

Milwaukee County Independent Redistricting Committee on 2021-08-27 1:00 PM - VIRTUAL MEETING

This meeting will be live-streamed on the County Legislative Information Center:

<https://milwaukeecounty.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>

Meeting Time: 08-27-21 13:00

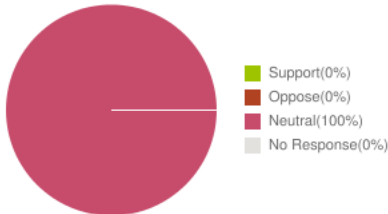
eComments Report

Meetings	Meeting Time	Agenda Items	Comments	Support	Oppose	Neutral
Milwaukee County Independent Redistricting Committee on 2021-08-27 1:00 PM - VIRTUAL MEETING This meeting will be live-streamed on the County Legislative Information Center: https://milwaukeecounty.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx	08-27-21 13:00	14	1	0	0	1

Sentiments for All Meetings

The following graphs display sentiments for comments that have location data. Only locations of users who have commented will be shown.

Overall Sentiment



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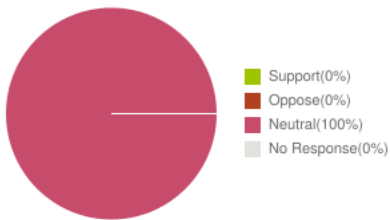
Agenda Name	Comments	Support	Oppose	Neutral
6 HRA21-300 eComments submitted to the Milwaukee County Independent Redistricting Committee via the County Legislative Information Center (CLIC). (INFORMATION ONLY)	1	0	0	1

*The Office of the County Clerk collects eComments submitted via CLIC, and appends these official public records to HRA File No. 21-300 at the conclusion of each meeting.

Sentiments for All Agenda Items

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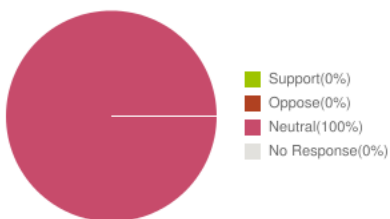
Overall Sentiment



Agenda Item: eComments for 6 HRA21-300 eComments submitted to the Milwaukee County Independent Redistricting Committee via the County Legislative Information Center (CLIC).
(INFORMATION ONLY)

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Overall Sentiment



Sylvia Ortiz-Velez

Location:

Submitted At: 10:13am 08-26-21

In Thornburg v. Gingles, the Supreme Court reviewed these factors in clarifying the test for a vote dilution claim.

The court held that a successful claim requires showing that: 1) The effected minority group is sufficiently large enough to elect a representative of its choice; 2) The minority group is politically cohesive; 3) White majority voters vote sufficiently as a block to usually defeat the minority group's preferred candidates.

The current legislative maps for District 12 and District 4 are, I believe, a serious violation of the Voting Rights Act, Section 2, on account of white majority voters defeating the minority group's preferred candidates. In District 12, which contains 27 wards, according to Milwaukee County electoral data, 24% of the vote is concentrated in one ward. That ward is a White majority voting bloc with a disproportionate electoral impact that dilutes the voting power and political voice of Milwaukee's Latino community. Additionally, that ward is east of I-94, separate from the majority of Latino wards in the district, and has a median income higher than the remaining wards in the district. From data that is available, it appears there are multiple other ways to draw District 12 as a Hispanic-majority district without diluting the Latino vote.

In District 4, which contains 26 wards, 7 wards are east of I-94 and are about 75% White. These wards represent a distinct and separate community from the remainder of District 4's Latino wards. These wards contains 57% of the total vote in District 4 and provide a disproportionate political voice to White voters in District 4. As with District 12, this leads to a dilution of Latino votes, disallowing the election of representatives that represent the majority-minority community in the district, and suppressing the influence of Latino citizens. Again, data indicate that there are ample options to redraw District 4 to create a stronger Hispanic-majority district, respect the neighborhood boundaries of the Latino community, and avoid diluting the voting power of the community, and not violate Section 2 of the VRA.

These issues demand the immediate attention of the committee and should be considered of utmost importance when the Independent Redistricting Committee considers the options for Districts 4 and 12. We know that the affected minority group is politically cohesive and sufficiently large enough to elect a representative of its choice.

Supporting data, per the Milwaukee County Election Commission:

2020, District 4

Wards*

241 10% of total vote - Bayview**

242 7% - Bayview

243 10% - Bayview

244 9% - Bayview

247 6% - Bayview

248 11% - Bayview

325 3% - Bayview

*No other ward, aside from those listed, in District 4 comprises more than 5% of the total vote.

**The White candidate received a majority in ONLY these 7 wards. The Latino candidate received an overwhelming majority in EVERY OTHER WARD outside of these 7. Of the district's 26 wards, the Latino candidate captured a majority in 19 of the 26. This is an example of White majority voters voting sufficiently as a block to usually defeat the minority group's preferred candidate.