



Via Federal Express

October 24, 2011

T. Christian Herren, Jr.
Chief, Voting Section
Civil Rights Division
Room 7254 – NWB
U. S. Department of Justice
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Re: Submission of Dallas City Council Redistricting Plan Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965

Dear Mr. Herren:

On behalf of the City of Dallas, Texas, this letter and the attached exhibits constitute the city's submission for consideration pursuant to the preclearance procedures for the administration of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 1973(c). This submission concerns the city's 2011 redistricting plan for its 14 single-member city council districts.

In compliance with 28 C.F.R. Part 51, the city is providing the following information:

1. Section 51.27 Required Submission Contents.

- (a) **A copy of any ordinance, enactment, order, or regulation embodying the change affecting voting for which Section 5 preclearance is being requested.**

Resolution No. 11-2706 approved by the city council on October 5, 2011 adopted a districting plan for the City of Dallas (Exhibit 1).

- (b) **A copy of any ordinance, enactment, order, or regulation embodying the voting practice that is proposed to be repealed, amended, or otherwise changed.**

The city council districts that were in effect for the city's 2011 general election were approved by the Dallas city council on September 12, 2001 by Resolution No. 01-2641 (Exhibit 2).

- (c) **A clear statement of the change explaining the difference between the submitted change and the prior law or practice.**

The composition of the city council remains unchanged, with fourteen members being elected by voters in a particular district and the mayor being elected by all voters. The boundaries of each of the fourteen city council districts have been changed.

- (d) **The name, title, address, telephone number, facsimile number, and email address of the person making the submission.**

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- (e) **The name of the submitting authority.**

This submission is made by the City of Dallas, a Texas municipal corporation.

- (f) **If the submission is not from a State or county, the name of the county and State in which the submitting authority is located.**

The city is primarily located in Dallas County, Texas, but parts of the city are also located in Collin, Denton, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties.

- (g) **Identification of the person or body responsible for making the change and the mode of decision (e.g., act of State legislature, ordinance of city council, administrative decision by registrar).**

Chapter IV, Section 5 of the Dallas City Charter sets out the authority of the city council to redistrict the city (Exhibit 3).

- (h) **A statement identifying the statutory or other authority under which the jurisdiction undertakes the change and a description of the procedure the jurisdiction was required to follow in deciding to undertake the change.**

Pursuant to Article XI, Section 5 of the Texas Constitution, the city is a home-rule city operating pursuant to its charter. Chapter IV, Section 5 of the Dallas City Charter sets out the authority of the city council to redistrict the city. It provides

that no later than the date of receipt of the federal census, each member of the city council shall appoint one member of the redistricting commission, and the mayor shall designate the chair. The commission shall promptly convene to develop, prepare, and recommend a districting plan.

The redistricting commission was comprised of fifteen members, all Dallas community leaders, with one member appointed by the council member for each of the city's fourteen single-member districts and the chair appointed by the mayor.

- Dr. Ruth Morgan, (Chair) Provost Emerita and Professor Emerita, Southern Methodist University. (White)
- Domingo Garcia (District 1), former Dallas city council member and state representative. (Hispanic)
- John Loza (District 2), former Dallas city council member. (Hispanic)
- Daniel "Corky" Sherman (District 3), served on the 2001 redistricting commission. (White)
- Billy Ratcliff, (Vice Chair) (District 4), former chair of the Dallas Area Rapid Transit Board. (Black)
- Hollis Brashear (District 5), served on the Dallas Independent School District Board. (Black)
- John Lozano (District 6), former member of the City Plan Commission and the Civil Service Board. (Hispanic)
- Stanley Mays (District 7), serves on the Judicial Nominating Commission. (Black)
- Mary Hasan (District 8), former member of the Community Development Commission and the South Dallas/Fair Park Trust Fund. (Black)
- Gary Griffith (District 9), former member of the Dallas city council. (White)
- Donna Halstead (District 10), former member of the Dallas city council. (White)
- Mark Hord (District 11), former member of the Judicial Nominating Commission. (White)
- Tom Moore (District 12), senior executive with 35 years private sector experience. (White)
- Elizabeth Jones (District 13), visiting professor of finance at the University of Texas at Dallas School of Management. (White)
- Brooks Love (District 14), Dallas County employee who was the elections manager for the City of Dallas for over 8 years. (White)

The redistricting commission held its first meeting on February 8, 2011. On March 8, 2011, the redistricting commission unanimously adopted redistricting guidelines, and on April 13, 2011, the city council, by Resolution No. 11-0921, also unanimously adopted the redistricting guidelines (Exhibit 4). The

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redistricting guidelines adopted by the redistricting commission and the city council provide that the city redistricting plan contain districts that are compact and contiguous and maintain communities of interest, as well as comply fully with the Voting Rights Act.

From February through April, the redistricting commission met once per week. The redistricting commission allowed time at each meeting for public comments. During the period from April 26, 2011 to May 24, 2011, ten public hearings were held at various locations in the city to receive public testimony.

The public was also encouraged to submit plans. During June 2011, a web-based plan process was made available to the public for use on their own computers, and the city's redistricting software program was made available for public use on computers at city hall and at the public library. The redistricting commission formally reviewed 17 city-wide plans created by commissioners and the public, and considered 9 partial plans as public testimony.

In June 2011, the redistricting commission again began weekly meetings to consider plan proposals. During July and August 2011, the redistricting commission met twice each week in lengthy sessions. A public forum was held on Saturday, August 20, 2011, with 250 members of the public attending, and 161 people providing public testimony on the final three plans under consideration, with two of the final plans having been drawn by commissioners from southern Dallas districts and a public plan drawn by a resident of southern Dallas. Although the benchmark plan has 3 Black VAP-majority districts and a strong Black VAP coalition district resulting in 4 Black city council representatives, none of the plans under final consideration by the commission had a strong 4th Black VAP coalition district, and the Black members of the commission were split in their support of 2 different plans. The redistricting commission voted 11 to 4 on August 23, 2011, to recommend a plan titled cPlan16d to the mayor and city council (Exhibit 5). The recommended plan included 8 VAP minority districts (5 Hispanic VAP-majority districts and 3 Black VAP-majority districts with one VAP minority coalition district.) The plan ultimately approved by the city council is very similar to, and in many respects, builds on the plan recommended by the redistricting commission.

The redistricting commission's recommended districting plan was presented to the mayor on August 31, 2011, and at a public meeting the city council was briefed about the details of the recommended plan on September 7, 2011. The commission's plan reflected the guidelines adopted by the commission and the city council. The commission plan contained districts that were contiguous and compact and maintained communities of interest. The plan preserved neighborhoods indentified during public testimony and improved the compactness of the district boundaries as compared to the benchmark districting plan.

City council members indicated their intention to propose modifications to the recommended plan, and on September 19, 2011, ten amendments were submitted. Black members of the city council were concerned that a plan with only 3 Black VAP-majority districts constituted retrogression and worked to maintain 3 majority Black VAP-majority districts and a 4th district with a strong Black VAP coalition with at least 40% Black voting age population. A public meeting was held on September 24, 2011 to consider the commission recommended plan and proposed city council modifications to that plan, with 381 members of the public attending, and 78 speaking to the city council about their support of or objections to proposed modifications to the redistricting commission plan.

Additional amendments were proposed by city council members, and on October 5, 2011, a plan proposed by Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Atkins created 3 Black VAP-majority districts, 4 Hispanic VAP-majority districts, and two minority coalition districts, one of which was a strong Black opportunity district. Consideration of the proposed plan and the additional city council modifications occurred at the city council meeting on October 5, 2011, in a lengthy meeting lasting from 9:00 am to 8:25 pm with extensive discussion of the plan modifications proposed by Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Atkins and another plan with modifications of the recommended redistricting commission plan proposed by Councilmember Delia Jasso, the Hispanic representative of District 1. The council members went over both plans carefully and had the opponents of each plan specify the changes that were needed to gain their support. In the afternoon proposed modifications were made to the Akins plan and presented to the city council. The city council discussed the revisions made to the plan, and after there were no further questions or discussion by the council, the vote was taken. The city council approved the 2011 city council plan by a vote of 9 to 6 by resolution No. 11-2706 (Exhibit 1) on October 5, 2011.

(i) The date of adoption of the change affecting voting.

The resolution establishing the proposed city council boundaries was approved by the city council on October 5, 2011. (Exhibit 1)

(j) The date on which the change is to take effect.

Pursuant to Chapter IV, Section 5 of the Dallas City Charter, the proposed districts will be used for the next city council election in May 2013. The successful candidates will take office in June 2013.

- (k) A statement that the change has not yet been enforced or administered, or an explanation of why such a statement cannot be made.**

The change authorized by Resolution No. 11-2706 (Exhibit 1) has not yet been enforced or administered.

- (l) Where the change will affect less than the entire jurisdiction, an explanation of the scope of the change.**

The redistricting plan will affect the entire city.

- (m) A statement of the reasons for the change.**

The redistricting is mandated by Chapter IV, Section 5 of the Dallas City Charter (Exhibit 3). Additionally, there were federal and state constitutional issues and Voting Rights Act issues based on population shifts. Based on information contained in the 2010 decennial census, the population of the city's 14 council districts was no longer substantially equal. Population across the city had increased slightly, but the population was significantly redistributed within the city, with Districts 3, 8, 12, and 14 experiencing the largest growth in population, and Districts 2, 6, and 10 experiencing the largest decline in population.

The proportion and dispersion of the city's language and racial minority populations also contributed to the need for redistricting. The Hispanic population in Dallas increased from 422,098 in 2000 to 507,309 in 2010, making Hispanics 42.4% of the city's total population and 36.78% of the city's voting age population. Dallas' Black population decreased slightly from 304,641 in 2000 to 299,634 in 2010, making Blacks 25.0% of the city's total population and 25.1% of the city's voting age population. The Non-Hispanic White population had the largest decrease from 410,244 in 2000 to 345,205 in 2010, making Non-Hispanic Whites 28.8% of the city's total population and 33.9% of the city's voting age population. Tables comparing 2000 and 2010 census population figures are attached as Exhibit 6.

In reviewing the public testimony at its meeting on June 14, 2011, a majority of members of the redistricting commission stated that a major message they took away from the ten public hearings is that the predominantly Hispanic southeast Dallas neighborhood of Pleasant Grove, which was divided into four districts in the original districting in 1991 and remained so in 2001, needed to be reunited into a single district. The second most frequently mentioned item heard by the members of the redistricting commission was that the West Dallas neighborhoods needed to be united in one council district instead of remaining divided between two council seats.

Creating a Pleasant Grove district (District 5 on Exhibit 1) and a West Dallas district (District 6 on Exhibit 1) resulted in substantial reconfiguration of the remaining districts in South Dallas. The new District 5 is a Hispanic majority-VAP district with 65.57% Hispanic voting age population and 22.53% Black voting age population. The district only has an 11.11% White voting age population. The united West Dallas district (District 6) remains a Hispanic majority-VAP district with 64.55% Hispanic voting age population and 18.62% Black voting age population. The White voting age population is 14.99%.

(n) A statement of the anticipated effect of the change on members of racial or language minority groups.

The city's proposed redistricting plan is very similar to, and in many respects, builds on the plan recommended by the redistricting commission. The city's proposed districting plan will result in eight (8) minority districts. Importantly, the city's proposed plan increases the number of Hispanic majority- VAP districts from three to four. The city's plan also maintains four Black majority-VAP districts capable of electing a Black candidate.

Using the voting age population provided by the 2010 census, the existing benchmark city council districts contain six districts (Districts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8) in which a minority group has over 50% of the voting age population and three districts (Districts 3, 7, and 10) in which the Hispanic and Black voting age population combined is over 50%. Thus, using voting age population as the measure, the existing benchmark plan has three Hispanic majority-VAP districts (District 1 at 81.86% Hispanic voting age population, District 2 at 54.71% Hispanic voting age population, and District 6 at 74.79% voting age population) and three Black majority-VAP districts (District 4 at 51.84% Black voting age population, District 5 at 50.73% Black voting age population, and District 8 at 54.31% Black voting age population).

In the most recent city council election in May 2011, seven minority representatives were elected to the city council. Three Hispanic council members were elected representing Districts 1, 2 and 6, and four Black council members were elected representing Districts 4, 5, 7 and 8. So, as currently configured, the city has three performing Hispanic districts (Districts 1, 2, and 6) and four performing Black districts (Districts 4, 5, 7, and 8). District 7 has less than 50% Black voting age population, but was able to elect the Black candidate over White opposition candidates.

Under the existing districting plan, numerous minority candidates have successfully won city council races in the past five elections. In District 1, Elba Garcia (Hispanic) was unchallenged in the 2003, 2005, and 2007 elections. In 2009 Garcia was term-limited, and Delia Jasso (Hispanic) was the top vote getter

in the May 2009 election against two other Hispanic candidates and three White candidates, and defeated Justin Epker (White) in the June 2009 runoff with 52.89% of the total vote. Jasso was unchallenged during the 2011 election cycle.

District 2 has featured races between Hispanic and White candidates since 2003. John Loza (Hispanic) faced three White candidates in the May 2003 election, and won 59.77% of the vote, thus avoiding a runoff. Pauline Medrano (Hispanic) was the top vote getter in the May 2005 election against one other Hispanic candidate and one White candidate. In the June 2005 runoff, Medrano beat Monica Barros-Greene (Hispanic) by a 20.52% margin. Medrano was challenged by one Hispanic candidate in the 2007 general election, but received 76.24% of the vote to avoid a runoff election. In 2009 Medrano was challenged by a White candidate (Billy MacLeod) and a Black candidate (Gwain Wooten), but won 74.14% of the total vote to avoid a runoff election. In 2011 two White candidates (Billy MacLeod and Keith "Shamrock" McPhail) challenged Medrano, who again won by a wide margin, winning 74.37% of the total vote, avoiding a runoff.

District 4 has only had races between African American candidates in the past five city council elections, with Maxine Thornton-Reese winning election in 2003 and 2005, and Dwaine Caraway winning in 2007, 2009, and 2011. In District 5, Donald Hill (Black) was unchallenged in 2003, and beat two other Black candidates (Yolanda Williams and Camile White) in 2005, winning 69.09% of the total vote and avoiding a runoff. In 2007, Vonciel Hill (Black) was the top vote getter among five other Black candidates and one Hispanic candidate, and defeated Betty Culbreath (Black) in the June 2007 runoff by winning 62.99% of the vote. Vonciel Hill defeated three Black challengers (Tiffinni Young, Don Robinson, and Jurline Gates Hollins) in the May 2009 election, winning 56.18% and avoiding a runoff election. In 2011 Vonciel Hill was unopposed.

District 6 elected Steven Salazar (Hispanic) in May 2003. Salazar defeated a White candidate (Sharon Boyd) and a Black candidate (Linus Spiller), winning 60.26% of the total vote and avoided the need for a runoff election. In 2005 Salazar was again challenged by Linus Spiller (Black), and Salazar again won handily, pulling 81.42% of the total vote. In 2007 Salazar was unchallenged, and Salazar defeated another Hispanic candidate (Fernando Rubio, Jr.) in 2009, winning 75.21% of the total vote. Two Hispanic candidates faced off in the May 2011 election, with Monica Alonzo defeating Luis Sepulveda with 61.23% of the total vote.

In District 7, Leo Chaney, Jr. (Black) was elected in 2003, defeating two other Black candidates (Marvin Crenshaw and Ethel Chiles) with a 76.79% vote percentage. Chaney was challenged by Kevin Felder (Black) in 2005, but won with 75.02% of the vote to avoid a runoff. In 2007 six Black candidates and one White candidate vied for the open seat, with Carolyn Davis (Black) and Donald

Parrish (Black) advancing to the June 2007 runoff that Davis won with 57.44% of the vote. In 2009 Davis was challenged by three Black candidates, two Hispanic candidates, and two White candidates. Davis advanced to the runoff along with Donald Parrish (Black), and defeated her challenger in the June 2009 election by winning 69.27% of the vote. In 2011, Davis defeated two White challengers (Helene McKinney and Casie Pierce), winning 61.29% of the vote in the May election and thus avoiding a runoff.

James Fantroy (Black) was unchallenged for the District 8 race in 2003. In 2005, Fantroy had five Black challengers, and was the second highest vote getter against Al Lipscomb (Black). Lipscomb and Fantroy met in a June 2005 runoff election, with Fantroy defeating Lipscomb, winning 57.55% of the total vote. In 2007 seven Black candidates ran for the open District 8 seat, with Tennell Atkins (Black) and Charles Rose (Black) advancing to the June runoff election. Atkins defeated Rose in June 2007, winning 57.94% of the total vote. Atkins was challenged by LeVar Thomas (Black) in May 2009, and won 69.14% of the vote to avoid a runoff. Atkins was unchallenged in 2011.

Thus the minority seats in the benchmark plan, as maintained in the approved plan, have a history of performing as minority districts.

One of the issues faced by the districting changes in attempting to maintain the benchmark districts as they were is that Districts 6 and 7 are both under-populated by 10,000 people due to population shifts during the ten years between 2001 and 2011, so it was not possible for the redistricting commission or the city council to maintain either district as it was with the same voting age population percentage. However, each district was redrawn to increase its population in the plan approved by the city council while maintaining the district as a minority district – District 6 as a Hispanic VAP-majority district and District 7 as a Black VAP-majority district.

The plan approved by the city council improves the opportunity for minority representation to eight seats out of 14 single-member seats on the city council by producing a districting plan that:

- Creates seven districts (Districts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) in which a single minority group is the majority of the voting age population.
- Maintains the 3 existing Hispanic VAP-majority districts (Districts 1, 2 and 6), and 3 Black majority-VAP districts (Districts 4, 7 and 8).
- Adds a Hispanic VAP-majority seat (District 5 in Pleasant Grove), so that in the approved plan there are four districts with a Hispanic voting age population majority (Districts 1, 2, 5, and 6).
- Maintains the existing 4 Black council seats, because there are three districts with a Black voting age population majority (Districts 4, 7, and 8) with a fourth minority coalition opportunity district (District 3) with a

substantial Black voting age population of 45.19% and a 40.06% Hispanic voting age population. Therefore, the plan does not retrogress as to the Black voting population in the city.

- Maintains a minority coalition opportunity district (District 10) with a 30.70% Black voting age population and a 19.97% Hispanic voting age population.

The approved plan does not put the Hispanic seats in Districts 1 and 2 at risk. The city's analysis shows the following.

The new District 1 has a Hispanic voting age population of 74.19%, the highest Hispanic voting age population of any district in the approved plan, and 52% of the registered voters in the district have a Spanish surname. Although some persons have questioned the addition of high turnout voting precincts 4436 and 4437, it is unlikely the addition of those precincts will adversely affect the ability of Hispanics to elect candidates of their choice. While the voters in precincts 4436 and 4437 within the new District 1 generally have a strong voter turnout, they do not vote as a bloc for White candidates. For example, in the 2007 District 3 city council run-off between David Neumann (White) and Joseph Hernandez (Hispanic), voters in precinct 4436 voted in favor of Hernandez by a vote of 523 for Hernandez to 415 for Neumann, and voters in precinct 4437 favored Hernandez over Neumann by 145 to 139. The diverse voting patterns of these precincts are also reflected in non-City election returns. In the 2010 county commissioner race, a majority of voters in these precincts voted for Hispanic Elba Garcia, over White Kenneth Mayfield. Also, the two precincts have consistently voted for Rafael Anchia (Hispanic) for the Texas House of Representatives and for Royce West (Black) for the Texas Senate. Further, in the 2008 presidential election, voters in these precincts strongly supported Barack Obama over John McCain. In 2004 and 2007, voters in precincts 4436 and 4437 also overwhelmingly supported Jerome Garza (Hispanic) for the District 7 seat for the Dallas Independent School District against other Hispanic and White candidates.

The existing District 2 has a Hispanic voting age population of 54.71%. The District 2 recommended by the redistricting commission (Exhibit 5) reduced the Hispanic voting age population to 53.39%. The city council's approved plan District 2, however, has a higher Hispanic voting age population of 56.10%. Thus, the approved plan's District 2 is superior to both the existing district and the district as proposed by the redistricting commission. District 2 has a long history of supporting and electing Hispanic candidates, electing Hispanic council members in every municipal election since 1993. As previously mentioned, even with its current lower percentage of Hispanic voting age population, the existing District 2 recently elected Hispanic Pauline Medrano by a wide vote margin in the 2011 city council election against a

White opponent. An issue was raised that adding the portion of the Greenway Parks Neighborhood that is west of Inwood Road to District 2 puts the district in jeopardy, however, that addition has been on the cPlan16 since its submission by commissioners on July 14, 2011, and the final plan recommended by the redistricting commission, cPlan16cd, has that portion of the Greenway Parks Neighborhood in District 2. Further, the portion of Greenway Parks Neighborhood (Voting Precincts 3000 and 3001) that is in District 2 is a mixed Black and Hispanic neighborhood that tends to vote for minority candidates. In the 2011 city council race, the voters in that portion of the neighborhood supported James Nowlin, the Black candidate, over the incumbent White candidate Angela Hunt by 73.87% to 24.04% in Precinct 3000 and by 65.83% for Nowlin to 32.01% for Hunt in Precinct 3001. These two precincts will enhance the district's minority voting strength, not compromise it.

With respect to District 3, note that a group of White voters located in existing District 3 with a record of strong voter turnout has been split between the new District 1 and the new District 3 to give minority candidates an opportunity to prevail in both districts. In 2003, 2005 and 2011 city council elections, no minority candidates ran in District 3. In 2007, nine candidates ran for an open seat in District 3. Four of the candidates were Hispanic, two were Black, and three were White. David Neumann and Joseph Hernandez (Hispanic) advanced to the runoff, with Neumann narrowly defeating Hernandez by a winning 52.07% to 47.98% in the June 2007 election. In 2009, two perennial Black candidates ran against Neumann (White), who avoided a runoff by winning 62.75% of the total vote. It is expected that a strong Black incumbent council member, who currently represents District 5, and has been districted into the revised District 3 in the approved plan, will be a very strong minority candidate with the ability to be elected to represent the redrawn District 3.

(o) A statement identifying any past or pending litigation concerning the change or related voting practices.

During the 1980's and 1990's, prior to the Charter amendment that created 14 single member districts and the subsequent redistricting, there was litigation, Roy Williams and Marvin Crenshaw v. the City of Dallas, 734, F. Supp. 1317 (ND Tex. 1990); affirmed, 38 F.3d 569(5th Cir. 1994), which established a violation of Section 2 of the voting Rights Act and ordered Dallas to modify its 8-3 system of electing members of the Dallas City Council.

There has been no litigation regarding the council districts since the adoption of the 14 single member districts in 1991. There is no pending litigation.

(p) A statement that the prior practice has been precleared (with the date).

The prior districting plan was precleared by the Department of Justice on March 29, 2002 (Exhibit 7).

2. Section 51.28 Supplemental Contents.

(a) Demographic Information.

(1) Total and voting age population.

The city relied upon 2010 decennial census data provided by the Bureau of the Census, Commerce Department, under Public Law 94-171. The information in the tables attached as Exhibit 8 was extracted from that census information.

(2) Registered voters by voting precinct by race and language group.

The State of Texas does not maintain registered voter information by race and language group. The Texas Secretary of State's Office maintains and reports Spanish Surname Registered Voter data by election precinct.

(3) Estimates of population by race and language group.

Population estimates were not necessary because 2010 Census data was used. No census blocks were split in the districting process.

(b) Maps.

(1) The prior and new boundaries of voting units.

A map of the prior city council districts is attached as Exhibit 9.

A map of the city council districts approved on October 5, 2011 by Resolution No. 11-2706, and an electronic map in shapefile (shp.) spatial data format are attached as Exhibit 10

Maps and an external hard drive containing a shapefile of each plan submitted by the public, commission members and city council members during the redistricting process, are attached as Exhibit 11.

(2) The prior and new boundaries of voting precincts.

Maps and electronic files on the external hard drive with shapefiles show the prior districts and the proposed districts, overlaid with the voting precincts in effect at the time the change was adopted, are attached as Exhibit 12. The city does not determine voting precincts. The city contracts with Dallas County to run city elections, and Dallas County is responsible, under Texas Election Code Chapter 42, for configuring election (voting) precincts following redistricting. The voting precincts will be drawn by the Dallas County, following the congressional, state, and county redistricting processes. Therefore, the existing voting precincts will change in 2012.

(3) The location of racial and language minority groups.

A map showing the location of racial and language minority groups as reflected by the 2010 Census is attached as Exhibit 13.

(4) Any natural boundaries or geographical features.

Maps showing some of the city's neighborhoods, highways, major streets, railroads, rivers, lakes, parks, and school districts are attached as Exhibit 14.

(5) The location of prior and new polling places.

The redistricting does not result in the creation of any new polling places. The city contracts with Dallas County to run city elections, and the county is responsible under Texas Election Code, Chapter 43, for designating polling locations. Any changes to polling places will be submitted for preclearance before the May 2013 election.

(6) The location of prior and new voter registration sites.

The redistricting does not change the location of any voter registration sites. The city contracts with Dallas County to run city elections, and the county is responsible for conducting voter registration.

(c) **Annexations.**

This provision is not applicable.

(d) Election Returns.

The city does not maintain race or language group information for each candidate for city office. But to the extent that such information is generally known, it is reflected in Exhibit 15, which is information concerning city council elections during the past 10 years in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011 (in both Microsoft Excel and PDF format). Successful candidates are identified by an asterisk.

(e) Language Usage.

The change does not affect the use of a language-minority's language in the electoral process.

(f) Publicity and Participation.

(1) Copies of newspaper articles discussing the proposed change.

Copies of blog posts, articles, and editorials about the redistricting process are attached as Exhibit 16.

(2) Copies of public notices of processes.

Notices of public meetings of the city council during 2010 in which redistricting was discussed are attached as Exhibit 17.

Notices of public meetings of the redistricting commission and the city council during 2011 in which redistricting was discussed are attached as Exhibit 18.

Copies of newspaper advertisements giving notice of public hearings concerning redistricting are attached as Exhibit 19.

Post cards and email notices sent to city residents to give them notice of the public hearings are attached as Exhibit 20.

In February 2011, the city created a redistricting website (www.dallascityhall.com/redistricting). Exhibit 21 is a printout of pages from the city's redistricting website as of October 14, 2011. The website contains:

- Contact information for the redistricting staff (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- A list of redistricting commission members (originally posted on February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).

- Information about current city council members (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- A map of the prior city council districts (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- Translations into Spanish (originally posted April 1, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- General information about the process (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- Information about how to get involved and submit a plan to the redistricting commission (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- Links to source materials for information about redistricting (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- Reference maps (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- Resources (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- Meeting notices, minutes, commission materials, and video recordings of each meeting (originally posted February 23, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- Copies of maps and analysis of all plans submitted to the redistricting commission with the current status of each plan (originally posted June 8, 2011 and updated as appropriate).
- The proposed redistricting plan (posted October 6, 2011).

(3) Minutes or accounts of public hearings concerning the proposed change.

The minutes of the redistricting commission meetings are attached as Exhibit 22.

Videos of the redistricting commission's public hearings are attached as Exhibit 23. Videos of the redistricting commission meetings (which were recorded beginning with the April 12, 2011 meeting) are available on the hard drive submitted by the city.

The materials for a city council briefing on August 15, 2010 are attached as Exhibit 24. A video of the meeting is included on the hard drive submitted by the city.

The materials for a city council briefing on April 6, 2011 are attached as Exhibit 25. A video of the meeting is included on the hard drive submitted by the city.

The materials for a city council briefing on June 1, 2011 are attached as Exhibit 26. A video recording of the meeting is included on the hard drive submitted by the city.

The materials for a city council briefing on September 7, 2011 by members of the redistricting commission are attached as Exhibit 27. A video recording of the meeting is included on the hard drive provided by the city. The minutes of the September 7, 2011 briefing are attached as Exhibit 28.

A video of public comments at the city council special meeting on September 24, 2011, at which the proposed council modifications to the redistricting plan were discussed, is attached as Exhibit 29. The video is included on the hard drive submitted by the city.

A video of public comments at the city council meeting on October 5, 2011, at which the proposed modifications by city council members to the proposed districting plan were discussed and the final districting plan was adopted by the city council, is attached as Exhibit 30. A video is included on the hard drive submitted by the city. The minutes of the October 5, 2011 city council meeting are attached as Exhibit 31.

(4) Statements, speeches, and other public communications.

During the redistricting process, redistricting commissioners were asked to speak at various functions. A comprehensive listing of those speaking engagements is not available. A copy of notes that were prepared by city staff for use by redistricting commissioners at speaking engagements is attached as Exhibit 32.

The PowerPoint presentation used by Dr. Ruth Morgan, chair of the redistricting commission and Billy Ratcliff, vice chair of the redistricting commission, during the September 7, 2011 briefing to the city council is attached as Exhibit 33.

News releases prepared by city staff regarding the redistricting project are attached as Exhibit 34.

(5) Comments from the general public.

Testimony received from the public via email, fax, and mail is included in chronological order in Exhibit 35.

Documents submitted by public speakers at redistricting commission meetings, public hearings, and public forums are attached as Exhibit 36.

(g) Availability of the submission.

(1) Public Notices.

The public notice announcing the submission of a preclearance request, informing the public that the submission is available for public inspection, and inviting comments is attached as Exhibit 37.

(2) Availability of Magnetic Media.


The public notice provides that the magnetic media will be available on the city's website and is available to be copied.

(h) Minority group contacts.

The individuals named in Exhibit 38 reside in the city, are members of a racial or language minority group, have been active in the political process, and are familiar with the proposed changes.

The purpose of this submission is to provide all relevant information without unduly burdening the record. If you need additional information, please contact me at 214-670-3491, t.perkins@dallascityhall.com or Assistant City Attorney Barbara McAninch at 214-670-3194, barbara.mcaninch@dallascityhall.com. Thank you for consideration of this submission.

Respectfully submitted,



THOMAS P. PERKINS, JR.
City Attorney

Enclosures (39)

- Exhibit 1: Resolution No. 11-2706
- Exhibit 2: Resolution No. 01-2641
- Exhibit 3: Dallas City Charter Chapter IV, Section 5
- Exhibit 4: Resolution No. 11-0921
- Exhibit 5: cPlan16d
- Exhibit 6: Tables comparing 2000 and 2010 census population
- Exhibit 7: Department of Justice letter dated March 29, 2002
- Exhibit 8: Census data
- Exhibit 9: Map of prior city council districts
- Exhibit 10: Maps and CD of proposed city council districts
- Exhibit 11: Map and CD of submitted plans
- Exhibit 12: Map and CD of the prior and current districts overlaid with voting precincts
- Exhibit 13: Map of racial and language minority groups
- Exhibit 14: Maps of neighborhoods, highways, streets, railroads, rivers, lakes, parks, and school districts
- Exhibit 15: City council elections during the past 10 years
- Exhibit 16: Blog posts, articles, and editorials about the redistricting
- Exhibit 17: Notices of public meetings of the city council during 2010
- Exhibit 18: Notices of public meetings of the redistricting commission and the city council during 2011
- Exhibit 19: Newspaper advertisements giving notice of public hearings concerning redistricting
- Exhibit 20: Post cards and email notices sent to city residents
- Exhibit 21: Redistricting website
- Exhibit 22: Minutes of the redistricting commission
- Exhibit 23: Videos of the redistricting commission public hearings
- Exhibit 24: Materials for a city council briefing on August 15, 2010
- Exhibit 25: Materials for a city council briefing on April 6, 2011
- Exhibit 26: Materials for a city council briefing on June 1, 2011
- Exhibit 27: Materials for a city council briefing on September 7, 2011
- Exhibit 28: Minutes of the September 7, 2011 city council briefing
- Exhibit 29: Video of public comments at the special called city council meeting on September 24, 2011
- Exhibit 30: Video of the October 5, 2011 city council meeting
- Exhibit 31: Minutes of the October 5, 2011 city council meeting
- Exhibit 32: Notes for redistricting commissioners at speaking engagements
- Exhibit 33: PowerPoint presentation during the September 7, 2011 briefing to city council
- Exhibit 34: News releases prepared by city staff
- Exhibit 35: Testimony received from the public via email, fax, and mail
- Exhibit 36: Documents submitted by public speakers at redistricting commission meetings

- Exhibit 37: Public notice announcing the submission of a preclearance request
- Exhibit 38: Minority group contacts
- Exhibit 39: Shapefiles used by the Redistricting Commission