



**Independent
Citizens
Redistricting
Commission
of Austin, Texas**

January 2022

Final Report

District Map adopted October 6, 2021

Certified October 27, 2021

Presented to the City October 29, 2021

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Acknowledgments

The Commission extends its deepest gratitude to the people who helped produce Austin's city council maps for this decade. Thank you to City of Austin staff Matt Dugan, Patricia Fraga, and Lisa Rodriguez for helping the Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission (ICRC) navigate city systems at lightning speed. Thank you to City Demographer Lila Valencia, Caroline Webster with the City Attorney's Office, and City Auditor Corrie Stokes for their support of the ICRC and its work. Thank you to the ICRC staff for your relentless energy and optimism, including administrative manager Christine Granados, legal counsel David Richards, and mapping specialist George Korbel. Special thanks to Peck Young for both his advocacy and everpresent support.

We would like to thank the *Community Impact Newspaper*, Telemundo, Fox 7, *the Austin Monitor*, *The Austin American Statesman*, KUT, and *The Austin Chronicle* for their coverage of the redistricting process. We also appreciate the many venues across Austin that opened their doors to the ICRC, least of all through the COVID-19 pandemic, to allow us to solicit public input. Thank you to the Dell Jewish Community Center, Gus Garcia Recreation Center, Dove Springs Recreation Center, Northwest Recreation Center, Mayfield Cottage, South Austin Recreation Center, Travis County Community Center at Oak Hill, LBJ Wildflower Center, George Washington Carver Museum, and Austin ISD.

Most of all, we would like to thank our fellow Austinites for their civic engagement, without which this process would not have been possible. We hope that we made the citizens of Austin proud for having an independent citizens redistricting commission, one that entirely belongs to the people, by the people.

Executive Summary

"Let the people draw the maps."

– Austinites for Geographic Representation, 2012

As established by Austin city code Article II, Section 3, the Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission (ICRC) has the sole legal standing to create and adopt maps for the City of Austin's City Council districts while maintaining strict independence from influence by the city council.

On October 6, 2021, after weeks of deliberation and several drafts, the ICRC voted unanimously to adopt a new map of Austin's city council districts to be in place for the next ten years. Against the constraints of delayed 2020 Census data and the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 ICRC held over 40 open meetings, including 20 public forums across the city, and certified the final map by the deadline of November 1 as established by the City Charter.

The ICRC stringently abided by the seven redistricting criteria provided by the charter, further detailed in the methodology section. Additionally, the Commission collaborated on a shared set of values and norms that guided the work (See Appendix A). Throughout the process of generating the map, the principles listed below informed the rationale for redistricting outcomes.

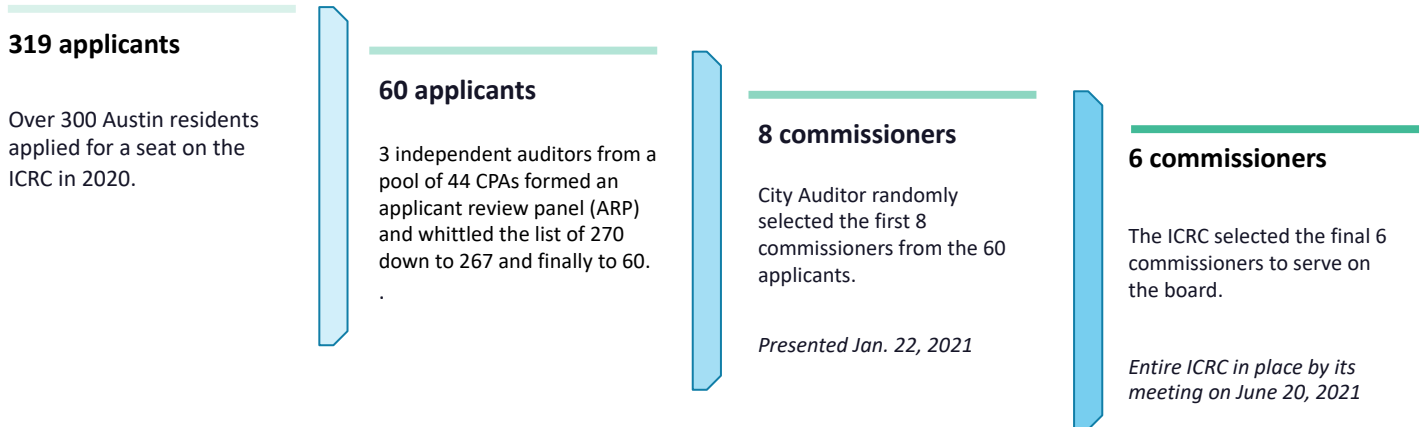
Equal representation: at the core of redistricting is equal and fair representation, including for historically underrepresented communities as defined and protected under federal law, on the city council. Each district should have as close to the same number of city residents as possible, approximately 96,185 based on the 2020 United States (U.S.) Census.

Independent input: an independent redistricting process allows residents to have a voice in how their community is shaped without political influence. The integrity of the redistricting process lies in the Commission's integration of Austin voices.

Rapid growth and change: an independent redistricting process allows the ICRC to focus on redrawing district boundaries based on population growth and movement rather than concerns about or considerations of the outcome of any election.

Why ICRC: The Origin Story

Commissioner Application Process



In 2012, Austin voted to set a standard for an open and transparent mapping process through the joint implementation of a 10-1 city council structure along with the creation of the Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission (ICRC) to draw the boundaries for those 10 single-member council districts. In 2013, Austin became the first city in the country to have its city council districts drawn through the volunteerism of a completely independent group of Austinites. These historic milestones not only changed the city’s election system, but also its representation, providing a model for cities nationwide. The following election year, the makeup of the Austin City Council shifted into one that more closely represented the city’s diverse communities.

Three hundred nineteen (319) Austin residents applied to the Commission the year prior to its formation. The City Auditor’s Office randomly selected three independent auditors from a pool of 44 certified public accountants (CPAs) to form an applicant review panel (ARP), which selected 60 qualified applicants based on their voter registration history, participation in recent city council elections, metrics of analytical skills, impartiality, and appreciation of Austin’s geography and diversity. Applicants were disqualified if they had any political conflict(s) of interest, and they must have lived and voted in Austin for a minimum of five years.

In January of 2021, the ARP drew eight names at random to serve on the Commission. The first eight commissioners were:



Why ICRC: The Origin Story

Erin Dempsey
Luis Gonzalez
Errol Hardin
Prabhu Kannan
Dr. Sterling Lands
Hoang Le
BJ Morris
Eugene Schneider

These commissioners were tasked with selecting six additional members to bring the ICRC to a total of 14 commissioners, including one student representative. These initial members spent three months deliberating the second six members, prioritizing geographical diversity across the ten districts, gender, race/ethnicity, age, and professional experience. The 2021 ICRC resulting from this process consists of members who reside in all ten city council districts, and reflects the racial/ethnic diversity of Austin, and range in age from 24 to 80.

The second six commissioners were:

Joshua Blank
Sara Inés Calderón
Camellia Falcon
Shaina Kambo (student representative)
Christina Puentes
Selina Yee

On June 2, 2021, the Commission unanimously selected Christina Puentes as Chair and Luis Gonzalez as Vice Chair.

Commission Members



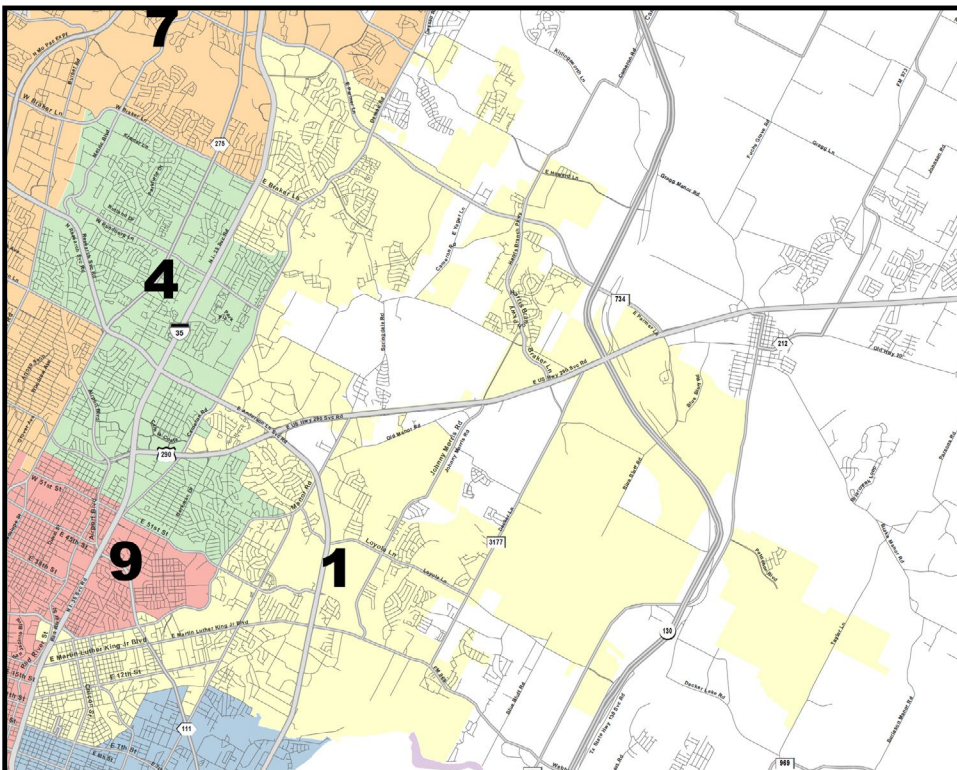
The 2021 Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission posed for a photograph, after certification of the Austin City Council district map, at their meeting at the Permitting and Development Center (PDC), 6310 Wilhelmina Delco Dr. in Austin on Oct. 27, 2021. Commissioners from left to right are: First row – Vice Chair Luis Gonzalez (D7), Chair Christina Puentes (D7), Hoang Le (D3), Selina Yee (D1) and Sara Inés Calderón (D2). Second row – Joshua Blank (D8), Sterling Lands (D4), Shaina Kambo (D9), Errol Hardin (D1), Eugene Schneider (D6) and Erin Dempsey (D10). Not pictured were commissioners Camellia Falcon (D7), Prabhu Kannan (D5) and BJ Morris (D3). – Amy Dang Photography

District 1

Commissioner Errol L. Hardin

Hardin is a native Austinite who attended Austin public schools and graduated from Reagan High School. He is a former Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Track and Field Coach and is a founding member of the Austin Striders Track Club. Hardin also swam for the East Austin Givens Park swim team, which helped to integrate the Austin Parks and Recreation Citywide swim meet held at Deep Eddy Pool in West Austin during the 1964-68 period.

He has authored two fictional works with the purpose of giving voice and visibility to the African American experience and contributing to the tapestry of world literature. He completed doctoral studies in Education-Organizational Leadership and earned a master's degree in Christian Studies – Pastoral Ministry from Grand Canyon University in Phoenix, Arizona and earned a bachelor's degree in Business Management from Concordia University in Austin. He has worked in Human Resources Management in the government sector for 21 years. Errol worked for Motorola Semiconductors for 20 years. He also served on the Board of Directors for Austin Habitat for Humanity 1997-2001; served as the Chair of the Texas State Human Resources Association (TSHRA); and currently serves on the Board of Directors of Foundations for the Homeless.



D1 Map
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District 1



Commissioner Selina Yee

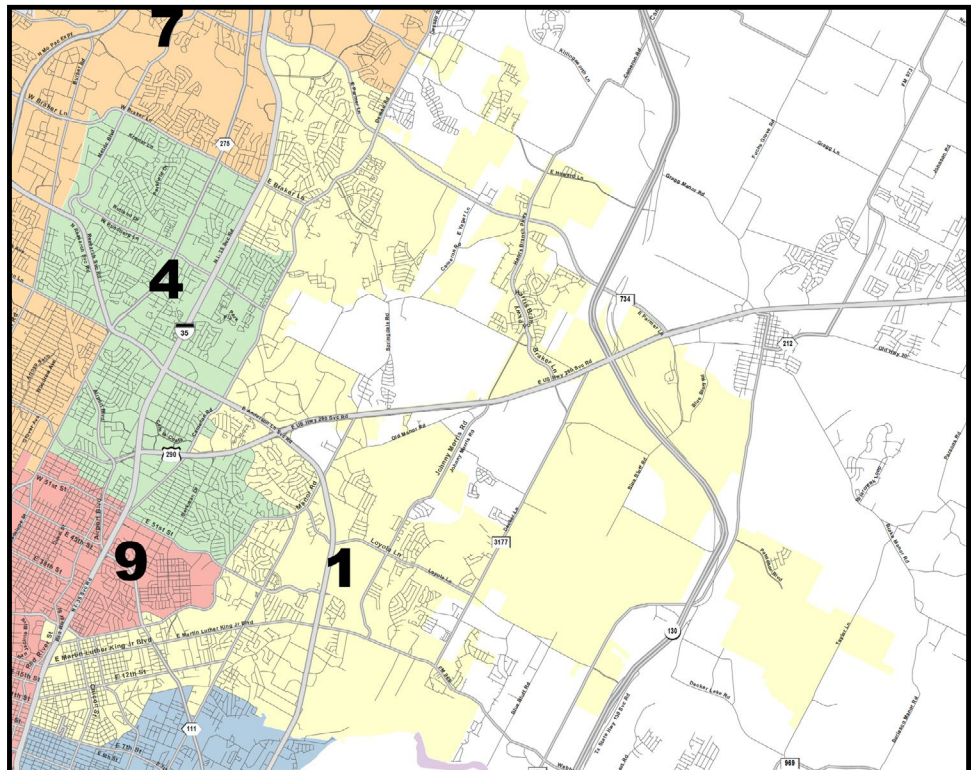
Yee grew up as a child and great-grandchild of immigrants in Lake Providence, a northeastern Louisiana town. She studied architecture, sociology, and cultural studies at Tulane University. When she moved to Austin in 2013, she parlayed publishing, media, marketing, and advertising gained in New York City into a career in MarTech.

She has volunteered consistently since 2000 with causes related to mental health; disaster relief; and financial, residential and educational inequity. She completed Austin’s CityWorks Academy in 2019 to better understand how to leverage her passion and commitment for effecting change.

Yee’s personal experiences have informed her understanding of how laws like the Chinese Exclusion Act and Jim Crow can have lasting impact across generations. Serving on the Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission has been an honor for her and she hopes to be able to contribute to Austin’s sense of community and agency for years to come.

She is an avid pool player and plant mom. Some of her favorite activities in District 1 include jogging at the Boggy Creek, Walnut Creek and Little Walnut Creek Greenbelts or in her neighborhood of North Acres, where she lives a mile away from her mother and brother, checking out an outdoor movie at Community First Village, and listening to music at Skylark Lounge.

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District 2

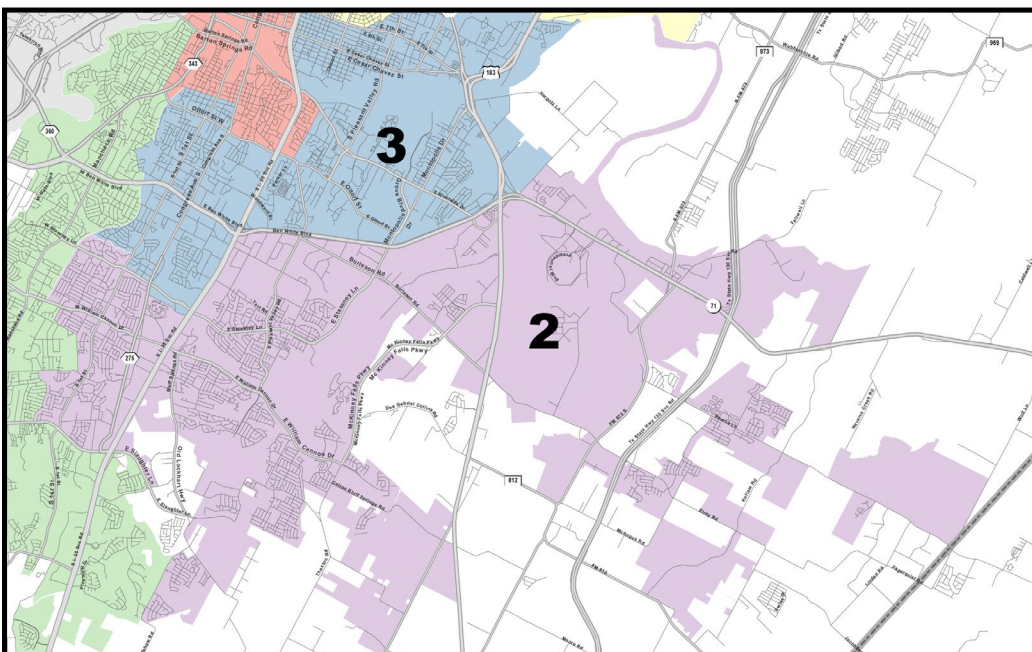
Commissioner Sara Inés Calderón

Calderón has lived in South Austin exclusively – first in 2006 as a reporter for *¡ahora sí!* at *The Austin American-Statesman*, and later as a resident of District 2 in 2014 to pursue a career in software engineering.

She was inspired to submit an application to join the Commission during the George Floyd protests against police violence in the summer of 2020. The work and passion of the protestors inspired her to do something to combat racial inequality in Austin, one of the most racially segregated cities in the country.

Since coming back she's made Austin her permanent home. She has worked at various tech startups in town, as well as community and non-profit organizations, such as Women Who Code Austin, to create events and platforms for more women and people of color to consider careers in technology. Her favorite things about living in District 2 are, above all, how awesome her neighbors are and the sense of community tied to the area. Some of her favorite District 2 hot spots include: Taquería Arandinas, The Little Darlin', China Harbor, Mornin' Donuts, El Pollo Rico, and tons of other great places that just happen to be across the street in other districts.

Most recently Calderón began focusing on her company, Tercera, working with young engineers in a training capacity and pairing them with entrepreneurs to build mobile applications for iOS and Android. Outside of work she enjoys learning about cybersecurity, gardening and learning about herbal medicine.

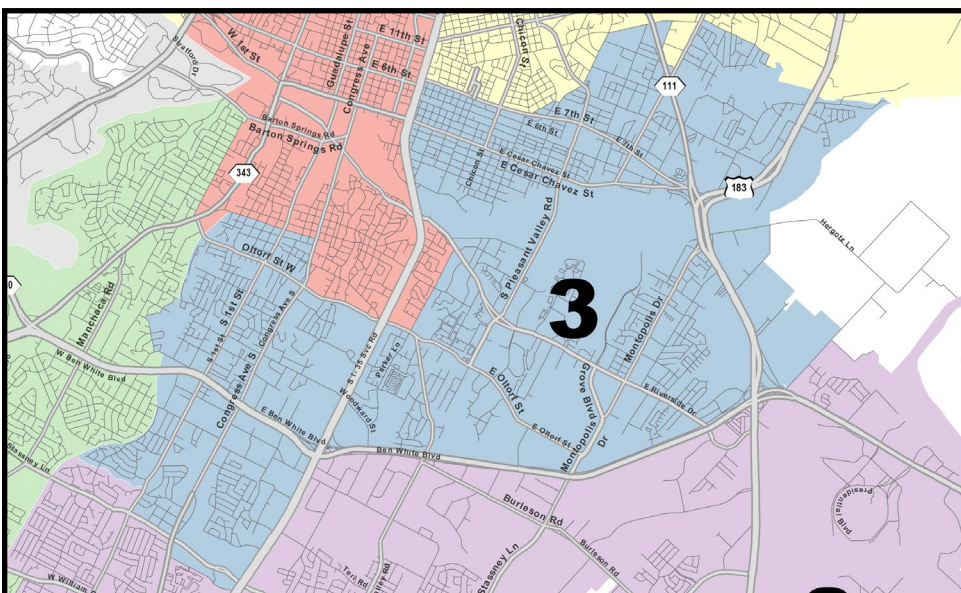


D2 Map
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District 3

Commissioner Hoang Le

Le has lived in three different neighborhoods in District 3 – the Riverside/Montopolis area, Congress/Ben White area and Chicon/4th Street area. Le enjoys frequenting the late-night food trucks on East Riverside and exploring the Southshore District. He likes the quiet, serene scenery of trails and paths along the Colorado River and Longhorn Dam. Some of his favorite things about District 3 are all that East downtown has to offer from bars and restaurants to the eclectic homes and neighborhoods. Le also enjoys all the things that the Roy G. Guerrero Park area offers like disc golf, secret beach, volleyball courts, baseball fields, etc.



D3 Map
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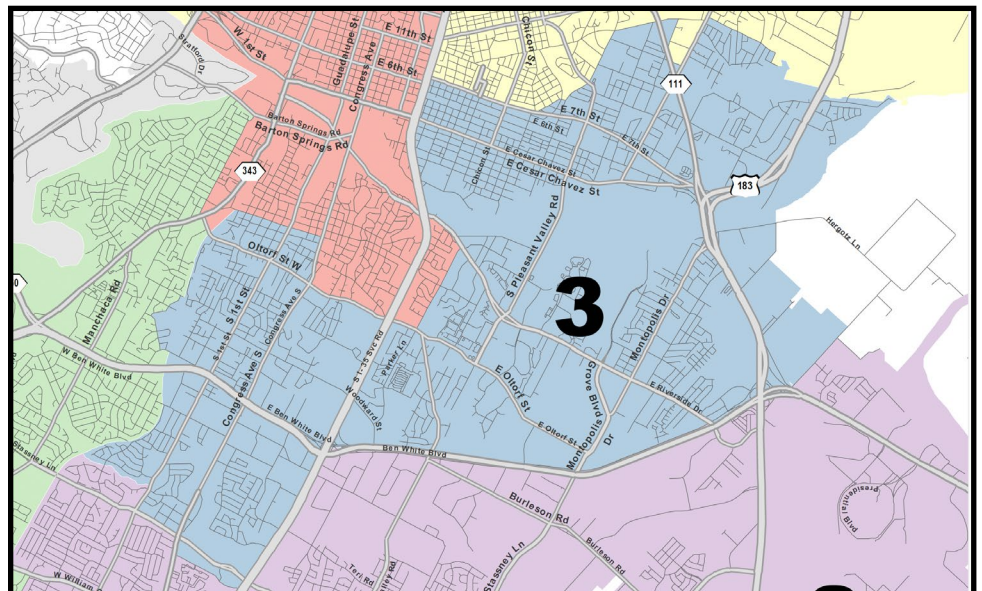
District 3



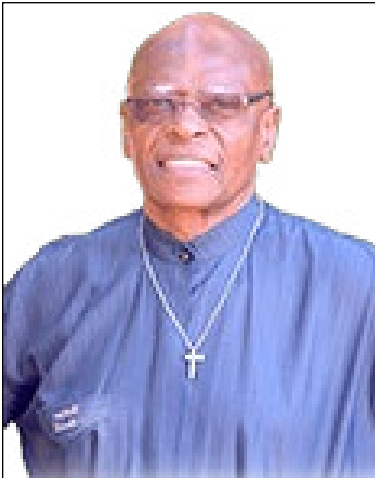
Commissioner Brigham Morris

Morris has lived in District 3 since 2007. The landscape has evolved over the 14 years he has resided in the neighborhood. District 3 is Morris' favorite because it is a gateway to the rest of the city from Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA). It has so much to offer from Roy G. Guerrero Park to the Boardwalk at Lady Bird Johnson Lake. He enjoys the hidden Riverside ranchettes where Samuel Grey Horse "the Sixth Street Cowboy" regularly rides his horses and mules down the road. Morris appreciates the rich history of the area and, albeit waning, diversity that District 3 brings to Austin.

D3 Map
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District 4

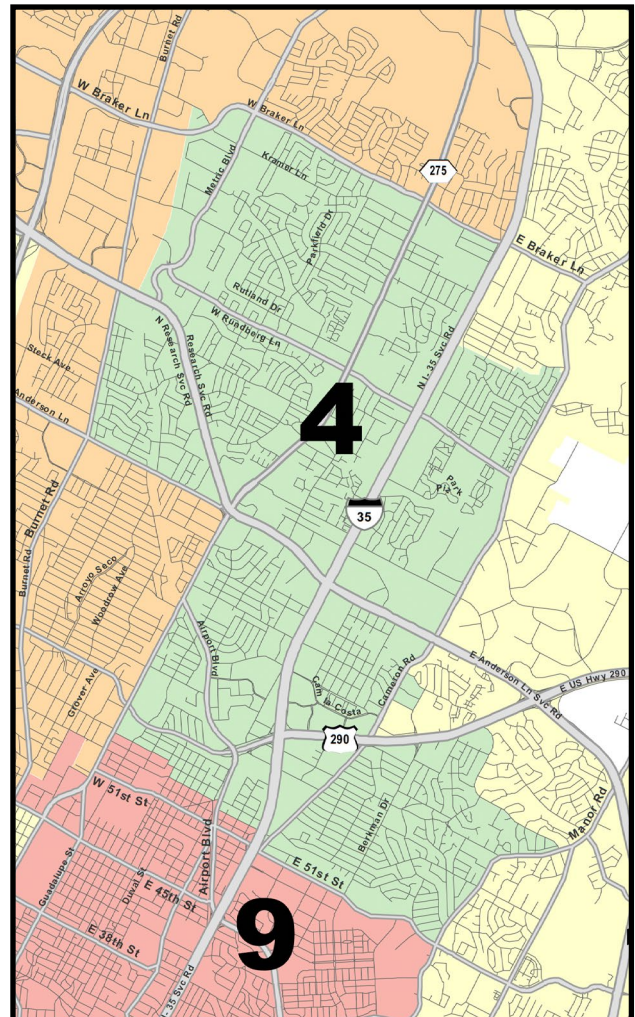


Commissioner Sterling Lands II

Lands, a senior pastor of Greater Calvary Bible Church, is a civil rights and community activist, youth advocate, and author. He participated in the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. He has been active in

the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Operation Push and is a member of the Warrior Gospel Band. Born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Lands has a doctorate of Divinity degree from Master's International School of Divinity. He has a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the Southern University School of Engineering in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Lands moved to Austin in the fall of 1984 where he continued his crusade for justice, quality education and equity for African Americans. Lands founded the Eastside Social Action Coalition in 2000, which is just one of numerous coalitions he spearheaded and engages in protests for equal rights.

D4 Map Details
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District 5

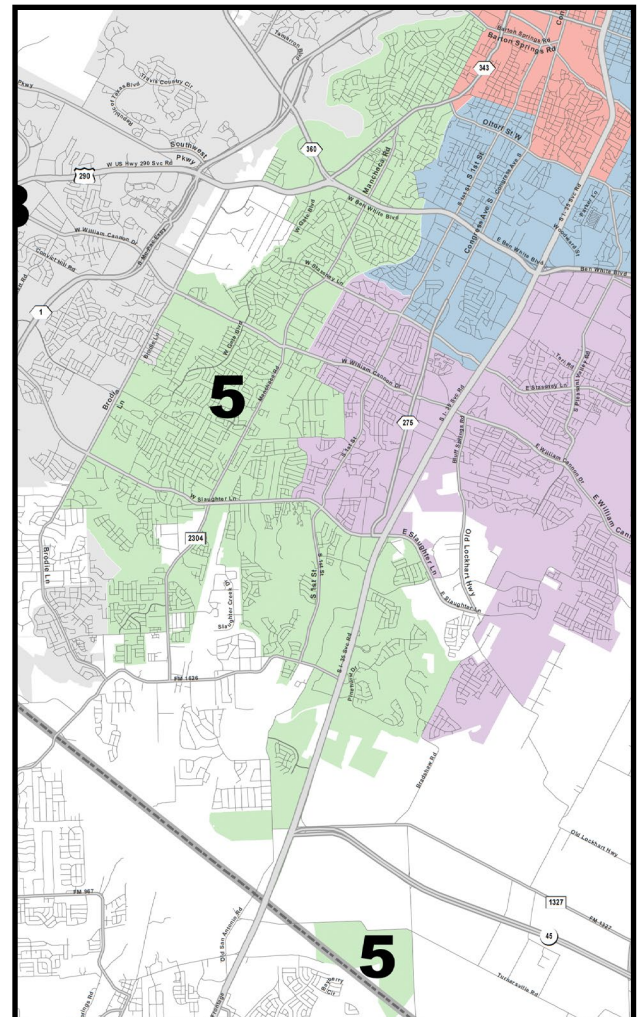


Commissioner Prabhu Kannan

Kannan has over 20 years of experience leading teams and influencing meaningful change. He is passionate about giving back to the community and bringing together people,

technology, and thought to deliver solutions and services to help others. He is a motorcycle enthusiast, and a fan of the outdoors. He loves camping, spending time with family and is always equipped with a camera to capture life's moments. Some of the things Kannan likes to do in District 5 include: watching original events at the Zach Theatre, Long Center or Zilker's Auditorium Shores; hitting the Barton Creek Greenbelt early for a hike with friends, family, and pups; grabbing tacos at one of the local triple T's – Trippys, Torchy's, or Taco Deli; chilling at the Barton Springs Pool; going to Cosmic or Merit for coffee; snapping a picture with the Greetings From Austin mural; and visiting South Congress and South First streets when they have great events showcasing the best of Austin artists, jewelry designers, and craftsmen.

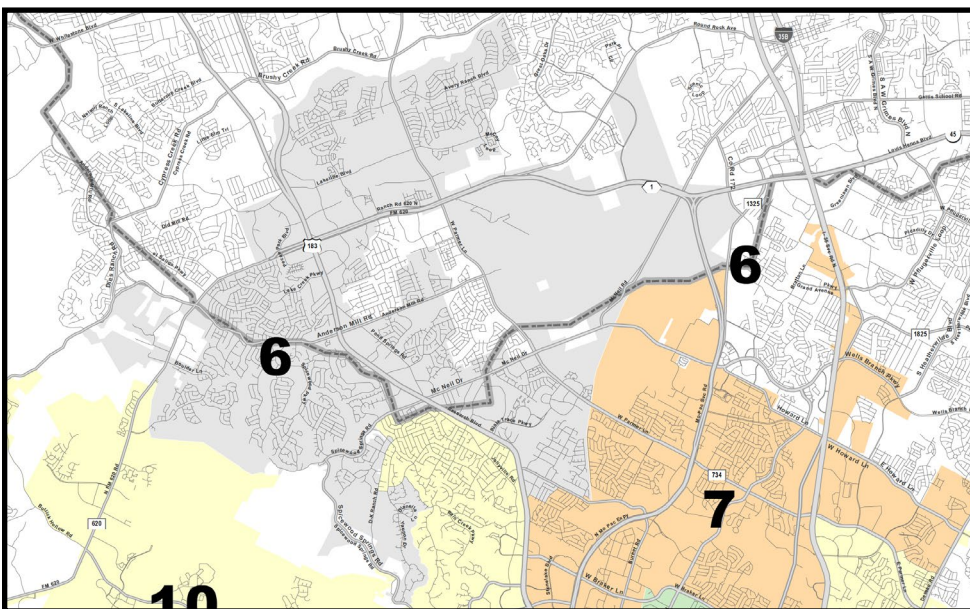
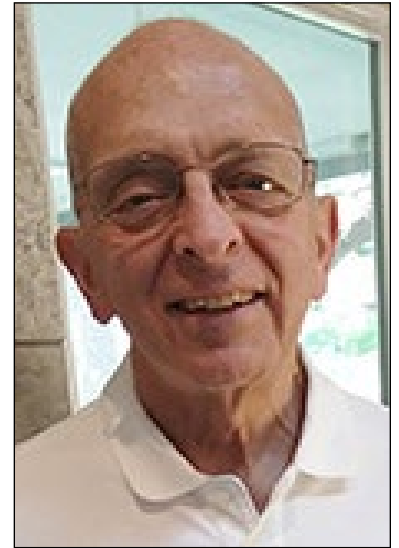
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District 6

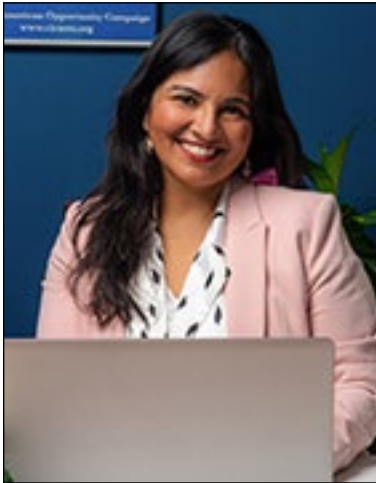
Commissioner Eugene Schneider

Schneider retired to Austin in 2008 after a 44-year working career in public education primarily as a community college instructor and administrator in Kansas, Colorado, and Arkansas, with additional teaching experience in Missouri and Minnesota. He earned a doctorate in higher education administrator from Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas, a master's in English from Washington University/St. Louis, and a bachelor's in philosophy/English from St. Louis University. He and his wife Kathy served as U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, East Africa, shortly after they married in 1965. Since arriving in Austin, Schneider and his wife have been active in many community education and service organizations, striving to achieve access, equity, opportunity and justice for all residents. He considers serving as an ICRC commissioner to be a unique opportunity to further those causes, and believes that knowledge and accurate information are among the most critical tools for reaching those goals. Schneider and his wife, Kathy, have three adult sons, and six grandsons living in Austin and Seattle.



D6 Map
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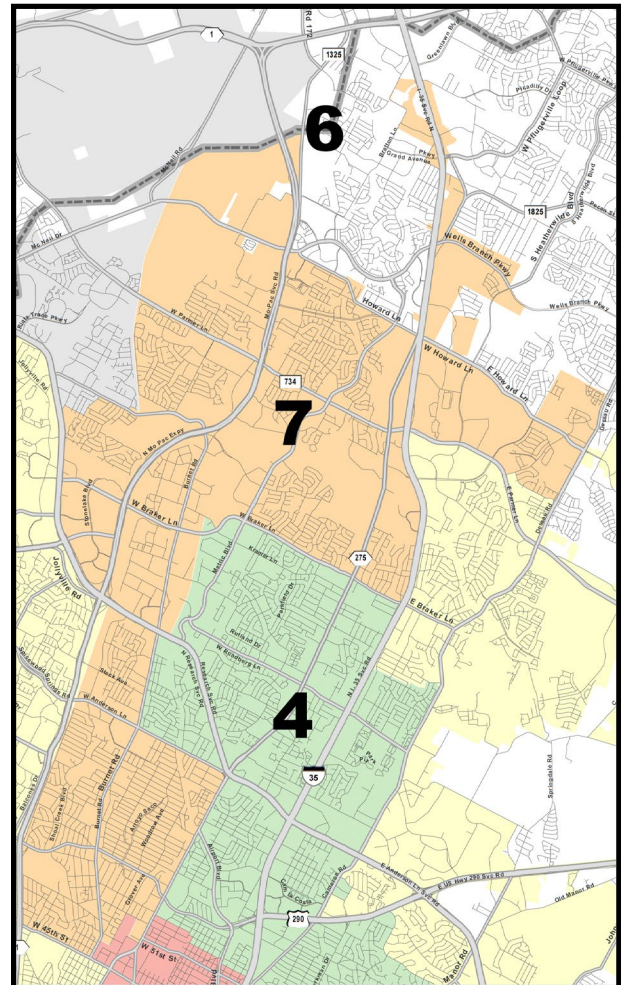
District 7



Commissioner Camellia Falcon

Falcon works for equality and the dignity of life in her profession and personal endeavors. Falcon owns Codices Consulting, a diversity consulting firm that advises organizations on their diversity programs and strategies. Her 20+ year career that has spanned the United States and international countries, public and private entities, has focused on work that aligns with her personal values. During the pandemic, Falcon started studying the intersection of technology and community with several technology leaders across the U.S. Falcon studied engineering at Princeton and Public Policy at the University of Texas LBJ School. She is a member of the Austin Junior League, serves on the Princeton Club of Austin Board and the St. Austin School Board, and finds joy in the relationships she has with her several adopted siblings.

D7 Map
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District 7

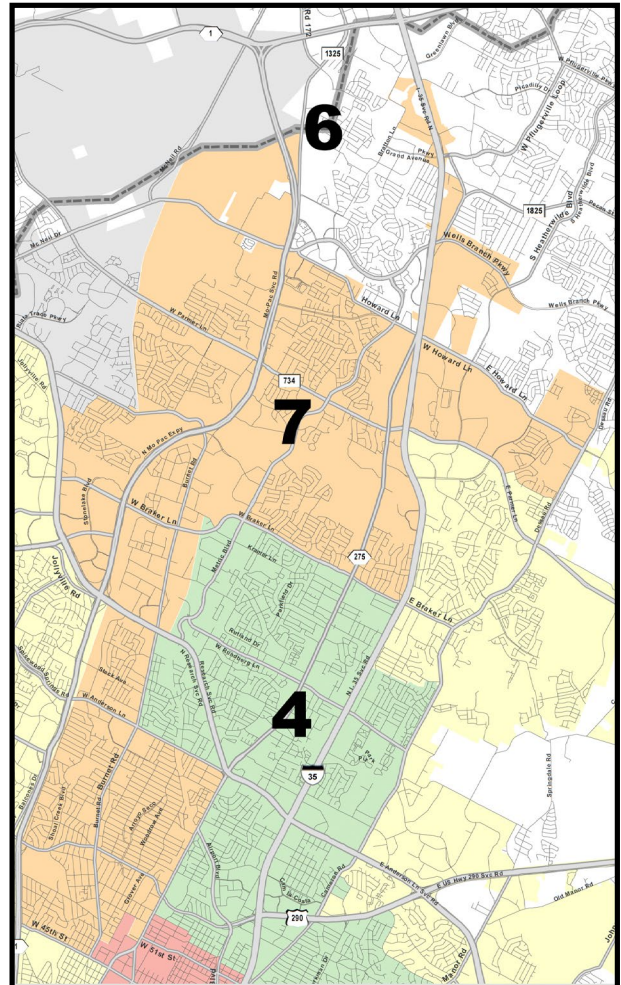


Chair Christina Liu Puentes

Puentes has lived in Austin since 2010. She is a proud alumna of The University of Texas at Austin, holding a bachelor's degree and completing a master's degree in public affairs (MPA) at the uni-

versity. She is also a member of the inaugural cohort of the LBJ Women's Campaign School. As a former teacher at LBJ Early College High School and daughter of immigrants, she advocates for equity and accountability in the K-12 education arena. Committed to public service, Puentes has been active in community coalitions and volunteering with local organizations since college. She works as a policy analyst for the U.S. Government Accountability Office. Some of her favorite activities in District 7 include dining along Burnet Road and The Domain, touring the breweries along Braker Lane by the Q2 Stadium, and trekking through Walnut Creek Metropolitan Park with her husband and their dogs.

[D7 Map Details on page 42](#)



District 8

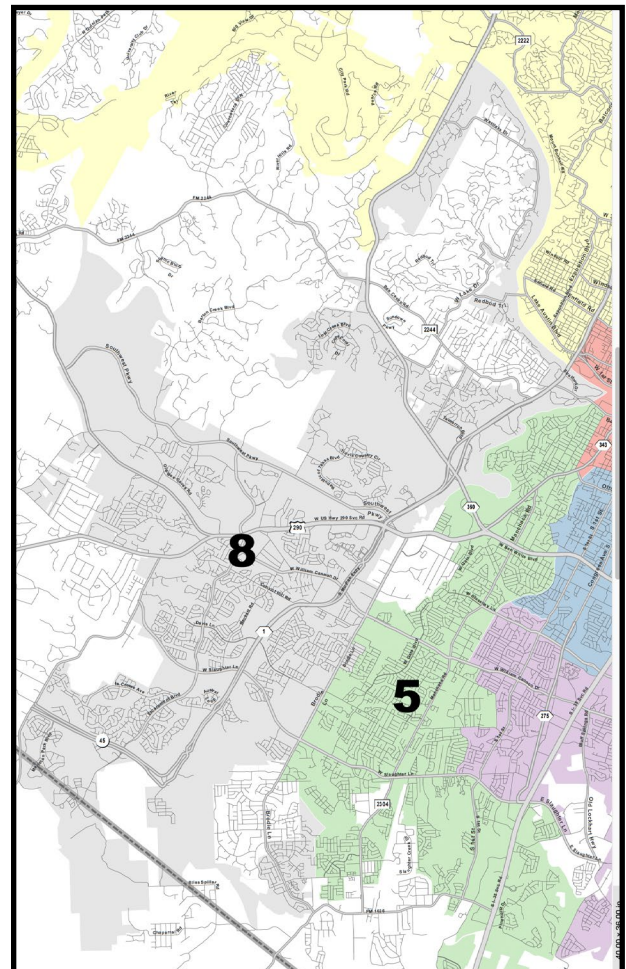


Commissioner Joshua Blank

Joshua Blank has lived in Austin since 2009. He is the research director of the Texas Politics Project at the University of Texas at Austin and a principal partner of Strategic Research Associates, LLC

(SRA). He has a doctoral degree in government from the University of Texas at Austin and a bachelor's degree in political science from Boston University. Blank specializes in all phases of attitude research, including research design, data collection, analysis, and reporting. He is an expert in both quantitative and qualitative research methods, including survey research, experimental design, focus group research, in-depth-interviewing, data analysis, and data sciences. He has worked prolifically on attitude research in Texas and the U.S. for a wide range of public and private entities. Blank has played a primary role in most of the major public statewide polls conducted in Texas since 2011, including the University of Texas/*Texas Tribune* and Texas Lyceum Polls.

D8 Map
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District 9

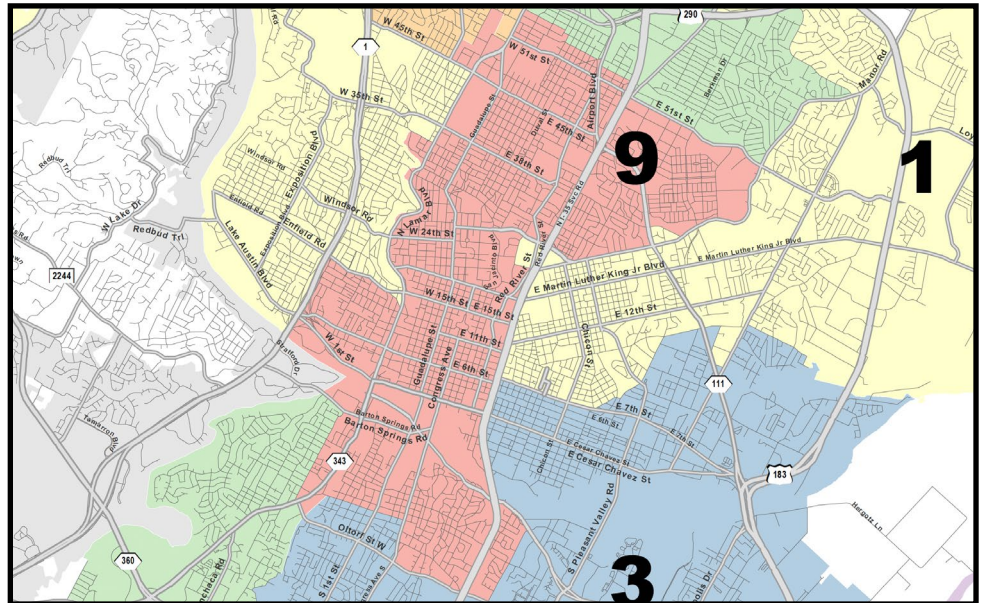


Commissioner Shaina Kambo

Kambo is a resident of District 9 who is serving as the student representative of the Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission. She is a senior at the University of Texas at Austin majoring in Geography and Sustainability Studies. She is a graduate of Austin Community College (ACC) where she served in the ACC Student Government and developed a love for public service. Kambo is passionate about facilitating fair redistricting procedures that will help to serve the unique needs of Austin’s diverse and vibrant communities. Some of her favorite activities in District 9 include attending events on the UT campus, taking short bus rides downtown to the Central Library and TownLake YMCA, and spending time with family and friends by Lady Bird Lake either kayaking or traversing the neighboring Ann and Roy

Butler Hike-and-Bike Trail.

D9 Map
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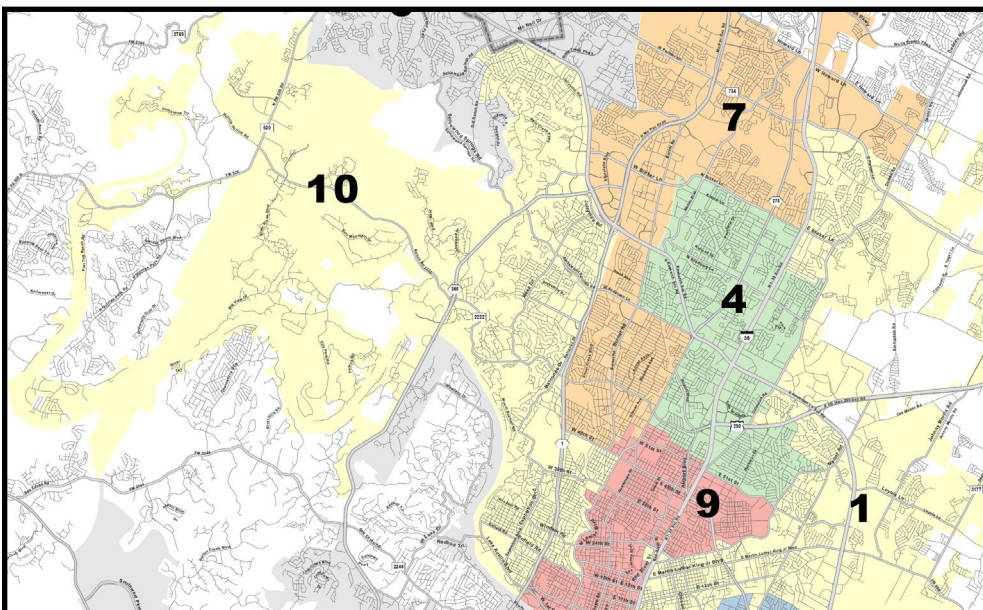


District 10

Commissioner Erin Dempsey

Dempsey is an activist, attorney, former small business owner, and mother of two daughters. She spent the first 18 years of her career practicing law in various large U.S. law firms as a commercial real estate attorney. In 2017, she co-founded Bess & George, a women's lifestyle and clothing company based in Austin. In April of 2021, she was accepted as one of seventy women leaders comprising the 2021 Cohort of the LBJ Women's Campaign School through the University of Texas at Austin. Dempsey continues to use her legal degree and her business background to support charitable causes that are close to her heart, such as the Head for the Cure Foundation which supports the brain cancer community, and she works to support and promote voting rights in the State of Texas. Some of her favorite activities in District 10 include running around and paddle boarding on Lady Bird Lake; walking to music festivals in Zilker Park, especially ACL; meeting friends and sitting outside at all of the local cafes, coffee places, and restaurants; and attending neighborhood, community, and school events held throughout the year.

Dempsey applied to the Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission in order to further serve her community and participate in the redistricting process.



D10 Map
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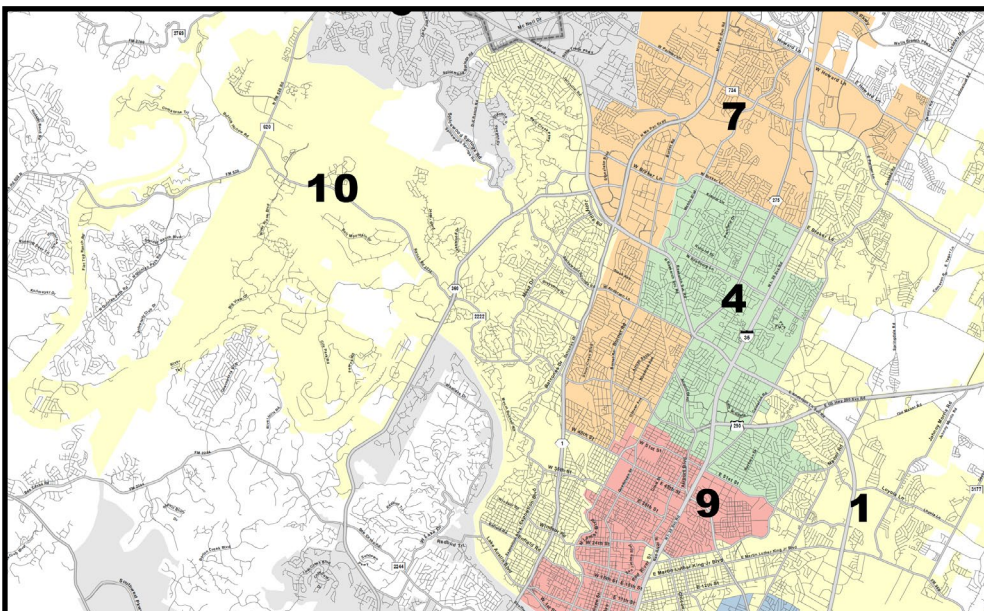
District 10

Vice-Chair Luis Gonzalez

Originally from the South Texas area (Hebbronville, Texas), Gonzalez has called the city of Austin his home for the past 12 years. In his professional career, he has eight years of administrative and project management experience. He earned a bachelor’s degree in journalism from the University of Texas at Austin. Following his graduation from the Moody College of Communication in 2013, Gonzalez joined UT-Austin as a full-time employee with the School of Architecture. He quickly climbed the administrative ladder, landing roles such as Senior Administrative Associate with the Office of the President and Administrative Manager with Dell Medical School.



Through admission to the ATXelerator, a local political training program which identifies and prepares future-focused leaders for public service, Gonzalez learned of the importance and consequences of the redistricting process. He applied and was one of the first eight commissioners selected to the Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission (ICRC). In addition to his service on the ICRC, he is the Executive Assistant to the CEO at Fluence, the leading lighting solutions provider for controlled environment commercial crop production. Gonzalez currently lives in District 10 with his partner Robert Trent and their adopted Great Pyrenees, Appa.



D10 Map
Details
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Challenges and Constraints

Winter Storm, Applicant Eligibility and the COVID-19 Pandemic

The ICRC formation and swearing-in of the eight Commissioners were impacted by the severe winter storm of 2021, which delayed some commissioners being sworn into office. Shortly thereafter, the City Auditor's Office identified discrepancies in applicant information and determined that some in the pool of applicants were ineligible in accordance with Austin, Texas Code of Ordinances §3, D, 1. The seating of the final 14 commissioners was delayed for approximately two weeks to allow further review and selection considering all the selection criteria. Neither challenge adversely impacted the process of the Commission's final work.

The COVID-19 Pandemic had two primary logistical impacts on the functionality of the ICRC, including a delay in the 2020 U.S. Census data and public engagement.

2020 U.S. Census Data Delay

The delivery of the 2020 U.S. Census data to the ICRC was delayed by approximately four-months. The Commission, in accordance with Austin, Texas Code of Ordinances §3, G. was required to produce the final map by November 1, 2021. The ICRC was, therefore, required to analyze the data and produce maps in three

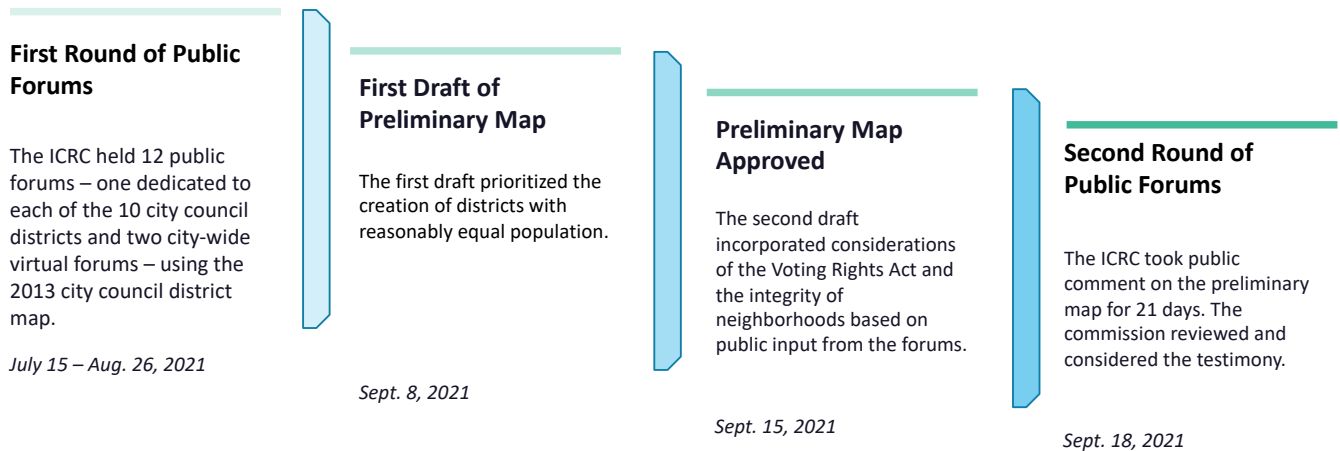
instead of seven months. This constraint impacted the ICRC by shortening the timeframe within which they were required to produce preliminary maps and limited the timeframe for review and public input.

Public Engagement

The COVID-19 Pandemic required the ICRC to find a delicate balance between public safety and public engagement. Initially, a virtual meeting exemption granted by the Governor of Texas allowed the ICRC to meet using virtual forums. This exemption expired on September 1, 2021. The ICRC used video conferencing methods to facilitate public participation in commission hearings and public forums. The ICRC, with diversity and inclusion in mind, recognized that the technological divide might be a barrier to certain demographic groups and moved to establish in person meetings with public safety as a priority. Public hearing site selections were contingent on continued availability, the ability to implement the Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidance for public interactions, and geographical location as directed by the City Charter. The ICRC mandated socially distanced seating, encouraged mask wearing and disinfected microphones between speakers. The mixture of in-person and virtual meeting strategies were continued throughout the process.

Methodology

Mapping Process



Public Input

The ICRC recognized that public input was as essential to the redistricting process as the census data. Citizen engagement helped to translate quantitative data and statistics into qualitative themes that were anchored in individual, neighborhood, and community life experiences and values. Public input was garnered through email communications, public testimony at hearings and meetings, and other modes of communication (e.g. voicemail). The ICRC accomplished this by informally adopting the strategy of not only having open doors, but also open minds, which was necessary to facilitate authentic access. Public input came from independent individuals, neighborhood planning groups, neighborhood associations, and civil rights organizations — some of whom provided map proposals for consideration. Public input was essential in helping the ICRC to modify and fine-tune City Council Districts to preserve and create opportuni-

ty districts, reunite some neighborhoods, and incorporate significant landmarks into appropriate districts. The following information helps quantify the number and purpose of the various public forums held by the ICRC and reflects the efforts undertaken by the ICRC to be as engaging and inclusive as possible.

The First Round of Public Forums

The ICRC held 12 public forums (one for each of the ten city council districts and two, city-wide virtual forums) from July 15, 2021 through August 26, 2021. The 2013 city council district map, which was created by the first ICRC, served as a foundation for redistricting in 2021. Worksheets with district focused maps and a questionnaire were provided to attendees, allowing participating residents to identify geographic features of importance and rationales for modifications to the districts.



Methodology

Mapping Process Continued

Final Map Adopted

The ICRC incorporated testimony from the second round of public forums into the final draft, then approved and adopted the final map.

Oct. 6, 2021

Third Round of Public Forums

The commission presented the final map to the public for five days.

Oct. 16-20, 2021

Final Map Certified

The ICRC certified the final map by the deadline set in the City Charter and delivered it to the City Clerk's Office.

Oct. 27, 2021

Final Report Published

The commission approved and released the final report following the adoption and certification of the final map.

Jan. 19, 2022

The First Draft of the Preliminary Map

On September 9, 2021, the ICRC presented the first preliminary map, which prioritized the creation of districts with populations that were approximately equal. Public input was also leveraged and incorporated into the drafting of this preliminary map. This forum allowed attendees to review and respond with additional comments.

The Second Round of Public Forums

The ICRC held public forums in each of Travis County's four commissioner's court precincts and two, city-wide virtual forums from September 18, 2021 through October 2, 2021, taking public comment on the preliminary map for 21 days. The ICRC analyzed and discussed the additional public feedback on the preliminary map and incorporated some of the recommendations into the final map.

The Adoption of the Final Map

On October 6, 2021, the ICRC presented the final map to the public. The ICRC continued to receive public input and con-

tinued its discussions about incorporating information garnered from the public testimony given during the second-round of public forums. The ICRC moved to adopt the proposed final map during the October 6, 2021 meeting.

The Third Round of Public Forums

The ICRC presented the final map to the public for five days of additional feedback. During this period, the ICRC also provided three additional opportunities for the public to provide input on the final map. The ICRC held two in-person forums, one north of Lady Bird Lake and one south of Lady Bird Lake, on October 16 and 20, 2021 and one virtual forum on October 18, 2021. These forums were supplemented by email communications from stakeholders who viewed the map on the ICRC website.

The Final Map Certification

On October 27, 2021, the ICRC voted unanimously to certify the final map, which met the November 1, 2021 deadline set forth in the City Charter.



Methodology

Mapping

Preliminary and Final Map Development: The ICRC hired a mapping specialist with 50 years of experience with redistricting processes as a subject matter and technical expert to execute the technical development of the preliminary map. The ICRC studied the 2013 maps and once the 2020 U.S. Census data was received, the mapping specialist populated the 2013 maps with the 2020 Census data to show how populations changed by district — initially using DRA2020 (a free mapping website application) and confirmed on RedAppl, (a Texas map drawing software) based on the ESRI mapping software (a software that provides access to demographic data).

The Mapping specialist also identified trends in population growth and attrition among relevant demographic groups and geographic locations, including voting tabulation districts, race, and ethnicity counts in both the general and voting age populations. Based on the configuration of the 2013 districts and population growth patterns, the ICRC determined that it was prudent to use the 2013 map as a foundation for developing the 2021 City Council districts. The Mapping Specialist used State of Texas 2020 Census Data files to preserve the alignment between the ICRC map data and the State of Texas. The mapping specialist, with input and direction from the



Sect.	City Charter, Article II; Section 3E	What does it mean?
1	District shall comply with the United States Constitution. Each district shall have reasonably equal population with other districts, except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or is allowable by law.	Balancing the current population (as measured through the 2020 Census), as close to 0% deviation as possible, in each district.
2	Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act (VRA) and any other requirement of federal or state law.	Districts should be drawn in such a way so as to avoid unnecessary or illegal dilution of the vote of any person including those who are representatives of recognized minority groups.
3	Districts shall be geographically contiguous.	All areas of a particular district should be connected.

Methodology

Mapping

ICRC, leveraged public input to equitably allocate the city population to the ten districts. The preliminary map was published on the internet for public review and comment, and was presented at public forums for further review and public comment.

This methodology ensured that the process was inclusive and met the following criteria for producing the city council districts as required by the City Charter, summarized in the following table.

Sect.	City Charter, Article II; Section 3E	What does it mean?
4	The geographic integrity of local neighborhoods or local communities of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes their division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any of the preceding subsections.	The ICRC focus of public input, engagement, and events should be to take into account the public's definition of its own community boundaries, without violating considerations mentioned previously.
5	District boundaries shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant populations as is practical.	Districts should not be sprawling. Unannexed areas may impact this criterion.
6	District boundaries shall be drawn using the boundaries of existing election precincts, as is practical.	In Austin, our voting tabulation districts (VTD) are drawn by Travis County. VTDs should remain intact to support ease of voting but can be split when deemed necessary.
7	District boundaries shall be drawn using geographically identifiable boundaries, as is practical.	Austin has many natural, historical, and manmade boundaries. These were considered in the redrawing process.

District Overviews

The following pages offer a summary of findings about the ten Austin city council districts created following the process outlined in the City Charter.

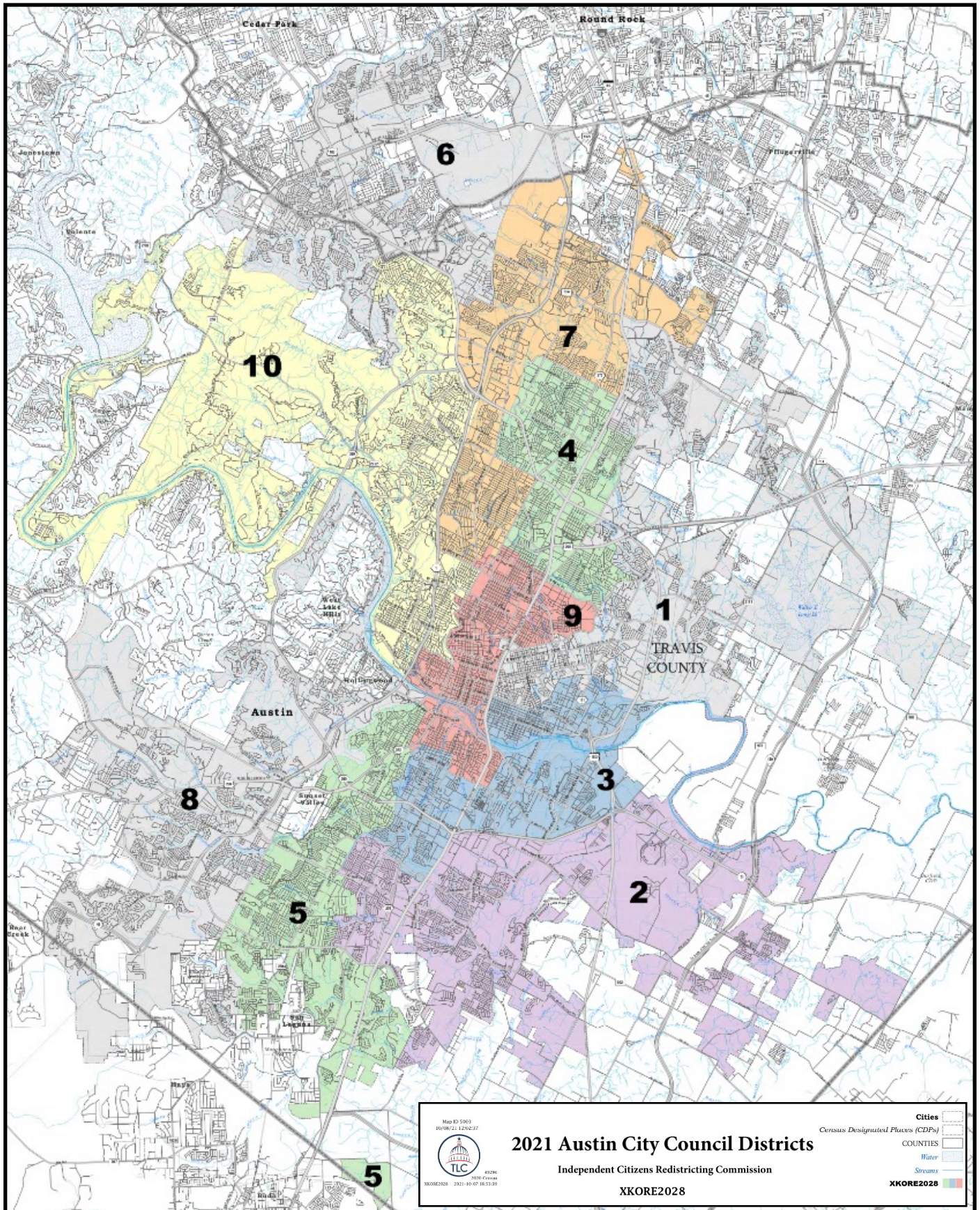
All ten districts comply with the Voting Rights Act and the Constitutional mandate of one-person, one-vote. Districts are contiguous, compact, and preserve neighborhood integrity to the extent practicable.

2020 U.S. Census Population, Austin, TX: 961,855 Ideal Population per District: 96,185

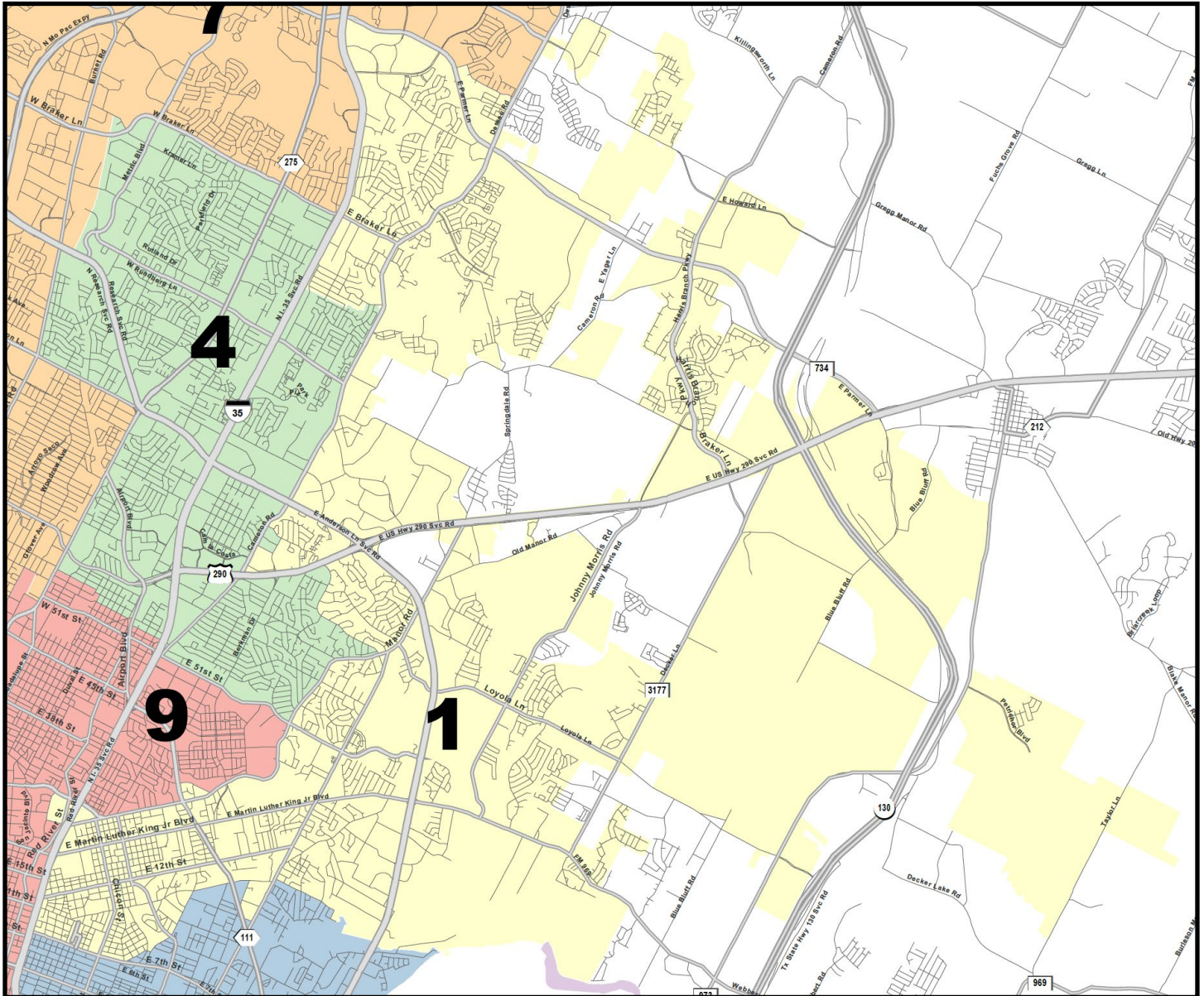
District	Population (2013)	Population (2020)	Population per New District (2021)
1	76,111 (-3.85%)	97,387 (+1.25%)	94,010 (-2.26%)
2	79,587 (-0.25%)	98,165 (+2.06%)	98,165 (+2.06%)
3	79,536 (-0.31%)	86,733 (-9.83%)	91,533 (-4.84%)
4	79,360 (-0.53%)	80,710 (-16.09%)	94,936 (-1.30%)
5	80,675 (+1.15%)	102,617 (+6.69%)	97,457 (+1.32%)
6	82,747 (+3.72%)	108,460 (+12.76%)	95,409 (-0.81%)
7	80,924 (+1.43%)	102,929 (+7.01%)	95,077 (-1.15%)
8	77,399 (-2.99%)	96,001 (-0.19%)	99,175 (+3.11%)
9	79,735 (-0.06%)	91,801 (-4.56%)	98,949 (+2.87%)
10	81,152 (+1.72%)	97,052 (+0.90%)	97,196 (+1.05%)

Total Deviation: 7.70%

Final District Map



District 1



Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 94,010 (deviation: -2.26%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	29.5%
Hispanic	39.4%
Black	22.4%
Asian	8.8%

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution:

East and Northeast



District 1

Major landmarks

- George Washington Carver Museum and Cultural Center; Huston-Tillotson University; Travis County Expo Center; Walter E. Long/Decker Lake; LBJ Presidential Library and Museum; Millennium Youth Sports Complex; Texas State Cemetery; Gus Garcia Recreation Center; French Legation State Historic Site; Rosewood Park and Recreation Center; Doris Miller Auditorium; Givens District Park and Recreation Center; Downs-Mabson Fields; W.H. Passon Historic Society; L.C. Anderson High School and Yellow Jacket Stadium; The Victory Grill and Rosewood Courts; Ebenezer Third Baptist Church; Wesley United Methodist Church; Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church; Reverend Jacob Fontaine Home; The Phillip's House; Texas Music Museum; Dr. Exalton and Wilhelmina Delco Activity Center; I.I. Nelson Field; LBJ Early College High School; Northeast Early College High School; Asian American Resource Center; and Oakwood, Plummers and Bethany cemeteries

Major arteries

- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard; U.S. Hwy 183; U.S. Highway 290 East; Loyola Lane; Manor Road; Springdale Road; East 12th Street; East Parmer Lane; Cameron Road; Dessau Road; Harris Branch Parkway; Decker Lane; and Johnny Morris Road

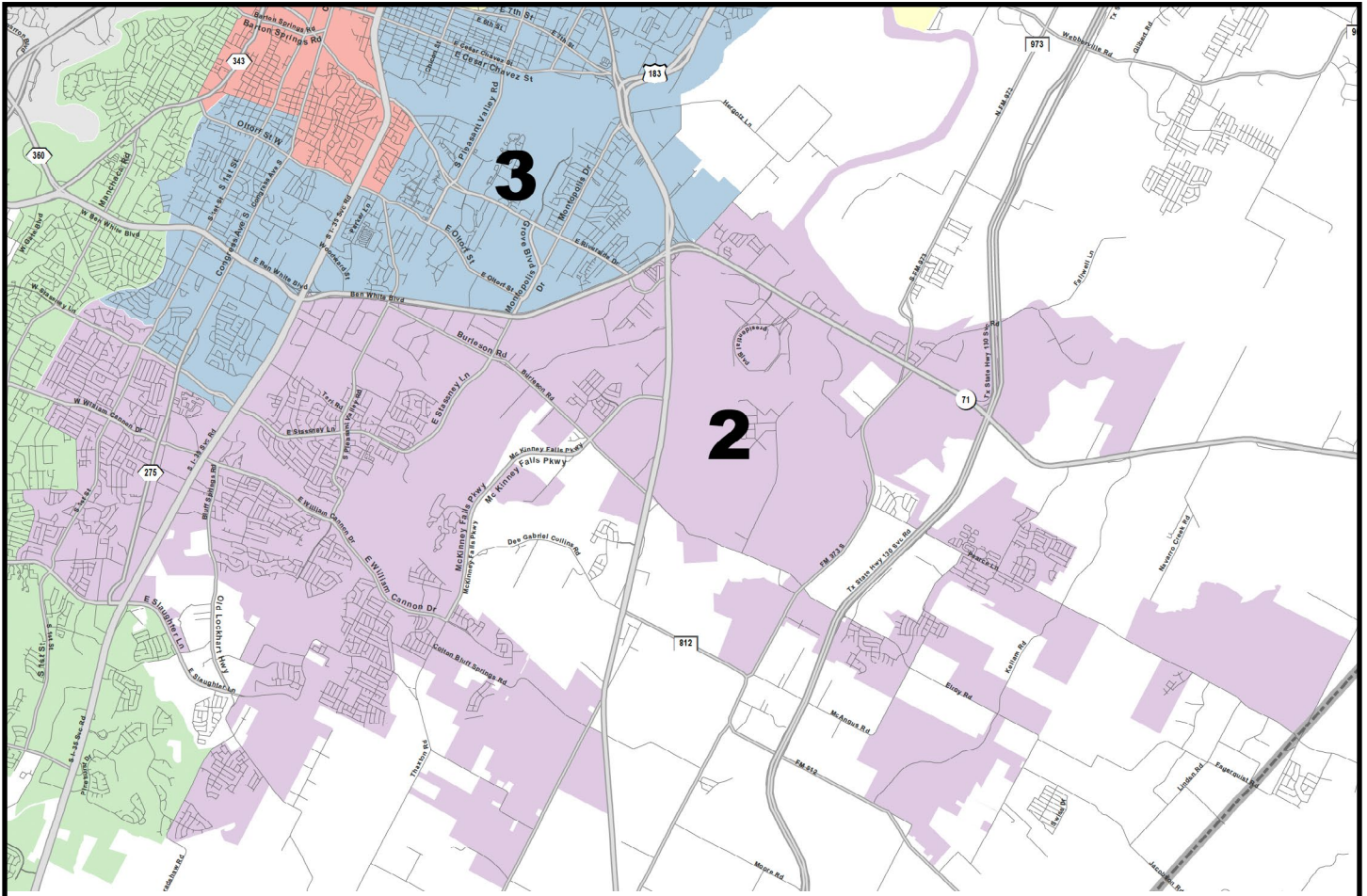
A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Rosewood; Windsor Park; Windsor Hills; University Hills; Blackland; Chestnut; Coronado Hills; Springdale Hills; Colony Park; Copperfield; Pioneer Crossing; Heritage Hills; Sendero Hills; North Oaks; Las Cimas; River Ranch; Frontera; Parker Acres; Woodcliff; Glenn Oaks; Robinson Hill; Stone Gate; Craigwood; Cavalier Park; Holy Cross Heights; McKinley Heights; and Harris Branch

Rationale

- The 2021 Commission based on the 2020 Census data affirmed the continued relevance of the rationale of the 2013 Commission. However, Austin's growth in population over the previous ten years necessitated rebalancing by allocating some of District 1's population to District 4. The 2013 rationale was as follows: "Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, this area of Austin qualified as a minority opportunity district under the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA), as it contained a large concentration of Austin's African American community. The Commission was also aware of the surrounding communities and historic neighborhoods. Certain precincts, such as 133 and 156, were split in order to comply with the VRA.
- Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)...and others well versed in the VRA testified that this district as drawn would provide the best opportunity for African Americans to elect a city council member of their choosing.
- Including the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and State Capitol in District 1, a minority opportunity district, was a symbolic gesture made by the Commission, recognizing that President Johnson signed the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 into law.

District 2



Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 98,165 (deviation: +2.06%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	23.7%
Hispanic	63.7%
Black	9.3%
Asian	3.3%



District 2

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution: Southeast and South

Major landmarks

- Austin Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA); Dove Springs Recreation Center; Circuit of the Americas; Ditmar Park; McKinney Falls State Park; Onion Creek Soccer Complex and Park; Armadillo Neighborhood Park

Major arteries

- William Cannon; IH-35 South; U.S. Hwy 183 East; South Congress Avenue; Nuckols Crossing; State Hwy 130; and State Hwy 71 East (East Ben White Boulevard and Bastrop Highway)

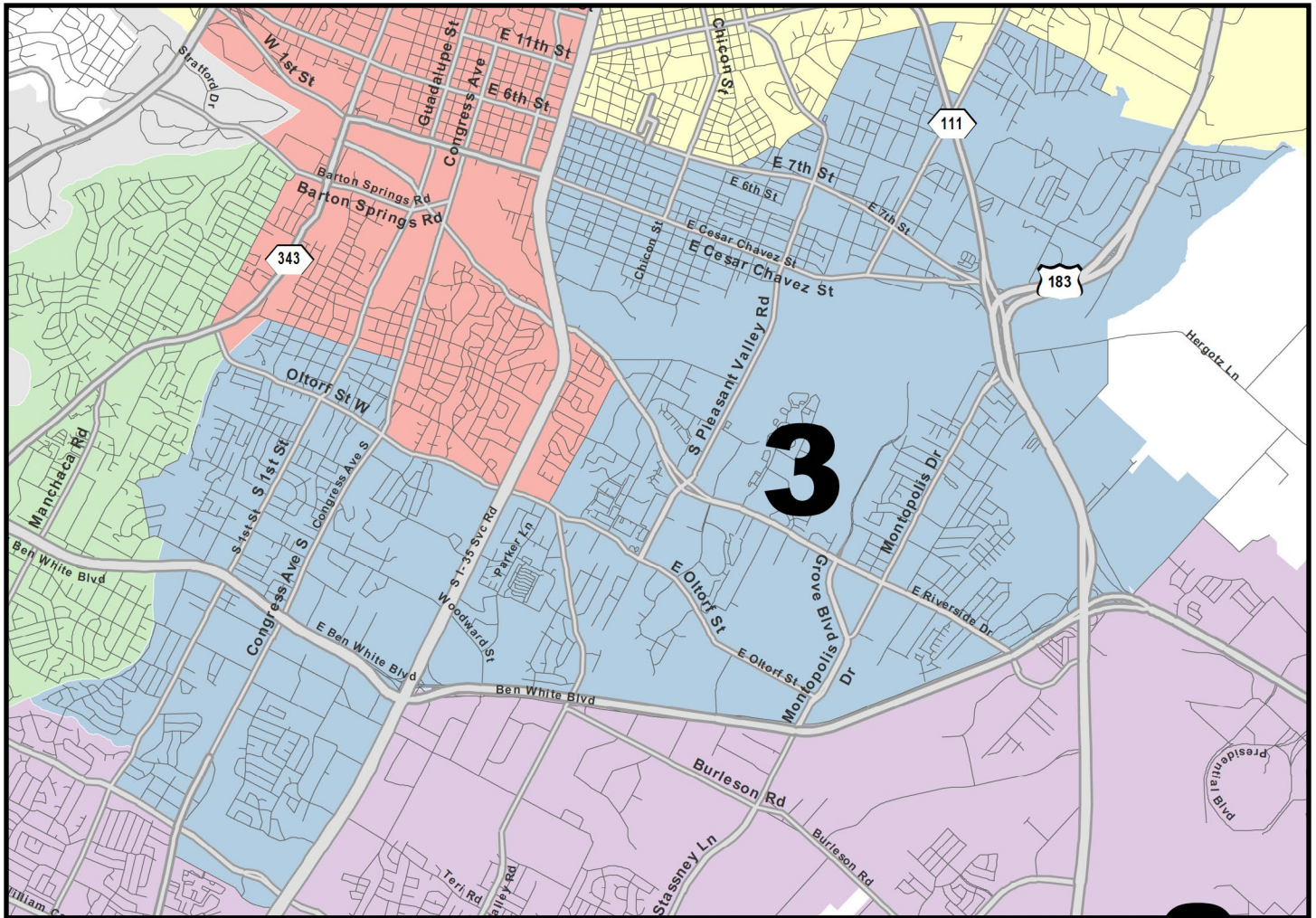
A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Dove Springs; Franklin Park; Bluff Springs; Nuckols Crossing; Sweet Briar; and Stoney Ridge

Rationale

- The district's population and growth remained relatively stable over the course of the past seven years, thus, the need to change or update the boundaries for population growth was minimal outside of the accommodations for nearby districts. In keeping with maintaining a Hispanic opportunity district, and given the sparse community feedback from residents in this area, the district remained largely unchanged.
- Individuals informed on the VRA testified that this district as drawn would provide the best opportunity for minority representation.

District 3



Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 91,533 (deviation: -4.84%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	38.7%
Hispanic	44.4%
Black	10.4%
Asian	5.8%



District 3

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution: East-Central and South-Central

Major landmarks

- Colorado River; Montopolis Recreation Center; St. Edward's University; Austin Community College Riverside Campus; Riverside Golf Course; Roy G. Guerrero Metropolitan Park Plaza; Secret Beach; Oswaldo A.B. Cantu/Pan American Recreation Center; Krieg Fields; Fiesta Gardens; Burdett Prairie Cemetery; and Govalle Park

Major arteries

- East Cesar Chavez Street; East Riverside Drive; Pleasant Valley Road; U.S. Hwy 183; Montopolis Drive; East 7th Street; and Airport Boulevard

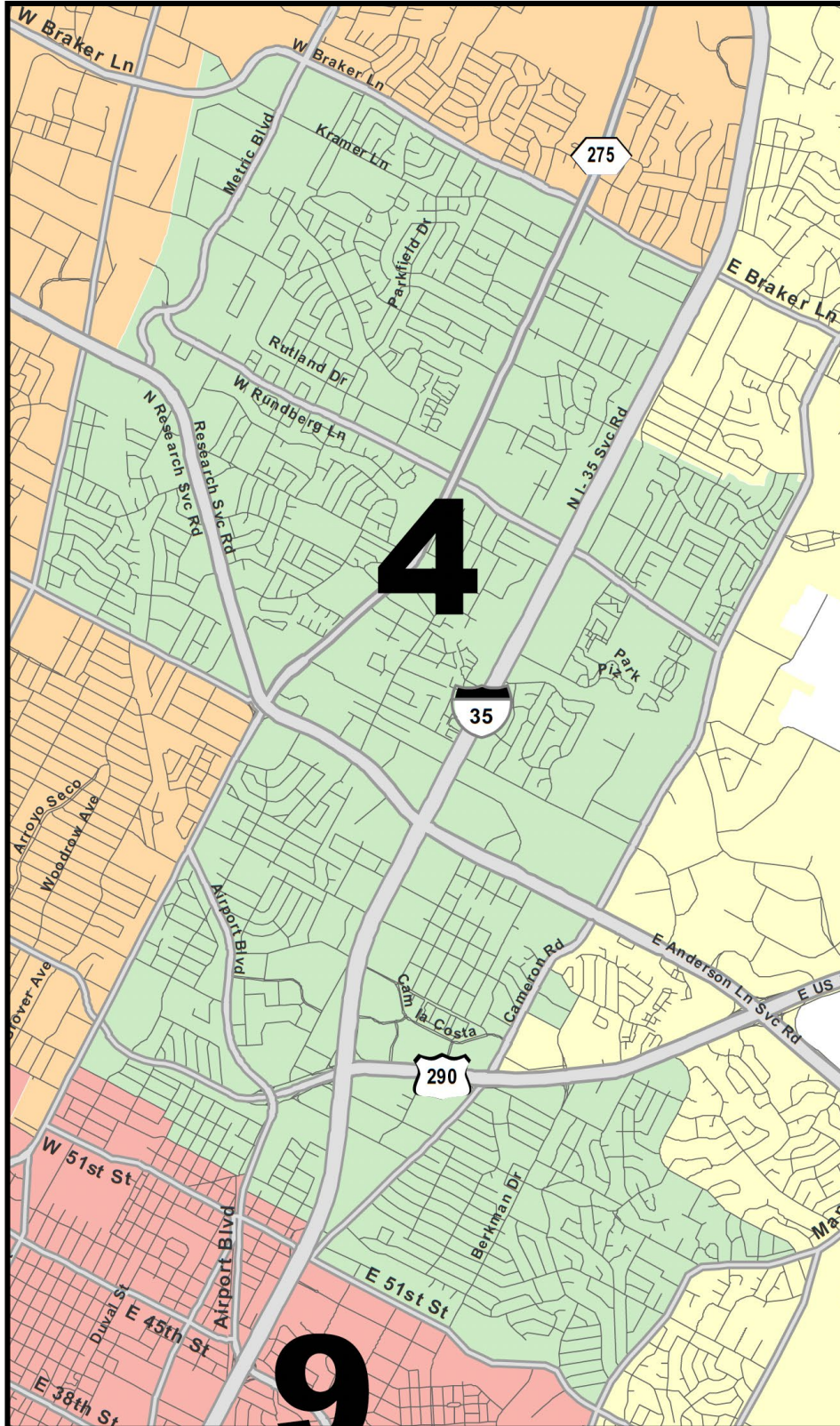
A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Montopolis; Govalle; Johnston Terrace; River Bluff; Gardens; Dawson; Galindo; and Holly

Rationale

- Based on the 2020 United States Census, this area of Austin qualified as a minority opportunity district under the Voting Rights Act (VRA) as it contained a large concentration of Austin's Hispanic community. The Commission was also aware of the surrounding communities and historic neighborhoods.
- There was a desire among a coalition of neighborhoods primarily in District 9 and District 3, represented by South River City Citizens (SRCC) to keep as much of that community together as possible given their shared interests, within the constraints placed by their adjacency to a Hispanic opportunity district. Precinct 420 was thus moved from District 3 to District 9 to accommodate one of the preferred outcomes of the SRCC, given that the change also slightly improved Hispanic representation in District 3.

District 4



District 4
Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 94,936 (deviation: -1.30%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	25.6%
Hispanic	59.2%
Black	10.4%
Asian	4.6%

Geographic Integrity

Approximate geographic distribution: North-Central

Major landmarks

Austin Community College Highland Mall Campus; Quail Creek; Fiskville Cemetery; Bartholomew District Park

Major arteries

North Lamar Boulevard; Kramer Lane; Rundberg Lane; IH-35 North; St. Johns Avenue; and Cameron Road

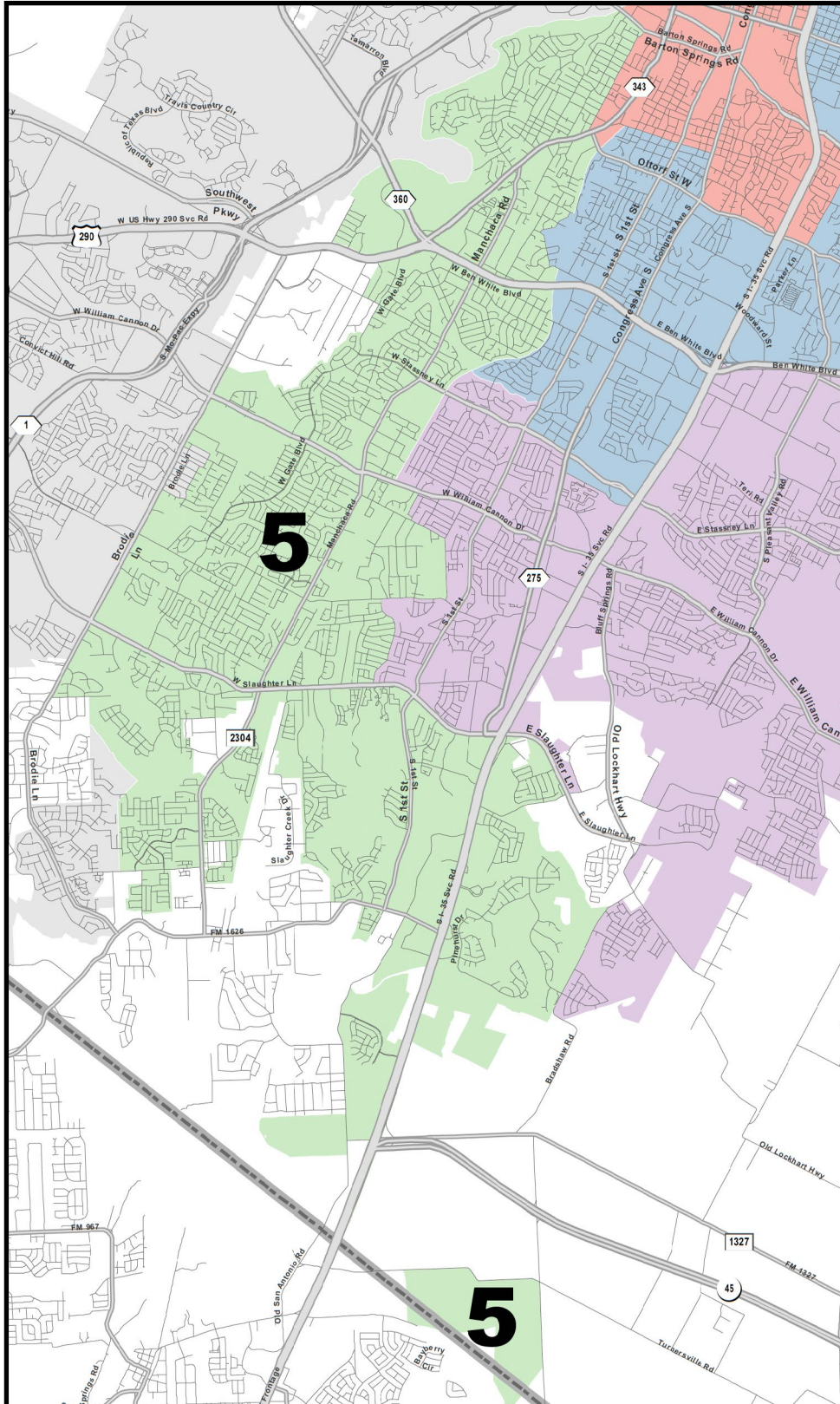
A sampling of district neighborhoods

North Park Estates; Woodbridge; Norwood Park; Quail Creek; Georgian Acres; and Windsor Park

Rationale

Based on the 2020 U.S. Census, this area of Austin qualified as a minority opportunity district under the Voting Rights Act (VRA) as it contained a large concentration of Austin's Hispanic community. The Commission was also cognizant of the surrounding communities and historic neighborhoods. Certain precincts were split in order to comply with the VRA.

District 5



District 5
Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 97,457 (deviation: +1.32%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	54.7%
Hispanic	31.3%
Black	6.6%
Asian	6.0%

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution: South-Central and Far South

Major landmarks

- South Congress Business District; The Broken Spoke; Southpark Meadows; Zach Theater; Mary Moore Searight Metropolitan Park; Austin Community College South Campus; and Barton Creek Greenbelt East

Major arteries

- Menchaca Road; South Lamar Boulevard; Westgate Boulevard; South 1st Street; and Slaughter Lane

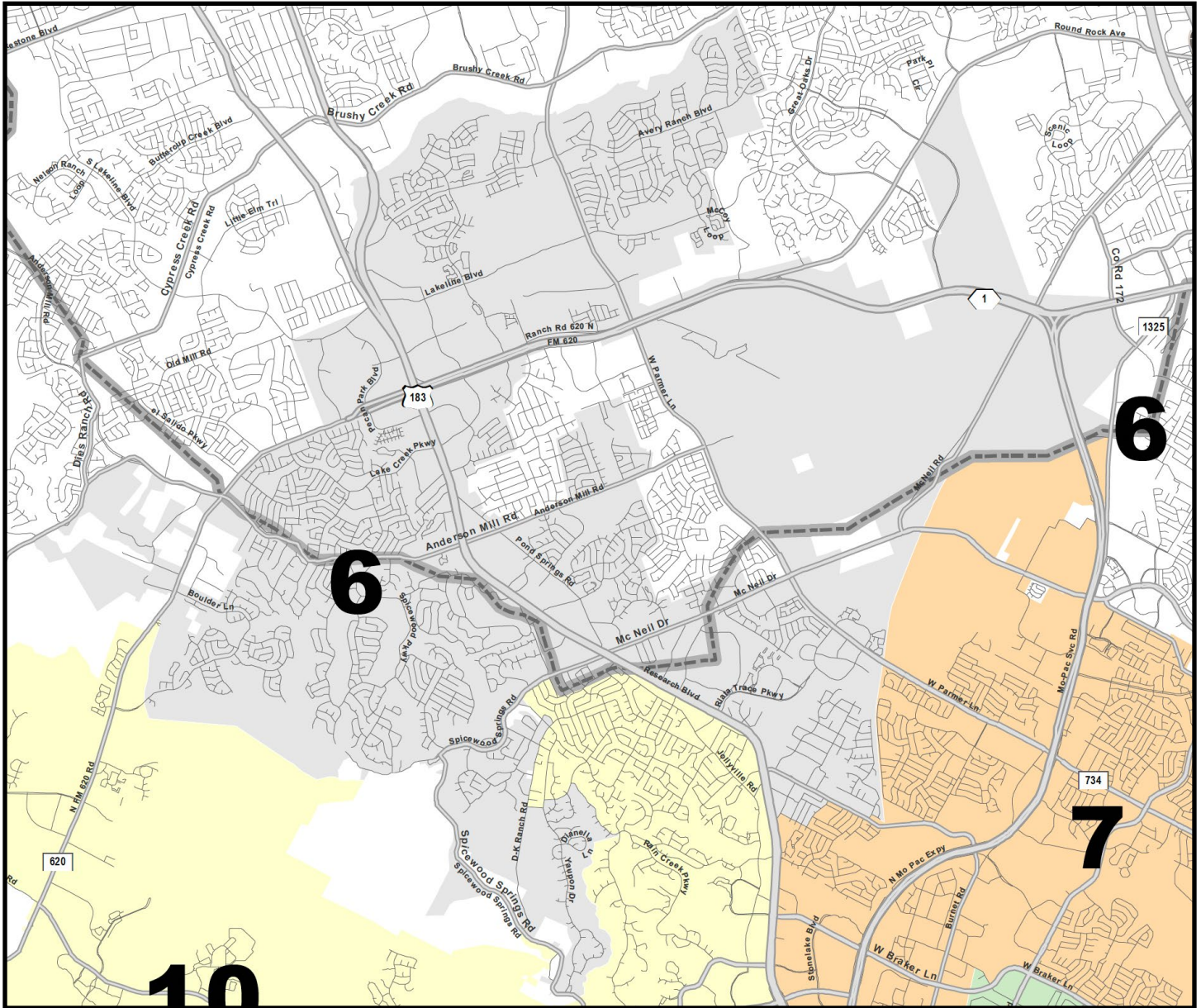
A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Onion Creek; Garrison Park; Zilker; Barton Hills; and Westgate

Rationale

- This district borders two VRA-protected districts – 2 and 3; which traverse IH-35 into south-central Austin. The district, coupled with the situational logistics, experienced population growth, such that significant changes to the boundaries were unnecessary.

District 6



Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 95,409 (deviation: -0.81%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	46.7%
Hispanic	16.6%
Black	7.1%
Asian	28.4%



District 6

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution: Far Northwest

Major landmarks

- Canyon Creek; Concordia University; Steiner Ranch; Avery Ranch; Metrorail Lakeline Station; Mansfield Dam; and Windy Point

Major arteries

- Ranch Road 620; Parmer Lane; Anderson Mill Road; State Hwy 45; U.S. Hwy 183; and McNeil Drive

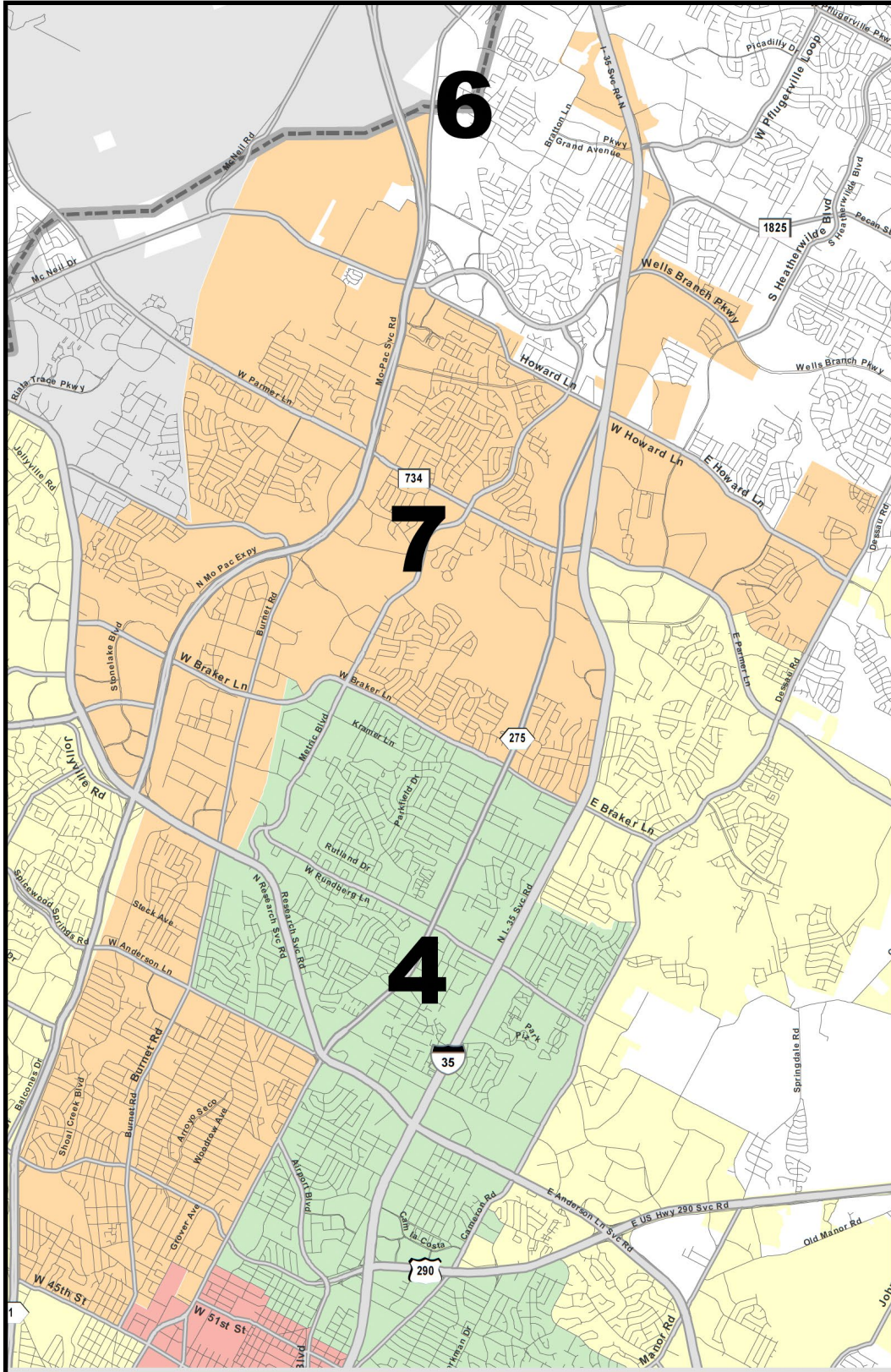
A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Four Points; Grandview Hills; and Canyon Creek

Rationale

- District 6 experienced significant population growth during the period between the 2013 map and the 2020 redistricting process. Absent significant changes, District 6, at 108,460 residents, would have been significantly overpopulated from the target population of 96,185. In order to accomplish this, much of the southwestern portions of District 6 were moved into District 10. Additionally, a small area in the north-central portion of District 10 was moved into District 6 to make the district slightly more compact.
- While not recognized as a federally protected class for the purposes of redistricting under the VRA, the large concentration of non-Hispanic Asian residents led the commission to prioritize maximizing the non-Hispanic Asian share of the population in this district as if it were an opportunity district.

District 7



District 7 **Constitutional compliance**

Total Population: 95,077 (deviation: -1.15%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	54.2%
Hispanic	22.9%
Black	9.4%
Asian	12.3%

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution: North and Northwest-Central

Major landmarks

- The Domain; Quarry Lake; University of Texas Pickle Research Center; Shoal Creek; Austin Memorial Park Cemetery; Austin Community College Northridge Campus; and Q2 Stadium

Major arteries

- Burnet Road; Parmer Lane; Gracy Farms Lane; Metric Boulevard; and Shoal Creek Boulevard

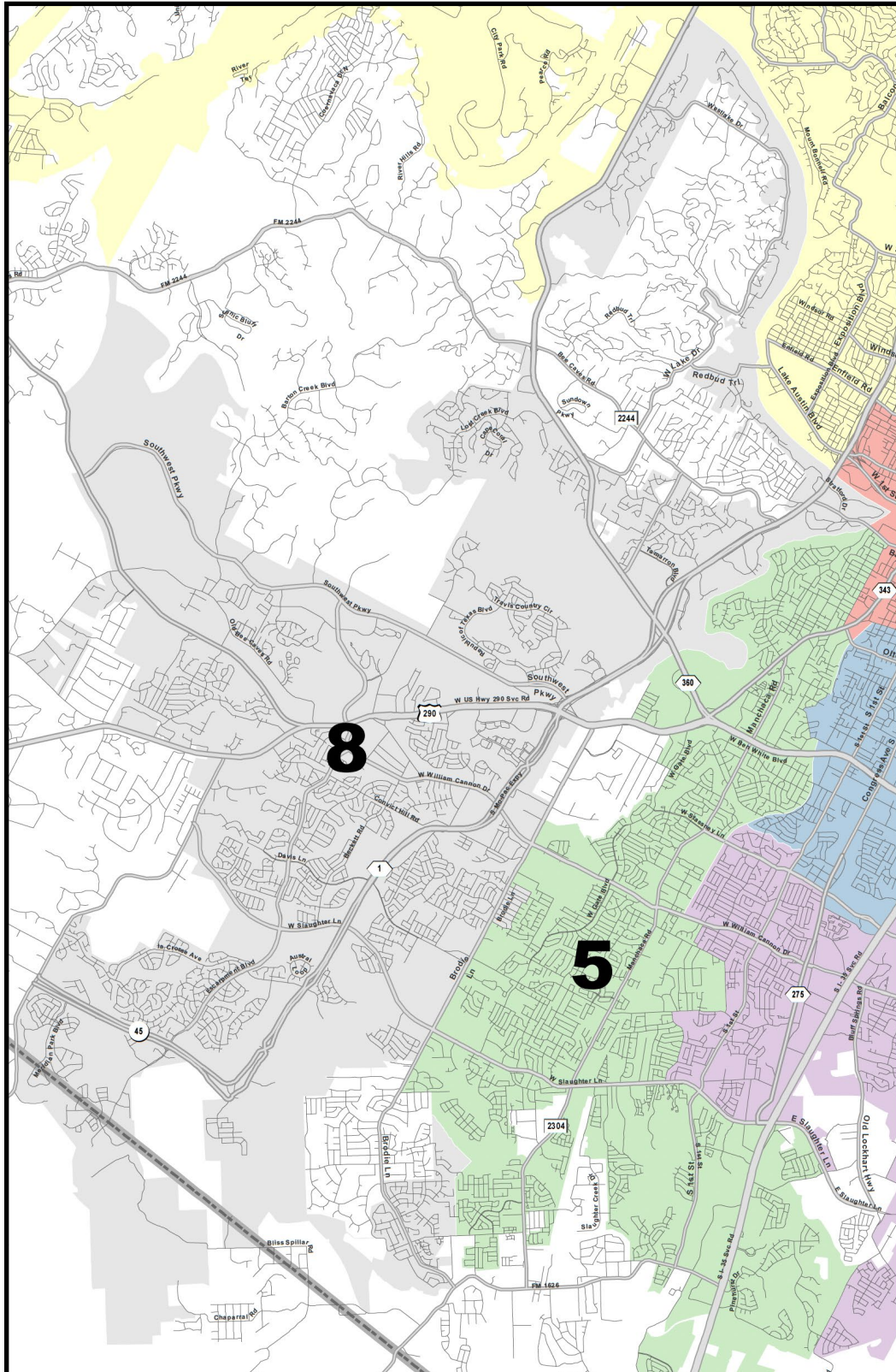
A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Gracy Woods; Allendale; Wooten; Wells Branch; Scofield Farms; Gateway; Brentwood; Crestview; North Shoal Creek; and North Burnet

Rationale

- The ICRC heard similar testimony as was heard by the previous ICRC about the makeup and residential patterns of the area. As noted in the prior ICRC's rationale for the creation of District 7: "The areas in District 7 share similar suburban transportation and land use patterns; age and income demographics; and growth pressures such as traffic and urban infill; Testimony pointed out Burnet Road as 'the spine' of the area; driving many issues related to transportation and small business development."
- Changes to District 7 were therefore relatively minimal. Precinct 248 was moved from District 7 into District 4 to balance the population, moving the entirety of the Wooten neighborhood out of District 7 and into District 4. Precinct 267 was moved from District 6 to District 7, bringing together the Balcones Woods neighborhood into a single district. Precinct 246 moved from District 7 to District 10, a location that the commission determined to be a more natural fit, west of Mopac and south of U.S. Hwy 183. Several other changes to District 7 brought together the Allendale neighborhood that had previously been split into surrounding districts.

District 8



District 8

Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 99,175 (deviation: +3.11%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	64.0%
Hispanic	18.6%
Black	3.4%
Asian	12.1%

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution: Southwest

Major landmarks

- Barton Springs Greenbelt; the "Y" at Oak Hill; Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center; Zilker Metropolitan Park; Veloway; Violet Crown Trail; Circle C Metropolitan Park; Dick Nichols District Park; and Arbor Trails

Major arteries

- South MoPac Boulevard (Loop 1); Southwest Parkway; Escarpment Boulevard.; State Hwy 360; West Slaughter Lane; U.S. Hwy 290; and State Hwy 71

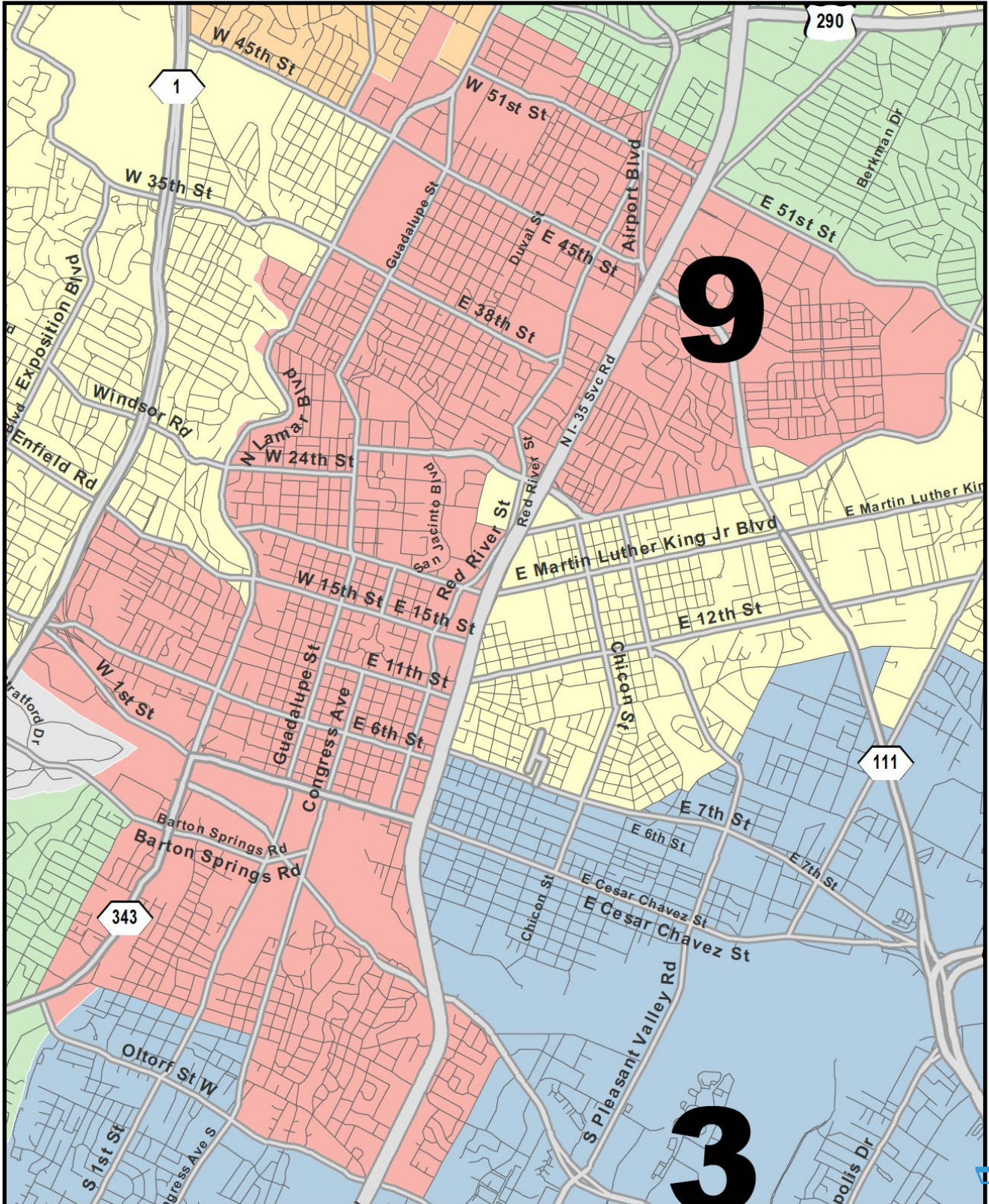
A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Oak Hill; Circle C Ranch; Travis Country; Western Oaks; Scenic Brook; Sendera; Maple Run; Heights at Loma Vista; Meridian; and Esquel

Rationale

- District 8 remained largely unchanged in the redistricting process, with areas south of the river and east of Loop 360 (VTD 212) moved from District 10 into District 8 to better balance population growth in District 6 that required District 10's extension further to the north and west. The movement of VTD 212 helped maintain population balance and geographic compactness in both districts 8 and 10.
- As the last ICRC noted in their creation of District 8: "The neighborhoods in this district share common concerns and constitute communities of interest. The main transportation artery is MoPac; which provides residents of southwest Austin their primary access route to downtown Austin. MoPac Boulevard south of Lady Bird Lake is entirely encompassed by this district. Environmental concerns related to the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone and Barton Creek also unite the neighborhoods in District 8."

District 9



District 9

Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 98,949 (deviation: +2.87%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	62.3%
Hispanic	16.5%
Black	5.0%
Asian	15.0%

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution: Central

Major landmarks

- University of Texas at Austin; 6th Street Entertainment District; Lady Bird Lake; Auditorium Shores; Waller Creek; City Hall; Bouldin Creek; Austin Convention Center; Congress Avenue Bridge; Texas State Capitol; Texas Governor’s Mansion; “The Drag”; Ann and Roy Butler Hike-and-Bike Trail; Seaholm Power Plant; Austin Central Library; Neill-Cochran House Museum; Rainey Street; Waterloo Park; Wooldridge Square; Austin History Center; Darrell K Royal-Texas Memorial Stadium; Auditorium Shores at Town Lake Metropolitan Park; Auditorium Shores at Town Lake; Bullock Texas State History Museum; Blanton Museum of Art; St. Mary Catholic Cathedral; Treaty Oak Square; Elisabet Ney Museum; Shipe Park; and St. David’s Episcopal Church

Major arteries

- Congress Avenue; Barton Springs Road; Riverside Drive; 38th Street; Red River Street; Airport Boulevard; 45th Street; East 38th Street; Guadalupe Street; IH-35; and West Cesar Chavez Street

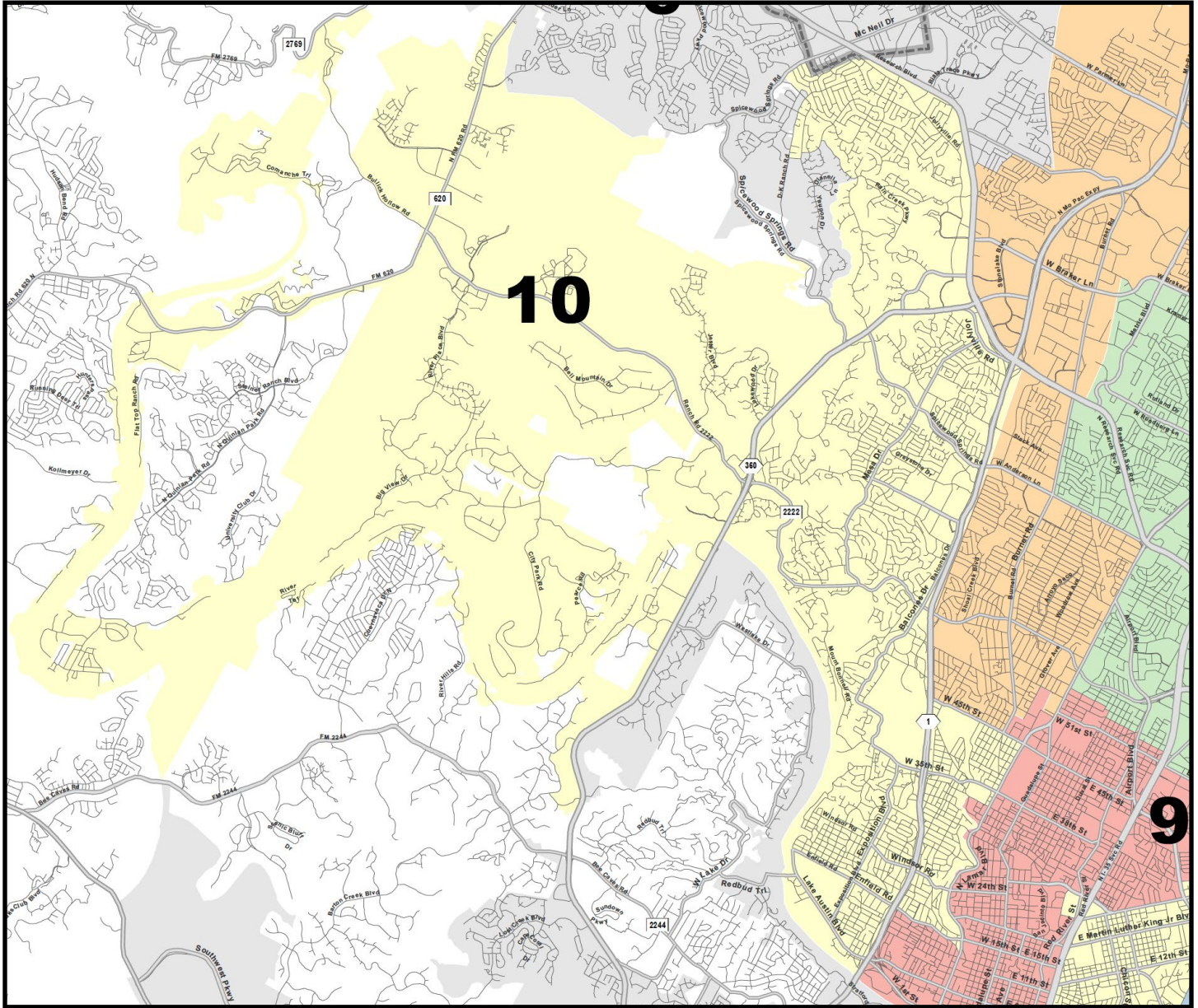
A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Travis Heights; Hyde Park Historic District; West Campus; North University; East-woods; Hancock; Bouldin Creek; Mueller; Triangle; and Downtown Austin

Rationale

- The Commission believes District 9 represents much of the foundation and heart of the city and its economic lifeblood. It is a quickly developing economic hub that attracts tourists from around the country and the world. The district is linked through educational, political, historical, and medical institutions — including the Texas State Capitol. The district, with a large concentration of students from the University of Texas, is also representative of the youthful vibrancy of Austin.

District 10



Constitutional compliance

Total Population: 97,196 (deviation: +1.05%)

Racial/Ethnic Population Percentages

Non-Hispanic White	69.9%
Hispanic	13.5%
Black	3.8%
Asian	11.1%



District 10

Geographic Integrity

- Approximate geographic distribution: West-Central and Northwest

Major landmarks

- Pennypacker Bridge; Emma Long City Park; Arboretum; Mount Bonnell; Lake Austin; Brushy Creek; Camp Mabry; Laguna Gloria Art Museum; Mayfield Park; Pease District Park; Lions Municipal Golf Course; and Deep Eddy Municipal Pool

Major arteries

- Mesa Drive; Exposition Boulevard/FM 2222; North Capitol of Texas Hwy (Loop 360); Spicewood Springs Road; RM 620; and MoPac Blvd (Loop 1)

A sampling of district neighborhoods

- Great Hills; Jollyville; Bryker Woods; Tarrytown; Mesa Oaks; Highland Hills; Northwest Hills; Cat Mountain; Mayfield Park; Jester Estates; and River Place

Rationale

- The Commission balanced population with an over-populated District 6 by incorporating neighborhoods near the west end of the river, including River Place and Grandview Hills, into the newly drawn District 10. This shift allowed both districts to remain geographically contiguous.
- The Commission balanced population with an over-populated District 9 and honored requests to keep the Old Enfield and Bryker Woods neighborhoods together and aligned with Tarrytown, based on public testimony. Pease District Park was included in the newly drawn District 10 to keep the entire park within one district.
- Previous District 10 areas incorporated into other districts: VTD 240 east of MoPac into District 7 (to keep the Allendale neighborhood within one district); VTD 326 (High Vista/Northview Hills) into District 6 to support the creation of a possible Asian opportunity district; and areas south of the river and east of Loop 360 (VTD 212) into District 8 to better balance population.

Closing Remarks

With fidelity to city charter mandates approved by Austin voters in 2012, the 2021 Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission (ICRC) followed in the footsteps of its predecessor to produce a city council district map that will impact local representation for the next decade starting with the 2022 general elections.

Utilizing the 2013 map as the base, the 2021 ICRC leaned on the expertise of its staff, city experts, and community testimony to suggest and adopt district boundary adjustments. Much of the map remains the same, with changes driven by population growth, the creation of four minority opportunity districts, and a desire to bring neighborhoods split between districts back together in one district.

The ICRC did not take this responsibility for granted.

The volunteer citizens of the commission are proud to have created Austin's City Council districts jointly with the people of Austin. Through a fair, transparent, and independent process, the ICRC produced a map that addressed the drastic population growth that Austin has experienced over the past decade, respected the requirements of the federal Voting Rights Act, and honored the input of residents every step of the way.

Even as the city has changed and grown, Austin remains rooted in its history of disproportionate representation through its decades-old at-large system that incorporated a "gentlemen's agreement" that gatekept representation for African Americans and Latinos on the city council. In an open rejection of that old order, the people of Austin chose a non-partisan, apolitical redistricting process that deserves to be celebrated time and time again, providing a sharp contrast to most redistricting systems. Every ten years, the city renews its commitment to a fair process for equitable representation through the formation of a new Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission.

Our redistricting process matters and will continue to matter because it is directly connected to fair representation. We believe the ICRC is the antidote to gerrymandering practices across the country, where political districts are drawn for the purposes of reelection and political advantage rather than to ensure fair representation and increased democratic participation. Our process makes it possible for residents of Austin to have the opportunity to vote for a candidate of their choice – someone whom they believe will fight for them when they get into office.

We hope our passion and commitment to the ICRC will carry on in subsequent commissions and light a spark in cities across the country.

We thank the citizens of Austin for the opportunity to serve as the second-ever Austin Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission. Let's keep it going, Austin.

Signed,

Chair Christina Liu Puentes and Vice Chair Luis Gonzalez



Appendix A

2021 ICRC Values and Norms

Integrity

Be who we say we are and follow through with our commitment.

Respect

Listen to each other's opinions, honor each other's efforts, and show up on time.

Inclusivity

Prioritize the public interest and needs of all community members.

Dignity

Center diverse voices and perspectives in every interaction with each other and the public.

Patience

Take input with an open mind and heart and give others the benefit of the doubt.

Fairness

All voices must be heard.

Make decisions supported by data as well as the perspectives and needs of the community.

Trust

Honor the expertise and strengths of all commissioners.

Trust that we work in the best interest of the full body.

Prioritization

Use the city charter as the guide for the order of importance and urgency.

This document was jointly formed by the ICRC during the general meeting on July 7, 2021. Commissioners Joshua Blank, Erin Dempsey, Camellia Falcon, Luis Gonzalez (Vice Chair), Errol Hardin, Sara Inés Calderón, Prabhu Kannan, Shaina Kambo, Dr. Sterling Lands, Hoang Le, BJ Morris, Christina Puentes (Chair), Eugene Schneider, Selina Yee, Administrative manager Christine Granados and City Communications Liaison Patricia Fraga contributed.

Appendix B

2021 ICRC Timeline

2020


- June 1, 2020 – City Auditor publicizes application process for ICRC commissioners application process
- Sept. 1, 2020 – City Auditor closes application process (i2)
- Oct. 1, 2020 – City Auditor randomly draws three names from applicant pool of auditors to serve on applicant review panel
- Oct. 31, 2020 – City Auditor provide names of potential commissioners to applicant review panel

2021

- Jan. 15, 2021 – Applicant review panel narrows applicant pool to 60
- Jan. 16, 2021 – Applicant review panel gives city council 60 applicants for review
- Jan. 28, 2021 – City Auditor randomly draws eight names from pool of applicants at public meeting and those individuals will serve on the commission (Erin Dempsey, Luis Gonzalez, Errol Hardin, Prabhu Kannan, Sterling Lands, Hoang Le, Brigham Morris and Eugene Schneider)
- March 11, 2021 – ICRC approved Sara Inés Calderón, Whitney A. Finch, Shaina Kambo, Christina Puentes and Nuria Zaragoza as ICRC commissioners
- March 15, 2021 – U.S. Census announces data release date will be postponed
- April 9, 2021 – City auditor discovered unique errors (March 31, 2021) that found Nuria Zaragoza did not meet the minimum qualifications for the ICRC
- May 21, 2021 – ICRC approved Selina Yee as an ICRC commissioner
- ICRC approved Joshua Blank as an ICRC commissioner
- ICRC voted to unanimously to name Christina Puentes and Luis Gonzalez as interim chair and vice chair respectively
- Hiring committee was formed
- June 2, 2021 – Voted to unanimously to select Christina Puentes as chair and Luis Gonzalez as vice chair of the commission
- Whitney A. Finch resigned from the commission
- Voted to conduct regular weekly meetings every Wednesday at 6 p.m. beginning July 1, 2021
- June 16, 2021 – ICRC approved Camellia Falcon as an ICRC commissioner
- ICRC formed following working groups and subcommittees: communications, public hearings, finance and final report
- June 30, 2021 – First full commission meeting with current commissioners
- ICRC approved hiring David Richards, legal counsel, George Korbel, mapping specialist and Christine Granados, administrative manager
- July 7, 2021 – ICRC approved public forum meeting dates



2021 ICRC Timeline Continued

- July 7, 2021 – Mapping specialist gave presentations about current district map
- July 15, 2021 – ICRC held first of twelve public forums in D9 at Austin City Hall
- July 22, 2021 – ICRC held second of twelve public forums in D10 at Dell Jewish Community Center
- July 24, 2021 – ICRC held third of twelve public forums in D7 at the Northwest Recreation Center
- July 27, 2021 – ICRC held fourth of twelve public forums in D8 at the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
- July 31, 2021 – ICRC held fifth of twelve public forums in D4 at the Gus Garcia Recreation Center
- Aug. 3, 2021 – ICRC held sixth of twelve public forums in D6 virtually
- Aug. 7, 2021 – ICRC held seventh of twelve public forums in D3 virtually
- Aug. 10, 2021 – ICRC held eighth of twelve public forums in D2 at Mendez Middle School
- Aug. 12, 2021 – U.S. Census raw data release dump
- Aug. 14, 2021 – ICRC held ninth of twelve public forums in D1 at George Washington Carver Museum and Cultural Center
- Aug. 17, 2021 – ICRC held tenth of twelve public forums in D2 virtually
- Aug. 21, 2021 – ICRC held 11th of twelve public forums for all districts virtually
- Aug. 27, 2021 – ICRC held 12th of twelve public forums for all districts virtually
- Sept. 9, 2021 – Commissioners one-on-one meetings with Korbelt
- Sept. 10, 2021 – Commissioners and NAACP/Hispanic Coalition one-on-one meetings with Korbelt
- Sept. 11, 2021 – Commissioners one-on-one meetings with Korbelt
- Sept. 12, 2021 – Commissioners one-on-one meetings with Korbelt
- Sept. 15, 2021 – Korbelt presents first draft of a preliminary map to the ICRC during the general meeting. Commission will discuss and provide suggested edits, vote and adopt the preliminary map
- Sept. 16, 2021 – 2021 ICRC reserved this date for general meeting in case map was not approved
- Sept. 18, 2021 – U.S. Census data easy-to-read toolkit released to public
- Sept. 18, 2021 – ICRC held its first of five county public forums at Gus Garcia Recreation Center, 8-11 a.m.
- Sept. 21, 2021 – ICRC held its second of five county public forums at Mayfield Cottage, 6-8 p.m.
- Sept. 25, 2021 – ICRC held its third of five county public forums at Dove Springs Recreation Center, 1-3 p.m.
- Sept. 28, 2021 – ICRC held its fourth of five county public forums via videoconference, 6-8 p.m.
- Sept. 29, 2021 – ICRC meet to discuss changes
- Oct. 2, 2021 – ICRC held its fifth of five county public forums at Travis County Community Center at Oak Hill, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
- Oct. 6, 2021 – Mapping specialist Korbelt presented the first draft of a final map to the ICRC during the general meeting. Commission 

2021 ICRC Timeline Continued

- discussed and provided suggested edits, votes and adopted the preliminary map
- Oct. 7, 2021 – 2021 ICRC reserved this date for general meeting in case map was not approved
- Oct. 16, 2021 – First of three public hearings at South Austin Recreation Center, 1100 Cumberland Road, Austin, TX 78704 (North/South of LBJ Lake)
- Oct. 18, 2021 – Second of three public hearings virtual
- Oct. 20, 2021 – Third of two public hearings at Dell Jewish Community Center, 7300 Hart Lane, Austin, TX 78731 (South of LBJ Lake)
- Deadline for final public input on maps
- Oct. 27, 2021 – Certification of final map, after Korb and ICRC work to redraw final map with public input
- Oct. 29, 2021 – City Hall received map
- Nov. 1, 2021 – Commission submits final map to Austin City Council
- Dec. 15, 2021 – ICRC adopts annexations and de annexations
- Jan. 19, 2022 – Final Report adopted

Appendix C

2021 ICRC Public Feedback

Documentation of public feedback was compiled by the administrative manager into four files totaling 400 plus pages. The feedback includes summaries of speaker testimony from public forums and regular meetings, emails, maps, letters and voice calls. ICRC commissioners spent over 100 hours in 40 meetings (regular meetings and public forums) related to redistricting. They hosted 20 public forums and 173 speakers, listened to 82 public testimonies, looked at 70 maps, read 187 emails and listened to nine voice messages. Commissioners used the summaries of citizen communication to create quantitative data and statistics into qualitative themes anchored in individual, neighborhood, and community life experiences and values that could be used for mapping purposes. In addition, individual commissioners volunteered their time to speak with civic and business clubs, neighborhood associations and organizations and collected information from each of those engagements.