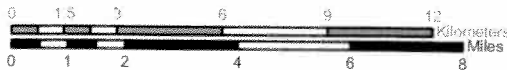
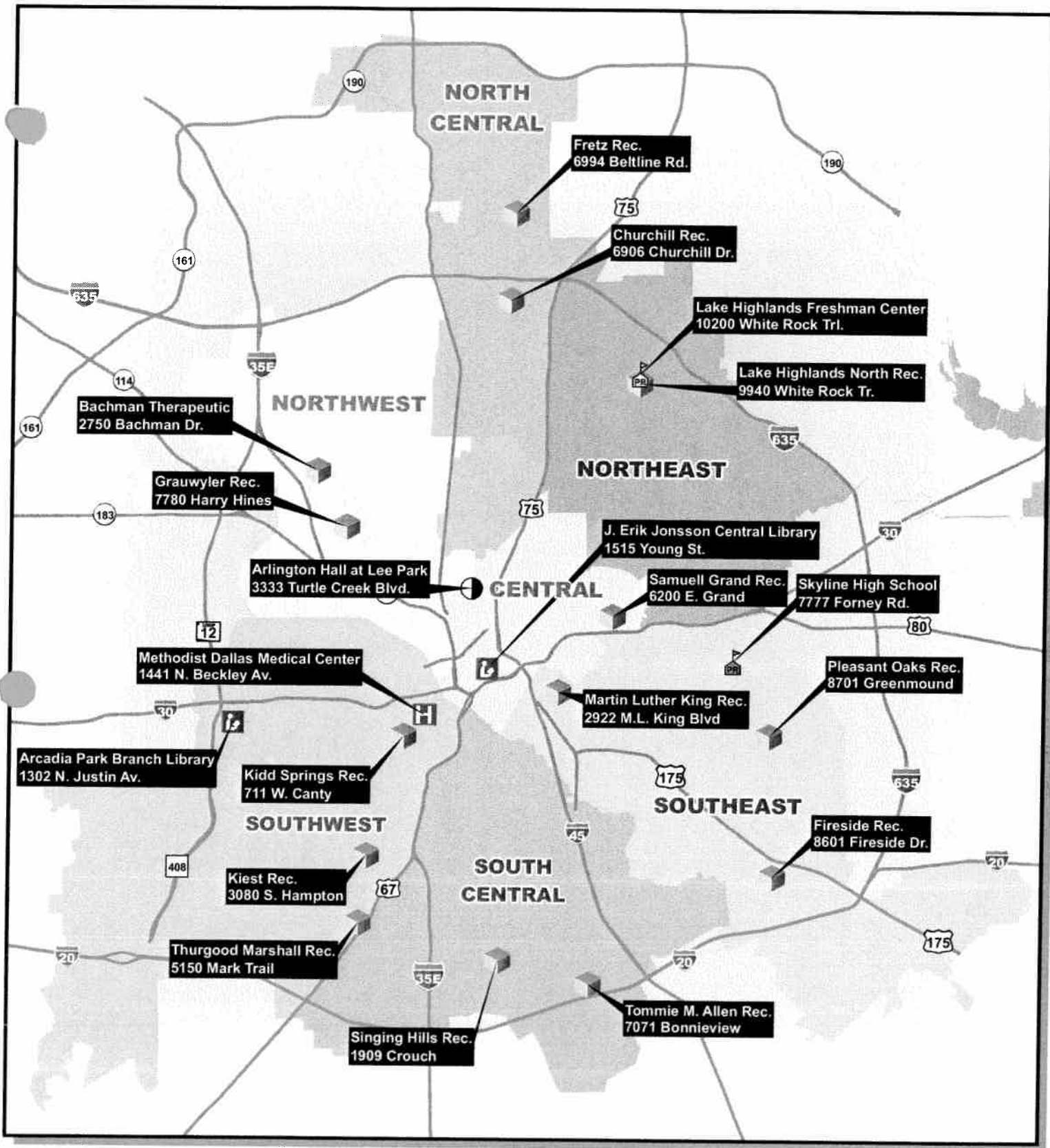


**Redistricting Commission  
Packet  
March 8, 2011**

Council District Report Themes and Other Information to Discuss  
Distributed March 8, 2011

Possible Report Information	Source
Voting age population (VAP) by Race/Ethnicity	Project Staff
Voting Precincts	Project Staff
Schools	Local ISD
School Attendance Zones (Junior High & High School)	Local ISD & Staff
Police Districts	COD Web site
Neighborhood/Homeowner Associations	Existing
Municipal Election Results	Existing (Print and Electronic)
Libraries, Recreation Centers	COD Web site
Parks	COD Web site
Census Tracts Map	Census Bureau Web page or Staff
Census Block Group Map	Census Bureau Web page or Staff
Neighborhood History	Local established neighborhood groups
Education attainment, employment, income, house value, poverty rate	2005-2009 American Communities Survey Data
Home ownership rates, household size	2010 US Census Data

To request information please contact Yasmin Tolliver at [yasmin.tolliver@dallascityhall.com](mailto:yasmin.tolliver@dallascityhall.com) or Peter Bratt at [peter.bratt@dallascityhall.com](mailto:peter.bratt@dallascityhall.com)



Data Source:  
 Roads: City Limits - City of Dallas Public Works GIS Division  
 Service Areas - Strategic Customer Services  
 Points of Interest - Intergovernmental Services  
 This data is believed to be correct, but its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. It is the users' responsibility to confirm the accuracy of this data. Please contact the original creators of this data for questions pertaining to its use. Information about this data can be viewed in the metadata file associated with it. If you have any questions please contact the City of Dallas Infrastructure and Management/GIS Division

Projected coordinate system name:  
 NAD\_1983\_StatePlane\_Texas\_North\_Central\_FIPS\_4202\_Feet  
 Geographic coordinate system name: GCS\_North\_American\_1983

# Service Areas & Points of Interest

## City of Dallas

Monday, March 07, 2011 8:39:19 AM  
 File Location: U:\GIS\20110303\_DaisyTorres\_ServiceAreas\_SelectedSites\Project030711.mxd  
 Prepared By: Kevin S. Burns - GIS Analyst III  
 Property of: City of Dallas GIS Services  
 City of Dallas For illustrative purposes only.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> High School</li> <li> Middle School</li> <li> Hospital</li> <li> Library</li> <li> Miscellaneous</li> <li> Recreation Center</li> <li> Highways</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legend</b></p> <p>Service Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> CENTRAL</li> <li> NORTH CENTRAL</li> <li> NORTHEAST</li> <li> NORTHWEST</li> <li> SOUTH CENTRAL</li> <li> SOUTHWEST</li> </ul>
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Potential Public Meeting Locations for Redistricting Commission

Name	Address	Sector	Council District	Zip code
Central Library	1515 Young Street	Central	2	75201
Skyline High School Auditorium	7777 Forney Road	Central	4	75227
MLK Recreation Center	2922 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd	Central	7	75215
Churchill Recreation Center	6906 Churchill Way	North Central	11	75230
Fretz Recreation Center	6950 Belt Line Rd	North Central	11	75240
Samuell Grand Recreation Center	6200 East Grand Avenue	North East	2	75223
Lake Highlands N. Recreation Center	9940 White Rock Trl	North East	10	75238
Lake Highlands Freshman Center Auditorium	10200 White Rock Trl	North East	10	75238
Fireside Recreation Center	8601 Fireside Drive	South East	8	75217
Pleasant Oaks Recreation Center	8701 Greenmount Avenue	South East	5	75227
Tommie Allen Recreation Center	7071 Bonnie View Road	South Central	8	75241
Singing Hills Recreation Center	1909 Crouch Road	South Central	5	75241
Thurgood Marshall Recreation Center	5150 Mark Trail Way	South Central	5	75232
Hitt Auditorium at Methodist Hospital	1441 North Beckley Avenue	South West	3	75208
Kidd Spings Recreation Center	711 West Canty Street	South West	1	75208
Keist Recreation Center	3080 South Hampton Road	South West	3	75224
Arcadia Park Library	1302 North Justin Avenue	South West	6	75211
Grauwylor Recreation Center	7780 Harry Hines Blvd	North West	2	75235
Bachman Recreation Center	2750 Bachman Drive	North West	6	75220
Arlington Park Recreation Center	1505 Record Crossing	North West	2	75235

**REDISTRICTING GUIDELINES 2011**  
**Approved by the Redistricting Commission on March 1, 2011**

The Redistricting Commission intends to apply the following guidelines as consistently as possible and to the greatest extent possible, in the drawing of city council district boundaries. The Redistricting Commission acknowledges, however, that on some occasions these redistricting guidelines may conflict with one another.

A. The following guidelines shall be applied as required by the U.S. Constitution, the Voting Rights Act, and other federal and state laws.

1. Population Equality.

The districts should be drawn so that they are substantially equal in population according to the total count as presented in the 2010 census data. The total deviation between the largest and the smallest district must be as small as possible, but in all cases must be less than ten percent.

Minor population deviations of less than ten percent may be allowed if they are necessary to achieve a good faith, legitimate objective, such as:

- preserving the voting strength of minority populations in compliance with the Voting Rights Act;
- making the districts compact;
- maintaining communities of interest in a single district and avoiding splitting neighborhoods;
- using school attendance zones to assist in defining neighborhoods;
- preserving the cores of existing districts;
- following easily identifiable geographic boundaries and other unique geographical configurations; or
- facilitating responsiveness of elected representatives to their constituents.

2. Minority Representation.

- As required by the Voting Rights Act, the voting strength of racial, ethnic, and language minorities in the districts should not be diluted by depriving minority voters of an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice, such as by packing or fracturing districts. Race, ethnicity, and language minority consideration, however cannot be the predominant factor to which other redistricting legal principles are subordinated.
- A majority minority district may be created to provide fair representation to the members of racial, ethnic, and language minority populations where compelling justification requires such a district as determined by the following factors:
  - a. a reasonably compact district can be drawn in compliance with the other redistricting guidelines in which voters of the minority group

- constitute a majority of the electorate and will increase the probability that members of the minority will be elected;
- b. the minority community is politically cohesive and usually votes together, and
- c. other voters in the area generally vote as a bloc to successfully defeat the minority community's preferred candidates.

3. Contiguity and Compactness.

The districts should be geographically compact and composed of contiguous territory.

Compactness and contiguity involve both a functional and a geographic aspect. Functional compactness and contiguity include factors such as:

- the availability of transportation and communication;
- the existence of common social, cultural, community, and economic interests;
- the ability of constituents of a council district to relate to each other;
- the existence of shared interests, including a history and tradition of working together;
- the use of school attendance zones to assist in defining neighborhoods; and
- the drawing of district boundaries that facilitate communications between constituents and their elected representatives.

B. Other guidelines which may be considered include:

1. Incumbents.

The configuration of districts should be neutral as to incumbents. The districts must not be configured for the purpose of either protecting or defeating an incumbent.

2. Communities of Interest.

Communities of interest shall be maintained in a single district, where possible; and attempts should be made to avoid splitting neighborhoods. For purposes of this guideline, "communities of interest" include geographic areas where there are people who share clearly recognizable similarities of social, political, cultural, ethnic, religious or economic interests. Factors to be considered in defining "neighborhoods" include homeowner associations, neighborhood associations, crime watch groups, public testimony, census tract information and traditionally recognized areas of Dallas.

**REDISTRICTING GUIDELINES 2011**  
**Approved by the Redistricting Commission on March 1, 2011**

The Redistricting Commission intends to apply the following guidelines as consistently as possible and to the greatest extent possible, in the drawing of city council district boundaries. The Redistricting Commission acknowledges, however, that on some occasions these redistricting guidelines may conflict with one another.

A. The following guidelines regarding Population Equality, Minority Representation and Contiguity and Compactness shall be applied as required by the U.S. Constitution, the Voting Rights Act, and other federal and state laws.

1. Population Equality.

The districts should be drawn so that they are substantially equal in population according to the total count as presented in the 2010 census data. The total deviation between the largest and the smallest district must be as small as possible, but in all cases must be less than ten percent.

Minor population deviations of less than ten percent may be allowed if they are necessary to achieve a good faith, legitimate objective, such as:

- preserving the voting strength of minority populations in compliance with the Voting Rights Act;
- making the districts compact;
- maintaining communities of interest in a single district and avoiding splitting neighborhoods;
- using public school attendance zones as defined by the independent school districts in the City of Dallas to assist in defining neighborhoods;
- preserving the cores of existing districts as permitted by case law, meaning to recognize the traditional geographic, economic, cultural or social center of an existing district as supported by public testimony;
- following easily identifiable geographic boundaries and other unique geographical configurations; or
- facilitating responsiveness of elected representatives to their constituents.

2. Minority Representation.

- As required by the Voting Rights Act, the voting strength of racial, ethnic, and language minorities in the districts should not be diluted by depriving minority voters of an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice, such as by packing or fracturing districts. Race, ethnicity, and language minority consideration, however cannot be the predominant factor to which other districting legal principles are subordinated.
- A majority minority district may be created to provide fair representation to the members of racial, ethnic, and language minority populations where

compelling justification requires such a district as determined by the following factors:

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

3. Contiguity and Compactness.

The districts should be geographically compact and composed of contiguous territory.

Compactness and contiguity involve both a functional and a geographic aspect. Functional compactness and contiguity include factors such as:

- the availability of transportation and communication;
- the existence of common social, cultural, community, and economic interests;
- the ability of constituents of a council district to relate to each other;
- the existence of shared interests, including a history and tradition of working together;
- the use of public school attendance zones as defined by the independent school districts in the City of Dallas to assist in defining neighborhoods; and
- the drawing of district boundaries that facilitate communications between constituents and their elected representatives.

B. Other guidelines which may be considered include:

1. Incumbents.

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"neighborhoods" include homeowner associations, neighborhood associations, crime watch groups, public testimony, census tract information and traditionally recognized areas of Dallas.

*Given to Commissioner Hanson on Mar 27*

<http://www.redistrictingthenation.com/glossary.aspx>

<http://www.redistrictingthenation.com/>

<http://www.redistrictingthenation.com/philadelphia/search.aspx> - click on "Local" and write in Dallas, TX

A district will come up as currently displayed; click on the displayed district number in the box and a list of all of the districts will come up and it will display the compactness score on four different methodologies.

### The Gerrymandering Index

The compactness of a district can be greatly impacted by both physical features and political boundaries, and low compactness due to one of these factors would not necessarily be indicative of gerrymandering.

Gerrymandering affects election outcomes in a number of ways:

- Reduces Electoral Competition — gerrymandering creates larger margins of victory and enables the creation of 'safe seats'.
- Reduces Voter Turnout — as the chance of affecting the outcome of an election is diminished, the number of voters is reduced and campaigns have few incentives to increase turnout.
- Outcomes Determined in Primaries — since many seats are decided in the party primary election, only registered party members receive a meaningful vote. This can also indirectly lead to a more partisan political dialogue - if there are more contests decided in the primaries, partisan stances on a range of issues will tend to dominate since party members are effectively the only voters.
- Increases Incumbent Advantage — incumbents are often both engineering the gerrymandering and are the beneficiaries of it.

Gerrymandered districts are typically identifiable by their torturous and obscure shapes. Thus one means of measuring the extent of gerrymandering in a district is to calculate its 'compactness'; the more compact its shape, the less likely it is to have been gerrymandered. Azavea has used this measurement and information on local and federal districts from our Cicero™ local elected official database system to create a Gerrymandering index for local and federal districts.

The backbone of Cicero's functionality is a geographic data-base for local and state legislative districts. There is no official repository of spatial data on local districts — Azavea obtained the local information for each city individually, through local government websites where possible and directly from municipal officials when necessary. Thus Cicero is now the leading sources of spatial information on local legislative districts, currently containing comprehensive data for more than 50 of the largest U.S. cities. It was this large collection of data that enabled Azavea to investigate gerrymandering on such a wide scale.