

**MINUTES**

**BROWN COUNTY CITIZENS DRAFTING AD HOC COMMITTEE MEETING #4**

**GREEN BAY METRO TRANSPORTATION CENTER**

901 UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
GREEN BAY, WI 54302

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 2021  
5:30 PM

**ROLL CALL:**

<b>David Atkins</b>	<u>Present</u>
<b>Robert Cook</b>	<u>Present</u>
<b>Randy Griswold</b>	<u>Present</u>
<b>Stan Kaczmarek</b>	<u>Present</u>
<b>Timothy Kneeland</b>	<u>Excused</u>
<b>Christine Seidl</b>	<u>Present</u>
<b>Terri Trantow</b>	<u>Present</u>

**Others Present:** Brown County Planning Director Cole Runge, Brown County Senior Planner Devin Yoder, and Brown County Senior Planner Ker Vang.

**ORDER OF BUSINESS:**

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson S. Kaczmarek at 5:30 p.m.

1. Approval of the minutes of the February 25, 2021 committee meeting.

C. Seidl requested that the minutes be revised to remove “heavy” from the references to “heavy industrial uses” in the minutes. A motion to approve this revision was made by C. Seidl and seconded by R. Cook. The motion was approved unanimously.

A motion to approve the revised minutes was made by D. Atkins and seconded by R. Griswold. The motion was approved unanimously.

2. Discussion and possible action regarding a county redistricting schedule recommendation to the Brown County Board of Supervisors.

S. Kaczmarek and C. Runge talked about the two redistricting schedule options that were addressed in a summary that was distributed to the committee in May (this summary is attached at the end of these minutes). S. Kaczmarek also stated that he spoke with a member of the Wisconsin Assembly about the two schedule options as well as a third option that was recently proposed in the Wisconsin Assembly.

C. Runge stated that he was notified during the morning of June 1 about this third redistricting schedule option. This option is being proposed in a Wisconsin Assembly bill (LRB-2552). Each member of the Citizens Drafting Ad Hoc Committee received a copy of this bill at the beginning of the meeting, and discussion occurred regarding the three redistricting schedule options (LRB-2552 is attached at the end of these minutes).

During the discussion, committee members expressed many concerns about the compressed schedule proposed in Option 1 in the attached summary. These concerns included:

- Insufficient time available for the public to review draft supervisory district maps prior to public hearings and approval meetings.
- The entire process failing if only one of the many tight deadlines is not met.
- The inability to meet deadlines for the publication of public hearing and public meeting notices, especially if Class 3 notices continue to be required.

Many of the members stated that they prefer an option that allows more time to complete the redistricting process. Members also stated that the Wisconsin Assembly bill option is better than Option 2 in the attached summary because it considers the 2023 spring elections in addition to the spring 2024 elections.

C. Seidl stated that she is concerned that the longer-term options will have no effect on the districts for the spring 2022 elections. She also stated that she is concerned that it is possible that the election districts at the state and federal levels may not change in time for the next elections.

After the discussion, the following motion was made by D. Atkins:

*To affirm the redistricting timeline identified in the draft Wisconsin Assembly bill (LRB-2552).*

This motion was seconded by R. Cook, and the motion was approved unanimously.

### 3. Discussion of next steps.

C. Runge stated that staff will inform the Brown County Board of Supervisors Chairperson of the committee's recommendation on June 2.

C. Runge reminded the committee that staff will have 30 days to develop new supervisory district maps after the county receives the necessary data. Staff would like to meet with the committee roughly two weeks into the map development process to update the committee members on the project's status and discuss any comments the committee might have about the maps. The committee would then meet at the end of the 30-day map development period to select a preferred supervisory district map to submit to the Brown County Board of Supervisors Chairperson.

### 4. Adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 6:53 p.m.

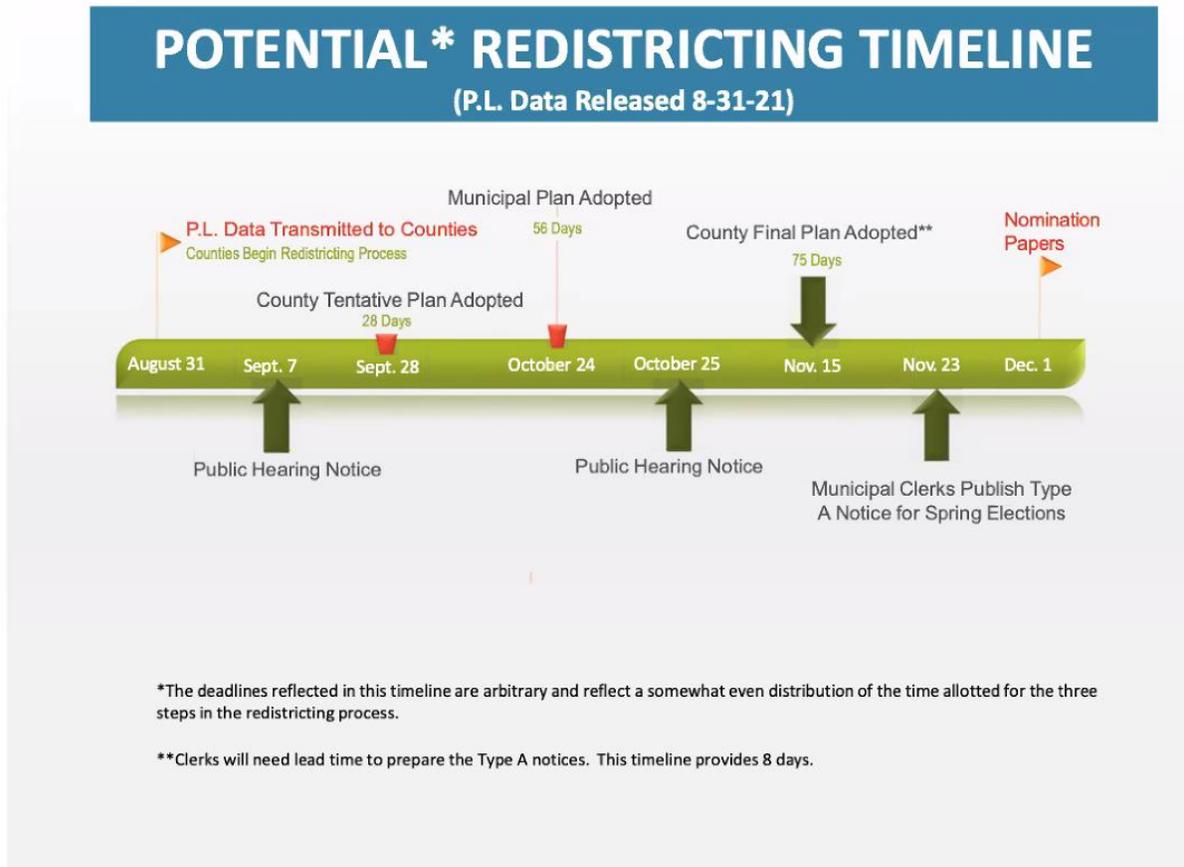
# Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) Redistricting Videoconference Information

May 3, 2021

The US Census data are expected to be available to Wisconsin and other states by August 16, 2021. Wisconsin expects to provide the data to counties for their redistricting processes on August 31, 2021.

Two county redistricting options are currently being considered in response to the US Census data distribution delays.

## Option 1: Compressed Redistricting Process



- The compressed redistricting option will require changes to state statutes. As of May 3, the compressed option shown above had not been shown to state legislators.
- The compressed option includes a Class 3 public notice (3 publications), public hearings, and other activities required under a normal (non-compressed) process.

## **Option 2: Delay the Redistricting Process Until 2022.**

- The delayed redistricting process will require changes to state statutes.
- The spring 2022 elections will be based on the existing county supervisory districts.
- Counties will have until the end of February of 2022 to adopt their tentative redistricting plans and until the end of June of 2022 to adopt their final redistricting plans.
- The districts will take effect in 2024.

### **General Items:**

- There's a desire at the state administrative level to have all counties either follow the compressed timeline or wait until 2022 to redraw their districts. **Bottom line:** All counties should proceed with their redistricting processes at the same time.
- Counties should indicate their option preferences ASAP because the statutory changes necessary for the compressed timeline option will need to occur very quickly if this option is chosen.
- WCA intends to survey Wisconsin's counties to learn their preferences, but the WCA didn't say when this survey will occur.



State of Wisconsin  
2021 - 2022 LEGISLATURE

LRB-2552/2  
MPG&JK:kjf

## 2021 BILL

- 1 **AN ACT relating to:** timeline for local redistricting in Wisconsin following the  
2 2020 federal decennial census.

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### *Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

Under current law, local redistricting in Wisconsin occurs in three phases following each federal decennial census. The process starts at the county level in which counties must adopt tentative county supervisory district plans within 60 days after the official publication of the census data for Wisconsin, but no later than July 1 following the year of the census—July 1, 2021, in the current redistricting cycle. After counties adopt tentative county supervisory district plans, municipalities then have 60 days in which to adjust ward boundaries as needed based on the census. Once municipalities adopt new ward plans, counties then have 60 days within which to adopt final county supervisory district plans, and cities have 60 days within which to adopt aldermanic districts where applicable.

Under federal law, the U.S. Census Bureau must deliver census data to the states for redistricting purposes no later than March 31 of the year following the census—March 31, 2021, in the current redistricting cycle. However, due to delays in the census process resulting from the COVID-19 global pandemic, it is anticipated that Wisconsin will not receive census data based on the 2020 federal decennial census until as late as the end of September 2021.

This bill does all of the following with respect to the local redistricting timeline following the 2020 federal decennial census:

1. Provides that counties have until February 22, 2022, to adopt tentative county supervisory district plans based on the 2020 federal decennial census.

**BILL**

2. Provides that municipalities may not adopt new ward plans sooner than April 15, 2022, nor later than May 15, 2022. Under the bill, in adopting new ward plans, municipalities must take into account any previously enacted congressional or legislative redistricting plan based on the 2020 federal decennial census.

3. Provides, consistent with current law, that each final county supervisory district plan adopted on the basis of the 2020 federal decennial census must be adopted within 60 days after every municipality in the county adjusts its wards, as specified above.

4. As a result in delays to the local redistricting timeline due to the delay in the state's receipt of census data for redistricting purposes, specifies that city aldermanic district plans adopted on the basis of the 2020 federal decennial census first apply to the 2023 spring primary and election and that final county supervisory district plans adopted on the basis of the 2020 federal decennial census first apply to the 2024 spring primary and election or the 2023 spring primary and election in those counties that have provided by ordinance for staggered terms of office for county board supervisors.

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*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

1           **SECTION 1. Nonstatutory provisions.**

2           (1) TIMELINE FOR LOCAL REDISTRICTING FOLLOWING THE 2020 FEDERAL DECENNIAL  
3 CENSUS.

4           (a) *Tentative county supervisory district plans.* Notwithstanding s. 59.10 (2) (a)  
5 and (3) (b) 1., each county board of supervisors shall adopt a tentative county  
6 supervisory district plan based on the 2020 federal decennial census no later than  
7 February 22, 2022. For purposes of s. 59.10 (6), a proposed tentative plan may be  
8 submitted to the circuit court no later than the 14th day after that date.

9           (b) *Ward plans.*

10           1. Notwithstanding s. 5.15 (1) (b), the first day on which a municipal governing  
11 body may adopt a division ordinance or resolution adjusting or establishing ward  
12 boundaries based on the 2020 federal decennial census is April 15, 2022; and the last  
13 day on which a municipal governing body may adopt a division ordinance or

**BILL**

1 resolution adjusting or establishing ward boundaries based on the 2020 federal  
2 decennial census is May 15, 2022. For purposes of s. 5.18, a proposed division plan  
3 may be submitted to the circuit court no later than the 14th day after that date.

4 2. If a congressional or legislative redistricting plan based on the 2020 federal  
5 decennial census takes effect before the effective date of a division ordinance or  
6 resolution subject to subd. 1., the division ordinance or resolution shall include  
7 adjustments to ward boundaries to the extent necessary to give effect to the  
8 congressional or legislative redistricting plan.

9 3. If a congressional or legislative redistricting plan based on the 2020 federal  
10 decennial census takes effect after the effective date of a division ordinance or  
11 resolution subject to subd. 1., and the congressional or legislative redistricting plan  
12 establishes a district boundary within the municipality that does not coincide with  
13 the boundary of a ward established under the division ordinance or resolution, the  
14 municipal governing body shall, no later than 60 days after the effective date of the  
15 congressional or legislative redistricting plan, amend the division ordinance or  
16 resolution to the extent necessary to give effect to the congressional or legislative  
17 redistricting plan.

18 4. Notwithstanding the October 15 deadline under s. 5.15 (4) (bg), with respect  
19 to the 2020 federal decennial census, each municipality shall file the report required  
20 under s. 5.15 (4) (bg) no later than August 15, 2022.

21 (c) *Final county supervisory district plans.* Each final county supervisory  
22 district plan adopted on the basis of the 2020 federal decennial census shall be  
23 adopted as provided in s. 59.10 (3) (b) 2. within 60 days after every municipality in  
24 the county adjusts its wards under par. (b) and first applies with respect to the 2024  
25 spring primary and election or the 2023 spring primary and election in those counties

**BILL**

1 that have provided by ordinance for staggered terms of office for county board  
2 supervisors.

3 (d) *City aldermanic district plans.* Each city aldermanic district plan adopted  
4 on the basis of the 2020 federal decennial census first applies with respect to the 2023  
5 spring primary and election.

6 (END)