



COUNCIL OF FIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

January 7, 2020

Overview

- I. Deliverables from 12/19 Meeting
- II. Review of MML Data on Districting
- III. Lessons Learned from Other Municipalities
- IV. Historical Data – Election Candidates
- V. Marketing Considerations/Soft Education for Citizens
- VI. Foundational Principles of Districting
- VII. Districting Scenarios Based on Census Data

I. Deliverables from 12/19 Mtg

- A. Review Maryland Municipal League (MML) Data
 - 1. Data on Districting
 - 2. Lessons Learned from Municipalities Transitioning
- B. Historical Data – Residency and # of Election Candidates
- C. Marketing Considerations/Soft Education for Citizens
- D. Legal Considerations
 - 1. Foundational Principles
 - 2. Charter Impact from Staggering Elections (TBD)
 - 3. Timeline: Committee Recommendations → Election
- E. Review CENSUS Data to Conceptualize Districting

II. Review of MML Data on Districting

A. June 1991 MML Memo:

- 31 (or 20%) of 154 incorporated cities/towns elect by wards/districts
- Of these 31 with districts:
 - 5 (or 17%) had at-large candidates
 - 9 (or 30%) have an elected mayor with full voting rights
 - 3 (or 10%) permit mayoral voting under special circumstances

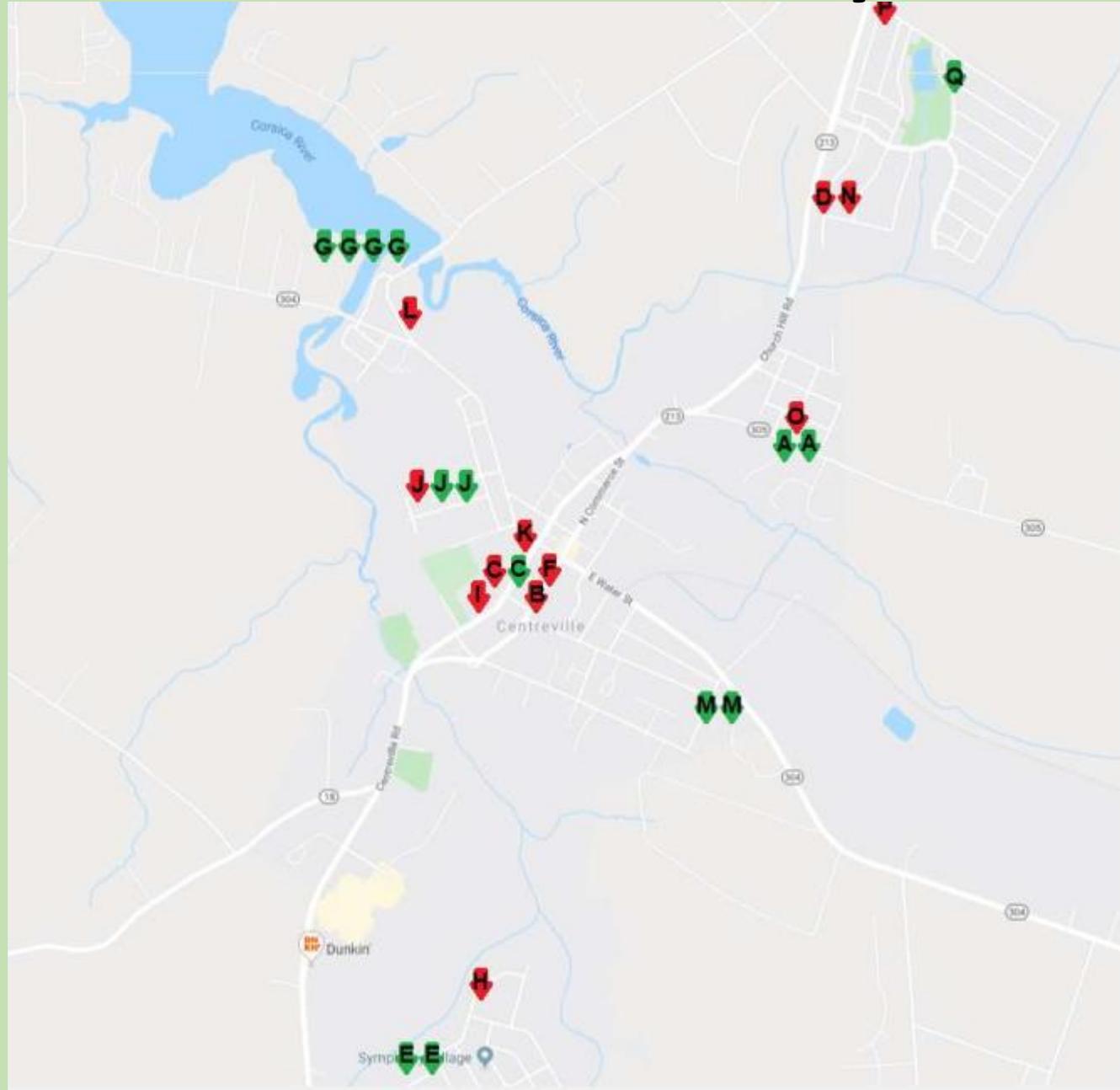
B. Dec 2019 MML Data of 159 Maryland Municipalities:

- Election Cycles:
 - 92 (or 58%) host elections ODD or EVEN years
 - 62 (or 29%) host YEARLY elections
 - 5 (or 3%) host elections every THREE or FOUR years
- Terms
 - 107 (or 67%) have staggered terms
 - 72 (or X%) have 4-yr terms; 18 3-yr terms; 63 2-yr terms

III. Lessons Learned from Other Municipalities

- A. Impact of turf battles in districts (Arroyo Grande)
- B. Overwhelming reasons to do districts; only a few not (Colton)
- C. Intermittent requirement to redistrict; limit city's ability to recruit best elected officials; creation of fiefdoms (Corning)
- D. In large cities districting a necessity, but not for smaller ones; reduce campaign expenses of candidates; increase opportunities to minorities (Downey)
- E. Elected from districts maintains a stronger sense of common good (Fremont)
- F. No pros to districting, only cons (Fullerton)
- G. Poor minority representation impetus for districts (Glenora)
- H. 2 at-large members = statesmen (best interests of whole community); 4 district reps thought first about own districts and need for deal making (ICMA)
- I. Concern of losing whole city focus and generating more deal making (Pacifica)

IV. Historical Data – Residency of Election Candidates



Approximate locations of Centreville Town Council Candidates 2005-2018

- ▼ Winner
- ▼ Loser

Year	Winner	Loser
2005	Norman Pinder (A)	Dan Worth (B)
2006	Mary Roby (C)	Andi Morony (D)
2007	Frank Ogens (E)	Luke Phipps (F)
2008	Norman Pinder (A)	
2009	Tim McCluskey (G)	Mary Roby (C)
2010	Frank Ogens (E)	Jack Dedrick (H) Bob Suling (I)
2011	Smokey Sigler (J)	Bob Elliott (K)
2012	Tim McCluskey (G)	Penny Lins (L)
2013	Jim Beauchamp (M)	John Morony (N) Royce Herman (O) Rick Bowers (P)
2014	Smokey Sigler (J)	
2015	Tim McCluskey (G)	
2016	Jim Beauchamp (M)	
2017	Jeff Morgan (Q)	Smokey Sigler (J)
2018	Tim McCluskey (G)	

IV. Historical Data – Number of Candidates

2009 – Two Candidates

2010 – Three Candidates

2011 – Two Candidates

2012 – Two Candidates

2013 – Four Candidates

2014 – One Candidate (still had election)

September 2014 – changed the charter to cancel elections if only one candidate filed for office

2015 – One Candidate (no election)

2016 – One Candidate (no election)

2017 – Two Candidates

2018 – One Candidate (no election)

2019 – Two Candidates

V. Marketing Considerations/Soft Education for Citizens

A. Formal/Recurring Email Alerts from Town on Mtgs

- *Town of Centreville Update - December 20, 2019*

B. Web Page with Advisory Committee Agendas/Minutes

C. Social Media Platforms – Unofficial

D. Option for Non-attendees to Submit Questions and Feedback?

VI. Foundational Principles of Districting

A. 1960s – U.S. Supreme Court decisions: “Population equality” – “1 person, 1 vote”

- Courts will accept variations in population between districts
- District size above or below the average size is its variation
- Total deviation of <10% is generally accepted

B. Redistricting Decision Factors:

- Districts should be compact (with regular boundaries)
- Districts should be contiguous (not separated into 2 or more separate areas)
- Boundaries should follow major geographical or neighborhood boundaries
 - And should group together neighborhoods/communities with shared interests/concerns
- Districts should be based on the overall population – not simply adult/voting population
- Redistricting should not result in 2 incumbents in the same district

VI. Foundational Principles of Districting

C. The Role of Race – the 1965 Voting Rights Act:

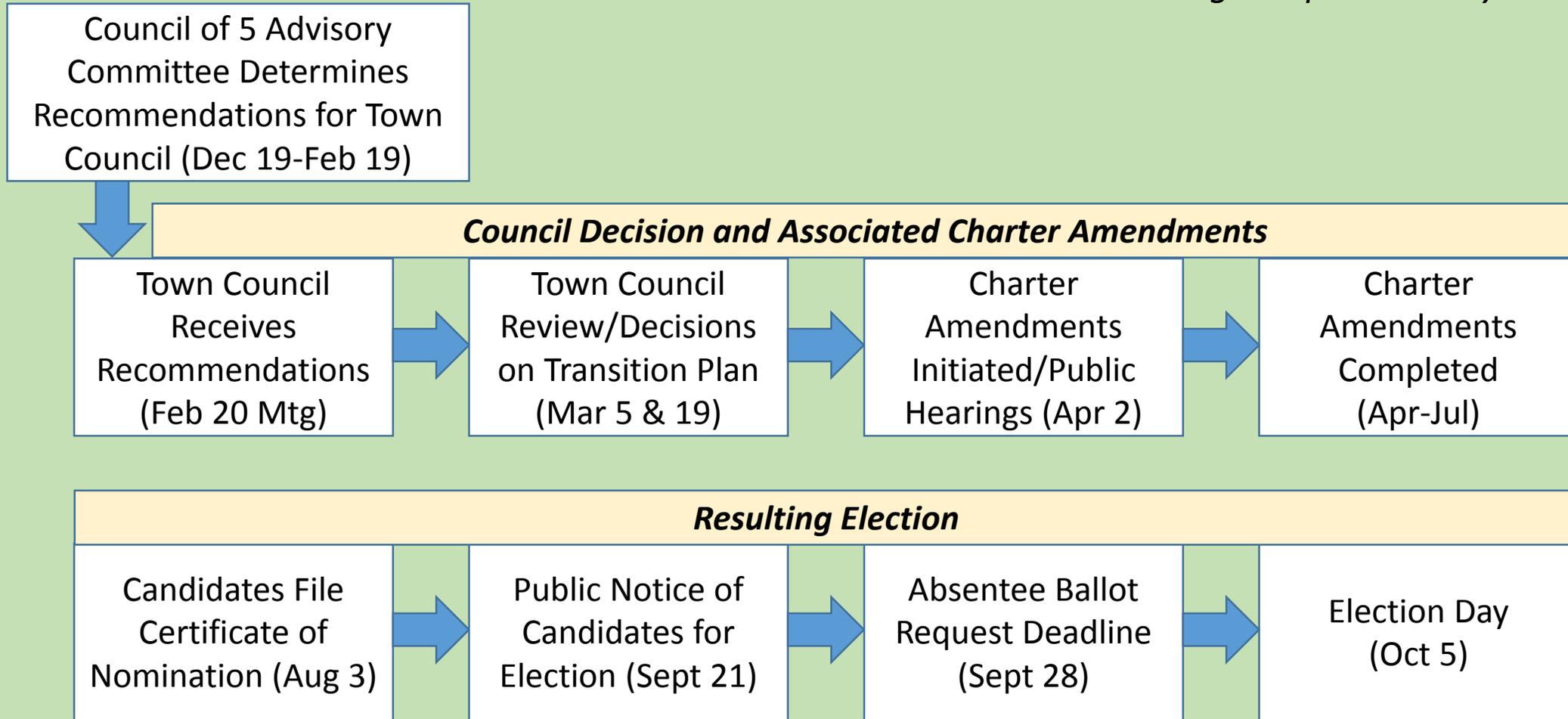
“a. No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color

b. . . . [N]othing in this section established a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.”

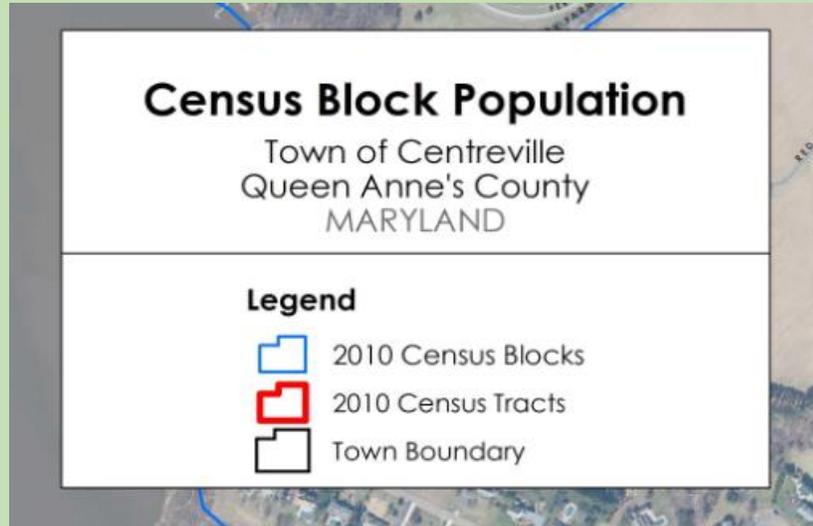
- Courts recognize as valid/legitimate goals:
 - Compactness, contiguity
 - following major geographical/neighborhood boundaries
 - Grouping communities with shared interests and concerns
- “Racial gerrymandering” is prohibited (any effort to include or exclude persons on racial lines regardless of intent)

VII. Timelines

Note: Public Hearings Require 21 Days Notice



VIII. Districting Scenarios Based on Census Data



VIII. Districting Scenarios Based on Census Data

A. Assumptions:

1. 4 Total Districts; 1 Candidate from Each; 1 At-Large
2. 2010 Population Total of 4,285
3. 4,285 divided by 4 = 1,071.25

B. Potential Scenarios:

A. Scenario 1 - North/South @304

Scen 1	Dist 1	Dist 2	Dist 3	Dist 4
Population	1126	1032	1131	996
Differential	5%	-4%	6%	-7%

B. Scenario 2 - East/West @Commerce

Scen 1	Dist 1	Dist 2	Dist 3	Dist 4
Population	1126	1140	1023	996
Differential	5%	6%	-5%	-7%

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