



City of Dallas

Redistricting Process and Presentation of the Redistricting Commission's Recommended Districting Plan

May 18, 2022

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Redistricting Commission

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Office of Government Affairs

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Overview



- City Charter Provisions and Redistricting Guidelines
- Background
- Public Participation
- Multicultural Communications and Outreach
- Redistricting Commission's Recommended Districting Plan
- Next Steps



City of Dallas Redistricting



Redistricting is the process of changing city council district boundaries every 10 years after the census numbers are available.

The number of city council single member districts in Dallas (14) does not change, but the number of people in the district does change, so the boundaries are redrawn to fairly equalize the population in the districts.





City Charter Provisions & Redistricting Guidelines



City Charter – Chapter IV, Section 5



The City of Dallas is divided into 14 separate city council districts.

Each council member appoints one member of the redistricting commission, with the mayor designating the chair of the commission, subject to confirmation by a majority of the city council.



City Charter – Chapter IV, Section 5



In making their appointments to the redistricting commission, the city council provides, as nearly as may be practicable:

- fair and balanced representation of all geographical areas of the city in the redistricting process; and
- a total membership that reflects the racial and ethnic makeup of the city's populations.

Members of the commission are appointed to serve a term that ends upon *the completion of the commission's work.*



City Charter – Chapter IV, Section 5



While the commission was completing its work, direct and indirect communication between city council members and commissioners regarding redistricting was prohibited, except by testimony in an open meeting.

The redistricting commission completed its work by filing its recommended districting plan to the mayor on May 16, 2022. Therefore, the redistricting commission no longer exists, and the above rule is no longer applicable.



City Charter – Chapter IV, Section 5



Within 45 days after the Commission files its recommended districting plan with the mayor, the city council may:

- (1) adopt the commission's recommended districting plan; or
- (2) modify and adopt the modified plan.



City Charter – Chapter IV, Section 5



Any modification or change to the plan must be made in open session at a city council meeting, with: (1) a written explanation of the need for the modification or change; and (2) a copy of the proposed map with the modification or change made available to the public 72 hours before a vote, and, if modified, the proposed plan must be approved by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the city council.

If final action is not taken by the city council within 45 days after the plan was presented to the mayor, then the recommended plan of the redistricting commission will become the final districting plan for the city.



City Charter – Chapter IV, Section 5



The districting plan developed in accordance with the city charter must be implemented at the next general election of the city council conducted at least **90 days** following the date the final districting plan becomes effective for the city.



City Charter – Chapter IV, Section 5



Members of the redistricting commission are not eligible to be a candidate for a place on the Dallas city council in the next succeeding general election of the city, and may not be appointed or elected to the city council or to any other official city board or commission of the city for at least one year after completing service on the redistricting commission.





Redistricting Guidelines

- (1) The districts shall be substantially equal in population according to the total population count as presented in the census data, except where deviation is required to comply with federal law or is allowed by law.
- (2) There shall be no discrimination on the basis of race, color, or membership in a language minority group, and the voting strength of racial, ethnic, and language minorities in the districts shall not be diluted to deprive minority voters of an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice.
- (3) The districts shall be geographically compact, to the extent possible, and composed of contiguous territory.





Redistricting Guidelines (cont.)

(4) The reconfiguration of districts shall be neutral as to incumbents or potential candidates.

(5) Communities of interest shall be placed in a single district and attempts should be made to avoid splitting neighborhoods, where possible, without violating the other requirements.

(6) The redistricting commission may adopt any other requirements of federal or state law.



Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965



Section 2 of the VRA, as amended in 1982, prohibits voting qualifications or any standard, practice, or procedure that results in a denial or abridgement of the rights of racial and language minorities to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. Pub. L. No. 97-205, Section 3, June 29, 1982.

Violations of Section 2:

- Discriminatory effect/results (vote dilution)
- Discriminatory intent



Thornburg v. Gingles



Seminal case for vote dilution analysis.

The *Gingles* Factors -- these three preconditions must exist for a vote dilution claim:

- That the minority is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district.
 - That the minority is politically cohesive.
 - That, in the absence of special circumstances, bloc voting by the white majority usually defeats the minority's preferred candidate.
- 478 U.S. 30 (1986)



Totality of the Circumstances



Once the *Gingles* Factors are satisfied, courts then look at the "totality of the circumstances" to determine if there is vote dilution claim under Section 2:

- History of official discrimination
- Racially polarized voting
- Voting practices that enhance opportunity for discrimination
- Candidate slating process
- Effects of discrimination in education, employment, and health
- Racial appeals in political campaigns
- Past election of members of protected class
- Lack of responsiveness of elected officials
- Underlying policy of using voting qualification practices



Discriminatory Intent



- Discriminatory intent claim under Section 2 of the VRA
- Discriminatory intent claims under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution
- Racial gerrymandering claims under *Shaw v. Reno*



No Longer Subject to Sections 4(b) and 5 of The Voting Rights Act



Prior to *Shelby*, all election law changes had to be precleared through either the Department of Justice or the US District Court for the District of Columbia. Dallas was a covered jurisdiction.

Shelby County v. Holder (2013):

On June 25, 2013, in a 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court struck down Section 4(b) as unconstitutional, as it exceeded Congress' power to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The majority reasoned that the disparate treatment of the states was "based on 40-year-old facts having no logical relationship to the present day" and that a state cannot be subject to preclearance because of past discrimination. The court did not determine whether Section 5 is also unconstitutional. However, because Section 5 only applies to jurisdictions covered by 4(b), Section 5 is effectively rendered inoperable unless Section 4(b) is replaced.



Districts Must Be Compact And Contiguous



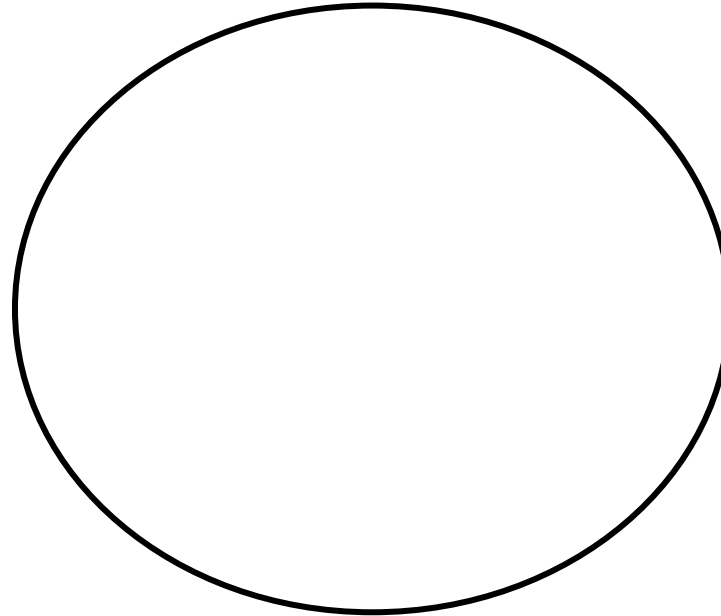
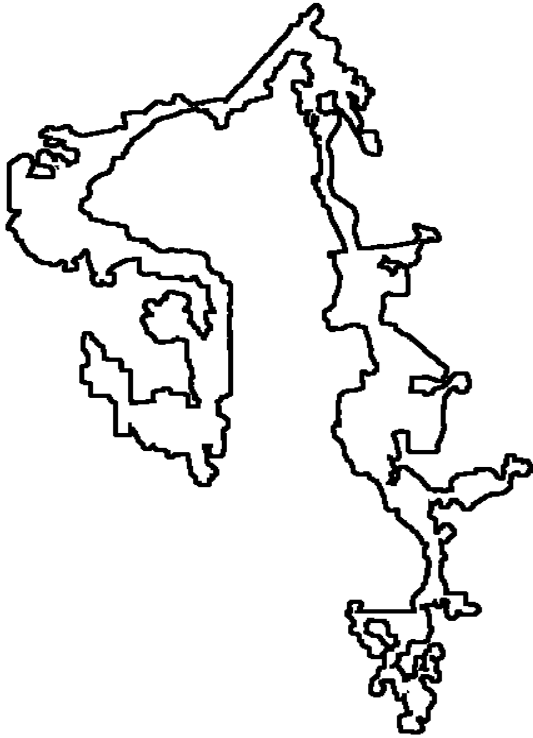
- **Reasonably Compact** – a fairly regular geometric shape with constituents all living relatively near to each other and having minimum distances between all parts of a constituency. In *Shaw v. Reno*, Justice O'Connor said: "[R]eapportionment is the one area in which appearances do matter." 509 U.S. at 647 (1993)
- **Contiguous** – No part of the district should be geographically separated from any other part of the district. *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, (1995) and *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993)



Compactness



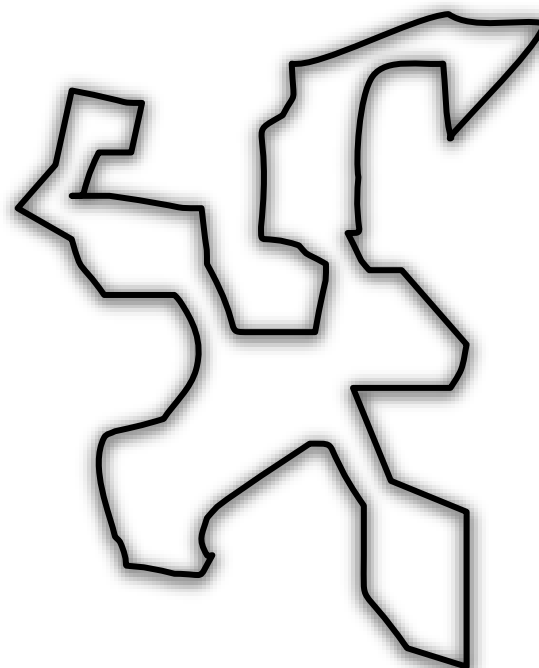
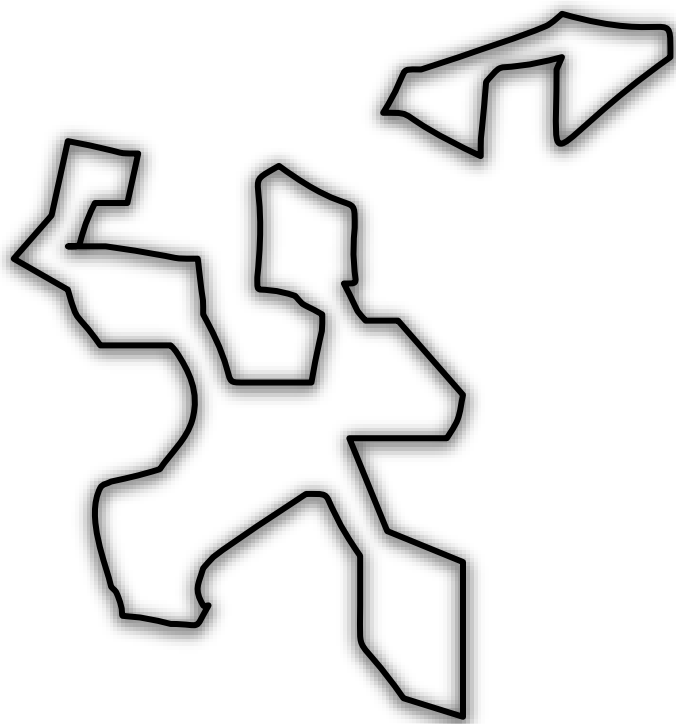
Examples:



Contiguity



Examples:





Background and Appointment of Redistricting Commission



Background



- In Sept. 2021, the City of Dallas received the results of the 2020 Census.
 - City Population increased by 106,563 residents above the 2010 population.
 - Ideal Council District population increased from 85,558 to 93,170.
- In 2021, the Dallas City Council appointed a 15-member commission.



2021 Redistricting Commission



Appointed Members

NAME	DISTRICT
Jesse D. Oliver (Chairman)	Mayor Eric Johnson (District 15)
Diane Ragsdale (Vice-Chair)	Adam Bazaldua (District 7)
Robert Stimson	Chad West (District 1)
Roy Carlos Lopez	Jesse Moreno (District 2)
Gregory Demus	Casey Thomas II (District 3)
Kebran Ware Alexander	Carolyn King Arnold (District 4)
Domingo Alberto Garcia	Jaime Resendez (District 5)
Ricardo Medrano	Omar Narvaez (District 6)
Randall Bryant	Tennell Atkins (District 8)
Brent Rosenthal	Paula Blackmon (District 9)
Alan Walne	Adam McGough (District 10)
Matthew R. Garcia	Jaynie Schultz (District 11)
Jonathan Neerman	Cara Mendelsohn (District 12)
Barbara Brown Larkin	Gay Donnell Willis (District 13)
Norma Minnis	Paul E. Ridley (District 14)



Redistricting Commission Convenes



- The Commission began its work immediately after the completion of its appointment in September 2021.
 - Commission orientation and planning session on September 13, 2021.
 - First official public meeting on October 6, 2021.
 - Approved operational redistricting guidelines, plan criteria and timeline on November 22, 2021.
 - Held first of 8 town hall public hearings on December 11, 2021.
 - Began final plan selection process on April 25, 2022 and selected 2 plans for final consideration.
 - Held final public hearing on May 7, 2022.
 - Selected final plan on May 10, 2022.



Public Participation



Redistricting Commission Meetings

Type of Meeting	Total	Dates
Orientation	1	Sep. 13, 2021
Commission Meetings	21	Sep. 2021 – May 2022
Town Hall Public Hearings	8	Dec. 2021 – Feb. 2022
Final Public Hearing	1	May 7, 2022
Total Meetings	31	



Public Participation



- 223 Plans Created on District-R Map Creation Software
- 44 Plans Submitted for Consideration
- 32 Plans Met Commission Criteria
- 17 Plans Advanced for Further Consideration

MAPS MOVED FORWARD FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION



Map ID COD-006

Submitter: Bill Betzen
Date: 1.19.22
Analysis: [PDF Analysis](#)
Map: [PDF](#)

Date Accepted: 1.24.22



Map ID COD-008

Submitter: Bill Betzen
Date: 1.29.22
Analysis: [PDF Analysis](#)
Map: [PDF](#)

Date Accepted: 2.7.22



Map ID COD-009

Submitter: Jay McDowell
Date: 1.31.22
Analysis: [PDF Analysis](#)
Map: [PDF](#)

Date Accepted: 2.7.22



Map ID COD-010

Submitter: Jeff Kitner
Date: 2.7.22
Analysis: [PDF Analysis](#)
Map: [PDF](#)

Date Accepted: 2.15.22



Map ID COD-011

Submitter: Omar Jimenez
Date: 2.8.22
Analysis: [PDF Analysis](#)
Map: [PDF](#)

Date Accepted: 2.15.22



Map ID COD-013

Submitter: Bill Betzen
Date: 2.10.2022
Analysis: [PDF Analysis](#)
Map: [PDF](#)

Date Accepted: 2.28.22





Multicultural Communications and Outreach



Communications and Outreach



Multicultural Advertising Campaign

NEWS From Previous Page
 death Sept. 30 in Arlington. Although there are at least 50 trans, gender-queer and nonbinary people known to have died by violence so far in 2021, the actual number is likely higher, since many trans people are misgendered by police, media and family members after their deaths.
 —Tammy Nash



Rachel Senecipher sees one of two MacArthur High School teachers removed from the campus after questioning the removal of Sole Source vendors.

ist completely to rest. Mansfield ISD administrators also agreed to provide mandatory training to human resources and counseling staff on LGBTQ issues in schools, and to require the Mansfield ISD board of trustees to vote on whether to add protections for sexual orientation into its policies. Unfortunately, the board rejected those protections in a June 2020 vote. But MISD officials in October that year did appoint a new diversity and inclusion officer, and they voted to undertake a diversity audit to see how much the district had improved on LGBTQ issues in the three years since Bailey was first suspended.

Results of that audit, conducted by Texas Association of School Administrators and Curriculum Management Solutions Inc., were presented to the board in February of this year showing that, not surprisingly, the district has not improved much at all.

Among the recommendations from the audit were that the district should clearly define expectations and direction for equity and inclusion; close opportunity gaps for low-income students and students of color; put in place stronger systems of intervention for at-risk stu-

LGBTQ issues in the ISDs

In 2017, administrators at Mansfield ISD suspended once-Teacher of the Year Stacy Bailey, placing the elementary school art teacher on leave because she showed a picture of her female spouse to her class. Bailey filed suit, and a federal court ruled in her favor, declaring her suspension to be unconstitutional. And in February 2020 — more than two years later — the school district finally agreed to pay Bailey \$100,000. As part of their efforts to put the mat-

MetroNews

HOME NEWS CULTURE SPORTS EDITORIAL CALENDAR



City Council Approves Mayor Johnson's Appointment Of Jesse D. Oliver As Redistricting Commission Chair



Neutral Political Parties, Detached Elected Leaders Led To Rise Of Lauren Davis, Sandra Crenshaw



UPCOMING EVENTS

Celebrate over eight consecutive weekends (August 9)
 April 9 @ 8:00 am - May 30 @ 5:00 pm

CITY OF DALLAS REDISTRICTING TOWNHALL
 February 7, 2022 at 1:30pm

CONTIGO DallasRedistricting.com
 Ciudad de Dallas - Redistribución de Distritos

4.4K
 PEOPLE REACHED
 2K CLICKS
 89 REACTIONS
 15 COMMENTS
 7 SHARES

2021 DALLAS CITY REDISTRICTING

FOR FAIR AND EQUAL REPRESENTATION

How do you want to be represented for the next 10 years?
 The City of Dallas will be holding a series of public meetings to hear from you on the City's redistricting process, which happens every 10 years after the U.S. Census releases its data. The redistricting process is the reorganizing of City Council districts from which Council Members are elected.

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Thursday, January 6, 2022	6:30 - 9:30 P.M.	Beckman Recreation Center 2790 Beckman Dr., Dallas, TX 75220
Thursday, January 13, 2022	6:30 - 9:30 P.M.	Lake Highlands North Recreation Center 9940 White Rock Trail, Dallas, TX 75238
Saturday, January 22, 2022	5:30 - 6:30 P.M.	Pleasant Oaks Recreation Center 8701 Greenmount, Dallas, TX 75237
Thursday, January 27, 2022	6:30 - 9:30 P.M.	Edrine Recreation Center 2525 Pine St., Dallas, TX 75215
Saturday, February 5, 2022	3:30 - 6:30 P.M.	Timbergen Recreation Center 3810 Timbergen Rd., Dallas, TX 75287
Thursday, February 10, 2022*	6:30 - 9:30 P.M.	City Hall - WebEx* 1500 Marilla, Dallas, TX 75201

*Redistricting townhalls at City Hall will be available for virtual participation and will feature Q&A, interpretation, and sign-up with City Hall staff.

Visit DallasRedistricting.com or call 214-671-5197 for more information.

REDISTRIBUCIÓN DE DISTRITOS
 ¿QUIÉN TE REPRESENTARÁ?

LUNES
 7 de Febrero
 1:30PM

f LIVE Noticias 23 univisiondfw.com



Language Access

- Bilingual Outreach & Collateral
- Spanish & American Sign Language (ASL) Interpreters during meetings



REDISTRIBUCIÓN DISTRITAL DE LA CIUDAD DE DALLAS 2021

POR UNA REPRESENTACIÓN JUSTA E IGUALITARIA

*¿Cómo quieres que
te representen en os
próximos **10** años?*

LAS REUNIONES ESTÁN
ABIERTAS AL PÚBLICO
**JUEVES 27
DE ENERO**

La Alcaldía de Dallas invita al público general a asistir a una serie de reuniones municipales para ofrecer su opinión sobre el proceso de redistribución de los distritos de la Ciudad. El proceso de redistribución distrital consiste en volver a trazar los distritos del Concejo de la Ciudad con los cuales se eligen a los concejales.



PARA VER TODAS LAS FECHAS, HORARIOS Y LUGARES DE REUNIONES O MÁS INFORMACIÓN, VISITA:

www.DallasRedistricting.com
o llama al 214-671-5197



Communications and Outreach



- Earned Media Mentions
- Social media
- Text Alerts
- Public Service Announcements (PSAs)
- Eblasts
- Blogs
- In-kind outdoor advertising
- Water bill Inserts



City of Dallas - City Hall
May 2 at 8:00 AM

Attend the 2022 Redistricting Map Amendment Workshop today at 3:30 p.m. and check out the calendar below for schedule of future meetings.

2022 DALLAS CITY REDISTRICTING FOR FAIR AND EQUAL REPRESENTATION

How do you want to be represented for the next 10 years? The City of Dallas invites the public to attend the final meetings of the Redistricting Commission to offer input on the final map selection. The redistricting process is the redrawing of City Council districts from which council members are elected. Redistricting happens every 10 years after the U.S. Census releases its data.

APRIL	COMMISSION MEETING
Monday, April 25, 2022 / 3:30 p.m. City Hall - Council Chamber 6EN	Selection of 3 Preferred Plans / 2 Preferred Plans Register via email at redistricting@dallascityhall.com by 10 a.m. the day of the meeting.
MAY	COMMISSION MEETING
Monday, May 2, 2022 / 3:30 p.m. City Hall - Council Chamber 6EN	Map Amendment Workshop Register via email at redistricting@dallascityhall.com by 10 a.m. the day of the meeting.
Saturday, May 7, 2022 / 5:00 p.m. City Hall - Council Chamber 6EN	Public Hearing for Resident Feedback on Final Maps Register by email at 2022RDC19@dallascityhall.com by 10 a.m. the day of the meeting.
Monday, May 9, 2022 / 3:30 p.m. City Hall - Council Chamber 6EN	Map Development Workshop & Selection of Final Map Register via email at redistricting@dallascityhall.com by 10 a.m. the day of the meeting.
Tuesday, May 10, 2022 / 9:30 a.m. City Hall - Council Chamber 6EN	*TENTATIVE* Map Development Workshop & Selection of Final Map Register via email at redistricting@dallascityhall.com by 10 a.m. the day of the meeting.

All meetings will be available for virtual and in-person participation and will feature Spanish and ASL interpreters. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the schedule and locations are subject to change. * Denotes a tentative meeting that will convene only if the Redistricting Commission needs more time to make its final map selection.

For more information visit www.DallasRedistricting.com or call 214-671-5197

3 1 Comment 6 Shares

City of Dallas @CityOfDallas

If you are a Dallas resident, you can have a say in the redistricting process.

To find out how, attend a redistricting commission meeting or submit your own map at DallasRedistricting.com

The next Town Hall is Jan. 13
[#DallasRedistricting](https://twitter.com/CityOfDallas)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORWARD DALLAS SURVEY
How do you want Dallas to look in the next 20 years? As we continue to shape Dallas, we ask you share your vision for Dallas through our survey.
Take the survey: <https://bit.ly/fwdtdallasurvey>
Learn more about ForwardDallas at www.dallascityhall.com

REDISTRICTING TOWN HALLS
The final two Redistricting Town Halls will be held this week! On Thursday, February 10th at 6:30pm City Hall via Webex. A Spanish and an American Sign Language interpreter will be available.
The final in-person will be held this Saturday, February 12th at 3:30pm at Timbergen Rec Center. If you wish to speak, register at bit.ly/2021RDC19 by 10 a.m. the day of the meeting.
More information at www.DallasRedistricting.com or 214.671.6197

2021 DALLAS CITY REDISTRICTING FOR FAIR AND EQUAL REPRESENTATION

How do you want to be represented for the next 10 years? The City of Dallas invites the public to attend a series of town hall meetings to offer input on the City's redistricting process. The redistricting process is the redrawing of City Council districts from which Council Members are elected.

TOWN HALLS TO MEET THE PEOPLE
THUR JAN 13

www.DallasRedistricting.com or call 214-671-5197

3:18 PM · 11 Jan 22 · Twitter Web App



Communications and Outreach

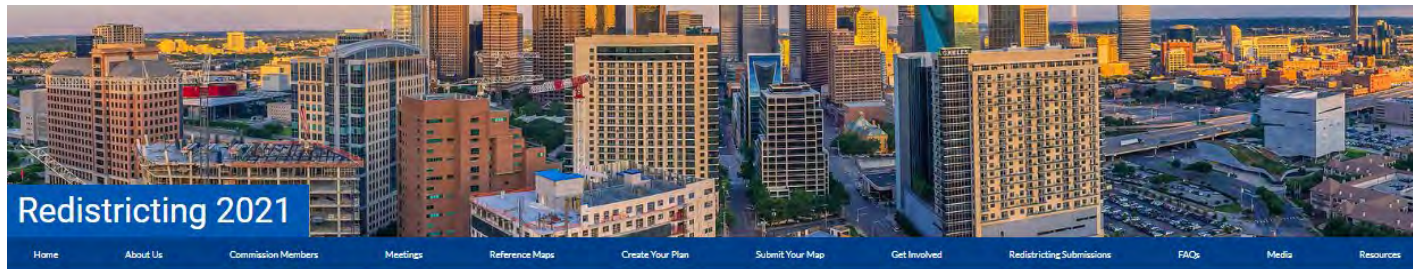


Website Analytics



38,900 Visits to Website
(October 2021 – May 2022)

238 Average Daily Visits
(October 2021 – May 2022)



Join us in making a redistricting map that represents your community!

[See Current Map](#) [Create Your Plan](#)

A Message from the Chairman



How do you want to be represented for the next 10 years?

The 2021 City Council Redistricting Plan is the culmination of the redistricting process mandated by the Dallas City Charter. The Charter requires the creation of a Redistricting Commission every 10 years when the Census figures are released. The Redistricting Commission, appointed by the City Council, will recommend a districting plan based on population changes but we need your input.

Meetings

[Download RDC Meeting Schedule](#)

[Final Map Selection Meetings English](#)

[Final Map Selection Meetings Spanish](#)

Past Redistricting Commission Meetings

Date	Meeting	Minutes	Agenda	Briefing	Digital Meeting Packet	Video
May 10, 2022	TENTATIVE COMMISSION MEETING Final Map Selection: Amendment Workshop & Selection of Final Map CLICK TO JOIN VIRTUALLY		5/10 Agenda	5/9 Cont.		5/10 Video
May 9, 2022	COMMISSION MEETING Final Map Selection: Amendment Workshop & Selection of Final Map CLICK TO JOIN VIRTUALLY	5/9 Minutes	5/9 Agenda	5/9 Briefing	Redistricting Media Coverage Redistricting Feedback	5/9 Video
	PUBLIC HEARING Register to speak here				Map Submission Amended Plans Neighborhood Self-Report	

[2021-2022 Redistricting Town Hall Map](#)

[Redistricting Town Hall Schedule English](#)

[Town Hall Flyers English](#)

[Redistricting Town Hall Schedule Spanish](#)

[Town Hall Flyers Spanish](#)



Communications and Outreach



Digital Access

- Bilingual Redistricting Hotline established in October 2021 to bridge the digital divide

TO SEE ALL TOWN HALL DATES, TIMES, LOCATIONS OR FOR MORE INFORMATION

www.DallasRedistricting.com
or call 214-671-5197





Redistricting Process: Map Review and Selection



2021 Plan Criteria



1. Maximum Deviation: 9.07%

- Population difference between the most populated and least populated district divided by ideal population is less than 10%.

2. Contiguity: Yes

- Districts must be geographically connected to another district.

3. Compactness: Yes

4. Unassigned Units: No

- All city residents contained in a District.

5. Number of Minority Majority/Plurality (MMP) Districts: 8

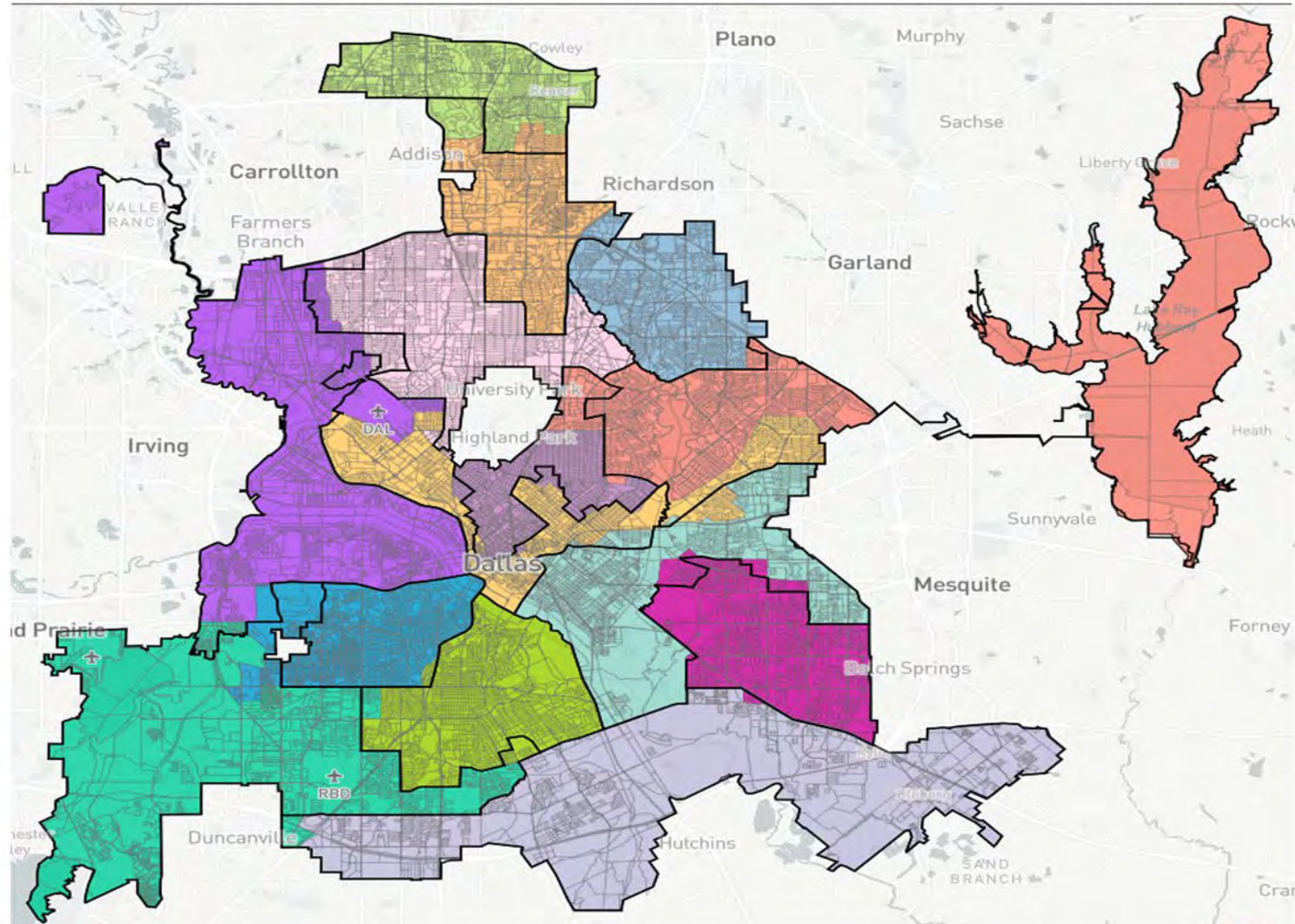
- Non-Hispanic Black MMP Districts: 1
- Hispanic MMP Districts: 7



Recommended Districting Plan (with Current Council District Lines)



2021-22 City of Dallas Redistricting - Final Map COD-041-B submitted by Cm. Norma Minnis; Amended by Cm. Randall Bryant; Cm. Brent Rosenthal; and Cm Bob Stimson (5-10-22)



Data Source: Bureau of Census PL94-171 Data, 2020 Blocks: Proposed Districts as submitted.

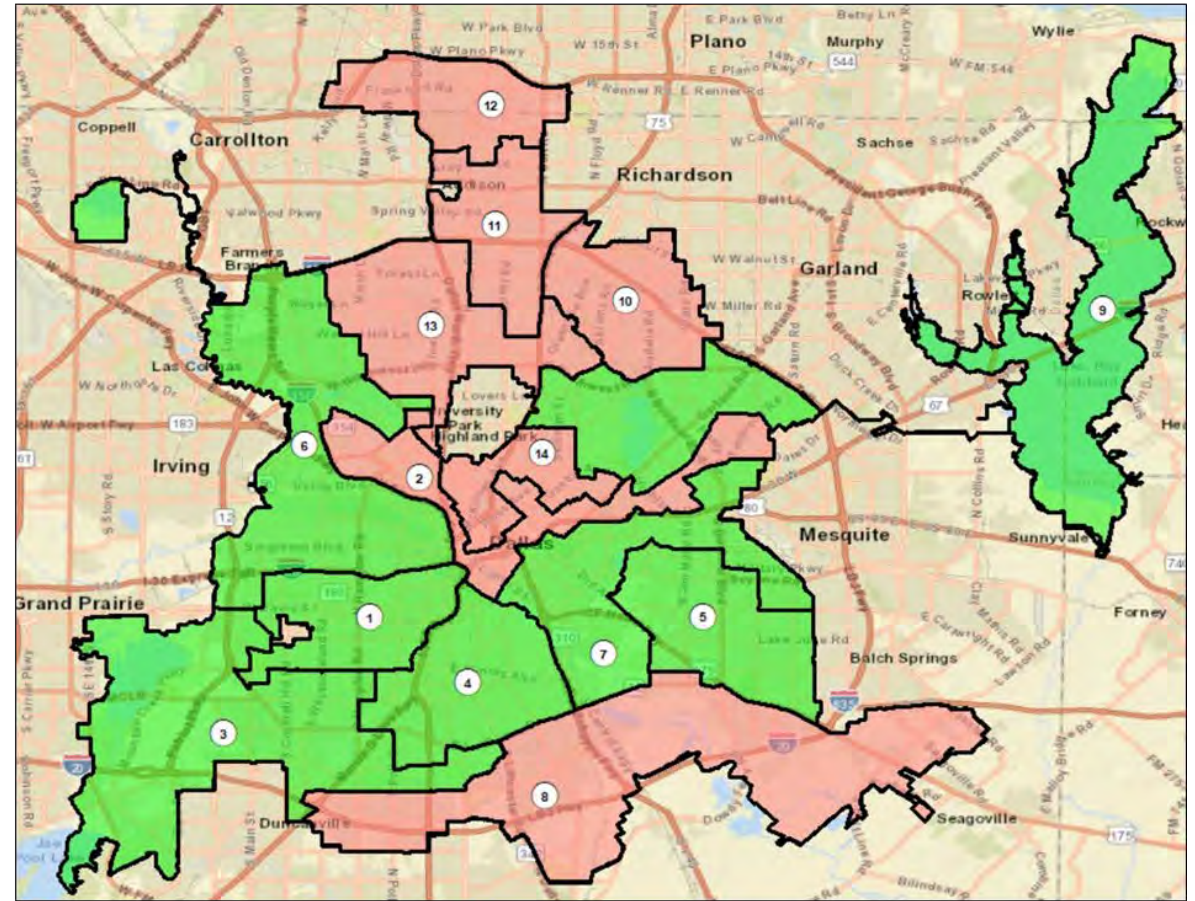


District Statistics for Plan 41-B-Final



	2020
Ideal Population	93,170
Maximum Deviation	9.07%

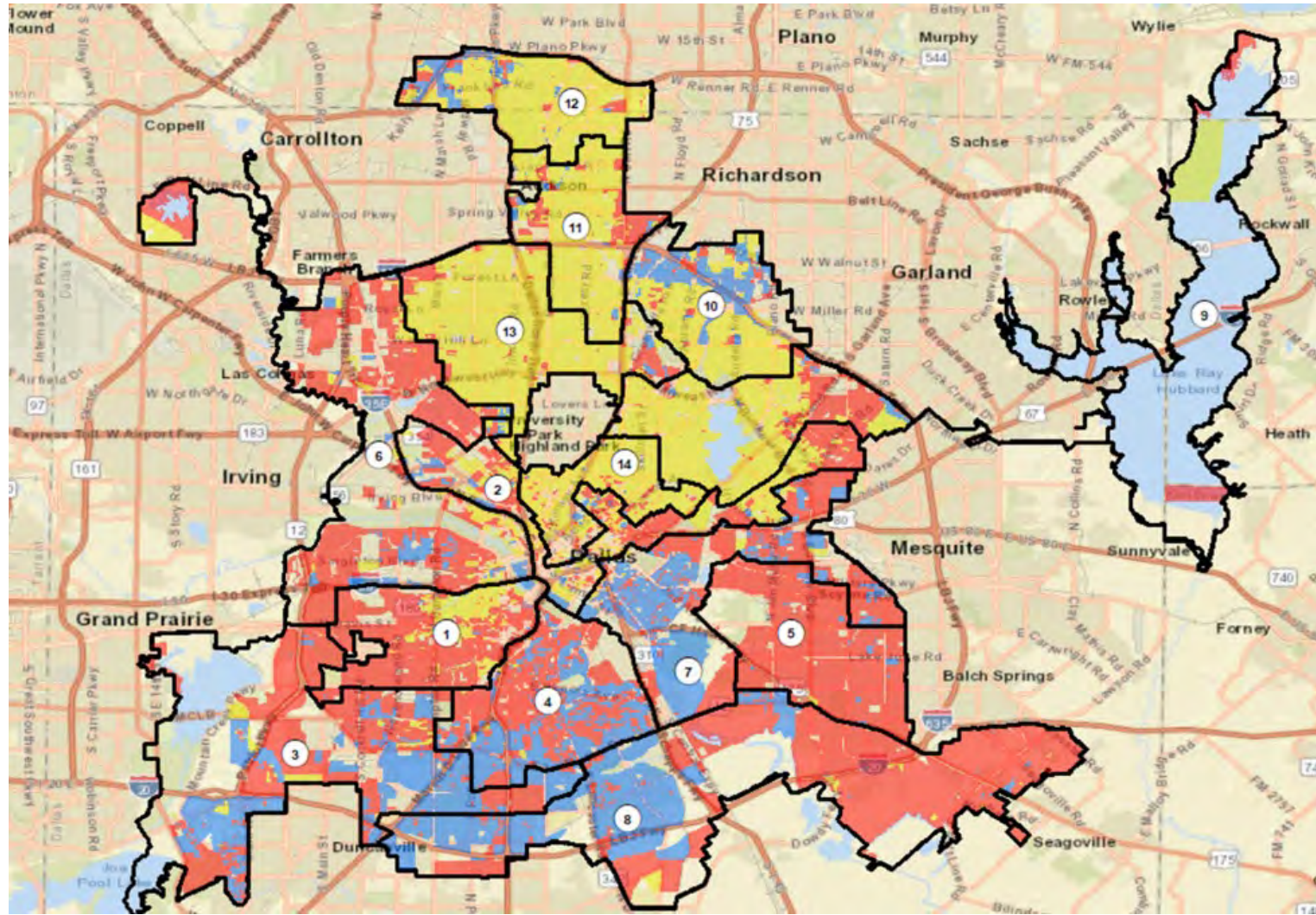
District Summary				
Districts	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	89,740	67,774	-3,430	-3.68%
District 2	97,201	80,798	4,031	4.33%
District 3	93,156	68,159	-14	-0.02%
District 4	91,522	65,664	-1,648	-1.77%
District 5	88,748	61,934	-4,422	-4.75%
District 6	89,772	66,580	-3,398	-3.65%
District 7	89,143	64,291	-4,027	-4.32%
District 8	94,503	64,148	1,333	1.43%
District 9	92,241	73,693	-929	-1.00%
District 10	96,197	71,621	3,027	3.25%
District 11	97,049	77,573	3,879	4.16%
District 12	95,266	77,516	2,096	2.25%
District 13	95,868	75,105	2,698	2.90%
District 14	93,973	84,849	803	0.86%
All Districts	1,304,379	999,705		



Comparison with ideal population



Majority Population by Census Blocks for Plan 41-B-Final



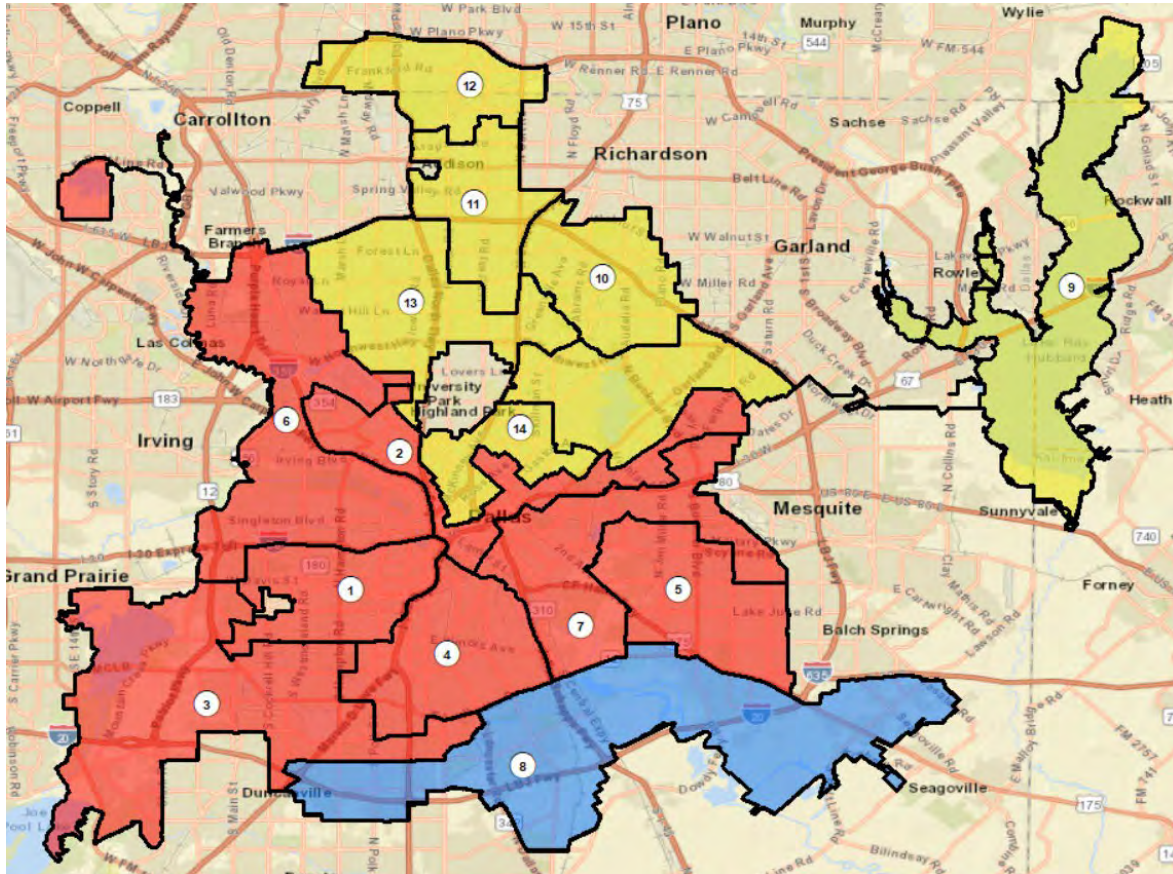
(NH White – Yellow, Hisp – Red; NH Black – Blue)



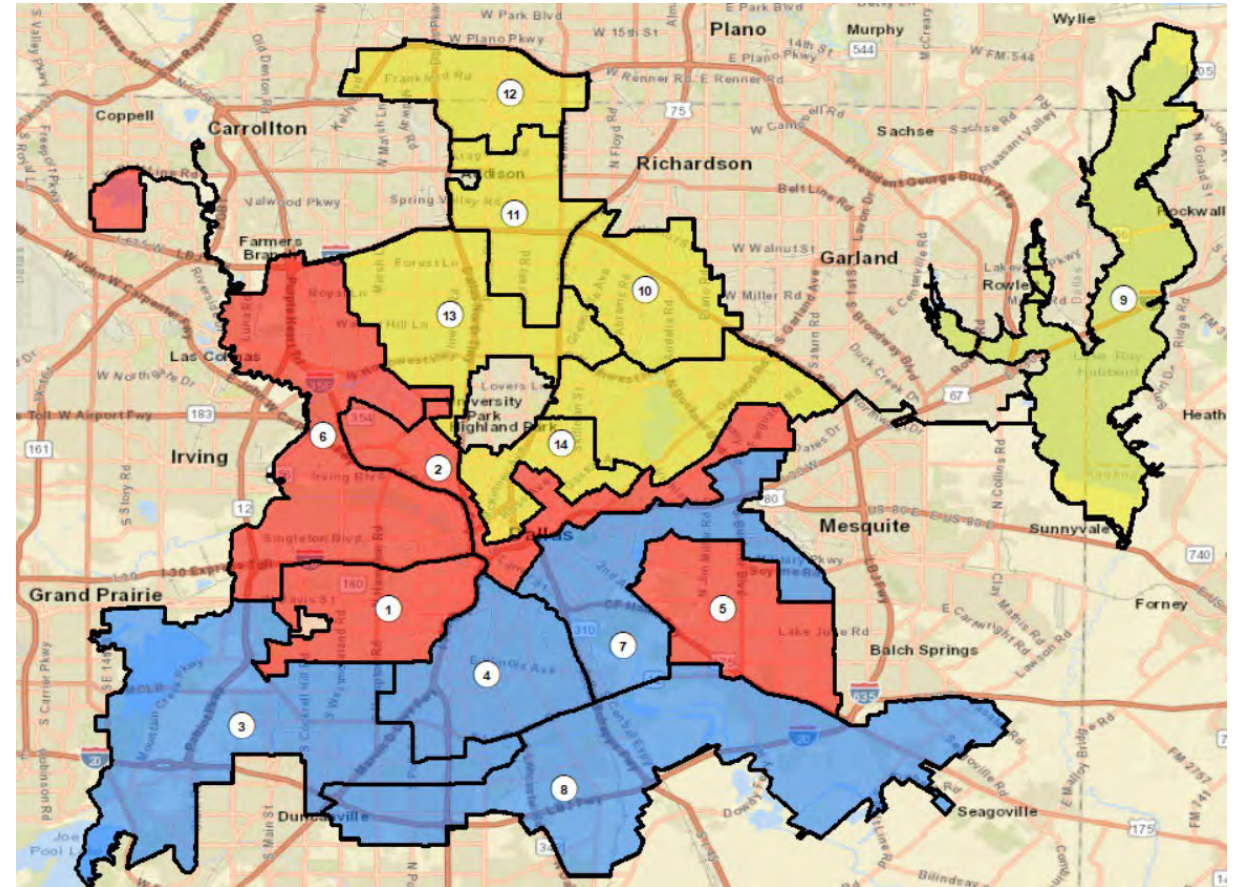
Plan 41-B-Final Majority Districts Based on Total Population & Voting Age Population



Total Population



Voting Age Population



(NH White – Yellow, Hisp – Red; NH Black – Blue)



Populations by Race and Ethnicity for Plan 41-B-Final



Total Population by Race and Ethnicity

	Total Population	Deviation		Hispanic		NH-White		NH-Black		NH-Asian		NH-Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	89,740	-3,430.00	-3.68%	68,037	75.82%	13,858	15.44%	5,447	6.07%	597	0.67%	1,345	1.50%
2	97,201	4,031.00	4.33%	43,554	44.81%	31,107	32.00%	14,272	14.68%	4,386	4.51%	2,904	2.99%
3	93,156	-14.00	-0.02%	42,140	45.24%	8,032	8.62%	38,887	41.74%	1,489	1.60%	1,651	1.77%
4	91,522	-1,648.00	-1.77%	45,332	49.53%	3,367	3.68%	40,422	44.17%	375	0.41%	1,340	1.46%
5	88,748	-4,422.00	-4.75%	69,745	78.59%	5,033	5.67%	12,639	14.24%	134	0.15%	803	0.90%
6	89,772	-3,398.00	-3.65%	62,920	70.09%	10,291	11.46%	12,969	14.45%	1,688	1.88%	1,184	1.32%
7	89,143	-4,027.00	-4.32%	41,422	46.47%	6,232	6.99%	38,722	43.44%	676	0.76%	1,417	1.59%
8	94,503	1,333.00	1.43%	43,053	45.56%	6,000	6.35%	43,224	45.74%	228	0.24%	1,295	1.37%
9	92,241	-929.00	-1.00%	27,751	30.09%	46,403	50.31%	9,938	10.77%	3,664	3.97%	2,757	2.99%
10	96,197	3,027.00	3.25%	19,423	20.19%	35,060	36.45%	31,879	33.14%	4,489	4.67%	2,529	2.63%
11	97,049	3,879.00	4.16%	31,545	32.50%	41,843	43.12%	14,691	15.14%	4,539	4.68%	2,798	2.88%
12	95,266	2,096.00	2.25%	18,640	19.57%	42,182	44.28%	19,850	20.84%	8,573	9.00%	3,473	3.65%
13	95,868	2,698.00	2.90%	23,665	24.68%	53,556	55.86%	8,572	8.94%	4,835	5.04%	2,327	2.43%
14	93,973	803.00	0.86%	13,947	14.84%	63,429	67.50%	7,252	7.72%	4,518	4.81%	3,705	3.94%
	1,304,379		9.07%	551,174	42.26%	366,393	28.09%	298,764	22.90%	40,191	3.08%	29,528	2.26%



Voting Age Populations by Race and Ethnicity for Plan 41-B-Final



Total Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity

	Total Voting Age Population	Hispanic		NH-White		NH-Black		NH-Asian		NH-Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	67,774	48,934	72.20%	12,272	18.11%	4,626	6.83%	597	0.88%	1,345	1.98%
2	80,798	32,593	40.34%	29,151	36.08%	11,764	14.56%	4,386	5.43%	2,904	3.59%
3	68,159	28,324	41.56%	7,125	10.45%	29,570	43.38%	1,489	2.18%	1,651	2.42%
4	65,664	29,412	44.79%	2,916	4.44%	31,621	48.16%	375	0.57%	1,340	2.04%
5	61,934	46,613	75.26%	4,470	7.22%	9,914	16.01%	134	0.22%	803	1.30%
6	66,580	43,816	65.81%	9,499	14.27%	10,393	15.61%	1,688	2.54%	1,184	1.78%
7	64,291	27,472	42.73%	5,449	8.48%	29,277	45.54%	676	1.05%	1,417	2.20%
8	64,148	26,575	41.43%	4,903	7.64%	31,147	48.55%	228	0.36%	1,295	2.02%
9	73,693	19,756	26.81%	39,621	53.76%	7,895	10.71%	3,664	4.97%	2,757	3.74%
10	71,621	13,196	18.42%	27,750	38.75%	23,657	33.03%	4,489	6.27%	2,529	3.53%
11	77,573	22,232	28.66%	36,153	46.61%	11,851	15.28%	4,539	5.85%	2,798	3.61%
12	77,516	13,756	17.75%	36,222	46.73%	15,492	19.99%	8,573	11.06%	3,473	4.48%
13	75,105	16,585	22.08%	44,469	59.21%	6,889	9.17%	4,835	6.44%	2,327	3.10%
14	84,849	11,698	13.79%	58,767	69.26%	6,161	7.26%	4,518	5.32%	3,705	4.37%
	999,705	380,962	38.11%	318,767	31.89%	230,257	23.03%	40,191	4.02%	29,528	2.95%



Compactness by District for Plan 41-B-Final



Compactness Analysis by District

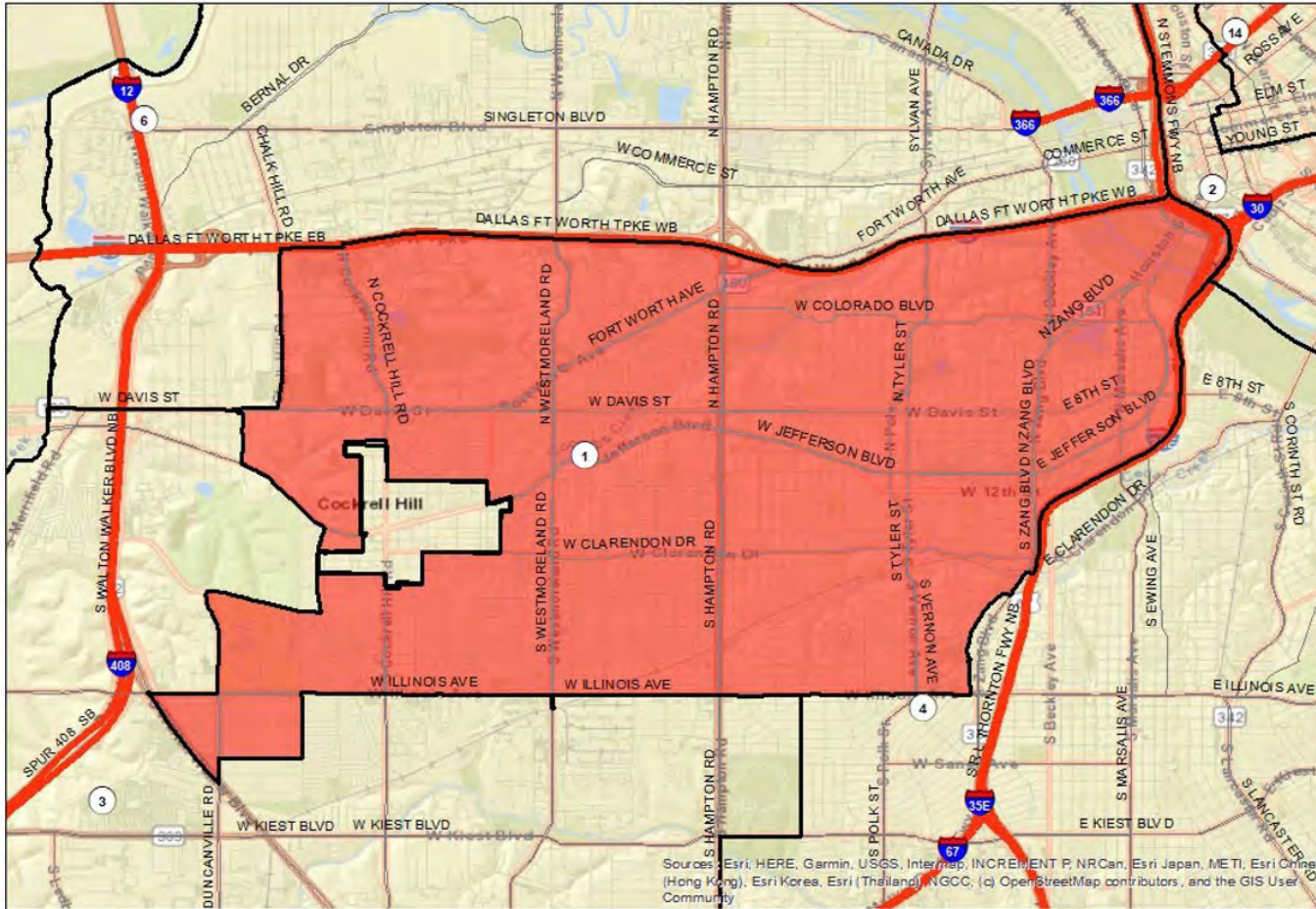
District	Area:	Perimeter:	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Convex Hull Ratio:	Schwartzberg
District 1	16.01	25.69	0.34	0.30	0.79	0.55
District 2	18.38	50.26	0.12	0.09	0.36	0.30
District 3	48.54	64.15	0.25	0.15	0.62	0.39
District 4	20.86	21.98	0.34	0.54	0.85	0.74
District 5	19.97	22.39	0.35	0.50	0.84	0.71
District 6	42.08	71.78	0.16	0.10	0.43	0.32
District 7	24.67	40.50	0.21	0.19	0.54	0.43
District 8	54.40	64.15	0.17	0.17	0.61	0.41
District 9	58.62	118.02	0.12	0.05	0.31	0.23
District 10	16.43	21.69	0.38	0.44	0.85	0.66
District 11	15.17	24.40	0.31	0.32	0.73	0.57
District 12	14.71	21.35	0.30	0.41	0.80	0.64
District 13	23.80	34.86	0.27	0.25	0.69	0.50
District 14	9.69	22.44	0.28	0.24	0.68	0.49
Average	27.38	43.12	0.26	0.27	0.65	0.49



Plan 41-B-Final – District 1



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 1



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	89,740	67,774	-3,430	-3.68%

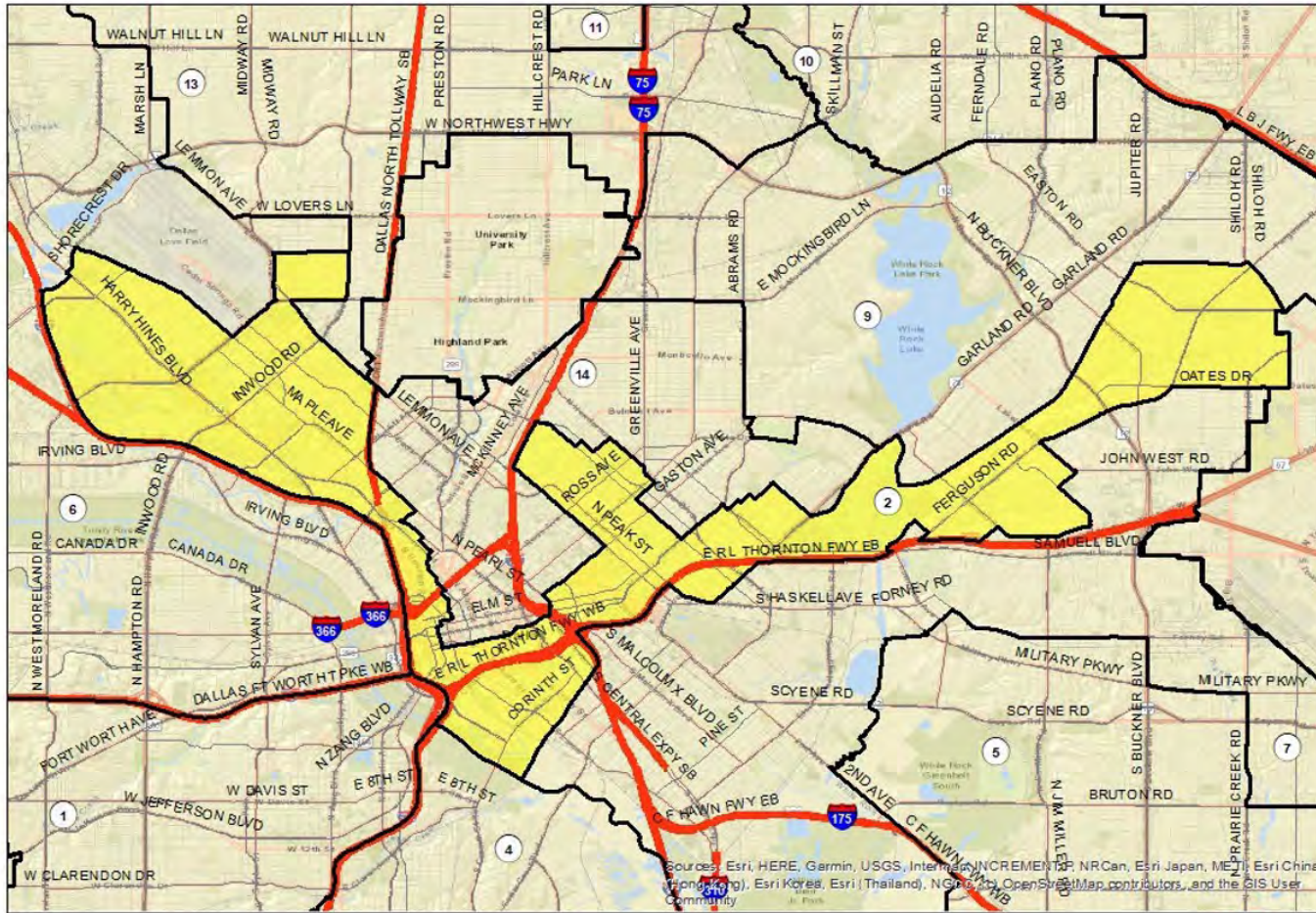
DISTRICT 1	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	68,037	75.82%	48,934	72.20%
NH-WHITE	13,858	15.44%	12,272	18.11%
NH-BLACK	5,447	6.07%	4,626	6.83%
NH-ASIAN	673	0.75%	597	0.88%
NH-OTHER	1,725	1.92%	1,345	1.98%
TOTAL	89,740	100%	67,774	100.00%
VAP %				75.52%



Plan 41-B-Final – District 2



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 2



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 2	97,201	80,798	4,031	4.33%

DISTRICT 2	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	43,554	44.81%	32,593	40.34%
NH-WHITE	31,107	32.00%	12,272	36.08%
NH-BLACK	14,272	14.68%	11,764	14.56%
NH-ASIAN	4,771	4.91%	4,386	5.43%
NH-OTHER	3,497	3.60%	2,904	3.59%
TOTAL	97,201	100%	63,919	100.00%
VAP %				65.76%

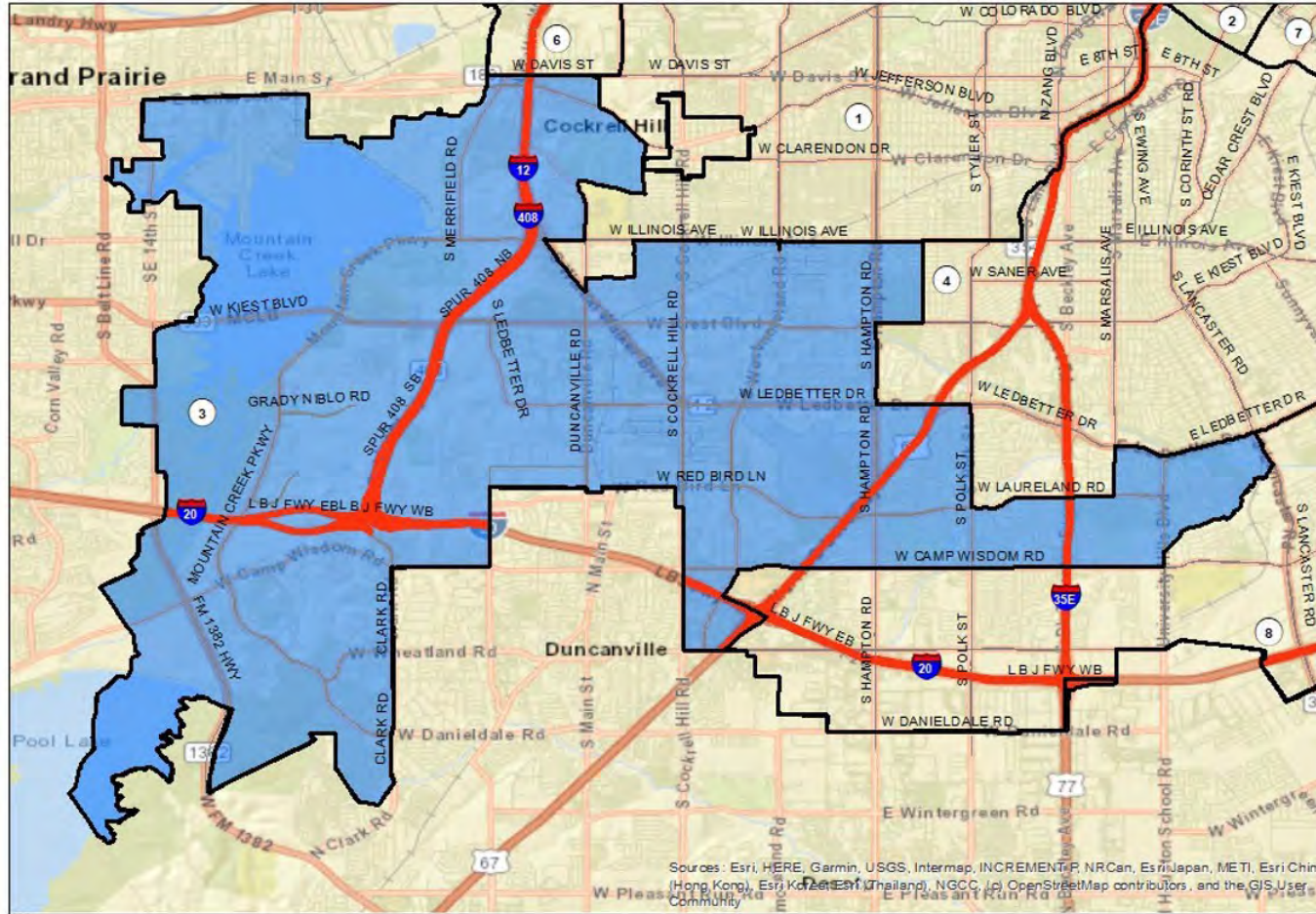
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENTAL, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NOAA, Swisstopo, Mapbox, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Plan 41-B-Final – District 3



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 3



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 3	93,156	68,159	-14	-0.02%

DISTRICT 3	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	42,140	45.24%	28,324	41.56%
NH-WHITE	8,032	8.62%	7,125	10.45%
NH-BLACK	38,887	41.74%	29,570	43.38%
NH-ASIAN	1,791	1.92%	1,489	2.18%
NH-OTHER	2,306	2.48%	1,651	2.42%
TOTAL	93,156	100%	68,159	100.00%
VAP %			73.17%	

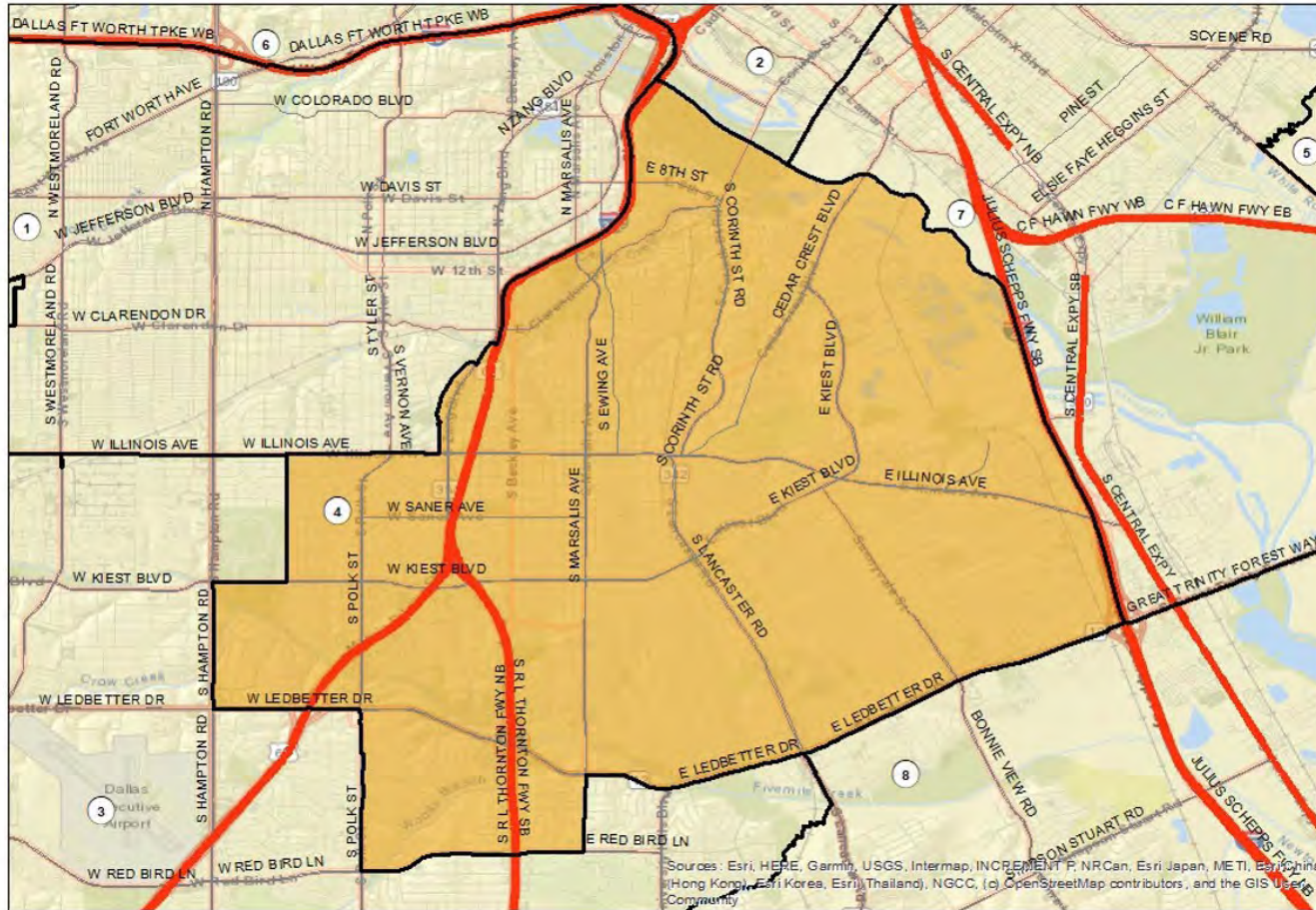
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Plan 41-B-Final – District 4



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 4



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 4	91,522	65,664	-1,648	-1.77%

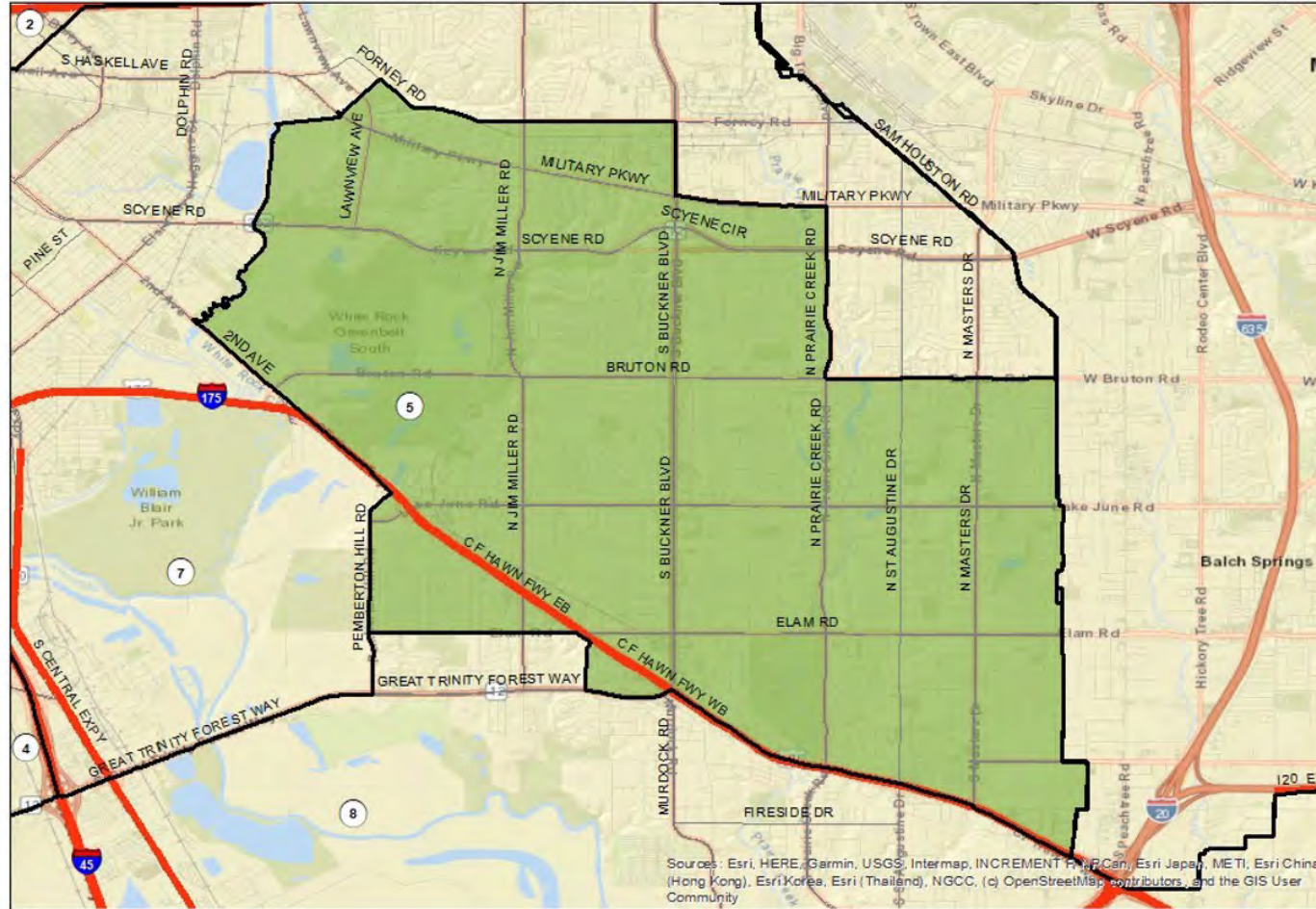
DISTRICT 4	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	45,332	49.53%	29,412	44.79%
NH-WHITE	3,367	3.68%	2,916	4.44%
NH-BLACK	40,422	44.17%	31,621	48.16%
NH-ASIAN	450	0.49%	375	0.57%
NH-OTHER	1,951	2.13%	1,340	2.04%
TOTAL	91,522	100%	65,664	100.00%
VAP %				71.75%



Plan 41-B-Final – District 5



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 5



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NP, CNR, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 5	88,748	61,934	-4,422	-4.75%

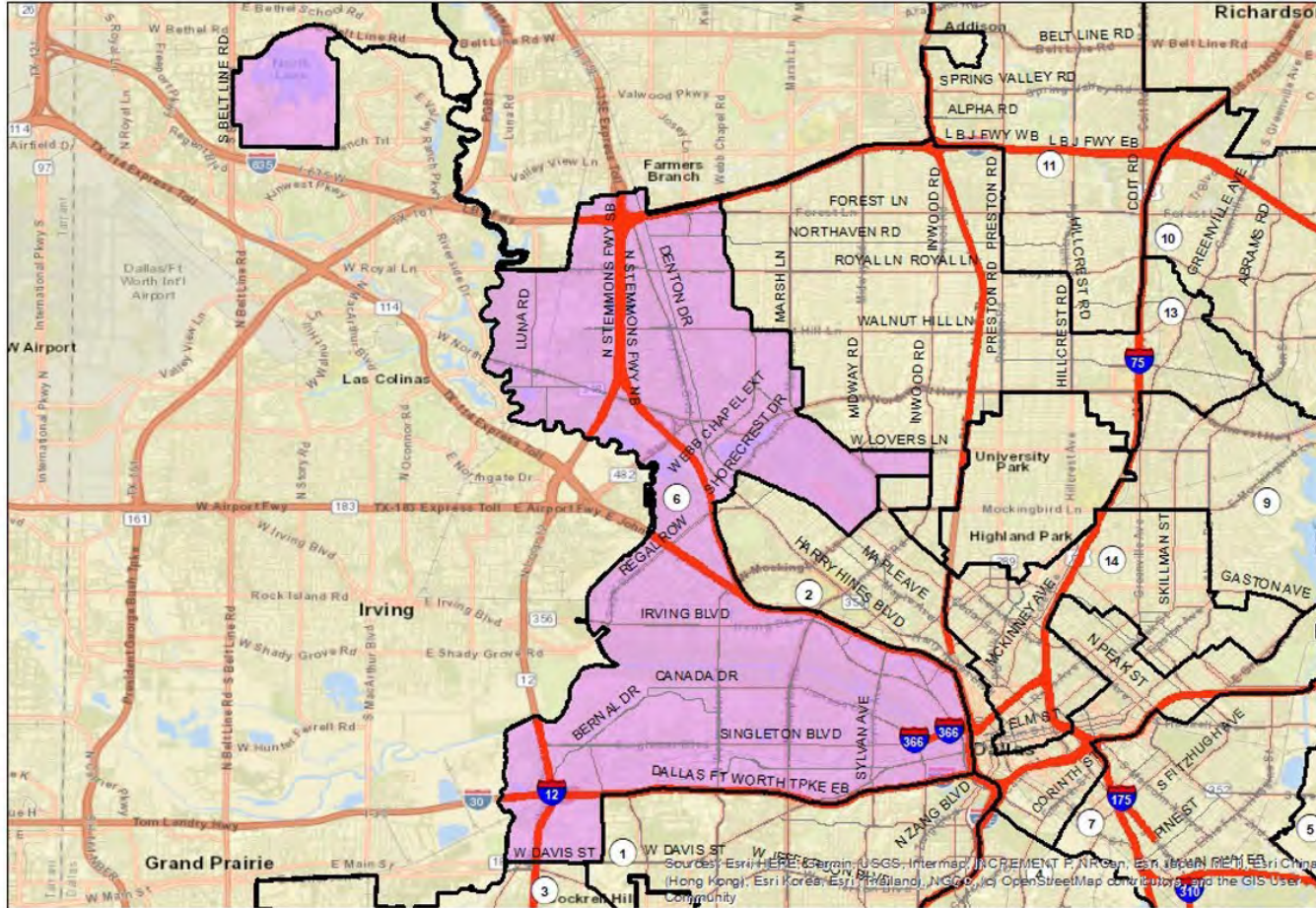
DISTRICT 5	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	69,745	78.59%	46,613	75.26%
NH-WHITE	5,033	5.67%	4,470	7.22%
NH-BLACK	12,639	14.24%	9,914	16.01%
NH-ASIAN	170	0.19%	134	0.22%
NH-OTHER	1,161	1.31%	803	1.30%
TOTAL	88,748	100%	61,934	100.00%
VAP %				69.79%



Plan 41-B-Final – District 6



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 6



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 6	89,772	66,580	-3,398	-3.65%

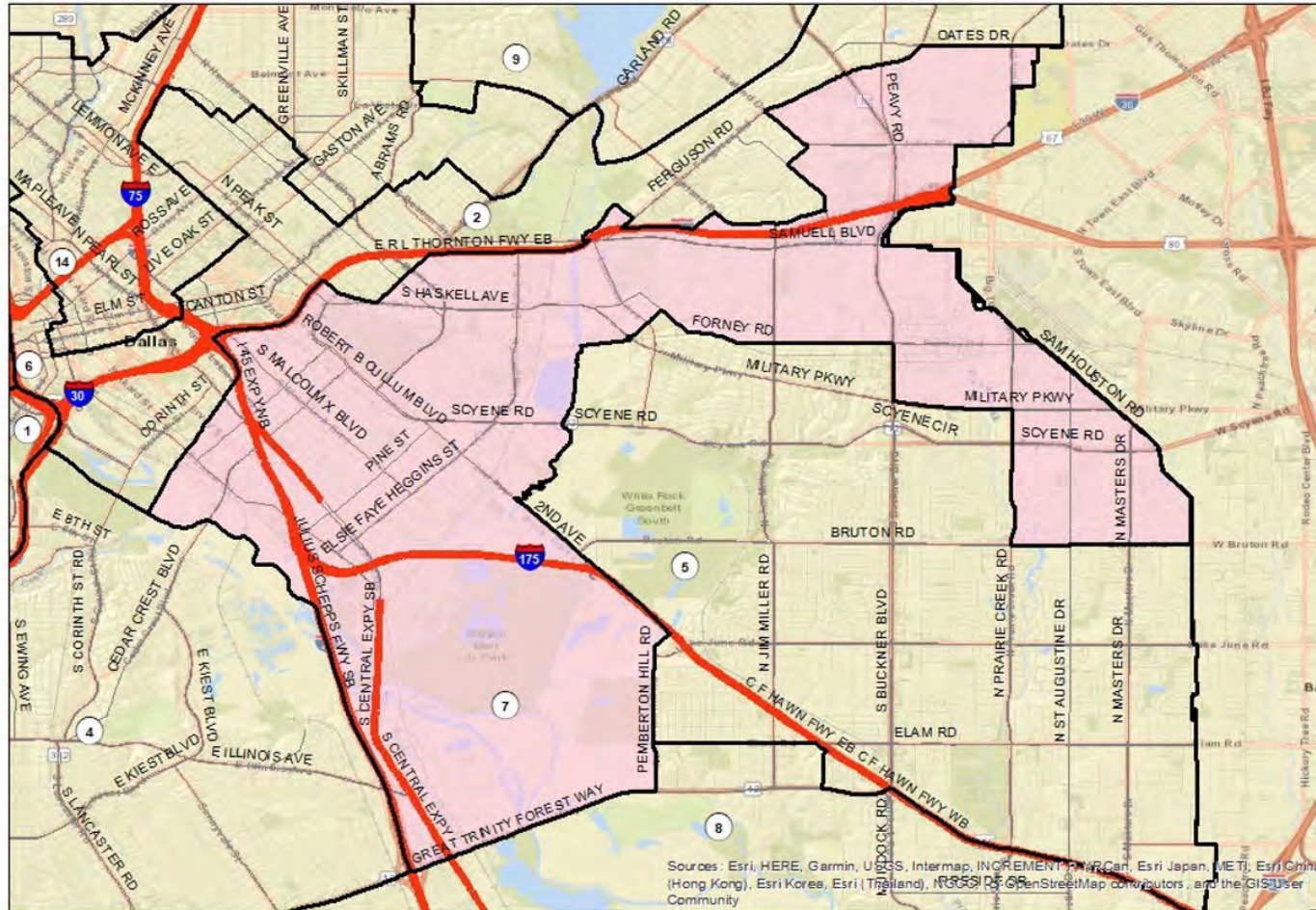
DISTRICT 6	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	62,920	70.09%	43,816	65.81%
NH-WHITE	10,291	11.46%	9,499	14.27%
NH-BLACK	12,969	14.45%	10,393	15.61%
NH-ASIAN	2,023	2.25%	1,688	2.54%
NH-OTHER	1,569	1.75%	1,184	1.78%
TOTAL	89,772	100%	66,580	100.00%
VAP %				74.17%



Plan 41-B-Final – District 7



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 7



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, U.S. Geological Survey, Intermap, INCREMENTAL P.C., Esri Japan, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NAVTEQ, and the GIS User Community



District Summary

	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 7	89,143	64,291	-4,027	-4.32%

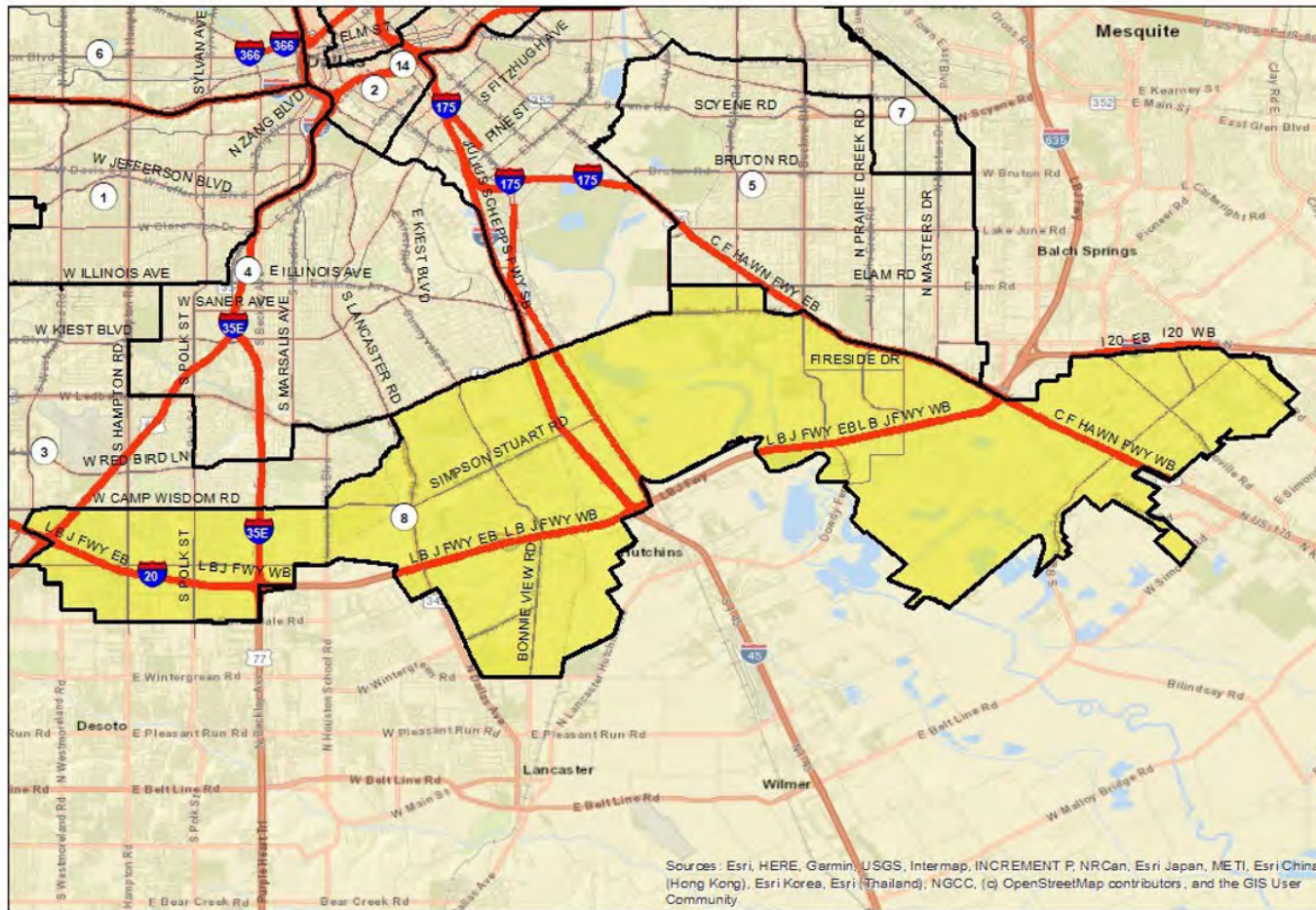
DISTRICT 7	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	41,422	46.47%	27,472	42.73%
NH-WHITE	6,232	6.99%	5,449	8.48%
NH-BLACK	38,722	43.44%	29,277	45.54%
NH-ASIAN	796	0.89%	676	1.05%
NH-OTHER	1,971	2.21%	1,417	2.20%
TOTAL	89,143	100%	64,291	100.00%
VAP %				72.12%



Plan 41-B-Final – District 8



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 8



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 8	94,503	64,148	1,333	1.43%

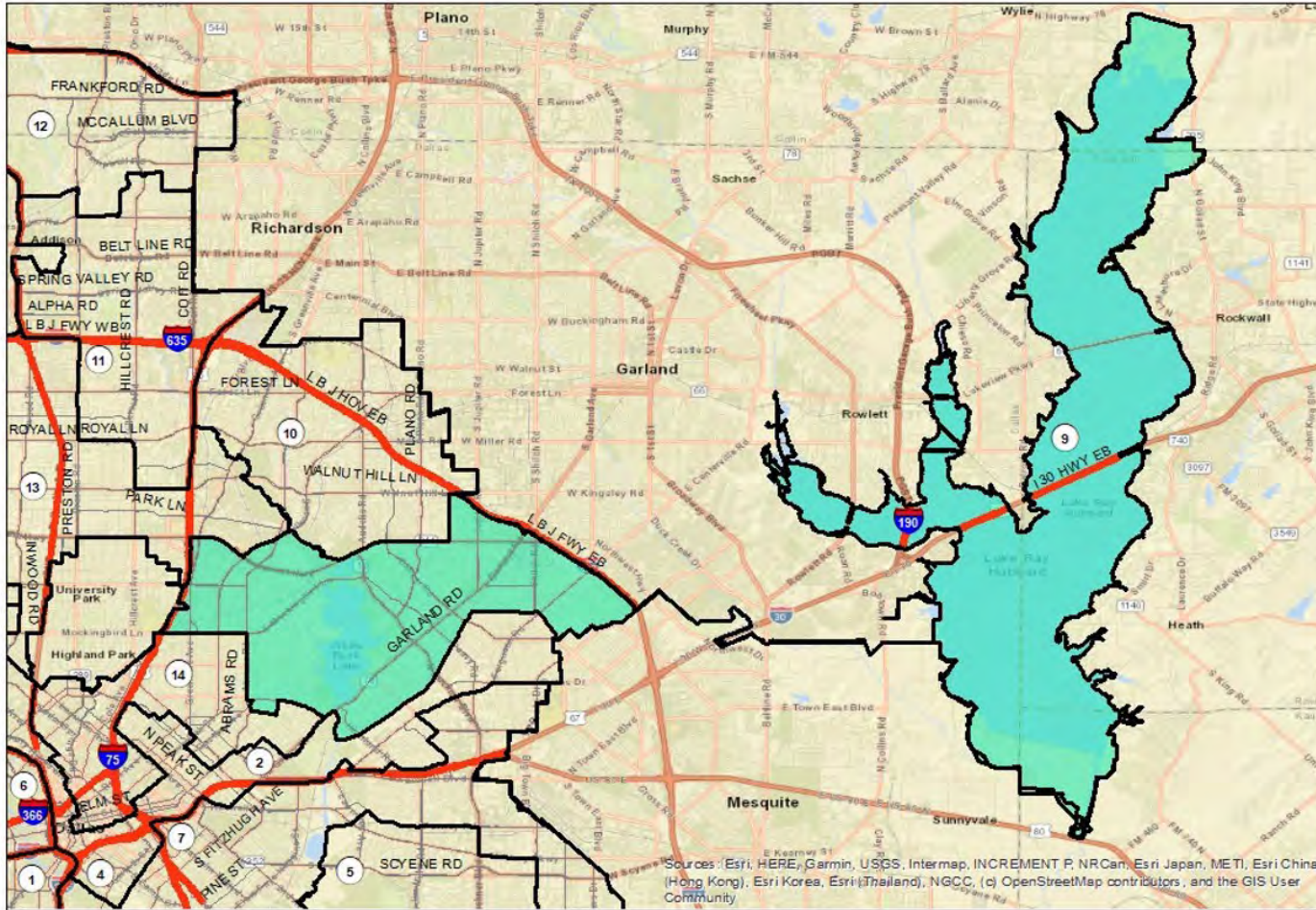
DISTRICT 8	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	43,053	45.56%	26,575	41.43%
NH-WHITE	6,000	6.35%	4,903	7.64%
NH-BLACK	43,224	45.74%	31,147	48.55%
NH-ASIAN	316	0.33%	228	0.36%
NH-OTHER	1,910	2.02%	1,295	2.02%
TOTAL	94,503	100%	64,148	100.00%
VAP %			67.88%	



Plan 41-B-Final – District 9



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 9



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 9	92,241	73,693	-929	-1.00%

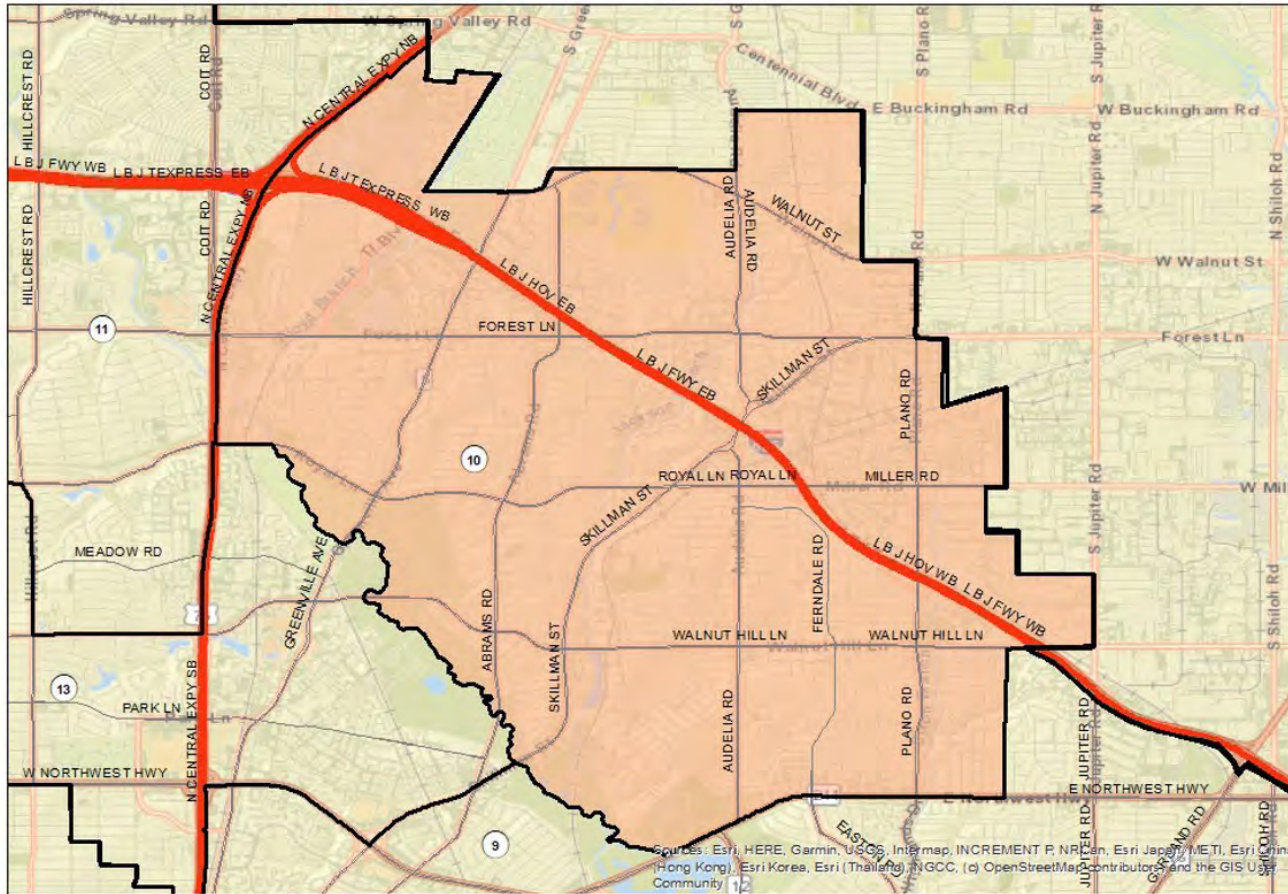
DISTRICT 9	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	27,751	30.09%	19,756	26.81%
NH-WHITE	46,403	50.31%	39,621	53.76%
NH-BLACK	9,938	10.77%	7,895	10.71%
NH-ASIAN	4,212	4.57%	3,664	4.97%
NH-OTHER	3,937	4.27%	2,757	3.74%
TOTAL	92,241	100%	73,693	100.00%
VAP %			79.89%	



Plan 41-B-Final – District 10



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 10



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 10	96,197	71,621	3,027	3.25%

DISTRICT 10	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	19,423	20.19%	13,196	18.42%
NH-WHITE	35,060	36.45%	27,750	38.75%
NH-BLACK	31,879	33.14%	23,657	33.03%
NH-ASIAN	6,114	6.36%	4,489	6.27%
NH-OTHER	3,721	3.87%	2,529	3.53%
TOTAL	96,197	100%	71,621	100.00%
VAP %				74.45%

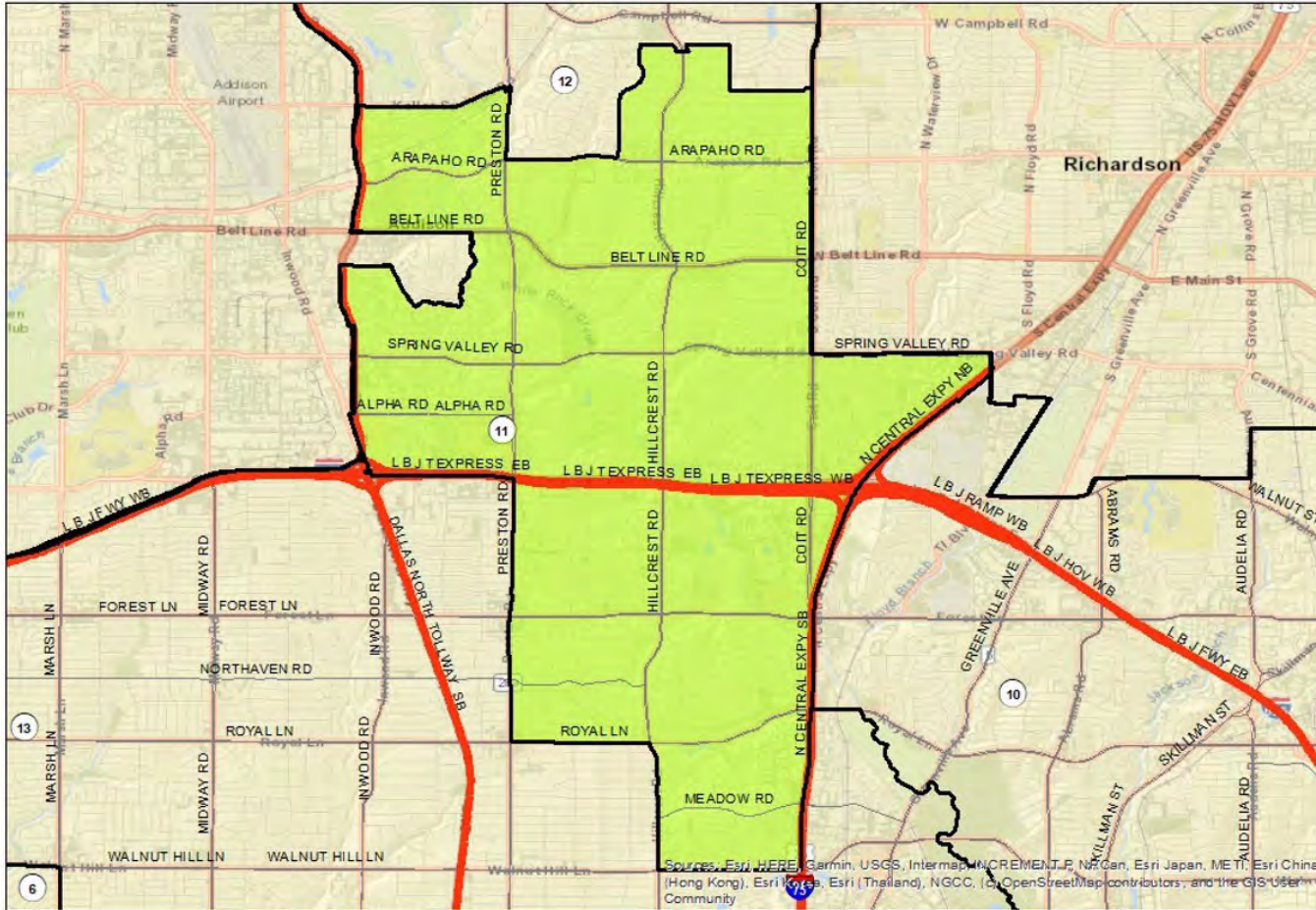
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Plan 41-B-Final – District 11



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 11



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 11	97,049	77,573	3,879	4.16%

DISTRICT 11	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	31,545	32.50%	22,232	28.66%
NH-WHITE	41,843	43.12%	36,153	46.61%
NH-BLACK	14,691	15.14%	11,851	15.28%
NH-ASIAN	5,140	5.30%	4,539	5.85%
NH-OTHER	3,830	3.95%	2,798	3.61%
TOTAL	97,049	100%	77,573	100.00%
VAP %				79.93%

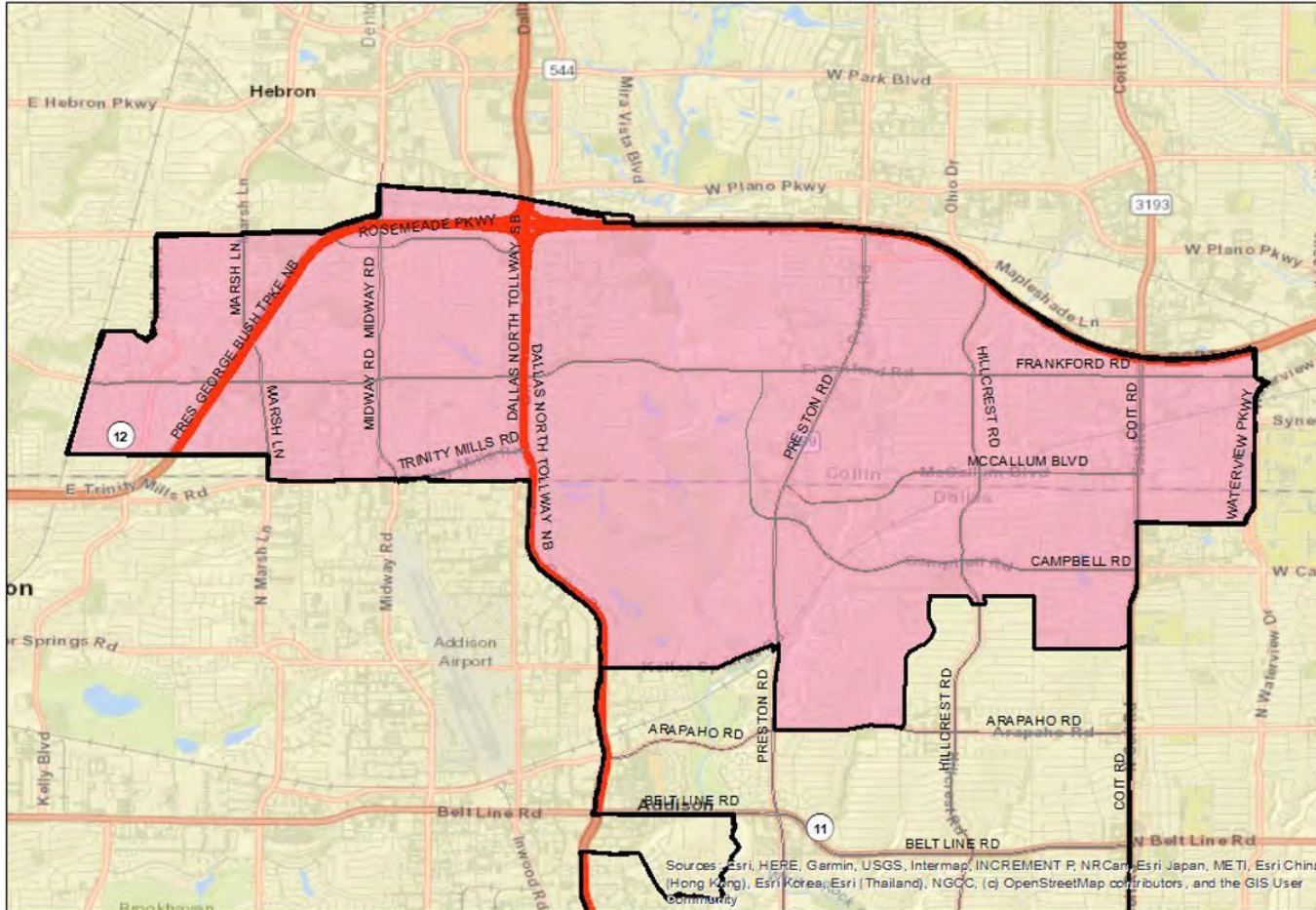
Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Plan 41-B-Final – District 12



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 12



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 12	95,266	77,516	2,096	2.25%

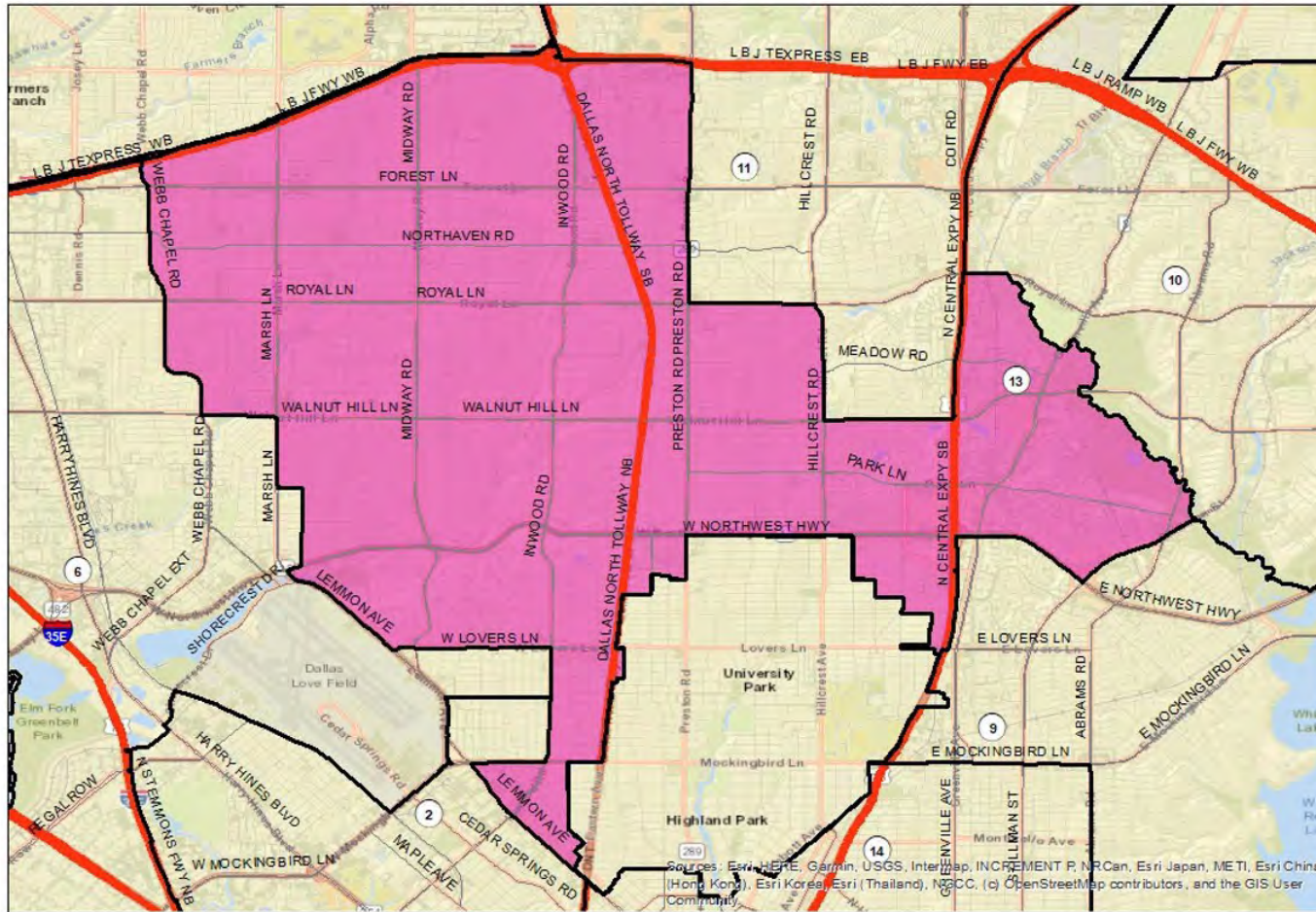
DISTRICT 12	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	18,640	19.57%	13,756	17.75%
NH-WHITE	42,182	44.28%	36,222	46.73%
NH-BLACK	19,850	20.84%	15,492	19.99%
NH-ASIAN	9,840	10.33%	8,573	11.06%
NH-OTHER	4,754	4.99%	3,473	4.48%
TOTAL	95,266	100%	77,516	100.00%
VAP %				81.37%



Plan 41-B-Final – District 13



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 13



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 13	95,868	75,105	2,698	2.90%

DISTRICT 13	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	23,665	24.68%	16,585	22.08%
NH-WHITE	53,556	55.86%	44,469	59.21%
NH-BLACK	8,572	8.94%	6,889	9.17%
NH-ASIAN	6,666	6.95%	4,835	6.44%
NH-OTHER	3,409	3.56%	2,327	3.10%
TOTAL	95,868	100%	75,105	100.00%
VAP %				78.34%

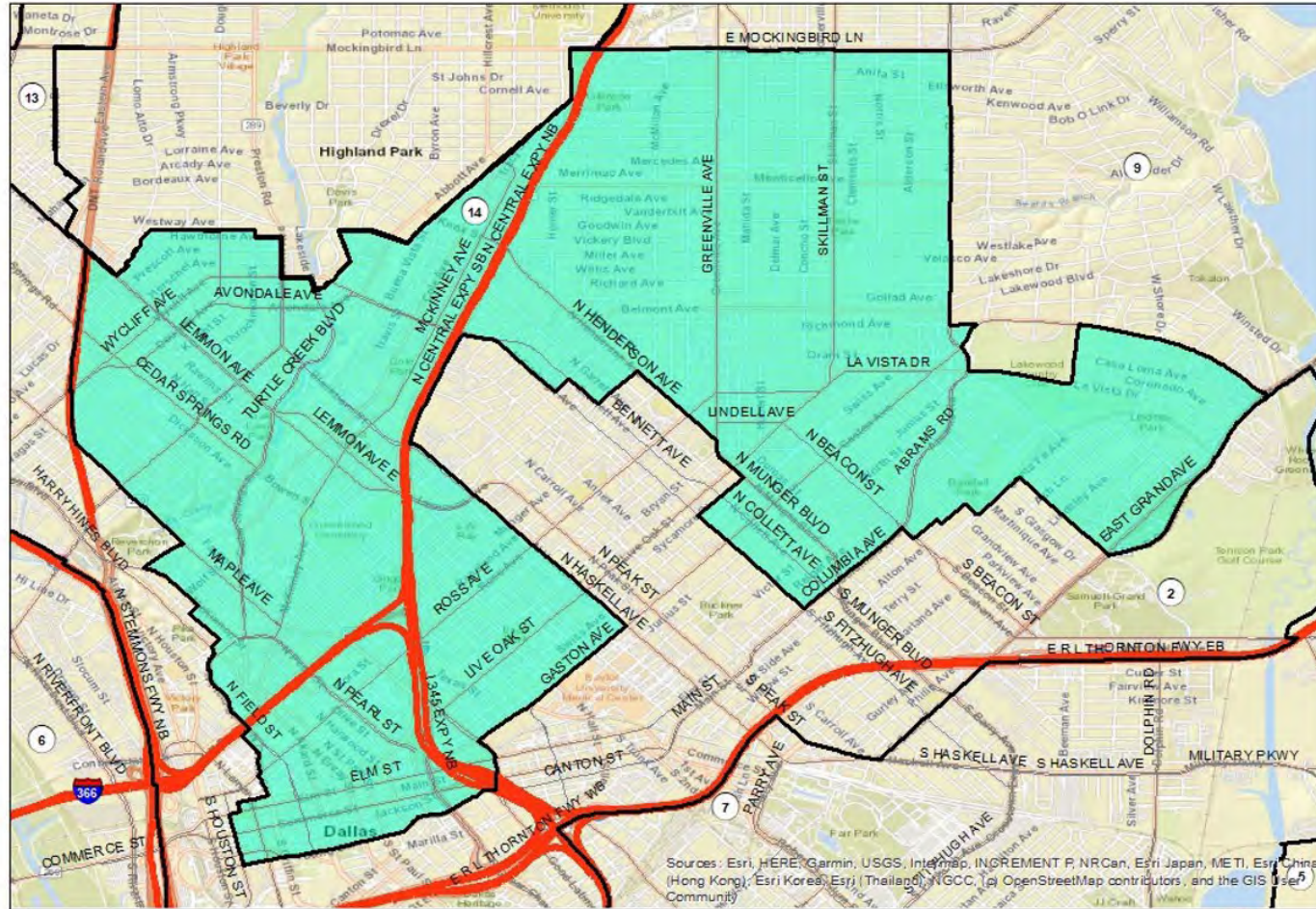
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Plan 41-B-Final – District 14



City of Dallas Redistricting
 Final Plan COD-041-B as Approved by the Redistricting Commission on 5-10-22
 District 14



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri Thailand, NGCC, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District14	93,973	84,849	803	0.86%

DISTRICT 14	TOTAL POP	% TOTAL	VAP	% VAP
HISPANIC	13,947	14.84%	11,698	13.79%
NH-WHITE	63,429	67.50%	58,767	69.26%
NH-BLACK	7,252	7.72%	6,161	7.26%
NH-ASIAN	4,858	5.17%	4,518	5.32%
NH-OTHER	4,487	4.77%	3,705	4.37%
TOTAL	93,973	100%	84,849	100.00%
VAP %				90.29%



Next Steps



- From the date of submission to the mayor on Monday, May 16, the City Council has 45 days to approve the plan or modify and approve the plan.
 - The 45-day deadline expires on June 29, 2022.
- If City Council does not adopt the Redistricting Commission's plan or a City Council-modified plan before the deadline, the Redistricting Commission's plan is deemed approved.



Next Steps



- Based on the information we have today, the proposed plan and any amendments may be considered at the June 8, City Council agenda meeting.
- Any City Council member who wishes to amend the plan must submit to staff their written explanation of the need for the modification and a copy of the proposed map with the modification by 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 1, for the June 8, City Council meeting so that both may be made available to the public 72 hours before a vote.
- Amendments to the plan must meet the required criteria for a motion to approve the amendment to be in order.



Next Steps



- Final action is expected not later than the June 22, City Council agenda meeting following the same amendment process used for the June 8, meeting, with submission to staff by noon on June 16.
- Individuals wishing to speak on the Redistricting Commission's recommended districting plan in accordance with speaker guidelines may sign up to speak with the City's Secretary Office.
- Redistricting Post-Adoption Plan in development.
- May 6, 2023, election reflecting new district boundaries.



Timeline



- May 16 – Submit Commission’s Districting Plan to Mayor
- May 18 – Districting Plan Briefing to City Council
- June 1 – Council may submit amendments
- June 3 – Amendments will be posted online (location TBD)
- June 8 – City Council agenda meeting, consider possible amendments
- June 22 – If necessary, final action on districting plan
- May 2023 – City Council elections under new districting plan





City of Dallas

Redistricting Process and Presentation of the Redistricting Commission's Recommended Districting Plan

May 18, 2022

Jesse Oliver, Chairman
Redistricting Commission

Carrie Rogers, Director
Office of Government Affairs

Laura Morrison &
Willow Sanchez,
City Attorney's Office

Appendix A



- 2020 Census Results
- Current Districts
- Majority Districts
- Majority by Census Blocks
- Current Council Map Statistics by District



2020 Census Results

Bureau of Census Released Data on 8/12

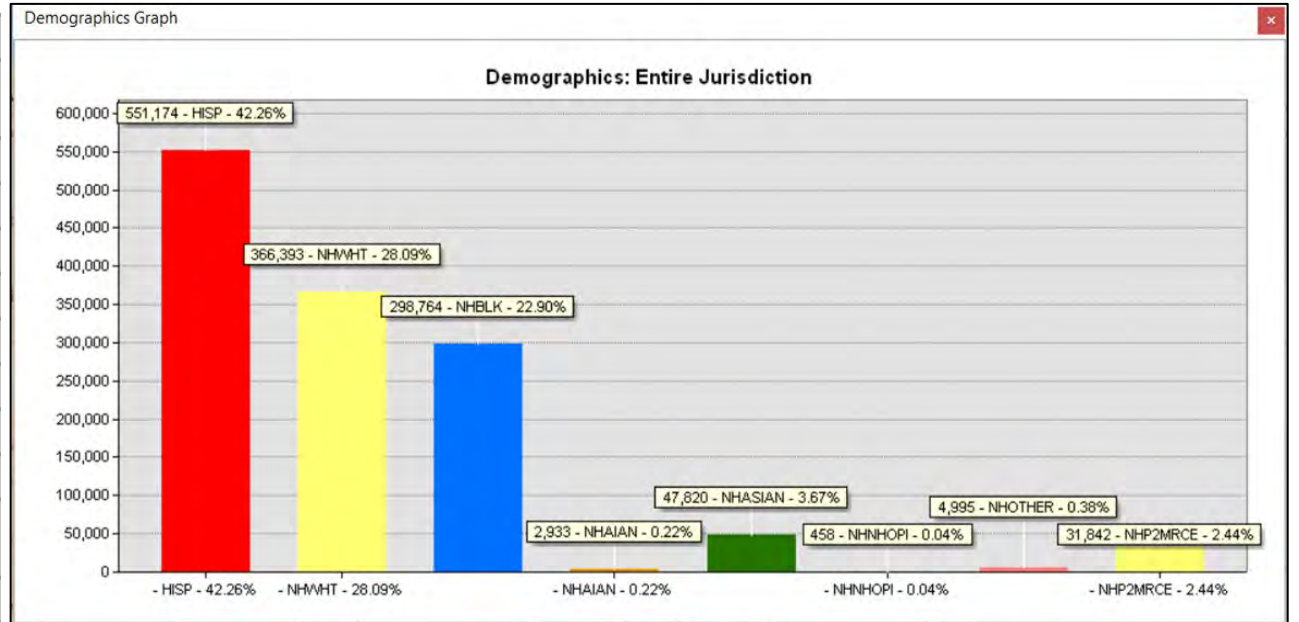


2010		
	Total	% Total
Hispanic:	507,309	42.35%
White:	345,205	28.82%
Black:	299,634	25.02%
AmerInd:	5,651	0.47%
Asian:	37,060	3.09%
Hawaiian:	525	0.04%
Other:	2,432	0.20%
	1,197,816	100.00%

2010 & 2020 - PL94-171 Census Data

Gain - 106,563

TOTAL DISTRICT	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
HISPANIC	551,174	42.26%	380,962	38.11%
NH WHITE	366,393	28.09%	318,767	31.89%
NH BLACK	298,764	22.90%	230,257	23.03%
NH NATIVE	2,933	0.22%	2,353	0.24%
ASIAN	47,820	3.67%	40,191	4.02%
HAWAIIAN PI	458	0.04%	354	0.04%
OTHER	4,995	0.38%	3,594	0.36%
MIXED 2+	31,842	2.44%	23,227	2.32%
Totals	1,304,379	100.00%	999,705	100.00%
Voting Age %			76.64%	



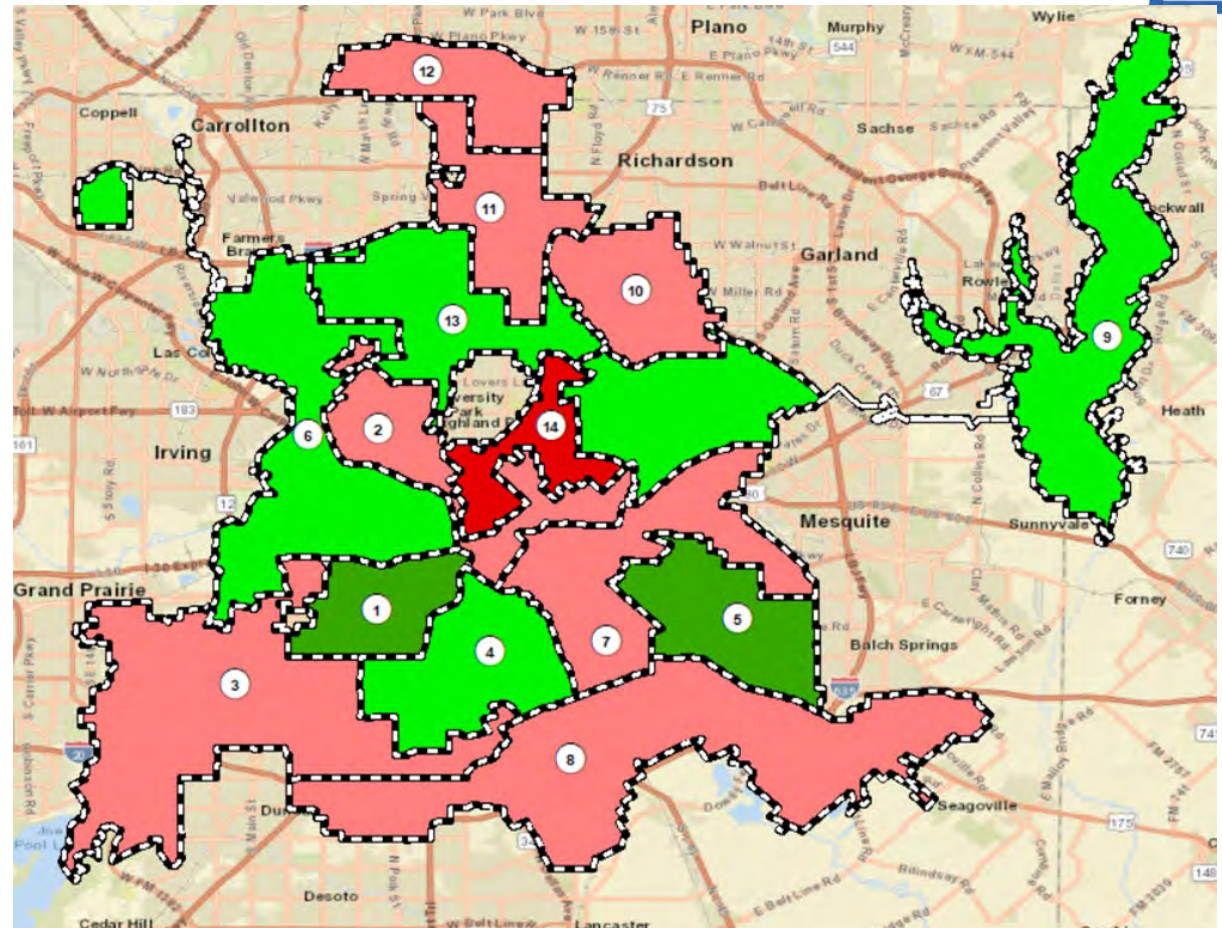
2020 Census Results (cont.)

Overall District Statistics



	2020	2010	Difference
Ideal Population	93,170	85,558	7,612
Maximum Deviation	31.14%	7.76%	23.38%

District Summary				
	Total Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	77,916	59,156	-15,254	-16.37%
District 2	95,419	80,912	2,249	2.41%
District 3	96,451	70,641	3,281	3.52%
District 4	89,903	64,625	-3,267	-3.51%
District 5	81,942	57,170	-11,228	-12.05%
District 6	87,191	64,204	-5,979	-6.42%
District 7	96,173	69,639	3,003	3.22%
District 8	100,487	68,418	7,317	7.85%
District 9	90,023	68,776	-3,147	-3.38%
District 10	98,464	73,315	5,294	5.68%
District 11	93,975	75,753	805	0.86%
District 12	98,347	79,342	5,177	5.56%
District 13	91,161	71,253	-2,009	-2.16%
District 14	106,927	96,501	13,757	14.77%
All Districts	1,304,379	999,705		



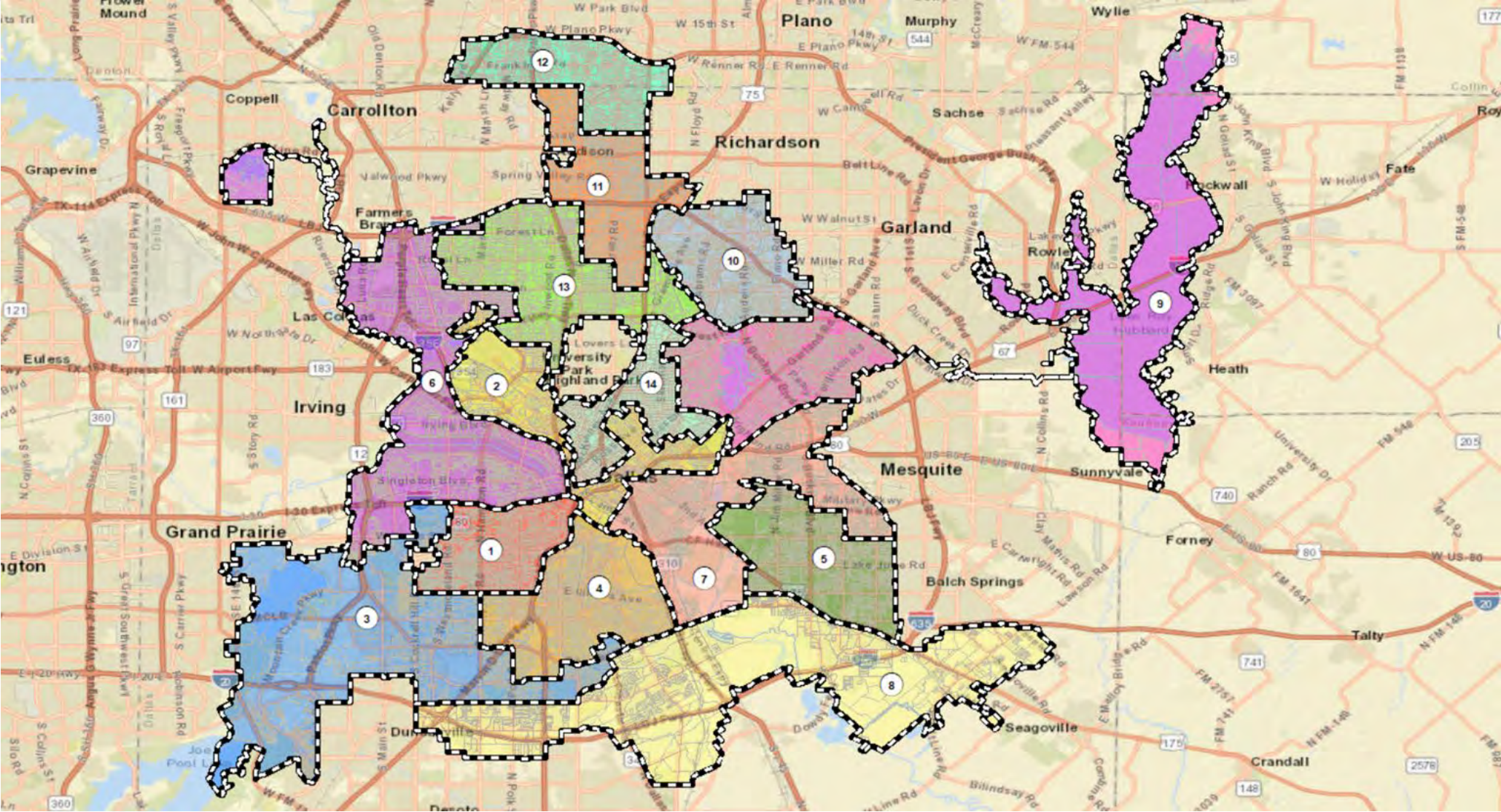
Comparison
with ideal
population

- > 10% Below
- < 10% Below
- None
- < 10% Above
- > 10% Above

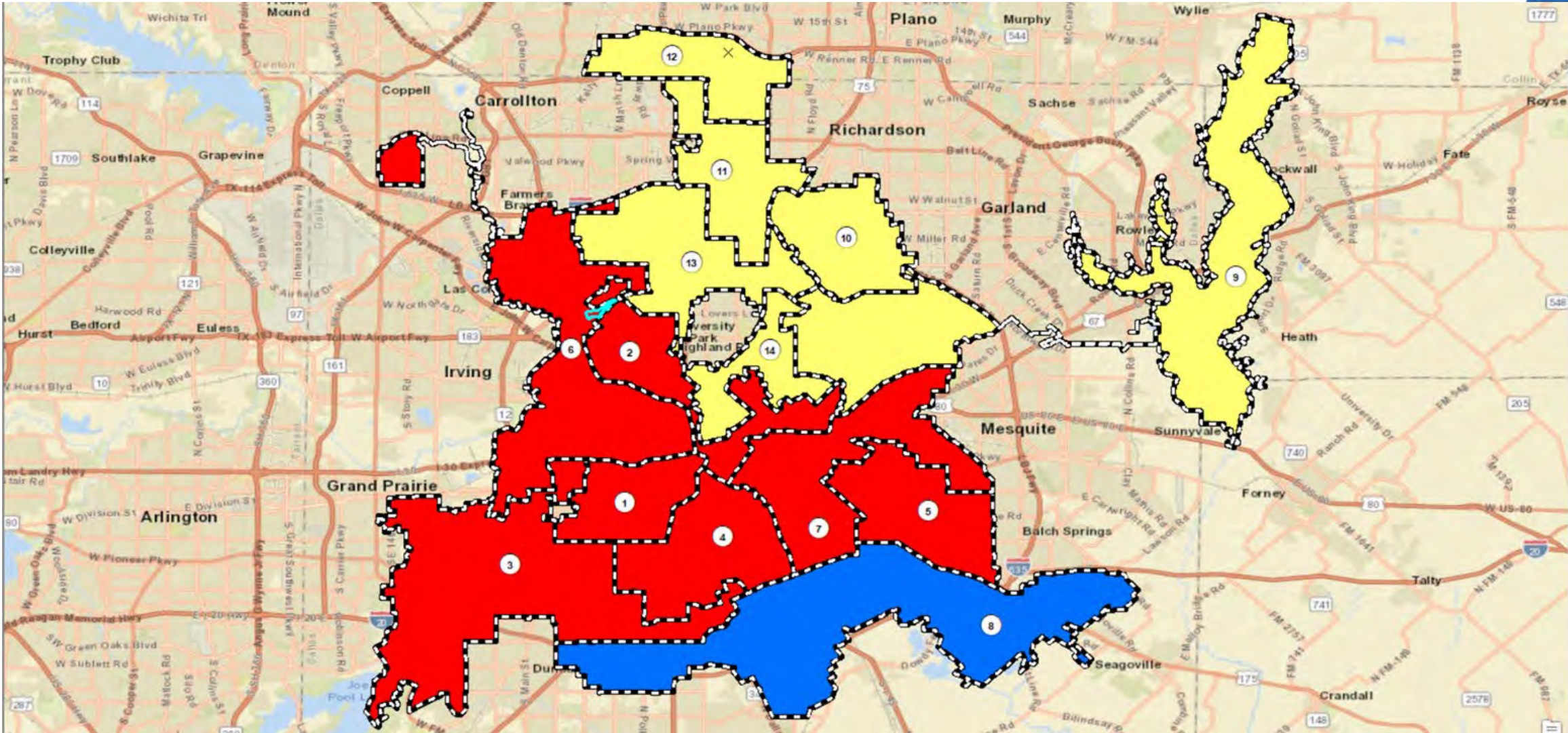


2020 Census Results (cont.)

Current Districts



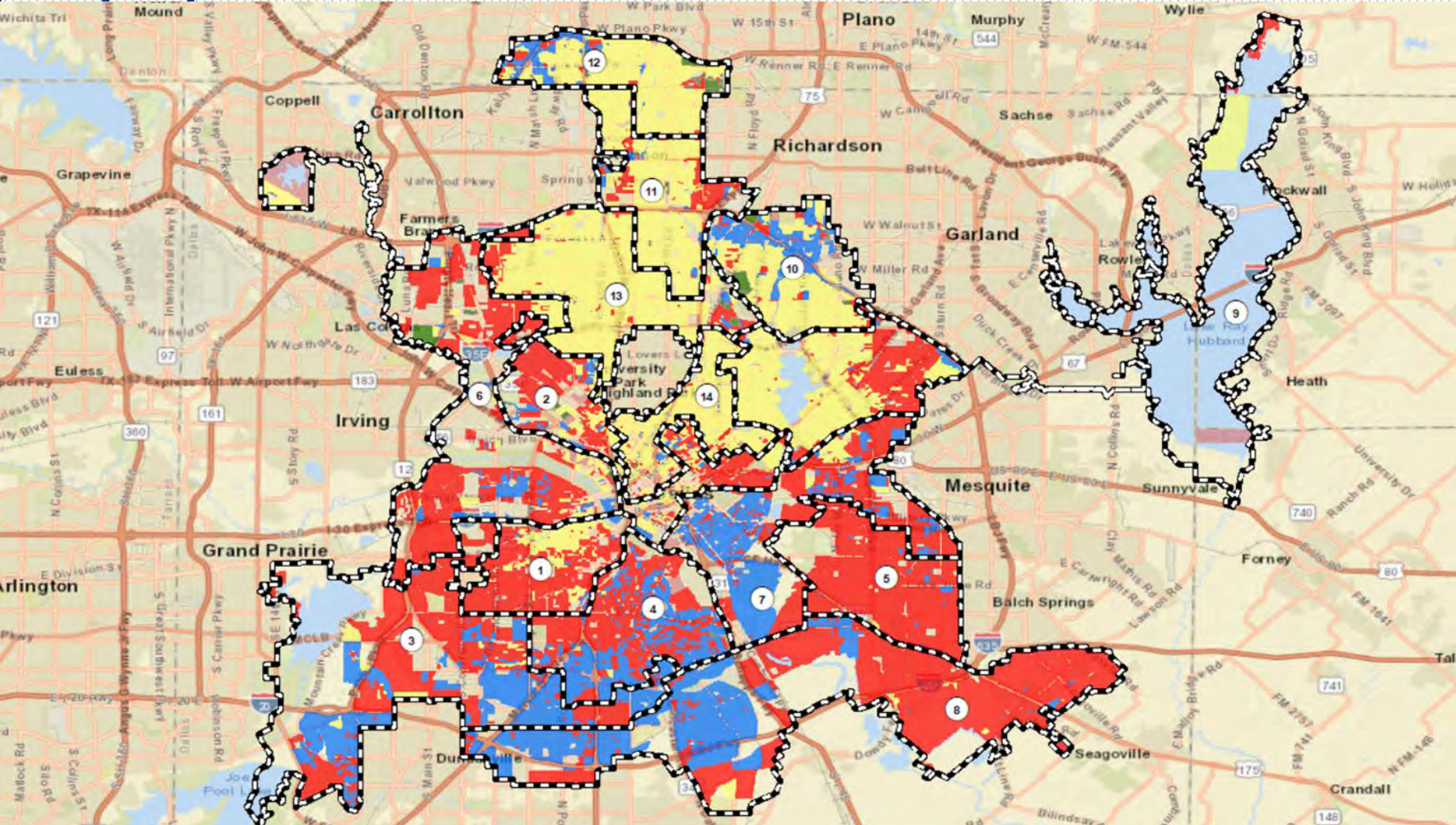
2020 Census Results (cont.) Majority Districts



(NH White – Yellow, Hisp – Red; NH Black – Blue)



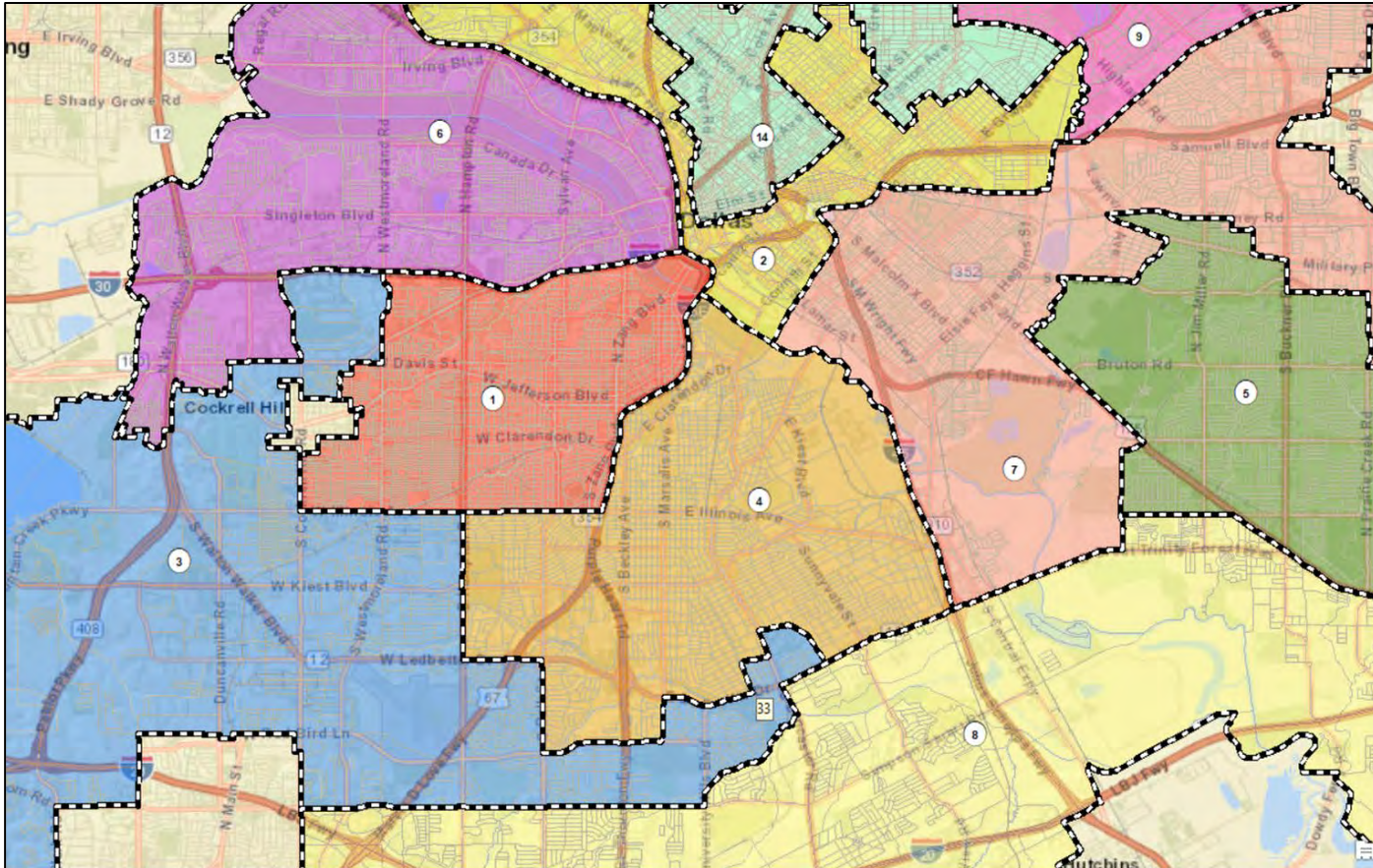
2020 Census Results (cont.) Majority by Census Blocks



(NH White – Yellow, Hisp – Red; NH Black – Blue)



Current Council Map Statistics: District 1

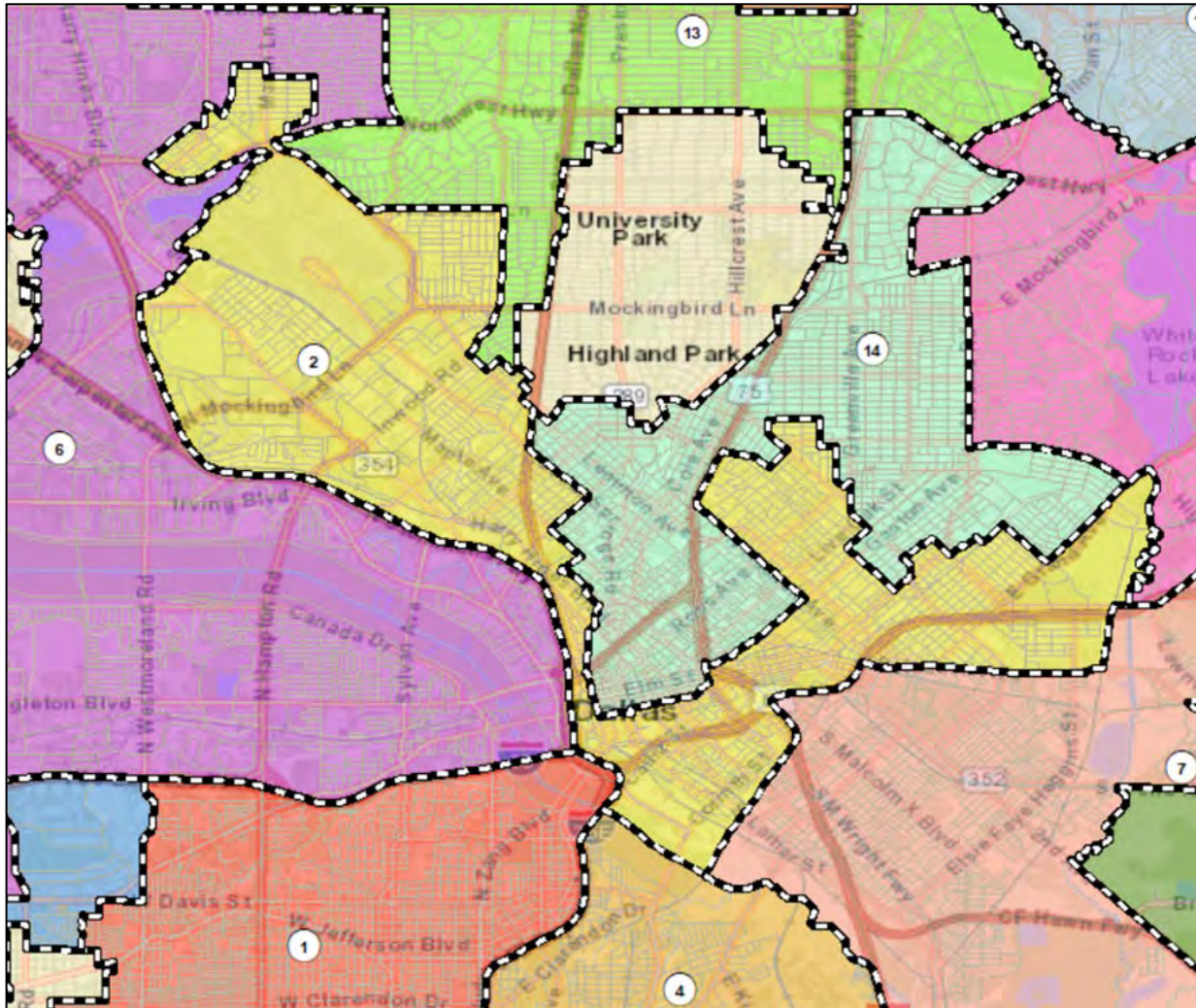


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Population	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	83,587	77,916	93,170	59,156	-15,254	-16.37%

DISTRICT 1	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
HISPANIC	56,981	73.13%	41,197	69.64%
NH WHITE	13,400	17.20%	11,877	20.08%
NH BLACK	5,369	6.89%	4,327	7.31%
NH NATIVE	249	0.32%	220	0.37%
ASIAN	587	0.75%	519	0.88%
HAWAIIAN PI	20	0.03%	20	0.03%
OTHER	188	0.24%	126	0.21%
MIXED 2+	1,122	1.44%	870	1.47%
Totals	77,916	100.00%	59,156	100.00%
Voting Age %			75.92%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 2

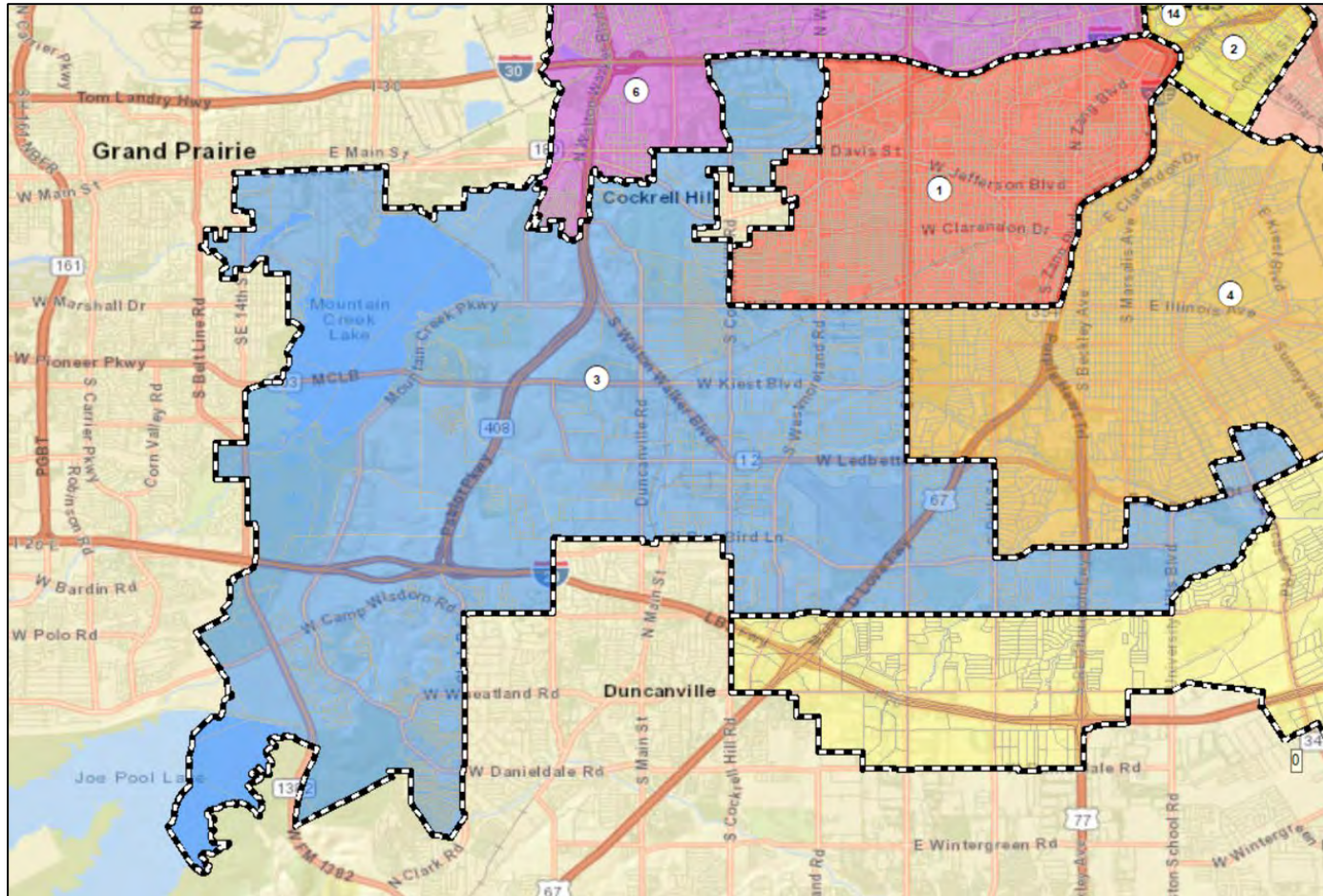


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Population	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 2	87,114	95,419	93,170	80,912	2,249	2.41%

DISTRICT 2	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
HISPANIC	42,969	45.03%	32,937	40.71%
NH WHITE	29,704	31.13%	28,419	35.12%
NH BLACK	14,290	14.98%	11,990	14.82%
NH NATIVE	262	0.27%	226	0.28%
ASIAN	5,056	5.30%	4,669	5.77%
HAWAIIAN PI	39	0.04%	31	0.04%
OTHER	381	0.40%	321	0.40%
MIXED 2+	2,718	2.85%	2,319	2.87%
Totals	95,419	100.00%	80,912	100.00%
Voting Age %			84.80%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 3

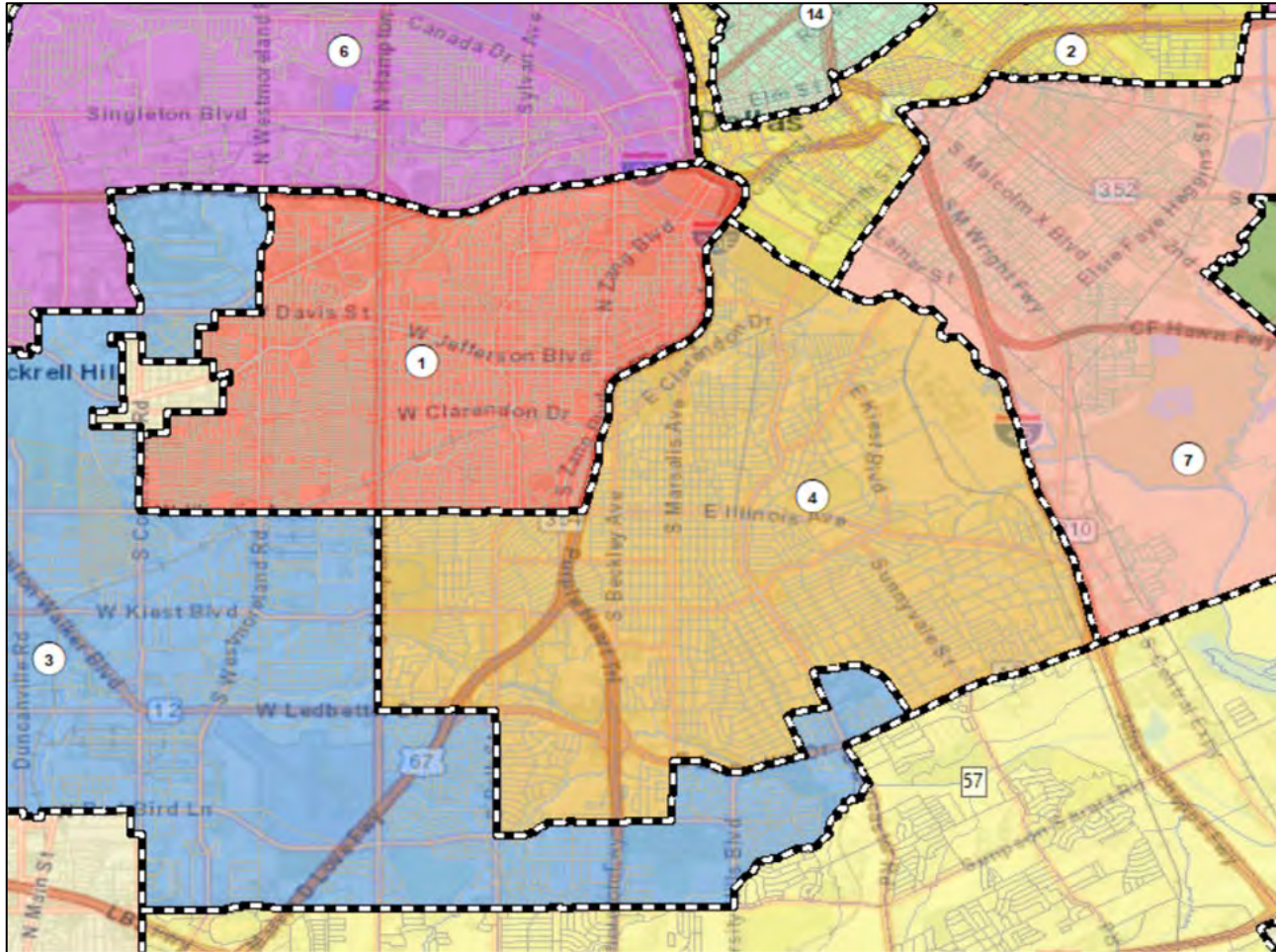


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 3	89,845	96,451	93,170	70,641	3,281	3.52%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 3				
HISPANIC	47,909	49.67%	32,383	45.84%
NH WHITE	8,135	8.43%	7,213	10.21%
NH BLACK	36,319	37.66%	27,923	39.53%
NH NATIVE	180	0.19%	145	0.21%
ASIAN	1,787	1.85%	1,491	2.11%
HAWAIIAN PI	46	0.05%	35	0.05%
OTHER	316	0.33%	233	0.33%
MIXED 2+	1,759	1.82%	1,218	1.72%
Totals	96,451	100.00%	70,641	100.00%
Voting Age %			73.24%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 4

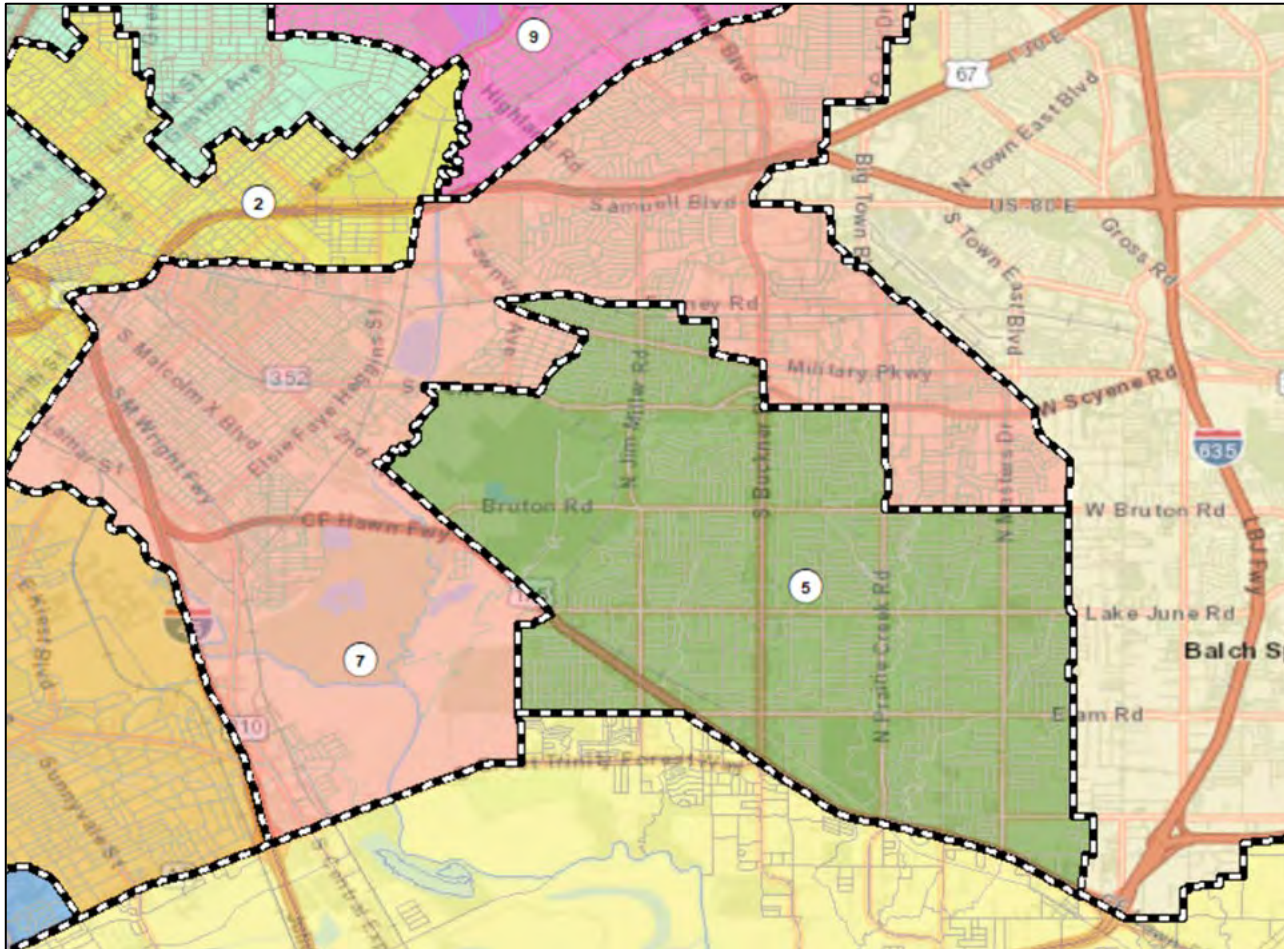


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 4	83,962	89,903	93,170	64,625	-3,267	-3.51%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 4				
HISPANIC	45,849	51.00%	29,875	46.23%
NH WHITE	3,350	3.73%	2,908	4.50%
NH BLACK	38,353	42.66%	30,156	46.66%
NH NATIVE	143	0.16%	98	0.15%
ASIAN	452	0.50%	377	0.58%
HAWAIIAN PI	16	0.02%	11	0.02%
OTHER	417	0.46%	274	0.42%
MIXED 2+	1,323	1.47%	926	1.43%
Totals	89,903	100.00%	64,625	100.00%
Voting Age %			71.88%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 5

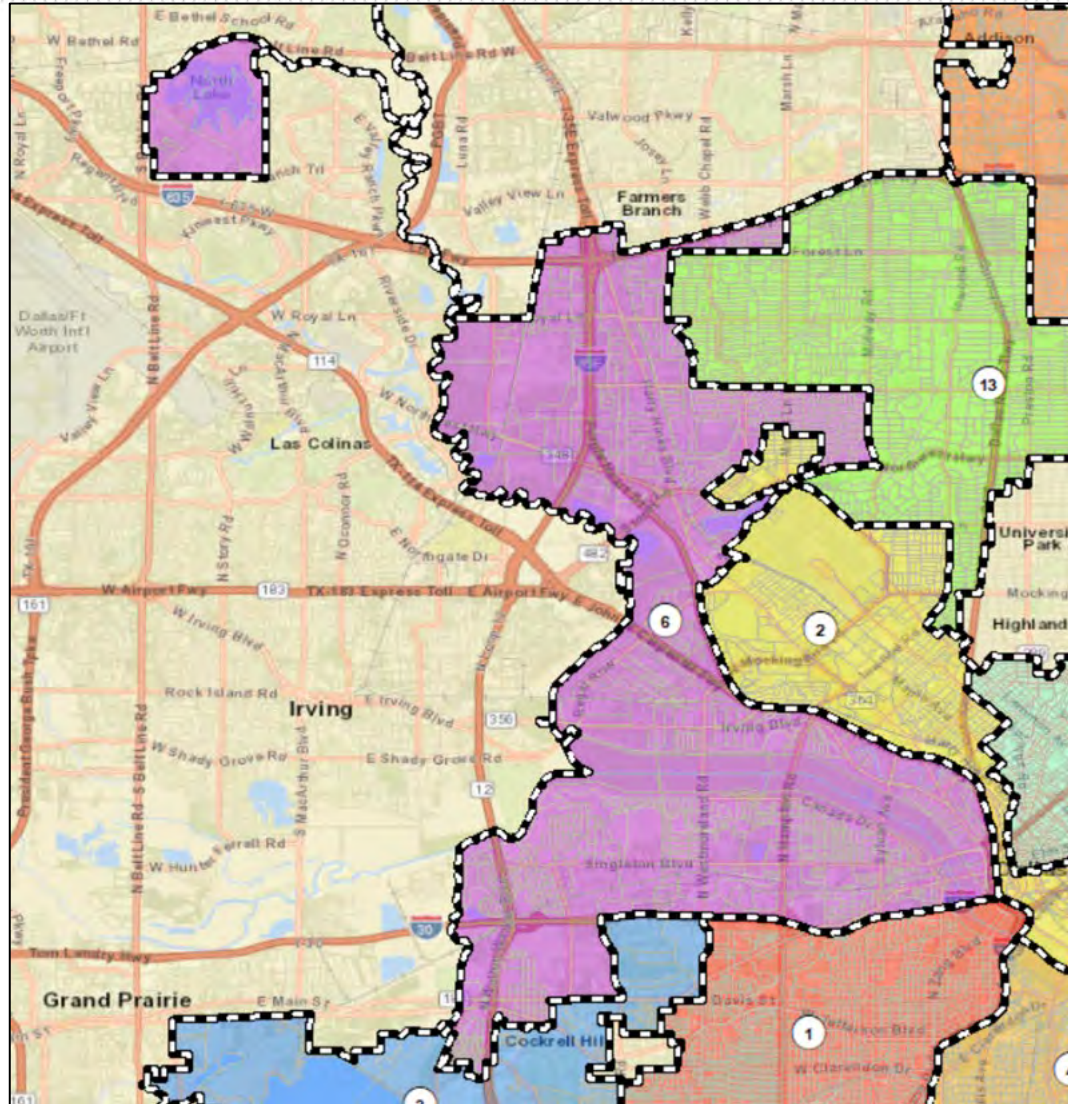


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 5	81,619	81,942	93,170	57,170	-11,228	-12.05%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 5				
HISPANIC	64,771	79.04%	43,290	75.72%
NH WHITE	4,386	5.35%	3,899	6.82%
NH BLACK	11,575	14.13%	9,120	15.95%
NH NATIVE	144	0.18%	119	0.21%
ASIAN	159	0.19%	127	0.22%
HAWAIIAN PI	17	0.02%	16	0.03%
OTHER	205	0.25%	137	0.24%
MIXED 2+	685	0.84%	462	0.81%
Totals	81,942	100.00%	57,170	100.00%
Voting Age %			69.77%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 6

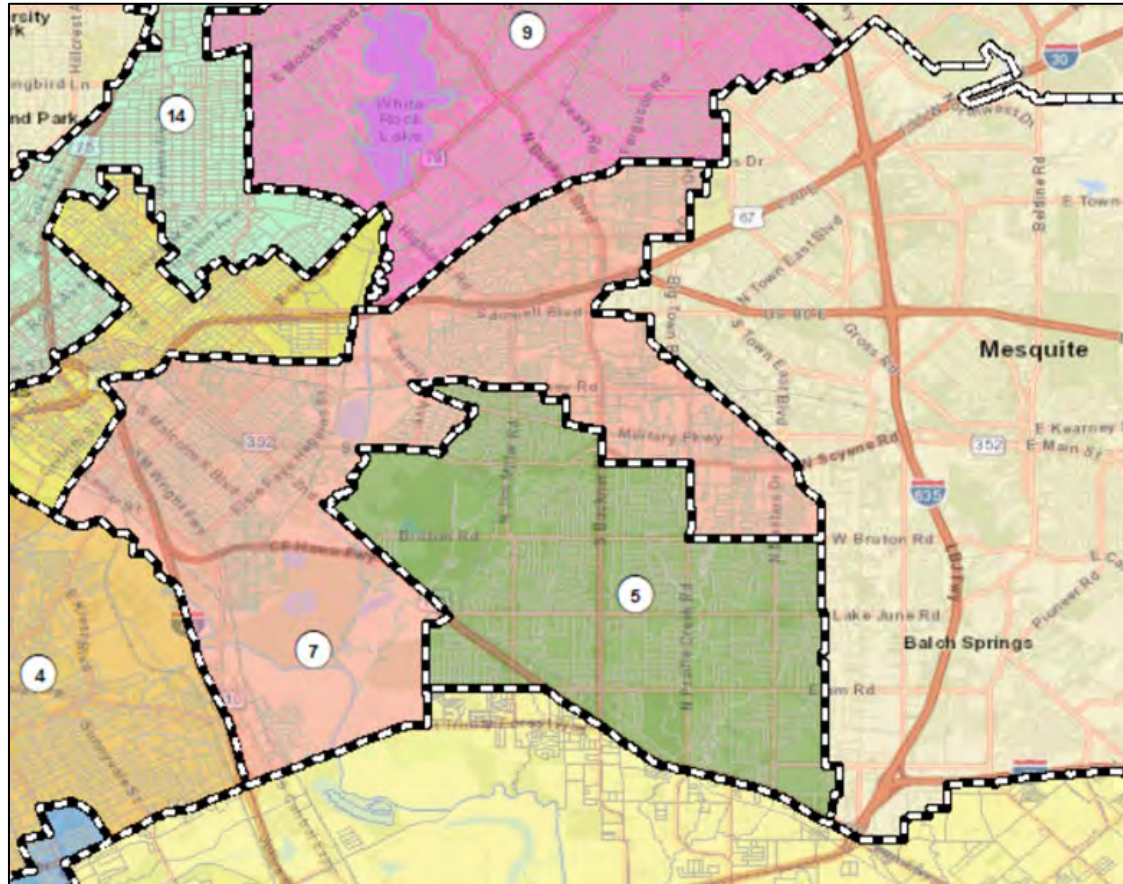


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 6	84,549	87,191	93,170	64,204	-5,979	-6.42%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 6				
HISPANIC	59,136	67.82%	40,788	63.53%
NH WHITE	11,609	13.31%	10,453	16.28%
NH BLACK	12,798	14.68%	10,077	15.70%
NH NATIVE	151	0.17%	133	0.21%
ASIAN	2,090	2.40%	1,733	2.70%
HAWAIIAN PI	20	0.02%	16	0.02%
OTHER	296	0.34%	198	0.31%
MIXED 2+	1,091	1.25%	806	1.26%
Totals	87,191	100.00%	64,204	100.00%
Voting Age %			73.64%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 7

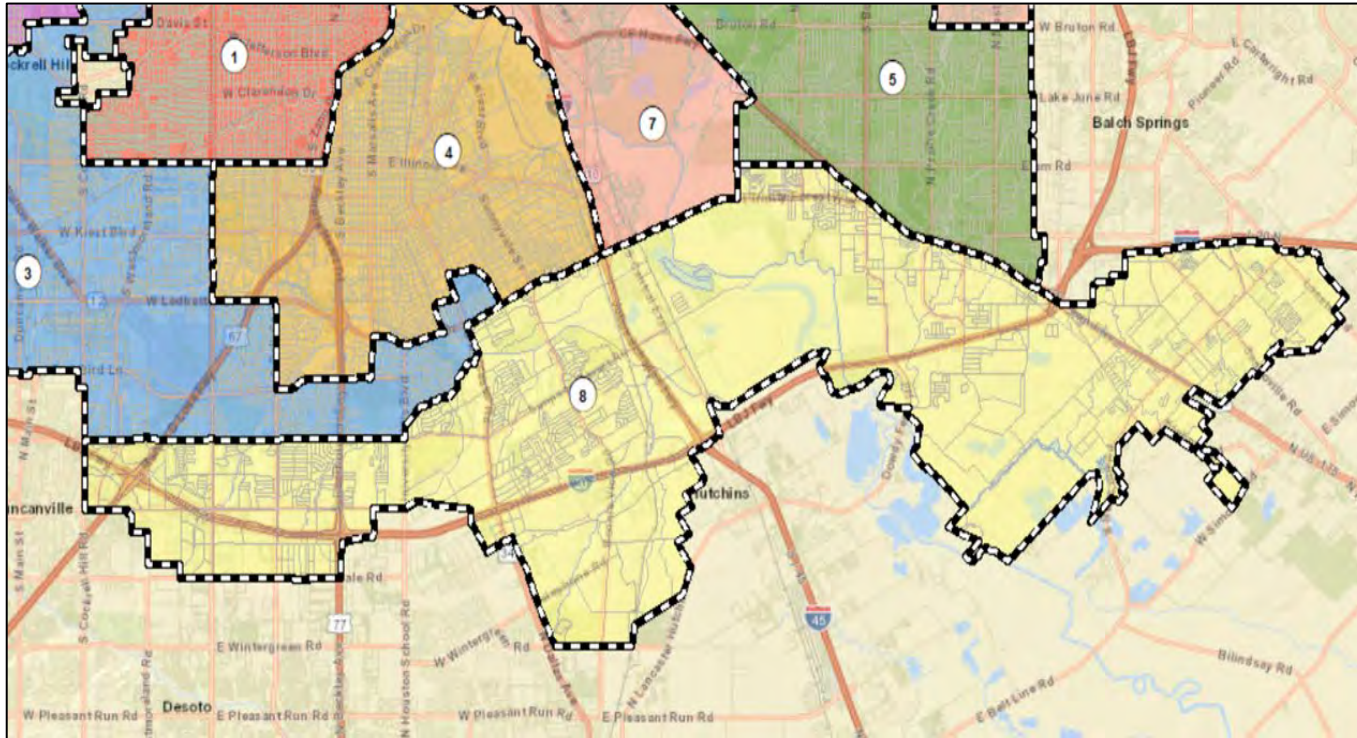


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 7	81,841	96,173	93,170	69,639	3,003	3.22%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 7				
HISPANIC	45,154	46.95%	29,991	43.07%
NH WHITE	8,831	9.18%	7,753	11.13%
NH BLACK	39,099	40.65%	29,548	42.43%
NH NATIVE	242	0.25%	177	0.25%
ASIAN	872	0.91%	748	1.07%
HAWAIIAN PI	18	0.02%	12	0.02%
OTHER	333	0.35%	227	0.33%
MIXED 2+	1,624	1.69%	1,183	1.70%
Totals	96,173	100.00%	69,639	100.00%
Voting Age %			72.41%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 8

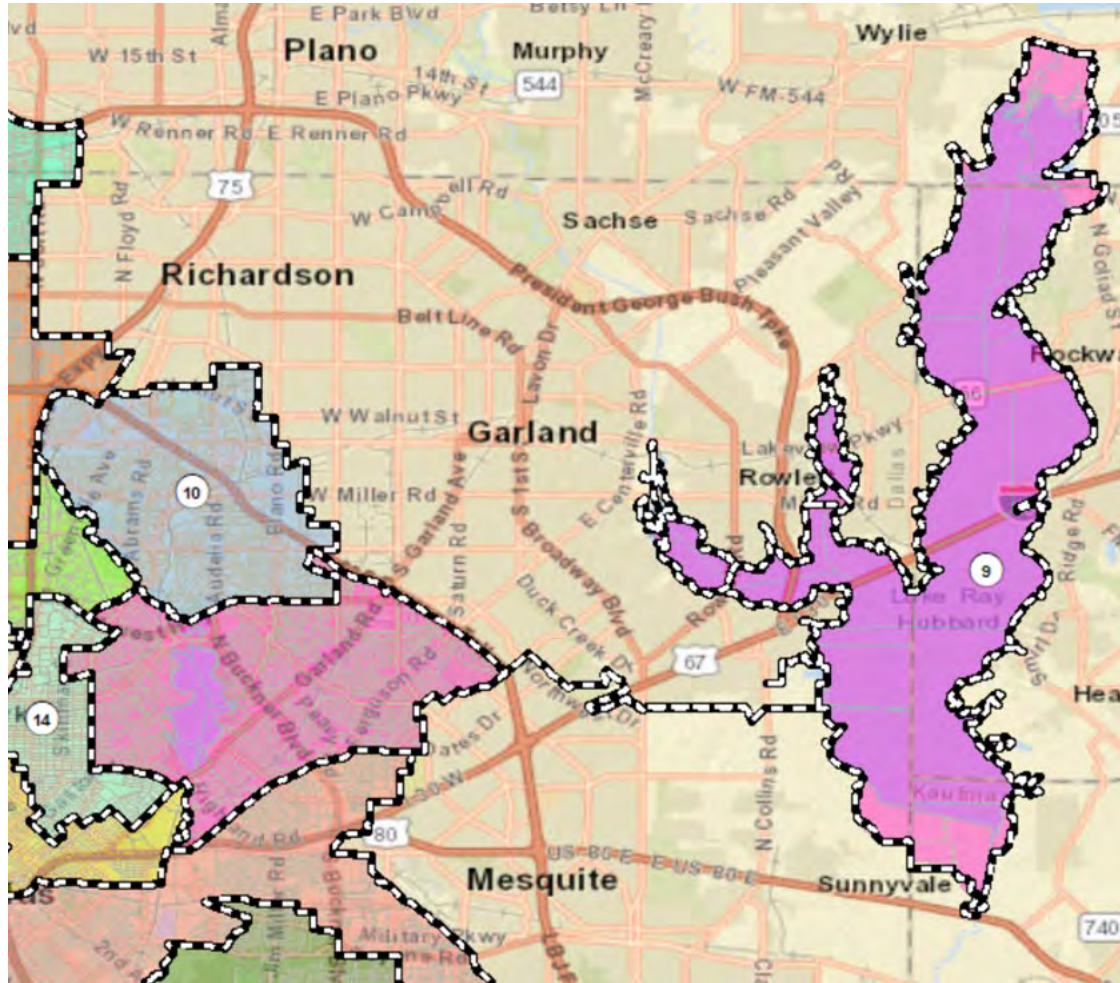


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 8	84,682	100,487	93,170	68,418	7,317	7.85%

DISTRICT 8	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
HISPANIC	44,280	44.07%	27,358	39.99%
NH WHITE	6,200	6.17%	5,068	7.41%
NH BLACK	47,626	47.40%	34,344	50.20%
NH NATIVE	182	0.18%	133	0.19%
ASIAN	344	0.34%	254	0.37%
HAWAIIAN PI	26	0.03%	21	0.03%
OTHER	271	0.27%	172	0.25%
MIXED 2+	1,558	1.55%	1,068	1.56%
Totals	100,487	100.00%	68,418	100.00%
Voting Age %			68.09%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 9

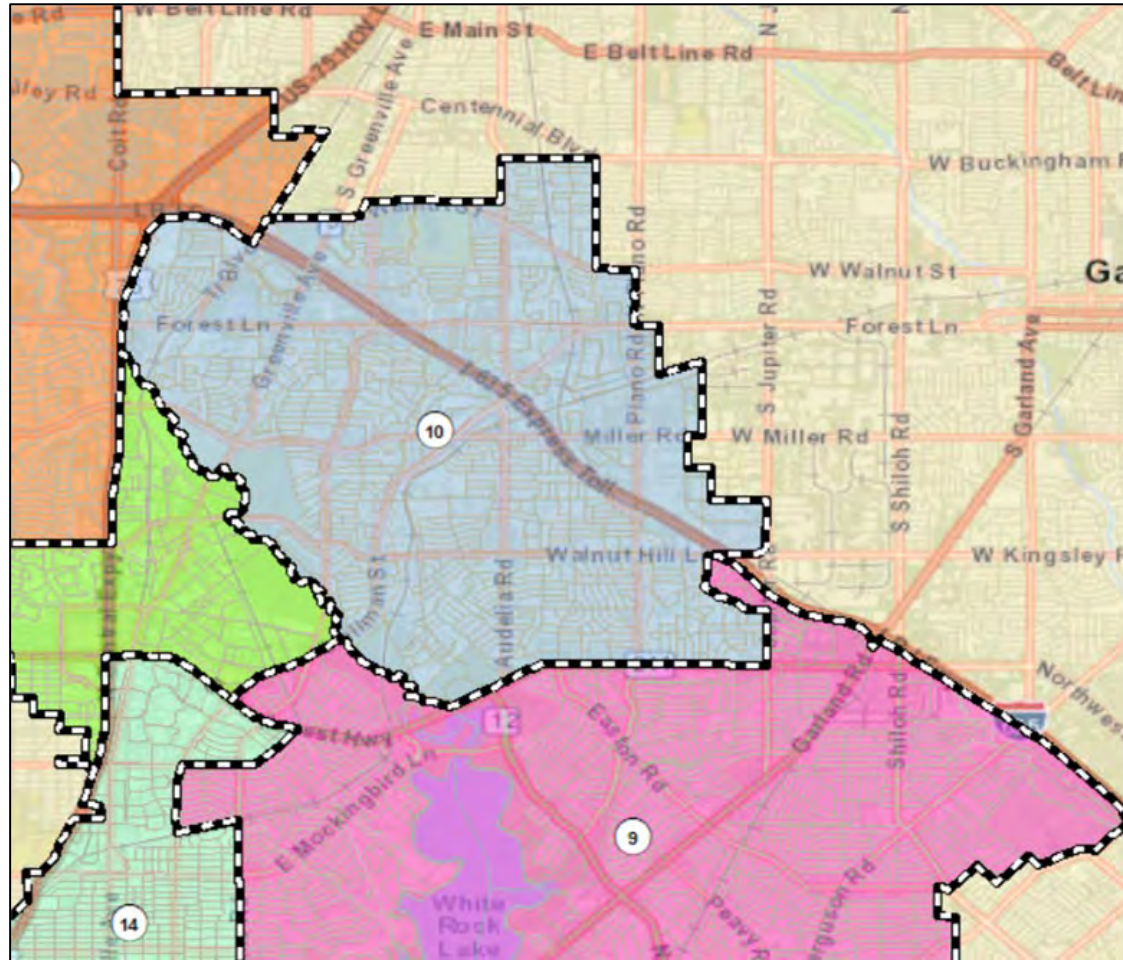


District Summary						
	Tot Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 9	86,350	90,023	93,170	68,776	-3,147	-3.38%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 9				
HISPANIC	35,362	39.28%	24,414	35.50%
NH WHITE	39,527	43.91%	32,871	47.79%
NH BLACK	9,625	10.69%	7,474	10.87%
NH NATIVE	265	0.29%	207	0.30%
ASIAN	2,152	2.39%	1,791	2.60%
HAWAIIAN PI	44	0.05%	28	0.04%
OTHER	359	0.40%	231	0.34%
MIXED 2+	2,689	2.99%	1,760	2.56%
Totals	90,023	100.00%	68,776	100.00%
Voting Age %			76.40%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 10

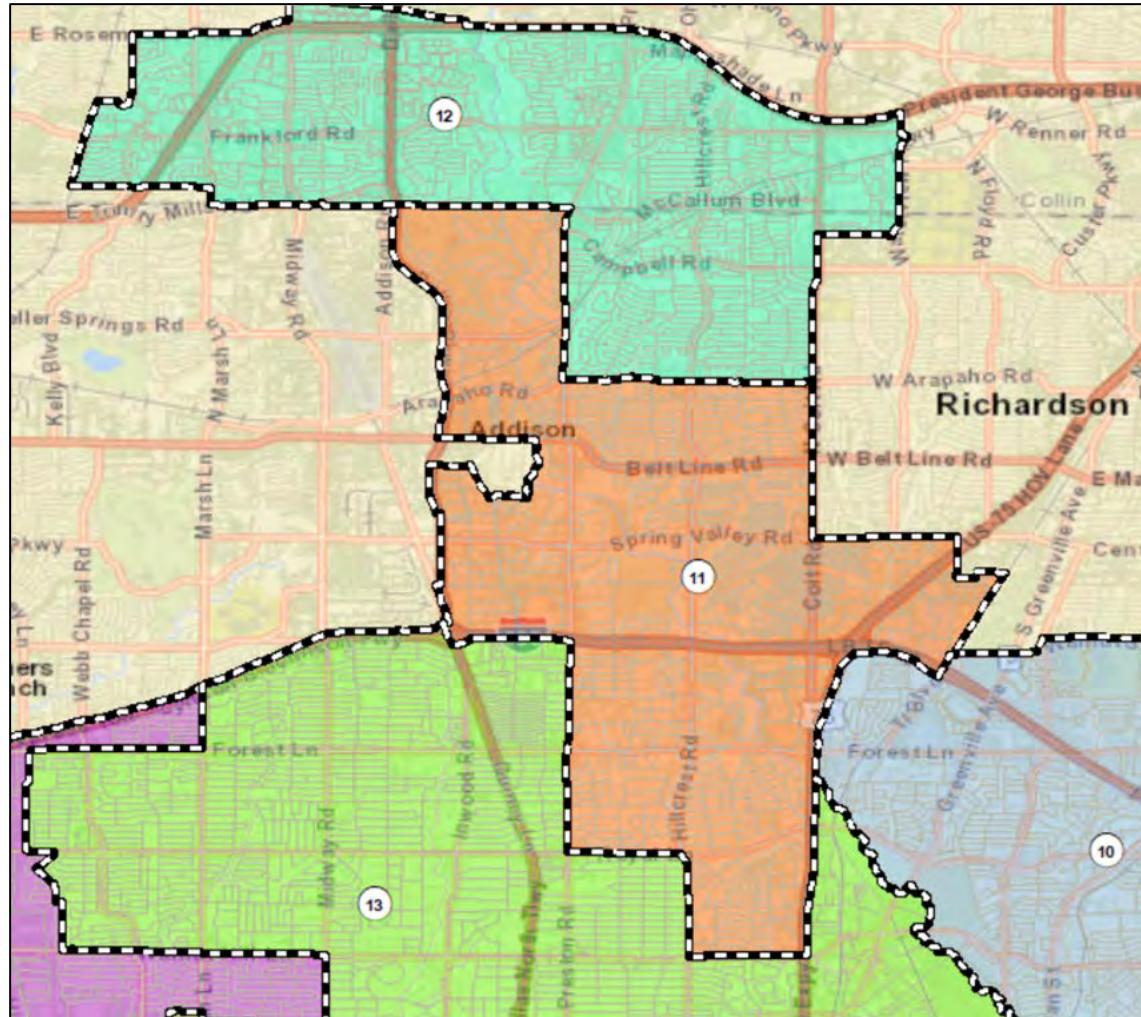


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 10	87,504	98,464	93,170	73,315	5,294	5.68%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 10				
HISPANIC	20,480	20.80%	13,911	18.97%
NH WHITE	35,728	36.29%	28,342	38.66%
NH BLACK	32,230	32.73%	23,893	32.59%
NH NATIVE	186	0.19%	156	0.21%
ASIAN	6,183	6.28%	4,548	6.20%
HAWAIIAN PI	36	0.04%	31	0.04%
OTHER	385	0.39%	285	0.39%
MIXED 2+	3,236	3.29%	2,149	2.93%
Totals	98,464	100.00%	73,315	100.00%
Voting Age %			74.46%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 11

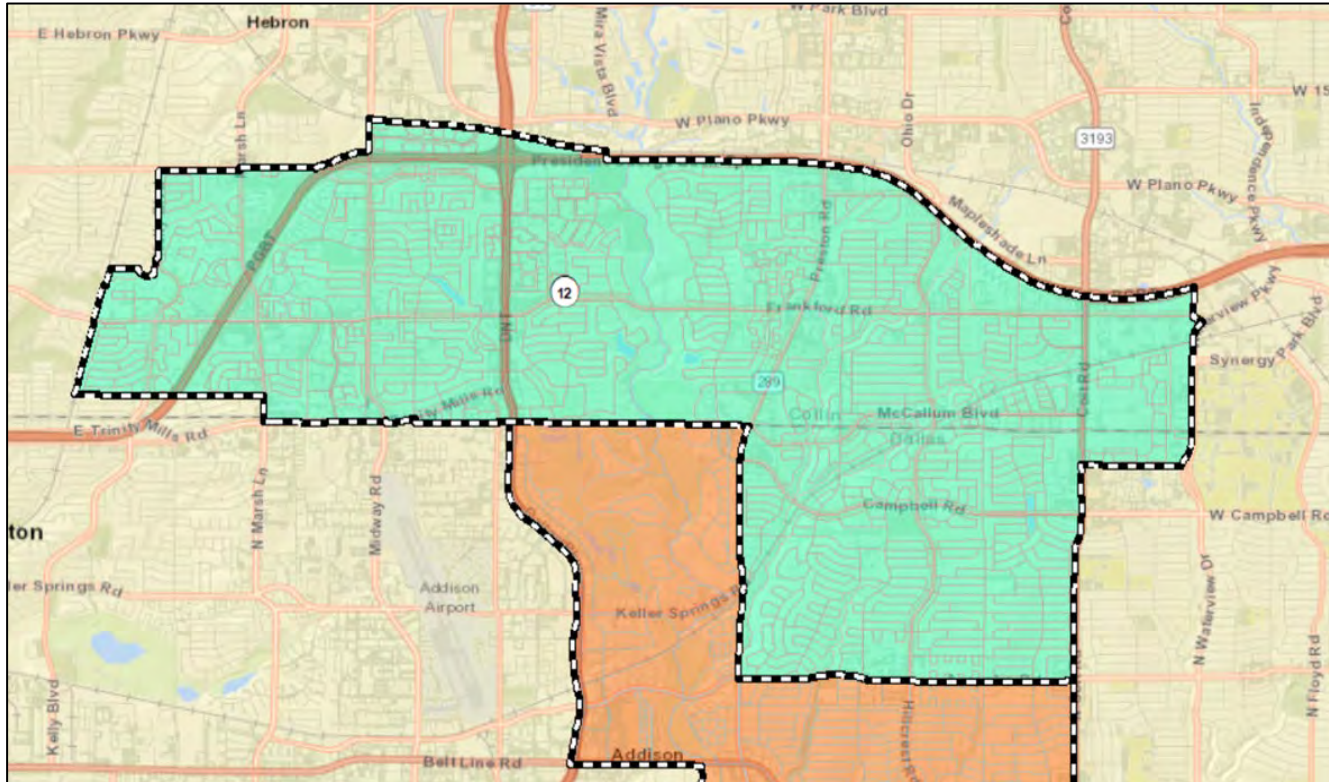


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 11	85,272	93,975	93,170	75,753	805	0.86%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 11				
HISPANIC	30,883	32.86%	21,804	28.78%
NH WHITE	39,762	42.31%	34,932	46.11%
NH BLACK	14,605	15.54%	11,817	15.60%
NH NATIVE	194	0.21%	144	0.19%
ASIAN	5,062	5.39%	4,472	5.90%
HAWAIIAN PI	48	0.05%	32	0.04%
OTHER	476	0.51%	352	0.46%
MIXED 2+	2,945	3.13%	2,200	2.90%
Totals	93,975	100.00%	75,753	100.00%
Voting Age %			80.61%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 12

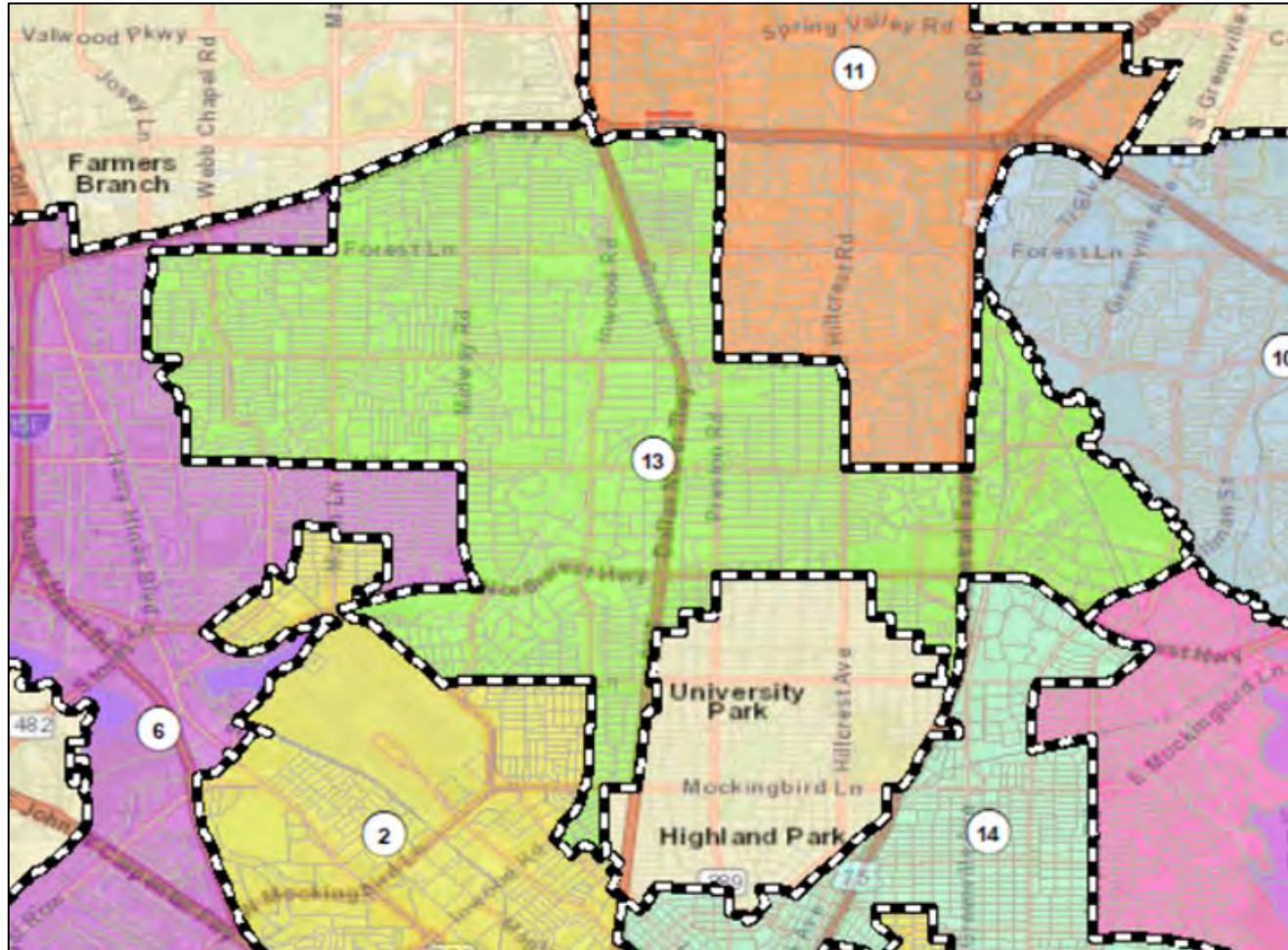


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 12	88,629	98,347	93,170	79,342	5,177	5.56%

	2020			
DISTRICT 12	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
HISPANIC	19,305	19.63%	14,187	17.88%
NH WHITE	44,267	45.01%	37,446	47.20%
NH BLACK	19,936	20.27%	15,526	19.57%
NH NATIVE	231	0.23%	173	0.22%
ASIAN	9,918	10.08%	8,640	10.89%
HAWAIIAN PI	45	0.05%	31	0.04%
OTHER	592	0.60%	436	0.55%
MIXED 2+	4,053	4.12%	2,903	3.66%
Totals	98,347	100.00%	79,342	100.00%
Voting Age %			80.68%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 13

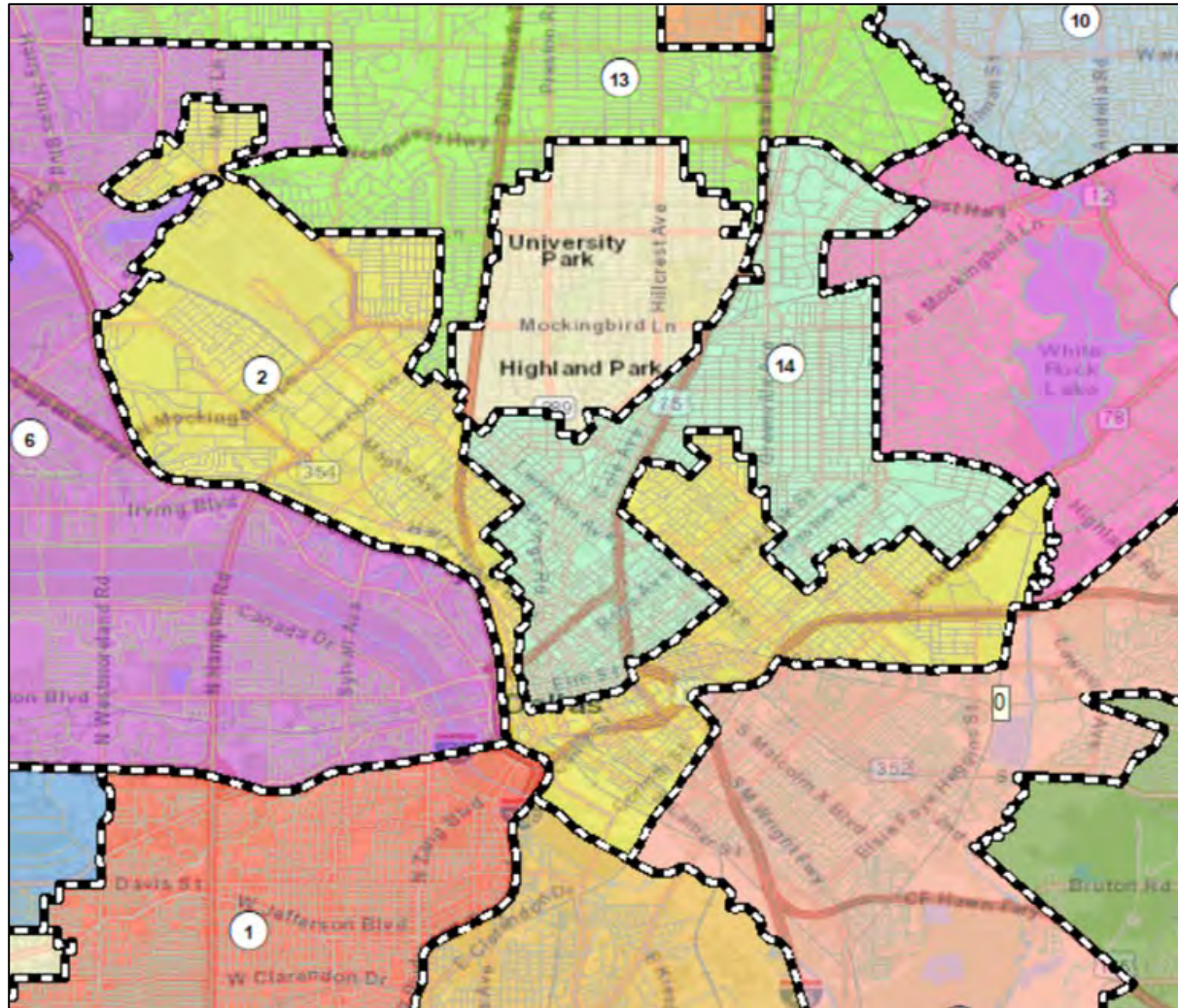


District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 13	89,192	91,161	93,170	71,253	-2,009	-2.16%

	2020			
	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
DISTRICT 13				
HISPANIC	22,776	24.98%	15,928	22.35%
NH WHITE	50,375	55.26%	41,768	58.62%
NH BLACK	8,338	9.15%	6,722	9.43%
NH NATIVE	170	0.19%	139	0.20%
ASIAN	6,461	7.09%	4,649	6.52%
HAWAIIAN PI	34	0.04%	28	0.04%
OTHER	256	0.28%	176	0.25%
MIXED 2+	2,751	3.02%	1,843	2.59%
Totals	91,161	100.00%	71,253	100.00%
Voting Age %			78.16%	



Current Council Map Statistics: District 14



District Summary						
	Total Pop 2010	Total Pop 2020	Ideal Pop	Voting Age	Deviation	% Deviation
District 14	83,670	106,927	93,170	96,501	13,757	14.77%

	2020			
DISTRICT 14	Total Pop	% Total	Voting Age	% Voting
HISPANIC	15,319	14.33%	12,899	13.37%
NH WHITE	71,119	66.51%	65,818	68.20%
NH BLACK	8,601	8.04%	7,340	7.61%
NH NATIVE	334	0.31%	283	0.29%
ASIAN	6,697	6.26%	6,173	6.40%
HAWAIIAN PI	49	0.05%	42	0.04%
OTHER	520	0.49%	426	0.44%
MIXED 2+	4,288	4.01%	3,520	3.65%
Totals	106,927	100.00%	96,501	100.00%
Voting Age %			90.25%	



Appendix B



- Definitions
- Types of Districts
- Minority Vote Dilution
- Recent U.S. Supreme Court Cases



Population Definitions



EQUAL POPULATION

In a series of U. S. Supreme Court cases, starting with *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964), the Court ruled that disparity in population between districts violates the U.S. Constitution.

Today's rule is that for non-Congressional districts, the districts must be drawn with a good faith effort to be substantially equal in total population.

Total population – measured by the Census is the population of the district, including children, noncitizens and others not eligible to vote.

Voting Age Population (VAP) – measured by the Census is the population in a district over the age of 18 years and is used for tracking minority population percentages in a district to determine if the minority group has an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice.

Total deviation – the measurement of the difference in the total population between the largest district and the smallest district.

Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) – survey data reflecting estimated population in a district over the age of 18 years that are citizens of the United States



Deviation – Rule or Standard?



"The Equal Protection clause requires substantially equal legislative representation for citizens in a State regardless of where they reside,"
Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533 (1964)

No rule – the U.S. Supreme Court has declined to identify any specific percentage that means a violation of one-person, one vote.

In practice, a standard has emerged for legislative and local maps.

Courts consider a total deviation $> 10\%$ to be constitutionally suspect. Burden is on map drawer to prove why deviations are so high.

If total deviation is $< 10\%$, burden is on plaintiff to show additional evidence that deviation is legally impermissible.

Remember, this is not a rule. A plan may be struck down if a smaller disparity is not justified by a good reason.



Contiguity - Definition



One of the redistricting principles considered “traditional” by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995) and *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 647 (1993), is a district where all parts of the district are connected to each other.

No part of the district should be geographically separated from any other part of the district.



Reasonably Compact - Definition



Compactness is a term used to describe the appearance of a district. Compactness refers to the overall shape of the district.

A district is generally considered reasonably compact if it has a fairly regular geometric shape (circle, square, hexagon) with constituents all living relatively near to each other and having minimum distances between all parts of a constituency.

In *Shaw v. Reno*, Justice O'Connor said that "[R]eapportionment is the one area in which appearances do matter." 509 U.S. at 647



Communities of Interest - Definition



The courts have defined “communities of interest” as a group of people concentrated in a geographic area who share similar interests or priorities – whether social, cultural, ethnic, economic, religious, or political.

A community of interest is a neighborhood or community that would benefit from being maintained in a single district because of shared interests, views or characteristics. *LULAC v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 435 (2006).

Example: Asian American communities in Dallas may not be large enough to constitute majority/minority districts. They may be characterized as a community of interest in order to advocate for districts that promote responsive representation by elected officials and protect against the fracturing of their communities.

Communities of interest can be multi-racial communities that include Latino, Asian American and/or African American populations.



Politically Cohesive - Definition



A group with similar political views who stick together to support the same candidates for office.

In redistricting, this is one of the *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986) principles that allows for the creation of a minority district under the Voting Rights Act if the minority population of the district votes as a cohesive unit so as to have an opportunity to elect a representative of their choice.



Types of Districts



a **CROSSOVER DISTRICT** is one in which minorities do not form a numerical majority but still reliably control the outcome of the election with some non-minority voters crossing over to vote with the minority group.

an **INFLUENCE DISTRICT** is one that includes a large number of minority voters but fewer than would allow the minority voters to control the election results when voting as a bloc. Minority voters are sufficient in number in "influence districts" to influence the outcome of the election.

a **MINORITY-COALITION DISTRICT** is a type of majority-minority district in which two or more minority groups combine to form a majority in a district. In most jurisdictions, minority-coalition districts are protected under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act if the requirements set forth in *Thornburg v. Gingles* are satisfied.

a **MAJORITY-MINORITY** district is one in which racial or ethnic minorities comprise a majority (50% plus 1 or more) of the population. A majority-minority district can contain more than one minority group. Thus, a district that is 40% Hispanic and 11% African American is a majority-minority district, but it is not a majority Hispanic district. This is also referred to as a minority coalition district.

a **MINORITY OPPORTUNITY DISTRICT** is one that provides minority voters with an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice regardless of the racial composition of the district.



Minority Vote Dilution



MINORITY VOTE DILUTION occurs when minority voters are deprived of an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of choice. It is prohibited under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Examples of minority vote dilution include cracking and packing.

PACKING is a form of vote dilution prohibited under the Voting Rights Act where a minority group is overconcentrated in a small number of districts. For example, packing can occur when the African American population is concentrated into one district where it makes up 90% of the district, instead of two districts where it could be 50% of each district.

CRACKING is a form of vote dilution occurring when districts are drawn so as to divide a geographically compact minority community into two or more districts. If the minority community is politically cohesive and could elect a preferred candidate if placed in one district but, due to cracking, the minority population is divided into two or more districts where it no longer has any electoral control or influence, the voting strength of the minority population is diluted.



Recent U.S. Supreme Court Cases



Wisconsin Legislature, et al., v. Wisconsin Elections Commission, et al.
595 U.S. ____ (2022)

(reversal of state supreme court's imposition of map that created a new black majority district).

Decision issued March 23, 2022

Toth, William, et al. v. Chapman, Leigh, et al.,
595 U.S. ____ (2022)

(denied injunction of Pennsylvania Supreme Court's order that adopted a map different from the map the Republican-led legislature had adopted).

Decision issued March 7, 2022

Timothy Moore, et al. v. Rebecca Harper
595 U.S. ____ (2022)

(denial of Republican state representatives' request to stay North Carolina court's order that threw out their congressional maps on grounds that partisan gerrymandering had diluted representation of communities of color in violation of state constitution).

Decision issued March 7, 2022, without an opinion

John H. Merrill, et al. v. Milligan, et al.,
595 U.S. ____ (2022)

(stayed the state's court's preliminary injunction issued against Alabama's redrawn congressional district map for violating Section 2 of the VRA; stay in effect until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on the merits).

Decision issued February 7, 2022

**The U.S. Supreme Court recently issued four decisions involving redistricting. Only one provides relevant guidance.



Wisconsin Legislature, et al., v. Wisconsin Elections Commission, et al., 595 U.S. __ (2022)



- Creating a new majority-minority district simply because there exists a sufficiently large and compact population of minority residents is an unconstitutional use of race.
 - Wisconsin Supreme Court reasoning and the Governor's position lacked critical analysis and/or supporting evidence; relied on conclusory statements that maximizing the number of majority-minority districts was required by Section 2 of the VRA.
- Legal standard for reviewing race-based districting is "strict scrutiny" so must show that the use of race as a predominant factor was narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling state interest.
 - Compliance with the VRA is a compelling state interest. Therefore, the focus turns to what evidence can satisfy the "narrowly tailored" element.
- A "strong basis in evidence" is required to show narrow tailoring and the fact that there exists a sufficiently large and compact population of black residents to fill a new black majority district, without more, is not enough to show a strong basis.



Appendix C



Redistricting Guidelines Adopted by the Redistricting Commission



Redistricting Commission Guidelines



Population Equality

The districts shall be substantially equal in population according to the total population count as presented in the census data, except where deviation is required to comply with federal law or is allowable by law.

The total deviation between the largest and the smallest district must be as small as possible but should be less than 10%.

- Minor population deviations may be allowed if they are necessary to achieve a good faith, legitimate objective, such as:
- Preserving the voting strength of minority populations in compliance with the Voting Rights Act
- Making the districts compact
- Maintaining communities of interest in a single district and avoiding splitting neighborhoods



Redistricting Commission Guidelines



Minority Representation

In addition to the requirements of federal law, there shall be no discrimination on the basis of race, color, or membership in a language minority group, and the voting strength of racial, ethnic, and language minorities in the districts shall not be diluted to deprive minority voters of an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice.

Race, ethnicity, and language minority consideration cannot be the predominant factor to which other districting legal principles are subordinated.

The reconfiguration of districts may not create a retrogression of the rights of minority voters to elect a candidate of their choice.



Redistricting Commission Guidelines



Minority Representation (Cont.)

A majority minority district may be created to provide fair representation to the members of racial, ethnic, and language minority populations where compelling justification requires such a district as determined by the following factors:

- A reasonably compact district can be drawn in compliance with the other redistricting guidelines in which voters of the minority group constitute a majority of the electorate and will increase the probability that members of the minority will be elected
- The minority community is politically cohesive and usually votes together
- Other voters in the area generally vote as a bloc to successfully defeat the minority community's preferred candidates.



Redistricting Commission Guidelines



Contiguity and Compactness

The districts shall be geographically compact, to the extent possible, and composed of contiguous territory.

Compactness and contiguity involve both a functional and a geographic aspect and are defined by case law to include factors such as:

- Contiguity: No part of the district should be geographically separated from any other part of the district
- Compactness: A district is generally considered reasonably compact if it has a fairly regular geometric shape (circle, square, hexagon) with constituents all living relatively near to each other and having minimum distances between all parts of a constituency.



Redistricting Commission Guidelines



Incumbents

The reconfiguration of districts shall be neutral as to incumbents or potential candidates.



Redistricting Commission Guidelines



Communities of Interest

Communities of interest shall be placed in a single district and attempts should be made to avoid splitting neighborhoods, where possible without violation the other requirements.

"Neighborhoods" and "Communities of Interest" may be defined by:

- Geographically compact areas where there are people who share clearly recognizable similarities of social, political, cultural, ethnic, religious, or economic interests.
- Homeowner associations, neighborhood associations, crime watch groups and preservation/historic districts
- The existence of shared interests, including a history and tradition of working together and relating to each other
- The use of public-school attendance boundaries as defined by the independent school districts in the City of Dallas
- Boundaries that facilitate communications between constituents and their elected representatives
- Easily identifiable geographic boundaries such as highways, major thoroughfares, and natural waterways.

