, 816 (Pa. 2018). Specifically, in *LWV-PA* the Supreme Court clarified that the equipopulation mandate requires a plan to “accord equal weight to the votes of residents in each of the various districts.” *Id.* at 814 (emphasis added). In other words, the equipopulation mandate in Pennsylvania focuses on “residents” of districts, and pursuant to state law prisoners are residents of their home addresses, not their cells.

Under *LWV-PA*, the population distortions caused by prison-based gerrymandering also violate Article I, § 5, the Free and Equal Elections Clause. By relying on incarcerated people to meet population requirements in districts with state correctional institutions, past congressional plans have inaccurately reflected where Pennsylvanians actually live. This inequality of voting power is precisely what the Free and Equal Elections Clause forbids. The Supreme Court has explained that Article I, § 5 “guarantees, to the greatest degree possible, a voter’s right to equal participation in the electoral process for the selection of his or her representatives in government[.]” and “mandates that all voters have an equal

opportunity to translate their votes into representation.” LWV-PA, 178 A.3d at 804. Thus, “any legislative scheme which has the effect of impermissibly diluting the potency of an individual’s vote for candidates for elective office relative to that of other voters will violate the guarantee of ‘free and equal’ elections afforded by Article I, Section 5.” Id. at 809; *see* Pa. Const. art. I, § V. This is all the more true when the representational inequality disproportionately weakens representation for Black and Latino communities.

### **C. Districting Plans Can Be Based On Adjusted Census Data**

Although the Census Bureau reports imprisoned people’s cell addresses, nothing in federal or state law limits the Commonwealth from adjusting Census data to correct for prisoners’ home addresses before drawing congressional districts. In the last redistricting cycle, two states made such adjustments to the official 2010 Census data, and courts upheld the resulting maps in both states.

*Fletcher v. Lamone*, 831 F. Supp. 2d 887 (D. Md. 2011) (three-judge panel)

(congressional districts), *aff’d without opinion*, 567 U.S. 930 (2012)<sup>6</sup>; *Little v. N.Y.*

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<sup>6</sup> In *Fletcher*, a three-judge panel assessing Maryland’s law requiring that incarcerated people be counted as residents of their home addresses for congressional redistricting purposes recognized that nothing in the Constitution or precedent compels states to use only unadjusted Census data. In an opinion affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, the panel found that a state may choose to adjust Census data in order to account for incarcerated people at their home addresses so long as those adjustments are thoroughly documented, applied in a nonarbitrary fashion, and otherwise do not violate the Constitution. 831 F. Supp. 2d at 895-96.

*State Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research & Reapportionment*, No. 2310-2011 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Dec. 1, 2011) (state legislative districts), *available at* [http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/little/Decision\\_and\\_Order.pdf](http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/little/Decision_and_Order.pdf). More recently, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma found no federal constitutional barriers to a proposed ballot question to end prison-based gerrymandering for congressional and legislative districts that would require adjustments to Census data like those made by the LRC. *In re Initiative Petition No. 426, State Question No. 810*, 465 P.3d 1244, 1249-55 (Okla. 2020).

In the current redistricting cycle, at least seven other states will make adjustments like this to prisoners' addresses for congressional redistricting. *See* Cal. Elec. Code § 21003; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 2-2-902; Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law, § 8-701; Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 304.065, 360.288; N.J.S.A. §§ 52:4-1.1 to -1.6; Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-304.04(9); Wash. Rev. Code § 44.05.140.

Moreover, numerous states, including the Commonwealth, adjust Census data in other ways when redrawing districts, for example by excluding transient populations such as nonresident military members. *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120, 1124 & n.3 (2016); *cf. also Bethel Park v. Stans*, 449 F.2d 575, 582 n.4 (3d Cir. 1971) (“Although a state is entitled to the number of representatives in the House of Representatives as determined by the federal census, it is not required to use these census figures as a basis for apportioning its own legislature.”). In

Pennsylvania, the LRC has routinely made technical adjustments to the official Census reports before drawing legislative districts, such as correcting voting-district code and name discrepancies, municipality name discrepancies, late precinct changes, and problems with split blocks. *See, e.g., Holt v. 2011 Legislative Reapportionment Comm'n*, 38 A.3d 711, 719 & n.6 (Pa. 2012); Legislative Reapportionment Commission, *The Legislative Guide to Redistricting in Pennsylvania* (last updated May 8, 2013), <https://tinyurl.com/twmpdcx4>. Nothing restricts the Commonwealth from additionally adjusting prisoners' addresses when redistricting. And especially since Pennsylvania's new state legislative districts are being drawn on the basis of prisoners' home addresses, considerations of consistency militate in favor of using the same adjusted data set for drawing congressional districts.

## **II. The Redistricting Plan Should Preserve Communities of Interest**

Communities of interest are the fundamental building blocks of social organization. They both precede and transcend political identity and partisan affiliation. A community of interest is a group of constituents who share common bonds on account of their geography, ancestry, history, language, or religion. As described by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court: "school districts, religious communities, ethnic communities, geographic communities which share common bonds due to locations of rivers, mountains and highways, and a host of other

‘communities of interest’ are routinely considered by districting bodies in order to construct fair and effective maps.” *Holt v. 2011 Legislative Reapportionment Comm’n (Holt I)*, 38 A.3d 711, 746 (Pa. 2012) (quoting Ken Gormley, *Racial Mind-Games and Reapportionment: When Can Race Be Considered (Legitimately) in Redistricting?*, 4 U. Pa. J. Const. L. 735, 779-81 (2002)).

A districting plan should seek to preserve communities of interest whenever possible. This includes ensuring that racial and ethnic minority groups have appropriate opportunities to elect members of their communities, without so concentrating these voters in one district as to dilute their voting strength elsewhere. *See, e.g., Mellow v. Mitchell*, 607 A.2d 204, 210 (Pa. 1992) (“The effect of creating a concentrated Second Congressional District is to dilute impermissibly the voting strength of minorities in the adjacent First Congressional District.”). The Governor’s Plan largely promotes the goal of preserving communities of interest but would be improved with changes to address the splitting of communities in the Pittsburgh area, the Capital Region, and minor adjustments in the Philadelphia region. Exp. Rpt. at 3. Accordingly, the Ali Plan keeps unique communities of interest together, while satisfying other politically neutral redistricting criteria. Exp. Rpt. at 3-13.

### **A. The Requirement to Respect Communities of Interest is Grounded in the Pennsylvania Constitution**

Pennsylvania has long recognized that the right to vote is inextricably intertwined with the attachment to community, providing in the original 1776 Declaration of Rights that “all elections ought to be free; and that all free men having a sufficient evident common interest with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office.” *LWV-PA*, 178 A.3d at 806-07 (quoting Pa. Const. of 1776, art. I, § VII). The references to “common interest” and “attachment to the community” reflect the grounding of the right to vote in community, not political identity or party. Indeed, when this provision was adopted, the modern political party had not yet been invented, and if anything, the Founders feared the development of what they called “factions.” *See generally* THE FEDERALIST NO. 10 (James Madison) (discussing the “mischiefs of faction[s]”). Thus, the 1776 Declaration of Rights, “reflected the delegates’ desire to secure access to the election process by all people with an interest in the communities in which they lived.” *LWV-PA*, 178 A.3d at 807 (discussing Pa. Const. of 1776, art. I, § VII).

The 1776 Constitution led to conflict between different regional groups and constituencies, who ultimately agreed to hold the Constitutional Convention of 1790 to resolve their differences. *Id.* at 806-08. The convention delegates adopted the Free and Equal Elections Clause to reduce vote dilution and allow

Pennsylvanians to “select representatives . . . *based on considerations of the region of the state in which they lived*, and the religious and political beliefs to which they adhered.” *Id.* at 808-09 (emphasis added). As the Pennsylvania Supreme Court observed: “This section reflected the delegates’ desire to secure access to the election process *by all people with an interest in the communities in which they lived* — universal suffrage — by prohibiting exclusion from the election process of those without property or financial means.” *Id.* at 807 (emphasis added).

Unfortunately, during the decades that followed, the growth of political parties began to distort both the definition of those communities and the voting process itself, resulting in the evil of gerrymandering. An explosion of mapmaking tools in recent years, coupled with political polarization, has left the courts struggling to address this scourge. While the federal courts threw up their hands and gave up, Pennsylvania did not. As in 1776, this Commonwealth refused to shirk from its duty, and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court set the law on firm footing in the *LWV-PA* decision by mandating the use of neutral redistricting principles.

It is important to understand that these criteria serve a greater interest - promoting the integrity of communities of interest and preventing vote dilution. Neither the Framers of the Pennsylvania Constitution nor the current Supreme Court adopted these criteria out of a love for mathematical purity. The ultimate



goal was then, and is now, to ensure that the historic right to vote with one's community members is fostered and not diluted by political expediency. In other words, the neutral criteria are a means to that end, but not the ultimate objective.

As the Supreme Court observed:

When an individual is grouped with other members of his or her community in a congressional district for purposes of voting, *the commonality of the interests shared with the other voters in the community* increases the ability of the individual to elect a congressional representative for the district who reflects his or her personal preferences. This approach inures to no political party's benefit or detriment. It simply achieves the constitutional goal of fair and equal elections for all of our Commonwealth's voters.

*Id.* at 816 (emphasis added).

It follows that while mathematical modeling provides a useful tool to measure when boundaries have been gerrymandered unfairly, that is only one part of the story. The neutral criteria provide a crucial "floor" of protection against vote dilution. But to achieve the "overarching objective" of the Free and Equal Elections Clause, it is necessary that redistricting plans preserve communities of interest. Doing so ensures that an individual's vote is "equalized to the greatest degree possible with all other Pennsylvania citizens." *Id.* at 817 ("the overarching objective of [Article I, Section 5] of our constitution is to prevent dilution of an individual's vote by mandating that the power of his or her vote in the selection of representatives be equalized to the greatest degree possible with all other Pennsylvania citizens"). Moreover, this approach reduces the possibility of

selecting plans “which, although minimally comporting with these neutral ‘floor’ criteria, nevertheless operate to unfairly dilute the power of a particular group’s vote for a congressional representative.” *Id.* Preservation of communities of interest, combined with the neutral criteria, provides the best chance of selecting plans that actually “maintain the geographical and social cohesion of the communities in which people live and conduct the majority of their day-to-day affairs.” *Id.* at 814.

### **B. There are Strong Policy Reasons to Give Precedence to Communities of Interest**

There are strong policy reasons for respecting communities of interest in drawing district lines. As a leading commentator has noted, it is “perfectly healthy and permissible” for courts to “sweep together a host of generally identifiable interest groups that wish to be given a unified voice.” *Holt I*, 38 A.3d at 746 (quoting Gormley, *supra*, at 779-81). Respecting communities of interest in redistricting allows communities to translate their common story and policy concerns into meaningful representation. Conversely, splitting these communities alienates those historically left out of the political process and decreases legislators’ responsiveness to voters who have been cordoned off from their neighbors and fellow community members. *See* Robert Yablon, *Gerrylaundersing*, 97 N.Y.U. L. Rev. \_\_\_\_ (forthcoming 2022), *available at* Univ. of Wisconsin Legal Studies Research Paper No. 1708, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3910061>, at 34 (citing

Daniel C. Bowen, *Boundaries, Redistricting Criteria, and Representation in the U.S. House of Representatives*, 42 Am. Pol. Res. 856, 861 (2014)) (“Political science research indicates that representational responsiveness can suffer when districts . . . disregard communities of interest.”). Put simply, when an individual is grouped with other members of her community in a congressional district, the shared interests of the community increase the ability of that individual to elect a representative of her choice. This builds confidence in the political process and results in more equitable outcomes. These are important considerations worthy of the Court’s attention.

### **C. When a Court Draws a Plan, It Has a Special Duty to Respect Communities of Interest**

When evaluating a facial challenge to a duly-enacted congressional plan, the mathematically neutral criteria provide a useful tool to detect improper gerrymandering. A plan that fails these criteria, fails to pass constitutional muster.

But that is not this case. The Court has not been asked to determine the constitutional floor by way of judicial review, but to affirmatively select or craft a plan out of necessity. There are, of course, many possible plans that would meet the *minimum* requirements; however, the Court’s duty here is to select the best of the plans before it, rather than bless one passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor. That solemn and unaccustomed role requires more than a review of the plans proposed by politicians. Nor does the application of

mathematical formulae suffice in and of itself. It is incumbent on the Court to carefully consider the true objective of constitutional protection—communities of interest. In a case such as this one, where the legislative branch has foisted the map-drawing process on the courts, the judiciary has an independent obligation to ensure that communities of interest are not trampled in the political scrum. It is not enough for the Court to declare that one plan or another is acceptable; the Court must make an affirmative investigation of its own to ensure that communities of interest are respected. The Pennsylvania Constitution requires no less.

#### **D. The Ali Plan Improves on the Governor’s Plan in Keeping Communities of Interest Intact**

It is impossible for Amici to predict at this stage what plans will be proposed or how the Commonwealth Court will address the mapping process, but taking the Governor’s Plan as a starting point, the Amici identified examples of how best to treat communities of interest under the law. In each case, the failure to respect communities of interest will result in individual members of a community facing undue difficulty selecting their chosen representative.

The Ali Plan makes adjustments for communities of interest that primarily impact the Pittsburgh area (generally Districts 16 and 17), the Capital Region (generally Districts 10 and 11), and the Philadelphia region (remedying specific issues such as splitting Temple University and holding Berks County to a single split as well as protecting the Reading area community of interest). Exp. Rpt. at 3-

5, 8-18, 11-12. In adjusting regions to protect communities of interest, Amici relied on publicly available testimony on communities of interest provided to the Governor’s Redistricting Commission, the Pennsylvania General Assembly through their online portal, and the Legislative Reapportionment Commission’s online comment portal. In addition, Amici examined publicly available economic, tourism, and cultural resources. Exp. Rpt. at 1.

In addition, as in the Governor’s Plan, Amici sought to preserve Ali District 3 as a majority-Black district as well as to preserve Ali District 2 as a majority-minority coalition district that holds together the Latino population of Philadelphia. Exp.Rpt.at 3-5.

### **III. The Ali Plan Uses Neutral Redistricting Criteria, Not Impermissible Partisan or Political Criteria**

#### **A. The Pennsylvania Constitution Forbids Subordinating Politically Neutral Redistricting Criteria to Partisan or Political Interests**

The Court must ensure that the new congressional plan respects the traditional criteria of equal population, contiguity, compactness, and minimizing splits of political subdivisions. *LWV-PA*, 178 A.3d at 816-17. Article I, Section 5 of the Pennsylvania Constitution “mandates that all voters have an equal opportunity to translate their votes into representation.” *Id.* at 804. Using traditional impartial redistricting criteria when creating and assessing congressional districts “substantially reduces the risk that a voter in a particular

congressional district will unfairly suffer the dilution of the power of his or her vote.” *Id.* at 816.

Although the Pennsylvania Constitution does not explicitly prescribe standards to be used in the creation or assessment of congressional districts, the Constitution does require that state legislative districts “shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable; and which do not divide any county, city, incorporated town, borough, township, or ward, except where necessary to ensure equality of population.” *Id.* at 816-17.

Recognizing that these neutral criteria “are deeply rooted in the organic law of our Commonwealth,”<sup>7</sup> the Pennsylvania Supreme Court found “these neutral benchmarks to be particularly suitable as a measure in assessing whether a congressional districting plan dilutes the potency of an individual's ability to select the congressional representative of his or her choice, and thereby violates the Free and Equal Elections Clause.” *Id.* at 816. Furthermore, the Pennsylvania Constitution requires that the congressional plan must not “subordinate . . . the neutral criteria of compactness, contiguity, minimization of the division of political subdivisions, and maintenance of population equality among congressional

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<sup>7</sup> These traditional principles “have deep roots in Pennsylvania constitutional law” and “represent important principles of representative government.” *Holt I*, 38 A.3d at 745.

districts. . . . in whole or in part, to . . . gerrymandering for unfair partisan political advantage.” *Id.* at 817.

Likewise, the congressional plan should not subordinate neutral criteria in order to benefit or disadvantage any particular candidates or possible candidates—incumbents and challengers alike. That is no more acceptable than drawing the plan to give one party an unfair partisan political advantage. And subordinating neutral criteria to avoid pitting incumbents against each other similarly violates the free and equal elections clause of the Pennsylvania Constitution. *Id.* at 817 (noting that the preservation of prior district lines, protection of incumbents, or the maintenance of the political balance “to be wholly subordinate to the neutral criteria of compactness, contiguity, minimization of the division of political subdivisions, and maintenance of population equality among congressional districts.”). *See also* Robert Yablon, *Gerrylaundrying*, *supra*, at 25-37 (analyzing incumbent protection in redistricting and concluding the practice has minimal legal grounding, advantages and entrenches those already in power, does not stand on

the same footing as traditional districting principles, and subverts core democratic values).<sup>89</sup>

### **B. Both the Governor’s Plan and the Ali Plan Meet Threshold Neutral Redistricting Criteria**

First, the population of each of the congressional districts in both the Governor’s Plan and the Ali Plan are “as nearly equal in population as practicable.” Indeed, the districts have only a one-person variance (zero variance would be mathematically impossible). Exp. Rpt. at 13.

Second, all districts in the Governor’s Plan and in the Ali Plan are contiguous. That is, there is no part of a district that is detached from the rest or completely isolated. Exp. Rpt. at 14.

Third, both the Governor’s Plan and the Ali Plan are compact under two widely used measures of compactness, Reock scale and the Popper-Polsby test, and are comparable to the current congressional map. Scored on a scale from 0 to 1,

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<sup>8</sup> See also Robert Yablon, *Gerrylaundrying*, *supra*, at 28 (“Incumbent officeholders enjoy a panoply of advantages: experience, name recognition, campaign war chests and infrastructure, ready access to influential elites, the ability to claim credit for delivering legislative accomplishments and constituent services, and more. It is farfetched to think that, for the system to achieve optimal stability, it is also necessary to coddle them during the decennial redistricting process. Instead, optimal stability is far more likely to be achieved if, once every decade, incumbents face the prospect of persuading some new constituents that they deserve to remain in office, maybe even in a head-to-head contest with another incumbent (which simultaneously opens the door in another district for a fresh face to emerge).”).



where 1 equals maximum compactness, the following table depicts the compactness of the Governor’s Plan, the Ali Plan, and the current congressional Plan.

<b>Governor’s Plan</b>		<b>Ali Plan</b>		<b>Current Congressional Plan</b>	
<b>Reock</b>	<b>Polsby-Popper</b>	<b>Reock</b>	<b>Polsby-Popper</b>	<b>Reock</b>	<b>Polsby-Popper</b>
0.4012	0.3690	0.4070	0.3418	0.4278	0.3675

Exp. Rpt. at 14.

Finally, both the Governor’s Plan and the Ali Plan are comparable in minimizing splits. The following table depicts the number of county and municipality splits in the Governor’s Plan and the Ali Plan:

<b>Governor’s Plan</b>		<b>Ali Plan</b>	
<b>County Splits</b>	<b>Municipality Splits</b>	<b>County Splits</b>	<b>Municipality Splits</b>
19	178	19	177

Exp. Rpt. at 14.

**C. Neither the Governor’s Plan Nor the Ali Plan Subordinates Neutral Criteria to Partisan Concerns or Political Interests**

Neither the Governor’s Plan nor the Ali Plan is a partisan gerrymander or a plan designed to protect incumbents. The Governor reports that for his plan “[d]ecisions about where to draw new boundaries were made, first and foremost, in accordance with the neutral criteria of compactness, contiguity, minimization of division of political subdivisions and maintenance of population equality among

congressional districts.”<sup>10</sup> He has represented that his plan is consistent with the Redistricting Principles of the Pennsylvania Redistricting Advisory Council, and his plan has no indicia of gerrymandering. Likewise, the Ali Plan sought to preserve population equality among congressional districts, contiguity, compactness and aimed to reduce county, municipal, and voting precinct splits. Finally, neither plan set out to avoid pitting incumbents against one another; indeed, both plans have two pairs of districts that group together incumbents. Exp.Rpt. at 14-15. In sum, the Ali Plan fully complies with the directives of the Pennsylvania Constitution and is an example of how the Court can ensure “free and equal” elections for Pennsylvania voters.

## CONCLUSION

Elections must be “free and equal” under Article I, § 5 of the Pennsylvania Constitution. Now that the legislature has filed to enact a congressional districting plan, it falls to the Court to ensure that most fundamental and democratic right. The Court should select a Congressional Districting Plan in a process that is transparent, and must ensure that the selected plan counts incarcerated individuals at their home addresses and complies with traditional and neutral redistricting

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<sup>10</sup> Press Release, Gov. Tom Wolf, *Fair Congressional Maps are Possible, Highlights Gerrymander-Free Examples* (Jan. 15, 2022), <https://www.governor.pa.gov/newsroom/gov-wolf-fair-congressional-maps-are-possible-highlights-gerrymander-free-examples/>

criteria while preserving communities of interest. The Ali Plan is one example of a plan that fully complies with all these legal requirements.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Benjamin D. Geffen

Mary M. McKenzie, Bar No. 47434  
Benjamin D. Geffen, Bar No. 310134  
PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTER  
1500 JFK Blvd., Suite 802  
Philadelphia, PA 19102  
mmckenzie@pubintl.org  
267-546-1319  
bgeffen@pubintl.org  
267-546-1308

Martin J. Black, Bar No. 54319  
Andrew M. Rocco, Bar No. 330751  
DECHERT LLP  
Cira Centre  
2929 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
martin.black@dechert.com  
andrew.rocco@dechert.com  
215-994-4000

*Counsel for Amici Khalif Ali et al*

Suzanne R. Almeida, Bar No. 309558  
COMMON CAUSE  
800 N. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Suite 401  
Harrisburg, PA 17102  
salmeida@commoncause.org  
717-232-9951

*Counsel for Amici Khalif Ali*

Dated: January 24, 2022

## **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

I certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

I further certify that this brief complies with the length limitation set forth in Pa.R.A.P. 531(b)(3). According to the word count of the word-processing system used to prepare this brief, the brief contains 6,534 words, not including the supplementary matter as described in Pa.R.A.P. 2135(b).

*/s/ Benjamin D. Geffen*  
Benjamin D. Geffen

Dated: January 24, 2022

## EXPERT REPORT OF SARAH ANDRE

I am currently employed as a Redistricting Demography/Mapping Specialist for Common Cause. In that position, I am responsible for conducting spatial and demographic analyses of local, state, and federal district boundaries. I also provide support to Common Cause state offices in the form of district map analysis trainings. I have a Master of Public Policy from the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs and a Bachelor of Arts in Human Development from California State University, Long Beach. My work in this litigation is part of my job duties and I am not receiving any additional compensation for this work.

Prior to joining Common Cause, while completing my Master of Public Policy, I contributed to the UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative's Voting Rights Project (VRP). There, I conducted spatial, demographic, and historical research in support of prospective and active voting rights litigation through a year-long VRP course series. My curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit 1.

### A. Summary Description of Plan-Drawing Process

The attorneys for the Amici in this case (Khalif Ali et al.) have asked me to use the proposed congressional plan that Governor Wolf publicly released on January 15, 2022<sup>1</sup> (the "Governor's Plan") as a starting point and to make the following adjustments:

- I. adjust the underlying Census data to count incarcerated individuals in their homes rather than their cells
- II. improve a small number of areas where the Governor's Plan, as adjusted for prisoners' home addresses, could more effectively preserve communities of interest

In addition, I was asked to ensure that our adjusted plan (the "Ali Plan") complied with traditional neutral redistricting criteria, specifically equal population, contiguity, compactness, and minimizing splits of political subdivisions. In making adjustments to the Governor's Plan I worked with staff, contractors, and volunteers from Common Cause, the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, and Fair Districts PA. Moreover, in making any adjustments to the Governor's Plan we did not consider partisan data or incumbent or challenger home addresses.

Exhibit 2 contains a comparison of the Governor's Plan with the Ali Plan. Exhibit 4 is a visual depiction of the Ali Plan alone.

### B. Reassigning Incarcerated Individuals to Their Home Addresses

To adjust the underlying data to count incarcerated individuals in their homes rather than their cells, we used the adjusted data adopted and used by the Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission in drafting legislative plans.<sup>2</sup> Because prisons are typically located outside of urban areas while

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<sup>1</sup> Governor's Congressional District Map Narrative, January 15, 2022, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.governor.pa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/20220115-Governors-Congressional-Districts-Map-Narrative.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania Redistricting, 2021 Data Set # 2 (with Prisoner Allocation), accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/maps/#2021-Data-Set-2>.

incarcerated individuals often reside in urban areas, this required a relatively significant adjustment to district lines proposed in the Governor’s Plan to achieve equal population.<sup>3</sup>

This chart shows the required population adjustment for each district in the Governor’s Plan:

District	Total Pop – Unadjusted	Deviation	Total Pop - Adjusted	Deviation	Adjustment
1	764,865	0	765,518	0.09%	653
2	764,864	0	767,823	0.39%	2,959
3	764,864	0	768,551	0.48%	3,687
4	764,864	0	763,797	-0.14%	-1,067
5	764,865	0	765,752	0.12%	887
6	764,865	0	766,299	0.19%	1,434
7	764,864	0	766,110	0.16%	1,246
8	764,865	0	764,048	-0.11%	-817
9	764,864	0	762,027	-0.37%	-2,837
10	764,865	0	764,031	-0.11%	-834
11	764,865	0	766,831	0.26%	1,966
12	764,865	0	764,482	-0.05%	-383
13	764,865	0	761,819	-0.4%	-3,046
14	764,865	0	760,002	-0.64%	-4,863
15	764,865	0	763,531	-0.17%	-1,334
16	764,865	0	765,857	0.13%	992
17	764,865	0	766,222	0.18%	1,357

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<sup>3</sup> Map of State Prisons, accessed January 22, 2022, <https://www.cor.pa.gov/Facilities/StatePrisons/Pages/default.aspx>.

This chart shows the change in population in selected municipalities by non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic Black, Black and Hispanic census designated racial categories. In each of these municipalities, the non-Hispanic Black and Black populations are identical. This chart does not include other racial groups including Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

<b>Allentown</b>				
	<b>Adjusted</b>	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	126,364	125,845	519	/
<b>NH White</b>	38,117	38,033	84	16.20%
<b>NH Black</b>	13,370	13,193	177	34.10%
<b>Hispanic</b>	68,487	68,232	255	49.13%
<b>Lancaster</b>				
	<b>Adjusted</b>	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	79,876	79,426	450	/
<b>NH White</b>	35,240	35,060	180	40.0%
<b>NH Black</b>	9,461	9,300	161	35.8%
<b>Hispanic</b>	28,807	28,701	106	23.6%
<b>Philadelphia</b>				
	<b>Adjusted</b>	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	1,610,816	1,603,797	7,019	/
<b>NH White</b>	551,521	550,828	693	9.9%
<b>NH Black</b>	619,173	613,835	5,338	76.1%
<b>Hispanic</b>	239,198	238,277	921	13.1%
<b>Pittsburgh</b>				
	<b>Adjusted</b>	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	303,810	302,971	839	/
<b>NH White</b>	187,280	187,099	181	21.6%
<b>NH Black</b>	68,965	68,314	651	77.6%
<b>Hispanic</b>	11,624	11,620	4	0.5%
<b>Reading</b>				
	<b>Adjusted</b>	<b>Unadjusted</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	101,530	100,911	619	/
<b>NH White</b>	23,300	23,185	115	18.58%
<b>NH Black</b>	8,310	8,148	162	26.17%
<b>Hispanic</b>	66,303	65,965	338	54.60%

### C. Preserving Communities of Interest

We identified and attempted to improve a small number of areas where the Governor’s Plan did not sufficiently account for protecting communities of interest. Specifically, we focused on the Pittsburgh area (generally Districts 16 and 17), the Capital Region (generally Districts 10 and 11), and minor adjustments in the Philadelphia region to remedy specific issues (such as splitting Temple University and holding Berks County to a single split, including protecting the Reading-area community of interest). In adjusting regions to better protect communities of interest we relied on publicly available testimony provided to the Governor’s Redistricting Commission, the Pennsylvania General Assembly through their online portal and the Legislative Reapportionment Commission’s online comment portal. We also examined publicly available economic, tourism and cultural resources.

#### a. Philadelphia and Collar Counties (Ali Districts 1-5)

The impetus for most of the adjustments in this region is the use of prisoner-reallocation adjusted data, which adds 7,533 individuals to the three Philadelphia districts and requires district lines to be adjusted to achieve equal population. As in the Governor’s Plan, we sought to preserve Ali District 3 as a majority-Black district as well as to preserve Ali District 2 as a majority-minority coalition district that holds together the Latino population of Philadelphia.

**Ali District 1** occupies the vast majority of Bucks County along with portions of Montgomery County including the municipalities of Horsham, Abington, and Cheltenham. The portion of Bucks not included in Ali District 1 is combined with portions of Philadelphia County that have similar interests. This configuration substantially complies with the significant amount of public testimony advocating that Bucks County should be kept as whole as possible, and where split, it should be divided into northern and southern portions rather than eastern and western portions.<sup>4</sup> Ali District 1 attempts to honor the wishes of Bucks County residents while adjusting for equipopulation and compactness.

**Ali District 2**, similar to the Governor’s Plan, includes southern and western portions of Bucks County not included in Ali District 1, along with northeastern portions of Philadelphia. In the Ali Plan, District 2’s population is 39.9% white, 25.5% Black, 24.9% Latino, 10.5% Asian, 1.5% Native American, and 0.2% Pacific Islander. It is bordered on the north by the Philadelphia County line and mostly follows Broad Street through the City. The single exception to this is around Temple University in North Philadelphia. Temple’s campus spans both sides of Broad Street. In order to avoid splitting the university campus in two, we adjusted the border between Districts 2 and 3 to place Temple entirely in District 2. This is also

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<sup>4</sup> For example, Kerry and Eve Lubin submitted written testimony to the Legislative Reapportionment Commission that said in relevant part, “There is a distinct socio-economic difference between the townships of Lowe[r] Bucks and Middle /upper Bucks County. This appears to be a political ploy to change elections. Any effort to divide Bucks County into ‘east’ and ‘west’ will ultimately lead to the lower half of each district getting overlooked by their State Senator.” Legislative Reapportionment Commission written testimony submission; October 26, 2021, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/comment/submission/413>.



consistent with testimony received during the Philadelphia Regional Public Hearing on Congressional Redistricting.<sup>5</sup>

Additionally, Ali District 2 holds large portions of the Philadelphia Latino community in a single district in order to maximize their ability to elect a candidate of their choice. Ali District 2 was crafted to capture the heavily Latino neighborhoods of Kensington and Near Northeast to create a district that is 25% Latino. This configuration includes the core of the current District 2, as requested in public testimony during the Philadelphia public hearings.<sup>6</sup>

**Ali District 3** closely follows the borders of the Governor’s proposed District 3. Its eastern border is Broad Street/PA-611 with a small cutout around Temple University, as discussed above. Ali District 3 is a majority-Black district. Its population is 57.0% Black, 30.1% white, 7.4% Asian, 5.5% Latino, 1.4% Native American, and 0.2% Pacific Islander. The majority of the northern and western borders trace the Philadelphia County line. The one minor deviation from the Governor’s map comes from the southwest corner of the district. In this area, small southern portions of South Philadelphia neighborhoods including Point Breeze, Pennsport, and the area in between are placed in District 5 to achieve equal population. This district has a long tradition of robust community engagement, particularly in the Black community. This community is tied together with longstanding historical and cultural ties, as well as commonly held concerns relating to affordable housing, food insecurity, education, and community violence.<sup>7</sup>

**Ali District 4** is contained primarily within Montgomery County, along with eastern portions of Chester County. In contrast, the Governor’s proposed District 4 reaches up into Berks County and captures southern portions of the county. Montgomery and Chester County share important economic and

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<sup>5</sup> Temple student Charles Black expressed a strong preference for Temple to be made whole, stating: “As we look at the current congressional districts, one of our concerns is that Temple University is drawn into both Congressional District 2 represented by Congressman Brendan Boyle and Congressional District 3 represented by Congressman Dwight Evans. This split can be both confusing and decrease fair representation.” Philadelphia Regional Public Hearing on Congressional Redistricting at 12, October 20, 2021, testimony of Charles Black, accessed January 24, 2022, [http://paredistricting.com/Display/SiteFiles/448/Regional%20Hearings/Philadelphia/PhilaPacketFinal\\_102021.pdf](http://paredistricting.com/Display/SiteFiles/448/Regional%20Hearings/Philadelphia/PhilaPacketFinal_102021.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> Will Gonzalez, Executive Director of CEIBA, a coalition of Latino community-based organizations in Philadelphia testified “[t]oday, the Latino community of Eastern North Philadelphia fits within Pennsylvania’s Second Congressional District and makes up 27% of its constituency. We request that you keep this community of interest intact. It is best for the economic development of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to keep the Latino community of Eastern North Philadelphia in one piece within one Congressional District.” [House State Government Committee](http://paredistricting.com/Display/SiteFiles/448/Regional%20Hearings/Philadelphia/PhilaPacketFinal_102021.pdf), Philadelphia Regional Public Hearing on Congressional Redistricting at 3, October 20, 2021, testimony of Will Gonzalez, accessed January 24, 2022, [http://paredistricting.com/Display/SiteFiles/448/Regional%20Hearings/Philadelphia/PhilaPacketFinal\\_102021.pdf](http://paredistricting.com/Display/SiteFiles/448/Regional%20Hearings/Philadelphia/PhilaPacketFinal_102021.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> “West Philadelphia,” Jake Blumgart, 2017, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/west-philadelphia-essay/>.

environmental interests. Given the public testimony about the importance of minimizing the number of splits in Berks County, particularly given the growing Latino population, Ali District 4 better serves the voters of Berks County.<sup>8</sup>

**Ali District 5** includes southwestern portions of Philadelphia County, portions of Montgomery County, and the entirety of Delaware County. This district closely follows the Governor’s proposed district 5, with the primary differences being in the Philadelphia and Montgomery County portions of the district, which were adjusted to achieve equal population, given the changes to Ali District 6 as discussed below. Ali District 5’s population is 59.1% white, 25.6% Black, 9.1% Asian, 5.5% Latino, 1.2% Native American, and 0.1% Pacific Islander.

**b. Lehigh Valley (Ali Districts 6-7)**

**Ali District 6** includes the majority of Chester County and approximately half of Berks County. This district was drawn to hold the City of Reading and its suburbs in a single district and to reduce the number of times Berks County was split. This is consistent with significant portions of public testimony, including the Unity Maps produced by the Keystone Counts coalition. Of particular importance is holding the Latino community in Berks County in a single district.<sup>9</sup>

In Berks County, the Latino community composes 22.5% of the county’s population.<sup>10</sup> This community is located mostly around Reading and its suburbs. This is reflected in a number of community organizations and institutions that have been created to support this growing community, including the Berks County Latino Chamber of Commerce, which was designed to provide leadership and support for the economic development of Latino businesses, and the Hispanic Center of Reading and Berks County, which supports the local community through outreach and engagement. If Berks and Chester Counties are split in spite of these efforts to unify the local Latino community, it would remain difficult for community members to elect an official who fully represents them.<sup>11</sup> Ali District 6 would hold the

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<sup>8</sup> Written testimony of PV to the Legislative Reapportionment Commission on December 30, 2021, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/comment/submission/1357>.

<sup>9</sup> As explained by Nancy Jimenez, an organizer with Make the Road PA, “We own businesses and houses in Reading. We growing as a community of color. But our representation is not growing; we don’t see any changes. So that’s why we are here today... We know that voting is important to engage our community. But it goes beyond that. Our community wants to be involved in creating change and want to know that we can vote for a candidate that will advocate for us.” Legislative Reapportionment Committee Hearing, August 3, 2021 6:00pm beginning at 1:49:00, accessed January 24, 2022, <http://aws.redistricting.state.pa.us/Redistricting/Resources/Video/080321%20LRC%20Evening%20Session.mp4>

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, "Population Estimates, July 1, 2021 (V2021) -- Berks County, PA," Quick Facts, accessed January 22, 2022, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/berkscountypennsylvania>.

<sup>11</sup> At a Legislative Apportionment Meeting, Salewa Ogunmefun, Executive Director of Pennsylvania Voice, testified that: “Currently, there are two House Districts in Berks County that represent the city of Reading, a city that is majority Latinx with a significant Black population. Our Unity map called for two house districts where a majority coalition based on voting eligible population had the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.” Legislative Reapportionment Commission, January 6, 2022, testimony

communities in a single congressional district, which will increase the potential for the Latino population of Reading and its suburbs to elect a congressional candidate of their choice.

This configuration differs from the Governor’s proposed District 6 which divides Berks County into three portions and divides the city of Reading and its suburbs into two districts.

**Ali District 7** encompasses eastern portions of Berks County not included in Ali District 6, the entirety of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, and southern portions of Monroe County. Ali District 7 has a population that is 68.6% white, 19.1% Latino, 8.7% Black, 3.9% Asian, 1.5% Native American, and 0.1% Pacific Islander. The core of this district, like the Governor’s proposed District 7, is centered on Allentown and Bethlehem, municipalities with significant and growing populations of Latino residents. Multiple people testified about the growing Latino and Black populations in Lehigh and Northampton and urged that their communities be held together to protect that community of interest.<sup>12</sup> New districts need to better represent majority Latino populations in places like the Lehigh Valley. The Ali District 7, like the Governor’s proposed District 7, protects the community of interest in the Lehigh Valley and increases the likelihood that communities will be able to elect a candidate of their choice.

**c. Northeast Pennsylvania (Ali District 8)**

**Ali District 8** keeps together the three cities that anchor the Scranton – Wilkes-Barre – Hazleton metropolitan area. Ali District 8 has a population that is 74.7% white, 13.2% Latino, 9.0% Black, 2.6% Asian, 1.6% Native Americans, and 0.2% Pacific Islander. While the district is majority-white, it connects municipalities with significant Latino and Black populations in a single district, allowing them a greater voice in electing a representative of their choice. Keeping all of these cities in one district was a common theme among submissions to the Draw the Lines PA public mapping competition.<sup>13</sup> Wilkes-Barre and Scranton share significant cultural and economic ties as demonstrated by sharing top billing in the names of the local airport, Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport, and two professional sports teams, the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre RailRiders baseball team and the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Penguins

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of Salewa Ogunmefun, accessed January 22, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/resources/Press/S%20Ogunmefun%20LRC%20Testimony%20Jan%206th.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> Victor Martinez, a Spanish-language radio host, testified at redistricting hearings speaking on the importance of drawing fair districts for Lehigh Valley. He stated that “we are now 1.5 million Latinos strong in the state of Pennsylvania - 55% of the population in Allentown, 29% in Bethlehem, 69% in Reading and 15% In Philadelphia ... yet out of 203 representatives in the State House of Representatives, only four are Latino and out of 50 senators none are Latinos.” Legislative Reapportionment Commission, Third Public Hearing at 6-7, September 21, 2021, testimony of Victor Martinez, accessed January 22, 2022, [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ItOR8\\_CIRtgnW9s9ZmpyrXAf9YEsLpvr/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ItOR8_CIRtgnW9s9ZmpyrXAf9YEsLpvr/view).

“It’s not representation, it doesn’t give our community a real opportunity to have an impact on the life changing decisions made every single day in Harrisburg.” *Id.* at 7. He added that 67% of children in Allentown School District are Latino but that districts divide Latinos “into all these little districts here and there and everywhere, not giving us an opportunity to really come out and vote and elect someone of our choice to represent us.” *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> Draw the Lines PA, The Story of the Citizens’ Map, accessed January 21, 2022, <https://drawthelinespa.org/about-us/story-of-the-citizens-map>.

hockey team. This compact district has only minor differences from the map submitted by Gov. Wolf. While our submission splits only two counties compared to the Governor's three county splits, the differences between the two can be attributed mostly to population changes resulting from the use of prisoner-adjusted address data.

**d. Northern Tier (Ali Districts 9, 14, and 15)**

**Ali District 9** unites Pennsylvania communities that have extensive and long-standing economic and cultural ties. Our configuration will maximize the ability of the residents of this area of central and northeastern Pennsylvania to effectively advocate for their interests in Congress. For example, the Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission (NTRPDC) is a local development district serving the five-county Northern Tier region of Pennsylvania. This includes five counties – Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Wyoming – that our plan keeps together in Ali District 9.<sup>14</sup> Although Ali District 9 could accommodate inclusion of only eastern Tioga County, we believed this to be a better approach than excluding the county altogether as the Governor's Plan does. Bradford and Susquehanna Counties are also joined as members of the Progress Authority, which provides economic development technical assistance to address the needs of business in those counties.<sup>15</sup>

Tourism and recreation play an important role in the economic life of this region. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union Counties constitute the Valleys of the Susquehanna.<sup>16</sup> Ali District 9 holds all of these counties together to allow residents to effectively advocate for their shared interest in a robust local tourism industry. This is a more appropriate configuration than the Governor's Plan, which splits Northumberland County between two districts and excludes Snyder and Union Counties altogether.

During the public comment period, Pennsylvanians also identified other industries, business associations, and services that made the joining of certain communities in one congressional district essential.<sup>17</sup> Our map places all of these counties in one congressional district to ensure that communities that share important health, safety, and economic interests can effectively advocate for those interests in Congress. However, the Governor's Plan places all of Tioga County and a portion of Lycoming County in a separate district.

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<sup>14</sup> Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission, About The NTRPDC, accessed January 21, 2022, <https://www.northerntier.org/about.php>.

<sup>15</sup> Progress Authority, accessed January 21, 2022, <https://www.cbprogress.org/>.

<sup>16</sup> Economic Impact of Travel and Tourism in Pennsylvania 2019 at 88, Prepared for: Pennsylvania Tourism Office, Department of Community and Economic Development, accessed January 21, 2022, [https://www.visitpa.com/sites/default/files/pdfs/Economic%20Impact%20of%20Tourism%20in%20PA%202019\\_FINAL-min.pdf](https://www.visitpa.com/sites/default/files/pdfs/Economic%20Impact%20of%20Tourism%20in%20PA%202019_FINAL-min.pdf). Drawn by the region's state parks and forests along with other tourist attractions, travelers spent almost \$672 million in the Valleys in 2019. *Id.* Tourism also accounted for 5,614 jobs in the five-county region that year. *Id.* at 90.

<sup>17</sup> Testimony provided at the Northeast Regional Hearing on October 18, 2021 by Alan Hall (regarding economic concerns of Susquehanna County and surrounding region) and Darrin Woodruff (regarding joint economic concerns of the region), accessed January 24, 2022, [http://paredistricting.com/Display/SiteFiles/448/Regional%20Hearings/NorthEast/NEPacketFinal\\_10182\\_1.pdf](http://paredistricting.com/Display/SiteFiles/448/Regional%20Hearings/NorthEast/NEPacketFinal_10182_1.pdf).

**Ali District 14** compactly keeps together communities with similar demographic characteristics, interests, and challenges. Population totals make it impossible to group into a single district all counties traditionally considered to constitute Northwest Pennsylvania. However, our map includes one district, Ali District 15, that consists entirely of Northwest Pennsylvania counties. Like the Governor’s proposed district in the same region, Ali District 12 contains Clarion, Forrest, and Warren Counties—all of the remaining counties that constitute this region.<sup>18</sup> Like the Governor’s Plan, our plan recognizes the role of forestry and the hardwood industry in this region. Both maps divide the fourteen-county Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group between Ali Districts 12 and 16.<sup>19</sup> Like the Governor’s proposed district for the same region, Ali District 12 splits only one county. The Governor’s map splits Lycoming County, whereas we chose to split Tioga County to place its eastern cities in Ali District 9 for reasons described in the section covering that district.

**Ali District 15** and the Governor’s proposed district for the same area, also labeled District 15, are nearly identical. For example, both consist almost entirely of counties that are located in the traditional northwest Pennsylvania region.<sup>20</sup> In addition, every county in the district except for Butler County is in the Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group region.<sup>21</sup> The minor difference is that Ali District 16 does not capture any population in Allegheny County, which we believe should remain in the neighboring district that includes western Allegheny County.

**e. Capital Region/Central Pennsylvania (Ali Districts 10 and 11)**

**Ali District 10** stretches from Carlisle in Cumberland County to the west, to Harrisburg’s immediate suburbs to the east, and south along the Susquehanna River in York County, encompassing the city of York. Ali District 10 seeks to hold the Capital Region, and Harrisburg specifically, as whole as possible given the strong community of interest in the region, while balancing for equal population and compactness. This configuration attempts to unite Pennsylvania communities that have extensive and longstanding economic and cultural ties. Our configuration will maximize the ability of the residents of this area of central and northeastern Pennsylvania to effectively advocate for their interests in Congress.

Ali District 10 attempts to improve on the Governor’s Plan, which splits Harrisburg off from both its northern suburbs as well as areas immediately west of the city, including Camp Hill, Enola, and Mechanicsburg, all of which are widely understood to be suburbs of Harrisburg.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Regional Export Network, accessed January 21, 2022, <https://dced.pa.gov/business-assistance/international/trade/regional-export-network/>.

<sup>19</sup> Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group, Inc. (AHUG), About Us, accessed January 21, 2022, <https://ahug.com/about-us/>. House State Government Committee, Wellsboro Public Hearing on Congressional Redistricting, October 12, 2022, testimony of Amy Shields, accessed January 24, 2022, [https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021\\_0149\\_0001\\_TSTMNY.pdf](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021_0149_0001_TSTMNY.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> Regional Export Network, Region 1 (Northwest), accessed January 21, 2022, <https://dced.pa.gov/business-assistance/international/trade/regional-export-network/>.

<sup>21</sup> Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group, Inc. (AHUG), accessed January 21, 2022, <https://ahug.com/about-us/>.

<sup>22</sup> Written comments by SC to the Legislative Reapportionment Commission, November 4, 2021, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/comment/submission/452>. This

There are two intersecting communities of interest that are protected by Ali District 10. First, Harrisburg and York both have small but significant populations of Black and Latino residents. In fact, there are organizations, such as CASA<sup>23</sup> that focus on groups such as Latinos in both municipalities. This organizing includes joint programming, joint advocacy, and an understanding that populations in both municipalities experience similar challenges around economic, healthcare, housing, and other issues.

The second community of interest is the economic community that surrounds the Capital Region. People who work for or regularly interact with the Commonwealth's government, such as lobbyists, nonprofit advocates, and others, regularly commute to work in Harrisburg. Similarly, individuals who live in Harrisburg, Carlisle, and York regularly eat, shop, and attend entertainment or sporting events within the region. For example, the closest major grocery store for people who live in the city of Harrisburg is across one of three bridges into Camp Hill. Holding this economic community of interest together makes sense given the significant amount of economic development in the Capital Region.

Ali District 10 does not completely abandon the Governor's Plan. In fact, it entirely maintains the southern border between York County and Lancaster County that runs along the Susquehanna River. We agree with the Governor's Plan that this configuration best protects the interests of those communities who live along the river and who have clearly expressed that their districts should not cross the Susquehanna River in locations where there are no bridges.<sup>24</sup>

In addition, Ali District 10 generally conforms with the Governor's map in dividing western Cumberland County and northern Dauphin County from Harrisburg. These regions are significantly more rural and have different economic interests, such as farming and mining, and environmental concerns, than the Capital Region. This is also supported by public testimony indicating the differences between northern and southern Dauphin County.<sup>25</sup>

This change impacts the surrounding districts, including Ali District 11 and District 13. **Ali District 11** includes all of Lancaster and Lebanon Counties and portions of Dauphin County not included in Ali District 10. This proposed district maintains the majority of the Governor's proposed district, while holding Lebanon County with similar counties in central Pennsylvania, rather than placing it in Ali District 9, which runs up to the northern border of Pennsylvania. The Ali District 11 holds together the farming community of central Pennsylvania along with Pennsylvania Dutch communities that are located in both counties.<sup>26</sup>

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testimony argues that Harrisburg and its suburbs should be held together, but that northern Dauphin County is a different community of interest.

<sup>23</sup> CASA, accessed January 24, 2022, [www.wearecasa.org](http://www.wearecasa.org).

<sup>24</sup> Testimony of Jean Handley to the Legislative Reapportionment Commission, September 21, 2021, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/resources/Press/2021-09-21%20Handley%20testimony.pdf>. Her testimony discusses the importance of not having district lines cross parts of the Susquehanna River in lower York County where there are limited bridges.

<sup>25</sup> Written comments by MZ to the Legislative Reapportionment Commission, November 14, 2021, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/comment/submission/485>

<sup>26</sup> For example, the Boy Scouts of America, Pennsylvania Dutch Council, serves "families and communities in Lancaster and Lebanon counties." Boy Scouts of America, Pennsylvania Dutch Council, accessed January 24, 2022, <http://padutchbsa.org/>.

**f. South/Southwestern Pennsylvania (Ali Districts 12 and 13)**

**Ali District 12** closely tracks the Governor’s proposed District 12. It includes all of Bedford, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, and Adams Counties and portions of Cumberland and York Counties not included in Ali District 10 and portions of Blair County not included in Ali District 12.

**Ali District 13** is very similar to the Governor’s proposed District 13. It includes all of Washington, Greene, Fayette, and Somerset Counties along with the majority of Westmoreland County and the southwestern corner of Cambria County, which was included to achieve equal population. Southwestern Pennsylvania is a regional hub for inter-county, intergovernmental cooperation. The counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington and Westmoreland are part of a regional planning agency, the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, that directs the use of state and federal transportation and economic development funds allocated to the region—approximately \$35 billion through 2045. This region collaborates on addressing issues such as transportation, water quality, internet access, food distribution, and other infrastructure.<sup>27</sup> Per public testimony, Fayette County is kept whole and in a district with other rural southwest counties.<sup>28</sup> This respects the region’s cross-county services, such as the regional planning agency, the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, and keeps the more rural southwest counties with shared issues and interests together.<sup>29</sup>

**g. Allegheny Region (Ali Districts 16 and 17)**

**Ali District 16** covers western Allegheny County west of the Allegheny River and portions of the City of Pittsburgh, and includes all of Beaver County and the southwestern corner of Butler County. This proposal ensures that Allegheny County is split only twice, with the split following geographic features, including the Allegheny River, and it keeps most of the City of Pittsburgh intact. Ali District 16 amasses enough population to meet the population requirement without splitting Pittsburgh excessively by following natural boundaries and municipal boundaries where possible.

Ali District 16 also includes neighborhoods from the southern portion of the city. The Pittsburgh neighborhoods included in Ali District 16 to reach population equality are East Carnegie, Oakwood, Westwood, Ridgemont, Banksville, Beechview, Brookline, Overbrook, and parts of Carrick. This reflects a natural boundary within the city following Saw Mill Run and Route 51. This district also encompasses a significant Asian community in Franklin Park, and African-American communities in Aliquippa, Beaver

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<sup>27</sup> Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, About SPC, accessed January 20, 2022, <https://www.spcregion.org/about/>.

<sup>28</sup> House State Government Committee, Southwest Public Hearing on Congressional Redistricting at 23, August 26, 2021, testimony of Mark Rafail, accessed January 24, 2022, [https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021\\_0131T.pdf](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021_0131T.pdf). Given the high poverty rate (17.5%) and issues such as the opioid crisis, keeping Fayette whole will allow entities such as the Fayette County Drug and Alcohol Committee to deliver its programs with state and federal dollars. Testimony of Jana Kyle and Scott Dunn, *Id.* at 11, 29.

<sup>29</sup> House State Government Committee, Southwest Public Hearing on Congressional Redistricting at 11, 29, August 26, 2021, testimony of Scott Dunn and Jana Kyle, accessed January 24, 2022, [https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021\\_0131T.pdf](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021_0131T.pdf).

Falls, and Midland. Beaver County is kept whole in this district proposal, ensuring that the County's fifteen school districts and its health system are unified.

Other communities of interest are also kept intact in this proposed district. A key feature of Ali District 16 is the suburban nature of this district, which reflects communities that have extensive relationships through school districts and services. This includes communities north of Pittsburgh, such as McCandless Township, Franklin Park, Marshall Township, and Bradford Woods, which spans the North Allegheny School District.<sup>30</sup> This district also includes communities like Shaler Township and Hampton Township, which have worked together to consolidate water and emergency medical services.<sup>31</sup>

**Ali District 17** includes the majority of Pittsburgh and unifies the African-American community within the City along with parts of western Westmoreland County. The borders of this proposed district largely follow the lines in the Governor's Plan, including the district boundary with Armstrong County, the inclusion of parts of Westmoreland County, the border between Allegheny and Washington Counties, as well as the district line south of Pittsburgh that divides southern Allegheny County. The northwestern border of the proposed district follows the natural boundary created by the Allegheny River until the river reaches the City of Pittsburgh. Additionally, this district respects geographic features, including rivers, and crosses the river only to keep the City of Pittsburgh intact.<sup>32</sup>

Specifically, this district keeps whole historically Black communities that have lived along Monongahela River Valley for more than 200 years. Ali District 17 has a population that is 69% white, 22.1% Black, 4.7% Asian, 2.7% Latino, 1.4% Native American, and 0.1% Pacific Islander. Rather than splitting the core of Pittsburgh's Black community into two separate districts as the Governor's Plan does, the Ali Plan keeps historically Black communities like McKees Rock, Duquesne, Braddock and Rankin together.<sup>33</sup> Keeping this community whole means full representation for Black Americans in Pittsburgh who have traditionally been left behind. By retaining the heart of the City of Pittsburgh and not splitting African

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<sup>30</sup> Written comments from Arvid Venkar to Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission, January 9, 2022, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/comment/submission/2753>. Town of McCandless Redistricting Comments, public comments from Robert Grimm to Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission, January 13, 2022, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/comment/submission/3470>.

<sup>31</sup> Written comments from David Shutter to Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission, December 20, 2021, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/comment/submission/954>.

<sup>32</sup> *Id.* at 82.

<sup>33</sup> These communities were the anchors of the industrial age and aided in the City's shipping of steel to build skyscrapers, automobiles, and equipped America for war. *Black Homes Matter: The Fate of Affordable Housing in Pittsburgh*, Carnegie Museum of Art – Storyboard, by Nick Coles, February 16, 2016, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://storyboard.cmoa.org/2016/02/black-homes-matter-the-fate-of-affordable-housing-in-pittsburgh/>. Today, Black communities along the Monongahela River Valley in particular face shared concerns about poverty, education, and environmental challenges related to the steel and oil industries.



American communities, Ali District 17 improves upon the Governor’s Plan by better reflecting input from minority communities to avoid cracking them across numerous districts.<sup>34</sup>

Ali District 17 also reflects testimony that there are deep connections and a strong community of interest that reaches across the Ohio River, such as communities in the Quaker Valley area and communities surrounding the airport.<sup>35</sup> Ali District 17 also maintains a clear boundary between Washington County with Beaver and Allegheny Counties, as well as between Beaver County and Lawrence County. This effectively captures the urban/exurban nature of these counties under transition from heavy industry to a robust medical, educational, and technical hub.<sup>36</sup>

#### **D. Ensuring Compliance with Traditional and Neutral Redistricting Criteria**

Our third and final step was to make a limited number of adjustments to the statewide map to ensure close compliance with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court’s direction regarding traditional redistricting criteria in *League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania v. Commonwealth*.

- Equal Population

To afford each person equal representation, congressional districts must be nearly equal in population as practicable. The 2020 U.S. Census established that Pennsylvania’s total population for purposes of redistricting is 13,002,700. This number is not evenly divisible by 17 districts, making the ideal population for each district 764,865 or 764,864. The Ali Plan complies with this requirement.

District	Total Pop	Deviation
1	764,864	0%
2	764,864	0%
3	764,865	0%
4	764,865	0%
5	764,865	0%
6	764,865	0%
7	764,865	0%
8	764,864	0%
9	764,864	0%
10	764,865	0%
11	764,865	0%
12	764,865	0%

<sup>34</sup> *Id.*, see also testimony of Gabriel Johnson at 55. Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission at 25, August 3, 2021, testimony of Khari Mosley, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tTY7zLsmH5eU7atF6y8W9JSkTE76BPB/view>.

<sup>35</sup> Legal Objection and Request for Correction, written comments from Brock Meanor to Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission, December 20, 2021, accessed January 24, 2022, <https://www.redistricting.state.pa.us/comment/submission/1175>.

<sup>36</sup> House State Government Committee, Allegheny Region Public Hearing on Congressional Redistricting at 58, August 25, 2021, testimony of Nancy Naragon, accessed January 24, 2022, [https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021\\_0129T.pdf](https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/TR/Transcripts/2021_0129T.pdf).

13	764,865	0%
14	764,864	0%
15	764,865	0%
16	764,865	0%
17	764,865	0%

- Contiguity

The Ali plan complies with contiguity requirements established by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. All districts are composed exclusively of contiguous territory and no district is contiguous only by a single point.

- Compactness

The Ali plan complies with compactness requirements established by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The table below shows the comparative Reock and Polsby-Popper compactness scores for the Governor’s Plan, the Ali Plan, and the current congressional plan. Reock and Polsby-Popper are both generally accepted determinations of the degree of compactness of a district. The closer the number is to 1, the more compact the plan. On compactness, the Ali Plan compares favorably to the Governor’s Plan and the current congressional plan.

Governor’s Plan		Ali Plan		Current Congressional Plan	
Reock	Polsby-Popper	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Reock	Polsby-Popper
0.4012	0.369	0.4070	0.3418	0.4278	0.3675

- Minimizing municipal and county splits

The Ali plan complies with the requirement of limiting municipal and county splits as established by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Exhibit 3 provides a list of municipalities and the number of districts into which they are split. In this chart, a 1 indicates that the municipality is not split and contained wholly in a single district.

- Demographics

Exhibit 5 shows the population, partisan, and racial breakdown of each district in the Ali Plan.

- Incumbent pairing

In creating the Ali Plan we did not consider incumbents’ addresses or seek to avoid pairing them. After we finalized the Ali Plan we identified incumbent addresses using publicly available sources and created a map that identified any districts that paired incumbents. The chart below shows this evaluation for the Governor’s Plan and the Ali Plan.

Governor's Plan				Ali Plan			
District	Current Rep	Incumbent 1	Incumbent 2	District	Current Rep	Incumbent 1	Incumbent 2
1	Brian Fitzpatrick	Fitzpatrick		1	Brian Fitzpatrick	Dean	Fitzpatrick
2	Brendan Boyle	Boyle		2	Brendan Boyle	Boyle	
3	Dwight Evans	Evans		3	Dwight Evans	Evans	
4	Madeleine Dean	Dean		4	Madeleine Dean	- Empty -	
5	Mary Gay Scanlon	Scanlon		5	Mary Gay Scanlon	Scanlon	
6	Chrissy Houlahan	- Empty -		6	Chrissy Houlahan	Houlahan	
7	Susan Wild	Wild		7	Susan Wild	Wild	
8	Matt Cartwright	Cartwright	Meuser	8	Matt Cartwright	Cartwright	Meuser
9	Dan Meuser	- Empty -		9	Dan Meuser	Keller	
10	Scott Perry	Perry		10	Scott Perry	Perry	
11	Lloyd Smucker	Smucker		11	Lloyd Smucker	Smucker	
12	Fred Keller	Joyce	Keller	12	Fred Keller	Joyce	
13	John Joyce	- Empty -		13	John Joyce	- Empty -	
14	Guy Resenthaler	Thompson		14	Guy Resenthaler	Thompson	
15	Glenn Thompson	Kelly		15	Glenn Thompson	Kelly	
16	Mike Kelly	Lamb		16	Mike Kelly	Lamb	
17	Conor Lamb	Doyle	Resenthaler	17	Conor Lamb	Doyle	Resenthaler
18	Mike Doyle	-----		18	Mike Doyle	-----	

I hereby certify that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. This verification is made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

/s/ Sarah Andre

Sarah Andre

January 24, 2022

# **Exhibit 1**

# Sarah Alexandra Andre

sarah.a.andre@gmail.com | (562) 335-6810

## EDUCATION

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### UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs

Los Angeles, CA

*Master of Public Policy (MPP)*

*June 2021*

- *Honors & Awards:* Luskin Public Policy Fellowship

### California State University, Long Beach

Long Beach, CA

*Bachelor of Arts in Human Development*

*May 2016*

- *Honors & Awards:* Phi Beta Kappa, Magna cum Laude, Phi Kappa Phi, Exceptional Student Achievement Award (College of Liberal Arts)

## EXPERIENCE

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### Common Cause

Los Angeles, CA

*Redistricting Demography & Mapping Specialist*

*Aug. 2021 to present*

- Contributed to data analysis in the case of Common Cause v. Simon.
- Conducted research into redistricting for the states of Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and other states.
- Conduct spatial, demographic, and historical analyses of local, state legislature, and congressional district boundaries, applying constitutional and Voting Rights Act mandates.
- Plan and facilitate trainings for staff and community advocates concerning district map analysis, advocacy strategies, and how to use open-access redistricting software.

### Voting Rights Project at the UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative

Los Angeles, CA

*Student Researcher*

*Sept. 2020 to May 2021*

- Performed demographic and historical research in support of prospective & active voting rights litigation. Participated as student in course clinic series.
- Wrote draft complaint for prospective voting rights litigation.
- Trained on ESRI Redistricting and utilized LexisNexis as needed.

### University of California, Los Angeles

Los Angeles, CA

*Analyst (MPP Applied Policy Project; Client: United Way of Greater LA)* *Aug. 2020 to May 2021*

- Performed program analysis with team of United Way of Greater LA's Young Civic Leaders Program.
- Contributed to development of research protocol, participant recruitment, intensive interviewing, interview coding, survey design & analysis, literature review, and report writing & presentation.

**Charles E. Young Research Library at UCLA**

**Los Angeles, CA**

*Research Inquiry Specialist*

*Sept. 2019 to May 2021*

- Consulted with undergraduate, masters, and PhD students to advise on library resources.
- Assisted students with bibliographic search strategies, evaluation of the quality and significance of literature, and how to use reference management tools.
- Received specialized training from experienced academic librarians on navigating primary and secondary research resources and creating research guides.

**Los Angeles LGBT Center**

**Los Angeles, CA**

*Policy and Community Building Intern*

*Feb. 2020 to Aug. 2020*

- Organized 2020 Census engagement project with Policy Manager (curtailed due to COVID-19).
- Wrote policy briefs and memos pertaining to current relevant LGBTQ+ economic & legislative issues, such as the 2020 Census. Crafted Census outreach campaign messaging.
- Contributed to coalition's campaign strategy and social media messaging for the preservation of the Los Angeles Justice Fund (LAJF), resulting in \$1 million city budget allocation for LAJF in 2020.
- Created LGBTQ+ cultural competency training for California state judges.

**Boys & Girls Clubs of Garden Grove  
Grove, CA**

**Garden**

*Administrative Coordinator*

*July 2016 to*

*Aug. 2019*

- Wrote elements of 4 grants (foundation, county, state, and federal) resulting in \$434,000 in funding for sports, creative writing, and after school programming. Contributed to successful grant application which secured funding from the newly implemented California Student Author Program from the California State Library.
- Developed monthly reports tracking program attendance figures and communicated findings.
- Liaised with community partners (e.g. Garden Grove Unified School District) as needed for grant management purposes.
- Developed annual work climate survey. Analyzed survey data & implemented policy changes, resulting in increased employee satisfaction the following year.

*Attendance Clerk*

*Aug 2014 to*

*June 2016*

- Audited 50 program document packets weekly to ensure thorough documentation pertaining to regulations of the After School Education and Safety & 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers grants.

*Human Resources Assistant*

*Aug 2014 to*

*Dec 2014*

- Organized and prepared employee files for storage in accordance with EEOC regulations.

**Department of Human Development at CSULB  
Beach, CA**

**Long**

*Research Assistant to Dr. Christine El Ouardani  
May 2016*

*Aug. 2015 to*

- Wrote 18-page annotated bibliography of domestic education law, policy, and research regarding equity concerns around school climate, discipline, safety, and social-emotional health.

**SKILLS**

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- *Spatial Analysis Software:* Maptitude, ESRI (ESRI Redistricting, ArcMap, ArcGIS), QGIS
- *Qualitative & Quantitative Software:* Atlas.TI, Dedoose, Stata

**COMMUNITY SERVICE**

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**Los Angeles LGBT Center – Dept. of Public Policy**

**Los Angeles, CA**

*Leadership Council Member*

*2020-2021*

- Conducting phone banking, outreach, and recruiting participants to advocacy campaign actions.

# Exhibit 2



Figures 1, 2, and 3 below show that the Ali Plan maintains intact the vast majority of the Governor's Plan (shaded by district and labeled in black). Portions where the Ali Plan differs from the Governor's Plan are outlined and labeled in red.

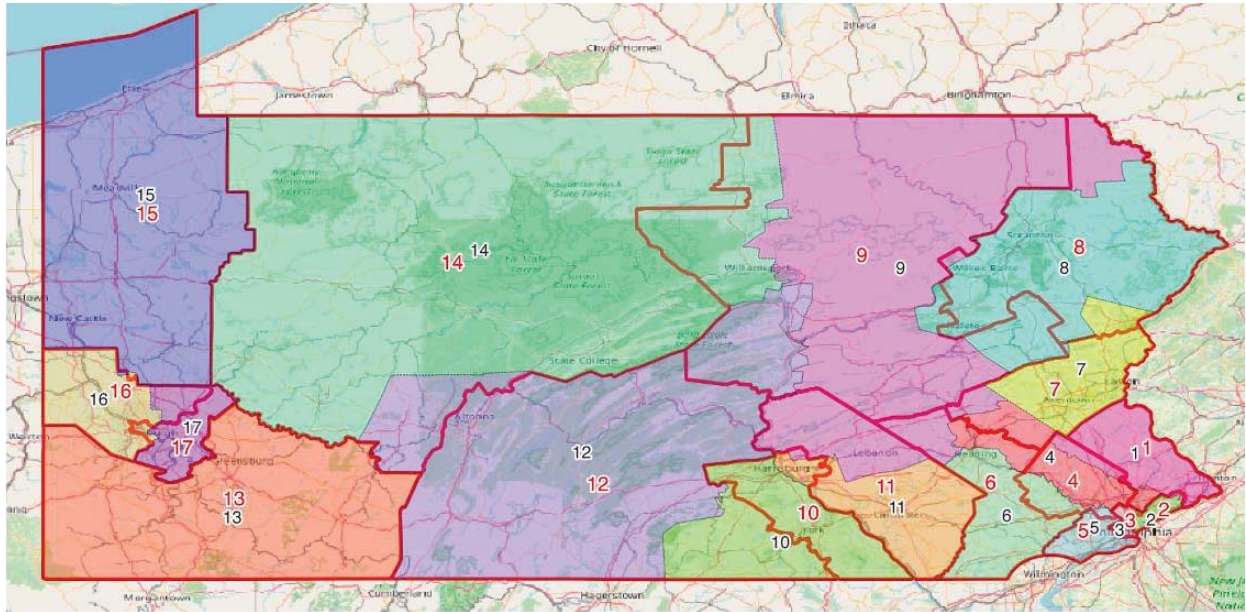


Figure 1

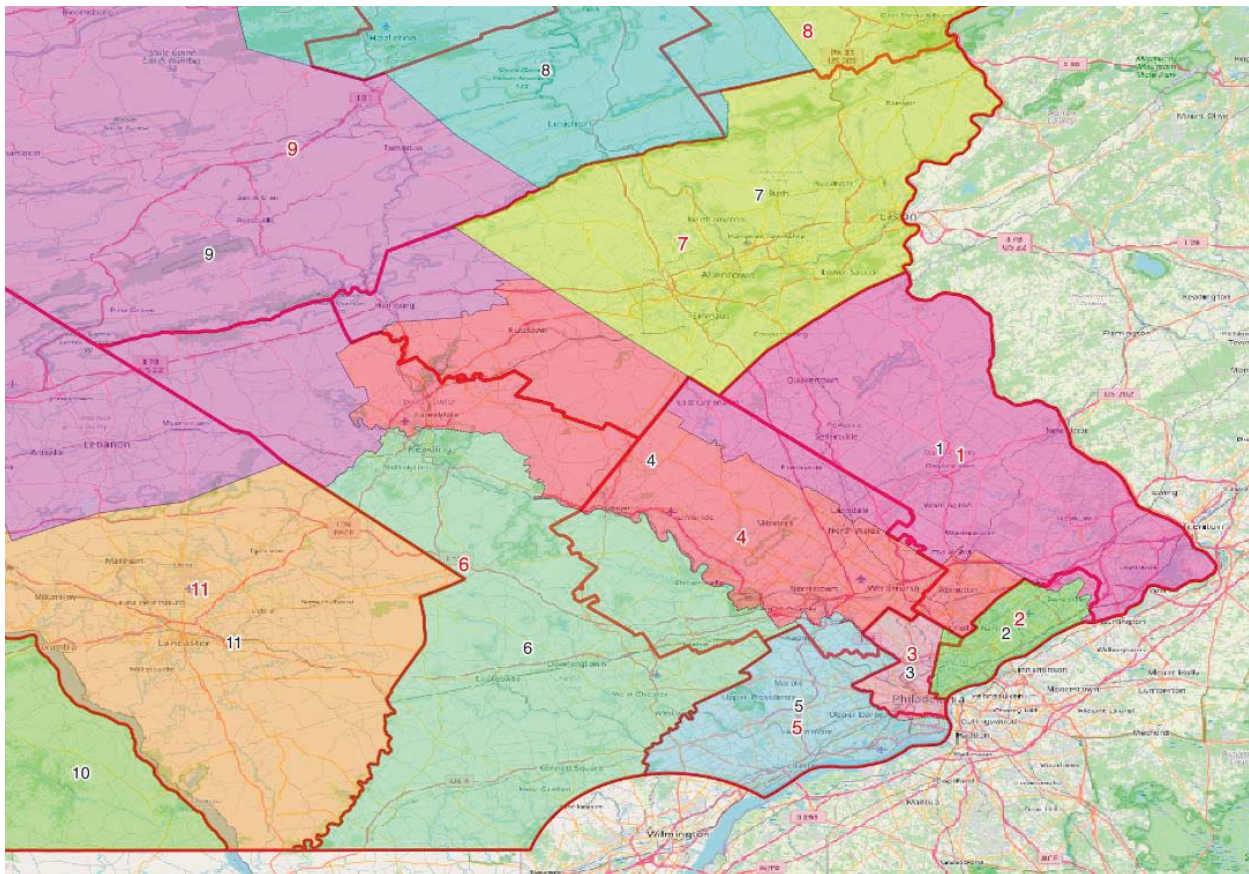


Figure 2

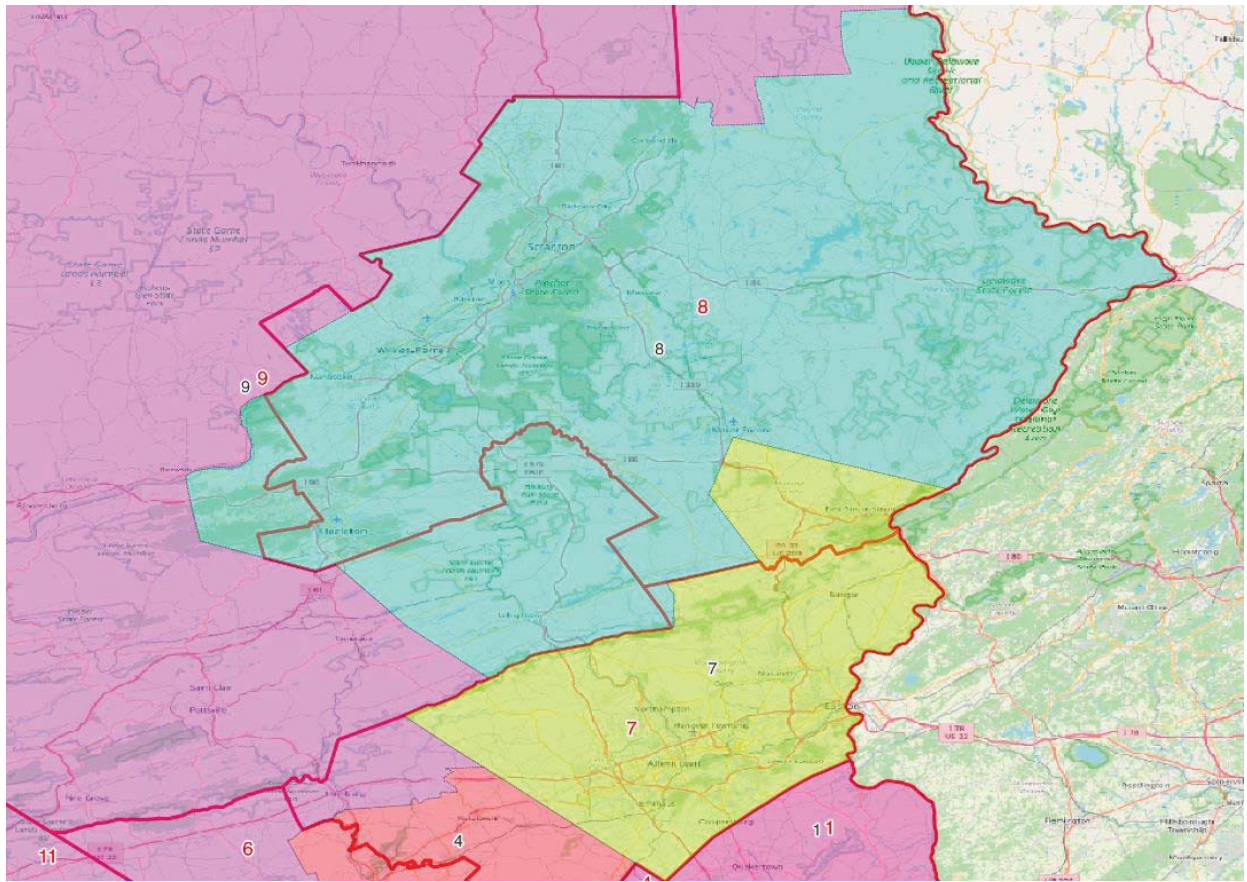


Figure 3

# Exhibit 3

NAME	CCPA_Dists	CCPA_Num	Gov_Dists	Gov_Num	Old_Dists	Old_Num
Aaronsburg	12	1	14	1	332	1
Aaronsburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Abbottstown	13	1	10	1	328, 329	2
Ackermanville	7	1	7	1	318	1
Adamsburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Adamstown	6, 11	2	6, 11	2	322, 329	2
Adamsville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Addison	14	1	13	1	328	1
Akron	11	1	11	1	329	1
Alba	9	1	9	1	332	1
Albion	16	1	15	1	327	1
Albrightsville	9	1	8	1	330	1
Alburtis	7	1	7	1	318	1
Aldan	5	1	5	1	326	1
Alexandria	13	1	12	1	328	1
Alfarata	13	1	12	1	332	1
Aliquippa	17	1	16	1	320	1
Alleghenyville	6	1	6	1	322	1
Allenport	14	1	13	1	321	1
Allenport	13	1	12	1	328, 332	2
Allensville	13	1	12	1	332	1
Allentown	7	1	7	1	318	1
Allenwood	9	1	12	1	332	1
Allison	14	1	13	1	321	1
Allison Park	17	1	16, 17	2	320	1
Allport	12	1	14	1	331	1
Almedia	9	1	9	1	330	1
Alsace Manor	6	1	4	1	330	1
Altamont	9	1	9	1	330	1
Altoona	13	1	12	1	328	1
Alverda	12	1	12, 14	2	331	1
Ambler	4	1	4	1	325	1
Ambridge	17	1	16	1	320	1
Amity Gardens	6	1	4	1	330	1
Ancient Oaks	7	1	7	1	318	1
Annaville	11	1	9	1	330	1
Apollo	12, 14	2	13, 14	2	321, 331	2
Applewold	12	1	14	1	331	1
Arcadia University	1	1	4	1	325	1
Archbald	8	1	8	1	333	1
Ardmore	5	1	5	1	326	1
Arendtsville	13	1	10	1	328	1
Aristes	9	1	9	1	330	1
Arlington Heights	8	1	7	1	318	1
Armagh	12	1	14	1	331	1
Arnold	15, 17	2	17	1	320, 321	2
Arnold City	14	1	13	1	321	1
Arnot	9	1	14	1	332	1
Arona	14	1	13	1	321	1
Ashland	9	1	9	1	330	1
Ashley	8	1	8	1	333	1
Ashville	12	1	12	1	331	1
Aspers	13	1	10	1	328	1
Aspinwall	15, 17	2	17	1	317, 320	2
Atglen	6	1	6	1	322	1
Athens	9	1	9	1	332	1
Atkinson Mills	13	1	12	1	332	1
Atlantic	16	1	15	1	327	1

Atlas	9	1	9	1	330	1
Atlasburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Atwood	12	1	14	1	331	1
Auburn	9	1	9	1	330	1
Audubon	4	1	4	1	325	1
Austin	12	1	14	1	332	1
Avalon	15, 17	2	16	1	320	1
Avella	14	1	13	1	321	1
Avis	12	1	14	1	332	1
Avoca	8	1	8	1	333	1
Avon	11	1	9	1	330	1
Avondale	6	1	6	1	322	1
Avonia	16	1	15	1	327	1
Avonmore	12, 14	2	13, 14	2	321, 331	2
Baden	17	1	16	1	320	1
Baidland	14	1	13	1	321	1
Baileyville	12, 13	2	12, 14	2	328, 332	2
Bainbridge	11	1	11	1	329	1
Bairdford	17	1	17	1	320	1
Bakerstown	17	1	17	1	320	1
Bala Cynwyd	3, 4, 5	3	3, 5	2	323, 325	2
Bald Eagle	12	1	12, 14	2	328, 331	2
Baldwin	15	1	16, 17	2	317	1
Bally	7	1	4	1	325	1
Bangor	7	1	7	1	318	1
Barkeyville	16	1	15	1	327, 331	2
Barrville	13	1	12	1	332	1
Bath	7	1	7	1	318	1
Baumstown	6	1	6	1	322, 330	2
Beallsville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Bear Creek Village	8	1	8	1	333	1
Bear Lake	12	1	14	1	331	1
Bear Rocks	14	1	13	1	321	1
Beaver	17	1	16	1	320	1
Beaver Falls	17	1	16	1	320	1
Beaver Meadows	9	1	8	1	330	1
Beaver Springs	9	1	12	1	332	1
Beaverdale	12	1	12	1	331	1
Beavertown	9	1	12	1	332	1
Beavertown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Bechtelsville	6, 7	2	4	1	325	1
Bedford	13	1	12	1	328	1
Beech Creek	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2
Beech Mountain L	8	1	8	1	333	1
Belfast	7	1	7	1	318	1
Bell Acres	17	1	16	1	320	1
Belle Vernon	14	1	13	1	321	1
Bellefonte	12	1	14	1	331	1
Belleville	13	1	12	1	332	1
Bellevue	15, 17	2	16	1	317, 320	2
Bellwood	13	1	12	1	328	1
Belmont	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
Ben Avon	17	1	16	1	320	1
Ben Avon Heights	17	1	16	1	320	1
Bendersville	13	1	10	1	328	1
Benson	14	1	13	1	328	1
Bentleyville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Benton	9	1	9	1	330	1
Berlin	14	1	13	1	328	1

Bernville	6	1	9	1	330	1
Berrysburg	11	1	9	1	324	1
Berwick	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
Berwyn	4, 6	2	6	1	322	1
Bessemer	16	1	15	1	327	1
Bethany	8	1	8	1	333	1
Bethel	6	1	9	1	330	1
Bethel Park	14, 15, 17	3	13, 16, 17	3	317, 320, 321	3
Bethlehem	7	1	7	1	318	1
Beurys Lake	9	1	9	1	330	1
Big Bass Lake	8	1	8	1	333	1
Big Beaver	16, 17	2	15, 16	2	320, 327	2
Big Run	12	1	14	1	331	1
Bigler	12	1	14	1	331	1
Biglerville	13	1	10	1	328	1
Birchwood Lakes	8	1	8	1	333	1
Bird-in-Hand	11	1	11	1	329	1
Birdsboro	6	1	6	1	322	1
Birmingham	13	1	12	1	328	1
Black Lick	12	1	14	1	331	1
Blain	13	1	12	1	332	1
Blairsville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Blakely	8	1	8	1	333	1
Blanchard	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2
Blandburg	12	1	12	1	331	1
Blandon	6, 7	2	4	1	330	1
Blawnox	15, 17	2	17	1	320	1
Bloomfield	13	1	12	1	332	1
Blooming Valley	16	1	15	1	327	1
Bloomsburg	9	1	9	1	330	1
Blossburg	9	1	14	1	332	1
Blue Ball	11	1	11	1	329	1
Blue Bell	4	1	4	1	325	1
Blue Knob	13	1	12	1	328	1
Blue Ridge Summ	13	1	10, 12	2	328	1
Boalsburg	12	1	14	1	332	1
Bobtown	14	1	13	1	321	1
Boiling Springs	10, 13	2	10, 12	2	324	1
Bolivar	12, 14	2	13, 14	2	328, 331	2
Bonneauville	13	1	10	1	328	1
Boothwyn	5	1	5	1	326	1
Boston	15	1	17	1	317	1
Boswell	14	1	13	1	328	1
Bowers	7	1	4	1	330	1
Bowmanstown	9	1	8	1	330	1
Bowmansville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Boyertown	4, 6	2	4	1	325	1
Brackenridge	15, 17	2	17	1	320, 321	2
Braddock	15	1	17	1	317	1
Braddock Hills	15	1	17	1	317	1
Bradenville	14	1	13	1	328	1
Bradford	12	1	14	1	331	1
Bradford Woods	17	1	16	1	320	1
Branchdale	9	1	9	1	330	1
Brandonville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Brave	14	1	13	1	321	1
Breinigsville	7	1	4, 7	2	318, 330	2
Brentwood	15, 17	2	16, 17	2	317	1
Bressler	10	1	11	1	324	1

Briar Creek	9	1	9	1	330	1
Brickerville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Bridgeport	4	1	4	1	325	1
Bridgeville	17	1	16	1	317, 320	2
Bridgewater	17	1	16	1	320	1
Brisbin	12	1	14	1	331	1
Bristol	1	1	1	1	316	1
Brittany Farms-Th	1, 4	2	1	1	316	1
Broad Top City	13	1	12	1	328	1
Brockway	12	1	14	1	331	1
Brodheadsville	8	1	8	1	333	1
Brookhaven	5	1	5	1	326	1
Brooks Mill	13	1	12	1	328	1
Brookville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Broomall	5	1	5	1	326	1
Brownstown	14	1	13	1	328	1
Brownstown	11	1	11	1	329	1
Brownsville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Browntown	8	1	8	1	333	1
Bruin	16	1	15	1	331	1
Bryn Athyn	1	1	4	1	325	1
Bryn Mawr	4, 5	2	5	1	326	1
Buck Run	9	1	9	1	330	1
Buckhorn	9	1	9	1	330	1
Buffington	14	1	13	1	321	1
Bulger	14	1	13	1	321	1
Burgettstown	14	1	13	1	321	1
Burlington	9	1	9	1	332	1
Burnham	13	1	12	1	332	1
Burnside	12	1	14	1	331	1
Butler	16	1	15	1	327	1
Byrnedale	12	1	14	1	331	1
Cairnbrook	14	1	13	1	328	1
California	14	1	13	1	321	1
Callensburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Callery	16	1	15	1	327	1
Callimont	14	1	13	1	328	1
Caln	6	1	6	1	322	1
Calumet	14	1	13	1	321	1
Cambridge Spring	16	1	15	1	327	1
Camp Hill	10	1	10	1	324	1
Campbelltown	11	1	9, 11	2	324, 330	2
Canadohta Lake	16	1	15	1	327	1
Canan Station	13	1	12	1	328	1
Canoe Creek	13	1	12	1	328	1
Canonsburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Canton	9	1	9	1	332	1
Carbondale	8	1	8	1	333	1
Carlisle	10, 13	2	10, 12	2	324, 328	2
Carlisle Barracks	10	1	10	1	324	1
Carmichaels	14	1	13	1	321	1
Carnegie	17	1	16	1	320	1
Carnot-Moon	17	1	16	1	320	1
Carroll Valley	13	1	10	1	328	1
Carrolltown	12	1	12	1	331	1
Carson Valley	13	1	12	1	328	1
Casanova	12	1	14	1	331	1
Cashtown	13	1	10	1	328	1
Cassandra	12	1	12	1	331	1

Casselman	14	1	13	1	328	1
Cassville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Castanea	12	1	14	1	332	1
Castle Shannon	15, 17	2	16, 17	2	317, 320	2
Catasauqua	7	1	7	1	318	1
Catawissa	9	1	9	1	330	1
Cecil-Bishop	14, 17	2	13, 16	2	317, 320, 321	3
Cedar Crest	13	1	12	1	328, 332	2
Cementon	7	1	7	1	318	1
Centerport	6	1	4	1	330	1
Centerville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Centerville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Central City	14	1	13	1	328	1
Centralia	9	1	9	1	330	1
Centre Hall	12	1	14	1	332	1
Cetronia	7	1	7	1	318	1
Chadds Ford	5, 6	2	5, 6	2	322, 326	2
Chalfant	15	1	17	1	317	1
Chalfont	1	1	1	1	316	1
Chalkhill	14	1	13	1	321	1
Chambersburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Chapman	7	1	7	1	318	1
Charleroi	14	1	13	1	321	1
Charlottesville	12, 13	2	12	1	328	1
Chase	8	1	8	1	333	1
Cheltenham Village	1, 2	2	2, 4	2	319, 325	2
Cherry Tree	12	1	12, 14	2	331	1
Cherry Valley	16	1	15	1	331	1
Cherryville	7	1	7	1	318	1
Chest Springs	12	1	12	1	331	1
Chester	5	1	5	1	326	1
Chester Heights	5	1	5	1	326	1
Chester Hill	12	1	14	1	331	1
Chesterbrook	4	1	6	1	322	1
Chestnut Hill	7	1	7	1	318	1
Cheswick	15, 17	2	17	1	317, 320	2
Chevy Chase Heights	12	1	14	1	331	1
Chewton	16	1	15	1	327	1
Cheyney University	5, 6	2	5, 6	2	322, 326	2
Chicora	16	1	15	1	331	1
Chinchilla	8	1	8	1	333	1
Christiana	6, 11	2	6, 11	2	322, 329	2
Church Hill	13	1	12	1	332	1
Churchill	15	1	17	1	317, 320	2
Churchtown	11	1	11	1	329	1
Churchville	1	1	1	1	316	1
Clairton	15	1	17	1	317	1
Clappertown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Clarence	12	1	14	1	331	1
Clarendon	12	1	14	1	331	1
Clarion	12	1	14	1	331	1
Clark	16	1	15	1	327	1
Clarks Green	8	1	8	1	333	1
Clarks Summit	8	1	8	1	333	1
Clarksville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Clay	11	1	11	1	329	1
Claysburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Claysville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Clearfield	12	1	14	1	331	1



Cleona	11	1	9	1	330	1
Clifton Heights	5	1	5	1	326	1
Clinton	17	1	16	1	320	1
Clintondale	12	1	14	1	332	1
Clintonville	16	1	15	1	331	1
Clymer	12	1	14	1	331	1
Coal Center	14	1	13	1	321	1
Coaldale	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
Coaldale	13	1	12	1	328	1
Coalmont	13	1	12	1	328	1
Coalport	12	1	14	1	331	1
Coatesville	6	1	6	1	322	1
Coburn	12	1	14	1	332	1
Cochranton	16	1	15	1	327	1
Cochranville	6	1	6	1	322	1
Cokeburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Collegeville	4	1	4	1	325	1
Collingdale	5	1	5	1	326	1
Collinsburg	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Colonial Park	10	1	9, 11	2	324	1
Colony Park	6	1	6	1	322	1
Columbia	11	1	11	1	329	1
Columbus	12	1	14	1	331	1
Colver	12	1	12	1	331	1
Colwyn	5	1	5	1	326	1
Commodore	12	1	14	1	331	1
Conashaugh Lake	8	1	8	1	333	1
Conestoga	11	1	11	1	329	1
Confluence	14	1	13	1	321, 328	2
Conneaut Lake	16	1	15	1	327	1
Conneaut Lakeshore	16	1	15	1	327	1
Conneautville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Connellsville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Connoquenessing	16	1	15	1	327	1
Conshohocken	4	1	4, 5	2	325	1
Continental Courts	12	1	14	1	331	1
Conway	17	1	16	1	320	1
Conyngham	9	1	8	1	330	1
Coopersburg	1, 7	2	1, 7	2	316, 318	2
Cooperstown	16	1	15	1	331	1
Coplay	7	1	7	1	318	1
Coral	12	1	14	1	331	1
Coraopolis	17	1	16	1	320	1
Cornwall	11	1	9, 11	2	329, 330	2
Cornwells Heights	2	1	2	1	316	1
Corry	12, 16	2	14, 15	2	327, 331	2
Corsica	12	1	14	1	331	1
Cotton Town	13	1	12	1	328	1
Coudersport	12	1	14	1	332	1
Courtdale	8	1	8	1	333	1
Cove Forge	13	1	12	1	328	1
Crabtree	14	1	13	1	321	1
Crafton	15, 17	2	16	1	317, 320	2
Cranesville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Creekside	12	1	14	1	331	1
Crenshaw	12	1	14	1	331	1
Cresson	12	1	12	1	331	1
Cressona	9	1	9	1	330	1
Cross Creek	14	1	13	1	321	1

Cross Keys	13	1	12	1	328	1
Cross Roads	10	1	10	1	329	1
Crown	12	1	14	1	331	1
Croydon	1, 2	2	1	1	316	1
Crucible	14	1	13	1	321	1
Culp	13	1	12	1	328	1
Cumbola	9	1	9	1	330	1
Curryville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Curtisville	17	1	17	1	320	1
Curwensville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Daisytown	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328	1
Dale	14	1	13	1	328	1
Dallas	8, 9	2	9	1	330, 333	2
Dallastown	10	1	10	1	324, 329	2
Dalmatia	9	1	12	1	332	1
Dalton	8	1	8	1	333	1
Danville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Darby	5	1	5	1	326	1
Darlington	17	1	16	1	320	1
Dauberville	6	1	4	1	330	1
Dauphin	11	1	9	1	324	1
Davidsville	14	1	13	1	328	1
Dawson	14	1	13	1	321	1
Dayton	12	1	14	1	331	1
Deemston	14	1	13	1	321	1
Deer Lake	9	1	9	1	330	1
Deer Lake	14	1	13	1	321	1
Defiance	13	1	12	1	328	1
Delano	9	1	9	1	330	1
Delaware Water C	7, 8	2	7	1	318	1
Delmont	14	1	13	1	321	1
Delta	10	1	10	1	329	1
Denver	11	1	11	1	329	1
Derry	14	1	13	1	328	1
DeSales Universit	7	1	7	1	318	1
Devon	4, 5, 6	3	5, 6	2	322, 326	2
Dewart	9	1	12	1	332	1
Dickson City	8	1	8	1	333	1
Dillsburg	10	1	10	1	324	1
Dilworthtown	5, 6	2	5, 6	2	322, 326	2
Dixonville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Donaldson	9	1	9	1	330	1
Donegal	14	1	13	1	328	1
Donora	14	1	13	1	321	1
Dormont	17	1	16	1	317, 320	2
Dorneyville	7	1	7	1	318	1
Douglassville	6	1	4, 6	2	322, 325, 330	3
Dover	10	1	10	1	324	1
Downingtown	6	1	6	1	322	1
Doylestown	1	1	1	1	316	1
Dravosburg	15	1	17	1	317	1
Drexel Hill	5	1	5	1	326	1
Driftwood	12	1	14	1	331	1
Dry Tavern	14	1	13	1	321	1
Dryville	7	1	4	1	330	1
Dublin	1	1	1	1	316	1
DuBois	12	1	14	1	331	1
Duboistown	9	1	14	1	332	1
Dudley	13	1	12	1	328	1

Dumb Hundred	13	1	12	1	328	1
Dunbar	14	1	13	1	321	1
Duncannon	11, 13	2	9, 12	2	324, 332	2
Duncansville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Dunlevy	14	1	13	1	321	1
Dunlo	12	1	12	1	331	1
Dunmore	8	1	8	1	333	1
Dunnstown	12	1	14	1	332	1
Dupont	8	1	8	1	333	1
Duquesne	15	1	17	1	317	1
Duryea	8	1	8	1	333	1
Dushore	9	1	9	1	332	1
Eagle	6	1	6	1	322	1
Eagle Creek	12	1	14	1	331	1
Eagle Lake	8	1	8	1	333	1
Eagles Mere	9	1	9	1	332	1
Eagleview	6	1	6	1	322	1
Eagleville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Eagleville	4	1	4	1	325	1
Earlston	13	1	12	1	328	1
East Altoona	13	1	12	1	328	1
East Bangor	7	1	7	1	318	1
East Berlin	13	1	10	1	328, 329	2
East Berwick	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
East Brady	12	1	14	1	331	1
East Butler	16	1	15	1	331	1
East Conemaugh	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
East Earl	11	1	11	1	329	1
East Freedom	13	1	12	1	328	1
East Greenville	4	1	1	1	325	1
East Lansdowne	5	1	5	1	326	1
East McKeesport	15	1	17	1	317	1
East Petersburg	11	1	11	1	329	1
East Pittsburgh	15	1	17	1	317	1
East Prospect	10	1	10	1	329	1
East Rochester	17	1	16	1	320	1
East Salem	13	1	12	1	332	1
East Sharpsburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
East Side	8, 9	2	8	1	330, 333	2
East Stroudsburg	8	1	7	1	318	1
East Uniontown	14	1	13	1	321	1
East Vandergrift	12, 14, 15	3	13, 14, 17	3	321, 331	2
East Washington	14	1	13	1	321	1
East Waterford	13	1	12	1	332	1
East York	10	1	10	1	324, 329	2
Eastlawn Gardens	7	1	7	1	318	1
Easton	7	1	7	1	318	1
Eastvale	17	1	16	1	320	1
Eau Claire	16	1	15	1	331	1
Ebensburg	12	1	12	1	331	1
Economy	17	1	16	1	320	1
Eddington	2	1	2	1	316	1
Eddystone	5	1	5	1	326	1
Edenborn	14	1	13	1	321	1
Edenburg	7	1	9	1	330	1
Edgewood	15	1	17	1	317	1
Edgewood	9	1	9	1	330	1
Edgeworth	17	1	16	1	320	1
Edie	14	1	13	1	328	1

Edinboro	16	1	15	1	327	1
Edwardsville	8	1	8	1	333	1
Effort	8	1	8	1	333	1
Egypt	7	1	7	1	318	1
Ehrenfeld	12	1	12	1	331	1
Eighty Four	14	1	13	1	321	1
Elberta	13	1	12	1	328	1
Elco	14	1	13	1	321	1
Elderton	12	1	14	1	331	1
Eldorado	13	1	12	1	328	1
Eldred	12	1	14	1	331	1
Elgin	16	1	15	1	327	1
Elim	14	1	13	1	328	1
Elizabeth	15	1	17	1	317	1
Elizabethtown	11	1	11	1	329	1
Elizabethville	11	1	9	1	324	1
Elkins Park	1	1	4	1	325	1
Elkland	12	1	14	1	332	1
Ellport	16	1	15	1	327	1
Ellsworth	14	1	13	1	321	1
Ellwood City	16, 17	2	15, 16	2	320, 327	2
Elrama	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Elverson	6	1	6	1	322	1
Elysburg	9	1	9	1	330	1
Emerald Lakes	8	1	8	1	333	1
Emigsville	10	1	10	1	324	1
Emlenton	12, 16	2	14, 15	2	331	1
Emmaus	7	1	7	1	318	1
Emporium	12	1	14	1	331	1
Emsworth	17	1	16	1	320	1
Englewood	9	1	9	1	330	1
Enhaut	10	1	11	1	324	1
Enlow	17	1	16	1	320	1
Enola	10	1	10	1	324	1
Enon Valley	16, 17	2	15, 16	2	320, 327	2
Ephrata	11	1	11	1	329	1
Erie	16	1	15	1	327	1
Ernest	12	1	14	1	331	1
Espy	9	1	9	1	330	1
Etna	15, 17	2	16, 17	2	317, 320	2
Evans City	16	1	15	1	327	1
Evansburg	4	1	4	1	325	1
Everett	13	1	12	1	328	1
Everson	14	1	13	1	321	1
Exeter	8	1	8	1	333	1
Export	14	1	13	1	321	1
Exton	6	1	6	1	322	1
Eyers Grove	9	1	9	1	330	1
Factoryville	8, 9	2	8, 9	2	332, 333	2
Fairchance	14	1	13	1	321	1
Fairdale	14	1	13	1	321	1
Fairfield	13	1	10	1	328	1
Fairhope	14	1	13	1	321	1
Fairless Hills	1	1	1	1	316	1
Fairview	16	1	15	1	331	1
Fairview	16	1	15	1	327	1
Fairview-Ferndale	9	1	9	1	330	1
Falls Creek	12	1	14	1	331	1
Fallston	17	1	16	1	320	1

Falmouth	11	1	11	1	329	1
Farmersville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Farmington	14	1	13	1	321	1
Farrell	16	1	15	1	327	1
Farwell	12	1	14	1	332	1
Fawn Grove	10	1	10	1	329	1
Fawn Lake Forest	8	1	8	1	333	1
Faxon	9	1	14	1	332	1
Fayette City	14	1	13	1	321	1
Fayetteville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Feasterville	1	1	1	1	316	1
Fellsburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Felton	10	1	10	1	329	1
Ferndale	14	1	13	1	328	1
Fernville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Finleyville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Fisherville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Fivepointville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Fleetwood	6, 7	2	4	1	330	1
Flemington	12	1	14	1	332	1
Flourtown	3, 4	2	3, 4	2	323, 325	2
Flying Hills	6	1	6	1	322	1
Folcroft	5	1	5	1	326	1
Folsom	5	1	5	1	326	1
Foot of Ten	13	1	12	1	328	1
Force	12	1	14	1	331	1
Ford City	12	1	14	1	331	1
Ford Cliff	12	1	14	1	331	1
Forest City	8, 9	2	8, 9	2	332, 333	2
Forest Hills	15	1	17	1	317	1
Forestville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Forksville	9	1	9	1	332	1
Fort Fetter	13	1	12	1	328	1
Fort Indiantown G	11	1	9	1	324, 330	2
Fort Loudon	13	1	12	1	328	1
Fort Washington	4	1	4	1	325	1
Forty Fort	8	1	8	1	333	1
Foster Brook	12	1	14	1	331	1
Fostoria	13	1	12	1	328	1
Foundryville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Fountain Hill	7	1	7	1	318	1
Fountain Springs	9	1	9	1	330	1
Fox Chapel	15, 17	2	17	1	317, 320	2
Fox Chase	6	1	4	1	330	1
Foxburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Frackville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Frankfort Springs	14, 17	2	13, 16	2	320, 321	2
Franklin	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
Franklin	16	1	15	1	331	1
Franklin Forge	13	1	12	1	328	1
Franklin Park	17	1	16	1	320	1
Franklinton	13	1	10	1	324	1
Frankstown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Frazer	4, 6	2	6	1	322	1
Fredericksburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Fredericksburg	16	1	15	1	327	1
Fredericksburg	11	1	9	1	330	1
Fredericktown	14	1	13	1	321	1
Fredonia	16	1	15	1	327	1

Freeburg	9	1	12	1	332	1
Freedom	17	1	16	1	320	1
Freeland	8	1	8	1	333	1
Freemansburg	7	1	7	1	318	1
Freeport	12, 15, 16	3	14, 15, 17	3	321, 331	2
Friedens	14	1	13	1	328	1
Friedensburg	9	1	9	1	330	1
Friendsville	9	1	9	1	332	1
Friesville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Frisco	16, 17	2	15, 16	2	320, 327	2
Frizzleburg	16	1	15	1	327	1
Frystown	6	1	9	1	330	1
Fullerton	7	1	7	1	318	1
Galeton	12	1	14	1	332	1
Gallitzin	12	1	12	1	331	1
Ganister	13	1	12	1	328	1
Gap	11	1	11	1	329	1
Garden View	9	1	14	1	332	1
Gardners	13	1	10	1	328	1
Garrett	14	1	13	1	328	1
Gastonville	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Geeseytown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Geistown	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
Geneva	16	1	15	1	327	1
Georgetown	17	1	16	1	320	1
Georgetown	11	1	11	1	329	1
Georgetown	8	1	8	1	333	1
Gettysburg	13	1	10	1	328	1
Gibraltar	6	1	6	1	322	1
Gibsonia	17	1	17	1	320	1
Gilberton	9	1	9	1	330	1
Gilbertsville	4, 6	2	4	1	325	1
Girard	16	1	15	1	327	1
Girardville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Glasgow	17	1	16	1	320	1
Glassport	15	1	17	1	317	1
Glen Campbell	12	1	14	1	331	1
Glen Hope	12	1	14	1	331	1
Glen Lyon	8, 9	2	8, 9	2	330	1
Glen Osborne	17	1	16	1	320	1
Glen Rock	13	1	10	1	329	1
Glenburn	8	1	8	1	333	1
Glendon	7	1	7	1	318	1
Glenfield	17	1	16	1	320	1
Glenmoore	6	1	6	1	322	1
Glenolden	5	1	5	1	326	1
Glenshaw	17	1	16, 17	2	320	1
Glenside	1	1	4	1	325	1
Gold Key Lake	8	1	8	1	333	1
Goldsboro	10, 11	2	10, 11	2	324	1
Goodville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Gordon	9	1	9	1	330	1
Gordonville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Gouglersville	6	1	6	1	322	1
Gouldsboro	8	1	8	1	333	1
Graceton	12	1	14	1	331	1
Grampian	12	1	14	1	331	1
Grantley	10	1	10	1	324	1
Granville	13	1	12	1	332	1

Grapeville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Grassflat	12	1	14	1	331	1
Gratz	11	1	9	1	324	1
Gray	12	1	12	1	328	1
Grazierville	12, 13	2	12	1	328	1
Great Bend	9	1	9	1	332	1
Green Hills	14	1	13	1	321	1
Green Lane	4	1	1, 4	2	325	1
Green Tree	17	1	16	1	317, 320	2
Greencastle	13	1	12	1	328	1
Greenfields	6	1	4, 6	2	322, 330	2
Greenock	15	1	17	1	317	1
Greens Landing	9	1	9	1	332	1
Greensboro	14	1	13	1	321	1
Greensburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Greenville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Greenwood	13	1	12	1	328	1
Grier City	9	1	9	1	330	1
Grill	6	1	6	1	322	1
Grindstone	14	1	13	1	321	1
Grove City	16	1	15	1	327	1
Guilford	13	1	12	1	328	1
Guys Mills	16	1	15	1	327	1
Halfway House	4	1	4	1	325	1
Halifax	11	1	9	1	324	1
Hallam	10	1	10	1	329	1
Hallstead	9	1	9	1	332	1
Hamburg	7	1	9	1	330	1
Hamorton	6	1	6	1	322	1
Hampton	13	1	10	1	328	1
Hannasville	16	1	15	1	331	1
Hanover	13	1	10	1	328, 329	2
Harleigh	8	1	8	1	333	1
Harleysville	4	1	1, 4	2	325	1
Harmonsburg	16	1	15	1	327	1
Harmony	16	1	15	1	327	1
Harrisburg	10	1	10, 11	2	324	1
Harrison City	14	1	13	1	321	1
Harrisville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Hartleton	9	1	12	1	332	1
Hartstown	16	1	15	1	327	1
Harveys Lake	8, 9	2	9	1	330, 332, 333	3
Harwick	17	1	17	1	320	1
Hasson Heights	16	1	15	1	331	1
Hastings	12	1	12	1	331	1
Hatboro	1	1	1, 4	2	316, 325	2
Hatfield	4	1	1	1	316	1
Haverford College	5	1	5	1	326	1
Hawk Run	12	1	14	1	331	1
Hawley	8	1	8	1	333	1
Hawthorn	12	1	14	1	331	1
Haysville	17	1	16	1	320	1
Hayti	6	1	6	1	322	1
Hazen	17	1	16	1	320	1
Hazleton	8	1	8	1	330, 333	2
Hebron	11	1	9	1	330	1
Heckscherville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Hegins	9	1	9	1	330	1
Heidelberg	17	1	16	1	320	1

Heidlersburg	13	1	10	1	328	1
Heilwood	12	1	14	1	331	1
Hellertown	7	1	7	1	318	1
Hemlock Farms	8	1	8	1	333	1
Hendersonville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Henrietta	13	1	12	1	328	1
Hereford	7	1	4, 7	2	318, 330	2
Herminie	14	1	13	1	321	1
Hermitage	16	1	15	1	327	1
Herndon	9	1	12	1	332	1
Hershey	10, 11	2	9, 11	2	324, 330	2
Hickory	14	1	13	1	321	1
Hickory Hills	8	1	8	1	333	1
Highland Park	13	1	12	1	332	1
Highspire	10	1	11	1	324	1
Hilldale	8	1	8	1	333	1
Hiller	14	1	13	1	321	1
Hokendauqua	7	1	7	1	318	1
Holiday Pocono	9	1	8	1	330	1
Holidaysburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Holters Crossing	12	1	14	1	331	1
Homeacre-Lyndor	16	1	15	1	327, 331	2
Homer City	12	1	14	1	331	1
Homestead	15	1	17	1	317	1
Hometown	9	1	9	1	330	1
Homewood	17	1	16	1	320	1
Homewood at Mar	13	1	12	1	328	1
Honesdale	8	1	8	1	333	1
Honey Brook	6	1	6	1	322	1
Hookstown	17	1	16	1	320	1
Hooversville	14	1	13	1	328	1
Hop Bottom	9	1	9	1	332	1
Hopeland	11	1	11	1	329	1
Hopewell	13	1	12	1	328	1
Hopwood	14	1	13	1	321	1
Horsham	1, 4	2	1, 4	2	316, 325	2
Hostetter	14	1	13	1	328	1
Houserville	12	1	14	1	332	1
Houston	14	1	13	1	321	1
Houtzdale	12	1	14	1	331	1
Howard	12	1	14	1	331	1
Hublersburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Hudson	8	1	8	1	333	1
Hughestown	8	1	8	1	333	1
Hughesville	9	1	9	1	332	1
Hulmeville	1, 2	2	1	1	316	1
Hummels Wharf	9	1	12	1	332	1
Hummelstown	10, 11	2	11	1	324	1
Hunker	14	1	13	1	321	1
Hunterstown	13	1	10	1	328	1
Huntingdon	13	1	12	1	328	1
Hyde	12	1	14	1	331	1
Hyde Park	12, 15	2	14, 17	2	321, 331	2
Hyde Park	6	1	4, 6	2	322, 330	2
Hydetown	16	1	15	1	327	1
Hyndman	13	1	12	1	328	1
Idaville	13	1	10, 12	2	328	1
Imperial	17	1	16	1	320	1
Indian Lake	14	1	13	1	328	1



Indian Mountain L	8, 9	2	8	1	330, 333	2
Indiana	12	1	14	1	331	1
Industry	17	1	16	1	320	1
Ingram	15, 17	2	16	1	317, 320	2
Inkerman	8	1	8	1	333	1
Intercourse	11	1	11	1	329	1
Iola	9	1	9	1	330	1
Ironville	12	1	12	1	328	1
Irvona	12	1	14	1	331	1
Irwin	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	321	1
Ivyland	1	1	1	1	316	1
Jackson Center	16	1	15	1	327	1
Jacksonville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Jacksonville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Jacksonwald	6	1	6	1	322, 330	2
Jacobus	10	1	10	1	329	1
James City	12	1	14	1	331	1
Jamestown	16	1	15	1	327	1
Jamison City	9	1	9	1	330	1
Jeannette	14	1	13	1	321	1
Jeddo	8	1	8	1	333	1
Jefferson	13	1	10	1	329	1
Jefferson	14	1	13	1	321	1
Jefferson Hills	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Jenkintown	1	1	4	1	325	1
Jennerstown	14	1	13	1	328	1
Jermyn	8	1	8	1	333	1
Jerome	14	1	13	1	328	1
Jersey Shore	9	1	14	1	332	1
Jerseytown	9	1	9	1	330	1
Jessup	8	1	8	1	333	1
Jim Thorpe	9	1	8	1	330	1
Joffre	14	1	13	1	321	1
Johnsonburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Johnstown	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328	1
Jonestown	11	1	9	1	330	1
Jonestown	9	1	9	1	330	1
Jugtown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Julian	12	1	14	1	331	1
Juniata Gap	13	1	12	1	328	1
Juniata Terrace	13	1	12	1	332	1
Kane	12	1	14	1	331	1
Kapp Heights	9	1	9	1	332	1
Karns City	16	1	15	1	331	1
Kelayres	9	1	9	1	330	1
Kempton	7	1	9	1	330	1
Kenhorst	6	1	6	1	322	1
Kenilworth	4	1	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
Kenmar	9	1	9, 14	2	332	1
Kennerdell	16	1	15	1	331	1
Kennett Square	6	1	6	1	322	1
Kerrtown	16	1	15	1	327	1
Kersey	12	1	14	1	331	1
Kimberton	4	1	6	1	322	1
King of Prussia	4	1	4, 5, 6	3	322, 325	2
Kingston	8	1	8	1	333	1
Kirkwood	11	1	11	1	329	1
Kiskimere	12, 15	2	14, 17	2	321, 331	2
Kistler	13	1	12	1	332	1

Kittanning	12	1	14	1	331	1
Klahr	13	1	12	1	328	1
Klingerstown	9, 11	2	9	1	324, 330, 332	3
Knox	12	1	14	1	331	1
Knoxville	12	1	14	1	332	1
Koppel	17	1	16	1	320	1
Kratzerville	9	1	12	1	332	1
Kreamer	9	1	12	1	332	1
Kulpmont	9	1	9	1	330	1
Kulpsville	4	1	4	1	325	1
Kutztown	7	1	4	1	330	1
Kutztown University	7	1	4	1	330	1
Kylertown	12	1	14	1	331	1
Laceyville	9	1	9	1	332	1
Lafin	8	1	8	1	333	1
Lake Arthur Estate	16	1	15	1	327	1
Lake City	16	1	15	1	327	1
Lake Heritage	13	1	10	1	328	1
Lake Latonka	16	1	15	1	327	1
Lake Meade	13	1	10	1	328	1
Lake Winola	9	1	9	1	332	1
Lake Wynonah	9	1	9	1	330	1
Lakemont	13	1	12	1	328	1
Lamar	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2
Lampeter	11	1	11	1	329	1
Lancaster	11	1	11	1	329	1
Landingville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Landisburg	13	1	12	1	332	1
Landisville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Lanesboro	9	1	9	1	332	1
Langeloth	14	1	13	1	321	1
Langhorne	1	1	1	1	316	1
Langhorne Manor	1	1	1	1	316	1
Lansdale	4	1	1, 4	2	316, 325	2
Lansdowne	5	1	5	1	326	1
Lansford	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
Laporte	9	1	9	1	332	1
Larke	13	1	12	1	328	1
Larksville	8	1	8	1	333	1
Latrobe	14	1	13	1	321, 328	2
Lattimer	8	1	8	1	333	1
Laurel Mountain	14	1	13	1	328	1
Laurel Run	8	1	8	1	333	1
Laureldale	6	1	4	1	330	1
Laurelton	9	1	12	1	332	1
Laurys Station	7	1	7	1	318	1
Lavelle	9	1	9	1	330	1
Lawnton	10	1	11	1	324	1
Lawrence	14	1	13	1	321	1
Lawrence Park	16	1	15	1	327	1
Lawrenceville	12	1	14	1	332	1
Lawson Heights	14	1	13	1	321, 328	2
Leamersville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Lebanon	11	1	9	1	330	1
Lebanon South	11	1	9	1	330	1
Leechburg	12, 15	2	14, 17	2	321, 331	2
Leeper	12	1	14	1	331	1
Leesport	6	1	4	1	330	1
Leetsdale	17	1	16	1	320	1

Lehigh	9	1	8	1	330	1
Leith-Hatfield	14	1	13	1	321	1
Lemont	12	1	14	1	332	1
Lemont Furnace	14	1	13	1	321	1
Lemoyne	10	1	10, 11	2	324	1
Lenape Heights	12	1	14	1	331	1
Lenhartsville	7	1	9	1	330	1
Lenkerville	11	1	9	1	324	1
Leola	11	1	11	1	329	1
LeRaysville	9	1	9	1	332	1
Level Green	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Levittown	1	1	1	1	316	1
Lewis Run	12	1	14	1	331	1
Lewisberry	10	1	10	1	324	1
Lewisburg	9	1	12	1	332	1
Lewistown	13	1	12	1	332	1
Liberty	15	1	17	1	317	1
Liberty	12	1	14	1	332	1
Lightsreet	9	1	9	1	330	1
Ligonier	14	1	13	1	328	1
Lilly	12	1	12	1	331	1
Lima	5	1	5	1	326	1
Lime Ridge	9	1	9	1	330	1
Lincoln	15	1	17	1	317	1
Lincoln Park	6	1	6	1	322	1
Lincoln University	6	1	6	1	322	1
Lincolnton	16	1	15	1	327	1
Linds Crossing	13	1	12	1	328	1
Linesville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Linglestown	10	1	9	1	324	1
Lintown	9	1	12	1	332	1
Linwood	5	1	5	1	326	1
Lionville	4, 6	2	6	1	322	1
Lititz	11	1	11	1	329	1
Little Britain	11	1	11	1	329	1
Little Meadows	9	1	9	1	332	1
Littlestown	13	1	10	1	328	1
Liverpool	11, 13	2	9, 12	2	324, 332	2
Lock Haven	12	1	14	1	332	1
Locustdale	9	1	9	1	330	1
Loganton	12	1	14	1	332	1
Loganville	10, 13	2	10	1	329	1
Long Branch	14	1	13	1	321	1
Longfellow	13	1	12	1	332	1
Loop	13	1	12	1	328	1
Lorain	14	1	13	1	328	1
Lorane	6	1	6	1	322, 330	2
Loretto	12	1	12	1	331	1
Lower Allen	10	1	10	1	324	1
Lower Burrell	15, 17	2	17	1	317, 320, 321	3
Loyalhanna	14	1	13	1	321, 328	2
Lucerne Mines	12	1	14	1	331	1
Lumber City	13	1	12	1	332	1
Luzerne	8	1	8	1	333	1
Lykens	11	1	9	1	324	1
Lynwood-Pricedale	14	1	13	1	321	1
Lyons	7	1	4	1	330	1
Macungie	7	1	7	1	318	1
Madison	14	1	13	1	321	1

Madisonburg	12	1	14	1	332	1
Mahaffey	12	1	14	1	331	1
Mahanoy City	9	1	9	1	330	1
Mainville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Maitland	13	1	12	1	332	1
Malvern	4, 6	2	6	1	322	1
Mammoth	14	1	13	1	321	1
Manchester	10	1	10	1	324	1
Manheim	11	1	11	1	329	1
Manns Choice	13	1	12	1	328	1
Manor	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	321	1
Manorville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Mansfield	9	1	14	1	332	1
Maple Glen	1, 4	2	1, 4	2	325	1
Mapleton	13	1	12	1	328	1
Mapletown	14	1	13	1	321	1
Marcus Hook	5	1	5	1	326	1
Marianna	14	1	13	1	321	1
Marianne	12	1	14	1	331	1
Marienville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Marietta	11	1	11	1	329	1
Marion	13	1	12	1	328	1
Marion Center	12	1	14	1	331	1
Marion Heights	9	1	9	1	330	1
Marklesburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Markleysburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Marlin	9	1	9	1	330	1
Mars	16	1	15	1	327	1
Marshallton	6	1	6	1	322	1
Marshallton	9	1	9	1	330	1
Martins Creek	7	1	7	1	318	1
Martinsburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Martinsburg Junct	13	1	12	1	328	1
Marysville	10, 11, 13	3	9, 10, 11, 12	4	324, 332	2
Masontown	14	1	13	1	321	1
Masthope	8	1	8	1	333	1
Matamoras	8	1	8	1	333	1
Mather	14	1	13	1	321	1
Mattawana	13	1	12	1	332	1
Maxatawny	7	1	4	1	330	1
Mayfield	8	1	8	1	333	1
Maytown	11	1	11	1	329	1
McAdoo	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
McAlisterville	13	1	12	1	332	1
McClure	9, 13	2	12	1	332	1
McConnellsburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
McConnellstown	13	1	12	1	328	1
McDonald	14, 17	2	13, 16	2	320, 321	2
McElhattan	12	1	14	1	332	1
McEwensville	9	1	12	1	332	1
McGovern	14	1	13	1	321	1
McKean	16	1	15	1	327	1
McKeansburg	9	1	9	1	330	1
McKee	13	1	12	1	328	1
McKees Rocks	15, 17	2	16	1	317, 320	2
McKeesport	15	1	17	1	317	1
McKinley	1	1	4	1	325	1
McKnightstown	13	1	10	1	328	1
McMurray	14	1	13	1	321	1

McSherrystown	13	1	10	1	328	1
McVeytown	13	1	12	1	332	1
Meadowlands	14	1	13	1	321	1
Meadowood	16	1	15	1	327, 331	2
Meadville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Mechanicsburg	10	1	10	1	324	1
Mechanicsville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Media	5	1	5	1	326	1
Mercer	16	1	15	1	327	1
Mercersburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Meridian	16	1	15	1	327	1
Merion Station	3, 5	2	3, 5	2	323, 325, 326	3
Mertztown	7	1	4	1	330	1
Meshoppen	9	1	9	1	332	1
Messiah College	10	1	10	1	324	1
Mexico	13	1	12	1	332	1
Meyersdale	14	1	13	1	328	1
Middleburg	9	1	12	1	332	1
Middleport	9	1	9	1	330	1
Middletown	10, 11	2	11	1	324	1
Middletown	7	1	7	1	318	1
Midland	17	1	16	1	320	1
Midway	14	1	13	1	321	1
Midway	13	1	10	1	328, 329	2
Mifflin	13	1	12	1	332	1
Mifflinburg	9	1	12	1	332	1
Mifflintown	13	1	12	1	332	1
Mifflinville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Milesburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Milford	8	1	8	1	333	1
Milford Square	1	1	1	1	316	1
Mill Creek	13	1	12	1	328	1
Mill Hall	12	1	14	1	332	1
Mill Run	13	1	12	1	328	1
Mill Village	16	1	15	1	327	1
Millbourne	3, 5	2	3, 5	2	323, 326	2
Millersburg	11	1	9	1	324	1
Millerstown	13	1	12	1	332	1
Millerstown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Millersville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Millerton	9	1	9, 14	2	332	1
Millheim	12	1	14	1	332	1
Millsboro	14	1	13	1	321	1
Millvale	15, 17	2	16, 17	2	317, 320	2
Millville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Millwood	14	1	13	1	328	1
Milroy	13	1	12	1	332	1
Milton	9	1	12	1	332	1
Minersville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Mingoville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Misericordia Unive	9	1	9	1	330, 333	2
Mocanaqua	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
Modena	6	1	6	1	322	1
Mohnton	6	1	6	1	322	1
Mohrsville	6	1	4	1	330	1
Monaca	17	1	16	1	320	1
Monessen	14	1	13	1	321	1
Monongahela	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Monroe	9	1	9	1	332	1

Monroeville	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 320, 321	3
Mont Alto	13	1	12	1	328	1
Mont Clare	4	1	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
Montandon	9	1	12	1	332	1
Montgomery	9	1	9, 14	2	332	1
Montgomeryville	1, 4	2	1	1	316	1
Montoursville	9	1	9, 14	2	332	1
Montrose	9	1	9	1	332	1
Montrose Manor	6	1	6	1	322	1
Monument	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2
Moores Mill	13	1	12	1	328	1
Moose Run	12	1	14	1	331	1
Moosic	8	1	8	1	333	1
Morea	9	1	9	1	330	1
Morgan Hill	7	1	7	1	318	1
Morgantown	6, 11	2	6, 11	2	322, 329	2
Morrisdale	12	1	14	1	331	1
Morrisville	1	1	1	1	316	1
Morrisville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Morton	5	1	5	1	326	1
Moscow	8	1	8	1	333	1
Moshannon	12	1	14	1	331	1
Mount Aetna	6	1	9	1	330	1
Mount Carbon	9	1	9	1	330	1
Mount Carmel	9	1	9	1	330	1
Mount Cobb	8	1	8	1	333	1
Mount Eagle	12	1	14	1	331	1
Mount Gretna	11	1	9	1	330	1
Mount Gretna Heights	11	1	9	1	330	1
Mount Holly Springs	13	1	10, 12	2	324	1
Mount Jewett	12	1	14	1	331	1
Mount Joy	11	1	11	1	329	1
Mount Morris	14	1	13	1	321	1
Mount Oliver	15	1	16	1	317	1
Mount Penn	6	1	6	1	322	1
Mount Pleasant	14	1	13	1	321	1
Mount Pleasant Mills	9	1	12	1	332	1
Mount Pocono	8	1	7, 8	2	333	1
Mount Union	13	1	12	1	328, 332	2
Mount Wolf	10	1	10	1	324	1
Mountain Top	8	1	8	1	330, 333	2
Mountainhome	8	1	8	1	333	1
Mountville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Muhlenberg Park	6	1	4	1	330	1
Muir	9	1	9	1	330	1
Muncy	9	1	9	1	332	1
Mundys Corner	12	1	12	1	331	1
Munhall	15	1	17	1	317	1
Murrysville	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Muse	14	1	13	1	321	1
Myerstown	11	1	9	1	330	1
Nanticoke	8	1	8	1	330, 333	2
Nanty-Glo	12	1	12	1	331	1
Naomi	14	1	13	1	321	1
Narberth	5	1	5	1	325, 326	2
Nazareth	7	1	7	1	318	1
Nealmont	12	1	12	1	328	1
Needmore	13	1	12	1	328	1
Nemacolin	14	1	13	1	321	1

Nescopeck	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
Nesquehoning	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
New Albany	9	1	9	1	332	1
New Alexandria	14	1	13	1	321, 328	2
New Baltimore	14	1	13	1	328	1
New Beaver	16, 17	2	15, 16	2	320, 327	2
New Bedford	16	1	15	1	327	1
New Berlin	9	1	12	1	332	1
New Berlinville	4, 6	2	4	1	325	1
New Bethlehem	12	1	14	1	331	1
New Boston	9	1	9	1	330	1
New Brighton	17	1	16	1	320	1
New Britain	1	1	1	1	316	1
New Buffalo	11, 13	2	9, 12	2	324, 332	2
New Castle	16	1	15	1	327	1
New Castle North	16	1	15	1	327	1
New Centerville	14	1	13	1	328	1
New Columbia	9	1	12	1	332	1
New Columbus	9	1	9	1	330	1
New Cumberland	10	1	10, 11	2	324	1
New Eagle	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
New Florence	14	1	13	1	328	1
New Freedom	13	1	10	1	329	1
New Freeport	14	1	13	1	321	1
New Galilee	17	1	16	1	320	1
New Holland	11	1	11	1	329	1
New Hope	1	1	1	1	316	1
New Jerusalem	7	1	4	1	330	1
New Kensington	15, 17	2	17	1	320, 321	2
New Kingstown	10	1	10	1	324	1
New Lebanon	16	1	15	1	327	1
New Market	10	1	10, 11	2	324	1
New Milford	9	1	9	1	332	1
New Morgan	6	1	6	1	322	1
New Oxford	13	1	10	1	328	1
New Paris	13	1	12	1	328	1
New Philadelphia	9	1	9	1	330	1
New Ringgold	9	1	9	1	330	1
New Salem	10, 13	2	10	1	324, 329	2
New Salem	14	1	13	1	321	1
New Schaeffersto	6	1	9	1	330	1
New Stanton	14	1	13	1	321	1
New Tripoli	7	1	7	1	318	1
New Washington	12	1	14	1	331	1
New Wilmington	16	1	15	1	327	1
Newburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Newburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Newburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Newell	14	1	13	1	321	1
Newmanstown	6, 11	2	9	1	330	1
Newport	13	1	12	1	332	1
Newry	13	1	12	1	328	1
Newton Hamilton	13	1	12	1	332	1
Newtown	1	1	1	1	316	1
Newtown	9	1	9	1	330	1
Newtown Grant	1	1	1	1	316	1
Newville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Nicholson	9	1	9	1	332	1
Nittany	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2

Nixon	16	1	15	1	327	1
Noblestown	17	1	16	1	320	1
Norristown	4	1	4	1	325	1
North Apollo	12, 14, 15	3	13, 14, 17	3	321, 331	2
North Belle Vernon	14	1	13	1	321	1
North Bend	12	1	14	1	332	1
North Braddock	15	1	17	1	317	1
North Catasauqua	7	1	7	1	318	1
North Charleroi	14	1	13	1	321	1
North East	16	1	15	1	327	1
North Irwin	15	1	17	1	321	1
North Philipsburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
North Vandergrift	12, 15	2	14, 17	2	321, 331	2
North Wales	4	1	4	1	325	1
North Warren	12	1	14	1	331	1
North York	10	1	10	1	324	1
Northampton	7	1	7	1	318	1
Northern Cambria	12	1	12	1	331	1
Northumberland	9	1	9	1	332	1
Northwest Harbor	16	1	15	1	327	1
Northwood	12	1	12	1	328	1
Norvelt	14	1	13	1	321	1
Norwood	5	1	5	1	326	1
Nottingham	6	1	6	1	322	1
Noxen	9	1	9	1	332	1
Nuangola	8	1	8	1	330, 333	2
Numidia	9	1	9	1	330	1
Nuremberg	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
Oak Hills	16	1	15	1	327	1
Oakdale	17	1	16	1	320	1
Oakland	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
Oakland	9	1	9	1	332	1
Oakland	16	1	15	1	327	1
Oakmont	15, 17	2	17	1	317, 320	2
Oakwood	16	1	15	1	327	1
Oberlin	10	1	11	1	324	1
Ohiopyle	14	1	13	1	321	1
Ohioville	17	1	16	1	320	1
Oil City	16	1	15	1	331	1
Oklahoma	12, 14, 15	3	13, 14, 17	3	321, 331	2
Oklahoma	12	1	14	1	331	1
Old Forge	8	1	8	1	333	1
Old Orchard	7	1	7	1	318	1
Oley	6	1	4	1	330	1
Oliver	14	1	13	1	321	1
Olivia	12	1	12	1	328	1
Olyphant	8	1	8	1	333	1
Oneida	9	1	9	1	330	1
Orangeville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Orbisonia	13	1	12	1	328	1
Orchard Hills	12, 14	2	13, 14	2	321, 331	2
Ore Hill	13	1	12	1	328	1
Oreland	1, 4	2	4	1	325	1
Oremineia	13	1	12	1	328	1
Orrstown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Orrtanna	13	1	10	1	328	1
Orviston	12	1	14	1	331	1
Orwigsburg	9	1	9	1	330	1
Orwin	9	1	9	1	330	1



Osceola Mills	12	1	14	1	331	1
Oswayo	12	1	14	1	332	1
Oval	9	1	14	1	332	1
Oxford	6	1	6	1	322	1
Paint	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
Palmdale	11	1	9, 11	2	324, 330	2
Palmer Heights	7	1	7	1	318	1
Palmerton	9	1	8	1	330	1
Palmyra	11	1	9, 11	2	324, 330	2
Palo Alto	9	1	9	1	330	1
Paoli	4, 6	2	6	1	322	1
Paradise	11	1	11	1	329	1
Pardeesville	8	1	8	1	333	1
Paris	14	1	13	1	321	1
Park Crest	9	1	9	1	330	1
Park Forest Villag	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2
Parker	12, 16	2	14, 15	2	331	1
Parkesburg	6	1	6	1	322	1
Parkside	5	1	5	1	326	1
Parkville	13	1	10	1	329	1
Parryville	9	1	8	1	330	1
Patterson Heights	17	1	16	1	320	1
Patton	12	1	12	1	331	1
Paxtang	10	1	11	1	324	1
Paxtonia	10	1	9, 11	2	324	1
Paxtonville	9	1	12	1	332	1
Pen Argyl	7	1	7	1	318	1
Pen Mar	13	1	12	1	328	1
Penbrook	10	1	11	1	324	1
Penn	14	1	13	1	321	1
Penn Estates	8	1	7	1	318, 333	2
Penn Farms	13	1	12	1	328	1
Penn Lake Park	8	1	8	1	333	1
Penn State Berks	6	1	6	1	322	1
Penn State Erie (E	16	1	15	1	327	1
Penn Wynne	3, 5	2	3, 5	2	323, 326	2
Penndel	1	1	1	1	316	1
Penns Creek	9	1	12	1	332	1
Pennsburg	4	1	1	1	325	1
Pennsbury Village	17	1	16	1	320	1
Pennside	6	1	6	1	322, 330	2
Pennville	13	1	10	1	328, 329	2
Pennwyn	6	1	6	1	322	1
Penryn	11	1	11	1	329	1
Perkasie	1	1	1	1	316	1
Perryopolis	14	1	13	1	321	1
Peru	12	1	14	1	331	1
Petersburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Petrolia	16	1	15	1	331	1
Philadelphia	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	5	316, 319, 323, 325, 326	5
Philipsburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Phoenixville	4	1	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
Picture Rocks	9	1	9	1	332	1
Pikes Creek	8, 9	2	9	1	330	1
Pillow	9, 11	2	9, 12	2	324, 332	2
Pine Glen	12	1	14	1	331	1
Pine Grove	9	1	9	1	330	1
Pine Grove Mills	12	1	14	1	332	1
Pine Ridge	8	1	8	1	333	1

Pinecroft	13	1	12	1	328	1
Pitcairn	15	1	17	1	317	1
Pittsburgh	15, 17	2	16, 17	2	317, 320	2
Pittston	8	1	8	1	333	1
Plainfield	13	1	12	1	328	1
Plains	8	1	8	1	333	1
Platea	16	1	15	1	327	1
Pleasant Gap	12	1	14	1	331	1
Pleasant Hill	11	1	9	1	330	1
Pleasant Hills	15	1	17	1	317	1
Pleasant View	12, 15	2	14, 17	2	321, 331	2
Pleasantville	16	1	15	1	331	1
Pleasantville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Pleasureville	10	1	10	1	324	1
Plum	14, 15, 17	3	13, 17	2	317, 320, 321	3
Plumsteadville	1	1	1	1	316	1
Plumville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Plymouth	8	1	8	1	333	1
Plymouth Meeting	4	1	4	1	325	1
Plymptonville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Pocono Mountain	8	1	8	1	333	1
Pocono Pines	8	1	8	1	333	1
Pocono Ranch La	8	1	8	1	333	1
Pocono Springs	8	1	8	1	333	1
Pocono Woodland	8	1	8	1	333	1
Point Marion	14	1	13	1	321	1
Point View	13	1	12	1	328	1
Polk	16	1	15	1	331	1
Pomeroy	6	1	6	1	322	1
Port Allegany	12	1	14	1	331	1
Port Carbon	9	1	9	1	330	1
Port Clinton	7, 9	2	9	1	330	1
Port Matilda	12	1	14	1	331	1
Port Royal	13	1	12	1	332	1
Port Trevorton	9	1	12	1	332	1
Port Vue	15	1	17	1	317	1
Portage	12	1	12	1	331	1
Portersville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Portland	7	1	7	1	318	1
Potlicker Flats	13	1	12	1	332	1
Potters Mills	12	1	14	1	332	1
Pottsgrove	4	1	4	1	325	1
Pottstown	4	1	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
Pottsville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Pringle	8	1	8	1	333	1
Progress	10	1	11	1	324	1
Prompton	8	1	8, 9	2	333	1
Prospect	16	1	15	1	327	1
Prospect Park	5	1	5	1	326	1
Prospect Park	12	1	14	1	331	1
Pughtown	4	1	6	1	322	1
Punxsutawney	12	1	14	1	331	1
Puzzletown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Pymatuning Centr	16	1	15	1	327	1
Pymatuning North	16	1	15	1	327	1
Pymatuning South	16	1	15	1	327	1
Quakertown	1	1	1	1	316	1
Quarryville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Queens Gate	10	1	10	1	324	1

Quentin	11	1	9	1	330	1
Railroad	13	1	10	1	329	1
Rainsburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Ramblewood	12	1	14	1	332	1
Ramey	12	1	14	1	331	1
Rankin	15	1	17	1	317	1
Ranshaw	9	1	9	1	330	1
Raubsville	7	1	7	1	318	1
Raughtown	9, 12	2	14	1	332	1
Ravine	9	1	9	1	330	1
Reading	6	1	4, 6	2	322, 330	2
Reamstown	11	1	11	1	329	1
Rebersburg	12	1	14	1	332	1
Red Hill	4	1	1	1	325	1
Red Hill	13	1	12	1	328	1
Red Lion	10	1	10	1	329	1
Reedsville	13	1	12	1	332	1
Reese	13	1	12	1	328	1
Refton	11	1	11	1	329	1
Rehrersburg	6	1	9	1	330	1
Reiffton	6	1	6	1	322, 330	2
Reightown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Reinerton	9	1	9	1	330	1
Reinholds	11	1	11	1	329	1
Rennerdale	17	1	16	1	320	1
Renningers	9	1	9	1	330	1
Renovo	12	1	14	1	332	1
Republic	14	1	13	1	321	1
Reservoir	13	1	12	1	328	1
Revloc	12	1	12	1	331	1
Rew	12	1	14	1	331	1
Reynolds Heights	16	1	15	1	327	1
Reynoldsville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Rheems	11	1	11	1	329	1
Rices Landing	14	1	13	1	321	1
Riceville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Richboro	1	1	1	1	316	1
Richfield	9, 13	2	12	1	332	1
Richland	11	1	9	1	330	1
Richlandtown	1	1	1	1	316	1
Ridgway	12	1	14	1	331	1
Ridley Park	5	1	5	1	326	1
Riegelsville	1, 7	2	1, 7	2	316, 318	2
Rimersburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Ringtown	9	1	9	1	330	1
Riverside	9	1	9	1	330, 332	2
Riverside	14	1	13	1	328	1
Riverview Park	6	1	4	1	330	1
Roaring Spring	13	1	12	1	328	1
Robeson Extensio	13	1	12	1	328	1
Robesonia	6	1	9	1	330	1
Robinson	12, 14	2	13, 14	2	328, 331	2
Rochester	17	1	16	1	320	1
Rockhill	13	1	12	1	328	1
Rockledge	1, 2	2	2, 4	2	319, 325	2
Rockwood	14	1	13	1	328	1
Rogersville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Rohrsburg	9	1	9	1	330	1
Rome	9	1	9	1	332	1

Ronco	14	1	13	1	321	1
Ronks	11	1	11	1	329	1
Roots	13	1	12	1	328	1
Roscoe	14	1	13	1	321	1
Rose Valley	5	1	5	1	326	1
Rosemont	4, 5	2	5	1	325, 326	2
Roseto	7	1	7	1	318	1
Roseville	9	1	14	1	332	1
Roslyn	1, 4	2	4	1	325	1
Rossiter	12	1	14	1	331	1
Rosslyn Farms	17	1	16	1	317, 320	2
Rote	12	1	14	1	332	1
Rothsville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Roulette	12	1	14	1	332	1
Rouseville	16	1	15	1	331	1
Rouzerville	13	1	12	1	328	1
Rowes Run	14	1	13	1	321	1
Royalton	10, 11	2	11	1	324	1
Royer	13	1	12	1	328	1
Royersford	4	1	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
Runville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Rupert	9	1	9	1	330	1
Rural Valley	12	1	14	1	331	1
Russell	12	1	14	1	331	1
Russellton	17	1	17	1	320	1
Rutherford	10	1	11	1	324	1
Rutledge	5	1	5	1	326	1
S.N.P.J.	16	1	15	1	327	1
Sadsburyville	6	1	6	1	322	1
Saegertown	16	1	15	1	327	1
Salisbury	14	1	13	1	328	1
Salix	12	1	12	1	331	1
Salladasburg	9	1	14	1	332	1
Salona	12	1	14	1	332	1
Saltillo	13	1	12	1	328	1
Saltsburg	12, 14	2	13, 14	2	321, 331	2
Salunga	11	1	11	1	329	1
Sanatoga	4	1	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
Sand Hill	11	1	9	1	330	1
Sandy	12	1	14	1	331	1
Sandy Lake	16	1	15	1	327	1
Sandy Ridge	12	1	14	1	331	1
Sankertown	12	1	12	1	331	1
Saw Creek	8	1	8	1	333	1
Saxonburg	16	1	15	1	327, 331	2
Saxton	13	1	12	1	328	1
Saylorsburg	7, 8	2	7	1	318	1
Sayre	9	1	9	1	332	1
Scalp Level	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
Schaefferstown	11	1	9	1	330	1
Schellsburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Schlusser	10	1	10	1	324, 328	2
Schnecksville	7	1	7	1	318	1
Schoeneck	11	1	11	1	329	1
Schubert	6	1	9	1	330	1
Schuykill Haven	9	1	9	1	330	1
Schwenksville	4	1	4	1	325	1
Scotland	13	1	12	1	328	1
Scottdale	14	1	13	1	321	1

Scranton	8	1	8	1	333	1
Selinsgrove	9	1	12	1	332	1
Sellersville	1	1	1	1	316	1
Seltzer	9	1	9	1	330	1
Seneca	16	1	15	1	331	1
Seven Fields	16, 17	2	15, 16	2	320, 327	2
Seven Springs	14	1	13	1	321, 328	2
Seven Valleys	13	1	10	1	329	1
Seward	14	1	13	1	328	1
Sewickley	17	1	16	1	320	1
Sewickley Heights	17	1	16	1	320	1
Sewickley Hills	17	1	16	1	320	1
Shade Gap	13	1	12	1	328	1
Shamokin	9	1	9	1	330	1
Shamokin Dam	9	1	12	1	332	1
Shanksville	14	1	13	1	328	1
Shanor-Northvue	16	1	15	1	327	1
Sharon	16	1	15	1	327	1
Sharon Hill	5	1	5	1	326	1
Sharpsburg	15, 17	2	16, 17	2	317, 320	2
Sharpsville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Shartlesville	6	1	9	1	330	1
Shavertown	8, 9	2	8, 9	2	333	1
Sheakleyville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Sheatown	8	1	8	1	330, 333	2
Sheffield	12	1	14	1	331	1
Shelltown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Shellytown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Shelocta	12	1	14	1	331	1
Shenandoah	9	1	9	1	330	1
Shenandoah Heig	9	1	9	1	330	1
Shepton	9	1	9	1	330	1
Shickshinny	9	1	9	1	330	1
Shillington	6	1	6	1	322	1
Shiloh	10	1	10	1	324	1
Shinglehouse	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2
Shippensburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Shippensburg Uni	13	1	12	1	328	1
Shippenville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Shippingport	17	1	16	1	320	1
Shiremanstown	10	1	10	1	324	1
Shirleysburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Shoemakersville	6, 7	2	4	1	330	1
Shrewsbury	10, 13	2	10	1	329	1
Sickles Corner	13	1	12	1	328	1
Sidman	12	1	12	1	331	1
Sierra View	8	1	8	1	333	1
Siglerville	13	1	12	1	332	1
Silkworth	8, 9	2	8, 9	2	330, 333	2
Silverdale	1	1	1	1	316	1
Simpson	8	1	8	1	333	1
Sinking Spring	6	1	6, 9	2	322, 330	2
Skelp	13	1	12	1	328	1
Ski Gap	13	1	12	1	328	1
Skippack	4	1	4	1	325	1
Skyline View	11	1	9	1	324	1
Slabtown	9	1	9	1	330	1
Slatedale	7	1	7	1	318	1
Slatington	7	1	7	1	318	1

Slickville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Sligo	12	1	14	1	331	1
Slippery Rock	16	1	15	1	327	1
Slippery Rock Unit	16	1	15	1	327	1
Slovan	14	1	13	1	321	1
Smethport	12	1	14	1	331	1
Smicksburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Smith Corner	13	1	12	1	328	1
Smithfield	14	1	13	1	321	1
Smithton	14	1	13	1	321	1
Smock	14	1	13	1	321	1
Smoketown	11	1	11	1	329	1
Snow Shoe	12	1	14	1	331	1
Snydertown	9	1	9	1	332	1
Snydertown	12	1	14	1	331	1
Somerset	14	1	13	1	328	1
Soudersburg	11	1	11	1	329	1
Souderton	1, 4	2	1	1	316, 325	2
South Bethlehem	12	1	14	1	331	1
South Coatesville	6	1	6	1	322	1
South Connellsville	14	1	13	1	321	1
South Fork	12	1	12	1	328, 331	2
South Greensburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
South Heights	17	1	16	1	320	1
South New Castle	16	1	15	1	327	1
South Philipsburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
South Pottstown	4	1	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
South Renovo	12	1	14	1	332	1
South Temple	6	1	4	1	330	1
South Uniontown	14	1	13	1	321	1
South Waverly	9	1	9	1	332	1
South Williamsport	9	1	14	1	332	1
Southmont	14	1	13	1	328	1
Southview	14	1	13	1	321	1
Southwest Greens	14	1	13	1	321	1
Spartansburg	16	1	15	1	327	1
Speers	14	1	13	1	321	1
Spinnerstown	1, 7	2	1, 7	2	316, 318	2
Spring City	4	1	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
Spring Drive Mobil	13	1	12	1	328	1
Spring Grove	13	1	10	1	329	1
Spring Hill	12	1	12	1	331	1
Spring House	1, 4	2	1, 4	2	316, 325	2
Spring Mills	12	1	14	1	332	1
Spring Mount	4	1	4	1	325	1
Spring Ridge	6	1	6	1	322	1
Springboro	16	1	15	1	327	1
Springdale	15, 17	2	17	1	317, 320	2
Springmont	6	1	6	1	322	1
Sproul	13	1	12	1	328	1
Spy	10	1	10	1	324, 329	2
St. Clair	9	1	9	1	330	1
St. Clair	13	1	12	1	328	1
St. Clairsville	13	1	12	1	328	1
St. Davids	5	1	5	1	326	1
St. Lawrence	6	1	6	1	322, 330	2
St. Marys	12	1	14	1	331	1
St. Michael	12	1	12	1	331	1
St. Petersburg	12	1	14	1	331	1

St. Vincent Colleg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Star Junction	14	1	13	1	321	1
Starbrick	12	1	14	1	331	1
Starrucca	8, 9	2	9	1	332, 333	2
State College	12	1	14	1	332	1
State Line	13	1	12	1	328	1
Steelton	10	1	11	1	324	1
Stevens	11	1	11	1	329	1
Stewartstown	10	1	10	1	329	1
Stiles	7	1	7	1	318	1
Stillwater	9	1	9	1	330	1
Stockdale	14	1	13	1	321	1
Stockertown	7	1	7	1	318	1
Stoneboro	16	1	15	1	327	1
Stonerstown	13	1	12	1	328	1
Stony Creek Mills	6	1	6	1	322, 330	2
Stonybrook	10	1	10	1	324, 329	2
Stormstown	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2
Stouchsburg	6	1	9	1	330	1
Stowe	4, 6	2	4, 6	2	322, 325	2
Stoystown	14	1	13	1	328	1
Strasburg	11	1	11	1	329	1
Strattanville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Strausstown	6	1	9	1	330	1
Strodes Mills	13	1	12	1	332	1
Strong	9	1	9	1	330	1
Stroudsburg	8	1	7	1	318	1
Sturgeon	17	1	16	1	320	1
Sugar Grove	12	1	14	1	331	1
Sugar Notch	8	1	8	1	333	1
Sugarcreek	16	1	15	1	331	1
Summerhill	12	1	12	1	331	1
Summerville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Summit Hill	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
Summit Station	9	1	9	1	330	1
Sun Valley	8	1	8	1	333	1
Sunbrook	13	1	12	1	328	1
Sunbury	9	1	9, 12	2	332	1
Sunrise Lake	8	1	8	1	333	1
Susquehanna Dep	9	1	9	1	332	1
Susquehanna Tra	10	1	10	1	329	1
Sutersville	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Swarthmore	5	1	5	1	326	1
Swartzville	11	1	11	1	329	1
Swedeland	4	1	4, 5	2	325	1
Sweden Valley	12	1	14	1	332	1
Swissvale	15	1	17	1	317	1
Swoyersville	8	1	8	1	333	1
Sykesville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Sylvan Hills	13	1	12	1	328	1
Sylvania	9	1	9	1	332	1
Table Rock	13	1	10	1	328	1
Tamaqua	9	1	8, 9	2	330	1
Tarentum	15, 17	2	17	1	320, 321	2
Tatamy	7	1	7	1	318	1
Taylor	8	1	8	1	333	1
Taylorstown	14	1	13	1	321	1
Telford	1, 4	2	1	1	316, 325	2
Temple	6	1	4	1	330	1

Templeton	12	1	14	1	331	1
Terre Hill	11	1	11	1	329	1
Tharptown (Union)	9	1	9	1	330	1
The Hideout	8	1	8	1	333	1
Thompson	9	1	9	1	332	1
Thompstontown	13	1	12	1	332	1
Thompsonville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Thornburg	17	1	16	1	320	1
Thorndale	6	1	6	1	322	1
Three Springs	13	1	12	1	328	1
Throop	8	1	8	1	333	1
Tidioute	12	1	14	1	331	1
Timber Hills	11	1	9	1	330	1
Timblin	12	1	14	1	331	1
Tioga	12	1	14	1	332	1
Tionesta	12	1	14	1	331	1
Tipton	12, 13	2	12	1	328	1
Titusville	16	1	15	1	327, 331	2
Toftrees	12	1	14	1	331, 332	2
Topton	7	1	4	1	330	1
Toughkenamon	6	1	6	1	322	1
Towamensing Tra	9	1	8	1	330	1
Towanda	9	1	9	1	332	1
Tower City	9	1	9	1	330	1
Townville	16	1	15	1	327	1
Trafford	14, 15	2	13, 17	2	317, 321	2
Trainer	5	1	5	1	326	1
Trappe	4	1	4	1	325	1
Treasure Lake	12	1	14	1	331	1
Tremont	9	1	9	1	330	1
Tresckow	8, 9	2	8	1	330, 333	2
Trevorton	9	1	9	1	330, 332	2
Trevose	1	1	1	1	316	1
Trexlertown	7	1	7	1	318	1
Trooper	4	1	4	1	325	1
Troutville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Troxelville	9	1	12	1	332	1
Troy	9	1	9	1	332	1
Trucksville	8	1	8	1	333	1
Trumbauersville	1	1	1	1	316	1
Tullytown	1	1	1	1	316	1
Tunkhannock	9	1	9	1	332	1
Tunnelhill	12, 13	2	12	1	328, 331	2
Turbotville	9	1	12	1	332	1
Turtle Creek	15	1	17	1	317	1
Tuscarora	9	1	9	1	330	1
Twilight	14	1	13	1	321	1
Tyler Run	10	1	10	1	324	1
Tylersburg	12	1	14	1	331	1
Tylersville	12	1	14	1	332	1
Tyrone	12	1	12	1	328	1
Tyrone Forge	12	1	12	1	328	1
Ulysses	12	1	14	1	332	1
Union City	16	1	15	1	327	1
Union Dale	8, 9	2	9	1	332, 333	2
Union Deposit	10, 11	2	11	1	324	1
Uniontown	14	1	13	1	321	1
Unionville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Unionville	16	1	15	1	327	1



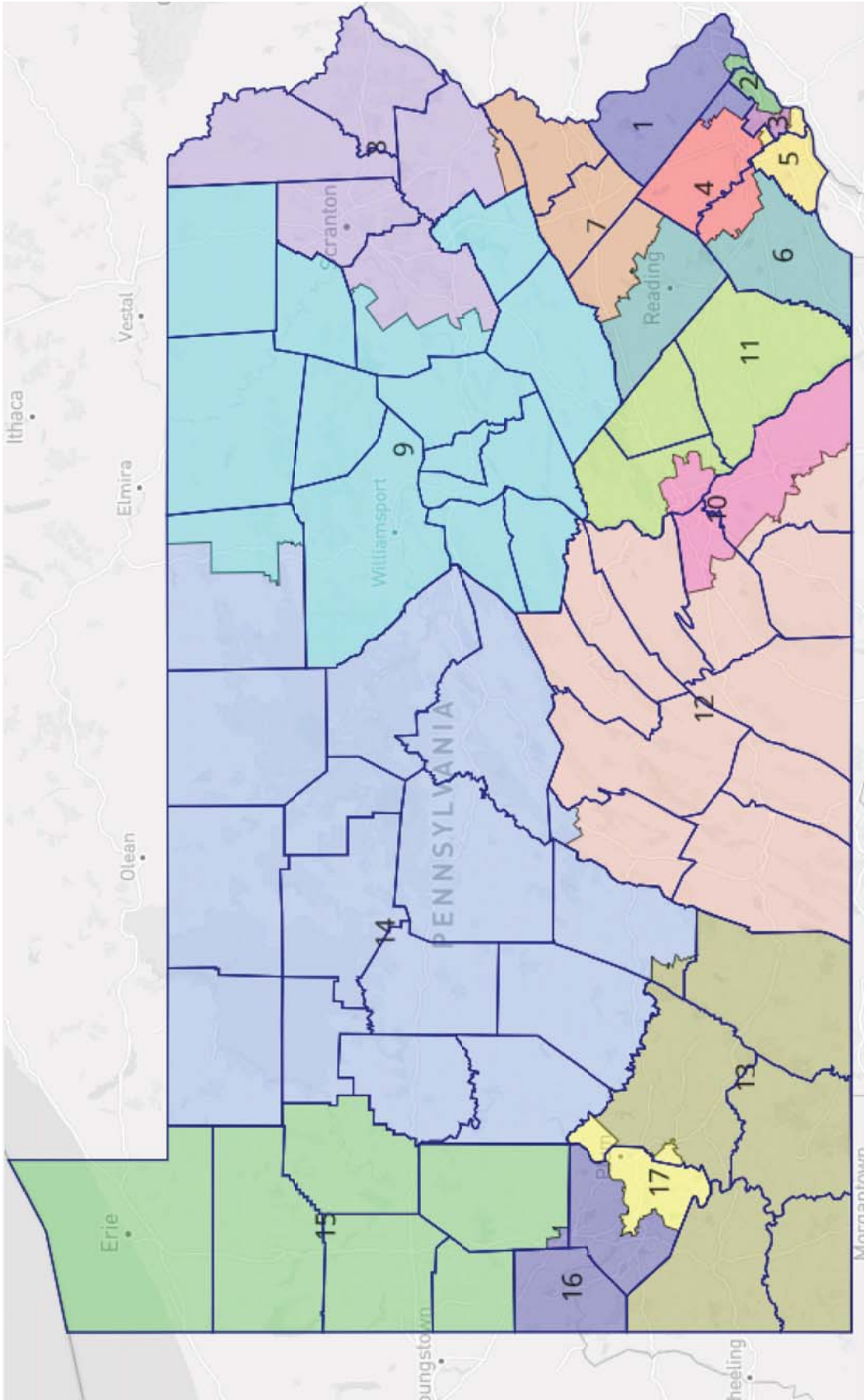
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University of Pittst	12	1	14	1	331	1
University of Pittst	12	1	12	1	331	1
Upland	5	1	5	1	326	1
Upper Exeter	8	1	8	1	333	1
Ursina	14	1	13	1	328	1
Utica	16	1	15	1	331	1
Vail	12	1	12	1	328	1
Valencia	16, 17	2	15, 16, 17	3	320, 327	2
Valley Green	10	1	10	1	324	1
Valley View	9	1	9	1	330	1
Valley View	10	1	10	1	324	1
Valley-Hi	13	1	12	1	328	1
Van Voorhis	14	1	13	1	321	1
Vanderbilt	14	1	13	1	321	1
Vandergriff	12, 15	2	14, 17	2	321, 331	2
Vandling	8, 9	2	8, 9	2	332, 333	2
Venango	16	1	15	1	327	1
Verona	15, 17	2	17	1	320	1
Versailles	15	1	17	1	317	1
Vicksburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Vicksburg	9	1	12	1	332	1
Village Green-Gre	5	1	5	1	326	1
Village Shires	1	1	1	1	316	1
Villanova	4, 5	2	5	1	325, 326	2
Vinco	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
Vintondale	12	1	12, 14	2	331	1
Virginville	7	1	4	1	330	1
Volant	16	1	15	1	327	1
Vowinckel	12	1	14	1	331	1
Wagner	13	1	12	1	332	1
Wakefield	11	1	11	1	329	1
Wall	15	1	17	1	317	1
Wallaceton	12	1	14	1	331	1
Wallenpaupack La	8	1	8	1	333	1
Waller	9	1	9	1	330	1
Walnutport	7	1	7	1	318	1
Walnuttown	6, 7	2	4	1	330	1
Wampum	16	1	15	1	327	1
Wanamie	8	1	8	1	330	1
Warminster Heigh	1	1	1, 4	2	316, 325	2
Warren	12	1	14	1	331	1
Warrior Run	8	1	8	1	333	1
Washington	14	1	13	1	321	1
Washington Boro	11	1	11	1	329	1
Washingtonville	9	1	9	1	330	1
Waterford	16	1	15	1	327	1
Watsonstown	9	1	12	1	332	1
Wattsburg	16	1	15	1	327	1
Waverly	8	1	8	1	333	1
Waymart	8	1	8, 9	2	333	1
Wayne	4, 5, 6	3	5, 6	2	322, 326	2
Wayne Heights	13	1	12	1	328	1
Waynesboro	13	1	12	1	328	1
Waynesburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
Weatherly	9	1	8	1	330	1
Webster	14	1	13	1	321	1
Weedville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Weigelstown	10	1	10	1	324	1

Weissport	9	1	8	1	330	1
Weissport East	9	1	8	1	330	1
Wellersburg	14	1	13	1	328	1
Wellsboro	12	1	14	1	332	1
Wellsville	10	1	10	1	324	1
Wernersville	6	1	9	1	330	1
Wescosville	7	1	7	1	318	1
Wesleyville	16	1	15	1	327	1
West Alexander	14	1	13	1	321	1
West Brownsville	14	1	13	1	321	1
West Chester	6	1	6	1	322	1
West Conshohock	4	1	4, 5	2	325	1
West Decatur	12	1	14	1	331	1
West Easton	7	1	7	1	318	1
West Elizabeth	15	1	17	1	317	1
West Fairview	10	1	10, 11	2	324	1
West Falls	9	1	9	1	332	1
West Grove	6	1	6	1	322	1
West Hamburg	7	1	9	1	330	1
West Hazleton	8, 9	2	8	1	330, 333	2
West Hills	12	1	14	1	331	1
West Homestead	15	1	17	1	317	1
West Kittanning	12	1	14	1	331	1
West Lawn	6	1	6	1	322	1
West Leechburg	12, 15	2	14, 17	2	321, 331	2
West Liberty	16	1	15	1	327	1
West Mayfield	17	1	16	1	320	1
West Middlesex	16	1	15	1	327	1
West Middletown	14	1	13	1	321	1
West Mifflin	15	1	17	1	317	1
West Milton	9	1	12	1	332	1
West Nanticoke	8	1	8	1	330, 333	2
West Newton	14	1	13	1	321	1
West Pittsburg	16	1	15	1	327	1
West Pittston	8	1	8	1	333	1
West Reading	6	1	6	1	322	1
West Sunbury	16	1	15	1	327	1
West View	17	1	16	1	320	1
West Waynesburg	14	1	13	1	321	1
West Wyoming	8	1	8	1	333	1
West Wyomissing	6	1	6	1	322	1
West York	10	1	10	1	324	1
Westfield	12	1	14	1	332	1
Westland	14	1	13	1	321	1
Westmont	14	1	13	1	328	1
Weston	9	1	8	1	330	1
Westover	12	1	12, 14	2	331	1
Westwood	14	1	13	1	328	1
Westwood	6	1	6	1	322	1
Wheatland	16	1	15	1	327	1
Whitaker	15	1	17	1	317	1
White Haven	8, 9	2	8	1	330, 333	2
White Mills	8	1	8	1	333	1
White Oak	15	1	17	1	317, 321	2
Whitehall	15, 17	2	16, 17	2	317, 320	2
Whitfield	6	1	6, 9	2	322	1
Wickerham Manor	14	1	13	1	321	1
Wiconsico	11	1	9	1	324	1
Wilburton Number	9	1	9	1	330	1

Wilburton Number	9	1	9	1	330	1
Wilcox	12	1	14	1	331	1
Wilkes-Barre	8	1	8	1	333	1
Wilkinsburg	15	1	17	1	317, 320	2
Williamsburg	13	1	12	1	328	1
Williamsport	9	1	14	1	332	1
Williamstown	11	1	9	1	324	1
Willow Grove	1, 4	2	4	1	325	1
Willow Street	11	1	11	1	329	1
Wilmerding	15	1	17	1	317	1
Wilmore	12	1	12	1	331	1
Wilson	7	1	7	1	318	1
Wind Gap	7	1	7	1	318	1
Wind Ridge	14	1	13	1	321	1
Windber	12, 14	2	12, 13	2	328, 331	2
Windsor	10	1	10	1	329	1
Winfield	9	1	9, 12	2	332	1
Winterstown	10	1	10	1	329	1
Witmer	11	1	11	1	329	1
Wolfdale	14	1	13	1	321	1
Womelsdorf	6	1	9	1	330	1
Woodbourne	1	1	1	1	316	1
Woodbury	13	1	12	1	328	1
Woodcock	16	1	15	1	327	1
Woodland Heights	16	1	15	1	331	1
Woodlyn	5	1	5	1	326	1
Woodside	1	1	1	1	316	1
Woodward	12	1	14	1	332	1
Woolrich	12	1	14	1	332	1
Wopsononock	13	1	12	1	328	1
Wormleysburg	10	1	10, 11	2	324	1
Worthington	12	1	14	1	331	1
Worthville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Woxall	4	1	1, 4	2	325	1
Wrightsville	10, 11	2	10, 11	2	329	1
Wyalusing	9	1	9	1	332	1
Wyano	14	1	13	1	321	1
Wylandville	14	1	13	1	321	1
Wyncote	1	1	4	1	325	1
Wyndmoor	1, 3, 4	3	3, 4	2	323, 325	2
Wyoming	8	1	8	1	333	1
Wyomissing	6	1	4, 6	2	322, 330	2
Yardley	1	1	1	1	316	1
Yarnell	12	1	14	1	331	1
Yatesville	8	1	8	1	333	1
Yeadon	3, 5	2	3, 5	2	323, 326	2
Yeagertown	13	1	12	1	332	1
Yellow Springs	13	1	12	1	328	1
Yoe	10	1	10	1	324, 329	2
York	10	1	10	1	324	1
York Haven	10, 11	2	10, 11	2	324, 329	2
York Springs	13	1	10	1	328	1
Yorkana	10	1	10	1	329	1
Yorklyn	10	1	10	1	324, 329	2
Youngstown	14	1	13	1	328	1
Youngsville	12	1	14	1	331	1
Youngwood	14	1	13	1	321	1
Yukon	14	1	13	1	321	1
Zelienople	16, 17	2	15, 16	2	320, 327	2

Zion	12	1	14	1	331	1
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# Exhibit 4



# Exhibit 5

ID	Total Pop	Devation	Dem	Rep	Oth	Total VAP	White	Minority	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Native	Pacific
1	764864	0	0.5513	0.4283	0.0204	607277	0.8175	0.1825	0.0462	0.0681	0.0535	0.0107	0.0009
2	764864	0	0.7085	0.2754	0.0161	587944	0.4399	0.5601	0.2233	0.2348	0.1041	0.0144	0.0024
3	764865	0	0.9144	0.0711	0.0145	628416	0.3331	0.6669	0.0509	0.5365	0.0783	0.0135	0.0014
4	764865	0	0.5821	0.3971	0.0209	601450	0.7623	0.2377	0.054	0.0803	0.0902	0.011	0.001
5	764865	0	0.6502	0.3333	0.0165	595536	0.6247	0.3753	0.0468	0.2353	0.0846	0.0107	0.0011
6	764865	0	0.5166	0.4577	0.0257	588918	0.7367	0.2633	0.1471	0.0731	0.0379	0.0152	0.0014
7	764865	0	0.5024	0.4719	0.0257	606284	0.727	0.273	0.1614	0.0732	0.0361	0.0137	0.0012
8	764864	0	0.4957	0.4777	0.0266	615935	0.7815	0.2185	0.1092	0.077	0.0242	0.0142	0.0012
9	764864	0	0.3249	0.6423	0.0328	617283	0.9103	0.0897	0.0292	0.0306	0.0109	0.0143	0.0009
10	764865	0	0.4677	0.5047	0.0276	599826	0.7438	0.2562	0.0787	0.1179	0.0493	0.0151	0.0013
11	764865	0	0.3892	0.5824	0.0284	590013	0.8293	0.1707	0.0944	0.0433	0.0259	0.0116	0.0011
12	764865	0	0.2823	0.6898	0.0279	605452	0.9113	0.0887	0.032	0.0268	0.0106	0.015	0.0008
13	764865	0	0.3788	0.596	0.0253	625207	0.9167	0.0833	0.0133	0.0383	0.0099	0.013	0.0008
14	764864	0	0.3425	0.6269	0.0306	629525	0.9101	0.0899	0.019	0.0257	0.0241	0.0133	0.001
15	764865	0	0.4084	0.5633	0.0282	611676	0.8941	0.1059	0.0202	0.0477	0.0146	0.0147	0.0007
16	764865	0	0.5113	0.4617	0.027	612533	0.873	0.127	0.0213	0.0458	0.0414	0.0118	0.0008
17	764865	0	0.6477	0.3265	0.0258	630273	0.7241	0.2759	0.0236	0.1911	0.0465	0.0128	0.0009
Summary	764865	0	0.5116	0.4637	0.0247	609032	0.7615	0.2385	0.068	0.1148	0.0434	0.0132	0.0011