



Dane County

Meeting Agenda - Final-revised Executive Committee

Thursday, August 14, 2014

5:00 PM

CCB room 354

A. Call To Order

2014 Exec Committee iPacket--August 14, 2014 meeting

RPT-259

Sponsors: Executive Committee

B. Public Comment on Items not on the Agenda

C. Consideration of Minutes

1. [2014 MIN-224](#)

Sponsors: Executive Committee

Attachments: [2014 MIN-224](#)

Minutes of the 7-17-14 Executive Committee meeting

D. Fund Transfers

[2014](#) OFFICE OF THE COUNTY BOARD FUND TRANSFER REQUEST

[FTR-049](#)

Attachments: [2014 FTR-049 County Board Office.pdf](#)

E. Referrals (Resolutions & Ordinance Amendments)

[2014](#) 2014 RES-228 COUNTY EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

[RES-228](#)

Sponsors: Supervisor CORRIGAN

Attachments: [2014 RES-228](#)

Legislative History

7/18/14 County Board referred to the Executive Committee

F. Items Requiring Committee Action

G. Presentations

1. Description of Redistricting Process -- Dane County historical perspective

[2014
PRES-065](#) Redistricting Summary for County Board

Sponsors: Executive Committee

Attachments: [2014 PRES-065](#)

[2014
PRES-070](#) Redistricting -- Dane County Experience

Sponsors: Executive Committee

Attachments: [2014 PRES-070](#)

2. Expert Testimony on Redistricting Process

[2014
PRES-071](#) Redistricting: National Trends and Best Practices -- Linda Honold

Sponsors: Executive Committee

Attachments: [2014 PRES-071](#)

[2014
PRES-072](#) Redistricting Presentation--Andrea Kaminski, WI LWV

Sponsors: Executive Committee

Attachments: [2014 PRES-072](#)

3. Public Testimony on Future Redistricting Process

H. Reports to Committee

I. Future Meeting Items and Dates

J. Such Other Business as Allowed by Law

K. Adjourn

NOTE: If you need an interpreter, translator, materials in alternate formats or other accommodations to access this service, activity or program, please call the phone number below at least three business days prior to the meeting.

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Department/Division/Office
Office of the County Board

Phone number
267-1529

Wisconsin Relay (7-1-1)



Dane County

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 2014 MIN-224 **Version:** 1 **Name:**
Type: Minutes **Status:** Agenda Ready
File created: 7/25/2014 **In control:** Executive Committee
On agenda: **Final action:**
Title:
Sponsors: Executive Committee
Indexes:
Code sections:
Attachments: [2014 MIN-224](#)

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
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Dane County

Minutes - Final

Executive Committee

Thursday, July 17, 2014

5:30 PM

City County Building Room 354

A. Call To Order

Meeting was called to order at 5:30 p.m.

Also Present: Sups. Wegleitner, Richmond, Ritt, Aaron Oliver, public speakers listed below. Staff: MacKinnon, Peterson-Thurlow.

Present: 6 - CAROUSEL BAYRD, CARL CHENOWETH, SHARON CORRIGAN, MARY KOLAR, DAVE RIPP and SHELIA STUBBS

Excused: 1 - JENNI DYE

[2014](#) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE iPACKET - JULY 17, 2014 MEETING
[RPT-200](#)

Attachments: [2014 RPT-200 Exec Committee Packet](#)

B. Public Comment on Items not on the Agenda

Cheryl Elkington, representing Vegan Haven Central, 205 Corporate Dr., Madison, WI 53714. Requests County adopt a resolution to create a Dane County Transportation Commission that includes the airport and space. She would like to serve on the Commission.

C. Consideration of Minutes

1. [2014](#) Minutes of the 6-26-14 Executive Committee meeting
[MIN-177](#)

Attachments: [2014 MIN-177](#)

A motion was made by CHENOWETH, seconded by RIPP, that the minutes of the 6/26/14 Executive Committee meeting be approved. The motion carried by a voice vote.

2. [2014](#) Minutes of 6-26-14 JOINT MEETING of Executive Committee and
[MIN-178](#) EANR Committee

Sponsors: Executive Committee

Attachments: [2014 MIN-178](#)

A motion was made by CHENOWETH, seconded by RIPP, that the minutes of the 6/26/14 JOINT Executive Committee and EANR meeting be approved. The motion carried by a voice vote.

D. Fund Transfers

NONE

E. Referrals (Resolutions & Ordinance Amendments)

1. [2014 OA-013](#) AMENDING CHAPTER 7 OF THE DANE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, REGARDING COMMITTEE MEETING PACKETS

Sponsors: Supervisor WEGLEITNER, Supervisor BAYRD, Supervisor DYE, Supervisor MATANO, Supervisor PAN, Supervisor PERTL, Supervisor RICHMOND, RITT and Supervisor RUSK

Attachments: [2014 OA-013](#)

A motion was made by KOLAR, seconded by RIPP, that the Ordinance Amendment be amended (see action note for amendment). The motion carried by a voice vote.

THE MOTION TO AMEND by Bayrd/Kolar was as follows:

Line 18: Delete "to be"

Line 19: Delete "or at"

Line 28: Add "upon request" after "available"

A motion was made by BAYRD, seconded by STUBBS, that this Ordinance be approved as amended. The motion failed by the following vote:

Ayes: 3 - BAYRD, Chair CORRIGAN and STUBBS

Noes: 3 - CHENOWETH, KOLAR and RIPP

Excused: 1 - DYE

A motion was made by BAYRD, seconded by CHENOWETH, that the Ordinance Amendment be forwarded to the County Board without recommendation. The motion carried by a voice vote.

Public comment on OA 013:

Speaking in Support:

Matt Kozlowski, representing Progressive Dane, PO Box 1222, Madison, WI 53701

Registered in Support:

Sue Paster, representing self, 2502 Green Ridge Dr., Madison, WI

Discussion by committee members centered on desire for transparency, public access, and staff and board member ability to get materials before the committees as they are available.

2. [2013 OA-33](#) AMENDING CHAPTER 15, CREATING THE CITY-COUNTY HOMELESS ISSUES COMMITTEE

Sponsors: Supervisor WEGLEITNER, Supervisor ZWEIFEL, Supervisor RICHMOND, Supervisor VELDRAN and Supervisor SALOV

Attachments: [2013 OA-33](#)
[SUB 1 to 2013 OA-33](#)

A motion was made by BAYRD, seconded by CHENOWETH, that Sub 1 to the Ordinance Amendment be recommended to the Board for approval. The motion carried by a voice vote.

A motion was made by KOLAR, seconded by RIPP, that Sub 1 to the Ordinance Amendment be amended. Motion carried by voice vote.

Amended as follows: After Line 32 add: "2C. The Chair of the Committee will be one of the citizen members."

A motion was made by BAYRD, seconded by CHENOWETH, that Sub 1 to the Ordinance Amendment --as amended--be recommended to the Board for approval. The motion carried by a voice vote.

Public Comment on OA-033:

Speaking in support:

Matt Kozlowski, representing Progressive Dane, PO Box 1222, Madison, WI 53701

Registered in support:

- Connie Palmer Smalley, representing self, 1533 Comanche Glen, Madison, WI 53704

- Sue Paster, representing self, 2502 Green Ridge Dr., Madison, WI

Discussion by committee members centered on valuing citizen input and ensuring representation by rural poor.

3. [2014 RES-198](#) CLOSURE OF TAX INCREMENT DISTRICT 25

Sponsors: Supervisor WEGLEITNER, Supervisor BOLLIG, Supervisor DYE, Supervisor FERRELL, Supervisor HENDRICK, Supervisor KRAUSE, Supervisor MATANO, Supervisor O'LOUGHLIN, Supervisor PAN, RITT, Supervisor SALOV, Supervisor VELDRAN, Supervisor WUEST and Supervisor RICHMOND

Attachments: [2014 RES-198.pdf](#)

A motion was made by STUBBS, seconded by BAYRD, that the resolution be recommended to the Board for approval. BAYRD withdrew her second and the motion died for lack of a second.

A motion was made by BAYRD, seconded by CHENOWETH, that the Resolution be postponed indefinitely in committee. The motion carried by a voice vote.

(Note: Sup. Stubbs exited meeting prior to final vote on this item)

Public Comment on Res 198:

Speaking In support:

- Connie Palmer Smalley, representing self, 1533 Comanche Glen, Madison, WI 53704
- Andy Olsen, representing Citizens Against Subsidized Hotels, 4108 Hegg Ave., Madison, WI.
- Sue Paster, representing self, 2502 Green Ridge Dr., Madison, WI.
- Matt Kozlowski, representing Progressive Dane, PO Box 1222, Madison, WI 53701.
- David Ahrens, representing self, Alder on Madison City Council, address illegible.

Speaking in opposition:

- Aaron Olver, Representing City of Madison Economic Development, 215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., Madison, WI 53703.

Discussion by committee members centered on possible use of TID funds elsewhere in county government and a desire to wait until the City of Madison resolves the Judge Doyle Square decision.

F. Items Requiring Committee Action

G. Presentations

1. Description of redistricting process in preparation for public hearing on topic (Thurlow)

Karin Peterson-Thurlow distributed information on redistricting history. The topic will be discussed at the August 14th meeting of the Executive Committee.

2. Discussion of possible future County Board Office intern topics (Thurlow)

Intern topics will be deferred to a later meeting of the Exec Committee due to lack of time today.

H. Reports to Committee

1. Update on County Board Office budget request (Thurlow)

Budget request: The committee was not able to take up this item due to lack of time.

2. Update on NACo Conference from County Board Supervisors

Chair apologized to supervisors who were not able give their update presentations on the NACo conference due to lack of time today. She would still like to get their feedback re: the NACo conference.

I. Future Meeting Items and Dates

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on August 14, 2014.

J. Such Other Business as Allowed by Law

NONE

K. Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at 6:55 p.m.

A motion was made by CHENOWETH, seconded by KOLAR, that the meeting be adjourned. The motion carried by a voice vote.

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LUS CIM: Yog hais tias koj xav tau ib tug neeg txhais lus, ib tug neeg txhais ntawv, cov ntawv ua lwm hom ntawv los sis lwm cov kev pab kom siv tau cov kev pab, cov kev ua ub no (activity) los sis qhov kev pab cuam, thov hu rau tus xov tooj hauv qab yam tsawg peb hnuv ua hauj lwm ua ntej yuav tuaj sib tham.

<i>Department/Division/Office</i>	<i>Phone number</i>	<i>Wisconsin Relay (7-1-1)</i>
<i>Office of the County Board</i>	<i>267-1529</i>	



Dane County

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 2014 FTR-049 **Version:** 1 **Name:**
Type: Fund Transfer **Status:** Agenda Ready
File created: 8/5/2014 **In control:** Executive Committee
On agenda: **Final action:**
Title: OFFICE OF THE COUNTY BOARD FUND TRANSFER REQUEST
Sponsors:
Indexes:
Code sections:
Attachments: [2014 FTR-049 County Board Office.pdf](#)

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
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OFFICE OF THE COUNTY BOARD FUND TRANSFER REQUEST

FUND TRANSFER REQUEST FORM

AGENCY COBOARD			ORGANIZATION				DATE 8/4/14	
TRANSFER AMOUNT(S) FROM				FOR ACCOUNTING USE ONLY				
Amount in Whole \$\$	Account Title	Account Number	Budget Amount	Encumbered Amount	Actual Amount	Balance		
1	\$29,200	SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE	32431					
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
6								
TRANSFER AMOUNT(S) TO				FOR ACCOUNTING USE ONLY				
Amount in Whole \$\$	Account Title	Account Number	Budget Amount	Encumbered Amount	Actual Amount	Balance		
1	20,000	Equity Initiatives	New line item					
2	5,700	Membership Fees	21584					
3	3,500	Conferences and Training	20648					
EXPLANATION			ACTION					
<p>The Board Office has more than needed in Software Maintenance for 2014. New needs have been identified for funding for equity initiatives. The \$20,000 line item will pay for initiatives arising from the equity team work. Dane County is also interested in joining the Racial Equity Alliance at a cost of \$5,000. The cost of NACo membership increased and the Board Office also belongs to the Urban Municipalities Sustainability Directors Network. A transfer of \$5,700 will cover these expenses. Finally, the County Board intends to host two training opportunities in the next 12 months and the \$3,500 will fund those efforts.</p> <p>All three of the transferred amounts should carry forward to 2015.</p>			Dept/Committee	Date	Approved	Denied		
			Oversight Committee					
			Controller					
			County Executive					
			Finance Committee					
<p>Initial Request to be submitted to Controller for fund availability. The Department Head will assume responsibility for getting oversight committee approval before submitting request.</p>								



Dane County

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 2014 RES-228 **Version:** 1 **Name:**
Type: Resolution **Status:** In Committee
File created: 7/17/2014 **In control:** Executive Committee
On agenda: **Final action:**
Title: 2014 RES-228 COUNTY EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS
Sponsors: SHARON CORRIGAN
Indexes:
Code sections:
Attachments: [2014 RES-228](#)

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
7/18/2014	1	County Board	referred	

2014 RES-228 COUNTY EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

2014 RES-228 COUNTY EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

The County Executive has appointed the following persons to the designated commissions, committees and boards. These appointments require confirmation by the County Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the appointments set forth below are confirmed.

Area Agency on Aging Board

Dianne Leigh, 3033 Artesian Lane, Madison 53713 (630-9871-C), to fill the expired term of Esther Olson. Ms. Leigh is retired from a career as a social worker with the Dane County Department of Human Services. She is familiar with the services available to the elderly population in Dane County. This term will expire 4/11/17.

Supv. Bill Clausius, 1831 Harwood Ct, Sun Prairie WI 53590, due to the resignation of Supv. Tim Kiefer. This term will expire 4/19/16.

Board of Health for Madison and Dane County (BOHMDC)

Lezli Redmond, 3414 Valley Ridge Road, #6, Middleton 53562 (669-6057-C, 417-4211-W), to fill the expired term of Lori Kay. Ms. Redmond is the Outreach and Communications Manager for the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health. Ms. Redmond has over twenty years of experience improving population health through education and training, research dissemination, systems change, communications and policy. This term will expire 4/11/17.

Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (CARPC)

Edmond P. Minihan, 2379 Keenan Road, McFarland 53558 (838-6432-H, 838-1081-W), to be reappointed. This term will expire 5/1/17.

C.D.B.G. Commission

Gail Shea, 3337 Conservancy Lane, Middleton 53562 (836-6911-H), to be reappointed. This term will expire 4/18/16.

Commission on Jobs & Prosperity

Laura Strong, President and COO, Quintessence Biosciences, 505 South Rosa Road, Madison 53719 (441-2950-W), to be reappointed. This term will expire 6/30/17.

Equal Opportunities Commission

William R. Clingan, 1715 Madison Street, Madison 53711 (258-9868-H, 712-9968-W), due to the resignation of Doua Vang. Mr. Clingan is employed as an Independent Contractor at Community Development. His career has been spent working in programs and initiatives that are focused on improving opportunities for low-income individuals and families and addressing issues of equity and racial disparities. This experience has been gained at the neighborhood, city, county and state level. He also served on the Madison School Board. This term will expire 1/1/17.

Parks Commission

Mary Schlaefer, 118 Chestnut Street, Madison 53705, to be reappointed. This term will expire 7/1/18.

Daniel Wisniewski, 6816 Aldo Leopold Way, Middleton 53562 (824-8621-H, 698-8680-C), to be reappointed. This term will expire 7/1/18.

Public Safety Communications Operating Practices Advisory Committee

Eric B. Bauman, 1615 Maple Street, Middleton 53562 (469-6200-H), to be reappointed. This term will expire 5/1/16.

56

57 **Reclassification Appeals Board**

58 M. Fran Tryon, 924 Roosevelt St., Stoughton 53589 (873-5956-H), to be reappointed. This
59 term will expire 6/30/17.

60



Dane County

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 2014 PRES-065 **Version:** 1 **Name:**
Type: Presentation **Status:** Agenda Ready
File created: 8/8/2014 **In control:** Executive Committee
On agenda: **Final action:**
Title: Redistricting Summary for County Board
Sponsors: Executive Committee
Indexes:
Code sections:
Attachments: [2014 PRES-065](#)

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
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Redistricting Summary for County Board



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS County of Dane

ROOM 106B, CITY-COUNTY BUILDING
210 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BOULEVARD
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703-3342
608/266-5758 • FAX 266-4361 • WI RELAY 7-1-1



July 17, 2014

TO: Members of the Executive Committee

FROM: Karin Peterson Thurlow
Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Summary of Dane County Redistricting Process: 1991, 2001, and 2011

Redistricting is the process of redrawing the lines of districts from which public officials are elected to reflect population shifts in accordance with the results of the census. The boundaries for County Board districts are adjusted based on population changes that have occurred over the previous decade. Through the redistricting process, the population within each supervisory district is equalized so that residents across the County have equal representation on the Board of Supervisors. The approved final map is then used for the next decade.

There has been interest in the redistricting process in anticipation of the 2021 effort. Two items regarding redistricting are pending before the County Board: 2014 RES-085 Independent, Non-Partisan Redistricting Process for Dane County and 2014 OA-012 Amending Chapter 15 of the Dane County Code of Ordinances, Creating an Independent Redistricting Committee.

This memo will outline the timeline for redrawing the County Board district lines, describe the attributes desired in redrawing boundaries, and provide a description of the process used in 1991, 2001, and 2011 with a focus on oversight of the process and responsibility for drawing the maps.

REDISTRICTING TIMELINE

The following is the timeline for the county redistricting process. Redistricting occurs in three 60 day periods of activity.

2020: Decennial census occurs.

March 2021: Census data is delivered to the state.

April 2021: Last municipal elections are held in old districts.

Mid-April 2021: County receives census population block data and the reapportionment 60 day time clock begins.

April and May: Redistricting issues are considered and resolved by county body responsible; alternative supervisory districts maps are prepared; meetings occur with local municipalities which may be split by districts.

May-June: A public hearing is held on the tentative supervisory district plan and the county body responsible recommends a tentative plan to the County Board.

June 2021: The County Board approves a tentative supervisory plan (required 60 days after receipt of the Census data, but no later than July 1, 2021).

June-July: Municipalities adjust ward boundaries and submit ward plans to the county (no later than August 1 and within 60 days after receipt of the tentative supervisory plan).

October 2021: The County adopts final supervisory district plan and cities adopt aldermanic districts within 60 days of receipt of the municipal ward plans.

December 2021: Candidates may begin circulating nomination papers for county and municipal offices based on the new districts.

February and April 2022: First county elections in new districts (primary and general elections)

BACKGROUND

The number of county supervisory districts is set by the county board within statutory ranges. Chapter 59, Wis. Stats. has established maximum sizes for county boards. Counties between 100,000 and 500,000 can have no more than 47 members; between 50,000 and 100,000 can have no more than 39; 25,000 to 50,000 can have no more than 31; and those smaller than 25,000 can have no more than 21. Menominee County may have only seven supervisors and Milwaukee County may establish its own size, currently at 18. In Wisconsin, the number of supervisors varies, with a low of 7 and a high of 38 (Marathon County). A list of Wisconsin counties and the number of supervisors is attached.

Some of the considerations when choosing the number of districts include population, geography, board organization and functioning (including committee structure), electoral issues, and cost of campaigns. Statutes require that districts have a single member, be composed of whole contiguous municipalities or parts of municipalities consisting of whole wards, be substantially equal in population, compact, and recognize minorities.

A ward is the building block used to form election districts. They are designed to be permanent and do not need to be equal in population. The size of a ward is dependent on the size of the city, village, or town. For example, a city with a population over 150,000 may have wards with 1,000 to 4,000 individuals. A community with a population of 1,000 to 9,999 may have wards of 300 to 1,000 individuals. Wards are constructed on whole census blocks, must be wholly within a county, and composed of contiguous territory.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The County Board approves a resolution in advance of the redistricting process that sets out the guiding principles for the process. Key principles include:

Representation: Wisconsin has a tradition of large county boards, with some of the largest in the country. Currently, a Dane County supervisory district has 13,191 citizens. In the past, there has been discussion regarding the size of a district a Board member can represent while: 1) maintaining a close tie to the community, 2) being able to campaign in an area at a reasonable cost to allow entry to the local government without having to raise a large amount of money, and 3) maintaining a citizen legislature. Additionally, the large number of districts allows development of majority minority districts.

In recent years, there has been a trend in reducing the size of county boards. A list of Wisconsin counties and the number of supervisors on each County Board is attached.

Small deviation in district size: In each of the past three redistricting efforts, minimizing the deviations in district size has been a goal. For example, in 2001 the goal was to keep the deviations at 2%, but the final map had

greater deviations to serve another goal – keeping municipalities and neighborhoods intact. The greater the deviation, the easier it is to build a map. However, to stay true to the goal of one person/one vote, the maps should have as little deviation as possible so that each supervisor represents the same number of people. If there is deviation, there should be justification for it.

Communities of Interest: In the past three redistricting cycles, the County Board has worked to keep communities of interest together in the same district. “Communities of interest” may include the area within neighborhood association boundaries, school boundaries, zip codes and phone exchanges, among other groupings. Indicators of communities of interest outside the City of Madison could be housing developments. Communities of interest could also be an ethnic group or a municipality.

THREE EXAMPLES OF PROCESS

The county has pursued different approaches to redistricting in 1991, 2001, and 2011. However, in each case, an advisory body recommended a map to either the Executive Committee or to the full County Board.

1991

In 1991 the Dane County Regional Planning Commission developed the redistricting plan for the County Board. The RPC had a RPC Reapportionment Committee which recommended a map to the RPC, which – in turn – recommended the county supervisory district plan to the County Board. According to Res. 273, 1990-91, Regarding Reapportionment of County Board Supervisory Districts, “It would facilitate the formation of county supervisory districts if county reapportionment work be done in a coordinated manner with all municipalities.” To that end, the County Board requested the Dane County RPC to prepare a plan.

In 1991, the number of districts decreased from 41 to 39, with 20 districts inside the City of Madison – coterminous with the city aldermanic districts – and 19 outside the City of Madison. The average district size was 9,412.

2001

The County Board created a Redistricting Advisory Committee, appointed by the Board Chair, to consult with the Executive Committee and provide public input on the reapportionment of supervisory districts. The advisory committee was comprised of 7 non-supervisor members and 2 ex-officio supervisors. Res 244, 2000-2001 Regarding Reapportionment and Redistricting of County Board Supervisory Districts provided guidance to the Advisory Committee, including that the design of districts consider compactness, continuity of area, communities of interest, and have districts coterminous with municipal boundaries. While the committee considered multiple options for a much smaller County Board, the final map decreased the Board by 2 seats – to 37 members. At this time, the Madison aldermanic districts and County Board districts were de-coupled. The average district had 11,528 citizens.

The committee began meeting by the end of March 2001, and held a joint meeting with the Executive Committee on a recommended plan. The Executive Committee forwarded a plan to the County Board with a motion of “no recommendation” and the County Board moved a different map and made amendments to that on the Board floor. The plan approved by the County Board on a 22 to 17 vote was then vetoed by the County Executive because she questioned whether the goals of fairness and legal

standards were met, based on splits of towns and villages, population deviations, the need for compactness, the need to enhance minority participation, and substandard ward size. A motion to override the veto failed. A second tentative plan was prepared and approved by the County Board and County Executive, sent to municipalities, and finalized in the fall.

Staff support for the 2001 process was provided by the County Board Office with assistance of the Regional Planning Commission.

2011

In 2011, the Executive Committee created a Redistricting Subcommittee and the County Board Chair appointed 5 Board members and 2 citizen members, as well as two non-voting Board members and 2 non-voting citizen members. Staff support for meetings was provided by the County Board Office, while the Land and Water Resources Department and the Land Information Office provided assistance with drawing alternative maps. The subcommittee advised the Executive Committee, which approved the tentative plan and forwarded it to the County Board for consideration. The number of supervisory districts remained 37, while the average number of citizens per district rose to 13,191.

CHALLENGES FOR 2021

As with previous redistricting cycles, the key questions for 2021 will be how to structure oversight of the process regarding, and who most appropriately should be charged with producing the maps. As with previous efforts, the issue of the right number of supervisors to represent county districts and handle the workload will be debated. Other issues include how to address the planned annexation of urban towns over the next several years, including the towns of Madison, Blooming Grove, and Burke.



Dane County

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 2014 PRES-070 **Version:** 1 **Name:** Redistricting -- Dane County Experience
Type: Presentation **Status:** Agenda Ready
File created: 8/11/2014 **In control:** Executive Committee
On agenda: **Final action:**
Title: Redistricting -- Dane County Experience
Sponsors: Executive Committee
Indexes:
Code sections:
Attachments: [2014 PRES-070](#)

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
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Redistricting -- Dane County Experience

Redistricting

The Dane County Experience:
1991, 2001, 2011

Redistricting Timeline

- **2020:** Decennial census occurs.
- **March 2021:** Census data is delivered to the state.
- **April 2021:** Last municipal elections are held in old districts.

Timeline continued

- **Mid-April 2021:** County receives census population block data and the reapportionment 60-day time clock begins.
- **April and May:** Redistricting issues are considered and resolved by county body responsible; alternative supervisory districts maps are prepared; meetings occur with local municipalities that may be split by districts.
- **May-June:** A public hearing is held on the tentative supervisory district plan and the county body responsible recommends a tentative plan to the County Board.
- **June 2021:** The County Board approves a tentative supervisory plan (required 60 days after receipt of the Census data, but no later than July 1, 2021).
- **June-July 2021:** Municipalities adjust ward boundaries and submit ward plans to the county (no later than August 1 and within 60 days after receipt of the tentative supervisory plan).
- **October 2021:** The county adopts final supervisory district plan and cities adopt aldermanic districts within 60 days of receipt of the municipal ward plans.

Timeline continued

- **December 2021:** Candidates may begin circulating nomination papers for county and municipal offices based on the new districts.
- **February and April 2022:** First county elections in new districts (primary and general elections).

Number of Districts

- Range is set by statute based on population
- Counties with population between 100,000 and 500,000 may have up to 47 members
- The range is 7 supervisors to 38 supervisors
- Considerations when choosing the number of districts: population, geography, board organization and functioning, electoral issues, cost of campaigns

Guiding Principles

- Representation: A Dane County supervisory district has a population of 13,191
- Small deviation in district size: stay true to the goal of one person/one vote. If there is deviation, there should be a reason for it
- Communities of interest: The past redistricting cycles have worked to keep communities of interest together

1991

- The Dane County Regional Planning Commission oversaw the process and recommended a plan to the board.
- Number of supervisors dropped from 41 to 39
- Districts within Madison were coterminous with City aldermanic districts.

2001

- The County Board created an advisory committee which advised the Executive Committee – 7 non-supervisors and 2 ex officio supervisor members
- County Board staff and RPC staff both drew maps
- The committee recommended to the Executive Committee, which forwarded a tentative plan to the Board with no recommendation
- The plan was vetoed and the override failed
- A new plan was drawn and approved.
- The number of districts decreased from 39 to 37; the linkage with the aldermanic districts was decoupled

2011

- A subcommittee of the Executive Committee oversaw the process, appointed by the Board Chair with 5 Board members and 2 citizen members, plus 2 ex-officio supervisors and 2 ex officio citizen members
- Staff support was by the County Board Office and the Land and Water Resources Department
- The number of districts remained 37
- Incumbency was specifically included as a guiding principle

Challenges for 2021

- Key questions will continue to be how to structure oversight and what is the best agency to produce the maps. Advances in technology will play a role in the ease of mapping.
- The number of supervisors needed to handle the workload will continue to be debated.



Dane County

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 2014 PRES-071 **Version:** 1 **Name:** Redistricting: National Trends and Best Practices
Type: Presentation **Status:** Agenda Ready
File created: 8/11/2014 **In control:** Executive Committee
On agenda: **Final action:**
Title: Redistricting: National Trends and Best Practices -- Linda Honold
Sponsors: Executive Committee
Indexes:
Code sections:
Attachments: [2014 PRES-071](#)

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
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Redistricting: National Trends and Best Practices -- Linda Honold



Drawing the Voting Maps: National Trends and Best Practices

Linda Honold, PhD

Presentation for the Dane County Board
Executive Committee, August 14, 2014

+ National Trends



- Few examples of successful legislative change
 - Iowa
 - Rhode Island
 - New Jersey
 - New York – local

- Ballot initiatives: 16 Attempts – 7 Successes
 - Arizona – Success: 1936, 2000
 - California – Failure: 1982, 1984, 1990, 2005; Success: 2008, 2010
 - Colorado – Success: 1974
 - Florida – Success: 2010
 - North Dakota – Failure: 1973
 - Ohio – Failure: 1981, 2005, 2012
 - Oklahoma – Failure: 1960; Success: 1962



National Trends: Ballot Initiatives



- California: 14 Member Partisan Citizen Commission from population as a whole
 - Equal population, compliance with Voting Rights Act (VRA), geographical continuity, respect for communities of interest, compactness, nesting
 - 2008 – State Legislature (51–49%); 2010 – Congressional (61-38%)
- Florida: Ban purposeful gerrymandering
 - No intent to favor or disfavor political party or an incumbent, compliance with VRA, contiguous and compact districts, utilize existing political boundaries
 - 2010 – Separate State Legislature & Congressional initiatives – both received 63-37%
- Ohio: Citizen Partisan Commission
 - No intent to favor or disfavor political party, incumbent or new candidate, respect for communities of interest, compactness, competitiveness, representational fairness,
 - 2012 37-63%

+ The Voters Perspective on Commissions

- Commissions receive soft support
- Describing the commission as impartial works better than describing the commission as independent.
- Three in five Democrats support a proposal to establish a commission.
- Commissions are not panaceas to the problems of redistricting—they are vulnerable to attacks, and advocates are divided over their utility, purpose, and their mechanics

NOTE: Poll and focus groups in Florida, Michigan, North Carolina, and Virginia. Conducted for Bauman Foundation by Lake Research, July 2013



Best Practices: Begin with the End in Mind – Why are you doing this?



Some Possibilities

- A fair, accountable, responsive, efficient and effective system that serves the common good.
- Representation that reflects the people.
- Democratizing the system so that it builds civic engagement
- Increase transparency
- Reduced cost



Best Practices: Educate the Public



- Redistricting is the structure that contains our democracy.
- The creation of district lines is a complex topic, a human endeavor, and rarely gets significant public attention.
- Citizens lack awareness and knowledge of the redistricting process; many are unfamiliar the terms *redistricting* nor *gerrymandering*.

Therefore, when we talk publicly we need to use language that people can understand and understand how it relates to them



Best Practices: Demystify the Issue



- Use language voters understand “**Drawing the Voting Lines**”
- Voters respond to principles and values
 - **Transparency**
 - **Fair Elections**
 - **Impartiality**
- Voters are not interested in the specific policy or process until they understand **how it impacts them**



Best Practices: Talking About Drawing the Voting Lines

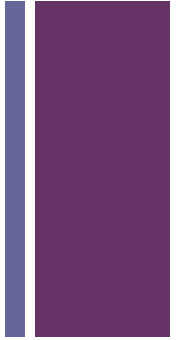


The Will of the People

Elections are to represent the **will of the people**. We need to reform the rules and make the process of drawing districts impartial, so that our government is **of, by, and for the people**.



Best Practices: Talking About Drawing the Voting Lines



Impact on Your Daily Life

*“Because politics affect our **everyday life** even though we might not realize it, things that go on in our state legislature and our local government trickles down to us eventually in some form and be it less **taxes** for our city, lack of **road repair**, less money for our **students**, just you know services in the government you know fire, police department, you know our **city services** as well; it affects us.” –African American man, Detroit*



Best Practices: Talking About Drawing the Voting Lines



Your Voice Counts/Your Vote Counts

When you take the **responsibility** to do your civic duty and vote, you want your vote to count. Election Day is when we get to have our say, and we need to reform the rules so **every vote matters.**



Dane County

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 2014 PRES-072 **Version:** 1 **Name:** Redistricting Presentation--Andrea Kaminski, WI LWV
Type: Presentation **Status:** Agenda Ready
File created: 8/11/2014 **In control:** Executive Committee
On agenda: **Final action:**
Title: Redistricting Presentation--Andrea Kaminski, WI LWV
Sponsors: Executive Committee
Indexes:
Code sections:
Attachments: [2014 PRES-072](#)

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
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Redistricting Presentation--Andrea Kaminski, WI LWV

Returning Elections to the Voters

The Challenge of Redistricting



League of Women Voters[®] of Wisconsin

Federal Legal Requirements for Redistricting

- U.S. Constitution—Each state must redistrict after each census
- U.S. Supreme Court—Baker v. Carr (1962)—Districts for each office must be roughly the same population size
- Voting Rights Act—Redistricting must take into account communities of interest



Wisconsin Legal Requirements

- Wisconsin Constitution—Article 6, Section 3
- Legislature is given the task of Redistricting the State Senate and Assembly districts



Wisconsin's Redistricting Process

Before 2011

- Counties & Municipalities decided where wards were located
- Counties & Municipalities drew local electoral boundaries
- The State Legislature had to respect the ward & local government boundaries when drawing maps

After 2011

- The State Legislature draws the State Senate and Assembly lines without consideration of local government entities.
- County and municipal governments must draw ward and local government boundaries within the constraints of State legislative lines.



Video

How politicians rig elections,
explained in 2 minutes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zoLFOp9WY4g>





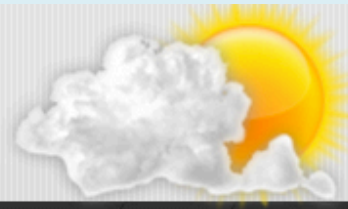
As opposed to infants, our elected representatives shouldn't be strapped & buckled into their seats





What if your elected officials felt they HAD to listen to you?





Trending Election 2014: a guide to races • Comments: You're in charge • 100 objects memory game • Database: S

Home / Top News Summary / State and Regional News

Turnout of 15 percent predicted at primary

Recommend 0 Tweet 1 g+1 1 Share Print Email Star

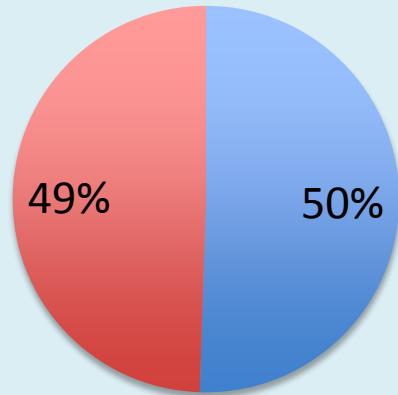
August 05, 2014 9:32 am (2) Comments

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Turnout for next week's partisan primary election in Wisconsin is predicted to be 15 percent.



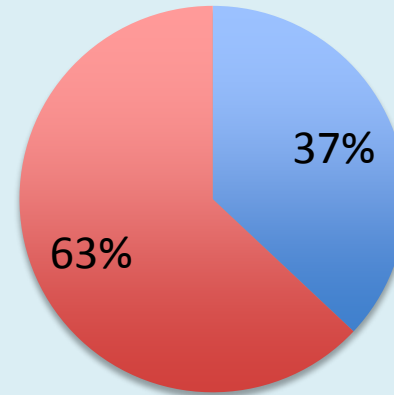
Congress

- Votes Cast Democrat
- Votes Cast Republican



Congress

- Seats Won Democrat
- Seats Won Republican

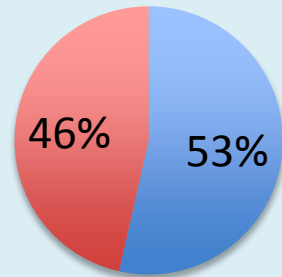


2012: Results that do not reflect the Voters



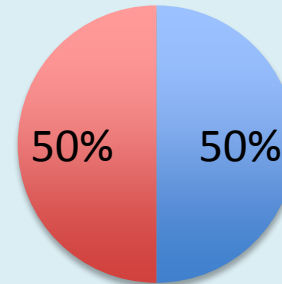
State Senate

- Votes Cast Democrat
- Votes Cast Republican



State Senate

- Seats Won Democrat
- Seats Won Republican

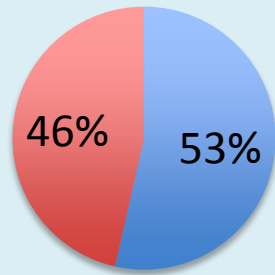


2012: Results that do not reflect the Voters



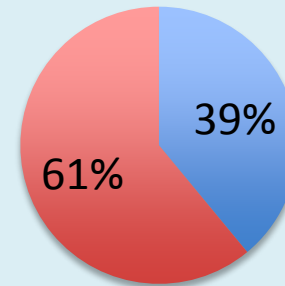
State Assembly

- Votes Cast Democrat
- Votes Cast Republican



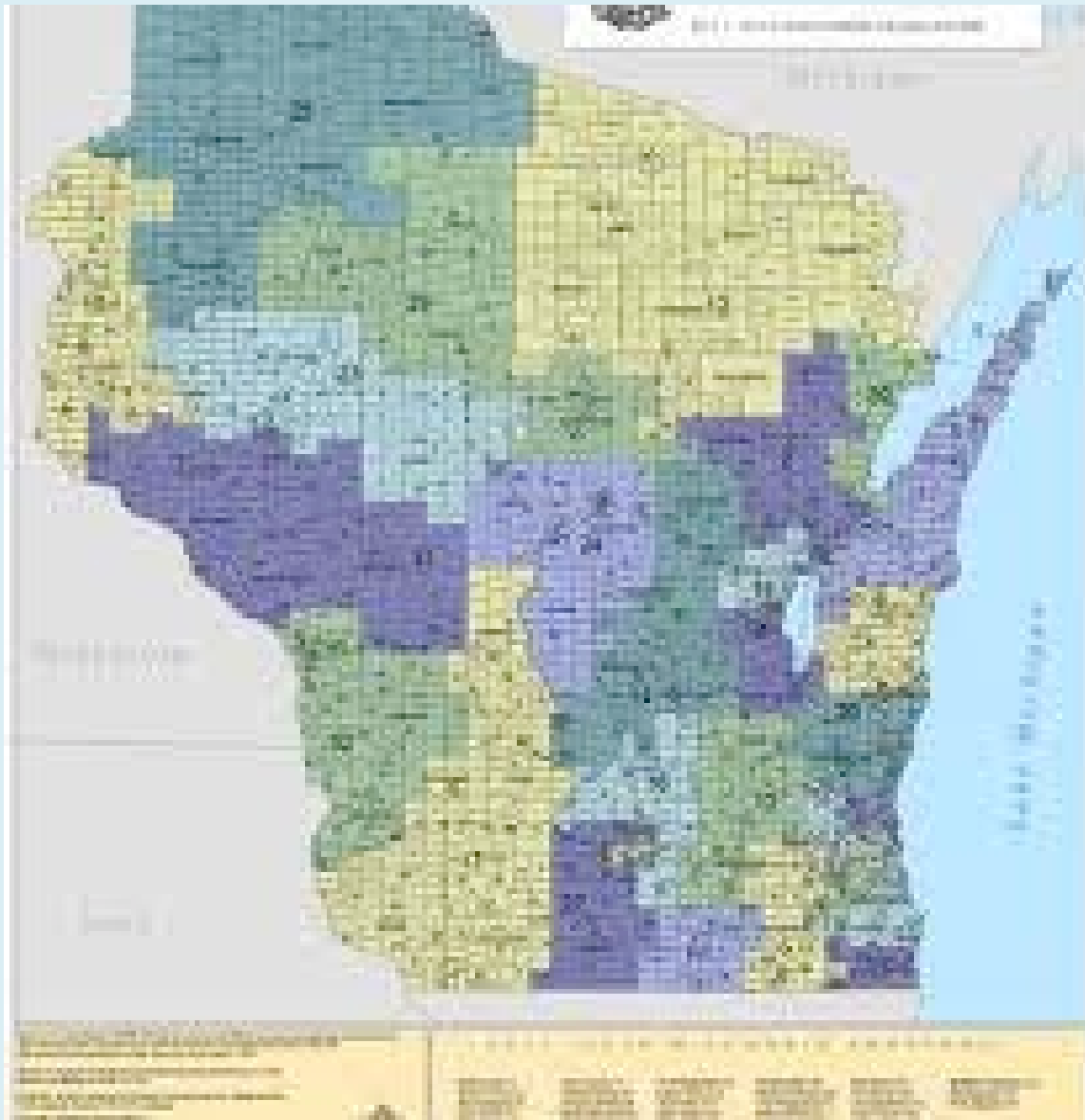
State Assembly

- Seats Won Democrat
- Seats Won Republican



2012: Results that do not reflect the Voters





2011 Redistricting Map—State Senate



Redistricting: What happened to Municipalities

- Parts of the cities of Racine & Kenosha combined
- Beloit split into 2 Senate districts—one ward has only 54 registered voters and only 1 person who votes in low turnout elections.
- City of Mequon divided between two Assembly districts



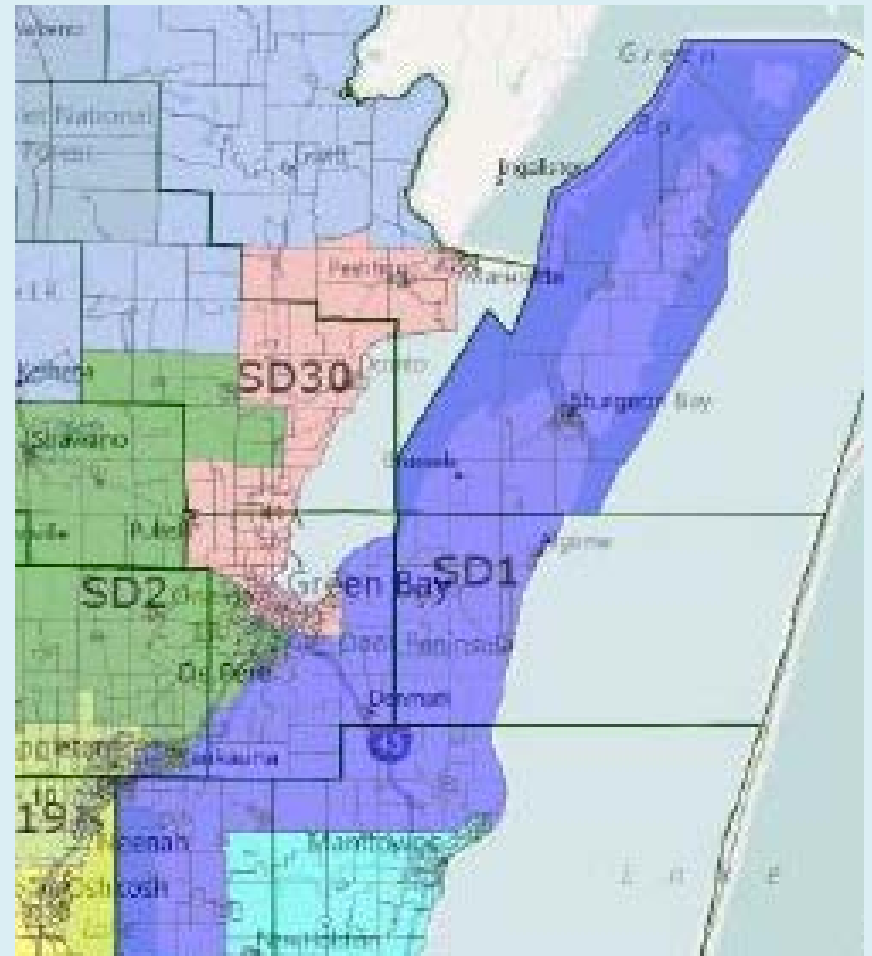
Monroe County

- Population: 45,050
- 2 Congressional Districts
- 3 State Senate Districts
- 3 Assembly Districts
- Tomah divided



First Senate District

- All Door County
- Part of Brown County
- Part of Calumet County
- Part of Kewaunee County





How Redistricting is Done Affects How Your Vote Counts!





DAVE TRAVIS

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

file

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, VICE-CHAIR
WI SENTENCING COMMISSION, VICE-CHAIR

March 8, 1989

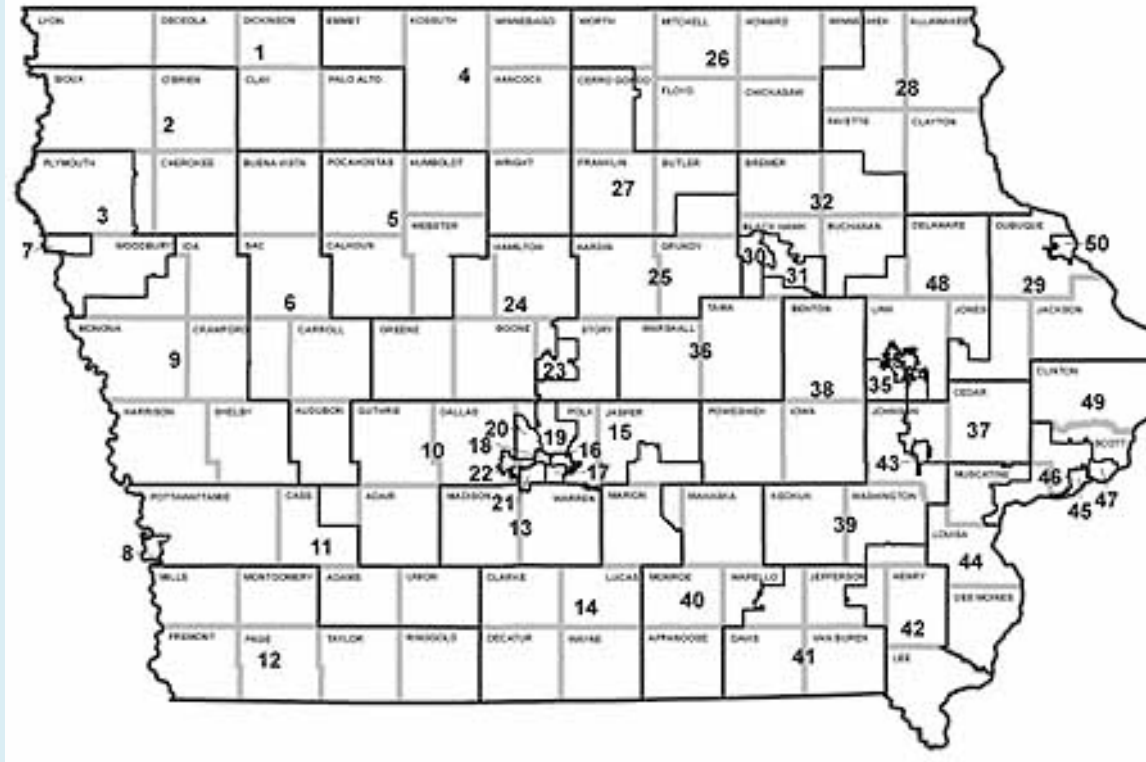
Ms. Dotty Juengst, President
League of Women Voters
121 South Hancock Street
Madison, WI 53703-3447

Dear Ms. Juengst:

As the co-chair of the Assembly Reapportionment Committee during the early 1980s, it was my belief that the Wisconsin League of Women Voters allowed itself to be used for partisan political purposes on behalf of the Republican Party of Wisconsin during the 1980s redistricting process. Moreover, it was my belief that League was the single most destructive element in a rational legislative process, forcing Congressional and State Legislative redistricting into the courts.

PROPOSED SENATE DISTRICTS

March 31, 2011



Iowa's State Senate Districts Proposed by the Iowa Legislative Services Bureau



Wisconsin vs. Iowa Redistricting Process

Wisconsin

- Process conducted in Secret
- Few hearings—last time only one
- End result usually litigated, driving up costs
- Minimal number of competitive races at state or federal levels.
- Few criteria for drawing boundaries

Iowa

- Transparent Process
- Minimum 4 hearings around the state
- End result accepted by legislature—no court or legal costs
- Some of the most competitive districts in the country
- Clear criteria



Imagine the Change

- Basis for holding officials accountable
- Elected officials need to listen to their constituents—even if they disagree
- The political center will gain power





Reduce Partisan Gridlock





AB 185 and SB 163 never got a committee hearing last session. Time is getting short before the next redistricting. Nonpartisan redistricting should be passed in 2015.



Making the Change

1. Ask our representatives and senators to back reform—challenge them if they don't
2. Ask them to press for hearings
3. If hearings are held, turn out citizens and officials of all political stripes to testify
4. Voters need to make this an election issue
5. Dane County can be a model in the way it approaches redistricting



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE,
BY THE PEOPLE,
FOR THE PEOPLE,
SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

Abraham Lincoln

Consent of the Governed is Fundamental

