





Reapportionment vs Redistricting

Reapportionment – The process of allocating congressional seats among the states based on the population of each state

Redistricting – The process of drawing new boundaries for districts used to elect members of a multi-member governmental body when changing the number of constituent districts or to equalize population among the districts

Not applicable to at-large bodies such as a village board of trustees.

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"One man, one vote".

George Howell, British trade unionist, 1880

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Constitutional Foundation

 ... all who participate in the election are to have an equal vote—whatever their race, whatever their sex, whatever their occupation, whatever their income, and wherever their home may be in that geographical unit. This is required by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

<u>Gray v. Sanders</u>, 372 U.S. 368, 379, 83 S. Ct. 801, 808, 9 L. Ed. 2d 821 (1963)

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State Legislative Districts

 Full and effective participation by all citizens in state government requires, therefore, that each citizen have an equally effective voice in the election of members of his state legislature.

Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 565, 84 S. Ct. 1362, 1383, 12 L. Ed. 2d 506 (1964)

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Local Government Districts

 We hold today only that the Constitution permits no substantial variation from equal population in drawing districts for units of local government having general governmental powers over the entire geographic area served by the body.

<u>Avery v. Midland County, Tex.</u>, 390 U.S. 474, 484–85, 88 S. Ct. 1114, 1120, 20 L. Ed. 2d 45 (1968)

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District Criteria

- Sine qua non: equality of population
- Also essential: Contiguous

Additional Valid Considerations:

- Compact
- Retention of Existing Neighborhoods
- Retention of Established Precincts
- Retention of Historic Boundaries
- Cohesion of Existing Communities of Shared Interest
- Incumbency

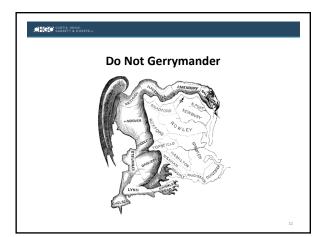
Do Not Gerrymander

The word gerrymander (originally written Gerry-mander; a portmanteau of the name "Gerry" and "salamander") was used for the first time in the Boston Gazette ... on 26 March 1812. The word was created in reaction to a redrawing of Massachusetts state senate election districts under Governor Elbridge Gerry ... that redistricted Massachusetts for the benefit of the Democratic-Republican Party. When mapped, one of the contorted districts in the Boston area was said to resemble a mythological salamander. Appearing with the term, and helping spread and sustain its popularity, was a political cartoon depicting a strange animal with claws, wings and a dragon-like head that supposedly resembled the oddly shaped district. The cartoon was most likely drawn by Elkanah Tisdale.

Gerrymandering, Wikipedia, accessed July 21, 2021.

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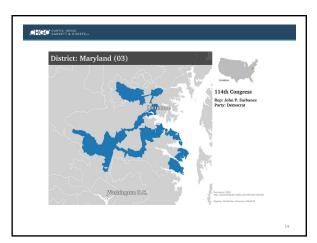
Good Looking District

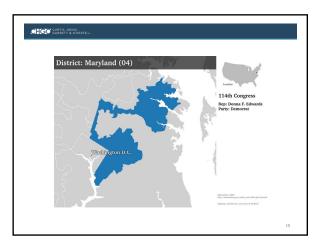
At some points the district is only as wide as one side of the highway, which led unsuccessful congressional candidate Mickey Michaux to quip, "I can drive down I-85 with both car doors open and hit every person in the district."

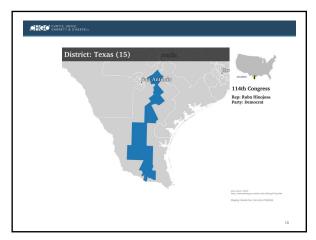
 GERRYMANDERED MAP ISN'T VERY PRETTY, BUT WHO'S HURT BY IT?, Chicago Tribune, July 14, 1983

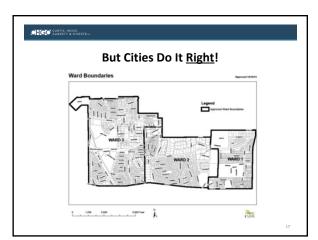
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"... we do not consider relatively minor population deviations among state legislative districts to substantially dilute the weight of individual votes in the larger districts so as to deprive individuals in these districts of fair and effective representation."

White v. Regester, 412 U.S. 755, 764, 93 S. Ct. 2332, 2338, 37 L. Ed. 2d 314 (1973)



How Close Is Close Enough?

"The total variation between two districts was 9.9%, but the average deviation of all House districts from the ideal was 1.82%. Only 23 districts, all single-member, were overrepresented or underrepresented by more than 3%, and only three of those districts by more than 5%. We are unable to conclude from these deviations alone that appellees satisfied the threshold requirement of proving a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the Equal Protection Clause."

White v. Regester, 412 U.S. 755, 764, 93 S. Ct. 2332, 2338–39, 37 L. Ed. 2d 314 (1973)

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Maximum Total Deviation < 10%

- Total Population \div Number of Districts = Ideal District
- (Largest District Ideal District) ÷ Ideal = Max % Over
- (Ideal District Smallest District) ÷ Ideal = Max % Under
- Max % Over + Max % Under = Total Variation
- Total Variation ≤ 10%

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Officials Represent People - Not Voters

Census data reflects people in a location on April 1

- Includes those incarcerated at a location
- Includes students living at a location
- Includes homeless people sleeping at a location
- Includes non-citizens at a location
- Includes children at a location

STICK TO THE GOLD STANDARD: CENSUS DATA

Every deviation or cherry picking of data increases risk

Voting Rights Act of 1965

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 must be considered when drawing wards, districts or zones. The Act invalidates any "voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standing, practice or procedure" that results in a denial or abridgement of the right to vote because of race or color.

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Voting Rights Act of 1965

A violation is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of protected citizens in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

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Voting Rights Act of 1965

Three primary factors found in districts that are almost certainly improperly drawn because they unlawfully dilute the voting power of a minority group.

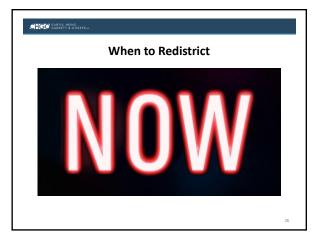
- (1) The racial group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district;
- (2) the racial group is politically cohesive; and
- (3) the majority votes as a bloc to enable it to usually defeat a minority group's preferred candidate.

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Cracking and Packing

- "Cracking" is the practice diluting the voting power of a specific segment of the population (political party affiliation, racial group, etc.) by breaking up the group into multiple districts
- "Packing" is the practice of concentrating a specific segment of the population into one district to reduce their voting power in other districts.

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When to Redistrict

Section 115.127, RSMo. (HB 271, August 28, 2021)

Section 115.127, RSMo. (HB 271, August 28, 2021)

5. If the opening date for filing a declaration of candidacy for any office in a political subdivision or special district is not required by law or charter, the opening filing date shall be 8:00 a.m., the [sixteenth] seventeenth Tuesday prior to the election]. The seventeenth Tuesday prior to the election or special district located in such city, the opening filing date shall be 8:00 a.m., the fifteenth Tuesday prior to the election. If the closing date for filing a declaration of candidacy for any office in a political subdivision or special district is not required by law or charter, the closing filing date shall be 5:00 p.m., the [eleventh] fourteenth Tuesday prior to the election. The political subdivision or special district calling an election shall, before the sixteenth] seventeenth Tuesday, [or the fifteenth Tuesday for any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in such city.] prior to any election at which offices are to be filled, notify the general public of the opening filing date, the office or the election. Such notification may be accomplished by legal notice ubulsihed in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the political subdivision or special district.

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HB 271, 2021

Revised April 2022 Municipal Election Calendar:

Opening Date for Filing: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 (Previously: December 14)

Closing Date for Filing: Tuesday, December 28, 2021 (Previously: January 18, 2022)

Certification Remains 10th Tuesday Before Election: Tuesday, January 25, 2022

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How to Redistrict

Third Class Cities:

"... the council shall <u>by ordinance</u> divide the city into not less than four wards"

Sec 77.030, RSMo.

Fourth Class Cities:

"The board of aldermen shall, $\underline{\text{by ordinance}}$, divide the city into not less than two wards"

Sec. 79.060, RSMo.

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Charter Cities

82.110. City may be redistricted, when. — Whenever ... and as often as the population of any such city, or of any ward or wards thereof, has been or may be so increased or diminished as to render, in the opinion of the lawmaking authorities of such city, a revision or redistricting of the corporation into wards or a change in the boundary of any ward or wards necessary, the same may be done by ordinance.



Charter Cities

82.120. Redistricting ordinance to be published. — Before such ordinance shall be passed, the same shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one daily newspaper published in such city, to be designated by the lawmaking authorities of such city, but the failure to make such publication shall in no way affect the validity of such ordinance.

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Charter Cities

82.150. Wards to be of adjacent territory — numbering. —
 All wards which may be established by ordinance as aforesaid
 shall be composed of <u>adjacent and compact territory</u>, and
 the several wards, at the time of redistricting, <u>shall contain as nearly an equal number of inhabitants as may be practicable</u>. The wards shall be numbered consecutively from one up to the highest number thus established.





