Final Report of the Cranston Redistricting Commission to the City Council

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1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

Every 10 years, as a result of changes in population counts as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, jurisdictions in Rhode Island undergo a simultaneous redistricting and reprecincting operation in order to comply with requirements set forth by the United States Constitution, Rhode Island Constitution, federal and state law, municipal charters and ordinances, and established court precedent and case law.

In the City of Cranston, redistricting is governed by the City Charter, and involves the redrawing of boundary lines such that the six wards of the city contain a nearly equal population, thus assuring the continued equality of representation among the population of the six wards in city government. While the process was until recently conducted entirely by the City Council – in 2012, redistricting was completed by a resolution passed by the Council – a 2020 Charter amendment approved by voters added new protocols and guidelines to be followed, including a provision that redistricting now be conducted by ordinance.

Before taking up redistricting in 2012, the City Council, at the recommendation of the Registrar at the time, Jaclyn Caruolo, formed a city Redistricting Commission in the Fall of 2011 to review procedures for redistricting and present draft maps to the Council for consideration in March and April of 2012. The Commission was comprised of the three regular members of the Cranston Board of Canvassers, due to their existing familiarity with the ward boundaries and election administration. The Council requested a variety of scenarios that were debated and amended, before settling on a final scenario that became the 2012 city ward map. This map governed the election of city officials and conduct of all elections through 2020, and remains in effect today.

A similar process was followed in 2021, wherein the Registrar / Director of Elections, Nicholas Lima, asked the Council to reform the Redistricting Commission in February of 2021, again comprising the three regular members of the Board of Canvassers. Following the Council's authorization, the Commission began meeting in May 2021, and consists of Chairperson Randall Jackvony, who is also chair of the Board; and members Gary Vierra and Quilcia Moronta.

A concerted effort was made to start the process earlier than in the 2011-2012 period. Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic and its impacts on the 2020 U.S. Census, it was known early on that population apportionment counts used in the redistricting process would be delayed by many months. It was likewise understood that such a delay was likely to cause a delay in Rhode Island's state reapportionment process at the General Assembly. However, due to municipal redistricting needing to be fully completed prior to candidate declaration for the 2022 election cycle, the COVID-related delays on the front-end of the cycle could not result in corresponding delays in the backend. It was anticipated that, once the state completed its work, municipalities would have a minimal amount of time to meet hard deadlines to complete the process.

As such, in the summer of 2021, while still awaiting an August release of 2020 Census data, the Cranston Redistricting Commission began holding meetings and public hearings in order to

prepare for drawing preliminary maps as soon as practicable following the data's release. The Commission was made familiar with census terminology and established an updated city neighborhood map, using an early 1980s neighborhood map (the last time a major effort was undertaken to do so) as a starting point. The Commission further identified census block boundary lines that would be ideal to use as redistricting lines for ward and precinct boundaries, namely, major neighborhood (named neighborhoods of the city) lines and sub-neighborhood (smaller subdivisions and communities of interest) lines.

Upon the release of 2020 Census data, the Commission created a Scenario A1 ward map, which sought to reunite several major neighborhoods that were partially divided or split in half due to the 2012 redistricting process. After holding a public hearing for this map, the Commission recessed to continue taking public comment and monitor the work of the state's Special Commission on Reapportionment, which by this point was meeting weekly. Mr. Lima attended many of the state hearings and offered testimony, and Cranston's neighborhood lines were shared with the state Commission in the hope they would be used to draw state district lines that, themselves, would not break up neighborhoods. Extensive testimony from city officials was provided to the state on a variety of issues related to redistricting.

On Feb. 15, 2022, the state's final redistricting plan, Plan D Substitute A (As Amended), was approved by both the Rhode Island House and Senate and forwarded by the General Assembly to Gov. Daniel McKee, who signed the act (House; Senate) into law the next day. This cleared the way for municipalities to proceed with the redistricting process armed with the knowledge that there would be no further changes made to state-created representative, senatorial, and congressional district lines. While some of the state's lines did create pocket precincts in Cranston, in effect splitting up neighborhoods at the state level, many of the neighborhood boundary lines suggested by the Cranston Redistricting Commission to the state were incorporated and used in the final Map D state plan. This meant that no changes were necessary to the Scenario A1 plan the Cranston Commission had been considering and accepting public comment on for the prior several months.

A Scenario A2 plan was drawn up that incorporated updated state precinct lines, but made no changes to ward boundaries as compared to the A1 plan. Following adoption of the final state plan, Scenario A3 was immediately drawn up and published; the map contained only minor corrections in precinct lines to match corrections the state made to their amended final Map D, and no changes from the A1 ward boundaries. As of the drafting of this report on Feb. 25, 2022, no negative public comment or concerns about the "Scenario A" ward plan has been received since the ward map was first posted in mid-September 2021. A summary of public comment is included in Section 2.4 of this report.

Absent any negative feedback from the public at its first public hearing on the Scenario A1 plan held on Oct. 6, 2021, the Commission at that hearing voted unanimously to adopt the map as its primary working draft going forward. With the state process now complete, the Commission has planned a final meeting on March 1, 2022, to receive any final public comments, and forward its recommended map to the City Council for consideration.

1.2 OBJECTIVES AND AUTHORIZATION

The Cranston Redistricting Commission is a temporary advisory committee created by the Cranston City Council, comprised of the three regular members of the Cranston Board of Canvassers. The Commission's objective is to prepare a detailed draft redistricting plan (or plans) for submission to the City Council for the Council's consideration and ultimate approval. The City Council's final plan, upon passage by the Council by ordinance, will be transmitted to the Hon. Mayor Kenneth J. Hopkins for approval, and will ultimately be forwarded to the Rhode Island General Assembly for ratification per the Charter. New ward and precinct boundaries will then go into effect for the 2022 election cycle, and take full effect upon the assumption of office by city officials elected in November 2022, starting when their terms begin on the first Monday in January of 2023.

The Cranston Redistricting Commission was created by a vote of the City Council on March 22, 2021 following public hearings on its nature and charge held in February and March of 2021. It met on an as-needed basis to complete its work, holding six public meetings between May 10, 2021 and March 1, 2022. The Council resolution that established the Commission is included in this report as *Appendix 1*.

On August 16, 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau released its P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data files, for use in redistricting ahead of the 2022 election cycle. Aside from waiting for this release, which would normally be available by April 2021 but was delayed due to data tabulation concerns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the local process cannot be completed until the Rhode Island General Assembly creates its own state district lines through its own state Reapportionment Commission, which was formed at the end of the 2021 legislative session and began meeting in September 2021. In the meantime, the Cranston Redistricting Commission began its preliminary work in the spring and summer of 2021 to solicit public input on the process, so work could progress on a definitive timeline over the winter and into March 2022.

The Rhode Island Department of State Elections Division informed municipalities over the winter that final redistricting and reprecincting data would need to be submitted to the Secretary of State no later than April 15, 2022. This established a hard deadline at which time all redistricting efforts need to be completed and transmitted, so that the state Central Voter Registration System can be updated to reflect new boundaries. It's critical this update operation is completed in May of 2022, so that prospective candidates can have their residency in the districts they seek election to serve verified in time for the candidate declaration period, which occurs in June.

At the conclusion of the process in May 2022, following adoption of a final plan by the City of Cranston, the Cranston Board of Canvassers will mail a postcard to all 60,000 registered Cranston voters informing them of their new (or unchanged) congressional, ward, state precinct, and state representative and state senate districts, as well as the assigned default polling place and address for their precinct for the 2022 General Election and future general elections for the next 10 years. This notice is required by R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-10-17.

Redistricting takes place following each decennial Census to adjust voting district boundaries, due to natural changes over time in population. The 2022 voting districts will be in place until the next redistricting process, in 2030-2032, following completion of the next federal Census. More information about the U.S. Census Bureau and the 2020 Census process is available at https://www.census.gov/2020census.

1.3 PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES

The Cranston Redistricting Commission is comprised of the three regular members of the Board of Canvassers. Board members serve six-year terms, and are appointed from a list of five names submitted by the Cranston political party chairpersons to the Mayor, who forwards one name (typically the first name on the list) to the City Council for approval. Randall Jackvony has served on the Board since 2014, when he was first appointed to fill a vacancy. He was reappointed to a full term that expires in March 2023. Gary Vierra, who served previously, was appointed again in 2017, also to fill a vacancy, and his term expires in March 2023. Quilcia Moronta was appointed in 2021, for a full term set to expire in March of 2027. The appointment process and terms of Board members are controlled by R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-8-1 *et seq.* By law, the Board must be bipartisan, and consist of at least one member of each political party. The third seat is appointed based on the party with majority control of the Council at the time of the appointment. Mr. Jackvony and Mr. Vierra are Republicans, and Ms. Moronta is a Democrat.

The Commission is staffed primarily by two city employees. Nicholas Lima is the registrar and director of elections for the Canvassing Authority, and is the de facto redistricting coordinator. He was appointed by the City Council for successive two-year terms in January of 2017, 2019, and 2021. Maria Giarrusso, GIS manager, is a full-time employee in the city's IT Department, where she has worked for over two decades. Ms. Giarrusso assisted the previous registrars in managing the redistricting process, particularly in 2011-2012, when Registrar Jaclyn Caruolo was the redistricting coordinator.

The Canvassing Authority and IT Department staff are also available to assist in achieving the Redistricting Commission's goals, and both staffs have contributed extensive work related to the process, including reviewing maps, coding, cleaning up voter and street file data, and assisting with scheduling virtual meetings.

Mr. Lima is the employee primarily charged with staffing the Commission, taking minutes and posting meeting notices, and representing the Commission in ensuring its mission is accomplished, whether meeting with the city administration, attending meetings of the state Reapportionment Commission, submitting testimony, or preparing maps and information for the Commission's consumption. Mr. Lima has also managed the redistricting portal on the city's website, posting information and documents for public review, and is the primary point of contact for media inquiries and members of the public seeking information on the Commission's work and activities, or offering public comment. All written public comment is additionally forwarded to the entire Commission. Additionally, Mr. Lima was the support staff for Cranston's 2020 Census Complete Count Committee, chaired by Library Director Edward

Garcia, which had a role in communicating with the U.S. Census Bureau while 2020 field operations were underway, and further took action to ensure Cranston residents were fully counted in the city.

Ms. Giarrusso has completed extensive preparation work for redistricting, dating back more than five years. She spearheaded the city's involvement in the Block Boundary Suggestion Program (BBSP) and Local Update of Census Addresses program (LUCA), among multiple other initiatives, all of which played a key role in cleaning up data at a federal level to ensure the 2020 Census could collect, tabulate, and report population data as accurately as possible within Cranston. For instance, the BBSP involved Ms. Giarrusso conducting wide-ranging work to update city boundary lines and block lines, which allowed the Census Bureau to eliminate many "bad" lines that cut houses in two, or split up neighborhoods in odd, unhelpful ways. She also worked alongside state consultants and with neighboring municipalities to clean up boundary issues with Providence, Johnston, Scituate, Coventry, West Warwick, and Warwick, which has ensured that, going forward, geographic maps of the city more accurately reflect the actual, legal boundaries. This effort alone has had an effect on improving elections administration, including helping the Board of Canvassers identify and correct dozens of voters who live along the boundary but were registered in the wrong city in 2017 and 2018. Ms. Giarrusso's boundary work also helped Mr. Lima make adjustments to Cranston's street address range on file with the Secretary of State, which was a major undertaking. These corrections ensured that voters would not be inadvertently registered in the wrong city in the future.

Ms. Giarrusso has played a key role in developing and coding interactive GIS maps for use in the redistricting process, and has put in an extra effort to ensure that all underlying data, maps, and resources used in generating maps has been made available and accessible to the public with each successive map scenario. She also spent the bulk of 2021 working to properly geocode voter addresses, and has built a program to generate the street range data files that are due to the Secretary of State by April 15. All maps, datasets, and other electronically accessible assets reviewed by the Commission were either created by, edited by, or provided by Ms. Giarrusso at the Commission's direction, and are public documents.

Funding for the 2022 redistricting process was included in the FY22 Cranston Board of Canvassers operating budget as approved by the Mayor and City Council. Approximately $45,000 was set aside for this effort, the bulk of which will be used to pay for a postcard mailing to 60,000 registered voters, as well as advertising of public hearings and printing and posting of final maps, as required under R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 17-10-17 and 17-11-2.

Unlike nearly all other municipalities that have wards, the City of Cranston, both in 2012 and in 2022, optioned not to hire an outside company or consultant to manage and coordinate the redistricting process. It is estimated that by having Mr. Lima and Ms. Giarrusso coordinate the operational and technical (respectively) portions of the redistricting process internally, city taxpayers are saved approximately $85,000 in consultant fees. Similar work was likewise done in-house by the city in 2016, when potential maps were drawn up pending the outcome of the Davidson v. Cranston case.

The Redistricting Commission has access to the city solicitor's office for legal advice. The Commission and its staff are consulted on legal matters primarily by the long-time assistant solicitor assigned to the Board of Canvassers, David Igliozzi. Additionally, the Commission and its staff have received resources, data, and training related to redistricting and reprecincting from both the Department of State Elections Division and the Rhode Island Board of Elections, each of which have oversight roles in the process. Mr. Lima is also a member of the Rhode Island Town and City Clerks' Association, which itself has held several trainings and events related to redistricting dating back to 2017.

1.4 REVIEW OF PROCESS

The work of the Redistricting Commission is guided by its direction from the City Council, applicable federal and state law and court precedent, and the Cranston City Charter, which was recently amended by the voters of the city in the November 2020 election as follows:

Sec. 2.03 – Elective officers—Mayor and council.
By ordinance, the city shall be divided into six wards in such a manner that each ward shall: (1) consist of a compact and contiguous portion of the city; (2) respect the geographic integrity of local neighborhoods or local communities of interest in a manner which minimizes their division to the extent possible; (3) be bounded by major roads or natural features to the extent possible. All wards shall contain as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants as determined by the most recent federal decennial census, and shall request that such plan be enacted into law. The place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of wards. Wards shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.

For the first time, the Charter provision requires a redistricting plan to be adopted by ordinance, not by Council resolution. This adds a layer of complexity to the process and removes some of the flexibility it had previously, but at the same time builds in mandatory public comment and review periods as is the case for any city ordinance. It also adds a new check and balance to the process, as all ordinances are subject to approval or veto of the Mayor, meaning that a redistricting plan requires either the approval of both the Council and Mayor to be adopted, or, at the least, requires a two-thirds majority of the Council to be supportive. Prior plans could be adopted and made final by a simple majority of the Council.

The Charter further requires the plan to be enacted in law. Due to Home Rule provisions set by the state Constitution, the General Assembly has no authority to establish ward boundaries in the city, so their action is merely to ratify the Cranston City Council's adopted plan into the public laws of the state. Cranston members of the legislature will be contacted to introduce a bill to ratify the Council's action as soon as the ordinance is approved by the Mayor; the bill is a procedural act at that point in time, and the ward lines are not subject to further modification.

The 2020 Charter amendments to the redistricting process were approved by voters 71.4% to 28.6% (27,201 to 10,878) at the Nov. 3, 2020 General Election. Among the additions was

language aimed to prevent partisan gerrymandering, and for the first time provisions that the place of residence of incumbents or potential candidates shall not be considered in the process of creating ward boundaries. Critically, the new amendments set new, clear guidelines for which the process must follow, namely that wards shall "*(1) consist of a compact and contiguous portion of the city; (2) respect the geographic integrity of local neighborhoods or local communities of interest in a manner which minimizes their division to the extent possible;"* and, *"(3) be bounded by major roads or natural features to the extent possible."*

These principles were applied extensively by the Redistricting Commission throughout its work. All maps considered by the Commission were drawn first and foremost with the Charter's language in mind. Additionally, the Charter states that all wards shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal number of "*inhabitants as determined by the most recent federal decennial census;"* this clause was particularly important when the City Council debated in early 2021 whether to provide instructions to the Commission to exclude incarcerated persons at the ACI. It was the advice of city solicitors that straying from the actual data published by the U.S. Census Bureau could be construed as a violation of the Charter, and after debate, a proposed amendment to alter the Commission's guidance failed. Further discussion by the Council proposed the possibility of introducing a future Charter amendment to alter that language, which would need to be presented to voters. The *Davidson v. City of Cranston* case, as decided by the U.S. 1st Cir. in 2016, ruled that the decision of whether or not to include prisoners in the apportionment of wards was a political one for the city to make, so a Charter change may be considered as in keeping with that ruling if it were to be proposed (and pass) in the future. However, as the Council had already debated and decided this issue prior to the Commission's formation, it was not otherwise a subject of discussion in its work. It is referenced in this section of the report due to the state's consideration of the issue, which is discussed in further detail in Section 4.2.

The "one person, one vote" principle established by the 1964 *Reynolds v. Sims* U.S. Supreme Court decision, and further upheld and modified by subsequent case law, is a primary guiding principle under which redistricting is conducted. The city uses the same population proportion variation – plus or minus 5% – that the state uses to calculate ideal district size. As the 2020 Census data reported a total city population of 82,934, that number, divided by six, is the ideal target population for each of the city's six wards. A plus-or-minus 5% deviation from that ideal target number is the acceptable window for variation of population among each ward. The ideal population is 13,822; the minimum population is 13,131; and the maximum population is 14,513. This allows for a plus-or-minus deviation of 691 persons in either direction.

The state redistricting process is controlled in part by provisions of the Rhode Island Constitution setting the composition of the General Assembly, as well as legislation passed by the Assembly that establishes its Special Commission on Reapportionment. The state process, while conducted separately from the municipal process, still carries great importance to municipalities, because ultimately any state representative, senatorial, and congressional lines control the bulk of precinct lines used in any Rhode Island city or town.

While initial speculation in the run-up to the 2020 Census process predicted that the state would lose one of its two congressional seats as a result of growing population elsewhere in the country, Rhode Island's population growth was enough to hold on to both seats. As approved by the General Assembly, Cranston continues to be entirely within Congressional District 2, although portions of the Cranston-Providence boundary are also the boundary line between Congressional District 1 and Congressional District 2. This is similar to the 2012 map.

General Assembly boundary lines, meanwhile, changed considerably since 2012, although in the final approved state legislation, Cranston retains the same 13 districts it has had for the last 10 years: Representative Districts 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 41, and 42; and Senate Districts 26, 27, 28, and 31. Within Cranston, some districts have grown, and some have decreased in size, and many of the districts cross one or more municipal boundaries. Like the nine Cranston City Council and seven School Committee seats, all U.S. House of Representatives, state representative, and state senate seats are up for election in 2022, and candidates must file their declarations of candidacy on the last consecutive Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of June, per Rhode Island law. The filing of candidate declarations starts a months-long, unmodifiable series of legal deadlines and events that culminates in the holding of the Sept. 13, 2022 Statewide Primary Election and the Nov. 8, 2022 General Election.

Redistricting, however, does not solely involve the redrawing of the districts of elected officials. R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-11-1 requires voting districts to be set by geographic boundaries, and caps the number of registered voters – of note, this is not the same as total census population – in each district at substantially not more than 3,000 voters. The state Board of Elections has interpreted this to allow for voting precincts of no more than 3,500 voters, although there is legislation pending in the General Assembly at this time that would raise the 3,000 cap to 4,000. Ms. Giarrusso was able to geocode the complete list of registered voters to addresses that fall within each proposed voting district, so that this statute could be complied with successfully in the drawing of precinct lines and voting districts in the city.

A critical part of the redistricting process is to establish a manageable number of voting districts, or precincts, that efficiently use city resources to administer elections for the next decade. The 2012 city redistricting plan resulted in the creation of 31 precincts, including several small pockets of only a few hundred voters. Plan A3, if enacted as-is, would result in 26 precincts, and just two pockets of less than 1,000 voters, both of which are created by state district lines and not generally subject to alteration without creating additional pockets.

The Cranston Board of Canvassers is charged with finding suitable polling locations for each and every voting district. Whether a proposed precinct contains a viable location to use as a polling location is an important factor in the redistricting and reprecincting processes. Ideally, polling locations should be located to maximize convenience for the voters they serve, and must comply with a host of federal and state laws regarding accessibility and other factors. If no suitable polling place can be found inside of a precinct that complies with federal and state law, the Board of Canvassers may, only by a unanimous vote of the Board, establish a polling place

outside of the voting district, but even then, the Board must also win the subsequent approval of the state Board of Elections.

While the City Council has no role or legal responsibility in either establishing polling locations or in reprecincting – R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-11-1 grants that authority expressly to the Board of Canvassers – it is important that the Council is inherently aware of the factors the Board must consider in administering elections and establishing viable polling places. Any action by the Council that would, in effect, create a small pocket precinct, has the potential to jeopardize the ability of the Board to find a suitable polling location there for voters and conduct successful, efficient elections for the city over the course of the next 10 years.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 and subsequent court decisions (e.g., *Thornburg v. Gingles*) prohibits practices that result in dilution of minority voting strength. While the City of Cranston is not a covered jurisdiction, it is noted in greater detail in Section 2.5 that Ward 3 may now be considered a majority-minority district, as of the 2020 Census. However, the majority-minority component of the district is comprised of several different minority groups, and there are no homogenous precincts in the city that would permit an effective racial block voting analysis to be conducted. Likewise, there is no concentration of a particular covered minority group within the city that, if grouped together in a district, could itself comprise a ward or a majority of a ward thereof.

That said, the growth rate in minority populations from 2010 to 2020 is notable, and merits continued attention in future redistricting cycles in 2030, 2040, and beyond, as it is not out of the realm of possibility that, if recent trends continue, the city in the future may have the potential of the creation of a ward district expressly designed to serve a majority of minority voters who, in a statistically measurable way, vote as a block for preferred candidates to represent their community. As the creation of such a district would likely be impossible without violating several provisions of the Charter, resulting in drastically changed boundaries, any effort to do so requires an extensive legal analysis and statistical data to support its necessity.

Whether that future, theoretical district would meet the other tests of the requirement – for instance, evidence of voting as a racially polarized group – is purely hypothetical at this time, and not further explored here. Recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions have likewise undermined some related provisions of the Voting Rights Act, and whether those are restored, added to, or altered by future federal legislation remains to be seen. It is nonetheless advisable for future redistricting efforts in the city to be cognizant of these trends and the concept of vote dilution generally, in the event it needs greater consideration in the process in future cycles.

1.5 COMMISSION STRUCTURE

The Commission elected a chairperson, Mr. Jackvony, at its first meeting, and its minutes and open meetings requirements are handled by Mr. Lima. Mr. Lima has sent regular updates via email to the Commission members since the beginning of the process in the spring of 2021, culminating in public discussion and actions by the Commission at public meetings. Mr. Lima

has also sent periodic updates to the entire City Council and administration regarding the status of the redistricting process and the Commission's work.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some meetings were held virtually via Zoom, while others were held in-person or in a hybrid format. The Commission adopted no formal rules or procedures, and operated similarly to other municipal boards and commissions, mirroring the parliamentary procedures used by the Cranston Board of Canvassers. All votes of a non-procedural nature were taken by roll call and recorded individually. Minutes of all meetings were taken and posted on the Secretary of State's open meetings portal.

The bulk of the Commission's work was made accessible and public via the city's website, cranstonri.gov, and specifically, on the Redistricting Commission webpage, which was accessed via links on the Canvassing Authority homepage. Public hearings were also posted on the city's main homepage. The documents and notices posted online are discussed in further detail in Section 2.3 of this report.

Public comment could be communicated to the Commission either by contacting Mr. Lima, sending an email to canvassing@cranstonri.org, or submitting written testimony. All public comment submitted was shared with all Commission members, and public comment periods were offered at all meetings of the Commission. The Commission also invited the public to submit their own maps, and stated it would consider them or portions of them and post submissions on its website. However, no maps were submitted by the public.

2.1 MEETINGS OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

The Commission met for the first time on May 10, 2021 to organize and review its charge. The business items were as follows:

NEW BUSINESS

- A. THE COMMISSION MAY DISCUSS AND BE PROVIDED A STAFF OVERVIEW OF THE 2022 REDISTRICTING PROCESS AND TIMELINE, THE COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY AND ITS AVAILABLE BUDGET, AND THE STATUTORY AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE REDISTRICTING PROCESS
- B. THE COMMISSION MAY DISCUSS AND BE PROVIDED AN UPDATE FROM STAFF REGARDING STREET RANGE FILE AND DATA PREPARATION WORK COMPLETED TO DATE IN SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING
- C. THE COMMISSION MAY DISCUSS AND VOTE TO DETERMINE ITS OBJECTIVES, MEETING SCHEDULE, AND FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS FOR UPCOMING MEETINGS AND ADVERTISED PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Commission met a second time on June 24, 2021, this time to take a deeper dive into its mission and the new Charter language. It also heard testimony from Steven Frias, who in 2019-2020 served as the chairperson of Cranston's Charter Review Commission, who had drafted the new redistricting language approved by voters in 2020. The business items were as follows:

OLD BUSINESS

- A. THE COMMISSION MAY DISCUSS AND BE PROVIDED AN UPDATE FROM STAFF REGARDING STREET RANGE FILE AND DATA PREPARATION WORK COMPLETED TO DATE IN SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING

NEW BUSINESS

- A. THE COMMISSION MAY HEAR FROM CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION CHAIRPERSON STEVEN FRIAS AND DISCUSS THE NEW CHARTER PROVISION PERTAINING TO REDISTRICTING APPROVED BY CRANSTON VOTERS IN NOVEMBER 2020
- B. THE COMMISSION MAY DISCUSS THE CONCEPTS OF NEIGHBORHOODS, SUB-NEIGHBORHOODS, AND COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST AS THEY RELATE TO REDISTRICTING, AND DETERMINE A DATE FOR A PUBLIC HEARING OR HEARINGS TO SOLICIT COMMUNITY INPUT
- C. THE COMMISSION MAY BE PROVIDED AN UPDATE FROM STAFF ON THE STATUS OF REDISTRICTING LEGISLATION AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Commission met a third time on Aug. 10, 2021 to hold a formal public hearing on the proposed neighborhood map, a document that would be used as a cornerstone for much of the Commission's later work. The sole business item was the public hearing:

PUBLIC HEARING

- A. THE COMMISSION MAY HOLD A WORKSHOP TO REVIEW A DRAFT REDISTRICTING NEIGHBORHOOD MAP OF THE CITY, AND RECEIVE COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO ARE PRESENT. COPIES OF THE DRAFT MAP WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TO REVIEW AND SUBMIT FEEDBACK ON

The Commission reviewed its first map, Scenario A1, at its fourth meeting on Sept. 16, 2021. The map was posted for public review on the Commission's website prior to the meeting. The business items were as follows:

NEW BUSINESS

- A. THE COMMISSION MAY HEAR FROM STAFF AND REVIEW THE 2020 CENSUS REDISTRICTING DATA RELEASE
- B. THE COMMISSION MAY HEAR A REPORT FROM STAFF ON THE STATUS OF THE STATE REAPPORTIONMENT PROCESS AND VOTE TO SUPPORT AN INCREASE IN THE 3,000 VOTER PRECINCT CAP
- C. THE COMMISSION MAY REVIEW, DISCUSS, AND ACT UPON A PRESENTATION FROM STAFF ON THE FIRST DRAFT REDISTRICTING MAP, SCENARIO A1
- D. THE COMMISSION MAY DISCUSS GUIDANCE FOR STAFF IN ACCEPTING VARIOUS FORMS OF FEEDBACK AND MAP FORMAT SUBMISSIONS FOR PUBLIC COMMENT
- E. THE COMMISSION MAY DISCUSS AND PLAN FOR A PUBLIC HEARING TO BE HELD TO REVIEW AND SOLICIT FEEDBACK FOR DRAFT REDISTRICTING SCENARIOS

The fifth meeting of the Commission was again a public hearing, held on Oct. 6, 2021. The purpose of the meeting was to get feedback from the public on the Scenario A1 draft map. Due to overwhelming positive feedback at the meeting, the Commission decided to adopt the map as its leading map proposal going forward, pending the outcome of the state reapportionment process and any changes that process may have forced upon the A1 map. The business items were as follows:

PUBLIC HEARING

- A. THE COMMISSION MAY HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING TO REVIEW A DRAFT REDISTRICTING MAP OF THE CITY, SCENARIO A1, AND RECEIVE COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO ARE PRESENT. COPIES OF THE DRAFT MAP WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TO REVIEW AND SUBMIT FEEDBACK ON

The Commission met for a sixth and final time to hold a third public hearing on March 1, 2022, which was the second scheduled for the Scenario A ward plan, specifically to approve Scenario A3 and the associated documents pertaining to it that would be forwarded to the City Council. The meeting was held as a joint meeting with the Cranston Board of Canvassers, so that the Board could simultaneously and conditionally approve precinct lines and default polling locations for the new proposed boundaries. The business items were as follows:

PUBLIC HEARING

- A. THE COMMISSION MAY HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING TO REVIEW A DRAFT REDISTRICTING MAP OF THE CITY, SCENARIO A3, AND RECEIVE COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO ARE PRESENT IN-PERSON AND/OR ATTENDING VIRTUALLY

OLD BUSINESS

- A. THE COMMISSION AND BOARD MAY HEAR AN UPDATE FROM STAFF REGARDING A REQUEST FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER AN INCREASE IN THE VOTER PRECINCT CAP

NEW BUSINESS

- A. THE COMMISSION AND BOARD MAY HEAR AN UPDATE FROM STAFF REGARDING THE STATE REAPPORTIONMENT PROCESS AND ENACTED STATE LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LINES
- B. THE COMMISSION MAY REVIEW, DISCUSS, AMEND AND/OR APPROVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:
  - 1. RECOMMENDED WARD LINES FOR MAP SCENARIO A3
  - 2. FINAL REDISTRICTING REPORT TO THE CITY COUNCIL
  - 3. REDISTRICTING ORDINANCE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL
  - 4. RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO ENACT CRANSTON'S REDISTRICTING PLAN INTO LAW, FOR INTRODUCTION TO THE CITY COUNCIL
- C. THE BOARD MAY REVIEW, DISCUSS, AMEND, AND/OR CONDITIONALLY APPROVE CRANSTON POLLING LOCATIONS AND PRECINCT LINES, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF THE

WARD MAP BY THE CRANSTON CITY COUNCIL AND SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF POLLING LOCATIONS AND PRECINCTS BY THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Unless directed to meet again by the City Council, the adoption of this final report concludes the Commission's work. Staff will continue to be available to the City Council during the remainder of the process. Commission Chairperson Jackvony likewise intends to present the Commission's findings to the City Council, tentatively, at the Ordinance Committee meeting of March 17, 2022, following introduction of an ordinance and resolution for redistricting at a Special Council meeting of March 7, 2022. It is the desire of the Redistricting Commission that the Council complete its process by the regular City Council meeting of March 28, 2022, to allow adequate time for approval by the Mayor and subsequent preparation, review, and transmission of final redistricting data to the Secretary of State, ahead of the April 15, 2022 deadline to do so. This is discussed in greater detail in later sections of this report.

2.2 PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE DOCUMENTS, TOOLS, AND MATERIALS

John Marion, Executive Director of Common Cause RI, communicated with Mr. Lima at the outset of the process, and suggested several best practices the Commission could follow in its work. He and Mr. Lima both contacted DistrictR, a free, easy-to-use online map drawing program, in order to have Cranston's wards and 2020 Census data listed on the site. Since the Fall of 2021, the public has been able to access DistrictR via a link on the Commission's website, where they can draw a ward map, download it, and submit it as a data file to the Commission. Mr. Marion also suggested that all Commission maps being proposed be posted alongside their underlying population data, shapefiles, and technical .JSON data, a practice which the Commission immediately adopted and employed throughout the process.

The Commission also posted a wide variety of maps and documents on its website, including PDFs of previous ward maps from 1910, 1930, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1996, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012. Two PowerPoint presentations that were presented by Ms. Giarrusso to the Commission were also posted. A historical Cranston neighborhood map from 1983, that was the basis for the Commission's revised neighborhood map used for drawing ward and precinct lines, was posted. Various datasets, including population data, an analysis of population changes from 2010 to 2020, census tract-level data changes, and summary reports of all Cranston wards and precincts were likewise posted as soon as they were available.

In addition, interactive maps were posted for each scenario, as well as the 2012 adopted ward map. Interactive maps were also posted for Cranston neighborhoods; Cranston 2020 Census population and census blocks; current polling locations, precincts, and elected officials; direct links to 2020 Census data maps; and two interactive map tools: a plan viewer, and a plan comparison viewer, which allowed for any two plans to be compared side-by-side interactively.

Interactive maps contained toggleable options to view neighborhoods, street names, wards, buildings, parcels, census blocks, and aerial photography. They also contained an option to directly view and compare changes in proposed maps to the 2012 approved map by shading in

changed areas. Plan notes were also included for each plan that document the changes and evolution throughout the history of "Scenario A." A full redistricting report, including racial and demographic population breakdowns by wards and precinct, was made available with each map scenario. Map Scenario A1, which was the first to alter the 2012 plan, also contained an isolated PDF map of every changed area that documents precisely how many voters and total population have changed in that area.

2.3 PUBLIC NOTICE AND ADVERTISING

Meeting notices for all meetings were posted on the Redistricting Commission page, on the city website calendar at https://www.cranstonri.gov/calendar/, and on the Secretary of State's Open Meetings Portal at https://opengov.sos.ri.gov/OpenMeetingsPublic/OpenMeetingDashboard?subtopmenuId=201&EntityID=738. Meeting notices were also be posted at the Cranston City Hall and Cranston Central Public Library notice bulletin boards. The Redistricting Commission also held three formal public hearings, which were additionally advertised in the Cranston Herald.

A full, detailed status report was presented to the entire Cranston City Council on Oct. 25, 2021 that described the process to date at that point, and what was anticipated to occur in the coming months. This report included the Scenario A1 map and an extensive summary of population changes from the 2020 Census data release, and was posted for public consumption on the Commission's website. The status report is included in this report as *Appendix 2*.

Outreach was also made to local media, in particular the Cranston Herald, which covered the Commission's work in several stories.

- A feature story in February 2021, "As state awaits Census results, planning begins for redistricting," outlined the process in detail (https://cranstononline.com/stories/as-redistricting-approaches-census-delay-makes-ris-late-primary-a-blessing-in-disguise,158407).

- Another prominent feature story, also that month, "As Census announces new delay, Cranston gets head start on redistricting," showcased the city as among the first in the state to get a jumpstart on the redistricting process due to expected delays in the census data release (https://cranstononline.com/stories/as-census-announces-new-delay-cranston-gets-head-start-on-redistricting,158603).

- Another Cranston Herald front-page feature, "First hearing set for Aug. 10 as part of city's 'proactive' redistricting effort," further described the process and informed the public of opportunities to participate (https://cranstononline.com/stories/first-hearing-set-for-aug-10-as-part-of-citys-proactive-redistricting-effort,164140). This August 2021 story was written after direct outreach from the Commission to the Herald requesting a story covering the process to help make the public more aware.

These feature stories were in addition to the Cranston Herald's regular coverage of the redistricting process at the state and city level, and helped broaden outreach beyond the city's own means of communication.

Ahead of the final meeting and public hearing of the Redistricting Commission on March 1, a half-page, full-color ad was run in the Cranston Herald notifying the public of the hearing. The ad published the proposed Scenario A3 map in detail. Additional ads were run for the previous two public hearings of the Commission.

2.4 PUBLIC COMMENT

The Commission saw several members of the public attend its meetings to offer public comment and feedback. Some identified themselves for the record, while others declined to give their information. A summary of comments received follows:

- State Rep. Joseph McNamara, who represents the Pawtuxet Village area of Cranston and Warwick in District 19, sent correspondence on Oct. 19, 2021 to the state Reapportionment Commission requesting that the Village area be maintained in the same representative district. Due to Cranston's geography, there was little danger of the neighborhood being split into two wards in Cranston, so it was not an issue here. A copy of Rep. McNamara's is nonetheless included in the public testimony record.

- Matthew Jerzyk emailed public comment on Nov. 1, 2021 asking to ensure that the neighborhood east of I-95 be maintained in Ward 1. The current 2012 map splits this neighborhood between Wards 1 and 2, which is something the "Scenario A" map series corrects. Mr. Jerzyk was informed that his wishes were already incorporated into the map and would be communicated to the state Reapportionment Commission, as well. The state likewise kept this area intact in its final maps, although it was broken up in their initial maps.

- Steven Frias provided extensive written testimony in August 2021 to the Commission regarding the history and establishment of the Oak Lawn Terrace and Garden Hills neighborhoods, Sherman Ave and Glen Woods neighborhoods, and the Dean Street and Dean Estates neighborhoods. The testimony is included in the record, and every effort was made to maintain the integrity of neighborhood boundaries in the areas mentioned. Testimony was also sent to the state Reapportionment Commission requesting the same. Mr. Frias also verbally testified on several occasions.

- Pauline DeRosa requested on Sept. 30, 2021 that future public hearings of the Commission be broadcast via Zoom so the public could participate virtually if they did not feel it was safe to come to City Hall in person. While the Commission has the option to meet virtually or in-person due to COVID-19, for the hearing of March 1, 2022, a decision was made to offer both options to the public in order to expand access.

- Nicholas Manocchio appeared at the public hearing of Aug. 10, 2021, and requested more information about census blocks, census definitions, and geography. He was provided this information the next day via email by Ms. Giarrusso and Mr. Lima.

Outreach was also made to all members of the City Council and School Committee when the Commission was holding a public comment period on the proposed neighborhood map. Several members of both bodies accepted invitations to meet at the Canvassing Authority office to review and provide comments on the map and neighborhood identities. Outreach was again made following the release of the A1 map. Mr. Lima reviewed and explained rationale for the changes proposed on the map with several members of the Council of both political parties, as well as both Cranston political party chairpersons. The Mayor and his chief of staff were also afforded an opportunity to review the A1 map, and likewise offered positive feedback. No negative feedback was received on the proposed ward boundaries on the A1 map at the time, or since, and no changes were suggested. The general public was also offered the same opportunities, however no one else contacted Mr. Lima to set up an appointment to review, comment on, or ask questions about the proposed map during the months it was posted.

At the time of this report, the "Scenario A" map series has been publicly posted and accessible for approximately five and a half months. Scenario A3, as proposed, remains subject to final amendment and/or approval by the Ordinance Committee and the full Cranston City Council.

2.5 DATA SUMMARY AND MAP ASSIGNMENTS

2020 Census data was exclusively used in the creation of map scenarios. While *Appendix 2's* Status Report to the City Council showcases the data in further detail, there are some immediate, apparent population trends apparent that are summarized here.

Cranston's population increased by 3.2% from 2010 to 2020, or a total of 2,547 people. This was despite a trending decline in the incarcerated population at the state-run Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI) facilities of 991 people, a 28.9% decrease, which resulted in a population loss in Ward 6 of 496 people, offset by increases elsewhere in the ward. The incarcerated population overall fell from 3,433 people in 2010 to 2,442 people in 2020.

Ward 1 saw the largest population growth, with an 8.1% increase, or 1,096 people. This can be attributed, at least in part, to improved census counting operations along the Cranston-Providence boundary line, which are suspected to have been undercounted – or incorrectly assigned to Providence – in 2010 due to, at the time, less accurate block boundaries and misidentification of Cranston structures as Providence structures, including several dormitories at the Johnson & Wales University Harborside Village campus. An effort by the Cranston Board of Canvassers from 2017-2019 successfully changed the street address of 5 of the 12 dormitories – those that are on the Cranston side of the city boundary – from "100 Harborside Blvd, Providence, RI 02905" to "55 Wildcat Way, Cranston, RI 02905." This unique property straddling the Cranston-Providence boundary also creates complex challenges for voter registration, so an effort was made to work with University staff and the Census Bureau to

ensure that addresses of students residing there are reflected accurately. That said, the population of the dorms is only a fraction of the overall increase seen in Ward 1, so the increase is certainly attributable to numerous other growth and counting improvement factors.

Ward 3 saw the next highest growth rate, at 4.8% or 630 people. Ward 2 was not far behind, with a 4.1% growth rate, or 541 people. Ward 5 was next highest, with a 3.5% increase, or 478 people. This is followed by Ward 4, which saw a 2.3% increase, or 298 people, and Ward 6, which saw a 3.6% population decrease, or an overall loss of 496 people.

The growth across the city allowed Cranston to eclipse the City of Warwick to become Rhode Island's second most-populous city, after Providence. That growth, particularly in Ward 1, offset the target balance for equal population among the six wards in the city. Ward 1 now has a population of 14,565, which is slightly above the plus-or-minus 5% target figure. Both Ward 4 and Ward 6 are borderline at the lower end, though still within the target. A slight population decrease was seen in at least one Ward 4 census tract, which was surprising, considering the quantity of new home construction and development in that area.

Residents identifying as Hispanic or Latino are one of the fastest-growing demographic groups in the state, which is likewise true in Cranston. The group's population, which is tracked separately by the Census Bureau from other racial data, saw a 73% increase from 2010 to 2020, far and away the highest percentage of any other group. While residents identifying as Hispanic or Latino in 2010 sat at 10.8%, or 8,709 people, that number in 2020 data rose to 18.2%, or 15,067 people.

Another figure of note is the increase in residents identifying as multiracial, or, as the Census more precisely defines it, "Two or More Races." This population increased by 232.7% from 2010 to 2020, an increase of 4,984 people, from 2,142 to 7,126. Changes in demographic collection practices by the Census Bureau, changes in how individuals self-identify, and an overall increase in the diversity of the city's population may all be factors here, although uncovering the reasons behind the increases seen are not within the scope of the Commission's work, and the possible reasons listed are merely inferences.

The Black/African American population of the city increased by 10.8%, from 4,226 to 4,683. The Asian peoples' population of the city increased by 39.5%, from 4,156 to 5,799 people. While a much smaller group comparatively, and therefore subject to higher sampling error, the American Indian/Alaskan Native population increased at an 89.5% rate, from 256 to 485. The white population decreased, from 65,858 to 56,514, a drop of 9,344 people, or 14.2%.

While these are just highlights, a full summary of reported 2020 Census demographic statistics is available in *Appendix 2*.

Of note among all the wards, Ward 3 became a "majority-minority" district between the 2010 and 2020 Census counts, which may be the first such ward in the city's history. White residents account for 45.5% of the ward's 2020 population, at 6,279 people out of 13,801. The map

“Scenario A” series continues this trend for Ward 3 by maintaining it as a majority-minority ward. The “Scenario A” series decreases the white population slightly, to 42.9%, or 6,051 people out of 14,098 total people in the proposed Ward 3 plan.

No other existing or proposed wards either are now, or are close to, being considered majority-minority districts, aside from Ward 3.

In terms of map development, an administrative choice was made to have two tiers of maps using the 2020 Census data, as follows:

- The “letter” of a map would indicate its order of introduction – A, B, C, on to X, Y, Z, AA, BB, etc. The first map developed by the Commission was Scenario A. Any other maps developed or considered, provided they were substantially different, as well as any maps submitted by the public that met the population threshold, would be assigned the next letter alphabetically. Due to the overwhelmingly positive response to Scenario A, no further maps were developed, and focus was given to improving precinct lines in Scenario A as a priority, in the event it would end up as a final proposed map.

- Upon introduction, each map would also be assigned a number, starting with 1, 2, 3, and so on. Any change whatsoever made to a map, either on a ward or precinct line, would result in the full release of a new map and all of its associated data, with the next sequential number. This would allow members of the public and the Commission to easily track the evolution, workflow, and development of a particular map. However, this would only apply to minor changes made to an already posted map. Any new map, or any major changes that alter the fundamental composition of the originally introduced map under its associated letter, would result in the map instead being assigned a new letter series in order to separate and identify it as a substantially changed map that sits on a different development track.

Under these rulesets, three maps were worked on and developed by Commission staff: Scenarios A1, A2, and A3. All are substantially similar to one another, with the sole differences being in their precinct lines. Any major variation of ward lines on subsequent maps, or submission of entirely new map concepts, would result in those maps being assigned B1, C1, etc. – and again, any minor changes to those maps would be designated as B2, C2, C3, etc.

3.1 MAP SCENARIO A1

Map Scenario A1, as the first map released by the Redistricting Commission, was carefully drawn to incorporate feedback received during the neighborhood public hearing process during the Summer of 2021. Using the revised neighborhood map as a guide, ward boundaries were carefully chosen to reflect major roads, highways, and natural features such as rivers and streams, the vast majority of which in Cranston already serve as boundaries that separate established, well-known neighborhoods.

A decision was made early on to attempt to exclusively use neighborhood and sub-neighborhood lines in the creation of ward boundaries, and to ignore all other census block geography wherever possible. While this limited options for drafting a first map, it ensured that the map produced would keep essentially every major neighborhood intact, and in the worst-case scenario, no sub-neighborhood would be split under any circumstances.

While major neighborhoods like Knightsville, Pawtuxet Village, Oak Lawn, and Fiskeville are well-known and historically rooted in the city, large neighborhoods by themselves are not the city's only communities of interest. The Commission adopted the sub-neighborhood category in order to identify smaller neighborhoods, subdivisions, and community residential areas that may not have a well-known name or historic nature, but are commonly identifiable "census block groups" that share similar characteristics.

Examples include multi-structure housing developments that, while split by multiple census blocks, together comprise a sub-neighborhood; cul-de-sac roads that have houses on either side, but are split by a road-centerline census block line, are likewise grouped together as sub-neighborhoods; and historical or developing areas that are difficult to define objectively, but certainly exist and merit recognition – this includes places like the Friendly Community or Alpine Estates that aren't large or established enough to rival Auburn or Arlington in neighborhood size, but should nonetheless be kept together in the same voting districts if possible, due to their status as known communities of interest that share similar populations and characteristics within their subjectively defined boundaries.

The 2012 adopted plan contained several unfortunate pocket precincts, particularly in the Dean Estates neighborhood area, Elmwood Ave. area, and Spectacle Pond area, and split multiple neighborhoods up between two wards, including Forest Hills, western Stone Hill, Spectacle, Dean Estates, Stadium, Auburn, and South Elmwood/Park View. Scenario A1 reunites all of these neighborhoods and ensures they have unified representation in city government.

Starting in Ward 1 and Ward 2, Scenario A1 exclusively uses Rte. 10 and I-95 as the boundary between the two wards, and no other means. This squarely ensures no neighborhoods are separated or divided up by crossing these major highways. Due to Ward 1's significant population increase, it had to lose territory. The most obvious option was to reunite the northern Auburn neighborhood, north of Park Ave but south of Rte. 10, with the rest of Auburn in Ward 2. A westward move of the Ward 2 boundary, which had been east of I-95, also unites the Elmwood Ave. neighborhood entirely in Ward 1. At the Providence boundary, Pontiac Ave. was the previous boundary line; moving it to Rte. 10 puts residents on both sides of the street – all in the Friendly Community area – in the same ward.

The biggest change proposed in the A1 map is an exchange of population between Wards 2 and 3 around Park Ave., in order to reverse the 2012 decisions made to break up the Spectacle and Forest Hills neighborhoods and split the Stadium neighborhood in half. Affixing the new ward boundary to exclusively use Park Ave. to Ward 3's south and Reservoir Ave. to Ward 3's east satisfies the Charter's directive to use major roads as ward boundaries to the extent possible. It

also completely reunites the aforementioned neighborhoods into the same wards, further satisfying the Charter, and does so without compromising population balance in the city. Ward 3 also maintains – and further increases – its status as the city's new, and only, majority-minority Council district.

The Pocasset River continues to be the boundary between Wards 2 and 6 in Scenario A1, and with Ward 3 retreating north to Park Ave., Ward 2 moves west to Budlong Rd., while the sub-neighborhood formerly at the southernmost tip of Ward 3 – which was not geographically compact in the 2012 map by any standard – is returned to Ward 6 due to its historical relationship to the Garden City area.

The Commission took advantage of a new 2020 Census block line – the pipeline that divides Dean Estates and Woodridge – to establish an improved boundary between Wards 5 and 6. The previous boundary was on Sagamore Rd., which isolated houses on the northern half of the road in Ward 5, while the other side of the street was in Ward 6. Now, the pipeline – which is the back property line for the houses on the north side – is instead the boundary. This functionally reunites the street with the rest of the neighborhood. A frequent, and notable, complaint to the Canvassing Authority office is voters who live across the street from one another being assigned to different wards and/or polling places, and this is one street of several where that issue is rectified in Scenario A1.

The remaining boundary between Wards 3 and 5 remains unchanged in terms of population, however the lines are adjusted to move to the back property lines adjacent to the wetlands north of Knightsville that divide the two wards. This merely accomplishes a "cleaner-looking" ward boundary than the jagged line that was used previously, without affecting any population.

The boundary between Wards 4 and 6 – Oaklawn Ave. – is already a major road that complies with the Charter, and due to population balances did not merit adjustment. A small section of the Rte. 37 and I-295 butterfly interchange is corrected, again affecting zero population, to match up with established neighborhood lines and produce a cleaner-looking map.

The final change made to the 2012 adopted plan on the Scenario A1 map involves a population exchange between Wards 4 and 5. The 2012 map included a state Rep. District 15 boundary that oddly jumped over I-295 into the Amy Dr. and Elite Dr. sub-neighborhood, isolating this neighborhood, that otherwise would make sense to be part of Ward 5, as an enclave of Ward 4 stuck east of I-295. In order to correct that, and join the sub-neighborhood with the rest of Ward 5, Ward 4 would have to gain population elsewhere, since its total population is already comparatively low given the target.

An easy solution presented itself in the Independence Way apartments, which is an isolated residential sub-neighborhood that in the past has been part of both Wards 4 and 5. Moving the apartments back to Ward 4 corrected the population imbalance, allowed the Elite Dr. and Amy Dr. sub-neighborhood to be moved from Ward 4 to 5, and created a cleaner ward boundary, starting east of the Independence Way apartments and proceeding south on I-295. The only

better solution would be using I-295 entirely, however there is simply not enough population available both west of Oaklawn Ave. and west of I-295 to meet the minimum figure for a ward at this time, so there must be a "jump-over" somewhere, and the Independence Way apartments make the most logical sense. The state Reapportionment Commission agreed with this principle when they also used the same line as a state district line.

Since state plans were not yet released when Scenario A1 was developed, it includes theoretical, "optimal" precinct lines drawn in a vacuum. These lines were sent to the state Reapportionment Commission as suggestions for use as state district lines, however several were not used for state district lines and had to be altered in Scenarios A2 and A3 to reflect changes made by the state.

Scenario A1 was released in September 2021 and presented at a public hearing in October, and received no negative comments or suggestions for alteration to boundaries. The redistricting report and a PDF map for Scenario A1 are incorporated into this report as *Appendix 3*.

3.2 MAP SCENARIO A2

As it became clear that the state Reapportionment Commission was nearing release of final maps, Scenario A2 was developed using state precinct line data from Rhode Island House Map D, Senate Map D, and Congressional Map B. No changes or alterations were made to Scenario A1 ward boundaries. The only changes were to incorporate state precinct lines, which at the time were not final and under consideration by the General Assembly.

Two errors were noticed in the state precinct lines along the Pawtuxet River, where the wrong census blocks were chosen by the state that represented an incorrect Cranston-Warwick boundary. As such, Scenario A2 included manual adjustment of these blocks, which are located in the riverbed itself and contain zero population, to reflect the actual border. The state was notified of the error, and a response was received that the blocks would be corrected in the final dataset used before passage of state redistricting legislation.

Scenario A2 was posted on the Cranston Redistricting Commission website, but was only under valid consideration for a few days, due to minor changes the state still had to make to precinct boundaries prior to final passage of their redistricting legislation. The redistricting report and a PDF map for Scenario A2 are incorporated into this report as *Appendix 4*.

3.3 MAP SCENARIO A3

With final passage of the state redistricting legislation imminent, it became possible to set proposed precinct lines for polling locations to be reviewed by the Cranston Board of Canvassers. These precinct lines were for the most part not subject to adjustment, as many were already state lines, however there were several instances where voting districts that exceeded the current registered voter cap under state law needed to be subdivided into two

polling places. Precinct lines were chosen in these instances using neighborhood and sub-neighborhood boundaries.

The state's final plan sent to the General Assembly floor for consideration, Rhode Island House Map D Substitute A and Rhode Island Senate Map D Substitute A, also corrected the two erroneous census blocks along the Pawtuxet River that were noticed in Scenario A2, so no manual adjustment was necessary. An additional change was noticed to a zero-population census block along the Cranston-Providence boundary at Cranston St. This change made by the state was also reflected in the Scenario A3 map.

The final bill passed by the General Assembly was amended on the floor, however the floor amendments made no further changes to Cranston district boundaries, and as such had no impact on the A3 map. Like the previous maps, Scenario A3 was immediately posted online for public viewing and comment, including an interactive map, a printable PDF version, a plan comparison viewer, plan notes, population data via a redistricting summary report, shapefiles, and .JSON data files.

The redistricting report and a PDF map for Scenario A3 are incorporated into this report as *Appendix 5*. The plan notes that summarize the changes between Scenarios A1, A2, and A3 are incorporated as *Appendix 6*.

3.4 WARD BOUNDARY COMPLIANCE WITH THE CITY CHARTER

The Scenario A map group complies with all provisions of the Charter, including all new provisions approved by voters in 2020:

- All wards are comprised of contiguous territory.
- All wards constitute compact territory, and in several cases, particularly Wards 1, 2, and 3, are significantly more compact than the wards set during the 2012 process.
- The Cranston Redistricting Commission made an extraordinary effort to identify neighborhoods and communities of interest and held opportunities for the public to provide input on the same. These neighborhood and community boundaries were used exclusively in the creation of ward boundaries for the city.
- Every effort was made to minimize the division of neighborhoods and sub-neighborhoods in the creation of wards. Several neighborhoods were unified after having been divided in the 2012 redistricting process.
- Wards are divided wherever possible by major roads, major highways, and other natural features like rivers and streams.
- All wards in Scenario A3 contain population figures, as determined by the most recent federal decennial census, that vary no more than 5% from the target population.
- The place of residence of any incumbent office holder or political candidate was not reviewed, discussed, or considered in the creation of wards.

- Wards were not drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.
- An action plan is in place, following approval of a final plan by the Cranston City Council, to refer the Council's action to the General Assembly so that it may be enacted into law.

The plan likewise complies with all other known state and federal requirements and legal precedents that control the redistricting process in Rhode Island.

4.1 STATE REAPPORTIONMENT

The Rhode Island Special Commission on Reapportionment, often referred to in this report as the Reapportionment Commission or state Commission, met throughout the autumn and early winter at locations throughout the state. While the state chose to hold no meetings in Cranston itself, several were held nearby, including at the Community College of Rhode Island Warwick campus and at various locations in Providence, including the State House. Mr. Lima attended the majority of the meetings of the state Commission, and provided both in-person verbal and written testimony at several meetings informing the state of the Cranston Commission's work, the voter precinct cap issue, Cranston neighborhoods, and the needs of cities and towns.

Additional testimony was provided by several city officials, including a letter and verbal testimony submitted by Mayor Kenneth Hopkins, a letter submitted by Council President Christopher Paplauskas, and a letter submitted by Council Minority Leader John Donegan. Several members of the Cranston General Assembly delegation likewise provided testimony, mostly confined to either being in favor of or opposed to the reallocation of incarcerated populations at the ACI. For written testimony, these documents were all sent exclusively to the state Reapportionment Commission regarding the state's work, however they were downloaded from the state's website by staff and incorporated into the record for the Cranston Redistricting Commission, in the event they are needed for reference.

Much of the submitted testimony from city officials at the state level revolved around discussions pertaining to apportionment of the incarcerated population at the ACI, and some related to discussions regarding the splitting up of the Meshanticut neighborhood. The city solicitor's office also sent in testimony regarding the city's concerns about reallocation of incarcerated persons at the ACI, which was presented by Mr. Igliozzi. Each of these items is discussed in further detail in Section 4.2 and Section 4.3, respectively.

4.2 APPORTIONMENT OF INCARCERATED POPULATION

A significant topic of discussion at the state Reapportionment Commission meetings was the concept of "prison gerrymandering" – that is, undergoing redistricting utilizing census data without modifying that data first to remove incarcerated populations in group quarters. State consultant Election Data Services provided several options to the state Commission, which after months of testimony, ultimately decided to remove a portion of the incarcerated population allocated to the ACI in Cranston and reallocate that population to other portions of the state,

nominally, to the last-known address for the incarcerated persons, provided the address was within the state and successfully geocodable to an address-point or range level. Additional parameters were later added, including a provision to only reallocate persons sentenced for terms of two years or less, among other parameters.

In effect, only a fraction of the total census population at the ACI facility was reallocated, which did not have a substantial impact on the representative and senate districts they were reallocated to, although it did remove population from Cranston state districts, requiring them to be adjusted slightly between map versions issued by the state. No effort was undertaken to reallocate incarcerated populations at the Wyatt Detention facility in Central Falls.

When it ultimately voted on the issue, the state Commission included in its motion a provision clarifying that the reallocation was only intended to effect state-drawn lines for reapportionment, and expressly was not intended to effect municipal-drawn lines. The state Commission's staff testified that, if a municipality wished to choose to draw its own lines using the state's altered census data, it could be provided. It was noted that several elements of data in the state's possession were subject to a confidentiality agreement with the ACI, as that information could be used to identify specific individuals if it ever became public.

Mr. Lima has made several requests to the state for the public portion of the reallocation data, so the city could at least have a record of the changes made to the city's representative and senate districts, however at the time of drafting this report, no reallocation data has been provided by the state to the city. Without access to this data, it is unknown what impact the reallocation of prisoners in Cranston would have on the population of wards, if the city were to alter its previous policy choices to implement such a change.

That said, the Cranston Redistricting Commission did not substantially discuss the issue, as the Cranston City Council had already debated it in February and March of 2021, and ultimately decided not to direct the Commission to remove incarcerated populations from census population data. Among numerous arguments presented both in favor of and opposed to the concept, the argument from legal counsel that modifying census data may be considered a violation of the city Charter was most controlling. As such, while the issue was heavily debated at the state level, it was not a subject of debate by the Cranston Redistricting Commission.

4.3 PRECINCT BOUNDARY LINES

The Scenario A3 plan contains a total of 26 precincts, including one "paper precinct," which is a geographic area of the city with zero registered voters in a mostly commercial area along the Warwick boundary. This is a reduction from the 2012 total of 31 precincts, which also included a paper precinct; in effect, this required 30 polling places to be operational from 2012 to 2020 for most elections. Going forward, a minimum of 25 polling places will be required for most elections.

As mentioned previously, all ward boundaries in the city travel along either major neighborhood or sub-neighborhood lines. Large voting districts, such as those containing more than 3,500 voters, are sub-divided by precinct lines drawn by the Cranston Board of Canvassers under the authority granted to the Board under state law. In all cases, these precinct lines likewise travel along previously identified neighborhood and sub-neighborhood boundaries. It is important to note that several state precinct lines, however, do not meet this standard, and have the effect of splitting up neighborhoods and communities of interest. They also have the effect of creating less efficient, "pocket" precincts in some areas, particularly around Spectacle Pond and in the Meshanticut neighborhood.

Testimony was offered to the state about these pockets, as well as others that were created elsewhere by previous state map Plans A, B, and C. While most of the issues were addressed in subsequently released state maps, several remained. These included several small, inefficient precincts that were created by a combination of the state's adopted final maps and the ward and precinct lines chosen in Scenario A3. Unfortunately, because the state lines are controlling, and were not further improved or addressed, little can be down about them at this point in time, without further breaking up neighborhoods or completely redrawing all six wards.

The Cranston Redistricting Commission is appreciative of the state Commission for, in most circumstances, honoring proposed ward boundaries in the city – in several cases it appeared final state map lines were drawn to closely follow Cranston's neighborhood and ward lines, which helps keep neighborhoods and communities together. This was not universal, however, and the smaller precincts created by state district lines do merit acknowledgement:

- The smallest precinct in the city under Scenario A3 is Ward 5-4, with only 992 people and 826 total registered voters. This small pocket is created by representative district lines that split Meshanticut in two along the bike path, Meshanticut Dr., and portions of Curtis St. None of these streets are identified as either neighborhood or sub-neighborhood lines. There is no available polling place within this pocket precinct, so the voters will have to be assigned out-of-district. The Meshanticut neighborhood was intact until the release of Plan C, and despite testimony from Mr. Lima and several elected officials, including an alternative offered by Mr. Lima that would not have created a ripple effect to other districts, it remained divided by state lines in the final state map.

- The second smallest precinct is Ward 3-3, with only 827 voters around the Spectacle Pond area. In this case, the Spectacle Pond sub-neighborhood is intact on either side of the body of water, with the district's southern boundary being the Stadium neighborhood. It is an imperfection in the state's plan, but ultimately may have been unavoidable, due to the confluence of several state and senate districts in this area along the Cranston-Providence boundary, which makes up its entire eastern flank. An effort to expand the precinct's size may have had a ripple effect on other districts, and as such no testimony was provided offering an alternative.

- At 1,460 registered voters, Ward 2-2 is the third smallest precinct in the city. It is created due to Senate District 31's extension into Cranston. While a portion of Senate District 31 existed in Cranston previously, that portion was in a commercial area that had zero registered voters. Unfortunately, the irregular shape and residential nature of this state voting district, and the lack of any other District 31 territory adjacent to it in Cranston, creates a pocket precinct where voters will likely need to vote out-of-district, at the Cranston Portuguese Club in Ward 1, in future elections. This is in part also due to the unavailability of the former Budlong Manor polling place, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the small available square footage of its available voting area.

- The fourth smallest precinct is Ward 2-5, with 1,511 voters. This precinct's size is mostly unavoidable due to its positioning in the central axis of the city, where it is one of only two precincts city-wide that shares a boundary with three other wards: 3, 5, and 6. As is the case in other areas, several representative and senate district lines also converge in this area, so little can be done to expand the precinct or make it more efficient, absent changes to the state's map.

- Several large precincts also exist, namely 1-1 (3,152 voters), 1-2 (3,269 voters), 1-3 (3,323 voters), 2-1 (2,960 voters), 3-1 (2,842 voters), 4-1 (3,326 voters), 4-4 (2,927 voters), 6-1 (3,463 voters), and 6-3 (3,231 voters). These precincts are all planned to be staffed by a full contingent of poll workers and located at facilities that are well-suited to handle them in terms of available square footage, ADA-accessibility, and parking. Among them are Edgewood Highland School (1-1), Scottish Rite Masonic Lodge (1-2), Park View Middle School (1-3), Cranston East (2-1), Arlington School (3-1), Orchard Farms School (4-1), Hope Highlands Middle School (4-4), Glen Hills Schools (6-1), and the Schofield Armory (6-3).

- Back-up locations will be inspected and approved for use for any precincts that surpass the precinct cap of 3,500 registered voters, in the event that pending legislation to increase the cap is not passed ahead of the 2022 elections. For instance, a portion of the voters assigned to Glen Hills School (6-1) would be reassigned to the Central Public Library, which is held in reserve, should the cap be exceeded. As Central Library is a smaller facility, and located much further away from the precinct's center of population, the vast majority of voters would remain assigned to Glen Hills School. This is an illustrative example of the need to increase the voter precinct cap, so that voters may be assigned to polling locations that are both conveniently located and well-equipped to handle larger volumes of election-day activity.

Testimony continues to be offered at the General Assembly in favor of bills introduced in the House and Senate by Cranston representatives and senators to increase the state's precinct cap. The Rhode Island Town and City Clerks' Association has unanimously supported the increase. Whether it is done in time for the completion of redistricting on April 15, or at all, is an unknown factor at this time. As such, all precincts are presently drawn to satisfy the

requirements of current state law, that is, not substantially more than 3,000 registered voters, which the Board of Elections has historically interpreted to be a hard cap of 3,500 registered voters, before a precinct must be further subdivided.

It is clear, however, that following a steady increase in the use of mail ballots and in-person emergency "early" voting in 2016 and 2018, and the massive adoption of these two voting methods by two-thirds of voters in the 2020 election, that the cap, set in 2012, merits an increase so that elections resources can be allocated where they are needed most. The Cranston Board of Canvassers has a role in continuing that advocacy at the State House in the coming weeks, however, if no action is taken by the state now, but is taken at some point in the future, the Board can exercise its authority under state law at that time to realign precincts as-needed. That said, it would make the redistricting and reprecincting processes far smoother if the General Assembly commits to action before the end of March 2022.

4.4 EFFECTS ON ELECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

Despite the inefficiencies of several pocket precincts, and the potential for unnecessary precinct splits if the voter precinct cap law is not modified, overall, Scenario A3 presents a significant improvement for elections administration for the 2022-2030 period, as compared to 2012-2020.

Polling places throughout the city can now, by and large, be centrally located within the precincts they serve. The reduction from 31 to 26 precincts means several of the least voter-friendly polls – which had either inadequate square footage, difficult parking, or complex voter entrances – can be eliminated in favor of deploying resources at better facilities. For instance, Hall Library, which contains a steeper-than-desired access ramp and a relatively small room for voting purposes, is no longer needed as a location; similarly, the Dutemple School, which had a confusing voter entrance located on the opposite side of its street address, and required the installation of temporary ADA-compliant parking places for each election, is no longer required, either.

Unfortunately, the pocket precinct created by the state in Ward 5 means the ward must now have six precincts and polling locations, which is the most in the city. Ward 2, which also has a state-created pocket because of Senate District 31, must have five precincts and polling places. Wards 3 and 4 require four precincts, while Wards 1 and 6, at this time, require just three each.

While the city will be required to open a minimum of 25 polls under Scenario A3, the reduction from 30 will save taxpayers nearly $100,000 in elections administration costs over the next decade, although it is likely those funds will need to be redirected to supporting new unfunded, state-mandated costs related to administering early voting, as voting patterns shift from being predominantly election day-based, to more voters casting ballots prior to election day than on it, as was seen in 2020 for the first time. Also of note is that if the city had more control over state precincts, the total number could likely be reduced to between 20 and 24, which would be even more efficient for elections operations and allocation of limited resources.

One point of caution is that if the voter precinct cap is not increased, and the population of the city continues to grow, multiple precincts that currently are borderline on the cap limit will exceed it in the coming years, some perhaps before the 2022 elections even take place. This will have a devastating effect on elections administration, as scenarios exist where the city may in short order be right back to 30 (or more) polling places, despite the polls no longer being utilized by a majority of voters. Such a scenario adds significant strain on Canvassing Authority staff and the Board of Canvassers, which must administer elections efficiently with finite resources and personnel. Transitioning from a primarily polling place-driven election mechanism to one where voters are split evenly between the use of mail ballots, early voting, and election day polling locations – without reducing at least some of the administrative costs or time involved in enacting any of those three systems – is a dangerous prospect, and one that merits more attention and advocacy. For this reason, the Cranston Redistricting Commission, at its meeting in September 2021, requested that the state Reapportionment Commission and the General Assembly consider supporting an increase in the voter precinct cap.

4.5 FURTHER ACTIONS REQUIRED

Following final recommendations issued by the Cranston Redistricting Commission, the Commission's work is essentially complete, unless further directed by the City Council to review or modify the recommendations. The Council itself does have the authority to do so without the Commission, and due to the accelerated timeline of the remaining process, there may not be a feasible time left for the Commission to be directed by the Council to produce additional work, report back, and have the Council act on it in such a manner that would comply with the Charter for the posting and passage of ordinances, absent the adoption of special emergency provisions. In the case of redistricting, said emergency status would first need to be justified.

As such, it is the recommendation of the Redistricting Commission that Scenario A3 be introduced as soon as practicable, so it may be advertised and discussed by the Council Ordinance Committee in a normal public hearing. The proposed schedule is for introduction and referral only at a Special Council meeting to be scheduled on March 7, 2022.

Per Charter Section 3.12, ordinances introduced shall be heard by committee for public hearing not earlier than the seventh day following introduction, and shall be advertised in a local newspaper in circulation in the city. Scenario A3 and its associated materials being heard at the regularly scheduled Ordinance Committee meeting of March 17, 2022 would satisfy this requirement, and allow for timely publication in a newspaper, as well.

The Charter also states that no ordinance shall be finally passed prior to the 14th day following its introduction. Introduction on March 7, followed by a public hearing in committee on March 17 and final passage at the regular City Council meeting scheduled for March 28, would again satisfy the Charter's requirements.

Passage of a final redistricting ordinance, either as originally recommended by the Redistricting Commission or subsequently as amended by the Council, should be accompanied by a

resolution of the Council memorializing the General Assembly to enact the plan into law. The Redistricting Commission staff have prepared draft ordinance and resolution language, as well as draft language for introduction to the General Assembly, so the Council has access to the framework of this language from the beginning. The Council President has been asked to introduce these documents for consideration on behalf of the Redistricting Commission.

Provided there is no mayoral veto or veto override necessary, passage on March 28 will allow two full weeks for Mr. Lima and Ms. Giarrusso to compile the city's Master Street File, which is a list of all street ranges in the city that correspond to the adopted congressional district, state representative districts, state senate districts, wards, ward districts, and state precinct numbers set by the final, approved ward map and Board of Canvassers-approved precincts. Due to the time pressure, the Board of Canvassers is meeting jointly with the Redistricting Commission at its final meeting of March 1 in order to tentatively set precinct lines, subject to final Council approval of wards. That said, if the Council feels changes are necessary, there is still time after March 28 for the Board to meet again and adjust precinct lines once more, if needed.

The Master Street File consists of ranges, for instance, 1-101 ODD, and 2-102 EVEN, which define what addresses elected office holders represent on a particular section of a street. A computer algorithm, compiled by Ms. Giarrusso, will be run to generate a list of all street ranges created by the city's final map. This data will then be double-checked and verified by the Canvassing Authority staff to ensure all voters in the city are assigned at their correct, legal new districts, and no voter addresses are omitted. Following this process, which is expected to take several days in order to be completed with a degree of diligence, a final Master Street File will be generated and transmitted to the Secretary of State, in advance of the April 15 deadline.

By early May, it is expected the state will be ready to "switch over" the current ward and precinct boundaries to the newly adopted ones, statewide, in the Central Voter Registration System. At this point in time, if a voter calls the Canvassing Authority to determine their polling location or district information, it can be readily looked up in the system. Likewise, if a political party or candidate would like a voter list in advance of the 2022 election process, it can at that time be provided to them, with completely up-to-date information.

Of critical importance, candidates who wish to declare for office in June 2022 can also have their information and eligibility to hold office in a particular district verified at this time. The election process itself would be compromised if the system is not ready prior to the declaration period, as that period and its ensuing deadlines are not subject to alteration in the election calendar, as defined by state law, without pushing back the election itself.

It should be noted that for non-election purposes, the current, 2012 adopted ward boundaries will remain in full legal effect. That is, the ward City Council and School Committee members elected in 2020 for those wards as they existed at that time will continue to hold office, as would any officers who have been appointed since or would need to be appointed through the end of the two-year term. For general city management purposes, the new boundaries would take full effect with the inauguration of new officers on the first Monday in January of 2023.

4.6 IMPLEMENTATION OF A FINAL CITY REDISTRICTING PLAN

By law, the Cranston Board of Canvassers will send a notice, individually, to all 60,000 registered voters informing them of their new polling place, ward, and districts, whether or not they were changed by this process. That mailing is anticipated to take place in mid-to-late May 2022, once the state system incorporates the new district data and it can be output to a vendor to conduct the mailing. This is, in effect, the largest mailing the City of Cranston will have ever conducted, due to the growth in the voter rolls over the last decade.

A variety of additional election information, including key dates and deadlines for voters, will be included as part of the mailing. The volume of phone calls from a mailing such as this is expected to be extremely high, and as such the Canvassing Authority staff is planning to conduct the mailing several weeks prior to the declaration, endorsement, and nomination period, wherein those functions occupy the bulk of staff time, and after which the bulk of time is spent on registering voters, recruiting and training poll workers, managing mail ballot operations, administering early voting, and preparing and supplying polling places for the Sept. 13 Statewide Primary and Nov. 8 General Election.

That said, a subsequent mailing is also planned and included in the FY23 Board of Canvassers budget request, for distribution in October 2022, that will go to 31,000 voter households and also contain polling place and district information. This mailing, which is required by law, is primarily for the purpose of informing voters of local bond referenda and Charter questions.

Additionally, all polling places selected by the Board of Canvassers to serve voters, as well as potential back-up or secondary locations, will also need to be inspected and approved by the state Board of Elections, which is typically accompanied by the Governor's Commission on Disabilities and Canvassing Authority personnel on the inspection tours. This weeks-long polling place inspection process will begin in March, and continue through April.

By law, the Board of Canvassers will also post information regarding the new maps and districting information in a newspaper of local circulation, on the city website, and physically inside of the Canvassing Authority office for public inspection. Several hundred new maps will be printed. By practice, candidates declaring for state representative and senate district seats in Cranston, as well as mayoral, ward, and city-wide Council and School Committee candidates, receive a free map from the Canvassing Authority when they take out nomination papers following a declaration for office. Additional maps of various sizes and district layouts are available for purchase from the Canvassing Authority for a nominal fee, or for download for free online, or via email request. The purchase of maps constitutes the bulk of the Board of Canvassers' annual revenue receipts, which is typically between $100 and $200 per year.

4.7 NOTES FOR 2030-2032 REDISTRICTING

The COVID-19 pandemic presented unusual and unique challenges to the 2020-2022 redistricting process, however the mitigations deployed to overcome those challenges may turn out to be useful if utilized in future cycles.

Of greatest assistance to the process was the strategy to start early – nearly a full year before final map data was due to the state – and establish much of the administrative support for the Redistricting Commission early in the process. The summer 2021 exercises to adopt a neighborhood map, followed by the review and preliminary adoption of the Scenario A1 working draft in October 2021, allowed the Cranston Redistricting Commission a significant and unprecedented advantage over every other municipal redistricting process in the state, namely because favored ward boundary lines and neighborhood lines could be forwarded to the state Reapportionment Commission and incorporated into the state plan from the start, rather than after the fact.

This proactive approach is counter to what most other municipalities have done in the past, including Cranston. Many do not even begin to define their role and mission in redistricting until after the state has already fully completed its process – but then must scramble to complete local maps with no margin for error and minimal time for public input. In Cranston's case, these early functions were completed in May and July of 2021, allowing for multiple rounds of public hearings held at each stage. Most critically of all, the expanded timeframe allowed for the identification of problems and cleaning up of data and geocoding, all of which would have been impossible, or significantly hurried and prone to error, had the city waited to begin after the state completed its process.

As it did in both 2012 and in 2016, the city conducted redistricting operations entirely in-house with existing resources and staff, with no outside purchases of special software or hiring of consultants. Aside from the obvious savings of taxpayer dollars, this effort also allowed the staff with direct knowledge of local neighborhoods and communities of interest to coordinate the process directly, instead of relying on consultants from out-of-state companies, who may have drawn draft ward and precinct lines in a more arbitrary fashion, with less care and less attention to detail, cost, and consequences. That said, the redistricting process is nonetheless exceedingly complex, and requires advance planning as well as careful attention to process, deadlines, and countless details. In future cycles, the city should only endeavor to continue conducting redistricting on its own if it continues to have GIS and canvassing staff who have the expertise to understand it, and the willingness to put in the hundreds of hours of work it takes to complete the process successfully without outside assistance.

The 2020-2022 process was also the most transparent the city has conducted to date, with a heavy focus on open communication and information sharing with the public. All associated data and documents that were being worked with, every step up the way, were made available online within hours – or minutes – of their creation. In the future, though, a greater effort should be made to encourage the public to use free, easy tools like DistrictR to draw and submit

their own maps to inform the Commission's work. None were submitted by the public in the process to date, either hand-drawn, created in GIS software, or through tools like DistrictR. Likewise, policies adopted by the Commission to share shapefiles, .JSON files, PDFs, and interactive maps for all scenarios should be made the normalized standard going forward.

The Cranston Redistricting Commission is unaware of any other cities or towns that have shared the volume of maps, data, and associated documents and files that this Commission has over the course of its work during the last 10 months, and that should be viewed as a model – or perhaps minimum – going forward. It is noteworthy that several of these endeavors, including providing access to DistrictR and shapefiles, were only enacted after being suggested by Mr. Marion from Common Cause. While other initiatives, such as the interactive map comparison tool, were formulations of the Commission's staff, more can always be done to garner increased engagement and public input. As technology continues to evolve, future Commissions should not be complacent; achieving more transparency and greater public access should not be considered one-time destinations to reach, but set as an ever-rising bar that future Commissions should prioritize and strive to exceed.

5.1 CONCLUSION

The adoption of this report constitutes the end of the Cranston Redistricting Commission's charge as directed by the Cranston City Council. The remainder of the redistricting process going forward is now in the hands of the Council, although Commission members and staff remain available to the Council in completing this important work.

It is in the opinion of the Cranston Redistricting Commission that the Scenario A3 map, as presented to the City Council in this report, constitutes the best-possible map for adoption and use by the city for the next decade. It carefully adheres to each of the Charter's provisions, while also meeting or exceeding the highest standards and best practices in redistricting. The map is a true product of community input and feedback, assembled over the course of months of active engagement with all interested groups, and achieves population balance for the six wards of the city while also working well for elections administration and reprecincting.

The Commission is appreciative of Ms. Giarrusso and Mr. Lima for their dedicated work on this project, as well as Asst. Solicitor Igliozzi for his legal counsel, and all of the support staff in the IT Department, Canvassing Authority, and the city as a whole who have contributed. The Commission also thanks John Marion of Common Cause Rhode Island for his comments and suggestions for greater transparency in the process, and all members of the public who provided feedback and watched or attended meetings and hearings. The Cranston Redistricting Commission thanks the members of the City Council for creating this advisory body and entrusting its members and staff with this important work.

The Cranston Redistricting Commission respectfully submits this final report, the attached appendices, and other associated materials to the Honorable Cranston City Council for review.

6.1 APPENDICES

A variety of documents and datasets were created or used in the 2022 redistricting process to date. The below list is not an exhaustive list of all materials; however, it does include maps, reports, and data that were referenced throughout this report. Items are listed in the order they were first referenced, starting with "Appendix 1" and proceeding numerically. Non-referenced items are included last.

Appendix 1 – Cranston City Council Resolution Establishing the Redistricting Commission

Appendix 2 – Oct. 25, 2021 Status Report to the Cranston City Council (Includes, among other items, a PDF of the Cranston Redistricting Neighborhood Map, isolated screenshots and population change numbers for each change made between Plan 2012 and Scenario A, and various 2020 Census data breakdowns and comparisons, including target population figures and changes.)

Appendix 3 – PDF Map and Redistricting Report for Scenario A1

Appendix 4 – PDF Map and Redistricting Report for Scenario A2

Appendix 5 – PDF Map and Redistricting Report for Scenario A3

Appendix 6 – Plan Notes

Appendix 7 – Draft Redistricting Ordinance for the Cranston City Council

Appendix 8 – Draft Resolution for the Cranston City Council

Appendix 9 – Draft General Assembly Legislation

Appendix 1

Cranston City Council Resolution Establishing the Redistricting Commission

THE CITY OF CRANSTON

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

AUTHORIZING A REDISTICTING COMMISSION TO DEVELOP A REDISTRICTING PLAN FOR THE SIX WARDS OF THE CITY OF CRANSTON

No. 2021-13A

Passed:
March 22, 2021

Christopher G. Paplauskas, *Council President*

Resolved, That,

WHEREAS, population figures will soon be made available from the 2020 federal decennial Census; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of the City of Cranston are constitutionally entitled to equal and proportional representation on the Cranston City Council and Cranston School Committee; and

WHEREAS, redistricting of Wards (changes in Ward boundaries) may be necessary in order to provide equal and proportional representation on the Cranston City Council and Cranston School Committee, contingent upon the adoption of new state district lines that may first be adopted by the Rhode Island General Assembly.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Honorable Cranston City Council:

1. Creates a Redistricting Commission and appoints the three (3) regular members of the Cranston Board of Canvassers as its members. It shall be the purpose and responsibility of the Commission to develop and present to the full Council, at a special or regular meeting following the adoption of a state redistricting plan by the General Assembly, a plan to redistrict the six wards of the City. The plan shall comply with all requirements of the Constitution of the United States, of the Rhode Island Constitution, of the Rhode Island General Laws, and of the City of Cranston Home Rule Charter, and the Commission shall recognize and be informed by pertinent or applicable federal legislation and court precedent. Districts shall be as nearly equal in population as possible, and in no case shall a ward have a population that varies by more than five percent (5%) from the Target Population, as determined by the total City population reported in the 2020 federal decennial census divided by six. To the extent practicable, districts shall be composed of contiguous territory and shall be configured in such a way as to avoid the creation of precinct-level voting districts of fewer than one thousand (1,000) potential voters, and, in accordance with R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-11-1 et seq., shall have no more than three thousand (3,000) voters; and

2. The City shall be divided into six Wards in such a manner that each Ward shall: (1) consist of a compact and contiguous portion of the City; (2) respect the geographic integrity of local neighborhoods or local communities of interest in a manner which minimizes their division to the extent possible; and (3) be bounded by major roads or natural features to the extent possible. The place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of Wards. Wards shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party; and

3. Upon the final adoption of a new redistricting plan approved by the Cranston City Council and enacted in state law, the Cranston Board of Canvassers shall cause to be mailed to all registered voters of the City notice of their district number and regularly assigned polling place, and that the Board of Canvassers shall make final copies of new Cranston voting district maps available electronically via the City's website, and shall maintain them, until such time as they are amended, for open public inspection or purchase for a nominal fee in the Canvassing Department; and

4. The approval of a redistricting plan by the Cranston City Council shall concurrently memorialize the Rhode Island General Assembly to validate the same.

Sponsored by: Council President Paplauskas

Referred to Ordinance Committee Feb. 11, 2021

Appendix 2

Oct. 25, 2021 Status Report to the Cranston City Council (Includes, among other items, a PDF of the Cranston Redistricting Neighborhood Map, isolated screenshots and population change numbers for each change made between Plan 2012 and Scenario A, and various 2020 Census data breakdowns and comparisons, including target population figures and changes.)

Hon. Christopher G. Paplauskas
Council President

Randall A. Jackvony
Chairperson

Gary J. Vierra
Member

Quilcia I. Moronta
Member

Cranston Redistricting Commission
City Hall
869 Park Ave., Room 100
Cranston, RI 02910-2786

Oct. 19, 2021

Re: Council Redistricting Status Report

Dear Honorable Members of the Cranston City Council:

The Cranston Redistricting Commission was created by the City Council on March 22, 2021, for the purpose of reviewing 2020 Census data and preparing a draft redistricting plan for the Council's consideration that complies with the City Charter, applicable state and federal law, and legal precedent. Since its creation, the Commission has held five public meetings – including two advertised public hearings – related to this mission, and established an interactive redistricting portal on the city website.

Over the summer, the Commission solicited public feedback and drafted a neighborhood map of the city for use in redistricting, in order to comply with new Charter provisions to respect neighborhood boundaries and communities of interest in the redistricting process. Since August, the Commission has been reviewing 2020 Census data, and, using the new neighborhood map as a guide, completed its first draft map, "Scenario A1," which was recently presented at a public hearing for comment on Oct. 6.

With preliminary work now complete, the Commission will continue to accept public comment and map scenario ideas while monitoring activities at the state level, which may have significant impacts on future draft map scenarios. The Rhode Island Special Commission on Reapportionment is meeting weekly, and is expected to have its own draft maps of state districts available next month. In January 2022, the full General Assembly will review those maps, and is expected to vote on them before the February recess. At that time, the Cranston Redistricting Commission must quickly complete its final written report and draft maps to present to the City Council, so the Council itself can review, receive public feedback on, and approve a final map by the end of April. The final map, as an ordinance, is also subject to approval by the Mayor, and, procedurally, will be ratified by an Act of the General Assembly in May, ahead of June candidate declarations. The timeline for this process is particularly tight.

The attached maps, 2020 Census data, and reports serve to better explain the work undertaken by the Commission to date, and detail some of the rationale used in developing the Scenario A1 draft map thus far. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out at any time.

Very truly yours,

Nicholas J. Lima
Registrar / Director of Elections
On Behalf of the Cranston Redistricting Commission

Redistricting Population Targets

Total Population 2020	**82,934**
Min Population	13,131
Target Population	13,822
Max Population	14,513
Population Deviation	691

Population Change 2010 to 2020

2012 Ward	2020 Population	2010 Population	Change	% Change
Ward 1	14,565	13,469	1,096	8.1%
Ward 2	13,813	13,272	541	4.1%
Ward 3	13,801	13,171	630	4.8%
Ward 4	13,314	13,016	298	2.3%
Ward 5	14,295	13,817	478	3.5%
Ward 6	13,146	13,642	(496)	-3.6%
Total	*82,934*	*80,387*	*2,547*	*3.2%*

Existing Wards with 2020 Population Data

2012 Ward	2020 Population	Deviation from Target
Ward 1	14,565	743
Ward 2	13,813	(9)
Ward 3	13,801	(21)
Ward 4	13,314	(508)
Ward 5	14,295	473
Ward 6	13,146	(676)
Total	*82,934*	

Population Change by Tract 2010-2020

Tract Name	2020 Population	2010 Population	Population Change	% Change
134	3,992	3,868	124	3.2
135	5,378	4,700	678	14.4
136	3,068	2,973	95	3.2
137.01	4,492	4,138	354	8.6
137.02	2,851	2,799	52	1.9
138	4,950	4,768	182	3.8
139	3,166	2,992	174	5.8
140	5,982	5,772	210	3.6
141	5,304	5,052	252	5.0
142	4,757	5,715	-958	-16.8
143	4,984	4,716	268	5.7
144	3,859	3,693	166	4.5
145.01	5,134	5,179	-45	-0.9
145.02	4,269	4,096	173	4.2
146	7,170	6,991	179	2.6
147	7,833	7,344	489	6.7
148	5,745	5,591	154	2.8
Total	82,934	80,387	2,547	3.2 %

Hispanic or Latino Origin Total Population

	2020				2010				2010 to 2020 Change	
Tract	Total Population 2020 P0020001	Hispanic or Latino 2020 P0020002	Not Hispanic or Latino 2020 P0020003	Hispanic or Latino (%) 2020	Total Population 2010 P0020001	Hispanic or Latino 2010 P0020002	Not Hispanic or Latino 2010 P0020003	Hispanic or Latino (%) 2010	Hispanic or Latino 2010 to 2020	Hispanic or Latino 2010 to 2020 (% Change)
134	3,992	378	3,614	9.5 %	3,868	235	3,633	6.1 %	143	60.9 %
135	5,378	1,427	3,951	26.5 %	4,700	773	3,927	16.4 %	654	84.6 %
136	3,068	729	2,339	23.8 %	2,973	409	2,564	13.8 %	320	78.2 %
137.01	4,492	1,194	3,298	26.6 %	4,138	684	3,454	16.5 %	510	74.6 %
137.02	2,851	518	2,333	18.2 %	2,799	286	2,513	10.2 %	232	81.1 %
138	4,950	716	4,234	14.5 %	4,768	386	4,382	8.1 %	330	85.5 %
139	3,166	362	2,804	11.4 %	2,992	186	2,806	6.2 %	176	94.6 %
140	5,982	1,340	4,642	22.4 %	5,772	686	5,086	11.9 %	654	95.3 %
141	5,304	2,518	2,786	47.5 %	5,052	1,553	3,499	30.7 %	965	62.1 %
142	4,757	936	3,821	19.7 %	5,715	855	4,860	15.0 %	81	9.5 %
143	4,984	382	4,602	7.7 %	4,716	164	4,552	3.5 %	218	132.9 %
144	3,859	264	3,595	6.8 %	3,693	96	3,597	2.6 %	168	175.0 %
145.01	5,134	177	4,957	3.4 %	5,179	98	5,081	1.9 %	79	80.6 %
145.02	4,269	340	3,929	8.0 %	4,096	153	3,943	3.7 %	187	122.2 %
146	7,170	361	6,809	5.0 %	6,991	183	6,808	2.6 %	178	97.3 %
147	7,833	2,843	4,990	36.3 %	7,344	1,601	5,743	21.8 %	1,242	77.6 %
148	5,745	582	5,163	10.1 %	5,591	361	5,230	6.5 %	221	61.2 %
							-			
Total	82,934	15,067	67,867	18.2 %	80,387	8,709	71,678	10.8 %	6,358	73.0 % Increase

Group Quarters

	2020										2010									
Tract Name	Population in Group Quarters P0050001	Institutionalized Population P0050002	Correctional Facilites (Adult) P0050003	Juvenile Facilities P0050004	Nursing/ Skilled Nursing P0050005	Other Institutional P0050006	Non-Institutionalized Population P0050007	College/ University Student Housing P0050008	Military Quarters P0050009	Other Non-Institutional P0050010	Population in Group Quarters P0420001	Institutionalized Population P0420002	Correctional Facilites (Adult) P0420003	Juvenile Facilities P0420004	Nursing/ Skilled Nursing P0420005	Other Institutional P0420006	Non-Institutionalized Population P0420007	College/ University Student Housing P0420008	Military Quarters P0420009	Other Non-Institutional P0420010
134	71	71	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
135	581	0	0	0	0	0	581	567	0	14	366	0	0	0	0	0	366	363	0	3
136	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
137.01	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	8	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
137.02	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
139	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
140	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	2669	2587	2442	32	0	113	82	0	0	82	3799	3756	3433	143	0	180	43	0	0	43
143	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	28	33	16	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	17
145.01	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
145.02	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
146	57	39	0	0	39	0	18	0	0	18	56	40	0	0	40	0	16	0	0	16
147	29	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	29	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
148	150	137	0	0	137	0	13	0	0	13	116	113	0	0	113	0	3	0	0	3
Total	3,668	2,834	2,442	32	247	113	834	567	-	267	4,523	4,004	3,433	167	224	180	519	363	-	156
Diff 2010 to 2020	(855)	(1,170)	(991)	(135)	23	(67)	315	204	-	111										
% Difference	-18.90	-29.22	-28.87	-80.84	10.27	-37.22	60.69	56.20	#DIV/0!	71.15										

Adult Correctional Facilities

Tract Name	Correctional Facilites (Adult) 2020 P0050003	Correctional Facilites (Adult) 2010 P0420003	Population Change	% Change	
134	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
135	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
136	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
137.01	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
137.02	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
138	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
139	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
140	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
141	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
142	2442	3433	-991	-28.9	%
143	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
144	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
145.01	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
145.02	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
146	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
147	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
148	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	%
	2,442	3,433	(991)	-28.9 %	

Population Comparison 2010 vs 2020 Census

	Total Population				Population of One Race				Population of Two or More Races			
Tract	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020
134	3,992	3,868	124	3.2 %	3,635	3,749	(114)	(3.0) %	357	119	238	200.0 %
135	5,378	4,700	678	14.4 %	4,745	4,504	241	5.4 %	633	196	437	223.0 %
136	3,068	2,973	95	3.2 %	2,739	2,836	(97)	(3.4) %	329	137	192	140.1 %
137.01	4,492	4,138	354	8.6 %	3,938	4,002	(64)	(1.6) %	554	136	418	307.4 %
137.02	2,851	2,799	52	1.9 %	2,507	2,711	(204)	(7.5) %	344	88	256	290.9 %
138	4,950	4,768	182	3.8 %	4,465	4,607	(142)	(3.1) %	485	161	324	201.2 %
139	3,166	2,992	174	5.8 %	2,953	2,920	33	1.1 %	213	72	141	195.8 %
140	5,982	5,772	210	3.6 %	5,384	5,593	(209)	(3.7) %	598	179	419	234.1 %
141	5,304	5,052	252	5.0 %	4,608	4,741	(133)	(2.8) %	696	311	385	123.8 %
142	4,757	5,715	(958)	(16.8) %	4,615	5,672	(1,057)	(18.6) %	142	43	99	230.2 %
143	4,984	4,716	268	5.7 %	4,679	4,657	22	0.5 %	305	59	246	416.9 %
144	3,859	3,693	166	4.5 %	3,654	3,651	3	0.1 %	205	42	163	388.1 %
145.01	5,134	5,179	(45)	(0.9) %	4,952	5,133	(181)	(3.5) %	182	46	136	295.7 %
145.02	4,269	4,096	173	4.2 %	3,969	4,029	(60)	(1.5) %	300	67	233	347.8 %
146	7,170	6,991	179	2.6 %	6,775	6,884	(109)	(1.6) %	395	107	288	269.2 %
147	7,833	7,344	489	6.7 %	6,778	7,053	(275)	(3.9) %	1,055	291	764	262.5 %
148	5,745	5,591	154	2.8 %	5,412	5,503	(91)	(1.7) %	333	88	245	278.4 %
Total	82,934	80,387	2,547	3.2 %	75,808	78,245	(2,437)	(3.1) %	7,126	2,142	4,984	232.7 %

	Population of One Race																							
	White alone				Black or African American alone				American Indian and Alaska Native alone				Asian alone				Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone				Some Other Race alone			
Tract	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020	2020	2010	Population Change 2010 to 2020	Percent Change 2010 to 2020
134	3,194	3,455	(261)	(7.6) %	169	82	87	106.1 %	17	16	1	6.3 %	109	88	21	23.9 %	3	2	1	50.0 %	143	106	37	34.9 %
135	2,965	3,364	(399)	(11.9) %	479	460	19	4.1 %	32	30	2	6.7 %	481	296	185	62.5 %	4	1	3	300.0 %	784	353	431	122.1 %
136	1,773	2,224	(451)	(20.3) %	229	238	(9)	(3.8) %	18	9	9	100.0 %	263	214	49	22.9 %	-	-	-	#DIV/0! %	456	151	305	202.0 %
137.01	2,398	3,069	(671)	(21.9) %	375	300	75	25.0 %	26	26	-	- %	477	329	148	45.0 %	5	-	5	#DIV/0! %	657	278	379	136.3 %
137.02	1,832	2,256	(424)	(18.8) %	178	108	70	64.8 %	12	16	(4)	(25.0) %	235	209	26	12.4 %	1	-	1	#DIV/0! %	249	122	127	104.1 %
138	3,491	4,065	(574)	(14.1) %	232	188	44	23.4 %	39	13	26	200.0 %	361	213	148	69.5 %	5	-	5	#DIV/0! %	337	128	209	163.3 %
139	2,493	2,658	(165)	(6.2) %	60	65	(5)	(7.7) %	6	1	5	500.0 %	214	108	106	98.1 %	1	-	1	#DIV/0! %	179	88	91	103.4 %
140	3,522	4,598	(1,076)	(23.4) %	356	294	62	21.1 %	34	16	18	112.5 %	691	458	233	50.9 %	4	1	3	300.0 %	777	226	551	243.8 %
141	1,971	3,000	(1,029)	(34.3) %	484	425	59	13.9 %	95	25	70	280.0 %	555	610	(55)	(9.0) %	-	23	(23)	(100.0) %	1,503	658	845	128.4 %
142	2,842	3,856	(1,014)	(26.3) %	795	1,122	(327)	(29.1) %	33	31	2	6.5 %	201	142	59	41.5 %	3	7	(4)	(57.1) %	741	514	227	44.2 %
143	3,976	4,273	(297)	(7.0) %	136	85	51	60.0 %	16	2	14	700.0 %	416	236	180	76.3 %	8	-	8	#DIV/0! %	127	61	66	108.2 %
144	3,334	3,468	(134)	(3.9) %	61	59	2	3.4 %	22	7	15	214.3 %	151	87	64	73.6 %	2	-	2	#DIV/0! %	84	30	54	180.0 %
145.01	4,581	4,921	(340)	(6.9) %	82	44	38	86.4 %	12	7	5	71.4 %	183	139	44	31.7 %	-	-	-	#DIV/0! %	94	22	72	327.3 %
145.02	3,598	3,870	(272)	(7.0) %	113	52	61	117.3 %	14	7	7	100.0 %	84	60	24	40.0 %	-	-	-	#DIV/0! %	160	40	120	300.0 %
146	6,100	6,482	(382)	(5.9) %	92	78	14	17.9 %	12	-	12	#DIV/0! %	422	261	161	61.7 %	-	-	-	#DIV/0! %	149	63	86	136.5 %
147	3,930	5,328	(1,398)	(26.2) %	664	490	174	35.5 %	66	33	33	100.0 %	548	462	86	18.6 %	6	12	(6)	(50.0) %	1,564	728	836	114.8 %
148	4,514	4,971	(457)	(9.2) %	178	136	42	30.9 %	31	17	14	82.4 %	408	244	164	67.2 %	3	5	(2)	(40.0) %	278	130	148	113.8 %
Total	56,514	65,858	(9,344)	(14.2) %	4,683	4,226	457	10.8 %	485	256	229	89.5 %	5,799	4,156	1,643	39.5 %	45	51	(6)	(11.8) %	8,282	3,698	4,584	124.0 %

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan 2012

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3000

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the aproved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

Ward & District	State Rep.	State Senate	Congr.	Total Population	Deviation from Target Population	Voters ------ Minimum # Precincts	Running Total - Reqd Precincts	Pop. Over 18	Race: One Race: One Race	White	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race Alone	Two Or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Any Race
Ward 1				14,565	743	10,328 (3.44) ***4***	4	11,731	12,977	9,060	1,076	78	1,045	8	1,710	1,588	3,150
1	1			5,015		3,094		4,068	4,425	2,760	441	27	465	4	728	590	1,321
1	2			2,490		2,111		2,066	2,282	2,051	91	6	61	1	72	208	198
1	3			1,502		1,158		1,226	1,353	1,143	78	11	48	2	71	149	180
1	4			951		624		748	828	455	68	6	153	0	146	123	229
1	5			4,607		3,341		3,623	4,089	2,651	398	28	318	1	693	518	1,222
Ward 2				13,813	(9)	9,960 (3.32) ***4***	8	11,038	12,351	8,557	896	93	1,341	11	1,453	1,462	2,678
2	1			864		585		676	771	474	91	6	87	0	113	93	208
2	2			3,419		2,549		2,745	3,087	1,999	208	23	441	0	416	332	663
2	3			1,358		945		1,077	1,180	844	128	4	72	1	131	178	289
2	4			3,115		2,026		2,442	2,773	1,688	238	20	365	5	457	342	798
2	5			2,976		2,274		2,396	2,678	2,084	135	28	219	4	208	298	460
2	6			2,081		1,581		1,702	1,862	1,468	96	12	157	1	128	219	260

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan 2012

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3000

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the aproved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

Ward & District	State Rep.	State Senate	Congr.	Total Population	Deviation from Target Population	Voters ------ Minimum # Precincts	Running Total - Reqd Precincts	Pop. Over 18	Race: One Race	Race: White	Race: Black/ African American	Race: American Indian/ Alaska Native	Race: Asian	Race: Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Race: Some Other Race Alone	Race: Two Or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Any Race
Ward 3				13,801	(21)	8,553 (2.85) ***3***	11	10,522	11,992	6,279	1,101	154	1,298	5	3,155	1,809	5,506
3	1			5,189		2,877		3,943	4,460	1,747	425	96	452	0	1,740	729	2,823
3	2			3,908		2,434		2,961	3,358	1,734	362	35	376	2	849	550	1,583
3	3			990		649		733	874	478	99	6	110	0	181	116	314
3	4			1,386		1,106		1,126	1,260	1,026	54	2	102	3	73	126	149
3	5			2,328		1,487		1,759	2,040	1,294	161	15	258	0	312	288	637
Ward 4				13,314	(508)	11,138 (3.71) ***4***	15	10,559	12,662	11,512	217	26	631	0	276	652	632
4	1			4,307		3,477		3,367	4,104	3,685	55	12	244	0	108	203	204
4	2			2,929		2,578		2,338	2,827	2,626	50	7	93	0	51	102	99
4	3			2,729		2,386		2,153	2,591	2,414	31	2	109	0	35	138	113
4	4			3,349		2,697		2,701	3,140	2,787	81	5	185	0	82	209	216
Ward 5				14,295	473	10,742 (3.58) ***4***	19	11,953	13,317	11,297	453	67	833	11	656	978	1,450
5	1			3,551		2,616		2,962	3,361	2,767	90	13	299	2	190	190	361
5	2			2,314		1,573		1,868	2,062	1,673	117	16	58	4	194	252	418
5	3			3,041		2,314		2,627	2,865	2,522	105	20	136	1	81	176	231
5	4			2,874		2,261		2,395	2,677	2,405	71	11	78	0	112	197	228
5	5			2,515		1,978		2,101	2,352	1,930	70	7	262	4	79	163	212

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan 2012

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3000

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the aproved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

Ward & District	State Rep.	State Senate	Congr.	Total Population	Deviation from Target Population	Voters ------ Minimum # Precincts	Running Total - Reqd Precincts	Pop. Over 18	Race: One Race	Race: White	Race: Black/ African American	Race: American Indian/ Alaska Native	Race: Asian	Race: Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Race: Some Other Race Alone	Race: Two Or More Races	Race: Hispanic or Latino Any Race
Ward 6				13,146	(676)	8,848 (2.95) **3**	22	11,387	12,509	9,809	940	67	651	10	1,032	637	1,651
6	1			759		619		616	712	637	13	6	39	2	15	47	52
6	2			2,818		2,410		2,428	2,680	2,399	39	8	149	3	82	138	200
6	3			2,888		2,318		2,419	2,679	2,263	51	6	197	1	161	209	339
6	4			5,074		3,476		4,350	4,843	3,855	339	28	237	4	380	231	592
6	5			1,209		25		1,177	1,201	511	354	12	18	0	306	8	365
6	6			398		0		397	394	144	144	7	11	0	88	4	103
Report Totals				82,934		59,569		67,190	75,808	56,514	4,683	485	5,799	45	8,282	7,126	15,067

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan A1

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3000

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the aproved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

Ward & District	State Rep.	State Senate	Congr.	Total Population	Deviation from Target Population	Voters ------ Minimum # Precincts	Running Total - Reqd Precincts	Pop. Over 18	Race: One Race: One Race	White	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race Alone	Two Or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Any Race
Ward 1				13,625	(197)	9,736 (3.25) ***4***	4	11,028	12,146	8,522	1,003	77	962	8	1,574	1,479	2,885
1	1			4,809		2,999		3,893	4,237	2,620	425	32	427	4	729	572	1,316
1	2			3,433		2,825		2,875	3,136	2,728	151	6	118	1	132	297	331
1	3			3,610		2,658		2,862	3,236	2,291	237	28	278	2	400	374	700
1	4			1,773		1,254		1,398	1,537	883	190	11	139	1	313	236	538
Ward 2				14,245	423	10,349 (3.45) ***4***	8	11,380	12,708	9,154	824	79	1,255	14	1,382	1,537	2,663
2	1			4,535		2,916		3,522	4,012	2,510	350	23	495	5	629	523	1,144
2	2			2,573		2,055		2,089	2,349	1,906	99	24	157	2	161	224	302
2	3			3,786		2,861		3,069	3,365	2,533	230	19	292	4	287	421	648
2	4			3,351		2,517		2,700	2,982	2,205	145	13	311	3	305	369	569
Ward 3				14,098	276	8,584 (2.86) ***3***	11	10,720	12,274	6,051	1,243	168	1,449	2	3,361	1,824	5,773
3	1			4,490		2,580		3,431	3,896	1,584	362	91	465	0	1,394	594	2,329
3	2			2,556		1,740		1,992	2,293	1,321	259	15	325	0	373	263	611
3	3			3,351		2,145		2,521	2,898	1,665	273	27	384	1	548	453	1,087
3	4			3,701		2,119		2,776	3,187	1,481	349	35	275	1	1,046	514	1,746

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

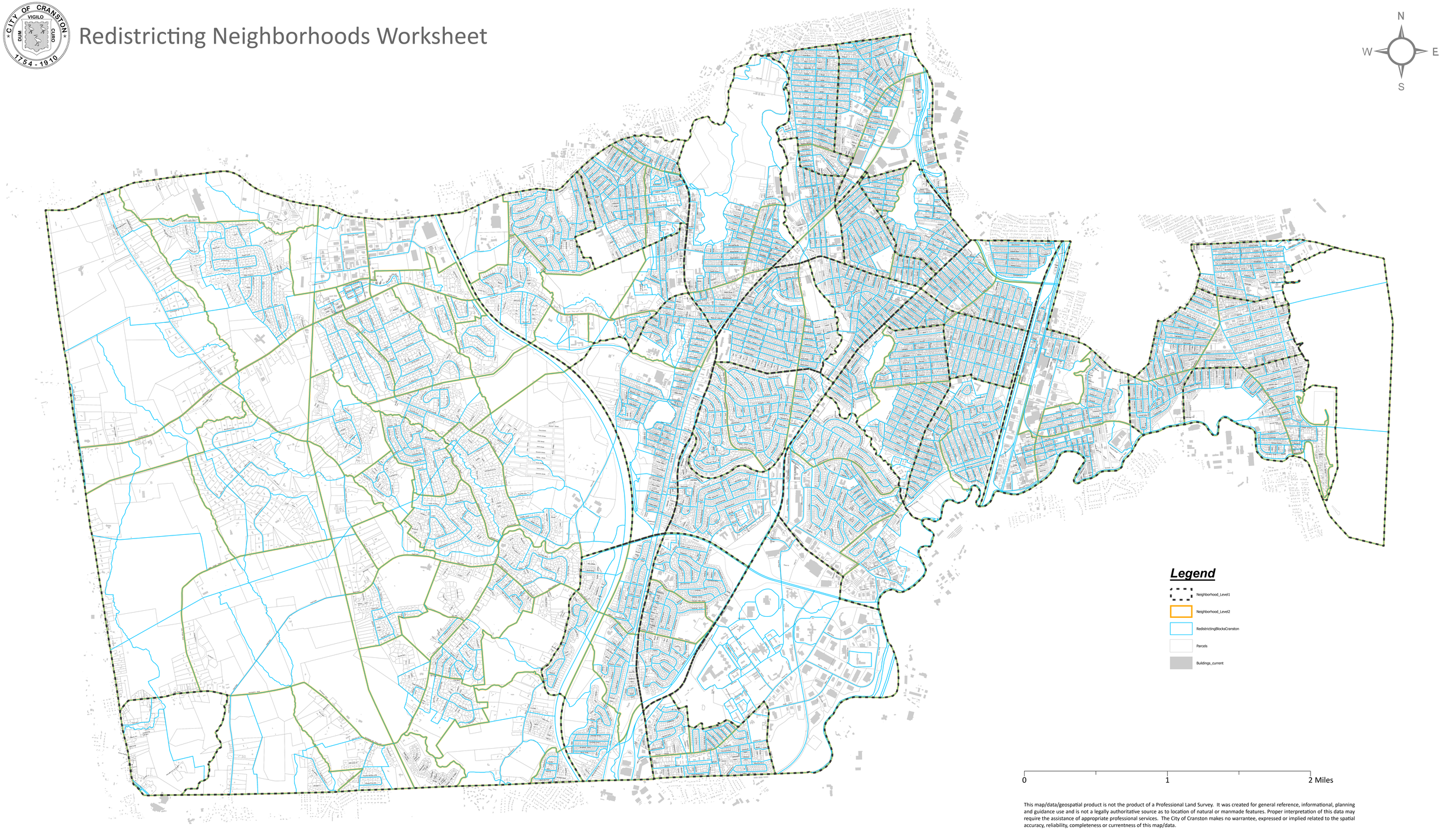
Population Distribution for Plan A1

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3000

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the aproved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

Ward & District	State Rep.	State Senate	Congr.	Total Population	Deviation from Target Population	Voters ------ Minimum # Precincts	Running Total - Reqd Precincts	Pop. Over 18	Race: One Race	Race: White	Race: Black/ African American	Race: American Indian/ Alaska Native	Race: Asian	Race: Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Race: Some Other Race Alone	Race: Two Or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Any Race
Ward 4				13,491	(331)	11,156 (3.72) **4**	15	10,690	12,845	11,526	240	24	779	0	276	646	626
4	1			3,332		2,767		2,648	3,211	2,842	70	6	243	0	50	121	108
4	2			3,258		2,643		2,619	3,050	2,710	85	4	170	0	81	208	219
4	3			3,496		2,966		2,746	3,335	3,093	36	3	143	0	60	161	145
4	4			3,405		2,780		2,677	3,249	2,881	49	11	223	0	85	156	154
Ward 5				14,058	236	10,668 (3.56) **4**	19	11,773	13,079	11,231	430	69	685	11	653	979	1,450
5	1			4,118		2,789		3,423	3,725	3,055	194	35	177	5	259	393	608
5	2			2,793		2,176		2,325	2,607	2,155	78	7	266	4	97	186	241
5	3			3,464		2,775		2,925	3,256	2,955	80	14	88	0	119	208	252
5	4			3,683		2,928		3,100	3,491	3,066	78	13	154	2	178	192	349
Ward 6				13,417	(405)	9,076 (3.03) **4**	23	11,599	12,756	10,030	943	68	669	10	1,036	661	1,670
6	1			2,854		2,389		2,332	2,667	2,357	44	13	175	4	74	187	230
6	2			4,770		1,845		4,401	4,597	2,780	801	32	194	2	788	173	1,022
6	3			3,083		2,482		2,522	2,907	2,556	49	12	184	3	103	176	244
6	4			2,710		2,360		2,344	2,585	2,337	49	11	116	1	71	125	174
Report Totals				82,934		59,569		67,190	75,808	56,514	4,683	485	5,799	45	8,282	7,126	15,067

Redistricting Neighborhoods Worksheet



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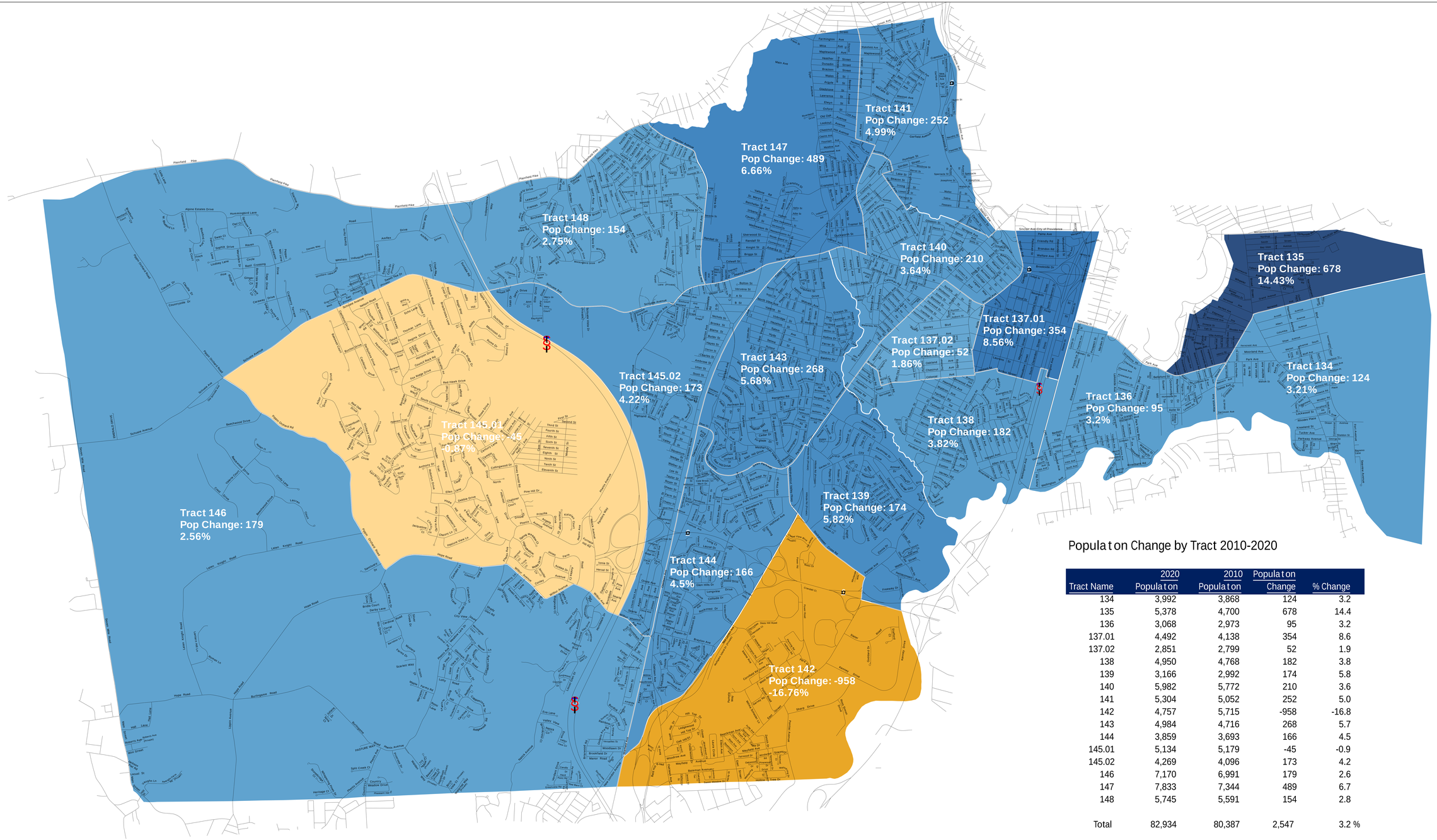

Population Change by Tract 2010-2020

Tract Name	2020 Population	2010 Population	Population Change	% Change
134	3,992	3,868	124	3.2
135	5,378	4,700	678	14.4
136	3,068	2,973	95	3.2
137.01	4,492	4,138	354	8.6
137.02	2,851	2,799	52	1.9
138	4,950	4,768	182	3.8
139	3,166	2,992	174	5.8
140	5,982	5,772	210	3.6
141	5,304	5,052	252	5.0
142	4,757	5,715	-958	-16.8
143	4,984	4,716	268	5.7
144	3,859	3,693	166	4.5
145.01	5,134	5,179	-45	-0.9
145.02	4,269	4,096	173	4.2
146	7,170	6,991	179	2.6
147	7,833	7,344	489	6.7
148	5,745	5,591	154	2.8
Total	82,934	80,387	2,547	3.2 %

Population Change 2010 to 2020
Cranston, RI

0 1 2 Miles

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Legend

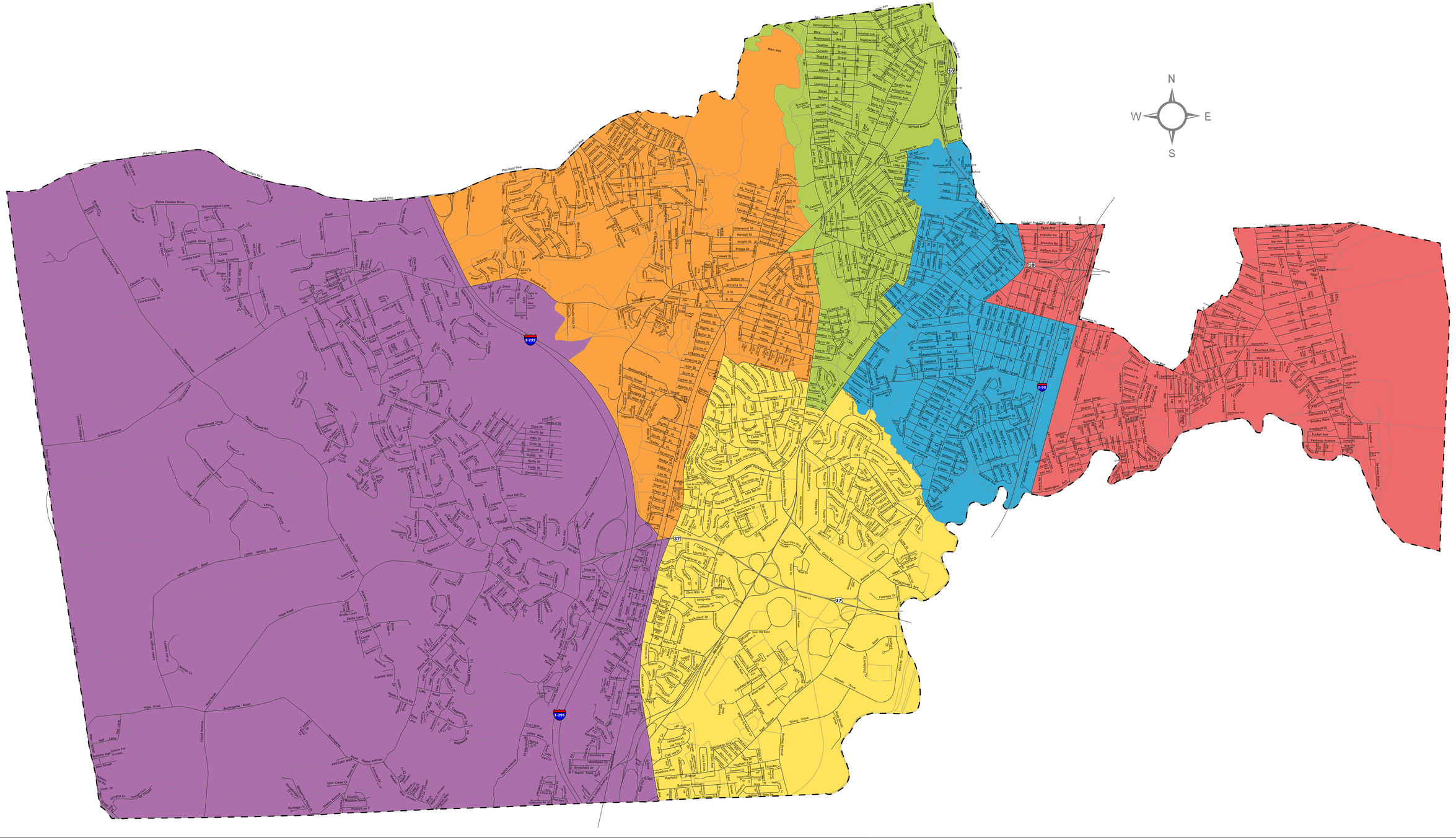
Population Increase by Tract
Percent Change 2010 to 2020
0
14

Road Centerlines

Population Decrease by Tract
Percent Change 2010 to 2020
-17
0

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

N W E S



Cranston Redistricting Plan - 2012

8/23/2021 10:01 AM

0 1 2 Miles

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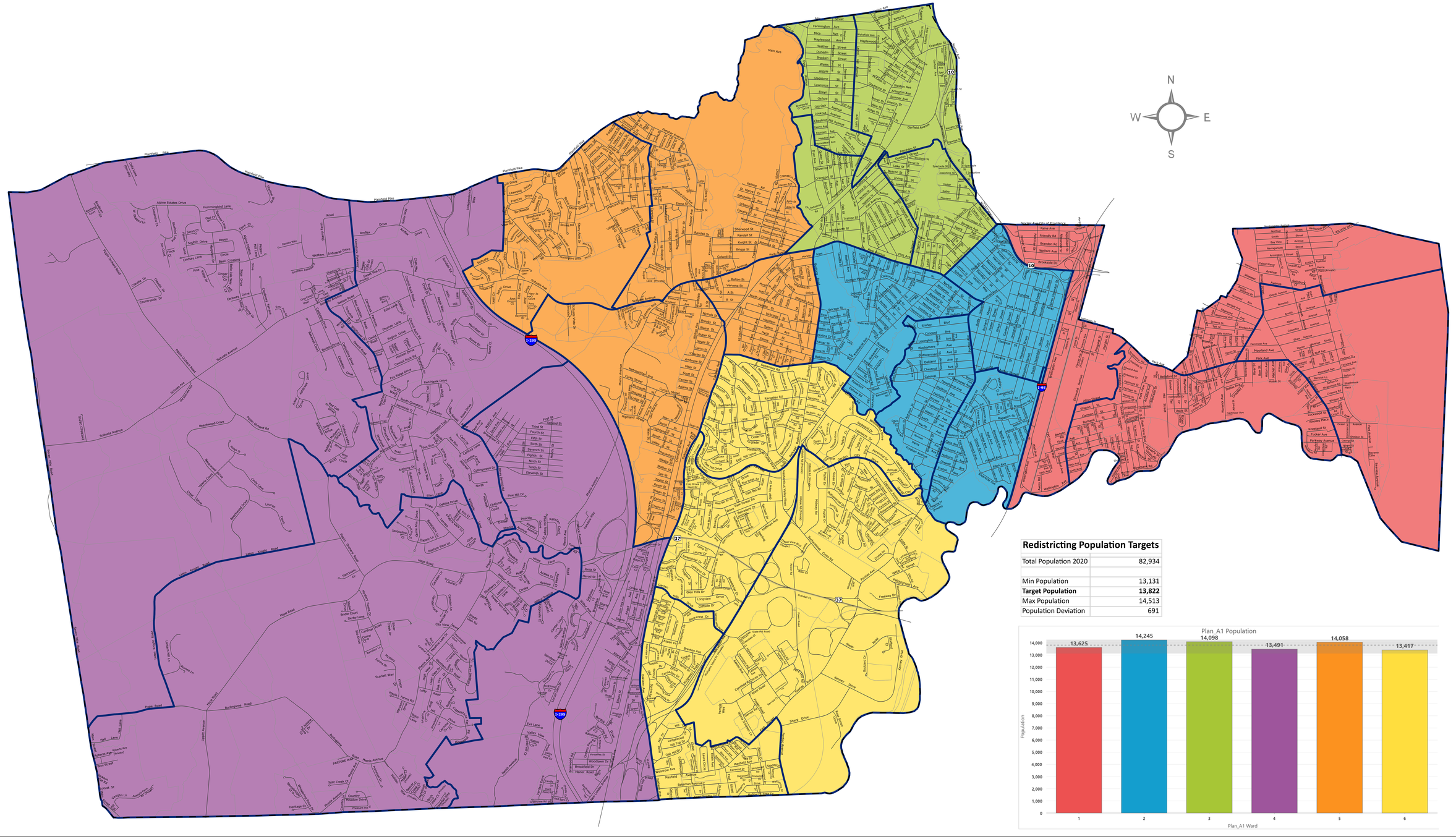
Legend

- Cranston
- Streets

Ward for Plan 2012

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- UnAssigned
- <all other values>



Redistricting Population Targets

Total Population 2020	82,934
Min Population	13,131
Target Population	**13,822**
Max Population	14,513
Population Deviation	691

Cranston Redistricting Plan - A1

9/13/2021 3:36 PM

0 1 2 Miles

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Legend

Cranston

Streets

Wards for Plan A1

1

2

3

4

5

6

UnAssigned

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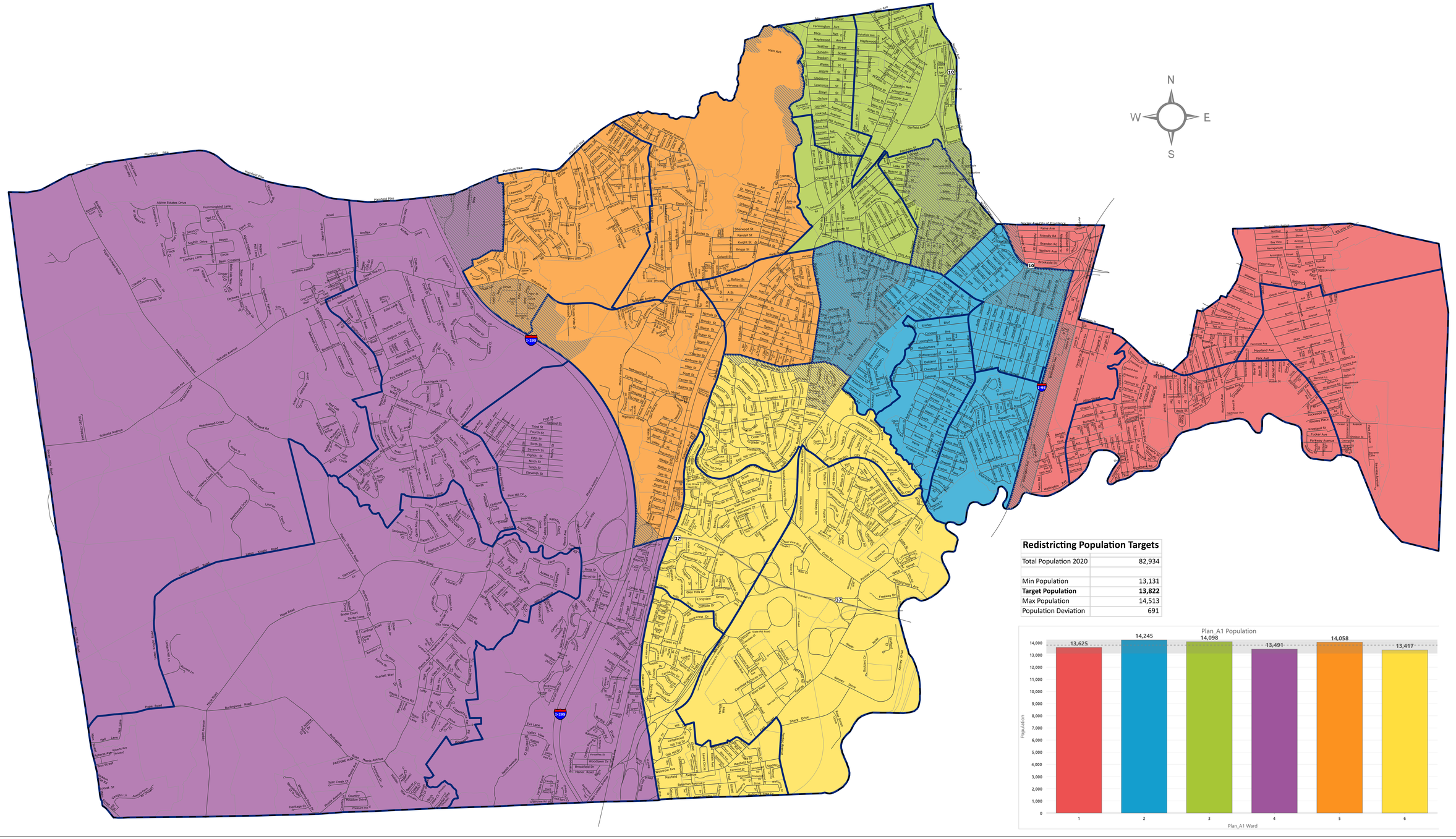
Precincts for Plan A1



Redistricting Population Targets

Total Population 2020	82,934
Min Population	13,131
Target Population	**13,822**
Max Population	14,513
Population Deviation	691

Cranston Redistricting Plan - A1

9/13/2021 4:40 PM

0 1 2 Miles

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Legend

- Cranston
- Streets

Wards for Plan A1

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- UnAssigned
- <all other values>

- Precincts for Plan A1
- Comparison A1 vs 2012

Ward Changes Compared to 2012 Plan A1

Ward 2012	1	Population 2020	1021
Ward Plan A1	2	Voters*	647

*Note: Voter Counts Change Daily

Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	2	Population 2020	55
Ward Plan A1	1	Voters*	25

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*

Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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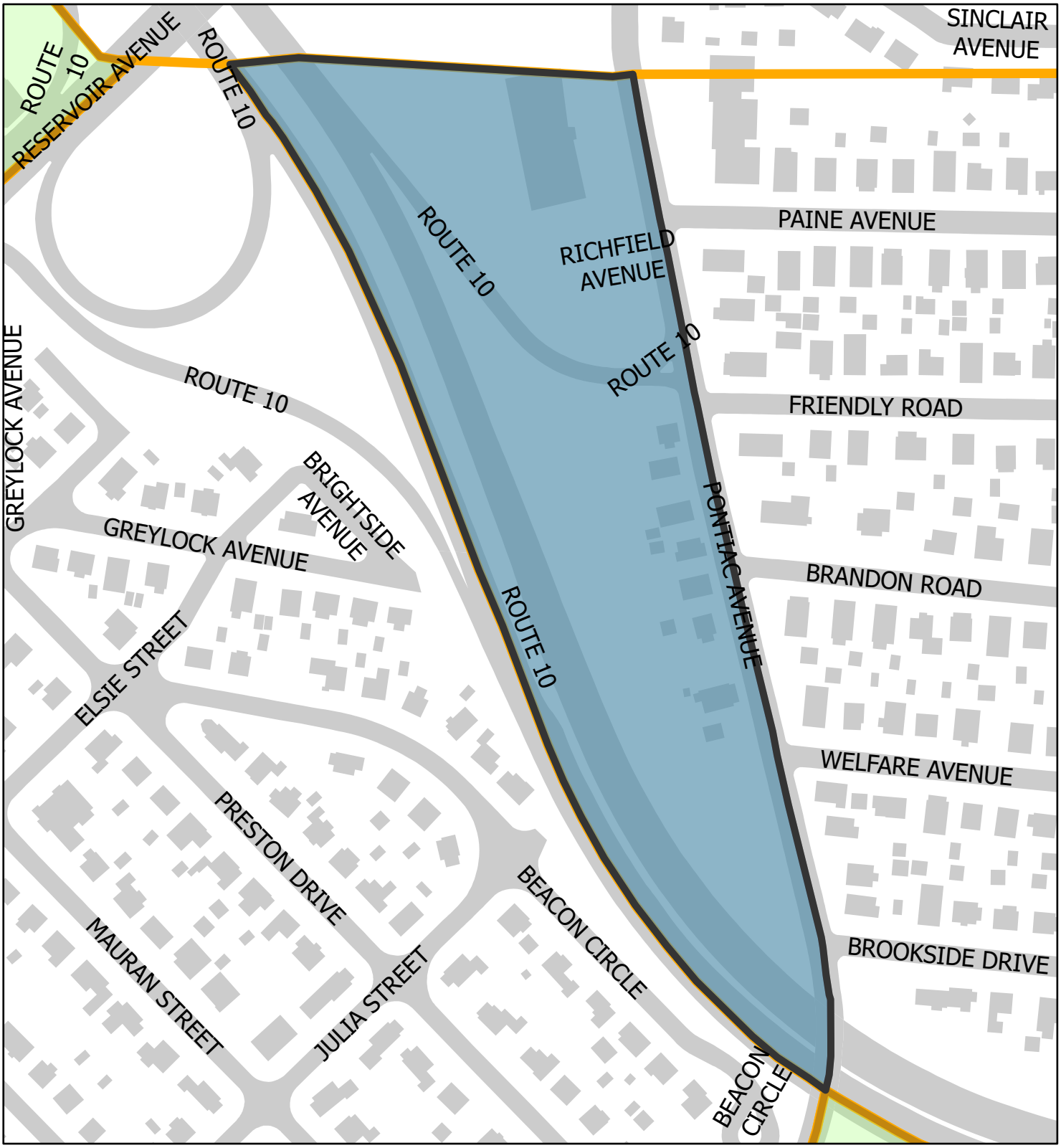
Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	2	Population 2020	26
Ward Plan A1	1	Voters*	30

Note: Voter Counts Change Daily



Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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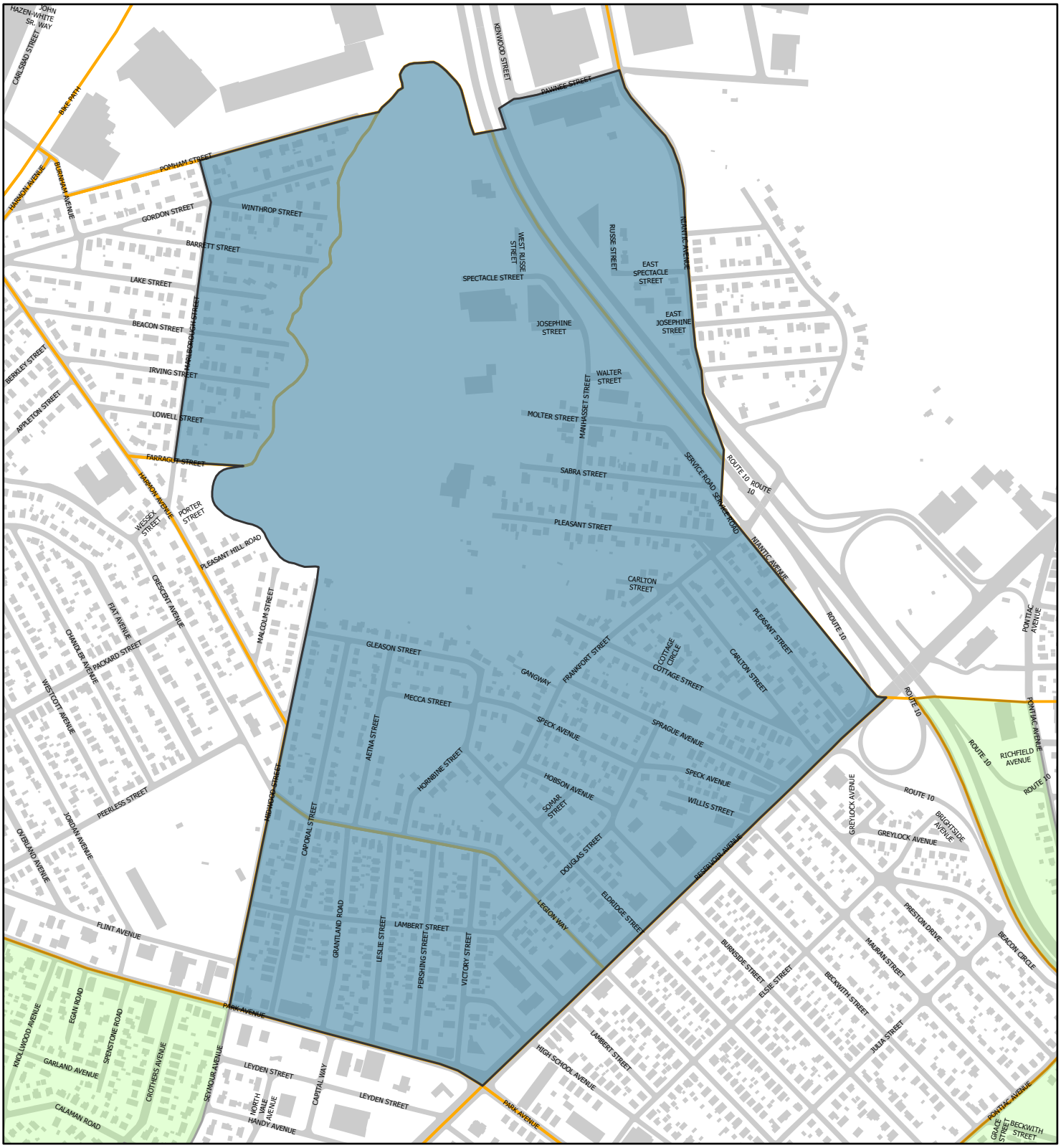
Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	2	Population 2020	2134
Ward Plan A1	3	Voters*	1458

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*



Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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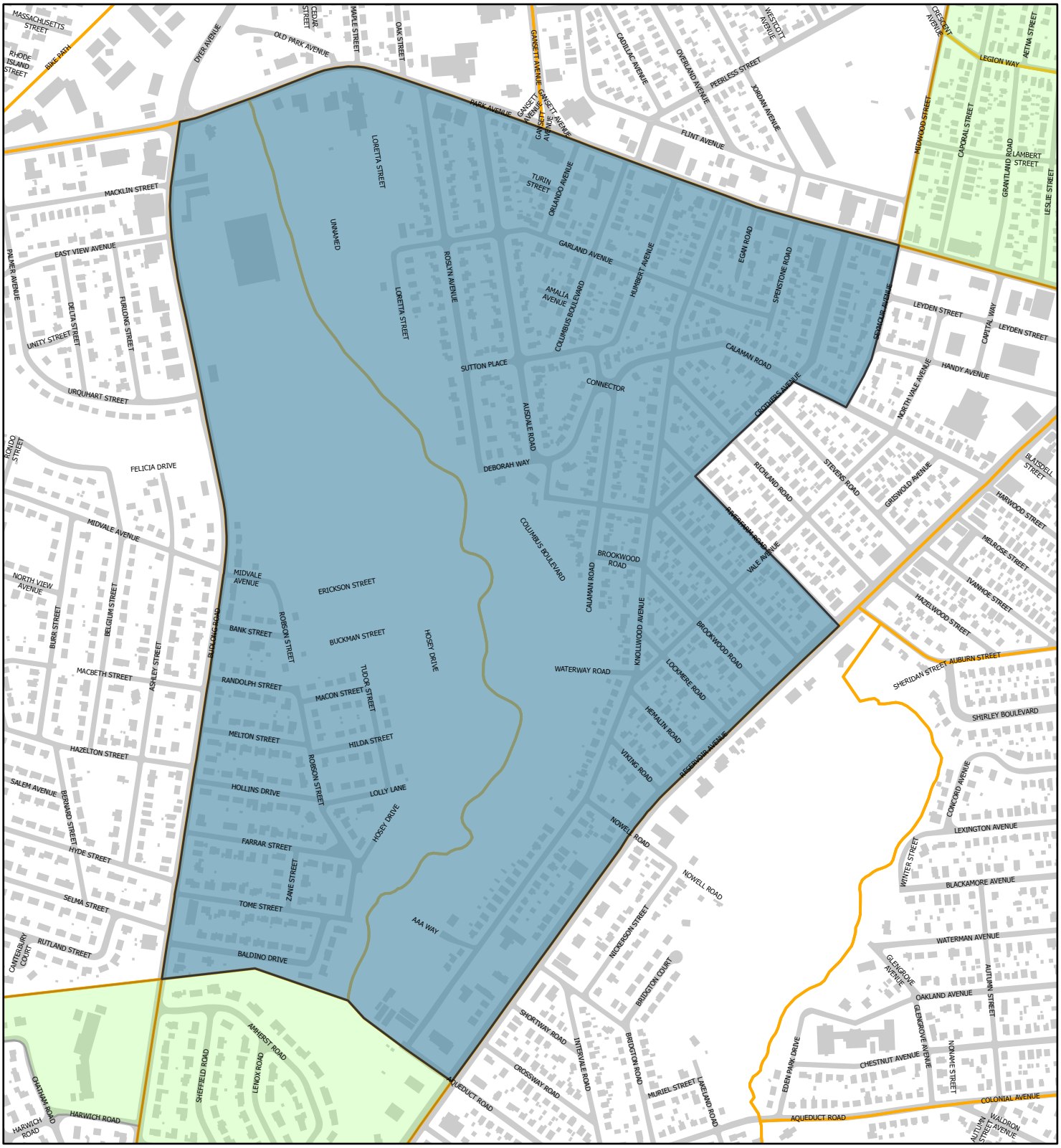
Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	3	Population 2020	1626
Ward Plan A1	2	Voters*	1255

*Note: Voter Counts Change Daily



Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	3	Population 2020	0
Ward Plan A1	5	Voters*	0

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*

Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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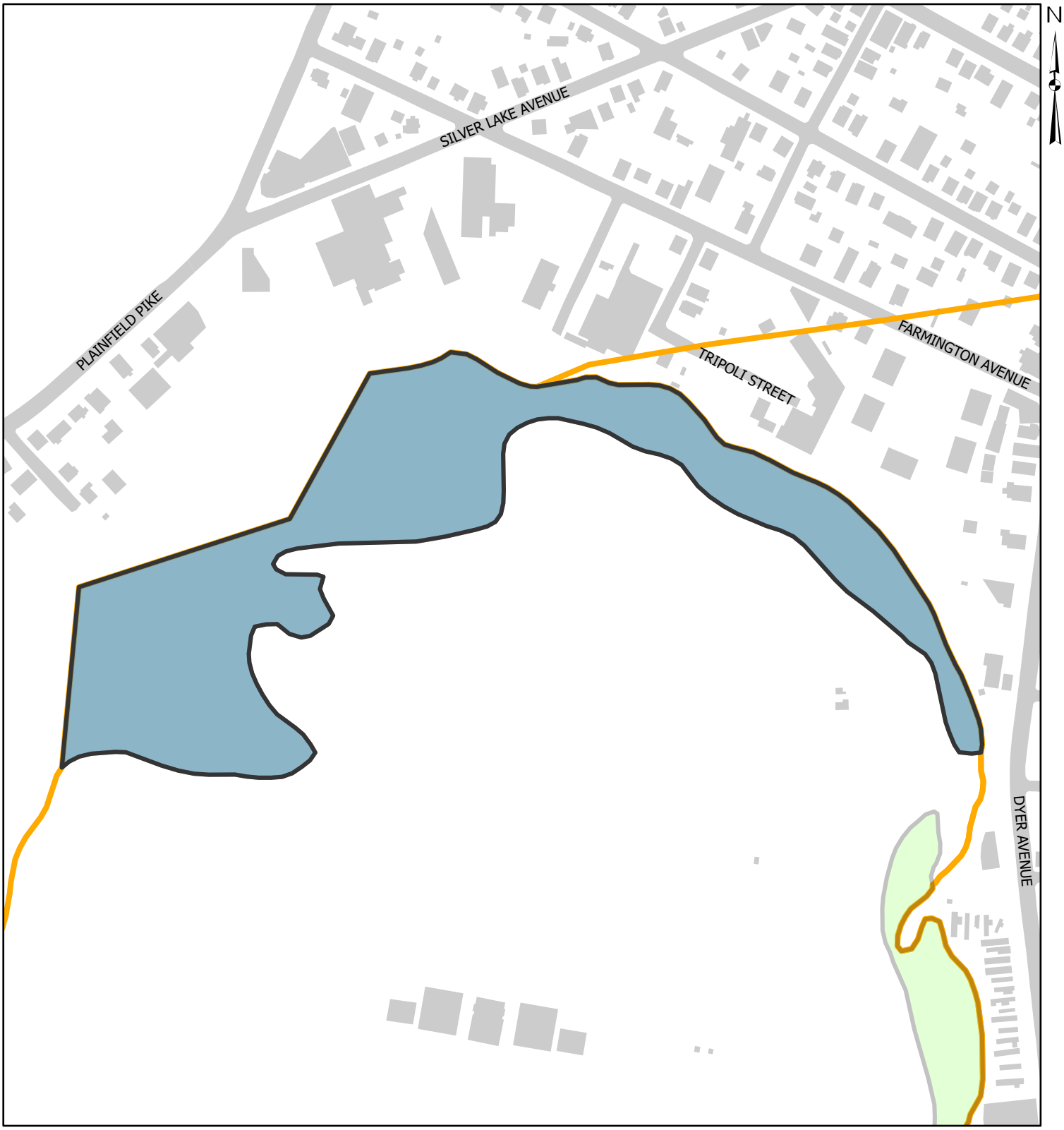
Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	3	Population 2020	0
Ward Plan A1	5	Voters*	0

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*



Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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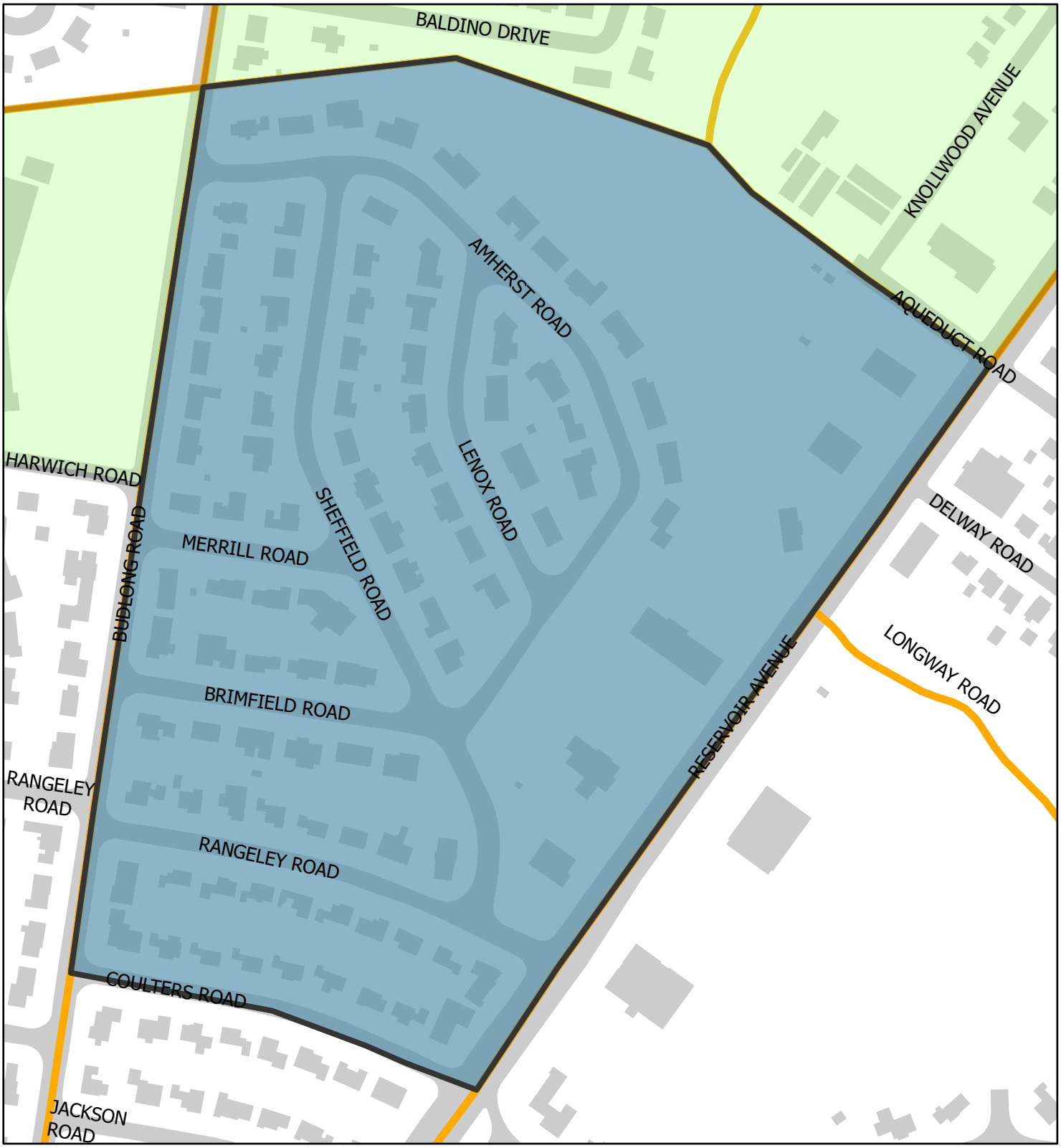
Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	3	Population 2020	211
Ward Plan A1	6	Voters*	172

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*



Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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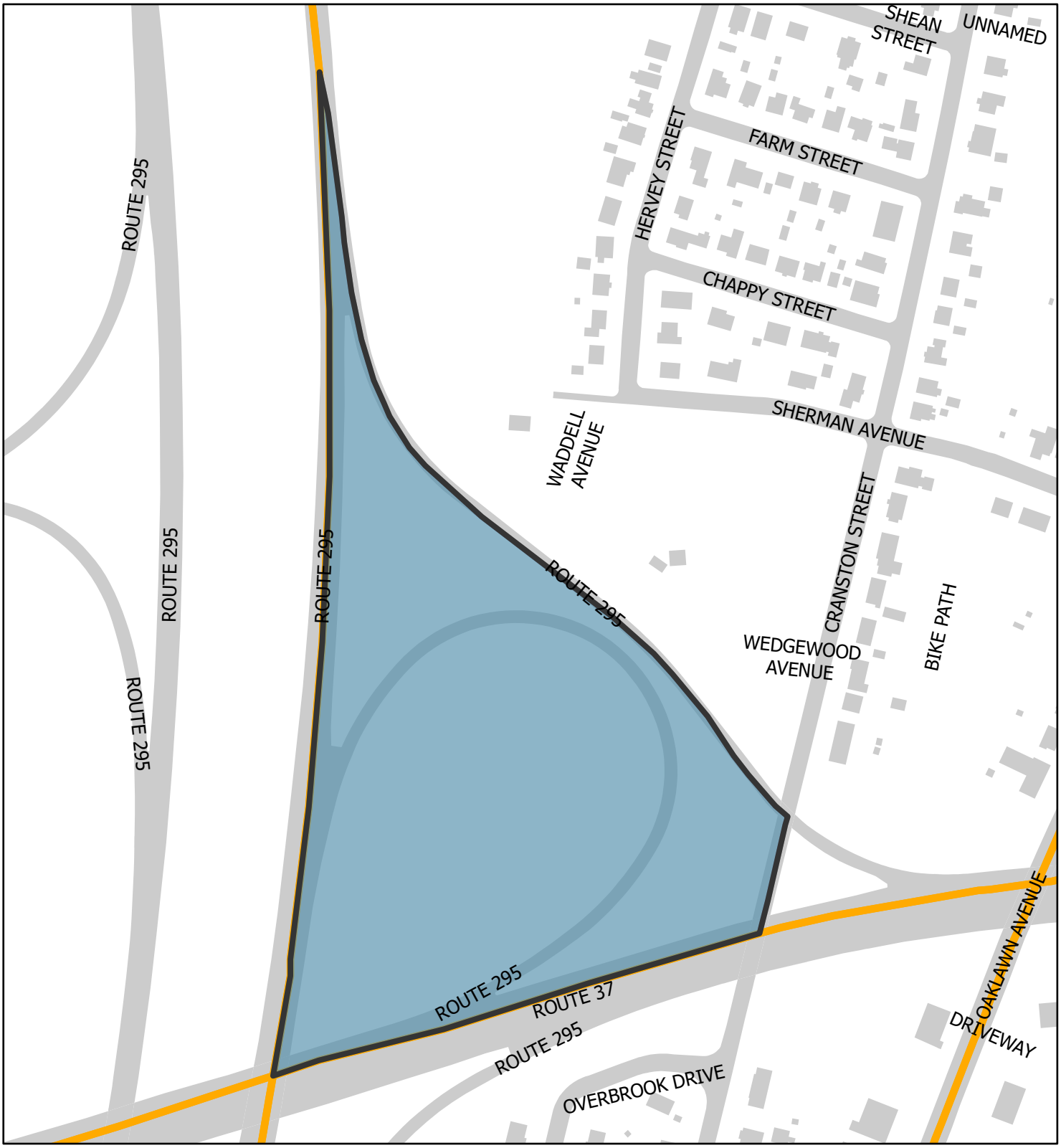
Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	4	Population 2020	0
Ward Plan A1	5	Voters*	0

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*



Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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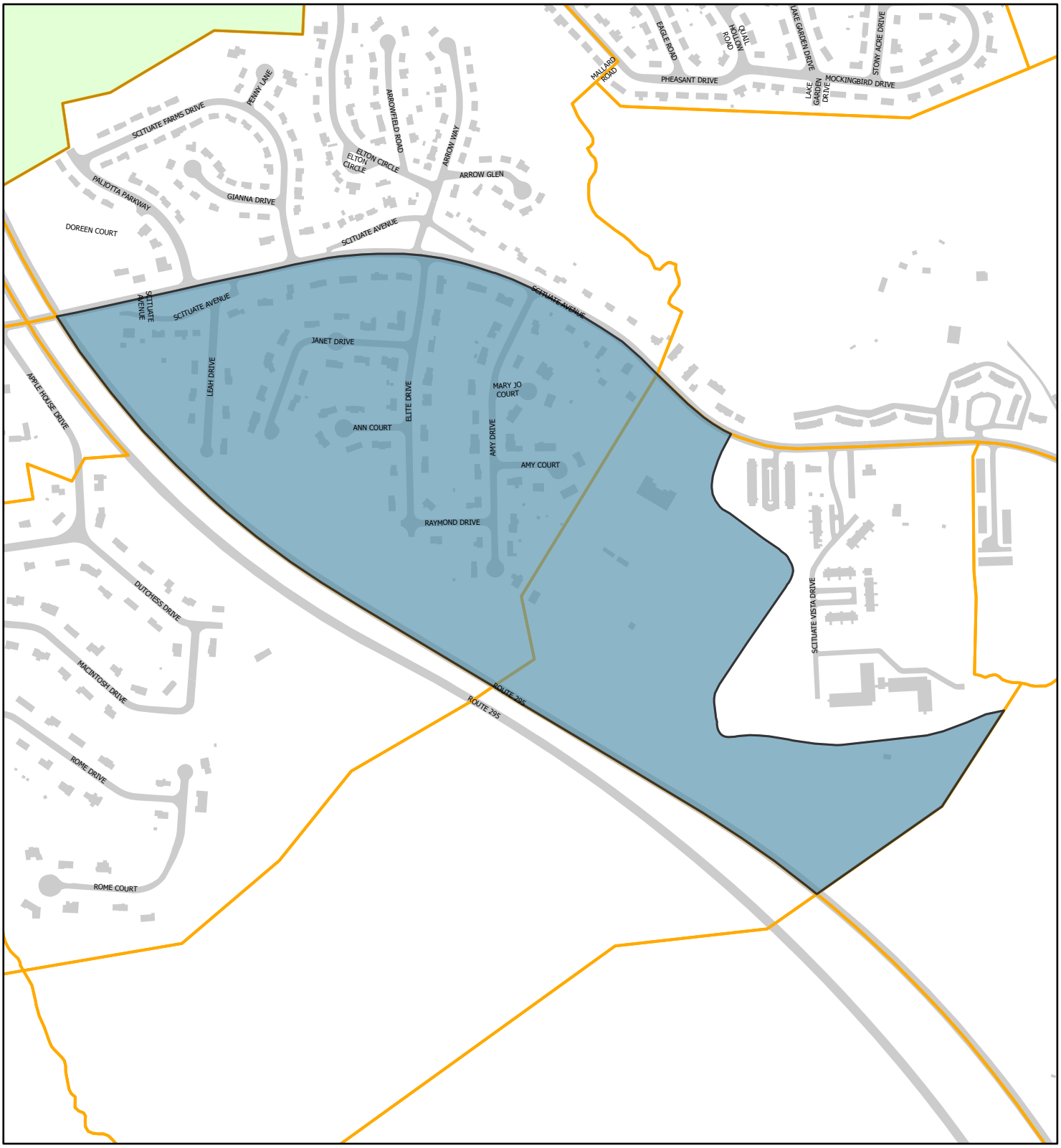
Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	4	Population 2020	202
Ward Plan A1	5	Voters*	169

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*



Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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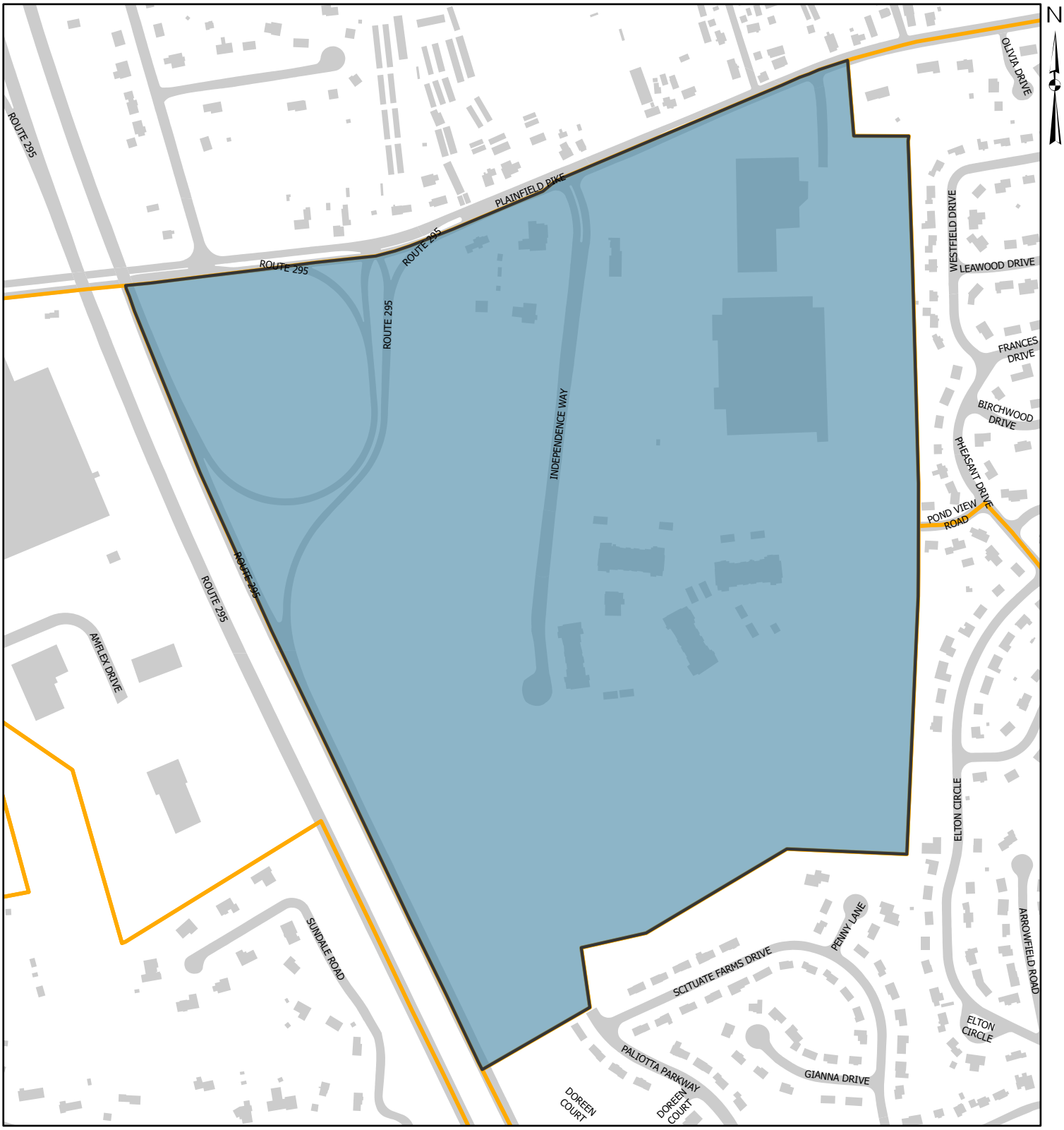
Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	5	Population 2020	379
Ward Plan A1	4	Voters*	187

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*



Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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Ward Changes Compared to 2012
Plan A1

Ward 2012	5	Population 2020	60
Ward Plan A1	6	Voters*	56

**Note: Voter Counts Change Daily*

Ward Change | Other Ward Changes Plan A1 | Neighborhood Level 2 | Roads | Buildings

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Appendix 3

Map and Redistricting Report for Scenario A1

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan A1

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3000

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the aproved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

Ward & District	State Rep.	State Senate	Congr.	Total Population	Deviation from Target Population	Voters ------ Minimum # Precincts	Running Total - Reqd Precincts	Pop. Over 18	Race: One Race: One Race	White	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race Alone	Two Or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Any Race
Ward 1				13,625	(197)	9,736 (3.25) ***4***	4	11,028	12,146	8,522	1,003	77	962	8	1,574	1,479	2,885
1	1			4,809		2,999		3,893	4,237	2,620	425	32	427	4	729	572	1,316
1	2			3,433		2,825		2,875	3,136	2,728	151	6	118	1	132	297	331
1	3			3,610		2,658		2,862	3,236	2,291	237	28	278	2	400	374	700
1	4			1,773		1,254		1,398	1,537	883	190	11	139	1	313	236	538
Ward 2				14,245	423	10,349 (3.45) ***4***	8	11,380	12,708	9,154	824	79	1,255	14	1,382	1,537	2,663
2	1			4,535		2,916		3,522	4,012	2,510	350	23	495	5	629	523	1,144
2	2			2,573		2,055		2,089	2,349	1,906	99	24	157	2	161	224	302
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2	4			3,351		2,517		2,700	2,982	2,205	145	13	311	3	305	369	569
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3	3			3,351		2,145		2,521	2,898	1,665	273	27	384	1	548	453	1,087
3	4			3,701		2,119		2,776	3,187	1,481	349	35	275	1	1,046	514	1,746

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan A1

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3000

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Ward 4				13,491	(331)	11,156 (3.72) 4	15	10,690	12,845	11,526	240	24	779	0	276	646	626
4	1			3,332		2,767		2,648	3,211	2,842	70	6	243	0	50	121	108
4	2			3,258		2,643		2,619	3,050	2,710	85	4	170	0	81	208	219
4	3			3,496		2,966		2,746	3,335	3,093	36	3	143	0	60	161	145
4	4			3,405		2,780		2,677	3,249	2,881	49	11	223	0	85	156	154
Ward 5				14,058	236	10,668 (3.56) 4	19	11,773	13,079	11,231	430	69	685	11	653	979	1,450
5	1			4,118		2,789		3,423	3,725	3,055	194	35	177	5	259	393	608
5	2			2,793		2,176		2,325	2,607	2,155	78	7	266	4	97	186	241
5	3			3,464		2,775		2,925	3,256	2,955	80	14	88	0	119	208	252
5	4			3,683		2,928		3,100	3,491	3,066	78	13	154	2	178	192	349
Ward 6				13,417	(405)	9,076 (3.03) 4	23	11,599	12,756	10,030	943	68	669	10	1,036	661	1,670
6	1			2,854		2,389		2,332	2,667	2,357	44	13	175	4	74	187	230
6	2			4,770		1,845		4,401	4,597	2,780	801	32	194	2	788	173	1,022
6	3			3,083		2,482		2,522	2,907	2,556	49	12	184	3	103	176	244
6	4			2,710		2,360		2,344	2,585	2,337	49	11	116	1	71	125	174
Report Totals				82,934		59,569		67,190	75,808	56,514	4,683	485	5,799	45	8,282	7,126	15,067

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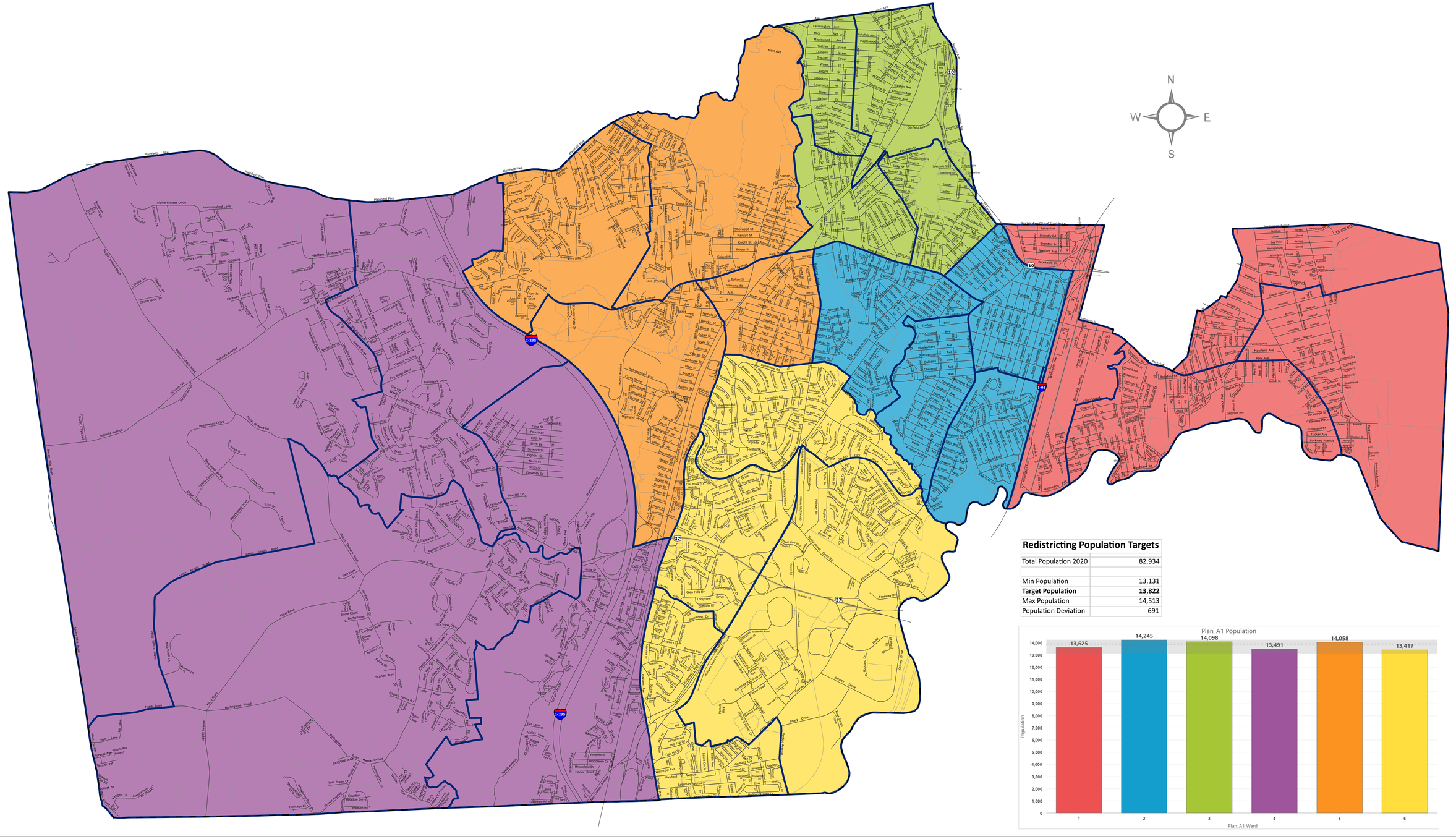

Redistricting Population Targets

Total Population 2020	82,934
Min Population	13,131
Target Population	**13,822**
Max Population	14,513
Population Deviation	691

Cranston Redistricting Plan - A1

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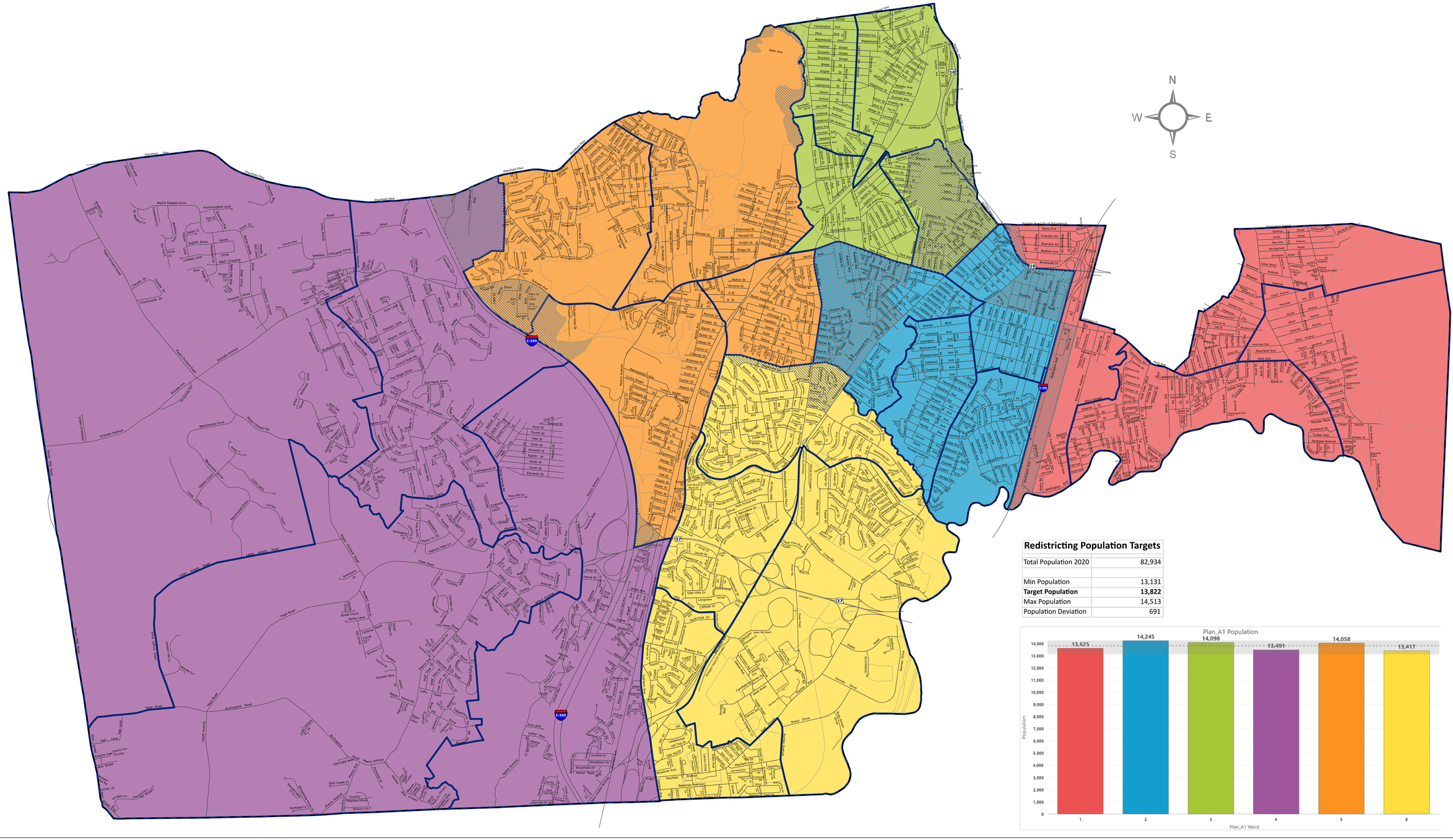
Legend

- Cranston
- Streets

Wards for Plan A1

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- UnAssigned
- <all other values>

Precincts for Plan A1



Redistricting Population Targets

Total Population 2020	82,934
Min Population	13,131
Target Population	**13,822**
Max Population	14,513
Population Deviation	691

Cranston Redistricting Plan - A1

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Legend

- Cranston
- Streets

Wards for Plan A1

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- UnAssigned
- <all other values>

- Precincts for Plan A1
- Comparison A1 vs 2012

Appendix 4

Map and Redistricting Report for Scenario A2

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan A2

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3500

Notes: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the approved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

State House Plan D, Senate Plan D and Congressional Plan B presented here are proposed and not yet approved.

Ward & District		State Rep.	State Senate	Congr.	Total Population	Deviation from Target Population	Voters ------ Minimum # Precincts	Reqd Precincts/ Running Total	Pop. Over 18	Race: One Race: One Race	White	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Haw./ Other Pacific Isl.	Some Other Race Alone	Two Or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Any Race
Ward 1					13,625	(197)	9,744 (2.78) 3		11,028	12,146	8,522	1,003	77	962	8	1,574	1,479	2,885
1	1	18	28	2	5,077		3,152	1 / 1	4,124	4,494	2,801	452	27	467	4	743	583	1,344
1	2	19	28	2	3,992		3,269	1 / 2	3,292	3,635	3,194	169	17	109	3	143	357	378
1	3	18	28	2	4,556		3,323	1 / 3	3,612	4,017	2,527	382	33	386	1	688	539	1,163
Ward 2					14,245	423	10,394 (2.97) 3		11,380	12,708	9,154	824	79	1,255	14	1,382	1,537	2,663
2	1	18	28	2	4,535		2,960	1 / 4	3,522	4,012	2,510	350	23	495	5	629	523	1,144
2	2	16	31	2	1,787		1,460	1 / 5	1,467	1,624	1,327	63	10	123	2	99	163	197
2	3	16	27	2	2,830		2,119	1 / 6	2,297	2,550	1,965	142	28	211	3	201	280	440
2	4	16	27	2	3,099		2,344	1 / 7	2,473	2,724	1,980	201	13	249	1	280	375	582
2	5	17	27	2	1,994		1,511	1 / 8	1,621	1,798	1,372	68	5	177	3	173	196	300

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan A2

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3500

Notes: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the approved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

State House Plan D, Senate Plan D and Congressional Plan B presented here are proposed and not yet approved.

Ward 3					14,098	276	8,602		10,720	12,274	6,051	1,243	168	1,449	2	3,361	1,824	5,773
							(2.46) 3											
3	1	14	26	2	4,839		2,842	1 / 9	3,620	4,129	1,979	445	42	392	2	1,269	710	2,197
3	2	14	26	2	4,258		2,483	1 / 10	3,284	3,689	1,502	342	89	436	0	1,320	569	2,209
3	3	14	28	2	1,309		827	1 / 11	980	1,141	643	152	7	134	0	205	168	391
3	4	16	28	2	3,692		2,450	1 / 12	2,836	3,315	1,927	304	30	487	0	567	377	976
Ward 4					13,491	(331)	11,238		10,690	12,845	11,526	240	24	779	0	276	646	626
							(3.21) 4											
4	1	41	26	2	4,069		3,326	1 / 13	3,180	3,877	3,470	54	11	237	0	105	192	190
4	2	15	26	2	3,252		2,737	1 / 14	2,590	3,148	2,758	80	7	249	0	54	104	102
4	3	15	27	2	2,774		2,248	1 / 15	2,240	2,581	2,291	68	2	157	0	63	193	192
4	4	15	26	2	3,396		2,927	1 / 16	2,680	3,239	3,007	38	4	136	0	54	157	142

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

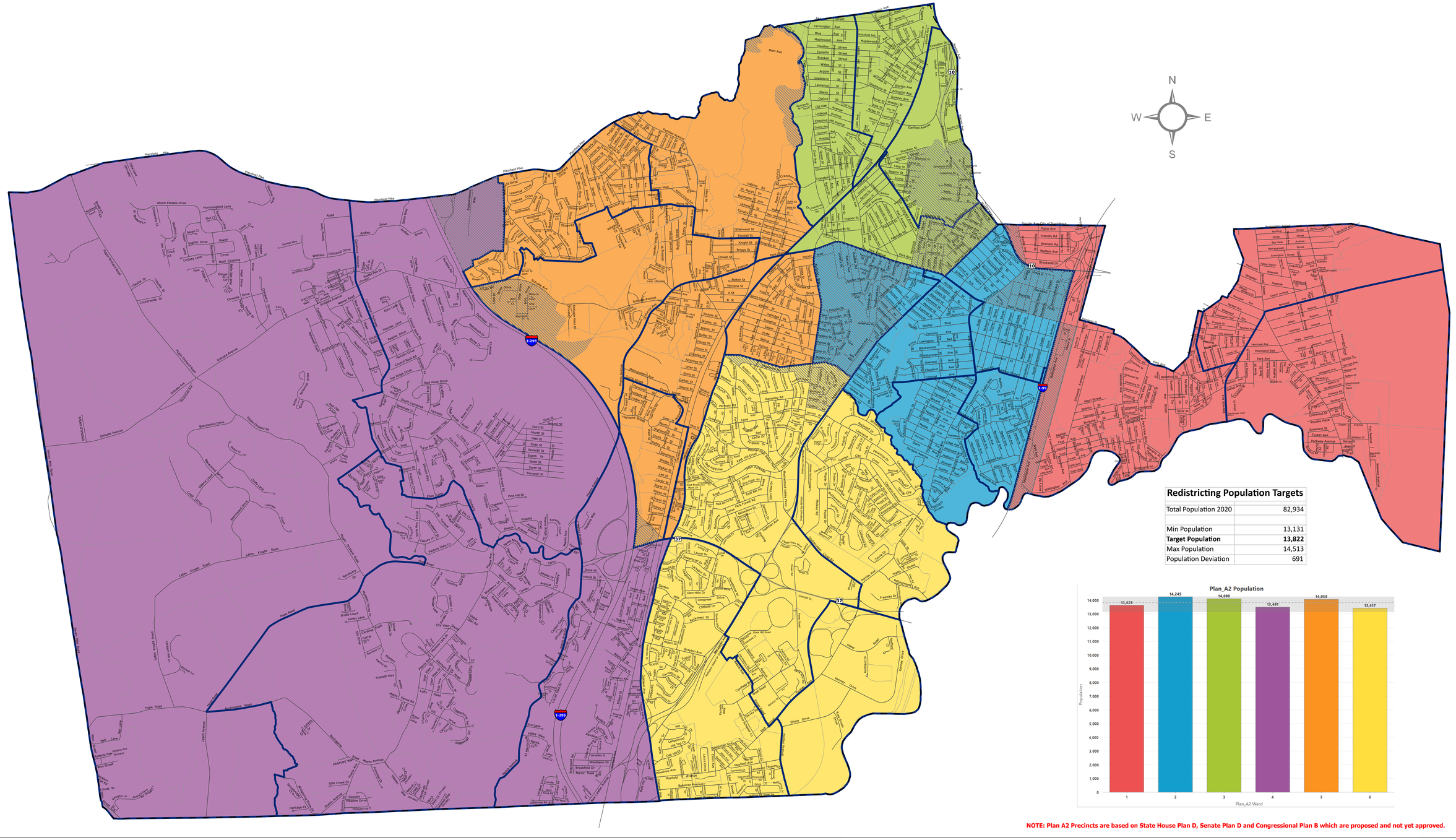
Population Distribution for Plan A2

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3500

Notes: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the approved range of Target Voters per Precinct.

State House Plan D, Senate Plan D and Congressional Plan B presented here are proposed and not yet approved.

Ward 5					14,058	236	10,677 (3.05) 4		11,773	13,079	11,231	430	69	685	11	653	979	1,450
5	1	14	26	2	2,439		1,656	1 / 17	1,969	2,166	1,742	121	19	58	4	222	273	459
5	2	17	27	2	2,220		1,772	1 / 18	1,875	2,090	1,684	64	7	262	4	69	130	184
5	3	17	27	2	2,455		1,828	1 / 19	2,042	2,265	2,034	69	9	57	0	96	190	218
5	4	15	27	2	992		826	1 / 20	803	929	842	16	2	25	0	44	63	67
5	5	17	26	2	2,759		2,130	1 / 21	2,422	2,611	2,305	90	21	140	2	53	148	199
5	6	42	26	2	3,193		2,465	1 / 22	2,662	3,018	2,624	70	11	143	1	169	175	323
Ward 6					13,417	(405)	8,982 (2.57) 3		11,599	12,756	10,030	943	68	669	10	1,036	661	1,670
6	1	17	27	2	5,221		3,463	1 / 23	4,590	4,995	3,898	429	28	227	6	407	226	639
6	2	16	27	2	2,866		2,288	1 / 24	2,397	2,661	2,245	51	6	197	1	161	205	338
6	3	15	27	2	4,932		3,231	1 / 25	4,215	4,706	3,743	319	27	234	3	380	226	590
6	4	20	31	2	398		0	0 / 25	397	394	144	144	7	11	0	88	4	103
Report Totals					82,934		59,637		67,190	75,808	56,514	4,683	485	5,799	45	8,282	7,126	15,067



Redistricting Population Targets	
Total Population 2020	82,934
Min Population	13,131
Target Population	**13,822**
Max Population	14,513
Population Deviation	691

NOTE: Plan A2 Precincts are based on State House Plan D, Senate Plan D and Congressional Plan B which are proposed and not yet approved.

Cranston Redistricting Plan - A2

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Legend

- Cranston
- Streets

Wards for Plan A2

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- Comparison A2 vs 2012
- Precincts for Plan A2

Appendix 5

Map and Redistricting Report for Scenario A3

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan A3

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3500

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the approved range of Target Voters per Precinct.
Plan A3 Precincts are based on State House Plan D Sub A and Senate Plan D Sub A and Congressional Map B, as enacted by H-7323 Sub-A As Amended and S-2162 Sub-A As Amended.

										Race								
										One Race								
Ward & District		State Rep.	State Senate	Congr.	Total Population	Deviation from Target Population	Voters ------ Minimum # Precincts	Reqd Precincts/ Running Total	Pop. Over 18	One Race	White	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Haw./ Other Pacific Isl.	Some Other Race Alone	Two Or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Any Race
Ward 1					13,625	(197)	9,744 (2.78) **3**		11,028	12,146	8,522	1,003	77	962	8	1,574	1,479	2,885
1	1	18	28	2	5,077		3,152	1 / 1	4,124	4,494	2,801	452	27	467	4	743	583	1,344
1	2	19	28	2	3,992		3,269	1 / 2	3,292	3,635	3,194	169	17	109	3	143	357	378
1	3	18	28	2	4,556		3,323	1 / 3	3,612	4,017	2,527	382	33	386	1	688	539	1,163
Ward 2					14,245	423	10,394 (2.97) **3**		11,380	12,708	9,154	824	79	1,255	14	1,382	1,537	2,663
2	1	18	28	2	4,535		2,960	1 / 4	3,522	4,012	2,510	350	23	495	5	629	523	1,144
2	2	16	31	2	1,787		1,460	1 / 5	1,467	1,624	1,327	63	10	123	2	99	163	197
2	3	16	27	2	2,830		2,119	1 / 6	2,297	2,550	1,965	142	28	211	3	201	280	440
2	4	16	27	2	3,099		2,344	1 / 7	2,473	2,724	1,980	201	13	249	1	280	375	582
2	5	17	27	2	1,994		1,511	1 / 8	1,621	1,798	1,372	68	5	177	3	173	196	300

City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan A3

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3500

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the approved range of Target Voters per Precinct.
Plan A3 Precincts are based on State House Plan D Sub A and Senate Plan D Sub A and Congressional Map B, as enacted by H-7323 Sub-A As Amended and S-2162 Sub-A As Amended.

Ward 3					14,098	276	8,602 (2.46) **3**		10,720	12,274	6,051	1,243	168	1,449	2	3,361	1,824	5,773
3	1	14	26	2	4,839		2,842	1 / 9	3,620	4,129	1,979	445	42	392	2	1,269	710	2,197
3	2	14	26	2	4,258		2,483	1 / 10	3,284	3,689	1,502	342	89	436	0	1,320	569	2,209
3	3	14	28	2	1,309		827	1 / 11	980	1,141	643	152	7	134	0	205	168	391
3	4	16	28	2	3,692		2,450	1 / 12	2,836	3,315	1,927	304	30	487	0	567	377	976
Ward 4					13,491	(331)	11,238 (3.21) **4**		10,690	12,845	11,526	240	24	779	0	276	646	626
4	1	41	26	2	4,069		3,326	1 / 13	3,180	3,877	3,470	54	11	237	0	105	192	190
4	2	15	26	2	3,252		2,737	1 / 14	2,590	3,148	2,758	80	7	249	0	54	104	102
4	3	15	27	2	2,774		2,248	1 / 15	2,240	2,581	2,291	68	2	157	0	63	193	192
4	4	15	26	2	3,396		2,927	1 / 16	2,680	3,239	3,007	38	4	136	0	54	157	142

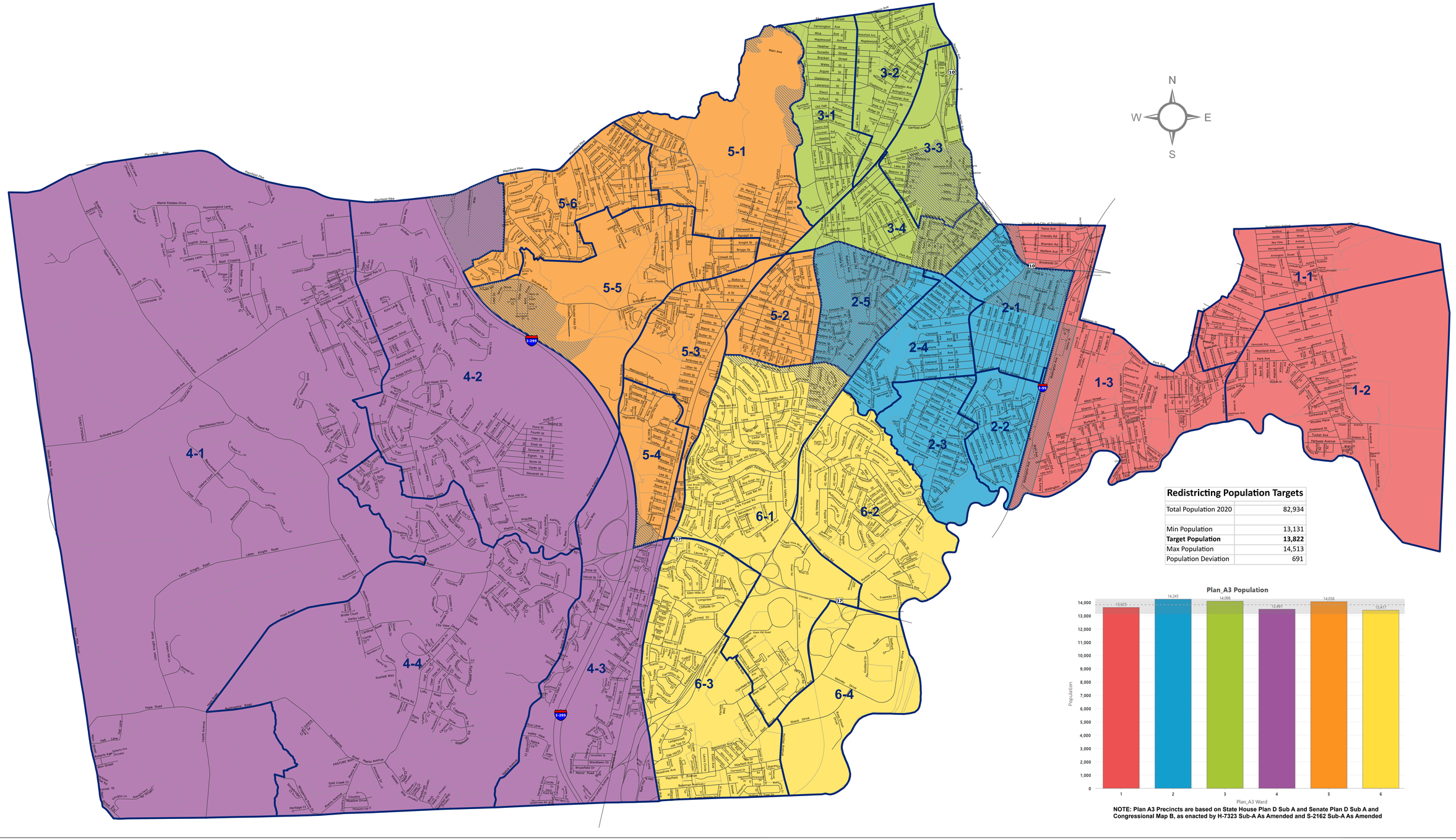
City of Cranston Ward and Precinct Redistricting 2020

Population Distribution for Plan A3

Target Population per Ward: 13,822 +/- 691
Target Voters per Precinct: 1000 - 3500

Note: Total Population values shown in RED violate the approved Target Population and Allowable Deviation limits.
Voter counts shown in RED are outside the approved range of Target Voters per Precinct.
Plan A3 Precincts are based on State House Plan D Sub A and Senate Plan D Sub A and Congressional Map B, as enacted by H-7323 Sub-A As Amended and S-2162 Sub-A As Amended.

Ward 5					14,058	236	10,677 (3.05) **4**		11,773	13,079	11,231	430	69	685	11	653	979	1,450
5	1	14	26	2	2,439		1,656	1 / 17	1,969	2,166	1,742	121	19	58	4	222	273	459
5	2	17	27	2	2,220		1,772	1 / 18	1,875	2,090	1,684	64	7	262	4	69	130	184
5	3	17	27	2	2,455		1,828	1 / 19	2,042	2,265	2,034	69	9	57	0	96	190	218
5	4	15	27	2	992		826	1 / 20	803	929	842	16	2	25	0	44	63	67
5	5	17	26	2	2,759		2,130	1 / 21	2,422	2,611	2,305	90	21	140	2	53	148	199
5	6	42	26	2	3,193		2,465	1 / 22	2,662	3,018	2,624	70	11	143	1	169	175	323
Ward 6					13,417	(405)	8,982 (2.57) **3**		11,599	12,756	10,030	943	68	669	10	1,036	661	1,670
6	1	17	27	2	5,221		3,463	1 / 23	4,590	4,995	3,898	429	28	227	6	407	226	639
6	2	16	27	2	2,866		2,288	1 / 24	2,397	2,661	2,245	51	6	197	1	161	205	338
6	3	15	27	2	4,932		3,231	1 / 25	4,215	4,706	3,743	319	27	234	3	380	226	590
6	4	20	31	2	398		0	0 / 25	397	394	144	144	7	11	0	88	4	103
Report Totals					82,934		59,637		67,190	75,808	56,514	4,683	485	5,799	45	8,282	7,126	15,067



Redistricting Population Targets

Total Population 2020	82,934
Min Population	13,131
Target Population	**13,822**
Max Population	14,513
Population Deviation	691

NOTE: Plan A3 Precincts are based on State House Plan D Sub A and Senate Plan D Sub A and Congressional Map B, as enacted by H-7323 Sub-A As Amended and S-2162 Sub-A As Amended

Cranston Redistricting Plan - A3

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Legend

Streets

Wards for Plan A3

1

2

3

4

5

6

Precincts for Plan A3

Comparison A3 vs 2012

Appendix 6

Plan Notes

Redistricting Plan Development Notes

Plan 2012

Existing Wards and Voting Districts as enacted in 2012 by the Cranston City Council;

Plan 2012 was enacted prior to Cranston Charter amendments regarding redistricting and ward boundaries approved by voters in November 2020;

Published Redistricting Report Uses 2020 Census Data within Plan 2012;

Baseline plan for comparison of other plans.

Plan A1

Preferred working draft city redistricting plan presented for public hearing in October 2021;

Minimal changes made to existing Wards from 2012 approved map;

Attempts to use Neighborhood and Sub-Neighborhood lines developed for redistricting purposes in order for ward lines to better comply with 2020 voter-approved City Charter language to use major roads and natural features as ward boundaries;

Included optimal voting districts with ideal precinct lines;

State plans were not released at this point; Plan A1 was drawn in a vacuum, but shared with the state Reapportionment Commission to inform the state district drawing process.

Plan A2

Uses the same ward lines from Plan A1 (no changes were made to wards);

Adapts state precinct lines from RI Senate Plan D* and RI House Plan D into proposed Cranston voting district lines;

Incorporates RI Congressional Plan B.

**Manually adjusted two zero-population blocks along Pawtuxet River for error, which was subsequently fixed in Senate Plan D Sub A.*

Plan A3

Uses the same ward lines from Plan A1 and A2 (no changes made to wards);

Incorporates RI Senate Plan D Sub A** and RI House Plan D Sub A***;

Incorporates RI Congressional Plan B;

***Minor changes: two zero-population blocks moved to align with neighborhood lines (figure below); and correction of two zero-population blocks along the Pawtuxet River at the Cranston-Warwick boundary.*

****There are no changes between House Plan D and House Plan D Sub A for Cranston.*

Appendix 7

Draft Redistricting Ordinance for the Cranston City Council

THE CITY OF CRANSTON

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE 2 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF CRANSTON, 2005, ESTABLISHING SECTION 2.04.090, ENTITLED "WARD BOUNDARIES" (Enacting the City of Cranston's 2022 Ward Redistricting Plan)

Ordinance No. 3-22-01S

Passed:

Christopher G. Paplauskas, ***Council President***

Approved:

Kenneth J. Hopkins, ***Mayor***

It is Ordained by the City of Cranston City Council as follows:

Section 1. Title 2, Chapter 02 is hereby amended by establishing Section 2.04.090, entitled "Ward Boundaries."

Section 2. Title 2, Chapter 02, Section 090 is hereby amended by adding the following:

2.04.090 – Ward Boundaries.

A. In accordance with Chapter 2, Section 03 of the Home Rule Charter of the City of Cranston, the city shall hereafter be divided into six wards consisting of a compact and contiguous portion of the city; that respects the geographic integrity of local neighborhoods or local communities of interest in a manner which minimizes their division to the extent possible; that are bounded by major roads or natural features to the extent possible; that contains as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants as determined by the most recent federal decennial census; that does not consider the place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate in the creation thereof; and that are not drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.

B. It is understood and intended that for the purposes of this section, the wards described in this section shall be composed of United States census geography (2020 census blocks), as defined by the 2020 version of the "TIGER" files from the United States Census Bureau, whose boundaries correspond to the lists set forth in this section. In the census block listing, the first two (2) digits of a census description shall refer to the State of Rhode Island (44), the next three (3) digits of a census description shall refer to the county in which the district lies, the next six (6) digits refer to the census tract within the county set forth in the description, and the last four (4) digits refer to the census block within the census tract. "TIGER" is an acronym for the computer readable geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the United States Census Bureau's census and survey programs and stands for "Topologically

Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing." A city map, "Scenario A3," visualizing the geographic areas comprising the wards established by the census blocks that are contained within each ward, shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference.

C. If any census block is omitted, listed more than once, or is only partially provided for, it is intended that the wards be defined in such a manner as to not omit any area of the City of Cranston from a ward, that all wards consist of contiguous territory, and that wards reflect the boundaries as presented on map "Scenario A3" in compliance with all requirements of the Constitution of the United States, of the Rhode Island Constitution, of the Rhode Island General Laws, and of the City of Cranston Home Rule Charter, and recognizes any and all pertinent or applicable federal legislation and court precedent.

D. Ward 1 shall consist of the following 2020 census blocks: 440070134001000, 440070134001001, 440070134001002, 440070134001003, 440070134001004, 440070134001005, 440070134001006, 440070134001007, 440070134001008, 440070134001009, 440070134002000, 440070134002001, 440070134002002, 440070134002003, 440070134002004, 440070134002005, 440070134002006, 440070134002007, 440070134002008, 440070134002009, 440070134002010, 440070134002011, 440070134002012, 440070134002013, 440070134002014, 440070134002015, 440070134002016, 440070134002017, 440070134002018, 440070134002019, 440070134002020, 440070134002021, 440070134002022, 440070134002023, 440070134002024, 440070134002025, 440070134003000, 440070134003001, 440070134003002, 440070134003003, 440070134003004, 440070134003005, 440070134003006, 440070134003007, 440070134003008, 440070134003009, 440070134003010, 440070134003011, 440070134003012, 440070134003013, 440070134003014, 440070134003015, 440070134003016, 440070134003017, 440070134003018, 440070134003019, 440070134003020, 440070134003021, 440070134003022, 440070134003023, 440070134003024, 440070134003025, 440070134003026, 440070134003027, 440070134003028, 440070134003029, 440070135001000, 440070135001001, 440070135001002, 440070135001003, 440070135001004, 440070135001005, 440070135001006, 440070135001007, 440070135001008, 440070135001009, 440070135001010, 440070135001011, 440070135001012, 440070135001013, 440070135001014, 440070135001015, 440070135001016, 440070135001017, 440070135001018, 440070135001019, 440070135002000, 440070135002001, 440070135002002, 440070135002003, 440070135002004, 440070135002005, 440070135002006, 440070135002007, 440070135003000, 440070135003001, 440070135003002, 440070135003003, 440070135003004, 440070135004000, 440070135004001, 440070135004002, 440070135004003, 440070135004004, 440070135004005, 440070135004006, 440070135004007, 440070135004008, 440070135004009, 440070135005000, 440070135005001, 440070135005002, 440070135005003, 440070135005004, 440070135005005, 440070135005006, 440070135005007, 440070135005008, 440070135005009, 440070135005010, 440070135005011, 440070135005012, 440070135005013, 440070135005014, 440070135005015, 440070135005016, 440070135005017, 440070135005018, 440070135005019, 440070135005020, 440070135005021, 440070135005022, 440070136001000, 440070136001001, 440070136001002, 440070136001003, 440070136001004, 440070136001005, 440070136001006, 440070136001007, 440070136001008, 440070136001009, 440070136001010, 440070136001011, 440070136001012, 440070136001013, 440070136001014, 440070136001015, 440070136001016, 440070136001017, 440070136001018, 440070136001019, 440070136001020, 440070136001021, 440070136001022, 440070136001023, 440070136001024, 440070136001025, 440070136001026, 440070136001027, 440070136001028, 440070136001029, 440070136001030, 440070136001031, 440070136001032, 440070136001033, 440070136002000, 440070136002001, 440070136002002, 440070136002003, 440070136002004, 440070136002005, 440070136002006, 440070136002007, 440070136002008, 440070136002009,

440070136002010, 440070136002011, 440070136002012, 440070136002013, 440070136002014, 440070136002015, 440070136002016, 440070136002017, 440070136002018, 440070136002019, 440070136002020, 440070136002021, 440070136002022, 440070136002023, 440070136002024, 440070136002025, 440070136002026, 440070136002027, 440070136002028, 440070136002029, 440070136002030, 440070136002031, 440070136002032, 440070136002033, 440070136002034, 440070136002035, 440070136003000, 440070136003001, 440070136003002, 440070136003003, 440070136003004, 440070136003005, 440070136003006, 440070136003007, 440070136003008, 440070136003009, 440070136003010, 440070136003011, 440070136003012, 440070136003013, 440070136003014, 440070136003015, 440070136003016, 440070136003017, 440070136003018, 440070136003019, 440070136003020, 440070136003021, 440070136003022, 440070136003023, 440070136003024, 440070136003025, 440070136003026, 440070136003027, 440070136003028, 440070137011000, 440070137011001, 440070137011002, 440070137011003, 440070137011004, 440070137011005, 440070137011006, 440070137011007, 440070137011008, 440070137011009, 440070137011010, 440070137011011, 440070137011012, 440070137011013, 440070137011014, 440070137011015, 440070137011016, 440070137011017, 440070137011018, 440070137011019, 440070137011020, 440070137011021, 440070137011022, 440070137011023, 440070137011024, 440070137011025, 440070137011026, 440070137011027, 440070137011028, 440070137011029, 440070137012000, 440070137012001, 440070137012002, 440070137012014, 440070137012015, 440070137012016, 440070137012017, 440070137012018, 440070137012019, 440070137012020, 440070137012021, 440070137013000, 440070137013001, 440070137013002, 440070137013003, 440070137013004, 440070137013005, 440070137013023, 440070138001000, 440070138001001, 440070138001007, 440070138001008, 440070138001009, 440070138001010, 440070138001011, 440070138001039, 440070140001000, 440070140001001.

E. Ward 2 shall consist of the following 2020 census blocks: 440070137012003, 440070137012004, 440070137012005, 440070137012006, 440070137012007, 440070137012008, 440070137012009, 440070137012010, 440070137012011, 440070137012012, 440070137012013, 440070137012022, 440070137012023, 440070137012024, 440070137012025, 440070137012026, 440070137012027, 440070137012028, 440070137012029, 440070137012030, 440070137012031, 440070137012032, 440070137013006, 440070137013007, 440070137013008, 440070137013009, 440070137013010, 440070137013011, 440070137013012, 440070137013013, 440070137013014, 440070137013015, 440070137013016, 440070137013017, 440070137013018, 440070137013019, 440070137013020, 440070137013021, 440070137013022, 440070137014000, 440070137014001, 440070137014002, 440070137014003, 440070137014004, 440070137014005, 440070137014006, 440070137014007, 440070137014008, 440070137014009, 440070137014010, 440070137014011, 440070137014012, 440070137014013, 440070137014014, 440070137014015, 440070137014016, 440070137014017, 440070137014018, 440070137014019, 440070137014020, 440070137014021, 440070137014022, 440070137014023, 440070137014024, 440070137021000, 440070137021001, 440070137021002, 440070137021003, 440070137021004, 440070137021005, 440070137021006, 440070137021007, 440070137021008, 440070137021009, 440070137021010, 440070137021011, 440070137021012, 440070137021013, 440070137021014, 440070137021015, 440070137021016, 440070137022000, 440070137022001, 440070137022002, 440070137022003, 440070137022004, 440070137022005, 440070137022006, 440070137022007, 440070137022008, 440070137022009, 440070137022010, 440070137022011, 440070137022012, 440070137022013, 440070137022014, 440070137022015, 440070137023000, 440070137023001, 440070137023002, 440070137023003, 440070137023004, 440070137023005, 440070137023006, 440070137023007, 440070137023008, 440070137023009, 440070137023010, 440070137023011, 440070137023012, 440070137023013, 440070137023014, 440070137023015, 440070137023016, 440070137023017, 440070138001002,

440070138001003, 440070138001004, 440070138001005, 440070138001006, 440070138001012, 440070138001013, 440070138001014, 440070138001015, 440070138001016, 440070138001017, 440070138001018, 440070138001019, 440070138001020, 440070138001021, 440070138001022, 440070138001023, 440070138001024, 440070138001025, 440070138001026, 440070138001027, 440070138001028, 440070138001029, 440070138001030, 440070138001031, 440070138001032, 440070138001033, 440070138001034, 440070138001035, 440070138001036, 440070138001037, 440070138001038, 440070138002000, 440070138002001, 440070138002002, 440070138002003, 440070138002004, 440070138002005, 440070138002006, 440070138002007, 440070138002008, 440070138002009, 440070138002010, 440070138002011, 440070138002012, 440070138002013, 440070138002014, 440070138002015, 440070138002016, 440070138002017, 440070138002018, 440070138002019, 440070138002020, 440070138002021, 440070138002022, 440070138002023, 440070138002024, 440070138002025, 440070138002026, 440070138003000, 440070138003001, 440070138003002, 440070138003003, 440070138003004, 440070138003005, 440070138003006, 440070138003007, 440070138003008, 440070138003009, 440070138003010, 440070138003011, 440070138003012, 440070138003013, 440070138003014, 440070138003015, 440070138003016, 440070138003017, 440070138003018, 440070138003019, 440070138003020, 440070138003021, 440070138003022, 440070138003023, 440070138003024, 440070138003025, 440070138003026, 440070138004000, 440070138004001, 440070138004002, 440070138004003, 440070138004004, 440070138004005, 440070138004006, 440070138004007, 440070138004008, 440070138004009, 440070138004010, 440070138004011, 440070138004012, 440070138004013, 440070138004014, 440070138004015, 440070138004016, 440070138004017, 440070138004018, 440070138004019, 440070138004020, 440070138004021, 440070138004022, 440070138004023, 440070138004024, 440070138004025, 440070138004026, 440070138004027, 440070138004028, 440070138004029, 440070138004030, 440070138004031, 440070138004032, 440070138004033, 440070138004034, 440070140001002, 440070140001003, 440070140001004, 440070140001005, 440070140001006, 440070140001007, 440070140001008, 440070140001009, 440070140001010, 440070140001011, 440070140001012, 440070140001013, 440070140001014, 440070140001015, 440070140001016, 440070140001017, 440070140001018, 440070140001019, 440070140001020, 440070140001021, 440070140001022, 440070140001023, 440070140001024, 440070140001025, 440070140001026, 440070140001027, 440070140002029, 440070140002030, 440070140002031, 440070140002032, 440070140002033, 440070140002034, 440070140002035, 440070140004000, 440070140004001, 440070140004002, 440070140004003, 440070140004004, 440070140004005, 440070140004006, 440070140004007, 440070140004008, 440070140004009, 440070140004010, 440070140004011, 440070140004012, 440070140004013, 440070140004014, 440070140004015, 440070140004016, 440070140005000, 440070140005001, 440070140005002, 440070140005003, 440070140005004, 440070140005005, 440070140005006, 440070140005007, 440070140005008, 440070140005009, 440070140005010, 440070140005011, 440070140005012, 440070140005013, 440070140005014, 440070140005015, 440070140005016, 440070140005017, 440070140005018, 440070140005019, 440070140005020, 440070140005021, 440070140005022, 440070140005023, 440070140005024, 440070140005025, 440070140005026, 440070140005028, 440070143003000, 440070143003001, 440070143003002, 440070143003003, 440070143003004, 440070143003005, 440070143003006, 440070143003007, 440070143003008, 440070143003009, 440070143003010, 440070143003011, 440070143003012, 440070143003013, 440070143003014.

F. Ward 3 shall consist of the following 2020 census blocks: 440070140002000, 440070140002001, 440070140002002, 440070140002003, 440070140002004, 440070140002005, 440070140002006, 440070140002007, 440070140002008, 440070140002009, 440070140002010, 440070140002011, 440070140002012, 440070140002013, 440070140002014, 440070140002015, 440070140002016,

440070140002017, 440070140002018, 440070140002019, 440070140002020, 440070140002021,
440070140002022, 440070140002023, 440070140002024, 440070140002025, 440070140002026,
440070140002027, 440070140002028, 440070140002036, 440070140003000, 440070140003001,
440070140003002, 440070140003003, 440070140003004, 440070140003005, 440070140003006,
440070140003007, 440070140003008, 440070140003009, 440070140003010, 440070140003011,
440070140003012, 440070140003013, 440070140003014, 440070140003015, 440070140003016,
440070140003017, 440070140003018, 440070140003019, 440070140003020, 440070140003021,
440070140003022, 440070140003023, 440070140003024, 440070140003025, 440070140003026,
440070140003027, 440070140003028, 440070140003029, 440070140003030, 440070140003031,
440070140003032, 440070140003033, 440070140003034, 440070140003035, 440070140003036,
440070141001000, 440070141001001, 440070141001002, 440070141001003, 440070141001004,
440070141001005, 440070141001006, 440070141001007, 440070141001008, 440070141001009,
440070141001010, 440070141001011, 440070141001012, 440070141001013, 440070141001014,
440070141001015, 440070141001016, 440070141001017, 440070141001018, 440070141001019,
440070141001020, 440070141001021, 440070141001022, 440070141001023, 440070141001024,
440070141001025, 440070141001026, 440070141001027, 440070141001028, 440070141002000,
440070141002001, 440070141002002, 440070141002003, 440070141002004, 440070141002005,
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440070141002016, 440070141002017, 440070141002018, 440070141002019, 440070141002020,
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440070141002026, 440070141002027, 440070141002028, 440070141002029, 440070141002030,
440070141002031, 440070141002032, 440070141002033, 440070141002034, 440070141002035,
440070141002036, 440070141002037, 440070141003000, 440070141003001, 440070141003002,
440070141003003, 440070141003004, 440070141003005, 440070141003006, 440070141003007,
440070141003008, 440070141003009, 440070141003010, 440070141003011, 440070141003012,
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440070147001004, 440070147001005, 440070147001006, 440070147001007, 440070147001008,
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440070147003004, 440070147003005, 440070147003006, 440070147003007, 440070147003008,
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G. Ward 4 shall consist of the following 2020 census blocks: 440070142001017, 440070142001018, 440070142001019, 440070142001025, 440070142001030, 440070142001031, 440070142001032, 440070142001033, 440070144003000, 440070144003001, 440070144003002, 440070144003025, 440070144003026, 440070144003027, 440070144003031, 440070145011000, 440070145011001, 440070145011002, 440070145011003, 440070145011004, 440070145011005, 440070145011006, 440070145011007, 440070145011008, 440070145011009, 440070145011010, 440070145011011, 440070145011012, 440070145011013, 440070145011014, 440070145011015, 440070145011016, 440070145011017, 440070145011018, 440070145011019, 440070145011020, 440070145011021, 440070145011022, 440070145011023, 440070145011024, 440070145011025, 440070145011026, 440070145011027, 440070145011028, 440070145011029, 440070145011030, 440070145011031, 440070145011032, 440070145011033, 440070145011034, 440070145012000, 440070145012001, 440070145012002, 440070145012003, 440070145012004, 440070145012005, 440070145012006, 440070145012007, 440070145012008, 440070145012009, 440070145012010, 440070145012011, 440070145012012, 440070145012013, 440070145012014, 440070145012015, 440070145012016, 440070145012017, 440070145012018, 440070145012019, 440070145012020, 440070145012021, 440070145012022, 440070145012023, 440070145012024, 440070145012025, 440070145012026, 440070145012027, 440070145012028, 440070145012029, 440070145012030, 440070145012031, 440070145012032, 440070145012033, 440070145012034, 440070145012035, 440070145012036, 440070145012037, 440070145012038, 440070145012039, 440070145012040, 440070145012041, 440070145012042, 440070145012043, 440070145012044, 440070145012045, 440070145012046, 440070145012047, 440070145012048, 440070145012049, 440070145013000, 440070145013001, 440070145013002, 440070145013003, 440070145013004, 440070145013005, 440070145013006, 440070145013007, 440070145013008, 440070145013009, 440070145013010, 440070145013011, 440070145013012, 440070145013013, 440070145013014, 440070145013015, 440070145013016, 440070145013017, 440070145013018, 440070145013019, 440070145013020, 440070145013021, 440070145013022, 440070145013023, 440070145013024, 440070145013025, 440070145013026, 440070145013027, 440070145013028, 440070145013029, 440070145013030, 440070145013031, 440070145013032, 440070145013033, 440070145013034, 440070145013035, 440070145013036, 440070145013037, 440070145013038, 440070145013039, 440070145013040, 440070145013041, 440070145013042, 440070145013043, 440070145013044, 440070145013045, 440070145013046, 440070145013047, 440070145013048, 440070145013049, 440070145013050, 440070145013051, 440070145013052, 440070145013053, 440070145013054, 440070145022037, 440070145022038, 440070145022039, 440070145022040, 440070145022041, 440070145022042, 440070145022043, 440070145022044, 440070145022045, 440070145022046, 440070145022047, 440070145022048, 440070145022049, 440070145022050, 440070145022051, 440070145022052, 440070145022053, 440070145022054, 440070145022055, 440070146001000, 440070146001001, 440070146001002, 440070146001003, 440070146001004, 440070146001005, 440070146001006, 440070146001007, 440070146001008, 440070146001009, 440070146001010, 440070146001011, 440070146001012, 440070146001013, 440070146001014, 440070146001015, 440070146001016, 440070146001017, 440070146001018, 440070146001019, 440070146001020, 440070146001021, 440070146001022, 440070146001023, 440070146001024, 440070146001025, 440070146001026, 440070146001027, 440070146001028, 440070146001029, 440070146001030, 440070146001031,

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H. Ward 5 shall consist of the following 2020 census blocks: 440070143001000, 440070143001001, 440070143001002, 440070143001003, 440070143001004, 440070143001005, 440070143001006, 440070143001007, 440070143001008, 440070143001009, 440070143001010, 440070143001011, 440070143001012, 440070143001013, 440070143001014, 440070143001015, 440070143001016, 440070143001017, 440070143001018, 440070143001019, 440070143001020, 440070143001021, 440070143001022, 440070143001023, 440070143001024, 440070143001025, 440070143001026, 440070143001027, 440070143001028, 440070143001029, 440070143001030, 440070143001031, 440070143001032, 440070143001033, 440070143001034, 440070143001035, 440070143001036, 440070143001037, 440070143001038, 440070143001039, 440070143001040, 440070143001041, 440070143001042, 440070143001043, 440070143001044, 440070143001045,

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I. Ward 6 shall consist of the following 2020 census blocks: 440070139001000, 440070139001001, 440070139001002, 440070139001003, 440070139001004, 440070139001005, 440070139001006, 440070139001007, 440070139001008, 440070139001009, 440070139001010, 440070139001011, 440070139001012, 440070139001013, 440070139001014, 440070139001015, 440070139001016, 440070139001017, 440070139001018, 440070139001019, 440070139002000, 440070139002001, 440070139002002, 440070139002003, 440070139002004, 440070139002005, 440070139002006, 440070139002007, 440070139002008, 440070139002009, 440070139002010, 440070139002011, 440070139002012, 440070139002013, 440070139002014, 440070139002015, 440070139002016, 440070139002017, 440070139002018, 440070139002019, 440070139002020, 440070139002021, 440070139002022, 440070139002023, 440070139003000, 440070139003001, 440070139003002, 440070139003003, 440070139003004, 440070139003005, 440070139003006, 440070139003007, 440070139003008, 440070139003009, 440070139003010, 440070139003011, 440070139003012, 440070139003013, 440070139003014, 440070139003015, 440070139003016, 440070139003017, 440070139003018, 440070139003019, 440070139003020, 440070139003021, 440070139003022, 440070139003023, 440070139003024, 440070139003025, 440070139003026, 440070139003027, 440070139003028, 440070139003029, 440070139003030, 440070139003031, 440070139003032, 440070139003033, 440070140005027, 440070142001000, 440070142001001, 440070142001002, 440070142001003, 440070142001004, 440070142001005, 440070142001006, 440070142001007, 440070142001008, 440070142001009, 440070142001010, 440070142001011, 440070142001012, 440070142001013, 440070142001014, 440070142001015, 440070142001016, 440070142001020, 440070142001021, 440070142001022, 440070142001023, 440070142001024, 440070142001026, 440070142001027, 440070142001028, 440070142001029, 440070142001034, 440070142001035, 440070142002000, 440070142002001, 440070142002002, 440070142002003, 440070142002004, 440070142002005, 440070142002006, 440070142002007, 440070142002008, 440070142002009, 440070142002010, 440070142002011, 440070142002012, 440070142002013, 440070142002014, 440070142002015, 440070142002016, 440070142002017, 440070142002018, 440070142002019, 440070142002020, 440070142002021, 440070142002022, 440070142002023, 440070142002024, 440070142002025, 440070142002026, 440070142002027, 440070142002028, 440070142002029, 440070142002030, 440070142002031, 440070142002032, 440070142002033, 440070142002034, 440070142002035, 440070142002036, 440070142002037, 440070142002038, 440070142002039,

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J. If any provision of this ordinance or the application of such provision to any person or under any circumstances would be held unconstitutional or otherwise invalid or inoperative by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, or if any action performed or to be performed under any provision of this ordinance is restrained or enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions of this ordinance would not be deemed to be impaired or affected thereby but would be deemed to remain in full force and effect. Any primary or special election held prior to the first day of September, 2022, would be conducted under the laws and ward boundaries as they existed prior to the final passage of this ordinance.

K. This section shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes of it and to apportion the city into wards in compliance with the requirements of the United States Constitution. It is intended that

the wards described in this section completely encompass all the area within the city and contain all the persons resident in the city. It is further intended that the apportionment and districting provided for in this section results in the creation six (6) wards containing substantially equal population. It is also intended that no ward shall include any of the area included within the description of any other ward. If the wards described in this section do not carry out the purposes of them because of patent unintentional omissions, duplications, overlapping areas, erroneous nomenclature, faulty description of boundary lines, street closings, changes in names of streets or of public places, alteration of the courses of rivers or streams, the filling in of lands under water, changes in shorelines due to accretion, or erroneous listing of census blocks, the Board of Canvassers is authorized and empowered to correct the omissions, overlaps, erroneous nomenclature, or other defects in the description of wards so as to accomplish the purposes and objectives of this section, and shall present its corrections to the City Council for adoption.

L. The Cranston Board of Canvassers shall cause to be mailed to all registered voters of the city notice of their district number and regularly assigned polling place in accordance with state law, and the Canvassing Authority shall make copies of adopted Cranston voting district maps available electronically via the city's website, and shall maintain them, until such time as they are amended, for open public inspection or purchase for a nominal fee in the Canvassing Authority office in City Hall.

M. Said ward boundaries shall take immediate effect upon final adoption for any purposes related expressly to the conduct of the next general city election, however, for any other purposes beyond the conduct of the next general city election, said ward boundaries shall take effect only upon the expiration of the terms of the City Council elected for the 2021-2023 term, on the first Monday in January following the election and qualification of the City Council for the 2023-2025 term. The provisions of ward boundaries shall be applicable to the City Council and the School Committee.

N. The final approval and adoption of a ward boundary plan by the Cranston City Council shall concurrently memorialize the Rhode Island General Assembly to validate the same. A resolution of the Cranston City Council shall hereafter be drafted, adopted, and transmitted by the City Clerk to all Cranston representatives and senators in the General Assembly, in order to request such plan be enacted into law.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect upon its final adoption for the purposes of conducting the next general city election, however, the previously existing ward boundaries as adopted by the City Council in 2012 shall for all purposes otherwise remain in full force and effect until the expiration of terms of those members of the City Council elected for the 2021-2023 term and assumption of office for those members of the City Council elected for the 2023-2025 term.

Positive Endorsement:		Negative Endorsement: (Attach reasons)	
_____		_____	
City Solicitor	Date	City Solicitor	Date

Sponsored by: Council President Paplauskas

Referred to Ordinance Committee March 17, 2022

Appendix 8

Draft Resolution for the Cranston City Council

THE CITY OF CRANSTON

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Memorializing the General Assembly to Enact the City of Cranston's 2022 Ward Redistricting Plan into Law

Resolution No. 2022-

Passed:

Christopher G. Paplauskas, ***Council President***

WHEREAS, Section 2.03 of the Cranston Home Rule Charter requires that the City shall be divided into six wards, and shall request that such plan be enacted into law; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of the City of Cranston are constitutionally entitled to equal and proportional representation on the Cranston City Council and Cranston School Committee; and

WHEREAS, redistricting of wards resulting in changes to ward boundaries was necessary in order to provide equal and proportional representation on the Cranston City Council and Cranston School Committee; and under new requirements of Section 2.03 of the Cranston Home Rule Charter approved by the voters of the city in a referendum on Nov. 3, 2020; and further contingent upon the adoption of new state district lines that were adopted by the Rhode Island General Assembly on Feb. 15, 2022, and signed into law by His Excellency Daniel J. McKee, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, on Feb. 16, 2022; and

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Cranston City Council on March 28, 2022, a ward boundary redistricting plan was adopted by the City Council, in the form of Ordinance 3-22-01S, for use in the conduct of the 2022 Statewide Primary and 2022 General Election, and to be effective as the new ward boundaries of the City when new city officials who are elected on Nov. 8, 2022 begin their terms of office on the first Monday in January of 2023, and until such time as the release of apportionment population numbers from the next decennial census requires another redistricting.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Honorable Cranston City Council:

1. Respectfully requests that the General Assembly enact and validate the City of Cranston's 2022 Ward Redistricting Plan into law; and

2. The City Clerk shall send a certified copy of this resolution to all honorable Representatives and Senators whose districts represent geographic territory within the City of Cranston.

Sponsored by: Council President Paplauskas

Referred to Ordinance Committee March 17, 2022

Appendix 9

Draft General Assembly Legislation

2022 –

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S T A T E O F R H O D E I S L A N D

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2022

A N A C T

AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF CRANSTON TO ESTABLISH, ADOPT, AND REAPPORTION THE CITY COUNCIL AND SCHOOL COMMITTEE VOTING WARDS

Introduced By:

Date Introduced:

Referred To:

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. In all respects in which amendments to the local voting wards within the city of Cranston, which amendment was adopted and approved by the city council of the city of Cranston on March 28, 2022, may require ratification, confirmation, validation or enactment by the general assembly, but in no other respects, the local reapportionment plan of the local voting wards within the city of Cranston are hereby ratified, confirmed, validated and enacted by the passage of this act. Nothing contained in this shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers now or hereafter granted to cities and towns by the Home Rule Amendment and other applicable laws of the state of Rhode Island or those rights retained by said city of Cranston in its Home Rule Charter.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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DRAFT

EXPLANATION

OF

A N A C T

AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF CRANSTON TO ESTABLISH, ADOPT, AND REAPPORTION THE CITY COUNCIL AND SCHOOL COMMITTEE VOTING WARDS

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This act would authorize and ratify the action of the Cranston City Council which reapportioned and redistricted its six (6) voting wards based on the most recent federal decennial census.

This act would take effect upon passage.

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DRAFT