

Special Session Commissioners' Court

Tuesday, May 22, 2001 9:00 a.m.

Members of the Court Present:

Jack Leath	County Judge
Keith Clark	Commissioner Pct. #1
Lynn Smith	Commissioner Pct. #2
Doyle Dickerson	Commissioner Pct. #3
Janice McDaniel	County Clerk

Commissioner Nethery is not present.

Members of the redistricting committee present in Court are Thomas Hamilton, Jerry Cowgill, Lee Edward Hunt and Neil Beall. Mr. Will Smith is present also. This meeting was moved to the Commissioners' Courtroom on the second floor.

Agenda item #1-Redistricting—Robert Bass

Judge Leath said Mr. Bass called just a few minutes ago to say said he had missed his connecting flight and is in ^{Houston} ~~Dallas~~ at this time. He wants us to discuss whether we want to redistrict or not and he will call back in about 30 minutes. If we vote to not redistrict, he is not coming on down here.

According to the letter from Mr. Bass, we do not have to redistrict. You have to have a 10 percent change to be required to redistrict.

After discussion, Commissioner Dickerson moved to not redistrict. Commissioner Smith seconded. All voted for. Motion carried. See attached copies.

Commissioner Clark moved to adjourn. Commissioner Dickerson seconded. Meeting adjourned.

<u>Jack Leath</u>	COUNTY JUDGE
<u>Keith Clark</u>	COMMISSIONER PCT. #1
<u>Lynn Smith</u>	COMMISSIONER PCT. #2
<u>Doyle Dickerson</u>	COMMISSIONER PCT. #3
<u>NOT PRESENT</u>	COMMISSIONER PCT. #4

ATTEST:

Janice McDaniel COUNTY CLERK

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May 9, 2001

VIA REGULAR MAIL

Janice McDaniel
Sabine County Clerk
P.O. Drawer 580
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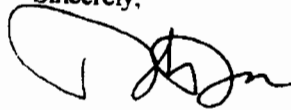
RE: Sabine County Redistricting

Dear Ms. McDaniel:

Enclosed please find one copy of Initial Assessment for Sabine County for filing among the minutes of the commissioners court meeting.

Thank you for your assistance in this regard.

Sincerely,



Robert T. Bass

RTB/afb
Enclosure

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INITIAL ASSESSMENT
OF
SABINE COUNTY, TEXAS
FOR PURPOSES OF REDISTRICTING EVALUATION

Prepared by

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TAB 1: Initial Assessment

The Initial Assessment is a narrative analysis of the data contained in the PL 94-171 files provided by the Census Bureau, together with an explanation of the impact such data may have upon the County in light of state and federal law.

TAB 2: Statistical Definitions and Determination of Total Maximum Deviation

Definitions of the various ratios, formula and procedures utilized in the analysis of county population. These ratios, formula and procedures have been largely developed in case law in the field of redistricting, together with generally recognized methods of sociological study.

NOTE: Prison inmate populations are included in the census data. However, inmates detained under felony convictions are not eligible to vote under Texas law. As such, populations of inmates held within the state prison system, either in state owned and operated facilities, or under contract in county facilities, are not counted in the determination of Total Maximum Deviation, or for other "one-person-one-vote" determinations. For purposes of the Initial Assessment, raw data has been acquired from the County and/or the Department of Criminal Justice regarding prison populations. In subsequent census data releases, group housing data may reveal more specific information, but at this time, we are deducting prison populations from county population totals in order to arrive at a true "one-person-one-vote" analysis, and to avoid potential imbalances in population that might result of inclusion of prison population in precinct totals. Smaller facilities holding persons convicted of both felony and misdemeanor offenses, juvenile facilities, or facilities holding individuals pending resolution of pending criminal charges are included within the population counts for the county, as reflected in the census data.

TAB 3: Working File

The working file is a summary of each major County elective office elected from geographic precincts. These files analyze the population demographics of each precinct based elective office, i.e. the offices of County Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace/Constable precincts. In the 1990 census, previously existing election precinct boundaries were often described by non-physical boundaries. Since the computerized census first implemented in 1990 was based upon topological maps, it was necessary to merely "approximate" those boundaries that were not defined by a physical boundary such as a road, watercourse, or other physical boundary. These approximations were described as Voter Tabulation Districts, or VTDs. It should be noted that the VTD was only approximation of the actual voting boundaries, since Public Law 94-171 requires that the VTD utilize census blocks as its component parts.

In 1990, most counties adopted election boundaries based on census blocks, but VTDs are still encountered. The boundaries utilized in this Initial Assessment are derived from the Texas Legislative Council, and have been, to the extent possible, confirmed as accurate by local officials. However, some counties continue to have election precinct boundaries defined in a manner that is incompatible with census block based mapping. Therefore, in some cases, you may find a discrepancy between the actual boundary in use, and the census block based mapping boundaries used in this report. All future election precincts should be based upon census blocks to avoid any discrepancy between the actual boundary in use and the official boundary description maintained by the Texas Legislative Council.

TAB 4: Demographic Analysis

County demographic data is depicted in chart and graphic form for both total county population as well as voting age population. While "One-Person-One-Vote" balance between the four Commissioners Court Precincts is based upon the entire county population, the availability of voting age populations is also important in two respects.

First, each county should assess the size of existing election precincts. State law limits the size of election precincts in counties that continue to use hand counted paper ballots to not less than 100 registered voters, and not more than 2,000 registered voters per election precinct. (See §42.006, Texas Election Code, V.A.C.S.). Counties that have implemented a "voting system", i.e. an optical scan, punch card or other form of automated vote count system are allowed larger election precincts based upon total population. Counties with a population in excess of 250,000 may have election precincts of not more than 3,000 registered voters. Counties with a population of 175,000 or more, but less than 250,000 may have 4,000 registered voters in an election precinct. Counties with a population of less than 175,000 may have 5,000 registered voters in an election precinct. (§42.006, Texas Election Code, V.A.C.S.)

Second, in counties inhabited by a significant minority population, the need to create one or more Commissioners Court Precincts that assure minority representation requires utilization of voting age information. While the actual political boundaries will be based upon total population, the viability of the resulting precinct in terms of the ability to elect requires analysis of voting age population.

TAB 5: Maps

The following maps depict county populations by census block. It should be noted that in some census blocks, the total population may be very small, and the resulting color shading may therefore result in some misperception of actual population totals.

Correlation of the map depiction with the data contained in the PL94-171 is necessary to assure accuracy of any assumptions or projections for reapportionment purposes. All computer generated matters contained in this report, including statistical ratios or formulas, are derived from information taken directly from the Public Law 94-171 files of the United States Census Bureau. Neither Allison, Bass and Associates nor DeskMap Systems, Inc. shall be responsible for errors that may occur in the PL94-171 data.

Map 1: Depiction of Existing Commissioners
Court Precincts-County wide

Map 2: Hispanic population

Map 3: Black population

Map 4: Other Non-Anglo Population
(Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, Other or
Multi-racial categories in excess of 3% aggregate.
Few Texas counties will have this level of "other"
Non-Anglo population. If your county does not have more than 3%
of "other non-Anglo population, there will be no Map 4)

Map 5: Justice/Constable Precincts

Map 5 depicts the Justice of the Peace/Constable Precincts, and the respective election precincts of each such Justice/Constable precinct. Reference should be made to Appendix B for demographic analysis of Justice/Constable precincts. It should be noted that the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable are not considered as representative offices, and are therefore not legally required to comply with either "One-Person-One-Vote" balance or "representative" analysis under Section 2 or 5 of the Voting Rights Act. (42 U.S.C. 1973c) Counties are not required, therefore, to make any changes to existing justice or constable precincts by federal law. However, Article 5, Section 18 of the Texas Constitution sets population requirements for the number of justice precincts required. Each County should carefully examine the number of justice precincts required by law to determine if a reduction or expansion of existing justice/constable precincts is feasible. If changes are made to Justice/Constable precincts, either directly or as a result of modification of the election precincts that make up the Justice/Constable precinct, a voting rights submission is required.

TAB 1

INITIAL ASSESSMENT
NARRATIVE

INITIAL ASSESSMENT
OF
SABINE COUNTY, TEXAS
POLITICAL BOUNDARIES
FOR
PURPOSES OF REDISTRICTING

By

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Following the Supreme Court decision in *Avery v. Midland County*, 390 U.S. 474; 88 S. Ct. 1114, 20 L. Ed. 2d 45 (1968), Texas Commissioners Courts have been required to make a periodic assessment of their political boundaries to determine whether the boundaries retain "one-person-one-vote" balance. This requirement is now carried forward by statutory requirement in Article 42.001 of the Texas Election Code.

Therefore, following each federal census, each Texas County should conduct an assessment of existing political boundaries. As a very general rule of thumb, any statistical change of population between the 1990 and 2000 census more than 3%, plus or minus, will indicate a potential need for reapportionment. Only in rare circumstances will a county experiencing a population change in excess of 3% avoid the need for rather extensive reapportionment of the county Commissioners Court precinct lines. However, any assumption that a population change of less than 3% will not require reapportionment is ill advised. Populations will shift within a county over time. Every County, even those with a rather insignificant overall population change, should carefully examine actual population demographics relative to their existing political lines to determine the need for reapportionment.

It should be carefully noted that simple comparisons between the county population of 1990 and 2000, or even a more sophisticated analysis of urban and rural areas of the county might not reflect the true extent of population "change" each County has experienced over the last ten years. "Change" may not directly correlate to "different" or "new" population. For example, existing populations within a county move considerably within a ten-year span. The movement of a single family a rural area to an urban area within the same county will impact both categories, and where that move crosses political boundaries, may have a significant impact on the obligation of that County to redistrict.

Efforts to balance road mileage, or to achieve other entirely practical adjustments of county boundaries must be undertaken with great care to avoid unintended shifts of population which will either exceed the required numerical balance, or will offend the Voting Rights Act.

With this general overview, the following sections of this Initial Assessment will evaluate each layer of Sabine County's political boundaries and attempt to determine whether or not the Commissioners Court should undertake reapportionment. Our assessment will point out areas of potential conflict with state and federal law, and will also suggest areas that may be considered for purposes of cost effectiveness and voter/resident convenience.

INITIAL SUMMARY FINDINGS REGARDING NUMERICAL BALANCE:

Please review the information contained under Tab 2 carefully. Please pay particular attention to the following:

1. Please consider the Absolute Deviation in terms of population between the Actual Population of each Commissioners Court Precinct and the Ideal Population. Remember that the ideal population of each precinct is exactly one-quarter of the total county population.
2. Next, consider the Relative Deviation, expressed as a percentage, of the Actual Population of each precinct as compared to the Ideal Population of each precinct.
3. Redistricting will be necessary to comply with 'One-Person-One-Vote' standards if the Total Maximum Deviation between the largest precinct and the smallest precinct (in terms of population) exceeds 10%.
4. Therefore, carefully examine the Total Maximum Deviation calculation. If that number is more than 10%, Sabine County is legally obligated to make changes in its political boundaries to re-balance the population to more equal terms.
5. If the Total Maximum Deviation exceeds approximately 7%, you may want to consider redistricting in order to re-balance your boundaries, although you are not legally required to do so at this time. However, with only a few percentage points separating Sabine County from the 10% maximum standard, you would be prudent to consider redistricting at this time.
6. If the Total Maximum Deviation is below 5%, you are generally safe from legal challenge on a "one-person-one-vote" basis for the next few years.

MINORITY VOTING RIGHTS

As a general rule, where the total minority percentage exceeds 25% of the total population, there is ample justification to create a commissioners precinct that contains a potential voting majority of minority residents. In concentrations greater than 40%, consideration should be given to creating at least one commissioners precinct with a potential voting majority of minority residents, with the possibility of any "excess population" being used to impact one or more other precincts. Where the total minority concentration exceeds 40%, the issue of "Packing" becomes a consideration, meaning that minority populations cannot be "packed" into a single precinct, but must be allowed to influence as many precincts as the total minority population warrants without efforts to fragment otherwise contiguous concentrations of minority population.

Please examine the demographic data contained under Tab 4 very carefully.

With the racial profile outlined under Tab 4, minority representation must not be diluted, and where possible, a voting majority of minority residents should be created. In order to achieve the maximum minority representation within the demographic and geographic limitations in existence, it will be necessary to determine which election precincts, and which census blocks, contain the highest percentage of minority population and to take such reasonable measures as will insure the highest possible minority voice in county government. To achieve this goal, some attention must be paid to voting age minority residents. Again, please review the data contained under Tab 4. In order to create a viable voting majority of ethnic, race or language minority voters, it is necessary to attain a voting age population within at least one Commissioners Court precinct of approximately 55% or better. In order to accomplish this high number of voting age population, a total population figure in excess of 60% is typically required.

Please examine Tab 4 to determine the minority population of each of the four Commissioners Court precincts. A determination of whether or not the minority populations in these precincts could be joined in a single precinct, or perhaps concentrated in an effort to maximize minority impact upon elections is difficult to assess without a more detailed evaluation of historical voting patterns, racial demographics, and the realities of political boundaries.

When taken with the numerical imbalances that must be addressed, it would appear that if at all possible, minority populations might be concentrated in at least one Commissioners Court precinct to the degree possible to achieve an acceptable potential minority concentration. Typically, the Commissioners Precinct with the largest minority concentration prior to redrawing lines is the best candidate for any alternative plan, but other possible constructions of precinct lines might well result in a favorable racial profile.

Fragmenting minority population concentrations must be avoided. Any modification of political boundaries to accomplish compliance with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act must be carefully considered.

ASSESSMENT OF JUSTICE OF PEACE AND CONSTABLE PRECINCTS

Please see Map 5 for a description of existing Justice of the Peace and Constable Precincts in Sabine County.

Article 5, Section 18 of the Texas Constitutional provides that each county of the State having a population of 50,000 or more shall be divided into not less than four and not more than eight precincts. Counties having a population of less than 18,000 shall be composed of a single justice/constable precinct, unless the Commissioners Court determines that not more than four such justice/constable precincts are needed. Counties having a population of less than 150,000, but which contain a city having a population of 18,000 or more inhabitants, shall provide for not less than two justices of the peace to service the city(s) having 18,000 or more inhabitants.

In each precinct so created, there shall be elected a Justice of the Peace and a Constable, each of whom shall hold office for four years.

Within the context of these Constitutional provisions, it is recommended that Sabine County reconsider the actual need for justice/constable precincts, and consider whether that need suggests change in the present configuration of justice/ constable precincts. Article 292.001 Local Government Code and Article 27.051, Government Code address the location of Justice of the Peace courts. In counties having a population of less than 50,000, the County Commissioners Court may locate the justice courts either in the precinct served that justice court, or may centralize the courts in the County courthouse. In counties having a population greater than 50,000, the justice courts must be physically located in the precinct they serve.

ASSESSMENT OF ELECTION PRECINCTS

Election Precincts are the building blocks for all other political boundaries. Therefore, our assessment begins with this primary political unit. According to Article 42.006, Texas Election Code, V.A.C.S., each election precinct must contain not fewer than 50 registered voters and not more than 5000 registered voters. (Exceptions apply depending upon county population). For the Initial Assessment, no attempt has been made to acquire actual registered voter information. In this preliminary assessment, a formulistic approach will be used. For purposes of the Initial Assessment, we make some assumptions that allow us to estimate the highest probable number of registered voters that might reside within an election precinct. Using the voting age population demographic information contained in Appendix B, we assume that the percentage of actual registered voters would never exceed 70% of the total "eligible" voters over the age of 18 years. This assumption will generally hold true, but in some isolated cases, the actual number of registered voters may exceed 70% of total eligible voters.

In counties that continue to use hand counted paper ballots, an election precinct may not exceed 2000 registered voters under state law. In counties under 175,000 in population that utilize some form of "voting system", i.e. optical scan, punch-card or other automated counting system, the size of election precincts may be increased to 5,000 registered voters. Counties above 175,000 in population but below 250,000 may have not more than 4,000 registered voters in an election precinct, and in counties of more than 250,000, the election precinct should not exceed 3,000 registered voters.

Therefore, as a general rule of thumb, Counties that cast more than 3000 ballots in a single commissioners court precinct should consider moving to an automated vote counting system, upsizing their election precincts to achieve greater efficiency and lower costs in holding elections, or reducing the size of the precinct to reduce the number of voters.

Reducing the number of election precincts, where appropriate, lowers the overall costs of elections, but this reduction must be coupled with other factors, such as automated vote counting, in order to insure that election returns can be quickly and accurately tabulated in the resulting larger election precincts. With automated vote counting systems, smaller polling place staff can accommodate larger numbers of voters, and achieve overall reductions in the costs of elections.

Current election precincts are generally acceptable. However, as the boundaries of the Commissioners Court precincts are altered to accommodate "one-person-one-vote" and Voting Rights Act changes, there will be incidental modification to your existing election precincts in most areas. In addition, you may wish to make other changes in existing election precincts to accommodate state law requirements regarding the number of voters permitted in election precinct, or to address other issues of local concern. As the process continues, we will discuss these issues with you for your guidance.

CONSOLIDATION FACTORS

A limiting factor in wholesale consolidation of county election precincts will be the restraints imposed by Art. 42.005, Texas Election Code, V.A.C.S., which restricts county election precincts to that territory which does not contain more than one commissioners precinct, justice precinct, congressional district, state representative district, state senatorial district, ward of a city with a population of 10,000 or more, or a State Board of Education District.

We are not presently informed as to the nature of the city governments within Sabine County. Should any of these cities exceed 10,000 residents, or should any city utilize single member election precincts for its city council positions, these city "wards" must be considered in the construction of county election precincts. In any plan for county election precincts within a city having single member election districts, city ward lines must be followed to prevent a violation of state law. Therefore, all cities within the county should be encouraged to participate and cooperate in the reapportionment process.

Although state law does not require the county election precincts to conform to independent school district election precincts, it only makes prudent sense to consult with any independent school district in your jurisdiction to determine if school board members are elected from single member districts. We are not presently aware of the nature of school district configurations within Sabine County. If, however, any single member districts are utilized, and if the school board would wish to participate in the county reapportionment process with the County by agreeing to utilize single member districts that are compatible with proposed county election precincts, then a three way agreement between the County, cities of more than 10,000 in population or in smaller towns or cities having single member election wards, and independent school districts electing board members from districts could result in considerably less confusing and more economical elections for all three entities.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING

Some attention should be given to "straightening" political boundaries into more uniform shape. In some cases, certain election precincts may be altered to use a more commonly understood or recognized physical boundary in lieu of a poorly identified or recognized boundary. Public Law 94-171, which directed the Census Bureau to develop a uniform mapping and demographic profiling approach for use by small computers, required that all voter tabulation districts (VTDs) follow census block boundaries. In many cases, county voting districts had been previously drawn in a manner that did not follow a census block boundary. This required the State of Texas, acting in conjunction with the State Data Center and the Texas Legislative Council, to move the actual voting district boundary to coincide with a nearby census block boundary for tabulation purposes only. The resulting VTD was no longer "actual," but an approximation referred to as a "pseudo-voting district."

Every reasonable effort has been made to conform the pseudo voting district to actual VTD boundaries. However, due to the nature of the available data base, and the requirements of Public Law 94-171, there may be occasions in which the pseudo voting districts, or the resulting lines between commissioners court precincts, are different from those that actually exist. Again, the use of the pseudo voting district was for tabulation purposes only, and any apparent difference between actual and apparent political lines should be considered as minimal. However, since all later census counts will be undertaken upon the census blocks, there could be a valid argument that a necessity to alter current election district boundaries to match the census block format exists. Under these circumstances, new political lines will be required to avoid conflict with census block lines that do not match current political area definitions. While matching census blocks to actual political lines would not, in and of itself, generally support a decision to reapportion under the circumstances that exist in Sabine County, there is a justifiable combination of factors that would support a reapportionment decision. These factors would include:

1. Redrawing election precincts to increase voter convenience.
2. Consolidation of election precincts where practicable.
3. Resizing election precincts to achieve greater efficiency.
4. Harmonizing actual political lines with pseudo voting districts based upon census blocks.
5. Redrawing all lines to achieve "one-person-one-vote" deviations of the smallest possible percentage.

CONCLUSION

While the primary task of reapportionment will concentrate on the issue of numerical balance and minority representation in the formation of commissioners' court precincts, other valuable improvements could also be achieved in the political well being of Sabine County by redrawing existing lines. The method and manner by which these less direct goals are accomplished is a responsibility imposed upon the Commissioners Court beyond those expressly required by the Voting Rights Act or the Constitution, but which may have just as much value to the general public. Cost efficiency and voter convenience in elections that might be achieved by a serious evaluation of election precincts, and the elimination of unnecessary confusion by cooperation with other governmental entities are only two of the benefits that might be achieved by reapportionment beyond the legal duties required by law.

Another issue that should be considered is the actual need for Justice of the Peace/Constable Precincts. While local demand for Justice/Constable services may well justify the current number of justice courts, the cost of maintenance and administration of these particular governmental offices should be carefully evaluated.

Finally, the county should consider a wholesale renumbering of its election precincts in order to simplify future elections. Consolidation should be considered where possible, subject to limitations imposed by state law and were possible by agreement with any Independent School Districts in the County.

Redistricting should be viewed as an opportunity for streamlining county organization, and a chance to address as many issues as possible to achieve greater participation and involvement in county government. This is the time to plan for future growth, anticipate costs of government operations, and to involve the public in the process of county government. We look forward to working with you in this exacting but rewarding process.

TAB 2

STATISTICAL DEFINITIONS
AND DETERMINATION OF
TOTAL MAXIMUM DEVIATION

Sabine County, Texas

Statistical Measures of Population Equality

Precinct	Actual Population	Ideal Population	Absolute Deviation	Relative Deviation
Precinct 1	2,622	2,617	5	0.19 %
Precinct 2	2,591	2,617	-26	-0.99 %
Precinct 3	2,534	2,617	-83	-3.17 %
Precinct 4	2,722	2,617	105	4.01 %

Ideal Population is defined to be 25% of total county population. **Absolute and Relative (%) Deviations** are difference in actual and ideal.

-83 %
to
105 %

Absolute Range is the spread in absolute deviation from the smallest precinct to the largest.

-3.17 %
to
4.01 %

Relative Range is the spread in relative deviation (%) from the smallest precinct to the largest.

55.00

Absolute Mean Deviation is the average deviation, which is calculated by adding all the absolute deviations (ignoring their + and - signs) and dividing by 4.

2.09

Relative Mean Deviation is the average deviation, which is calculated by adding all the relative deviations (ignoring their + and - signs) and dividing by 4.

34.00

Standard Deviation of Population is the square root of the sum of the squares of all the absolute deviations divided by 4.

1.30 %

Standard Deviation of Relative Deviations is the square root of the sum of the squares of all the relative (%) deviations divided by 4.

8.36 %

Total Absolute Deviation is the sum of all relative deviations ignoring + and -.

7.18 %

Total Maximum Deviation is the sum of the relative deviations (%) of the smallest and largest precincts, ignoring + and - signs.

Important Notice:

All computer generated matters contained in this report, including statistical ratios or formulas, are derived from information taken directly from Public Law 94-171 files of the United States Census Bureau.

Neither Allison, Bass & Associates nor DeskMap Systems, Inc. is responsible for errors which may occur in the PL94-171 data.

Public Law 94-171 required that all voter tabulation districts (VTDs) follow census block boundaries. In many cases, county voting districts had been drawn in a manner which did not follow a census block boundary. This required the State of Texas, acting in conjunction with the State Data Center and the Texas Legislative Council, to move the actual voting district boundary to coincide with a nearby census block boundary for tabulation purposes only. The resulting VTD was no longer "actual", but an approximation of the voting district referred to as a "pseudo voting district."

Every reasonable effort will be made to conform the pseudo voting district to actual VTD boundaries. However, due to the nature of the available data base, and the requirements of Public Law 94-171, there may be a necessity to alter voting district boundaries to match the census block format. In this event, every reasonable effort will be made to insure accuracy while retaining the integrity of the data base upon which reapportionment must rely.

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Allison, Bass & Associates/Deskmap Systems, Inc.

TAB 3
WORKING FILE
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS
FOR EACH PRECINCT OFFICE

Sabine County, Texas

Working File

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 1

Total Population									
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	Total Pop
VTD 0001	2,298	205	14	0	81	0	0	24	2,622
CP 1	2,298	205	14	0	81	0	0	24	2,622

Voting Age Population									
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	Total Pop
VTD 0001	1,853	129	9	0	51	0	0	17	2,059
CP 1	1,853	129	9	0	51	0	0	17	2,059

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 2

Total Population									
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	Total Pop
VTD 0002	1,672	8	4	0	21	0	0	18	1,723
VTD 0003	569	254	1	2	25	0	0	17	868
CP 2	2,241	262	5	2	46	0	0	35	2,591

Voting Age Population									
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	Total Pop
VTD 0002	1,482	5	4	0	14	0	0	14	1,519
VTD 0003	430	172	1	2	14	0	0	13	632
CP 2	1,912	177	5	2	28	0	0	27	2,151

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Sabine County, Texas

Working File

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 3

Total Population									
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawai/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	Total Pop
VTD 0004	307	8	1	0	3	0	0	1	320
VTD 0005	1,113	4	2	0	7	0	0	6	1,132
VTD 0009	642	7	3	0	10	0	0	2	664
VTD 0010	388	17	0	0	11	0	0	2	418
CP 3	2,450	36	6	0	31	0	0	11	2,534

Voting Age Population									
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawai/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	Total Pop
VTD 0004	257	6	1	0	3	0	0	1	268
VTD 0005	794	3	2	0	4	0	0	3	806
VTD 0009	487	5	2	0	3	0	0	2	499
VTD 0010	278	14	0	0	4	0	0	2	298
CP 3	1,816	28	5	0	14	0	0	8	1,871

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 4

Total Population									
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawai/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	Total Pop
VTD 0006	226	223	2	0	7	1	0	2	461
VTD 0007	1,791	117	2	6	24	1	2	10	1,953
VTD 0008	109	196	0	1	0	1	0	1	308
CP 4	2,126	536	4	7	31	3	2	13	2,722

Voting Age Population									
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawai/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	Total Pop
VTD 0006	179	161	1	0	6	1	0	2	350
VTD 0007	1,486	87	2	5	17	1	0	9	1,607
VTD 0008	74	144	0	1	0	1	0	0	220
CP 4	1,739	392	3	6	23	3	0	11	2,177

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Sabine County, Texas
Working File

JUSTICE OF PEACE PRECINCT 1

	Total Population								Total Pop
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	
VTD 0001	2,298	205	14	0	81	0	0	24	2,622
VTD 0006	226	223	2	0	7	1	0	2	461
VTD 0007	1,791	117	2	6	24	1	2	10	1,953
VTD 0010	388	17	0	0	11	0	0	2	418
JP 1	4,703	562	18	6	123	2	2	38	5,454

	Voting Age Population								Total Pop
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	
VTD 0001	1,853	129	9	0	51	0	0	17	2,059
VTD 0006	179	161	1	0	6	1	0	2	350
VTD 0007	1,486	87	2	5	17	1	0	9	1,607
VTD 0010	278	14	0	0	4	0	0	2	298
JP 1	3,796	391	12	5	78	2	0	30	4,314

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Sabine County, Texas
Working File

JUSTICE OF PEACE PRECINCT 2

	Total Population								Total Pop
	Anglo	Black	Amer Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	
VTD 0002	1,672	8	4	0	21	0	0	18	1,723
VTD 0003	569	254	1	2	25	0	0	17	868
VTD 0004	307	8	1	0	3	0	0	1	320
VTD 0005	1,113	4	2	0	7	0	0	6	1,132
VTD 0008	109	196	0	1	0	1	0	1	308
VTD 0009	642	7	3	0	10	0	0	2	664
JP 2	4,412	477	11	3	66	1	0	45	5,015

	Voting Age Population								Total Pop
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac. Is.	Other	Multi- Racial	
VTD 0002	1,482	5	4	0	14	0	0	14	1,519
VTD 0003	430	172	1	2	14	0	0	13	632
VTD 0004	257	6	1	0	3	0	0	1	268
VTD 0005	794	3	2	0	4	0	0	3	806
VTD 0008	74	144	0	1	0	1	0	0	220
VTD 0009	487	5	2	0	3	0	0	2	499
JP 2	3,524	335	10	3	38	1	0	33	3,944

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TAB 4

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF
SABINE COUNTY'S
EXISTING POLITICAL
BOUNDARIES

Sabine County, Texas

Analysis of Population in
Commissioner Precincts
Based on 2000 Census Data

Ethnic Background of Total Population

	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac Is	Other	Multi Racial	Prec. Total	% of County
Precinct 1	2,298	205	14	0	81	0	0	24	2,622	25.05%
Precinct 2	2,241	262	5	2	46	0	0	35	2,591	24.75%
Precinct 3	2,450	36	6	0	31	0	0	11	2,534	24.20%
Precinct 4	2,128	536	4	7	31	3	2	13	2,722	26.00%
County Total	9,115	1,039	29	9	189	3	2	83	10,469	100.00%
% of County	87.07%	9.92%	0.28%	0.09%	1.81%	0.03%	0.02%	0.79%	100.00%	

Ethnic Background as a % of Total Population

	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac Is	Other	Multi Racial	Prec. Total
Precinct 1	87.64%	7.82%	0.53%	0.00%	3.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	100.00%
Precinct 2	86.49%	10.11%	0.19%	0.08%	1.78%	0.00%	0.00%	1.35%	100.00%
Precinct 3	96.69%	1.42%	0.24%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	100.00%
Precinct 4	78.10%	19.69%	0.15%	0.26%	1.14%	0.11%	0.07%	0.48%	100.00%

Ethnic Background of Voting Age Population

	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac Is	Other	Multi Racial	Prec. Total	% of County
Precinct 1	1,853	129	9	0	51	0	0	17	2,059	24.93%
Precinct 2	1,912	177	5	2	28	0	0	27	2,151	26.05%
Precinct 3	1,816	28	5	0	14	0	0	8	1,871	22.68%
Precinct 4	1,739	392	3	6	23	3	0	11	2,177	26.36%
County Total	7,320	728	22	8	116	3	0	63	8,258	100.00%
% of County	88.64%	8.79%	0.27%	0.10%	1.40%	0.04%	0.00%	0.76%	100.00%	

Ethnic Background as a % of Voting Age Population

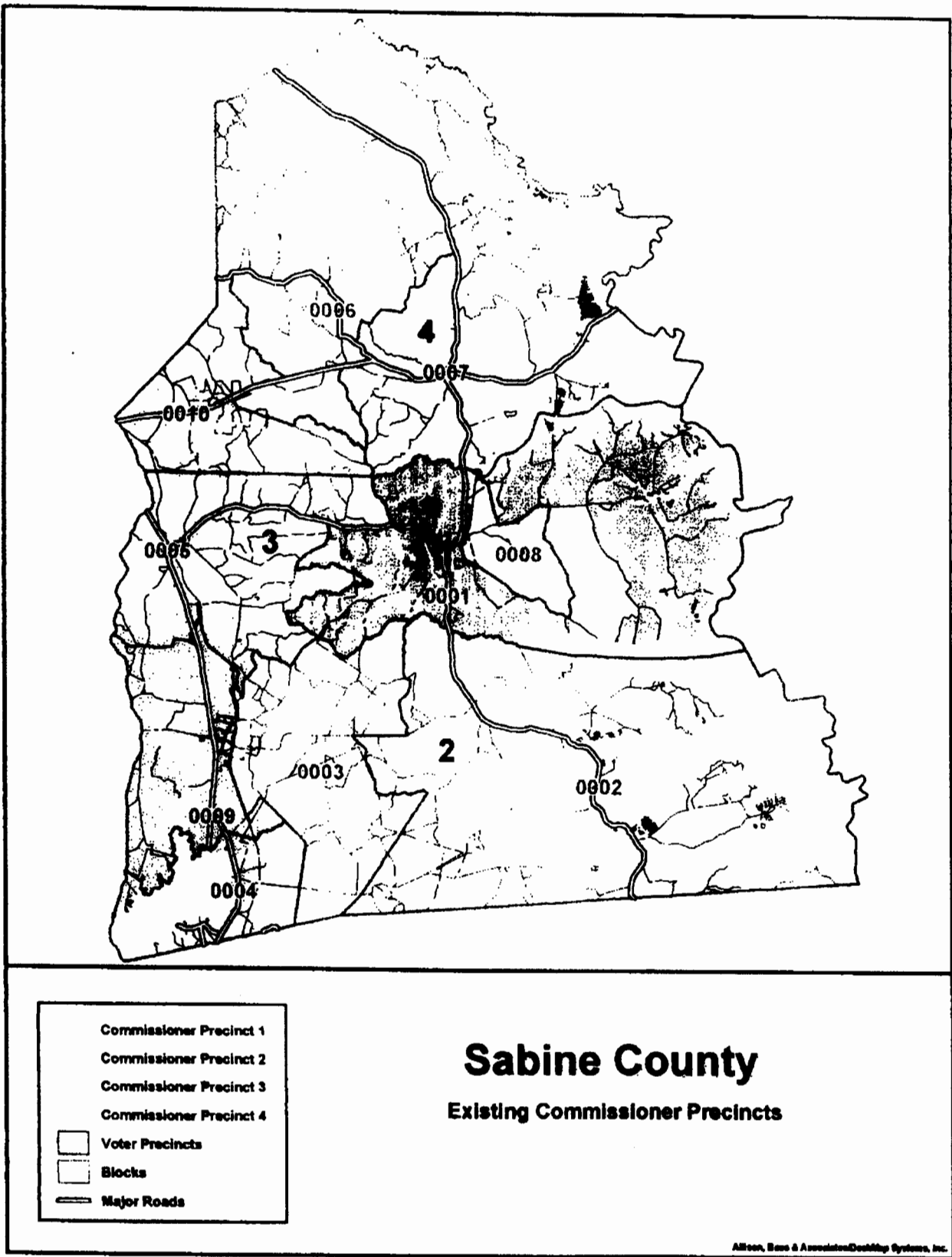
	Anglo	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Hawaii/ Pac Is	Other	Multi Racial	Prec. Total
Precinct 1	90.00%	6.27%	0.44%	0.00%	2.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	100.00%
Precinct 2	88.89%	8.23%	0.23%	0.09%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	1.26%	100.00%
Precinct 3	97.06%	1.50%	0.27%	0.00%	0.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	100.00%
Precinct 4	79.88%	18.01%	0.14%	0.28%	1.06%	0.14%	0.00%	0.51%	100.00%

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TAB 5
MAPS

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MAP 1
DEPICTION OF EXISTING
COMMISSIONERS COURT
PRECINCTS

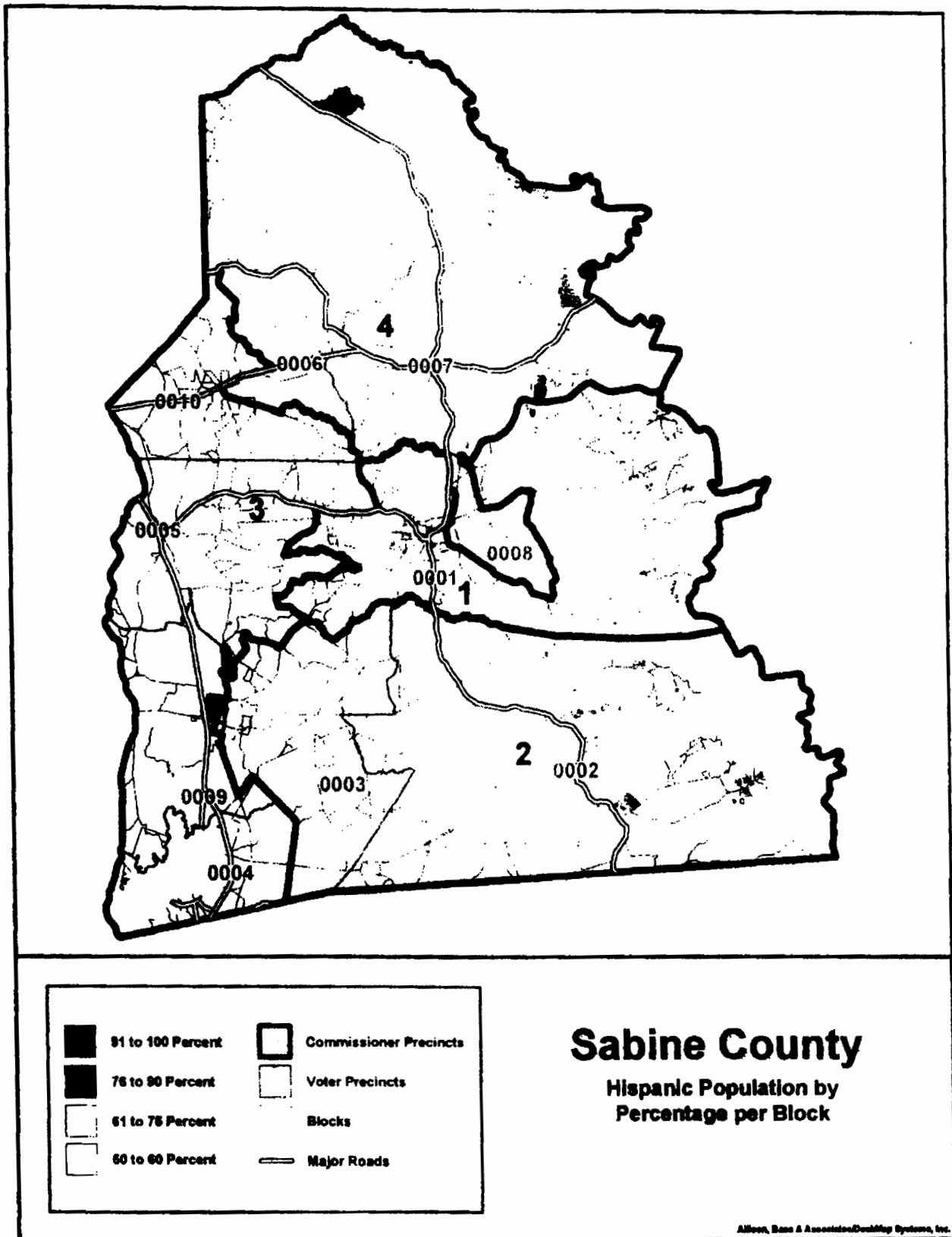


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MAP 2
HISPANIC POPULATION

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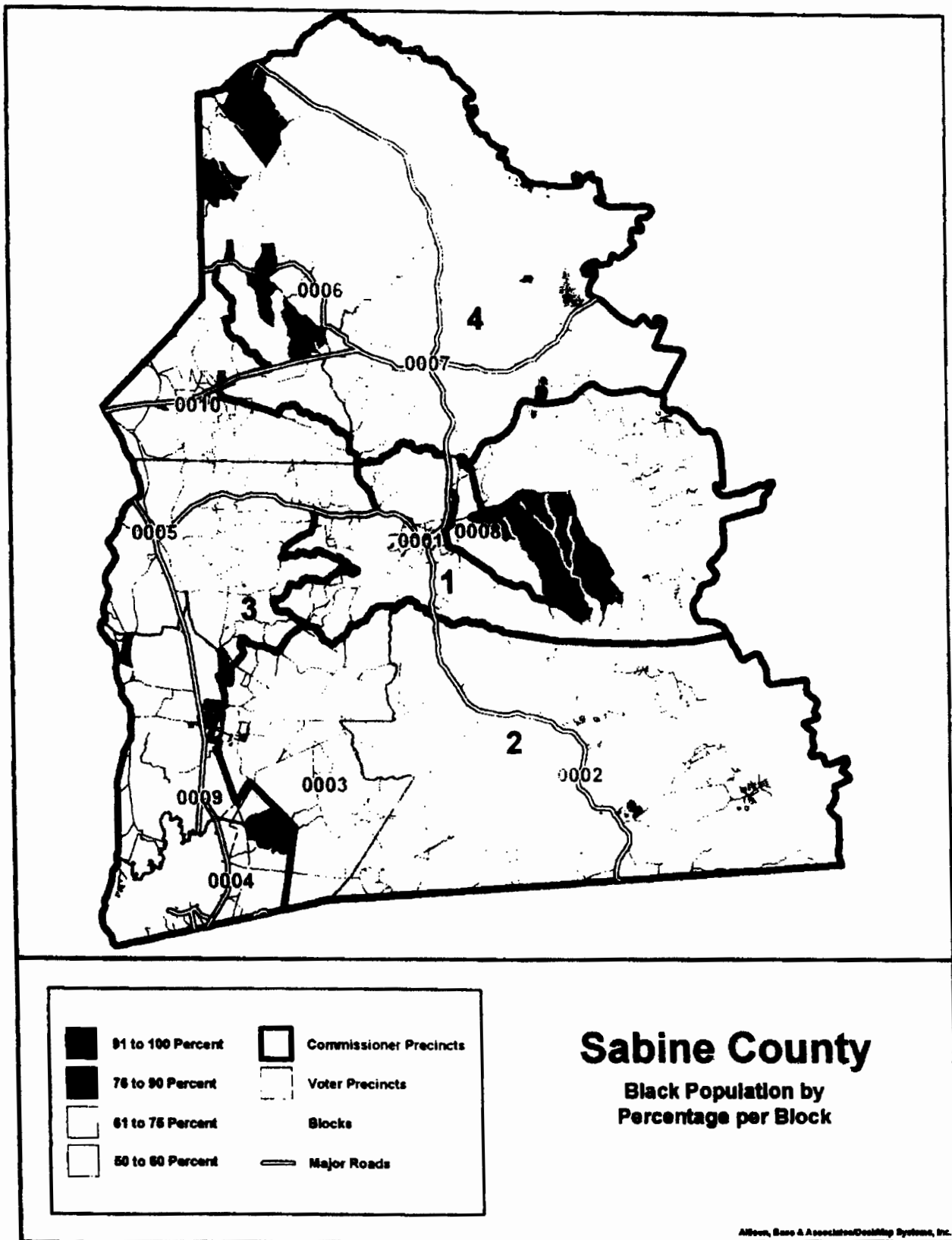


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MAP 3
BLACK POPULATION

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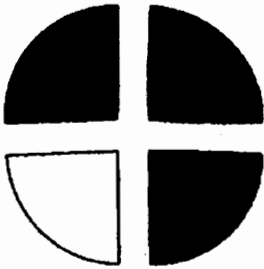
MAP 4

OTHER NON-WHITE POPULATION

NOTE: If "Other" non-White minority populations within Sabine County do not equal or exceed three percent (3%), this portion of the population will not be depicted in map form.

Sabine County, Texas

Graphs Based on Entire Population



■ 1	2622	25.0%
■ 2	2561	24.7%
□ 3	2534	24.2%
□ 4	2722	25.9%
Total:	10489	100.0%

Precinct population
as a % of County

Precinct 1
Ethnic Composition



■ Anglo	2,298	87.6%
■ Black	208	7.8%
□ Amer. Indian	14	0.5%
■ Asian	0	0.0%
■ Hispanic	51	3.1%
■ Hawaiian/Pac Is.	0	0.0%
□ Other	0	0.0%
■ Multi Racial	24	0.9%
Total:	2,622	100.0%

Precinct 2
Ethnic Composition



■ Anglo	2,241	86.5%
■ Black	282	10.1%
□ Amer. Indian	6	0.2%
■ Asian	2	0.1%
■ Hispanic	48	1.8%
■ Hawaiian/Pac Is.	0	0.0%
□ Other	0	0.0%
■ Multi Racial	35	1.4%
Total:	2,591	100.0%

Precinct 3
Ethnic Composition



■ Anglo	2,450	88.7%
■ Black	38	1.4%
□ Amer. Indian	6	0.2%
■ Asian	0	0.0%
■ Hispanic	31	1.2%
■ Hawaiian/Pac Is.	0	0.0%
□ Other	0	0.0%
■ Multi Racial	11	0.4%
Total:	2,534	100.0%

Precinct 4
Ethnic Composition



■ Anglo	2,126	78.1%
■ Black	536	19.7%
□ Amer. Indian	4	0.1%
■ Asian	7	0.3%
■ Hispanic	31	1.1%
■ Hawaiian/Pac Is.	3	0.1%
□ Other	2	0.1%
■ Multi Racial	13	0.5%
Total:	2,722	100.0%

Note: American Indian, Asian, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Other and Multi-Racial categories may not be visible in chart due to small Percentages.

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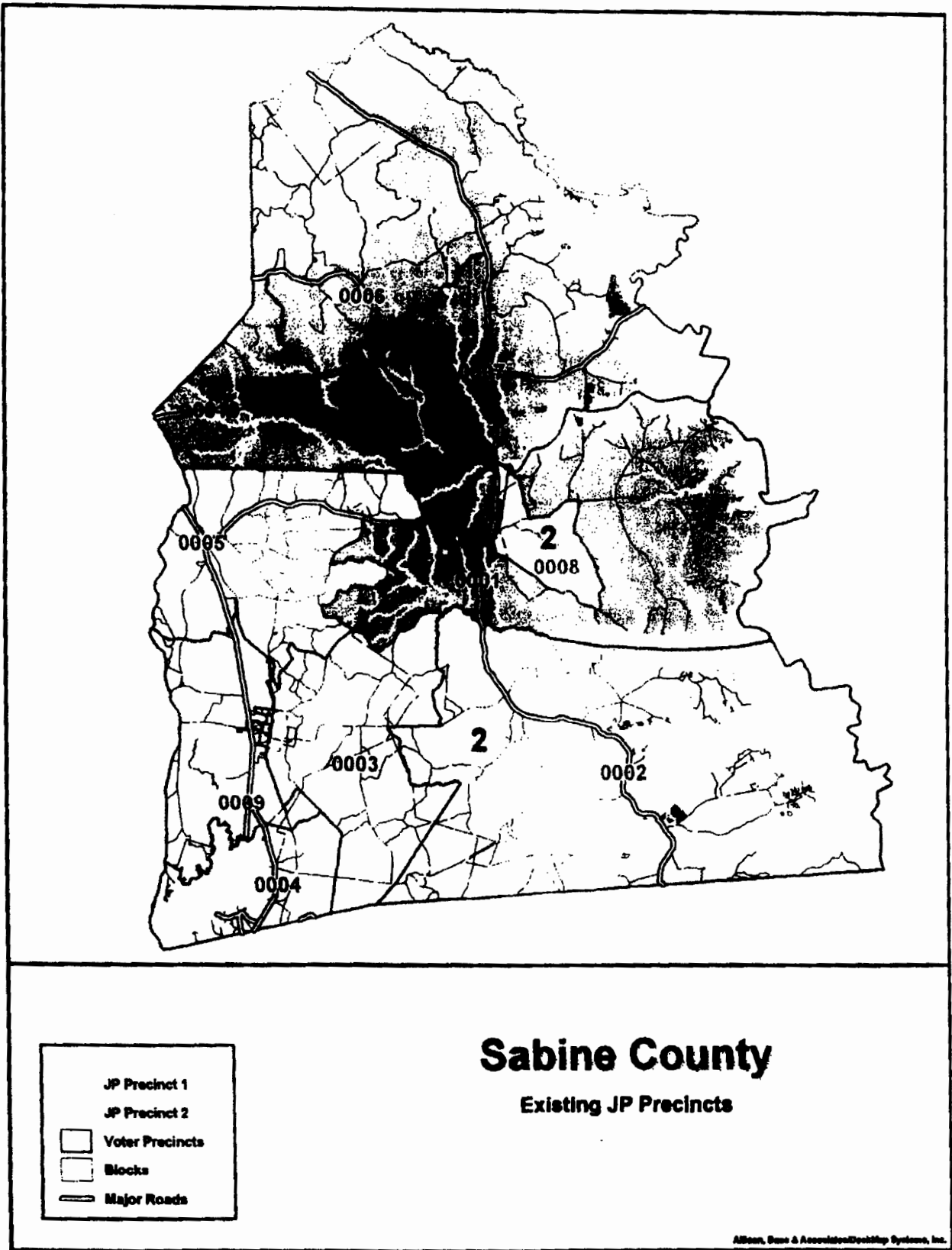
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MAP 5

JUSTICE/CONSTABLE PRECINCTS

Initial Assessment
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