



**INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
SPECIAL MEETING**

**Thursday, May 6, 2021
6:00 PM**

Commission Members:

DISTRICT 1 – TERRY NICOL
DISTRICT 2 – JESSE SUSSELL
DISTRICT 3 – LISA M. TRAN
DISTRICT 4 – CURTIS W. HANSON
AT-LARGE – DELORES COOPER
AT-LARGE – CARLY MICHELE ALEJOS
AT-LARGE – SHERRY SMITH

DISTRICT 5 – WINSTON RHODES
DISTRICT 6 – ELISABETH WATSON
DISTRICT 7 – SAMUEL C. TAPLIN
DISTRICT 8 – ANDREW FOX
AT-LARGE – SIMELIA ROGERS
AT-LARGE – RONALD K. CHOY

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE

Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, this meeting of the Independent Redistricting Commission will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.

To access the meeting remotely using the internet: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Use URL - <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88294057810> If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon on the screen.

To join by phone: Dial **1-669-900-9128 or 1-877-853-5257 (Toll Free)** and Enter Meeting ID: **882 9405 7810**. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

Written communications submitted by mail or e-mail to the Independent Redistricting Commission by 5:00 p.m. the Friday before the Commission meeting will be distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting and retained as part of the official record. City offices are currently closed and cannot accept written communications in person.

AGENDA

Roll Call

Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters

Minutes for Approval

Draft minutes for the Commission's consideration and approval.

1. Minutes - April 15, 2021

Commission Action Items

The public may comment on each item listed on the agenda for action as the item is taken up.

2. **Selection of District 1 Alternate Commissioner by Random Draw**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Recommendation: Conduct a random draw to fill the vacancy in the position of District 1 Alternate Commissioner pursuant to the selection process outlined in Charter Section 9.5 and Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.10.
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900
3. **Training – Legal Aspects of Redistricting by Myrna Pérez**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900
4. **Training – Legal Aspects of Redistricting by Paul Mitchell**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900

Information Reports

The public may comment on each item listed on the agenda for action as the item is taken up.

5. **UC Berkeley Student Undercount in 2020 Census**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900
6. **Independent Redistricting Commission Budget**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900
7. **Summary of Berkeley's 2010 – 2014 Redistricting Process and Map**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900

Information Reports

8. **Draft Bylaws of the Independent Redistricting Commission**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900
9. **Deadline to Complete New Council District Boundaries**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900
10. **Commissioner Choy's Notes on State Redistricting Meeting**
From: Independent Redistricting Commission
Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900

Items for Future Agendas

- Discussion of items to be added to future agendas

Adjournment

~~~~~  
*This meeting will be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act, Government Code Section 54953. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to Mark Numainville, City Clerk, (510) 981-6900.*

*Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the Independent Redistricting Commission regarding any item on this agenda are on file in the City Clerk Department at 2180 Milvia Street, 1st Floor, Berkeley, CA and are available upon request by contacting the City Clerk Department at (510) 981-6908 or [redistricting@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:redistricting@cityofberkeley.info).*

*Written communications addressed to the Independent Redistricting Commission and submitted to the City Clerk Department will be distributed to the Commission prior to the meeting.*

*Communications to the Independent Redistricting Commission are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to the Independent Redistricting Commission, will become part of the public record. If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service to the City Clerk Department at 2180 Milvia Street. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the City Clerk Department for further information.*

### COMMUNICATION ACCESS INFORMATION:

If you need ASL or Spanish translation services, please contact the City Clerk's Office at (510) 981-6908 or [redistricting@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:redistricting@cityofberkeley.info) at least three business days in advance of the meeting.



To request a disability-related accommodation(s) to participate in the meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact the Disability Services specialist at (510) 981-6418 (V) or (510) 981-6347 (TDD) at least three business days before the meeting date.

I hereby certify that the agenda for this meeting of the Independent Redistricting Commission was posted at the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, as well as on the City's website, on April 29, 2021.



Mark Numainville, City Clerk

## **Communications**

*Communications submitted to the Independent Redistricting Commission are on file in the City Clerk Department at 2180 Milvia Street, 1st Floor, Berkeley, CA and are available upon request by contacting the City Clerk Department at (510) 981-6908 or [redistricting@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:redistricting@cityofberkeley.info) or may be viewed through [Records Online](#).*

**INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION  
SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES**

**Thursday, April 15, 2021  
6:00 PM**

Commission Members:

DISTRICT 1 – JOSE LOPEZ  
DISTRICT 2 – JESSE SUSSELL  
DISTRICT 3 – LISA M. TRAN  
DISTRICT 4 – CURTIS W. HANSON  
AT-LARGE – DELORES COOPER  
AT-LARGE – CARLY MICHELE ALEJOS  
AT-LARGE – SHERRY SMITH

DISTRICT 5 – WINSTON RHODES  
DISTRICT 6 – ELISABETH WATSON  
DISTRICT 7 – SAMUEL C. TAPLIN  
DISTRICT 8 – ANDREW FOX  
AT-LARGE – SIMELIA ROGERS  
AT-LARGE – RONALD K. CHOY

**PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE**

Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, this meeting of the Independent Redistricting Commission will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.

To access the meeting remotely using the internet: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Use URL <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81495024968> If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon on the screen.

To join by phone: Dial **1-669-900-9128 or 1-877-853-5257 (Toll Free)** and Enter Meeting ID: **814 9502 4968**. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, press \*9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

Written communications submitted by mail or e-mail to the Independent Redistricting Commission by 5:00 p.m. the Friday before the Commission meeting will be distributed to the members of the Commission in advance of the meeting and retained as part of the official record. City offices are currently closed and cannot accept written communications in person.

**Roll Call:** 6:01 p.m.

**Present:** Alejos, Choy, Cooper, Fox, Hanson, Rhodes, Rogers, Smith Sussell, Taplin, Tran, Watson

**Absent:** Lopez

Commissioner Lopez present at 6:04 p.m.

**Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters** – 0 speakers

## Minutes for Approval

*Draft minutes for the Commission's consideration and approval.*

### 1. Minutes - April 1, 2021

**Action:** M/S/C (Rhodes/Hanson) to approve the minutes of 4/1/2021.

**Vote:** All Ayes.

## Commission Action Items

*The public may comment on each item listed on the agenda for action as the item is taken up.*

### 2. Training – Communities of Interest and Public Engagement

**From: Independent Redistricting Commission**

Contact: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900

**Action:** 1 speaker. Presentation made and discussion held.

## Items for Future Agendas

- Creation of a Public Outreach Subcommittee
- Budget and Outreach Plan

## Adjournment

**Action:** M/S/C (Taplin/Rhodes) to adjourn the meeting.

**Vote:** All Ayes.

Adjourned at 7:54 p.m.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct record of the Independent Redistricting Commission meeting held on April 15, 2021.

---

Mark Numainville  
City Clerk

## **Communications**

*Communications submitted to the Independent Redistricting Commission are on file in the City Clerk Department at 2180 Milvia Street, 1st Floor, Berkeley, CA and are available upon request by contacting the City Clerk Department at (510) 981-6908 or [redistricting@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:redistricting@cityofberkeley.info) or may be viewed through [Records Online](#).*







Independent Redistricting Commission

Date: May 6, 2021  
To: Independent Redistricting Commission  
From: Mark Numainville, City Clerk  
Subject: Selection of New District 1 Alternate Commissioner

**RECOMMENDATION**

Conduct a random draw to fill the vacancy in the position of District 1 Alternate Commissioner pursuant to the selection process outlined in Charter Section 9.5.

**CURRENT SITUATION**

Effective April 23, 2021, District 1 Jose Lopez resigned from the Independent Redistricting Commission due to his relocating outside of the Berkeley community. His seat on the Commission is now filled by Terry Nicol, the Alternate Commissioner for District 1 who was selected by random drawing on January 13, 2021.

A vacancy now exists for the position of District 1 Alternate Commissioner. [City Charter Section 9.5\(b\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) provides that by-district alternates are chosen by random draw. A new random draw of the eligible applicants from District 1 will be conducted to fill the position.

**BACKGROUND**

Mr. Lopez' resignation letter is included as background information. As the City Charter provision has been provided to the Commission previously in hard copy and electronically, only a hyperlink has been included in this report for the Commission's review.

**CONTACT PERSON**

Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6900

Attachments:

1: Resignation Letter

Jose Lopez  
Commissioner, District 1

Dear Mr. Numainville,

I am writing to notify you of my resignation as District 1 Commissioner from the Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission, effective Friday, April 23, 2021.

This is a bitter-sweet moment for me because the resignation also signals my relocation from the City of Berkeley to continue with my career development. Berkeley has been my home for over a decade and has played an important role in my professional upbringing.

Over the last three months, I have had the honor to work with such talented and committed team of fellow Commissioners and Staff. It humbles me to have served in the Commission and help select other fellow Commissioners who are also passionate about the redistricting process and will continue to carry the beacon to embody the Berkeley that cares about all its residents and values diversity and equity.

I wish my successor the best and all of you great success in this important process! On my behalf, please thank Staff and fellow Commissioners for the opportunity to have briefly worked along them.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jose Lopez', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Jose Lopez



**City of Berkeley**  
**Independent Redistricting Commission**  
**Guest Trainer: Myrna Pérez**  
**May 6, 2021**

Myrna Pérez is director of the Brennan Center's Voting Rights and Elections Program, and leads the Program's research, advocacy, and litigation work nationwide. An expert on voting rights and election administration, she is the author of several nationally recognized reports and articles. Her work has been featured in media outlets across the country, including the *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, and MSNBC. She has testified before Congress and several state legislatures on a variety of voting rights related issues. She is a lecturer in law at Columbia Law School and has also served as an adjunct professor of clinical law at NYU School of Law.

Prior to joining the Brennan Center, Pérez was the Civil Rights Fellow at Relman, Dane & Colfax, a civil rights law firm in Washington, DC. She graduated from Columbia Law School, where she was a Lowenstein Public Interest Fellow. Following law school, Pérez clerked for Hon. Anita B. Brody of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and for Hon. Julio M. Fuentes of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. She previously served as the chair of the Election Law Committee of the City of New York Bar Association. Pérez is the recipient of several awards, including the Puerto Rican Bar Association Award for Excellence in Academia and the New Jersey League of Women Voters Making Democracy Work Award, and was named one of 2014's 50 Hispanic Influentials by *Hispanic Business*.

Pérez earned her undergraduate degree in political science from Yale University. She obtained a master's degree in public policy from Harvard Kennedy School, where she was the recipient of the Robert F. Kennedy Award for Excellence in Public Service. Prior to law school, she was a Presidential Management Fellow, serving as a policy analyst for the United States Government Accountability Office on issues including housing and health care.



# Redistricting: An Overview of Federal Law

**Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission**

Myrna Pérez  
May 6, 2021

# Why re-draw district lines?

## Practical & prudential reasons

- Population moves, creating lopsided districts where some people have far more representation than others.

## Legal reasons

- Constitutional mandate
- Compliance with non-discrimination requirements of Voting Rights Act

## Illegal reasons

- Suppress minority votes

## Redistricting vs. Gerrymandering

- Language is important
- Racial gerrymandering: Prohibited
- Partisan gerrymandering: Outside federal courts' reach

But...

- Using race as a proxy for political interests is nonetheless prohibited

# Federal Redistricting Law

## Basic Federal Redistricting Requirements

- (Substantially) equal population: one person, one vote
- No requirement of “mathematical exactitude”- some deviation (<10%) permitted to serve legitimate governmental interests
- No discrimination based on race, color or membership in a language minority group



## Federal Redistricting Laws

➤ **U.S. Constitution**

➤ **Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA)**

## U.S. Constitution

- **Apportionment Clause (Article I, Section 2)**
  - Apportionment based on the Census
- **14<sup>th</sup> Amendment**
  - Equal Protection Clause & Anti-discrimination
- **15<sup>th</sup> Amendment**
  - Citizens' right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race or color

## Constitutional principles applied to redistricting cases

- *Wesberry v. Sanders* (1964) & *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964): State legislative districts must have roughly equal population (“One person, one vote”)
- *Karcher v. Daggett* (1983): State redistricting plan unconstitutional because was “not the results of a good-faith effort to achieve population equality.”

➤ **Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA)**

➤ **Section 5**

➤ **Section 2**

## Section 5

Requires “preclearance” for certain jurisdictions

- Covered jurisdictions must prove that new district map:
  - Is not intended to dilute strength of minority votes

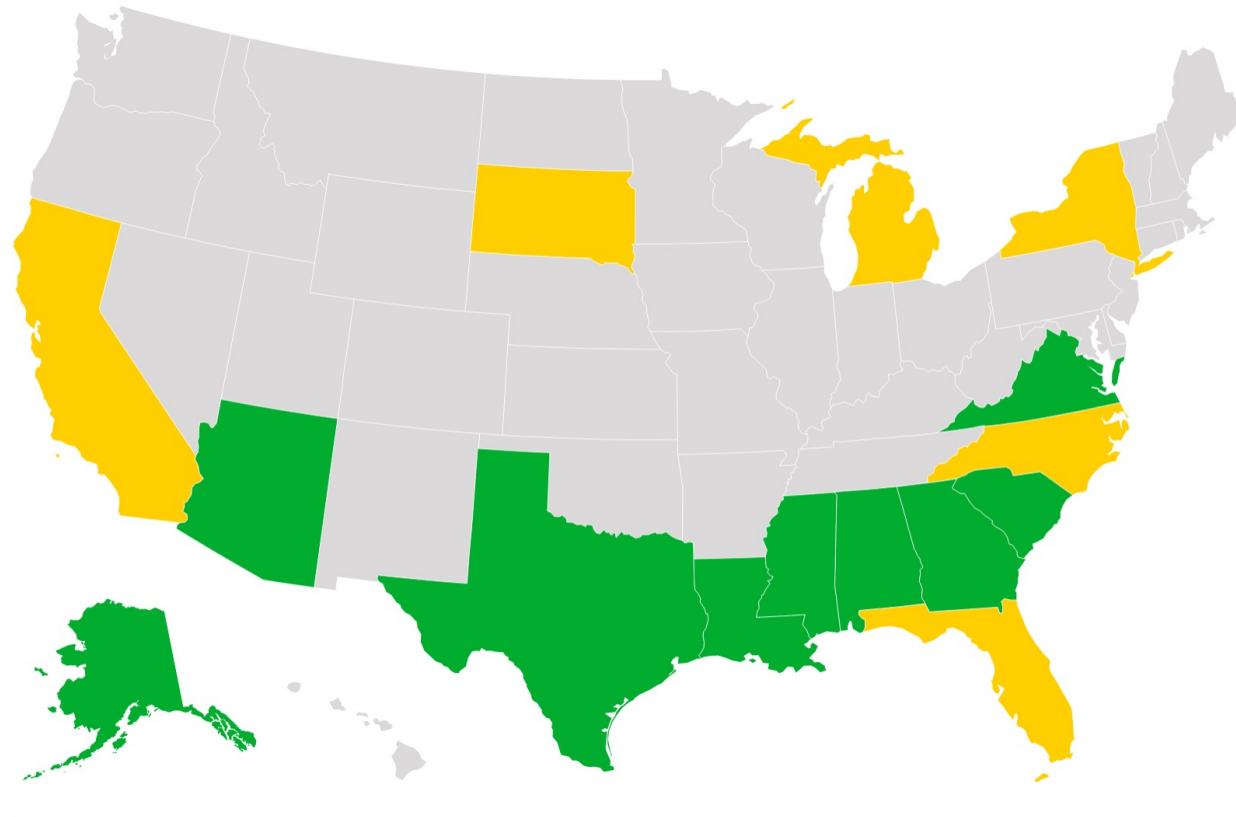
*AND*

- Does not leave minority voters worse off
- *But ended in 2013*

---

### States Covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act Prior to June 2013

● Whole state covered ● State partially covered



## *Shelby County v. Holder (2013)*

- **2013:** U.S. Supreme Court struck down part of the VRA that determined which jurisdictions must “preclear” changes
- Section 5 still exists, but no jurisdictions are subject to its requirements
- Leaves Section 2 as the main federal protection against voting rights discrimination

## Section 2 of the VRA

- No denial or abridgement of right to vote on account of race, color or membership in a language minority group
- Applies to “vote dilution” as well as “vote denial”
- Applies to discriminatory *intent* and discriminatory *effect*
- Does not mandate proportional representation



## Complying with the Voting Rights Act

1. **Compactness:** Is the minority group sufficiently large and geographically compact to be able to draw a district?
2. **Minority cohesiveness:** Do minorities vote cohesively (*i.e.*, prefer the same candidates)?
3. **Racial polarization:** Do whites tend to vote for sufficiently as a bloc such that they usually defeat the minority group's preferred candidate?

***If “yes” to all 3, look at “totality of the circumstances”***

## “Totality of the circumstances”

- Based on the totality of the circumstances:
  - Including the social and historical conditions linked to race discrimination
  - Is the political process equally open to minority voters?

## “Totality of the circumstances”

- Factors to consider include:
  - History of official discrimination in the jurisdiction affecting the right to vote
  - Degree of discrimination against minorities in socioeconomic areas (education, employment, health)
  - Extent to which minority candidates have won elections
  - Whether policy justification for redistricting plan is tenuous

## Race as the predominate factor

- Considered items
  - Legislative testimony with sole focus on race
  - Population data much more detailed for race
  - Shape explained by race, but not by “traditional distancing factors”

## Section 2 in the Supreme Court

- *Thornburg v. Gingles* (1986): Vote dilution claims require an “intensely local appraisal” based on the “totality of the circumstances”
- *Johnson v. De Grandy* (1994): “The ultimate right of Section 2 is equality of opportunity, not a guarantee of electoral success for the minority-preferred candidates”

## Section 2 in the Supreme Court

- *Cooper v. Harris* (2017): Even where racial identification is highly correlated with political affiliation,” courts must make a “sensitive inquiry” into all “circumstantial and direct evidence of intent” to determine whether plaintiffs “have managed to disentangle race from politics”
- *Abbott v. Perez* (2018): Legislatures are entitled to a presumption of good faith in redistricting cases

## Interplay of VRA & 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- VRA prohibits jurisdictions from drawing electoral districts that dilute the votes of protected minorities
- At the same time, the Equal Protection Clause may prohibit jurisdictions from redistricting to *favor* protected minorities
- SO: Must consider race, but race should not be the “predominant factor.”

# State and Local Rules



# Topography and Geography

Examples might include:

- Rivers
- Major drainage
- Railways and freeways with limited permeability (i.e., limited crossings)
- Valleys and ridges

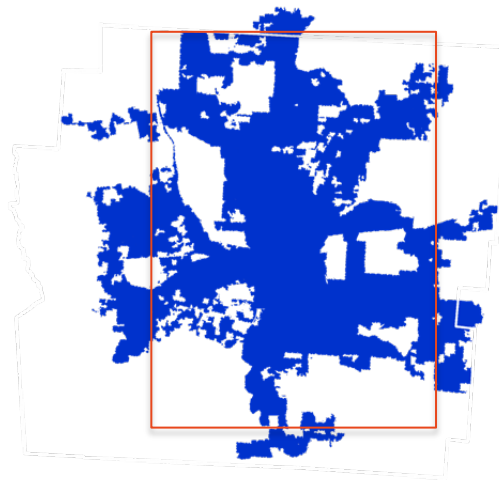
## Some Familiar Terms

- Federal Constitution
- Federal Statutes
- Nearly equal in population with deviations to comply with VRA

**BUT THERE'S MORE...**

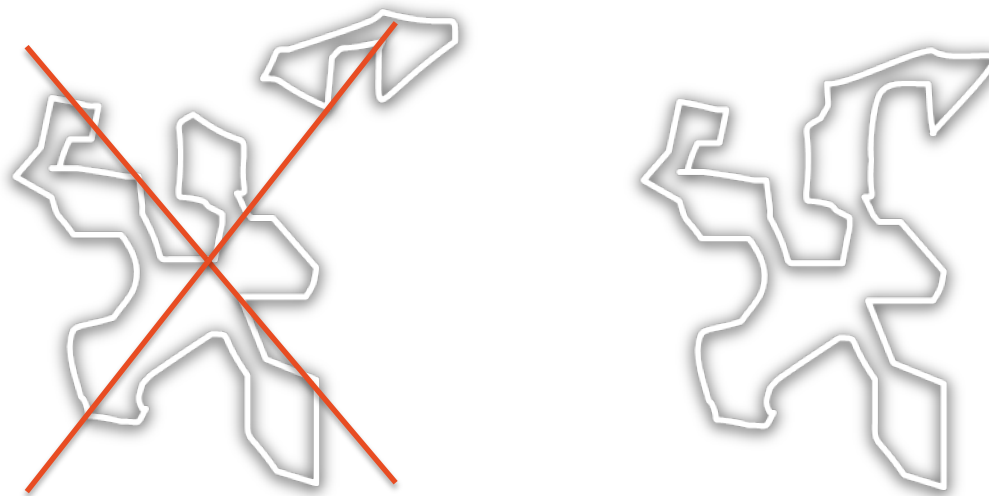
# Cohesiveness

Follow, but note they do not always follow neat shapes



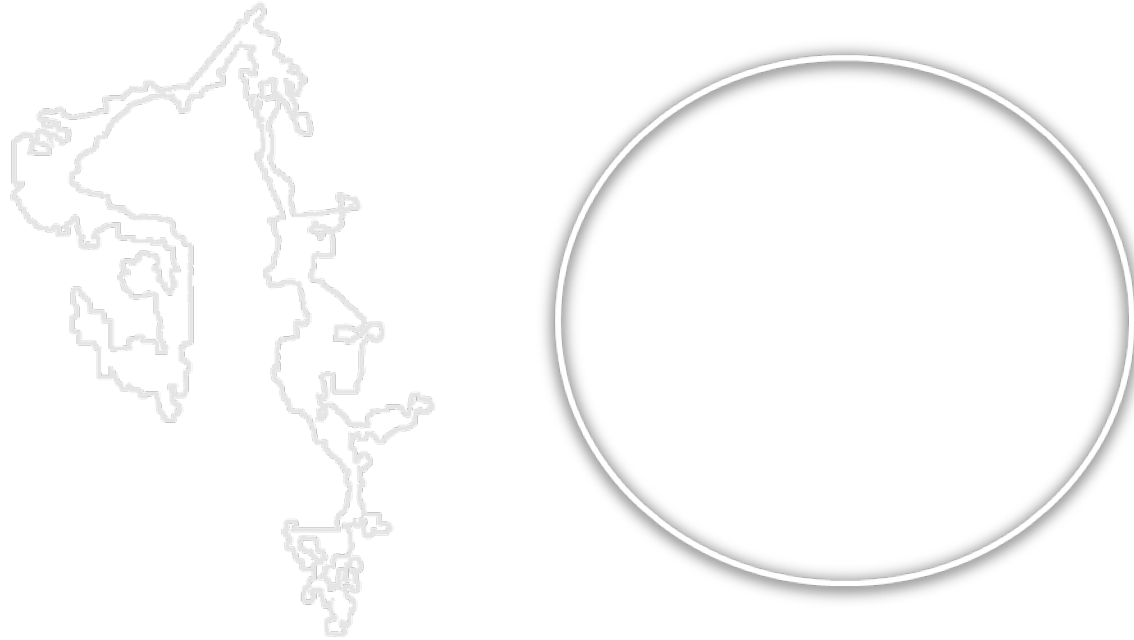
# Contiguity

All parts of the district are adjacent to each other



## Compactness

In other places, assesses district boundaries (or how close people live to each other) compared to an abstract shape, but in California uses a more functional relationship



## Communities of Interest

A community of interest is a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.

## Communities of Interest

- The geographic integrity of a neighborhood or community of interest shall be respected to the extent possible without violating State or Federal law or the requirements of this Section.
- Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

## When Consistent with Communities of Interest

Utilize easily understood district boundaries such as

- major traffic arteries
- geographic boundaries



## Types of Communities of Interest

- Share similar living standards
- Use the same transportation facilities
- Have similar work opportunities
- Have access to the same media of communication

## Examples of Communities of Interest

- Neighborhoods
- Students
- Organized student housing
- Shared age
- Shared racial demographics

## BUT NOT

relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

## Cannot Consider

### Partisan Favor

- Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party

### Personal Residence

- The Citizens Redistricting Commission shall not consider the residence of sitting Councilmembers.

# Looking Ahead

BRENNAN  
CENTER  

---

FOR JUSTICE

## Section 2 Under Examination

### *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee*

- Arizona case currently before the U.S. Supreme Court
- DNC challenged two Arizona voting laws/policies as being unconstitutional and violating Section 2 of the VRA
- Now, the State of Arizona and others are claiming that Section 2 itself may be unconstitutional

## New Voting Rights Laws on the Horizon

- **For the People Act (HR 1)**
- **John Lewis Memorial Voting Rights Act of 2020**
  - (f/k/a the Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2019)

## For the People Act (HR 1/ S 1)

- Ban gerrymandering
- Set uniform national rules for map drawing of congressional districts
- Require independent commissions to draw all congressional districts (beginning in 2031)

## John Lewis Voting Rights Act

- Already passed in the House of Representatives in 2019
- Revives Section 5 by creating new formulas to determine which jurisdictions subject to preclearance
  - Two sets of criteria: historical and practice-based
  - Any redistricting must be pre-cleared if any racial or language minority group has experienced a population increase over the past decade of at least 10,000 or 20% of the voting age population of the jurisdiction





**Myrna Pérez**

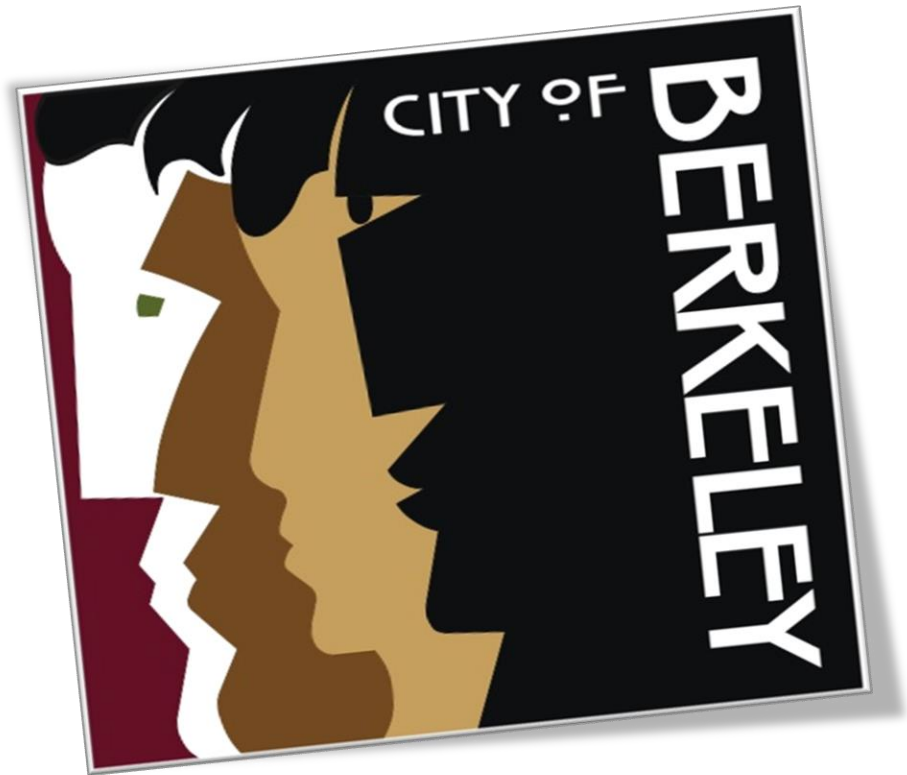
(267) 879-1543

*perezm@brennan.law.nyu.edu*



Berkeley  
Independent  
Redistricting  
Commission

Redistricting 101  
May 6, 2021



# Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics to bring together training to date and expand to the technical aspects of the redistricting process.

- What is Redistricting?
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- What is Gerrymandering
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- Census Data
- Public Input
- Methods for Line Drawing



# Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics to bring together training to date and expand to the technical aspects of the redistricting process.

- **What is Redistricting?**
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- What is Gerrymandering
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- Census Data
- Public Input
- Methods for Line Drawing



# What is Redistricting?

Redistricting is at its core the act of equalizing population among districts.

This is important in order to meet two requirements - one constitutional, one from Supreme Court precedent:

- *Equal Representation (14<sup>th</sup> Amendment)* - how effective any resident can be at advocating for themselves or being represented within a jurisdiction.
- *One Person One Vote* - equal ability to elect a candidate of choice.



# What is Redistricting?

Redistricting has changed significantly over the years as federal and state laws, norms, best practices, and public opinion has transformed.

## In Federal Law:

- Elimination of part of the Voting Rights Act
- Supreme Court Decisions
- HR1 – currently in Congress



# What is Redistricting?

Redistricting has changed significantly over the years as federal and state laws, norms, best practices, and public opinion has transformed.

In California/Municipal Law:

- Prop 11 and 20 (Statewide Redistricting)
- CA FAIR MAPS Act





# What is Redistricting?

Redistricting has changed significantly over the years as federal and state laws, norms, best practices, and public opinion has transformed.

## In Public Opinion / Media:

- 97% of Voters agree that “local government should be required to have transparent / open redistricting.”
- Media and Community Based Organizations have become much more adept at covering redistricting.

# Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics to bring together training to date and expand to the technical aspects of the redistricting process.

- What is Redistricting?
- **State and Federal Voting Rights Act**
- What is Gerrymandering
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- Census Data
- Public Input
- Methods for Line Drawing



# What is the Voting Rights Act?

The Voting Rights Act is federal Law that seeks to remedy racial disenfranchisement. It has two sections impacting redistricting:

**Section 2** – Majority Minority Districts

**Section 5** – Preclearance (inactive)

The California Voting Rights Act prohibits the use of At Large Election Systems in local government if there is Racially Polarized Voting. *Does not impact Berkeley.*



# What is the Voting Rights Act?

The Voting Rights Act Section 2 is enforced when an jurisdiction meets certain preconditions:

- 1) A minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to comprise a majority of the district;
- 2) The minority group must be politically cohesive (it must demonstrate a pattern of voting for the same candidates, also known as “bloc voting”); and,
- 3) A majority of voters vote sufficiently as a bloc usually to defeat the minority group’s preferred candidate.

# What is the Voting Rights Act?

Determining Section 2 obligation requires legal counsel and sometimes a racially polarized voting analysis.

- Does the minority population qualify under Section 2?
- Is the proposed district a sufficient remedy – is it an “effective” majority minority district?
- Is there a claim for a coalition district?
- *Without Section 2, a community of interest can still be supported but race cannot be a predominant factor in drawing lines.*

# Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics to bring together training to date and expand to the technical aspects of the redistricting process.

- What is Redistricting?
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- **What is Gerrymandering**
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- Census Data
- Public Input
- Methods for Line Drawing

# What is Gerrymandering

## The Gerrymander

The term Gerrymander came from a cartoon depicting a rather serpentine looking district created by Governor Elbridge Gerry in Massachusetts.



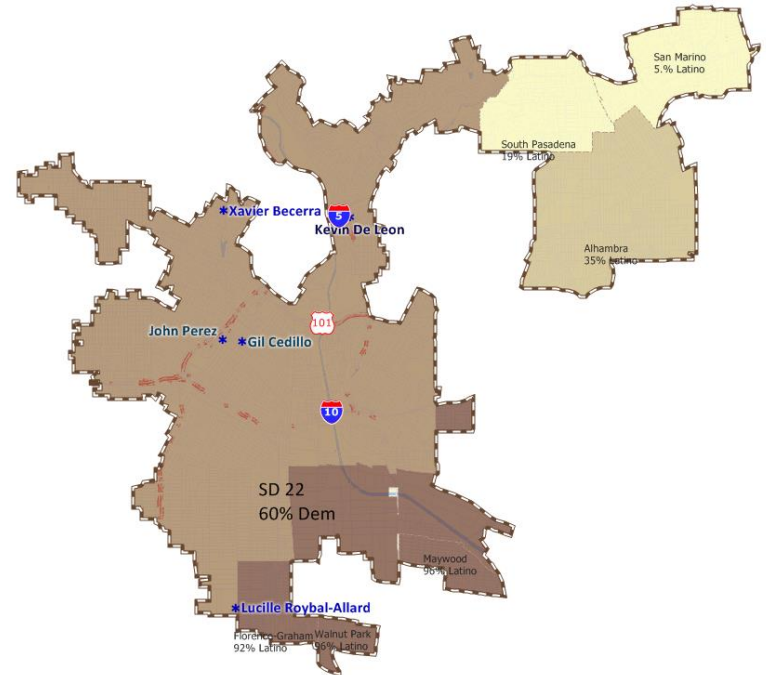


# What is Gerrymandering

## the Gerrymander

There are more recent examples of gerrymandering, even in California.

This 2001 Senate District is a great example.

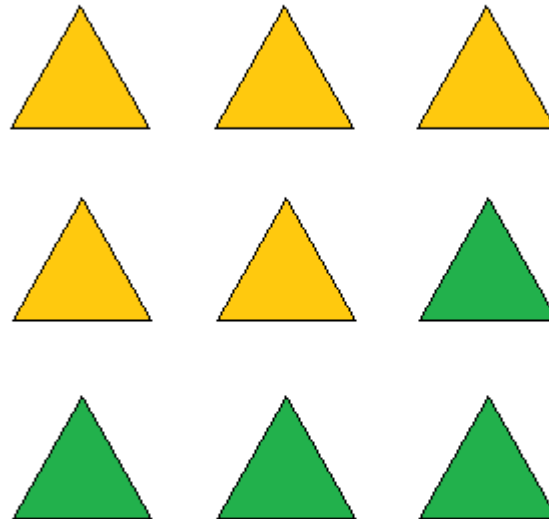






# What is Gerrymandering

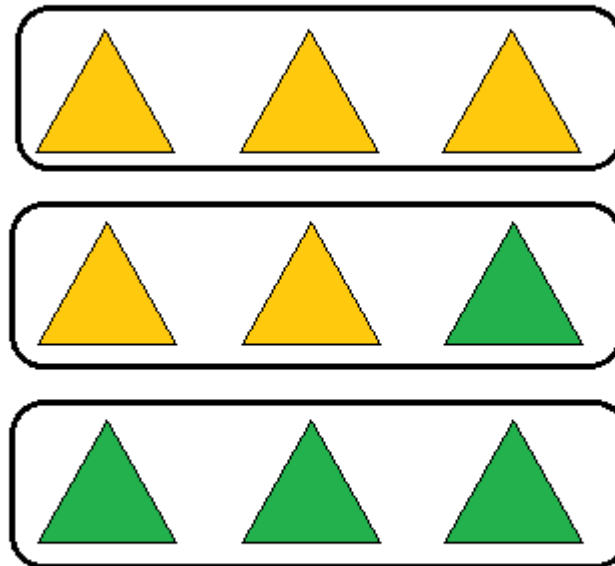
How does gerrymandering work?





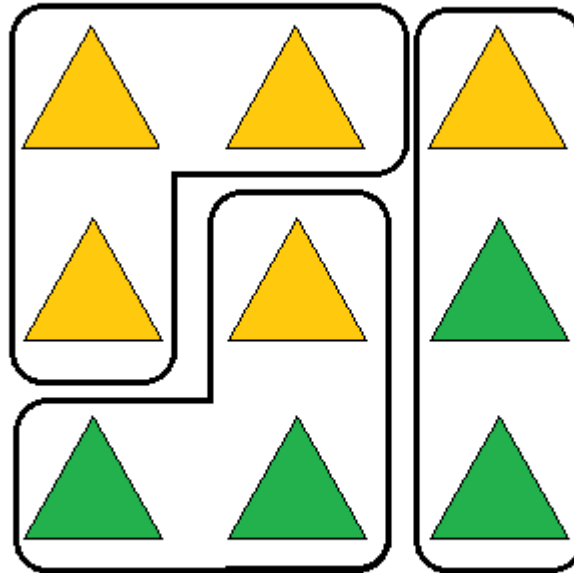
# What is Gerrymandering

How does gerrymandering work?



# What is Gerrymandering

How does gerrymandering work?





# What is Gerrymandering

## Types of Gerrymanders

The two primary types of gerrymanders are Partisan and Racial, but there are more.

**Partisan Gerrymandering** – current Supreme Court has determined these *non-justiciable* but some state and local laws have stepped in to ban them.

**Racial Gerrymandering** – courts have repeatedly found these to be unlawful.

**Incumbent Gerrymandering** – common in any redistricting conducted by the agency itself.

# Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics to bring together training to date and expand to the technical aspects of the redistricting process.

- What is Redistricting?
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- What is Gerrymandering
- **Traditional Redistricting Principles**
- Census Data
- Public Input
- Methods for Line Drawing



# Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Districting from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump
- Maintain “*communities of interest*”
- Follow existing neighborhoods
- Keep districts compact – appearance/function



# Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Districting from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

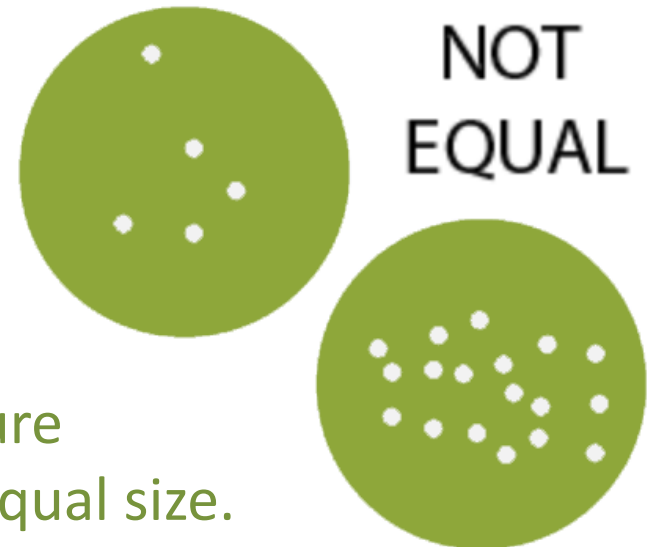
- **Relatively equal size - people, not citizens**
- Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump
- Maintain “*communities of interest*”
- Follow existing neighborhoods
- Keep districts compact – appearance/function

# Equal Population

## Utilizing the U.S. Census Decennial File

What is “equal” population has been a key subject in redistricting litigation.

- Population Equality is based on “People” not citizens or voters or other metrics.
- The metric used is called “deviation” which is a measure of how close a district is to equal size.



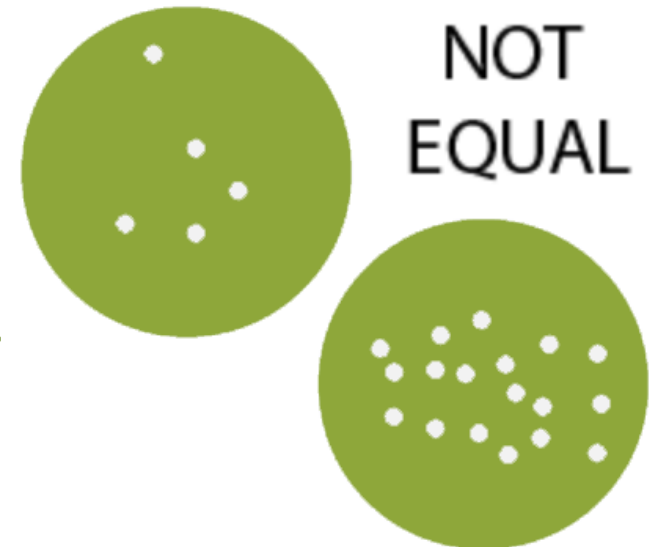


# Equal Population

## Utilizing the U.S. Census Decennial File

What is “equal” population has been a key subject in redistricting litigation.

- Congress: 1 Person
- Local Govt: 10%
- Legislative/others: 1%-5% or other more restrictive by choice.

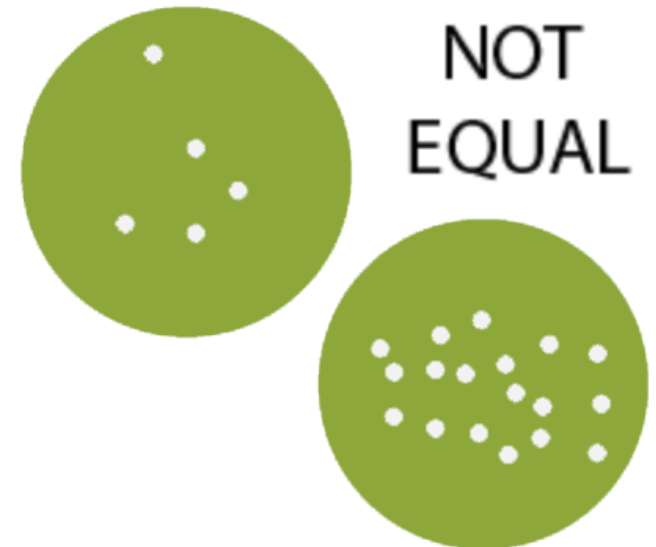


# Equal Population

## Utilizing the U.S. Census Decennial File

What is “equal” population has been a key subject in redistricting litigation.

- Equality is Required
- *Strict adherence to a numeric goal for equality beyond what is required is not necessarily better.*





# Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Districting from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- **Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump**
- Maintain “*communities of interest*”
- Follow existing neighborhoods
- Keep districts compact – appearance/function

# Contiguity

Two definitions for what is contiguous

Contiguity should be thought of as “literal” and “functional.”

- An area that is one whole piece is “literally contiguous.”
- An area that represents how the population functions or how people are connected is “functionally contiguous.”



# Contiguity

Two definitions for what is contiguous

Contiguity should be thought of as “literal” and “functional.”

- Treasure Island: not literally contiguous to San Francisco, but is “functionally contiguous”
- Two houses on either side of the 80 could be literally contiguous, but not functionally.





# Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Districting from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump
- **Maintain “*communities of interest*”**
- Follow existing neighborhoods
- Keep districts compact – appearance/function



# Communities of Interest

Bringing like people together for representation

A community of interest includes ethnic and language minorities and other groups as discussed.

- Many more, including:
  - LGBTQ+ Communities
  - Senior Citizens or Students
  - Downtown / Urban
  - Rural or Agricultural
  - Homeowners or Renters



# Communities of Interest

Bringing like people together for representation

What are you looking for in trying to judge the applicability of a Community of Interest to the redistricting process?

- Group with shared culture / characteristics
- Geographic Nature / Density / Ability to be mapped
- Relationship to Agency / Policies





# Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Districting from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump
- Maintain “*communities of interest*”
- **Follow existing neighborhoods**
- Keep districts compact – appearance/function



# Protecting Neighborhoods

Bringing like people together for representation

## FAIR MAPS Act:

*To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division.*



# Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Districting from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump
- Maintain “*communities of interest*”
- Follow existing neighborhoods
- **Keep districts compact – appearance/function**

# Compactness

## Determining what is “compact”

The measure of compactness can get complicated.

- Ratio of the circumference of a district and the area of a district.
- Measuring the number of distinct straight lines and the number of kinks and bends.
- Simply outlawing funny shapes.

NOT  
COMPACT

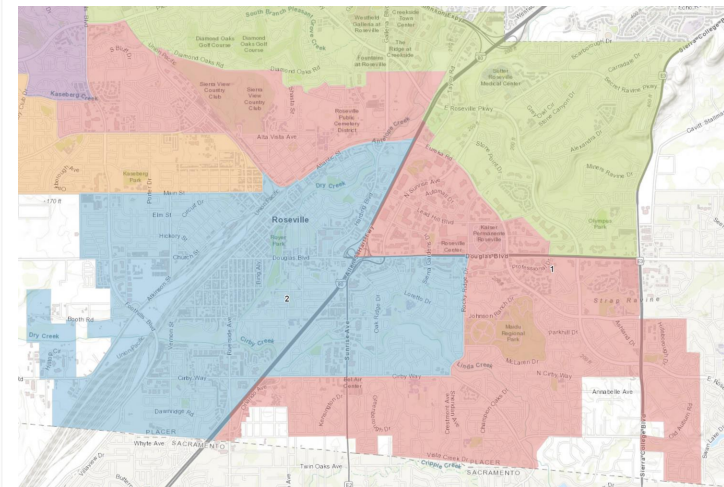
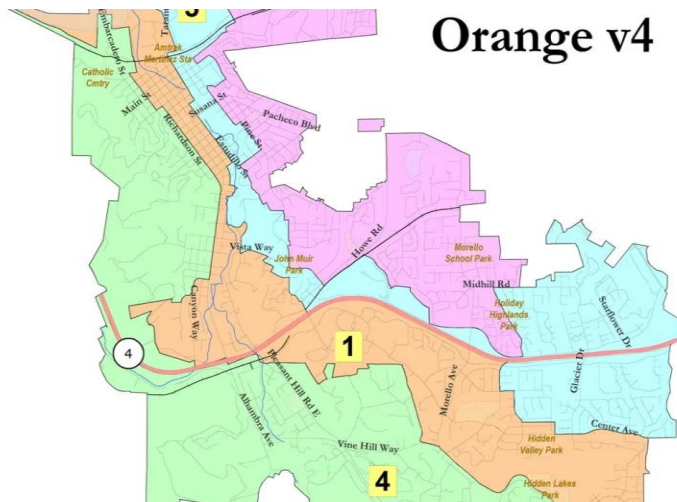


# Compactness

Determining what is “compact”

California has a rather elegant/simple definition.

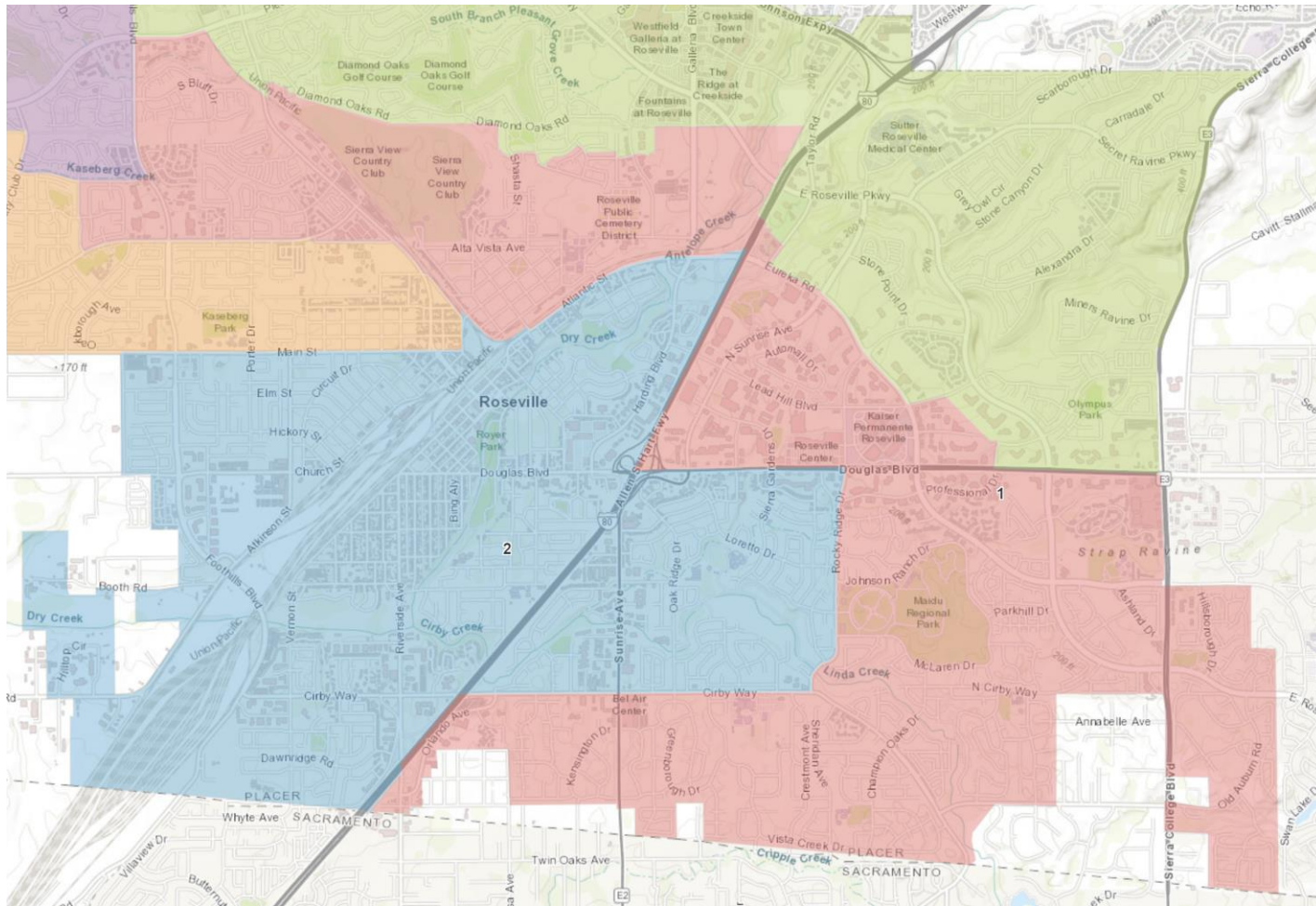
- Not bypassing nearby populated areas in favor of more distant populated areas





# Compactness

Determining what is “compact”

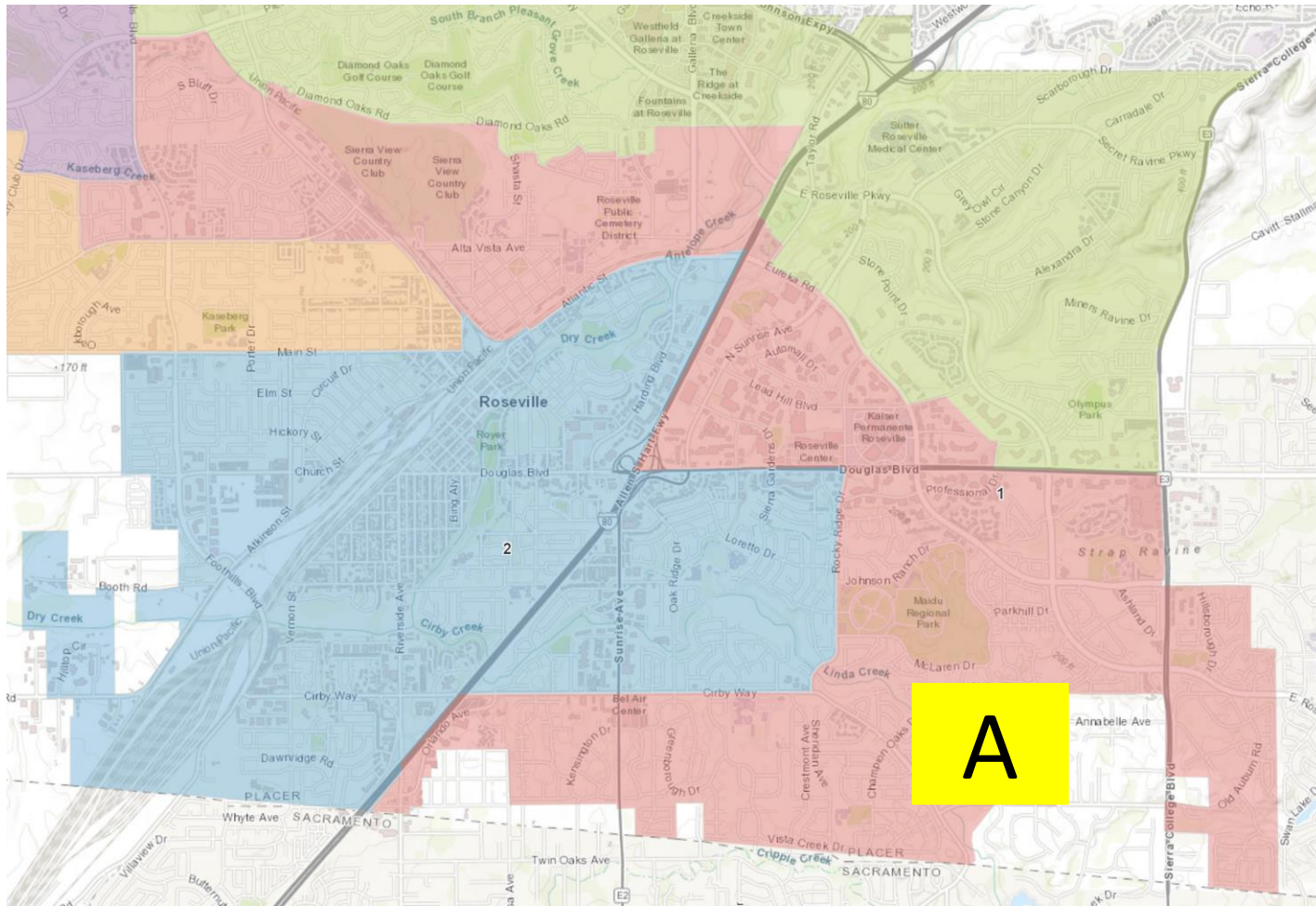






# Compactness

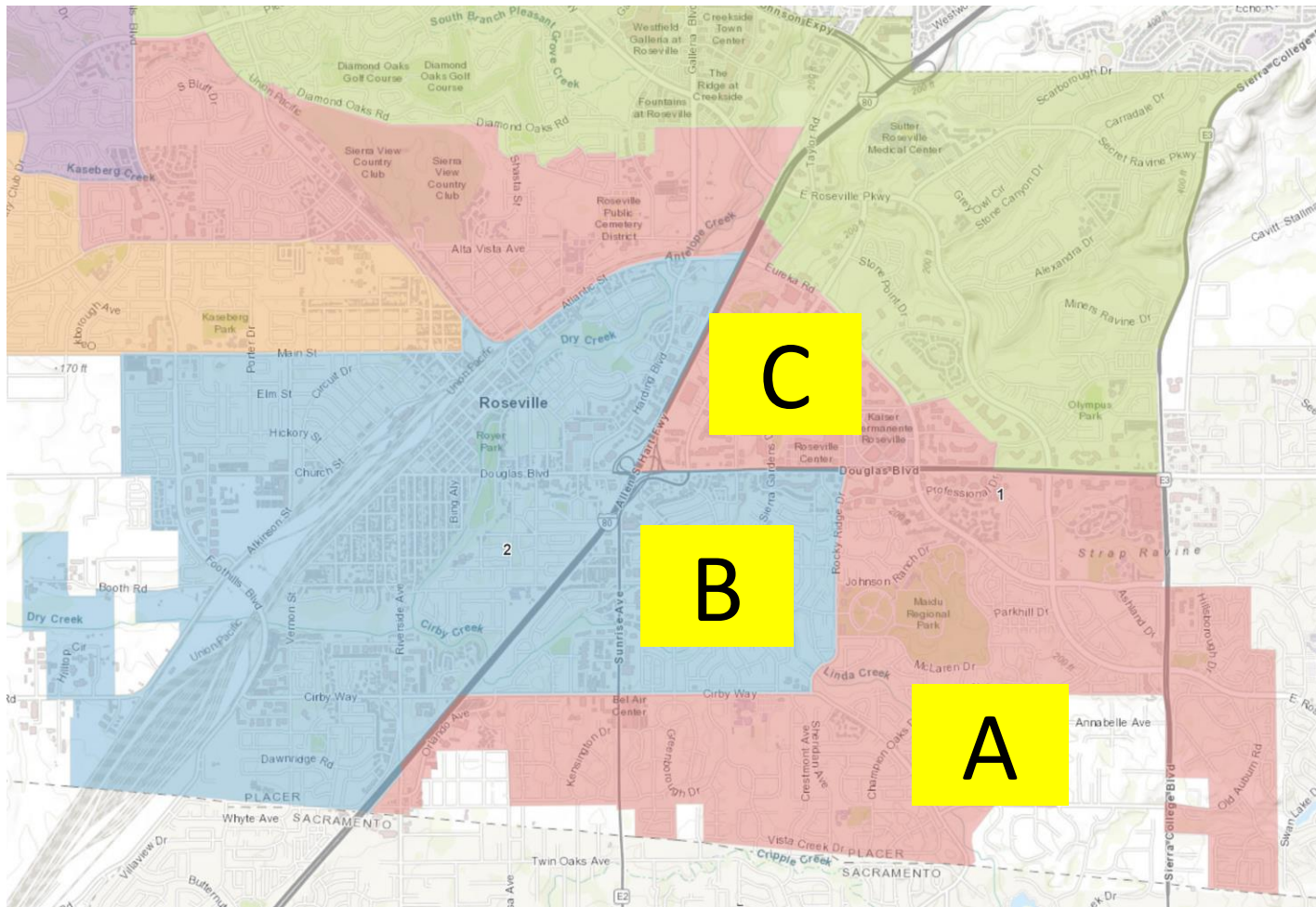
Determining what is “compact”





# Compactness

Determining what is “compact”

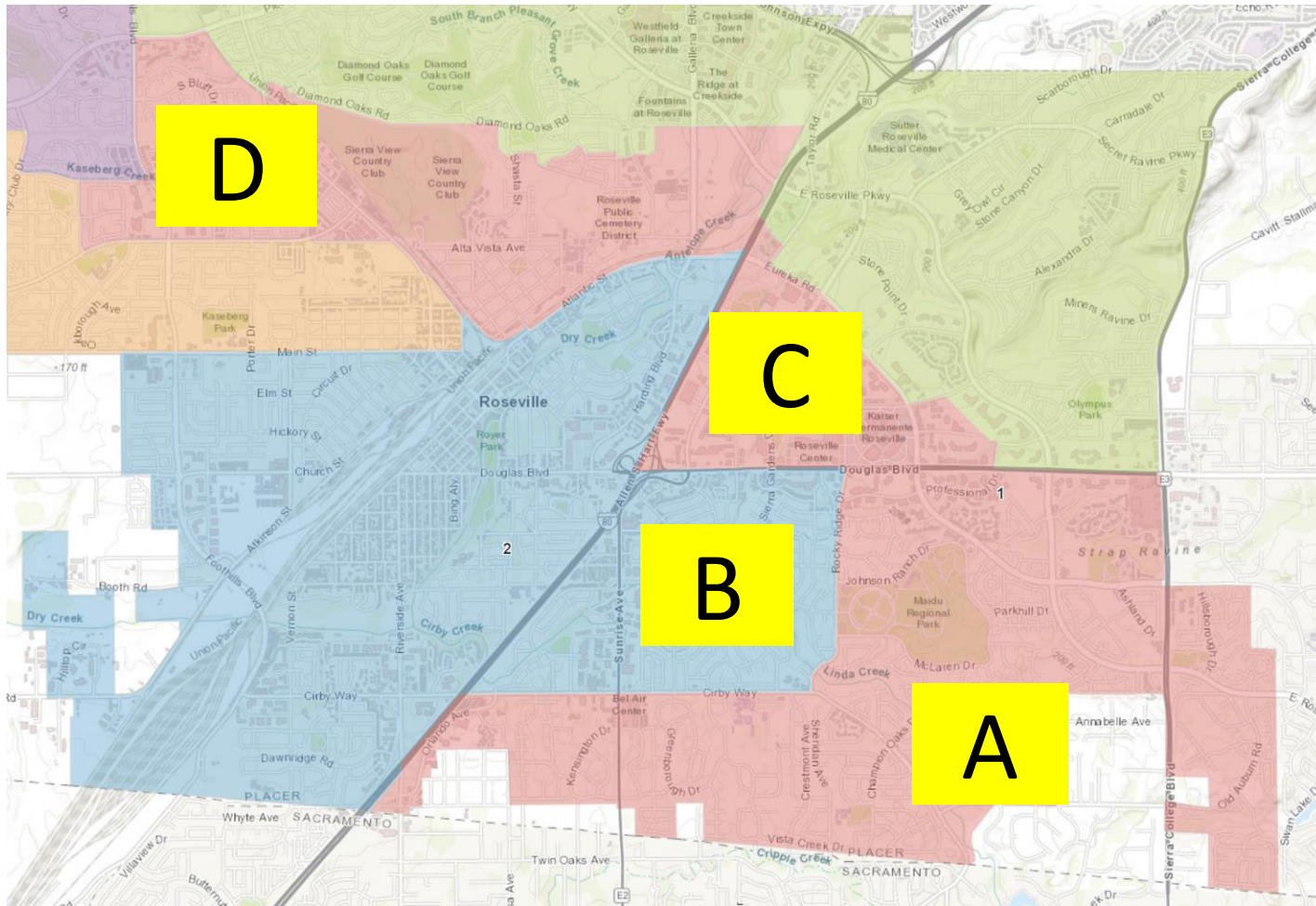






# Compactness

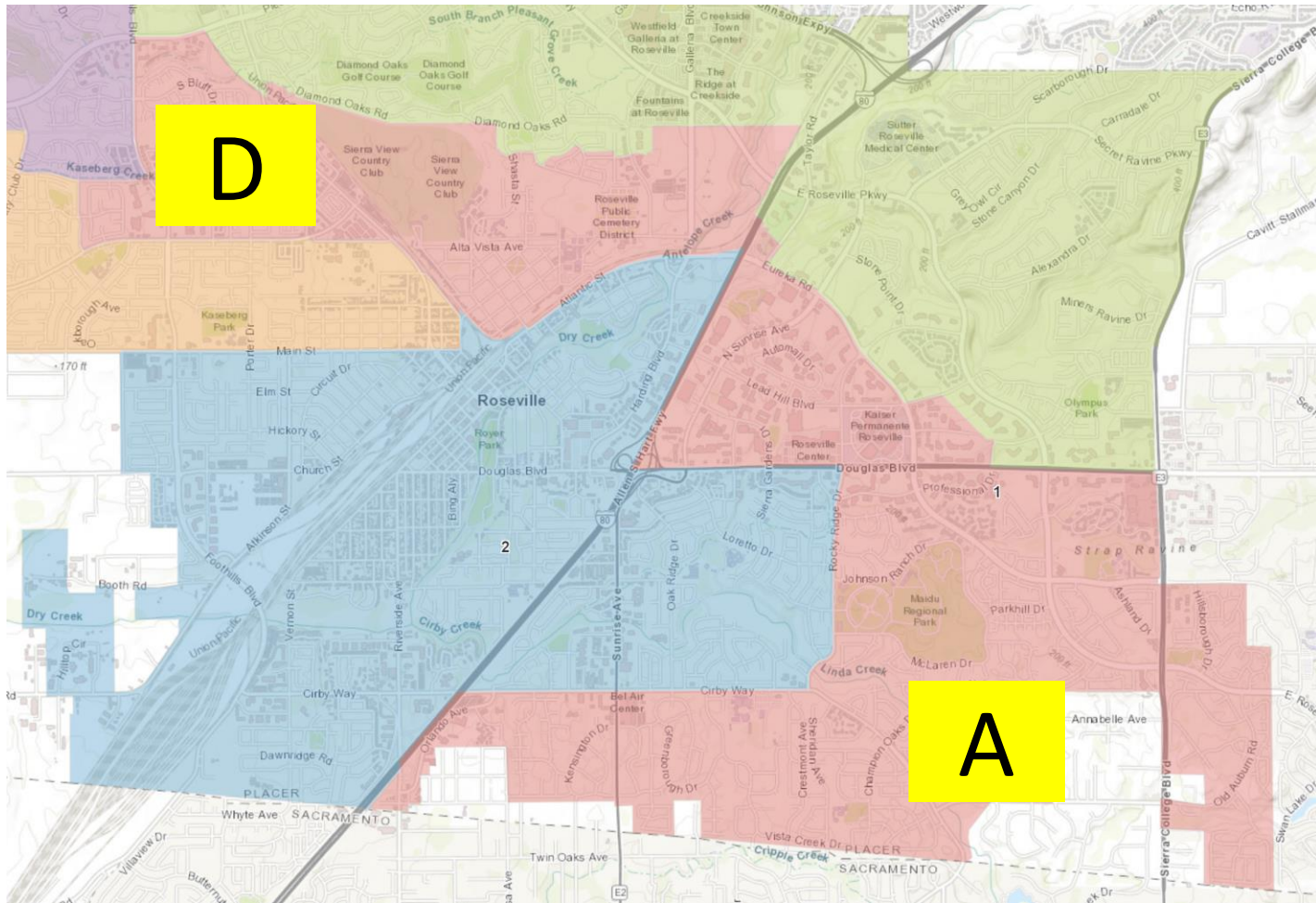
Determining what is “compact”





# Compactness

Determining what is “compact”

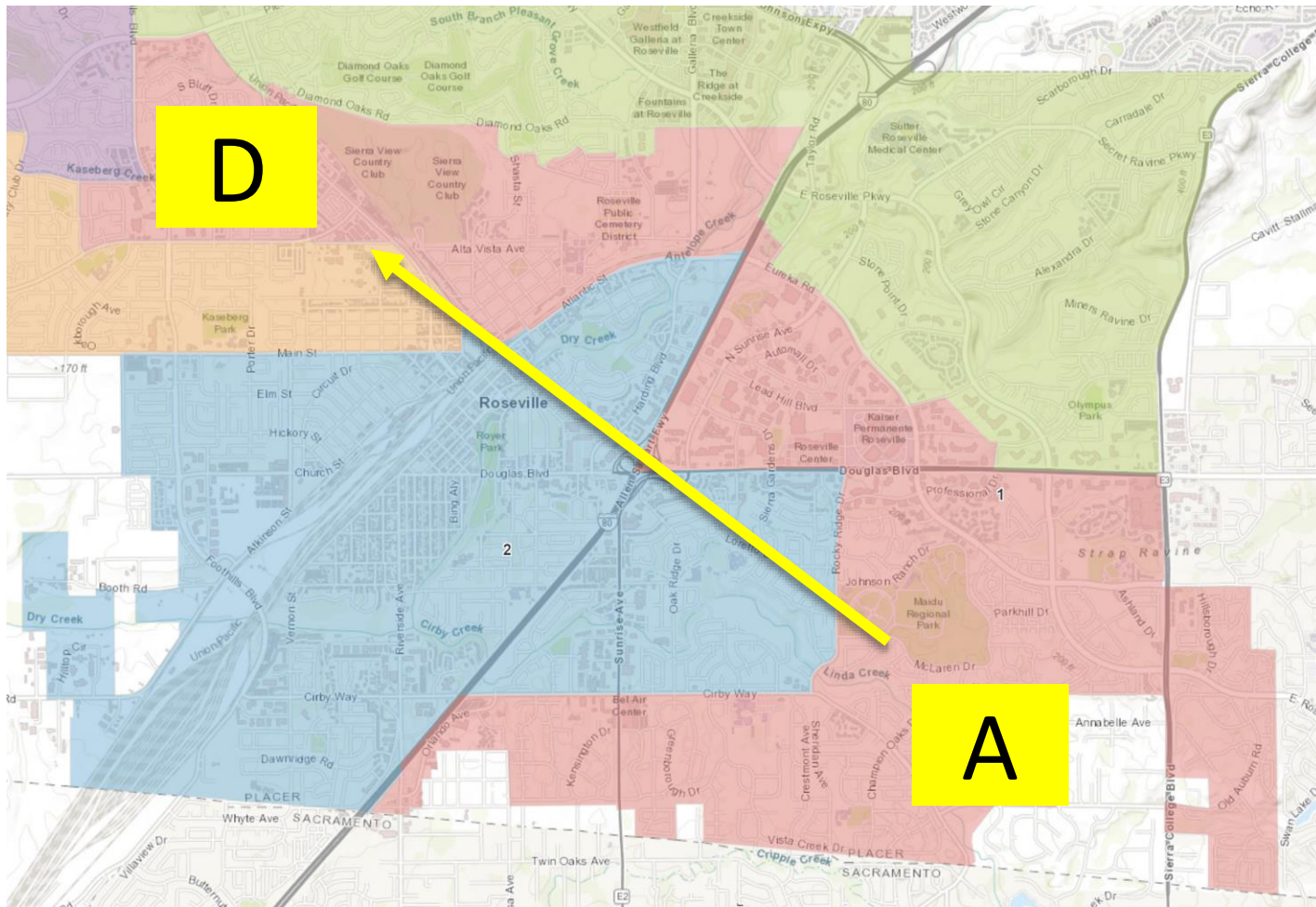






# Compactness

Determining what is “compact”

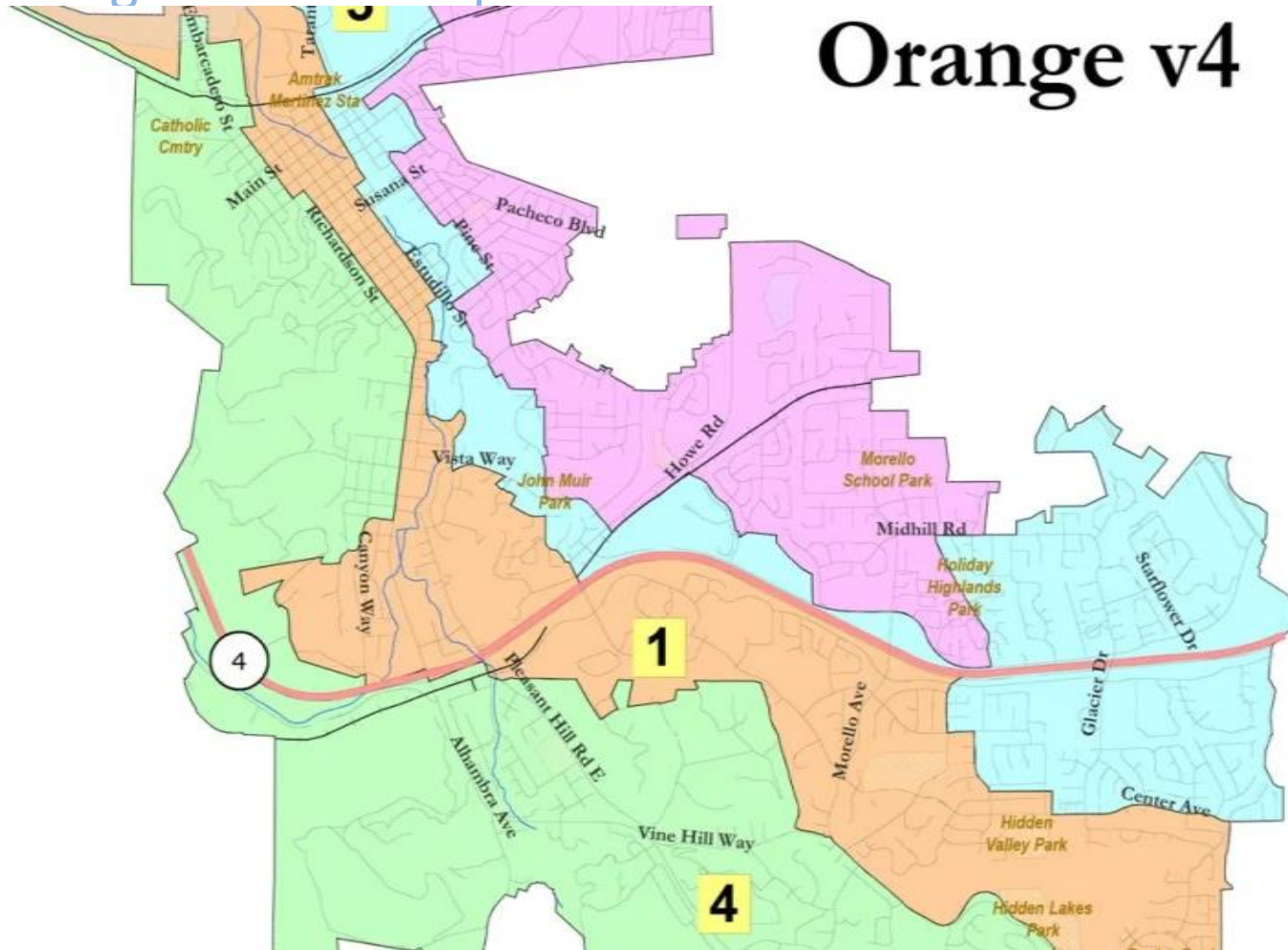




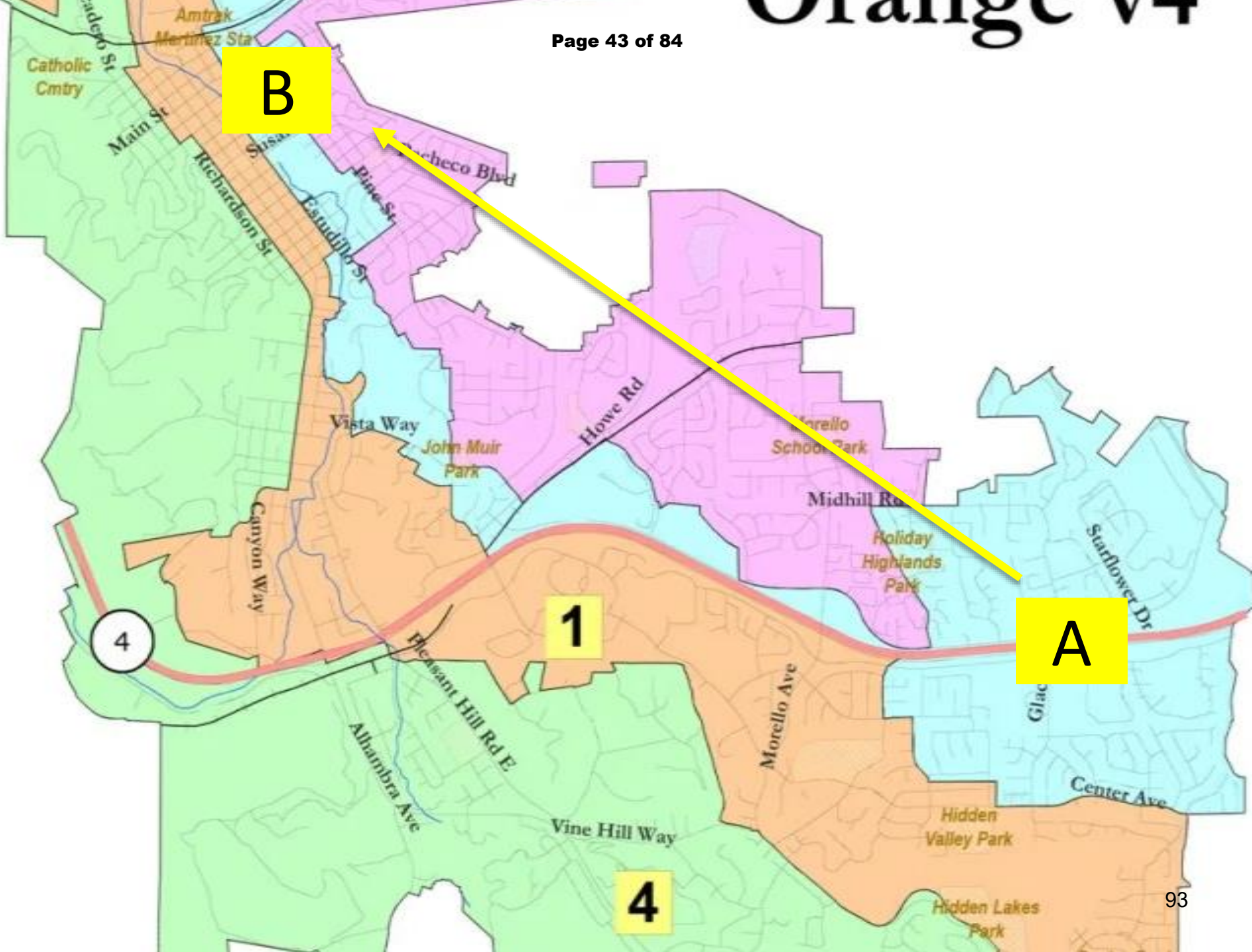
# Compactness

Determining what is “compact”

## Orange v4





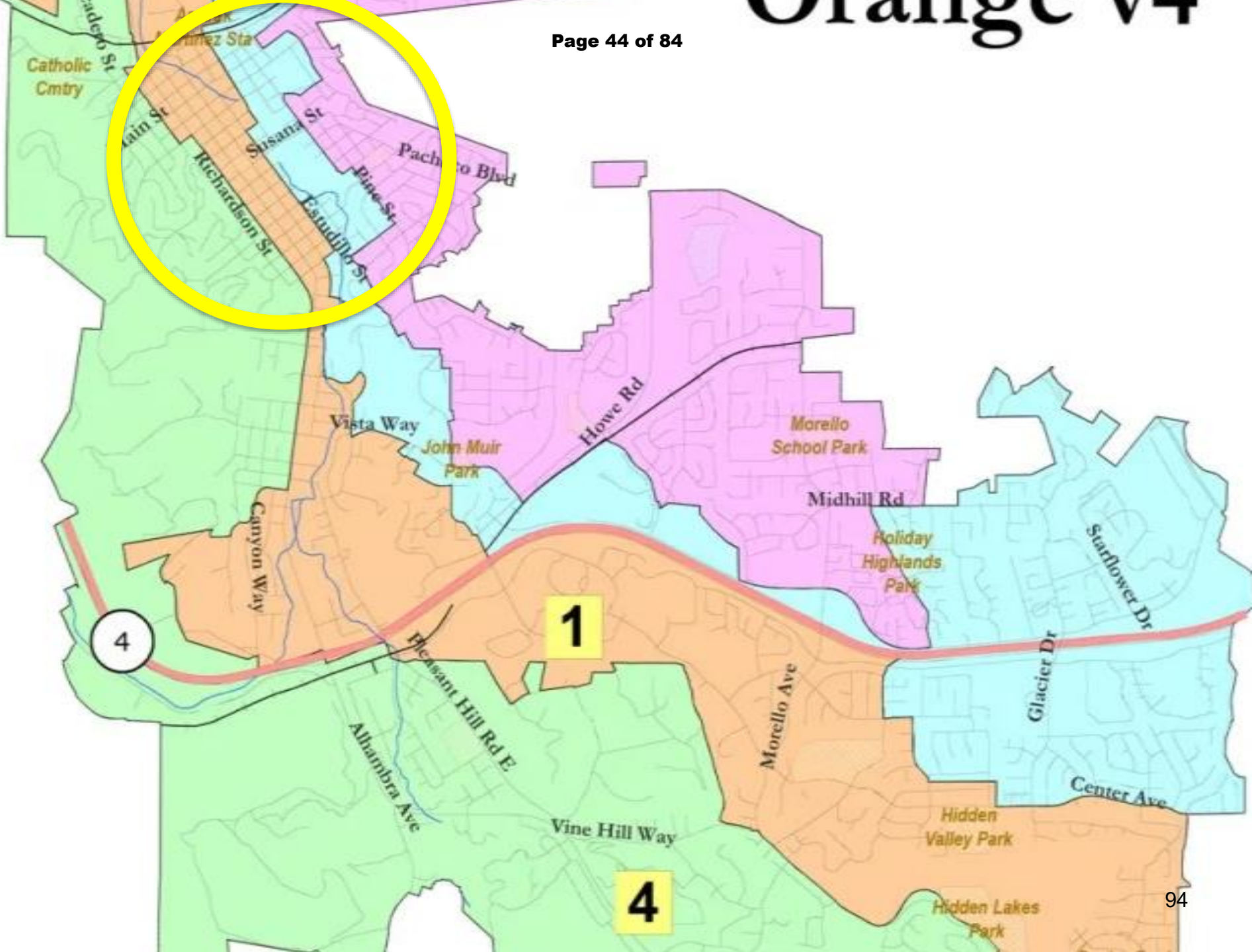


**B**

**1**

**A**

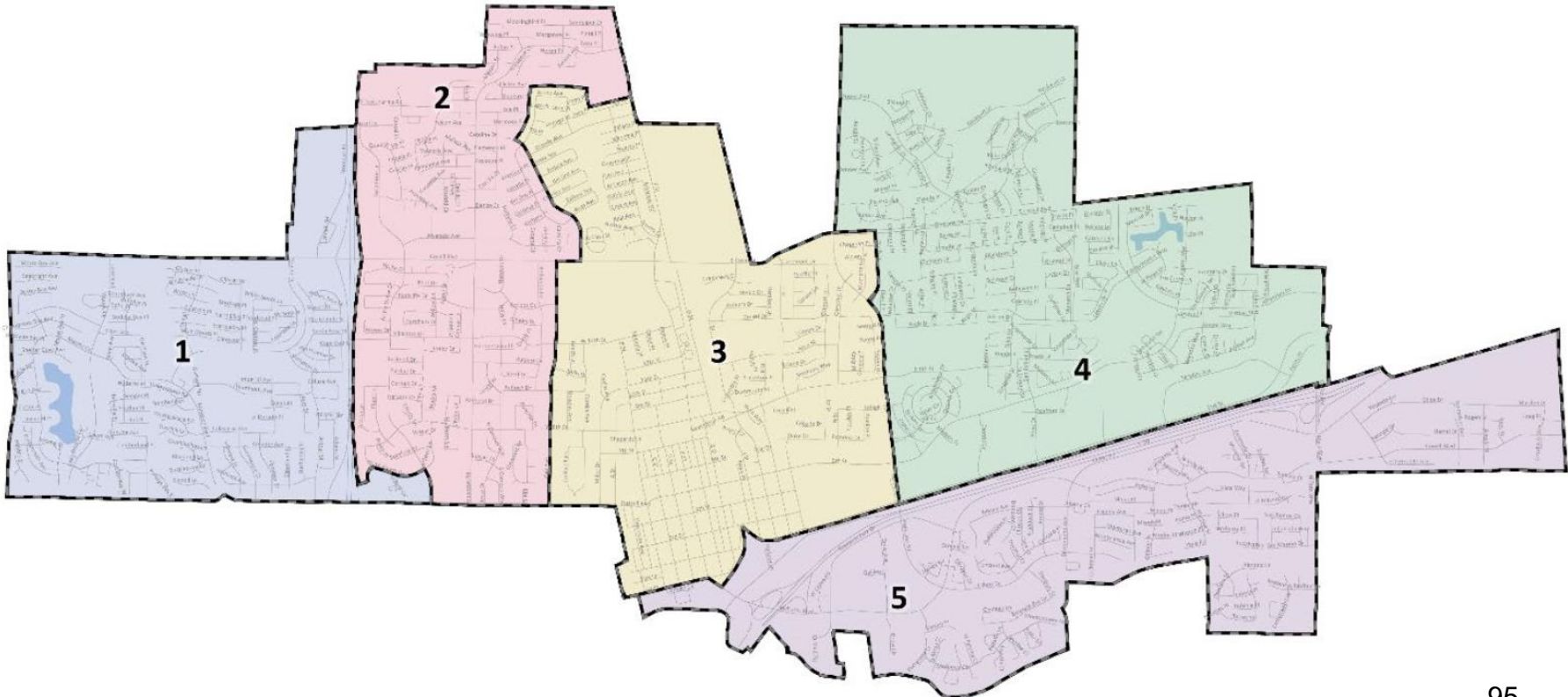
**4**

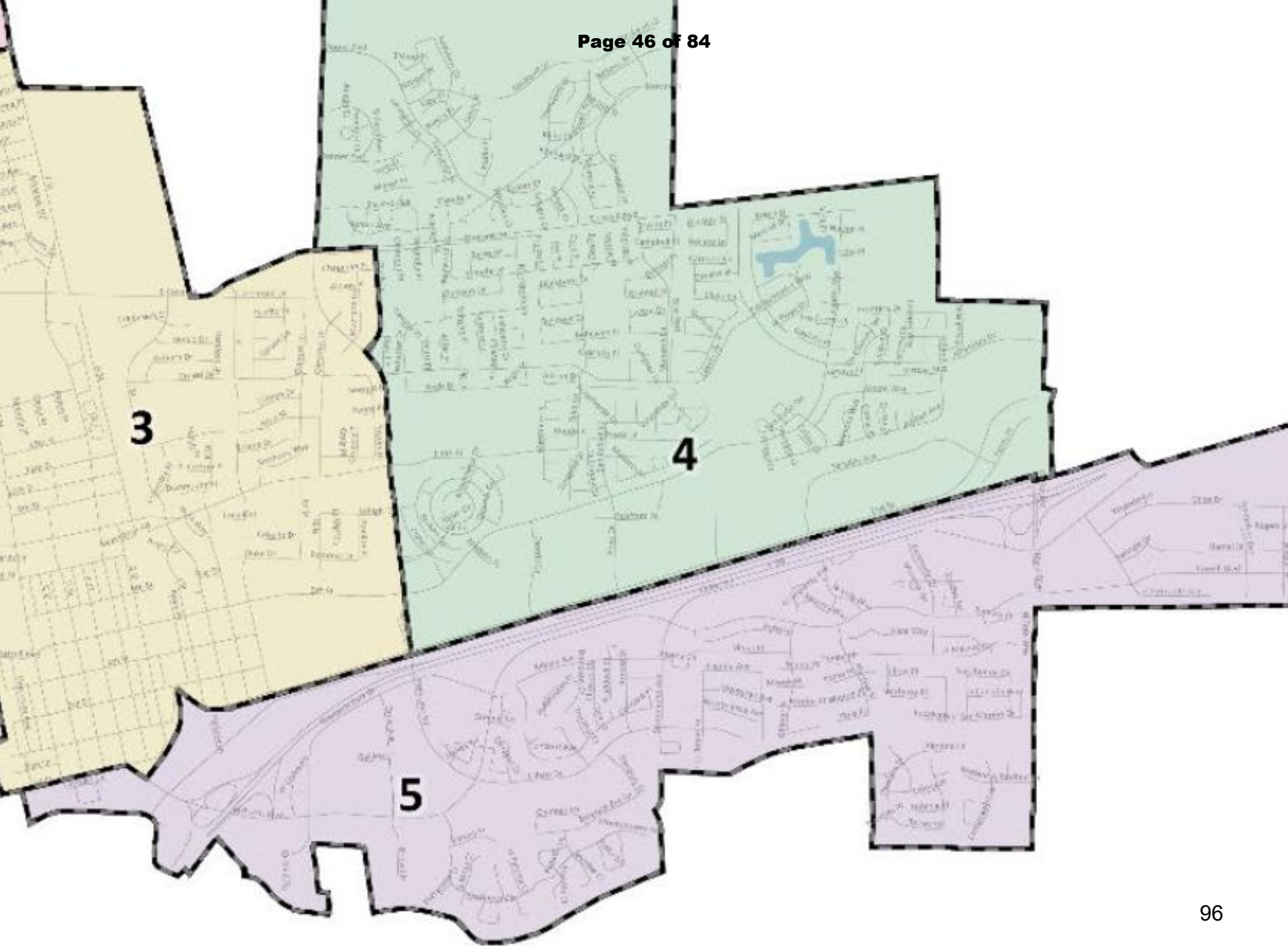




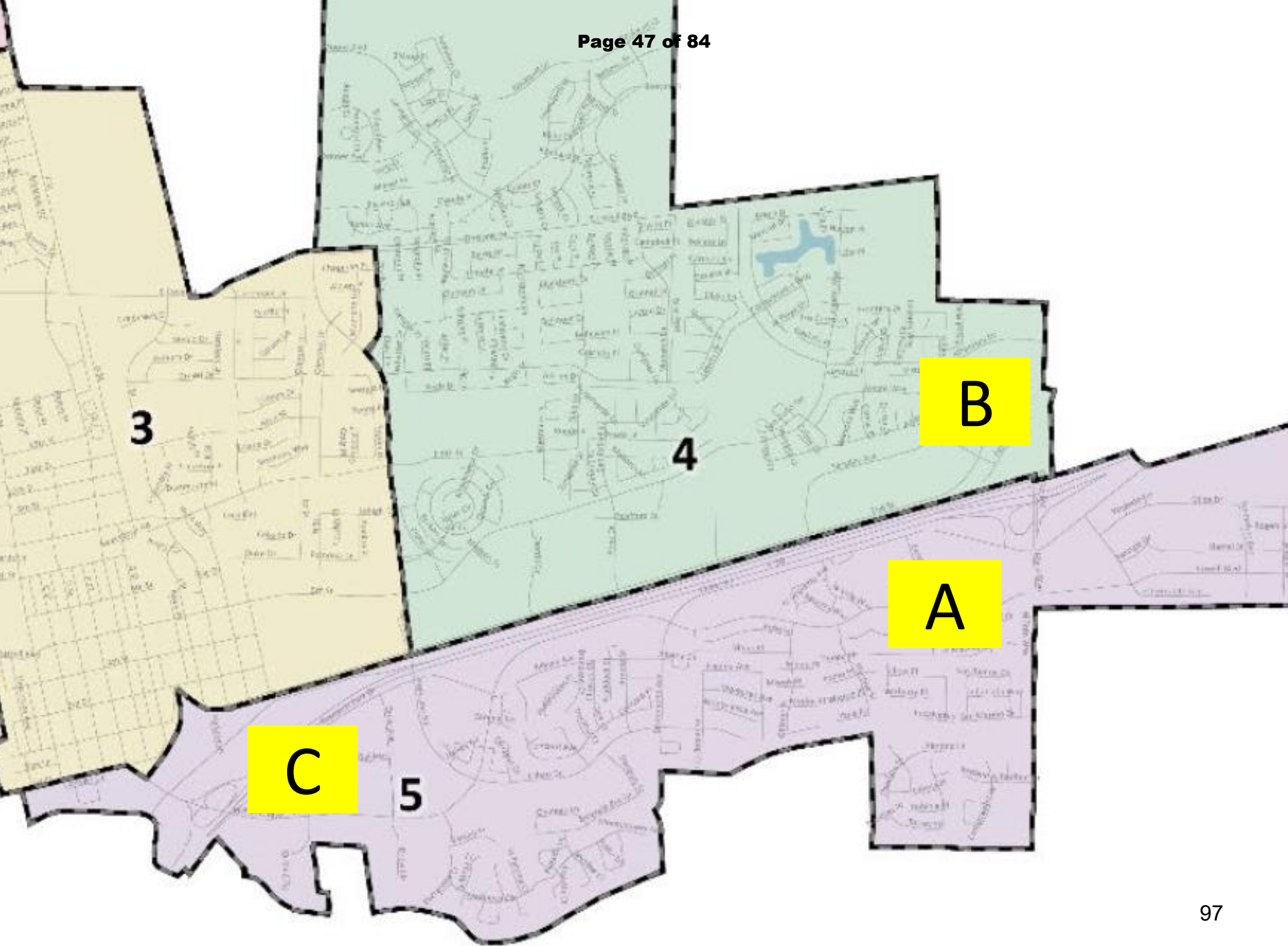
# Compactness

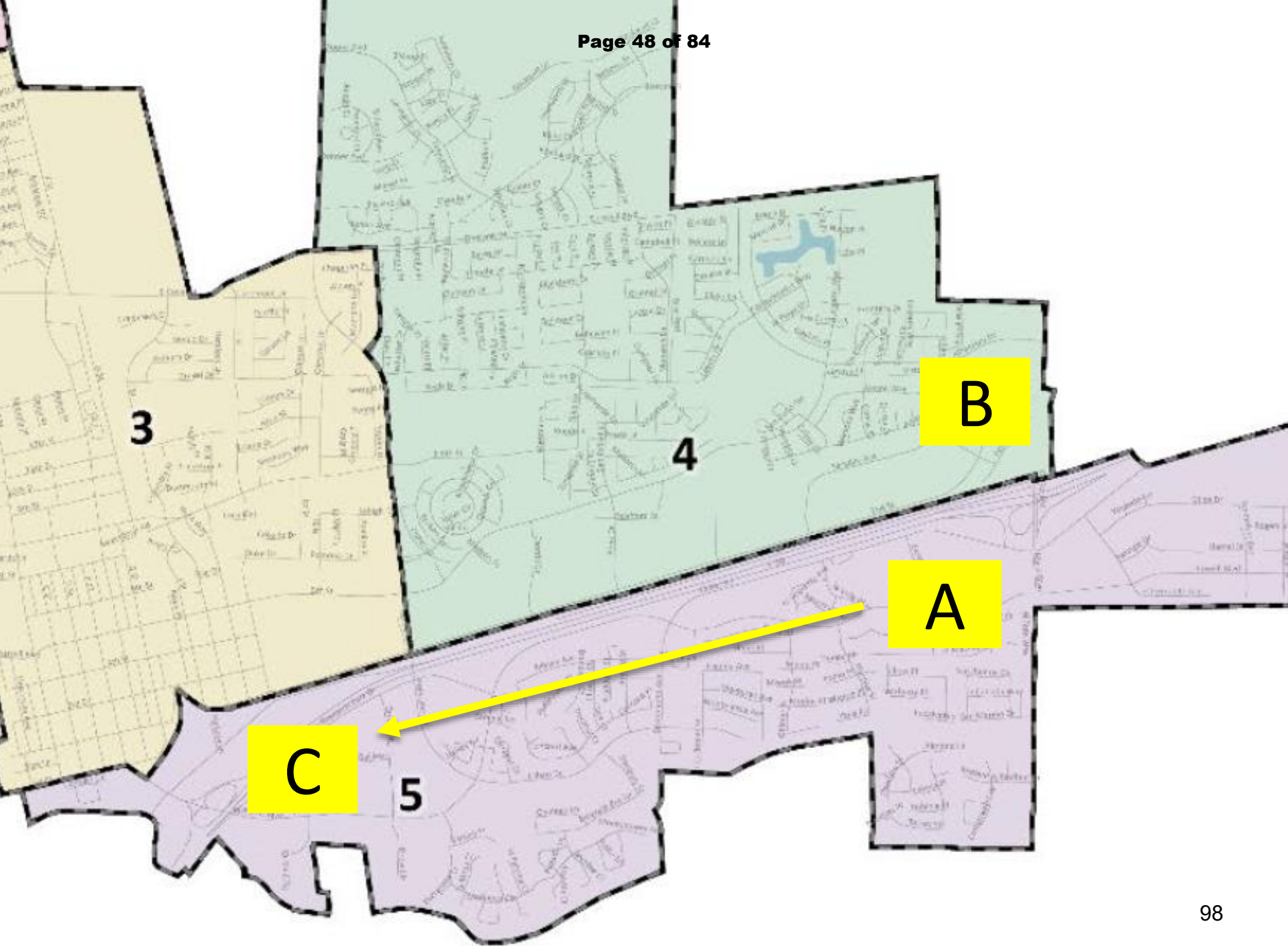
Determining what is “compact”

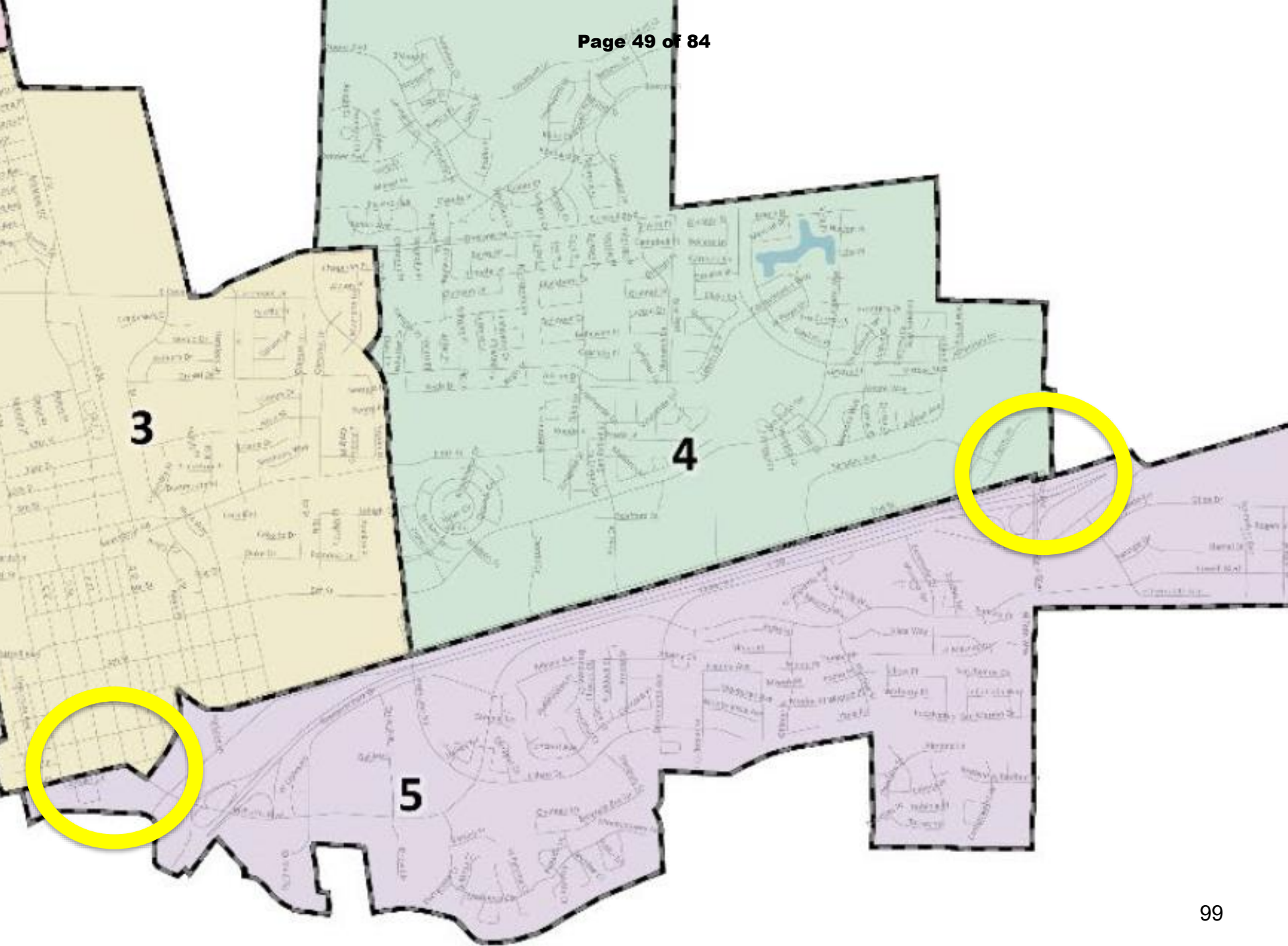














# Additional Redistricting Rules

## State Fair Maps Act

The state FAIR MAPS Act, authored by Assemblyman Rob Bonta has a set of ranked criteria that must be followed.

- Population Equality
- Use of Prison Population adjusted data from UC Berkeley Statewide Database
- Federal Voting Rights Act
- Contiguous

# Additional Redistricting Rules

## State Fair Maps Act

The state FAIR MAPS Act, authored by Assemblyman Rob Bonta has a set of ranked criteria that must be followed.

- Protect geography of neighborhoods
- Communities of Interest
- Easily identifiable and understood by residents
- Follow barriers, streets, geography
- Compactness – “nearby populations” criteria



# Additional Redistricting Rules

## Criteria required in Berkeley beyond Traditional Principles

The City Charter establishes a criteria for drawing district lines under Article V, Section 9.5 (f):

- Nearly equal in population...except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act.
- Topography, geography, cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity and compactness of the districts
- Existing communities of interest as defined



# Additional Redistricting Rules

## Criteria required in Berkeley beyond Traditional Principles

The City Charter establishes a criteria for drawing district lines under Article V, Section 9.5 (f):

- Shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.
- May consider existing district boundaries as a basis for developing new district boundaries...
- Shall not consider the residence of sitting Councilmembers



# Additional Redistricting Rules

## Criteria required in Berkeley beyond Traditional Principles

The City Charter defines what a “community of interest” is under Article V, Section 9.5 (f)(2):

a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Such shared interests include but are not limited to those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process, as well as neighborhoods, students, organized student housing, shared age, and racial demographics. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.





# Additional Redistricting Rules

## Criteria required in Berkeley beyond Traditional Principles

The City Charter defines what a “community of interest” is under Article V, Section 9.5 (f)(2):

a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Such shared interests include but are not limited to those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process, as well as neighborhoods, students, organized student housing, shared age, and racial demographics. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.



# Additional Redistricting Rules

## Criteria required in Berkeley beyond Traditional Principles

The City Charter defines what a “community of interest” is under Article V, Section 9.5 (f)(2):

a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that **should be included within a single district** for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Such shared interests include but are not limited to those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process, as well as neighborhoods, students, organized student housing, shared age, and racial demographics. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.



# Additional Redistricting Rules

## Criteria required in Berkeley beyond Traditional Principles

The City Charter defines what a “community of interest” is under Article V, Section 9.5 (f)(2):

a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Such shared interests include but are not limited to those common to areas in which the people share similar **living standards**, use the same **transportation** facilities, have similar **work** opportunities, or have access to the same **media** of communication relevant to the election process, as well as neighborhoods, students, organized student housing, shared age, and racial demographics. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.



# Additional Redistricting Rules

## Criteria required in Berkeley beyond Traditional Principles

The City Charter defines what a “community of interest” is under Article V, Section 9.5 (f)(2):

a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Such shared interests include but are not limited to those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process, as well as **neighborhoods**, students, organized student housing, shared age, and racial demographics. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.



# Additional Redistricting Rules

## Criteria required in Berkeley beyond Traditional Principles

The City Charter defines what a “community of interest” is under Article V, Section 9.5 (f)(2):

a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Such shared interests include but are not limited to those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process, as well as neighborhoods, students, organized student housing, shared age, and racial demographics. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

# Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics to bring together training to date and expand to the technical aspects of the redistricting process.

- What is Redistricting?
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- What is Gerrymandering
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- **Census Data**
- Public Input
- Methods for Line Drawing

# The mechanics of Redistricting

## Census Data

Census Files come in two parts:

**Geography** – the underlying framework of the data

**Data** – the counts of population and demographics

And they can convey different information:

**Point in Time** – Decennial Census

**Multi-year Averages** – Trends/Estimates

# The mechanics of Redistricting

## Census Data

The Geography is called the  
TIGER Files

- *Topologically Integrated Geographic  
Encoding and Referencing*

- *Nested geographic units*

- *Block*
- *Block Group*
- *Tract*



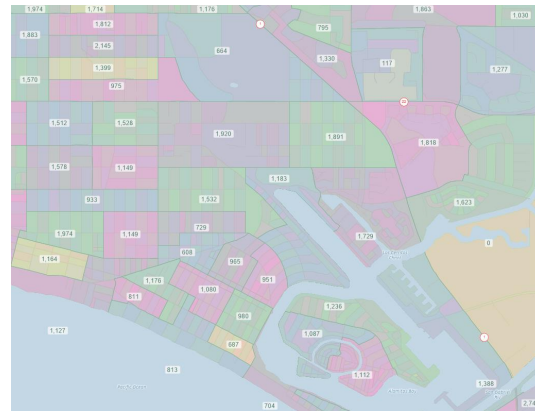


# The mechanics of Redistricting

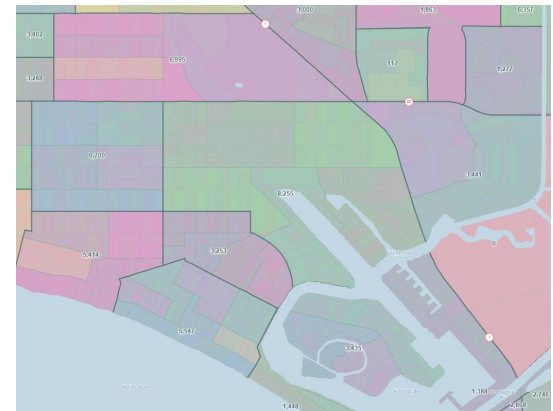
## Census Data



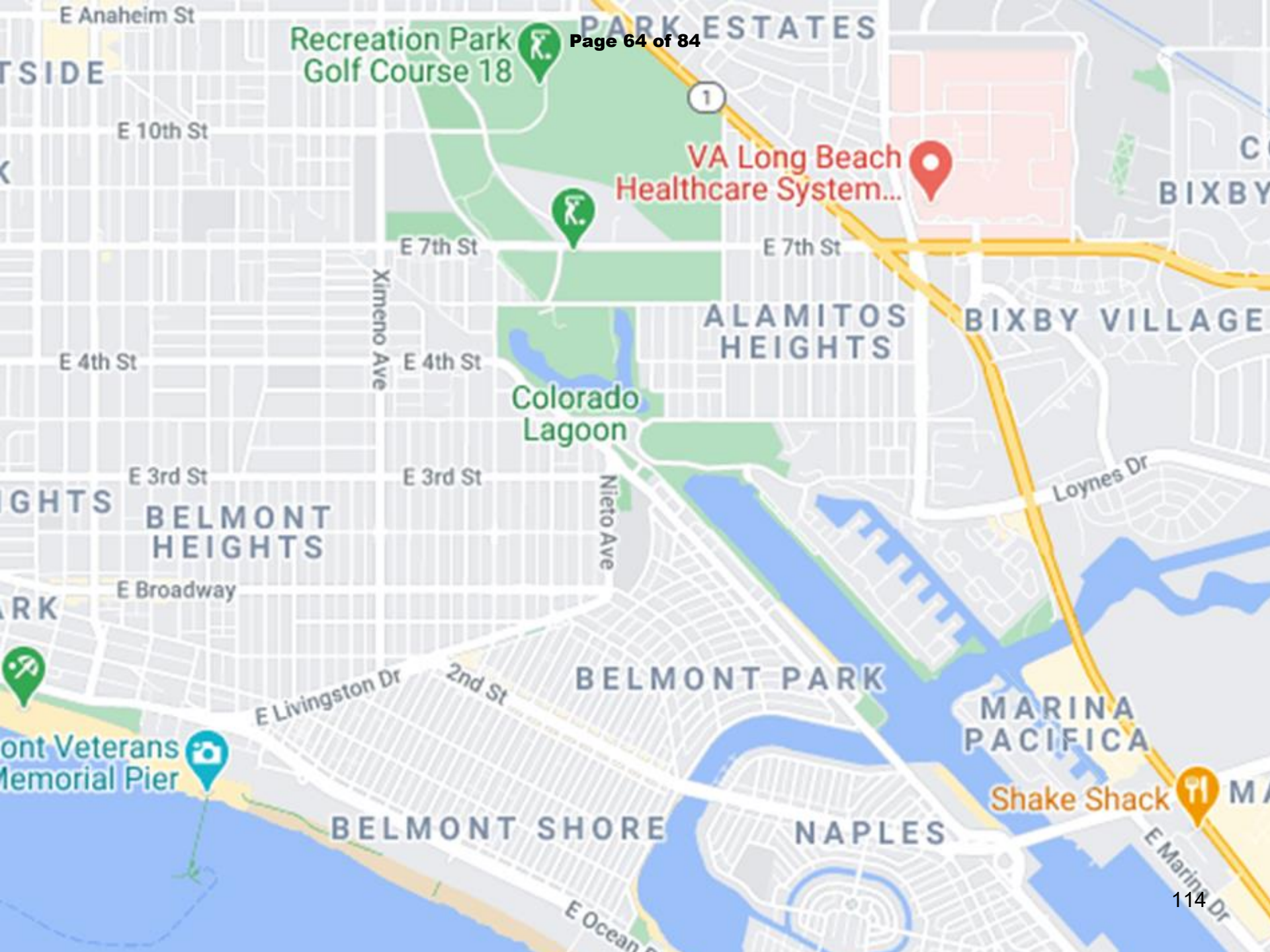
Census Blocks



Census Block Groups



Census Tracts

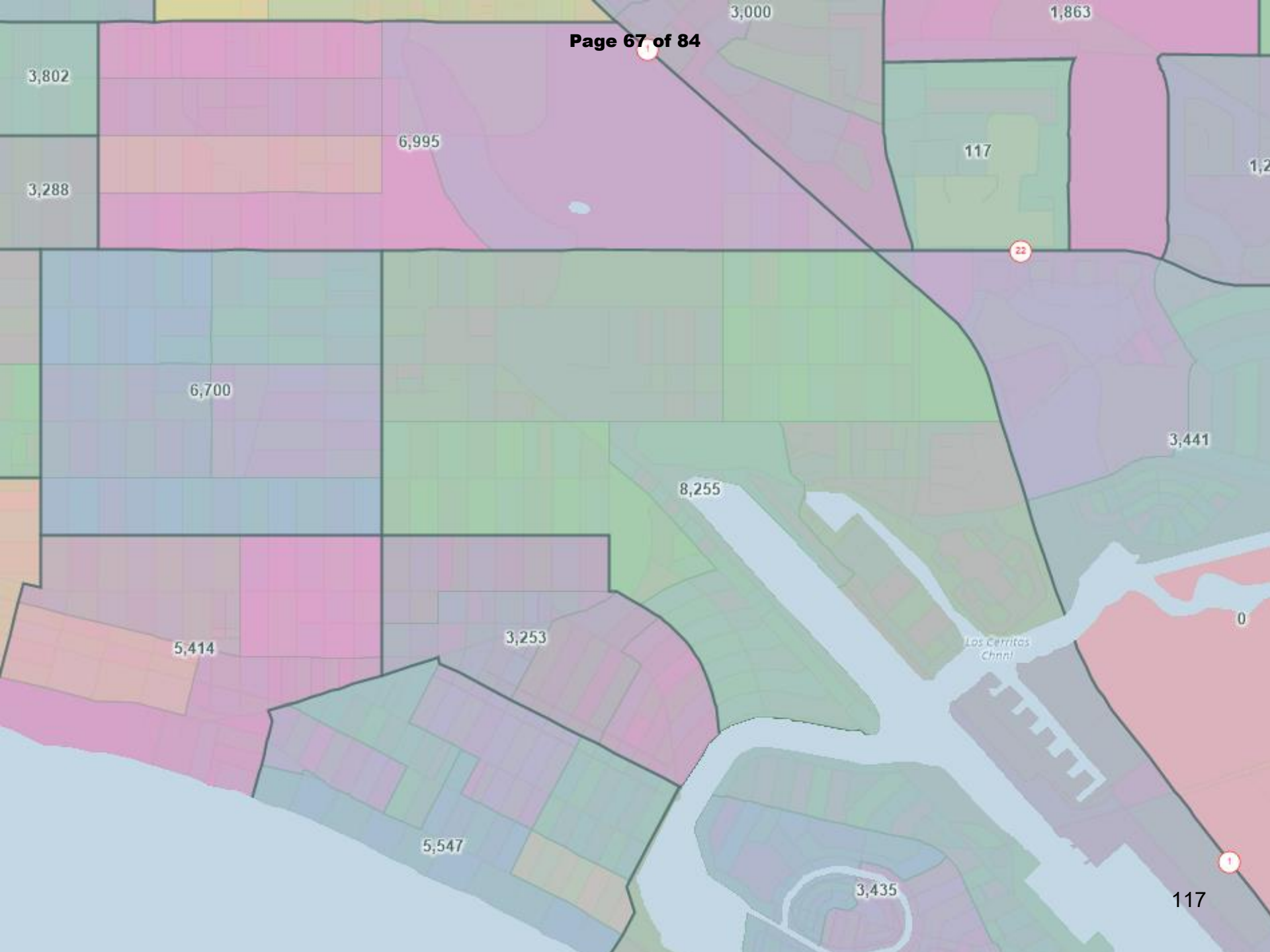












# The mechanics of Redistricting

## Census Data

Two different datasets most commonly used in redistricting:

- PL 94-171 - the Decennial Census File
  - Census Block Geography
  - Total Population Counts for April 1, 2020, used to determine the size of each district.
  - Required to be released before April 1, 2021, but delayed until September 30<sup>th</sup>, with a “legacy” dataset by August 16<sup>th</sup>.



# The mechanics of Redistricting

## Census Data

The Census data file the city is required to use will be slightly different:

- Statewide Prisoner Reallocation
  - California Statewide Database | UC Berkeley – will adjust population removing state prison population and reallocating them based on where they lived prior to being incarcerated.
  - This allows a more equitable redistricting.

# The mechanics of Redistricting

## Census Data

Two different datasets most commonly used in redistricting:

- American Community Survey (ACS)
  - Census Block Group and Census Tract or larger geographies
  - Results in estimated data that provides more context to the Census results with demographic and socioeconomic info.
  - Provides Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)





# The mechanics of Redistricting

## Other Data

When conducting a redistricting, there will be additional outside data sources that might be utilized in the analysis of districts - *most effectively if in the Census geography.*

- LGBTQ+: In 2011 Equality California and other groups produced data on LGBTQ+ populations that were used by the Statewide Commission and local jurisdictions.
- Environmental Data: groups like the California League of Conservation Voters provide data on environmental / transportation pollution issues.

# Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics to bring together training to date and expand to the technical aspects of the redistricting process.

- What is Redistricting?
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- What is Gerrymandering
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- Census Data
- **Public Input**
- Methods for Line Drawing

# Public Input

## Windows for public input

Community of Interest testimony is critical to an open/transparent redistricting process. There are three timeframes to be thinking of:

**Pre-data** – from now until release of the PL files. Opportunity for COI testimony.

**Post-data, pre draft lines** – after release, but before you can draw lines. Community gets to draft plans.

**After draft lines** – Community feedback, suggestions for changes, alternate plans, more COI Testimony

# Input at Public Hearings

Multiple methods for obtaining input

Online hearings of the commission – both business hearings and outreach meetings should be avenues for public engagement.

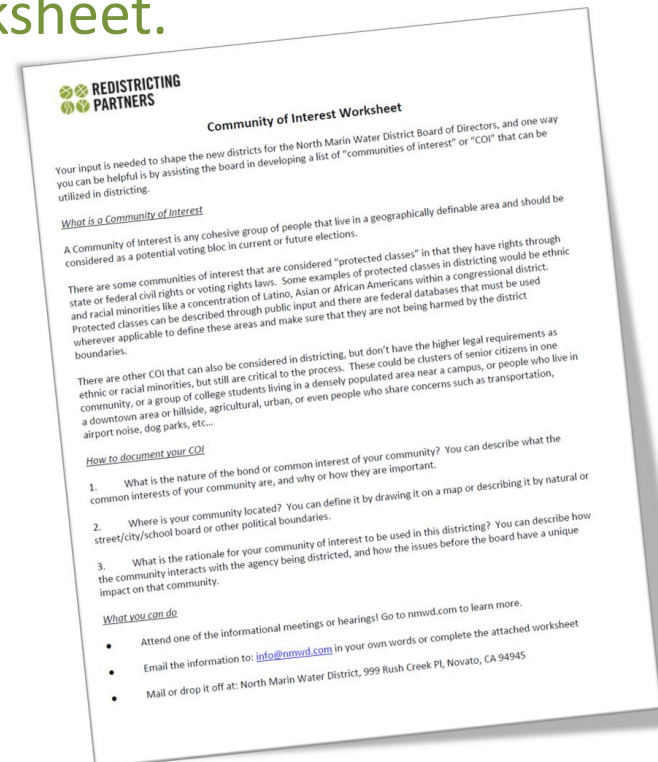
The commission will work with city staff and consultants to develop and implement public engagement during commission hearings.



# Community of Interest Forms

## Multiple methods for obtaining input

- Input can be provided in public hearings or using our Community of Interest Worksheet.
- This can be provided on the website as a part of overall community engagement strategy.
- Some agencies convert these to a webform or survey instrument.



# Online Mapping

Multiple methods for obtaining input

Online Mapping tools will be available for the community to draw their community of interest or potential maps for the city to consider.

- Caliper presentation provided overview
- Continued training on the system for commission and public will be provided.





# Online Mapping

Multiple methods for obtaining input

There are other mapping tools the public may use.

- These tools are *perfectly appropriate* for the community to use as input.
- Data and maps from these programs can be imported to our tools and reviewed by the commission.





# Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics to bring together training to date and expand to the technical aspects of the redistricting process.

- What is Redistricting?
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- What is Gerrymandering
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- Census Data
- Public Input
- **Methods for Line Drawing**



# The Methods for Line Drawing

## Multiple Options

Once the commission can draw draft lines, there are three primary methods, and they can overlap.

- 1) Start with a selection of Public Maps that you make your draft maps.
- 2) Direct staff to produce multiple draft maps.
- 3) Perform live line-drawing during a commission hearing.



# The Methods for Line Drawing

## Multiple Options

Commissioners can determine their own relationship to the line drawing process.

- In some cases commissions are not drawing the lines but weighing different public options.
- In other cases members are actively drawing plans.
- Do not draw lines until it is time.



# The Methods for Line Drawing

## Multiple Options

Commissioners can determine their own relationship to the line drawing process.

- In some cases commissions are not drawing the lines but weighing different public options.
- In other cases members are actively drawing plans.
- *Do not draw lines until it is time.*



# The Methods for Line Drawing

## Multiple Options

The line drawing process does not end with the publishing of initial draft plans

- Community input on draft plans is critical.
- The Commission will notice a change in the kinds of input and map feedback it receives on actual maps.
- 7-Day posting requirement.





# Completion of Redistricting

## Berkeley City Charter Deadline

The deadline for final passage of the final plan under the Berkeley City Charter is February 1, 2022.



# REDISTRICTING PARTNERS



City Clerk Department

May 6, 2021

To: Independent Redistricting Commission  
From: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary  
Subject: UC Berkeley Student Undercount in 2020 Census

---

This memo provides a brief summary of the efforts to gain the best Census count possible of University of California, Berkeley (“UC Berkeley”) students given the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the difficult political context of the Census count under the previous presidential administration.

### Limitations

While it is informative to understand the circumstances that have led to the expected undercount of UC Berkeley students, there is no avenue for appealing the final count with the United States Census Bureau (USCB) that will result in adjustments to the official census data. The Independent Redistricting Commission is legally mandated to use the 2020 Census data for the purpose of determining equal district population, which is the primary consideration in the redistricting process.

### Summary of Efforts

In early March of 2020, UC Berkeley Chancellor Carol Christ announced the university’s move to virtual instruction in response to the growing COVID-19 pandemic. This announcement was followed shortly thereafter by local, county, and statewide declarations of emergency that resulted in thousands of students leaving Berkeley and returning to their hometowns. All non-essential in-person activities were severely limited.

UC Berkeley’s outreach efforts were substantially aided by the Alameda County Complete Count Committee. While both organizations rapidly shifted towards electronic outreach efforts, reaching students proved immensely difficult as they began to shelter in place. When students returned to their hometowns, they were likely counted at those locations, since the general instructions are to be counted where you are residing on Census Day



(April 1). UC Berkeley sent instructive emails to students to mitigate this factor, most of which were unopened since they came alongside emails informing students about pass/fail semesters or cancellation of graduation. The Associated Students of the University of California (ASUC) was funded to do outreach, but their planned in-person events couldn't be carried out and the substitute online events were poorly attended. Several other outreach efforts were attempted in the census tracts close to campus between April and October of 2020.

UC Berkeley was able to provide the USCB with the count of students in the UC residence halls and some co-op housing. UC Berkeley counsel expressed concerns regarding data privacy and sharing any data for their undocumented students. Thus, UC only provided USCB with the following records: First name, last initial, year of birth, and dormitory street address (not unit number); and excluded race, ethnicity, and gender data. This was due to compelling concerns that under the former presidential administration, data would be shared with other government agencies and could lead to adverse consequences for the undocumented student population. Ultimately, this method of data reporting was adopted by the entire University of California system as a compromise to help achieve census participation while protecting the undocumented community.

While the manner in which UC Berkeley provided data to the USCB does not provide a complete demographic picture of the counted student population, the overriding community of interest that has been considered for this area of Berkeley is the student community. The overall undercount in the student-dominated census tracts (4227 and 4228) may be significant; however, the Commission must complete its work with the data obtained through the Census count process.

UC Berkeley has provided a final report on their Census outreach efforts to their student population in 2019 and 2020. The detailed report is available through the link below: [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ukmNvCdKhWtrBtLUbSmCWu\\_AUDrIRbla2I-GHPq1-pE/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ukmNvCdKhWtrBtLUbSmCWu_AUDrIRbla2I-GHPq1-pE/edit?usp=sharing).

#### Additional Information

For additional background information, self-response rates to the Census can be found online: <https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates/self-response.html>





City Clerk Department

May 6, 2021

To: Independent Redistricting Commission  
From: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary  
Subject: Independent Redistricting Commission Budget

---

The City Charter provides that the City Council is required to allocate funds to the Independent Redistricting Commission sufficient to complete the mandated task of redrawing boundaries including public outreach, staff time, and consultants.

Through the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Cycle and with the use of internal City Clerk funds, the total adopted budget for the Commission is \$111,750. At this point, the budget allocation appears to be adequate for the needs of the Commission.

The attached spreadsheet shows the line items for expected expenditures as well as the total amount spent to date. Some of the amounts in the "Spent to Date" fields have not actually been spent, but are treated as such for budget planning purposes.

For the public outreach budget, there are approximately \$8,600 in unspent funds for the remainder of the process.

When evaluating the budget, there are two line items that may yield additional funds that can be allocated to other purposes if the full amount is not spent. The first is the contract with Redistricting Partners. Some funds were saved by conducting Commission trainings virtually instead of in-person, and there are some optional services included in the \$15,000 allocation. However, it is important to note that there may be unforeseen needs and the full amount may be spent for demographer services.

The second area of possible savings is the line item for Maptitude Hourly Services. It is very likely that some of the \$10,000 will be spent for software customization and support services, but there may be some unspent funds in this area that can be used for other needs.

It is important to note that the budget is firmly established at this point. There are possible unknowns in the process that may affect the Commission’s budget needs, so it is important to be judicious in the use of funds early in the process to maintain flexibility and an unspent reserve for needs later in the process.

| Independent Redistricting Commission Budget |                                      |                 |  |                      |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|
| <b>Total Budget = \$111,750.00</b>          |                                      |                 |  |                      |
| Category                                    | Sub-Category                         | Proposed        |  | Expenditures To Date |
| Outreach                                    | Graphic Design                       | \$5,000         |  | \$ 4,800.00          |
|                                             | Posters                              | \$750           |  | \$ 200.00            |
|                                             | Event Registration                   | \$1,500         |  | \$ -                 |
|                                             | Brochure                             | \$1,000         |  | \$ 300.00            |
|                                             | Supplies                             | \$500           |  | \$ 282.00            |
|                                             | Paid Advertising                     | \$9,000         |  | \$ 3,540.00          |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                             |                                      | <b>\$17,750</b> |  | <b>\$ 9,122.00</b>   |
| Translation                                 | Translation Services                 | \$1,000         |  | \$200                |
| Supplies                                    | Public Packets/Office Supplies       | \$1,000         |  | \$ -                 |
| Demographer                                 | Redistricting Partners               | \$15,000        |  | \$ 7,500             |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                             |                                      | <b>\$16,000</b> |  | <b>\$7,700</b>       |
| Stipends                                    | Commissioner Stipends                | \$32,000        |  | \$32,000             |
| Software                                    | Software Licences - Maptitude        | \$35,000        |  | \$35,000             |
|                                             | Software - Maptitude Hourly Services | \$10,000        |  |                      |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                             |                                      | <b>\$77,000</b> |  | <b>\$67,000</b>      |
|                                             | Balance                              |                 |  | \$27,928.00          |
|                                             | <b>Total Spent To Date</b>           |                 |  | <b>\$ 83,822.00</b>  |



City Clerk Department

May 6, 2021

To: Independent Redistricting Commission

From: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary

Subject: Summary of Berkeley's 2010 – 2014 Redistricting Process and Map

This memo serves as a brief summary of the 2010 – 2014 redistricting process and some of the features of the current council district map, as was requested by the Commission.

### Timeline

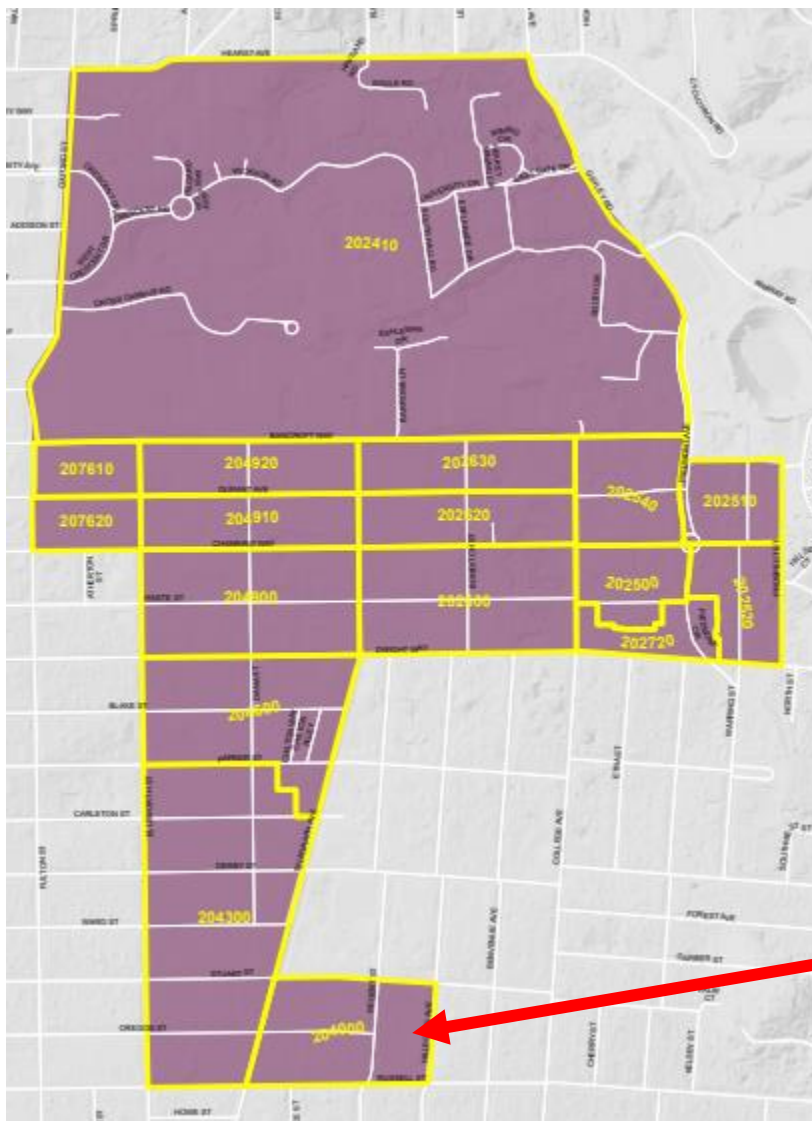
|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Census Count</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Redistricting Process #1 (no map adopted)</li> <li>▪ City Council direction to modify the redistricting process and explore incorporating a student-majority district</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                           |
| 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Charter amended by the voters to create more flexibility with district boundaries, allow for a sitting councilmember to be “drawn out” of their district, and add better definitions for redistricting terms</li> </ul>                                                                                                                    |
| 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Redistricting Process #2</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New Council District Map adopted by Council</li> <li>▪ Successful referendum petition against adopted map</li> <li>▪ Legal Action by the City Council to use new districts for 2014 even though referendum petition was successful – legal action was successful</li> <li>▪ New districts approved by voters on November ballot</li> </ul> |
| 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Independent Redistricting Commission established by voter approval</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

2014 Map Features

As the Commission has noted, there are some features of the 2014 map that benefit from further explanation. These features did not result in any official legal challenge to the boundaries.

Item 1 – District 7 “Tail”

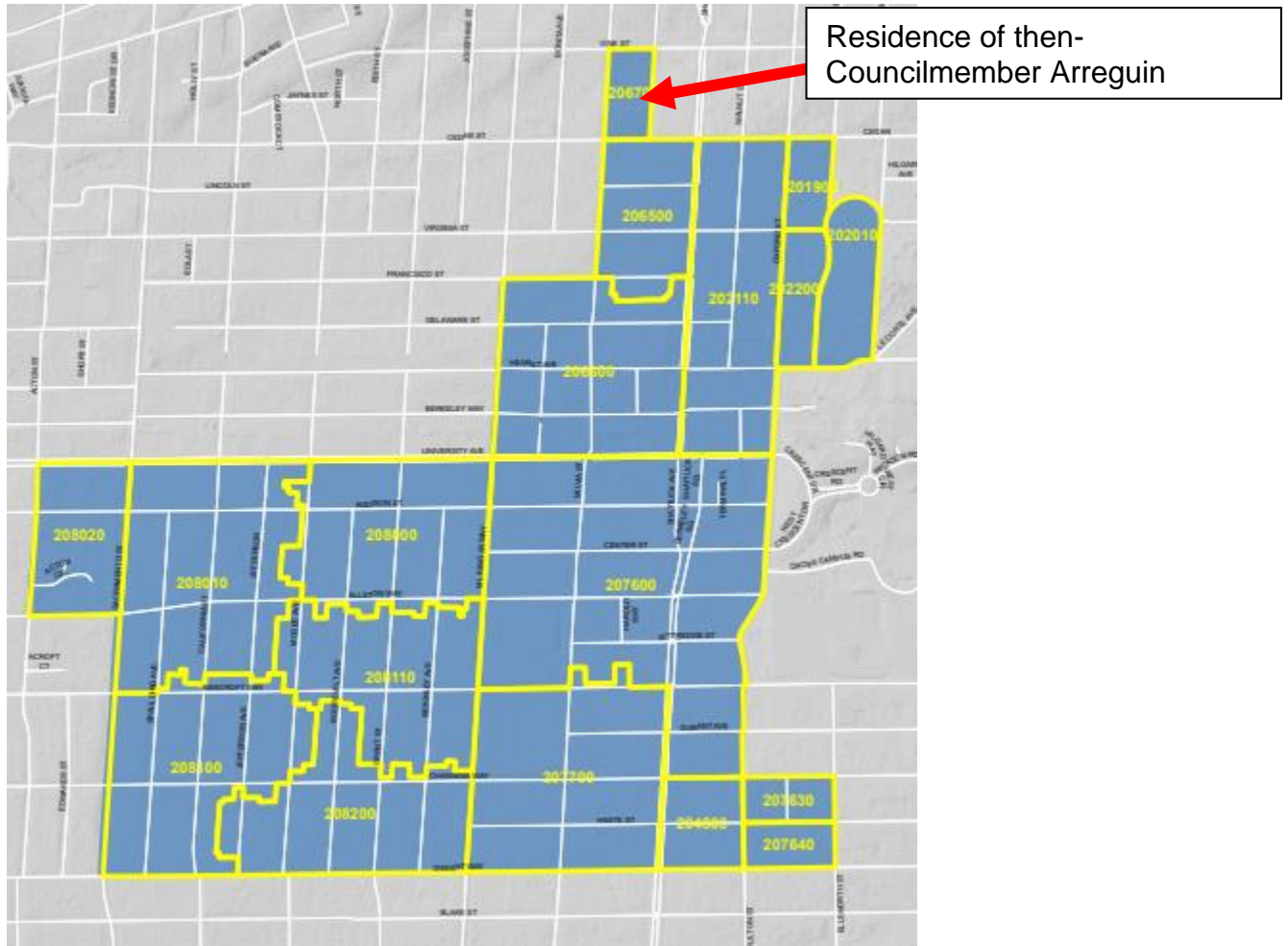
The tail on the south end of District 7 is due to the residence of former Councilmember Kriss Worthington. Although a sitting councilmember could have been drawn out of their district, the map that was adopted by the council avoided this outcome by adding a tail to the bulk of district to include the Councilmember's residence.



Residence of former Councilmember Worthington

Item 2 – District 4 “Peak”

The one block peak on the north end of District 4 is due to the residence of then-Councilmember Jesse Arreguin. Although a sitting councilmember could have been drawn out of their district, the map that was adopted by the council avoided this outcome by adding a block the district to include the Councilmember's residence.





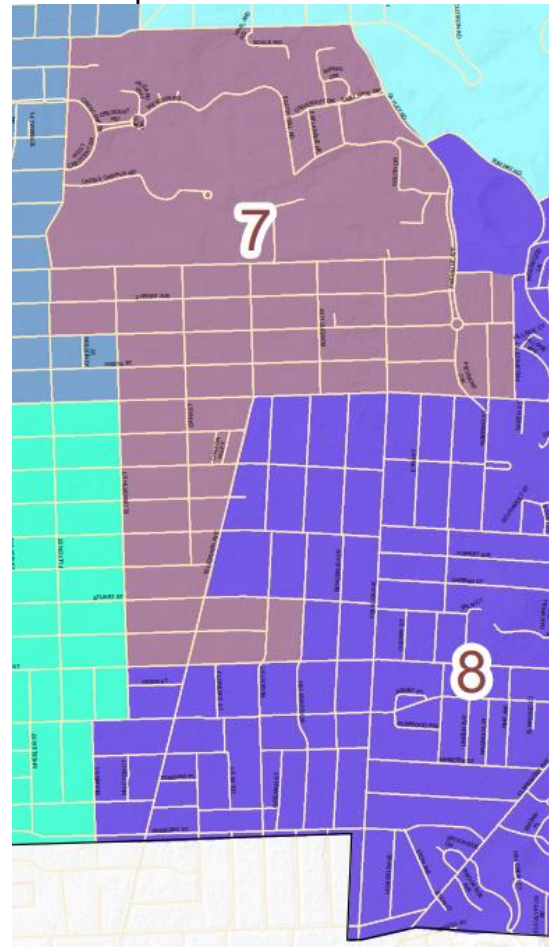
Item 3 – District 7 “Shrinks”

In 2000, there was a significant undercount of the student population in the Census count. The estimate at the time was that the undercount may have been approximately 6,000 people. The total population of Berkeley according to the 2000 Census was 102,743. In 2010, there was an organized effort by the City to achieve a more accurate student count during the census. The improved count was evidenced in the -substantial growth in the total count for District 7 between 2000 and 2010 from 11,544 to 16,623. This increase resulted in District 7 shrinking in both the northern and southern portions of the district in order to achieve equal district population.

2002 Map



2014 Map





City Clerk Department

May 6, 2021

To: Independent Redistricting Commission  
From: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary  
Subject: Draft Bylaws of the Independent Redistricting Commission

---

On March 17, 2021, the Independent Redistricting Commission requested that staff prepare draft bylaws to augment the existing rules for conducting Commission business contained in the City Charter, Municipal Code, and Commissioners' Manual.

In preparing the draft bylaws, staff incorporated feedback from the Commission's discussion, and reviewed materials from similar local redistricting commissions:

- Long Beach
- Oakland
- Sacramento
- San Diego

Generally, Oakland used Long Beach's bylaws as a template. Sacramento does not have bylaws (instead, using their charter, municipal code, and City Council rules of procedure).

The draft bylaws attached to this memorandum primarily draw from Oakland's bylaws with significant additions borrowed from the Berkeley City Council Rules of Procedure and Order. A few minor elements from San Diego's bylaws have been incorporated, along with two suggestions submitted by Commissioner Sussell. Also, please note the sections in track changes at the beginning. These were left in track changes to show that staff would prefer the Commission to draft the final wording.

The Commission may discuss and edit the proposed bylaws before final adoption. The Commission may also wish to appoint a subcommittee to review and edit the bylaws before presenting them for final approval by the full Commission.

**Page 2 of 6**  
**DRAFT BYLAWS OF THE**  
**BERKELEY INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

**Purpose**

These Bylaws are intended to establish the Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission's guidelines for orderly, consistent, and fair conduct of the Commission's business.

Slogan/Tagline/Mission Statement

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Consensus

The Commission recognizes the importance of bringing diverse perspectives to form collective decisions throughout the redistricting process. To the greatest extent possible, the Commission agrees to strive for consensus when making decisions.

The Commission's principles for building consensus include:

- All participants are equal
- No relevant topics will be excluded from discussion
- We view differing opinions as helpful to our work
- We will listen actively when others are speaking
- Those who are not in agreement will voice their reservations, concerns, and viewpoints

We acknowledge that consensus does not mean unanimous agreement. Below are degrees of agreement that Commissioners may consider as the Commission seeks to build consensus:

- I fully agree with the decision
- I accept the decision
- I can live with the decision
- I do not fully agree with the decision; however, I have shared my viewpoints during the discussion and I will support the Commission's decision

**Rule 1. Definition of Terms**

The following terms, whenever used or referred to in these Bylaws, shall have the following and respective meanings, unless a different meaning is clearly made apparent by the context:

- a) **Agenda** shall mean the agenda for the Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission.
- b) **Alternate Commissioner** shall mean a non-voting, unseated member of the Redistricting Commission.
- c) **Chair** shall mean the chairperson of the Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission.
- d) **Charter** shall mean the Charter of the City of Berkeley.
- e) **Commission** shall mean the Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission.
- f) **Commissioner** shall mean a voting, seated member of the Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission.
- g) **Member** shall mean Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners collectively.
- h) **Municipal Code** shall mean the Berkeley Municipal Code.
- i) **Open Government Ordinance** shall mean Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.06.
- j) **Presiding Officer** shall mean the Chair, Vice Chair, or other commissioner presiding over the conduct of the meeting.
- k) **Secretary** shall mean the City Clerk, or their designee, serving as the secretary to the Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission.



**Page 3 of 6**  
**DRAFT BYLAWS OF THE**  
**BERKELEY INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

- l) **Subcommittee** shall mean a sub-group of the Commission comprised of less than a quorum of the full commission.
- m) **Vice Chair** shall mean the vice chairperson of the Berkeley Independent Redistricting Commission.

**Rule 2. Meetings**

Except as otherwise determined by the Commission, regular meetings shall begin at 6:00 p.m. Commission meetings shall conclude no later than 9:30 p.m., unless extended by majority vote of the Commissioners in attendance. (*Suggestion 1: Sussell*)

To accommodate the broadest participation possible, Commission meetings will be held on various days of the week, including weekends, and may start at various times of day.

**Rule 3. Robert's Rules of Order**

The business of the Commission shall be conducted, so far as it is practicable, in accordance with parliamentary rules as contained in Robert's Rules of Order Revised, except as modified by these Bylaws and in accordance with state open meeting laws and the Open Government Ordinance. The Secretary to the Commission shall serve as the official parliamentarian for meetings of the Commission.

**Rule 4. Motions**

If any Commissioner makes a motion, such motion shall not be debated, or further discussed or considered, or voted upon, until after a second to such motion is made by a Commissioner. All motions shall be restated by the Chair or Secretary immediately prior to voting.

When a question or motion is before the Commission, no motion shall be entertained except:

1. To adjourn;
2. To fix the hour of adjournment;
3. To lay on the table;
4. For the previous question;
5. To postpone to a certain day;
6. To refer;
7. To amend;
8. To substitute; and
9. To postpone indefinitely.

These motions shall have precedence in order indicated. Any such motion, except a motion to amend or substitute, shall be put to a vote without debate.

**Rule 5. Voting Order**

The Commissioners shall vote in alphabetical order according to their surnames, with the Vice Chair, Chair or presiding officer of the Commission voting last.

**Rule 6. Rights of Commissioners Less Than a Quorum**

In the absence of a quorum at a noticed meeting of the Commission, no information may be presented and no official action shall be taken by the Commissioners present except to reschedule the meeting, to recess, or to adjourn.

**Rule 7. Commissioner Conduct**

**Page 4 of 6**  
**DRAFT BYLAWS OF THE**  
**BERKELEY INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

Commissioners shall be mindful that the Charter states that the purpose of the Commission is to “ensure that the redistricting process is conducted with integrity, fairness, and without personal or political considerations.” Commissioners should avoid any action or communication that could be interpreted to compromise their ability to serve in that regard.

Commissioners are expected to attend all meetings and to have read all pertinent materials and reports provided related to items on the agenda.

Commissioners should not publish opinions about Commission redistricting matters on social networking websites. This paragraph is not intended to prohibit the publication of information regarding the time, place and agendas of upcoming meetings.

While the Commission is in session, the members will practice civility and decorum in their discussions and debate. Commission members will value each other’s time and will preserve order and decorum. A member shall neither, by conversation or otherwise, delay or interrupt the proceedings of the Commission, use personal, impertinent or slanderous remarks, nor disturb any other member while that member is speaking or refuse to obey the orders of the presiding officer or the Commission, except as otherwise provided herein.

The presiding officer has the affirmative duty to maintain order. Members will honor the role of the presiding officer in maintaining order. If a member believes the presiding officer is not maintaining order, the member may move that the Vice-Chair, or another Commission member if the Vice-Chair is acting as the presiding officer at the time, enforce the rules of decorum and otherwise maintain order. If that motion receives a second and is approved by a majority of the Commission, the Vice-Chair, or other designated Commission member, shall enforce the rules of decorum and maintain order.

**Rule 8. Commissioner Protocols at Meetings**

All Commission members have the opportunity to speak, but no Commission member shall speak twice on any given subject unless all other Commission members have been given the opportunity to speak. The Presiding Officer may set a limit on the speaking time allotted to Commission members during Commission discussion.

Commissioners will request acknowledgment from the Chair to speak to an issue.

**Rule 9. Virtual Meeting Protocol**

Additional protocols will be utilized during virtual meetings:

- Commissioners should identify themselves by using the title “Commissioner” before their first and/or last name
- Staff and presenters should identify themselves by using their official title or the word “staff” after their full name (“First Last, Title”)
- Commissioners will strive to leave their video cameras on when possible, except when doing so would create a disruption to the meeting
- Commissioners who wish to comment will use the “raise hand” function and wait to be recognized by the Chair
- Commissioners who need to eat or drink during meetings are encouraged to do so in a manner that limits disruption to the meeting
- Be mindful that all meetings are recorded and available on the Commission webpage
- Speakers may not yield time to other speakers during virtual meetings

**Page 5 of 6**  
**DRAFT BYLAWS OF THE**  
**BERKELEY INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

**Rule 10. Alternate Commissioners**

Alternate Commissioners are strongly encouraged to attend all meetings of the Commission to stay current on the Commission's business and to help prepare for the role, should they be required to fill a vacancy.

**Rule 11. Agenda**

City staff, in consultation with the Chair, or Vice Chair in the Chair's absence, shall set the Agenda for Commission meetings. If a member requests an item be added to a meeting Agenda, the member shall notify City staff no less than nine days prior to the meeting date.

Commissioners may submit written materials or reports for the agenda packet no less than nine days prior to the meeting date. All such materials must in final form, ready to publish when they are submitted.

Estimates of time allocated to each agenda item may be listed on the Commission's agenda or in other materials as an effort to help the Commission manage meetings efficiently. Actual time spent on an item may vary depending on the needs of the Commission and the public's participation. *Suggestion 2 (Sussell)*

**Rule 12. Non-Agenda Public Comment**

Non-Agenda Public Comment shall be listed at the beginning of the Agenda. The public shall be awarded two (2) minutes to address the Commission under Non-Agenda Public Comment. The Chair or presiding officer may adjust the speaking time for Non-Agenda Public Comment; however, the public shall be awarded at minimum one (1) minute to address the Commission.

**Rule 13. Speaking Time Limits on Agenda Items**

Each public speaker shall have two (2) minutes to address the Commission on each Agenda item. The Chair or presiding officer may adjust the speaking time for Agenda Items; however, the public shall be awarded at minimum one (1) minute to address the Commission. A member of the public may only speak once at public comment on any single item, unless called upon by the Chair to answer a specific inquiry.

To ensure that non-English speakers and disabled persons receive the same opportunity to address the Commission as other speakers, additional time will be allocated to speakers using translators; and to speakers with a disability that necessitates the provision of additional time.

**Rule 14. Ceding Time**

Speakers are permitted to yield their time to one other speaker, however no one speaker shall have more than four (4) minutes. A speaker wishing to yield their time shall identify themselves, shall be recognized by the chair, and announce publicly their intention to yield their time.

**Rule 15. Addressing the Commission**

Members of the public should address their questions or remarks to the Commission as a whole. Other members and City staff will respond to questions only when requested to do so by the Chair. Members and City staff shall refrain from entering into any debates or discussion with speakers during public comment.

The public has the right to criticize policies, procedures, actions or omissions of the Commission or City staff. The public should not vocally oppose statements made by anyone while they

**Page 6 of 6**  
**DRAFT BYLAWS OF THE**  
**BERKELEY INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

speak. Speakers should speak clearly and are to refrain from using profanity, yelling and/or screaming.

**Rule 16. Audience Conduct (For In-person Meetings)**

The public may not display signs that impede the ability of the public or Commission to see or participate in the meeting or that endanger any meeting participants.

No person shall disrupt the orderly conduct of the Commission meeting. Prohibited disruptive behavior includes but is not limited to shouting, making disruptive noises, such as boos or hisses, creating or participating in a physical disturbance, speaking out of turn or in violation of applicable rules, preventing or attempting to prevent others who have the floor from speaking, preventing others from observing the meeting, entering into or remaining in an area of the meeting room that is not open to the public, or approaching the Commission dais without consent.

**Rule 17. Removal of a Disruptive Person**

When the public demonstrates a lack of order and decorum, the presiding officer shall call for order and inform the person(s) that the conduct is violating the Bylaws and provide a warning to the person(s) to cease the disruptive behavior. Should the person(s) fail to cease and desist the disruptive conduct, the presiding officer may call a five (5) minute recess to allow the disruptions to cease.

The Chair or presiding officer shall possess the power and duty to order removal from the meeting room (virtual or in-person) any person who commits the following acts after being warned that such conduct could lead to their removal: a) Disorderly conduct that disrupts the due and orderly course of the meeting such as making noise, speaking out of turn, or otherwise refusing to comply with the Commission's Rules of Procedures; b) A breach of the peace, boisterous conduct or violent disturbance, tending to interrupt the due and orderly course of the meeting; or c) Disobedience of any lawful order of the Chair, which shall include, but be not limited to, an order to be seated.

**Rule 18. Vacancy**

A member voluntarily resigning from the Commission shall immediately submit written notice to the Chair and the Secretary of their decision. The Chair may call a Special Meeting of the Commission to fill a vacancy.

**Rule 19. Eligibility**

In the event a member is no longer eligible to serve on the Commission based on the criteria listed in Charter Section 9.5(b)(3) the member shall immediately submit written notice to the Chair and Commission Secretary by submitting their resignation.

**Rule 20. Amendment**

These Bylaws may be amended by majority vote of the Commissioners at a publicly noticed meeting and be submitted to the Commission Secretary to be sent out with regular Commission notices.



City Clerk Department

May 6, 2021

To: Independent Redistricting Commission

From: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary  
Sam Harvey, Deputy City Attorney

Subject: Deadline to Complete New Council District Boundaries

---

In early 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that final Census data would be released by September 30, 2021 instead of the original March 31 release date. The release of final data in California is further delayed to late October to allow time for the reallocation of prisoner population data by UC Berkeley. The delay of Census data has placed the state and all local jurisdictions in a difficult position regarding the redistricting timeline for the 2022 election cycle. The analysis below shows specific impacts on Berkeley and how the multiple layers of regulations that govern the timeline, as well as simple practical realities, may constrain timing for completing the redrawing of electoral boundaries.

#### Staff Recommendation

From the analysis conducted by the City Clerk Department and the City Attorney's Office, the recommended deadline for the Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC) to adopt a new council district map is April 1, 2022.

#### State Law

California Elections Code Section 21622 prescribes a deadline to adopt a new map of 205 days prior to the general election date. In 2022, this deadline is April 17, 2022. Section 21622 exempts charter cities from this deadline if the charter states a different deadline for final action on new boundaries. (Cal. Elec. Code § 21622(b).)

#### Berkeley Charter

The deadline in Section 9.5(d)(1) of the City Charter is February 1, 2022, or nine months after final adjustments are made to the Census data, whichever is later. The nine-month deadline could conceivably result in a Charter deadline in late July 2022 if final Census data is released in October 2021.

### Alameda County Requirements

The City of Berkeley contracts with the County of Alameda to conduct municipal elections. The Alameda County Registrar of Voters imposes an administrative deadline of April 17, 2022 for cities to submit new district boundaries for use in the November 2022 election. To continue utilizing the County's election services (including voting machines, ballots, polling places, tabulation, and voter guide printing), the City must adhere to the County's administrative deadline. **The City Council must act on the redistricting ordinance prior to April 17, 2022 to meet the County's deadline.**

### Is it Possible to Delay to 2024?

There have been discussions among local officials, the League of California Cities, and the state legislature regarding the difficulty of creating new boundaries in time for the 2022 election with the delay in the release of the Census data. However, at this time there does not appear to be any willingness for legislative relief at the state level that would extend the redistricting process and deadlines so that new boundaries would be used for the first time in the 2024 election cycle.

### Practical Determinants for Deadline

While the Charter allows for nine months after the release of final data, and the Elections Code exempts the City from the 205-day deadline, there remain practical realities of the local redistricting process in Berkeley as well as election deadlines that dictate an earlier deadline than what the Charter allows.

The Charter contains two processes in Section 9.5, the Impasse Procedure and the Referendum, which must be considered when determining the timeline for the IRC to adopt new boundaries.

First, the Impasse Procedure in Charter Section 9.5(d)(4) states that: "If the Commission is unable to achieve seven affirmative votes to adopt a redistricting plan, then the Commission shall submit to the City Council the map which received the most votes of the Commission to be placed on the ballot."

Second, Charter Section 9.5(d)(5) states that the redistricting ordinance adopted by City Council is subject to referendum by the voters. The referendum process allows voters to circulate a petition to prevent the action of the City Council from becoming effective and putting the matter before the voters for approval. The Charter states that if the referendum petition against the new map is successful, the new map must appear on the ballot at the next general election.

If invoked by circumstance or by voters, both of these processes require that the City place the redistricting plan on the ballot in the November 8, 2022 election. The California Elections Code deadline to place a measure on the November 2022 ballot is August 12, 2022. A measure is placed on the ballot by resolution of the City Council with delivery of a signed resolution to Alameda County by 5:00 p.m. on August 12, 2022.

For the referendum timeline, if the IRC adopts a plan on April 1, 2022, and the Council adopts the ordinance on April 14, there are several subsequent steps in the referendum process that need to occur before a measure can be placed on the ballot as outlined in the table below.

| Action                                                                   | Date      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| IRC Adopts Redistricting Plan                                            | 4/1/2022  |
| Preparation of IRC Report to City Council                                |           |
| First Reading of Redistricting Ordinance by City Council                 | 4/14/2022 |
| Second Reading of Redistricting Ordinance by City Council                | 4/21/2022 |
| 30 days to become effective (window for referendum signature gathering)  | 5/23/2022 |
| Signature Verification by County (30 business days)                      | 7/6/2022  |
| Preparation of Referendum Report to City Council                         |           |
| Item on Council Agenda to place referendum on the ballot (if successful) | 7/26/2022 |

If the work of the IRC extends beyond April 1, 2022 and the plan is referended, then a referendum ballot measure may miss the August 12 deadline for the November 2022 ballot. Since the Charter requires a referendum to be on a general election ballot, it would not appear before voters until November 2024 for approval, thus delaying the use of new districts to the 2026 election.

While it is the hope that the creation of the independent community commission will avoid some of the political issues of previous rounds of redistricting, it is worth noting that the redistricting ordinances adopted after the 2000 Census and the 2010 Census were both successfully referended.

Conclusion

Setting an April 1, 2022 deadline for the IRC to adopt a new Council district map will allow time for the Council to act on the redistricting ordinance prior to the April 17, 2022 deadline to submit new district boundaries to Alameda County for the November 2022 election. It would also ensure that the redistricting ordinance would be on the November 2022 ballot if referended or if the impasse procedure is required.

The resulting deadline of five months from the expected Census data release in late October to IRC adoption by April 1, 2022, with major holidays in between, is a somewhat compressed timeline compared to what would have been possible if the data was released in March 2021. However, many cities, school districts, and special districts have successfully completed initial districting processes in 135 days or less with little warning upon the receipt of a legal demand letter. April 17, 2022 is the deadline that many jurisdictions across the state will use for adopting a redistricting ordinance, and with the potential alternative of delaying new districts to 2026, an April 1, 2022 deadline for the IRC to complete its work is the best avenue for the IRC and the residents of Berkeley.







City Clerk Department

May 6, 2021

To: Independent Redistricting Commission  
From: Mark Numainville, Commission Secretary  
Subject: Commissioner Choy's Notes on State Redistricting Meeting

---

On April 20, 2021, Commissioner Choy attended the virtual meeting of the State Redistricting Commission. Attached are Commissioner Choy's summary notes from the meeting.

20 April 2021, Ron Choy's notes

California Redistricting Commission

Public Meeting-- 5.5 hours long: 2 - 7:20 pm

<https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/meetings>

Live stream at <https://WeDrawTheLinesCA.org>

recorded and available, supposedly — either not up yet, or I can't find it.

- 2-3 pm: **Redistricting Basics**. Audience: people of California

- 4-7:15 pm: Meeting of subcommittee on **Public Input Design** [PID]

[https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/ccrc/pages/10/attachments/original/1618353931/Agenda\\_4.20.21\\_PIDC\\_Final\\_4.pdf?1618353931](https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/ccrc/pages/10/attachments/original/1618353931/Agenda_4.20.21_PIDC_Final_4.pdf?1618353931)

agenda items of interest to Berkeley IRC [BIRC]

6. Develop proposed design for Community Input Sessions and other activities

•Begin design & calendar for community input phase pre-Census

7. Draft schedule for Community Input Sessions for May and June

next meetings: 28 April, 12 May, and 26 May

handouts: COI Blitzes and Community Conversations, draft

[https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/4\\_20\\_21\\_pid\\_handouts](https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/4_20_21_pid_handouts)

[https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/ccrc/pages/10/attachments/original/1618875293/PID\\_COI\\_Blitz\\_Community\\_Conversations.pdf?1618875293](https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/ccrc/pages/10/attachments/original/1618875293/PID_COI_Blitz_Community_Conversations.pdf?1618875293)

BIRC commissioners should read this. Also read the Brainwriting handouts.

Also check out past meetings of the PID

<https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/meetings>

=====

Ron's notes on **Redistricting Basics**, mostly summary of slide bullet points

Commissioners: Neil Fornaciari, chair, Trena Turner, Linda Akutagawa

The streaming was done by Video Streaming Services, Co., videoss.com

Each commissioner made a statement about her/himself.

**WHO** is the commission: review of history, laws, and selection process; list, pictures

duties: outreach, public input meetings, draw map

public meetings: establish Outreach Zones [divide up the state]

**WHAT** is redistricting: draw map so achieve 6 ordered criteria

1. Equal population [within 0.1% = 0.001 — I think this is correct]

2. Comply with Voting Rights Act[s]

3. Contiguity, geographically [all parts are connected]

4. Communities of interest [COI] respected to the extent possible

5. Compact geographically — **density, not spatial** [this is new to me; we need to investigate this]

6. Nesting districts [doesn't apply for us]

- Why redraw: population changes

- How redistricting affects you: power to the people, champion your issues, funding priorities, community boundaries

- Road to fair representation, i.e., equal representation

- Why INDEPENDENT redistricting matters

**COI** — This is the Public Input Design [PID] subcommittee. It is really, really focused on COI.

- Need information from public, info that should be included
- People can be in multiple COIs
- Key building block, not a district — shared culture, boundaries, interests
- Defining your community: oral and written testimony [include personal stories, statistics w/ sources]; community issues [highlight these in the testimony]; boundary maps [draw maps, locate neighborhood organizations, churches, centers, facilities, etc.; use COI tool; OK to send paper.
- Participating in the process: describe community, draw maps, send to CRC — if appropriate, then show areas that must stay in district and areas that must not be included.

Use <https://drawmycommunity.org/> — **check this out to see if we can use it.**

Link is on main web page <https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/>

This is a tool to prepare and to map COI. Can also send by email, phone, paper.

- Translations: 12 languages — Spanish, Chinese [simplified and traditional for written material], Tagalog, Vietnamese, Korean, Armenian, Farsi, Arabic, Russian, Japanese, Punjabi, Kmer

Do we need this many?

- CA Supreme Court ruling about deadline if data available after 31 July 2021, which we now know it will be.

- Timeline for PID to do outreach, receive back input, draw maps.

Feb-May: education

June-Aug: input meetings

15-30 Aug: legacy Census data — for state redistricting; may not help us

30 Sep - 31 Oct: UCB messages prisoner data

Oct-Dec: message input and make drafts

Dec-Jan or Feb 22: final maps

Best Q from public: can districts have names instead of just numbers; residents would identify more with “their” district. E.g., for us: 1=North Ocean View, 2=South Ocean View, 3=South Berkeley, 4=Central Berkeley, 5=Solano, 6=Northside, 7= Southside, 8=Claremont.

Adjourn Redistricting Basics meeting at 3:19p

=====

4-7p: **PID subcommittee meeting.** Long, long, long discussion about COI. I missed lots of it so I have only a few points of interest to us.

- CRC has a COI tool <https://drawmycommunity.org/>

Need to teach public how to use it. Need to send trainers to the people. Need to train trainers. Need to designate sites in each district where trainers will train. Need to Blitz public about COI tool and sites.

Need to broaden outreach. **Need to recruit community organizations and groups** to spread the word to their members — these word-spreaders are the ones the CRC trainers will train locally. **\*\*\* Ask organizations to suggest other organizations;** make sure the area is completely covered; do not leave anyone out

\*\*\*\*\*If 0.1% is the standard tolerance for “complete” coverage, then for us that is about 15/district [~15,000/district: 10% = 1500; 1% = 150]

- A bit of info to be alert to when considering input: why the district line drawn in 2010 is important [or not]; is the line there for a specific reason; if so, then don’t move it OR move it.

- Another alert: make sure every neighborhood has sent it its COI; i.e., need to map COIs to make sure there are no missed areas.

\*\*\*\*\***CRC offers grants** [\$\$!!] to organizations to fund preparation of their COIs.

Adjourn subcommittee meeting at 7:20p