



# **NEVADA LEGISLATURE**

## **COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INTERIM STUDY OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING IN THE STATE OF NEVADA**

**([Senate Concurrent Resolution 9](#) [SCR] [2019])**

### **DRAFT SUMMARY MINUTES May 27, 2020**

The second meeting of the Committee to Conduct an Interim Study of the Requirements for Reapportionment and Redistricting for the 2019–2020 Interim was held on Wednesday, May 27, 2020, at 9:30 a.m. Pursuant to Section 1 of Governor Steve Sisolak's [Emergency Directive 006](#), there was no physical location for this meeting.

The agenda, minutes, meeting materials, and audio or video recording of the meeting are available on the Committee's [meeting page](#). The audio or video recording may also be found at <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Video/>. Copies of the audio or video record can be obtained through the Publications Office of the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) ([publications@lcb.state.nv.us](mailto:publications@lcb.state.nv.us) or 775/684-6835).

#### **COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Senator Joyce Woodhouse, Chair  
Assemblyman Jason Frierson, Vice Chair  
Senator Yvanna D. Cancela  
Senator Nicole J. Cannizzaro  
Senator Heidi Seevers Gansert  
Senator Pete Goicoechea  
Assemblywoman Teresa Benitez-Thompson  
Assemblywoman Sandra Jauregui  
Assemblyman Glen Leavitt  
Assemblyman Howard Watts III

#### **LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU STAFF PRESENT:**

Michael J. Stewart, Research Director, Research Division  
Haley Proehl, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Analyst/Redistricting GIS Specialist,  
Research Division  
Gayle Nadeau, Research Policy Assistant, Research Division  
Kathy Steinle, Redistricting Specialist, Information Technology Services  
Asher A. Killian, Senior Principal Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division  
Samuel J. Quast, Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division

*Items taken out of sequence during the meeting have been placed in agenda order.*

## **AGENDA ITEM I—OPENING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTIONS**

Chair Woodhouse called the second meeting of the Committee to Conduct an Interim Study of the Requirements for Reapportionment and Redistricting in the State of Nevada to order. She reminded the members and those listening over the Internet that SCR 9 of the 2019 Legislative Session is the genesis of this interim study.

Chair Woodhouse said the Coronavirus Disease of 2019 ([COVID-19](#)) affected the role of the Committee and halted, until recently, the gathering of 2020 Census counts by the United States Census Bureau. She noted the census activity delays would impact how the 2021 Legislative Session will conduct the redistricting exercise.

## **AGENDA ITEM II—PUBLIC COMMENT**

Forrest Darby, Vice President, Nevada Alliance for Retired Americans, Las Vegas, commented on his written testimony regarding historical information on redistricting. (Agenda Item II)

## **AGENDA ITEM III—APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES FOR THE MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 27, 2020**

**MOTION:** Vice Chair Frierson moved to approve the minutes of the January 27, 2020, meeting. The motion was seconded by Senator Cannizzaro and passed. Senator Seevers Gansert was absent for the vote.

## **AGENDA ITEM IV—OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF NEVADA'S OFFICE OF THE STATE DEMOGRAPHER AND DISCUSSION OF POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS IN NEVADA**

Jeff Hardcastle, AICP, Nevada State Demographer, Nevada's Department of Taxation, testified regarding his role as Nevada's State Demographer and on the projections and trends in Nevada from the past nine years and going forward. He said there was a decrease in population in the state from 2010 through 2019. However, Mr. Hardcastle said the components of the change have been different from previous records with less international and domestic migration, and there was a greater increase in deaths.

Mr. Hardcastle addressed the following matters identified in his slide presentation (Agenda Item IV A-1):

- [Assembly Bill 450](#) (Chapter 186, *Statutes of Nevada* 2019), which is an act relating to incarcerated persons;
- Revenue distribution estimates, how projections and estimates are used in Nevada, and how population projections and economic analysis are used;
- Coordinating with the U.S. Census Bureau to improve knowledge about the census and data quality;
- His involvement as chair of the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates Steering Committee and participation in establishing various working groups;

- Ensuring a complete count for Nevada with a series of iterative processes such as the [Local Update of Census Addresses Operation](#) (LUCA);
- Through LUCA, the U.S. Census Bureau provides all the address information that it has in the master address file for an area;
- The daily, weekly, and monthly counting of hotel units, which are considered housing units, if the lodging is the person's usual place of residence;
- State and county level cumulative census count response rates for Nevada as of May 21, 2020;
- Revised operations due to current operational delays and the unknown impacts on the quality of the data and/or post enumeration survey;
- Trends and projections—Components of change to Nevada's population;
- Net migration for Clark and Washoe Counties;
- The decrease, over time, of California's net out-migration;
- Nevada by age cohort for 2010 through 2018;
- Four factors that fueled Nevada's population in the 1990s and early 2000s: (1) a monopolistic economy; (2) competitive housing prices; (3) the relatively easy development of infrastructure and land; and (4) a relatively stable national and international economy;
- The "great recession" and the COVID-19 global pandemic; and
- Maps tracking the global and U.S. outbreak of the coronavirus.

Discussion ensued between Vice Chair Frierson and Mr. Hardcastle regarding how accurate the state's projections have been to actual growth and how Nevada compares to other states, as well as the consequences relative to the degree of inaccurate projections.

To clarify, Mr. Hardcastle provided an example of how the 2010 census overestimated the population of Mesquite, Nevada. He said such an occurrence could have a negative economic impact on someone starting a business because the actual population base may not support such a venture.

Vice Chair Frierson asked what an average acceptable projection would be, to which Mr. Hardcastle said a standard range would be 5 percent higher or lower.

Continuing, Vice Chair Frierson asked whether the state is able to make annual adjustments or revise population estimates throughout a decade to become more accurate.

Mr. Hardcastle said population estimates for revenue distribution purposes in Nevada, as well as in other states, become certified and "fixed in time," which is why local governments have the right to appeal those estimates. He said the estimates the state produces are certified yearly. However, with receipt of the 2021 census data, the Census Bureau, as well as Nevada, will correct errors from the previous decennial census.

Assemblyman Watts asked how the Census Bureau counts Nevadans who reside in a monthly or weekly housing situation.

Mr. Hardcastle responded it was his understanding people living in a typical apartment receive a letter from the Census Bureau. However, for units that may be housing people in a transitory situation, the census staff will contact the complex manager to identify such units. If the manager is not able to provide this information, the counters will knock on every door and ask whether the location is the person's place of residence. He said even people contacted in recreational vehicles (RV), who indicate the RV is their usual place of residence, will be counted.

Assemblyman Watts asked whether there has been further tracking of migration trends due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mr. Hardcastle responded there has not been any apparent migration trends noted at the state level because of the pandemic. However, he said as businesses and activities continue to reopen and people once again begin to recreate, growth in the state may rebound.

Commenting on the decennial census and annual updates, Senator Gansert asked whether the resources from the federal government are fixed on the census numbers even though the population fluctuates within ten-year periods.

Mr. Hardcastle said it depends on the federal funding program, which uses more than 1,000 funding formulas, and some of the census data. He said some of the formulas rely on the population estimates or characteristics of the population that come from the American Community Survey. For example, statistics regarding education, income, poverty, and unemployment are gathered during the course of the decade.

Subsequent to the meeting, Mr. Hardcastle provided additional information that addressed many of Vice Chair Frierson's questions relating to demographic data collection. (Agenda Item IV A-2)

## **AGENDA ITEM V—REVIEW OF ANTICIPATED REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING EFFORTS BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS, NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

Joe Reynolds, Chief General Counsel, Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE), said the Board of Regents and NSHE are engaged in the redistricting process and look forward to working with the Committee and the Nevada Legislature. He stressed the Board of Regents' overall goal is to present a redistricting plan for consideration by the Legislature that is reliable and has integrity. (Agenda Item V)

Mr. Reynolds discussed the following information during his presentation:

- NSHE's redistricting timeline;
- The Board of Regents' 13 nonpartisan districts and related maps;
- 2010 census population and racial data for NSHE's regent districts;
- 2010 through 2020 estimated population changes provided by LCB's Research Division;
- Statewide distribution of the Board of Regents' districts from the 2019 census data;
- State demographers' 2020 population projections for the Board of Regents' districts; and

- NSHE's 2018 American Community Survey estimates of population and racial data reports.

## **AGENDA ITEM VI—UPDATE ON DECENNIAL CENSUS OUTREACH EFFORTS IN NEVADA AND IMPACTS OF COVID-19 RESPONSE ON CENSUS ACTIVITIES**

Kerry Durmick, MA, Nevada Census Coordinator, Nevada Census 2020, Office of the Governor, provided an update on Nevada's 2020 Census outreach before the COVID-19 pandemic and its ongoing effect on census activities. She discussed some of Nevada Census 2020's current challenges and activities to engage more citizens in the census process. (Agenda Item VI)

Ms. Durmick's slide presentation covered the following matters:

- The Nevada Census 2020 Mission;
- Nevada's census regions;
- Recap of the January through March census operation;
- Census grants;
- COVID-19 operation changes;
- Census Bureau updates;
- Highlights of challenges;
- Nevada Legislature's friendly census competition between the Senate and Assembly;
- Status of self-response rates in Nevada; and
- Ideas to help the Nevada Census 2020 achieve its goal of a complete count in the state.

Assemblyman Leavitt asked where the Nevada Census 2020 statewide events were held and whether Ms. Durmick could provide the Committee with a list of past and future events.

Ms. Durmick said no further Nevada Census 2020 events would be held because of COVID-19; however, 1,000 educational events were held from November 2019 through March 2020. She pointed out that, in addition to activities held in Clark and Washoe Counties, there were three rural events, and at one point, there were 10 to 20 organizers in the rural areas. Ms. Durmick stated she would provide the Committee with a list of the number of people attending the past events.

## **AGENDA ITEM VII—UPDATE OF UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU ACTIVITIES, OUTREACH, AND CENSUS RESPONSE RATES IN NEVADA AND DISCUSSION OF CENSUS BUREAU RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Guillermo Gonzalez, Congressional Partnership Specialist, Los Angeles Regional Census Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, provided an overview of the 2020 Census operational adjustments due to COVID-19. (Agenda Item VII)

Mr. Gonzalez said, with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and state and local health officials, the Census Bureau has resumed operations in Las Vegas and North Las Vegas. He said these locations have incorporated public health officials' guidelines to ensure the safety of the public, as well as Census Bureau employees, so that a complete count is achieved in Nevada. Mr. Gonzalez shared the Census Bureau extended the self-response period to October 31, 2020.

Brian Lee Berman, Senior Partnership Specialist, Los Angeles Regional Census Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, commented that Nevada is doing well with a 60.1 percent total self-response rate in comparison to the rest of the country. He demonstrated online census response links that are available to help the U.S. Census Bureau, as well as legislators and the public, follow self-response rates. Mr. Berman pointed out that the tools are important in allocating time and resources for census workers through the October 31, 2020, deadline to ensure the most accurate counts. Lastly, he stated all the maps are sharable by clicking on a "share widget" on each page.

Mr. Berman reviewed several Census Bureau response rate maps from the 2020 Self-Response by State link (<https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates.html>), which shows the status of self-responses in each state. These response rates are shown as percentages and can be displayed in various geographies, including by state, county, city, congressional district, and tribal area. Mr. Berman also highlighted several tables and available filtering options designed to review various data choices.

Discussion ensued between Senator Goicoechea and Mr. Berman regarding the number of online self-response rates received in the rural areas of Nevada at the time of the meeting. Mr. Berman noted the total rural responses are on the 2020 initial self-response online map (<https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates.html>). He shared that residents living in rural areas of Nevada are able to respond to the 2020 census online as well as by phone: (844) 330-2020 for English and (844) 468-2020 for Spanish.

## **AGENDA ITEM VIII—OVERVIEW OF SELECT LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING**

Asher A. Killian, previously identified, stated the presentation by him and Samuel J. Quast, previously identified, would provide an overview of the legal principles the Committee, as well as the 2021 Legislature, must consider as it draws the redistricting plans from the 2020 census data. (Agenda Item VIII)

The categories discussed by Mr. Killian and Mr. Quast covered:

- *Legal Parameters*—Various limitations are imposed on the redistricting process by a variety of sources.
  - Prevailing legal principles presented during the legal overview were distilled from numerous court decisions in the redistricting area.
- *Primary Federal Protections*—Two of the most important issues that must be considered when drawing districts are protections granted by the *U.S. Constitution* and federal law. Specifically, attaining population equality among districts and the equitable treatment of racial and language minorities.

- *Equal Population Measures*—Ideal population; population deviation; and overall range. Courts are primarily interested in the final range of overall deviation when determining the validity of a district plan based on population equality.
- *Equal Population Sources*—The equal protection clause of the *U.S. Constitution's* Fourteenth Amendment to both houses of a state legislature, which was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of [Reynolds v. Sims](#) in 1964, relies on the principal of "one person—one vote."
- *Equal Population Standards*—Two standards apply: (1) "strict equality" for Congressional districts; and (2) state legislative districts, which allow states some flexibility in drawing plans.
- *Equal Population (Congress)*—The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted the *U.S. Constitution* to require that the population of each Congressional district for a state must be as nearly equal as practicable.
- *Equal Population (State Legislatures)*—The U.S. Supreme Court has set forth the standard of achieving "substantial equality of population" among various districts.
- *Racial and Language Minorities Sources*—Another important consideration when drawing districts is the equitable treatment of minorities. If there is a challenge to a redistricting plan under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a plaintiff must meet certain preconditions that were articulated by the U.S. Supreme in the 1986 case of [Thornburg v. Gingles](#).
- *Racial and Language Minorities Racial Gerrymandering*—If a court determines traditional districting principles were subordinated to race, and race was the predominant factor used in drawing a district, a court will apply strict scrutiny to analyze whether the state had a compelling interest in drawing a district and whether a district was narrowly tailored to achieve that interest.
- *Traditional Districting Principles*—States often consider secondary factors beyond equal population and the equitable treatment of minorities when drawing maps, such as compactness, contiguity, preservation of communities of interest, et cetera.
- *Nevada Constitution*—Mr. Killian pointed out several specific provisions in Nevada's Constitution that the Committee should be aware of, which are listed on the slide titled "*Nevada Constitution*." (Agenda Item VIII)
- *Census Data Delay*—Complying with the various requirements discussed requires a careful analysis of the census data. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is very likely that the Census Bureau will not make the necessary census data available to Nevada until after the conclusion of the 2021 Legislative Session.

Mr. Killian stressed that because Nevada's Legislature meets biennially, if Census data delivery is delayed as proposed by the Bureau, no regular session will occur between receiving the 2020 census data, leaving the Legislature without an opportunity to redistrict before the next general election. Therefore, he stated it is the opinion of LCB's Legal Division that if the Legislature does not enact a new redistricting plan based on the 2020 census data prior to the 2022 Elections, there is a significant risk a court will either order a special session or impose a court-drawn interim plan.

In summary, Mr. Killian stated there are two mandatory principles the Nevada Legislature must follow during the process of redistricting: (1) equal population and the equitable



treatment of racial and language minorities; and (2) compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Referring to the slide showing the 2010 redistricting table on the Equal Population for Congress, Vice Chair Frierson asked why some states' population deviation is more than one, while it was his understanding a Congressional district's deviation should be zero to one. (Agenda Item VIII)

Mr. Killian said the states on the table showing a Congressional deviation of more than one person have substantially smaller counties and populations spread more broadly amongst their counties than Nevada. He explained there are states where the courts, in certain special cases, have upheld tiny deviations so that counties or municipalities may remain intact.

### **AGENDA ITEM IX—OVERVIEW OF OPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE USE AND ACQUISITION OF REDISTRICTING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE AND DISCUSSION REGARDING THE POSSIBLE HIRING OF LCB SESSION STAFF FOR GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS OPERATIONS**

Haley Proehl, previously identified, presented three GIS software programs—autoBound, Maptitude, and Esri Redistricting—for the Committee to consider when making a recommendation to the Legislative Commission for redistricting software to use during the 2021 Legislative Session's redistricting exercise. She referenced five categories—desktop application, online application, staff familiarity, support, and pricing—for comparing the options. (Agenda Item IX A-1)

Ms. Proehl discussed the three software programs in detail:

1. autoBound by Citygate GIS—The program has a built-in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet matrix that actively displays population and racial statistics for each district and updates the data in real time as changes to boundaries are made. The program has a tool that imports and aggregates election results. In the past, Nevada has used election data, which the census bureau does not provide, when redistricting; it is helpful to have this tool to aggregate imported data to the census block level. (Agenda Item IX A-2)
2. Maptitude by Caliper Corporation—Like autoBound, this program offers desktop and online redistricting applications, as well as tools to create plans that meet legal requirements. However, Maptitude does not have a tool for staff to import redistricting data, but instead, Caliper Corporation processes the data and provides it via an electronic download. The program does not include [American Community Survey](#) (ACS) estimates, so there is little pre-redistricting value with Maptitude, and its active matrix does not allow custom calculations as does autoBound's Microsoft Excel feature. Additionally, there is not a public commenting tool with Maptitude's online application in comparison to autoBound's online application. (Agenda Item IX A-3)
3. Esri Redistricting by Esri—This program is web-based and presented only for licensing consideration to use for public redistricting workstations. (Agenda Item IX A-4)

Assemblywoman Jauregui noted autoBound is the redistricting software LCB GIS staff has worked with in the past; however, she asked whether Maptitude was included for consideration because it may be a program LCB staff is interested in using.



Ms. Proehl said Maptitude was included because it meets the functionality requirements, and staff focused on presenting unbiased redistricting software options. However, she noted autoBound has a few benefits compared to Maptitude, including dependable software and technical support based on previous experience. It is also a well-priced option, and staff has an established relationship with the vendor.

Senator Gansert asked whether there is a disadvantage to the autoBound program.

Ms. Proehl responded the GIS staff does not view using autoBound again as a disadvantage. If anything, she noted, autoBound has the necessary tools to create many plans that Maptitude does not have. In addition, autoBound meets the legal requirements for redistricting. Ms. Proehl added that autoBound offers an ACS estimates feature that could be used to make projections while waiting for the actual 2020 census data.

Senator Gansert asked whether upgrading to the perpetual subscription is allowable after possibly purchasing the less expensive two-month subscription.

Ms. Proehl said it was her understanding a decision is needed at the time of purchasing either the monthly or the perpetual option. Waiting to make a decision on which option to purchase until knowing how long the redistricting process would last would help determine which license to purchase. She commented the actual cost of the monthly service is \$8,500, so after two months, there is no cost advantage to purchasing a monthly option.

Senator Gansert asked whether receipt of the 2020 census data is required before starting the redistricting task or whether scenarios could be developed in the meantime based on assumptions.

Ms. Proehl said the goal is to purchase at least the staff licenses a few months prior to the release of the 2020 census data in order for staff to learn the software well enough and practice updating data so that they can assist legislators and other staff who need to use the GIS program. Therefore, she said, having the autoBound program prior to the release of the census data would enable the creation of various scenarios, maps, and projecting plan assumptions.

Michael J. Stewart, previously identified, discussed the position requirements for the 2020-2021 Session GIS technicians who would support legislators before and during the 2021 redistricting undertaking, if the Legislative Commission approves the possible hiring of GIS technicians.

Mr. Stewart proceeded to review the job description for a GIS technician. He noted the Nevada Legislature approved hiring four GIS technicians for the 2011 redistricting exercise and assigned one to each caucus to assist legislators in a nonpartisan capacity with GIS questions. Mr. Stewart said the typical employment period for this position is between six and nine months. (Agenda Item IX B)

Considering the COVID-19 social distancing needs, Vice Chair Frierson and Mr. Stewart discussed the location of offices for the potential GIS technicians. Mr. Stewart stated LCB is reviewing spacing to ensure social distancing is a priority in the caucus rooms and staff offices throughout the buildings during the 2021 Legislative Session.

Kathy Steinle, previously identified, reported on the essential hardware needs to support the redistricting software and staffing configurations during the 2021 Legislative redistricting undertaking. She said the costs noted in her handout are estimates, and some savings may

be realized when the hardware is purchased. Ms. Steinle also shared that LCB staff will be able to use the hardware after the redistricting task is completed. (Agenda Item IX C)

Chair Woodhouse suggested the Committee recommend to the Legislative Commission to purchase under the 2021 Session budget the autoBound software, up to \$67,000, and the necessary hardware and hire 2021 Session GIS staff—only if necessary due to the census data delays caused by the COVID-19 situation.

**MOTION:** Senator Cannizzaro moved to recommend to the Legislative Commission the purchase, under the 2021 Session budget, of the autoBound software up to \$67,000; the authorization to purchase necessary hardware for GIS services; and the authorization to hire, if necessary, LCB session hires for GIS work. Vice Chair Frierson seconded the motion. The motion passed. Assemblywoman Benitez-Thompson was absent for the vote.

### **AGENDA ITEM X—REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNET WEBSITE REGARDING THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE’S REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING EFFORTS**

Haley Proehl, previously identified, demonstrated the Nevada Legislature’s GIS redistricting website pertaining to the 2021 reapportionment and redistricting cycle. She said the website debuted on May 1, 2020, and is offered to legislators, stakeholders, and members of the public as a resource for information and data about reapportionment and redistricting in Nevada. Ms. Proehl called attention to her document about the 2121 website, which references additional resources about the website. (Agenda Item X)

### **AGENDA ITEM XI—BRIEF REVIEW OF REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING RESOURCES, MATERIALS, AND OTHER INFORMATION**

Michael J. Stewart, previously identified, briefly discussed the following three informational items the Committee may find helpful during its work on preparing its recommendations to the 2021 Legislative Session regarding the redistricting exercise:

1. A letter to the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Reform from the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), concerning census delays and the use of differential privacy statistical methods to meet the goal of avoiding disclosure of individual resources and how such methodology could affect small level geographies transmitted to the states (Agenda Item XI A-1);
2. A document from April 17, 2020, about state redistricting deadlines, which includes a table with data about the redistricting deadlines for the states and which is helpful to note how states are handling various census delivery issues (Agenda Item XI A-2); and
3. A document titled “Status of Current Operations” listing area census offices that are restarting operations, resuming field operations, and completing the hiring process for nonresponse follow-up field staff under new COVID-19 guidelines. (Agenda Item XI A-3)

### **AGENDA ITEM XII—DISCUSSION OF FUTURE MEETING DATES AND POTENTIAL AGENDA TOPICS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS**

Chair Woodhouse shared that the Committee would seek an extension from the Legislative Commission to extend its operations, which has been the case for this interim study committee in the past, in order to complete its task to make necessary redistricting recommendations to the Legislature during a decennial census year.

Chair Woodhouse proposed holding the third meeting of the Committee in mid-August and the fourth meeting in mid to late October, which is closer to the revised census deadline of October 31 and the 2020 General Election. She said staff would communicate with the Committee to schedule the last two meetings.

#### **AGENDA ITEM XIII—PUBLIC COMMENT**

Forrest Darby, previously identified, commented he would meet with his grassroots redistricting team to discuss the matters presented at the meeting. Subsequent to the meeting, he emailed the Committee the opinions of the grassroots team.  
(Agenda Item XIII A)

Subsequent to the meeting, Doug Goodman, Founder and Executive Director, Nevadans for Election Reform, submitted written public comment concerning Agenda Item VIII relating to legal considerations for reapportionment and redistricting. (Agenda Item XIII B)

#### **AGENDA ITEM XIV—ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 1:37 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

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Gayle Nadeau

Research Policy Assistant

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Michael J. Stewart

Director, Research Division

APPROVED BY:

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Senator Joyce Woodhouse, Chair

Date: 

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## MEETING MATERIALS

AGENDA ITEM	PRESENTER/ENTITY	DESCRIPTION
Agenda Item II	Forrest Darby, Vice President, Nevada Alliance for Retired Americans, Las Vegas	Prepared remarks
Agenda Item IV A-1	Jeff Hardcastle, AICP, Nevada State Demographer, Nevada's Department of Taxation (NDT)	Microsoft PowerPoint presentation
Agenda Item IV A-2	Jeff Hardcastle, AICP, Nevada State Demographer, NDT	Demographic information
Agenda Item V	Joe Reynolds, Chief General Counsel, Nevada System of Higher Education	Microsoft PowerPoint presentation
Agenda Item VI	Kerry Durmick, MA, Nevada Census Coordinator, Nevada Census 2020, Office of the Governor	Microsoft PowerPoint presentation
Agenda Item VII	Guillermo Gonzalez, Congressional Partnership Specialist, Los Angeles Regional Census Center, United States Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce	Information on 2020 Census operational adjustments due to COVID-19
Agenda Item VIII	Asher A. Killian, Senior Principal Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB), and Samuel J. Quast, Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division, LCB	Microsoft PowerPoint presentation
Agenda Item IX A-1	Haley Proehl, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Analyst/Redistricting GIS Specialist, Research Division, LCB	Data table regarding redistricting software options
Agenda Item IX A-2	Haley Proehl, GIS Analyst/Redistricting GIS Specialist, Research Division, LCB	Brochure about autoBound's redistricting software
Agenda Item IX A-3	Haley Proehl, GIS Analyst/Redistricting GIS Specialist, Research Division, LCB	Brochure about Maptitude's redistricting software
Agenda Item IX A-4	Haley Proehl, GIS Analyst/Redistricting GIS Specialist, Research Division, LCB	Brochure about Esri's redistricting software

<b>AGENDA ITEM</b>	<b>PRESENTER/ENTITY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Agenda Item IX B	Michael J. Stewart, Research Director, Research Division, LCB	LCB job description for a geographic information systems technician
Agenda Item IX C	Kathy Steinle, Redistricting Specialist, Information Technology Services, LCB	Data sheet regarding redistricting hardware essentials
Agenda Item X	Haley Proehl, GIS Analyst/Redistricting GIS Specialist, Research Division, LCB	Informational document about Nevada's 2021 reapportionment and redistricting website
Agenda Item XI A-1	Michael J. Stewart, Research Director, Research Division, LCB	National Conference of State Legislatures' (NCSL) letter to the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Reform
Agenda Item XI A-2	Michael J. Stewart, Research Director, Research Division, LCB	Document about state redistricting deadlines
Agenda Item XI A-3	Michael J. Stewart, Research Director, Research Division, LCB	Document concerning current census operations in cities throughout the United States
Agenda Item XIII A	Forrest Darby, Vice President, Nevada Alliance for Retired Americans, Las Vegas	Email concerning suggested boundary lines for certain congressional districts
Agenda Item XIII B	Doug Goodman, Founder and Executive Director, Nevadans for Election Reform	Email regarding legal considerations for redistricting

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