

Outagamie County Local Redistricting

Public Information Meetings

Noon & 6pm | August 17, 2021



Agenda

- Welcomes & Introductions
- 2020 Census Delays & Impacts on Local Redistricting
- Overview of Outagamie County Redistricting Process & Timeline
- Overview of Local Redistricting Principals and Legal Requirements
- Overview & Identification of “Communities of Interest”
- Question & Answer

2020 Census Timeline & Delays

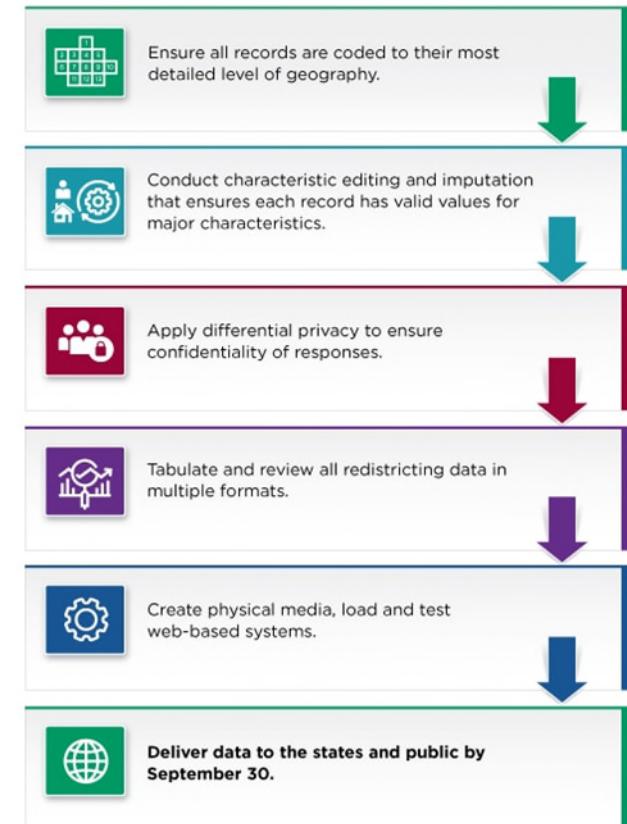
- Initial Timeline:



- Revised:

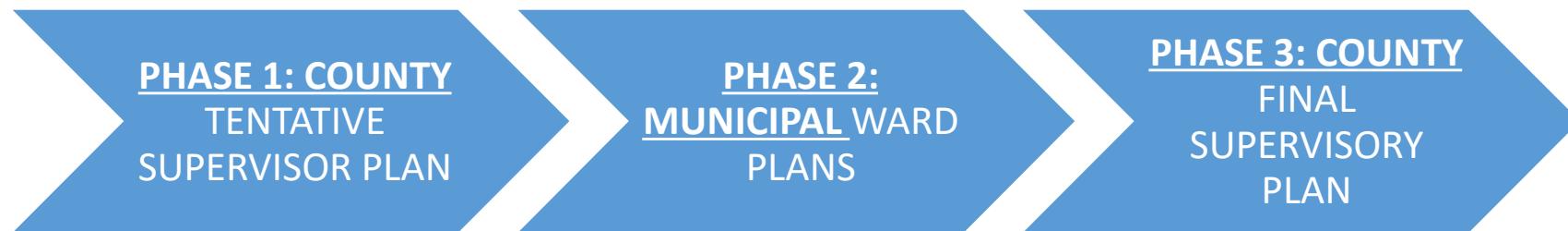
2020 Census Redistricting Data

Steps to Delivering Products



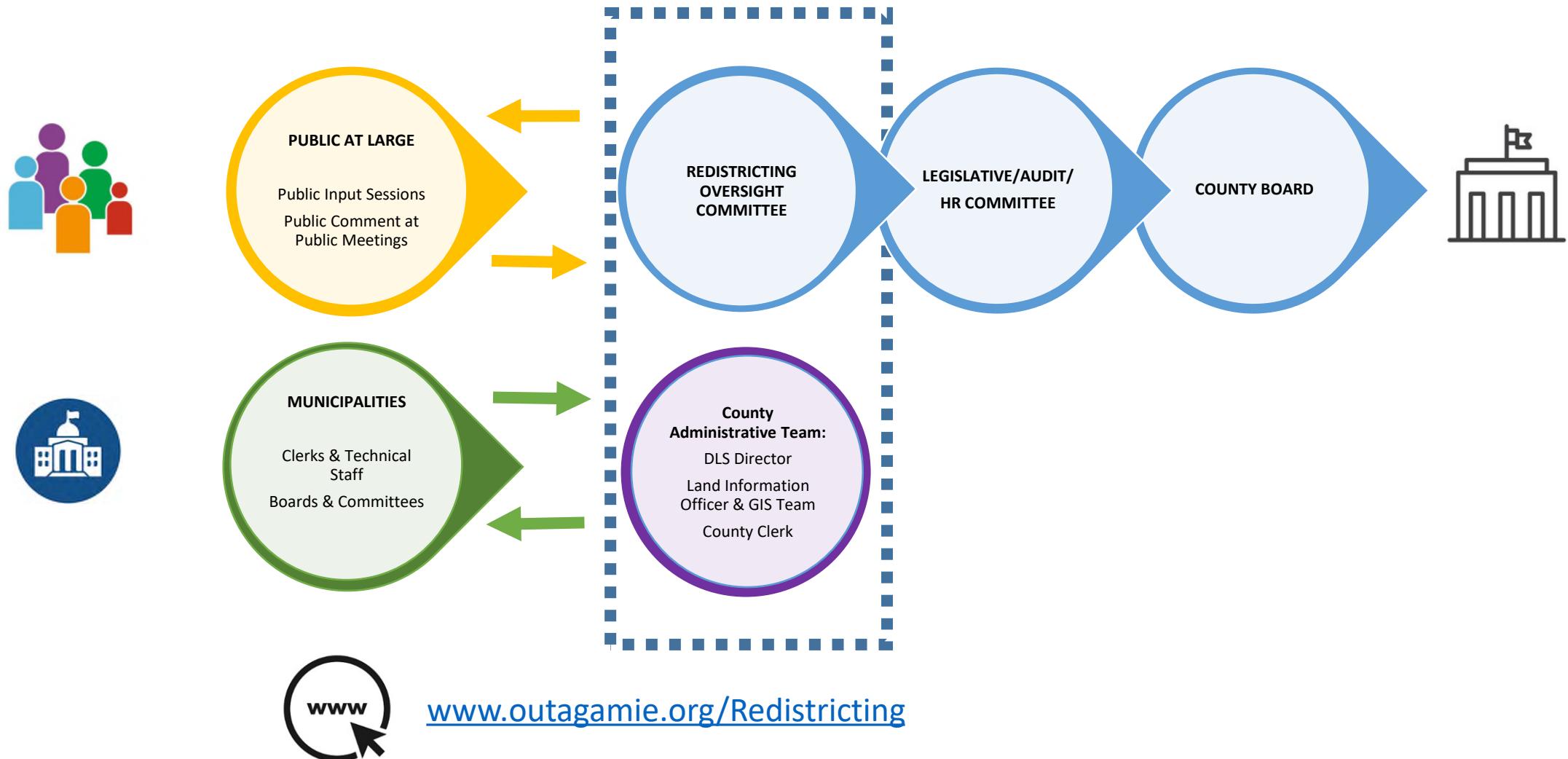
Outagamie Co. Local Redistricting Process

- Local Redistricting  State Legislative Redistricting
- Local Redistricting – Process Prescribed in Wis. Stats.
 - Counties (Supervisory Plans) – Wis. Stats. 59.10(3)b
 - Municipalities (Ward Plans) – Wis. Stats. 5.15



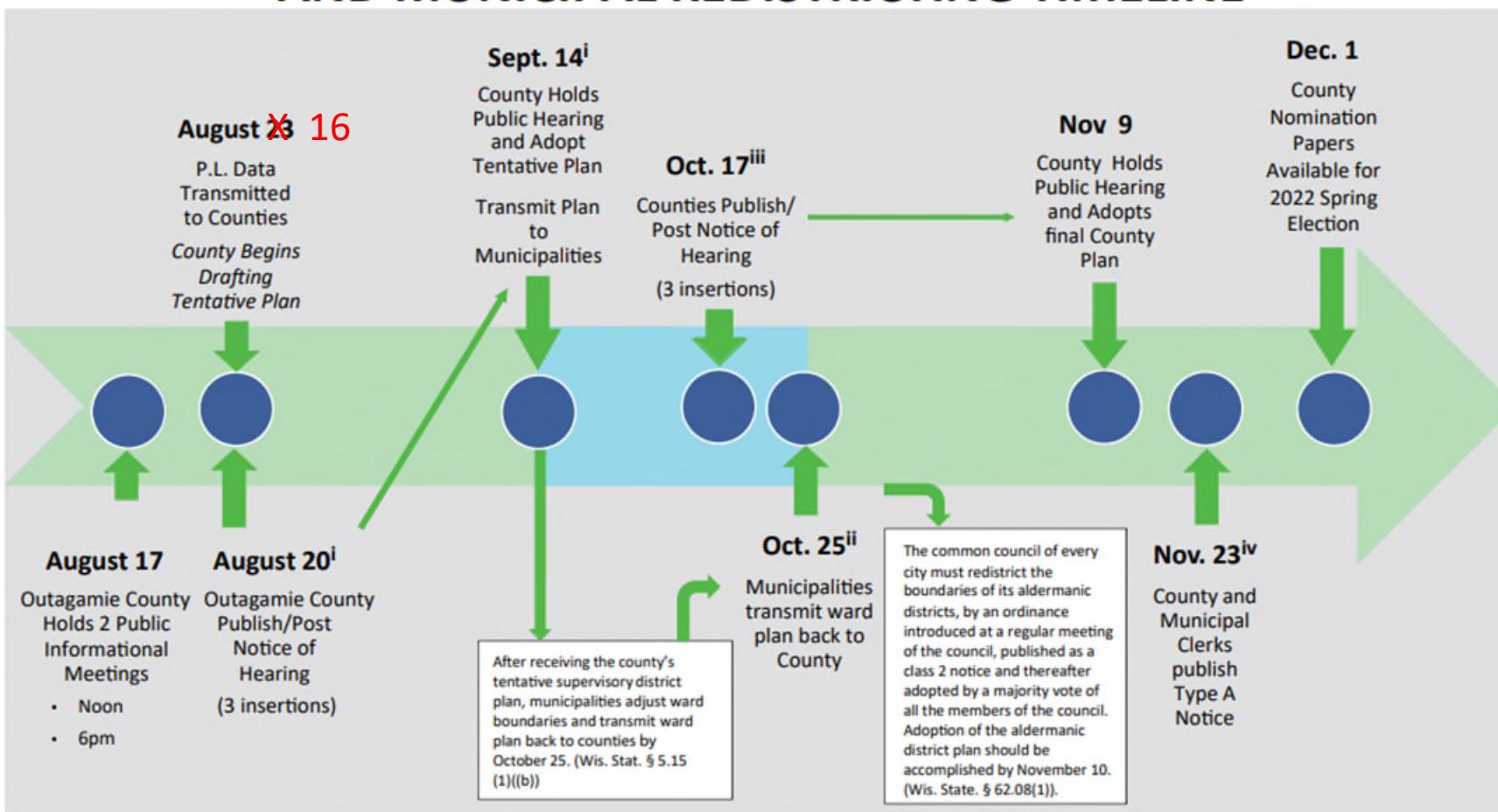
MAX. 60 DAYS/PHASE

Outagamie Co. Local Redistricting Oversight



2021 OUTAGAMIE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL REDISTRICTING TIMELINE

TENTATIVE
DRAFT



ⁱ Wis. Stat. § 59.10(3)(b)1. (NOTE: Publication/posting requirements are being discussed with LRB. Review publication/posting requirements and alternatives under ss. 985.02 and 985.05 with corporation counsel.)

ⁱⁱ Wis. Stat. § 5.15(1)(b).

ⁱⁱⁱ Wis. Stat. § 59.10(3)(b)2. (NOTE: Publication/posting requirements are being discussed with LRB. Review publication/posting requirements and alternatives under ss. 985.02 and 985.05 with corporation counsel.)

^{iv} Wis. Stat. § 10.06(2)(a). Some counties may publish earlier depending upon publication frequency. (NOTE: Elections commission must deliver Type A Notice regarding state offices to county clerk pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 10.06(1)(a))

Federal Requirements

- **Equal Population**
 - *One-person, One Vote*
 - ***Equal Protection Clause*** – 14th amendment of US Constitution
 - See pg. 5-9 of LTSB Redistricting guide
- **Minority Protection**
 - ***Racial gerrymandering*** (14th amendment) – no “packing” nor “cracking”
 - See pg. 10-11 LTSB Redistricting guide
 - ***Voting Rights act of 1965*** –redistricting that results in minority “vote dilution” can be legally challenged (*US Supreme Ct. Thornburg v Gingles principles*)
 - See pg. 11-14 LTSB Redistricting guide



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Equal Population

Figure 1. Statistical terminology for redistricting

Ideal population = total population \div number of districts

Example: 5,000,000 total population \div 50 districts = 100,000 ideal population

Absolute deviation¹ = district population – ideal population

Example: 99,000 district population – 100,000 ideal population = -1,000 absolute deviation

Relative deviation¹ = absolute deviation \div ideal population

Example: -1,000 absolute deviation \div 100,000 ideal population = -1% relative deviation

Overall range² = largest positive absolute deviation + largest negative absolute deviation

Example: +2,000 largest positive deviation + -1,000 largest negative deviation (ignoring + and - signs) = 3,000 or 3% of the ideal district size

1. Used in the calculation of deviation for individual districts

2. Used in the calculation of deviation for entire plan and is typically expressed as a percentage

Traditional Redistricting Principles

- **Compactness**
 - *See pg. 14-16 LTSB Guidebook*
- **Contiguity**
 - *See pg. 16 of LTSB Guidebook*
- **Preservation of communities of interest**
 - *See pg. 17 of LTSB Guidebook*
- **Preservation of the unity of political subdivisions**
 - *See pg. 17 of LTSB Guidebook*



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Compactness

Figure 2. **Compactness**

Minimize the distance between all parts of a district



compact



not compact

Contiguity

Figure 3. **Contiguity**

All areas within a district should be physically adjacent



contiguous



noncontiguous

Communities of interest

3. Preservation of communities of interest

Respecting communities of interest in a redistricting plan means attempting to group like-minded or similar people so that they may elect a representative of their choice who reflects their common values in a manner relevant to legislative representation. This principle is distinct from federal requirements relating to the protection of racial and language minority groups in a redistricting plan. However, when communities of interest align with a specific population's racial or ethnic characteristics, care must be taken to ensure that legitimate political considerations, and not race, predominate in drawing a district's boundaries, unless necessary to comply with the VRA. Otherwise, a court might find that the district constitutes an unconstitutional racial gerrymander.⁶⁵

In Wisconsin, municipalities are required by statute to take into account communities of interest in drawing ward boundaries.⁶⁶

Potential Communities of Interest

- **“Dale”** (Sanitary District w/in T. of Dale)
- **“Darboy”** (Sanitary District w/in T. of Buchanan)
- **“Stephensville”** (Sanitary District w/in T. of Ellington)
- **“Freedom”** (Sanitary District w/in T. of Freedom)
- **Lawrence University**
- Others??
 - Suggested “Communities of Interest”:
 - Send by **9am, Thursday August 19**
 - Email to: kara.homan@outagamie.org

A black and white icon of a speech bubble. The word "Q & A" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font inside the bubble. The speech bubble has a thick black outline and a slightly irregular, hand-drawn style.

Q & A