S196493, S196852

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULIE VANDERMOST,

GEORGE RADANOVICH, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

v.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Respondent,

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.

Real Party in Interest.

Filed Pursuant to Cal. Const., Art. XXI, § 3(b)(1)
and the Court's Order dated September 16, 2011

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

[VOLUME I OF 4]

GEORGE H. BROWN (SBN 138590)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
1881 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1211
Telephone: 650.849.5300

THEODORE J. BOUTROUS, JR. (SBN 132099)
MARCELLUS A. McRAE (SBN 140308)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071-3197
Telephone: 213.229.7000

JAMES J. BROSNAHAN (SBN 34555)
GEORGE C. HARRIS (SBN 111074)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
425 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-2482
Telephone: 415.268.7000

BENJAMIN J. FOX (SBN 193374)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
555 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles, California 90013-1024
Telephone: 213.892.5200

Attorneys for Real Party in Interest
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Chronological Index of Exhibits

Tab	Date	Title	Page
1	2001	2001 California State Senate and Assembly Lines (available on Statewide Database, http://swdb.berkeley.edu)	1
2	April 9, 2011	Public Submission by Peter Van Meter, Former City Council Member of Sausalito	2-4
3	April 13, 2011	Public Submission by Mary Helen Barro	5-7
4	April 14, 2011	Public Submission by Lori de León, Dolores Huerta Foundation	8-10
5	April 14, 2011	Public Submission by Fred Keeley, Former California State Assembly Member	11-12
6	April 15, 2011	Public Submission by Rachel Dann	13
7	April 16, 2011	Region V, VI, IX Wrap-Up Draft Executive Summary Merced, California	14-22
8	April 16, 2011	Public Submission by E. McIntyre	23-24
9	April 22, 2011	Public Submission by Richard and Maryann Butterfield	25-26
10	April 27, 2011	Public Input Hearing Regional 2010 PL94-171 Data Profile	27-32
11	April 27, 2011	Public Submission by H. Eric Schockman, Vice President, California League of Conservation Voters	33

Tab	Date	Title	Page
12	April 29, 2011	Public Submission From Bill Bagaard	34-49
13	April 27, 2011	Public Submission By Dave Golonski, Councilmember, City of Burbank	50-52
14	April 29, 2011	Region IX Wrap-Up	53-55
15	May 1, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara Auld	56
16	May 1, 2011	Public Submission by Harris M. Brokke, Executive Director, Maturango Museum	57
17	May 5, 2011	Principles for Drawing Preliminary Maps	58-59
18	May 8, 2011	Public Submission by Casey Scott	60-62
19	May 9, 2011	Public Submission by Gary A. Patton	63-64
20	May 9, 2011	Public Submission by Cathy Brudnicki	65
21	May 10, 2011	Public Submission by Tom Mulvihill, General Manager of Indian Wells Valley Water District	66
22	May 12, 2011	Public Submission by Herb Aarons	67-68
23	May 13, 2011	Public Submission By Barry Keene	69-70
24	May 14, 2011	Public Submission by Dorelle Rawlings	71-72

Tab	Date	Title	Page
25	May 14, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Botts, Councilmember and former Mayor, City of Banning	73
26	May 17, 2011	Public Submission by Gary Burgner	74
27	May 17, 2011	Public Submission by Bill Ruh	75-78
28	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Don Nicodemus	79-82
29	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Susan Ornelas, Mayor of Arcata	83-84
30	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Linda Pfeifer	85
31	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Mark Lovelace, County of Humboldt, Board of Supervisors	86-87
32	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Jennifer Poole	88-89
33	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Napa County, Board of Supervisors , Resolution No. 2011-37	90
34	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Kernan Jang	91
35	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Tiffany Renée	92
36	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Robert N. Beck	93-94
37	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Al & Kathy	95

Tab	Date	Title	Page
38	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Gloria G. Garrettson	96
39	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Martin	97-98
40	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Melanie Horwath	99-100
41	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Steve Emerson	101
42	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by J. Nakamura	102
43	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Mary Kate McDermott	103
44	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Brian Higgins	104
45	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Kevin Wolf	105
46	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Elizabeth Silva	106
47	May 23, 2011	Public Submissions by Martha Renard	107
48	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Carmen Ramirez, Councilmember, City of Oxnard	108
49	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Chris Brown	109-110
50	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by John R. Huston	111-112

Tab	Date	Title	Page
51	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Frank Perez	113
52	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Peppermuller	114
53	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by David Hyman	115
54	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by MaryEllen Dick, President, League of Women Voters	116
55	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Carmen Ramirez, Councilmember, City of Oxnard	117
56	May 24, 2011	Public Submission by William Boyer, Boyer and Associates, on behalf of the Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association	118-122
57	May 24, 2011	Public Submission by Sierra Club	123-129
58	May 25, 2011	Public Submission by Gary Boatwright	130-131
59	May 26, 2011	Public Submission, Appendix 5: Demographic Statistics of MALDEF California Statewide Redistricting Plans for State Senate	132-132D
60	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Sandra E. Thomas, CEO, Quality of Life Center, Inc.	133-134
61	May 26, 2011	Public Submission, Report on AARC's Redistricting Proposal	135-143

Tab	Date	Title	Page
62	May 26, 2011	Public Submission by Marion Ashley, Supervisor, Riverside County 5th District; Barbara Hanna, Mayor, City of Banning; Brian De Forge, Mayor, City of Beaumont; and Ella Zanowic, Mayor, City of Calimesa	144
63	May 27, 2011	Excerpt of Commission Meeting Transcript	145-158
64	May 28, 2011	Excerpt of Commission Meeting Transcript	159-166
65	May 31, 2011	Public Submission by Glen Miller, Mayor Pro Tem, City of Indio	167-168
66	June 1, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume I)	169-182
67	June 1, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume II)	182A-182F
68	June 1, 2011	California Section 5 Benchmarks	183-185
69	June 1, 2011	Public Submission by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	186-188
70	June 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	189-193
71	June 2, 2011	Public Submission by Dan Nahmias	194
72	June 3, 2011	Public Submission by Rita Johnson	195-196
73	June 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume II)	197-202

Tab	Date	Title	Page
74	June 7, 2011	Public Submission by Terry Gibson	203
75	June 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript (Volume III)	204-209
76	June 9, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	210-216
77	June 16, 2011	Excerpt of Business Commission Meeting Transcript	217-220
78	June 17, 2011	Public Submission by Jack Scott	221
79	June 20, 2011	Public Submission by Manuel M. Rios	222
80	June 20, 2011	Public Submission by Margaret McAustin, Vice Mayor of the City of Pasadena	223-224
81	June 22, 2011	Public Submission by Johnny Garcia Vasquez	225-226
82	June 22, 2011	Public Submission by M. Carmen Ramirez, Council Member, City of Oxnard	227-228
83	June 23, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara R. Burr	229-230
84	June 23, 2011	Public Submission by African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC), Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), the League of Women Voters (LWVC), the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)	231-237

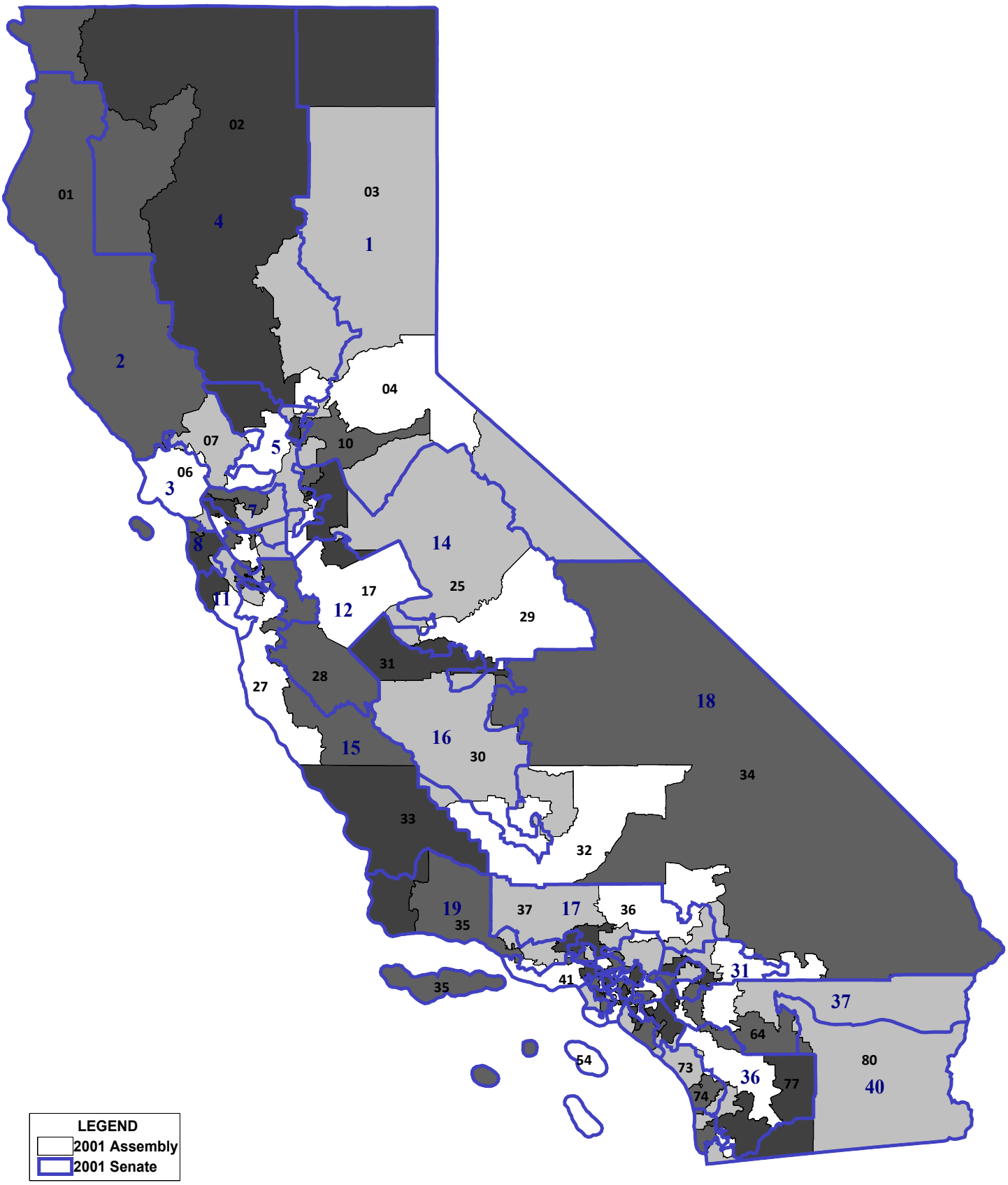
Tab	Date	Title	Page
85	June 25, 2011	Public Submission by Donald J. Krouse	238
86	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by George Garcia	239-241
87	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Avery Willis	242
88	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Robert Guhl	243
89	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Dean Kunicki	244
90	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Greg Stratton, former Simi Valley Councilman and Mayor	245-246
91	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Jill Meyers	247
92	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Stephanie Ferguson	248
93	June 28, 2011	MALDEF State Senate District Plan, Total Population and Deviation Statistics: Districts 1-40	249-252
94	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Jim Bagley	253-255
95	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Eric Gosch, President of Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group	256-270
96	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Jim Bagley	274-277
97	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Dolores Huerta, President of Dolores Huerta Foundation	278-279

Tab	Date	Title	Page
98	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Francis Resta	280-281
99	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Robert Youssef, Larry Smith, Linda Krupa	282
100	June 29, 2011	Public Submission by Kathleen DeRosa, Mayor of Cathedral City	283
101	June 29, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	284-301
102	July 1, 2011	Northern California Public Input Wrap Up: Main Themes	302-306
103	July 1, 2011	Public Submission by Richard H. Hart, President, Loma Linda University	307-308
104	July 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting (Vol. I)	309-325
105	July 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Lin-Drawing Meeting (Vol. II)	326-331
106	July 6, 2011	Public Submission by Rhodes L. Rigsby, Mayor, City of Loma Linda	332-333
107	July 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting	334-351
108	July 8, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	352-390
109	July 8, 2011	Public Submission by Congressman Lynn Woolsey	391

Tab	Date	Title	Page
110	July 11, 2011	Public Submission by L. Dennis Michael, Mayor, Sam Spagnolo, Mayor Pro Tem, William J. Alexander, Councilmember, Chuck Guquet, Councilmember, and Diane Williams, Councilmember for the City of Rancho Cucamonga	392-393
111	July 11, 2011	Public Submission by Yvonne Parks, Mayor, City of Desert Hot Springs (July 11, 2011)	394-395
112	July 13, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	396-404
113	July 13, 2011	Gibson Dunn Memorandum and Attachments	405-465
114	July 14, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting	466-473
115	July 14, 2011	Public Submission by Sherril Alexander	474
116	July 15, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	475-483
117	July 16, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara Slater	484
118	July 16, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	485-499
119	July 20, 2011	Public Submission by S. Silva, President/CEO, Turlock Chamber of Commerce	500
120	July 22, 2011	Public Submission by Fabian Paredes, Petition	501-510

Tab	Date	Title	Page
121	July 23, 2011	Public Submission by John Petty, Executive Board Member, Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group	511-512A
122	July 23, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	512B-512F
123	July 24, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	513-606
124	July 28, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	607-624
125	July 29, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	625-630
126	October 9, 2011	Commissioner Biographies, California Citizens Redistricting Commission	631-636
127	August 15, 2011	State of California, Citizens Redistricting Commission, Final Report on 2011 Redistricting	637-803

TAB 1


01
02
03
4
1
2
04
07
5
10
06
3
7
8
14
25
17
11
12
29
31
28
27
18
16
15
30
34
33
32
19
37
17
36
35
31
41
35
37
64
54
80
73
36
77
74
40
LEGEND
2001 Assembly
2001 Senate

Appen. 1

TAB 2

Comment for the Public Input Hearing in Redding and on April 9, 2011

April 8, 2011
Peter Van Meter
Former City Council Member, City of Sausalito, CRC Applicant

Dear Commissioners:

Set the Golden Gate as the southwestern boundary for all northern California districts. This action cures a major past defect, and will result in three conforming senate districts, with nested assembly districts.

The error to be corrected starts with the current 3rd Senate District. It encompasses just half of Sonoma County, all of Marin, and incredibly, half of San Francisco. This district is a poster child for non-compliance with both former and current law:

- It is NOT contiguous (leaps across the Bay)
- It is NOT compact (classic gerrymandered shape)
- It does NOT respect city/county lines (splits two of three counties, and cities)
- It is NOT a community of interest (Ross and Hunters Point?)
- It probably VIOLATES the Voting Rights Act (diluting San Francisco's minority neighborhoods)
- It does NOT include nested Assembly districts (no congruency).

When I was on the Sausalito City Council in the early 1980s, a council member from another Marin city (of the other major party) and I testified together at legislative "hearings" against this debacle, but to no avail. Now that politics is (hopefully) out of the process, constitutional mandates should be properly followed.

Logic and the law dictate that the Golden Gate should become an anchor point for "blank slate" redistricting. As you break the unnatural link between Marin and San Francisco, population allocations will move north and east, resulting in major improvements in representation.

The North Coast can be unified, as Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties can form a new senate district. They deviate from the required population by less than 3%. A historic North Coast community of interest can be maintained that also respects county boundaries. It is wonderful when a correct outcome is so easy to achieve. (attached map, "Senate District 1").

Moving east, the combined size of Solano, Napa, Yolo, Lake, Colusa, Glenn and Tehama Counties is within less than a half a percent of the ideal population. ("Senate District 2").

This leaves the balance of the northern part of the state as the third senate district in the region. ("Senate District 3"). Whole counties in this district would be Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Butte, Sierra, Plumas, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Del Norte, Siskiyou and Modoc.

Rural census tracts in the foothill and Lake Tahoe portions of Placer County can be added to meet the district's population requirements, leaving the County's urban portions in the greater Sacramento area for combining with a Sacramento centered district to the south.

These three new senate districts lend themselves well to nesting assembly districts. Marin, and Sonoma north to Rohnert Park, can be one district like the current 6th. No longer would another district cut the heart out of Sonoma County, as the current 7th does, taking the City of Santa Rosa to Napa County. The balance of "Senate District 1", northern Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties now become another assembly district.

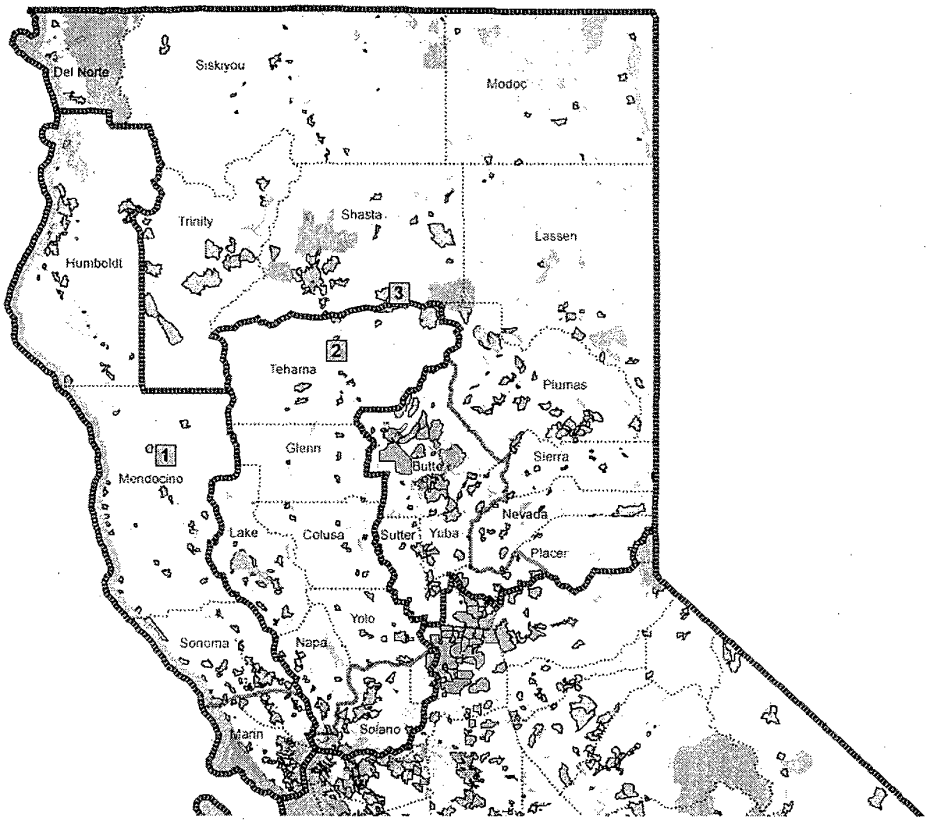
Assembly district nesting works well in the other two new senate districts as well, keeping communities of interest for urban/rural areas and mountain areas, while mostly maintaining county integrity. In "Senate District 2", Solano County and West Sacramento (from Yolo) can be an assembly district. Likewise, Butte, Sutter, Yuba Counties and the down slope portion of Placer can be grouped into a district in "Senate District 3".

This plan unites the northern portion of the state along a line from San Francisco Bay to Lake Tahoe, roughly following long established transportation corridors – Interstate 80 and the Southern Pacific railroad. Many Californians think of Northern California this way, and lines can now be drawn to acknowledge this.

A copy of this map is attached for your consideration.

Comment for the Public Input Hearing in Yuba City and on April 10, 2011

April 9, 2011
Peter Van Meter
Former City Council Member, City of Sausalito, CRC Applicant



Proposed State Senate Districts (heavy/black lines) based upon establishing the Golden Gate as the southwestern boundary for Northern California line drawing. Nested Assembly Districts are shown (red/thin lines.)

TAB 3

Mary Helen Barro

April 13, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
[redacted]
Sacramento, CA 95814

Honorable Commissioners:

I wish to submit comments for your consideration regarding the redistricting of Congressional District 22, located in Kern County. At present, our community of interest is divided into two districts, the 20th and 22nd Congressional Districts. Throughout the years, our community has suffered due to lack of a cohesive, united representative voice. We therefore request that our community of interest be reunited within one Congressional District, the 22nd District.

My opinion is based on decades of serving on various local boards and commissions, as well as my experiences as a broadcaster in Kern County. Additionally, for approximately ten (10) years (1986-1995), I was the owner/operator of KAFY Spanish Radio (970 AM), which served the greater Bakersfield, Arvin and Lamont communities as a cohesive unit. Residents in these cities continually participated in, and continue to enjoy a strong bond due to shared experiences, including:

- All students attend Kern High School District schools
- Common shopping at the Mercado Latino, an extremely large shopping complex in East Bakersfield
- Numerous cultural events and parades (Oaxacan, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Black History and Good Neighbor Festivals)
- A common soccer league, with participation by over 150 teams
- Extensive investments in commercial core and senior housing complexes
- Kern Regional Transit links all three cities

There is general agreement of the importance to preserve this community of interest, which is bordered by the following boundaries:

- North boundary – Columbus Street in Northeast Bakersfield
- South boundary – below the cities of Arvin and Lamont
- East boundary – El Tejon Mountains
- West boundary – Highway (Freeway) 99

[redacted] ♦ Bakersfield, CA 93305 ♦ Telephone [redacted] ♦ Email: [redacted]

A map outlining our community of interest is attached for your reference.

Other pertinent criteria/unifying data affecting our community of interest has been sourced from various county, state and federal agencies (ACS, Census, school enrollment, free lunches, etc.), as follows:

- The community needs jobs, better education, access to better healthcare, improved roads, better flood control, access to public transit, greater teen pregnancy prevention
- The primary employment is in agriculture
- The three largest employers in our community are Grimmway Farms, Bolthouse Farms and Giumarra Vineyards
- The majority of the residents earn less than $30K annually
- The majority of the residents are largely Mexican American, Oaxacan and Puerto Rican, and the majority of Kern's Black residents also reside within this area
- The majority of homeless people and services they need, not just in Bakersfield but throughout all of Kern County, are located/concentrated in the Southeast Bakersfield area, which falls within the reconfigured district proposed herein.

It is our urgent hope that our community of interest will be kept intact under one Congressional District in order that we may work toward having a stronger and united voice with our elected officials in the state legislature and in Congress, so that we can improve the quality of life for our families.

If you or your staff have any questions regarding my written testimony, which I request be entered as part of the public comments regarding the 2011 Redistricting for California's Congressional, State Senate, State Assembly and Board of Equalization districts, you can reach me at my contact information included below.

Thank you for your consideration.

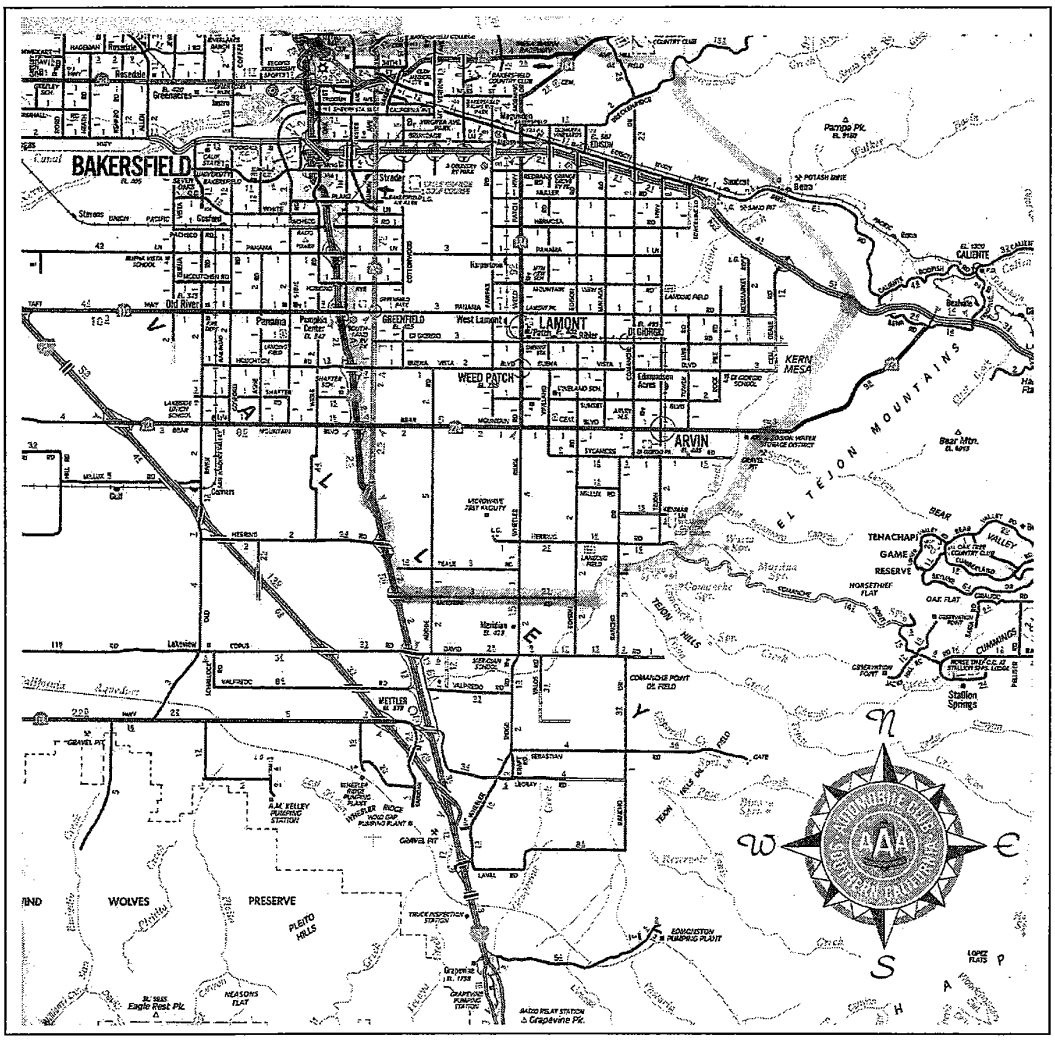
Respectfully,

Mary Helen Barro

Mary Helen Barro
[redacted]
Bakersfield, CA 93305
[redacted]

MHB:a
Attachment – Map of Kern County Community of Interest

Map of Kern County Community of Interest



TAB 4

04.14.11.A – [redacted] (14)

April 14, 2011

California State Redistricting Commission
Public Hearing Testimony by Lori de León

On behalf of the Dolores Huerta Foundation and the various organizations that requested a hearing in Kern County, I would like to thank the Citizen's Redistricting Commission for honoring our request and welcome you to Bakersfield.

Previous testimony has been presented as to the makeup and needs of a few of the towns and cities that are primarily farm worker communities here in Kern County. As an individual that from the time I was a young teen, I lived Kern County and in Delano. Much of my adult life has been working in the farm workers communities of Kern County, representing the needs of farm workers, along the side of Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta.

Although the community assessments presented previously were from the southeastern farm worker communities of Kern, from my experience I can honestly say that those communities share the same common interests and needs or our farm worker communities in northern Kern County and the farm worker community in East Bakersfield, a non-incorporated part of the city. The commonality of these communities are primarily agricultural farm workers who are primarily people of Latino decent, and whose communities lack infrastructure support, schools, health, and education.

I am here to present a proposed map of a district that includes the farm worker communities of Arvin, Lamont, Weedpatch, East Bakersfield, Mc Farland, Shafter, Wasco and Delano. This map constitutes communities that historically have not had true representation either in Sacramento nor the Congress.

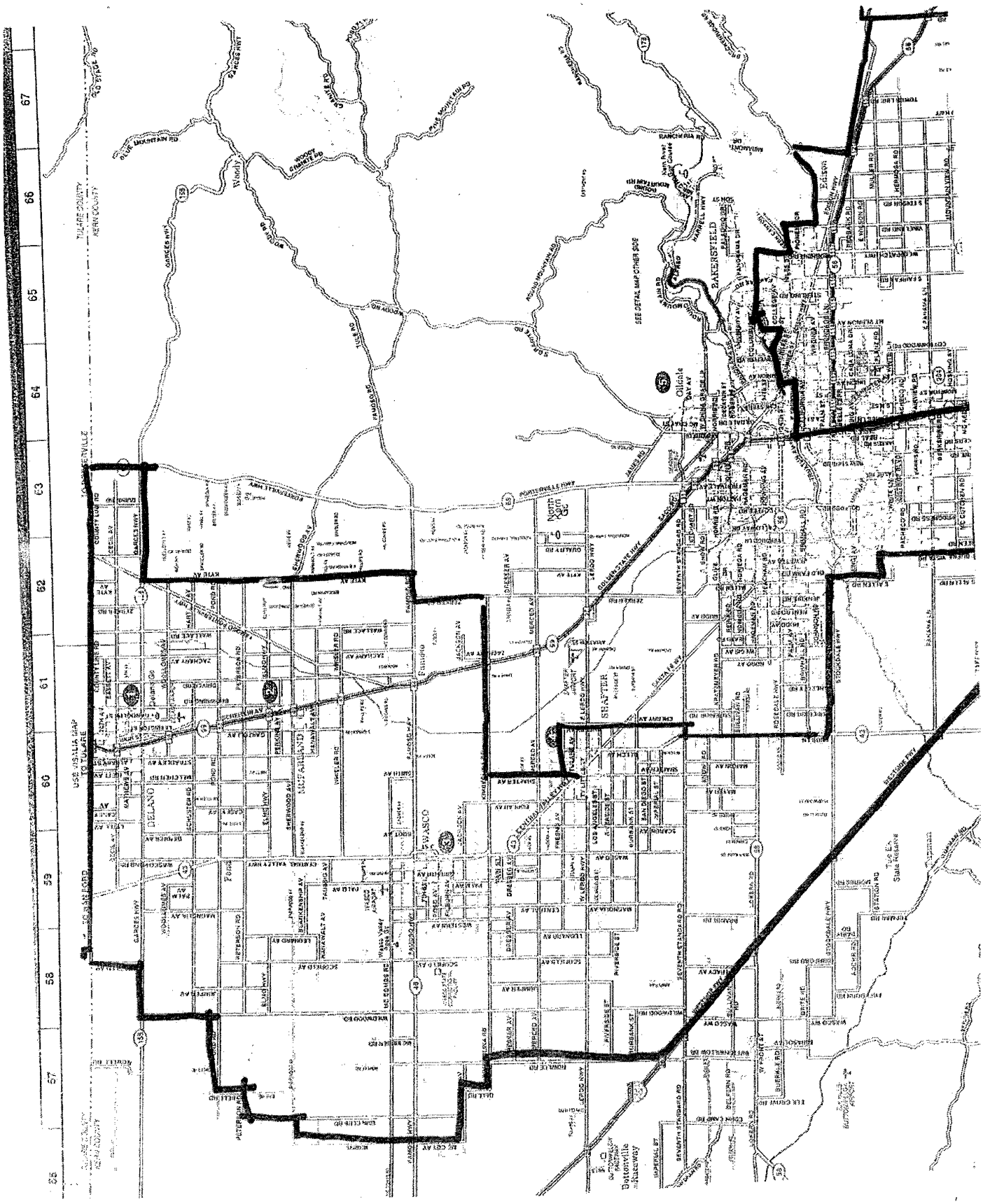
The current 30th Assembly District representative, David Valadao does not even have an office, staff person or telephone in Kern County, and Congressman Kevin McCarthy of the 22nd District has never represented the interests of farm workers or immigrants.

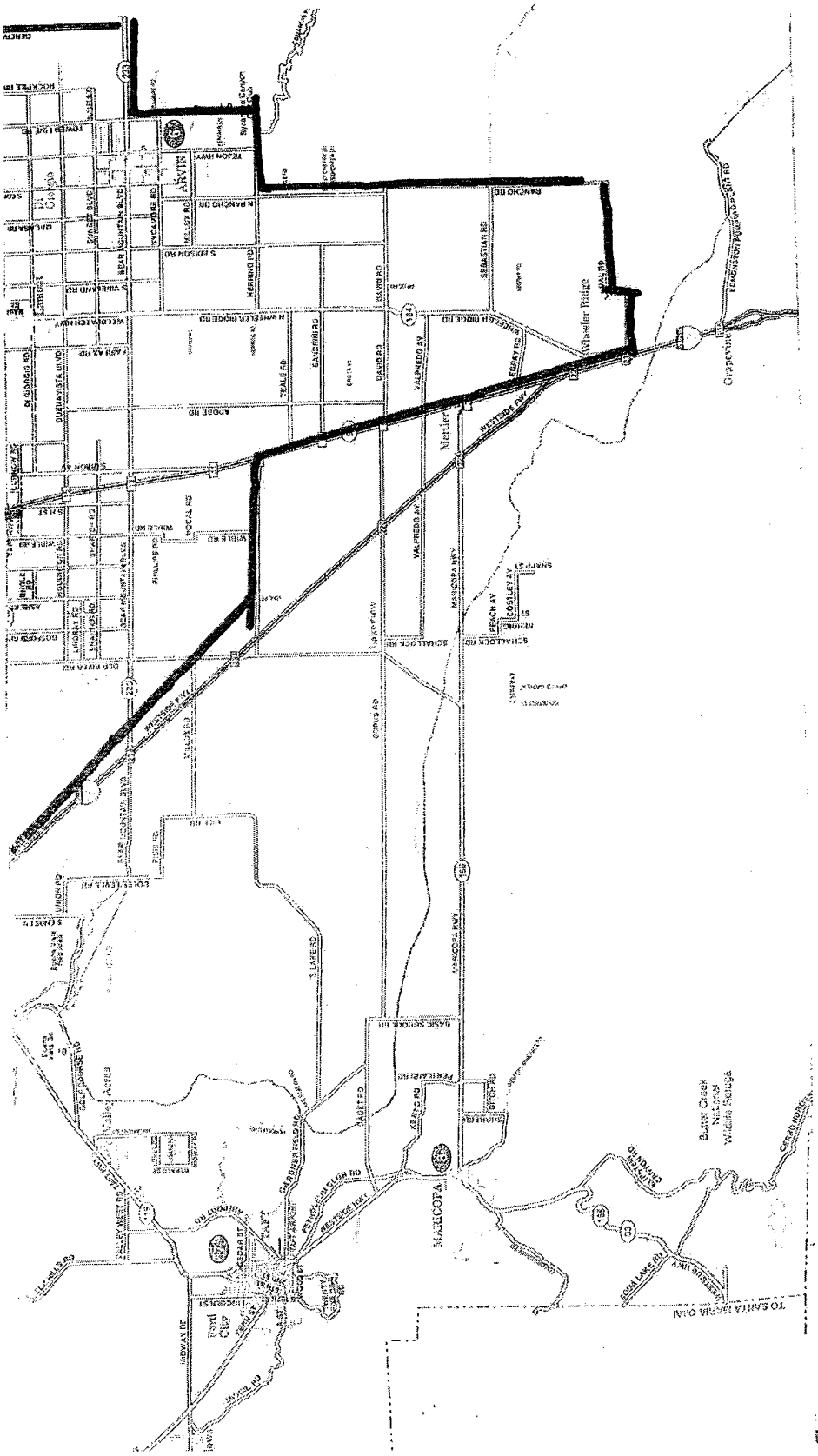
This Commission has the opportunity to give to those in most need, the people that pick the food we eat every day yet have very little to feed their own families, true representation in the State and Congress.

Thank you,

Lori de León

[redacted]


BAKERSFIELD
DELANO
WASCO
SHAFTER
Oildale
Bottomless Lake Recreation Area
Bottomless Lake State Reserve
Edison
Lamont
Weedpatch
Arvin
Tehachapi
Mojave
Rosamond
Lake Isabella
Kern County
Tulare County
San Luis Obispo County
Inyo County
San Bernardino County
Los Angeles County
Ventura County
Kings County
Fresno County
Monterey County
Santa Barbara County
Mono County
Alpine County
Amador County
Calaveras County
Tuolumne County
Mariposa County
Madera County
Merced County
Stanislaus County
Tuolumne County
Sierra County
Plumas County
Lassen County
Modoc County
Siskiyou County
Trinity County
Humboldt County
Mendocino County
Lake County
Napa County
Sonoma County
Marin County
Solano County
Yolo County
Sutter County
Colusa County
Glenn County
Tehama County
Shasta County
Butte County
Nevada County
Placer County
El Dorado County
Alpine County
Mono County
Inyo County
Kern County
Tulare County
San Luis Obispo County
Santa Barbara County
Ventura County
Los Angeles County
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
San Diego County
Imperial County
Orange County
Kings County
Fresno County
Monterey


ARVIN
Metler
Wheeler Ridge
MARICOPA
Buttercreek National Wildlife Refuge
Valley Acres
Boyd City
WESTSIDE HWY
MARICOPA HWY
TO SANTA MARIA OILFIELD

TAB 5

From: **Fred Keeley** [redacted]
Date: Thu, Apr 14, 2011 at 5:17 PM
Subject:
To: "votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov" <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>, Bill Maxfield <bill@millermaxfield.com>

Dear Commissioners,

From 1996 through 2002, I represented the Monterey Bay area in the California State Assembly. For most of that time, I served as Speaker pro Tempore. In 2001, I voted **against** the redistricting bills regarding the redrawing of district lines for the California State Legislature. I also spoke on the Assembly floor against the redistricting maps that were adopted by overwhelming votes of both Democrats and Republicans. My basic objection was this: The proposed 15th Senate District did violence to nearly a half century of respect for the communities of interest that is the Monterey Bay area, it violated the spirit of the Voting Rights Act, and, finally, it ignored all public testimony at noticed hearings of the Legislature regarding what the state Senate districts should look like.

As a result of the travesty that became the redistricting of central coast state Senate redistricting, I made two public pledges: 1) I would dedicated much of my time to amending the state Constitution to take the act of redistricting legislative boundaries out of the hands of the legislature and into the hands of an independent citizens redistricting commission; and, 2) **I would not seek election to any office subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.**

As a board member of California Forward, I have worked with other governance reform folks throughout California to create the current independent redistricting process, and am pleased with the work to date.

I do wish to express my belief that the best possible state Senate district for the Monterey Bay area is for this area to be redistricted back into a single district bounded by the Monterey Bay. Such a district, for which I will not seek election as noted above, would meet all requirements of the law: respect for the census results, compactness, adherence to the Voting Rights Act (of which Monterey County is one of the five areas in California that requires pre-clearance from the United States Department of Justice), and respect for "communities of interest."

A district that would continue the existing politically-motivated and executed redistricting of 2001 would do violence to both the spirit and letter of the law passed by voters in 2008 and 2010, that establish both the Citizens Independent Redistricting Commission and provided the elegant and

proper rules for the conduct of this year's redistricting. The loss representation for the people of the Monterey Bay area as a direct result of the 2001 redistricting can and must be cured by the fact-driven work of your commission. I strongly urge you to draw a compact state Senate district that includes all of Santa Cruz County and Monterey County, a district that would meet each and every criteria established in state and federal law, and is desired by the people of the Monterey Bay area.

Thank you for your service to the people of California.

Fred Keeley
[redacted]

TAB 6

From: **Rachel Dann** [redacted]
Date: Fri, Apr 15, 2011 at 10:51 AM
Subject: Santa Cruz/Monterey/San Benito Counties as a community of interest
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov

Dear Citizens Redistricting Commission and Staff,

I understand that a public meeting was held in SLO County recently to discuss where the communities of interest are on the Central Coast. Prior to the last redistricting effort which dramatically and illogiocally split our Senate district into three separate Senate Districts, the Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Area had one Senator representing our area. Those senate lines closely mirrored the congressional district lines and kept the Monterey Bay Area together. Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito Counties have traditionally been a community of interest, our cities and counties work together regionally, we share the Monterey Bay, and share similar economies and demographic mix. SLO County has not shared interests with our area geographically, economically, or politically. This is further evidenced by the fact that our regional governing bodies such as AMBAG, the Monterey Bay Sanctuary Task Force, and the District's Air Quality Control Board has representatives from the three counties, but not a representative from SLO County. This is simply because they are not a community of interest with the Monterey Bay Area, and it is recognized as such.

Please consider returning our senate seat to one district which includes Santa Cruz County, Monterey County, and San Benito County as it was prior to the illogical redistricting done by the legislature ten years ago.

Thank you for your service to our State.

Sincerely,
Rachel Dann
Santa Cruz Resident
[redacted]

TAB 7

Region V, VI, IX Wrap-Up – Draft Executive Summary
Merced, CA, 4/16/11

I. Individual Hearings - Summary of Testimony

Redding – April 9, 2011

Geographic proposals:

- Draw northern CA districts from West (coast) to East (Nevada border)

  COI underlying:
  - shared economic interests: rural, agricultural needs, recreation/tourism; different from more populated areas at southern end of districts which are more urban, have different needs which currently dominate politics
  - shared social interests: similar rural culture, use each other's recreation opportunities; not much in common with urban populated areas, near Sacramento, southern end of current districts

- Keep North to South orientation of districts
  COI underlying:
  - shared economic interests: transportation along North/South highways (101, 5, 99), water issues, different crops between coast, valley, mountain
  - shared social interests: because of transportation corridors and similar crops, different cultures between coast, valley, mountain; coast is more liberal than inland
  - Diverse social and economic interests: better to put diverse interests into district for less divisive politics in Sacramento and more representatives with a stake in both rural north and southern urban parts of northern districts.

- Keep Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino together and separate from inland counties
  COI underlying:
  - shared economic interests: fishing, recreation/tourism, lumber, wine grapes, transportation/dependence on highway 101
  - shared social interests: coastal environmental issues, living in more isolated areas (such as Del Norte) and traveling over mountains inland is difficult.

- Proposal about Yolo County: Keep Yolo County whole because of shared water issues, land between two rivers (Cache and Putah): unique water community is COI, and currently split up into 2-3 of each (AD, SD, CD) so have to fight for help on water issues

- Neighborhoods: No testimony on individual neighborhoods

Marysville – April 10, 2011

Geographic proposals

- Keep Yuba County and Sutter County together
  - Keep Butte, Yuba, and Sutter together
  - Keep Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Yuba and Sutter together
  - More generally keep North/South districts in Valley part of North state vs. West/East districts proposed at Redding hearing; Valley area is very different from coast and also from mountains and even foothills in Nevada County
  - Highways 5, 99, 70 corridors bind counties

  COI underlying these groupings:
  - Share social interests: includes educational system, chamber of commerce, county agencies/services, non profit agencies, clubs and social organizations, health care services; share flood hazard with river between, air quality issues; Marysville metro area includes Yuba City and has shared transportation, water shed; Latino, Hmong, and Sikh populations are important part of two cities/counties community, culture
  - Share economic interests: share agricultural issues such as water needs, grow peaches, almonds, rice (unlike coast which grows wine grapes); share highways

  Differences between Sutter County (Yuba City) and Yuba county (Marysville) – not supporting keeping counties together:
  - Sutter is flat rural farming, and Yuba has foothills, several more urban areas

- Proposals about Yolo County:
  - Put Davis with Sacramento - has more in common with urban areas than with agricultural areas of Yolo.
  - Keep Yolo County together which shares air and transportation corridor with Solano County

- Neighborhoods: No testimony on individual neighborhoods

San Luis Obispo – April 13, 2011

  - Geographic proposals: County boundaries are important because the county is the key administrative subdivision: social services, social safety net (assisting most vulnerable populations), justice system, elections, county also directs art programs in schools

- Keep San Luis Obispo County whole

- COI underlying these groupings:
- Share social interests: higher education; broad range of political viewpoints, compared to Santa Barbara and Ventura (if have to divide the county, divide north and south along Mountain range - Cuesta Grade); small and special, not affluent; college students - share socially, recreationally, academically; wine industry is really unique
- **Shared economic interest:** higher education in addition to agriculture; economic downturn affecting county - need adequate representation and need everyone in county to work together to deal with economic issues; uniqueness of county: highest % of veterans of any county, very patriotic, and 50's- like; agricultural: labor force is farm, service in hotels/restaurants, government; small county without a big tax base; look at economic vitality of counties when drawing districts

- Keep Santa Barbara County whole
  - COI underlying these groupings:
  - Share social interests: higher education; college students - share socially, recreationally, academically share - face same struggles
  - Share economic interest: higher education in addition to agriculture

- Keep Ventura County whole
  - COI underlying these groupings:
  - Shared social interest: natural beauty, social events, mutual interests; college students - share socially, recreationally, academically face same struggles; environmental justice - Superfund site; youth violence prevention; faith - churches connected across Ventura
  - Shared economic interest: Tourism

- Keep SLO and Santa Barbara Counties together
  - COI underlying these groupings:
  - Shared social interest: mostly undeveloped , not a metropolis; county administrative structure is important; 32% Latino, rest primarily white, environmentally friendly and socially conscious, keep out Walmart and maintain green belts
  - Shared economic interest: #1 sector of economy is agriculture - very specific products, $5Bill industry which grows different types of produce than other counties and areas; area of higher education

- Keep Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties together
    - don't exclude people of color like now in 19th
    - Ventura, Santa Barbara and Oxnard suffer threat of loss of senior health care
    - If do not keep Ventura county whole, it makes sense to bifurcate it and keep west with Santa Barbara county (80% Latino, low income, farmworkers)

    - COI underlying these groupings:
    - Shared social interest: low-income communities, and people of color; reservoirs in Santa Clara Valley watershed, many historical sites
    - Shared economic interest: river is a geographical connection, important to economy/agricultural interests, many farmworkers, most born in Mexico and earning less than $15K/year

- Keep West Ventura County with Santa Barbara County and not LA County

    - COI underlying these groupings:
    - Shared social interest: clubs, schools; concern regarding jobs and affordable housing
    - Shared economic interest: Vandenburg air force base, 15% unemployment; socially low economic status

City/area level testimony:

- Port Huememe and Oxnard, El Rio, Camarillo, should be kept together: high Latino pop, 1st language is Spanish, concern with public transport (buses all over both cities) and environmental justice (toxic sites, almond beach)
    - Wetlands - need to be preserved.; elementary schools and HS very connected between two towns

    - largest exporter of strawberries, large middle class pop - employed at naval base
- Four subareas of San Luis Obispo County - Cuesta Grade is best divider: big retired community - right in between SF and LA; tourism has surpassed wine - but connected

    - Keep Atascadero & San Luis Obispo together: if you have to divide use Cuesta Grade - people consider themselves north SLO and south SLO based on this

- Keep Atascadero separate from San Luis Obispo because Atascadero has mostly retired people

- Don't use Cuesta Grande as a boundary and don't divide San Luis Obispo city

- South Monterey County and North San Luis Obispo County should be kept together because they share school districts and shopping areas

- Santa Clara valley - Fillmore, Santa Paula should be kept together with El Rio and Oxnard, not with Lancaster/Antelope Valley: migrant farmworker camps connects these areas as well as news, shopping, and health care

Bakersfield – April 14, 2011

Geographic proposals

- Keep farmworker communities &/or underrepresented/disadvantaged communities together

    - Weedpatch, Arvin and Lamont in Kern County (southeast of Bakersfield)
    - Weedpatch, Arvin, Lamont and East Bakersfield in Kern County
    - Delano, Wasco, Shafter, Oildale in northern Kern County (northwest of Bakerfield)
    - Kern County farmworker communities with farmworker communities in Tulare County - highway 99 connection

  COI underlying groupings
  Shared social and economic interests:
    - Towns where farmworkers live have a lot in common in terms of poor infrastructure: polluted water and air, rundown buildings, rough or no streets, no sidewalks, no street lighting, lack public transportation, no food or other shopping, no movie theatres, no pharmacy, no health care (one clinic only), high utility bills, prevalent illnesses (valley fever, cancer, pesticide-driven illnesses), high teen pregnancy, high dropout rate, not enough schools (only high school for Weedpatch, Lamont is in Arvin);
    - Have cultural activities, family-oriented events in common, celebration of religious holidays
    - ethnicity in common – mostly Latino; 75% don't speak English at home
    - hard hit by recession, no permanent or stable jobs, very low income, mostly farm/ranch work & packing plants; poverty still like in Depression;
    - Towns where farmworkers live are stark contrast to affluent areas of county
    - East Bakersfield has a lot in common with farmworker communities south east of it in terms of population & culture (East Bakerfield more in common with three towns than rest of Bakersfield) but infrastructure is better in East Bakersfield. East Bakersfield schools too tied with West Bakersfield schools so get 'fog days' when no fog in east part of city.
    - In general Bakersfield area has great job loss, only ag, oil, and prisons; many turn to crime, drug trade; mixed-used zoning leads to polluted neighborhoods

- Put east Kern County (Ridgecrest, China Lake, Edwards AFB) with northern LA County (Antelope Valley – Lancaster/Palmdale)
  COI underlying groupings:
    - Military bases/employees more similar to Antelope Valley

- Do not lump Tulare County with San Bernardino County as is now, as have nothing in common

- Keep Kern County whole
  COI underlying groupings:
  - Shared social interests: people are 'from San Joaquin Valley' not from East or West Kern and 'from Kern' not 'mountain people'
  - Southern Kern County residents do not feel part of Ventura or LA Counties

- Split Kern County east and west using highway 14, Kern River, Tehachapi mountains
  COI underlying groupings:
  - distinct community in Tehachapi-Kern Valley
  - Kern County has been divided culturally for a long time, so does a disservice to east and west communities to lump together into one district

- Keep Bakersfield whole
  - Keep greater Bakersfield together including Rosedale and Oildale – us High School district map

  COI underlying groupings
  - LGBT community in Bakersfield needs voice
  - Significant homeless community in Kern Co need voice
  - Greater Bakersfield area shares economic and social interests, water resources, diverse religious view points (5 major world religions)

- Keep districts same as currently drawn:
  COI underlying groupings:
  - Good to have military communities together in current CD
  - Some believe well represented in CD 20 (as opposed to other who do not)

- Neighborhoods:
  - SE Bakersfield – similar income level to farmworker communities nearby
  - SW Bakersfield (as opposed north central and east Bakersfield)– more affluent, educated, ethnicly diverse, younger people with families

<u>Hanford – April 15, 2011</u>

Geographic Proposals:

- Keep Kings County whole; we (Kings) know we are small, so add us to Fresno over Kern, and Kern over SLO; we have most in common with Fresno.
  COI underlying: dairy workers who have miserable working condition

- Separate Tulare County from northern San Bernardino County; we (Tulare) have nothing in common with San Bernardino County.

COI of Tulare, Kings, Fresno, Kern (especially northern Kern): shared interest in getting access to water

- Keep San Joaquin County whole because currently split up into AD, SD, CD; we (San Joaquin) only have a few cities, keep them whole, and possibly add towns like Gault in south Sacramento County rather than going up to Yolo County.

- Keep Fresno County whole
  COI underlying: all different ethnicities make up farming communities of Fresno County

- Divide Fresno County
  - West of 99 and East of 99

  COI underlying division:
  - Divided economic interest: Water issues different between west county agriculture (get water from Delta Canal) and east county agriculture (get water from Sierra snow melt)

- Keep neighborhoods in Fresno City whole
  - Southeast Fresno with diverse community
  - Draw majority-minority district in Southeast Fresno with Latino and Southeast Asian (mostly Hmong)
    COI underlying this: many details on shared economic and social interests in this area in terms of cultural events, diversity, poverty, limited English proficiency, low education, homelessness

II. Key Decisions About Regions

The following section is not intended to show every decision the Commission will have to reach in each region. It also does not reflect every potential tradeoff or scenario. It is also not intended to reflect a comprehensive summary of public testimony. Rather, it reflects key points where the Commission can provide early guidance to the technical consultants. This direction will be used to identify additional decision points for which the Commission needs to provide direction after the completion of the first round of input hearings.

Does the Commission have any preferences, priorities or directions on the following:

Region IX

Whether districts in northern California should ideally be drawn north-to-south or east-to-west?

Whether districts in northern California should ideally stay on one side of the coastal mountain range or cross it? Or does the Commission wish to wait to provide direction until it receives testimony from Region VIII for this issue?

Whether districts in northern California should ideally be drawn to avoid putting counties closer to the Oregon border into the same districts with counties closer to Sacramento or to follow major freeways like I-5 and HWY-99?

Whether Sutter County and Yuba County should ideally be put in the same district or different districts?

Whether Butte County should ideally be placed in the same district as Sutter County and Yuba County or a different district?

Region V

Whether San Luis Obispo County should ideally be kept whole or split to separate northern/southern communities (dividing line being Cuesta Grade) or coastal/eastern communities?

Whether San Luis Obispo County is ideally oriented south towards Santa Barbara, east to Kern or north to Monterey? Or should different communities ideally oriented in different directions? Or does the Commission wish to wait to provide direction until it receives testimony from Region VII?

Whether Santa Barbara County is ideally oriented east towards Ventura or north towards San Luis Obispo County? Or are different portions ideally oriented in different directions?

Whether the Conejo Grade should be used as a dividing line between communities of interest in Ventura County?

Whether eastern Ventura County is ideally oriented towards western Ventura County or western Los Angeles County? Or does the Commission on this point wish to wait to provide direction until it receives testimony from Region IV?

Region VI

Whether Fresno County should ideally be kept whole or split to separate western portions from eastern portions?

Whether Fresno City should ideally be kept whole or split to separate southern portions from northern portions?

Whether Tulare County should ideally be kept whole or split to separate eastern portions from western portions?

Whether Kern County should ideally be kept whole or split to separate northwestern portions or San Joaquin Valley portions from other portions?

Whether Bakersfield should ideally be kept whole or split to separate eastern portions from other portions?

To bridge the gap between northern and southern California, which is an unavoidable task due to California's geography, decisions will need to be made about how to connect the two areas. Here are some options about how the Central Valley may be connected to portions of Southern California:

- Should Western Kern County be combined with San Luis Obispo County,
- Should Southern/Eastern Kern County be combined with northern Los Angeles County,
- Should Eastern Kern County be combined with northern San Bernardino County,
- Should Eastern Tulare County be combined with northern San Bernardino County,
- Should Eastern Fresno County be combined with northern San Bernardino County
- Should the Central Valley be bypassed and should the foothill counties be combined with Southern California; or,
- Does the Commission wish to wait to provide direction on this issue until it receives testimony from Regions II and IV?

TAB 8

#30

[redacted]

April 16, 2011 04.16.11.H -

TO: CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FROM: EDWARD J. McINTYRE

[redacted]

Dear Commission members:

I have lived in Cathys Valley, Midpines and Madera for the last 50 years. I graduated from UCLA with degree in Political Science and returned to the Valley. I was taught to take my civic responsibility seriously. I have been involved the campaign politics since at an early age. I walked door to door, worked on phone banks etc.

We are fortunate to live in a participatory democracy. However, participation has been steadily declining for a number of years, in our community and our state. The repeated lament of voters everywhere is "my vote won't make a difference" and "elected officials don't represent the interests me", those who voted for them. With depressing frequency, the laments are prophetic.

Why? Of the many reasons that voters don't engage is that candidates with gerrymandered districts allow much campaigning in their local communities. The way the districts have been drawn, communities of interest have been separated, a classic divide and conquer tactic and the lay-out and geography make election contests inordinately expensive, thereby removing many of the traditional outreach efforts that would engage voters. Candidates can't afford to spend time in far flung districts and must rely on television, direct mail and other expensive techniques to reach voters. The priority now is raising huge amounts of money, more than local communities' ability, especially in this region of the state. The void is filled with special interest financing. Special interests are now paramount in campaigns but too often have no common interests or even presence in the community that elects the candidate. It is no wonder that most voters are alienated and cynical.

You can rectify this situation. Above all, respect communities of interest. I define communities by the standard definition but also by the communities' economic interests. For example, in Madera County, the foothill/mountain region has an economic distinct from the valley region. The foothill/mountain region now depends on the tourist/hospitality industry while agriculture dominates the Valley region. I therefore request that you consider grouping the Foothill/Mountain region of Madera County with

#30

the Foothill/Mountain region of Fresno County and with Mariposa, Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties. These communities have common economic interests. Likewise, consider grouping Madera's Valley region with Merced County and Fresno County's Valley region. Representatives at the state level, I think, would find districts formed this way easier to represent. This will give local elected more influence and voters who are civically inclined will become more engaged, a healthy development for our democracy.

Finally, it is a good idea to embed two Assembly Districts into one Senate Districts as was done in the 1970s by the judicial panel that creating districts. This too, would accommodate constituents and representatives, all sharing common interests.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Edward J. McIntyre

TAB 9

From: [redacted]
Date: Fri, Apr 22, 2011 at 11:12 AM
Subject: NO! Redistricting of East Kern County
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov

Dear Sirs

Many of us who live in east Kern County are against the redistricting East Kern Co. to be with Los Angeles and/or San Bernardino Counties. We moved to the desert in 1971 to get away from the Los Angeles area. We love east Kern and Kern Co. in general and travel often to Bakersfield to conduct business and shop.

As a low density and mostly rural area, we have nothing in common with the political and welfare attitudes of people who live there.

We share resources and services with west Kern businesses and people of California City, Mojave, Tehachapi, Isabella, and Bakersfield.

Some connections in Kern Co. include:

1. The common interests of the military between Edwards AFB and China Lake Naval Weapons Center. Also with the Mojave Air and Space Center where much space research is done.

2. A great many teachers and retired teachers bank at the the Kern Schools Federal Credit Union located in Bakersfield.

3. Even the lands of Kern and Los Angeles Co. are, for the most part different, not to mention the smog and population density of Los Angeles and San Bernardino areas.

5. We want our east Kern interests in Sacramento and Washington DC looked after by Kern County residents who know how we think and what we like, not by the big city politicians of Los Angeles and/or San Bernardino Counties.

Sincerely,

Richard and Maryann Butterfield

[redacted]
Ridgecrest CA 93556

TAB 10

Public Input Hearing Regional 2010 PL94-171 Data Profile

Region IV
Los Angeles Region- area population 9,818,605. (PL94-171 2010) 26% of the state's population. This region consists of Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the United States and has 88 incorporated cities.

Industry: Los Angeles is the main hub of the Entertainment industry and is home to the six largest film studios. Other major industries are international trade, aerospace, and professional services such as law and medicine.

Table 1. Ideal District Populations

District	State Total	Ideal Population
Congressional	53	702,905
Assembly	80	465,674
Senate	40	931,349
Board of Equalization	4	9,313,489

Table 2. Number of Districts Per City or Region

2010 – Number of Districts per city or region based on 2010 population
2001 splits – Number of splits per city or region in 2001

Name	Population	% Region	Congressional		Assembly		Senate		Board of Equalization	
			# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits
Region IV	9,818,605	100% (26.36% of state)	13.97	17	21.08	26	10.54	14	1.05	3
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	1,057,426	10.77%	1.5		2.27		1.14		0.11	
Agoura Hills	20,330	0.21%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
Alhambra	83,089	0.85%	0.12		0.18		0.09		0.01	
Arcadia	56,364	0.57%	0.08		0.12	2	0.06		0.01	
Artesia	16,522	0.17%	0.02		0.04		0.02		0	
Avalon	3,728	0.04%	0.01		0.01		0		0	
Azusa	46,361	0.47%	0.07		0.1		0.05		0	
Baldwin Park	75,390	0.77%	0.11		0.16		0.08		0.01	
Bell	35,477	0.36%	0.05		0.08		0.04		0	
Bell Gardens	42,072	0.43%	0.06		0.09		0.05		0	
Bellflower	76,616	0.78%	0.11		0.16		0.08		0.01	
Beverly Hills	34,109	0.35%	0.05		0.07		0.04		0	
Bradbury	1,048	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Burbank	103,340	1.05%	0.15	2	0.22		0.11		0.01	
Calabasas	23,058	0.23%	0.03		0.05		0.02		0	
Carson	91,714	0.93%	0.13		0.2		0.1		0.01	
Cerritos	49,041	0.50%	0.07		0.11		0.05		0.01	
Claremont	34,926	0.36%	0.05		0.08		0.04		0	
Commerce	12,823	0.13%	0.02		0.03		0.01		0	

Name	Population	% Region	Congressional		Assembly		Senate		Board of Equalization	
			# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits
Compton	96,455	0.98%	0.14		0.21		0.1		0.01	
Covina	47,796	0.49%	0.07		0.1		0.05		0.01	
Cudahy	23,805	0.24%	0.03		0.05		0.03		0	
Culver City	38,883	0.40%	0.06		0.08		0.04		0	
Diamond Bar	55,544	0.57%	0.08		0.12		0.06		0.01	
Downey	111,772	1.14%	0.16		0.24	2	0.12		0.01	
Duarte	21,321	0.22%	0.03		0.05	2	0.02		0	
El Monte	113,475	1.16%	0.16		0.24		0.12		0.01	
El Segundo	16,654	0.17%	0.02		0.04		0.02		0	
Gardena	58,829	0.60%	0.08		0.13		0.06		0.01	
Glendale	191,719	1.95%	0.27		0.41	2	0.21		0.02	
Glendora	50,073	0.51%	0.07		0.11		0.05		0.01	
Hawaiian Gardens	14,254	0.15%	0.02		0.03		0.02		0	
Hawthorne	84,293	0.86%	0.12		0.18		0.09		0.01	
Hermosa Beach	19,506	0.20%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
Hidden Hills	1,856	0.02%	0		0		0		0	
Huntington Park	58,114	0.59%	0.08		0.12		0.06		0.01	
Industry	219	0.00%	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	
Inglewood	109,673	1.12%	0.16		0.24		0.12		0.01	
Irwindale	1,422	0.01%	0		0		0		0	
La Canada Flintridge	20,246	0.21%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
La Habra Heights	5,325	0.05%	0.01		0.01		0.01		0	
La Mirada	48,527	0.49%	0.07		0.1		0.05		0.01	
La Puente	39,816	0.41%	0.06		0.09		0.04		0	
La Verne	31,063	0.32%	0.04		0.07		0.03		0	
Lakewood	80,048	0.82%	0.11		0.17	2	0.09		0.01	
Lancaster	156,633	1.60%	0.22	2	0.34		0.17		0.02	
Lawndale	32,769	0.33%	0.05		0.07		0.04		0	
Lomita	20,256	0.21%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
Long Beach	462,257	4.71%	0.66	3	0.99	3	0.5	3	0.05	2
Los Angeles	3,792,621	38.63%	5.4	15	8.14	18	4.07	12	0.41	3
Lynwood	69,772	0.71%	0.1		0.15		0.07		0.01	
Malibu	12,645	0.13%	0.02		0.03		0.01		0	
Manhattan Beach	35,135	0.36%	0.05		0.08		0.04		0	
Maywood	27,395	0.28%	0.04		0.06		0.03		0	
Monrovia	36,590	0.37%	0.05		0.08	2	0.04		0	
Montebello	62,500	0.64%	0.09		0.13		0.07		0.01	
Monterey Park	60,269	0.61%	0.09	2	0.13		0.06		0.01	
Norwalk	105,549	1.07%	0.15		0.23		0.11		0.01	
Palmdale	152,750	1.56%	0.22		0.33		0.16		0.02	
Palos Verdes Estates	13,438	0.14%	0.02		0.03		0.01		0	
Paramount	54,098	0.55%	0.08		0.12		0.06		0.01	

Name	Population	% Region	Congressional		Assembly		Senate		Board of Equalization	
			# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits
Pasadena	137,122	1.40%	0.2		0.29		0.15		0.01	
Pico Rivera	62,942	0.64%	0.09		0.14		0.07		0.01	
Pomona	149,058	1.52%	0.21		0.32		0.16		0.02	
Rancho Palos Verdes	41,643	0.42%	0.06		0.09		0.04		0	
Redondo Beach	66,748	0.68%	0.09		0.14		0.07		0.01	
Rolling Hills	1,860	0.02%	0		0		0		0	
Rolling Hills Estates	8,067	0.08%	0.01		0.02		0.01		0	
Rosemead	53,764	0.55%	0.08		0.12		0.06		0.01	
San Dimas	33,371	0.34%	0.05		0.07	2	0.04		0	
San Fernando	23,645	0.24%	0.03		0.05		0.03		0	
San Gabriel	39,718	0.40%	0.06		0.09		0.04		0	
San Marino	13,147	0.13%	0.02		0.03		0.01		0	
Santa Clarita	176,320	1.80%	0.25		0.38		0.19	2	0.02	
Santa Fe Springs	16,223	0.17%	0.02		0.03	2	0.02		0	
Santa Monica	89,736	0.91%	0.13		0.19		0.1		0.01	
Sierra Madre	10,917	0.11%	0.02		0.02		0.01		0	
Signal Hill	11,016	0.11%	0.02		0.02		0.01		0	
South El Monte	20,116	0.20%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
South Gate	94,396	0.96%	0.13		0.2		0.1	2	0.01	
South Pasadena	25,619	0.26%	0.04		0.06		0.03		0	
Temple City	35,558	0.36%	0.05		0.08		0.04		0	
Torrance	145,438	1.48%	0.21		0.31		0.16		0.02	
Vernon	112	0.00%	0		0		0		0	
Walnut	29,172	0.30%	0.04		0.06		0.03		0	
West Covina	106,098	1.08%	0.15		0.23		0.11		0.01	
West Hollywood	34,399	0.35%	0.05		0.07		0.04		0	
Westlake Village	8,270	0.08%	0.01		0.02		0.01		0	
Whittier	85,331	0.87%	0.12	4	0.18	3	0.09		0.01	

Census 2010 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File – California [machine-readable data files]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Table 3. 2010 PL94 DOJ Tabulations

Name	Population	% of Region	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other*
LA County	9,818,605	100.00%	48.00%	28.00%	9.00%	14.40%	3.00%
Agoura Hills	20,330	0.21%	9.52%	78.56%	1.61%	0.51%	1.42%
Alhambra	83,089	0.85%	34.40%	10.04%	1.40%	0.21%	0.94%
Arcadia	56,364	0.57%	12.06%	25.67%	1.25%	0.24%	1.03%

Name	Population	% of Region	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other*
Artesia	16,522	0.17%	35.77%	21.29%	3.43%	0.34%	2.12%
Avalon	3,728	0.04%	55.77%	41.09%	0.38%	0.54%	1.13%
Azusa	46,361	0.47%	67.57%	19.32%	3.03%	0.36%	1.07%
Baldwin Park	75,390	0.77%	80.12%	4.29%	0.92%	0.17%	0.60%
Bell	35,477	0.36%	93.10%	4.87%	0.62%	0.24%	0.55%
Bell Gardens	42,072	0.43%	95.72%	2.69%	0.49%	0.28%	0.51%
Bellflower	76,616	0.78%	52.32%	19.54%	13.99%	0.50%	2.33%
Beverly Hills	34,109	0.35%	5.69%	78.55%	2.40%	0.22%	1.23%
Bradbury	1,048	0.01%	20.80%	49.05%	2.10%	0.00%	0.76%
Burbank	103,340	1.05%	24.49%	58.32%	2.75%	0.44%	1.43%
Calabasas	23,058	0.23%	6.42%	79.50%	1.89%	0.30%	1.09%
Carson	91,714	0.93%	38.62%	7.66%	23.59%	0.30%	4.37%
Cerritos	49,041	0.50%	12.00%	16.60%	6.88%	0.19%	1.73%
Claremont	34,926	0.36%	19.81%	58.89%	4.97%	0.60%	1.58%
Commerce	12,823	0.13%	94.47%	3.13%	0.53%	0.43%	0.77%
Compton	96,455	0.98%	64.97%	0.81%	32.33%	0.19%	1.63%
Covina	47,796	0.49%	52.37%	29.89%	4.13%	0.50%	1.42%
Cudahy	23,805	0.24%	95.99%	2.12%	0.84%	0.22%	0.54%
Culver City	38,883	0.40%	23.21%	47.96%	10.04%	0.41%	2.44%
Diamond Bar	55,544	0.57%	20.05%	21.27%	4.16%	0.21%	1.34%
Downey	111,772	1.14%	70.68%	17.70%	3.58%	0.30%	0.99%
Duarte	21,321	0.22%	47.79%	26.87%	7.33%	0.48%	1.69%
El Monte	113,475	1.16%	69.02%	4.90%	0.48%	0.18%	0.54%
El Segundo	16,654	0.17%	15.67%	69.14%	2.31%	0.67%	2.10%
Gardena	58,829	0.60%	37.65%	9.32%	24.11%	0.23%	2.38%
Glendale	191,719	1.95%	17.43%	61.51%	1.39%	0.23%	1.20%
Glendora	50,073	0.51%	30.65%	57.05%	1.97%	0.51%	1.40%
Hawaiian Gardens	14,254	0.15%	77.24%	7.32%	3.49%	0.40%	1.30%
Hawthorne	84,293	0.86%	52.88%	10.25%	27.19%	0.28%	2.74%
Hermosa Beach	19,506	0.20%	8.37%	80.90%	1.37%	0.53%	1.48%
Hidden Hills	1,856	0.02%	6.63%	87.39%	1.94%	0.70%	1.19%
Huntington Park	58,114	0.59%	97.13%	1.61%	0.37%	0.07%	0.32%
Industry	219	0.00%	52.51%	37.90%	0.46%	0.00%	0.46%
Inglewood	109,673	1.12%	50.56%	2.89%	43.30%	0.24%	1.93%
Irwindale	1,422	0.01%	90.58%	6.12%	0.56%	0.21%	0.70%
La Cañada Flintridge	20,246	0.21%	6.26%	64.67%	0.62%	0.25%	0.90%
La Habra Heights	5,325	0.05%	23.55%	57.20%	1.03%	0.38%	0.86%
La Mirada	48,527	0.49%	39.71%	37.95%	2.28%	0.56%	1.60%
La Puente	39,816	0.41%	85.13%	4.61%	1.20%	0.24%	0.73%
La Verne	31,063	0.32%	31.02%	55.36%	3.52%	0.75%	1.70%
Lakewood	80,048	0.82%	30.11%	40.94%	8.85%	0.61%	2.81%

Name	Population	% of Region	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other*
Lancaster	156,633	1.60%	38.05%	34.20%	20.63%	0.76%	2.40%
Lawndale	32,769	0.33%	61.04%	16.21%	9.67%	0.44%	2.79%
Lomita	20,256	0.21%	32.84%	43.43%	5.26%	0.83%	2.76%
Long Beach	462,257	4.71%	40.76%	29.36%	13.50%	0.54%	2.89%
Los Angeles	3,792,621	38.63%	48.48%	28.66%	9.48%	0.30%	1.40%
Lynwood	69,772	0.71%	86.64%	2.21%	9.77%	0.14%	0.81%
Malibu	12,645	0.13%	6.08%	87.35%	1.41%	0.63%	1.38%
Manhattan Beach	35,135	0.36%	6.94%	79.33%	1.17%	0.35%	1.34%
Maywood	27,395	0.28%	97.45%	1.82%	0.19%	0.10%	0.29%
Monrovia	36,590	0.37%	38.38%	41.06%	6.90%	0.64%	1.73%
Montebello	62,500	0.64%	79.32%	8.52%	0.63%	0.21%	0.63%
Monterey Park	60,269	0.61%	26.91%	4.97%	0.37%	0.13%	0.80%
Norwalk	105,549	1.07%	70.15%	12.32%	4.07%	0.43%	1.42%
Palmdale	152,750	1.56%	54.40%	24.48%	14.74%	0.60%	1.79%
Palos Verdes Estates	13,438	0.14%	4.70%	73.43%	1.27%	0.33%	1.10%
Paramount	54,098	0.55%	78.65%	5.57%	11.24%	0.23%	1.59%
Pasadena	137,122	1.40%	33.67%	38.75%	10.61%	0.36%	1.57%
Pico Rivera	62,942	0.64%	91.20%	5.21%	0.63%	0.23%	0.53%
Pomona	149,058	1.52%	70.53%	12.53%	7.02%	0.33%	1.22%
Rancho Palos Verdes	41,643	0.42%	8.54%	56.01%	2.68%	0.32%	1.36%
Redondo Beach	66,748	0.68%	15.19%	65.22%	3.14%	0.56%	2.24%
Rolling Hills	1,860	0.02%	5.48%	74.14%	1.61%	0.05%	1.08%
Rolling Hills Estates	8,067	0.08%	6.19%	63.64%	1.64%	0.35%	1.21%
Rosemead	53,764	0.55%	33.75%	4.74%	0.35%	0.14%	0.47%
San Dimas	33,371	0.34%	31.44%	52.28%	3.37%	0.64%	1.63%
San Fernando	23,645	0.24%	92.48%	5.32%	0.71%	0.34%	0.56%
San Gabriel	39,718	0.40%	25.65%	11.43%	0.93%	0.22%	0.85%
San Marino	13,147	0.13%	6.50%	37.06%	0.58%	0.10%	0.98%
Santa Clarita	176,320	1.80%	29.46%	56.06%	3.33%	0.59%	1.59%
Santa Fe Springs	16,223	0.17%	80.98%	11.88%	1.98%	0.56%	1.07%
Santa Monica	89,736	0.91%	13.06%	70.11%	4.30%	0.48%	1.74%
Sierra Madre	10,917	0.11%	14.91%	72.28%	2.02%	0.65%	1.81%
Signal Hill	11,016	0.11%	31.52%	30.32%	13.63%	0.51%	3.30%
South El Monte	20,116	0.20%	84.90%	3.40%	0.17%	0.17%	0.54%
South Gate	94,396	0.96%	94.75%	3.42%	0.65%	0.16%	0.45%
South Pasadena	25,619	0.26%	18.61%	43.64%	3.40%	0.26%	1.23%
Temple City	35,558	0.36%	19.27%	22.77%	0.80%	0.19%	0.85%
Torrance	145,438	1.48%	16.12%	42.35%	2.86%	0.47%	2.15%
Vernon	112	0.00%	42.86%	51.79%	3.57%	0.00%	0.00%

Name	Population	% of Region	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other*
Walnut	29,172	0.30%	19.11%	12.49%	2.79%	0.15%	1.23%
West Covina	106,098	1.08%	53.23%	15.27%	4.23%	0.34%	1.34%
West Hollywood	34,399	0.35%	10.50%	77.89%	3.60%	0.48%	1.48%
Westlake Village	8,270	0.08%	6.44%	83.92%	1.46%	0.27%	0.86%
Whittier	85,331	0.87%	65.72%	28.27%	1.06%	0.41%	1.03%
Unincorporated LA County	1,057,426	10.77%	56.93%	20.77%	8.96%	0.37%	1.26%

*Other includes DOJ categories: Native American, Hawaiian and Pacific Islander and Other

TAB 11

- 04.29.11.A

Scanned 5/5 K.T. #10

education fund

April 27, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 "K" Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Honorable Commissioners:

On behalf of the California League of Conservation Voters Educational Fund and our sister organization, the California League of Conservation Voters (with over 50,000 members and activists), we wish to go on record in urging the CRC to craft state and congressional lines that create a "San Gabriel Mountain foothills 210 corridor environmental community-of-interest" and balance any potential VRA-protected districts that buttress this district.

We believe this is consistent with the initial testimony to the CRC provide by Warner Chabot, CEO of the CLCV on February 26th in which he outlined two major concerns of the League: "to create boundaries and districts that contribute to the quality of life for the communities and people within them". We set forth two criteria that are key to us establishing new districts: 1) upholding the Federal Voting Rights Act and 2) the principle of contiguous areas that reflect 'environmental communities-of-interest'.

In the case of these foothill communities in the San Gabriel Valley, we believe the communities of interest have a high propensity in protecting the air and water quality in the region's airshed and watersheds. For example, the SGV Water Quality Authority states that the MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level in some of these communities exceeds 1000x the MCL. The South Coast Air Quality Management District cites high rates of ozone levels exceeding state and federal standards, and also adds transportation congestion as well.

The public health of these communities is linked by their unique geography and demographics. They share as well a common environmental and economic base. In essence there are really two distinct environmental communities-of-interest: First, San Gabriel Valley communities in the flats (bonded by common concerns mentioned above and a high ratio of superfund sites). Second, the foothill communities from Claremont to La Canada that lie within LA County, for example within one congressional district (bonded by those common concerns mentioned above and others like fire protection/safety; access to the mountains and Angeles Crest ; and mass transit like the Metro Gold line Phase 2, that hugs the 210).

In summary, the Commission should create and pay heed to the environmental factors that define these communities-of-interest. These communities would be best served by common political representation.

Sincerely,

H. Eric Schockman

H. Eric Schockman, Ph.D.
Vice President

california league of conservation voters education fund / *www.clcvedfund.org*
6310 San Vicente Boulevard, Suite 428, Los Angeles, California 90048 / phone: 323.939.6790 / fax: 323.939.0791
1330 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 1100, Oakland, California 94612 / phone: 510.271.0900 / fax: 510.271.0901
Printed with 100% renewable electricity. 100% post consumer recycled paper

TAB 12

#71

Bill Bogaard

#71

[redacted]

April 29, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This statement is prepared for submission to the Commission at its hearing today at the San Gabriel Mission Playhouse, 320 Mission Drive, in the City of San Gabriel. Thank you for this opportunity to present my views on the important subject of redistricting electoral jurisdictions, federal and state, based on the 2010 Census data.

The work of this Commission is both extremely important and complicated, particularly because it is a first time effort. Your work must be guided by a daunting set of criteria, including equal population, contiguity, compactness, compliance with the Voting Rights Act, and geographic integrity of cities, and communities of interest. *The thrust of my comments relates to this latter factor: communities of interest.*

A brief word about my background might be helpful in connection with this statement and the supporting information being submitted at this time.

With the close of business this afternoon, I have completed 12 years as Pasadena's first directly elected Mayor, having taken office in the spring of 1999. This followed an election held pursuant to a new provision of the Pasadena City charter providing for a directly elected Mayor. Previously, the Mayor of Pasadena was selected from and by Councilmembers who each had been elected from a Councilmanic district of the City. The past 12 years in this new position of political leadership has given me an opportunity to learn about the operation of local government and what has been helpful to the success of our City.

I am the first to recognize that it is the Commission's task to set an historic new direction for redistricting in California, and I strongly support your work. But I do not believe that your duties require significant change simply for the sake of change. *Accordingly, my position is that, if at all possible, the City of Pasadena be continued in the Congressional District that includes the Cities of Burbank and Glendale, and that the State Senate and Assembly Districts also take into account the same circumstances pertaining to communities of interest.*

I want to provide what seems to me to be compelling facts and circumstances in support of the proposition that the three Cities share strong and socially valuable communities of interest.

The City of Pasadena is a metropolitan center for an area comprising more than 750,000 persons, providing employment to more than 100,000 persons, and opportunities to this entire region for retail transactions, professional services, academic and cultural resources, transportation, and recreation. The important role of our City in supporting the area could not be accomplished without the numerous working relationships for operations and public service that have developed over the years with the Cities of Burbank and Glendale.

These relationships are too numerous to mention in the time allocated to me at this hearing, and I will simply describe those relationships in general terms and submit detailed information that will be available to you and your staff for examination during your deliberations and decision making.

In this regard, there are attached the following supplemental statements:

Attachment A: Operations and Service Integration Among the Cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena

Attachment B: Examples of Past or Current Service Sharing

Attachment C: Full List of Service Sharing Ideas

The information contained therein reflects both the experience of our three cities in collaboration over time on a wide range of areas, including Fire Services, Police Services, Information Technology, Utility Operation, Coordination of Legislative Positions, and Workers Compensation; and the results of a recent management study documenting the specific ways in which the three Cities have shared operations and services along with a list of promising and possible service sharing ideas for the future.

Your review of the many ways in which our three Cities work together will, I believe, impress you and I hope support my view that the three Cities should be allowed to continue within the redistricting framework to pursue areas of collaboration.

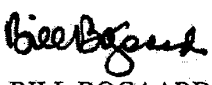
In closing, let me offer just one example of the unique ways in which Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena share communities of interest.

Since the late 1970's, the three cities have owned and operated what is now called the Bob Hope Airport, and many significant transportation networks have developed in support of this critically important regional transportation facility. Moreover, work is underway to strengthen transportation operations there, involving the creation of the new Regional Intermodal Transit Center at the Airport. This work will include a comprehensive study of ways to improve regional public transportation accessibility.

Bob Hope Airport is an economic engine for this region, serving 5 million passengers a year that travel to conduct business within the three cities and the entire region. Much of this cooperation results from the encouragement of federal and state representatives who recognize the importance of this transportation asset to the region and to all of Southern California. I am anxious to see this partnership continue in the years ahead and believe that such cooperation is in the public interest.

I hope that my statement and the information submitted for the record proves helpful to you in your work, and I wish you the very best of success in the months ahead. If there is any way in which I can be helpful to the Commission, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,



BILL BOGAARD
Mayor

BB:jls

attachments

Attachment A: Operations and Service Integration Among the Cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena

The cities of Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena have a long history of working together. As an example, the three cities own and operate Bob Hope Airport, the Verdugo Fire Dispatch. Over the past year, the Cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena have been working on service integration opportunities. For more examples of current or past service sharing please see Attachment B.

The efforts included the hiring of Management Partners to help coordinate the effort and work through the analyses and prioritization of ideas. The outcome of the efforts is summarized in a report that provides recommendations for increasing service sharing and integration between the Tri-Cities for the following functional service areas: Fire, Police, Information Technology, and Workers Compensation. The savings potential could be estimated from $6 million to $8 million annually by changing to shared services models.

Fire Services:

- Implement a single, jointly purchased entry- level firefighter examination with a potential annual savings of $44,000 to $135,000:
  - Working together to purchase and administer one entry-level exam and then sharing the pool of successful applicants would reduce the test costs by two-thirds for each agency.
- Implement web-based video-conference Fire training:
  - A conservative cost estimate for a tri-cities system is $100,000 for the equipment and software to facilitate the delivery of training from centralized location and $10,000 to $25,000 for each participating location.
- Consolidate Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) and Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response units when grant funding ceases

Police Services:

- Consolidate SWAT teams into one Tri-City SWAT team with a potential of $719,000 –$1,071,000 savings.
- Develop an implementation action plan to consolidate other specialized units within the three Police Departments (such as computer forensics, identify theft investigations, crime analysis, fraud investigations, arson investigations, and officer involved shootings/homicides).

- Further examine a regional Tri-Cities police dispatch operation.
- Consolidate Pasadena/FAST and Burbank/Glendale air support, resulting in a possible reduction of helicopters and operating cost savings of approximately $200,000 per agency.

Informational Technology:

- Share staff expertise for IT applications common amongst all cities.
- Upgrade and expand the Pasadena-hosted library system to add the Burbank library and other nearby cities.
- Establish fiber connectivity between Pasadena and Glendale and between Glendale and Burbank.
- Establish shared Data Centers.

Workers' Compensation:

- Evaluate the proposals received by Pasadena for workers' compensation third party administrators (TPA) to determine cost/benefit to the cities of Burbank and Glendale to also move to a TPA model.
- Issue a request for proposals (RFP) to jointly purchase investigative services for the workers' compensation program in the three cities.
- Issue a request for proposals (RFP) to jointly purchase legal services for the workers' compensation program in the three cities.
- Issue a request for proposals (RFP) for jointly purchasing medical services required as part of the Tri-Cities workers' compensation programs.

Supplemental Information:

The following initiatives are also being considered outside of the Tri-City Service Integration Study and have a high likelihood to produce positive outcomes and efficiencies as well as to improve public safety in the Tri-City area.

The current initiatives that are underway and likely to be accomplished include the following:

- **National Integrated Ballistic Information (NIBIN):**
  Collaborative effort with ATF who has agreed to supply the Tri-Cities with a $300,000 integrated ballistic identification system to acquire image comparison on markings of fired cartridges. This would produce results within hours increasing the likelihood of connecting crimes used by a single weapon. The current county lab turnaround time ranges from weeks to months on acquiring results on weapon image comparisons. The NIBIN system would likely be located at Glendale PD and to maintain the program it will require one FTE from each organization on a less than part-time basis. The Tri-Cities recently completed a needs assessment as well as site inspections of other NIBIN locations to determine costs and equipment. The next step is to determine the cost of implementing the program. Project timeline-late 2012.

- **DNA Crime-lab:**
  With the increasing turnaround time for lab and evidence results from the L.A. County Crime-Lab there is a great need to prepare for the future and develop a regional crime-lab. The City of Glendale has secured grants to further this initiative and has completed site visits to Scottsdale, Colorado Springs and LAPD to identify the best business plan. Pasadena currently does not incur costs for L.A. County lab services for evidence; however, that is not guaranteed. As enterprise operations materialize through local agency agreements Pasadena and Burbank's costs would significantly be reduced. Potential timeline is 2014.

- **Technology/Crime Analysis:**
  The lack of up-to-date police technology to improve public safety and reduce human effort will be critical in the coming years. An effort should be made to share crime analysis as Pasadena is the only city without a comprehensive crime analysis platform. Shared purchasing of technology software and equipment would be essential to future policing efforts.

- **Joint Terrorism Taskforce/Intelligence Efforts:**
  The police effort in prevention and deterrence regarding homeland security and intelligence strategies has greatly been reduced since 2001. The global threat to our region has not subsided and there is a need for the Tri-Cities to regenerate this effort. Based on the number of hard/soft targets and the great number of tourist destinations there is a need to participate in one of the four state fusion centers. JTTF/JRIC is that fusion center for the Los Angeles region and the FBI has agreed to supply the Tri-Cities with overtime, equipment and vehicles if one or two FTE's between the Tri-Cities would be committed to work at the fusion center.

- **Tri-City Forensic Services:**
  This would reduce the number of forensic specialists between the cities and reduce expenditure costs for FTE's and related equipment. The sacrifice is weighted on Pasadena as we provide wider coverage on a daily basis and we are a much more active city in terms of forensic requests. Pasadena is also the only of the three cities that provides enterprise work for local cities on forensics requests and print analysis.

- **Jail Services:**
  Each city has a full service jail all of which are operating significantly below full capacity. The ability to combine resources to one facility would greatly reduce costs, equipment and reduce liability. This initiative would improve staffing levels and ensure that operational capacity is achieved providing much higher efficiency levels.

Joint Utility Projects

As the Tri-Cities, we coordinate our Energy Resource Planning to maximize economies of scale. We jointly participate in several Southern California Public Power Association (SCPPA) Coordinated Generation, Transmission, and Natural Gas projects.

- **Generation Projects**
  The award winning high- efficiency, combine-cycle Magnolia Power Plant in Burbank California, Hoover Dam Hydroelectric Power Plant in Nevada, Palo Verde Nuclear Generation project in Arizona, and Ormat Geothermal Renewable Energy project in Heber, California.

- **Transmission Projects**
  Mead-Adelanto, Mead-Phoenix, and Southern Transmission Systems Transmission projects. The Tri-Cities coordinated their resources to gain partial ownership, or entitlements to over 900 miles of transmission lines across California, Nevada and Utah to deliver affordable power from anywhere in the region.

- **Natural Gas Projects**
  Natural gas wells in Pinedale Wyoming, and Barnett Texas. These natural gas resources will provide a secure source of fuel for the Tri-Cities, and provide stability against volatile natural gas market prices.

- **Water Issues**
  The Tri-Cities meet regularly to discuss common water issues and coordinate approaches to Ordinances, Outreach, Conservation Programs and Messaging.

  Water shortage related Water Use Ordinances are standardized. Coordinating ordinances and watering restrictions simplify messaging throughout the service territories. The Tri-Cities share costs by producing one advertisement using all three logos for the entire region.

  We collaborate and share costs for Water Conservation Workshops on Rainwater Harvesting, Turf Replacement, and Efficient Irrigation – more opportunities for customers to participate.

  The Tri-Cities, with the commitment from our local communities, are 15% below our baseline usage and well on target to achieve a 20% reduction in water use by 2020.

Alignment on Legislative Positions

The Tri-Cities support the continued work of the Legislature to address the water crisis, particularly in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. We support a 33% renewable energy target and are fully invested in accomplishing and meeting AB 32 objectives - including investment in development of new technology, implementation of existing technologies that can lead to new reductions and consumer compensation.

Attachment B: Examples of Past or Current Service Sharing

The following list contains examples of past or current service sharing and collaboration between the cities of Burbank, Pasadena and Glendale. Executives from the three cities provided the examples during interviews with Management Partners.

Airport	JPA for Bob Hope Airport (all three cities)
Community Development and Planning	Have consolidated training to meet ongoing education requirements
	Cannot consolidate planning or inspection due to Glendale specific procedures and policies. Inspectors do design review inspections
Electric	Magnolia power electric generation facility (first new electric generation facility built in southern California in many years and was a joint project of tri-cities, plus some others)
	SCPPA – JPA coordinates all public electric utility business (includes LADWP; purchasing on a huge scale for products and professional services; could be broadened to serve citywide interests)
	Planning more joint energy projects, such as transmission, renewable resource procurement
Fire	Hazmat, USAR (recently Glendale has started up Hazmat and USAR teams because of desire by firefighters and availability of grant funding)
	Tried mechanical, but they have different types of fire engines and philosophy
	Fire training (for large events, joint training exercises)
	Verdugo fire dispatch communications center (Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale, with service to 8 other cities) since 1979
	Boundary drops (potential impact due to elimination of service by Pasadena; Glendale has made reductions that have not resulted in engines or trucks being taken out of service (except for one ambulance), and instead has decreased equipment staffing levels
	Once shared specialized units
	Recruit training tower for all three cities (in Burbank; one recruit academy for the three cities)
Fleet	County fleet purchase contracts used
Human Resources	Recruitment/testing (tried but did not work well)

Human Services	Workforce Investment Board (WIB): Pasadena is the WIB for 6 cities (Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Arcadia, Monrovia, Duarte, South Pasadena); Glendale and Burbank are in the Verdugo WIB
	Training programs have been opened to the other cities
	Joint recruitment for firefighters
	Retirement seminars opened to other cities
	Conduct Department of Transportation exams for Glendale School District
Information Technology	Pasadena IT takes care of the Library Information Management System for both Pasadena and Glendale, including purchasing desktops for Glendale Library
	Pasadena and Glendale library system hosted by Pasadena
	Verdugo Fire communications hosted by Glendale
	Burbank/Glendale Traffic Control hosted by Burbank
	ICIS - Radio interoperability managed by Glendale
	Regional interagency communications integration system for public safety and disaster situations
	Purchasing for IT through state and other contracts
	Master service agreements (e.g. County of Riverside's Microsoft Enterprise Agreement with Compucom; County of Ventura's agreement with Gartner; Western States Contracting Alliance; California Multiple Award Schedule)
	Disaster recovery: Glendale contacted Burbank for a secondary site for its data center; will be making improvements to Burbank's location
	Some interactions with Glendale for IT networks
Legal	Share opinions
Library	Pasadena and Glendale share an automated catalogue system (Glendale pays Pasadena for part-time staff who work with a vendor for upgrading the system; both cities contribute to the fund for hardware replacement)
	Pasadena and Glendale collections are available to residents, and they get a great cut of state monies designed to encourage sharing by libraries
	Share basic backbone IT system with Pasadena
	Beginning to share or pool collection budgets, which works because they are on a

	common system
	Southern California Library Cooperative (for joint training and interlibrary sharing; for negotiating a great price for a jobs data base)
Parks, Community Services and Recreation	Meets regularly with directors from Burbank and Pasadena
	Contracts out median maintenance
Police	FAST (Foothill Air Support Team - helicopter services) provided to about 18 cities now, but not Burbank or Glendale
	Air support (helicopter program for Burbank and Glendale) – doesn't include Pasadena currently but discussions are taking place between the three cities to consolidate into one air support program
	Tri-Cities Fugitive Task Force (Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, US Marshall; housed in Glendale)
	Eurasian Organized Crime Task Force (Burbank and Glendale)
	ICIS (interoperability communications system) – tri-cities, total of 7 agencies; gives a regional footprint of interoperability plus economies of scale by sharing equipment
	Grant funded new DNA lab underway – will serve the tri-cities
	Forensics unit: Pasadena provides services to San Marino and Sierra Madre on a fee basis when requested
	Purchase vehicles through LA County contract
Public Works	Prior relationship between Burbank and Glendale for maintenance of traffic signals
	Mutual aid for equipment, staffing in special circumstances
	Partner in LA sewer system
	Recycled water partnership
	Cities and county participate on the borders in street projects (i.e., paving)
	Traffic signal synchronization on the borders
	Traffic signal maintenance was provided by Burbank to Glendale but is no longer due to a cheaper private sector alternative

	Coordination with Glendale on water basin pollution issues
	City engineers are discussing potential of collaboration in design and construction
	Sewer TV van: Pasadena, Burbank and Glendale purchased and shared a van, but now each city needs its own due to the volume of work and there are regulations requiring more frequent use of equipment
Redevelopment	Collaboration on a Home Depot project located on property sitting on the boundary between Glendale and Burbank
	Valley Economic Alliance is a regional group to foster cooperation; recently used the group to create a council of government
Transit and Parking	Bus systems - considered some consolidation but not enough of a fleet size to make it worthwhile
	Transit staff work collaboratively with Glendale and Burbank (ex: Tier Two Program)
	Have collaborated with Metro to create a service route for the tri-cities
Water	Raymond Basin Management Board (doesn't include Burbank or Glendale due to the water basin they are in)
	Tri-Cities Water Group (Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale) created a water conservation team to design programs that are similar between the three cities; the tri-cities group meets periodically to discuss how they can work collaboratively (e.g., when acquiring a piece of equipment, they check with each other to see about piggybacking on contracts)

Attachment C: Full List of Service Sharing Ideas

The following is a complete list of potential options for future service sharing suggested by executives from the three cities during interviews with Management Partners.

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
Airport	The number of fire units stationed around the airport could be rationalized (potentially eliminate one of three fire facilities near the airport) in conjunction with an RDA project
Animal Services	Combine animal control field and sheltering programs
City Clerk	Film permits could be handled by one city for all three
	Records management system could be created for all three (ranging from hiring a consultant to establish the same system in all three to purchasing one technology system to consolidating in one location)
	Purchase one voter verification machine for use by all three cities
	Combine the recruitment of poll workers so that they can work in all three cities (the three cities have elections on different dates and could share poll workers)
City Treasurer	Consolidate investment function to save on administration
Communications	Combine 911 police call centers (police and fire)
	Combine other call centers (Public Works, 311, Utilities, etc.)
Community Planning/ Development	Records management (Planning to be a pilot for records management system; first establish uniform records management and technology surcharge for tri-cities then install a common system for building permit and related records that could be assessed online - perhaps with another fee for the user)
Finance	Consolidate payables and receivables so one city does it for the others
	Broad use of SCPPA's purchasing power
	Centralize purchasing for all three cities (align policies)
	Payroll (complex pay systems; could work with next generation of combined PeopleSoft / Oracle system)
	Consolidate various finance functions (e.g., debt accounting and serving, financial reporting, grant accounting, payroll) with one city serving others (could have all three cities doing one or more of these)
Fire	Consolidate fire prevention, fire plan checking in one fire department (in conjunction with civilianizing the function). One arson investigator for the three cities (Glendale is entirely civilian except for one 40-hour sworn arson investigator and arson specialists in each company as a collateral assignment; all plan check and inspection done by civilian. If Burbank and Pasadena want to phase out of using sworn personnel this might have some advantages.
	Ambulance services (expand Glendale's service area for BLS ambulance to others; consolidate billing and subscription services)
	Create a regional fire department through consolidating departments (consolidate all of the areas served by Verdugo Fire to save money from elimination of redundant management and from elimination of a few fire stations)
	Combine apparatus and other fire vehicle purchasing (vehicle brand is an issue - Glendale uses Seagate and Burbank and Pasadena use Pierce)
	Consolidate CUPA (Glendale is certified; others use Los Angeles County)

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
	Joint vehicle maintenance (Glendale has a shop with 4 or 5 bays and capacity to handle more work)
	Consolidate emergency preparedness with one city taking the lead for all three
	Expand interagency fire training (web-based within the fire stations; the three fire departments could work together to create three remote sites, with webcast to the fire stations; interactive with instructors)
Fleet	Share purchase, specification and use of specialty vehicles and heavy equipment
Housing	Consolidate the housing authorities in whole or just for administrative (back office) functions
Human Resources	Create pooled recruitments and job applications, candidate processing and background check (especially for recruitment of firefighters, police officers, dispatchers)
	Create one consolidated training program (shared space, diversity training, mandated training such as CPR, first aid, safety, driving, forklift operations, Glendale Supervisory Academy)
	HR studies (such as classification and compensation and salary surveys) could be done by one city for the other two
	Liability insurance (raising self-insurance limit) has technical viability but they have a bad loss record. They also do not have loss record history and only got two bids from commercial insurers
	Workers' compensation administration (all three cities now have in-house WC; could be a shared third party administrator, Risk Manager reports to both Finance and HR director; Workers' Compensation attorney – could have one for all three cities; Glendale could do WC for all three cities)
	Share labor negotiations expertise
Information Technology	Joint purchasing of software, hardware
	Create partnerships for IT backup capacity, disaster recovery backup
	Consolidate GIS in one agency to provide for all three
	Semi merge IT by expertise sharing (each city could specialize in an IT area rather than each city having all the expertise), if the cities use the same applications, hardware, and/or software
	Combine all radio operations staffing and maintenance
	Centralize PeopleSoft support; create a central host
	Consolidate Storage Area Network (SAN) staffing
	Consolidated Server Virtualization staffing
	Consolidate existing Internet ISPs (go from 3 without a backup to 2, with one for all three and one serving as a backup; no single point of failure and cheaper for everyone)
	Consolidate the data centers (also 3 to 2 with same benefits)
	Create a central host for Altiris Help Desk
	Consolidate all IT functions
Insurance/ Benefits	Create pooled medical, dental and vision insurance for current employees and retirees
Library Services	Move to the same library IT system. Pasadena and Glendale currently share and are ready to move to the next generation IT system (Burbank system is relatively new). This would have large payoff because it would make so many other consolidation efforts feasible.

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
Library Services	Semi merge libraries - share library expertise rather than each library having all their own expertise in all areas
	Integrate the three library systems just for administrative (back office) functions
	Create shared catalogue systems (could lead to more buying power); RFID deployment / self check
	Combine technical services (audit in Glendale currently being completed on acquisitions and technical services part of the business; anticipates recommendations for streamlining and may point way to service sharing)
	Part-time library staffing pool
	Create shared library programming
Parks, Community Services, and Recreation	Consolidate preparation and production of recreation newsletters
	Combine senior recreation programming
	Share youth programming
	Create joint contracts with vendors for recreation programs
	Consolidate seasonal hiring for recreation programs, lifeguards
	Pool the median maintenance contract
	Consolidate and contract out most building repairs (now done in house)
	Consolidate CDBG administration
Plan Check/ Inspections	Create one contract for overflow, specialized plan check and inspections
	Combine building inspection staff
	Provide backup plan checking when workload warrants
Police	Consolidate Police Departments
	Merge helicopter services to include all three cities
	Create one arson investigations unit for all three cities
	Consolidate SWAT teams into one (expensive, time consuming service)
	Consolidate traffic units into one
	Consolidate evidence storage
	Jail bookings (potential to increase capacity at Pasadena jail; all three cities have jails) - Glendale has a modern Type 1 facility
	Police records (options range from full consolidation to joint purchasing of systems)
	Combined units for responses to gang problems, parolees, prostitution
	Shooting ranges (potential of sharing, but will be challenging due to potential of increasing overtime costs)
	Consolidate the vice and narcotics units into one
	Create one training unit
	Consolidate the hiring processes for police, including testing, backgrounds
	Create one unit for school resource officers
	Forensics unit: all three cities have a forensics unit and could be consolidated; Pasadena provides services to San Marino and Sierra Madre on a fee basis when requested
	Create a tri-cities crime analysis unit (to move toward predictive policing, real time analysis and critical response)
	Management of early release of parolees
	Consolidate the three canine units

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
	Create one internal affairs unit
	Joint police car purchasing (current model of using LA County contract for vehicles is a good model for other purchasing)
	Consolidate media relations into one position for the three cities
Public Information	Consolidate routine public information and public service announcement work
Public Works	Consolidated building maintenance
	Construction management (cities could provide this service to each other, depending on current workload, or create one construction management unit for all three cities)
	Construction inspection
	Create a JPA for the landfill
	Consolidate design, bidding of capital projects
	Consolidate specification and combine capital projects that do not have a lot of deviation (e.g., sewer relining, storm drain relining, slurry seal, overlay, street resurfacing). Cities could agree on the specifications and then bid out for higher volume,
	Combine/consolidated maintenance management IT systems
	Consolidate the refuse collection operations, recyclable materials
	Certified arborists in Pasadena could provide expertise to other cities
	Create one large contract for tree maintenance/trimming for all three cities
	Create one dispatching unit for all three Public Works departments
	Pooled temporary services; contract custodial services or a pool of employees for all three cities
	Shared contracting for trades necessary for parks maintenance electrical, plumbing, irrigation
	Consolidate storm water management
	Combine all street sweeping into one operation
Redevelopment	Redevelopment expertise in city attorney's office could be shared with other cities
	Create a redevelopment project area for two cities that sits on the border
Traffic Engineering	Consolidate traffic signal maintenance under one contract
	Consolidate traffic signs and markings maintenance
	Create one unit to conduct traffic studies (or manage the contracts for traffic studies)
Transit and Parking	Consolidate bus systems in whole or just for administrative (back office) functions
	Consolidate bus maintenance (currently contract out operations, dispatch, maintenance)
	Establish a shared maintenance facility
	Shared administration and marketing
	Consolidate all parking administration
	Consolidate parking enforcement management (contracted out in Pasadena - could do management for all three cities)
Utilities	Pursue more development of generation capacity with Glendale
	Greater leverage of SCPPA; use for other city purposes
	Merge utilities to create Verdugo Water and Power
	Unified power purchasing

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
	Create a central call center
	Consolidate billing
	Consolidate maintenance
	Create one dispatch operation
	Consolidate equipment
	Consolidate engineering
	Consolidate finance functions
	Merge HR functions

TAB 13

CITY OF BURBANK

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

#110

-04.29.11.AD

April 27, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Communities of Interest

Dear Commission Members:

You have a difficult task ahead of you and I hope that this letter will help shed some light on the unique and strong ties that certain communities in our area share. I believe I have reasonably good insight into the ties that the various communities of interest in our area share as shortly I will be beginning my nineteenth year as an elected City Councilmember in the City of Burbank and have served three terms as Mayor. I have been fortunate to have worked with a great and diverse group of people representing these communities and I look back with pride on what we have been able to accomplish when we have worked together.

I ask that you consider keeping the cities of Pasadena, Glendale and Burbank in one Congressional and State Senate district. These cities share similar social and economic interests that should be included in single districts to the extent possible to help promote the cooperative approach to governance that has served them so well in the past. It goes without saying that splitting this community of cities across districts would be detrimental to that cooperation that we all seek from those charged with making the decisions that affect all aspects of our lives.

These three independent foothill cities are connected historically, economically, socially and operationally. The ways in which these cities are linked into a community of interest are many and varied. All three cities have their own municipal utilities, independent fire and police departments and share a strong pride in delivering excellent municipal services in an effective manner driven by local control. The City Managers of the three cities meet monthly to compare notes and examine ways to be more effective by working together.

Many of the residents of this community work in one city and reside in another. The memberships of the boards of non-profits and Chambers of Commerce span representation from all three cities. The challenges and issues as well as the strengths and opportunities do not recognize the city boundaries of this community. Transportation networks are strong between the cities and work is underway to strengthen them. An excellent example of this is the new Regional Intermodal Transit Center under design at the Bob Hope Airport, which includes a comprehensive study of ways to improve public transportation accessibility to this regional asset.

275 E. Olive Avenue · P.O. Box 6459 · Burbank, California 91510-6459 · (818) 238-5751 · FAX (818) 238-5757

printed on recycled paper

The three cities have jointly overseen the Bob Hope Airport since 1987 through a Joint Powers Authority with each city appointing three of the nine Airport Commission members. Bob Hope Airport is an economic engine for the region, serving 5 million passengers each year that come to conduct business with the film industry, which is located throughout Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena. The airport and the cities are currently jointly pursuing a dialogue on the future of the airport and are working jointly improve transportation connections from the entire region to the airport. Much of this cooperation is a direct result of the support and encouragement from both State and Federal representatives that have recognized the importance this shared asset has to not only the region, but the greater Southern California area as well.

Another area of shared interest and concern for this community is that of Public Safety. Given the degree of interconnectedness between these fire and police departments, they often deal with the same issues and speak to their representatives with the same voice. The three cities have a long history of working together to effectively respond to public safety issues.

The three cities are founding members of the Verdugo Fire Communications Center. The cities operate in a pact that ignores borders, so that the closest apparatus responds to calls regardless of jurisdiction. There are now 23 fire stations in the system and up to 15 fire engines can be dispatched to a major incident with no delay. The regional dispatching system has been successful in saving taxpayer dollars and providing a higher level of service to participating cities' residents. In addition the three cities share The Verdugo Fire Recruit Academy. This partnership between the cities provides the highest quality training for fire recruits hired by each of the departments. The academy is held at the Burbank Fire Training Center and upon successful completion of the academy, the recruits continue on to their respective cities as probationary firefighters. The recruits are taught by members of the departments within the Verdugo system, as well as other southern California fire agencies.

Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena also cooperate to effectively respond to other local emergencies and disasters. Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena are all part of a larger Joint Powers Authority that operates the Interagency Communications Interoperability System (ICIS). While Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena are not the only member cities of the Joint Powers Authority, the geographic core of the ICIS service area centers around Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena. ICIS helps first responders, police and firefighters, communicate with each other for the cost of a small municipal communication system over a large regional footprint. This relationship ensures that Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena first responder units can communicate effectively amongst their own units when dealing with city challenges, but also that they can work together on shared regional challenges in the case of an earthquake or forest fire.

The Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena police departments also cooperate on a number of important local issues. The Burbank and Glendale Police Departments operate a joint police helicopter air support unit to strengthen public safety and provide an aerial law enforcement platform for the benefit of cities. In 2009, the Pasadena Police Department began a test program with the joint Burbank/Glendale police helicopter unit to maximize airborne assets while further reducing costs.

Finally, the Glendale Police Department has formed the Foothill Regional Forensic DNA Lab to provide DNA testing to solve violent crimes in Glendale, Pasadena and Burbank. This regional lab was conceived by the cities to avoid having to wait months for their crime samples to be returned from the larger county lab.

These are just a few examples of the many ways that the cities cooperate to serve the broader community of interest formed by the residents of these foothill communities. The list is long and includes shared service clubs, cooperative approaches to dealing with the homeless, joint city operations for data processing, traffic signal maintenance and many other areas that are important, but seldom recognized aspects of the overall high quality of life our communities enjoy.

It goes without saying that shared representation at the federal and state level will assist these communities in pursuing their goal of working cooperatively to further the effectiveness of the municipal services and governance. Many times all three cities speak as once voice and shared representation will help encourage that spirit of cooperation.

In the event that you need to supplement this district with additional population, I would also urge you to consider keeping together Griffith Park and the communities that touch it in one Assembly district. Currently, this one park, and the very similar neighborhoods that are adjacent to it are represented by a disparate group of legislators.

I agree with the sentiments expressed in the letter you received from the Griffith Park neighborhoods regarding the importance of keeping the Park and the surrounding neighborhoods in one state Assembly district because Griffith Park, as a dynamic, well-patronized urban wilderness, continually seeks state grant money and other appropriations, for which funding originates at the state level. Furthermore, the strong entertainment-industry presence in the area makes many area residents, and the local economy, dependent on the fortunes of the Entertainment Industry, which is largely regulated by the state.

The communities that touch Griffith Park share many things in common, making them, together, a community of interest. All feature similar socio-economic qualities, similar employment patterns, trail access, park egress and park access, distinct traffic patterns, equestrian trails, equestrian-zoned properties, foothill elevation, urban watershed pathways, similar crime patterns, and a similar history and outlook.

If possible, please consider keeping Griffith Park and surrounding neighborhoods in one Assembly district (not just one Senate District), so that this community of interest can have the approachable and responsive representation needed to make the most of this Regional asset.

Sincerely,

Dave Golonski
Burbank City Councilmember

TAB 14

DRAFT 4-29-11

Region IX Wrap-Up

Executive Summary delivered on April 29, 2011

The following is a summary of the major points that have been raised through public testimony about Region IX. It is not an exhaustive list of every public comment; those are available in a MS Access Database. Also, there are no recommendations in this document. It is merely a summary of what was communicated and proposed by the public and any technical notes related to those proposals of which the Commission should be aware.

Redding: April 9, 2011
* *26 Input Hearing speakers:*
Marysville: April 10, 2011 **(VRA Section 5 County)**
* *28 Input Hearing Speakers:*
54 Region IX speakers as of April 27

Publicly Submitted Written Comments on Region 9: 25 (note this is not 25 additional individuals because some of the 54 hearing speakers also submitted written comments)

Note: The cut-off date for public comments to be incorporated in this document was April 26, 2011. Public comments received after this date will be included in subsequent Executive Summaries to the Commission.

I. PUBLICLY SUBMITTED PROPOSALS:

1. **Draw Northern California districts from West to East (the coast to the Nevada border).**
   (Proposed by 6 out of 54 public speakers and 1 out of 25 written public comments.)
   - Pros (as expressed by the public):
     - Northern California would have to work together to solve problems
     - Representatives would serve the interests of all Northern Cal. and not just those in the southern, and more populated regions of their districts – i.e. one representative devoted entirely to the region is better than three that are not very devoted to the region.
     - Rural counties would have a rural representative not representing Sacramento and other urban areas in the south parts of current districts.
   - Cons (as expressed by the public):
     - The interests and COIs of the coast and the inland are too different from those of the inland and mountainous regions.
     - Transportation links are North/South as well as water issues, and other COIs
     - Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino need to be together, because they have a COI based on fishing, timber, vineyards, dependence on highway 101.
   - Technical Notes (from Q2):
     - Proposed district could include the intact counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta and Lassen, with a deviation of -21,951 for an assembly district.

2. **Keep North to South orientation of districts similar to existing 3 districts.**
   (Proposed by 6 out of 54 public speakers and 4 out of 25 written public comments.)
   - Pros (as expressed by the public):

- With three districts the north state has three representatives with some interest in their region.
- The COIs in the north state run along transportation corridors which are North/South highways. West/East highways are hard to travel and often impassible in winter.
- Distinctly different crops are grown in coast, valley and mountain areas.

- Cons (as expressed by the public):
  - Rural counties are ignored by representatives who have urban areas at bottom of districts. All northern rural counties need to work together to resolve rural issues.
- Technical Notes (from Q2):
  - Such districts would be similar to what currently exists, except Del Norte would go back in the Senate District with Humboldt and Mendocino.

3. **Create a coastal district (including Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino) and one other large district from the Coastal Range to the Nevada border.**
   (Proposed by 2 out of 54 public speakers and 7 out of 25 written public comments.)
   - Pros (as expressed by the public):
     - Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino need to be together, because they have an economic COI based on fishing, timber, vineyards, and dependence on highway 101, and a social COI based on coastal environmental issues and living in a more isolated area of state.
   - Cons (as expressed by the public):
     - Rural counties in far North are more alike than they are like any urban areas around Sacramento, Santa Rosa. Residents from thecoast and residents from the other side of coastal range travel to each other's regions to vacation.
   - Technical Notes (from Q2):
     - Proposed coastal district including intact Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino counties leaves a deviation of -214,600 for an assembly district.
     - Proposed coastal range to Nevada border district could include intact counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta and Lassen with a deviation -185,184 for an assembly district.

4. **Keep Yuba and Sutter together, and in some cases add Butte or Colusa, Glenn, & Butte.**
   (Proposed by 12 out of 54 public speakers and 0 out of 25 written public comments.)
   - Pros (as expressed by the public):
     - Yuba and Sutter share social and economic interests including an educational system, county agencies and services, clubs and social organizations, health care services, transportation, water shed, flood hazard from river between, highways (5, 99), and agricultural issues and crops.
   - Cons (as expressed by the public):
     - Yuba and Sutter are different, as Sutter is a flat rural farming area, and Yuba has several urban areas and foothills in addition to farming.
   - Technical Notes (from Q2):
     - The intact counties of Yuba and Sutter leave a deviation of -298,782 for an assembly district.
     - The intact counties of Yuba, Sutter and Butte leave a deviation of -78,782 for an assembly district.
     - The intact counties of Yuba, Sutter, Butter, Colusa and Glenn leave a deviation of -29,241 for an assembly district.

II. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS ABOUT REGION

* **Keep Yolo County whole.** *(Presented by 2 speakers)*
    - **Pros:** County residents share a water system which therefore forms a COI, and the current division of the county into several districts means county residents must fight for help on water issues.
* **Put Davis with Sacramento.** *(Submitted by 1 speaker)*
    - **Pros:** Davis, as a university town, has more in common with Sacramento than with the rural towns of Woodland and Winters.
    - **Cons:** Davis and Woodland are tightly joined economically because they are surrounded by the same crops, many UCD employees live in Woodland, Davis residents shop in Woodland, and UCD has roots as and remains significant agricultural school.
* **Keep Yolo County whole, and if have to divide, then put West Sacramento with Sacramento.** *((Submitted in writing by individual who spoke at hearing)*
    - **Pros:** Davis is tightly joined economically with other rural towns in Yolo County (see above), yet West Sacramento is economically joined more with Sacramento.

III. ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT ABOUT REGION

* **Hold meeting in Eureka or somewhere in Humboldt County.** *(Submitted by 10 individuals in written public comments)*
* **Hold hearing in Crescent City** *(Submitted by 1 individual twice in written comments)*

IV. COLLECTION OF COMMUNITY OF INTEREST DATA:

* Community of Interest (COI) data was collected in 44 instances of hearing testimony and written comments, including 14 of 26 speakers in Redding + 21 of 28 speakers in Marysville + 9 of 25 written comments). In Region IX the public tends to describe communities of interest that span one county or several counties; there has been no testimony about neighborhoods, or areas less than a city or town This material is recorded and can be utilized by the Commission in future deliberations.

V. FINAL TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

- This region includes Yuba County, which is a Section 5 county.
- Yuba County's current assembly district's percent minority populations, using 2010 Census data:
    - Hispanic: 16.37%
    - Non-Hispanic Black and African American (as defined by the Department of Justice): 1.71%
    - Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native (as defined by the Department of Justice): 3.22%
    - Non-Hispanic Asian (as defined by the Department of Justice): 5.25%
    - Non-Hispanic Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (as defined by the Department of Justice): 0.29%
    - Non-Hispanic Some Other Race (as defined by the Department of Justice): 0.22%
    - Non-Hispanic Other Multiple Race (as defined by the Department of Justice): 0.47%

TAB 15

Scanned KT 5/5 -05.01.11.c

#5

[redacted]

May 1, 2011

From: Barbara Auld, Region 6
To: Citizens' Redistricting Commission

I have permission from Jill Board, President of Cerro Coso Community College, who cannot attend the Commission's May 1, 2011 meeting in Lancaster, to inform you that she and the college district chancellor concur that the information included in the attached e-mail to you from our son, Bruce Auld, former Sierra Sands Unified School District superintendent, relates in the same manner to Cerro Coso College Community, and that the college's and our area's rural needs would be better met by our present voting district than they would be met by a more metropolitan district. Current SSUSD superintendent Joanna Rummer also concurs with the information in Bruce Auld's e-mail to the Commission and is e-mailing you in that regard. Our locale was attested by Peggy Breeden.

I, Barbara Auld (86) and my husband, Howard (85) are 66-year citizens of the Indian Wells Valley, home of the City of Ridgecrest, the town of Inyokern, and the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake. Howard (retired China Lake engineer with 35 years service) came to China Lake in the Navy in 1944 and Barbara (retired technical editor with 20 years service) lived on the naval base 27 years and have lived in Ridgecrest almost 40 years. Our three children were born and schooled in the Ridgecrest/ China Lake community. The have all returned by choice to their home town to live, work, and raise their children in Ridgecrest, which adjoins the Navy Base on three sides.

Our son, the former superintendent of SSUSD, was also superintendent of Lamont school district, El Segundo school district, and deputy superintendent of the Palos Verdes school district, while still maintaining a home in Ridgecrest; his wife is a retired school teacher; his son is assistant principal of the local high school (Burroughs); his son's wife is a school teacher; his daughter teaches in Inyokern. Our older daughter taught at the local high school for 20 years; her son was dean of students at the local high school and is now associate superintendent of the El Dorado County School District, and his wife is a school counselor. That dsughter's daughter is vice president of Cerro Coso College and her husband is principal of the local high school. Our younger daughter has been a technical illustrator for local defense contractors and has worked at China Lake; her husband owns a local automotive repair shop. Five of our great-grandchildren are in local schools and one in a local preschool. In light of our son Bruce's e-mail supporting our district status quo for our local school district's sake, you can see why we also support that status quo for our voting district as our regards schools. I was also heavily involved in the college drams program and in these hard economic times continue to support the college. Our four-generation family is replicated by many other four-generation families in our community. Many Base scientists and engineers and military personnel have retired to Ridgecrest. The Base Commander recently publicly said the Bsse is dependent on Ridgecrest and Ridgecrest is dependent on the Base. Three Naval Air Weapons Station Commanding Officers now live and work in this city.

My husband, Howard, served 10 years on the Ridgecrest Planning Commission and 8 1/2 years on the City Council. Together we spent years attending Air Polution District meetings, worked with the Bakerafield Board of Trade, Kern Council of Governments, and other entities in western Kern County. Others in the community have had the same experiences. Our ties with Western Kern County are strong. Ridgecrest has received 30 Kern Council of Goverments Awards of Merits, some in each of its award categories. We want our voting district to remain a part of Kern County. Thank you for your attention in this matter so vital to our Ridgecrest/China Lake community.

TAB 16

Scanned K.T. 5/5

#20

MATURANGO MUSEUM

Death Valley Tourist Center
and
Northern Mojave Visitor Center

www.maturango.org

100 East Las Flores Avenue
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

Phone: (760) 375-6900
Fax: (760) 375-0479

Petroglyph Tour Email
Matmus4@maturango.org

May 1, 2011

-05.01.11.H

To: California Citizens Redistricting Commission

Subject: Maintaining the status quo by keeping Ridgecrest CA in the same district as Bakersfield CA

The purpose of this letter is to request that the Ridgecrest area remain a part of the same district that includes Bakersfield and the greater Bakersfield area when the new district boundaries have been set. Ridgecrest is closely aligned with Kern County agencies located in Bakersfield for the economic and social endeavors of the arts, culture and tourism and needs to continue this alignment for several reasons.

Arts and Culture: The arts are important economically and socially to the Ridgecrest area and promoting the arts depends on several Kern County agencies for funding and support. Examples of this are the working relationship that Ridgecrest has with the Arts Council of Kern and Kern Community Foundation for programs dealing with the arts and culture as well as tourism. It is crucial that Ridgecrest continues to have a close working relationship with these Kern County agencies to be effective. This is best accomplished by having Ridgecrest in the same district as these agencies.

Tourism: Tourism in Kern County is a $1.5 billion per year industry. A major focus of tourism in the Ridgecrest area is participation in the Tour 178 project which promotes tourism along CA highway 178 from Bakersfield to Ridgecrest and beyond. Among the many tourism sites along this corridor are the Museums in Bakersfield, the Crystal Palace in Bakersfield, the Sequoia National Forest [and 100 giants] near Kernville, Red Rock Canyon, Fossil Falls, the Museums in Ridgecrest and the Trona Pinnacles east of Ridgecrest - to name a few. Ridgecrest works closely with the Kern County Board of Trade to promote tourism in all of Kern County and frequently receives grants from the board of trade to promote tourism. In addition Ridgecrest is aligned with the communities along the Eastern Sierra from Ridgecrest to Lee Vining as part of the Eastern Sierra Cultural Heritage Alliance [ESCHA] to promote tourism along the eastern Sierras.

Ridgecrest has virtually nothing in common with the Antelope Valley or San Bernardino on any aspect of the arts, culture or tourism. All of these activities are vital to the economic and cultural well being for the Ridgecrest area.

In addition to being the Executive Director & CEO of the Maturango Museum, I also serve as President of the Tourism Committee for the Ridgecrest area which is a working committee of the Ridgecrest Area Convention and Visitors Bureau. I would be happy to answer any questions that you may have on redistricting and its impact on the arts, culture and tourism in Ridgecrest.

Sincerely,

Harris M Brokke

Harris M. Brokke
Executive Director & CEO

A non-profit educational institution dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural history of the Northern Mojave Desert. Founded in 1962.

TAB 17

Principles for Drawing Preliminary Maps

Resolved. With respect to the initial guidelines for wrap-up sessions and the preparation of preliminary maps, Congressional districts shall be drawn to be equal within one person and Assembly and Senate districts shall be drawn to vary as little as possible, but not vary more than 5 percent in population with documented reasons for any variance over 1-2%.

Resolved. That Q2 shall perform necessary Section 5 comparisons between 2010 census data in consultation with VRA consultants to identify Section 5 benchmark issues as to retrogression as follows:

A. Draw the districts that that cover all or part of the four counties subject to preclearance under section 5 of the Voting Rights Act: Kings, Merced, Monterey, and Yuba.

B. The Section 5 districts should be given priority because their creation will impact the adjacent districts. These districts must be designed to qualify for preclearance by the Department of Justice.

C. The districts covering these counties must preserve the current minority voting strength.

1. Because the U.S. Supreme Court has used both the current census data and the census data pursuant to which the existing districts were drawn (that is, the prior decade's census data) to determine voting strength, both data should be used to make certain that new districts do not lead to retrogression in the position of minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise. Q2 should work with VRA counsel to identify the relevant demographic information and to advise the Commission on the exact comparisons to consider.

2. Working with VRA counsel, and in conformity with the criteria in the California Constitution regarding contiguity, minimizing divisions of cities, counties, neighborhoods and communities of interest, and compactness, Q2 should preliminarily draw proposed districts that preserve minority voting strength in those districts. Where there are multiple alternatives, Q2 should identify for the

Commission its options for preserving the position of racial minorities, and identify the issues the Commission should consider.

3. Once the Section 5 issues are addressed, Q2 should identify for VRA counsel any geographically compact minority groups whose voting age populations equal or exceed 50% of a hypothetical district so that VRA counsel can determine whether section 2 of the VRA requires that the minority group be placed within a single district. Q2 should then work with VRA counsel to identify such areas and identify for the Commission its options.

Resolved. Q2 shall identify geographically compact single minority populations whose voting age populations are equal to or exceed 50% of a hypothetical assembly, senate or congressional district and further shall provide the same information on insight maps being drawn at wrap up meetings. Q2 shall work with VRA counsel to identify whether fragmenting those populations might result in a Section 2 benchmark issue and advise the Commission on whether to adjust district lines.

Resolved. When dealing with non-contiguous portions of a city that have no population, where maintaining the city intact does not interfere with communities of interest and simply makes the district less compact, the higher prioritized constitutional criteria shall govern. If however, including non-contiguous areas of the city will result in a non-contiguous district, we shall defer to the higher criterion of contiguity.

Resolved. With respect to the initial guidelines for wrap-up sessions and the preparation of preliminary maps, absent public testimony on communities of interest and neighborhoods, lines will be drawn along city and county lines.

TAB 18

Subject: Northern California Senate and Assembly Districts
Date: Sunday, May 8, 2011 9:58 PM
From: Casey Scott [redacted]
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Conversation: Northern California Senate and Assembly Districts

If we were the ones that got to determine the State Senate and Assembly Districts in Northern California, this is how we would draw them. We would first recognize that counties with timber and large percentages of public lands have much more in common with each other than those counties with economies that rely heavily on irrigated crops on privately held farms. We would further refine our communities by trying to keep the coastal, mountain, and valley populations together. These are the political districts that we would recommend:

The 1st Senate District would start at the San Francisco Bay and run along the coast all the way to the Oregon border. It would include Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, and all of Sonoma County except the southeast corner adjacent to Napa County (the Sonoma Valley). One Assembly District would be formed from this Senate District by combining Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino counties with northeastern Sonoma County along the State Route 101 corridor, including the cities of Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Windsor, and Santa Rosa. The second Assembly District would be comprised of the remainder of Sonoma County and all of Marin County.

The 2nd Senate District would include the northern mountain counties and stretch down into the northern Sierra Nevada to include the Lake Tahoe region. It would include Trinity, Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, and El Dorado counties. One Assembly District would be created by combining the southwest corner of Placer County (Rocklin area) with all of El Dorado County. The remainder of eastern Placer County would be combined with the remaining eight counties to form the second Assembly District within this Senate District.

The 3rd Senate District would include Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Yolo, Lake, and Napa counties along with the southeastern portion of Sonoma County that was not included in the 1st Senate District. Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Sutter, and Yuba counties would form one Assembly District to the northeast and the remainder would form the second Assembly District to the southwest.

We believe that the Senate and Assembly Districts that we propose make good sense and they represent the kind of changes the voters of California were looking for when they enacted the Citizens Redistricting Commission by passing Propositions 11 and 20.

Thank you for considering our suggestions. A map that roughly delineates our proposals is attached for your reference.

1ST SENATE
1ST ASSEMBLY - DEL NORTE, HUMBOLDT, MENDOCINO, NE SONOMA
2ND ASSEMBLY - MARIN, SW SONOMA
OREGON
2ND SENATE
3RD ASSEMBLY - NE PLACER, SISKIYOU, MODOC, TRINITY, SHASTA, LASSEN, PLUMAS, SIERRA, NEVADA
4TH ASSEMBLY - EL DORADO, SW PLACER
CALIFORNIA'S 58 COUNTIES
3RD SENATE
5TH ASSEMBLY - TEHAMA, GLENN, BUTTE YUBA, SUTTER
6TH ASSEMBLY - LAKE, COLUSA, NAPA, YOLO, SE SONOMA
NEVADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
MEXICO
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Colusa
Lake
Sutter
Yuba
Nevada
Placer
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sacramento
Alpine
Amador
Solano
Marin
Calaveras
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Contra Costa
Mono
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
Tulare
Monterey
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial

TAB 19

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: Public Comment: New Congressional / State Senate/ Assembly Districts For Central Coast
Date: Mon, 9 May 2011 03:51:49 +0000
From: Gary A. Patton [redacted]
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov

From: Gary A. Patton [redacted]
Subject: New Congressional / State Senate/ Assembly Districts For Central Coast

Message Body:
Dear Commission Members:

I am a resident of Santa Cruz County. From 1975 to 1995, I served on the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. While I am no longer an elected official, and haven't been for sixteen years, I continue to be very interested in making sure that our governmental institutions are effective, and that they inspire public confidence.

I very much look forward to your work, because I think that your redistricting decisions can play a key role in making our the State Senate and State Assembly better, and that your decisions on these districts, plus on our Congressional Districts, can help inspire (or restore) greater public confidence in government.

I URGE the Commission to ensure that the Monterey Bay Region be treated as the community of interest that it is. Currently, Santa Cruz County, in particular, is

fragmented in terms of political representation. I urge you to ensure that Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties are combined in common Assembly, State Senate, and Congressional Districts. We have a great deal in common:

1. History
2. Agriculture as a key industry
3. Existing regional relationships
4. Incredible educational networks
5. Common media markets
6. Diversity

MOST important, we are united by the Monterey Bay.

Please design representative districts that maintain the community of interest between Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.

Thank you for taking my concerns seriously.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 20

[redacted]

Subject: Public Comment: Redistricting
Date: Monday, May 9, 2011 10:48 AM
From: Cathy Brudnicki [redacted]
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Conversation: Public Comment: Redistricting

From: Cathy Brudnicki [redacted]
Subject: Redistricting

Message Body:
Commissioners,
I thank you for taking on this important work for our communities and for making it easy for the public to communicate with you.
I am a 33 year resident of Thousand Oaks in eastern Ventura County. I have worked in Oxnard, Simi, Ventura and presently have an office in Camarillo. My current position as the executive director of a county-wide non profit agency affords me the opportunity to visit all ten cities in Ventura County and adjacent areas of Los Angeles County and Santa Barbara County.
The Conejo Grade is a natural dividing line in Ventura County, and, in my experience, a psychological barrier as well. Residents of eastern Ventura County are more likely to travel to Los Angeles for service than they are to visit west Ventura County. Similarly, residents of West County are more likely to stay west of the Conejo grade and to travel to Santa Barbara rather than east Ventura County or Los Angeles. Your decision should reflect this reality when considering re-districting.
Thank you for the opportunity to be heard.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 21

Reg 6 – Kern

INDIAN WELLS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Harold W. Manning, President
Peggy Breeden, Vice President
Peter Brown
Leroy Corlett
Donald J. Cortichiato

Thomas F. Mulvihill
General Manager
Krieger & Stewart, Incorporated
Engineers
McMurtrey, Hartsock & Worth
Attorneys-at-Law

RECEIVED
MAY 1 2 2011
Per CS

May 10, 2011

Citizen's Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Congressional and /State Redistricting

Dear Members of the Commission:

The Indian Wells Valley Water District is located in Region 6, in the northeastern portion of Kern County. We are the main water supplier of Ridgecrest, CA.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I am writing this letter to inform you that the Directors are in favor of keeping Ridgecrest, CA located within the Kern County boundaries with respect to our federal and state legislative districts. Our area forms a definite "Community of Interest" with the rest of Kern County. We share county resources and services with our neighbors in communities such as Bakersfield, Tehachapi, and Mojave, and should therefore share political representation. Our community is home to the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, which is part of an aerospace corridor with installations at Mojave Spaceport and Edwards Air Force Base. In addition, the Indian Wells Valley Water District has relationships with Kern County representatives and elected officials and is a member of the Kern County Water Agency. From a water standpoint, keeping Ridgecrest located as is makes the most sense for our community.

Sincerely,

Tom Mulvihill

Tom Mulvihill
General Manager

500 West Ridgecrest Boulevard - Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1329, Ridgecrest, California 93556-1329
[redacted]
www.iwwwd.com [redacted]

TAB 22

Remarks to the California Redistricting Commission
From: Herb Aarons [redacted], Carmel Valley, CA 93924

I am a resident of Monterey County. My remarks are intended for the Commission's consideration of the 15th State Senate district. The current district, created almost from scratch, is the poster child for political gerrymandering. The district wandered through wilderness areas, skirted cities directly in its path and ignored history which centered the district squarely in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.

The 15th should not include San Luis Obispo or Santa Barbara area which by themselves should be a separate Senate District that is compact and has jurisdictional integrity. There is little historical connection between the cities of Monterey county and Santa Maria.

The new 15th should restore its roots to the Monterey Bay and ignore the current serpent. My attached map shows a compact district that respects county boundaries and does not diminish the large, Latino population centers in Salinas, Watsonville, Hollister and the cities of the Salinas valley-- all of which are historical market towns as are the cities of the Salinas valley. It would include entirely the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito as well as southern Santa Clara which shares a community of interest in the agricultural market towns of Gilroy, Morgan Hill and San Martin.

The cities of the Monterey Bay (Monterey, Seaside, Carmel, Aptos, Capitola, Santa Cruz) have always been jurisdictionally connected their respective counties. The district as outlined would be within 1.19% of the ideal according to the data on healthycity.org. The question becomes where to best align "communities of interest" to the central core unit and impeaching as little as possible on the San Jose urban space.

Logically, the rural and urban tracts around Gilroy, San Martin and Morgan Hill closely border the existing boundaries of the three counties. They are similar demographics to Watsonville, Salinas and Hollister and have historical roots to this district. The 27th Assembly district already includes Morgan Hill. The exact configuration of the northern Santa Clara boundary is open to debate.

The key advantages of this district are as follows:

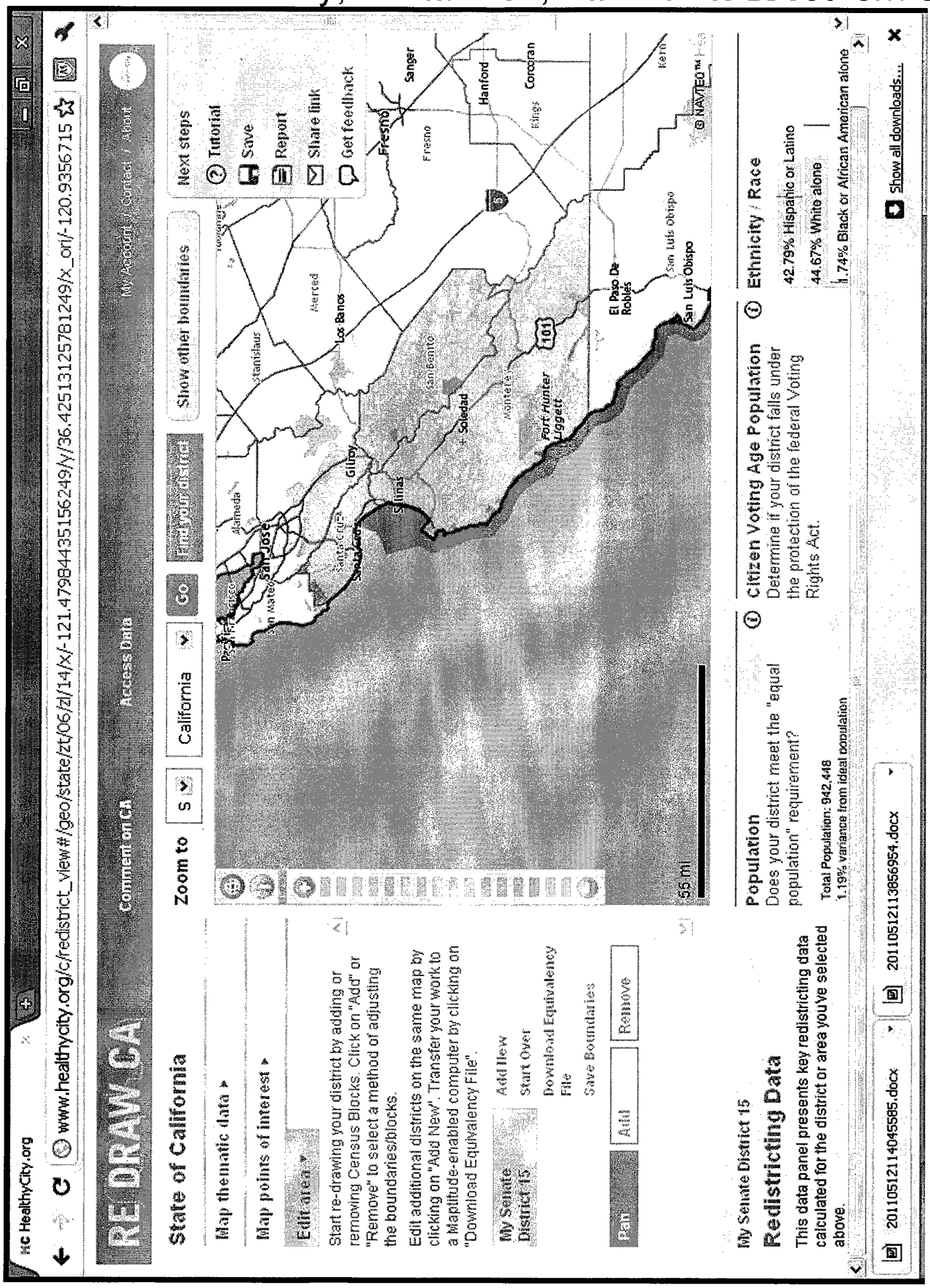
- Jurisdictional enclosure.
- Compactness
- Non diminishment for minority voters.
- Nesting of logical Assembly districts.
- Natural edge boundaries of Pacific Ocean
- Respects current county jurisdiction for economic communities of interest.

The current Senate 15th was created specifically to disenfranchise voters who were thought to be sympathetic with a legislator who was politically "out of favor" and had nothing to do creating representative government.

Sincerely;

Herb Aarons

15th Senate--Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito _Southern S...



TAB 23

Region #9: Sac / N. Cali Region Sacramento

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

RECEIVED
MAY 23 2011
Per

May 13, 2011

Dear Commissioners:

As a 20-year legislative representative for a number of counties in northwestern California, I appreciate the opportunity to share some thoughts. The area was once known as the north coast (small letters), but now, precisely because of its distinctiveness, it is typically referred to in capital letters as the *North Coast.*

I am retired and have no political ambitions; I have been far removed from politics since 1992, but I am still deeply attached emotionally to a region I have known so well for so many years. My senatorial district stretched, along the coast, from the Golden Gate Bridge to the border of Oregon – tough to represent, but at least possible.

Partly because of geographic differences – it is separated from the inland northern California by the coastal mountain chain – I respectfully ask that you consider treating the North Coast as a unit and maintaining its integrity by drawing districts where the counties connect North and South rather than East and West. Here is why:

The geography of the region gives rise to some critically important distinctions. Pacific coastal weather conditions are vastly different from those in the eastern valley and mountain region, "the area beyond the mountains." Not found in the latter, for example, are the floods, landslides, and dense coastal fog common to the North Coast, which, in turn, generate yet further differences with the inland region.

The ocean and its coastal moisture production grow redwoods and Douglas fir, some of the tallest tress in the world, which are also fast-growing and suitable to benign *lumber production.* While less vigorous than it once was, coastal forests are of major economic interest to all of California. In fact, the price of lumber is directly related to the cost of homes across the nation.

The Pacific Ocean and the North Coast streams also support an economically important wild salmon *fishing industry*, which has been faced with challenges far different from those facing the inland area across the coastal mountains. Political action, and some helpful legislation distinctive to the North Coast, has been a major contributor to the replenishment of salmon and other stocks and to the very survival of the commercial fishing industry.

The natural features of the North Coast give rise to a growing *tourist industry*, its environmental assets, and national and state parks, attractive to all California and well beyond. Clashes between local environmentalists and those dependent on natural resource industries, especially logging and fishing have diminished, thanks, in large part, to legislative representatives able to provide forums for the competing interests, and finding ways to get them to live with one another.

The climatically cooling fog permits *wine-grape production*, an agricultural product entirely different from that produced by the valley farms beyond the mountains. I do not need to tell you how economically important that industry is.

Historically, the *Native American communities* of the North Coast, and their traditions and means of sustenance, differ entirely from those in the valley beyond the mountains. The clashes of the past between coastal Indian fishermen and the commercial fishermen, competing for salmon, could never have been reduced by a legislator whose time and attention were significantly oriented towards inland issues, and whose driving challenges – air travel is rarely available, and rather dangerous because of the fog -- claimed a large part of his time and energy.

A man-made feature, *Highway 101*, connects the communities of the North Coast. Another, Interstate Highway 80, connects the communities of the northern valley and mountains. These are two different sets of communities, each joined by its own separate major artery that runs North and South. Are there not East and West highways? Barely. The cost of constructing highways across mountain chains has been, and is still, economically unfeasible. The situation improves as one goes south, but not above the southern portion of Sonoma County.

There are two items I want to mention in closing. First, I realize the population density and distribution have changed since my tenure. That is why I do not presume to specify which North Coast counties should be connected. I realize lines must be drawn separating districts, whether Senate or Assembly. However, I feel certain that connecting coastal with inland counties, in an East-West connection of counties, would be a grave error. Any representative, already confronted by geographic sprawl due to low density compared with urban areas, and then having to serve vastly different regional communities of interest, would have to be Superman to provide even minimally adequate representation.

Second, as a former legislator, who survived three reapportionments, once chaired the Assembly Reapportionment Committee, and optimistically carried legislation to supplant partisan reapportionment, I am probably as close as anyone to appreciate the complexities associated with your task. Accordingly, I applaud the devotion to public service expressed by your willingness to serve, especially in these unfortunately partisan times. I wish you the very best.

Sincerely,

Senator Barry Keene (ret.)

Barry Keene

keenebd@gmail.com

TAB 24

From: Dorelle Rawlings [redacted]
Subject: Monterey Bay districts

Message Body:
Welcome to our home, Citizens Redistricting Commission.

We were gerrymandered in the last redistricting, so we're counting on you to restore our traditional districts.

The Monterey Bay area, long recognized as the three counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito, has always been viewed as a single region. We share our major industries: marine research in the bay, tourism in our coastal communities, and agriculture inland. Our county governments and transportation districts cooperate.

Our region is separated by mountains from other areas, so even our media coverage tends to be local. One of the annoyances of driving very far from home is losing my favorite radio station.

Since I have limited income and rent housing, I tend to move frequently - a few miles in one direction and then a few miles in another, but always in my "home" region. The election districts here are so badly gerrymandered, that it seems every time I move my elected representatives change.

Please reinstate our districts: a California State Senate district that encompasses the three counties of the Monterey Bay, with the same area forming Assembly districts split between the coastal communities and the inland agricultural areas. The coastal vs. inland alignment provides the best representation for our diverse population and their

industry interests. We want our congressional district here as well. Our population is very close to what is required for the different districts, and these districts are a great match for all of your redistricting criteria.

Since Monterey is the oldest county in California, it even makes sense to start drawing the lines around Monterey bay!

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 25

[redacted]

Subject: Public Comment: San Gorgonio Pass Area
Date: Saturday, May 14, 2011 5:06 PM
From: Bob Botts [redacted]
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Conversation: Public Comment: San Gorgonio Pass Area

From: Bob Botts [redacted]
Subject: San Gorgonio Pass Area

Message Body:
Obviously large Cities want to be in one assembly or senate district as do smaller cities that share "communities of interest".
The San Gorgonio Pass Area is made up of the Cities of Calimesa, Banning and Beaumont and who share many common interests and desire to be kept together in one Assembly, One Senate District and one Congressional District.
The communities are located and isolated in San Gorgonio Pass between Western Riverside County on the West and the Coachella Valley Cities on the East. Both the Coachella area and the Cities of Riverside, Moreno Valley, Hemet, etc., represent very different demographics, from the Cities of the Pass Area. Please keep the Pass Area Cities in tact!!
Bob Bob
Council and former Mayor
City of Banning

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 26

Subject: Public Comment: Redistricting for Ridgecrest
Date: Tuesday, May 17, 2011 10:07 AM
From: Gary R. Burgner
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Conversation: Public Comment: Redistricting for Ridgecrest

From: Gary R. Burgner
Subject: Redistricting for Ridgecrest

Message Body:
I am opposed to any redistricting plan that would combine Ridgecrest and surrounding rural area residents with urban areas south of roughly a line drawn through Palmdale and the south side of Barstow. The citizens of my area have more in common with the deserts from the Sierra crest all the way to Nevada and the Colorado River (including the vast military and other federal lands) than with the southern deserts, the LA basin, Inland Empire, or Kern County west of the Sierra Crest.

However, if there is not enough population in the high desert areas I describe to form a whole district, then the 22nd Congressional district now defined is a geometry that gives Ridgecrest reasonable representation, even though there are often disputes with the dominant west Kern County folks. Our major concern is that if we are combined with heavily urban areas to the south, we will lose representation of on issues related to the military missions and land-use in the nigh deserts and eastern Sierra areas.

Until and unless the high desert areas of east Kern County form a new county or otherwise dissociates itself from Kern County, it will be important that East Kern not be penalized by being subject to regulations and services under Kern County while being represented in Congress and the Assembly by different regulations and services.

I am equally concerned that redistricting does not involve gerrymandering that would allow political parties or their representatives to disregard minority issues within any district.

Respectfully submited,
Gary R. Burgner

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 27

Subject: <no subject>
Date: Tuesday, May 17, 2011 1:11 PM
From: Bill Ruh
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Cc: Jennifer Nesslar

I want to keep Chino, Montclair, Ontario, and Pomona together. We have a lot in common and all of the cities work together well.

In the development of new district boundaries established by the California Citizens Redistricting Commission, it is imperative that the cities of Chino, Montclair, Ontario, and Pomona continue to be included in the same Assembly, State Senate, and Congressional District.

These cities were first joined in the same 61st Assembly District created by the Special Masters on Reapportionment in 1991 to give minority voters a chance to elect the representative of their choice.

The State Supreme Court established this district;

to break it up would be to inject politics into the process.

It is geographically compact. It is generally bounded by four freeways, I-10 on the north, I-15 on the east, SR 60 on the south, and SR 71 on the west.

The four cities are remarkably similar -- stable, working class communities with strong blue-collar, family roots.

Two-thirds of our people were born in the U.S.A. More than half were born in California, and more than 80% have lived in the same residence for more than a year.

We have young families, our median age is 30 years of age and household size is almost four persons.

More than two-thirds of adults have graduated high school. Most work in manufacturing, retail, transportation/warehousing and construction.

Almost two-thirds of homes are owner-occupied.

Children in the four cities participate in the same youth activities and sports leagues

Boys & Girls Club of Pomona Valley serves both Pomona and Ontario

Pomona YMCA serves Pomona and Ontario Families

American Youth Soccer Leagues share the same fields in Ontario, Montclair, Pomona &Chino

Girl Scouts of America is based in Montclair but it serves the entire Pomona Valley

I have resided in the District my entire life. I know first hand that these communities are

connected by a social, familial, economic and demographic factors. We work together, we recreate together and we shop together. We do not want to be divided along artificial county lines; county lines which were created in a very different era, time and place.

Sincerely,

Bill Ruh
Councilmember
City of Montclair

TAB 28

Region 9: El Dorado

- 05.19.11.D

A Mountain Redistricting Plan: Conserving a Rural Quality of Life

By Don Nicodemus
Cameron Park, El Dorado County
May 17, 2011

Speaker #5
May 19, 2011

We ask the Citizen Redistricting Commission to do the following:
1) support a mountain redistricting plan which protects a community of interest that is made up of rural towns, forests, and widely dispersed housing,
2) separate suburbs into different districts from this rural mountain community of interest,
3) keep coastal areas in costal districts, valley areas in valley districts, and mountain areas in mountain districts.

Small towns and rural residences like Chico, Oroville, Auburn, Grass Valley, Truckee, Placerville, and South Lake Tahoe are part of one geographically large, low density, widely dispersed community of interest. Mountain residences and some urban communities have a common interest in conserving the rural nature of this community, but many suburbs have a different attitude toward conservation. Environmental resources are at stake.

This wide-spread Sierra community of interest wants to conserve the rural land, forests, and parks here in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and foothills. This community exists in counties like El Dorado, Alpine, Mono, Nevada, Butte, in eastern Placer County (Auburn, Truckee, etc.). This community is concerned about rural quality of life. Majorities in some of these counties have actually passed smart growth ideas like "Measure Y" in El Dorado County, but local ballot measures to keep counties rural, protect Lake Tahoe, or save Mono Lake are **limited when suburban developers pick our representatives.**

There are economic and social ties that bind the community together. Tourism, forestry, and agricultural crops like wine grapes and apples are an important part of the economy. Water resources and watersheds are important to this community and to urban communities that claim water rights here. Please don't split up this community simply because part of the community is in same county as a large suburb.

Separate Suburbs and Rural Mountain Areas

Suburban land use and other policies are often antagonistic to the quality of life sought after by most rural residents of these mountain communities. Many urban planners know that there are economic and social problems created when new suburban communities grow next to traditional rural areas, but it can be just as bad to draw districts that allow suburban areas to divide up and dilute the power of the rural mountain community.

Districts can be drawn here in a way that promotes conservation, environmentally friendly tourism, and local agriculture OR districts can be drawn that promote runaway suburban development at the expense of rural land and water.

Rural Mountain Community vs. Compactness

Preserving rural communities of interests is more important in the law than compactness. The Mountain Redistricting Plan creates districts of nearly equal size, respects the voting rights act, encourages nesting, but see the rural community of interest as more important than keeping every county in one and only one district. As legal scholars have informed us – county boundaries are not necessarily determinative. The Mountain Redistricting Plan supports nesting of Assemble districts in State Senate districts that support rural conservation. Some compact districts do result, but compactness is not a priority greater than community of interest.

Conclusion

The Citizens Redistricting Commission should be thanked for taking testimony here in Auburn to hear directly from mountain and foothill residents. Most members of the Citizen Redistricting Commission have little idea of what it's like to be a resident of a smaller mountain community. So, it's great to see the Commission taking testimony here.

It is more important to not divide this community, that is interested in Sierra conservation, than it is to have undivided counties. Put **Auburn, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Oroville, Placerville, Truckee, and South Lake Tahoe in one Assembly district** are very different from communities like Rocklin and Roseville. These **west Placer County suburbs need to be together with other suburbs like Folsom, Orangevale, Citrus Heights, and Lincoln**. Other parts of Sacramento are more supportive of conservation. **El Dorado Hills is more like Rancho Cordova and Elk Grove** than it is like Placerville **and should be together in another Assembly district**.

Included below is a proposed Assembly map of the Sacramento Region that is part of the Mountain Redistricting Plan. Details of this plan will be submitted electronically to the Commission next week.

Some Badly Drawn Mountain Districts in 2001

Consider two districts drawn in California in 2001 -- Assembly District 4 and Congressional District 4 which include the Tahoe Basin. California districts were drawn in 2001 by politicians in the State Senate and Assembly to protect incumbents in both major parties. AD4 and CD4 were designed to protect suburban incumbents so naturally they were drawn to include strongholds of suburban power in western Placer County like the cities of Rocklin and Roseville, but they divided the conservation community of interest in Sierra counties. The districts dis-empowered local people who seek smart growth and environmental conservation of their rural quality of life.

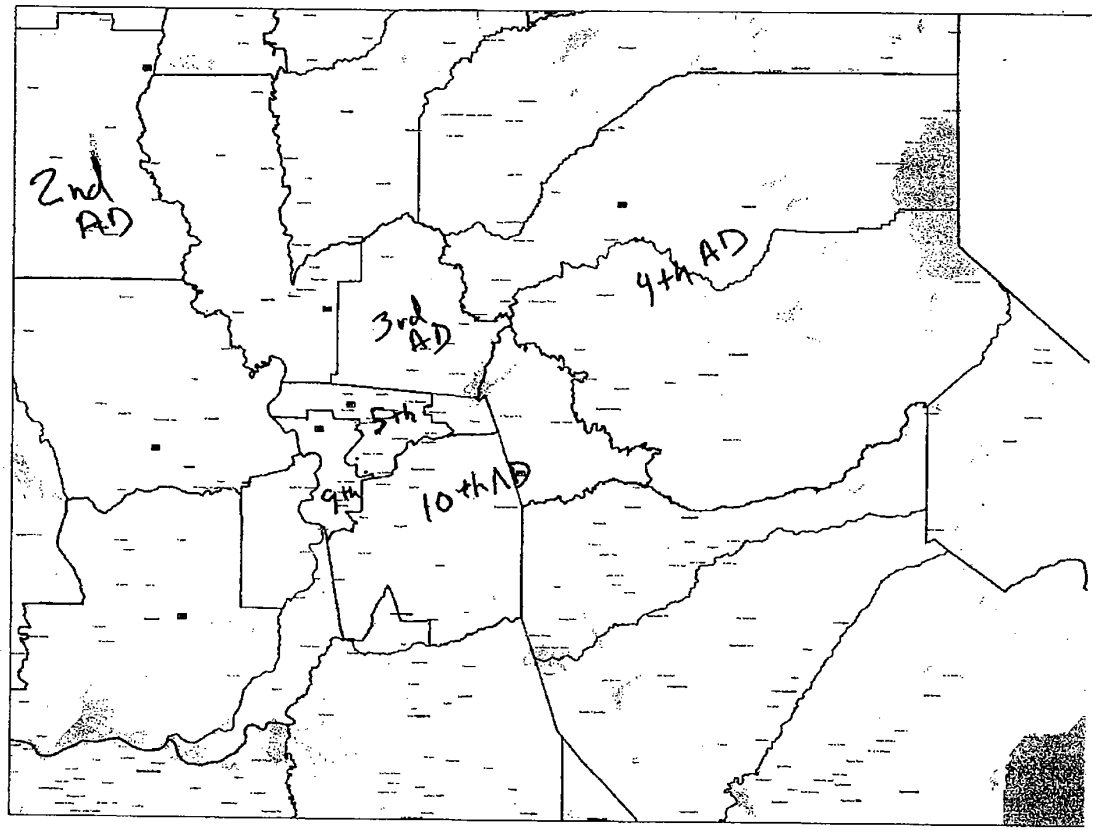
While there are some great people that live in western Placer County, the politics there tend to be dominated by vested, development interests. These interests even imported one of the most corporate politicians from southern California to run for Congress when the incumbent had to step down due to corruption.

Consider the proposed Auburn Dam that these developer interests want to be build on an earthquake fault -- not a smart development; it may be supported by the current and former Congressman and by some Rocklinites but not by the majority of people who live in the town of Auburn itself. The point is the way you draw the district determines representation and the use of resources. We should be concerned about the thoughtless cutting up of watersheds and rural land upon which local communities depend. How do we protect Lake Tahoe, the American River basin, its floodplains in Sacramento County, and even EDC farmland from suburban sprawl? Draw districts that support rural conservation and elected leadership will support it as well.

Protect Coastal Mountain Communities Too

Other mountain communities of interest exist on the coast and around Yosemite National Park, but those are different communities. Lake Tahoe and Yosemite National Park are the center of two districts in the Mountain Redistricting Plan that are not dominated by suburban areas.

Coastal mountain range communities need protection too, but they are not the same type of community as the Sierra Nevada Mountain community of interest. The weather and quality of life is different. They should be kept separate from central valley and inland, mountain communities where possible. The Mountain Redistricting Plan for drawing Assembly, State Senate, and Congressional lines in California takes environmental, social, environmental factors into account to help conserve watersheds for all of California. It doesn't just divide up the mountains as an afterthought and tack mountain areas that are small slices of a rural community onto the nearest suburb.


2nd AD
3rd AD
4th AD
5th
9th
10th AD

TAB 29

[redacted]

-05.20.11.5 #38

[redacted]
Arcata, CA 95521

City Manager [redacted] | Environmental Services [redacted] | Police [redacted] | Recreation [redacted]
Community Development [redacted] | Finance [redacted] | Public Works [redacted] | Transportation [redacted]

May 19, 2011

via Facsimile and U.S.P.S.
(916) 651-5711

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commissioners,

The Arcata City Council respectfully requests that the Citizens Redistricting Commission immediately schedule a Public Input Hearing on the North Coast, preferably in Humboldt County. If this cannot be done within the timeframe of the current redistricting process, we encourage you to delay your decisions and take additional steps to encourage input from North Coast communities.

The Commission is most likely not aware of how remote our area is from the Public Input Hearings that have been scheduled for the very large region IX. The closest hearing was held in Redding, a hazardous three- to four-hour drive from Arcata. The next closest hearing is in Santa Rosa, a four-hour drive for our residents.

This situation itself is indicative of the need for more input from the North Coast. The mountainous terrain that made driving to Redding impractical for our residents is a natural barrier that divides coastal counties from inland counties. It is important that such factors be seriously considered in this process.

The counties of the North Coast have more in common with each other than they do with counties to the east. Our economies are dependent on our coastal resources. We share industries such as fishing, timber, tourism, and agriculture. Geographical, environmental, and economic bonds are the basis of a shared culture that is uniquely coastal in character.

North Coast counties—particularly Humboldt, Mendocino, and Del Norte—clearly represent a community of common interest and belong together. Dividing them from each other in favor of east-west districts, as some have suggested, would likely change the focus and priorities of our elected officials. We are concerned that coastal counties would suffer under such an arrangement.

#38

Underrepresentation in this process could lead to years of underrepresentation in Washington, D.C., and Sacramento. It is essential that our citizens have equal representation and fair access to the Commission. I would, therefore, like to offer a public building where the Commission could hold a Public Input Hearing for our area.

I am anxiously awaiting your reply.

Sincerely,

Susan Ornelas

Susan Ornelas
Mayor

SO:bd

TAB 30

Subject: Public Comment: District 3 Lines: Neither Fair nor Effective
Date: Thursday, May 19, 2011 7:33 PM
From: Linda Pfeifer <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment: District 3 Lines: Neither Fair nor Effective

From: Linda Pfeifer <[redacted]
Subject: District 3 Lines: Neither Fair nor Effective

Message Body:
District 3's current boundaries must be changed to provide fair representation. Please do not allow District 3 to remain as it is today, slicing up urban San Francisco, then leaping over the Golden Gate Bridge to grab select chunks of suburban and rural Northern California.

District 3 should begin at the Golden Gate Bridge and extend through Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties to create one new senate district. This new District 3 would meet the criteria of a Community of Interest because it would represent "a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests".

The current boundary lines of District 3 are not contiguous, are not compact, and do not respect city lines or county lines. The voters of San Francisco and Northern California deserve fair and effective representation; they do not have that today. Redraw the lines of District 3.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 31

[redacted]

- 05.20.11.R #38

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT

[redacted]

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501 [redacted]

May 20, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 322-0904
votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov.

Dear Members of the Redistricting Commission,

I am writing as Chair of the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors to urge you to keep our North Coast counties linked through Assembly, State Senate and Congressional district boundaries that recognize our unique character and protect our common interests.

The North Coast is a rugged and isolated area, with small rural communities strung together along the Highway 101 corridor. We self-identify not as Northern California, but rather as the North Coast or the Redwood Region, as these are the two primary influences that define us, and which we all share.

Our climate, our watersheds, our soils and geology are all significantly different than our inland neighbors. These factors make our timberlands unique in all the world, and help distinguish our farms, ranches, dairies and vineyards from those found elsewhere in the State. Our identity as the Redwood Region drives our vital tourism industry.

We are, by definition, a coastal region. We share the edge of the continent in a way that distinguishes us as fundamentally different, not only from California's inland counties, but from all other counties in all other states to the East of us, until you reach the opposite edge of the continent.

Our shared coastline binds us together with our neighbors to the North and South. When we think of those commonalities that define our coastal counties as distinct communities of interest, the list is long. These issues cause us to regularly work with a long list of State and Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations that are unique to coastal regions, and which inland regions simply don't deal with. A partial list of these unique issues, industries, agencies and organizations would include the following:

- Commercial and recreational fishing
- Crabbing
- Aquaculture and mariculture
- Marine research
- Maritime shipping
- The Marine Highways program
- Cruise lines and sea-going travel
- Ocean watersports and recreational boating
- Sea level rise
- Tsunamis
- Beach erosion and replenishment
- Desalination
- Wave and tidal energy
- Off-shore oil drilling

#38

- The Marine Life Protection Act
- Ocean pollution
- The California Coastal Commission
- The Coastal Conservancy
- The Coast Guard
- The Navy
- The Maritime Administration
- The Bureau of Oceanic Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement
- The Ocean Protection Council
- The Ocean Research and Conservation Association
- Surfriders
- The Ocean Conservancy

Humboldt County was incorporated in 1853 specifically because the legislature recognized that our coastal communities could not be adequately or appropriately represented by someone on the other side of the mountains. In their book *Two Peoples, One Place*, historians Ray Raphael and Freeman House describe the reasons for establishment of Humboldt County this way:

> *"In 1853, responding to angry residents from the coast who did not wish to venture across the mountains to conduct official business, the California Legislature split Trinity County once more, this time creating Humboldt County out of the western section."*

Since then our roads have improved tremendously and our travel times have been greatly reduced, and yet the fundamental difference between the distinct and unique interests of our coastal communities and those of our inland counties is as clear today as it was 158 years ago. While we share common interests with our neighbors to the North and South, we often find ourselves at odds with inland counties, most notably on water-related issues such as the Klamath Dams and the Trinity River.

Perhaps nowhere are these differences illustrated more clearly than in the House of Representatives' recent vote to open up the North Coast to off-shore oil drilling. This has been one of the most important and unifying issues for coastal counties and communities for the last 40 years, and accordingly our coastal Congressional representatives voted against the bill. The North State's two Inland representatives voted for it, thus highlighting our concern as to whether an inland representative would have our best interests at heart on critical coastal issues.

Lastly, I wish to repeat our Board's previous request that the Redistricting Commission hold a hearing on the North Coast, rather than in a location so distant that it requires a two day trip for citizens to be able to attend. The May 20th meeting in Santa Rosa is 4 ½ hours from Eureka, and a full 6 hours from Crescent City. Such distance makes it prohibitive for citizens to be meaningfully involved in this issue that is so important to ensuring that we are accurately and fairly represented.

I thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Mark Lovelace, Chair
Board of Supervisors
County of Humboldt

TAB 32

(5)

Jennifer Poole
Willits, Mendocino County
(Copy of emailed comment)

May 20, 2011

Dear CRC members:

I believe the California Citizens Redistricting Commission would be making a big mistake to change the current North Coast district to horizontal districts. I really hope the redistricting commission is looking at 3-D maps – because commission members really need to understand what a huge barrier the mountain ranges that would be in the middle of any horizontal east-west districts in Northern California would be to communication between the east and west end of any political district. These mountains are impassible in the winter, and barely passable in the summer. Does it makes any sense to build a political district with such a barrier in the middle of it? No, it doesn't. Local politicians running for state or national office from the east end of such a district would be / are unknown to citizens on the west end, and vice versa. That means – even more so than today – the politician with the most money to spend on advertising would win elections.

We here in Mendocino County have much more in common with our neighbors in Sonoma, Lake, Humboldt and Del Norte counties than we do with inland counties. We don't know much about the inland counties, and they don't know much about us. Our newspapers don't report about issues from those counties, and their newspapers don't report about issues from our counties. The big daily paper for the North Coast is the Santa Rosa Press Democrat – the PD covers Mendocino and Lake counties regularly and sell many newspapers, by subscription and on the street, in my own Mendocino County. Our own local papers – the Willits, Ukiah, Mendocino and Fort Bragg papers are in the same ownership group as the Eureka and Lake County papers – MediaNews Group. They print each other's stories. The Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks go from Marin to Humboldt County, and some hope to see the trains running that whole route again, too.

Our climates, our economies, our culture, our political interests, our economic and environmental interest in seeing the coastal waters and harbors and fisheries protected – even the trees and the wild creatures – are similar. That's why they call it "The North Coast," "The Redwood Empire" and the "Highway 101 corridor" – because we are a distinct and cohesive unit. Our district is not "liberal" due to gerrymandering, but because of the people who live here and their common interests, just like San Francisco. It would be terrible gerrymandering to try to impose some kind of fake "balance" by redrawing districts that put people with no common interests and minimal knowledge of each other's issues or history together. It would also negatively impact many North Coast regional organizations who are interested in what the government does – from the North Coast county fair organizations who just got hit with a big cut in their budgets to the Coast Guard to the regional economic development organizations. Unfortunately, many members of these organizations don't even know the possibility that their membership and region might be divided up into different political districts.

1 of 2

Because, as I need to stress once more, Mendocino County's voice has not been heard at these hearings. And likely other coastal counties' voices have not been heard, either. There was no publicity sent to any of our North Coast news outlets about the District 9 hearings in April in Redding or Marysville. When I wrote an earlier comment about this I was told by the PR person Rob Wilcox that "we thought you'd rather come to Santa Rosa."

But the May 20 hearing in Santa Rosa is a hearing for what you've designated as District 8, not for what you've designated as District 9, which includes Mendocino and other coastal counties. The CRC notice says the committee will "taking testimony from local area residents" – do residents of District 9 count as "local area residents"? We know that earlier hearings have been ended before all those present who wished to speak had a chance to speak.

Also – and most importantly – checking the Agenda for the May 19 meeting (today) in Auburn, I see (see below) that the committee is expected to hear a "wrap-up" by the consultant, "provide direction" to the consultant for line-drawing and possibly even "vote on preliminary maps." **This wrap-up, direction and vote will take place before the hearing that Mendocino County and other North Coast residents were invited to even takes place.**

Agenda, May 19
1. Regions 1,2, and 3 Wrap-up by Q2 Data and Research
2. Commission provides direction to Q2 for line-drawing
3. Possible Commission vote on preliminary maps

Obviously, it's only common sense that after action on those three agenda items, any testimony by Mendocino County or other coastal county residents that is heard at the Santa Rosa hearing on May 20 will be late to the discussion. It's only common sense that it's better to get your voice heard before any decisions, even "first draft" decisions, are made, then to try to argue after the fact.

Thanks for reading.

Jennifer Poole
[redacted]
Willits, CA 95490
[redacted]

262

TAB 33

[redacted] #45

-05.20.11.X

RESOLUTION NO. 2011-37

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF NAPA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO
THE CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION REQUESTING
RECOGNITION OF THE COMMUNITY OF INTEREST OF NAPA,
SONOMA, MENDOCINO AND LAKE COUNTIES

WHEREAS, Napa County currently shares a California State Senate District with Sonoma, Mendocino and Lake counties; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article XXI Section 2 of the California Constitution the California Citizens Redistricting Commission is responsible for establishing new State Senate district boundaries based on information gathered in the 2010 US Census; and

WHEREAS, Article XXI, Section 2 of the California Constitution states Senate districts shall be geographically compact and contiguous, and that the geographic integrity of any city, county, neighborhood, or community of interest shall be respected to the greatest extent possible; and

WHEREAS, Napa County shares one daily newspaper, one valley-wide local radio station, one bus system and one large school district that serves most of the school population of the county, so that keeping Napa County within the same Senate district would be consistent with preserving the geographic integrity of the valley; and

WHEREAS, Napa County shares a community of interest as a Great Wine Capital of the world, and premium grapes are grown in Napa County from the south in American Canyon to the northernmost area of Pope Valley; and

WHEREAS, the winegrape industry, the tourism industry, local government partnerships and the regional watersheds provide strong ties and long-term relationships that are shared by Lake, Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties, and it is therefore very important and essential that these interests and relationships be represented in a common, shared State Senate District;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa, State of California, strongly encourages the California Citizens Redistricting Commission to keep Napa County together as one State Senate District and furthermore to keep, Lake, Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties within the same California State Senate District in order for these counties to be served by the most logical, efficient and effective representation possible.

TAB 34

Subject: Public Comment: Marin County
Date: Friday, May 20, 2011 12:10 AM
From: Kernan Jang <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment: Marin County

From: Kernan Jang <[redacted]
Subject: Marin County

Message Body:
Dear Commissioners,

I urge you to keep Marin County whole within all three districts and to include it with portions of Sonoma County, and not to include Marin with any of Contra Costa or San Francisco.

I was born in San Francisco and love it, but I grew up in and have lived mostly in Marin. Marinites understand San Francisco because it's the city. San Franciscans do not understand Marin because they don't have to leave the city.

Any line draw across a bridge would be a ridiculous gerrymander, first on its face by geography. Beyond that, the Bay Area is already known as the San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose area (or in reverse order if you ask the Census). Marin is suburban and rural. San Francisco and the East Bay are densely urban.

Our AD and CD are Marin and Sonoma, which is how they should stay. Our SD is thrown in with part of San Francisco, and we are always at the mercy of whichever San Franciscan wins the nomination. Throwing Congress to San Francisco or the East Bay would be disenfranchising to Marinites. No candidate would even find it worthwhile to campaign in more sparsely populated Marin, and no politician would represent us. And to make a show of representing us, any politician would have a Marin office and waste time and money with rent, staff, and transportation

Thank you for your consideration.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 35

Subject: Unified Elected Representation for Sonoma and Marin Counties
Date: Friday, May 20, 2011 3:14 PM
From: Tiffany Renée <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Unified Elected Representation for Sonoma and Marin Counties

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to urge the State Redistricting Commission to maintain unified elected representation for Sonoma and Marin Counties north of the Golden Gate Bridge.

The same Assembly, State Senate and Congressional members currently represent the City of Petaluma and our neighbors to south in Marin County. Marin and Sonoma Counties are a community of interest that share local food systems, transportation along the Highway 101, bus systems, the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and the future SMART train.

Our small urban cities focus housing in urban settings while maintaining precious open space and rural, agricultural lands to draw visitors from all over the world to wine country. Our economies are based on shared values of growing local food and preserving majestic ecosystems inland and along the coast. Our populations travel between counties for work and recreation. Keeping our district intact maintains the integrity of fair representation.

As has been stated by our neighbors to the south in Marin, to maintain these existing communities of interests, it is essential that we have unified elected representation for the counties north of the Golden Gate Bridge by establishing the southern boundary for North Bay communities' state and federal legislative districts at the Golden Gate Bridge.

Thank you for your consideration of maintaining the Counties of Sonoma and Marin wholly with one congressional, mostly one state assembly, and state senate district, and to continue unified representation for North Bay counties by establishing the Golden Gate Bridge as the southern district boundary.

Sincerely,
Tiffany Renée
Petaluma City Councilmember
Sonoma County

[redacted] C.

Haz bien y no mires a quién -Spanish Proverb
(Do good and don't look at whom)

TAB 36

Subject: Letter for Comment to the Citizens Redistricting Commission
From: "Bob Beck" <[redacted]
Date: Sun, 22 May 2011 22:56:21 -0700
To: "Citizens Redistricting Commission" <[redacted]

Dear Citizens Redistricting Commission,

Attached is my letter for your consideration. It is also copied below in case you would prefer it in an email instead of a standalone attachment.
Thank you for accepting emails in the process.

Bob

Robert N. Beck
Beck Consulting Group LLC
[redacted] (Office)
(Cell)
(Fax)
[redacted]
Linking Culture to Strategy

Robert N. Beck

[redacted]

Pebble Beach, CA 93953

May 22, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission

1130 K Street, Suite 101

Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commission Members:

As a landowner for over 25 years I am pleased to see that you have accepted the responsibility to address the needed changes in redistricting to ensure better alignment of voter districts as required in the California Constitution. As you know, over the years our geographic area has changed and now this is a time to recognize those changes.

I believe the population, culture, jobs, business focus and education in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties have developed a homogenous linkage. This is reflected in the strong focus in the two counties on agriculture and tourism. While Santa Cruz County has looked northward and developed a strong orientation to high technology with strong links to the Silicon Valley and Santa Clara County. This can readily be seen in the educational courses offered and the predominate jobs available. Courses that relate to jobs in agriculture are very different than the high tech jobs. In addition, the rapid growth of the wine industry and its related tourism is very strong in Monterey and San Luis Obispo today.

While some would argue that the geographic coverage of the Monterey and San Luis Obispo county combination is too large to cover, that actually is understandable and the point I am making. The development and production of farm, vegetable, flowers and wine crops requires thousands of acres of open space that is not available in quantity in Santa Cruz County. Today, transportation systems as well as advanced communications systems make coverage of the proposed territory very workable for an elected official. When one considers the flow of tourist through the various wineries, they typically start in the Monterey/Salinas area and work their way south to Paso Robles and San Luis Obispo. They don't drive north unless they are going to a very different experience of factory outlets, other forms of shopping, sightseeing or mountainous park atmosphere.

The citizens of Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties would benefit greatly if you can make these adjustments. Such a combination would very much enhance the ability of their representatives at all levels to work together on common issues and concerns. The complexities of agricultural issues in King City and Atascadero are so different than high technology issues of high tech centers like Scotts Valley and San Jose. In the end, the changes will enhance the State of California as a place to do business by focusing common industry needs by our representatives. Today, a representative has to try to grasp multiple industries in a more complex world by knowing a little about each instead of the needed deep knowledge to be most effective. We must stop the loss of jobs and be able to attract new jobs to each of these areas. Taking these considerations into account as you complete the very important work of redistricting is critical to our future.

Thank you for holding the hearings and accepting our written comments.

Sincerely,

Robert N. Beck

Robert N. Beck

Monterey County Resident

Redistricting Letter 05 22 11 4.0.docx

TAB 37

Subject: Public Comment to CRC - May 20th, 2011 Santa Rosa, CA
Date: Sunday, May 22, 2011 4:12 PM
From: Al&Kathy <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Cc: Kathleen P DiStasio <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment to CRC - May 20th, 2011 Santa Rosa, CA

Sunday, May 22, 2011

To: CRC Members

From: Kathleen DiStasio -- Speaker #37
Larkspur CA
[redacted]
Registered voter in: AD6, SD3, CD6

SUBJECT: Text of Public Comments to the CRC Friday, May 20th, in Santa Rosa, CA

Thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Kathy DiStasio (Speaker #37). My husband, Al, and I have lived in California 16 years. The first ten were as busy career people in San Francisco. When we semi-retired and wanted a quieter, more rural lifestyle, closer to nature, we moved across the Golden Gate to Larkspur, in southern Marin County.

On both sides of the bridge we have been active in our community. Their concerns couldn't be more different. We care about grass fires and light pollution now, not graffiti and noise pollution. We care about the 101 corridor north to Santa Rosa, and 37 to Napa, not Muni and BART line fares and schedules. We care about the Mt. Tam watershed and Russian River reservoir, not Hetch Hetchy. When we shop we go two towns north to the Costco in Novato, rather than south to San Francisco, even though it's much closer.

Currently State Senate District 3 is comprised of Marin and parts of San Francisco. We think our state senator should not be asked to represent so many diverse and sometimes even conflicting interests. It serves neither community of interest well enough. Al and I would like to see our state senate district be comprised of two, truly contiguous assembly districts north of the the Golden Gate -- districts that have more in common than a mile-wide Bay and a $6.00 toll bridge. Thank you.

TAB 38

Subject: Testamony re: Redistricting for Monterey County
From: "Gloria Garrettson" <g.[redacted]
Date: Sun, 22 May 2011 23:21:57 -0700
To: <[redacted]
CC: <g.[redacted]

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

May 22, 2011

Fax: (916)[redacted]
Email: [redacted]

Dear Commission Members:

As a citizen and resident of Monterey County, I am very interested in the redistricting process currently underway in Monterey and surrounding counties. The Commission's work is important to us all, and I would appreciate your consideration of the many commonalities that encompass Monterey County and San Luis Obispo County in the district line determination.

1. Agricultural industry is a significant common factor throughout Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties which are also linked by the Highway 101 transportation corridor.

2. Water use of Monterey County and San Luis County, particularly in agricultural use is in common with Lake Naciemento and Lake San Antonio reservoirs.

3. Fishing industries are historic in Monterey Bay and Morro Bay regions

4. The Military community within the two county region includes: Naval Post Graduate School, Defense Language Institute, Fort Hunter Liggett, Camp Roberts, and Vandenburg Air Force Base.

5. Higher education colleges of CSU Monterey Bay, Cal Poly State University, Cuesta and others are top choices for students' attending from this agricultural region of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties.

Please take these considerations into account of the important common links between Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, when formulating districts that will maintain representation and the community of interests shared by both counties.

Sincerely,

Gloria G. Garrettson

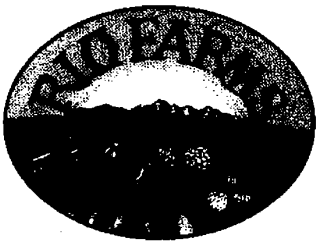
[redacted] Pebble Beach, CA 93953
Ph: 831-[redacted] / Fax: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]

TAB 39

#2

-05.22.11.B

[redacted]



Citizens Redistricting Commission

1130 K Street, Suite 101

Sacramento, CA 95814

May 22, 2011

Dear Commissioners:

My name is Bob Martin, General Manager of Rio Farms in King City. We farm over 6000 acres of vegetables throughout the South County area.

As a native of Monterey County, past President of the Monterey County Farm Bureau, current Board Member of the Grower-Shipper Assn. of Central California, Chair of the Monterey County Water Resources Agency Ag Water Advisory Committee, and member of numerous other organizations in the area, I have a deep involvement in the future of our industry in this section of the Golden State.

I am writing to help provide you, the commission with some essential data on the economic backbone of the Central Coast, namely agriculture.

The Central Coast communities that are linked by Highway 101 and stretch from the Salinas Valley in Monterey County to northern Santa Barbara County all have economies that are dominated by agriculture.

The reality is that Northern Santa Barbara County, San Luis Obispo County and the Salinas Valley have ag based economies that have unique work forces as well as unique worker safety concerns. We also have pesticide issues, marketing concerns, water quality and regulatory concerns that are complex and require attention from

[redacted] · King City, CA 93930 · [redacted] · [redacted]

representatives who must learn these topics. Our heavily export based economies are unique in California and deserve a single voice in Congress and the State Legislature.

Wine grape growers and vintners from the Salinas Valley to the Paso Robles region and Edna Valley in San Luis Obispo to the Santa Ynez and Santa Maria Valleys in northern Santa Barbara County all share identical concerns.

While cites like Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz are wonderful places to visit, their tourism based economies share very few common concerns with agriculture and are simply stated, radically different.

To sum it up, I am speaking to advocate for a (district) that is connected by Highway 101 that stretches from the Salinas Valley in Monterey County through San Luis Obispo County to the Santa Maria Valley in northern Santa Barbara County.

The population of this region is approximately 700,000, which is about the size of a Congressional seat.

Sincerely,

Bob Martin

TAB 40

-05.22.11.C #3

[redacted]

Melanie Horwath
[redacted]
Gonzales, CA 93926

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commission Members:

For four generations our family has operated an agricultural business in Gonzales California which is located in the heart of the Salinas Valley. We strongly urge that Monterey County be paired with San Louis Obispo County to form a new congressional district because of our shared physical and rural social economic interests. Those interests include:

1. **WATER**—both counties share the Salinas River Basin, a 170 mile-long river that originates in the foothills 20 miles east of the City of San Luis Obispo and flows along the 101 corridor out to the Monterey Bay by Marina. The Salinas River drains 4,160 square miles of ground. Two man-made lakes, Lakes San Antonio and Nacimiento, were built by Salinas Valley growers to control flooding in the Salinas Valley and to provide valuable irrigation water for farming. The largest city on the central coast is Salinas, its' economic base is agriculture and agriculture is the biggest employer in Monterey County. Without the Salinas River Basin both counties would become economically and physically a dust bowl.

   The environmental battles over water restriction in the Central Valley show the importance of water to growers, farm workers, agricultural support industry and rural communities up and down the San Joaquin Valley. Look at the unemployment rate in the San Joaquin Valley and you can see that access to water is life and death to agricultural communities and our food supply. It is imperative that our elective representatives understand the importance of the Salinas River Basin to both Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, in particular to the agricultural industry and to those residents who live and work here.

2. **AGRICULTURE**—Because of water and climate, most all of Monterey and San Luis Obispo communities are rural and agriculturally based and many are dependant the Salinas River Basin. Agriculture particularly here in California has been under assault by more and more government regulations that has driven many farmers out of business or go farm in other countries like Mexico, Chile or even China where regulations are almost non-existent and production cost are far cheaper. That foreign produce is then imported into the USA in increasing amounts. In order for this country to be able to feed itself we have to start supporting our rural-agricultural base; if we fail to do so, we will become dependent on foreign food just like we are now dependent on foreign oil. We cannot stress enough the importance of having safe food supply to our national security.

3. **SIMULAR COMMUNITIES**—because the communities along the 101 corridor are rural they each have active youth programs like 4H and FFA. If you are a high school student interested in higher education in agriculture your first choice is Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, UC Davis or even Fresno State because of their agricultural programs. Because Cal Poly is so impacted many agricultural bound students from this area go to Cuesta Junior College in the City of San Luis hoping that their two-year degree will open the door to Cal Poly. In the last few years our local State University here at Monterey Bay has started to recognize the importance of agriculture and has geared more of its programs to fit that need for the students from Monterey County.

4. **WINE TOURISM INDUSTRY** unites both Monterey County and San Luis Obispo Counties. No doubt the wine and tourism industry has been growing in leaps and bounds adding vast amounts of revenue to both.

5. **LAKES NACIMINTO AND LAKE SAN ANTONIO TOURISM** impacts both counties because of the recreational opportunities. Paso Robles is the gateway to both lakes for folks coming from the east and south. Monterey County also owes the marina on Lake Naciminto.

In closing, the Salinas River Watershed is the lifeblood of both Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties and they share the same water source, agricultural job base, the 101 corridor, similar rural communities, types of tourism jobs, and recreational opportunities. Some would argue that because Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties share the Monterey Bay these two counties should be joined into one district. Yes Monterey County has a slice of the Monterey Bay, but its heritage, economic viability, social structure is dominantly rural and agricultural and does not rely on the Monterey Bay for its economic strength. Furthermore Santa Cruz County's interests are strikingly different than Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. Santa Cruz's emphasis is on high tech sharing that interest with Silicon Valley, and it is a support community for UCSC. That university has nothing in common with agriculture preferring to graduate activist not agronomists. Ask the once vibrant fishing industry in the Monterey Bay how well environmental activism worked for them.

Please consider combining the Monterey County with San Luis Obispo for a new agricultural based district that stresses the value of the rich water resource and rural agricultural communities that we share.

Sincerely,

Melanie Horwath

TAB 41

-05.22.11.A

#1

Citizen Redistricting Committee Testimony
Salinas, California
May 22, 2011

Good afternoon and welcome to Monterey County. My name is Steve Emerson, speaker number 1. I am both a long time Monterey County resident and a small business owner.

Today you will hear many who will advocate for keeping Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties tied together. I would like to say otherwise. Now is the time to recognize that Santa Cruz County really has much more in common with their neighbor Santa Clara County than with Monterey County.

Today I would like to urge you to seriously look at designing your maps to incorporate Monterey County with our more natural neighboring County, San Luis Obispo to the south. I say this due to a wide variety of common interests that we share like the highway 101 corridor, the Big Sur Coastline, the wine industry and, of course, our agricultural industry.

Now, I am sure that you will hear about these common interests in much more detail as the day goes on but I would like to focus on just two additional and important common themes due to our time constraints today.

Number one is the common military facilities that Monterey County shares with San Luis Obispo County. These facilities include The Naval Post Graduate School, the Defense Language Institute and several Ft. Ord based military services here in Monterey County. To the south we have Fort Hunter Leggett and Camp Roberts in San Luis Obispo County and of course, just a bit further south Vandenberg Air Force Base in northern Santa Barbara County. All of these installations require unique representation both in Sacramento and in Washington that understands the common needs of these facilities.

Quite frankly, Santa Cruz County does not share any similar military facilities nor do they have any real interest in them. These facilities are vital to the health and well being of both Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties and they deserve common representation.

The second common interest is that of water. Monterey County and San Luis Obispo County share our water resources through Lake San Antonio and Lake Naciamiento. These lakes provide everything from a basic water resource to flood control and from recreational activities to tourism. As you are all very aware, water is vital to the growth of our crops, our jobs and our future economies. Common representation is vital to keeping these resources safe and protected for both of our counties.

~~It is important to note that Santa Cruz County relies on State water and does not have any of the issues that Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties have with ground water~~. Our Counties deserve common representation that understands these unique issues.

For these reasons and many more I urge you all to link Monterey County and San Luis Obispo Counties together with common representation to better serve the constituents in our two counties.

Thank you for your time and service on this Commission.

Steve Emerson
Monterey County Citizen

TAB 42

Subject: Monterey County Congressional Redistricting
Date: Sunday, May 22, 2011 4:25 PM
From: [redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Monterey County Congressional Redistricting

Monterey County

Current Status

In one congressional district, two state assembly districts, and two state senate districts

Could be entirely in one congressional, one state assembly, and one state senate district

Pajaro CDP, Las Lomas CDP, Castroville CDP, Boronda CDP, Salinas, Chualar CDP, Gonzales, Soledad, Greenfield, and King City (the ten communities) should be in the same congressional district.

What do the ten communities have in common?

In each of these communities a very low proportion of people age twenty-five and older have completed a bachelor's or higher degree. Most of the residents of these areas age five and older speak Spanish at home. The median age for each of these communities is less than the state average.

The ten communities should be in the same congressional district as Amesti CDP, Freedom CDP, Interlaken CDP, Watsonville, Gilroy, and San Benito County.

Monterey (the city), Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Carmel Valley Village should not be in the same congressional district as the ten communities.

The bachelor's or higher degree attainment percentages among the twenty-five and older populations for Monterey (the city), Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Carmel Valley Village are higher than the state average. The speak Spanish at home percentages among the five and older populations for these four communities are lower than the state average.

It would be better if Monterey (the city), Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Carmel Valley Village are in a congressional district that includes San Luis Obispo County or Santa Cruz County communities Aptos CDP, Ben Lomond CDP, Boulder Creek CDP, Capitola, Felton CDP, Rio del Mar CDP, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, Soquel CDP, and Twin Lakes CDP.

The source for the educational attainment and language data is the 2005-2009 American Community Survey five-year estimates.

Presented by J. Nakamura

TAB 43

Subject: Public Comment: Congressional Redistricting
Date: Sunday, May 22, 2011 9:50 PM
From: Mary Kate McDermott <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment: Congressional Redistricting

From: Mary Kate McDermott <[redacted]
Subject: Congressional Redistricting

Message Body:
I have lived in Camarillo for 30 years and have never had a Democrat represent me in Congress because the lines are drawn to favor GOP voters.
It makes one feel hopeless and not want to make the effort to be involved or contact my Congressman.
Please include OJai, Santa Paula, Fillmore, Oxnard, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley in one district. We are all in the same county and it should NOT be drawn to continue to favor one party by cutting out Santa Paula and Fillmore and Oxnard.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 44

Subject: Monterey County
From: Brian Higgins <[redacted]
Date: Mon, 23 May 2011 07:43:21 -0700
To: [redacted]

Please make Monterey County's district more centralized - combine us with SLO county instead of drawing our district 100's of miles north and south, or gerrymandered over to Merced... Thank you.

Brian Higgins
Salinas, CA

TAB 45

Subject: Public Comment: Use watersheds and bioregions in redistricting
Date: Monday, May 23, 2011 1:27 PM
From: Kevin Wolf <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment: Use watersheds and bioregions in redistricting

From: Kevin Wolf <[redacted]
Subject: Use watersheds and bioregions in redistricting

Message Body:
Dear Redistricting Commission,

Water quality, water supply, flood control, species habitat and associated growth and transportation issues should compel you to consider bioregions and watersheds as a key criteria in how you redistrict the state.

I will use Yolo and Solano County as the example. These counties share Putah Creek as part of their watershed. The other major tributary is Cache Creek and the salmon and steelhead that have returned to Putah Creek will make take a similar route up from the Delta to Cache Creek when that stream's native fisheries are restored.

These two counties have very similar water rights both in area of origin and Sacramento River rights. They both use similar ground water supplies. They both deal with similar pollution problems that threaten their groundwater supplies.

These two counties face similar flood threats. They are not so much threatened by Sacramento Valley and River floods as local flooding created by creeks and steams that flow through their common counties.

Both these counties have a stake in the Delta. They should be combined to have a strong say in the delta's preservation and restoration. Counties in the northern part of the valley have little at stake with the Delta except in how they might be able to export more or less water through the Delta to buyers in the south.

These two counties face growth pressures along the I80 corridor yet both are trying to preserve prime ag land and habitat. They would benefit being linked together politically to help them better deal with and make the best land use decisions this growth pressure creates. As growth continues, they have a more pressing common need to preserve land and habitat and densify their housing and improve mass transit.

Splitting these counties apart will weaken each in their ability to advance their common agendas and protect their citizens and natural assets.

Thank you for considering this.

Sincerely,

Kevin Wolf
[redacted]

P.S. I have been a volunteer (unpaid) environmental (with a specialty in water) and politcal activist for many years as well as an entrepreneur with a wind energy start up business. I was the chair of the City of Davis' Housing Element Committee for the General Plan and have served on the boards of a number of local organizations.

TAB 46

Subject: 052311 - My personal input for redistricting in California.
From: Liz Silva <[redacted]
Date: Mon, 23 May 2011 16:26:07 -0700 (PDT)
To: [redacted]

State Redistricting Panel:
I was raised and continue to live in Gonzales, a small community in the middle of Monterey County surrounded by lush fields of produce and many vineyards that fill our hillsides. I currently serve on the Gonzales City Council & Redevelopment Agency, Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Board, as well as several other local non-profit boards.

Personally, I would prefer that the redistricting panel consider re-drawing its lines to include Monterey and San Luis Obispo (*keeping San Benito*) counties and exclude Santa Cruz County from our district, as I believe that since our counties (*Monterey, and SLO*) share the same water source, both are along the Central Coast, and both have more rural agricultural communities with similar demographics this would mean that our community needs would be more aligned than those with Santa Cruz County, in my opinion.

Our local transit district (MST) has just expanded its service to include a line from Fort Hunter Liggett to Paso Robles, and it's become very popular in the short time that it's been in service. Personally, my husband and I prefer to attend more functions and events in the SLO County, and seldom venture to the Santa Cruz County.

Respectfully,
Elizabeth Silva
[redacted] Gonzales CA 93926

TAB 47

Subject: Redistricting
From: [redacted]
Date: Mon, 23 May 2011 19:12:04 +0000 (UTC)
To: [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Renard Appraisal Company
Martha Renard
[redacted]
Salinas, California 93908
[redacted]
[redacted] Fax
[redacted] Cell

May 23, 2011

Dear Citizens Redistricting Commission

I'm writing in reference to the Redistricting of Monterey, Santa Cruz and part of San Luis Obispo Counties. I have been a resident of Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties for over 30 years, have been a real estate appraiser in this county for over 25 years and have owned my own business for over 20 years. I understand these counties, their needs and what laws affect these two counties. It is very critical to consider the interests and dynamics of these counties being very different. San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties are more agricultural based. They share more community interests which include agricultural water resources, military influences, the hospitality industry, the Highway 101 corridor and the Big Sur coastline. Our leaders and representatives need to have the best interest of the communities as they make bills, plan our future and directly affect our livelihoods and our future. Santa Cruz County has quite a different dynamics with more youth, students, and beach influences. Their needs are very different from Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. While a representative can keep all the needs of the counties in mind, often a vote will help one and adversely affect the other. I urge you to keep this in mind and please determine the districts for Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties as one and Santa Cruz County as an entirely separate district.

Thank you. Respectfully submitted.

Martha Renard
Renard Appraisal Company
[redacted] Salinas, California 93908
[redacted] fax [redacted] cell

TAB 48

May 23, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
1120 K Street, Ste. 101
Sacramento, CA 95814
Via email: [redacted]

RE: Assembly, Senate and Congressional Districts representing the City of Oxnard

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Carmen Ramirez and I write this letter as an individual and not oficially on behalf of the city but only for myself as an elected Council Member of the City of Oxnard in Ventura County. For over 36 years I have been a civil rights advocate on behalf of low-income, immigrant and people of color in my professional capacity as an attorney and as a leader in civic organizations locally in Ventura County and statewide, such as the State Bar of California Board of Governors, the Tri-Counties Regional Center, the Public Interest Clearinghouse, the Ventura County Community Foundation and the Center for Civic Education, which is a national group.

As a person who has worked in Oxnard since 1978 and been a homeowner in this city for almost 20 years, I urge you to keep Oxnard whole and in Ventura County based assembly, senate and congressional districts. The City of Oxnard is the single largest city in the entire six-county central coast region. Oxnard is a majority minority city with 85% people of color population. With a very high concentration of low-wage working, farmworker and immigrant population, including a 31% non-citizen adult population, the City of Oxnard includes people that are among the most socio-economically and politically disenfranchised.

The City of Oxnard as a community of interest shares much income with West Ventura County west of the Conejo Grade, including the cities of Port Hueneme, Ventura, Santa Paula, Fillmore and the unincorporated areas of El Rio, Nyland Acres, and Piru. Based on these communities of interest, I recommend the assembly, senate and congressional districts recommended by the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE) as the districts that provide the City of Oxnard with the best representation for the coming decade.

The proposed assembly district that includes the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Ventura, Santa Paula, Fillmore and Camarillo includes a 50% Latino voting age population. Please have your Voting Rights Act legal staff study the possibility of this proposed assembly district being a VRA Sec. 2 district.

Sincerely,

Carmen Ramirez Esq.
Council Member
City of Oxnard
[redacted] Oxnard CA 93036

TAB 49

Subject: Public Comment: Redistricting
From: Chris Brown <chris@rosspainting.com>
Date: Mon, 23 May 2011 21:17:23 +0000
To: [redacted]

From: Chris Brown <[redacted]
Subject: Redistricting

Message Body:
Hello Commissioners, My name is Chris Brown I have lived in San Rafael in Marin for 13 years. I am an average citizen. I'm in Assembly District #6, Senate District #3 and Congressional District #6
I am a small business owner and my wife is a small business owner employing 20 people. I am not a part of a special interest group. I have 3 adult children; I raised 2 of them in Marin County.

I am writing today because I voted for Prop 11/20 because I don't like the politicians choosing their voters, I am concerned about the fact that as a small business man, every time I turn around I have some new law I have to comply with because the politicians in my district and state are responding to groups and not the individual rights of it's citizens.

My community of interest is based around the larger community of Marin and Sonoma. We share many interests such as open space, farms, wineries, family life and small businesses. I would like Marin to be combined with Sonoma County up to and including Santa Rosa, as a district. I don't think we should be combined with San Francisco. San Francisco is an adult community and the small cities in Marin and Sonoma are family communities.

I am writing to represent the most ignored and unrepresented minority, the individual citizen. This citizen right now is working, in his or her car, driving home from work to their family, making dinner, going to a movie, they are busy with their lives. They probably don't know that there is re-districting going on right now. I am trying to speak for them, for myself and for my family. I think they would say that they want fairness, fairness for the individual citizen.

I want fair lines drawn! I want an open process. I do NOT want "so called" citizen groups like MALDEF, NALEO, The Greenlining Institute or C.A.U.S.E running the show. I would never have voted for Prop 11/20 had I known "group think" might run the commission. I don't want my vote or anyone's vote stolen or made irrelevant. I don't think race and ethnicity is a good criteria… we're all Americans… we're all Californians…we're all in this together… don't divide us by race or some other group.

You may be deceived, if you could see me, you would see just another white guy, well, my grandmother was full blooded Creek Indian and she always considered herself an American Citizen first, she did not consider herself a part of any ethnic group or some special interest group and I agree with her.

We are counting on you commissioners, we're expecting you to deliver a good, fair result, we're watching the process closely, we, the individual citizens are trusting you.

Thank you

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 50

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Via Email: [redacted]
Via Facsimile: (916) [redacted]

Dear Commission Members:

For 13 years I have supported my family by working for two different integrated manufacturers that make corrugated containers for the agricultural industry. Like so many others I live on the Monterey Peninsula and I commute to the Salinas Valley for work.

Monterey County and San Luis Obispo County should be joined to comprise a new congressional district that supports the rich type of agricultural heritage we share. Both counties:

- Are predominately rural and overwhelming dependant on agriculture
- Share water from the same water source, the Salinas River.
- Have similar types of agricultural crops (row crops, cattle ranching, wine grapes, lettuce, broccoli, cabbage, celery, spinach, tomatoes, avocados, citrus trees). Certainly not all agriculture is similar, Santa Cruz grows a lot of brussels sprouts, have different water source and their crops require different cultural practices than that grown in Monterey or SLO counties.
- Because crops are similar or the same we have similar agricultural labor needs and similar agricultural support industries,
- Share a growing wine tourism corridor.
- Share the Highway 101 corridor, a main artery through the Central Coast.
- Share recreational activities at Lake San Antonio and Lake Naciminto (that is part of the Salinas River aquifer.
- Vast majority of students who seek higher education in agriculture go to Cal Poly San Luis Obispo or even Cuesta Junior College both are located in San Luis Obispo County.
- Those who live in South Monterey County shop in Paso Robles area or send their children to school in Paso.

In fact Monterey County has more in common (because of the similar type of farming) with Santa Maria to the south than with Santa Cruz County to the north.

The rural agricultural communities need to have a strong voice so that we can continue to farm and produce a reliable food supply for our country. For so many years the agricultural community has had its voice drowned out by the folks in Santa Cruz County who would rather see agricultural fields go back to unused open space and they have demanded more and more government regulation on farmers and ranchers, unfortunately driving many farmers/ranchers out of business.

Please keep our agricultural communities together so our agricultural way of life is protected and promoted.

Sincerely,

John R Huston
Business Unit Sales Manager
Smurfit Stone Container Corporation
[redacted]
Salinas, Ca 93901
[redacted]

1. **WATER**—both counties share the Salinas River Basin, a 170 mile-long river that originates in the foothills 20 miles east of the City of San Luis Obispo and flows along the 101 corridor out to the Monterey Bay by Marina. The Salinas River drains 4,160 square miles of ground. Two man-made lakes, Lakes San Antonio and Nacimiento, were built by Salinas Valley growers to control flooding in the Salinas Valley and to provide valuable irrigation water for farming. The largest city on the central coast is Salinas, its' economic base is agriculture and agriculture is the biggest employer in Monterey County. Without the Salinas River Basin both counties would become economically and physically a dust bowl.

   The environmental battles over water restriction in the Central Valley show the importance of water to growers, farm workers, agricultural support industry and rural communities up and down the San Joaquin Valley. Look at the unemployment rate in the San Joaquin Valley and you can see that access to

TAB 51

Subject: Concerned Citizen - Redistricting Plan
Date: Monday, May 23, 2011 10:02 PM
From: Frank Perez <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Concerned Citizen - Redistricting Plan

Hello,

I am a concerned citizen of the West San Fernando Valley who would like to make my voice heard about the redistricting plan currently underway. I feel that although the Valley is recognized locally as an area with a distinct culture and identity, for years this has not been recognized at the state or federal level. Rather than our own district, based within and on our local community, we are currently used to round out the populations of outside districts for places like Santa Clarita, Beverly Hills, and parts of West Los Angeles. I would ask that when you look at our area, you respect the identity of the San Fernando Valley and try to maximize the number of districts based purely within the Valley. The West Valley includes the cities of Canoga Park, Northridge, Lake Balboa, Encino, Woodlandhills, Chatsworth, Tarzana and Winnetka to name a few, and its hard to think that such a cohesive and unique area does not command its own representation in government. I can certainly respect that the drawing of district lines can be a complicated matter, but having spent nearly ten years without true representation, I simply ask that you respect the wholeness of our community

Sincerely,

Mike Tucker

TAB 52

Subject: Redistricting, San Fernando Valley
Date: Monday, May 23, 2011 7:00 PM
From: Bob Peppermuller <[redacted]
Reply-To: Bob Peppermuller <[redacted]
To: "[redacted] <[redacted]
Conversation: Redistricting, San Fernando Valley

The following paragraphs are from a form but we agree 100% with it's contents.

Our name is Robert and Joanne Peppermuller we are residents of North Hollywood in the San Fernando Valley portion of the county of Los Angeles.

The San Fernando Valley is a unique and distinct area home to 1.8 million people, more than 100,000 businesses and 4,000 charities. The Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles Police Department and even Habitat for Humanity all separate the San Fernando Valley from the rest of Los Angeles through district boundaries.

The San Fernando Valley is a geographical area roughly bounded by the Santa Susana Mountains to the north and west, the Mulholland Drive to the south, and the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. It lies wholly within Los Angeles County and includes the cities of Burbank, Calabasas, Glendale, Hidden Hills and San Fernando, as well as the Valley portion of the City of Los Angeles.

For too long Assembly, Senate and Congressional districts have carved up the San Fernando Valley so that most of the districts that represent San Fernando Valley contain less than 40 percent San Fernando Valley residents. Therefore, I ask that you draw lines that maximize the number of districts that are either wholly within the San Fernando Valley or in which the San Fernando Valley is the most influential voter bloc.

TAB 53

Subject: Boundaries
Date: Monday, May 23, 2011 9:25 PM
From: davidahyman <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Boundaries

Dear Commissioners,

I have a simple request, please don't split San Fernando Valley communities such as North Hills and Van Nuys. There are rumors of splitting the San Fernando Valley at the 405. The 405 is not a mountain, canyon or river. It is a road and should be treated like any other road. Roads are a tool to connect communities, not divide them.
David Hyman
North Hills stakeholder and member of the North Hills West Neighborhood Council
[redacted]

TAB 54

League of Women Voters of the Salinas Valley
[redacted] **Salinas, CA 93902**

May 23, 2011

Dear Commissioners:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the redistricting boundaries. We attended your meeting in Salinas yesterday and were very impressed with the process. We look forward to continued participation as you move forward.

The jurisdiction of the League of Women Voters of the Salinas Valley begins at the northern boundary of Monterey moving south on the west through Castroville and on the east through San Benito County and the Monterey cities of Aromas, Prunedale, and Salinas, down the Salinas Valley to the southern end of Monterey County (i.e.; all of San Benito and Monterey County except the Monterey peninsula (Marina through Carmel Valley and Big Sur)).

Our primary concerns are that the state Senate districts be compact, that Assembly districts be nested compactly within them, and that the more populated areas do not get subdivided. At the hearing in Salinas, many people spoke about the communities of interest in Senate District 15, with some people being in favor of excluding Santa Cruz County and extending farther south in San Luis Obispo, and others being in favor of lines similar to the present. Re the Assembly Districts, there were speakers favoring extending AD27 along the coast. We believe that that the most compact, logical combination for the Senate District would be the Counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito together with the South Santa Clara County cities of Morgan Hill, San Martin and Gilroy. Those areas are already joined for planning purposes by many organizations including the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), a federally-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and Council of Governments (see www.ambag.org), the Pajaro Water Management Authority, the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, the school districts, the Pajaro Flood Management agencies, etc. Furthermore, we believe that the two nested Assembly Districts should also be divided compactly so as make the representation more local. That means that the dividing line should probably be an east-west line as north to south distance for the area is approximately 140 miles while the east to west distance is 26 miles.

In terms of the statements concerning military installations, the bases in southern Monterey County, namely Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter-Liggett, do not have a large number of permanent residents, but are used primarily as training facilities. As Federal institutions, it may make sense to keep bases in the same district, but in terms of state government, it does not seem important.

Sincerely,

MaryEllen Dick, President

TAB 55

May 23, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
1120 K Street, Ste. 101
Sacramento, CA 95814
Via email: [redacted]

RE: Assembly, Senate and Congressional Districts representing the City of Oxnard

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Carmen Ramirez and I write this letter as an individual and not oficially on behalf of the city but only for myself as an elected Council Member of the City of Oxnard in Ventura County. For over 36 years I have been a civil rights advocate on behalf of low-income, immigrant and people of color in my professional capacity as an attorney and as a leader in civic organizations locally in Ventura County and statewide, such as the State Bar of California Board of Governors, the Tri-Counties Regional Center, the Public Interest Clearinghouse, the Ventura County Community Foundation and the Center for Civic Education, which is a national group.

As a person who has worked in Oxnard since 1978 and been a homeowner in this city for almost 20 years, I urge you to keep Oxnard whole and in Ventura County based assembly, senate and congressional districts. The City of Oxnard is the single largest city in the entire six-county central coast region. Oxnard is a majority minority city with 85% people of color population. With a very high concentration of low-wage working, farmworker and immigrant population, including a 31% non-citizen adult population, the City of Oxnard includes people that are among the most socio-economically and politically disenfranchised.

The City of Oxnard as a community of interest shares much income with West Ventura County west of the Conejo Grade, including the cities of Port Hueneme, Ventura, Santa Paula, Fillmore and the unincorporated areas of El Rio, Nyland Acres, and Piru. Based on these communities of interest, I recommend the assembly, senate and congressional districts recommended by the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE) as the districts that provide the City of Oxnard with the best representation for the coming decade.

The proposed assembly district that includes the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Ventura, Santa Paula, Fillmore and Camarillo includes a 50% Latino voting age population. Please have your Voting Rights Act legal staff study the possibility of this proposed assembly district being a VRA Sec. 2 district.

Sincerely,

Carmen Ramirez Esq.
Council Member
City of Oxnard
[redacted] Oxnard CA 93036

TAB 56

Testimony for California Citizens Redistricting Commission

May 24, 2011

Laney College

Oakland, California

Presented by William Boyer, Boyer and Associates
Representing the Black Farmers and Agriculturalist Association

Black Farmers and Agriculturalist, 5400 San Francisco Boulevard, 916- 454-6061

TESTIMONY AND SUBMITTAL OF STATEWIDE MULTIPLE DISTRICT PLANS FOR CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY PRESENTED TO THE CALIFORNIA REDISTRICTING COMMISSION Tuesday, May 24, 2011

My name is William Boyer and I am here this morning to present the Statewide Multiple Redistricting Plan for the State Senate and Assembly to the California Redistricting Commission.

In 2001, I collaborated with the African American Redistricting Project for the City of Sacramento. We coalesced with two other community groups and submitted a map that was used by the City for the final approved plan. In 2002, I worked with community members in Elk Grove, California for the city's first redistricting process. Our proposed map was recommended by the City's consultant and adopted by the Elk Grove City Council. In 2004, I worked with local Sacramento teachers to assist them in the analysis of alternative proposals for seven area trustee districts for the Sacramento City Unified School District. All trustees had to live in the area they sought to represent. I have more than 50 years of experience as a community organizer. I have worked as labor union organizer and organized and recruited workers in Washington, D.C., New York City, Detroit Michigan, Florida and California. I currently own and operate two internet radio stations called www.realblackradio.com.

My associate is Helen Hewitt, former District Director for Sacramento City Council District 5. Ms. Hewitt has over 25 years of professional management experience and support in a fast paced environment demanding strong analytical, organizational, management, prioritization, and interpersonal skills. She has expert knowledge of the principles and practices of government operations, organizations, and public administration. In 2001 Ms. Hewitt worked with the coalition and council staff to finalize the community drawn map for council approval and has acquired a working knowledge of GIS systems.

I would like to give you a very short history of African Americans in California. The Conquistadors with their Native American and Black slaves and freemen founded the Pueblo De Los Angeles in 1781. We have been in this state for 320 years.

In 1855 the Democratic State Journal printed and reported the proceedings of the first State Convention of the Colored People of California which was held in Sacramento

from November 20-22. The Colored Methodist Bethel A.M.E. Church was the host. The purpose of the convention was taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the California State Legislature for a change in the law relating to testimony of Colored people in the courts of Justice in this state. And, adopt plans for the general improvement of the condition of Colored people throughout the State. The delegates included representatives from Sierra, Nevada, Yuba, Eldorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara counties. ***Democratic State Journal (1855)***

My reason for telling you these facts is to make it clear to you that Sacramento's Black citizens have been at the forefront of assuring the general improvement of the political condition throughout the State of California for centuries. In 1832 William A. Leidesdorff, a man whose mother was African and Father was a Danish Jew, who developed San Francisco, built its first school, was Treasurer of its government, and also the U.S. Consul to Mexico. He secured for himself a land grant from Mexico of 35,000 acres that we know today as the City of Folsom, Negro Bar State Recreation Area, and also the City of Rancho Cordova. Another important Californian was James Beckwourth, an African descended trader, mountain guide, U.S. Army Scout who discovered the Beckwourth Pass through the Sierra Nevada Mountains and with Kit Carson accepted the surrender of Mexican General Vallejo, and the territory of California to the United States.

California, over the last decade, has experienced a seismic shift in population growth and migration. The demographics are punctuated by recent immigrants truly from around the globe. This new reality of demographic makeup can, but must not threaten the legacy, contribution, achievements, and stability of the Negro political improvement. The shift is so great that every elected official is worried that every political boundary may be changed.

Just before her death in 1955, Dr. Mary McCloud Bethune, a Black educator and founder of the National Council of Negro Women, left us these words to guide our civic improvement. "I leave you love, injuries quickly forgotten quickly pass away. Personally and racially our enemies must be forgiven. Our aim must be to create a world of fellowship and justice where no man's color or religion is held against him. Love thy neighbor is a precept which could transform the world if it were universally practiced... Loving your neighbor means being interracial, interreligious, and international... Yesterday, our ancestors endured the degradation of slavery, yet they retained their dignity... Tomorrow, a new Negro unhindered by race taboos and shackles will benefit from this striving and struggling." ***Crisis Magazine, (October 1999)***

And today, Barack Obama is President of these United States.

The seats now held by African Americans in the State Senate and Congress all transect in State Assembly Districts 47, 48, 51, and 52. None of these seats exceeded 30% Black population when drawn in 2001. Yet they reflect the communities in core areas where Black people have lived for centuries. Assembly District 62, which has a 14% Black population, has an African-descended incumbent. Black people have persistently won seats in jurisdictions with less than 20% Black populations. As constituents and candidates, we must organize these potential districts while we build coalitions with recent immigrants and our friends and neighbors.

We hereby submit two Statewide Multiple Redistricting plans drawing your attention to Assembly Districts 9, 16, 47, 48, 51, 52, 62, and Senate Districts 6, 9, 25, and 26. These districts are as near zero deviation as practical. In drawing these districts we took into consideration the raw population numbers, congruity, and the intent of the law as outlined in the following court cases.

In *Baker v Carr* the Supreme Court created the one man, one vote rule. This required greater equality among district populations. In *Wesberry v Sanders* the Supreme Court extended the equal population of districts to congressional seats and required states to make a good faith effort to achieve mathematical equality for each district, hence the phrase "ideal" population. ***Baker v Carr,* 369 U.S. 186 (1962), *Wesberry v Sanders 376 U.S. 1 (1964)***

In *Thornburg v Gingles* the Supreme Court created the Gingles Threshold Test.

1. Is the minority population geographically compact?
2. Does the minority population vote in a cohesive fashion?
3. Would the majority population be able to defeat the preferred candidate of the minority population if it were not protected?

The Gingles Test was created to eliminate multi member districts in southern states where Black populations could vote in their candidate of choice, but for the way the district was drawn. Today, in California the majority population is language protected minorities. The language protected minorities are now the majority population in California. For Black voters that means the exception has eaten up the rule.

Thornburg v Gingles, 478 U.S. 30 (1986)

In *Cox v Larios* the Supreme Court hired their own demographer who redrew the Georgia state districts with +/- 1% deviation. ***Cox v Larios 542 U.S. 947 (2004)***

We petition you, the California Redistricting Commission and your demographer, to accept and approve these submissions. Your favorable consideration and approval of these proposed plans will ensure that congruent political communities truly exist. We

humbly submit this recommendation in the hope that it will assist in ensuring freedom and justice for all and equal representation under the law.

Thank you.

TAB 57

SIERRA CLUB CALIFORNIA

Testimony to Redistricting Commission, May 24, 2011

The San Francisco Bay Area has several unique geographic features that have shaped natural groupings of communities, and which also place large constraints on the practical shape of districts. Therefore, we recommend that the Commission begin by drawing lines there, starting at the southern foot of the Golden Gate Bridge, and then work to match up lines from this region to those of other regions.

These geographic constraints made the job of drawing the lines easier in some ways and also challenging. There is less room to maneuver. It is like solving a big puzzle. Happily, we were able to develop boundaries that honor local community interests, minimize splitting of cities, and create groupings that make sense to the local people. We believe these lines will be favored by the general populace of local communities that are involved.

In drawing these lines, a priority for us was keeping coastal communities together. We also had strong consideration for neighborhoods, for city and county boundaries, for the demographics of the communities, and for public transit connecting the areas. In urbanized areas such as the Bay Area, highest priority was given to what locals felt constituted the areas their community has the closest association with, and our lines were guided by geographic features that naturally separate the communities.

So, let's start at the foot of the Golden Gate Bridge.

San Francisco County, at the tip of the peninsula, is an entity unto itself. The first principle for drawing lines is that the San Francisco districts should not cross the bay to either Marin or Alameda counties. There is a $6 toll on the Golden Gate Bridge to Marin County, and a $5 toll on the Bay Bridge to Oakland. Residents of Oakland and Marin County have a distinct community identity and do not wish to be grouped with San Francisco.

San Franciscans have a strong sense of the city as an operational unit, and while they have a general sense that the eastern part of the city is different from the west, we found there were not any strong opinions on which parts of the city go best with the other parts. As we did not have a strong rationale on how to draw lines to divide the city, we are not suggesting a specific line to divide San Francisco. We leave it to other groups to inform the commission on how the line separating the two San Francisco districts should be drawn.

Instead we will consider the city as a whole. Based on population, one of the San Francisco districts will need to include approximately 145,000 people in San Mateo County. We have drawn a boundary that would provide approximately that number of people to add to a San Francisco assembly district.

San Mateo County

Daly City has very little coastal activity or awareness, and was built out to the bluff edges in Westlake in the 1940s and 50s. In terms of environment, housing stock, demographics, and population density, Daly City would be considered to have much in common with San Francisco.

The BART transit line runs through San Francisco and into Daly City, Colma, South San Francisco, San Bruno, as does the I-280 corridor. They are also connected to San Francisco by Mission St and Mission Rd, the original Mission route through the area that well predates the freeways and becomes El Camino Real.

Residents of Filipino heritage constitute more than 40% of Daly City's population, the largest Filipino community in a mid-size city in the U.S. Commuities of Filipino Americans also reside in the southeastern part of San Francisco, the western part of South San Francisco, and part of San Bruno, but very few in Pacifica. The housing construction in the southeastern part of San Francisco is similar to that of houses in Daly City. Colma is a town that mostly consists of cemeteries, and has a large Hispanic population.

Much of Brisbane is built on the San Bruno Mountain hillside facing north toward San Francisco and they have a lot of social affinity with San Francisco. On the other side of San Bruno Mountain State Park, South San Francisco is built up on the hillsides facing south and east, with newer developments in the northeastern part of the section.

Both the Caltrain commuter rail line (which runs from Gilroy in Santa Clara County to San Francisco) and Hwy 101 pass through the east side of San Bruno, South San Francisco, and Brisbane en route to San Francisco. There are Caltrain station stops in the eastern part of San Bruno and South San Francisco, and a stop close to Brisbane (Bayshore station) in the very southernmost part of San Francisco. The eastern portion of South San Francisco has different demographics and neighborhood characteristics than some neighborhoods in the western portion. We paid attention to school district boundaries for the western portion in drawing the line.

Coastal San Mateo County - like all of the California coast - is governed by either the California Coastal Act or a Coastal-Commission-Certified Local Coastal Program (LCP) that functions as a localized version of the Act, which addresses specific local zoning issues. The LCPs use somewhat different methodologies and definitions for local coastal resources (wetlands, plants, etc.)

Starting from the north, Daly City has only rare circumstances that cause involvement with the California Coastal Act due to the fact that the City was built-out to the bluff edges in the '40s and the '50s.

The coastal communities of San Mateo and Santa Cruz County are governed by separate local coastal programs.

- **The Sierra Club considers it very important to keep sets of coastal communities intact. The coast line in Santa Cruz County includes part of Monterey Bay, and it is especially critical to keep the Monterey Bay coastline area in both Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties together to preserve their ability to protect the Monterey Bay.**

The southern part of San Mateo County includes Sand Hill Road in Menlo Park, which is famous for its concentration of venture capital firms. There are also many venture capital firms in neighboring Palo Alto, which is home to Stanford University. The venture capitalists and associated company CEOs for the most part live in Menlo Park, Woodside, Atherton, Palo Alto, Los Altos Hills and Los Altos. Many of the startup companies that they have funded are in Santa Clara County, especially in Palo Alto, Mountain View, and Sunnyvale.

East Palo Alto has a completely different socioeconomic demographic and ethnic makeup than most of the communities that surround it. The majority of its residents are Latino (about 65% of the population), non-Hispanic African American, or Pacific Islander. It has similar socioeconomic demographics with the largely Mexican North Fair Oaks area (which is about 73% Hispanic), an unincorporated area that has a postal address of Menlo Park, as well as the area known as East Menlo Park which is comprised of the Menlo Park neighborhoods located to the east of highway 101. Children in East Palo Alto and North Fair Oaks attend schools in Redwood City, rather than in the other much wealthier communities to the south. The neighborhood areas in western Redwood City closer to Alameda de Las Pulgas, and to the south and west of that road, are generally comprised of single-family homes and are wealthier than the areas close to El Camino Real or the downtown and eastern areas. Alameda de Las Pulgas roughly demarcates the beginning of the ascent into the hills. Compared to most of the Redwood City area to the west of El Camino Real, there is a higher concentration of Hispanics residing in the area roughly outlined by Highway 84/Woodside Rd, Valota Rd, Jefferson Ave and El Camino Real.

Residences along El Camino Real in Redwood City, and in downtown and by the railroad tracks downtown are primarily comprised of multi-unit housing. East Palo Alto and the North Fair Oaks area contain many single family homes.

Santa Clara County

What used to be called the Valley of Hearts' Delight, consisting mainly of orchards and other agriculture, is now what is commonly referred to as the Silicon Valley, which is generally considered to comprise an area from Menlo Park to San Jose, although it is sometimes considered to extend to Redwood City to the north and also to Fremont in the east bay.

Sunnyvale is the second largest city in the county after San Jose. Sunnyvale is home to many of the workers in the Silicon Valley area, and many of them commute to Mountain View and Palo Alto.

Residents in Sunnyvale tend to conduct most of their personal errands within the city, rather than traveling to the downtown of the smaller city of Santa Clara. The housing prices in the city of Santa Clara are generally lower than in Sunnyvale.

The Santa Clara County Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is the Congestion Management Agency for Santa Clara County and is governed by a board of directors that are partly selected based on groupings of cities. The cities of Palo Alto, Los Altos Hills, Los Altos, and Mountain View, Sunnyvale and Santa Clara comprise one such grouping of the VTA. The cities of Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, and Saratoga comprise another grouping.

Cupertino, home to Apple, has a population that is 63% Asian American. The city of Sunnyvale, to its north, has a population that is much more mixed when it comes to ethnicities and races.

San Jose has large Latino and Vietnamese populations and is generally diverse. There is a main transit corridor that runs along Santa Clara Street which becomes Alum Rock Avenue and is served by buses 22 and 522. Thus the downtown has a close connection to the area to the east. The division between the downtown and the southern and northern neighborhoods of the city is less distinct, but is generally considered to be around Alma Ave. and perhaps Story Road to south and Maybury Road to the north.

San Jose, at about population one million is the tenth largest city in the U.S., having edged out Detroit a few years ago. San Jose grew very rapidly in the 1980's, mostly by annexing surrounding jurisdictions. Part of the hills flanking Morgan Hill are incorporated into San Jose. The neighborhoods that were incorporated into San Jose by being annexed have largely retained their unique character and neighborhood orientation. Residents in the western half of San Jose, to the west of the Guadalupe River, generally consider themselves as primarily identified with their local neighborhood and as having affinity with the other neighborhoods in the western part, such as Cambrian Park, or neighboring cities such as Campbell or Cupertino rather than with the other parts of the vast sprawl of San Jose. Residents of the Cambrian Park neighborhood of San Jose frequent downtown Los Gatos and consider themselves as having a close association with Los Gatos.

Los Gatos, Saratoga, and Monte Sereno contain many large multi-million dollar mansions and estates. Cupertino and Saratoga consider themselves to have a close association as "west valley" cities.

Los Gatos is separated from Santa Cruz County by the Santa Cruz Mountains. The Los Gatos area and Santa Cruz County have completely separate media markets and the residents of the two areas do not consider themselves to share a common community. Even the Lexington Hills area within unincorporated Santa Clara County, between Los Gatos and Santa Cruz, is considered remote and is not closely tied to the Los Gatos community.

Santa Cruz County

As previously stated, the Sierra Club considers it especially critical to keep the Monterey Bay coastline area in both Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties together and intact to improve their ability to protect the Monterey Bay. The environs of the coastal rivers in Santa Cruz County are of a much different character than the agricultural Salinas River in Monterey County. The threatened marbled murrelet nests in the mountains of Santa Cruz County.

Contra Costa County

For transportation planning purposes, Contra Costa County consists of four planning areas. The part of the county to the west of the ridgeline of the Oakland Berkeley Hills is one such planning areas—WCCTAC (Western Contra Costa Planning Advisory Commission). It is very different from the central, eastern, and southern parts of Contra Costa County, each of whom have their own transportation planning areas. The residents of the central/northern bedroom communities generally travel through the southern area to get to other areas, rather than traveling through the western area.

Just north of Hercules is a big hill. The residents on that hill go down the hill to buy their groceries in Hercules. They generally do not travel to Martinez to do their shopping. There is a $5 toll to cross the Carquinez Bridge between Solano County to the north and Contra Costa County.

Alameda County

Oakland is currently divided into three Assembly districts. The Sierra Club proposal would divide Oakland into two. Given the geographic constraints, we had the good fortune that the likely boundary in Oakland would fall along what many would consider an appropriate dividing line, Broadway, a six-lane road which used to be a state highway, and Lake Merritt.

Residences in Oakland to the north side of Lake Merritt consist almost entirely multi-unit buildings, with many seniors mixed in with many young LGBT residents. The south/east side of Lake Merritt is a comprised of a mix of large and small single family homes.

The south/east side of Broadway tends to be a higher income area than the Temescal neighborhood on the north/west side of Broadway. Both are a mix of single-family and multi-unit housing. There is less of an income difference on the two sides the further east you go on Broadway, and also less diversity.

Sunol is generally considered to go with Fremont, as they are closely connected by the I-680 commute corridor. There is not much population in Sunol.

Commuters from the Tri-Valley cities of Danville, San Ramon, Dublin, Pleasanton, and Livermore traveling along I-580 have an especially big transportation impact on the cities of Castro Valley and San Lorenzo. It is a major commute corridor.

San Joaquin County

The cities of Stockton, Manteca, Lathrop, and Tracy share a common rail commuter line, the Altamont Commuter Express. The cities of Stockton, Manteca and Lathrop have a strong affinity for each other, a bit less with Tracy and very little association with the communities in the northeastern portion of Contra Costa County. The Altamont Commuter Express train runs from Stockton to San Jose with station stops in Manteca, Tracy, Livermore, Pleasanton, Fremont, Santa Clara, and San Jose.

Those San Joaquin County cities have a combined population of 459,748, almost enough to make an assembly district, although we did not define boundaries for such a district in our plan. The I-580 corridor is the second most congested commute corridor in the Bay Area.

Marin, Sonoma, and Napa Counties

Marin and Sonoma Counties share similar demographics, type of development and population densities, lifestyle, and land use—in particular ranches and vineyards. The counties have much more in common with each other than with San Francisco, and our members would very much like for those two counties to be kept together.

The Sonoma Marin Area Transit District (SMART) was formed by the state legislature as a recognition of a community of interest. The rail line administered by the district connects the principal cities of the two counties.

The Napa Valley is world-famous for its wineries and vineyards. While there are a few vineyards in Marin County, the wine tourism industry is concentrated in Napa, the town of Sonoma itself in the eastern part of the county, Yountville, St. Helena, Calistoga, and to a lesser extent, Healdsburg. It would make sense for a senate district to be formed that includes those three counties.

Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, and Siskiyou Counties

Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte strongly identify with the coast. Humboldt County is densely forested, mountainous, and rural. Humboldt County contains over forty percent of all remaining old growth Coast Redwood forests.

The mountains in the western part Siskiyou County such as Mount Shasta, and the Trinity Alps are all part of the same watershed with the coast. The Klamath, Scott, Salmon, Trinity and Sacramento Rivers all pass through Siskiyou County. The watershed consists of the mountains and the rivers that flow from them to comprise an ecosystem that sustain the fish and other life around the rivers, which in turn form the basis for economic activities.

The Eel River is the third largest watershed that is contained entirely within California, after the San Joaquin and Salinas Rivers.

Senate Districts

If Senate Districts are formed by nesting Assembly districts, we recommend the following pairings based on the Assembly districts whose boundaries we have defined.

- The two San Francisco Assembly districts, which we did not divide as stated previously.
- The two other Assembly districts that include San Mateo County, and the northwestern portion of Santa Clara County.
- The Assembly districts comprised of Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito Counties, and the southernmost portion of Santa Clara County.
- The Assembly districts comprised of Hayward, Union City, Newark, Fremont, and the northern eastern portion of Santa Clara County including Milpitas, Santa Clara, and north San Jose. The demographics of the portions of southern Fremont are very similar to that of Milpitas and north San Jose, with a large Chinese community. Those cities/areas also share common concerns with respect to the salt marshes and land use of the southern part of San Francisco Bay, such as the water control plant and landfill in that area.
- The two districts that include Oakland.
- The tri-valley area that encompasses the cities of Dublin, Pleasanton, Livermore, San Ramon and Danville should probably be paired with an assembly district, the boundaries of which are not defined in our plan, that includes Stockton, Manteca, Lathrop, and Tracy, to facilitate representation for improvements to the Altamont Commuter Express rail system.
- The district that includes Concord and Pittsburgh should be paired with a district, the boundaries of which are not defined in our plan, that includes Antioch, Brentwood, and Oakley. Those communities share a BART line and proposed BART extension in common.

Some benefits of our plan include:

- Our districts honor most local peoples' intuitive sense of logical groupings, or what communities have the most affinity for each other with respect to demographics, travel patterns, and common interests and issues.
- Splitting of cities is held to a minimum. County lines are followed where they make sense for communities of interest.
- Natural geographic features are taken into account in drawing the lines wherever they are most important in shaping the landscape and in defining an environmental community of interest.

TAB 58

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: Citizens Redistricting Commission
Date: Wed, 25 May 2011 12:44:01 -0700 (PDT)
From: Gary Boatwright <[redacted]
To: [redacted]
CC: Gary Boatwright <[redacted]

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Gary Boatwright and I am a resident of Gold River. I am asking that you look at the communities that border Folsom Lake as a community of interest. Specifically, Folsom in Sacramento County, which has strong ties to cities circling Folsom Lake like Granite Bay and other cities in the El Dorado Hills area into Placer County along the Lake and its tributary, the American River.

The federal government is currently in the middle of a multi-million dollar renovation of Folsom Dam. This is part of a major renovation to the spillway that is expected to continue until at least 2015. This is a MAJOR local issue and having a common voice in Congress and in the Legislature to address issues relating to this project will be very important to our communities.

To understand how critical the dam is to our communities, you have to look no further than 2001. After the terrorist attacks, the federal government closed Folsom Dam Road for security reasons. This paralyzed traffic for years in the area. Despite pleas from city officials to re-open the road, the federal government balked. Thankfully, in 2009, the Folsom Lake Crossing was completed creating a 1,000 foot four lane road with pedestrian walkway and bike lanes which reconnected this vital traffic corridor. This is a good example of why it is important that communities along Folsom Lake have a common representation.

Again, please consider keeping communities along Folsom Lake together in any legislative districts you draw for Assembly, Senate and Congress: Gold River, Folsom, Granite Bay, El Dorado Hills etc.

Sincerely,

Gary Boatwright

[redacted]

Gold River, Ca 95670

TAB 59

Appendix 5: Demographic Statistics of MALDEF California Statewide Redistricting Plans for State Senate

The following demographic and registration information tables identify the racial and ethnic composition of the districts in the MALDEF State Senate District Redistricting Plans.

Data Notes and Sources:

- The Population and Voting Age Population Data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 PL94-171 Redistricting Data. Population figures are the U.S. Department of Justice suggested aggregations for race and ethnicity used for compliance with the Voting Rights Act.
- The Citizen Voting Age Population data is the aggregation of the 2010 block level database derived from the U.C. Berkeley Statewide Database (http://swdb.berkeley.edu), based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009). Citizen Voting Age Population figures are the U.S. Department of Justice suggested aggregations for race and ethnicity used for compliance with the Voting Rights Act.
- The registration data is the aggregation of the 2010 block level database derived from the U.C. Berkeley Statewide Database (http://swdb.berkeley.edu). Only surname registration figures for Latinos and Asians were present in the database and compiled for the following tables. Asian Registration is the aggregation of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Asian Indian, and Vietnamese surname dictionaries.
- Registration figures are based on the November 2010 General Election.

Notes About District Labeling:
For ease of comparison, the district numbers presented here attempt to line up with current existing (or "benchmark") districts, and are not an attempt to official renumber districts.

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Total Population and Deviation Statistics: Districts 1-40

District	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation Percent
1	933,162	1,813	0.19%
2	938,930	7,581	0.81%
3	939,493	8,144	0.87%
4	894,690	-36,659	-3.94%
5	936,127	4,778	0.51%
6	935,818	4,469	0.48%
7	932,079	730	0.08%
8	939,266	7,917	0.85%
9	935,298	3,949	0.42%
10	939,248	7,899	0.85%
11	942,983	11,634	1.25%
12	937,981	6,632	0.71%
13	938,253	6,904	0.74%
14	928,500	-2,849	-0.31%
15	943,907	12,558	1.35%
16	893,280	-38,069	-4.09%
17	940,397	9,048	0.97%
18	934,106	2,757	0.30%
19	938,661	7,312	0.79%
20	923,147	-8,202	-0.88%
21	939,891	8,542	0.92%
22	919,462	-11,887	-1.28%
23	932,553	1,204	0.13%
24	925,014	-6,335	-0.68%
25	919,960	-11,389	-1.22%
26	932,315	966	0.10%
27	919,407	-11,942	-1.28%
28	913,684	-17,665	-1.90%
29	940,148	8,799	0.94%
30	922,246	-9,103	-0.98%
31	941,434	10,085	1.08%
32	915,467	-15,882	-1.71%
33	935,719	4,370	0.47%
34	919,755	-11,594	-1.24%
35	946,982	15,633	1.68%
36	933,461	2,112	0.23%
37	944,087	12,738	1.37%
38	940,814	9,465	1.02%
39	929,354	-1,995	-0.21%
40	936,877	5,528	0.59%

Highest Deviation:	15,633	1.68%
Lowest Deviation:	-38,069	-4.09%
Deviation Range:	53,702	5.77%

Absolute Deviation Average :		9,178	0.99%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/ Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Latino Population and Registration Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: May 26, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Total Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Latino Population	Latino Population Percent	Latino Voting Age Population	Latino Voting Age Population Percentage	Latino Citizen Voting Age Population	Latino Citizen Voting Age Population Percentage	Latino Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Latino Registered Voters Percentage
1	933,162	722,330	657,904	511,971	131,806	14.1%	85,098	11.8%	52,488	8.0%	33,968	6.6%
2	938,930	725,461	643,145	484,713	185,893	19.8%	116,887	16.1%	57,823	9.0%	36,504	7.5%
3	939,493	733,036	632,288	502,656	201,227	21.4%	133,734	18.2%	64,998	10.3%	51,006	10.1%
4	894,690	607,985	393,519	290,633	618,404	69.1%	392,824	64.6%	196,901	50.0%	140,821	48.5%
5	936,127	706,690	598,661	449,149	235,900	25.2%	152,629	21.6%	89,722	15.0%	62,302	13.9%
6	935,818	691,622	579,780	458,724	183,174	19.6%	116,185	16.8%	71,539	12.3%	51,962	11.3%
7	932,079	698,213	582,311	494,329	197,935	21.2%	129,560	18.6%	70,363	12.1%	55,167	11.2%
8	939,266	805,515	668,868	517,255	151,489	16.1%	119,553	14.8%	73,376	11.0%	60,139	11.6%
9	935,298	736,564	588,762	507,160	209,149	22.4%	142,332	19.3%	67,858	11.5%	50,203	9.9%
10	939,248	716,107	528,208	395,063	235,392	25.1%	159,496	22.3%	92,182	17.5%	75,455	19.1%
11	942,983	727,274	599,941	492,484	209,267	22.2%	143,410	19.7%	76,380	12.7%	54,029	11.0%
12	937,981	656,077	502,416	358,079	445,716	47.5%	276,249	42.1%	152,605	30.4%	107,574	30.0%
13	938,253	706,598	499,525	374,300	303,934	32.4%	204,562	29.0%	108,583	21.7%	70,539	18.8%
14	928,500	678,776	586,916	445,340	296,091	31.9%	187,636	27.6%	119,940	20.4%	82,090	18.4%
15	943,907	735,920	626,857	496,617	268,127	28.4%	175,616	23.9%	90,460	14.4%	62,132	12.5%
16	893,280	595,261	395,490	249,234	627,218	70.2%	387,175	65.0%	197,751	50.0%	122,248	49.0%
17	940,397	687,082	554,791	460,780	307,968	32.7%	199,110	29.0%	117,280	21.1%	81,689	17.7%
18	934,106	672,590	517,776	389,880	360,675	38.6%	230,003	34.2%	135,441	26.2%	88,507	22.7%
19	938,661	713,724	575,622	490,358	376,355	40.1%	252,572	35.4%	136,454	23.7%	102,933	21.0%
20	923,147	678,811	425,210	325,207	592,142	64.1%	403,679	59.5%	193,071	45.4%	142,771	43.9%
21	939,891	738,828	633,664	503,361	257,036	27.3%	180,296	24.4%	137,709	21.7%	90,959	18.1%
22	919,462	693,051	480,801	364,098	559,362	60.8%	391,763	56.5%	240,782	50.1%	187,408	51.5%
23	932,553	783,767	679,453	581,952	115,837	12.4%	89,843	11.5%	60,906	9.0%	41,942	7.2%
24	925,014	668,598	505,605	364,343	597,251	64.6%	398,956	59.7%	253,749	50.2%	175,072	48.1%
25	919,960	682,876	524,640	459,953	349,074	37.9%	229,626	33.6%	115,197	22.0%	89,103	19.4%
26	932,315	723,271	554,578	472,722	357,210	38.3%	248,383	34.3%	124,510	22.5%	90,849	19.2%
27	919,407	640,469	423,002	347,064	614,117	66.8%	401,079	62.6%	211,704	50.0%	161,324	46.5%
28	913,684	679,289	333,442	259,443	641,332	70.2%	441,086	64.9%	166,578	50.0%	126,735	48.8%
29	940,148	698,749	611,864	453,196	274,914	29.2%	173,185	24.8%	107,122	17.5%	71,383	15.8%
30	922,246	686,365	515,858	413,922	546,079	59.2%	376,698	54.9%	258,380	50.1%	194,806	47.1%
31	941,434	683,087	578,728	411,981	326,782	34.7%	203,808	29.8%	131,092	22.7%	79,118	19.2%
32	915,467	607,863	409,754	289,745	628,389	68.6%	390,015	64.2%	205,208	50.1%	134,542	46.4%
33	935,719	717,469	592,681	536,198	220,685	23.6%	149,995	20.9%	97,766	16.5%	80,778	15.1%
34	919,755	658,093	403,447	355,245	574,302	62.4%	373,474	56.8%	157,379	39.0%	136,507	38.4%
35	946,982	751,581	647,597	581,651	200,212	21.1%	137,840	18.3%	85,763	13.2%	64,143	11.0%
36	933,461	710,162	598,883	464,672	261,666	28.0%	173,253	24.4%	109,322	18.3%	81,132	17.5%
37	944,087	705,526	554,486	422,963	334,992	35.5%	211,923	30.0%	106,807	19.3%	73,234	17.3%
38	940,814	714,610	614,897	524,838	225,127	23.9%	147,804	20.7%	82,221	13.4%	55,065	10.5%
39	929,354	753,011	663,282	492,299	145,060	15.6%	104,585	13.9%	72,297	10.9%	45,418	9.2%
40	936,877	666,615	451,794	307,113	646,430	69.0%	425,577	63.8%	226,531	50.1%	154,033	50.2%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/ Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Black Population Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: May 26, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Black Population	Black Population Percent	Black Voting Age Population	Black Voting Age Population Percentage	Black Citizen Voting Age Population	Black Citizens Voting Age Population Percentage
1	933,162	722,330	657,904	17,593	1.9%	12,376	1.7%	22,980	1.9%
2	938,930	725,461	643,145	15,070	1.6%	10,297	1.4%	59,744	1.7%
3	939,493	733,036	632,288	71,533	7.6%	52,288	7.1%	74,049	7.7%
4	894,690	607,985	393,519	36,971	4.1%	26,289	4.3%	76,417	6.4%
5	936,127	706,690	598,661	78,442	8.4%	55,466	7.8%	113,498	8.6%
6	935,818	691,622	579,780	99,024	10.6%	67,908	9.8%	97,289	10.7%
7	932,079	698,213	582,311	58,368	6.3%	40,462	5.8%	81,393	6.0%
8	939,266	805,515	668,868	54,407	5.8%	44,923	5.6%	178,391	6.9%
9	935,298	736,564	588,762	172,244	18.4%	133,853	18.2%	170,879	22.4%
10	939,248	716,107	528,208	58,004	6.2%	42,166	5.9%	58,904	7.3%
11	942,983	727,274	599,941	25,385	2.7%	19,518	2.7%	57,471	3.4%
12	937,981	656,077	502,416	58,920	6.3%	40,126	6.1%	56,091	7.4%
13	938,253	706,598	499,525	26,198	2.8%	20,219	2.9%	45,750	3.8%
14	928,500	678,776	586,916	41,680	4.5%	27,765	4.1%	44,450	4.6%
15	943,907	735,920	626,857	22,300	2.4%	17,209	2.3%	44,654	2.8%
16	893,280	595,261	395,490	37,655	4.2%	27,880	4.7%	72,189	6.9%
17	940,397	687,082	554,791	79,091	8.4%	52,771	7.7%	80,075	8.1%
18	934,106	672,590	517,776	55,956	6.0%	39,970	5.9%	48,174	6.8%
19	938,661	713,724	575,622	16,986	1.8%	12,865	1.8%	39,424	2.3%
20	923,147	678,811	425,210	36,497	4.0%	28,121	4.1%	69,927	6.2%
21	939,891	738,828	633,664	55,846	5.9%	42,896	5.8%	54,608	6.9%
22	919,462	693,051	480,801	12,795	1.4%	10,632	1.5%	40,859	2.3%
23	932,553	783,767	679,453	37,842	4.1%	30,880	3.9%	68,682	4.4%
24	925,014	668,598	505,605	44,170	4.8%	34,205	5.1%	183,927	7.7%
25	919,960	682,876	524,640	189,120	20.6%	141,982	20.8%	322,562	27.7%
26	932,315	723,271	554,578	223,671	24.0%	176,563	24.4%	246,257	32.0%
27	919,407	640,469	423,002	102,225	11.1%	72,740	11.4%	116,615	16.3%
28	913,684	679,289	333,442	61,467	6.7%	50,079	7.4%	71,558	14.3%
29	940,148	698,749	611,864	33,263	3.5%	23,610	3.4%	37,732	3.9%
30	922,246	686,365	515,858	18,058	2.0%	13,753	2.0%	59,458	2.7%
31	941,434	683,087	578,728	79,287	8.4%	52,701	7.7%	111,467	7.9%
32	915,467	607,863	409,754	101,611	11.1%	69,546	11.4%	80,942	16.1%
33	935,719	717,469	592,681	19,265	2.1%	14,341	2.0%	28,224	2.5%
34	919,755	658,093	403,447	18,230	2.0%	13,721	2.1%	34,752	3.3%
35	946,982	751,581	647,597	31,313	3.3%	23,845	3.2%	63,780	3.3%
36	933,461	710,162	598,883	65,324	7.0%	46,377	6.5%	65,953	7.1%
37	944,087	705,526	554,486	44,071	4.7%	29,998	4.3%	39,601	4.3%
38	940,814	714,610	614,897	23,286	2.5%	16,650	2.3%	37,845	2.6%
39	929,354	753,011	663,282	33,376	3.6%	25,347	3.4%	62,738	3.3%
40	936,877	666,615	451,794	53,514	5.7%	41,001	6.2%	40,836	9.0%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/ Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Asian Population and Registration Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: May 26, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Total Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Asian Population	Asian Population Percent	Asian Voting Age Population	Asian Voting Age Population Percentage	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population Percentage	Asian Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Asian Registered Voters Percentage
1	933,162	722,330	657,904	511,971	47,006	5.0%	32,423	4.5%	23,072	3.5%	11,078	2.2%
2	938,930	725,461	643,145	484,713	28,769	3.1%	20,471	2.8%	14,034	2.2%	7,815	1.6%
3	939,493	733,036	632,288	502,656	109,232	11.6%	83,903	11.4%	64,890	10.3%	25,232	5.0%
4	894,690	607,985	393,519	290,633	63,529	7.1%	44,235	7.3%	26,797	6.8%	12,972	4.5%
5	936,127	706,690	598,661	449,149	111,006	11.9%	84,705	12.0%	54,496	9.1%	24,852	5.5%
6	935,818	691,622	579,780	458,724	166,322	17.8%	120,105	17.4%	80,574	13.9%	38,230	8.3%
7	932,079	698,213	582,311	494,329	139,066	14.9%	100,452	14.4%	64,435	11.1%	35,472	7.2%
8	939,266	805,515	668,868	517,255	352,363	37.5%	296,413	36.8%	214,748	32.1%	103,626	20.0%
9	935,298	736,564	588,762	507,160	193,024	20.6%	154,537	21.0%	101,218	17.2%	56,762	11.2%
10	939,248	716,107	528,208	395,063	393,940	41.9%	300,360	41.9%	184,799	35.0%	100,333	25.4%
11	942,983	727,274	599,941	492,484	187,417	19.9%	141,046	19.4%	95,882	16.0%	53,215	10.8%
12	937,981	656,077	502,416	358,079	106,600	11.4%	76,127	11.6%	49,485	9.8%	21,401	6.0%
13	938,253	706,598	499,525	374,300	334,109	35.6%	250,939	35.5%	151,882	30.4%	93,465	25.0%
14	928,500	678,776	586,916	445,340	59,441	6.4%	42,091	6.2%	25,760	4.4%	12,374	2.8%
15	943,907	735,920	626,857	496,617	66,396	7.0%	51,297	7.0%	37,381	6.0%	20,508	4.1%
16	893,280	595,261	395,490	249,234	32,984	3.7%	24,108	4.0%	15,105	3.8%	8,072	3.2%
17	940,397	687,082	554,791	460,780	90,521	9.6%	67,377	9.8%	43,528	7.8%	23,288	5.1%
18	934,106	672,590	517,776	389,880	85,574	9.2%	64,153	9.5%	37,463	7.2%	16,569	4.2%
19	938,661	713,724	575,622	490,358	65,312	7.0%	50,271	7.0%	35,623	6.2%	19,321	3.9%
20	923,147	678,811	425,210	325,207	92,468	10.0%	75,032	11.1%	48,856	11.5%	21,358	6.6%
21	939,891	738,828	633,664	503,361	134,218	14.3%	105,941	14.3%	67,864	10.7%	35,597	7.1%
22	919,462	693,051	480,801	364,098	251,133	27.3%	207,040	29.9%	142,620	29.7%	73,656	20.2%
23	932,553	783,767	679,453	581,952	96,742	10.4%	79,825	10.2%	48,590	7.2%	28,004	4.8%
24	925,014	668,598	505,605	364,343	117,777	12.7%	94,757	14.2%	60,456	12.0%	32,693	9.0%
25	919,960	682,876	524,640	459,953	143,819	15.6%	113,664	16.6%	75,926	14.5%	42,751	9.3%
26	932,315	723,271	554,578	472,722	91,191	9.8%	78,005	10.8%	49,595	8.9%	29,058	6.1%
27	919,407	640,469	423,002	347,064	76,790	8.4%	60,606	9.5%	40,577	9.6%	17,373	5.0%
28	913,684	679,289	333,442	259,443	118,983	13.0%	105,135	15.5%	49,627	14.9%	26,056	10.0%
29	940,148	698,749	611,864	453,196	65,160	6.9%	46,286	6.6%	32,046	5.2%	17,904	4.0%
30	922,246	686,365	515,858	413,922	215,837	23.4%	173,232	25.2%	117,679	22.8%	71,552	17.3%
31	941,434	683,087	578,728	411,981	46,694	5.0%	35,405	5.2%	21,239	3.7%	10,502	2.5%
32	915,467	607,863	409,754	289,745	39,504	4.3%	30,469	5.0%	19,603	4.8%	8,918	3.1%
33	935,719	717,469	592,681	536,198	231,843	24.8%	175,712	24.5%	109,689	18.5%	70,557	13.2%
34	919,755	658,093	403,447	355,245	150,712	16.4%	119,567	18.2%	77,646	19.2%	54,882	15.4%
35	946,982	751,581	647,597	581,651	193,935	20.5%	150,638	20.0%	105,653	16.3%	74,492	12.8%
36	933,461	710,162	598,883	464,672	110,038	11.8%	84,338	11.9%	58,076	9.7%	21,996	4.7%
37	944,087	705,526	554,486	422,963	56,888	6.0%	42,305	6.0%	26,421	4.8%	11,617	2.7%
38	940,814	714,610	614,897	524,838	82,066	8.7%	61,315	8.6%	42,778	7.0%	23,841	4.5%
39	929,354	753,011	663,282	492,299	163,276	17.6%	127,244	16.9%	81,220	12.2%	36,039	7.3%
40	936,877	666,615	451,794	307,113	55,768	6.0%	43,926	6.6%	28,714	6.4%	12,312	4.0%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

S196493, S196852

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULIE VANDERMOST,

GEORGE RADANOVICH, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

v.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Respondent,

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.

Real Party in Interest.

Filed Pursuant to Cal. Const., Art. XXI, § 3(b)(1)
and the Court's Order dated September 16, 2011

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

[VOLUME 2 OF 4]

GEORGE H. BROWN (SBN 138590)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
1881 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1211
Telephone: 650.849.5300

THEODORE J. BOUTROUS, JR. (SBN 132099)
MARCELLUS A. McRAE (SBN 140308)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071-3197
Telephone: 213.229.7000

JAMES J. BROSNAHAN (SBN 34555)
GEORGE C. HARRIS (SBN 111074)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
425 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-2482
Telephone: 415.268.7000

BENJAMIN J. FOX (SBN 193374)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
555 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles, California 90013-1024
Telephone: 213.892.5200

Attorneys for Real Party in Interest
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Chronological Index of Exhibits

Tab	Date	Title	Page
1	2001	2001 California State Senate and Assembly Lines (available on Statewide Database, http://swdb.berkeley.edu)	1
2	April 9, 2011	Public Submission by Peter Van Meter, Former City Council Member of Sausalito	2-4
3	April 13, 2011	Public Submission by Mary Helen Barro	5-7
4	April 14, 2011	Public Submission by Lori de León, Dolores Huerta Foundation	8-10
5	April 14, 2011	Public Submission by Fred Keeley, Former California State Assembly Member	11-12
6	April 15, 2011	Public Submission by Rachel Dann	13
7	April 16, 2011	Region V, VI, IX Wrap-Up Draft Executive Summary Merced, California	14-22
8	April 16, 2011	Public Submission by E. McIntyre	23-24
9	April 22, 2011	Public Submission by Richard and Maryann Butterfield	25-26
10	April 27, 2011	Public Input Hearing Regional 2010 PL94-171 Data Profile	27-32
11	April 27, 2011	Public Submission by H. Eric Schockman, Vice President, California League of Conservation Voters	33

Tab	Date	Title	Page
12	April 29, 2011	Public Submission From Bill Bagaard	34-49
13	April 27, 2011	Public Submission By Dave Golonski, Councilmember, City of Burbank	50-52
14	April 29, 2011	Region IX Wrap-Up	53-55
15	May 1, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara Auld	56
16	May 1, 2011	Public Submission by Harris M. Brokke, Executive Director, Maturango Museum	57
17	May 5, 2011	Principles for Drawing Preliminary Maps	58-59
18	May 8, 2011	Public Submission by Casey Scott	60-62
19	May 9, 2011	Public Submission by Gary A. Patton	63-64
20	May 9, 2011	Public Submission by Cathy Brudnicki	65
21	May 10, 2011	Public Submission by Tom Mulvihill, General Manager of Indian Wells Valley Water District	66
22	May 12, 2011	Public Submission by Herb Aarons	67-68
23	May 13, 2011	Public Submission By Barry Keene	69-70
24	May 14, 2011	Public Submission by Dorelle Rawlings	71-72

Tab	Date	Title	Page
25	May 14, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Botts, Councilmember and former Mayor, City of Banning	73
26	May 17, 2011	Public Submission by Gary Burgner	74
27	May 17, 2011	Public Submission by Bill Ruh	75-78
28	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Don Nicodemus	79-82
29	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Susan Ornelas, Mayor of Arcata	83-84
30	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Linda Pfeifer	85
31	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Mark Lovelace, County of Humboldt, Board of Supervisors	86-87
32	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Jennifer Poole	88-89
33	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Napa County, Board of Supervisors , Resolution No. 2011-37	90
34	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Kernan Jang	91
35	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Tiffany Renée	92
36	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Robert N. Beck	93-94
37	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Al & Kathy	95

Tab	Date	Title	Page
38	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Gloria G. Garrettson	96
39	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Martin	97-98
40	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Melanie Horwath	99-100
41	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Steve Emerson	101
42	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by J. Nakamura	102
43	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Mary Kate McDermott	103
44	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Brian Higgins	104
45	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Kevin Wolf	105
46	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Elizabeth Silva	106
47	May 23, 2011	Public Submissions by Martha Renard	107
48	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Carmen Ramirez, Councilmember, City of Oxnard	108
49	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Chris Brown	109-110
50	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by John R. Huston	111-112

Tab	Date	Title	Page
51	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Frank Perez	113
52	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Peppermuller	114
53	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by David Hyman	115
54	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by MaryEllen Dick, President, League of Women Voters	116
55	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Carmen Ramirez, Councilmember, City of Oxnard	117
56	May 24, 2011	Public Submission by William Boyer, Boyer and Associates, on behalf of the Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association	118-122
57	May 24, 2011	Public Submission by Sierra Club	123-129
58	May 25, 2011	Public Submission by Gary Boatwright	130-131
59	May 26, 2011	Public Submission, Appendix 5: Demographic Statistics of MALDEF California Statewide Redistricting Plans for State Senate	132-132D
60	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Sandra E. Thomas, CEO, Quality of Life Center, Inc.	133-134
61	May 26, 2011	Public Submission, Report on AARC's Redistricting Proposal	135-143

Tab	Date	Title	Page
62	May 26, 2011	Public Submission by Marion Ashley, Supervisor, Riverside County 5th District; Barbara Hanna, Mayor, City of Banning; Brian De Forge, Mayor, City of Beaumont; and Ella Zanowic, Mayor, City of Calimesa	144
63	May 27, 2011	Excerpt of Commission Meeting Transcript	145-158
64	May 28, 2011	Excerpt of Commission Meeting Transcript	159-166
65	May 31, 2011	Public Submission by Glen Miller, Mayor Pro Tem, City of Indio	167-168
66	June 1, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume I)	169-182
67	June 1, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume II)	182A-182F
68	June 1, 2011	California Section 5 Benchmarks	183-185
69	June 1, 2011	Public Submission by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	186-188
70	June 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	189-193
71	June 2, 2011	Public Submission by Dan Nahmias	194
72	June 3, 2011	Public Submission by Rita Johnson	195-196
73	June 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume II)	197-202

Tab	Date	Title	Page
74	June 7, 2011	Public Submission by Terry Gibson	203
75	June 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript (Volume III)	204-209
76	June 9, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	210-216
77	June 16, 2011	Excerpt of Business Commission Meeting Transcript	217-220
78	June 17, 2011	Public Submission by Jack Scott	221
79	June 20, 2011	Public Submission by Manuel M. Rios	222
80	June 20, 2011	Public Submission by Margaret McAustin, Vice Mayor of the City of Pasadena	223-224
81	June 22, 2011	Public Submission by Johnny Garcia Vasquez	225-226
82	June 22, 2011	Public Submission by M. Carmen Ramirez, Council Member, City of Oxnard	227-228
83	June 23, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara R. Burr	229-230
84	June 23, 2011	Public Submission by African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC), Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), the League of Women Voters (LWVC), the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)	231-237

Tab	Date	Title	Page
85	June 25, 2011	Public Submission by Donald J. Krouse	238
86	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by George Garcia	239-241
87	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Avery Willis	242
88	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Robert Guhl	243
89	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Dean Kunicki	244
90	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Greg Stratton, former Simi Valley Councilman and Mayor	245-246
91	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Jill Meyers	247
92	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Stephanie Ferguson	248
93	June 28, 2011	MALDEF State Senate District Plan, Total Population and Deviation Statistics: Districts 1-40	249-252
94	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Jim Bagley	253-255
95	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Eric Gosch, President of Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group	256-270
96	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Jim Bagley	274-277
97	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Dolores Huerta, President of Dolores Huerta Foundation	278-279

Tab	Date	Title	Page
98	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Francis Resta	280-281
99	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Robert Youssef, Larry Smith, Linda Krupa	282
100	June 29, 2011	Public Submission by Kathleen DeRosa, Mayor of Cathedral City	283
101	June 29, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	284-301
102	July 1, 2011	Northern California Public Input Wrap Up: Main Themes	302-306
103	July 1, 2011	Public Submission by Richard H. Hart, President, Loma Linda University	307-308
104	July 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting (Vol. I)	309-325
105	July 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Lin-Drawing Meeting (Vol. II)	326-331
106	July 6, 2011	Public Submission by Rhodes L. Rigsby, Mayor, City of Loma Linda	332-333
107	July 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting	334-351
108	July 8, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	352-390
109	July 8, 2011	Public Submission by Congressman Lynn Woolsey	391

Tab	Date	Title	Page
110	July 11, 2011	Public Submission by L. Dennis Michael, Mayor, Sam Spagnolo, Mayor Pro Tem, William J. Alexander, Councilmember, Chuck Guquet, Councilmember, and Diane Williams, Councilmember for the City of Rancho Cucamonga	392-393
111	July 11, 2011	Public Submission by Yvonne Parks, Mayor, City of Desert Hot Springs (July 11, 2011)	394-395
112	July 13, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	396-404
113	July 13, 2011	Gibson Dunn Memorandum and Attachments	405-465
114	July 14, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting	466-473
115	July 14, 2011	Public Submission by Sherril Alexander	474
116	July 15, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	475-483
117	July 16, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara Slater	484
118	July 16, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	485-499
119	July 20, 2011	Public Submission by S. Silva, President/CEO, Turlock Chamber of Commerce	500
120	July 22, 2011	Public Submission by Fabian Paredes, Petition	501-510

Tab	**Date**	**Title**	**Page**
121	July 23, 2011	Public Submission by John Petty, Executive Board Member, Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group	511-512A
122	July 23, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	512B-512F
123	July 24, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	513-606
124	July 28, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	607-624
125	July 29, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	625-630
126	October 9, 2011	Commissioner Biographies, California Citizens Redistricting Commission	631-636
127	August 15, 2011	State of California, Citizens Redistricting Commission, Final Report on 2011 Redistricting	637-803

TAB 60

QUALITY OF LIFE CENTER, INC.

[redacted]

Altadena, CA 91001

[redacted]

JUN 07 2011

Region #5: Ventura

May 19, 2011

Region #4: Los Angeles

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: **Communities in Interest**

Dear Commission Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss redistricting in my area. I have valuable insight into the communities of interest in my area as I am in my fourth term as an Altadena Town Councilmember, am actively involved in local education issues and have been a leader in both the local and state NAACP.

I strongly urge the Commission to include Altadena with the cities of Pasadena, Burbank and Glendale in the same district for representation in the U.S. House of Representatives and the State Legislature. Altadena has much in common with the three cities and would be best represented in the same district, which would help ensure cooperative governance that has served this area well in the past.

These four cities near the Angeles National Forest are connected economically, socially and operationally. Many of the residents of this community reside in one city and commute to work in another. The boards and volunteers of non-profits and Chambers of Commerce draw from all four cities. The challenges and opportunities the cities face do not recognize city boundaries.

Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, and Altadena are at the food of the San Gabriel and Verdugo Mountains. The cities share many of the same environmental concerns due to their proximity to the Angeles National Forest. The residents, town council and city council members work to protect the mountains from wild fires in the forest that threaten the cities. In addition, these communities continue to deal with the aftermath of the Station Fire, the largest wild fire in

modern Los Angeles County history. Flooding and mudslide will remain a constant concern during the five years following the fire. Parts of these four areas, along with several smaller communities are part of the Rim of the Valley Corridor and Trail study area.

Educational issues tie Altadena strongly to the other three cities. Altadena, an incorporated area within Los Angeles County, and Sierra Madre are part of the Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD). PUSD has several elementary and middles schools in Altadena, but high school students all attend school in Pasadena.

PUSD is part of the Five Star Coalition, a coalition of the Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, La Canada and South Pasadena school districts, which works to strengthen public education in the five school districts. These small and mid-size cities have many of the same education challenges and confront vastly different issues than the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD.

I urge the Commission to include Altadena with the three cities of Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena in a single Congressional district.

Sincerely,

Dr. Sandra E. Thomas

Dr. Sandra E. Thomas
CEO/Dean of Scholars
Quality of Life Center, Inc.
[redacted]

TAB 61

REPORT ON AARC'S REDISTRICTING PROPOSAL

Submitted to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

May 26, 2011

REPORT ON
AARC REDISTRICTING PROPOSAL

PRESENTED TO
THE CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
MAY 26, 2011
NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA

The African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC) is a collection of civic groups that serve the African American and other communities throughout the state of California.[1] Our constituent groups have extensive experience in the areas of political participation and voting rights—including past local and statewide redistricting processes. Past projects include community organizing, public education, mapping, legislative advocacy, legal analysis and litigation. AARC's goal is to guarantee that the political arena provides opportunities for the most robust and meaningful participation by its members. While unapologetic about its roots in the African American community, AARC works on behalf of Californians with varied cultural backgrounds who seek a voice in the centers of power.

Redistricting is among the single most important moment for assigning political power in this state. As with foundational public policies like budgeting, the redistricting process also helps to define in tangible ways both who and what matters in California. With the line drawing managed by the Commission for the first time in this cycle, AARC has worked diligently to demonstrate the continuing need to recognize the significant contributions that African Americans in California continue to make in our diverse state.

AARC's Redistricting Activities

AARC has worked over the past several months to assure that African Americans participate in this redistricting cycle to the fullest extent—from raising awareness in our community about the process and testifying about our neighborhoods, to crafting and commenting on proposed maps. Specifically, AARC has conducted a series of community meetings to solicit ideas and feedback from our members about the commission's current process and important elements in any AARC-sponsored district plan.[2] Further, AARC has collaborated

[1] The associate member groups of AARC include: The Advancement Project, AME Fifth Episcopal District, Black American Political Association of California, Brotherhood Crusade, California Black Chamber of Commerce, California Black Women's Health Project, Community Coalition of South Los Angeles, Council of Black Political Organizations (COBPO), COGIC First Jurisdiction, Greenlining Institute, Inland Empire African American Redistricting Coalition, Lawyers' Committee of the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles NAACP, Los Angeles Urban League, NAACP California State Conference, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. (LDF), Osiris Coalition, SB Strategies, LLC, SCOPE/AGENDA, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), WARD Economic Development Corporation, Watts Labor Community Action Council, and West Angeles COGIC Community Development Corporation.

[2] AARC has sponsored, conducted and/or participated in community education workshops and redistricting forums in Oakland, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco and throughout South Los Angeles.

with other significant community-based groups in this process to discuss the best ways to apply governing mapping principles and find joint areas of concern in developing our district plans.[3]

After these extended discussions, and with due consideration of applicable state and federal law, AARC appointed a team of redistricting experts to craft a district plan that reflected the collective sense of what our membership desired in key parts of the state.

AARC respectfully presents this report on its district proposal, which focuses on regions of California that AARC has identified as key areas of interest. There are three areas emphasized in this report: (1) South Los Angeles, (2) East Bay/Alameda County, and (3) the Inland Empire. Where applicable, we offer district maps for three levels of government (California Assembly & Senate, along with U.S. Congress). This report addresses the highlights of our preferred configuration in narrative form, including select references to the supporting statistical summaries of the districts.[4]

General Summary & Statement of Goals

African Americans in California remain an important share of the state's growing non-white population. A brief review of aggregate changes makes this point apparent. According to the 2010 Census, African Americans are roughly 6.2% of the total state population of 37,253,956. The African American share of the total population is slightly less than the 6.7% they represented after the 2000 Census, but that number represents a very small change compared to the dramatic reduction in the size of the white population in California.

The statewide trend for African Americans is not as robust as comparable measures for the Asian Pacific Islander and Latino communities,[5] but the African American population remains geographically situated largely in two urban core areas—South Los Angeles and Oakland. To a lesser degree, relatively newer populations have continued to grow in areas of the Inland Empire (San Bernardino and Riverside Counties). These locations might be considered "exurbs" of urban core areas.

The geographic concentration of African Americans in California has been salient in the effort to elect African American preferred candidates at all relevant levels of political office. The Assembly districts with the highest levels of African American concentration are: AD's 47, 48, 51, and 52 (in South LA) along with AD's 9, 16, and 62 in other regions of the state (including the East Bay, Sacramento, and the Inland Empire). All of these districts have successfully elected preferred candidates for the Assembly. Two California Senate districts (SD's 25 and 26 in South LA) with significant African American concentrations have also elected candidates preferred by the community as well. Finally, in Congress, the communities

[3]These groups include, but are not limited to, MALDEF and APALC.

[4]AARC hereby endorses the proposal from the Inland Empire African American Redistricting Coalition, which is a plan to establish a new African American influence district in San Bernardino County. For the sake of brevity, we will not discuss details of that district in the report in great detail.

[5]For the sake of consistency, we employ the term "Latino" throughout this document to refer to the various ethnic groups collectively defined as "Hispanic" by the 2010 Census. Thus, all statistical references to "Latino" refer to the official census category of "Hispanic Persons." Further, the statistical references to "African American", "White", and "Asian American" references all refer to the "Non-Hispanic" subsets of each of these groups as they are defined in the 2010 Census.

located in CD's 9 (Oakland), 33, 35, and 37 (all in South LA) have produced successful candidates who have been preferred by African American voters.[6]

The background information that is cited above is not intended to address any of the legally prohibited subjects related to a particular incumbent or a political party. Rather, we believe that the effectiveness of African American communities in these districts is a key factor that must be weighed heavily in any effort to redraw the maps in California. The effectiveness of this configuration of districts is important to bear in mind for three particular reasons.

First, we find that federal law demands attention to the extent that protected groups statewide are exercising the political franchise effectively. The current performance of districts in California represents an important baseline to assess possible changes. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act requires the Commission to demonstrate that any final change in the district map configuration does not cause "retrogression" with respect to protected racial groups.[7] The Commission may address a variety of factors in defending its decisions, but the election of preferred candidates is a core element in any such showing.[8] Accordingly, we contend that the electoral effectiveness in the aforementioned districts ought to influence the way the Commission draws lines in these areas.

Second, the manifest electoral effectiveness also suggests that traditional voting rights configurations are inapt in this context.[9] Where past elections indicate robust participation and the effectual exercise of the franchise, remedies like majority-control districts are unnecessary. In practice, districts with effective representation for legally protected groups with sub-majority margins (i.e., less than 50% of voters) need not be refashioned as electoral majorities. Indeed, efforts to impose such changes (especially against the expressed desires of the African American communities in these areas) would invite voting rights challenges related to "packing". Accordingly, the Commission should reject all arguments and interpretations of Section 2 that ignore the demonstrated effectiveness of these communities to elect candidates of choice.

Finally, the proven political effectiveness of these districts is relevant because it is probative evidence on an important state law issue. This record provides great support for the case that many of the neighborhoods, as currently designed, form an important community of

---

[6] In all of these effective districts, the African American share of the total population ranges between 23 and 30% of the total number of voters. Unlike other states, where differentials and age and participation among racial groups tend to reduce the functional political influence of African Americans, California is a distinct political setting in which rates of participation and organization tends to improve African American standing in the political arena relative to other groups. When one accounts for other measures, (e.g., voting age population and citizen voting age population) African Americans in these California districts represent a solid though not majority bloc of the active voters in these constituencies.

[7] The current test for retrogression centers on whether the change causes a loss in a relevant group's ability to effectively exercise the political franchise.

[8] It is important to note that while Section 5 of the VRA covers only select counties in California, it is our view that a full preclearance review will address the overall status of all protected groups throughout the state with respect to changes in the ability to exercise of power. See 28 C.F.R. Ch. I §§ 51.57, 51.59.

[9] AARC firmly believes that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act is an important tool for enforcing the political rights of racial minorities. But we also believe that this enforcement remedy should only be employed where they are necessary. Here, the elections in the current configurations show that African Americans are successful in promoting their preferred candidates, in conjunction with other groups. Whether one defines these districts as "influence" or "coalition" districts, the configurations are effective platforms for exercising the political franchise.

interest. Pursuant to Proposition 11, California law mandates that district lines show regard to communities of interest. While we know of no controlling definition of this concept in existing law, we would respectfully submit that a community of interest refers to an identifiable set of people who have a common set of experiences or interests that also inhabit a specific geographic area. Drastic changes to existing districts with a community of interest should be taken only with the utmost care.[10]

The evidence reveals multiple social and cultural reasons that neighborhoods and institutions in AARC's areas of interest ought to be recognized as communities of interest. But the clearest indication that these communities fit just about any definition is their proven record of working effectively in the political arena. The fact that Californians in these existing districts commonly agree on preferred candidates and also organize in candidate and non-candidate campaigns is exceedingly strong evidence of their civic relationship to each other. Accordingly, efforts and proposals to seriously rework or dismantle these existing, effective communities should be approached with great caution.

With these thoughts in mind, AARC has pursued an overall strategy of maintaining the basic configurations of districts in its areas of emphasis. These districts comply with the directives outlined in the Commission's guidelines. The district lines meet norms of compactness and also do not create any places of point contiguity. We recognize the need in some areas of interest to increase population in order to meet the population equality standard. However, we maintain that this task can be accomplished without destroying the existing cores of communities. We have adhered to a minimal level of population deviation but have established ways of either preserving or (in some cases) establishing districts where African American communities may exercise influence in political contests.

The sections that follow, focusing on each area of concern for AARC, offer a more detailed look at the districts that we have proposed. Where helpful, we have reported statistical information about district profiles using Citizen Voting Age population (CVAP).[11]

A. South Los Angeles

For decades, South Los Angeles has been the focal point for the most significant political activity by the African American community in the State of California. Historically, African Americans from the Deep South frequently relocated to the neighborhoods of South LA in search of a more hospitable economic and social climate. These core communities that have grown and flourished in this part of Los Angeles continue to form an identifiable center for organization that links African American residents of varied social and economic classes by their shared racial and cultural heritage.

Largely African American neighborhoods that have long defined this area of the city include Crenshaw, Leimert Park, Baldwin Hills in the north, as well as Carson, Torrance and Compton to

[10] Indeed, we believe that such changes could raise the possibility of a voting rights lawsuit alleging vote dilution of African American political power.

[11] Additional details on the district proposal, including supporting statistical data, is located in the appendices.

the south. The area is also anchored by the large concentration of the country's largest African American centered churches (including AARC member organizations West Angeles COGIC and First AME Church). Further, the Crenshaw and Inglewood neighborhoods are the sites of some of the most significant commercial enterprises (barber shops, hair salons, and media outlets) that are both owned and patronized by African Americans throughout the city.

In short, South LA is an integral part of the political, cultural and economic imprint of African Americans on the state's largest city. While its demographics have grown more racially complex, with the influx of Latino and Asian American residents, this area nevertheless continues to be one of the main anchors for forming electoral coalitions that determine the outcome of city and county elections.

The existing neighborhoods of South LA-- largely lying to the south of the 10 Freeway and to the west of the 110 Freeway – are represented by four assembly districts in which African Americans represent approximately 30% of the entire population (slightly higher, taking CVAP into account), two state senate districts (SD's 25 and 26), and three Congressional districts (CD's 33, 35, and 37). All of these districts were under-populated following the 2010 Census. Accordingly, the major question for the Commission is how to account for the lost population in any new district map.

AARC's proposed map preserves the existing cores of these districts by expanding into new, but related territory in order to equalize populations. We believe that this strategy is warranted for two important reasons. First, the effectiveness of these districts with African American influence can hardly be questioned. With its numerous organizing institutions and existing political representation, South LA is the undisputed foundation for African American political effectiveness in the state. Some might favor the alternative approach of consolidating districts in this area to create majorities of African Americans; however, the current level of political effectiveness with less robust African American margins indicates that such a change is unnecessary.[12]

Second, utilizing the territory to the west and north of the existing South LA districts is appropriate given current demographic trends. As mentioned above, the population decline among white residents of California is a significant subplot within the overall narrative of growth in the state; this negative trend is evident in the western portions of Los Angeles that have lost residents during the last decade.[13] Consolidating part of the western coastal area into fewer districts would be one reasonable way of equalizing numbers than dismantling the established and politically salient neighborhoods that form the core of the South LA districts.

Our proposal accomplishes the goal of preserving the core of South LA districts while maintaining compact districts that also comply with the mandate to respect communities of interest. Further, the population deviation for these districts remains well under 1%. The new

---

[12] Indeed, it may prove an ill-considered one as a legal matter. Any decision to eliminate or existing districts with demonstrated effectiveness of reflecting the preferences of African Americans may raise difficult Section 2 problems concerning racial vote dilution.

[13] For example, the population decreases in existing AD 53 (which combines the area along the Pacific Coast, from Santa Monica to Torrance) rivals the under-population in the existing South LA districts.

AD 47 expands slightly westward to take in more parts of Culver City and other territory that is currently part of existing District 53. The new AD 48 (which maintains the area in and around the USC campus as one of its anchors) grows laterally, adding on its northern border the neighborhoods adjacent to the east of AD 47 and then runs toward Walnut Park and South Gate. In, AD 51 the existing areas in Inglewood and Gardena are now expanded to the southeast to include Carson, which is part of a corridor joined by the 110 Freeway. In similar fashion, AD 52 moves to the southeast to incorporate neighborhoods located near Lakewood and Cypress Gardens (part of the region that is in the current AD 55).[14]

These proposed assembly districts are compact enough to nest quite into proposed SD's 25 and 26, which largely follow the broad contours of the area described above for the assembly districts. Similarly, the contours of the proposed Congressional districts (CD's 33, 35, and 37) preserve the cores of the existing South LA districts while expanding slightly northward and westward to pick up additional neighborhoods immediately adjacent to the existing core.

The changes that we propose will result in the following resulting district profiles, which largely maintain the level of African American influence that currently exists in South LA:

Assembly District	Population	Deviation (%)	Latino CVAP (%)	White CVAP (%)	AA CVAP (%)	API CVAP (%)
47	463,039	-0.6	19.9	31.1	38.1	8.5
48	464,097	-0.3	43.1	5.9	47.5	2.1
51	466,134	0.1	30.3	17.9	35.8	12.9
52	460,589	-1.1	34.0	22.3	33.4	7.3

**The White, AA, and API CVAP percentages all refer to the figure for non-Latino persons, as defined in the 2010 Census.*

Senate District	Population	Deviation (%)	Latino CVAP (%)	White CVAP (%)	AA CVAP (%)	API CVAP (%)
25	926,723	-0.5	32.1	20.0	34.7	10.3
26	927, 136	-0.5	28.9	21.3	41.8	6.0

**The White, AA, and API CVAP percentages all refer to the figure for non-Hispanic persons, as defined in the 2101 Census.*

Congressional District	Population	Deviation	Latino CVAP (%)	White CVAP (%)	AA CVAP (%)	API CVAP (%)
33	702,905	0	19.4	34.9	31.8	11.7
35	702,905	0	31.9	17.1	42.2	7.0
37	702,904	1	32.8	23.8	27.5	12.3

**The White, AA, and API CVAP percentages all refer to the figure for non-Latino persons, as defined in the 2010 Census.*

B. East Bay/Alameda County

[14] Importantly, these district changes do not greatly encroach on the core neighborhoods located in surrounding areas that help to assure the political representation and effectiveness of the Latino community.

Like South LA has influenced the Southland, the East Bay has been northern California's hub of African American political and cultural activity. Since the late 1960s, Oakland has been the primary center for this concentration. Oakland was among the first major cities to elect an African American (a preferred candidate) as its mayor, and the local political representation for the city reflects the success of organizing and participation in these communities.

The myriad of indicia showing the influence of African Americans in Oakland largely mirrors the story with South Los Angeles. One can identify numerous local businesses, religious institutions (including the Love Center and Allen Temple Baptist Church), and civic organizations that serve the African American community and frequently run social outreach programs in the city. The neighborhoods of Oakland also have been an important building block for social and political activism in the Bay Area since the days of Vietnam-era civil protest; importantly; the residents of the corridor connecting Oakland and Berkeley have often found common cause on issues of racial equity and economic justice.

This part of California (including Berkeley and Richmond in the north and flowing south through San Leandro and Hayward) currently takes up some of the assembly districts with relatively minor population deviation. For instance, AD 11 is only under the ideal size by about 7,000 voters (relatively minimal difference), and AD 8 (located just to the north of current AD 11) exceeds the ideal size by about 5,000 voters. However, the geographic area of greatest substantive interest for the African American community lies in AD 16, which is currently about 10% below the ideal population for a new district.

Our proposal is to achieve compliance with the equal population standard by maintaining an Oakland-based assembly district (AD 16) with a total population of 466,274 persons (0.1% deviation). Each of the major racial groups in this district would range between 21 and 28% of the Voting age population; African Americans would represent 25.15% of all persons in the revised district over the age of 18. After due consideration, AARC proposes to reconfigure AD 16 to join the neighborhoods located in Albany, Berkeley and Emeryville with Oakland. This change would incorporate three adjacent communities that share important historical, social, and political ties with the residents of Oakland.

The expanded version of AD 16 would not only reflect shared patterns of behavior in a political sense; it would also reflect the daily practices of the people who live there. The residents of this area frequently commute within the district's boundaries for work and entertainment purposes; indeed, surface streets that connect this area are lined with commercial interests that barely note the difference between the jurisdictions. The district plan complies with the principles of compactness; its contours largely follow the existing "bayshore" configuration of the current AD 16, which hugs the 880/80 Freeways (a common transportation route for residents in this area).

AARC also supports the minor adjustment of the existing East Bay congressional district with its anchor in Oakland as well. Our proposed map establishes CD 9 to achieve a total population of 702,904 (zero deviation), which secures the continued level of political influence that African American communities have exercised in past elections for Congress. The details of this proposed district follow:

Congressional District	Population	Deviation	Latino CVAP (%)	White CVAP (%)	AA CVAP (%)	API CVAP (%)
9	702,904	0	11.4	44.4	25.6	15.2

**The White, AA, and API CVAP percentages all refer to the figure for non-Latino persons, as defined in the 2010 Census.*

C. Inland Empire (AD 62, SD 32, CD 43)

The final, located in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, has witnessed some of the state's most significant growth during the last decade. Accordingly, line drawing for districts in this area was fairly easy to accomplish; taken as a whole, the territory exceeds an ideal district population by a total of about 200,000 persons (roughly half the size of an ideal assembly district population).

The area of emphasis currently comprises two assembly districts: AD 61 (a significantly African American population) and 62 (with approaches a majority of Latino voters). District 63, with about a 45% nonwhite CVAP (about 10% of African Americans are there) moves eastward and covers Redlands. In Riverside County's Moreno Valley to the south are the remaining three "north-south oriented" districts with similar demographic profiles. African Americans range between 7-9% of the CVAP in each of them and the overall non-white CVAP falls between 35-37%. Districts 64 and 65 divide the African American concentration in the Moreno Valley; meanwhile, District 66 extends its borders well into the northern part of San Diego County.

AARC would recommend that the Commission consider a district that reflects the role that African Americans have played in contributing to the growth in the Inland Empire. While not as heavily concentrated as the population in South LA, the African American residents in this area do share a common set of interests that are not especially well reflected in the way districts are currently designed. In community meetings, some members have expressed an interest in an assembly district that consolidates what some call "The Ebony Triangle" – which includes neighborhoods lying between the 10, 15, and 215 freeways. Major hubs of the district include Colton, San Bernardino, and Rialto.

Conclusion

AARC sincerely appreciates the opportunity to provide substantive input in the Commission's proceeding. We are hopeful that this report provides a helpful roadmap that the Commission may employ in the consideration of district plans. While we recognize that this is one part of a prolonged and complex process of designing new maps for California, we sincerely hope that the ideas contained here are carefully reviewed before line drawers approach the areas of interest to AARC. Our maps show that maintaining the political influence of our communities can be accomplished in a way that also complies with the Commission's stated goals. We are available to answer any questions that members or staffers may have about this proposal.

TAB 62

May 26, 2011

Region #2: San Bernadino

JUN 07 2011
RECEIVED MAY 2 1 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission Chair
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Via Facsimile
[redacted]

The Pass Area consisting of the Cities of Banning, Beaumont and Calimesa and the County areas of Cabazon and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians are geographically connected and in close proximity to one another. The Cities of Banning, Beaumont and Calimesa and the County areas of Cabazon and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians are looking at the possibility of regional sharing of services. The Cities of Banning, Beaumont and Calimesa currently share Animal Control Services.

The Cities of Banning, Beaumont and Calimesa and the County areas of Cabazon and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians share borders and meet regularly and share comment interests in the Pass both politically and geographically and have a desire to remain in the same district to assure continued cohesiveness within these geographic areas.

The 2010 Census population will require redistricting within the State of California for the State Senate, Assembly and U.S. Congressional Districts.

The Cities of Banning, Beaumont and Calimesa and the County areas of Cabazon and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians have a desire to remain with their current State Assembly and State Senate Districts.

Respectfully,

Supervisor Marion Ashley
Riverside County 5th District

Barbara Hanna, Mayor
City of Banning

Brian De Forge, Mayor
City of Beaumont

Ella Zanowic, Mayor
City of Calimesa

cc: Senator Bill Emmerson, California State Senate, 37th District
[redacted]
Sacramento, CA 94248-0001

Assemblyman Paul J. Cook, California State Assembly, 65th District
[redacted]
Sacramento, CA 95814

TAB 63

1 CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

2

3

4 In the matter of:

5 Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC)

6

7

8

9

10 California State University, Northridge
Kurland Lecture Hall, Performing Arts Center
11 1811 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330

12

13

14

15 FRIDAY, MAY 27, 2011

16

17

18

19

20

21 Reported by:
Debra M. Lindsey

22

23

24

25

1 APPEARANCES:

2

3 Members Present:

4 Commissioner Aguirre

5 Commissioner Ancheta

6 Commissioner Barabba

7 Commissioner Blanco

8 Commissioner Dai

9 Commissioner DiGuilio

10 Commissioner Filkins Webber

11 Commissioner Forbes

12 Commissioner Galambos Malloy

13 Commissioner Ontai

14 Commissioner Parvenu

15 Commissioner Raya

16 Commissioner Ward

17 Commissioner Yao

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 APPEARANCES (Continued):

2

3 COMMISSION STAFF:

4 George Brown, Esq.

5 Janeece Sargis

6 Karin MacDonald

7 Jamie Clark

8 Tamina Alon

9 Bonnie Glaser

10 Marian Johnston

11

12 (Unidentified members in audience)

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 I N D E X

2 Page

3 Proceedings 5

4 Adjournment 498

5 Certificate of Reporter 499

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 do that.
2 MS. CLARK: Stuff I look at all
3 day.
4 COMMISSIONER DAI: So maybe while
5 we're waiting for that to build --
6 MS. CLARK: Okay.
7 COMMISSIONER DAI: -- I would still
8 be interested in seeing something similar to what
9 we had specified in our region nine wrap-up
10 before when -- I don't know if you've already
11 built that one already, which was the idea of
12 having a mountain cap kind of district that goes
13 up and over and down and retains an inland
14 agricultural region. I don't know if you had a
15 chance to --
16 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Siskiyou,
17 Modoc, Lassen.
18 COMMISSIONER DAI: Right. So
19 Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, maybe
20 going down. Because that then puts all of the, I
21 think it puts the watershed, the mountain
22 watershed in a single district.
23 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: And right
24 now are we just waiting for these numbers to -- I
25 mean, couldn't we do it the old-fashioned way and

1 Plumas, Sierra, Nevada and probably the eastern
2 part of Placer.
3 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And Butte.
4 MS. MACDONALD: And who gets Butte?
5 COMMISSIONER DAI: Don't you think
6 Butte is an inland agriculture?
7 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Otherwise
8 northern (Inaudible).
9 COMMISSIONER DAI: No, no, no. I
10 was saying as an alternative to this --
11 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Oh.
12 COMMISSIONER DAI: -- that you
13 would keep the inland agricultural region that we
14 had defined before, which the public testimony
15 defined as -- I think Shasta actually would go
16 with the top part, too, that's why I was asking
17 you, or at least above Redding, that the inland
18 agricultural region that we -- we had a
19 visualization on this before. We had Tehama,
20 Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Yuba and Sutter as an
21 inland agricultural area, and then we went down
22 into Yolo, I believe.
23 COMMISSIONER FORBES: If you put
24 Butte in -- Commissioner Forbes.
25 If you put Butte in, you have to

1 different.
2 MS. CLARK: Yeah. I -- well, my
3 personal preference would be to just plow through
4 it and --
5 MS. MACDONALD: Yeah.
6 MS. CLARK: -- get it done and --
7 MS. MACDONALD: She has a --
8 MS. CLARK: -- sleep.
9 MS. MACDONALD: She has a little
10 more energy right now than I do. So I'll just
11 eat a little more pineapple and -- it would be, I
12 think it would be wise to keep going. Because
13 otherwise we might be here very, very late.
14 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: All right.
15 So what that means is that we've got to be really
16 crisp and not a lot of conversation on the side.
17 MS. CLARK: I also think that, if
18 the Commission feels comfortable giving general
19 direction, then some of the direction that
20 applies to assembly would also apply to senate
21 and congress.
22 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay.
23 MS. CLARK: Okay. So this is
24 senate. I only drew one version of the potential
25 senate districts for the Central Valley, because

1 they're actually both very tight. I know that
2 M.A.L.D.E.F. drew a different version than I did.
3 So if we start with Merced, this
4 also covers the Section 5 requirements for
5 Monterey County. This visualization includes
6 Merced County completely intact, comes into San
7 Benito County, grabs Monter -- agricultural areas
8 of Monterey County along the 101, comes up into
9 Stanislaus County and splits the city of Modesto,
10 and then includes the intact counties of Mariposa
11 and Madera County, and then for population, and
12 also this is a high Latino concentration area,
13 grabs these tracts in west Fresno.
14 (Whereupon, there was an
15 inaudible discussion.)
16 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: I
17 just had a question, because now you're bumping
18 up against Monterey, which we haven't had a
19 chance to look at yet. And now I'm wondering if
20 you're taking San Benito and putting it with the
21 foothill communities technically.
22 UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: Uh-huh.
23 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: But
24 I'm wondering if you're pulling away from the
25 possibility of a, you know, Section 5 issue by

1 taking San Benito away from Monterey. Is that --
2 could that likely happen at this level?
3 Because you're saying that this is
4 necessary for Section 5 at the senate level;
5 correct?
6 MS. CLARK: M.A.L.D.E.F. drew a
7 different configuration.
8 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: I'm
9 not talking about M.A.L.D.E.F.; I'm talking about
10 what you have up here right now and the conflict
11 that could be -- exist between two Section 5
12 counties, Merced and Monterey.
13 So I'm just looking to see how this
14 configuration could potentially conflict with
15 Monterey on a -- at a senate level.
16 UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: I can
17 answer that. The senate level districts
18 currently for Monterey, the two benchmarks, split
19 Monterey down the middle.
20 And so what this actually does is
21 it would kill two birds with one stone, is that
22 this would allow that section of Monterey to meet
23 its benchmark at the same time that it allows the
24 Merced part to meet its benchmark.
25 MS. CLARK: Thank you.

1 UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: No
2 problem.
3 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: So out of
4 curiosity, is this the only model you have? Just
5 again I see that, you know, you're going from the
6 coast into the Central Valley and vice verse -- I
7 don't know how either one of those areas would
8 probably really feel. So I just didn't know if
9 you had any other model.
10 MS. CLARK: This is the only model
11 that I have.
12 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: And I would
13 say that that part of Monterey is not considered
14 coast.
15 UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: Right.
16 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay.
17 MS. CLARK: This is also the only
18 model that I've discussed with Gibson Dunn.
19 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay.
20 MS. CLARK: Or and that I've
21 discussed it with Gibson Dunn, I should say.
22 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: And I'd
23 just like to make one other comment. You know,
24 kind of looking at this in the totality, there's
25 going to be communities, whether it be cities or

1 the -- it's the Sierras that are there, the
2 tallest mountain in the Continental U.S.A.
3 COMMISSIONER DAI: No. I think
4 Commissioner DiGuilio suggested the best option,
5 which is to split Madera County. I don't know, I
6 think the mountain part is less populated, that
7 part, but there were more than one person who
8 testified that, if you just continue the line
9 down from Mariposa, that that's the -- represents
10 the difference between the foothills and the
11 flatlands.
12 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay. Is
13 that something you think you could work on?
14 MS. CLARK: Yes.
15 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay. Thank
16 you.
17 MS. CLARK: And the last region for
18 senate districts that I have -- could use
19 direction on is this tri-counties area again.
20 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: Did we
21 answer your question for SD-4, because it's still
22 underpopulated?
23 UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER:
24 (Inaudible).
25 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: So it can

1 Oh. Right. So if you want to look at them, look
2 at the maps, but we needed some updated tables.
3 MS. MACDONALD: No. They used
4 different data.
5 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Right.
6 MS. MACDONALD: That's possibly
7 what happened.
8 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Right. But
9 the maps are --
10 MS. MACDONALD: No, but we can send
11 you -- sorry. It's late.
12 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: You want to
13 look at something.
14 MS. MACDONALD: But we can send you
15 the benchmarks --
16 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay.
17 MS. MACDONALD: -- the benchmark
18 percentages.
19 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: All right.
20 MS. MACDONALD: Okay.
21 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: So let's
22 look at the new ones here.
23 MS. CLARK: So for this
24 visualization for the Merced district, Merced is
25 intact. This portion of eastern Madera County,

1 including the city of Madera, is also intact.
2 This was -- there was testimony saying that this
3 was the place that, what, to the west of this
4 line is the flatlands and to the east is the
5 foothills.
6 Then along the 99 corridor it comes
7 into Fresno County to grab this southern area of
8 the city of Fresno and continues along the 99
9 corridor to grab a few communities here along the
10 99 corridor as well.
11 This has a deviation of zero
12 individuals. The Latino V.A.P. is 53.1 percent.
13 Black V.A.P. is 6.08 percent. And Asian V.A.P.
14 is 8.68 percent.
15 If we look at this Kings district,
16 this is also pretty similar to the benchmark.
17 Kings is intact. Again, this west Fresno area is
18 also included. This includes more of west
19 Fresno, which there was community of interest
20 testimony saying that all of west Fresno was a
21 community of interest.
22 And then again, northwest and
23 southwest Tulare County, this Wasco/Shafter area
24 and the 99 corridor is intact. And then again,
25 the curl comes down to pick up Arvin, Lamont,

1 Weedpatch and southeast Bakersfield.
2 There's a deviation of one person
3 on this. The Latino V.A.P. is 65.77 percent.
4 Black V.A.P. is 5.71 percent. Asian V.A.P. is
5 3.83 percent.
6 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Commissioner
7 Filkins-Webber.
8 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: In
9 line with what Commissioner Barabba had asked
10 earlier about our Kern curl, you had it going one
11 direction for the assembly, and if we were to
12 consider some nesting and we went that direction
13 again, would that be consistent with this
14 congressional district?
15 If we make a decision which way the
16 curl's going to go, I guess all three of the maps
17 will follow, or do you think that there's going
18 to be some significant difference?
19 MS. CLARK: There is in general --
20 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: The
21 reason I ask is because we did receive some
22 specific C.O.I. testimony regarding southern
23 Bakersfield and how that particular area in --
24 and specifically new homes, new construction, if
25 I'm not mistaken it was, I thought it was an

TAB 64

1 CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

2

3

4 In the matter of

5 Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC)

6 Applicant Review Panel (ARP)

7

8

9

10 California State University, Northridge

11 Kurland Lecture Hall, Performing Arts Center
18111 Nordoff Street

12 Northridge, CA 91330

13

14

15 SATURDAY, MAY 28, 2011
9:22 A.M.

16

17

18

19

20

21 Reported by:
Samantha Avenaim

22

23

24

25

1 APPEARANCES:

2

3 Members Present:

4 Commissioner Filkins Webber

5 Commissioner Blanco

6 Commissioner Miller

7 Commissioner Forbes

8 Commissioner Aguirre

9 Commissioner Barabba

10 Commissioner Dai

11 Commissioner DiGuilio

12 Commissioner Galambos Malloy

13 Commissioner Ontai

14 Commissioner Parvenu

15 Commissioner Raya

16 Commissioner Ward

17 Commissioner Yao

18 Commissioner Ancheta

19 Commissioner Johnston

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 APPEARANCES (Continued):

2

3 PUBLIC

4 George Brown, Esq.

5 Nicole Boyle

6 Karin MacDonald

7 Bonnie Glaser

8 Janeece Sargis

9 Alex Woods

10

11 (Unidentified members in audience)

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 I N D E X

2 Page

3 Proceedings 5

4 Adjournment 384

5 Certificate of Reporter 385

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 should follow the guidance that we gave you for
2 the assembly, but if we caused pain, to try to fix
3 it in the senate where we split something in
4 particular. So I think the South El Monte -- or
5 El Monte example was a good one. I think that's
6 a -- that's a good general rule of thumb.
7 Any -- anybody else have some
8 refinements to that.
9 (No audible response.)
10 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: I believe we
11 can move on from -- from that suggestion, yes.
12 Commissioner Yao.
13 COMMISSIONER YAO: I just want to
14 throw out something and see whether we can reach
15 some kind of general agreement. For small to very
16 small cities, pick a number, 20 thousand -- 20
17 thousand population, should we set an objective
18 and try not to split those very small cities?
19 In other words, given the choice of
20 splitting bigger cities versus smaller cities, the
21 preference is to try not to split the small
22 cities.
23 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: I think the
24 problem you run into going by size is it's where
25 the city is located relative to the district.

1 COMMISSIONER YAO: No, I understand
2 that, but -- but often we do have choices in term
3 of which city to split to come out with the exact
4 population, and -- and I'm simply suggest that
5 if -- if everything else being equal, then perhaps
6 the -- the pain will be less to split the bigger
7 city as compared to the smaller city.
8 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Any other
9 commissioners want to comment on that?
10 Commissioner Ancheta.
11 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Well, I
12 think that's hard because it assumes all other
13 things are equal. I'm not sure we can always
14 determine when all other things are equal.
15 I understand the interest that --
16 Commissioner Yao has identified. I -- I don't
17 feel comfortable sort of ranking cities, though,
18 because I think there's two many variables going
19 into location and what -- what other things are
20 happening to try to create a district. But -- but
21 I understand what you're -- what you're getting
22 at.
23 COMMISSIONER BARABBA:
24 Ms. MacDonald.
25 MS. MACDONALD: I mean, as you can

1 point out that that is something that will happen,
2 and if you have some preferences or if you'd like
3 to give us some guidance on that. And again, I'm
4 not saying that you can nest everything, right.
5 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Yes. I
6 think an example that Commissioner Webber just
7 identified, this would be -- when you think -- if
8 you have another direction over in San Bernardino,
9 it would be better to nest the two assembly
10 districts in San Bernardino together rather than
11 go over county.
12 But we understand that from time to
13 time you'll have to go over a county.
14 Commissioner Yao.
15 COMMISSIONER YAO: By making this
16 nesting decision of the Pomona, Montclair, along
17 with San Bernardino and so on, basically
18 indirectly we're forcing Rancho and Upland to be
19 nested with the -- with the Los Angeles County.
20 And -- and I suspect that there's
21 probably opposition to that decision as well, so
22 we -- we basically listened to the Pomona speakers
23 and -- and made the decision to allow Pomona to --
24 to be part of the San Bernardino County in coming
25 up with the assembly.

1 But that forces the -- the --
2 the -- the -- the marriage of the San Bernardino
3 cities with the Los Angeles County, so I -- I
4 don't know whether we want to discuss that
5 trade-off or not, but -- but that's really what we
6 have done.
7 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Commissioner
8 Blanco.
9 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I have a
10 question about how this works in term -- is this
11 one -- so is this one of the areas that we're
12 doing the racially polarized voting analysis
13 from -- for? I can't remember. Pomona Valley?
14 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: I'm getting
15 a nod of the head from Mr. Brown.
16 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yes? Yes?
17 And when -- when we do that, do you it separately
18 for an assembly and then separately for a senate?
19 How does that work?
20 MR. BROWN: We'll want to consult
21 with the expert that we hired, but my sense is
22 you're going to do it for the geographic area that
23 you're interested in.
24 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay. So in
25 answer to your question, Ms. MacDonald, I think

TAB 65

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: District Lines
Date: Tue, 31 May 2011 13:10:18 -0700
From: Glenn Miller <[redacted]>
To: <[redacted]>

Dear CRC Members:

I would like to call your attention to the **101 emails from citizens** (73 emails, one with a 29-signature petition attached) that was recently lodged with the Commission opposing the districting of cities in the Coachella Valley with Imperial County. These emails clearly spell out the reasons why these two areas should not be drawn together, most notably that the Coachella Valley is a tourism based economy with a suburban, contiguous bedroom community and Imperial County is a distant rural farmland area highly dependant on the agriculture industry. I have never in my (9) years in office had any kind of interaction with Imperial County Cities and/or their representatives. Conversely, I sit on many boards and commissions with my fellow elected officials of western Riverside County cities.

In your May 19 regional wrap-up the Commission clearly recognized these differences and directed several alternative maps combining Imperial County with San Diego County. In that hearing you reiterated the strong testimony of Imperial County and San Diego County residents to keep their counties together in one district. These counties share a common border and culture, and their elected officials have worked together on numerous projects and social issues for many years with great success. They already share educational, medical, and social interaction on a daily basis. San Diego County also has the necessary resources to bring Imperial County into a more productive area sooner than the cities in the eastern region of Riverside County.

In your Region 2 wrap-up you directed that NO maps combining Coachella Valley with Imperial County be drawn. The only outstanding question was which area should have responsibility over the Salton Sea. That can be mitigated either way to protect both areas interests.

I hear that powerful special interest groups are proposing maps combining these two unrelated areas and splitting the desert cities. However, the redistricting lines need to be drawn taking into consideration what is best for both areas and should NOT be about politics and catering to the needs of Special Interest groups. Since the CRC gave the citizens no time to react to these maps, I am entering into the record my request that you don't let these groups have the last say and that you will put the most weight on our citizens who know needs of their respective cities and the unincorporated areas that will be directly affected by the Commission decision. In our case, **101 citizens are the largest number of emails supporting one specific redistricting issue in the entire State!**

Once again, **please do not combine the Coachella Valley with Imperial County in any maps** for the reasons stated above.

Respectfully submitted,
Glenn A. Miller
Mayor Pro Tem
Indio City Council
[redacted]
Indio, CA 92201
Telephone: (760) [redacted]

TAB 66

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME I

Wednesday, June 1, 2011

9:06 A.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Vice-Chairperson

Maria Blanco

Gabino T. Aguirre

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Commissioner Absent

Jodie Filkins Webber

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Also Present

Presenters

George Brown, VRA Attorney, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
(Present via telephone)

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Public Comment

Alice Huffman, NAACP

David Salaverry

I N D E X

	Page
1. Introduction and Agenda Overview	5
2. Gibson, Dunn Consultation on VRA Section 2&5	12
3. Commission provides direction to Q2 for line-drawing	45
Break (12:11 p.m. - 1:18 p.m.)	
Public Comment -- Alice Huffman, NAACP	134
Commission resumes providing direction to Q2 for line-drawing	139
4. Technical Discussion Topics	294
1. Tracking of line-drawing directions	
2. Reliability of non-Census redistricting data	
3. Consideration of supplementary data sources at the input hearings	
4. In-line process review: status update & next steps	
5. Provision of equivalency files for 2nd and 3rd round maps	
6. Second & third-round Input Hearings: technical Methodology & structure (joint w/Outreach)	
a. Consideration of meta-analyses for draft maps	
Adjournment	429
Certificate of Reporter	430

1 know, if it goes down a lot then I suspect, again, given a
2 totality's analysis that if the other numbers are
3 generally okay that we'd probably be fine.
4 But there's certain things we just can't control
5 because if there's a big shift away and that's largely
6 something we can't do without violating contiguity or
7 compactness concerns, then I don't think there's much we
8 can do at this point.
9 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: So, I'm hearing,
10 Commissioner Yao, a suggestion that we -- I will allow Ms.
11 MacDonald to speak, first, then I'll summarize. Go ahead.
12 MS. MAC DONALD: I just wanted to clarify the
13 benchmark really quickly. So, the benchmark is 2001 lines
14 with 2010 data. So, these are current data that are in
15 the benchmark lines, basically.
16 So, it's the old district lines, the ones that
17 we're now redrawing with the new data.
18 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Okay.
19 COMMISSIONER YAO: Thank you.
20 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: So, in light of
21 that, Commissioner Yao, it seemed like you were suggesting
22 that the Commission consider a broad principle around how
23 close do we try and get with some of our percentages
24 regarding retrogression in smaller minority populations.
25 COMMISSIONER YAO: My concern is that if we --

1 going up.

2 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Uh-hum, uh-hum.

3 Thank you.

4 COMMISSIONER DAI: So, one question before we move

5 on. I just had a question and this is partly to my fellow

6 Commissioners, about Butte. I'm trying to remember -- or

7 maybe to our line-drawers, whether -- was there testimony

8 about Butte being incorporated in some of those --

9 including in some of those, Sutter, Yuba and, if so, have

10 we been able to honor that request in another district,

11 like in a Senate or a Congressional?

12 MS. CLARK: There is -- there is COI testimony

13 that Butte is a community of interest with basically this

14 area, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa and Glenn.

15 In Senate I did next these two districts and

16 they're together in Senate. And I believe they're

17 together in Congress, too, but that could be --

18 COMMISSIONER DAI: Okay. So, just for a note I'll

19 take a note that for Assembly it just wasn't possible to

20 do that, but we'll look further in terms of Congressional

21 and Senate.

22 MS. CLARK: If the Commission is interested in

23 maintaining this north to south oriented Assembly

24 districts then we, yeah, definitely would have to move a

25 lot around.

1 Ancheta.

2 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: So, given that reasoning,

3 when are we covering Section 5 Congressional and Senate

4 districts?

5 MS. CLARK: Right now.

6 MS. MAC DONALD: Right now.

7 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Right now, we're going

8 back -- oh, we're going back up to Merced, Kings,

9 Monterey?

10 MS. MAC DONALD: Correct, for Senate. So, we're

11 doing Senate Section 5 districts next.

12 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Okay, thank. So, I was

13 inquiring about the exact ordering, thank you.

14 MS. MAC DONALD: We're going to page 17.

15 And I apologize that you're seeing all of this

16 programming actually on the screen. We usually have a

17 second monitor, so this is usually done on the second

18 monitor. But the second monitor is not yet hooked up, but

19 it will be. So, for this afternoon we're going to have a

20 little bit less of this. Maybe it's exciting for some of

21 you to see it.

22 MS. CLARK: So, this Senate district addresses the

23 Merced benchmark issues, as well as this eastern part of

24 Monterey. It's similar to the benchmark district lines.

25 This district, again the County of Merced is

1 completely intact. It comes up and grabs this East
2 Stanislaus County -- or I'm sorry, West Stanislaus County
3 area, splits the City of Modesto. And does not include
4 the City of Turlock, which is dissimilar to the Assembly
5 plan that we just looked at.
6 It does include this very western flatland region
7 of Madera County, and then comes in just west of the 99
8 corridor in Fresno County.
9 The City of -- or the County of San Benito is also
10 intact and included in this plan, and this area, the
11 Highway 101 corridor in Monterey County.
12 The benchmark percentages for this district, for
13 percent Latino VAP is 53.48 percent. The percent black
14 VAP is 3.14. And percent API VAP is 5.64.
15 This visualization has a -1.52 percent deviation.
16 The Latino VAP is 57.43 percent. The black VAP is 3.27
17 percent. And the API VAP is 5.6 percent.
18 The only city splits are Modesto and Fresno.
19 I'm sorry, the City of Fresno is not included in this
20 visualization, so the only city split is Modesto.
21 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner
22 Barabba?
23 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Yeah, how far west into
24 Monterey County did you go?
25 MS. CLARK: It's really just along the Highway 101

1 corridor. It's including these cities from Salinas to
2 Kings City.
3 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay, thank you.
4 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner
5 DiGuilio?
6 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Just going back, since
7 Modesto was split in the Assembly, could I see -- is it a
8 similar split in the Senate as well, too?
9 MS. CLARK: Yes, it's just the southern area.
10 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay. So, it still has
11 to split the greater Modesto area, but it's along those
12 same lines as the AD?
13 MS. CLARK: I believe that this split is a little
14 bit further north in Modesto, but it is pretty close.
15 It's right here at the 99 and 132 junction.
16 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: And could I see just the
17 very top of that?
18 MS. CLARK: This is the Census place Salida.
19 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Yeah, and it had to be
20 included in that?
21 MS. CLARK: It had to be included in that for
22 population. Again, that's the -1.52 percent deviation.
23 However, I -- I could try and --
24 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, it's either keep
25 Salida or you have to break up what's down there, is that

1 Turlock? Yeah.

2 MS. CLARK: Yeah.

3 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay, just wanted to

4 check it.

5 MS. CLARK: Also, because the -- I could look into

6 incorporating more of the City of Modesto, since the

7 Latino VAP is above the benchmark by about four percent,

8 but that would be further splitting Modesto.

9 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner -- I'm

10 sorry, go ahead.

11 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, maybe that would be

12 an area to see if that community would prefer to have

13 Salida in with greater Modesto, and to slice up part of

14 Modesto on the bottom or --

15 MS. CLARK: Okay.

16 MS. MAC DONALD: Correct. And then also where to

17 exactly split Modesto, if there's perhaps some

18 neighborhood testimony or so that might be received by the

19 Commission.

20 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner

21 Ancheta?

22 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Oh, could you pan down to

23 show the Fresno sections in this district?

24 MS. CLARK: The cities included in this

25 visualization are Biola and Kerman. Other Census places,

1 Commissioner Blanco?

2 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Can you refresh my memory,

3 maybe other people remember, what was the guidance that we

4 gave you on this Assembly district that sort of created

5 this? I mean, what was sort of -- what was the pivotal

6 decision that drove this?

7 MS. ALON: Well, this was mostly trying to -- of

8 course, the first decision being not to go down into San

9 Francisco from Marin, having to push upward.

10 And then you gave direction about this part of

11 Sonoma County, the wine-growing areas being with Napa on

12 this side.

13 And so, because we have this district, which goes

14 all the way up north, Marin had to kind of come over here

15 to these areas, but avoid more of these -- but we were

16 able to keep kind of the wine areas together.

17 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner

18 DiGuilio?

19 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Thank you. I'm just

20 wondering did we have any -- did we have any testimony,

21 really, in terms of that Benicia/Vallejo area, or was it

22 just kind of, again, you were saying it based on

23 population deviation. And I understand that, I just

24 didn't know if that -- I don't necessarily recall anything

25 specifically in that area against what --

1 MS. ALON: We actually had virtually no COI
2 testimony about Solano County which is why, yeah, we moved
3 it.
4 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Thank you.
5 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Forbes?
6 COMMISSIONER FORBES: A thought. As opposed --
7 the wine country in Napa County is north of Napa; it's not
8 south of Napa. It made me wonder whether we could keep
9 Fairfield whole and -- or, basically, trade Napa for
10 Fairfield, for the half of Fairfield cut out. Would
11 anything like that would work?
12 I mean, I recognize that I'm splitting Napa
13 County, but we're splitting Solano County, anyway, so I
14 don't think it's a --
15 MS. CLARK: Just to clarify, then, the direction
16 would be to look into excluding Fairfield from this
17 visualization to include this southern area of Napa
18 County?
19 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Right.
20 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: What is the population of
21 that last purple city, American --
22 MS. CLARK: Canyon --
23 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: -- Canyon, versus what
24 you had to take out of Fairfield? That's just something
25 to look into, you might not know it now. I don't know how

1 Sacramento. And this -- and out to Davis.

2 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I do have a couple of

3 comments on this, just for the record. I do notice on the

4 map, the colored map, you have a little piece -- you have

5 in a different district.

6 If you look just to the southwest of Davis, it's

7 outside of the boundary, but I believe that is going to be

8 the university and that should be in the district.

9 MS. CLARK: The university --

10 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Right there. Right there,

11 uh-huh.

12 MS. CLARK: The University of Davis should be with

13 Davis.

14 COMMISSIONER FORBES: The University of California

15 at Davis should truly be in the district.

16 MS. CLARK: Okay.

17 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Now, this is just for the

18 Davis folks and the Yolo County folks, this is a change

19 from how things are now, and the rational is that West

20 Sacramento has a great identification with Sacramento

21 proper in baseball, in bridges, in proximity, both sides,

22 river fronts, and so forth and so on.

23 And in Davis the primary -- there's a lot of

24 employment connection to Sacramento, an awful lot of

25 people who work in downtown Sacramento and at the Capitol

1 Calaveras, Amador, Tuolumne, Mariposa, and all of Madera
2 County.
3 In this visualization, there was testimony
4 saying that Madera County should be split right here to
5 have sort of a flatlands versus foothills configuration
6 for Madera County. However, because of population
7 constraints that was not possible.
8 The other option for that might have been to
9 include this -- the rest of Fresno County -- the rest of
10 the City of Fresno, rather, with this east -- with western
11 Madera County. However, the population was not great
12 enough.
13 So, for this visualization I opted to just have
14 eastern Fresno County as its own district and then to
15 include Madera County whole with this Foothills district.
16 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner
17 DiGuilio?
18 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: I'm just looking at the
19 northern part, it looks like El Dorado, a little bit of
20 the western part of El Dorado is split off, too. I'm
21 assuming it's probably not a very big --
22 MS. CLARK: This -- right, this is in that
23 Sacramento metropolitan area.
24 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay.
25 MS. CLARK: It's El Dorado Hills and Cameron

TAB 67

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME II

Wednesday, June 1, 2011

3:56 P.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Vice-Chairperson

Maria Blanco

Gabino T. Aguirre

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Commissioner Absent

Jodie Filkins Webber

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Also Present

Presenters

George Brown, VRA Attorney, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
(Present via telephone)

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Public Comment

Alice Huffman, NAACP

David Salaverry

I N D E X

	Page
1. Introduction and Agenda Overview	5
2. Gibson, Dunn Consultation on VRA Section 2&5	12
3. Commission provides direction to Q2 for line-drawing	45
Break (12:11 p.m. - 1:18 p.m.)	
Public Comment -- Alice Huffman, NAACP	134
Commission resumes providing direction to Q2 for line-drawing	139
4. Technical Discussion Topics	294
1. Tracking of line-drawing directions	
2. Reliability of non-Census redistricting data	
3. Consideration of supplementary data sources at the input hearings	
4. In-line process review: status update & next steps	
5. Provision of equivalency files for 2nd and 3rd round maps	
6. Second & third-round Input Hearings: technical Methodology & structure (joint w/Outreach)	
a. Consideration of meta-analyses for draft maps	
Adjournment	429
Certificate of Reporter	430

1

1 then comes down to include -- oh, along the 99 corridor,
2 and it includes Visalia and Tulare, in Tulare County.
3 Those are the two most populated cities in Tulare County
4 and the only city split is Fresno.
5 Zero percent deviation.
6 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: All right, let's move on.
7 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Just a question; how big
8 is the population of Fresno?
9 MS. CLARK: The entire city? Four hundred and
10 twenty-seven thousand.
11 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: And I'm assuming those
12 splits happened along some of the -- we did have a lot of
13 COI testimony that distinguished the different areas of
14 Fresno, is that kind of what it was based on?
15 MS. CLARK: Right. So, if you remember, then this
16 Section 5 county, Merced, this district picks up this
17 southern Fresno, City of area, based on COI testimony.
18 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Thank you.
19 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: All right, let's
20 move on.
21 MS. CLARK: This visualization -- this
22 visualization is not quite finished, we need to pick up
23 approximately 85,000 people, but it does include just this
24 little left-over bit for population in Fresno County. And
25 then this eastern Tulare County, all of the rest of Kern

1 County, and then I am -- left it in the hands of Nichole
2 and Alex to pick up the rest of the 84,000 people.
3 COMMISSIONER FORBES: That was very considerate of
4 you.
5 MS. CLARK: To be continued.
6 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Smart, too.
7 COMMISSIONER DAI: Well, Kern's only split once,
8 is that right?
9 MS. CLARK: Excuse me?
10 COMMISSIONER DAI: How many times is Kern County
11 split?
12 MS. CLARK: Kern County is split once.
13 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, that's a big improvement
14 over the last time.
15 MS. CLARK: If we refer to page 24, this is the --
16 again, the Tri-County area, Region 5, the intact Counties
17 of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara. Here, in Ventura
18 County, we're having a similar issue with this
19 potential -- or with this community of interest.
20 Maybe we should just focus on this one, first.
21 All of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, and
22 then northern Ventura County and Ojai.
23 Are there any questions about that? Zero percent
24 population deviation.
25 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, I'm sorry, so what's

TAB 68

06.01.11 California Section 5 Benchmark District Stats

I. Section 5:

A. Merced County area:

1. Merced County AD

Benchmark district:
LVAP: 47.03%
BVAP: 6.21
AVAP: 11.49

2. Merced County CD

Benchmark district:
LVAP: 47.23
BVAP: 5.92
AVAP: 9.54

3. Merced County SD

Benchmark
LVAP: 53.48
BVAP: 3.14
AVAP: 5.64

B. Kings County area

1. Kings County AD

Benchmark:
LVAP: 63.39%
BVAP: 6.77%
AVAP: 3.85%

2. Kings County CD

Benchmark
LVAP: 65.72
BVAP: 6.95
AVAP: 5.41

3. Kings County SD

Benchmark
LVAP: 66.19

06.01.11 California Section 5 Benchmark District Stats

BVAP: 6.15
AVAP: 5.61

C. Monterey County area

1. Monterey County AD

Benchmark AD27
LVAP: 19.86%
BVAP: 2.32%
AVAP: 7.76%

Benchmark AD28
LVAP: 60.93%
BVAP: 2.19%
AVAP: 10.91%

2. Monterey County CD

Benchmark
LVAP: 44.16%
BVAP: 2.50%
AVAP: 6.51%

3. Monterey County SD

a. Monterey East SD

See Merced SD Above for Benchmark

b. Monterey West SD
Benchmark
LVAP: 26.22%
BVAP: 1.99%
AVAP: 9.51%

4. Yuba County area

a. Yuba County AD

Benchmark Population:
LVAP: 11.72%
BVAP: 2.16%
AVAP: 3.37%

b. Yuba County CD

06.01.11 California Section 5 Benchmark District Stats

Benchmark
LVAP: 15.48
BVAP: 1.41
AVAP: 4.57

c. Yuba County SD

Benchmark
LVAP: 13.41
BVAP: 1.48
AVAP: 4.75

TAB 69

6-1-11

CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ESQUIRE PLAZA, [redacted] • SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 • [redacted] • FAX [redacted]

Region 4: Los Angeles

Alice A. Huffman
President

Gwen Moore
1st Vice President

Kenneth L. Nelson
2nd Vice President

Naomi Rainey
3rd Vice President

Ida M. Johnson
Secretary

Olivia Verrett
Assistant Secretary

Caroline Veal-Hunter
Treasurer

Alan Carroll
Assistant Treasurer

Wandieur Rucker-Hughes
Area Director Southeast

Ronald Hanson
Area Director Southwest

Debbie Edwards
Area Director North

LaJuana Bivens
Area Director Central

Dan Daniels, Sr.
Area Director Coastal

Christopher Jackson
Area Director West

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

California Citizens Redistricting Commission

McGeorge School of Law

June 1, 2011

Madam Chair and members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission, I am Alice Huffman, President of the California National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP submitted redistricting plans to the Commission on May 23, 2011 and I am concerned that you are discussing your plans without including the input we submitted.

The NAACP used the criteria established by the initiatives passed by the voters in preparing our plan. Your lawyer advised you to use the provisions of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as the principle guide in drawing the lines for districts in Los Angeles that centered around Compton, Carson, Inglewood and Gardena. Using Section 2 will result in the consolidation of four Assembly districts in two and two Senate Districts into one and three Congressional districts into two. We did not apply Section 2 because we have no evidence of polarized voting against African Americans and to apply this section would result in a dilution of African American voting strength. Your lawyer has further advised you that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act is applicable only when the following preconditions exist:

1. A protected minority group is concentrated into an area where they could make up 50% or
   more of a district.

2. The minority group must be contiguous. And

3. There must be evidence of polarized voting against the specific minority group.

We took a look at Los Angeles and other cities where there are concentrations of African Americans and could not find any evidence of polarized voting. We

WEBSITE: [redacted]

Additionally, we looked at Assembly, Senate and Congressional Districts where African Americans have been elected. Our review dated back to the 1990 redistricting. We found that the percentage of African Americans in each district ranged from 11.87 percent to 46 Percent. However, since the 2002 redistricting, which we believe was prepared by the courts, African have not comprised more than 36 percent of a district.

Table I

Assembly District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
44	11.87	9.6
47	40.45	31.0
48	46.17	30.46
51	36.96	31.58
52	36.26	28.67
55	23.28	15.24
62	12.65	13.81

Table II

Senate District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
25	36.6	33.3
26	43.0	29.7

Table III

Congressional District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
33	40.0	26.4
35	43.0	29.40

We believe our review clearly demonstrates the absence of polarized voting. Therefore, we do not believe the Commission should apply Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to the areas mentioned. If Section 2 is not applicable, then the Commission must use the criteria of Compactness, Contiguity, Preservation of Cities and Counties and Respect for Communities of interest.

We are opposed to the use of Section 2 in drawing the lines for the above communities in your first draft of the redistricting plan and urge the Commission to adopt the lines contained the NAACP plan.

TAB 70

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific

McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California 95817

Volume I

Thursday, June 2, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

APPEARANCES

Members Present

Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson
Lilbert R. "Gil" Ontai, Vice Chairman
Gabino T. Aguirre
Angelo Ancheta
Vincent Barabba
Maria Blanco
Cynthia Dai
Michelle Di Guilio
Jodie Filkins Webber
Stanley Forbes
Antoine Parvenu
Jeanne Raya
Michael Ward
Peter Yao

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director
Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel
Rob Wilcox, Communications Director
Marion Johnston
Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Consultants Present (*Via teleconference)

*George Brown, Esq., Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
Nicole Boyle, Q2
Deborah R. Davis, DGS Budget Officer
Ana Henderson, Q2
Alex Woods, Q2

Public Comment

Elizabeth Rinskoff-Parker, Dean, University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

I N D E X

PAGE

Public Information Discussion Topics

1. Public education plan
   * Update on video
2. Media relations training
3. Media plan
4. Website/socialmedia
5. Communications strategy 6

Legal Discussion Topics

[Coordination of Work between Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and Q2] 35

[Consideration of Additional Governance Matters, Publications by Commissioners and Consultants] 36

1. Legal training regarding VRA, Public Records Act (PRA), and other relevant legal topics
2. Commission legal obligations and governance matters
3. Department of Justice Pre-Clearance
4. Review of Commission requests of VRA Counsel
5. PRA requests and status
6. Litigation
7. Racially Polarized Voting Analysis legal requirements 52
8. Other legal matters

[Tracking Previously Adopted CRC Motions] 54

Finance and Administration Discussion Topics

[Executive Director's Report] 59

1. Status of Budget
   * DOF response to $1 MM augmentation
   * Budget Change Proposal
   * Budget vs. actual/variance report
   * Commission per diem analysis (aggregated by month)
2. Staffing and personnel 61
3. Information Technology
4. Facilities 63
5. Management of Personnel and equipment contract

Public Comment 117, 125, 133

[VRA Attorney, George Brown] 205
[Congressional District Discussion] 378
[Summary of Meeting] 403
Adjournment 421
Certificate of Reporter 422

1 Barabba and then Dai.

2 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: the sense I got out of the

3 discussion is the people who brought that idea up were

4 more concerned about their connection to the mountains

5 than they were about their connection within the city.

6 And I think that's what's probably left this to occur.

7 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Dai.

8 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, and the other thing that

9 we gave direction to Q2 about was to allow them to split

10 it along the 210 because there is a difference in the

11 communities that are north of the 210 vs. south, even

12 within the same city, and this is also to accommodate a

13 potential Section 2 district.

14 COMMISSIONER YAO: Yeah, that mainly applies to

15 the San Bernardino County cities like Rancho Cucamonga

16 and Fontana, and so on, that comment doesn't apply to the

17 Los Angeles County Foothill Cities.

18 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Di

19 Guilio.

20 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: I'd like to just make

21 one last comment, generally. I think we all ought to

22 remind ourselves, too, as we were reminded by, I believe,

23 the League of Women Voters, a joint letter that was sent

24 a little while, a couple weeks ago, to remind us that we

25 don't want to put too much emphasis just on lack of city

1 and county splits, but to also give equal weight to
2 communities of interest testimony. I think sometimes we
3 think that cities and counties are very easy lines, but
4 we should be encouraged to listen to the COI testimony
5 and, in some circumstances, we'll try and keep cities as
6 whole as we can, but there has been a lot of testimony to
7 say that we would like to have them split, then let's
8 throw something out there and then they can respond to it
9 if there is the response that says that was our initial
10 direction, but we don't like the consequences of that,
11 then we can make adjustments. But, again, I think this
12 absolute idea of we never split cities or never split
13 counties, I think, in general, is correct, but not if
14 it's at the expense of significant COI testimony, which
15 we've been reminded is just as important and equally
16 balanced as the others.
17 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Okay,
18 Commissioners. I think we're reaching time. Any final
19 direction or comments on this district? It seems that,
20 at this point, given that we're at the draft stage, that
21 we should move forward with the Foothills District. I
22 think we would like to consider if there is the
23 possibility of reuniting any of these cities and still
24 maintaining the concept of a Foothills District, that we
25 would prefer that, but barring that, we will move ahead

TAB 71

Subject: Public Comment: 5 - Ventura
From: Dan Nahmias <[redacted]
Date: Thu, 2 Jun 2011 21:08:46 +0000
To: [redacted]

From: Dan Nahmias <[redacted]
Subject: Keep Oxnard WHOLE!

Message Body:
Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to voice my opinion about the pertinent task of redrawing our new district lines.

I currently work in Oxnard as a firefighter. I know firsthand the importance of keeping this city whole and providing it the same legislative representation. It would be a disservice to the community to split Oxnard into more than one district and I encourage you to keep it whole. I know several people who were very concerned with the direction the commission took yesterday in regards to breaking Oxnard up.

I ask that when redrawing our district lines that you keep Oxnard whole even if it includes making it part of a district to the north. It makes more sense to keep the Santa Clara Valley together with East Ventura County.

Thank you,

Dan Nahmias
Oxnard City Firefighter

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 72

------- Original Message -------
Subject: Redistricting
Date: Fri, 03 Jun 2011 20:11:29 -0400
From: Rita Johnson <[redacted]
To: [redacted]

Attn: California Redistricting Commission:

Dear Commissioners:

As residents of Marin county for 40 years, we feel strongly that Marin should **NOT** be lumped together with San Francisco or any East Bay communities as there are no points in common with either of those communities. If Marin must be paired with any community it should be its sister county of Sonoma and possibly Napa. We request, along with others, that Marin, Sonoma and Napa be joined for the State Senate District; Marin and Sonoma be joined for the Congressional District; and, for State Assembly, it be paired with Southern Sonoma County--depending on the numbers involved that would encompass going up to Santa Rosa and, if possible, include the city of Santa Rosa as the links between Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Novato and San Rafael are many, both culturally, socially, transportation-wise and commerce-wise. Another acceptable scenario for Assembly would be Marin, Southern Sonoma including Petaluma/Rohnert Park and extending into the contiguous part of Napa. All three of these counties have cultural, commercial and transportation communities of interest.

Moreover we support:fair and competitive districts that fully comply with Proposition 11 with district geography criteria of natural geographical boundaries such as mountain ranges, bodies of water, of equal population and that comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act. I want my district lines to maintain district contiguity, and compactness by keeping cities, communities and neighborhoods intact as much as possible.

1. I strongly oppose the Sierra Club Bay Area plan that violates the Voting Rights Act **and** gerrymanders the TriValley.

2. I agree with the Sierra Club plan ONLY on the one point, **not to cross the Bay and Golden Gate Bridges.**

3. I reject the San Joaquin County Citizens for Constitutional Redistricting plan; they carve up the TriValley to create a San Joaquin district favorable to a tiny fraction of our Bay Area population.

4. I reject the Latino Policy Forum maps; they create an absurd district that jumps over the water to connect Marin, half of

San Francisco and West Oakland in violation of the Federal Voting Rights Act.

5. I strongly oppose the California Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan and insist that districts not jump across the East Bay hills, because the communities from San Leandro to Milpitas have little in common with the Tri-Valley, and everything in common with each other. The commission got overwhelming testimony in the Oakland input hearings to this effect, both from Tri-Valley and from Oakland, San Leandro, Milpitas, Richmond, El Cerrito etc. to the effect, "Keep the Berkeley Oakland Hills as a natural geographic barrier between urban, ethnic, diverse communities west of the hills and suburban bedroom and office park communities east of the hills."

6. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) gerrymander of Union City, an overwhelmingly Asian and Latino city along the East Bay shoreline that CIJEE links with the Tri-Valley communities such as San Ramon and Livermore. Union City is linked to its neighbors in Fremont and Newark by ethnicity, job patterns, and I-880. It has no connection whatsoever to Danville! Additionally, there was very clear testimony at the Oakland input hearing from community groups centered around the auto industry who did NOT want to be connected to Tri-Valley.

7. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan forcing communities of Lamorinda and Pleasant Hill into a district with Berkeley, as was done in 1981, and is being resurrected by CIJEE. The Berkeley-Oakland area is different in every demographic respect from the suburban communities on the other side of the mountains.

8. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan gerrymandering that put the mid-Peninsula area around Palo Alto with the city of Santa Cruz - a city on the other side of a mountain range, in a different county, and on the ocean.

9. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan which splits the Latino community in San Jose into two Assembly districts, although it should be kept together in one district.

10. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan for Marin. Any AD based in Marin should expand north along Hwy 101, to reach people who work in Marin. It should not be gerrymandered far east to Benicia, which it has nothing in common with.

11. I **strongly oppose** the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan which merges North Bay districts with SF districts. We insist that the North Bay districts be kept separate from the SF districts.

12. I **reject the** Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting CAPAFR plan. Specifically but not limited to joining Fremont with The TriValley: the City of Pleasanton.

13. I reject the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) plan for violations of the Voter Rights Act and abusive gerrymandering. So ridiculous that one commissioner spoke out during MALDEF's presentation on 5/26 in Northridge stating **"Why so many Gerrymander Fingers?"**

Thank you,
Rick and Rita Johnson
Novato,CA

TAB 73

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

VOLUME II

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Tuesday, June 7, 2011

1:23 P.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Chairperson

Gabino Aguirre, Vice-Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Jodie Filkins Webber

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Commissioner Absent

M. Andre Parvenu

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Consultants Present

Dan Kolkey, VRA Attorney, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher

George Brown, VRA Attorney, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
(Present via telephone)

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Ana Henderson, Q@ Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC (Via Telephone)

Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Also Present

Public Comment

Sergio Santos

Anu Natrajan

Yogi Shugh

Bill Harrison

Benjamin Hagerty

Van Rainey

Anil Godhwani

Aref Aziz

Shobana Ram

Alex Hilke

Raj Salwan

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Also Present

Public Comment

Dave Bonacorsi

Bridgeth Hendricks

Ajay Bhutoria

Ishan Shah

Derek Cressman, Common Cause

Paul Mitchell, VICA

Peter Van Meter, City of Sausalito

I N D E X

		Page
1.	Introduction	
2.	Public Comment	
3.	Commission provides direction to Q2 Data and Research for line-drawing	6
4.	Possible Commission vote on preliminary maps (as necessary)	
CLOSED Session		
Adjournment		170
Certificate of Reporter		171

1

1 as well. I think that's problematic.

2 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I would agree.

3 COMMISSIONER DAI: We had talked before about

4 extending Benicia and Vallejo to the south, not to the

5 west. So, I think we're going to have to revisit how far

6 down the North Coast district comes.

7 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Commissioner Barabba?

8 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: And we did hear community

9 comment identifying how the community kind of rejected

10 this idea. Not specifically, but when you look at the

11 numbers they're pretty clear.

12 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: I agree, I think we

13 heard quite a bit of testimony about not crossing the

14 Golden Gate Bridge, but that was before we had a tangible

15 alternative of what it would look like if we did not cross

16 the Golden Gate Bridge.

17 So, you know, if the Commission feels like we

18 should move ahead with this, I'm open to it. But I am

19 convinced that this will not look like this by the time we

20 get to the next round of maps. Although, we might have

21 some more specific direction or guidance on which

22 direction we go.

23 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, do we have any

24 suggestions? Again, this is similar to San Diego, do we

25 want to throw something out now for the mappers to work on

TAB 74

Subject: Public Comment: 5 - Ventura
From: Terry Gibson <[redacted]
Date: Tue, 7 Jun 2011 17:33:23 +0000
To: [redacted]

From: Terry Gibson <[redacted]
Subject: City of Oxnard

Message Body:
We are the largest city north of Los Angeles and south of I believe San Francisco. We do not want to have our city split into two different districts. Granted we are a diverse community, but still a community and we need our voices heard as one!
Terry Gibson, Hollywood Beach in OXNARD

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 75

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME III

Tuesday, June 7, 2011

6:34 P.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Lilbert R. "Gil" Ontai, Chairperson

Gabino T. Aguirre, Vice-Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle Di Guilio

Jodie Filkins Webber

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Commissioner Absent

M. Andre Parvenu

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Also Present

Presenters (* via phone)

*George Brown, VRA Attorney, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Dan Kolkey, VRA Attorney, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jaime Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Ana Henderson, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Karin Mac Donald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Public Comment

Sergio Santos
Anu Natrajan
Yogi Shugh
Bill Harrison
Benjamin Hagerty
Van Rainey
Anil Godhwani
Aref Aziz
Shobana Ram
Alex Hilke
Raj Salwan
Dave Bonacorsi
Bridgeth Hendricks
Ajay Bhutoria
Ishan Shah
Derek Cressman, Common Cause
Paul Mitchell, VICA
Peter Van Meter, City of Sausalito

I N D E X

		PAGE
1.	Commission Provides Direction to Q2 for Assembly District Line-Drawing	5
2.	Commission Provides Direction to Q2 for Congressional District Line-Drawing	11
3.	Commission Provides Direction to Q2 for Senate District Line-Drawing	57
Break (8:26 p.m. - 8:33 p.m.)		71
4.	Commission Provides Direction to Q2 for Bureau of Equalization District Line-Drawing	71
Adjourn		96
Certificate of Reporter		97

1

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 JUNE 7, 2011 6:34 P.M.

3 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Okay, the Commission is

4 reconvening after a dinner break and so we'll jump right

5 into the continuation of the Assembly Districts. Nicole?

6 I mean, Jaime, I'm sorry. Why am I calling you Nicole?

7 MS. CLARK: Okay, if next we can move on to this

8 East Fresno Assembly District on page 32? This district

9 hasn't had any dramatic changes to it, just along this

10 boundary here with the West Fresno District and that's

11 it. The City of Fresno is split and, obviously, the

12 County of Fresno is split, and those are the only splits.

13 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: All right, comments? Good?

14 Let's move on.

15 MS. CLARK: Okay, if we can move on to page 33 to

16 look at this Kings Section 5 district. This also hasn't

17 changed since you've last seen it. There's the intact

18 County of Kings, Northern Kern County, and then along the

19 I-5 there's the curl.

20 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Comments. Mr. Kolkey?

21 VRA ATTORNEY KOLKEY: Yes. And so, for the

22 record, after working through this, were you able to find

23 any more compact configuration that avoided retrogression

24 with respect to the district covering Kings County?

25 MS. CLARK: Really, the only other option for

1 this is to have the curl going in the opposite direction,
2 unless we're talking about splitting Kings County, which
3 would be another Section 5 district.
4 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: All right, thumbs up? All
5 right, let's move on.
6 MS. CLARK: Okay, on page 34, oh, actually maybe
7 back to page 33, I'm sorry, I skipped Tulare County
8 District, it is the entirety of Tulare County and then
9 northern regions of Central Kern County for population.
10 This also hasn't changed since the last time you saw it.
11 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Comments. Looks good? All
12 right, let's move on.
13 MS. CLARK: Okay, so this district is the rest of
14 Kern County, all of the rest of Bakersfield is included
15 in this county, there is only one city split based on
16 that southeastern area of Bakersfield. And the rest of
17 the county, excluding this lower southeastern portion of
18 the county, which was needed, as you saw earlier in
19 Alex's Assembly districts for population.
20 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Comments. Commissioner
21 Barabba.
22 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: What was the total
23 population of Kern County?
24 MS. CLARK: The total population of Kern County
25 is approximately 840,000.

TAB 76

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Thursday, June 9, 2011

9:04 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Gabino Aguirre, Chairperson

Jodie Filkins Webber, Vice-Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Marian Johnston, Legal

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Consultants Present

Dan Kolkey, VRA Attorney, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher

George Brown, VRA Attorney, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher (Present via telephone)

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Ana Henderson, Q@ Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Also Present

Public Comment

Scott Wilk, Coalition of Suburban Communities for Fair Representation

Gary Cushing

Belia Bennett

Matt Pope

Anne Steinheller

Nick Capistrano

Aref Aziz

Tom Hiltachk

I N D E X

	Page
Introduction	6
Public Comment	10
Scott Wilk	
Gary Cushing	
Belia Bennett	
Matt Pope	
Anne Steinheller	
Nick Capistrano	
Aref Aziz	
Tom Hiltachk	
Legal Discussion Topics	
1. Racially Polarized Voting Analyst Decision And Recommendation	36
2. Response to Common Cause Letter	72
3. Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher conference call (update)	84
4. Other legal matters	89
a. Anticipated final report preparation	
b. Legal basis for development of DOI spreadsheet/documentation - per region	
c. Legal ruling on Section 5 areas and deadline	
5. Commission recognition and reliance (Technical Advisory Committee to fully Discuss technical aspects)	
Finance and Administration Discussion Topics	134
1. Executive Director report	135
2. Staffing and personnel	141
a. Approval of Q2 Note-taker	
b. Possible addition of administrative support for cataloguing public testimony	
c. Ethics and sexual harassment training	
3. Changes to Policies and Procedures Manuel	174

I N D E X

	Page
Technical/Outreach Discussion Topics	
1. Recruiting and hiring consultants	232
2. Public Input Hearing format, structure and operations	237
3. Input hearing calendar	254
4. Review of Commission policies related to outreach activities	
5. Work plan leading up to release of second draft maps	210
Lunch	
Public Information Discussion Topics	272
1. Media relations training and update From 6/8/11	
2. Media Plan	
3. Website/social media	
4. Communications strategy	
5. Commission vote on First Draft Maps (discussion)	
6. Plan for release of First Draft Maps	
Public Comment -- Jim Wright	294
Adjournment	298
Certificate of Reporter	299

1

1 because this is a template that would be appropriate for
2 kind of a Central Valley, agri-business, large-scale
3 operation as opposed to the smaller scale, often by-hand-
4 agricultural concerns of Napa County that would share more
5 over with the coastal winery regions.
6 Obviously, the name "Napa" is identifiable all
7 over the world as a premium California wine-producing
8 region. We would feel that it would be a disservice to
9 the Napa County and the California wine industry to
10 separate the representation and to separate Napa away from
11 the other coastal wine-growing regions.
12 On the other topic, as a citizen -- as a citizen
13 and resident of the City of American Canyon, to echo
14 Council Member Bennett's concerns, I would urge you not to
15 separate American Canyon out.
16 Currently this year, for example, the supervisor
17 representing American Canyon is the Chair -- the Vice-
18 Chair of the Napa County Board of Supervisors. The
19 President of the Napa Valley College Board of Trustees,
20 the President of the Napa Valley Unified School District
21 and myself, as the Chairman of the Napa Valley Planning
22 Commission all are American Canyon residents, and I think
23 that illustrates the new political and economic nexus
24 between the interests of American Canyon and the interests
25 of Napa County. Thank you.

Subject: Public Comment: 2 - San Bernardino
From: Robert Ward <[redacted]
Date: Tue, 14 Jun 2011 20:35:21 +0000
To: [redacted]

From: Robert Ward <[redacted]
Subject: Oddities in the grouping of the Eastern Inland Empire

Message Body:
In looking at each of the four maps, I begin to notice an irregularity in the maps when it comes to boundary lines in reference to the Eastern Inland Empire; the specific communities in question being the Cities of Yucaipa, Calimesa, Banning, and Beaumont. As an overview I list the communities the cities are grouped with below:

Assembly - MORONGOBAN (Morongo Valley, Hemet, and Menifee)

Senate - SBBAN (Highland, Hemet, Morongo Valley, and Redlands)

Congress - INMSB (Mammoth Lakes, Inyo County, Barstow, and Needles)

Equalization - ORSD (Highland, Riverside, San Diego)

If the intent was to group those with common regional interest then the Redistricting Board has failed with this area of California. As evident in the groupings listed, the Board seems to believe that residents of the Eastern Inland Empire have more in common with the Morongo Valley and High Desert than with those in the Inland Empire. They could not be more wrong. As a resident from this area, I assure you that the needs of the residents from these communities better align with those in Redlands, Loma Linda, and cities west opposed to cities east. Citizens from this area do not travel east for shopping and recreation but West into the Inland Empire. The people of Yucaipa, Calimesa, Beaumont, and Banning will be severely misrepresented and their concerns will not be met as adequately as they should be if they were in a district that was truly common in regional interest.

The map that requires the heaviest amount of scrutiny is the Congressional map. The reasoning behind carving these communities from the rest of the Inland Empire and lumping them with the High Desert is absolutely baffling.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 77

MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION BUSINESS MEETING

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 2011

REPORTED BY: Stephanie Jackson Georgeanne, CSR No. 8322

1 Citizens Redistricting Commission Business Meeting,
2 commencing at the hour of 10:06 a.m., Thursday, June
3 16, 2011, before Stephanie Jackson Georgeanne, CSR No.
4 8322, pursuant to Notice of Taking Deposition.
5
6
7 APPEARANCE OF COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF:
8 GABINO AGUIRRE
9 ANGELO ANCHETA
10 VINCENT BARABBA
11 MARIA BLANCO
12 CYNTHIA DAI
13 MICHELLE DiGUILIO
14 JODIE FILKINS WEBBER
15 STANLEY FORBES
16 CONNIE GALAMBOS MALLOY
17 LIBERT "GIL" R. ONTAI
18 M. ANDRE PARVENU
19 JEANNE RAYA
20 MICHAEL WARD
21 PETER YAO
22 MARIAN JOHNSTON
23 DAN CLAYPOOL
24 JANEECE SARGIS
25

Kusar Keeping Your Word Is Our Business℠

1 APPEARANCE OF SPEAKERS:
2 ANDY WEISSMAN
3 GEORGE BROWN
4 DEBRA HOWARD
5 MR. WILCOX
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

Kusar Keeping Your Word Is Our Business℠

1 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I see a VAP of 17.75
2 percent Latino.
3 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: Correct. The
4 benchmark was 11.72. The proposed district is 17.72.
5 The issues arises with the Black VAP. The Black VAP
6 benchmark is 2.16, and the proposed district is 1.46.
7 So this is where we have a slight retrogression on the
8 Black VAP. Our attorneys are recommending that we take
9 a look at modifying it to make the Black VAP
10 nonretrogressive.
11 Asian VAP is 3.37 for the benchmark. The
12 proposed is 5.50. So based on advice of counsel, I
13 would recommend that we instruct Q2 to take another
14 look at the Yuba Assembly district in order to increase
15 the Black VAP. To the extent which they cannot do so,
16 to provide us written explanation regarding why they
17 cannot reach the benchmark for the Black VAP.
18 Any other suggestions or comments for Q2 for
19 the Yuba County Assembly district? And no objections
20 to my instruction -- recommended instruction? Thank
21 you.
22 Move on to the Senate district, the Latino
23 benchmark is 13.41. The proposed district is at 14.40
24 with no retrogression. The Black VAP is 1.48. The
25 benchmark, the proposed is 1.66. So no retrogression.

Kusar Keeping Your Word Is Our Business℠

TAB 78

REGION 4: LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

State of California

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1 2011
Per_____

June 17, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street
Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commission:

I am writing to express my concern over the separation of Pasadena and Altadena in the redistricting of Assembly districts. Altadena is an unincorporated area north of Pasadena that is very closely tied to Pasadena; in fact they are part of the same school district. Altadena is also joined to Pasadena commercially and culturally.

I know this circumstance intimately since I was an Assemblymember of the 44th District (1996-2000) and a Senator of the 21st District (2000-2008). In all that time Pasadena and Altadena were part of the same district. Furthermore, I have been a resident of Altadena for over twenty years.

I would deeply appreciate your correcting this matter in the final drawing of district lines.

Sincerely,

Jack Scott

Jack Scott, Ph.D.
Chancellor

TAB 79

Subject: redistricting
From: <[redacted]
Date: Mon, 20 Jun 2011 21:06:39 -0700
To: <[redacted]

Dear Commissioners

My name is Manuel M. (Manny) Rios
I wrote before stating that I am a former Mayor of the City of Coachella. In all of my years of service to the City of Coachella, and in other positions
where I have served on commissions and boards, I have never had an occasion where any business was conducted to include any matter or issue that
included Imperial Valley.
In my experience, we have little in common with Imperial Valley, I respectfully request you keep the Coachella Valley intact.

Respectfully
Manuel M. Rios

TAB 80

OFFICE OF THE VICE MAYOR

June 20, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

AMENDED AND CORRECTED

Re: Public Comment for public meeting on Re-Districting held in Whittier June 17, 2011

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This letter was originally submitted to you with speaker card #128 on June 17, 2011 however that evening I addressed you as speaker #66. Following the hearing, I noticed an error in my letter under solution (C), which I have corrected herein and noted by italicizing the correction.

Thank you for the opportunity to present views on the impact of the recently announced tentative district boundaries on the City of Pasadena.

I am a City Council Member and Vice Mayor of Pasadena. Each of Pasadena's seven Council Districts contains about 20,000 residents, represents a distinct part of Pasadena, and is designed to include whole neighborhoods, preserve the Voting Rights Act and include a portion of our historic Colorado Boulevard, which lies south of the 210 freeway. Five of our seven Council Districts include areas north and south of the 210 freeway in order to include portions of Colorado Boulevard, the heart of our City. Pasadena thinks and acts as one community. The proposed map threatens to unnaturally break up our city into two Congressional Districts.

By way of background, when the 210 freeway was constructed in the 1970's, it destroyed neighborhoods and created a deep gash in our community, dividing the City and separating neighborhoods. One reason our Council Districts are so designed is to knit together the fabric of the community torn by the freeway. A further separation of the City into separate congressional districts by using the 210 freeway as a dividing line would undo decades of work we've done to restore ourselves as one community, one Pasadena.

As presently drafted, the tentative boundaries divide the City of Pasadena in the Congressional map between two districts. Preserving Pasadena whole would improve the map, and would be beneficial for the City, its residents, and many important institutions, such as Caltech and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

[redacted] · *Pasadena, CA 91109*
[redacted]

A proposed solution would be as follows:

(A) Move the southern portion of Pasadena from the East San Gabriel Valley-Diamond Bar district into the San Gabriel Mountains Foothill district to make it whole.

(B) Move most of Upland from the San Gabriel Mountains Foothill district into the Ontario district.

(C) Move the southeastern portion of Chino Hills from the Ontario district into the East San Gabriel Valley-Diamond Bar district.

These adjustments keep Pasadena together; keep the San Gabriel Mountains Foothill district within Los Angeles County, instead of reaching into San Bernardino County; restore a community of interest in the East San Gabriel Valley-Diamond Bar district by uniting the city of Chino Hills; and preserve the Voting Rights Act status of the Ontario district.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views of the best interests of the City of Pasadena and its neighborhoods. Please feel free to contact me directly at [redacted] or [redacted] should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Margaret McAustin
Vice Mayor

MM:jls

TAB 81

Subject: Maps that splits the cities of Oxnard and Ventura
From: Johnny Garcia Vasquez <[redacted]
Date: Wed, 22 Jun 2011 16:40:33 -0700
To: [redacted]

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing today as a long time resident of Oxnard and as a past Student Government President of Oxnard College to strongly urge you to reconsider your east Ventura assembly map and your west Ventura assembly map that splits the cities of Oxnard and Ventura. I suggest a district composed of keeping Oxnard whole in one assembly district. While also ensuring that Oxnard and Ventura colleges are in the same assembly district as they share similar challenges and draw from the same student population.

Splitting them into two legislative districts will diverge student advocacy efforts and will only amount to the ongoing marginalization of these students, their families, and their communities.

Furthermore, a united district would give the local assembly representative a stronger voice on behalf of students since Ventura and Oxnard colleges will be in one district and not split in separate assembly districts. Therefore, there will be more accountability from students that will translate to more accountability from their families and their communities.

Thank you for your time and I urge you to keep Oxnard whole in one assembly district, while also ensuring that Oxnard and Ventura colleges are in the same assembly district.

--

Best Regards,

Johnny Garcia Vasquez

State Legislative Liaison

Office of External Affairs VP Assoc. Students of the UC (ASUC)

University of California, Berkeley

[B.A Ethnic Studies with Minor in Public Policy 2013]

***Member of the Board of Directors, University of California Student Association**

Mobile: (805) [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

*Titles for identification purposes only.

PRIVACY NOTICE: This email transmission, and any documents, files or previous email messages attached to it, may contain confidential information that is legally privileged. It is intended for distribution to the designated recipient(s) only and is covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 USC Sections 2510-2521. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosures, copying, distribution or use of any of the information contained in or attached to this transmission is strictly prohibited. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately and delete the original message and all copies.

TAB 82

Subject: My testimony about redistricting for Oxnard and Ventura County
From: Carmen Ramirez [redacted]
Date: Wed, 22 Jun 2011 17:12:03 -0700
To: [redacted]
CC: Maricela Morales [redacted]

I am sorry that I cannot be there tonight, I am teaching a course on Consumer Law at Ventura College of Law and it begins across town at 6:30 pm.
Here is my testimony for your consideration

June 22, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Oxnard Community College
Performing Arts Center
[redacted]., Oxnard, 93033

Re: Communities of Interest for Oxnard, Ventura and the Santa Clara Valley

Dear Commissioners,

I am a recently elected Oxnard City Council Member, as of November 2010. I write this letter on behalf of myself and not on behalf of the City of Oxnard or my fellow council members.

I have lived and worked in the City of Oxnard for since 1978, more than 30 years. I have been a practicing attorney for 35 years on behalf of low income and immigrant people in this community, including farm workers, disabled adults and children and working poor families, among others . From 2005 through 2007, I represented the attorneys of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Luis Obispo as the elected member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California. I am currently a member of the St. John's Regional Hospital Community Board of Directors, the Ventura County Community Foundation and the Center for Civic Education, a national organization dedicated to teaching young people in our country and around the world about the rule of law and the practice of democracy.

Oxnard is a predominantly Hispanic community as is the Santa Clara Valley, where agriculture and the jobs it requires are critical to the economy. We have a coastline and have a number of issues, such as the existence of environmental pollution at the Halaco Superfund site, the low level of educational attainment, and a major housing crisis, lack of affordable housing and a high number of families affected by the foreclosure crisis and the predatory lending schemes with subprime loans.

Ventura, Oxnard and the Santa Clara Valley, share the Santa Clara River, which provides some of the water our homes, agriculture and industry, as well as has potential problems with the adequacy of its levy along the riverbanks.

The City of Oxnard is a geographic neighbor to Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu Naval Air

Station as well as the Naval Construction Battalion based in Port Hueneme. As the largest city neighboring Naval Base Ventura County it is important that the City of Oxnard be in the same Assembly, Senate and Congressional districts with our neighboring City of Port Hueneme

that also includes Naval Base Ventura County. In addition, the City of Oxnard is part of the Oxnard Harbor District that also includes the City of Port Hueneme.

Given these important community of interest relationships with West Ventura County, I strongly support the Commission's first draft maps for the Senate and Congressional Districts. The Senate and Congressional districts take into account Oxnard's communities of interest in that they:

1) do not split the City of Oxnard;
2) include the City of Oxnard with the similar West Ventura County communities of interest including Port Hueneme, Ventura and the Santa Clara Valley; and
3) keep Oxnard in Ventura County based districts

Based on these same points of communities of interest, I recommend a revision to the Assembly District that splits the City of Oxnard and includes the City of Oxnard with East Ventura County. The best community of interest Assembly District includes the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Ventura and the Santa Clara Valley.

If this ideal Assembly District is not possible, the next best alternative is an Assembly District that does not split any cities and includes all of the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Camarillo and Thousand Oaks. Along with my written testimony, I am providing the Commission with a map of this better Assembly District. You will see that this improved Assembly District recommendation is possible with only minor changes to the immediate proposed neighboring districts.

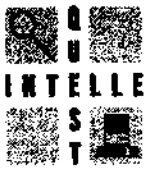
In summary, the Commission's first draft Congressional and Senate districts respect the City of Oxnard communities of interest and it is only necessary to make minor revisions to the Assembly Districts so that the City of Oxnard is not split and is included with the most similar communities of interest that include at the very least the unincorporated areas of El Rio and Nyeland Acres and the City of Port Hueneme. Ideally, the City of Oxnard would be in an assembly district with West Ventura County. Thank you for your attention to these serious issues.

Sincerely,

M. Carmen Ramirez
Council Member
City of Oxnard

TAB 83

65



06.28.11.Z

June 23, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 651-5711

To: Members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

I have been a resident of Davis for 39 years. A significant reason for locating here was because I appreciated the way agricultural and ecological/environmental issues were addressed by Yolo County. Time living here has emphasized that this is a community of small cities that cooperate and collaborate to support and promote these shared interests and values. What you have done with the redistricting of the area shreds the very fabric of those interests and will make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to extend the culture and commonalities that Yolo County has cultivated and is known for.

The fact that people live in Yolo County, but may work in Sacramento does not make a tie-that-binds. Anyone truly interested in urban living (like Sacramento offers), would live there --- since housing and other amenities are known to be cheaper there. Our major economic interests center on UCD, the many Ag related businesses and small owner-operated businesses in the County. This combination propels the school and education issues here and the land use/growth decisions here. We have taxed ourselves in order to keep those decisions consistent with our shared vision of this County. Without stooping to conspiracy theories, why would you break up an area that is working well?

The plan you propose divides Davis and Woodland (11 miles apart), so they would have no common representative for any State or Congressional office. Yet you jump two counties away to put Woodland with Lodi; how does that make sense! Your current plan would have nine people representing bits and pieces of Yolo County. With no unifying voice, our interests will be lost and parts of our County, drawn different directions, will be subsumed and paired with ill matched communities.

INTELLE QUEST INVESTIGATIONS
[redacted] • Davis, CA 95617-1996 • [redacted]

It is my understanding that you are to look at more than just population numbers in deciding what areas have a "fit" that will serve the purposes of redistricting. How can you not consider the strong cohesiveness that has bound Yolo County together since the 1800's? This County has made no pretense of wanting to be "urban," rather, it has cherished open space and preservation of habitat.

Changing a district, just because you can does not mean it is an improvement. Use more natural boundaries and allow the social affinities to remain intact.

Another major concern is the discrimination that only Yolo County has endured in the last three census changes. We have been alternately assigned as a Senate District to odd and even numbers. This has disadvantaged us consistently for voting for our next Senator on a normal election cycle. This is unreasonable. Please keep us on the "odd" year schedule.

Where is the "transparency" in how you arrived at the decision to carve up our County? It appears that you were dismissive of our obvious commonalities and community of interest.

I am a small business owner. I have invested in Yolo County and the community of Davis because it has provided support for the ideas and values that are meaningful to me. Your current plan will divide like minded people and dilute their opportunity to continue to act cooperatively to preserve the rural flavor of the County and to act on the collaborative model which has developed to the betterment of the whole County.

Thank you for considering my views and interest in this most important matter. What you do will not only affect the next ten years, it may forever alter, to negative effect, the unique qualities of this area. We are currently well served in our Assembly, Senate and Congressional representation. Please do not break us apart and leave us underserved by all these divisions.

Sincerely,

Barbara R. Burr

Barbara R. Burr

TAB 84

June 23, 2011

Via electronic mail
California Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Concerns Regarding Commission's Application of Sections 2 and 5 of Federal Voting Rights Act

Dear Members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission:

On behalf of the African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC), the Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), the League of Women Voters of California (LWVC), the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund, we write to convey concerns about the manner in which the Commission is considering the requirements of Sections 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act and to provide suggestions for how the Commission can address these concerns.

We first want to express our gratitude for your clearly demonstrated commitment to serving the people of California and carrying out your responsibilities under the Voters First Act in a serious and thoughtful manner. You and your staff have worked tirelessly to give members of the public opportunities to provide input about redistricting. We truly appreciate your efforts.

We also offer our congratulations on the release of your first draft maps. This is a significant accomplishment by the Commission and represents the culmination of a careful process of gathering and considering public input.

Now that the first stage of the line-drawing process is complete, we urge you to take a fresh look at what district configurations may be required to be drawn under the Voting Rights Act (VRA). We are encouraged that you are planning to conduct racially polarized voting analysis in several areas of the state. However, we are concerned that your analysis of Section 2 compliance will be incomplete because you have not yet given consideration to the full range of districts that can be drawn to satisfy the first prong of *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986). To help strengthen the Commission's ability to carry out a thorough and complete VRA assessment, we offer the following guidance on Section 2 analysis.

1. The Commission should not take an unnecessarily narrow view of the geographical compactness requirement in the first *Gingles* precondition.

Our first concern pertains to the Commission's treatment of the geographical compactness requirement in *Gingles*'s first precondition. *Gingles* outlines three preconditions for stating a claim that a redistricting plan has the effect of diluting minority voting strength in contravention of Section 2. The first precondition which must be met is that, "the minority group must be able to demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in

a single-member district."[1] The geographical compactness requirement in the first *Gingles* precondition is different from and serves a different purpose than the concept of the overall compactness of a district.[2]

In several regions of the state, minority populations are sufficiently large that they can make up 50% of the citizen voting-age population (CVAP) of a hypothetical district. However, in several such areas, the Commission's June 10 draft maps draw districts in which the minority population's share of CVAP is less than 50%. With respect to certain of the minority 50% CVAP districts that are not drawn in the Commission's draft maps, it appears that the Commission was advised by its counsel that Section 2 does not require the drawing of such districts based on the predicate that the minority population is not geographically compact in the *Gingles* sense. This conclusion that the minority populations in these areas are noncompact reflects what appears to be an unnecessarily narrow understanding of Section 2 compactness that courts have avoided taking.[3]

For example, we note that a Santa Ana assembly district can be drawn to include Latinos in Anaheim so that the district has a Latino CVAP of over 50%. We understand that the Commission's counsel has raised questions about whether Latinos in Anaheim and Santa Ana are a geographically compact population, even though they are separated only by Disneyland. We further understand that due to these concerns about noncompactness, the Commission's June 10 draft contains an assembly district which includes Santa Ana and Orange, but not Anaheim, and that this district has a Latino CVAP which approaches but does not reach 50% (SNANA, at 46.5% Latino CVAP).

We find instructive the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399 (2006) ("*LULAC*") and note that a district including Latino populations in Santa Ana and Anaheim would be a far cry from the district that the Court deemed to be geographically noncompact in *LULAC*. In *LULAC*, the Court found that Congressional District 25, which the State of Texas drew as a purported Section 2 district, failed to meet the first *Gingles* prong because the district contained two Latino populations, one in Austin and the other by the Rio Grande, that together could not be considered geographically compact. In reaching its finding that the Latino population in District 25 was noncompact, the Court took note of both the fact that Latinos in Austin were separated by 300 miles from Latinos

---

[1] *Gingles* at 50.

[2] See *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 997 (1996) ("The first *Gingles* condition refers to the compactness of the minority population, not to the compactness of the contested district.").

[3] See, e.g., *Sanchez v. Colorado*, 97 F.3d 1303, 1311 (10th Cir. 1996) ("Because *Gingles* advances a functional evaluation of whether the minority population is large enough to form a district in the first instance, the Circuits have been flexible in assessing the showing made for this precondition. 'The first *Gingles* precondition does not require some aesthetic ideal of compactness, but simply that the black population be sufficiently compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district. Moreover, plaintiffs' proposed district is not cast in stone. It was simply presented to demonstrate that a majority-black district is feasible.... If a § 2 violation is found, the county will be given the first opportunity to develop a remedial plan.'") (citing *Clark v. Calhoun County, Miss.*, 21 F.3d 92, 95 (5th Cir. 1994) (internal citations omitted).

near the Rio Grande, and also the fact that Latinos in Austin had disparate needs and interests compared with Latinos near the Rio Grande:

> We also accept that in some cases members of a racial group in different areas—for example, rural and urban communities—could share similar interests and therefore form a compact district if the areas are in reasonably close proximity… We emphasize it is the enormous geographical distance separating the Austin and Mexican-border communities, coupled with the disparate needs and interests of these populations—*not either factor alone*—that renders District 25 noncompact for § 2 purposes.[4]

The Court's pronouncement in *LULAC* has two implications. First, it is clear that geographical compactness in the *Gingles* sense does not mean contiguity.[5] Two minority communities may be separated geographically but still form a geographically compact population in satisfaction of the first *Gingles* precondition. Second, the geographical compactness inquiry under *Gingles* looks at both geographical distance and also the needs and interests of populations, and where minority populations are separated by distance or disparate needs and interests, neither factor alone necessarily leads to a finding of noncompactness in the *Gingles* sense. Taking into account these implications, and in comparison to the Congressional District 25 drawn by the State of Texas, an assembly district containing Latino populations in Santa Ana and Anaheim raises no concerns about *Gingles* compactness.

We understand that there are other areas of the state where *Gingles* compactness issues have been raised by counsel. We urge the Commission to avoid taking an unnecessarily narrow view of *Gingles* compactness because as the example above illustrates, taking such a view could result in the Commission overlooking 50% minority districts that may be required under Section 2. Importantly, districts drawn by states to comply with Section 2 have rarely been found to be noncompact in the *Gingles* sense. See *LULAC* at 505 (opinion of Roberts, C.J., dissenting from finding of noncompactness) ("Until today, no court has ever suggested that lack of compactness under § 2 might invalidate a district that a State has chosen to create in the first instance."). We suggest that the Commission be cautious of an unwarranted narrow view of *Gingles* compactness that precludes consideration of 50% minority districts which may potentially be required by Section 2.

2. <u>The Commission should not invert the priority of redistricting criteria; elevating the importance of lower-ranked criteria may preclude the Commission from considering certain districts that are potentially required by Section 2</u>.

Our second concern is that while the Commission has devoted ample attention to the geographic integrity of cities, counties, communities of interest and neighborhoods, as well as compactness, it has done so at the cost of considering several 50% minority districts that may be required by

---

[4] *LULAC* at 435 (citations omitted; emphasis added).

[5] We note that at times, the Commission's counsel incorrectly articulated that Section 2 requires population contiguity. See transcript of Commission's June 2, 2011 business meeting, vol. 2 of 2, pages 268-269, http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/transcripts/201106/transcripts_20110602_sacto_vol2.pdf.

Section 2. For example, we understand that the Commission has decided to treat the boundary between Riverside and Imperial counties as a "hard line" not to be crossed, based on testimony received during public hearings. It appears that because the Riverside-Imperial county line was treated as a non-negotiable boundary never to be crossed, the Commission did not even consider the possibility of drawing an assembly district consisting of Imperial County and the Coachella Valley area of Riverside County, even though Latinos could make up over 50% of such a district's CVAP. Instead, the Commission's June 10 draft contains an Imperial County assembly district that has a Latino CVAP of 29.5% (ISAND). Consideration of county boundaries has improperly trumped consideration of a district potentially required by the VRA.

Additionally, we understand that the Commission has received advice from counsel stating that if it simply follows traditional redistricting criteria in certain areas of the state with large Latino populations, such as Los Angeles County, the result will be to draw a sufficient number of Latino opportunity districts under Section 2 and absolve the Commission of any Section 2 liability.[6] Following this advice would invert the Voters First Act's criteria, which prioritizes Voting Rights Act compliance over all other redistricting criteria except population equality. Following this advice would also disregard the supremacy of federal law, which would require the Commission to prioritize Voting Rights Act compliance over state constitutional criteria even if the Voters First Act did not explicitly require such prioritization.

The Commission's Assembly, Senate and Congressional draft plans reflect this inversion of lower-ranked criteria over Voting Rights Act compliance. The number of 50% Latino CVAP districts in the draft plans compares unfavorably with the number of existing 50% Latino CVAP districts in light of the fact that Latinos make up 90% of the state's net population growth since 2000. Specifically, nine current Assembly districts have at least 50% Latino CVAP, compared to 10 in the Commission's draft. Five Senate districts have at least 50% Latino CVAP, compared to four in the Commission's draft. Seven Congressional districts have at least 50% Latino CVAP, compared to the same number in the Commission's draft. In short, the Commission's drafts draw the same number of 50% Latino CVAP districts that currently exist even though the substantial growth of the Latino population since 2000 suggests that a greater number of such districts can be drawn, and even though mapping proposals submitted by the public illustrate how to draw a greater number of such districts.

We also suggest that while the Commission arguably has no duty to maximize the number of 50% minority districts in its plans,[7] the Commission should consider its plans from a risk aversion perspective, meaning that a failure to draw a number of minority opportunity districts that is roughly proportional to the minority share of the population deprives the Commission of a potential defense to Section 2 liability. Whether the number of opportunity districts is roughly proportional to the minority share of the population can be a relevant factor in the totality of the

---

[6] See transcript of Commission's June 2, 2011 business meeting, vol. 2 of 2, pages 207-208, 212-213, http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/transcripts/201106/transcripts_20110602_sacto_vol2.pdf; see also transcript of Commission's June 7, 2011 business meeting, vol. 1 of 3, page 120, http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/transcripts/201106/transcripts_20110607_sacto_vol1.pdf.

[7] See *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1016-1017 (1994).

circumstances inquiry under Section 2 that follows after a plaintiff has met the three *Gingles* preconditions.[8]

Although a state can not rely on proportionality as a safe harbor under Section 2,[9] proportionality can in some instances preclude a finding of liability even where the plaintiff has met the three *Gingles* preconditions.[10] For the Commission's purposes, Latinos make up 23.3% of the state's total CVAP, which is equivalent to 18 assembly districts, nine senate districts and 12 congressional districts, and make up a higher percentage of CVAP in certain areas of the state, for example 32.7% of CVAP in Los Angeles County. On a statewide basis, the number of 50% Latino CVAP districts in the Commission's draft plans – 10 assembly, four senate, seven congressional – cannot be considered roughly proportional. Unless the Commission increases the number of Section 2 Latino opportunity districts in its plans, it will be unable to avail itself of using proportionality in the totality of the circumstances inquiry, in the event a plaintiff bringing a statewide claim for vote dilution makes a showing that the three *Gingles* preconditions have been met.

To address the concern that inversion of redistricting criteria has led to an insufficient number of minority opportunity districts being drawn in the Commission's June 10 draft maps, we urge the Commission to more consciously and intentionally examine what districts need to be drawn under Section 2. We suggest that the Commission first identify the full range of 50% minority districts that can be drawn. The Commission may of course conduct racially polarized voting analysis to determine whether such districts are in fact required by Section 2, but without first identifying the full range of 50% minority districts that can be drawn, the Commission cannot assure itself that it has conducted a thorough and complete analysis of its VRA obligations.[11] A good starting point in identifying 50% minority districts potentially required under Section 2 would be to examine 50% minority districts drawn in various mapping submissions submitted by civil rights organizations as potential Section 2 districts.

3. <u>The Commission should focus its retrogression analysis under Section 5 on the ability of minority voters to elect their preferred candidates of choice</u>.

In addition to the Section 2 guidance provided above, we offer some thoughts to help inform the Commission's Section 5 analysis. We understand that the Commission's counsel has raised

---

[8] Id. at 1012-1016.
[9] Id. at 1017-1020.
[10] Id. at 1012-1016.
[11] We note here that the drawing of 50% African American CVAP districts in South Los Angeles would neither be appropriate from a community empowerment perspective nor warranted under Section 2, given that African American populations in South Los Angeles have demonstrated an ability to elect preferred candidates in districts where they comprise less than 50% of the district's CVAP. Two of the signatories to this letter, the African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC) and the Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), further contend that the demonstrated ability of African Americans in South Angeles to elect preferred candidates in districts where they comprise less than a majority of the district should be considered in the totality of the circumstances under Section 2, and that the consolidation of such effective opportunity districts into a few African American-majority districts may raise difficult Section 2 problems concerning racial vote dilution.

questions whether Section 5 requires the addition of a "Stockton finger" to the Commission's draft assembly district for Merced County (MRCED), similar to the "Stockton finger" drawn in current Assembly District 17. We understand that this question was triggered by the fact that Asian American population in the draft MRCED district is smaller than in the benchmark Assembly District 17. We note that Asian Americans make 5.9% of CVAP in the draft MRCED district and 9.7% of CVAP in the benchmark Assembly District 17.

In carrying out our own retrogression analysis, we found instructive the U.S. Department of Justice's *Guidance Concerning Redistricting Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act* (Federal Register, Vol. 76, No. 27, February 9, 2011), which indicates that in the redistricting context, the retrogression inquiry should focus on the ability of minority voters to elect their preferred candidates of choice:

> A proposed plan is retrogressive under Section 5 if its net effect would be to reduce minority voters' "effective exercise of the electoral franchise" when compared to the benchmark plan. *Beer v. United States* at 141. In 2006, Congress clarified that this means the jurisdiction must establish that its proposed redistricting plan will not have the effect of "diminishing the ability of any citizens of the United States" because of race, color, or membership in a language minority group defined in the Act, "to elect their preferred candidate of choice." 42 U.S.C. 1973c(b) & (d). In analyzing redistricting plans, the Department will follow the congressional directive of ensuring that the ability of such citizens to elect their preferred candidates of choice is protected. That ability to elect either exists or it does not in any particular circumstance.[12]

Given the demographics of the population in Merced County, where Latinos make up 37% of the county's CVAP and 55% of total population and Asian Americans make up 6% of CVAP and 7% of total population, we believe that the retrogression analysis for Merced County properly focuses not on whether the ability of Asian American voters to elect their preferred candidates would be retrogressed in the Commission's draft MRCED district, but on whether the ability of Latino voters to elect their preferred candidates would be retrogressed.

We understand that the Commission intends to gather input from Asian American communities in Merced and San Joaquin counties. This input will be important and helpful to the Commission's ability to consider the interests of Asian American community members in these counties for communities of interest purposes, but as noted above, for Section 5 purposes, the demographics of Merced County point to the retrogression analysis focusing on the ability of Latino voters to elect candidates of choice.

* * * * *

We hope the guidance contained in this letter helps inform your VRA analysis. We also ask that the Commission address the concerns raised in this letter in a future business meeting. Please

[12] 76 Fed. Reg. at 7471.

feel free to contact us if we can be of further assistance or if you have questions about the content of this letter.

Sincerely,

Erica Teasley Linnick
Coordinator
African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC)

Stewart Kwoh
President and Executive Director
Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC)
Member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Maricela P. Morales
Deputy Executive Director
Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE)

Janis R. Hirohama
President
League of Women Voters of California

Thomas A. Saenz
President and General Counsel
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)

Arturo Vargas
Executive Director
National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund

TAB 85

Subject: Comments
From: [redacted]
Date: Sat, 25 Jun 2011 12:03:44 EDT
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov

Hello,
I think you've worked really hard. There is no way to please everyone and what we don't get we'll just have to get over.

I live in Morongo Valley. The San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo territory leaves us with the same problem we had before. Too large, too diverse an area, and not sharing common interests. Certainly excluding the territories to the West of Yucaipa made sense, although we don't really share much with Yucaipa either. My idea would be to push the Inyo and Mono Counties into a further North Congressional District. The San Bernardino County, including Mountains and Morongo Basin part might better include areas to the south to include places like Desert Hot Springs, Palm Spring, Cathedral City Palm Desert etc. That the remainder of the Coachella Valley is more cohesive with the areas of Imperial County. In my mind it has to do with areas we frequent and know. I've only driven through Mono and Inyo Counties out of necessity to return home from areas further North. We share little in common.

My concern is the same for the State Senate District. How 29 Palms and Rancho Cucamongo end up in the same district is troubling. Again, our interests and concerns have always been ignored by those to the West. They do not see the high desert as important. Again, high desert areas are more closely linked with the mountain regional and the low desert areas. It just feels like we will again be the foster children of the Western regions as currently proposed.

The Assembly District seems a bit more cohesive, although, Hemet and 29 Palms through Morongo Valley region share little in common.

Thanks for you consideration. It would be so terrific if we could have representatives who actually understand our concerns. With Jerry Lewis as our Congressman, we have always been...them. Redlands has always been his interest and there again we share little in common.

All the same, congratulation, and I'm sure you'll do the best job as you see appropriate.

Sincerely,
Donald J. Krouse
[redacted]
Morongo Valley, CA 92256
[redacted] Home
[redacted] Mobile
[redacted]

TAB 86

[redacted]
Rancho Mirage, Ca. 92270

URGENT APPEAL

June 27, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street – Suite 101
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

RE: YOUR PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICT MAP – COACHELLA VALLEY

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing to appeal your proposed Congressional redistricting map for the Coachella Valley. I am writing in total dismay and disappointment in what you have proposed. I am urging you to re-consider.

I wrote to you earlier this summer prior to the release of your proposed draft map as a local, long-time resident of the Coachella Valley and as a concerned, well-educated Mexican-American (degree from University of Southern California and a master's degree from San Jose State University). As a child I worked in the fields in the Coachella Valley and Imperial County, and I am concerned about the large Spanish speaking populations that would be disenfranchised if Imperial County is not part of the Coachella Valley district. I am particularly concerned because the communities in Imperial County have more in common with cities in the Coachella Valley (such as Indio, Coachella, Mecca, etc.) and yet the commission is proposing a district that does not include Imperial County like-kind communities but includes retirement communities of Hemet and San Jacinto which have almost nothing in common with Coachella Valley!

I am proposing that you re-map the Congressional district this way:

New Congressional district:

Morongo and Desert Hot Springs
All Coachella Valley cities and the rest of Riverside County out to Blythe
Imperial County

Discard from your proposed district:

Beaumont pass cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa
Hemet
San Jacinto

Here are SIX major reasons to consider:

JOBS: Jobs in the Coachella Valley cities and Imperial County are much more aligned due to agriculture, the newly developing and possibly huge job markets in SOLAR energy, transportation, tourism, and communities of interest for farm workers, medical professionals and others that would link the two regions. I am especially concerned about Latino citizens in these common communities of interest and how they would be served and engaged if combined. It simply makes no sense, when considering the Voting Rights Act, to include Hemet and not include the large populations of Spanish speaking residents of Imperial County with those Spanish speaking communities of east and south Coachella Valley.

SALTON SEA: In your proposed map, this hugely problematic area needs the attention of one representative, not two as you have proposed! The Salton Sea can be addressed once and for all with a much-needed cohesive Congressional representation. The Salton Sea communities in Imperial County and the cities in south and east Coachella Valley especially share common problems regarding air quality, wildlife and fish preservation and concerns, community development around the Salton Sea area and the mere survival of the Salton Sea.
The Salton Sea area should be represented in Congress in ONE and the SAME district. The communities of Hemet, San Jacinto, the Banning pass and communities in San Diego have little or no interest in the Salton Sea!

SHOPPING AND COMMERCE: Imperial County residents tend to shop and do business much more in the Coachella Valley cities. Residents in Imperial do not travel over a mountain range with limited accessibility to San Diego County to conduct business and shop.

TRANSPORTATION: Imperial County residents use the Palm Springs International Airport in the Coachella Valley much more often they would by traveling to the San Diego airport. Residents in Hemet and San Jacinto use the Ontario airport! Proposed much needed improvements in rail and bus service are more common in Coachella and Imperial than in Hemet! And, the trucking industry-- linking agriculture, highway access and commerce-- obviously is more common between Coachella and Imperial—not Hemet!

MEDIA AND INFORMATION: A combined district of Coachella and Imperial would be a much more effective district to get radio, newsprint and other media attention in order to engage communities and get out vital information. Hemet/San Jacinto folks do not read the same newspapers or watch the same news programs/stations or listen to the same radio outlets as those in Coachella and Imperial. The markets simply are totally different. This is extremely important when encouraging citizens to be engaged and informed about civic, educational, political and other regional concerns and needs.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: It should be totally obvious that Coachella Valley and Imperial County regions share common public safety concerns and needs than do residents of Hemet/San Jacinto. When considering emergency preparedness (earthquake, fires, etc.), communities in the Coachella Valley and Imperial County share certain and immediate

concerns which could save lives and property. Again, Hemet/San Jacinto residents do not have the same concerns!

In summary, what you are proposing does NOT properly reflect communities of interest and your proposed district certainly does not address concerns and engagement of Spanish speaking communities apart from the Hemet/San Jacinto areas. The sizable populations of Spanish speaking communities of south and east Coachella Valley mirror those of the Spanish speaking communities in Imperial County!

Please re-consider your proposed Congressional map. Please combine Coachella Valley cities and all of Imperial County into one cohesive district that would much better reflect what our communities of interest share.

Sincerely,

George Garcia

George Garcia
[redacted]

TAB 87

Subject: Fw: Redistricting
From: "Avery Willis" <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 7:51 PM
To: <[redacted]

It is very clear why politicians redistrict. They do it for political power, not for the benefit of the people in the district. The interests of the people in Ventura County are not tied to the interests of people in Los Angeles County. In fact, many of us moved to Ventura County to get away from L.A. county. We wanted better schools, safer neighborhoods, cleaner cities, and parks. Both Simi Valley and Moorpark are very much like Thousand Oaks and Newberry Park with excellent schools and good family living. The water, transportation, and economic development of these cities are all tied to Ventura County, which are very different than the major concerns of people living in Los Angeles County. The bottom line is, let Simi Valley and Moorpark vote with their county.

Avery Willis
[redacted]
Thousand Oaks, CA 91361

[redacted]

TAB 88

Subject: Redistricting Commission's Erroneous Plan
From: Bob Guhl <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 2:02 PM
To: [redacted]

As a 25 year resident of Moorpark, and a registered and active voter, I am appalled at the thought of becoming lumped into a district which includes a portion of Los Angeles County that has no logical, governmental or infrastructure relationship to Moorpark and Simi Valley.

Our representational needs will not be well served by this blatant attempt at gerrymandering. Our community goals and aspirations are not remotely congruent across the proposed redistricting plan; which, it seems to me, would make it nearly impossible for our representative to be effective in serving anyone's interest under the proposed plan.

We are tied into Ventura County by many threads, such as a common physical infrastructure, common governmental bodies and well-integrated agricultural communities. We, therefore, deserve to represented as an integrated and coherent district.

Robert Guhl
[redacted]
Moorpark, CA 93021
[redacted]

TAB 89

Subject: Letter to the Redistricting Commission .....
From: "Dean Kunicki" <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 5:02 PM
To: <[redacted]

Commissioners,

My name is Dean Kunicki, and I am a longtime resident of Simi Valley. I am also a member of the Ventura County Board of Education representing Simi Valley and Moorpark. I spoke to you in Oxnard and want to follow up on my comments;

Please keep Simi Valley whole. Do not split Wood Ranch. You have already split other communities in the district, consider splitting them further and keeping us whole since they are already split.

In our Congressional seat, keep us with Ventura County. Ventura should be connected to Santa Barbara. This is consistent with your assembly lines, and also with testimony you have received as far back as the San Luis Obispo hearing. Keep that coastal city with other coastal cities and keep our inland valley with the other inland valleys in our County.

Finally, and most importantly, please nest our assembly district with a Senate district in Santa Clarita. Thousand Oaks has more in common with other inland areas than coastal areas. Keep our inland suburban communities together.

Thank you.

Dean Kunicki

[redacted]

Simi Valley, CA 93065

[redacted] Mobile

TAB 90

[redacted]

Subject: Eastvent Congressional District
From: "Greg" [redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 3:28 PM
To: <[redacted]

To the Redistricting Commission;

I find it surprising and disappointing that at the last moment, Simi Valley and Moorpark are separated from the bulk of Ventura County for the Congressional District. The concept of moving Thousand Oaks into the Eastvent Congressional District was a nice gesture, but adding part of Los Angeles County unnecessarily violated the County lines criteria and is inconsistent with the goals of the Commission. Moreover, contiguous is not simply lines on a map. It should follow traffic routes. There is no direct access from Simi Valley to the Santa Clarita area. The freeway route is through two other districts! This clearly approach violates the idea of compact districts.

Despite some of the testimony given, Simi Valley is as much an integral part of Ventura County as Oxnard and they share much in common. Like Simi Valley, Oxnard gets its water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District, and both city's council members sit on such boards and agencies as the Association of Water Agencies of Ventura County; the Ventura Council of Governments, the Ventura County Transportation Commission, and the Economic Development Collaborative of Ventura County.

I understand that Ventura county is too large for one congressional district. It would appear that Simi Valley and Moorpark were chosen at the last minute to be moved, and plopped into a district only connected through impassable mountains. That is not the idea of compact areas of interest. When the 160,000 Simi Valley and Moorpark residents were removed from the Ventura County district, the commissioners then had to put Los Angeles County residents back in to make up the difference. They reached to pick up the cities of Westlake Village, Agoura Hills and Malibu. The residents of Malibu have made it clear they do not believe their interests will be served as part of a Ventura County district. The net effect of the current lines is to violate the interests of about 210,000 people. Your solution made lots of people unhappy.

So how to fix it? First option is to go back to the last staff proposal. At least that respected our road system. Or, to compensate for Simi Valley and Moorpark being put back into the Ventura district, move the LA County parts of the current proposal to the West San Fernando Valley and the north of the San Fernando Valley up to Santa Clarita. If you need more Ventura County to be moved to Santa Clarita, take the 126 corridor. At least they have a direct road access.

If Ventura County must be split, it should be split on its traditional East/West lines. A good solution is to add the eastern Ventura county (Conejo Valley, Simi Valley and Moorpark) to part of the west San Fernando Valley district. This is somewhat similar to the VICA submitted map, but with all of eastern Ventura county in the district and thus less of the San Fernando Valley. It keeps Calabasas with its sister cities on the 101. Desoto or Tampa looks like a good line. Move the North San Fernando Valley above the 118 up to Santa Clarita. Combine the rest into the East San Fernando. Then fill in the Ventura District with parts N. LA county from around the 126/5 interchange.

Greg Stratton
Former Simi Valley Councilman and Mayor (1979-1998)
[redacted]

Simi Valley CA, 93065

TAB 91

Subject: FW: Redistricting-removing Simi Valley/Moorpark from Ventura County representation
From: Jill Myers <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 5:01 PM
To: <[redacted]

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Redistricting-removing Simi Valley/Moorpark from Ventura County representation
Date: Mon, 27 Jun 2011 16:26:41 -0700

What happens when we are lumped in with an area encompassing the Santa Clarita Valley, extending to Victorville? Why does Simi Valley & Moorpark have to be separated from the rest of Ventura County when it has been working well for so long? Our cities are serviced by many of the county agencies such as the Ventura County Area Agency on Aging, the Ventura County Transporation Commission, the Economic Collaborative of Ventura County. We have residents that serve on county boards. We are serviced well by Elton Gallegly and have more in common with Ventura County than with any part of Los Angeles County. A large portion of Simi Valley & Moorpark residents moved here to be removed from L.A. We are not part of L.A., never have been and should not be considered as such by your commission.

We will be such a small part of the Los Angeles County district serving Santa Clarita and others that we will have virtually no representation. Is it true that the current Congressmna, Buck McKeon has stated that he does not want to represent Simi Valley & Moorpark. How will our voice be heard? Not that I believe Ventura County should be touched by your group at all, but if someone has to be tied to Santa Clarita, why not have that be the towns of Piru, Fillmore & Santa Paula that are off the 126 highway and at least have that in common with Santa Clarita. Simi Valley & Moorpark do not even have that connection with Santa Clarita. I have lived in Simi Valley since 1960, going to elementary, junior high, high school & college in the county. It has been a wonderful place to live; to raise children; partially because of our affiliation with Ventura County for government representation. Please do not remove us from the rest of the county.

Jill Myers
[redacted] cell
[redacted] fax

TAB 92

Subject: Redistricting - Simi Valley & Moorpark
From: Stephanie Ferguson <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 4:56 PM
To: [redacted]

We fought a war because of taxation without representation. This is the basic issue we are discussing with the redistricting of Simi Valley and Moorpark. These cities are part of the Ventura County community, and will not have their interests represented if they are included in the Los Angeles district. We have already seen evidence of this. Brad Sherman reserved all his transportation money for bicycle lanes and handicapped hiking trails, and another district's congressman had to fight for the widening of the 23 and 101, even though it wasn't in his district at the time.

Congressman Buck McKeon who represents Santa Clarita, when he announced his intention to seek reelection on Thursday, made it clear in his press release that he doesn't want to represent Simi Valley and Moorpark. So where will the representation of these communities come from?

Most people who moved to Simi Valley and Moorpark did so to remove themselves from Los Angeles County. To tie them back to Los Angeles in a district that will have Los Angeles County's interests at heart and not Simi Valley and Moorpark's violates point 4 of the criteria mandated by the California Constitution that the lines respect counties, cities, communities of interest, and neighborhoods.

People deserve to be represented by those who have their interests at heart. The redistricting plans need to be revised so that everyone has their interests represented.

Stephanie Ferguson
[redacted]
Newbury Park, CA 91320
[redacted]

TAB 93

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Total Population and Deviation Statistics: Districts 1-40
June 28, 2011

District	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation Percent
CONTRA	926,840	-4,509	-0.48%
CSAND	940,291	8,942	0.96%
CSTIV	937,460	6,111	0.66%
EVENT	939,666	8,317	0.89%
FREMONT	925,904	-5,445	-0.58%
FRESMERC	922,973	-8,376	-0.90%
KINGBAK	934,932	3,583	0.38%
LA710	922,201	-9,148	-0.98%
LADNT	922,127	-9,222	-0.99%
LASFE	925,116	-6,233	-0.67%
LASGF	939,905	8,556	0.92%
LASGV	939,168	7,819	0.84%
LAWBC	922,335	-9,014	-0.97%
LAWSC	922,164	-9,185	-0.99%
LAWSG	922,259	-9,090	-0.98%
NAPAYOLO	931,535	186	0.02%
NESAN	923,776	-7,573	-0.81%
OAK	926,680	-4,669	-0.50%
OCSA	922,144	-9,205	-0.99%
ORNOC	932,347	998	0.11%
PALMLAN	937,783	6,434	0.69%
PALMSRPG	934,775	3,426	0.37%
PVLB	940,632	9,283	1.00%
RIVMV	938,332	6,983	0.75%
ROSEVILLE	939,116	7,767	0.83%
SAC	928,222	-3,127	-0.34%
SANIMP	938,406	7,057	0.76%
SANMATEO	934,927	3,578	0.38%
SANTACLARA	923,957	-7,392	-0.79%
SBINLAND	938,635	7,286	0.78%
SBRIV	925,811	-5,538	-0.59%
SF	940,360	9,011	0.97%
SGVONT	922,598	-8,751	-0.94%
SIERRA	937,300	5,951	0.64%
SJMONT	922,944	-8,405	-0.90%
SLOSB	937,842	6,493	0.70%
SONOMA	929,368	-1,981	-0.21%
STOCKTON	925,544	-5,805	-0.62%
USAND	940,267	8,918	0.96%
YUBA	937,314	5,965	0.64%

Highest Deviation:	9,283	1.00%
Lowest Deviation:	-9,222	-0.99%
Deviation Range:	18,505	1.99%

Absolute Deviation Average :		6,633	0.71%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/ Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Latino Population and Registration Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: June 28, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Total Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Latino Population	Latino Population Percent	Latino Voting Age Population	Latino Voting Age Population Percentage	Latino Citizen Voting Age Population	Latino Citizen Voting Age Population Percentage	Latino Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Latino Registered Voters Percentage
CONTRA	926,840	688,672	572,375	493,334	195,349	21.1%	125,944	18.4%	70,055	12.2%	55,015	11.2%
CSAND	940,291	757,362	672,719	513,143	186,601	19.8%	129,341	17.1%	81,540	12.1%	46,671	9.1%
CSTIV	937,460	718,284	597,222	572,390	163,577	17.4%	110,360	15.4%	68,123	11.4%	55,766	9.7%
EVENT	939,666	704,290	572,264	495,679	332,295	35.4%	221,297	31.4%	121,281	21.2%	94,351	19.0%
FREMONT	925,904	704,092	535,860	408,519	223,901	24.2%	151,556	21.5%	88,364	16.5%	72,838	17.8%
FRESMERC	922,973	626,692	437,875	322,080	552,407	59.9%	342,774	54.7%	180,574	41.2%	126,726	39.3%
KINGBAK	934,932	623,510	416,181	261,915	557,539	70.3%	406,223	65.2%	208,009	50.0%	129,033	49.3%
LA710	922,201	656,826	428,857	350,691	633,120	68.7%	420,085	64.0%	214,697	50.1%	165,881	47.3%
LADNT	922,127	708,214	402,376	311,103	604,761	65.6%	428,960	60.6%	203,054	50.5%	158,404	50.9%
LASFE	925,116	679,988	425,063	324,403	597,234	64.6%	407,036	59.9%	194,349	45.7%	143,326	44.2%
LASGF	939,905	771,134	658,606	542,961	185,497	19.7%	136,360	17.7%	99,221	15.1%	67,707	12.5%
LASGV	939,168	729,550	566,459	430,519	329,386	35.1%	231,380	31.7%	165,244	29.2%	120,481	28.0%
LAWBC	922,335	656,177	463,335	389,337	517,361	56.1%	338,829	51.6%	165,102	35.6%	125,180	32.2%
LAWSC	922,164	695,727	481,124	413,835	441,822	47.9%	298,941	43.0%	121,836	25.3%	91,656	22.1%
LAWSG	922,259	681,126	527,303	438,456	570,663	61.9%	392,946	57.7%	266,117	50.5%	208,053	47.5%
NAPAYOLO	931,535	714,069	594,942	453,427	258,915	27.8%	167,062	23.4%	82,640	13.9%	63,122	13.9%
NESAN	923,776	694,011	560,482	433,808	291,630	31.6%	187,328	27.0%	95,174	17.0%	61,709	14.2%
OAK	926,680	734,624	595,574	500,201	212,177	22.9%	144,754	19.7%	68,735	11.5%	52,968	10.6%
OCSA	922,144	663,172	418,660	371,305	564,517	61.2%	368,049	55.5%	156,667	37.2%	134,394	36.2%
ORNOC	932,347	721,957	594,523	535,834	244,675	26.2%	164,076	22.7%	95,270	16.0%	75,443	14.1%
PALMLAN	937,783	682,373	561,215	444,349	289,704	30.9%	186,461	27.3%	114,444	20.4%	75,419	17.0%
PALMSRPG	934,775	705,440	597,423	427,620	303,934	32.5%	192,468	27.3%	117,243	19.6%	76,604	17.9%
PVLB	940,632	766,619	653,049	567,298	140,469	14.9%	102,523	13.4%	75,592	11.6%	51,276	9.0%
RIVMV	938,332	673,684	520,427	393,313	352,207	37.5%	225,010	33.4%	132,833	25.5%	86,343	22.0%
ROSEVILLE	939,116	716,556	642,663	525,922	137,947	14.7%	89,083	12.4%	56,409	8.8%	40,709	7.7%
SAC	926,222	674,126	547,520	414,567	230,425	24.8%	145,326	21.6%	87,431	16.0%	62,370	15.0%
SANIMP	938,406	670,604	456,683	310,127	648,563	69.1%	428,261	63.9%	230,176	50.4%	156,043	50.3%
SANMATEO	934,927	732,374	604,052	511,502	192,186	20.6%	133,494	18.2%	67,144	11.1%	49,420	9.7%
SANTACLARA	923,957	709,283	547,735	426,015	189,272	20.5%	128,180	18.1%	72,646	13.3%	49,389	11.5%
SBINLAND	936,635	665,211	541,601	397,275	394,632	42.0%	247,303	37.2%	156,070	28.8%	97,260	24.5%
SBRIV	925,811	615,311	414,289	294,373	631,737	68.2%	392,058	63.7%	207,535	50.1%	135,258	45.9%
SF	940,360	806,202	669,807	516,222	153,406	16.3%	120,892	15.0%	74,577	11.1%	60,679	11.8%
SGVONT	922,598	665,928	503,817	362,336	605,409	65.6%	404,049	60.7%	256,009	50.8%	176,724	48.8%
SIERRA	937,300	708,710	635,470	480,902	255,445	27.3%	164,350	23.2%	112,900	17.8%	74,434	15.5%
SJMONT	922,944	662,798	450,198	325,426	534,358	57.9%	350,270	52.8%	177,990	39.5%	124,732	38.3%
SLOSB	937,842	737,738	618,297	488,385	300,141	32.0%	200,339	27.2%	103,186	16.7%	71,263	14.6%
SONOMA	929,368	732,198	650,013	513,713	164,215	17.7%	108,350	14.8%	52,907	8.1%	32,610	6.3%
STOCKTON	925,544	659,225	531,460	383,618	347,353	37.5%	215,919	32.8%	125,022	23.5%	86,975	22.7%
USAND	940,267	720,888	610,806	471,849	218,546	23.3%	147,368	20.4%	93,564	15.3%	75,149	15.9%
YUBA	937,314	724,171	658,101	480,939	160,243	17.1%	101,474	14.0%	57,508	8.7%	34,209	7.1%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/ Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Asian Population and Registration Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: June 28, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Total Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Asian Population	Asian Population Percent	Asian Voting Age Population	Asian Voting Age Population Percentage	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population Percentage	Asian Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Asian Registered Voters Percentage
CONTRA	926,840	686,672	572,375	493,334	126,578	13.7%	94,750	13.8%	64,035	11.2%	36,250	7.3%
CSAND	940,291	757,362	672,719	513,143	66,055	7.0%	57,383	7.6%	46,051	6.8%	19,969	3.9%
CSTIV	937,460	718,284	597,222	572,390	173,169	18.5%	135,268	18.8%	88,536	14.8%	60,119	10.5%
EVENT	939,666	704,290	572,264	495,679	86,397	9.2%	68,549	9.7%	51,104	8.9%	27,790	5.6%
FREMONT	925,904	704,092	535,860	406,519	352,275	38.0%	271,065	38.5%	176,251	32.9%	97,548	23.9%
FRESMERC	922,973	626,692	437,875	322,080	71,116	7.7%	48,627	7.8%	29,137	6.7%	14,305	4.4%
KINGBAK	934,932	623,510	416,181	261,915	31,935	3.4%	23,983	3.8%	16,439	3.9%	8,517	3.3%
LA710	922,201	656,826	428,857	350,691	63,592	6.9%	51,630	7.9%	37,451	8.7%	16,145	4.6%
LADNT	922,127	708,214	402,376	311,103	159,076	17.3%	138,197	19.5%	76,123	18.9%	37,386	12.0%
LASFE	925,116	679,988	425,083	324,403	83,320	9.0%	68,270	10.0%	47,383	11.1%	20,677	6.4%
LASGF	939,905	771,134	658,606	542,961	101,124	10.8%	83,803	10.9%	60,220	9.1%	32,116	5.9%
LASGV	939,168	729,550	566,459	430,519	395,045	42.1%	320,369	43.9%	218,150	38.5%	122,707	28.5%
LAWBC	922,335	656,177	463,335	389,337	60,816	6.6%	50,483	7.7%	34,484	7.4%	18,056	4.6%
LAWSC	922,164	695,727	481,124	413,635	68,907	7.5%	61,241	8.8%	38,933	8.1%	22,770	5.5%
LAWSG	922,259	681,126	527,303	438,456	106,996	11.6%	87,739	12.9%	66,020	12.5%	36,027	8.2%
NAPAYOLO	931,535	714,069	594,942	453,427	94,020	10.1%	76,692	10.7%	58,128	9.8%	23,464	5.2%
NESAN	923,776	694,011	560,482	433,806	42,479	4.6%	34,665	5.0%	27,773	5.0%	12,155	2.8%
OAK	926,680	734,624	595,574	500,201	173,677	18.7%	145,853	19.9%	106,674	17.9%	53,925	10.8%
OCSA	922,144	663,172	418,660	371,305	124,119	13.5%	99,576	15.0%	69,195	16.5%	48,985	13.2%
ORNOC	932,347	721,957	594,523	535,834	224,725	24.1%	176,577	24.5%	120,499	20.3%	88,497	16.5%
PALMLAN	937,763	682,373	561,215	444,349	60,066	6.4%	45,529	6.7%	30,033	5.4%	15,616	3.5%
PALMSRPG	934,775	705,440	597,423	427,620	46,194	4.9%	36,332	5.2%	25,918	4.3%	10,617	2.5%
PVLB	940,632	766,619	653,049	567,298	150,712	16.0%	125,742	16.4%	88,277	13.5%	51,916	9.2%
RIVMV	938,332	673,684	520,427	393,313	80,880	8.6%	62,926	9.3%	38,513	7.4%	17,243	4.4%
ROSEVILLE	939,116	716,556	642,663	525,922	61,582	6.6%	47,596	6.6%	36,412	5.7%	18,487	3.5%
SAC	928,222	674,128	547,520	414,567	165,749	17.8%	122,306	18.1%	85,558	15.6%	38,789	9.4%
SANIMP	938,406	670,604	456,683	310,127	49,753	5.3%	40,141	6.0%	28,345	6.2%	12,051	3.9%
SANMATEO	934,927	732,374	604,052	511,502	146,722	15.7%	117,003	16.0%	84,113	13.9%	46,610	9.1%
SANTACLAR	923,957	709,283	547,735	428,015	276,038	29.9%	211,082	29.8%	122,603	22.4%	76,243	17.8%
SBINLAND	938,635	665,211	541,601	397,275	42,281	4.5%	33,465	5.0%	22,498	4.2%	11,872	3.0%
SBRIV	925,811	615,311	414,289	294,373	36,445	3.9%	28,654	4.7%	19,113	4.6%	8,952	3.0%
SF	940,360	806,202	669,807	516,222	338,075	36.0%	288,073	35.7%	214,778	32.1%	103,504	20.1%
SGVONT	922,598	665,928	503,817	362,336	96,401	10.4%	78,822	11.8%	51,459	10.2%	26,483	7.3%
SIERRA	937,300	708,710	635,470	480,902	53,110	5.7%	39,157	5.5%	27,183	4.3%	13,767	2.9%
SJMONT	922,944	662,798	450,198	325,426	163,862	17.8%	127,535	19.2%	92,879	20.6%	53,284	16.4%
SLOSB	937,842	737,738	618,297	488,385	43,081	4.6%	36,550	5.0%	29,082	4.7%	15,507	3.2%
SONOMA	929,368	732,198	650,013	513,713	29,817	3.2%	23,838	3.3%	20,895	3.2%	11,161	2.2%
STOCKTON	925,544	659,225	531,460	383,618	104,179	11.3%	76,124	11.5%	53,215	10.0%	23,600	6.2%
USAND	940,267	720,886	610,806	471,849	188,040	20.0%	146,709	20.4%	101,719	16.7%	42,620	9.0%
YUBA	937,314	724,171	658,101	480,939	36,662	3.9%	26,758	3.7%	20,668	3.1%	10,013	2.1%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Black Population Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: June 28, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Black Population	Black Population Percent	Black Voting Age Population	Black Voting Age Population Percentage	Black Citizen Voting Age Population	Black Citizens Voting Age Population Percentage
CONTRA	926,840	688,672	572,375	52,339	5.6%	36,925	5.4%	33,839	5.9%
CSAND	940,291	757,362	672,719	23,153	2.5%	18,971	2.5%	18,463	2.7%
CSTIV	937,460	718,284	597,222	13,540	1.4%	10,682	1.5%	12,131	2.0%
EVENT	939,655	704,290	572,264	19,091	2.0%	15,111	2.1%	16,582	2.9%
FREMONT	925,904	704,092	535,860	61,280	6.6%	45,949	6.5%	42,556	7.9%
FRESMERC	922,973	626,692	437,875	41,080	4.5%	29,450	4.7%	28,640	6.5%
KINGBAK	934,932	623,510	416,181	36,210	3.9%	27,724	4.4%	27,659	6.6%
LA710	922,201	656,826	428,857	76,519	8.3%	57,404	8.7%	56,057	13.1%
LADNT	922,127	708,214	402,376	32,992	3.6%	29,301	4.1%	29,619	7.4%
LASFE	925,116	679,988	425,083	34,360	3.7%	26,904	4.0%	26,005	6.1%
LASGF	939,905	771,134	658,606	43,554	4.6%	36,193	4.7%	40,695	6.2%
LASGV	939,168	729,550	566,459	18,244	1.9%	14,716	2.0%	15,192	2.7%
LAWBC	922,335	656,177	463,335	232,100	25.2%	174,934	26.7%	178,284	38.5%
LAWSC	922,164	695,727	481,124	214,711	23.3%	168,615	24.2%	175,267	36.4%
LAWSG	922,259	681,126	527,303	32,019	3.5%	23,614	3.5%	22,164	4.2%
NAPAYOLO	931,535	714,069	594,942	64,354	6.9%	49,181	6.9%	49,755	8.4%
NESAN	923,776	694,011	560,482	34,602	3.7%	25,343	3.7%	23,602	4.2%
OAK	926,680	734,624	595,574	172,102	18.6%	135,382	18.4%	137,575	23.1%
OCSA	922,144	663,172	418,660	15,044	1.6%	11,949	1.8%	11,745	2.8%
ORNOC	932,347	721,957	594,523	13,809	1.5%	10,796	1.5%	11,656	2.0%
PALMLAN	937,783	682,373	561,215	65,897	7.0%	45,717	6.7%	41,150	7.3%
PALMSRPG	934,775	705,440	597,423	51,770	5.5%	37,026	5.2%	30,562	5.1%
PVLB	940,632	766,619	653,049	34,340	3.7%	27,399	3.6%	26,003	4.0%
RIVMV	938,332	673,684	520,427	49,512	5.3%	37,035	5.5%	34,724	6.7%
ROSEVILLE	939,116	716,556	642,663	35,705	3.8%	27,274	3.8%	27,481	4.3%
SAC	928,222	674,126	547,520	111,469	12.0%	78,637	11.7%	74,645	13.6%
SANIMP	938,406	670,604	456,683	43,338	4.6%	34,383	5.1%	34,112	7.5%
SANMATEO	934,927	732,374	604,052	18,771	2.0%	15,483	2.1%	18,288	3.0%
SANTACLARA	923,857	709,283	547,735	22,377	2.4%	17,608	2.5%	16,709	3.1%
SBINLAND	938,635	665,211	541,601	93,601	10.0%	64,023	9.6%	58,550	10.8%
SBRIV	925,811	615,311	414,289	99,543	10.8%	69,278	11.3%	65,998	15.9%
SF	940,360	806,202	669,807	51,033	5.4%	42,731	5.3%	46,437	6.9%
SGVONT	922,598	665,926	503,817	39,874	4.3%	31,507	4.7%	36,094	7.2%
SIERRA	937,300	708,710	635,470	34,034	3.6%	24,692	3.5%	26,226	4.1%
SJMONT	922,944	662,798	450,198	19,425	2.1%	16,056	2.4%	16,409	3.6%
SLOSB	937,842	737,738	618,297	19,192	2.0%	16,278	2.2%	18,138	2.9%
SONOMA	929,368	732,198	650,013	14,767	1.6%	12,186	1.7%	12,981	2.0%
STOCKTON	925,544	659,225	531,460	54,722	5.9%	38,383	5.8%	36,758	6.9%
USAND	940,267	720,886	610,806	60,347	6.4%	45,106	6.3%	45,492	7.4%
YUBA	937,314	724,171	658,101	12,984	1.4%	10,321	1.4%	11,939	1.8%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

TAB 94

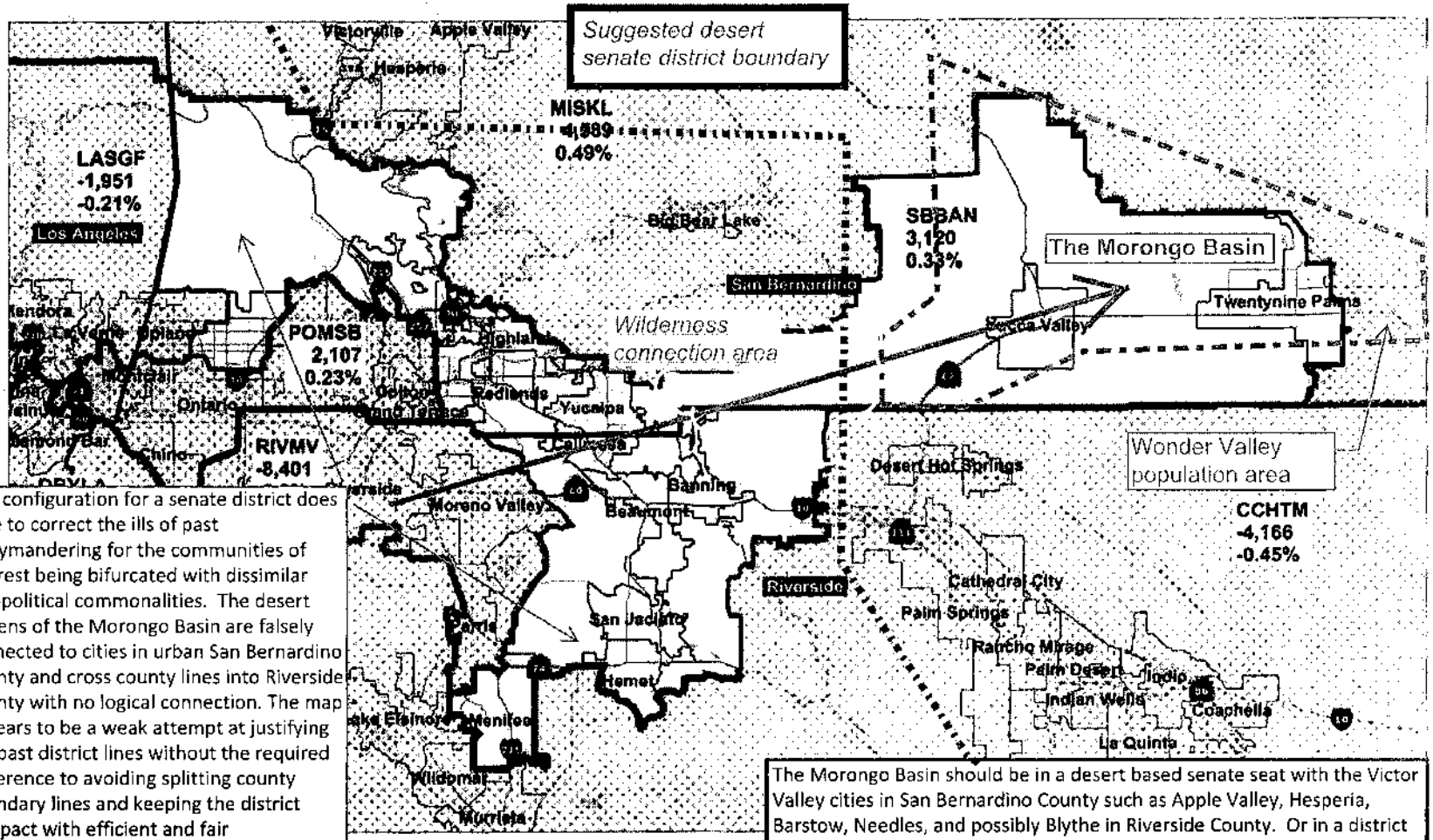
Subject: SBBAN Senate map comments
From: "Jim Bagley" [redacted]
Date: Tue, 28 Jun 2011 17:01:47 -0700
To: [redacted]

<<...>>
San Bernardino County

Please submit my comment map. Call if you have questions.

Jim Bagley
[redacted]
Twentynine Palms, California 92277-0219
[redacted]

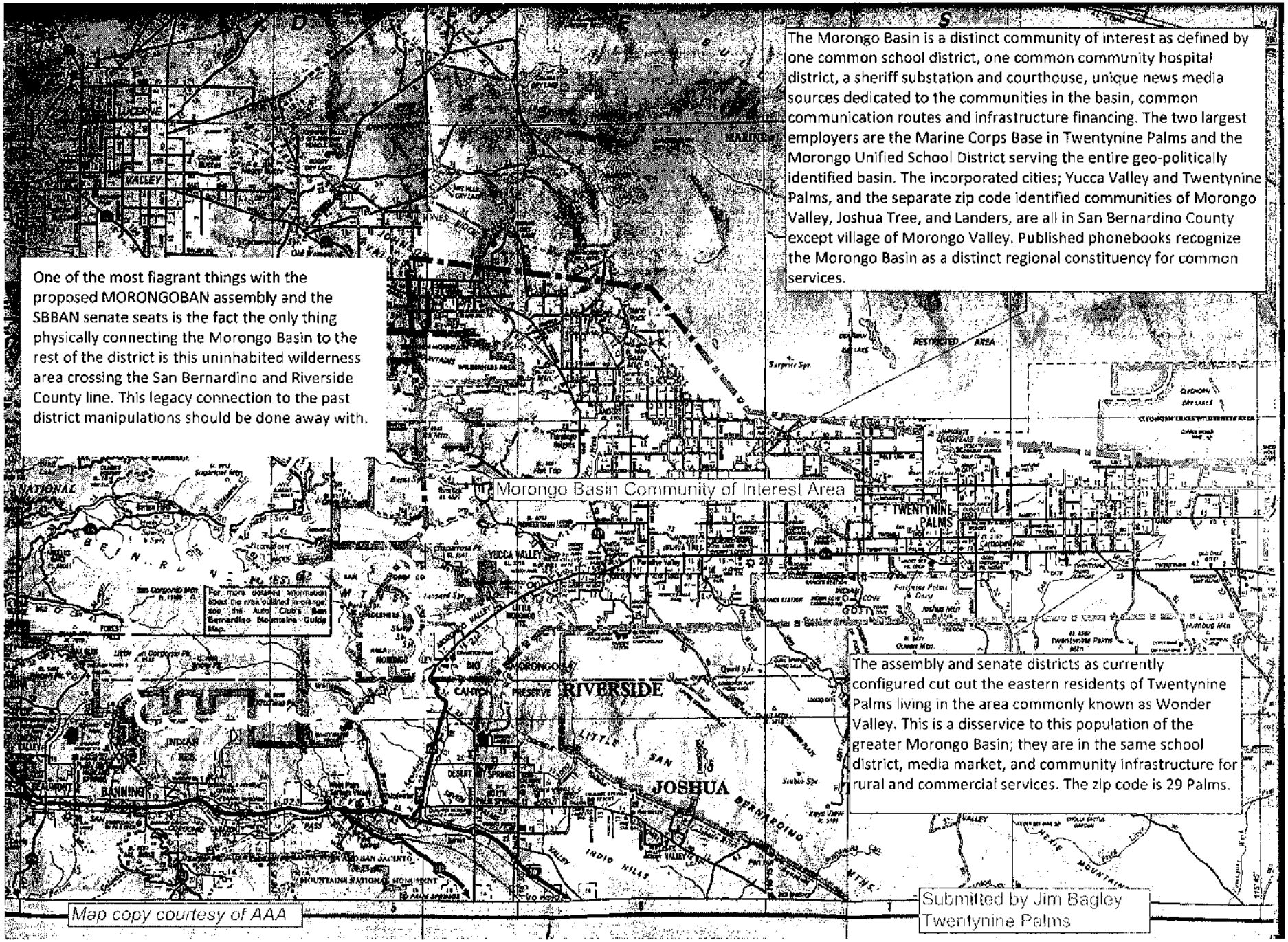
California State Senate - SBBAN



This configuration for a senate district does little to correct the ills of past gerrymandering for the communities of interest being bifurcated with dissimilar geo-political commonalities. The desert citizens of the Morongo Basin are falsely connected to cities in urban San Bernardino County and cross county lines into Riverside County with no logical connection. The map appears to be a weak attempt at justifying the past district lines without the required adherence to avoiding splitting county boundary lines and keeping the district compact with efficient and fair representation. As drawn it would require driving more than an hour and half to visit any of the area's disparate populations.

The Morongo Basin should be in a desert based senate seat with the Victor Valley cities in San Bernardino County such as Apple Valley, Hesperia, Barstow, Needles, and possibly Blythe in Riverside County. Or in a district including Desert Hot Springs and the lower desert communities of the Palm Spring area. We all share common desert community needs for infrastructure and services. That would create a logical senate district without treating the smaller desert communities like stepchildren in unimportant appendages to divergent population centers.

20110610_q2_SD_southern_ca_SBBAN


The Morongo Basin is a distinct community of interest as defined by one common school district, one common community hospital district, a sheriff substation and courthouse, unique news media sources dedicated to the communities in the basin, common communication routes and infrastructure financing. The two largest employers are the Marine Corps Base in Twentynine Palms and the Morongo Unified School District serving the entire geo-politically identified basin. The incorporated cities; Yucca Valley and Twentynine Palms, and the separate zip code identified communities of Morongo Valley, Joshua Tree, and Landers, are all in San Bernardino County except village of Morongo Valley. Published phonebooks recognize the Morongo Basin as a distinct regional constituency for common services.
One of the most flagrant things with the proposed MORONGOBAN assembly and the SBBAN senate seats is the fact the only thing physically connecting the Morongo Basin to the rest of the district is this uninhabited wilderness area crossing the San Bernardino and Riverside County line. This legacy connection to the past district manipulations should be done away with.
Morongo Basin Community of Interest Area
The assembly and senate districts as currently configured cut out the eastern residents of Twentynine Palms living in the area commonly known as Wonder Valley. This is a disservice to this population of the greater Morongo Basin; they are in the same school district, media market, and community infrastructure for rural and commercial services. The zip code is 29 Palms.
Map copy courtesy of AAA
Submitted by Jim Bagley
Twentynine Palms
YUCCA VALLEY
TWENTYNINE PALMS
RIVERSIDE
JOSHUA
BANNING
RESTRICTED AREA

TAB 95

Subject: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts
From: Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group [redacted]
Date: 6/28/2011 3:04 PM
To: [redacted]

June 28, 2011

VIA EMAIL TRANSMISSION

Re: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, California 95814

Honorable Commissioners:

Thank you for your willingness to listen, and for the further opportunity to suggest alternatives to the 1st Draft of Maps. The Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group is a group of local community leaders in the San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). We have taken the initiative in providing an alternative to the Congressional Maps referenced above (the "Action Group Alternative"), and we have attached our suggestions in the form of data and pdf files. The goals and justifications of our proposed alternative can be summarized as follows:

1. The San Jacinto Valley has no connection with the Coachella Valley, and shares many common attributes with the communities of the PRS District.

   a. **Geographic Integrity**. The second highest mountain range in southern California (Mt. San Jacinto) separates the Coachella Valley from the San Jacinto Valley. The San Jacinto Valley is simply not geographically contiguous to the proposed COACH District, but is very much contiguous and immediately adjacent to the proposed PRS District.

   b. **Communities of Interests**. The San Jacinto Valley shares significant common historical interests with those of Perris, Menifee, Idyllwild, and Anza, and no common interest with the Coachella Valley. A major east-west transportation corridor (the Mid-County Parkway) was recently adopted by the Riverside County Transportation Commission linking the San Jacinto Valley with the City of Perris and the 215 Freeway. In addition, the San Jacinto Valley shares with PRS and not COACH various water districts, school and community college districts, a hospital district, park district, WRCOG membership, a common railroad line and similar economic opportunities and interests.

   c. **Geographical Compactness**. The San Jacinto Valley's (approximately) 164,000 people are remote compared to the far more concentrated and distant population of the Coachella Valley.

2. In order to adjust the PRS District and allow for the inclusion of the San Jacinto Valley, together with Idyllwild and Anza (who relate much better to the coastal side of Mt. San Jacinto as opposed to the desert side, and have an historical connection to the San Jacinto Valley) we propose placing the population of Imperial County into that of the COACH District. We suggest that Imperial County has a much greater geographic connection with the COACH District than it does with the proposed IMSAND District. Major geographical features like the Salton Sea will be included in one Congressional District, and the awkward linear finger stretching from the Pacific Ocean to inner Imperial County will be eliminated.

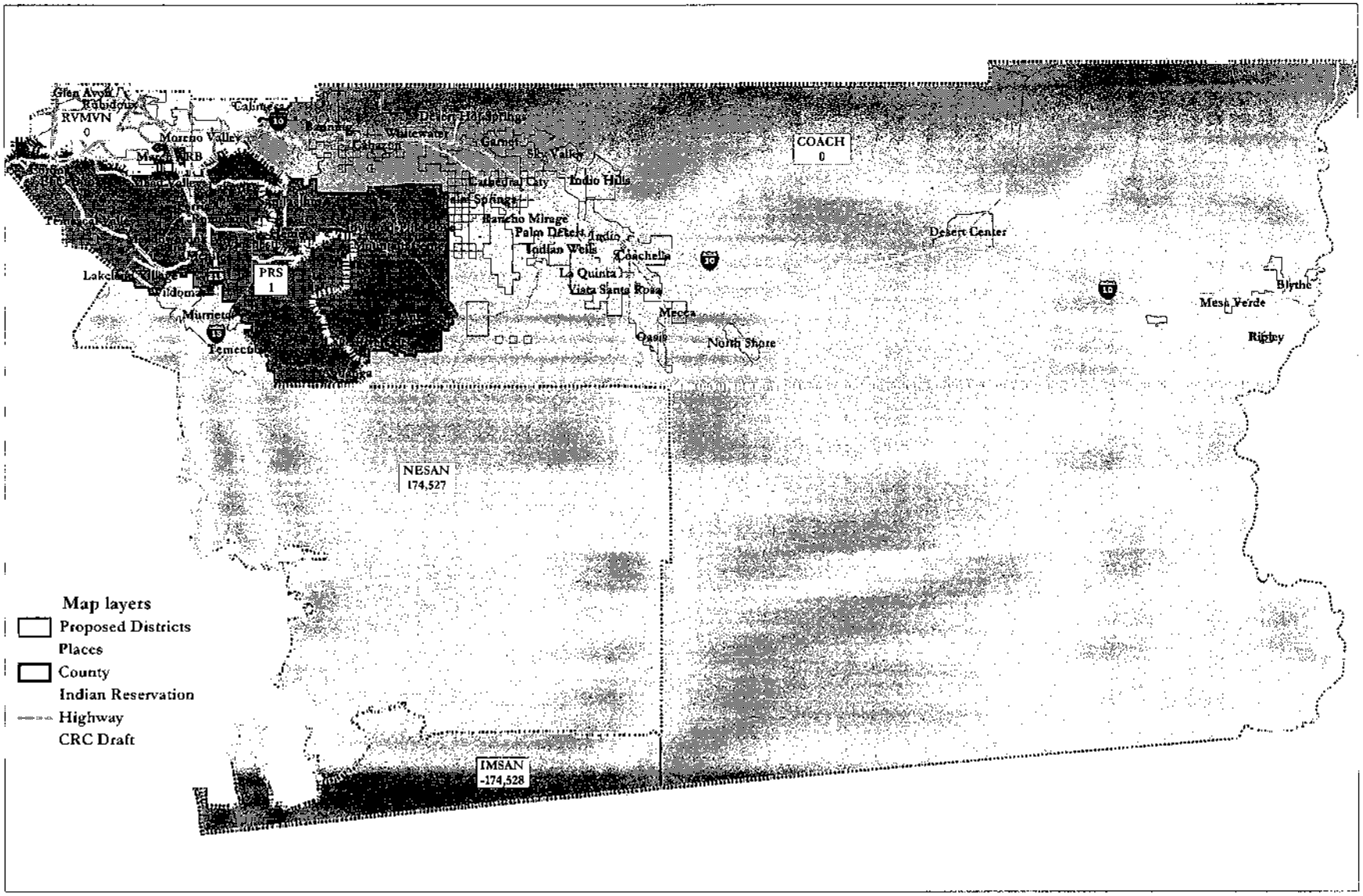
3. We acknowledge that the Congressional Districts of San Diego County will need to be adjusted to compensate for the inclusion of the Imperial County population in the COACH District. We suggest that the NESAN District be adjusted to include additional population and propose that the balance of Temecula, the cities of Murrieta and Wildomar, and the unincorporated areas in between be added to the NESAN District. This change unifies the Temecula area, and includes those southern Riverside County communities who relate very well with northern San Diego County. The area shares a common transportation corridor (Interstate 15), and many residents of these southern Riverside County cities commute daily to jobs in San Diego County. There are no major geographical obstacles impairing the connection, and there are many historical ties between southern Riverside County and the proposed NESAN District. We propose the adjustment of the NESAN District; however we agree that the Commission may have more interests in adjusting the San Diego Districts further to the west.

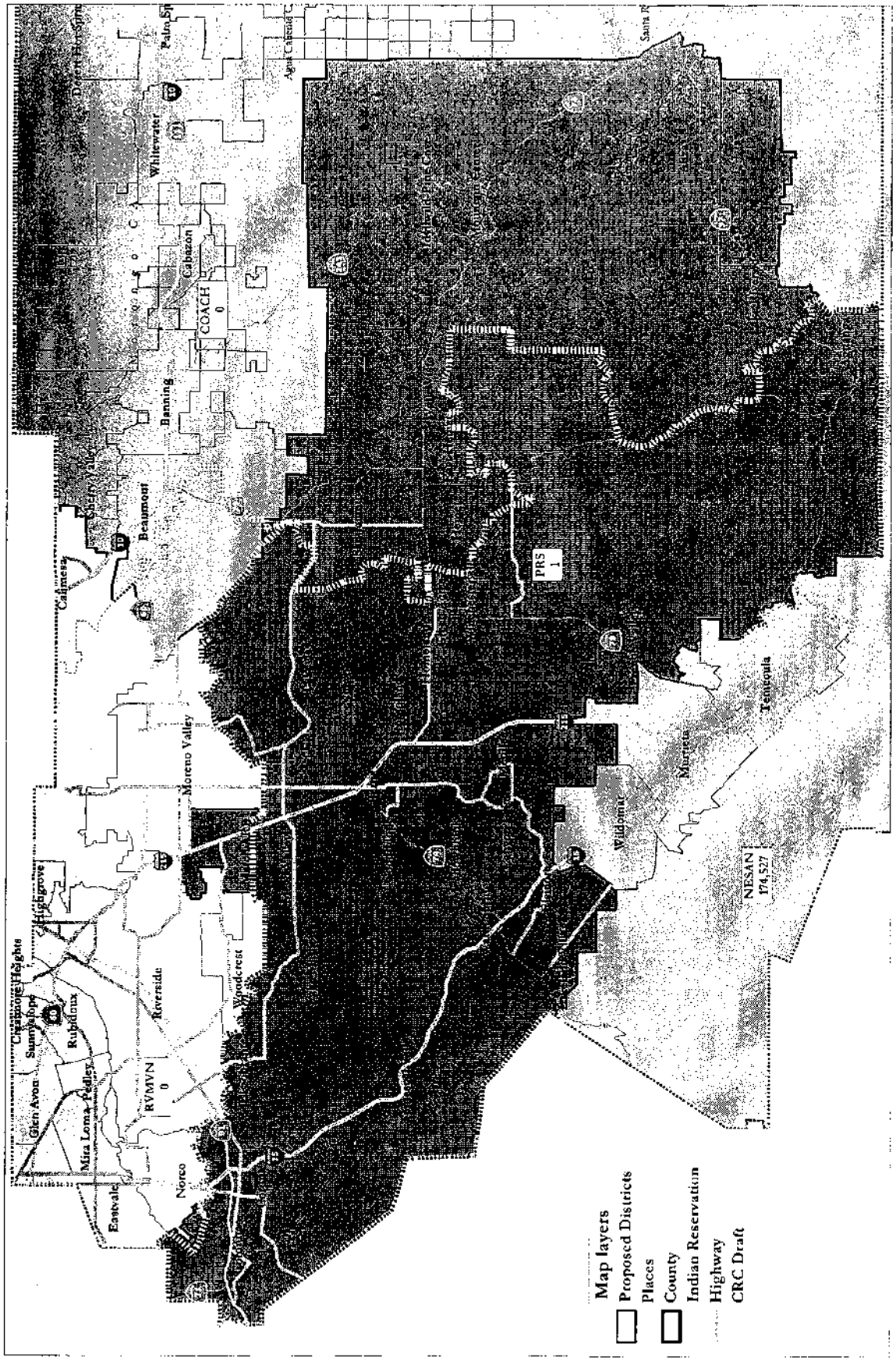
4. Finally, we have made minor adjustments to the RVMVN District, balancing population with the inclusion of the City of Calimesa, and a portion of the March Air Reserve Base. We believe that Calimesa relates much better to the proposed RVMVN District than it does to the proposed COACH District, and the March Air Reserve adjustment should prove relatively minor in significance.

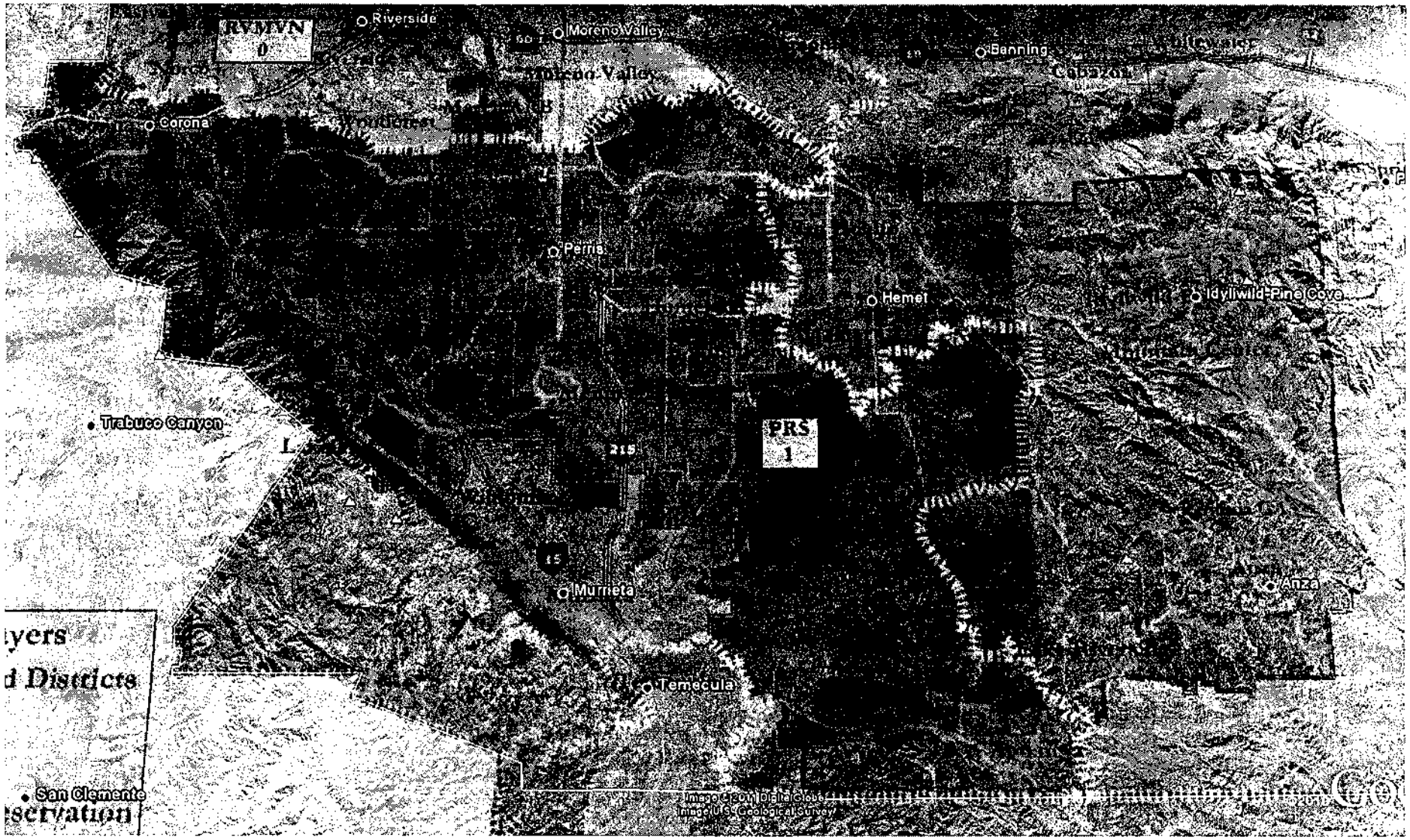
The Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group would like to thank the Redistricting Commission for its consideration of the proposal outlined above. In going through this exercise, we have a much greater appreciation for the Commission's work, and we have tried to make our request as "staff-friendly" as possible. Please do not hesitate to contact us if any of the attachments need to be in a different format, or if additional supporting data is required. Thank you again for this very transparent and open process.

Yours very truly,

Eric Gosch
President
Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group
[redacted]


Glen Avon
Rubidoux
RVMVN
Moreno Valley
March ARB
Calimesa
Beaumont
Banning
Cabazon
Whitewater
Desert Hot Springs
Garnet
Sky Valley
Cathedral City
Indio Hills
Palm Springs
Rancho Mirage
Palm Desert
Indian Wells
Indio
Coachella
La Quinta
Vista Santa Rosa
Mecca
Oasis
North Shore
Desert Center
Blythe
Mesa Verde
Ripley
Lake Elsinore
Wildomar
Murrieta
Temecula
PRS
1
COACH
0
NESAN
174,527
IMSAN
-174,528
Map layers
Proposed Districts
Places
County
Indian Reservation
Highway
CRC Draft


Map layers
Proposed Districts
Places
County
Indian Reservation
Highway
CRC Draft
Palm Springs
Whitewater
Cabazon
COACH
0
Banning
Beaumont
Cherry Valley
Calimesa
PRS
1
Moreno Valley
Highgrove
Riverside
Rubidoux
Glen Avon
Mira Loma
Pedley
RVMVN
0
Eastvale
Norco
Woodcrest
Wildomar
Murrieta
Temecula
NESAN
174,527


RVMVN
0
Riverside
Moreno Valley
Banning
Corona
Perris
Hemet
Idyllwild-Pine Cove
Trabuco Canyon
PRS
1
215
15
Murrieta
Anza
Temecula
San Clemente
Image Copyright Digital Globe
Image © USGS Geological Survey

District	Total Pop	Deviation	% Deviation	% Hispanic	% H18+ Pop	% HCVAP	% G10 Reg HISPTOT	% G10 Vote HISPTOT	% NH DOJ Blk
RVMVN	702905	0	0	50.8%	45.3%	34.3%	30.5%	25.0%	9.7%
PRS	702906	1	1.42267E-06	44.0%	38.7%	27.6%	25.0%	19.2%	6.1%
COACH	702905	0	0	57.2%	50.2%	36.2%	34.7%	24.6%	3.3%

% 18+ AP Blk	% NH18+ DOJ Blk	% SWDB BLK	% NH DOJ Asn	% NH18+ DOJ Asn	% 18+ AP Asn	% G10 Reg ASNT OT	% G10 Vote ASNT OT	% G10 Reg FILTO T	% G10 Vote FILTO T	% NH Wht	% NH DOJ Ind
10.6%	9.6%	11.0%	7.8%	8.7%	9.4%	3.0%	2.2%	1.3%	1.1%	29.8%	0.6%
6.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%	6.9%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	41.7%	0.9%
4.0%	3.5%	4.3%	2.9%	3.0%	3.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	35.1%	0.9%

% NH DOJ Hwn	% NH DOJ Oth	% NH DOJ OthMR	% 18+ Pop	% NH18+ Wht	% NH18+ DOJ Ind	% NH18+ DOJ Hwn	% NH18+ DOJ Oth	% NH18+ DOJ OthMR	% SWDB CVAP	% CVAP NH	% CVAP NHW
0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	71.1%	34.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	74.1%	65.8%	45.7%
0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	70.4%	47.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	74.8%	72.4%	58.5%
0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	74.0%	41.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	75.4%	63.8%	55.3%

% CVAP ASN	% CVAP IND	% CVAP HWN	% CVAP IND+N HW	% CVAP ASN+ NHW	% CVAP BLK+N HW	% CVAP IND+BLK	% CVAP OTH2+	% CVAP 2+	% G10 Reg Tot	Hispanic Origin
6.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	1.8%	72.9%	######
5.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.6%	75.3%	######
2.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	66.9%	######

NH Wht	NH DOJ Blk	NH DOJ Ind	NH DOJ Asn	NH DOJ Hwn	NH DOJ Oth	NH DOJ OthMR	18+ Pop
209,603	67,927	4,515	54,726	3,006	1,720	4,481	499,765
292,849	42,809	6,453	43,016	2,842	1,617	3,833	494,719
246,746	23,486	6,654	20,060	870	1,265	1,644	519,969

H18+ Pop	NH18+ Wht	NH18+ DOJ Blk	NH18+ DOJ Ind	NH18+ DOJ Asn	NH18+ DOJ Hwn	NH18+ DOJ Oth	NH18+ DOJ OthMR
226,592	172,307	48,095	3,497	43,316	2,079	1,183	2,696
191,603	233,579	28,704	4,674	31,244	1,831	1,017	2,067
261,127	217,829	18,142	4,918	15,370	653	877	1,053

SWDB CVAP	CVAP H	CVAP NH CVAP	CVAP NHW	CVAP BLK	CVAP ASN	CVAP IND
370,385	126,890	243,531	169,363	40,681	23,626	2,056
369,975	102,263	267,736	216,527	22,117	19,023	2,810
391,951	141,761	250,207	216,565	16,901	8,844	3,665

CVAP HWN	CVAP IND+NHW	CVAP ASN+NHW	CVAP BLK+NHW	CVAP IND+BLK	CVAP OTH2+	CVAP 2+	G10 Reg Tot
1,185	1,930	1,599	1,062	874	1,128	6,593	269,174
1,393	2,154	1,317	887	414	1,152	5,924	277,256
339	1,664	714	602	226	646	3,852	263,827

G10 Reg HISPTOT	G10 Reg ASNTOT	G10 Reg FILTOT	G10 Vote Total	G10 Vote HISPTOT	G10 Vote ASNTOT	G10 Vote FILTOT
82,197	8,053	3,497	138,498	34,667	3,040	1,497
69,277	5,459	3,144	152,472	29,301	2,383	1,388
91,473	2,845	2,792	151,939	37,400	1,447	1,283

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

TAB 96

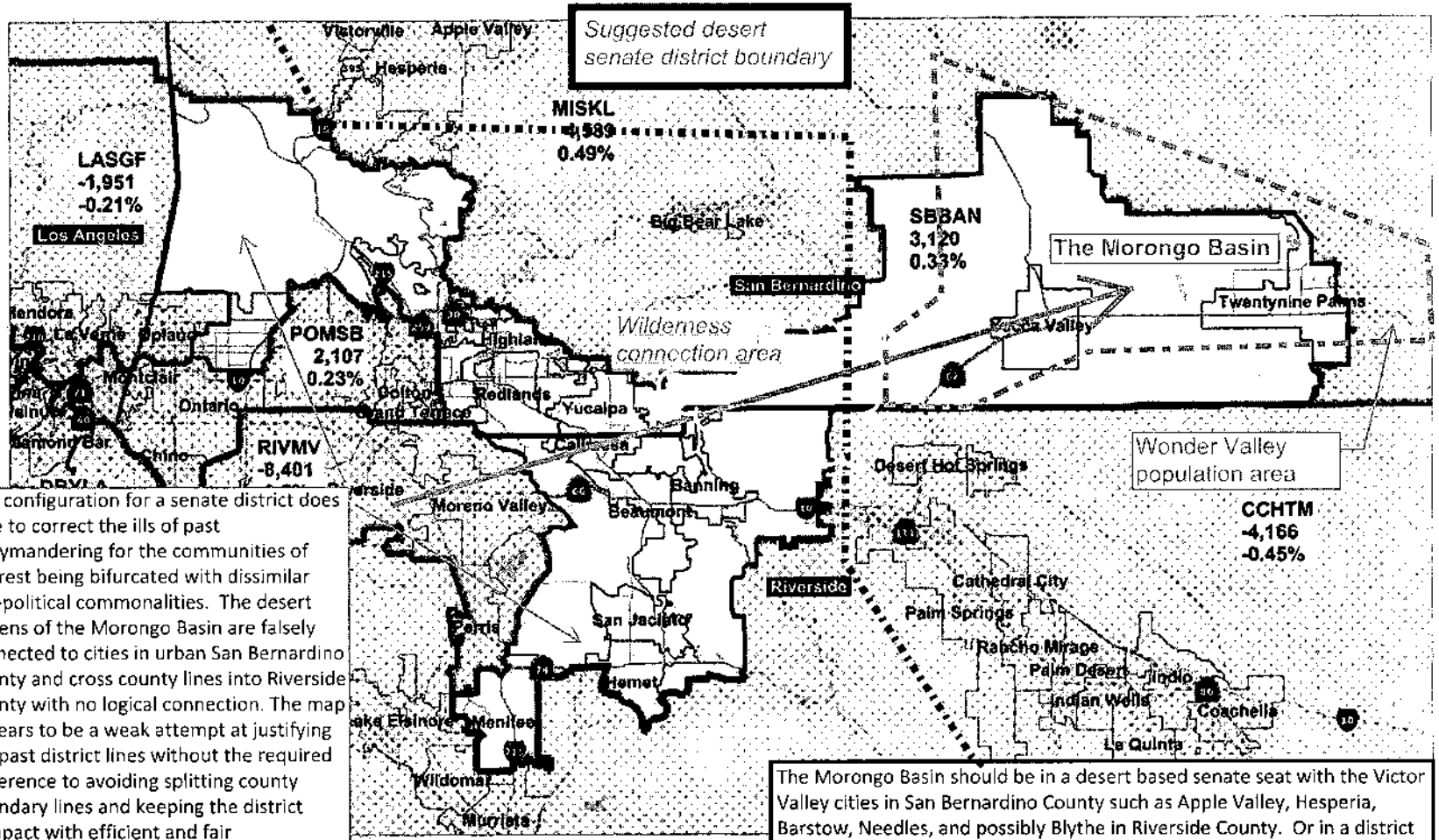
Subject: SBBAN Senate map comments
From: "Jim Bagley" [redacted]
Date: Tue, 28 Jun 2011 17:01:47 -0700
To: [redacted]

<<...>>
San Bernardino County

Please submit my comment map. Call if you have questions.

Jim Bagley
[redacted]
Twentynine Palms, California 92277-0219
[redacted]

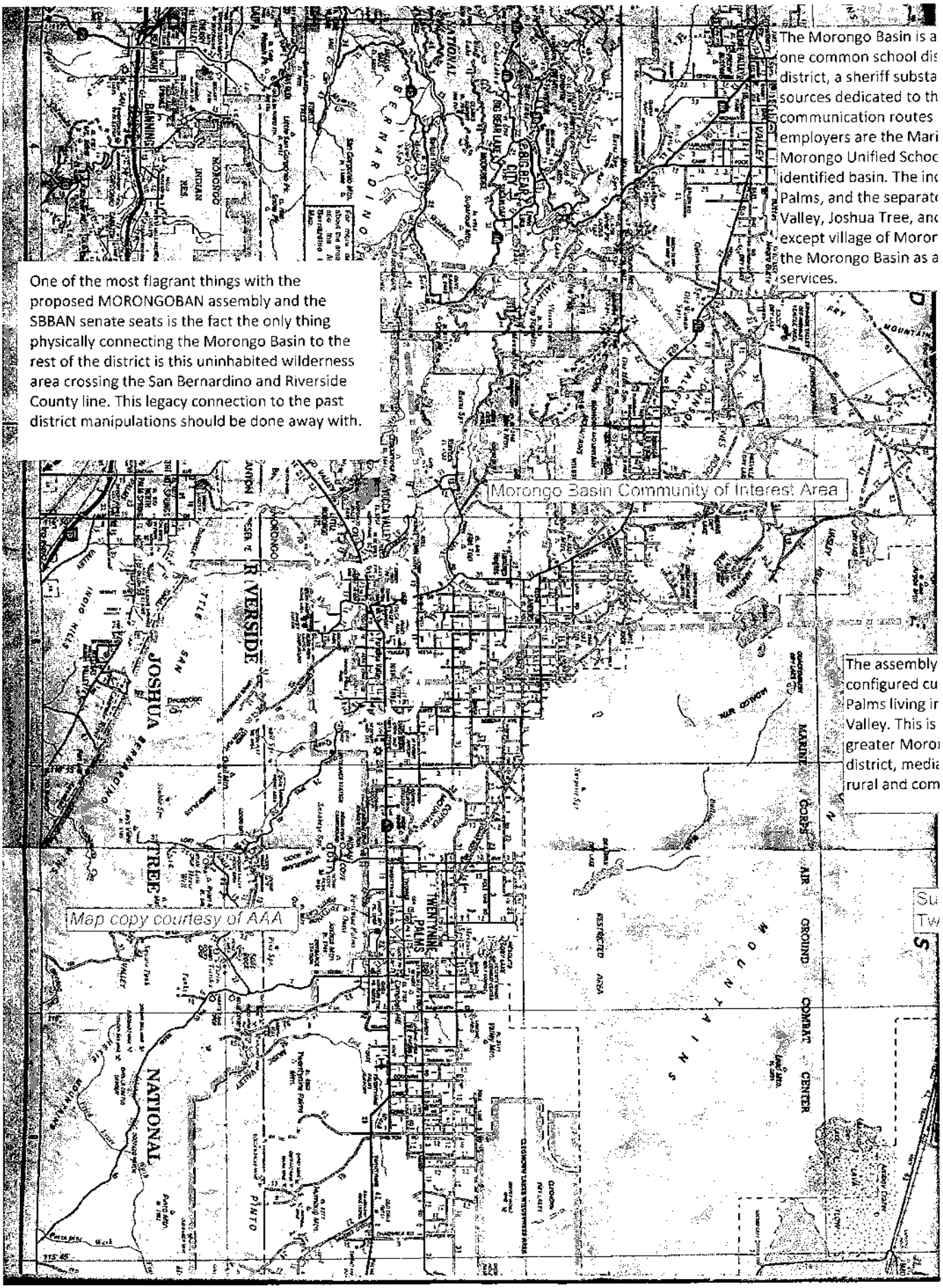
California State Senate - SBBAN



This configuration for a senate district does little to correct the ills of past gerrymandering for the communities of interest being bifurcated with dissimilar geo-political commonalities. The desert citizens of the Morongo Basin are falsely connected to cities in urban San Bernardino County and cross county lines into Riverside County with no logical connection. The map appears to be a weak attempt at justifying the past district lines without the required adherence to avoiding splitting county boundary lines and keeping the district compact with efficient and fair representation. As drawn it would require driving more than an hour and half to visit any of the area's disparate populations.

20110610_g2_SD_southern_ca_SBBAN

The Morongo Basin should be in a desert based senate seat with the Victor Valley cities in San Bernardino County such as Apple Valley, Hesperia, Barstow, Needles, and possibly Blythe in Riverside County. Or in a district including Desert Hot Springs and the lower desert communities of the Palm Spring area. We all share common desert community needs for infrastructure and services. That would create a logical senate district without treating the smaller desert communities like stepchildren in unimportant appendages to divergent population centers.



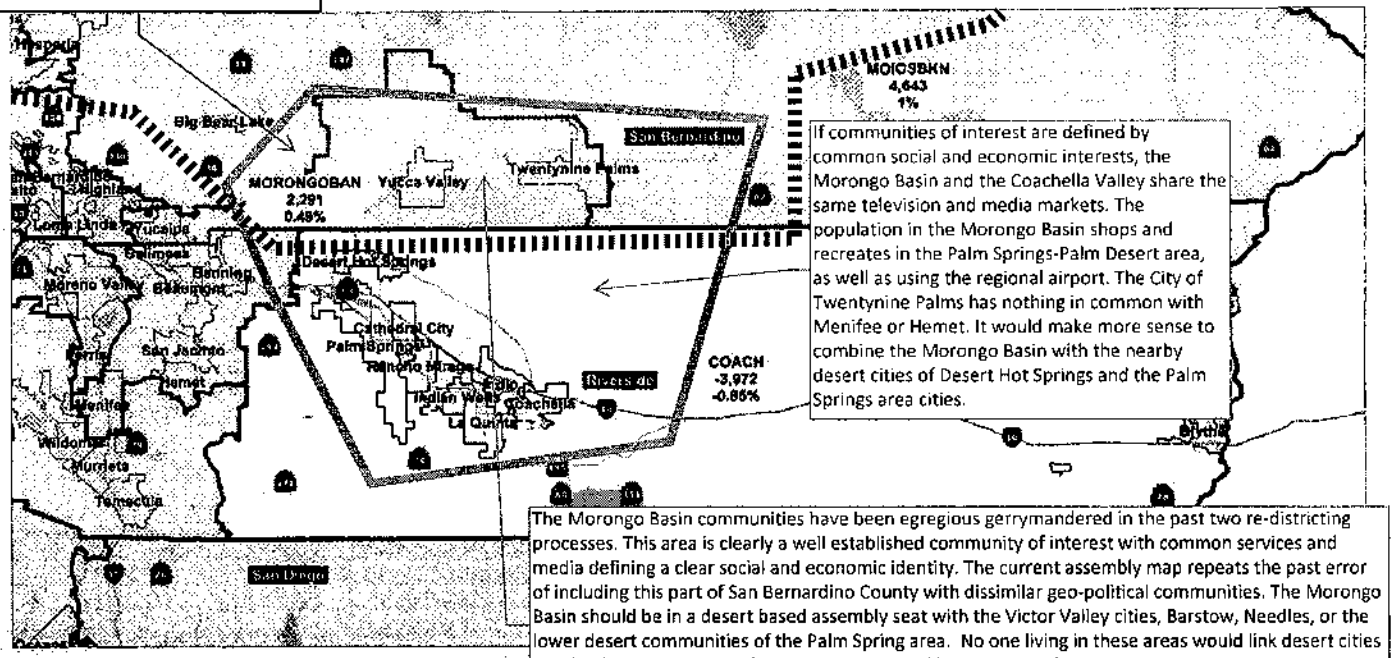
The Morongo Basin is a
one common school dis
district, a sheriff substa
sources dedicated to th
communication routes
employers are the Mari
Morongo Unified Schoc
identified basin. The inc
Palms, and the separat
Valley, Joshua Tree, anc
except village of Moror
the Morongo Basin as a
services.

One of the most flagrant things with the proposed MORONGOBAN assembly and the SBBAN senate seats is the fact the only thing physically connecting the Morongo Basin to the rest of the district is this uninhabited wilderness area crossing the San Bernardino and Riverside County line. This legacy connection to the past district manipulations should be done away with.

The assembly
configured cu
Palms living ir
Valley. This is
greater Moro
district, media
rural and com

The Morongo Basin should be in a desert based assembly seat with the Victor Valley cities of Apple Valley, Hesperia, and the similar communities of Barstow, Needles, and possibly Blythe. They are all in San Bernardino County (except Blythe) and share common desert community needs for infrastructure and services.

California State Assembly - COACH



If communities of interest are defined by common social and economic interests, the Morongo Basin and the Coachella Valley share the same television and media markets. The population in the Morongo Basin shops and recreates in the Palm Springs-Palm Desert area, as well as using the regional airport. The City of Twentynine Palms has nothing in common with Menifee or Hemet. It would make more sense to combine the Morongo Basin with the nearby desert cities of Desert Hot Springs and the Palm Springs area cities.

The Morongo Basin communities have been egregious gerrymandered in the past two re-districting processes. This area is clearly a well established community of interest with common services and media defining a clear social and economic identity. The current assembly map repeats the past error of including this part of San Bernardino County with dissimilar geo-political communities. The Morongo Basin should be in a desert based assembly seat with the Victor Valley cities, Barstow, Needles, or the lower desert communities of the Palm Spring area. No one living in these areas would link desert cities to Inland Empire cities as the maps as presented have proposed.

20110610_q2_AD_southern_ca_COACH.pdf

Submitted by Jim Bagley
Twentynine Palms

TAB 97

Dolores Huerta Foundation
[redacted]
Bakersfield, CA 93389

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) [redacted]

June 28, 2011

My name is Dolores Huerta and I live in the community of the Central Valley. I am currently the President of the Dolores Huerta Foundation and our organization represents thousands of in Kern and Tulare County.

The Commission's maps affect my representation in the following way:
As a minority, I believe the commission could improve Latino effectiveness of all districts and comply with Section 2 and Section 5 of the VRA. The redistricting maps from your Commission need to take into consideration the Latino population's growth as indicated by the Census.

The following comments are my suggestions:

Congressional
At a *Congressional* level, the Commission should review and strengthen the "Kings" Congressional district and respectively increase both Latino effectiveness and the LCVAP. In order to accomplish the aforementioned, the Commission should remove Clovis and add East Porterville, Orange Cove, and East Orosi.

Kings Assembly District
Latino effectiveness and the LCVAP can be increased if the communities in the Northern part of the district (East Orosi, Goshen, Seville, Lemon Cove, Tulare, Woodville, Pixley, Terra Bella, Ducor, and Rich Grove) are added.

Laton, Stratford, Lemoore Station, Hanford, and Kettleman City can be are removed for the balance in population. These towns also differ in economic interests since their main industries are cattle, oil, and prisons.

Also, if Bakersfield is going to be split, the split should be along Hwy 99 because the Latino community of interest resides East of Hwy 99. The Commission can use the Kings River as a loose guide to help determine where the population can be divided.

The Commission should not divide Arvin. The district can include Arvin in its entirety to Morning Drive then to Hwy 58, north to Niles, west to Oswell and HWY 99, and north to Columbus. All these community additions and removals will help the district meet the population requirement.

Senate

At a *Senatorial* level, the Commission should strengthen the "Merced" Senate district and increase both Latino effectiveness and the LCVAP. The Commission should maintain the Latino effective district in "Kings". In order to maintain this Latino effective district, I suggest the Commission moves the district East to include Ducor, Richgrove, Wasco, McFarland, Shafter, Plainview, Porterville, Exeter, Terra Bella, Lemon Cove, and Tulare (West of Hwy 99, North to Prosperity, and East to Enterprise). If the Commission believes that adding Tonyville to this district would successfully increase Latino effectiveness, it should also be added.

The communities of Dos Palos, Firebaugh, Stratford, Kettleman City Hanford, Lemoore, and Coalinga should be removed from the "Kings" district to meet population requirements.

The Commission should also look at the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund's maps and also attempt to make Senate District 4 cross the mountain range west in order to reflect the flow of agricultural workers that reside in those areas.

[redacted]

Dolores Huerta

Dolores Huerta,
President Dolores Huerta Foundation

TAB 98

06.28.11.V

Francis Resta
[redacted]
Davis, CA 95618
[redacted]

Citizens Redistricting Commission
Sacramento, CA

Delivered by hand, Tuesday, June 28, 2011

My name is Francis Resta. Since 1985, I've lived in my house in NE Davis

Also ---I'm 84, a retired systems engineer, Civil Air Patrol pilot, dance instructor, and WWII Infantry combat veteran.

I have some perspectives of Davis and Yolo County as a community, to share with you.

First, note that in the 1960's when I was learning to fly, my instructor set up my first cross-country flight from Sacramento Municipal Airport to the Davis Airport. Understand, Davis was **cross country** from Sacramento then and still is never considered part of Sacramento by the flying community.

Second, note that when I moved to Davis in 1985, all my doctors and hospitals were in Sacramento. After many years of the frustration of driving all the way in to Sacramento from Davis to see my doctors or go to hospitals (heart surgeries, pneumonia 3 times, hip replacement, etc.), and my wife's many hours travel to keep her presence at the hospitals, I finally changed doctors to the Sutter group in Davis a decade ago. I was sad to give up the doctors in Sacramento which I had collected through many tests and trials, but I realized that after leaving Sacramento, I no longer had any community with Sacramento and had to recognize that.

Third, note that there is a Yolo County Veterans Coalition board made up of reps from all veterans organizations and from all communities in Yolo County. I sit on that board, as Commander of the Davis VFW Post 6949. On the board are several Yolo County Veterans of Foreign Wars Posts, from Davis, Woodland, Bryte. Winters, Esparto, and West Sac. There also are board members from American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, AMVETS, and Marine Corps League organizations.

We work together as a community group, trading ideas for improving our Yolo County cities and towns and for providing a common vision of how we can help returning veterans get their benefits. Entirely through fund raisers, we operate a fleet of three vans to provide transportation for indigent, elderly, and disabled veterans who don't have any other way to get to the Mather VA Hospital and to the McClellan Out Patient Clinics.

The redistricting you have developed will require us to seek support from 9, yes nine, assembly and senate district representatives, in order to get any thing done. The redistricting separates us so that any one assembly person's constituancy has no more than 20% of Yolo county people. We will be every representative's least important constituant group. How can we take care of veterans needs with that impossible arrangement? We will have no community voice.

Thank you.

Francis Resta

TAB 99

June 28, 2011

VIA EMAIL TRANSMISSION

Citizens Redistricting Committee
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts

Honorable Commissioners:

Be it understood, as of June 28, 2011, the Hemet City Council unanimously concurs with the conclusions and the actions proposed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group.

Yours very truly,

Vice Mayor Robert Youssef
Council Member Larry Smith
Council Member Linda Krupa

TAB 100

Dear Chairman Yao and members of the redistricting commission:

My name is Kathleen DeRosa. I am the Mayor of Cathedral City, chair of the Palm Springs Convention and Visitors Authority, immediate past chair of the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership (CVEP), a board member of the Riverside County Division of the League of California Cites and a member of the executive committee of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG).

I had the distinct honor and pleasure of addressing you during the public hearing held in Palm Springs some time ago. I am writing to thank you for hearing my plea to keep the Coachella Valley from the Banning Pass to the Arizona border intact. Keeping these communities of interest intact will have significant positive impact on the economic future of our valley. As I stated during the hearing there is no commonality between the Coachella Valley Association of Governments and the Imperial County Council of Governments. When Imperial County chose to look at an economic development strategy, they chose to team up with San Diego and the San Diego Economic Development organization and not the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership. One of the significant drivers of the economy here is the Coachella Valley is tourism, hence it is critical to keep our community intact.

Several Coachella Valley and the Banning Pass cities of Banning and Beaumont are in the final stage of finalizing an emergency communication system (ERICA) that will link public safety in this entire area. The Palo Verde Valley, Blythe, is also a significant partner in CVAG.

Please allow me to reaffirm that the first draft of the new map is indeed fair and equitable to all involved and will serve the citizens of the area best.

Thank you for your time and thank you for who you are and your service on this very important commission.

Respectfully,

Kathleen DeRosa

Mayor, Cathedral City

Kathleen DeRosa
Mayor, Cathedral City
Where Life is Good

TAB 101

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME I

Wednesday, June 29, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Peter Yao, Chairperson

Cynthia Dai, Vice Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Gabino T. Aguirre

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Michelle Di Guilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

Michael Ward

Commissioners Absent

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Jodie Filkins Webber

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Raul Villanueva, Business Manager

Deborah Davis, Budget Officer

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Staff Absent

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Also Present

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

George Brown, VRA Attorney, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Karin Mac Donald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Public Comment

Trudy Schafer, League of Women Voters of California

Rick Gonzales, Mexican American Concilio of Yolo County

Eugene Lee, Asian Pacific American Legal Center, L.A.

Tom Hiltachk, CA Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education

Astrud Garcia, NOLEO Educational Fund

Debra Howard, CalChamber Cal Institute

I N D E X

		PAGE
1.	Introduction	
	Peter Yao, Chairperson	5
2.	Public Comment	7
3.	Update from VRA Counsel	
	George Brown, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher	17
	Questions/Comments from Commission	21
4.	Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing	
	Cynthia Dai, Vice Chairperson	42
Lunch		115
Recess		115
Certificate of Reporter		116

1

1 Newark is in the middle of Fremont, you end up with them
2 together. So, it seemed to me that if we wanted to
3 discuss this, or give direction, that you could pull on
4 Hayward and Union City and keep the Fremont Newark as the
5 core.
6 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Right.
7 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And see what goes from
8 there.
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Yeah, that's exactly
10 consistent with the testimony. Fremont and Newark are
11 always talked about together and often the tri-city, too,
12 but I think the Fremont Newark connection is stronger.
13 At this point, we have 10 minutes. I would like
14 Commissioners Ancheta and Barraba to talk about Monterey
15 because our choice in Monterey may actually force choices
16 in this area, and we got, I think, very clear direction
17 from Mr. Brown this morning, so I think we will have to
18 make a choice.
19 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: So, and I don't -- Jamie,
20 do you have Tamina's -- well, let me back up. Without
21 going through the various testimony assumptions, let's
22 just sort of start in with the Section 5 discussion. The
23 first draft map had the Latino VAP at around 42 percent,
24 the benchmark is at 44 percent, based on counsel's advice
25 this morning, we need to increase that, so we can't go

1 with the first draft based on that advice. There's an
2 argument out there to maintain it, but if we're going to
3 follow advice, at this point we would have to increase.
4 Tamina did try to map out a couple of visualizations
5 where she would up the percentages, and I think one had
6 significant ripples going up through San Francisco and
7 another had a few ripples, but it does have to divide a
8 number of cities including, I think, Santa Cruz and
9 either Santa Clara or Cupertino. So, if you can pull
10 that up and maybe Tamina can highlight what's going on
11 there. But it would exceed benchmark.
12 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Right. Okay, go Tamina.
13 Can you see it, yet?
14 MS. ALON: Sort of, okay. So the district we
15 looked at creating has -- we took Gilroy and we took half
16 of Santa Cruz City, and so we have a split in the middle
17 of Santa Cruz City, we have a split where the Santa Clara
18 County line is, and we have taken Gilroy away from San
19 Martin and Morgan Hill. This new district meets the
20 benchmark and, so, this visualization that we were just
21 previously looking at, it was built off of this
22 particular visualization. So, there are a couple of
23 options in terms of switching the population around and
24 you have a couple of different visualizations, I believe,
25 on that. The one that we're looking at here is, if we

1 were to keep that Fremont area together, then you have
2 this option, however, if you were to go back to the maps
3 as they were first drafted, and not look at the rest of
4 this visualization, just plugging in this new Monterey
5 District will either require you to push the population
6 up over the bridge, or to split Cupertino or Santa Clara
7 to be able to balance these districts that touch Monterey
8 County.
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, so this was one of
10 the options that exceeds the benchmark per counsel.
11 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: Commissioner Dai? I'd
12 like the Commission to see the original one which doesn't
13 exceed it, but what it does relative to meeting, I think,
14 the other intent of what our job is, which is to create
15 not only communities of interest, but compact districts,
16 and the amount of county lines that have to be crossed,
17 as well as cities.
18 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Do you have that one? Is
19 it the same one as in our first draft maps?
20 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: No.
21 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, so we're going to
22 look at a second option that retrogresses, but, again,
23 per advice of counsel, we probably can't implement it.
24 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: That is advice of counsel,
25 not -- earlier someone said the direction, I think we

1 take his advice, we are not following it by direction, as
2 I recall. It's our choice, I would think.
3 CHAIRPERSON YAO: My understanding is it is more
4 direction than it is a choice.
5 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: I think he was pretty
6 clear about that.
7 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: I understand he was clear,
8 I'm suggesting that I'm not clear on it.
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, well, we can
10 certainly have the Commission vote on that, but I
11 personally would not be willing to risk having all of our
12 maps thrown out because we retrogressed on a Section 5
13 district.
14 COMMISSIONER DI GIULIO: And this is the
15 retrogression in terms of the LVAP.
16 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: This is the retrogression
17 of two percent in terms of Latino --
18 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: In terms of LVAP as
19 opposed to the other retrogressions we've talked about
20 which are the smaller.
21 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: It's not two percent, it's
22 a percent and a half because what you're looking at is
23 the revised one.
24 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, so this is an
25 alternative that retrogresses Latino -

1 MS. CLARK: Okay, I just want to clarify that
2 this is the district that was in the first draft maps and
3 it does -- the LVAP is below the benchmark.
4 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Can I ask -- so, the
5 benchmark is 44.5?
6 MS. CLARK: The benchmark is 44.16.
7 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay, and Commissioner
8 Barraba, do you want to make your case? I mean, I
9 understand that --
10 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: Well, I mean, the case is
11 that we're about to split a large city in half and put it
12 -- and create a ripple effect up the coast, which is
13 going to revise, unfortunately, everything else we've
14 done for a percent and a half on retrogression, and, as
15 well, cut into Santa Clara County to pick up Gilroy.
16 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: This is an area
17 where I definitely heard Mr. Brown's opinion this
18 morning. I think it would be useful for us to be
19 provided with more context as to how the Department of
20 Justice has dealt with similar cases in other parts of
21 the country. I am grappling with this one because I
22 really do wonder whether the many impacts of this small
23 percentage that are going to reverberate throughout the
24 entire region, that's a tremendous trade-off. I feel
25 like, yes, the cleanest thing would be if we could

1 improve our numbers, yet the number of, you know, when
2 you look at city splits, county splits, community of
3 interest splits, I feel like I would like if not a second
4 opinion, definitely more context to help inform the
5 Commission before we make a decision on it.
6 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Commissioner Ancheta.
7 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Well, you can go back to
8 Mr. Brown for more. I don't know that he'll give us
9 more, other than saying -- it is a totality of
10 circumstances analysis, so it's not solely by the
11 numbers, you know, the examination of registration
12 numbers, other election data relevant to the Latino
13 population. As I recall, I don't think there are
14 improvements along those dimensions if you stay with this
15 district, I think they're still below benchmark. I don't
16 know what to do about this other than saying that those
17 are the numbers right now and I think, unless you had
18 some additional analysis by our expert on some of the
19 actual election data that might show that, even with the
20 lower number, you'd still have the ability to elect, that
21 might be something, but this is one of those areas where
22 the numerical indicators on their face move in a certain
23 direction. Again, you can ask for more from counsel on
24 that.
25 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Commissioner Blanco.

1 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: First of all, just before I
2 get into the legal question, our new one has Gilroy in
3 with this? Is that true?
4 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: Yes.
5 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Because we heard a lot of
6 testimony about that, correct? I mean, apart from all
7 the Section 5 issues, didn't we hear a lot about Gilroy
8 being --
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: With San Martin and --
10 yes, we did.
11 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: So part of that is also
12 based on community of interest testimony. So, on the
13 Section 5, I spent some time this morning reading Mr.
14 Avila's submission on Section 5, and on Monterey County,
15 in particular. It was related to the Senate Districts,
16 but in so doing, he also gave a lengthy history on the
17 history of discrimination in Monterey County and what's
18 been the basis for many of those local level, county
19 level, and other Section 2 and Section 5 lawsuits over
20 the past 30 years in this area. I think a lot of people
21 understand that Section 5 really hamstrings us; I'm not
22 willing, especially if we were talking about some of the
23 other areas we've looked at where we've looked at a
24 smaller number. In Monterey County, with a two percent
25 retrogression, I'm not willing to take the risk.

1 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: One more comment.

2 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Can I just say I

3 understand, I think part of this is, if you look in the

4 Central Valley, which we will get to, the City of Fresno

5 was split from Merced, the City of Bakersfield was split

6 for Kings, it's really a shame, and I would like to see

7 if there is a way that we could keep the retrogression

8 and try -- I think Commissioner Barraba has raised this

9 in the past, that if we can keep as much of the integrity

10 of the Bay together as possible, to try to minimize the

11 split maybe in Santa Cruz, but particularly since this is

12 a Federal District, and we would like to keep the coast

13 of the Monterey Bay as whole as possible, which looks

14 like a significant part was, but I guess I feel like, for

15 Section 5, the LVAP numbers are - it has caused some bad

16 splits for cities where --

17 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: And I just want to make

18 clear that, I mean, I think we all heard again this

19 morning Mr. Brown was really clear that compliance with

20 the Voting Rights Act far outranks cities, counties, and

21 communities of interest, so if our only rationale for

22 retrogressing is to keep cities, counties, and

23 communities of interest whole, that is not going to work

24 as a totality of the circumstances case, and he was

25 extremely clear about that.

1 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: There is another piece of
2 information that I would like to get from our Voting
3 expert, is an assessment of the likelihood of an election
4 of a Latino under both conditions.
5 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: We can certainly request
6 that.
7 MS. CLARK: I would like to address Commissioner
8 Di Guilio's suggestion of trying to minimize the Santa
9 Cruz city split and, basically, this district needs
10 Gilroy to meet the benchmark, and so I think that would
11 be the only population that could be pulled out.
12 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Can you -- if you added
13 San Martin and Morgan Hill, does it dilute the benchmark?
14 Does it dilute it to fall below the benchmark?
15 MS. ALON: Yes, it will.
16 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, so they tried the
17 obvious, which was to try to keep that COI together,
18 apparently not enough Latinos in San Martin and Morgan
19 Hill. Yeah, I mean, I think it's not ideal, but, again,
20 I think Commissioner Di Guilio is right; all of the
21 Section 5 districts have caused splits elsewhere.
22 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: As I understand the intent
23 of the Voting Rights Act, it's not to eliminate the
24 chance of a Latino being elected. I'd like to see what
25 the difference is between those two options. I don't

1 think that's an unreasonable request.

2 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Yeah, I think we can ask

3 that. Commissioner Ancheta, do you have any comments on

4 that?

5 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: I don't know if that's

6 within the contract, I'm not sure if -- we might have to

7 go beyond the contract to get that. He may have that

8 available, I just don't know. We'd have to ask counsel

9 to speak with Dr. Barretto regarding that kind of

10 differentiation. And just as a reminder, I mean, there

11 are some other options, for example, the wraparound to go

12 up to Alum Rock, which we've seen in other districts --

13 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Which I personally thought

14 was not good, so this actually fixes that. We no longer

15 are splitting off East San Jose, so this is actually a

16 remedy for something we heard a lot about in our San Jose

17 area.

18 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: And again, I think Ms.

19 Alon spent a lot of time trying to work out a lot of

20 different variations where -- and again, it's simply to

21 maintain that percentage of Latino VAP, you've got to go

22 to the Latino concentrations. The demography of this

23 area is such that, as you move further north, you just

24 don't have the numbers to hit that mark.

25 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Tamina, is it correct to

1 say that the only two Latino concentrations that would
2 solve the problem for the benchmark are in Gilroy or Alum
3 Rock?
4 MS. ALON: Yeah. I've tried probably about 18
5 different variations of trying to figure out a way to do
6 this and, really, the only way is to take Gilroy, Morgan
7 Hill, and San Martin don't have enough, and what you
8 would have to do is go into San Jose, is just take the
9 Alum Rock area and create kind of snake-like finger into
10 just that area, and then that would still split Santa
11 Cruz because there is no other real population of note in
12 Santa Cruz County. So there are really not a whole -
13 this is really the only option, really, to the extent
14 that this is a good option, it's the cleanest option that
15 I've been able to come up with, and I have spent
16 significant time on this.
17 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Let me just make sure we
18 consider all our options. Going south obviously dilutes
19 it even further?
20 MS. ALON: Yes, south will not work.
21 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Tamina, I think
22 this is a dramatic improvement on where we were at
23 before, I think that what made me most nervous about this
24 area was that we had essentially two groupings of
25 Latinos, you know, one on the east side of San Jose, and

1 one of those groupings of Latinos was saying, "This
2 district doesn't work for us," and if the entire intent
3 is to make voting and make elections work for minority
4 populations, something about that was not sitting right
5 with me. So, I think we are making progress. And I
6 appreciate being pointed to Mr. Avila's testimony, I had
7 not had a chance to review that, so with that in mind, I
8 would feel comfortable moving ahead with this for now.
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Commissioner Forbes.
10 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I just have two questions,
11 one is there has been reference to the LVAP and CVAP, and
12 Mr. Avila, so I don't know what --
13 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: It's LVAP for Section 5.
14 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay. And is there
15 anything that we can do that would increase the Latino
16 population by doing a name search or other mechanisms to
17 get a more accurate piece of data as to what is actually
18 there?
19 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: So, just to clarify, LVAP
20 is pretty accurate, it's very accurate; it's CVAP that is
21 not accurate.
22 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay.
23 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: So this is accurate.
24 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay, I'm trying to think
25 because Mr. Avila's testimony, I think, refers to CVAP.

1 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Which would be for Section
2 2.
3 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Well, let me see here,
4 sorry to take the time to go back to it.
5 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: And just to clarify, I
6 mean, part of Mr. Avila's argument, both in his written
7 testimony and his oral testimony, it is focusing largely
8 on the Senate Districts and potential Section 2
9 violations because of significant disparities in the CVAP
10 numbers between proposed district and our first draft
11 district. I think his testimony was pretty extensive, it
12 does look at sort of the history of Monterey County and
13 litigation that's been brought in the County and issues
14 of Latino Voting Rights, but I think there is a lot in
15 there, I think it is over 30 pages of written testimony,
16 single-spaced.
17 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: So not all of us have
18 absorbed it yet.
19 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Right.
20 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: So, a time check, it is
21 12:20. We can to 10 more minutes if you want, or we can
22 have a 40-minute lunch. You know, our Mappers are going
23 to have to leave shortly after 3:00 and we really want to
24 get through all the Congressional Districts. I think we
25 can act on Commissioner Barraba's request to look at the

1 history of voting and that might fall in the scope of Mr.
2 Barretto's contract, since he's looking at --
3 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Yeah, I think we'll just
4 have to consult with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and have
5 them check in with Dr. Barretto regarding that question.
6 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: But I do think we need to
7 make a decision on what are we going to use going forward
8 because it will affect how we draw the districts above it
9 in the Bay Area, and which communities of interest we can
10 keep whole now that we've gotten past the Voting Rights
11 Act issue.
12 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: I'm okay with -- earlier,
13 we raised the question to make sure you are satisfied
14 with it, and I'm not satisfied with this, but as a member
15 of the Commission I'm ready to go forward with it. But I
16 would just like everybody to keep in mind that there is
17 an alternative that has to be considered later on if we
18 find information that allows us to.
19 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Thank you, Commissioner
20 Barraba. With that, I am wondering, do we want to go 10
21 more minutes and look up, or do we want to take a 40-
22 minute break and try to read that 30-page testimony?
23 Lunch? Okay, good break point.
24 CHAIRPERSON YAO: All right, we're going to
25 adjourn for lunch at this point and be back at 1:00 p.m.

S196493, S196852

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULIE VANDERMOST,

GEORGE RADANOVICH, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

v.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Respondent,

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.

Real Party in Interest.

Filed Pursuant to Cal. Const., Art. XXI, § 3(b)(1)
and the Court's Order dated September 16, 2011

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

[VOLUME 3 OF 4]

GEORGE H. BROWN (SBN 138590)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
1881 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1211
Telephone: 650.849.5300

THEODORE J. BOUTROUS, JR. (SBN 132099)
MARCELLUS A. McRAE (SBN 140308)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071-3197
Telephone: 213.229.7000

JAMES J. BROSNAHAN (SBN 34555)
GEORGE C. HARRIS (SBN 111074)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
425 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-2482
Telephone: 415.268.7000

BENJAMIN J. FOX (SBN 193374)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
555 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles, California 90013-1024
Telephone: 213.892.5200

Attorneys for Real Party in Interest
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Chronological Index of Exhibits

Tab	Date	Title	Page
1	2001	2001 California State Senate and Assembly Lines (available on Statewide Database, http://swdb.berkeley.edu)	1
2	April 9, 2011	Public Submission by Peter Van Meter, Former City Council Member of Sausalito	2-4
3	April 13, 2011	Public Submission by Mary Helen Barro	5-7
4	April 14, 2011	Public Submission by Lori de León, Dolores Huerta Foundation	8-10
5	April 14, 2011	Public Submission by Fred Keeley, Former California State Assembly Member	11-12
6	April 15, 2011	Public Submission by Rachel Dann	13
7	April 16, 2011	Region V, VI, IX Wrap-Up Draft Executive Summary Merced, California	14-22
8	April 16, 2011	Public Submission by E. McIntyre	23-24
9	April 22, 2011	Public Submission by Richard and Maryann Butterfield	25-26
10	April 27, 2011	Public Input Hearing Regional 2010 PL94-171 Data Profile	27-32
11	April 27, 2011	Public Submission by H. Eric Schockman, Vice President, California League of Conservation Voters	33

Tab	Date	Title	Page
12	April 29, 2011	Public Submission From Bill Bagaard	34-49
13	April 27, 2011	Public Submission By Dave Golonski, Councilmember, City of Burbank	50-52
14	April 29, 2011	Region IX Wrap-Up	53-55
15	May 1, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara Auld	56
16	May 1, 2011	Public Submission by Harris M. Brokke, Executive Director, Maturango Museum	57
17	May 5, 2011	Principles for Drawing Preliminary Maps	58-59
18	May 8, 2011	Public Submission by Casey Scott	60-62
19	May 9, 2011	Public Submission by Gary A. Patton	63-64
20	May 9, 2011	Public Submission by Cathy Brudnicki	65
21	May 10, 2011	Public Submission by Tom Mulvihill, General Manager of Indian Wells Valley Water District	66
22	May 12, 2011	Public Submission by Herb Aarons	67-68
23	May 13, 2011	Public Submission By Barry Keene	69-70
24	May 14, 2011	Public Submission by Dorelle Rawlings	71-72

Tab	Date	Title	Page
25	May 14, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Botts, Councilmember and former Mayor, City of Banning	73
26	May 17, 2011	Public Submission by Gary Burgner	74
27	May 17, 2011	Public Submission by Bill Ruh	75-78
28	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Don Nicodemus	79-82
29	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Susan Ornelas, Mayor of Arcata	83-84
30	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Linda Pfeifer	85
31	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Mark Lovelace, County of Humboldt, Board of Supervisors	86-87
32	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Jennifer Poole	88-89
33	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Napa County, Board of Supervisors , Resolution No. 2011-37	90
34	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Kernan Jang	91
35	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Tiffany Renée	92
36	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Robert N. Beck	93-94
37	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Al & Kathy	95

Tab	Date	Title	Page
38	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Gloria G. Garrettson	96
39	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Martin	97-98
40	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Melanie Horwath	99-100
41	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Steve Emerson	101
42	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by J. Nakamura	102
43	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Mary Kate McDermott	103
44	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Brian Higgins	104
45	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Kevin Wolf	105
46	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Elizabeth Silva	106
47	May 23, 2011	Public Submissions by Martha Renard	107
48	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Carmen Ramirez, Councilmember, City of Oxnard	108
49	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Chris Brown	109-110
50	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by John R. Huston	111-112

Tab	Date	Title	Page
51	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Frank Perez	113
52	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Peppermuller	114
53	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by David Hyman	115
54	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by MaryEllen Dick, President, League of Women Voters	116
55	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Carmen Ramirez, Councilmember, City of Oxnard	117
56	May 24, 2011	Public Submission by William Boyer, Boyer and Associates, on behalf of the Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association	118-122
57	May 24, 2011	Public Submission by Sierra Club	123-129
58	May 25, 2011	Public Submission by Gary Boatwright	130-131
59	May 26, 2011	Public Submission, Appendix 5: Demographic Statistics of MALDEF California Statewide Redistricting Plans for State Senate	132-132D
60	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Sandra E. Thomas, CEO, Quality of Life Center, Inc.	133-134
61	May 26, 2011	Public Submission, Report on AARC's Redistricting Proposal	135-143

Tab	Date	Title	Page
62	May 26, 2011	Public Submission by Marion Ashley, Supervisor, Riverside County 5th District; Barbara Hanna, Mayor, City of Banning; Brian De Forge, Mayor, City of Beaumont; and Ella Zanowic, Mayor, City of Calimesa	144
63	May 27, 2011	Excerpt of Commission Meeting Transcript	145-158
64	May 28, 2011	Excerpt of Commission Meeting Transcript	159-166
65	May 31, 2011	Public Submission by Glen Miller, Mayor Pro Tem, City of Indio	167-168
66	June 1, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume I)	169-182
67	June 1, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume II)	182A-182F
68	June 1, 2011	California Section 5 Benchmarks	183-185
69	June 1, 2011	Public Submission by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	186-188
70	June 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	189-193
71	June 2, 2011	Public Submission by Dan Nahmias	194
72	June 3, 2011	Public Submission by Rita Johnson	195-196
73	June 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume II)	197-202

Tab	Date	Title	Page
74	June 7, 2011	Public Submission by Terry Gibson	203
75	June 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript (Volume III)	204-209
76	June 9, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	210-216
77	June 16, 2011	Excerpt of Business Commission Meeting Transcript	217-220
78	June 17, 2011	Public Submission by Jack Scott	221
79	June 20, 2011	Public Submission by Manuel M. Rios	222
80	June 20, 2011	Public Submission by Margaret McAustin, Vice Mayor of the City of Pasadena	223-224
81	June 22, 2011	Public Submission by Johnny Garcia Vasquez	225-226
82	June 22, 2011	Public Submission by M. Carmen Ramirez, Council Member, City of Oxnard	227-228
83	June 23, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara R. Burr	229-230
84	June 23, 2011	Public Submission by African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC), Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), the League of Women Voters (LWVC), the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)	231-237

Tab	Date	Title	Page
85	June 25, 2011	Public Submission by Donald J. Krouse	238
86	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by George Garcia	239-241
87	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Avery Willis	242
88	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Robert Guhl	243
89	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Dean Kunicki	244
90	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Greg Stratton, former Simi Valley Councilman and Mayor	245-246
91	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Jill Meyers	247
92	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Stephanie Ferguson	248
93	June 28, 2011	MALDEF State Senate District Plan, Total Population and Deviation Statistics: Districts 1-40	249-252
94	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Jim Bagley	253-255
95	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Eric Gosch, President of Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group	256-270
96	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Jim Bagley	274-277
97	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Dolores Huerta, President of Dolores Huerta Foundation	278-279

Tab	Date	Title	Page
98	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Francis Resta	280-281
99	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Robert Youssef, Larry Smith, Linda Krupa	282
100	June 29, 2011	Public Submission by Kathleen DeRosa, Mayor of Cathedral City	283
101	June 29, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	284-301
102	July 1, 2011	Northern California Public Input Wrap Up: Main Themes	302-306
103	July 1, 2011	Public Submission by Richard H. Hart, President, Loma Linda University	307-308
104	July 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting (Vol. I)	309-325
105	July 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Lin-Drawing Meeting (Vol. II)	326-331
106	July 6, 2011	Public Submission by Rhodes L. Rigsby, Mayor, City of Loma Linda	332-333
107	July 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting	334-351
108	July 8, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	352-390
109	July 8, 2011	Public Submission by Congressman Lynn Woolsey	391

Tab	Date	Title	Page
110	July 11, 2011	Public Submission by L. Dennis Michael, Mayor, Sam Spagnolo, Mayor Pro Tem, William J. Alexander, Councilmember, Chuck Guquet, Councilmember, and Diane Williams, Councilmember for the City of Rancho Cucamonga	392-393
111	July 11, 2011	Public Submission by Yvonne Parks, Mayor, City of Desert Hot Springs (July 11, 2011)	394-395
112	July 13, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	396-404
113	July 13, 2011	Gibson Dunn Memorandum and Attachments	405-465
114	July 14, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting	466-473
115	July 14, 2011	Public Submission by Sherril Alexander	474
116	July 15, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	475-483
117	July 16, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara Slater	484
118	July 16, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	485-499
119	July 20, 2011	Public Submission by S. Silva, President/CEO, Turlock Chamber of Commerce	500
120	July 22, 2011	Public Submission by Fabian Paredes, Petition	501-510

Tab	Date	Title	Page
121	July 23, 2011	Public Submission by John Petty, Executive Board Member, Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group	511-512A
122	July 23, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	512B-512F
123	July 24, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	513-606
124	July 28, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	607-624
125	July 29, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	625-630
126	October 9, 2011	Commissioner Biographies, California Citizens Redistricting Commission	631-636
127	August 15, 2011	State of California, Citizens Redistricting Commission, Final Report on 2011 Redistricting	637-803

TAB 102

Northern California Public Input Wrap Up: Main Themes 7.01.11

This document presents the major themes from testimony received during input hearings that were held after the 1st draft maps were released, for regions V through IX. It also summarizes major themes from written input received by CRC staff after the 1st draft maps were released for those regions.

Region V – San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, & Ventura Counties

Public Hearing Comments

- The city of Ventura should be with Santa Barbara
- Keep coastal communities separate from inland communities
- Keep Simi Valley/Moor Park, a COI, separate from Lancaster
- Keep Eastern Ventura County cities together
- Keep Simi Valley separate from Santa Clarita
- Keep Thousand Oaks whole in an AD
- Keep Oxnard whole in an AD
- Oxnard and Port Hueneme are a COI
- Keep Topanga separate from Santa Clarita
- Santa Clarita should be with Antelope Valley
- Thousand Oaks should be with Ventura, not with L.A.

Written Comments

- Santa Barbara
  - Put Lompoc City, un-split, with Vandenberg Village, Mesa Oaks, Mission Hills in SLOSB
  - Combine SLOSB and SBWVEN ADs into one SD
  - Put Isla Vista with Santa Barbara City instead of in the Santa Ynez Valley and North County
- Ventura
  - Keep Simi Valley and Moorpark, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Conejo Valley whole and with Ventura County, but separate from Santa Clarita, Palmdale, Los Angeles
  - Keep Santa Clarita Valley whole when drawing CD. Add community of Newhall into CD Antelope Valley-Santa Clarita

Region VI – Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Kern, Madera, Merced, Mono, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, & Tulare Counties

Public Hearing Comments

- Put Merced with Fresno, not with coastal counties of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz
- Madera is a COI with Merced and Fresno
- Madera can be split. Flatlands are a COI and foothills are more affluent

- Use 41 as divider to split Fresno
- 5 CDs in Fresno is too many
- Central Valley is a COI. Do not put with Santa Clara and Santa Cruz
- Tuolumne and Stanislaus should be together
- Try not to have a district reaching from Placer to Fresno.

Written Comments

- Fresno
  - Unite Clovis and Fresno.
  - To reach required population, add Madera County and north Fresno portion north of Shaw Avenue rather than going north of Calaveras County and out of the Central Valley
- Kern
  - Keep Ridgecrest in Kern
- Madera
  - Keep Madera County whole
- Merced
  - Put Madera with northern Fresno. Communities west of Diablo range (Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey) are not COIs
  - Keep Merced, San Joaquin Valley, Central Valley separate from coastal area.
  - Do not split SD12 across coastal ranges
- Mono
  - Mono should be with Sierra counties above Hwy 49, not with Inyo and Southern CA.
- Stanislaus
  - Do not combine Central Valley area with coastal communities

Region VII – Monterey, Santa Clara, & Santa Cruz Counties

Public Hearing Comments

- Like that Berryessa is whole, please keep with Milpitas or with East San Jose
- Keep Evergreen & Little Saigon neighborhoods of San Jose whole and put them together – for Vietnamese COI.
- Draft splits east San Jose into 3 AD s. East San Jose (including Alum Rock) must be in one district with Downtown San Jose, and should not be in Merced District! Current AD 23 is good. Many supported South Bay Committee for Fair Redistricting proposed AD maps which corrected East San Jose problem.
- Sunnyvale, Cupertino, Mountain View, and Santa Clara are COI & must be together
- Fremont Coalition map for CD: Fremont whole with Newark and Union City – Tri-City area
- Silicon Valley groups: CD should be in Santa Clara Co completely and should not combine San Jose with Alameda Co cities of Fremont/Newark.
- San Leandro split off from Central Alameda Co (Eden Area) and put with Oakland; put San Leandro back with Eden Area (Castro Valley, Ashland, Cherryland, San Lorenzo, Hayward)
- Gilroy & Morgan Hill should not be with San Jose, instead put them with Salinas & Watsonville together

Written Comments

- Monterey
  - Approve of putting coastal communities like Santa Cruz and Monterey together and separate from farming districts.
  - Proposed lines cover too large an area from North Santa Cruz County to a part of Santa Barbara County.
- Santa Clara
  - Keep Evergreen community in San Jose together
  - Approve of districts for Santa Clara
  - Keep Milpitas in Santa Clara, not with Alameda
  - Opposed to San Jose AD/SD. Do not remove segments of East San Jose and place in North Alameda County. Instead, adopt a Central and East San Jose AD
  - Put Saratoga with Silicon Valley
  - Approve of AD/SD/CD for Mountain View
- Santa Cruz
  - Salina and Watsonville should be together and part of Santa Cruz County-Monterey County district
  - Davenport, Scotts Valley, San Lorenzo Valley should be with Santa Cruz
  - Approve of putting coastal communities like Santa Cruz and Monterey together and separate from farming districts.
  - Put Felton, Ben Lomond, Brookdale, Boulder Creek, and Bonny Doon with Santa Cruz.
  - Include Santa Cruz Mountains and North Coast communities in Santa Cruz.

Region VIII – Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, & Sonoma Counties

Public Hearing Comments

- Keep American Canyon whole
- American Canyon should be with Napa County.
- Keep Napa County with wine-producing Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino Counties
- Keep Marin separate from wine-producing areas and especially from American Canyon
- Keep LGBT community in East SF together in an AD: Upper Market, Laurel Heights, Haight/Ashbury, Glen Park, Twin Peaks
- Give San Francisco's SD an odd number
- Keep Tri-Valley cities and San Ramon Valley (Livermore, Pleasanton, Dublin, Danville and San Ramon) together and not with Fremont
- Albany wants to be with Lamorinda instead of with cities on 80 corridor but Lamorinda does not want to be with Albany
- Keep Santa Rosa with Sonoma and keep Sonoma County whole.
- Yuba's CD should neither extend to Sonoma County nor should it connect Colusa & Glenn with Napa County
- Keep Fremont whole with Newark and Union City
- Keep Fremont with Newark, Milpitas, Berryessa
- Keep San Lorenzo, San Leandro, Hayward, Castro Valley, Ashland, Cherryland together
- Do not split Richmond. Put Richmond with San Pablo.

Written Comments

- Alameda
  - Keep all of Fremont with Newark and Union City (Tri-Cities and southern Alameda County) but separate from San Jose.
  - Put Livermore, Pleasanton, Dublin, San Ramon, Danville (Tri-Valley and San Ramon Valley area), Walnut Creek together but separate from Hayward. Possibly include Castro Valley, Discovery Bay.
  - Keep San Leandro in one district.
  - Keep Albany, Berkeley, Oakland, Richmond together
- Contra Costa
  - Keep Albany, Berkeley, Oakland, Richmond together
  - Keep Richmond in current district
  - Keep Bethel, Oakley in Contra Costa County
- Marin
  - Do not put Marin with Mendocino and Humboldt
  - Put Sebastopol with Marin
  - Keep Sonoma with Marin, and both of these separate from San Francisco.
- Napa
  - Put American Canyon with Napa
- San Francisco
  - Do not divide Diamond Heights, Twin Peaks, Upper Haight, Cole Valley, Western Edition
  - Keep LGTB community together in 13th AD.
- San Mateo
  - Do not divide Menlo Park into two CDs.
- Solano
  - American Canyon should not be in Solano County but in Napa County.
- Sonoma
  - Keep Santa Rosa whole within Sonoma County.
  - Combine Sonoma with Marin, Napa, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte

Region IX – Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, & Yuba Counties

Public Hearing Comments

- Keep Yolo County whole.
- Davis should be with the rest of Yolo County. Make the border at Yolo Causeway, so West Sacramento is with Sacramento but Davis should not be with Sacramento.
- Solano residents do not want to be with Davis
- Delta residents (Clarksburg) like the draft maps, especially Davis with Sacramento and in different AD.
- Keep Citrus Heights together and with Rancho Cordova.
- Keep North Natomas & North Highlands together, south Sacramento and Elk Grove together.
- Keep Galt and Lodi with Sacramento County, not with Solano County
- El Dorado Hills should be with rest of El Dorado County rather than with Sacramento.

- Keep Siskiyou County whole. Make western border of Siskiyou County the border for the districts
- Keep City of Sacramento whole, move neighborhoods that were cut out back into WSAC, and swap with North Highlands and Foothill Farms
- Create a San Joaquin CD
- Lodi and Galt should be together
- Lodi is connected to San Joaquin County through agriculture
- Tracy, Stockton, Mateca, Lathrop should be with Stockton, not Modesto in CD
- No more than 2 ADs in San Joaquin County
- Patterson, Ceres, Newman, Westley, Grayson and Crows Landing are a Latino COI. Keep this group with Modesto in AD.
- Lodi should be out of ECC AD and in with San Joaquin County
- The AD containing Northbay and Contra Costa is bad for Lodi; put Lodi with Stockton
- Lodi is a COI with Manteca and Tracy
- Antioch should not be with Stockton

Written Comments

- Del Norte
  - Put Del Norte with coastal communities
  - Put Del Norte with counties to east (i.e., Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity, and Siskiyou) not with counties to south
- Humboldt
  - Put Humboldt with Del Norte, Siskiyou, Shasta, Trinity, Modoc, Mendocino, Lake
- Mendocino
  - Support districts for coastal communities (including western Siskiyou) in North
- Nevada
  - Do not split Cascade Shores.
  - Sliver of Nevada County should be changed to use the Nevada County line
- Placer
  - Leave Scott Valley, Fort Jones, Etna, Callahan, etc. in same district as Yreka with the rest of Siskiyou County.
- Sacramento
  - Keep eastern portion of Sacramento with Sacramento city.
- San Joaquin
  - Put Lodi with San Joaquin County rather than with Yolo, Napa, Marin, and Solano counties.
- Siskiyou
  - Do not split Siskiyou County
  - Do not put Siskiyou County with coastal Mendocino or with Humboldt.
- Trinity
  - Put Trinity County with Shasta County-not with coastal communities.
- Yolo
  - Keep Yolo together.

TAB 103

REGION 2: SAN BERNARDINO

RECEIVED JUL 01 REC'D

LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY

July 1, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
[redacted]
Sacramento, CA 95814

[redacted]

To the Commission:

Loma Linda University and Medical Center wish to register our support for the alternative maps for the legislative and congressional districts of San Bernardino County, California, submitted by Inland Action, Inc. and the Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP). We especially support the change for the alternative proposal for the RIVMV congressional district.

Our institutions are located in the City of Loma Linda. For over 100 years we have educated healthcare professionals and delivered quality health care to our community. We employ more than 13,000 highly-skilled employees and professionals, operate the largest medical school in the western United States, and are the tertiary care Medical Center and Children's Hospital for over one-quarter of the land area of the State and a population of 4.5 million in the inland counties of Southern California.

The largest part of our work force resides east of the campus in the Redlands and Yucaipa areas. Our institution is increasingly aligned with the healthcare interests of those communities. Effective representation in the U.S. Congress has been a major source of support and guidance for our institutions as they have grown to meet the needs of our primary service area. The Commission's proposal for the RIVMV District will have the unfortunate effect of placing the bulk of our work force into a separate district from our institution.

The Inland Action and IEEP proposed maps give our employees and institutions a better opportunity to interact with our elected representatives. They keep our historic community relationships intact. They reduce the number of cities split by the Commission, particularly the City of Redlands. More than 470,000 Inland Empire residents will receive regional representation instead of being carved into districts in other counties.

A Seventh-Day Adventist Institution
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT [redacted]2350

We strongly recommend that the Inland Action and IEEP proposal be adopted by the Commission. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Richard H. Hart, MD, DrPH
President

TAB 104

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

VOLUME I

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Saturday, July 2, 2011

10:07 A.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Cynthia Dai, Chairperson

Jodie Filkins Webber, Vice-Chairperson

Gabino Aguirre

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Consultants Present

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

APPEARANCES

Also Present

Public Comment

Mai Lee, CAPITAL

Norb Kumagai, Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting

I N D E X

	Page
1. Introduction	4
2. Public Comment	6
Mai Lee, CAPITAL	6
Norb Kumagai, Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting	7
3. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing - Northern California	9
Break	62
4. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing - Northern California	62
Lunch	164
5. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing - Northern California	
6. Unfinished Business from July 1, 2011 Business Meeting	
Adjournment	
Certificate of Reporter	

1

1 And good morning, Commissioners, on this 4th of July
2 weekend.
3 Again, I'm just here to reiterate, we were at the
4 hearing on the 28th, and I'm with CAPITAL, the Council of
5 Asian Pacific Americans for -- such a long name -- for
6 Advocacy and Leadership.
7 Anyway, you do have all our written comments and
8 many members have also put it on paper and it's been
9 online. But I wanted to thank, again, the Commissioners
10 for the first draft of the maps where it indicates that
11 our Elk Grove, South Sacramento, Elk Grove and Sacramento
12 area would be together.
13 And we do so much appreciate you listening to the
14 communities. And, of course, our business interests is
15 that the West Sacramento -- City of West Sacramento,
16 because of the business community interests stays with,
17 also, Sacramento City.
18 Okay, thank you very much, again.
19 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Thank you.
20 MR. KUMAGAI: Good morning members of the
21 Commission. Again, for the record, my name is Norb E.
22 Kumagai. I'm a long-time resident of the City of Davis,
23 and the County of Yolo.
24 As I previously indicated the other night at the
25 State Capitol, I personally know Commissioner Stan Forbes,

1 actually have the north done --

2 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Yes.

3 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: -- in its entirety, which

4 would be great.

5 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Yes. So, we do need a five-

6 minute break, so let's go ahead and take a pause for five

7 minutes.

8 (Off the record at 11:09 a.m.)

9 (Back on the record at 11:18 a.m.)

10 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, we're back for another

11 line-drawing meeting of the California Citizens

12 Redistricting Commission.

13 We are looking in Northern California and I

14 believe we're doing Senates at this point.

15 MS. CLARK: Yeah, we would like to do Senates

16 right now but there have been changes to the Section 5

17 districts, so we would like to present new Section 5

18 districts, first.

19 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Let's start with Section 5.

20 MS. CLARK: Okay.

21 MS. ALON: So, starting in Monterey, this Westmont

22 district on the left, we have San Luis Obispo County and

23 the western portion of Monterey County, the line only

24 being slightly different from what it was in the first

25 draft.

1 Then we come and take all of Santa Cruz County and
2 some southern portions of Santa Clara County, which
3 include the Gilroy, San Martin corridor.
4 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, that links all the
5 way down, so San Jose all the way down to San Luis Obispo?
6 MS. ALON: Yes.
7 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: And Santa Barbara.
8 MS. CLARK: When we were redrawing these
9 districts, you know, there was a lot of public testimony
10 that this line, which is the hills, it was undesirable to
11 cross those lines. However, we found that to meet the
12 Latino VAP benchmark both districts need each other.
13 I believe that Merced can get within like .5
14 percent of the Latino benchmark, but Monterey is two
15 percent below.
16 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: So, is the crossover into
17 San Martin, Gilroy, is that the only crossover?
18 MS. CLARK: Also, in reference to this Merced
19 district it crosses here, into San Benito County, and then
20 takes the 101 corridor between Salinas and Kings City.
21 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: Uh-hum.
22 CHAIRPERSON DAI: But this has pulled it apart a
23 lot more than before.
24 MS. CLARK: Right, it doesn't include any of these
25 valley counties with San Jose, or Santa Clara County at

1 all.

2 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, that part of San Jose

3 either has to be linked with the Central Valley or the

4 south part of the coast, it's kind of where --

5 MS. CLARK: Yes.

6 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: And what's the line in

7 the San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara?

8 MS. CLARK: It's the county line.

9 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: It is. Oh, it's the

10 county line.

11 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Could you give us the

12 benchmark, please? Sorry, if you --

13 MS. CLARK: For this West Monterey district the

14 Latino benchmark is 26.22 percent. The black VAP

15 benchmark is 1.99 percent. And the Asian VAP benchmark is

16 9.51 percent. So, none of those numbers are below -- oh,

17 I'm sorry the Asian VAP is one and a half below.

18 CHAIRPERSON DAI: It's pretty close, though. Do

19 you see that as a problem, since the Asian population is

20 higher in this area?

21 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Going in the -- going up

22 north a bit?

23 CHAIRPERSON DAI: I mean it's 17 percent as

24 opposed to 5.

25 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: No, it's not --

1 MS. CLARK: Yes.

2 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: Beautiful.

3 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Very, so there are lots of

4 similarities.

5 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yeah, this makes a lot of

6 sense and responds to a lot, a lot of testimony.

7 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: Yes.

8 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: What was the benchmark for

9 Merced?

10 MS. CLARK: For Merced the -- the Latino VAP is

11 53.48 percent. The black VAP is 3.14 percent. And Asian

12 VAP is 5.64.

13 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: So, it looks good.

14 CHAIRPERSON DAI: It looks good. So, I don't know

15 about any other Commissioners, but I liked the previous

16 presentation of the benchmark right next to the new one,

17 that would be good when we actually release the draft

18 maps, that was helpful.

19 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, I'm seeing what you

20 did a little bit, too, it looks like in order to

21 accommodate that you've gone into Fresno, to pick up

22 Fresno for -- before it was a --

23 MS. CLARK: Yeah, so the difference between -- the

24 difference between this and the first draft maps were that

25 it was just this Merced County and part of West Stanislaus

1 if you look at it -- because we're telling you to shave it
2 out of the coast and --
3 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Yeah, let's go into
4 Marin and look at it.
5 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: No, I think you need to
6 use most of Marin, you'd need to use the 177 and it's the
7 eastern shaving that will go into Napa and Solano.
8 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: The population's in that
9 Mill Valley, San Rafael -- that's Novato, that's where the
10 population is.
11 CHAIRPERSON DAI: And then you're back to the
12 issue of the North Coast saying that, you know, the urban
13 part of Marin doesn't -- doesn't really fit with Del
14 Norte.
15 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Well, at this level
16 we can't worry about that.
17 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: It's not enough people,
18 you have to -- well, it's what the guy said it's the
19 tail -- what dog do you want to wag you. I mean that's
20 what it is. They're saying on the coast that even though
21 they're sparsely populated in Del Norte and Humboldt that
22 they'd rather be -- have Marin be their dog than -- than
23 to have Redding. Redding and the mountains, you know, I
24 think it works on both sides. It's not idea, again, it's
25 your --

1 that. I mean they're complaint was they're already split
2 and they didn't like that at all, we heard a lot of that.
3 So, I'm trying to keep Yolo County whole, with the
4 exception of West Sac, because West Sac really belongs
5 with Sacramento, and so I'm trying to get them together.
6 COMMISSIONER YAO: Is West Sac, you say it's about
7 50,000, right?
8 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Right. And its whole
9 orientation is towards Sacramento.
10 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yeah, I just think we're --
11 again, we're splitting a lot -- everybody wants to keep
12 their county whole. And I do think we have sort of the
13 strongest testimony we have here, at least from my
14 perspective, that we have to pay more attention to in
15 terms of real community of interest besides -- one thing
16 is being split, and another thing is a community of
17 interest in a way. And Shasta, I think, has a really
18 strong argument that they don't belong on the coast. And
19 that's -- you know, you're really putting them in a place
20 that for purposes of fair and effective representation
21 they're with an area that -- where they don't belong.
22 Whereas splitting a county they still might end up
23 with a county where they get fair and effective -- a State
24 Senate seat where their representation represents them
25 fairly in terms of their economic interests.

1 draft map. And so in that regard we need to see districts
2 that have the deviation that we're striving for, for the
3 second draft map, that would be preferred.
4 MS. CLARK: Okay.
5 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yeah, and we may then look
6 at a lot of split things and not worry about splitting
7 other things, if we have so many splits that it might just
8 free us up.
9 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Yeah. And I do want to -- I did
10 want to repeat the public testimony, the comment about
11 Benicia, Martinez, Pleasant Hill and Concord are part of a
12 commuter corridor, so that was something that was stated a
13 couple times. I know there's probably a contiguity issue
14 because Concord's in the middle of -- well, Concord's a
15 large city, it has 122,000 folks.
16 MS. CLARK: Yeah.
17 CHAIRPERSON DAI: So, there might be a way to take
18 part of Concord. If that helps, again, because you're
19 having to come down.
20 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I think we should see what
21 happens with the deviation at a total of one because a lot
22 of these things are going to be split.
23 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Right. And then the other
24 comment is, you know, again, if you end up shifting things
25 around there the -- there's the other bridge, too, the

1 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Right, we're not going to
2 get that far.
3 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay. So, there was discussion
4 about keeping the Folsom Dam area together, so --
5 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Picture a line that runs
6 from Freeport there, on the river, to the city of Folsom
7 and go northwest and I don't know what that -- exactly --
8 I don't know what that does, but that would be where I
9 would split it, if you have to get 900,000 people in one
10 place and 600,000 on the other side, it would be roughly
11 in that line.
12 MS. CLARK: Should we still try and keep Citrus
13 Heights and Rancho Cordova together?
14 COMMISSIONER FORBES: If you can.
15 MS. CLARK: And then, also --
16 CHAIRPERSON DAI: If you can.
17 MS. CLARK: -- is that saying to split the API COI
18 of South Sacramento and Elk Grove.
19 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: That we just heard this
20 morning.
21 COMMISSIONER FORBES: No, I think you keep Florin,
22 and Elk Grove, and Vineyard together, that's where most of
23 the API is.
24 MS. CLARK: So, the direction is West Sacramento,
25 Elk Grove, Vineyard, Florin, as much as the City of

1 Sacramento --

2 COMMISSIONER FORBES: No. No, no, West Sacramento

3 should be with --

4 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Sacramento.

5 COMMISSIONER FORBES: It all connects to the

6 bridges. All of the bridges all go across into downtown

7 Sacramento. I mean, so, I mean, the water front faces

8 each other.

9 MS. CLARK: I believe that the COI that we heard

10 in Auburn included West Sacramento with that API COI.

11 COMMISSIONER FORBES: No, it's -- I don't think

12 so. But, anyway, I think that the economic interests are

13 so great that --

14 CHAIRPERSON DAI: We can check that. Let's check

15 that.

16 MS. CLARK: If, when I check that, West Sacramento

17 is with the API COI of Elk Grove, should I try and

18 maintain that?

19 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I'd give us two options

20 then.

21 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: I'm just looking ahead a

22 little bit with this, too, because if we're starting with

23 Sacramento at 1.5 million, and you shave off whatever's

24 left, 600,000, 600,000 is going to have to go -- you're

25 either going to have to go into the foothills to get the

1 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Can you look back very
2 quickly, Jaime, you were just saying something about the
3 northern part, what is -- because that does play out as to
4 what gets pushed out in Nevada, Placer and El Dorado, so
5 what were you saying for the northern part? If you're
6 using the --
7 MS. CLARK: Is that if Shasta is moved --
8 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Yes.
9 MS. CLARK: -- out of this visualization then,
10 like assumedly, Siskiyou, Shasta, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas,
11 Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, maybe -- I'm not
12 exactly sure how far south that would go, but basically
13 whatever comes out of Sacramento County will be added to
14 these counties.
15 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yeah, it's the only place to
16 go with the population that size is into these --
17 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Take the suburban part.
18 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Well, into this sparsely
19 populated Senate district, which is long -- you know, very
20 long.
21 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: That's what I'm saying,
22 yeah.
23 MS. CLARK: Or, if it's preferable, then I could
24 look into moving Tehama County out and then having this
25 Yuba district go into Sacramento.

1 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: I think there -- I think
2 there may be -- well, we've seen a lot about Siskiyou,
3 Shasta, Tehama together. But the problem is, even in
4 Shasta, once you hit Redding and the valley floor, you
5 know, you're in the valley.
6 COMMISSIONER FORBES: You're in the valley, yeah,
7 that's --
8 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, I just feel like
9 taking Tehama out is not that optimal. And even taking
10 Shasta out, to some degree, I mean Redding is the valley
11 floor. It's a link between the valley and the mountains.
12 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I mean, again, we might have
13 to put -- take 200,000 and go into the mountain CAP, and
14 200,000 into the foothills, and 200,000 in San Joaquin
15 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: That's right.
16 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I mean that 600,000 may just
17 have to be --
18 COMMISSIONER YAO: You know, doing it that way has
19 exactly the same effect that Sacramento has on all the
20 other districts previous to us drawing the maps, it's the
21 fact that whoever's in Sacramento is going to dominate all
22 those other districts.
23 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Well, that's why I gave the
24 numbers of 200,000, because at 200,000 they wouldn't be
25 enough to dominate those districts.

1 in those terms and not just in county terms.

2 CHAIRPERSON DAI: What's not too egregious is

3 basically what we're looking at.

4 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Yeah, and again on the other

5 side --

6 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Or even where something

7 might make sense that, you know, it's a county but maybe

8 half of that county is okay with the mountain area.

9 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Right.

10 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And the other thing is

11 that --

12 CHAIRPERSON DAI: We're giving you broad latitude,

13 Jaime.

14 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Is that the sparsely -- if

15 we could do it in a way that the sparsely populated areas

16 are dominated by an urban area, that may be the best we

17 can do.

18 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Commissioner Yao and then

19 Commissioner DiGuilio.

20 COMMISSIONER YAO: Again, in defense of

21 Sacramento, we heard testimony saying keep -- try to keep

22 Sacramento from splitting up way too many ways.

23 So, the direction we have given is like dividing

24 Sacramento into five, six different districts.

25 CHAIRPERSON DAI: Again, Sacramento is a large

TAB 105

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

VOLUME II

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Saturday, July 2, 2011

10:07 A.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Cynthia Dai, Chairperson

Jodie Filkins Webber, Vice-Chairperson

Gabino Aguirre

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Consultants Present

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

APPEARANCES

Also Present

Public Comment

Mai Lee, CAPITAL

Norb Kumagai, Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting

I N D E X

		Page
1.	Introduction	4
2.	Public Comment	6
	Mai Lee, CAPITAL	6
	Norb Kumagai, Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting	7
3.	Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing - Northern California	9
Break		62
4.	Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing - Northern California	62
Lunch		164
5.	Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing - Northern California	169
6.	Unfinished Business from July 1, 2011 Business Meeting	344
Adjournment		362
Certificate of Reporter		363

1

1 MS. ALON: And I think that's -- I think Jaime
2 showed you the rest.
3 Oh, and Jaime has a question about the valley.
4 MS. CLARK: Okay. One thing that I forgot to ask,
5 which is about this eastern Stanislaus County, I haven't
6 built out the rest of the Senate districts for this
7 visualization, so I'm not sure exactly what San Joaquin is
8 going to look like. But in the previous visualization for
9 San Joaquin County the city -- the rest of the City of
10 Modesto and this area could fit into that visualization.
11 However, the City of Turlock would be in the foothills.
12 What does the Commission think about that?
13 CHAIRPERSON DAI: I think we heard that Turlock
14 was a more affluent area compared to West Stanislaus.
15 Commissioner Forbes?
16 COMMISSIONER FORBES: What about -- how much
17 population do you need to move out? For example, you got
18 Waterford, and East Oakdale, and Farmington. Are there
19 other, smaller things that could be put in the foothills
20 that are closer to the foothills, or do you need that much
21 population?
22 MS. CLARK: Well, if something like the previous
23 visualization is close to how this turns out, then the
24 only thing that would fit in from East Stanislaus is the
25 City of Modesto and just like this area. So, all of these

1 areas --

2 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay.

3 MS. CLARK: -- all of the East Stanislaus County

4 could go into the foothills.

5 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay, but that doesn't solve

6 the Turlock problem or address it at all. Okay.

7 MS. CLARK: Or it would just be stranded.

8 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: I think there's some

9 issues with Turlock, I mean by itself, I don't know if we

10 have a -- what other choices we have. But I see it just,

11 initially, as problematic to put it up in the foothills by

12 itself, only because it's a valley floor and CSU

13 Stanislaus is there and, I mean, it's linked with that

14 area, right, very heavily so --

15 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And I also would look for a

16 road that goes into the foothills for the town you would

17 connect, if that's at all possible. As I look at Turlock,

18 I don't see anything in particular that's going east/west,

19 it's all going north/south.

20 VICE-CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: I'm sorry, can

21 you back up a little bit as to why Turlock would be out of

22 this Senate district that you're considering for San

23 Joaquin?

24 Because we were talking about Sacramento before

25 lunch and so can you just explain that to me one more

TAB 106

REGION 2: SAN BERNARDINO

City of Loma Linda

[redacted] Loma Linda, California 92354-3160 • [redacted]

Sister Cities: Manipal, Karnataka, India – Libertador San Martin, Argentina • www.lomalinda-ca.gov

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1 2011
Per _____

July 6, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Loma Linda City Council request for reconsideration of Congressional District lines

Dear Commissioners:

The Loma Linda City Council has authorized me to communicate with you our belief that your Draft Congressional District Map has incorrectly placed Loma Linda in the Rialto-San Bernardino district, when it more naturally shares a community of interest with the City of Redlands in the Inyo-Mono-San Bernardino district. We are pleased that your First Draft Assembly and Senate District Maps each *appropriately* place Loma Linda and Redlands together in the same district.

Loma Linda is a city of 25,000 residents nestled east of the I-215 freeway and south of the I-10 in San Bernardino County, with Redlands to the east, San Bernardino to the north, Colton to the west, and the Riverside County line to the south. Loma Linda was incorporated as a city in 1970, but its identity as a health-conscious community was firmly established 65 years earlier, in 1905, with the founding of the Loma Linda Sanitarium, which matured into the Loma Linda University Medical Center in 1967. Loma Linda University with its century-old schools of Medicine and Nursing and its level-1 trauma center is the health care leader for the entire Inland Empire. Loma Linda is known as North America's only "Blue Zone," an honor bestowed on just five communities worldwide for the exceptional longevity of their citizens.

We believe that Loma Linda and Redlands together constitute a "community of interest," with shared historical, cultural, educational, social and economic interests. Our reasons are discussed below:

- The Cities of Redlands, Loma Linda and Highland together form the Redlands Unified School District. Loma Linda students travel to Redlands for both middle school and high school.

- Redlands is a bedroom community for Loma Linda University Medical Center. A larger proportion of the people who staff Loma Linda University and Medical Center live in the communities of Redlands, Highland and Yucaipa than in Loma Linda itself. Half of the nearly 1000 physicians that work at Loma Linda live in Redlands. Reciprocally, Loma Linda is a bedroom community for Redlands businesses as well.

- Loma Linda residents look primarily to Redlands for their shopping needs.

Recycled Paper

- 50% of the adult populations of Loma Linda and Redlands have college degrees, not surprising in two adjacent private university towns. Most surrounding communities are nearer to 20%.

- Our two freeways (I-215 and I-10) have become boundaries that culturally and socially separate the suburban enclave of Redlands/Loma Linda to the southeast from the more urban communities of San Bernardino, Colton, Rialto and Fontana to the north and west. These are fine communities, but they are substantially different from Loma Linda, and they have significantly more challenging public safety issues common to urban settings.

- Placing small suburban Loma Linda with large urban cities as you have in the Draft Congressional District would make it difficult for Loma Linda to get fair representation. Well-meaning elected representatives would, as always, have to prioritize their efforts and advocacy, and we fear that our needs would seldom get top billing. In contrast, because Redlands is so culturally aligned with Loma Linda, advocacy for one would be advocacy for both.

- Historically, the train depot for Redlands was in Loma Linda. One of our two primary east-west arterial roads was initially called Colton Avenue, but the name was changed decades ago to Redlands Boulevard since most people used it to travel to Redlands. The longest residential street in Loma Linda was named after a martyred Spanish-American war hero from Redlands, Henry Lawton.

- Loma Linda's largest public park is named after a current resident of Redlands, Doctor Leonard Bailey.

- Even the U.S. Postal Service has trouble distinguishing Loma Linda from Redlands. A large number of eastern Loma Linda businesses and homes have Redlands postal addresses. This anomaly makes it difficult to sort out decennial census figures between the two cities since reporting by zip code artificially boosts Redlands' numbers at the expense of Loma Linda's. You as the Redistricting Commission might fall prey to the same anomaly, resulting in a split of Loma Linda's representation, but this possibility could be avoided entirely by erasing the line between Loma Linda and Redlands.

In closing, we, the Loma Linda City Council, believe that giving Loma Linda the fairest possible Federal representation requires that our City be moved to the Inyo-Mono-San Bernardino congressional district with Redlands, Highland, and Yucaipa.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Rhodes L. Rigsby

Rhodes L. Rigsby, M.D., MBA
Mayor, City of Loma Linda

TAB 107

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Thursday, July 7, 2011

10:07 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Jodie Filkins Webber, Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta, Vice-Chairperson

Gabino Aguirre

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Consultants Present

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Also Present

Public Comment

Mary Garza

Maye Lee

Aref Aziz

I N D E X

	Page
Introduction	5
Public Comment	
Mary Garza	6
May Lee	8
Aref Aziz	10
Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (all Northern California districts) (Time permitting: BOE and Non-LA County areas of Southern California) (Imperial County; potential Section 2 areas in Orange, San Diego And San Bernardino Counties)	12
Lunch	126
Continuation of Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (See above)	126
Break	197
Continuation of Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (See above)	
Adjournment	
Certificate of Reporter	

1

1 population, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama intact.

2 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Were there any city

3 splits along the Butte line?

4 MS. CLARK: No.

5 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay. Any questions?

6 Does anybody want to zoom in? Okay, we can move on.

7 MS. CLARK: Okay. This is the Mountain Cap

8 District. All of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta -- Shasta --

9 Lassen, Eastern Butte, all of Sierra County, all of Nevada

10 County, and then the Tahoe Basin. The trade for have --

11 if the Tahoe Basin was to be included with the foothills,

12 is that, uh, we would have to take -- yeah, almost all of

13 Placer County, and this -- the Lake Tahoe area is 60,000

14 people, so we would take much of Placer County. Placer

15 County would be split into three districts, and they could

16 not be with El Dorado County.

17 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner

18 DiGuilio.

19 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: I'm just --

20 MS. CLARK: And I could get Lake Tahoe in with the

21 foothills for Senate and Congressional.

22 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: Okay, that was my

23 question, because I do think there was -- we heard a lot

24 about reuniting Lake Tahoe with its home counties, and if

25 it can be done in the Senate and the Congressional, then

1 that was my next question, so -- okay.

2 MS. CLARK: So, again, the tradeoff here would be

3 for Placer County to be in three districts. Right now

4 it's in two, and they would not be able to be with El

5 Dorado.

6 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: And I guess I'm still --

7 maybe this is a conversation for all of us -- but I still,

8 I think, find it problematic to put Lake Tahoe with a

9 district that runs all the way up to Modoc, as opposed to

10 being in a district with its -- right next to its home

11 counties.

12 I know that the implication for Placer would be

13 that it might not be able to be with Lake Tahoe, but El

14 Dorado could, and Lake Tahoe wouldn't be sent northward.

15 So I understand the tradeoff of Placer having to, maybe,

16 come out of the Foothill District, but maybe for the

17 integrity of Lake Tahoe and the other County of El Dorado,

18 it might be better to drop them back down into the

19 Foothill District instead of the Mountain Cap.

20 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Yeah, I've looked at this

21 when we first got these things this morning -- at five-

22 thirty I looked at them -- that the lake Tahoe Finger is a

23 problem in the sense that the -- an awful lot of the

24 economy of Placerville and El Dorado are tourism going up

25 to 50 and up 88 into Lake Tahoe. And to separate it is

1 just hard -- I was unable to come up with any constructive
2 solutions --
3 MS. CLARK: Yeah.
4 COMMISSIONER FORBES: -- but it is a problem, and
5 I can't figure out where we pick up the 60,000 population.
6 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: But you -- but Ms. Clark
7 is saying you could do it if you took out --
8 MS. CLARK: It would be --
9 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: -- you put Placer into --
10 you swapped out most of Placer County.
11 MS. CLARK: So -- geographically most of Placer
12 County. So this area, which is the Tahoe Basin would go
13 into this Foothill District -- this is the blue district
14 down here -- and then Central Placer would, right, would
15 come up into this green area -- oh I misspoke earlier --
16 currently Placer County is in three because of this west,
17 uh, west Placer County -- uh --
18 COMMISSIONER FORBES: So the Mountain --
19 MS. CLARK: -- the city -- so the City of
20 Auburn would be with the Mountain Cap District, and
21 actually potentially, part of El Dorado, also would go
22 north.
23 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I think if you could stay
24 north of the 50 and make the trade, it would be worth
25 doing.

1 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Dai.

2 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, I was going to ask

3 Commissioner Forbes -- since Place is already split in

4 three, would it not be better to put Tahoe with the rest

5 of El Dorado and the other, kind of foothills areas,

6 rather than the current configuration?

7 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Yeah, that's what I'm saying

8 -- you put Lake Tahoe with El Dorado and you

9 come -- you move the line between the green and the blue

10 south, to just north of the 50, so the 50 Corridor was

11 connected to Lake Tahoe. I don't know if that any --

12 COMMISSIONER DAI: I think Jaime is saying we

13 can't keep --

14 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: We don't have enough

15 population --

16 COMMISSIONER DAI: -- yeah, it would have to sweep

17 down and take part of the 50 Corridor to go north, but do

18 you think that's still a better trade?

19 COMMISSIONER FORBES: It still would be better.

20 COMMISSIONER DAI: I think it's better.

21 MS. CLARK: What if it moved into Amador County,

22 as well? Because -- I believe that Tahoe would be south

23 and then all of Placer would go into the Mountain Cap,

24 and --

25 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Well, the problem if you go

1 into -- go that far south --

2 MS. CLARK: Then it's not with it counties again?

3 COMMISSIONER FORBES: -- it's cut off again. I

4 mean, it doesn't connect to Alpine.

5 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, in that case it probably

6 wouldn't make sense.

7 COMMISSIONER FORBES: That's why the --

8 COMMISSIONER DAI: But if it's with El Dorado, I

9 actually think that's better.

10 MS. CLARK: It would be with a very small portion

11 of this blue district, I believe, if any.

12 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Because it would be a

13 finger to the north --

14 MS. CLARK: Right.

15 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: -- and because you

16 have to pick up all of the population from the rest of

17 Placer and all of El Dorado to make up the population

18 that's in Tahoe. That's the problem.

19 Commissioner DiGuilio.

20 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: I'm wondering on another

21 tactic, not to totally disengage, but is there a way to

22 put El Dorado and Placer in the Mountain Cap District, and

23 drop -- and to take out population is to add some of the

24 western part of that Mountain Cap District back into the

25 Sacramento area?

1 Or a good portion of -- I don't know, maybe that's
2 -- because El Dorado and Placer are already split three
3 times each, right?
4 MS. CLARK: Yes. Could you repeat that direction,
5 or --
6 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: So --
7 MS. CLARK: -- or suggestion?
8 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: -- could you add El Dorado
9 -- we've been trying to pull Lake Tahoe Basin into the
10 Foothill District. But instead, is there a way to put
11 Placer and El Dorado -- remainder of those section --
12 middle part of those counties in with the Mountain Cap?
13 MS. CLARK: By pulling population from here?
14 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: Yeah -- the northern part
15 of that somewhere, I guess. Pull it back into, I don't
16 know --
17 MS. CLARK: If we were getting 60,000
18 approximately from here, then we would need to get --
19 share it in -- link in Penryn --
20 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: You'd have to pull
21 it from --
22 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: --and then either the
23 Mountain Capp -- no you'd have to pull it down --
24 MS. CLARK: Right.
25 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: -- into Sacramento from

1 the Mountain Cap?

2 MS. CLARK: Yes. Because we would be losing

3 population from the Mountain Cap, and so, then we would

4 have to pull in and pick up Sheridan, Lincoln, Penryn,

5 Loomis and split Lincoln or split Roseville.

6 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: I guess I was thinking you

7 could pull the Sacramento District -- pull that one --

8 well -- I guess I was looking at the three-way change up

9 there for the northern part -- right the, uh -- see where

10 it says Nevada there? Yeah, drop that into Sacramento

11 more --

12 MS. CLARK: Right --

13 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: -- and then to lose it

14 that way -- move it around. Well, anyway, that was just

15 my suggestion, I don't know if that's possible, but I

16 thought we've been trying to pull Lake Tahoe into El

17 Dorado and Placer, I didn't know if that remaining

18 population would be better abs orbed into the Mountain

19 Cap.

20 MS. CLARK: If that was the case, then this Lake

21 Tahoe area would again go into this Foothills area.

22 Mountain Cap, right here, would move down into Sheridan,

23 Lincoln, Penryn, split Loomis or Roseville, then this

24 north end Sac District would have to move east to pick up

25 this population and we put some of these foothills areas

1 in with the Lake Morris Suburban areas.

2 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Dai.

3 COMMISSIONER DAI: Let me just suggest something

4 that might be a little blasphemous here. What if we did

5 split Lake Tahoe? There's a North Lake and a South Lake,

6 and then that would keep the North Lake with Place and the

7 South Lake with El Dorado, which is --

8 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Yeah. I was going to make

9 that similar suggestion; I was going to work it down --

10 what happens --

11 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: So was I.

12 COMMISSIONER FORBES: If we come down to the

13 County line, and you basically, you know, have this one

14 come up, and somewhere in here you're going to have a

15 split.

16 MS. CLARK: Maybe also at the County line?

17 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Yeah, uh-huh. And then

18 Mountain Cap can pick up the Placer -- pick up this part

19 of it, that makes up for losing this.

20 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, because the South Lake

21 Tahoe community is quite different from the North Lake

22 Tahoe community and I don't think it's terrible that they

23 would have two representatives.

24 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: And they're called South

25 Lake Tahoe.

1 (Laughter)

2 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Would you like

3 to -- does the Commission agree on that general direction,

4 and then we can move forward?

5 MS. CLARK: The direction is to split Lake Tahoe.

6 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Yes.

7 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yes.

8 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: Then how would we make up

9 the population in the Mountain Cap?

10 MS. CLARK: By moving south into Placer County.

11 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: That sounded like a

12 quiz question.

13 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: Oh, sorry.

14 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: But I mean, I think there's

15 some integrity -- I mean, we've run into this problem

16 throughout the process where we understandably try to keep

17 a natural resource area together that crosses counties and

18 then drives us in surrounding areas to things that don't

19 necessarily make sense, and I think here we have another

20 one of those.

21 And we could, you know -- they would have

22 representation in -- with two Assembly Districts, and it

23 would maintain some integrity for the counties that abut

24 the Lake, so I just want to make sure we explain as we go

25 along that it's not just like -- that there is -- it

1 actually makes sense for some of the surrounding
2 areas --
3 COMMISSIONER DAI: And the corridors are different
4 --
5 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: -- this might be a better
6 configuration.
7 COMMISSIONER DAI: -- if you're going to North
8 Lake, you're going to take 80, if you're going to South
9 Lake you're going to take 50.
10 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Uh-huh.
11 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: And the intent would
12 be to keep them whole at the Senate and Congressional --
13 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Yeah, I mean
14 actually --
15 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: -- which we're doing
16 that in quite a number of areas --
17 COMMISSIONER FORBES: It's the Congressional one
18 that's really the most important because of the
19 relationship between California and Nevada, and the
20 Lake -- it's the Federal level is more important than the
21 State level.
22 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Anything else for
23 explanation? I think that sounds good. Okay.
24 MS. CLARK: Okay.
25 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Ms. Clark, so you

1 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: So, the majority of it is
2 on the Stanislaus-based western -- eastern side.
3 MS. CLARK: Yea, and as you can see, there are
4 some non-contiguous and -- non-contiguous areas, and also
5 some holes in it that were included in that number.
6 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: And we got positive
7 feedback for our separating out Turlock and moving it to
8 the east.
9 MS. CLARK: Right. So in this visualization, with
10 this Merced District, the West Stanislaus County COI is
11 intact. West Modesto, Ceres, Patterson, Grayson, Crows
12 Landing are all together. And again, Turlock is not split
13 and is with East Stanislaus County.
14 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: That's good; I
15 think the split makes sense.
16 MS. CLARK: Okay, uh --
17 COMMISSIONER YAO: Could -- I'm sorry --
18 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Yao.
19 COMMISSIONER YAO: We have two adjacent districts,
20 the Stanislaus and the -- what was the -- the SJ and the
21 other district both with close to 5,000
22 dollar -- 5,000 individual deviation. So, 10,000 people
23 in total. Is there any way to pick up 10,000 people from
24 outside of these two districts?
25 (Anonymous off-microphone comment)

1 MS. CLARK: Rohnert Park.

2 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: -- Rohnert Park. No?

3 Okay, then I think this is probably where we would go for

4 now.

5 MS. CLARK: Okay. If we move on to this district

6 to the east, it's Lake, Yolo, with the exception of West

7 Sacramento. Again, this Delta area of Sacramento County,

8 all of Solano County, all of Napa County, Petaluma and,

9 for population -- for population, actually, in the Bay

10 Area moving in here from Benicia to Martinez.

11 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Forbes?

12 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Yeah, I'm not going to speak

13 to crossing the Benicia Bridge, but there are several

14 things about this district that are good. I mean it --

15 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Please do elaborate,

16 we like that.

17 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I'm going to, I'm going to.

18 The fact the Delta's all in one piece, that's a good thing

19 as we fight over water.

20 The fact that -- actually, there's a fair amount

21 of environmental work going between Berryessa and up into

22 Lake County along the Blue Ridge, that's the mountain

23 chain there. So, I'm glad to see that put together. And,

24 of course, the fact that Yolo County's together. And Lake

25 and Napa that we've heard a lot about how, you know, they

1 identify together. So, I think this is a -- given we have
2 900,000 people, I think this is a good option.
3 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Can I look at the Benicia
4 Bridge jump?
5 COMMISSIONER FORBES: That's the hardest part for
6 me.
7 COMMISSIONER DAI: So, it looks like it takes
8 Crockett, too?
9 MS. CLARK: Yes.
10 COMMISSIONER DAI: Crockett, Port Costa?
11 MS. CLARK: Yes.
12 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Well, that -- you know,
13 going into Crockett and Port Costa, and even I think it
14 looks like it picks up Martinez, is that right?
15 MS. CLARK: Yes.
16 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: That -- that's -- that, I
17 think, you know, that a lot of -- you know, it's sort of
18 the mouth of the Delta in some ways and that bridge is --
19 it's not an unreasonable thing to have the southern part,
20 you know, where Benicia is connected to Crockett.
21 I'm more concerned about it going all the way down
22 into Pleasant Hill, that's --
23 COMMISSIONER DAI: We did have testimony about
24 that as a commuter corridor, though, Benicia, Martinez,
25 Pleasant Hill and even into Concord.

1 COMMISSIONER DAI: Just add two then.

2 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Just add two.

3 MS. CLARK: Would the direction be to add Mt. View

4 and Vine Hill?

5 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yes.

6 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Anything further on

7 this district? Okay.

8 MS. CLARK: Okay. If we move on and look at this

9 Yuba district, this is one of the districts that I have

10 two iterations for, but I would like to move through the

11 whole plan set and then go through the other sets.

12 So, Tehama, Glen, Colusa, Butte, Yuba and Sutter

13 are whole. For population, moving into Placer County here

14 to get Sheridan and Roseville, and also moving into

15 Sacramento County to get these northern Sacramento --

16 northern Sacramento communities, Citrus Heights, Rio

17 Linda, Elverta.

18 In this visualization Rancho Cordova is split,

19 which is driven to keep the API community whole.

20 But if we just focus maybe on this Yuba district,

21 I don't know if it's preferable to just look at all of

22 them and then switch to the alternative version.

23 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Well, let's look at the

24 whole thing in its entirety, like we did before, and then

25 we can go back.

TAB 108

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME I

Wednesday, July 8, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Jodie Filkins Webber, Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta, Vice Chairperson

Gabino T. Aguirre

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle Di Guilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Also Present

Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Holly Chow, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Ana Henderson, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Karin Mac Donald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

APPEARANCES (Cont.)

Public Comment

Jim Whiteaker, Sutter County Supervisor

Tom Bosenko, Sheriff, Shasta County

Jacqueline DuPont-Walker

Lillia Rivera, Council of Asian Pacific Islanders
Together for Advocacy and Leadership

Maye Lee, San Diego, on behalf of CAPAFR Coalition

Alice Huffman, NAACP, Los Angeles President

Aref Aziz

I N D E X

		PAGE
1.	Introduction	
	Jodie Filkins Webber, Chairperson	5
	Roll Call	5
2.	Public Comment	6
3.	Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Assembly Southern California Districts)	25
4.	Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Senate Districts - Riverside)	128
Lunch		
5.	Closed Session	177
Certificate of Reporter		178

1

1 information for this last AD that we were discussion, the
2 DBRYL. This is the correct information for it, so it is
3 not over the deviation.
4 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Terrific.
5 COMMISSIONER YAO: Thank you, appreciate that.
6 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Let's move to the
7 Senate Districts for Riverside.
8 MS. HENDERSON: Okay, so this is -- let's fix our
9 labels -- okay, so do you want to start with this green
10 ISAND?
11 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: I guess if that's
12 all one district.
13 MS. HENDERSON: It is all one district, it
14 includes the Coachella Valley is whole, Imperial County,
15 and then the Eastern San Diego County.
16 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Could you tell me what the
17 CVAP is on that?
18 MS. HENDERSON: Twenty-eight percent.
19 COMMISSIONER DAI: Where is that?
20 MS. HENDERSON: It's on the bottom here, the
21 numbers in this map are for some reason giving us a very
22 difficult time, and so the last number here that says
23 .2895 is actually 28 percent.
24 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Dai,
25 did you --

1 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, I'm sorry, I just
2 stepped out for a second. Could you just --
3 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: We are at the Senate
4 District level. Right now we're looking at three
5 counties, apparently, in one Senate District.
6 COMMISSIONER DAI: I mean, isn't this a problem
7 with putting East County of San Diego with Imperial,
8 given all the testimony we had?
9 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: It wasn't when we
10 were looking at the prior Assembly District level.
11 COMMISSIONER DAI: Oh, so are we not nesting? Is
12 that what's happening here?
13 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: That's what I'm trying to
14 figure out.
15 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Why don't you tell
16 us how we got to this point?
17 MS. HENDERSON: So for much of San Diego, the
18 discussion we were having the other day, it seemed like
19 there was issues with nesting in San Diego, and so this
20 was just trying to follow the direction that was given
21 during the hearing. There are certain areas to try to
22 keep together and we were trying to maintain some of the
23 hard lines.
24 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: I'm sorry, can I just
25 ask to have the SBBAN -- the labels moved, like up off

1 the blue, and SS moved down, if you could just move them
2 over a little bit? Thank you.
3 COMMISSIONEER BLANCO: Well, this is --
4 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Can you just move them
5 up? Thank you.
6 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Then we can come
7 back to them as we talk about them individually. So
8 we're talking about ISAND. Commissioner Blanco.
9 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yeah, I mean, going back to
10 this sort of ongoing conversation we've had, that the
11 purpose of districts is to give voice to people who want
12 representatives that can voice their interests; I think
13 this is a hodgepodge of a lot of different interests. We
14 had, we took painstaking time to look at putting
15 agricultural communities together and East Coachella with
16 Imperial Valley, and now we have a district that I don't
17 know how that voice would get heard when you have this
18 rural East San Diego in there with everything west of the
19 West Coachella and Imperial Valley. I don't have a
20 suggestion yet, so this is why I hate to speak without
21 having a suggestion, I just look at it and I think it's
22 problematic from the point of view of fair and effective
23 representation for several of those communities.
24 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Dai,
25 you worked on this area. What are your thoughts?

1 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, I mean, I thought we
2 were going to nest the Assembly that had Eastern
3 Coachella and Imperial with the Assembly that had Western
4 Coachella and the other rest of the desert, putting the
5 desert together, essentially. I would have never
6 suggested putting San Diego East County with Imperial,
7 given all that negative testimony we had about that. I
8 didn't think we had abandoned the idea of nesting, I
9 thought we were just pointing out that there was an odd
10 number of districts in San Diego.
11 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: True, and what I see
12 here is that we do have nesting of the MUR, Riverside,
13 Moreno Valley, and the Riverside Jarupa District, we see
14 some nesting there. So, I also had envisioned something
15 different, keeping Coachella whole within the Riverside
16 County, and nesting the Imperial Coachella District with
17 the western portion of the Coachella Valley, and so then
18 we would not be having three counties in one Senate
19 District, and that might also address Commissioner
20 Blanco's concern.
21 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: And this is very similar to
22 our first draft and we got tremendous pushback on this
23 Senate District that looked like this.
24 COMMISSIONER DAI: Can we maybe look at the
25 Assemblies again and see where we run into an issue

1 because I think we might be able to nest, you know, most
2 of Riverside and Imperial and San Bernardino, and then
3 probably most of San Diego, too. There were just a
4 couple of areas that we would have to look at blending.
5 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Ms. Henderson, we
6 have an odd number in San Diego. Is that where part of
7 this problem is?
8 MS. HENDERSON: Yes, that's the source of part of
9 the problem, is that we have an odd number of districts
10 and San Diego, and the question becomes where to put the
11 population. This is one way to do it.
12 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Then we need to
13 provide general direction on correcting the ISAND
14 District. Commissioner Barabba.
15 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: If I understand it
16 correctly, if we chose not to do this, we would probably
17 have to combine two Assembly Districts between San Diego
18 and Orange County if we went to combining the two
19 Riverside.
20 MS. HENDERSON: Yes, this is maintaining the hard
21 line division between Orange County and San Diego.
22 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: But the other line
23 between Riverside, Temecula and San Diego was not so hard
24 previously, and so if there was a possibility of looking
25 at the nesting of the ISAND AD with the West Coachella,

1 these are the Assembly, again, right? Okay, so let me
2 speak appropriately, nesting the COACH with the BBCOH --
3 COMMISSIONER DAI: Keeping the desert together.
4 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Keeping the desert
5 together, and then the next nesting would either be with
6 the MURTM, I think, if I'm looking at the labels
7 correctly, the Temecula Valley, I guess I would say,
8 because that district, then, would not have a home in
9 Riverside County, so then the consideration would be
10 whether, if we do nesting, if it would go with ISAND or
11 the RAINBOW, I guess, Valley, let's call it, the one
12 that's just below that going to Escondido.
13 COMMISSIONER DAI: Right, what we had talked
14 about was blending those districts so that we would keep
15 more of Riverside together and more of San Diego
16 together.
17 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Di
18 Guilio.
19 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Can I suggest if we look
20 at it in terms of the Senate as it is now for a second,
21 would that be possible? Because I think we might be able
22 to do what you're saying with the nesting of ADs if we
23 take out the eastern part of San Diego and you backfill
24 by going up and doing the ISAND with 29 Palms, that area
25 maybe over into Banning, so you kind of take the top of

1 the blue and match that with the green, and then you can
2 take the bottom part of eastern San Diego and maybe - so
3 split the Eastern San Diego and maybe put part of it in
4 with the Poway, the pink one, right? The Poway-
5 Escondido, a little bit there. And then link what's left
6 over in Eastern San Diego in the top portion of that with
7 the 15 Corridor up into the leftover blue, which is
8 Temecula, Murrieta. So, I'm kind of looking at splitting
9 the -- what is the blue one called?
10 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: That's the Murrieta
11 Temecula.
12 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: The Murrieta Temecula,
13 so kind of take the northeastern part of that and match
14 that with the Coachella Valley, which mirrors up with our
15 AD and down into Imperial, maybe over into I'm not sure
16 how much it goes into Banning and Beaumont, and then you
17 take the rest of that Murrieta and blend that part of
18 Murrieta with maybe the top portion of the CSAND, and
19 kind of blend it that way. It seems like you can take
20 the Eastern San Diego and move it, blend it into that
21 pink one of San Diego, and what's left, match it with
22 Murrieta.
23 MS. HENDERSON: So the issues that we run into
24 with San Diego is that the population is all over on the
25 coast, and so the population switches between the Eastern

1 portion of the county and the western portions of the
2 county are difficult to blend, they're not - it's not a
3 kind of even swap.
4 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Let me just rephrase
5 that. What I'd like to suggest is that you just take the
6 eastern San Diego portion of that out of ISAND and I'm
7 assuming that's a small population, so in order to blend
8 it back in with the San Diego Districts, then you could
9 pull from the population, you could rotate in ESAND into
10 Murrieta and then maybe take some of the SBBAND and blend
11 it back into ISAND. My point is, is there a way to take
12 out the eastern San Diego and then blend the rest
13 together, push that population?
14 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: And I would just encourage
15 us to take some time here and really, as we're doing, and
16 also really think about the Senate Districts as
17 communities of in - you know, that this is an area where
18 we've had a lot of things that cross counties and
19 political jurisdictions, deserts this, that, coastal, and
20 maybe just step back and think about this area and its
21 Senate Districts as bringing together the most like
22 communities of interest as possible.
23 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: I think we have to
24 do that if we're talking about a blending concept, most
25 definitely have to identify it by communities of

1 interest. Commissioner Yao.

2 COMMISSIONER YAO: I think what's driving this

3 discussion is the Imperial County. If we take a look at

4 the Senate Districts, 900,000 and some people, and the

5 entire Imperial County is roughly 164,000 people, so

6 there are obviously a lot of other communities of

7 interest, but if we just simply let the Imperial

8 population drive the entire Senate Districts, that may

9 not be the best way to look at the Senate Districts,

10 because, yes, they're caught in a bad place, they

11 basically have two boundaries that can't be changed. And

12 the only way they can move is to the west or to the

13 north. And we're just going to have to accept the fact

14 that they're going to have to go someplace and we have to

15 look at the rest of the communities within that Senate

16 District and make the best out of the situation. By just

17 looking at the Imperial County as the driving force, I

18 think that's where we're stuck.

19 COMMISSIONER DAI: I don't think it's a problem,

20 if we just nested those two Assemblies, we would have

21 kept the desert together, and they're at the desert. So,

22 I mean, I think the issue is that we didn't intend to

23 blend the COACH District, I mean, that could have been a

24 pure nesting; I think the issue happened with the NESAND

25 District, it was the East San Diego County District that

1 we had an issue with, that's what we had talked about
2 blending. We had not talked about blending the Coachella
3 Valley Districts, we were putting them back together,
4 making them whole, and that keeps the desert together.
5 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, so is there a
6 possibility of doing a general direction of doing nesting
7 at the Assembly level for Riverside County?
8 MS. HENDERSON: For all of Riverside County, we
9 won't be able to -
10 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Well, I mean the
11 Assembly Districts that constitute primarily Riverside
12 County, which is the Imperial, East Coachella like we
13 talked about -
14 COMMISSIONER DAI: East and West Coachella, so
15 those two districts can be nested, the two Riverside,
16 putting Riverside whole, that's consistent with what
17 we've been trying to do, so that one is --
18 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Which is that 29
19 Palms to Murrieta, and then the Riverside -- no, wait.
20 COMMISSIONER DAI: No, no, no, what she's drawing
21 right now, those two are nested.
22 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Correct.
23 COMMISSIONER DAI: Putting Riverside together,
24 and what we had talked about was blending the Murrieta
25 Temecula District, the East San Diego District, right?

1 And trying to basically put the respective county parts
2 back into their respective counties. That's what we had
3 talked about before.
4 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Because then you
5 make Temecula whole at the Senate level.
6 MS. HENDERSON: It is whole here and it's in
7 Riverside County. I don't think it will stay in
8 Riverside County if we do this blending approach, just so
9 you know.
10 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: I understand. And
11 then the general direction would be to do a blending
12 based on the community of interest testimony in San Diego
13 County.
14 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, and I think the issue
15 with San Diego, again, is that it was an odd number, and
16 so there might be some nesting we can do for a couple in
17 San Diego and I would love our San Diego team to weigh in
18 on that, and then we'd have to blend a few of the others.
19 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Raya.
20 COMMISSIONER RAYA: This is an opportunity to be
21 really artistic because I honestly could not find a way
22 to nest, and really, because it came down to what was
23 effective and fair rep -- apart from the odd number and
24 all of that, but what was going to make for effective and
25 fair representation. And it's just so stretched out

1 north to south and east to -- okay, you can take care of
2 the desert over there, but then north to south you just
3 have so many different COIs going on that I honestly
4 could not come up with a way to nest, and I don't mean to
5 suggest I was drawing randomly, but I was trying to do
6 that, kind of take this corridor, go here and take this
7 corridor, and go here, you know, just trying to blend
8 related communities.
9 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: I tried looking at it, as
10 well, and it's really a tough one, exactly what
11 Commissioner Raya just said, and I've been studying this,
12 and it's not the best plan, but it works. The problem is
13 San Diego has three million people, that's three Senate
14 Districts plus they have a remainder of 300,000 people,
15 they need a place to be planted.
16 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Dai.
17 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yes, so again, if that's the
18 conclusion that you can't nest in San Diego, I think
19 that's fine, but I think you can nest mostly in
20 Riverside, and we shouldn't abandon it just because of
21 San Diego. We can nest four districts in Riverside and
22 then just blend the ---
23 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Is that the general
24 direction?
25 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yes.

1 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Because we need to
2 move on and I'm trouble by this district, as well. Ms.
3 Henderson, do you have any thoughts? You look a little
4 perplexed.
5 MS. HENDERSON: Well, you know, we spent a lot of
6 time looking at this and when you think about nesting in
7 the abstract, it seems like, you know, simple, you can
8 rest, of course you can. But when you're trying to
9 actually deal with partial nesting and then non-nesting,
10 it becomes much more complicated. So, you know, we'll do
11 our best on it. There are some districts that are nested
12 here, they were nested before.
13 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: I think Commissioner
14 Raya is assigned to this area, maybe she can help with
15 the community of interest, to help with maybe the
16 blending on the Senate level.
17 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: I am, as well.
18 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: And Commissioner
19 Ontai.
20 MS. HENDERSON: Yeah, it's not just in the
21 interest of community of interest, it's just kind of the
22 mechanics of the area, too, it presents some challenges,
23 but we'll do what we can for you.
24 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Yao.
25 COMMISSIONER YAO: Is this Commission willing to,

1 for example allow the district to go into San Bernardino
2 County in order to allow some of the blending of the
3 cities on the west side of this green district? Because
4 you've got to allow some kind of flexibility. If you
5 hold that line between Riverside County and San
6 Bernardino County as a hard line, then that makes the
7 blending of the cities on the west side extremely
8 difficult.
9 COMMISSIONER DAI: If we nest the two Assemblies,
10 COACH and whatever the long initials were for Western
11 Coachella, it included the 29 Palms area, so it's already
12 in San Bernardino, so I don't think anyone specified a
13 hard line.
14 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, we need to
15 look at the rest of San Diego at the Senate level, or are
16 we -- we're just doing the blending -- the direction is
17 to fix this Region 1 and Region 2, put it that way.
18 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: I don't think we have a
19 solution yet.
20 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: We don't. We were
21 giving direction, and we're going to have to take a
22 little bit more time on the blending concept for San
23 Diego County and nesting and Riverside, and that's the
24 general direction, unless anyone has any other suggestion
25 for Region 1 and at least the Riverside portion of Region

1 2.

2 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: Let me ask Ana. Ana, do you

3 think there is a solution, given the population in San

4 Diego County?

5 MS. HENDERSON: This is one solution. Another

6 solution may be to go into OC. Another solution may be

7 to go through a different side of Riverside.

8 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: Because you've got 300,000

9 people that you've got to place somewhere above San

10 Diego.

11 MS. HENDERSON: Yeah, so, I mean, the issue is

12 the ripple effects and what happens to the surrounding

13 districts, so if we go into Orange County, there's ripple

14 effects, depending on where we go. So, one of the ideas

15 with this district also, you know, despite -- we knew

16 about the testimony about Eastern San Diego County, but

17 there also was this idea that these are sometimes -- I've

18 heard the Commissioners kind of characterize them as kind

19 of like to be on your own, don't mind not being linked up

20 with big cities, and things like that, and there seem to

21 be some similarity between that and areas in the Lake

22 Anza and areas there, as well. So, it was kind of the

23 character of the kind of more sparsely populated rural

24 areas might be something in common, especially since

25 we're dealing with such big districts at the Senate

1 level, you can't always address every single small or
2 local community of interest.
3 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Ward,
4 and then we'll move on to San Bernardino.
5 COMMISSIONER WARD: I appreciated that from Ana,
6 because that's kind of how I was seeing it, it is as far
7 as rural gets for Southern California, it seems like that
8 fits it, and that's kind of what we've been doing in
9 Northern California, is trying to make sure we put those
10 areas together to give them a voice. What about this
11 configuration -- I understand there is a concern about
12 fair representation -- what about the configuration of
13 this district would work against that for these
14 communities? Help me understand what the concern is
15 about it.
16 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Well, we've had that
17 discussion. Commissioner Blanco addressed that, so I'd
18 like to just move on from the discussion and we have
19 given general direction and we'll see what our technical
20 experts can do. Commissioner Dai, one last thing.
21 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, I just want to clarify,
22 you know, there's a choice here, I mean, you're
23 absolutely right that there's going to be population that
24 has to go somewhere, so the question is would the
25 preference be to join it through the Coast, or join it

1 through the Murrieta, the I-15 Corridor. And, as we
2 already did in the Assembly, we already put Anza with
3 Borrego Springs and East County, so, I mean, we've
4 already set a precedent to join there, as well, so that's
5 basically do we join through the Riverside County line
6 there, or do we go through the OC Coastal Area, and if
7 there's a preference, I think we should -- or, if we are
8 open to both, I think we should give that direction, to
9 be clear.
10 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: I'd like to take a
11 look at what the OC District is and we'll see if that
12 blending and moving into OC would be acceptable. There
13 seems to be stronger testimony for that border than there
14 is for the Riverside San Diego border at Temecula, so --
15 MS. HENDERSON: Since we're talking about a major
16 redraw here, I'd like as much flexibility as possible
17 just if you guys can give it, so….
18 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Well, let's take a
19 look at Orange County, then, while we're there.
20 MS. HENDERSON: So, I want to tell you, first of
21 all, is that in this iteration, you'll see that one of
22 our - the Coastal OC district is over-populated, that's
23 because we need to transfer population that was excess in
24 this region. And it should be picked up through LA, so I
25 didn't want to give you a start when you see that, it's

1 over-populated.

2 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: And you're talking

3 about the CSTIV --

4 MS. HENDERSON: Yeah.

5 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: -- is over-populated

6 and the thought is to get population from where?

7 MS. HENDERSON: Some of that population will move

8 through Long Beach.

9 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, if we give you

10 the flexibility of more of the blending at the OC border

11 with San Clemente, and hopefully not take a point if

12 you're listening, no, if we gave you the flexibility that

13 would push the bubbles, then we would maintain the Orange

14 County Los Angeles border, possibly. Is that correct?

15 And then flow the population through Orange County?

16 MS. HENDERSON: Perhaps. Yeah, it's a rather

17 large bubble that we were dealing with, it's about half a

18 district, and there's about half a district whole, about

19 half a district up in the Antelope Valley area, Victor

20 Valley area, from what I understand from Nicole, and

21 you'll be seeing more about that today. And so this is

22 where we left off on our drawing, so I just wanted to

23 raise that, that we're aware that that district is over-

24 populated and it's going to be picked up through Los

25 Angeles.

1 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Half a million
2 people to Central Orange County with Long Beach area?
3 That's where we're looking at a solution.
4 MS. HENDERSON: That's where it stands right now,
5 I have not been able to talk to Nicole about it this
6 morning to see if it's changed since then. But like I
7 said, before we got started, I didn't want anybody to
8 say, "My gosh, what's going on there?" We're aware of it
9 and it's something that's being worked out between the
10 two plans.
11 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Questions,
12 Commissioner Dai.
13 COMMISSIONER DAI: I just want to respond to your
14 comment about Dana Point. There was testimony that
15 linked Dana Point with San Clemente and San Juan
16 Capistrano.
17 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: So they would be in
18 the south coast.
19 COMMISSIONER DAI: But, again, if you kept them
20 as a cluster together, if we again want to give our
21 Mappers as much flexibility as possible, if they went up
22 the coast and grabbed those three communities, I don't
23 think it would be the end of the world.
24 MS. HENDERSON: Okay.
25 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: It looks like there

1 are going to be changes in this area. Is there anything
2 further that you need of us in the way of direction? I
3 feel like we don't have a solution yet for this problem
4 and that's going to be dependent on when we get to the
5 Los Angeles Area and the Senate Districts there?
6 MS. HENDERSON: By the "problem," do you mean the
7 over-population in this district? Or the larger
8 blending?
9 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: The half million
10 people that we're missing for SCTIV.
11 MS. HENDERSON: No, we have too many people.
12 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: That's what I mean.
13 MS. HENDERSON: Yeah, it should be addressed in
14 Nicole's presentation.
15 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay. We'll have to
16 come back and revisit this area this afternoon.
17 MS. HENDERSON: Yeah, so if you want to look at
18 the WSTAN just so you can see what else is going on in
19 here?
20 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Sure, please.
21 MS. HENDERSON: First of all, the POMBSB is the
22 same as what you saw as nested, and the RIVMV is the same
23 as what you've seen before, it's nested. So this WSTAN
24 includes Walnut, Diamond Bar, Roland Heights, La Habra,
25 Brea, Fullerton, Anaheim in full, and I believe Yorba

1 Linda and Placentia, and Chino Hills.

2 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Questions, concerns?

3 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Well, just again,

4 I believe Commissioner Dai had mentioned earlier that

5 Hacienda Heights had been part of this COI and that we've

6 really struggled because of the population size and

7 location, to be able to join them with some of their

8 peers.

9 MS. HENDERSON: Yeah, my understanding from

10 Nicole, originally we had about half a district here, but

11 there is no nesting partner on the other side because of

12 the Section 2 Districts, at least that's my understanding

13 from Nicole. So that's why we reconfigured this

14 district, to have more of the OC population in it.

15 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Any other questions,

16 concerns? Okay, we can move on to San Bernardino County

17 there, POMSB.

18 MS. HENDERSON: So POMSB is the nested Assembly

19 Districts that we saw earlier this morning.

20 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, any questions,

21 concerns. Beautiful. I wish nesting worked like that

22 everywhere. Let's take a look at SB. Do they need the

23 population on the Los Angeles side or the Kern side for

24 the Mojave and Edwards and all that? Because those were

25 in the Assembly, so --

1 MS. HENDERSON: Yeah.

2 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay. And where did

3 you gather population?

4 MS. HENDERSON: We worked it through the OC

5 border because, where we ended up with our kind of

6 population bubble, or hole, depending on which way you

7 think about it, was in the Diamond Bar area and we were

8 constricted by the Section 2 Pomona Valley Area. So, to

9 be able to work that population around into the north, we

10 would have had to go through Riverside County out through

11 kind of a very narrow spout, underneath Pomona Valley in

12 the Riverside Districts. And then work it around to the

13 north that way.

14 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: And this puts

15 Adelanto back in there. This is actually a good example

16 of what we talked about at the Assembly level. Any other

17 questions or concerns on this Senate? Seeing none --

18 Commissioner Yao.

19 COMMISSIONER YAO: Again, on Rancho Cucamonga,

20 are the streets the same as the Assembly District?

21 MS. HENDERSON: Yes, I believe so.

22 COMMISSIONER YAO: Okay.

23 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, we'd like to

24 take a look at the Congressional. And if we can move

25 through those, then we can be on time for the 1:00 and we

1 will have accomplished what we needed to. And let's just
2 start the same way we did before, with Riverside, and
3 then we'll go back around. So COACH, there was no change
4 to COACH? Is that correct?
5 MS. HENDERSON: That's correct. We were directed
6 not to make a change.
7 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, great. Then
8 PRS, any change there? I don't think that there was any
9 recommended change previously. I saw some of these
10 Visualizations this morning, so I just want to see, but I
11 was under the impression that we didn't give any
12 direction for change, except for maybe in the RIVMV at
13 the top because of some push down, but please walk us
14 through where there are some changes because I don't see
15 -- I see Perris in there.
16 MS. HENDERSON: Sure. Okay, so just to start us
17 out, what we were drawing off here, and this is the
18 Option 1 configuration that has the --
19 CHAIRPERSON DAI: That's Option 2, right?
20 MS. HENDERSON: We had different Option numbers
21 and I apologize, you just reminded me, we had this as
22 Option 2 before. So, this is our prior Option 2, which
23 drew the San Bernardino, Rialto, Fontana to be over 50
24 percent LCVAP. To do that, you'll recall, we had to go
25 into Riverside and pick up the populations and Glen Avon,

1 Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Sunny Slope, and then a portion of
2 the City of Riverside. So, we lost population in the
3 RVMVN district and needed to pick that up in other areas
4 to equalize the population.
5 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, and I thought
6 the direction was to look at Temecula to the south
7 because the population of the Glen Avon, Rubidoux, Mira
8 Loma area, when I had done that mentally, you know, just
9 quickly in my head, and I'm not a math wizard, the
10 direction was to then look at pulling Temecula into the
11 district and I don't --
12 COMMISSIONER DAI: I think the problem is what to
13 do with San Bernardino Valley.
14 MS. HENDERSON: I'm sorry, you're referring to
15 Mira Loma? I'm sorry, I'm trying to listen to two people
16 at once, so I'm having a little trouble. So the
17 neighboring district to the San Bernardino District is
18 this Riverside Moreno Valley District, and that's where
19 we had to increase population.
20 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: As I recall, I'm
21 looking at the old PRS, where Temecula was not in there,
22 as I recall we did not provide any direction to cross the
23 Riverside San Bernardino county line to take population
24 up in Highland. The direction was to go south. If you
25 needed to add additional population to the Riverside

1 Moreno Valley District, RVMV, if you needed population,
2 it was to go south. And then, when that PRS needed
3 population, was to grab it from Temecula. So what I'm
4 concerned with is that there has been somewhat of a
5 drastic change that disrupts the COI testimony of Perris,
6 Moreno Valley, Mead Valley, Good Hope, that we had put
7 together -- or, actually, I take that back -- I'm
8 concerned just with the Highland, San Bernardino,
9 Riverside boundary that got crossed up on the north side,
10 that seems to be drastically different.
11 MS. HENDERSON: Chair, I may be able to explain
12 that. So, in the process of drawing out the Santa
13 Barbara district, to make that the one that has greater
14 than 50 percent LCVAP, we had to take population away
15 from the Ontario Pomona District. We took N. Fontana
16 and, I think, more of Rialto to do that. As a result,
17 that district's population had to be adjusted, as well.
18 And I believe that we got some population from -- just a
19 second, I want to make sure I tell you the right thing.
20 Okay, just wanted to confirm that with Nicole, so we also
21 have the population of Claremont that came out of the Los
22 Angeles County Districts. That all led to the Ontario
23 Pomona area being over-populated and so we needed to pull
24 population out of there, as well. The INMSB District
25 became underpopulated, so needed to have population added

1 to it, and I believe that's - sorry, the other way, it
2 was overpopulated also, so we took Highland, Mentone
3 there to make up the population.
4 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: I have quite a few
5 comments. I'll turn it over to any other Commissioner
6 that wishes to before I -- then my concern is, I have
7 quite a number of concerns. We split Eastvale, Eastvale
8 was not in the ONTPM District before, there is no
9 community of interest, even if I know we're looking at it
10 on a larger scale at the Congressional level, from Norco,
11 which is now split off from Corona and Eastvale. And
12 when we talk about what Commissioner Blanco had said
13 previously about looking for drawing districts that would
14 have adequate representation, that certainly would be of
15 concern to that area and, again, for disclosure purposes,
16 I live in Norco, so I don't want there to be any
17 contention about bias, but there really isn't any
18 connection with that small city and, I think, when I
19 looked at it this morning, it gave me the same, I guess,
20 shivers that Commissioner Blanco had about Richmond and
21 Yuba, and that's why I'm concerned with this somewhat
22 drastic change at this Congressional level. Does anybody
23 have any other potential recommendations or directions?
24 Commissioner Dai, you worked on this area quite a bit, as
25 well.

1 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, I mean, I think you can
2 move the line up from Eastvale, I mean, even if we have
3 to pick up, you know, go north in that other district.
4 So, I think that one can be corrected, but I see the
5 problem here, which is the question is do Highland,
6 Redlands, Mentone, where do they go? So they have to be
7 picked up by some district. So the only way to do that,
8 you can rotate the population around the Section 2
9 District, so I would suggest that's what we look at
10 doing.
11 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Is there any
12 possibility, and I don't see the city population numbers,
13 so I don't know if this would work out, but to swap
14 between the Riverside Moreno Valley District and the San
15 Bernardino District, such that Highland and Mentone are
16 more paired with their neighbors on the east, so like
17 looking at Yucaipa and Oak Glen? I know the problem with
18 this area is you've got Ritchey Canyon -- you've got
19 these canyons that go in between, so there are areas
20 where the population is really light. But, again, trying
21 to think about potentially more of an east-west
22 connection for the Highland and Redlands piece of the
23 puzzle, and an east-west connection down below, as
24 opposed to this elongated Highland to Norco, but just a
25 very different geography, very different type of

1 community.

2 MS. HENDERSON: So are you asking about putting

3 Highland and Redlands in the INMSB District?

4 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Yeah.

5 MS. HENDERSON: Okay, then we would be wrapping

6 around in a counterclockwise-like -- yeah, one potential

7 way to do it is to go around counterclockwise through the

8 Ontario Pomona and then that would likely mean joining

9 some of the RVMVN or the LHBYL and with what is currently

10 in Ontario-Pomona.

11 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Can you give city

12 names?

13 MS. HENDERSON: Sure, so that would, I mean, from

14 what I'm looking at right now, and with Ontario and

15 Pomona, we currently have Rancho Cucamonga and Claremont,

16 I believe, we would be going south and picking up

17 Eastvale and Norco or the unincorporated areas to the

18 west of there, and to make up the population that we will

19 be losing from the Highlands, Mentone.

20 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: How would you feel

21 about that, Commissioner Filkins Webber? We only have so

22 many options, so I agree, I have a lot of concerns about

23 this configuration, but it seems like we only have a few

24 options.

25 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: It is just

1 disenfranchising such a small city and I don't want to
2 overly speak to that.
3 MS. HENDERSON: We could try going --
4 COMMISSIONER DAI: Because my thought was to go
5 the other direction, counterclockwise.
6 MS. HENDERSON: We could try going the other
7 direction. There's just not as many -- there's not as
8 many population centers.
9 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Yeah.
10 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: If we're adding Loma
11 Linda, Highland, Mentone, with the INMSB, based on
12 Commissioner Galambos Malloy's suggestion that those
13 communities there with Yucaipa are more similar than
14 Moreno Valley, or Norco for that matter, what is --
15 because we went into this area because the INMSB was
16 overpopulated before, so where else, I mean, other than
17 going in that direction which defeats the purpose of what
18 we're talking about, I'm trying to see where it got
19 overpopulated before.
20 MS. HENDERSON: Again, just eyeballing it, we
21 could potentially go down into Banning Beaumont.
22 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Well, that might
23 make more sense, they're closer with Yucaipa.
24 MS. HENDERSON: And then wrapping around -- I
25 would really need to -- I don't like doing kind of off-

1 the-cuff eyeballing, but --

2 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, so let's not

3 spend a lot of time on this, but let's provide some

4 general direction of considering preservation of the

5 county line and keeping Redlands, Loma Linda, Highland of

6 course, probably together with the Yucaipa, Oak Glen, or

7 maybe even considering the Banning Beaumont, however you

8 do that. Commissioner Blanco.

9 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Okay, just so that I'm

10 clear, this is based on because we are taking this

11 district, the -- what are we calling it -- the SBRIA and

12 we're making that the Section 2 district, when there was

13 an earlier version, there was the possibility that the

14 Ontario Pomona was a Section 2 District. I'm just

15 wondering if that one creates less problems, like all

16 this.

17 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Did you create

18 Visualizations for, let's say, Option 1?

19 MS. HENDERSON: Fully drawn out Visualizations?

20 I don't believe so. Yeah, we were focusing on those two

21 districts. We also have - the last time we were here,

22 the Commission also asked us to attempt to draw two

23 Section 2 Districts, we have that Visualization for you,

24 also, but we did not draw out the districts around it,

25 this is just a visualization of the two districts.

1 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: That was at the
2 Congressional level?
3 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: That's the surrounding --
4 that's the next one over. I'm just curious whether,
5 before we go through all this, the existing Section 2
6 district would have solved some of these issues.
7 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, the only other idea I
8 had was, again, the San Jacinto Valley, there might be a
9 possible rotation between those four districts, so
10 putting them into the PRS District and moving the
11 population around there. So that's one idea, to rotate
12 the population for those districts instead. And then, I
13 think Commissioner Blanco has a good point, which is
14 maybe reverting to the old Visualization 1, have fewer
15 side effects. We were under the impression this one
16 would have fewer side effects, but didn't consider the
17 overpopulation for the Desert district up there.
18 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: True, because we
19 always had this issue about what was happening with Mono
20 and Inyo, and even though there wasn't much population we
21 see --
22 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: And just doing
23 some rough math here, the concept of that four-way
24 rotation is sound, but the population numbers, I feel
25 like we don't have actually equal population that we can

1 play with in all of those districts. I mean, just
2 Highland alone, if I'm reading correctly, is --
3 MS. HENDERSON: Fifty-three thousand one hundred
4 sixty-four.
5 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: And then San
6 Jacinto is 44?
7 COMMISSIONER DAI: Well, San Jacinto and Hemet
8 together are 122,000.
9 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Is Hemet already
10 over -- oh, we could rotate them together potentially.
11 COMMISSIONER DAI: That was my thought. And that
12 might be enough.
13 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Ms. Henderson, I saw
14 you go like this, I don't know if that was to wait or if
15 you had something to say.
16 MS. HENDERSON: Yes, I wanted to point out that,
17 in this plan, we do have Mono and Inyo County at the
18 Congressional level.
19 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: In IM?
20 MS. HENDERSON: Yes.
21 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Could we -- we're
22 reaching such a crucial time period in our endeavor here,
23 I'm wondering if it would be possible to provide both
24 general direction around this four corner swap, so to
25 speak, and then simultaneously do some exploration on

1 that other option so we can come back -- I don't know how
2 far you got, you said you only did the central district,
3 but I'm just wondering if we could look at both because,
4 if we give them direction to do the swap and the swap
5 doesn't work, then we're back to square one, and then we
6 have to just be okay with this version, which I feel like
7 we're not.
8 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Dai and
9 then I can probably work with Alex off line to see if we
10 can get this worked out. And we can take a look at the
11 Option 1, the prior Option 1, and see if that has less
12 effect on the area. Any other questions? Let's take a
13 look at the PRS, so that same idea. We'll just have to
14 see what affects that area, too. Ms. Henderson, any
15 other questions on that Riverside Districts?
16 MS. HENDERSON: Can you tell me again the idea
17 with Hemet and San Jacinto? I just want to make sure I
18 have it.
19 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Commissioner Dai.
20 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, I was just suggesting
21 moving it into the blue district, which is where I think
22 they prefer to be. To be clear, they prefer not to be
23 with Coachella. So, that's 122,000 people, so that might
24 allow it to be free to suck the population down from the
25 top and then move the Beaumont Banning area instead to

1 the Desert District.

2 MS. HENDERSON: Okay. We'll have to look at

3 that.

4 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, and I think it's too

5 complicated to do in your head.

6 MS. HENDERSON: It opens a lot of questions

7 because, then, you know, the Riverside District is

8 underpopulated, and where do we take the population? So

9 we just need to look at it and make sure that we have it

10 straight.

11 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Well, when you do

12 that, right, you're saying that when you move Highland in

13 that, and then you move the Hemet San Jacinto over, then

14 you're saying you need population from PRS, would be

15 added back into RIV --

16 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, you would take Perris,

17 you would go down the route --

18 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Right, or Corona.

19 Because, actually, I'm looking at the old one,

20 Commissioner Dai and Perris wasn't in the RVMV. We did

21 it at the Assembly level and I think that was consistent

22 with the COI testimony. Then you could put Norco and

23 Corona back in.

24 COMMISSIONER DAI: Back in, right.

25 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Which Norco stands

1 for North Corona, sorry, anyway, let's move on. Ms.
2 Henderson, do you need any further direction of the
3 Commission on our concerns?
4 MS. HENDERSON: No, but if we have questions, we
5 can contact you?
6 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Certainly.
7 Commissioner Dai and I are assigned to Region 2. Where do
8 you want to go next? We took care of San Bernardino, was
9 there anything else we needed to look at on the Section 2
10 areas at the top?
11 COMMISSIONER DAI: We want to look at the
12 Visualization that showed the two Section 2s.
13 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Oh, yes, thank you
14 for the reminder.
15 MS. HENDERSON: I may need to pull up a PDF of
16 that because we don't have the equivalency file here, so
17 if we can do something in the mean time, then we'll --
18 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Was there anything
19 else we need to see in San Bernardino?
20 MS. HENDERSON: No.
21 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: Okay, then we can
22 move to -- we didn't do San Diego yet, correct?
23 MS. HENDERSON: No, we didn't.
24 CHAIRPERSON FILKINS WEBBER: And if we can have
25 some color variation there so we can tell the difference

TAB 109

Subject: City of Santa Rosa, Marin and Sonoma Counties
From: [redacted]
Date: Fri, 8 Jul 2011 20:57:47 +0000 (UTC)
To: [redacted]

July 8, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
[redacted]
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Members of the Commission:

I am writing to express my concern about the visualization maps put forward by the California Citizens Redistricting Commission.

In doing so, I am motivated only by my conviction that the Sixth Congressional District as currently constituted makes the most sense. My electoral future is not at stake here. I have nothing to gain or lose politically from new district lines. I have announced my retirement from the United States House of Representatives at the end of my current term, after 20 years of representing all of Marin and 80 percent of Sonoma County. But I do believe my experience in serving the interests of this district, and my familiarity with the communities involved, ought to be considered by the Commission as new maps are drawn.

The Commission continues to miss the mark regarding the Sixth District. With every iteration of the congressional map, the Commission further violates its own guidelines and further departs from established redistricting practices.

The proposed district map represents a solution in search of a problem. The current district – all of Marin County and most of Sonoma County – works. Its only flaw is that it is short about 36,000 people, a deficit that can easily be made up by extending the district deeper into Sonoma County – either north toward the Mendocino County line or east through the Sonoma Valley.

Why try to fix something that isn't broken? The existing Sixth District is compact and cohesive, with a distinct identity based on shared values. It enjoys the overwhelming support of diverse populations in both counties. Splintering it defies the very principles the Commission laid out at the beginning of this process. The new visualization map ignores communities of interest; divides cities and counties; and creates huge urban-suburban and suburban-rural mismatches. To be clear, the congressional district that best represents the people of Marin and Sonoma Counties starts at the Sonoma-Mendocino border, includes the City of Santa Rosa, and stops at the Golden Gate Bridge in Marin.

I hope that the Commission will reconsider this proposal, and I am happy to discuss this with you.

Sincerely,

Lynn Woolsey
Member of Congress

TAB 110

Mayor L. DENNIS MICHAEL • *Mayor Pro Tem* SAM SPAGNOLO
Council Members WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, CHUCK BUQUET, DIANE WILLIAMS
City Manager JACK LAM, AICP

RANCHO CUCAMONGA

THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA

July 11, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
[redacted]
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: REVISE Assembly and Senate District Maps to keep Rancho Cucamonga whole and within San Bernardino County

Dear Members of the Citizens Redistricting Commission:

On behalf of the 168,000 citizens of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, I strongly urge the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (Commission) to reconsider its proposed Assembly and Senate District Maps and maintain the City of Rancho Cucamonga entirely under one Assembly and one Senate District, within San Bernardino County.

At its July 6, 2011 meeting, the Rancho Cucamonga City Council took action to *strongly* **OPPOSE** the current Assembly and Senate District maps (as released on June 10th) and *urge that Assembly District Map SBCUCA and Senate District Map SBBAN be revised to include the entire City of Rancho Cucamonga.*

The proposed maps released by the Commission on June 10, 2011, show that a portion of Rancho Cucamonga will be under the SBCUCA Assembly District and the SBBAN Senate District, respectively. Unfortunately, the entire Northwest portion of Rancho Cucamonga (bordered by Haven Avenue and the 210 freeway) which includes approximately 33,000 residents or 20 percent of the Rancho Cucamonga's population, is disenfranchised from effective representation with the rest of Rancho Cucamonga by being lumped into separate Senate and Assembly districts that are almost totally in Los Angeles County.

The proposed LASGF Assembly District just west of Rancho Cucamonga which contains the Northwest section of Rancho Cucamonga and neighboring Upland (both in San Bernardino County), also includes the Los Angeles County communities of La Verne, San Dimas, Glendora, Azusa, Duarte, Sierra Madre, La Canada Flintridge and even touches the San Fernando Valley. The proposed LASGF Senate District west of Rancho Cucamonga which also includes the Northwest corner of Rancho Cucamonga, includes the aforementioned cities plus Pasadena, South Pasadena, Burbank, and Glendale and again stretches out to touch the San Fernando Valley. Some of these communities are more than 50 miles from Rancho Cucamonga and have virtually no commonality or shared interests with the City.

Clearly, the proposed Draft Maps do not meet the Commission's stated criteria to "respect counties, cities, communities of interest, and neighborhoods, where possible." In fact, the proposed Draft Maps bifurcate a substantial and well-established portion of our community and place it into obscurity with over a half-dozen prominent L.A. County communities. The voices of our 33,000 residents that live in the Northwest area will be completely drowned out by the 465,804 voices in the proposed Assembly District and 929,398 voices in the proposed Senate District that overwhelmingly reside in Los Angeles County.

The residents of Northwest Rancho Cucamonga share no community interests with these Los Angeles County communities. All municipal services for this area, including library, community services, community development, animal control, and others are provided by the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Law enforcement services are provided through a contract with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, and fire and emergency response is provided by the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District, a subsidiary district of the City. On a regional basis, transportation issues are addressed through the San Bernardino Association of Governments (SANBAG) and CalTrans District 8. Public transit services for the San Bernardino Valley are provided by OmniTrans. The representation and services that these entities provide in no way overlap or have any connection or relationship with Los Angeles County and the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley communities that are identified in the proposed District Maps.

The residents of Northwest Rancho Cucamonga have strong ties and a strong sense of identity with the rest of the Rancho Cucamonga community, San Bernardino County, and the Inland Empire. There are no commonalities between our residents and Los Angeles County, and the proposed Assembly and Senate District Maps needlessly split our community and our neighborhoods, effectively nullifying their voices and opportunity for strong representation.

For these reasons, we respectfully request that the Commission keep Rancho Cucamonga whole and entirely within San Bernardino County and REVISE Proposed Assembly District Map SBCUCA and Senate District Map SBBAN to include the ENTIRE City of Rancho Cucamonga.

Thank you for your consideration. Please feel free to call [redacted] ext. 2006 if you require any further information or have any questions.

Sincerely,

L. Dennis Michael
Mayor

Sam Spagnolo
Mayor Pro Tem

William J. Alexander
Council Member

Chuck Buquet
Council Member

Diane Williams
Council Member

TAB 111

July 11,2011

Chairman and Members of Redistricting Commission:

My name is Yvonne Parks. I am the elected Mayor of the City of Desert Hot Springs, located in the Coachella Valley.

I was pleased to see the first draft of the redistricting for the Coachella Valley. I was glad to see that you had recognized the importance of keeping the area together as one district connecting all nine cities.

I am writing to you today because I have been given information that you may be pressured politically to changing the original map to connect Imperial County to parts of the Coachella Valley and removing some of the cities into another district. This map also shows boundary lines being drawn from the north with a finger area slicing out Cathedral City This is not what the voters of California expect. The voters expect a non partisan plan that meets the needs of the area.

Our Valley should be represented by a single legislator and not reconfigured for political gain.

The Coachella Valley has nine cities that work together as a region on transportation, environmental, social and public safety issues. The population is around 400,000 and well over half million in the winter season. We deserve your attention.

Imperial County would be better served by being disconnected from the Coachella Valley and redistricted with cities and areas that better fit their needs. The Coachella Valley is a tourist destination with limited agriculture whereas Imperial County is predominantly agriculture.

This newly proposed map would clearly separate our regional efforts.

Please make your decision based on what is best for the Coachella Valley and its nine cities' regional needs and not on the political pressures that the establishment of your commission was meant to prevent.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Yvonne Parks

Yvonne Parks, Mayor
City of Desert Hot Springs

TAB 112

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law
Classroom C
3200 Fifth Avenue
Sacramento, CA

Wednesday, July 13, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Michael Connolly

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 457-4417

APPEARANCES

Members Present

Chair Angelo Ancheta

Gabino Aguirre

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Jodie Filkins-Webber

Stanley Forbes

Michelle Galambos-Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

Jeanne Raya

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Representing Q2

Karin MacDonald

Jamie Clark

Tamina Alon

Kyle Kubas

I N D E X

	PAGE
1. Introduction	4
2. Public Comment	8
3. Discussion of New Web-based Interactive Tool	45
4. Commission discussion of Process for Today's Meeting and for Discussion of Maps	51
5. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Northern (California Congressional Districts)	57
Lunch Break	144
6. Public Comment	145
7. Discussion of Motions and Voting Procedures	149
8. Continuation of direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Northern California Congressional Districts)	153
9. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Northern (California State Assembly Districts)	247
10. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Northern (California State Senate Districts)	348
Public Comment	356
Adjournment	362
Certificate of Reporter	363

1

1 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY: In the adjacent
2 district, which we were not able to do to create a coastal
3 district that included the full population of Santa Rosa.
4 And so we chose to prioritize keeping Santa Rosa whole.
5 CHAIR ANCHETA: Okay. Commissioner DiGuilio?
6 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: And I think, to go back, as
7 I understand it this district does go all the way down to
8 the Golden Gate Bridge, is that correct, Ms. Clark?
9 MS. CLARK: Yes.
10 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: And the reason was
11 originally we tried not to have a population base that was
12 centered in Marin and that was where one of our earlier
13 visualizations crossed over into Siskiyou and we kind of
14 did the horseshoe, for lack of a better word, to try and
15 pick up the population in the north. And we heard very
16 loud and clear that that was not something that was
17 acceptable, even though it was keeping communities that
18 were - counties that were smaller population, the
19 differences versus inland was significant. And then we
20 heard from the coastal, from Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino
21 and down that they felt that the community of interest link
22 all the way down to Marin, even though that was a
23 population base, was more aligned with them.
24 So, again, we had some different iterations around
25 the Santa Rosa area once we made that decision to go down

1 then you're disrupting the Congressional district of
2 keeping San Joaquin Valley whole, then the consequence
3 could potentially be splitting Tracy and then going even
4 further to the east and splitting Foothill districts into
5 San Joaquin or Stanislaus or the district - I can't see the
6 next name - below.
7 MS. CLARK: Yes.
8 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: So the potential
9 ramifications of meeting or trying to accommodate community
10 of interest testimony that we received this morning in
11 particular, just to highlight it as an example, could have
12 those ramifications to potentially disrupt and split
13 additional cities and to split community of interest
14 testimony that we received that actually spans from the
15 Golden Gate Bridge all the way to the Foothill district?
16 MS. CLARK: Yes.
17 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: Thank you.
18 CHAIR ANCHETA: Commissioner DiGuilio and then
19 Commissioner Dai.
20 COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: I'm just going back to
21 Commissioner Blanco's question about the length of the long
22 districts. And I think we will see this in a number of
23 districts, the coastal, the MTCAP and the Foothills.
24 They're large, they're long. But I think that's a very
25 good point to go back, that we had tried to maintain some

1 of the geographic integrity of the coastal range. And as a
2 result of just many of these counties up here that are very
3 low populated. And in order for us to reach the number one
4 criteria, which is equal population, they have
5 traditionally been very large size, sometimes very long, or
6 just very big in general because of trying to reach the
7 population. So it's funny, I think Commissioner Blanco
8 brought up something that we've been operating on from the
9 very, very beginning. But it's good for us to reflect on
10 it, to meet the population requirements these smaller
11 populated areas and the geographic boundaries along it as
12 well, too.
13 And I think we do need to make one last point, is
14 that I don't think in this situation the Golden Gate Bridge
15 determined the length of it. In fact, we saw a lot of
16 different iterations. We broke the Golden Gate Bridge in
17 some of our visualizations and we saw the repercussions of
18 that along the whole East Bay Area and we chose not to do
19 that. But in this particular case it wasn't that the
20 Golden Gate Bridge dictated it, it was really trying to
21 keep the integrity of the northern coastal down and the
22 inland parts, Siskiyou, Modoc, separate from each other.
23 And then just for population we went down the coast.
24 That's the reason for the length.
25 CHAIR ANCHETA: Okay. And let me note. I'm

1 Congressional districts, as opposed to one last time and
2 seven the time before that.
3 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And I think there is a factor
4 that follows up on that and that is relative to the rest of
5 the state the Northern California area has shrunk. And
6 given the fact that the districts are larger - 930,000
7 people, for example, for a Senate seat and 703,000 for a
8 Congressional seat - you're going to take up even more area
9 in the north state to get to that population number. Like,
10 for example, I added up the counties north of Sacramento.
11 If you don't count the coast the entire population north of
12 Sacramento is about 760,000 people. There just aren't very
13 many people up there relatively speaking.
14 CHAIR ANCHETA: And I think they like it that way.
15 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And that's why they are
16 there. That's why our Senate seat, you know, drives into
17 Sacramento because we can't get to 930,000 any other way.
18 CHAIR ANCHETA: Okay, are there any additional
19 comments?
20 (No response.)
21 We're not doing much at this point. So we have a
22 general discussion of NOCST and we've talked a little bit
23 about some of the adjacent ones. Let's just summarize
24 again, let's move forward. So MTCAP. And Commissioner
25 Forbes can discuss -

1 Webber said, they can be reunited in a Senate district.
2 But we have heard some COI testimony, particularly
3 recently, about those Mother Lode counties.
4 CHAIR ANCHETA: Okay, next.
5 MS. CLARK: If we turn to Sacramento County, this
6 district, WSAC, is west Sacramento. This Oak Park
7 neighborhood of the City of Sacramento and then the census
8 places Antelope, Elverta and Rio Linda.
9 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Again, that's the core
10 district of Sacramento. I looked at the streets in there,
11 the streets look right.
12 CHAIR ANCHETA: Any additional comments?
13 (No response.)
14 Okay, next.
15 MS. CLARK: If we look at NSAC, it's this west
16 Placer County area, including Citrus Heights - no, I'm
17 sorry, not including Citrus Heights. Including Orangevale,
18 Folsom, El Dorado Hills and Cameron Park. We heard some
19 COI testimony about keeping this Folsom Lake area intact.
20 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Again, that's an appropriate
21 district.
22 CHAIR ANCHETA: Okay, so -
23 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I mean, Roseville, Lincoln,
24 up 80, right where the 65 is, Thunder Valley Casino. And,
25 again, the Folsom Lake area is kept together.

1 in there. So there might be - there is a mix. It's not
2 overwhelming, but there is a mix of urban and rural in this
3 Senate District and there are some other Bay Area cities in
4 there with Vallejo, which is a 510 area code. I'm a little
5 - I don't know that Pleasant Hill belongs there, to tell
6 you the truth. But, you know - but I think this could work
7 because they are not isolated as the one and only urban
8 area in a rural community.
9 CHAIR ANCHETA: Okay, Commissioner Dai?
10 COMMISSIONER DAI: I agree with Commissioner
11 Blanco. I don't think this one is as egregious as the
12 previous Assembly District. I would leave it. I think
13 it's the only opportunity that the Highway 4 corridor has
14 had to be in Contra Costa. So I think it's not terrible
15 for Vallejo in this district if we fix it in the Assembly.
16 CHAIR ANCHETA: Okay, additional comments?
17 (No response.)
18 Let's move forward.
19 MS. CLARK: If we look at the YUBA District, it's
20 Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Colusa, Sutter and Yuba Counties all
21 whole. Similar to what we saw last time, it's western
22 Placer County, the City of Roseville is included, as well
23 as in Sacramento County Citrus Heights, Antelope, Elverta,
24 Rio Linda, Carmichael, which is not split, and Rancho
25 Cordova, which is split per CRC direction.

TAB 113

GIBSON DUNN

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
1881 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1211
Tel 650.849.5300
www.gibsondunn.com

MEMORANDUM
July 13, 2011

This memorandum sets forth our opinions and advice concerning Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 ("Section 2") and its implications for the Latino population in Los Angeles County. This memorandum further responds to issues raised concerning how Section 2 impacts the map-drawing process with respect to portions of Los Angeles County where Latino populations are adjacent to non-Latino populations, including in the South and Southwest areas of Los Angeles County in particular.

As explained further below, Section 2 likely requires that the Commission create several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County in order to avoid dilution of Latinos' effective and equal participation in the electoral process. In other words, if the Commission does *not* create several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County, a court might find that the Commission's maps have resulted in Latinos having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their choice, in violation of Section 2.[1] This is also particularly the case in the South and Southwest regions of Los Angeles County, as described in more detail below.

To the extent the Commission chooses, for whatever reason, not to draw certain Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County (including in the South and Southwest regions), the Commission should nevertheless avoid placing a substantial Latino population in a district where racially polarized voting would usually operate to defeat the ability of Latinos to elect candidates of their choice, if an alternative configuration exists that would avoid that outcome.

I. ANALYSIS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, LATINOS, AND SECTION 2

Pursuant to the Commission's request, we analyzed whether Latinos in Los Angeles County may have a potential claim under Section 2 in the event certain Latino-majority districts are not drawn. We have determined that, if the Commission does not create several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County, Latinos may have a colorable claim that the Commission's maps violate Section 2.

A. Legal Framework: Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

Congress enacted Section 2 in an effort to combat minority vote dilution. Section 2 provides that no "standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied ... in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right ... to vote on account of race or color"

---

[1] The precise locations where these districts should be drawn is beyond the scope of this memorandum.

or membership in a language minority group. 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973(a), 1973b(f)(2). A violation of Section 2 "is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) of this section in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b).

In 1982, Congress clarified that Section 2 plaintiffs need not prove that "a contested electoral mechanism was *intentionally* adopted or maintained by state officials for a discriminatory purpose." *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 35 (1986) (emphasis added). Rather, a "violation [can] be proved by showing discriminatory *effect* alone." *Id.* (emphasis added). In other words, following the 1982 amendments, a violation of Section 2 can be established where "a contested electoral practice or structure *results* in members of a protected group having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." *Id.* at 44 (emphasis added).

The United States Supreme Court has invoked Section 2 to strike down legislative redistricting plans that result in minority vote dilution as defined by Section 2. *See generally League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399 (2006) ("*LULAC*").

The Supreme Court has established a number of elements that a plaintiff must prove to establish that a redistricting plan violates Section 2. Initially, a Section 2 plaintiff must satisfy the three so-called "*Gingles* preconditions" articulated by the Court in *Gingles*. *See Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 37-42 (1993). The *Gingles* preconditions are as follows:

"First, the minority group must be able to demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 50.[2]

---

[2] A minority group is sufficiently large only where "the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent." *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S. Ct. 1231, 1246 (2009). Although the Supreme Court has not expressly defined the proper measure of "minority population," the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has endorsed the use of citizen voting age population ("CVAP") statistics. *See Romero v. City of Pomona*, 883 F.2d 1418, 1426 (9th Cir. 1989) ("The district court was correct in holding that *eligible minority voter population*, rather than total minority population, is the appropriate measure of geographical compactness." (emphasis added)), abrogated on other grounds, *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*, 914 F.2d 1136, 1141 (9th Cir. 1990) (en banc); *see also LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 429 (observing, in dicta, that CVAP "fits

"Second, the minority group must be able to show that it is politically cohesive." *Id.* at 51.

"Third, the minority must be able to demonstrate that the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it ... usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate." *Id.*[3]

The second and third *Gingles* preconditions are often referred to collectively as "racially polarized voting" and considered together. Courts first assess whether a politically cohesive minority group exists, *i.e.*, "a significant number of minority group members vote for the same candidates." *Id.* at 56. Then, courts looks for legally significant majority bloc voting, *i.e.*, a pattern in which the majority's "bloc vote ... normally will defeat the combined strength of minority support plus [majority] 'crossover votes.'" *Id.* This analysis typically requires expert testimony. *See, e.g.*, *id.* at 53-74 (considering expert testimony regarding minority group's lack of success in past elections).

A plaintiff who establishes all three *Gingles* preconditions has not yet established that a challenged district violates Section 2. Instead, once the *Gingles* preconditions have been shown, a court must then consider whether, "based on the 'totality of the circumstances,' minorities have been denied an 'equal opportunity' to 'participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.'" *Abrams v. Johnson*, 521 U.S. 74, 90 (1997) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b)).

The following is a non-exhaustive list of factors (the so-called "Senate Report Factors," based on the Senate Report accompanying the 1982 amendments to Section 2) that courts use to determine whether, based on the totality of circumstances, a Section 2 violation exists:

---

the language of § 2 because only eligible voters affect a group's opportunity to elect candidates").

[3] The "majority" does not actually have to be white (as opposed to some other racial group), or even comprised of a single racial group, in order to satisfy the third *Gingles* precondition. *See Gomez v. City of Watsonville*, 863 F.2d 1407, 1417 (9th Cir. 1988) ("Although the court did not separately find that Anglo bloc voting occurs, it is clear that the non-Hispanic majority in Watsonville usually votes sufficiently as a bloc to defeat the minority votes plus any crossover votes."); *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.*, 805 F. Supp. 967, 976 & n.14 (S.D. Fla. 1992) ("In order to prove the third prong in *Gingles*, Black Plaintiffs must be able to demonstrate that the Non-Black majority votes sufficiently as a bloc .... Non-Blacks refer to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites."), affirmed in part, reversed in part on other grounds by *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.*, 985 F.2d 1471 (11th Cir. 1993).

1. "[W]hether the number of districts in which the minority group forms an effective majority is roughly proportional to its share of the population in the relevant area." *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 426. "[T]he proper geographic scope for assessing proportionality is ... statewide." *Id.* at 437.

2. "[T]he extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise participate in the democratic process." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 37 (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, 97th Cong., 2nd Sess. at 28-29 (1982), U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News 1982, at 177, 206-07)).

3. "[T]he extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized." *Id.* at 37.

4. "[T]he extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group." *Id.*

5. "[I]f there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to the process." *Id.*

6. "[W]hether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals." *Id.*

7. "[T]he extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction." *Id.*

8. "[W]hether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group" *Id.*

9. "[W]hether the policy underlying the state or political subdivision's use of such voting qualification, prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice or procedure is tenuous." *Id.*

B. First *Gingles* Precondition: Latinos in Los Angeles County Are a Sufficiently Large and Geographically Compact Minority Group.

We have concluded that, as to a number of regions in Los Angeles County, Latinos comprise a sufficiently large and geographically compact group such that they could constitute a majority in a single-member district.

This was not a close call. With respect to the "sufficiently large" inquiry, the Latino CVAP population in Los Angeles County as a whole is approximately 1.8 million. The ideal size of an Assembly District is 465,674; the ideal size for a Senate District is 931,349; and the ideal size for a Congressional District is 702,905. Moreover, any suggestion that the Latino population in Los Angeles County is not "geographically compact," especially in the South and Southwest regions of the county, would not be viable.[4] Accordingly, several Assembly, Senate, and Congressional Districts may be formed in which Latinos constitute a majority of the CVAP in a geographically compact area.

C. Second and Third *Gingles* Preconditions: There is Significant Evidence of Racially Polarized Voting in Los Angeles County.

We have concluded that racially polarized voting likely exists in Los Angeles County. The evidence we have reviewed indicates that a significant number of Latinos vote together for the same candidates, while non-Latinos vote in significant numbers for different candidates. Moreover, the evidence is sufficiently abundant that we believe it is reasonable to infer that a sophisticated plaintiff's expert could develop evidence to persuade a court that the second and third *Gingles* preconditions have been met in Los Angeles County.

The Commission retained an expert with experience evaluating whether racially polarized voting exists, Professor Matt A. Barreto, Ph.D., of the University of Washington. The Commission instructed Dr. Barreto to work with counsel and to analyze certain areas of Los Angeles County, at our direction and under our supervision, to make a preliminary determination of whether racially polarized voting exists in Los Angeles County. Dr. Barreto has considered available information and has concluded that (i) strong evidence of political cohesiveness exists among Latinos and (ii) there is strong and substantial evidence of racially polarized voting throughout Los Angeles County.

---

[4] Courts take a flexible approach to evaluating *Gingles* compactness. *See Sanchez v. City of Colorado*, 97 F.3d 1303, 1311 (10th Cir. 1996). A minority population may be "geographically compact" for *Gingles* purposes even if it is not strictly contiguous. That is, two non-contiguous minority populations "in reasonably close proximity" could form a "geographically compact" minority group if they "share similar interests" with each other. *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 435 ("We also accept that in some cases members of a racial group in different areas—for example, rural and urban communities—could share similar interests and therefore form a compact district if the areas are in reasonably close proximity.... We emphasize it is the enormous geographical distance [*i.e.*, 300 miles] separating the Austin and Mexican-border communities, coupled with the disparate needs and interests of these populations—not either factor alone—that renders District 25 noncompact for § 2 purposes.").

A high-level summary of Dr. Barreto's analysis is attached to this memorandum as Attachment A. As the summary makes clear, Dr. Barreto has concluded that in Los Angeles County, "[w]ith almost no exceptions, when Latino candidates run for office, they have received strong and unified support from Latino voters." (Attachment A at 1-2.) He also determined that "analyses of voting patterns in Los Angeles [from 1997 through 2010] have demonstrated statistically significant differences in candidate choice, between Latinos and non-Latinos." (*Id.* at 2.) Dr. Barreto thus has preliminarily found "that polarized voting exists countywide throughout Los Angeles, as well as in specific regions such as the city of Los Angeles, the eastern San Gabriel Valley area, northern L.A. County and central/southwest region of L.A. County." (*Id.* at 3.)

D. The "Totality of the Circumstances" Supports Drawing Latino-Majority Districts in Los Angeles County.

Because the three *Gingles* preconditions likely are satisfied in certain regions of Los Angeles County, whether a Latino plaintiff could establish a Section 2 violation will depend on whether, based on the totality of the circumstances, Latinos have been denied an opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The public testimony and organized group submissions provide ample evidence that the "totality of the circumstances" weigh in favor of a Section 2 claim in Los Angeles on behalf of Latinos, which can be avoided by the Commission drawing several majority Latino districts.

For example, the testimony of Arturo Vargas, Executive Director of NALEO, to the Commission, dated June 28, 2011, discusses "Barriers to Latino Participation and Representation in California." (Attachment B at 10.) Mr. Vargas explains that "[f]or much of the 20th century, gerrymandering, vote dilution, and voter intimidation were primary factors in keeping Latinos underrepresented." (*Id.*)

Mr. Vargas's testimony also discusses a survey that highlights the discrimination against Latinos in the electoral process: "The most prevalent types of discrimination identified by these respondents included problems with: voter assistance (59%); polling locations (56%); provisional ballots (56%); and unwarranted challenges to voters based on citizenship status or ID requirements (53%). Several respondents specifically mentioned the lack of bilingual pollworkers and other adequate language assistance at polling sites." (*Id.* at 12.)

Further, Mr. Vargas's testimony discusses the educational disparities between Latinos and non-Latino whites in Los Angeles County—46.6% of Latino adults in Los Angeles County have not completed high school, compared with just 6.8% of non-Latino white adults. (*Id.* at 14.)

Moreover, 40.8% of the Latino population in Los Angeles County is not fully proficient in English; the corresponding figure for non-Latino whites is only 7.8.%. (*Id.* at 15.) The percent of Latinos in Los Angeles living below the poverty level is more than *10% higher* than the percentage of non-Latino whites. (*Id.* at 17.) And nearly one-third of Latinos in Los Angeles have no health insurance, compared with around 10% of non-Latino whites who are uninsured. (*Id.*)

In addition to Mr. Vargas's testimony, we reviewed the 2002 expert witness report of Albert M. Camarillo, professor of history at Stanford University. (Attachment C.) Professor Camarillo's report provides abundant support for the conclusion that a history of discrimination exists against Latinos in California and Los Angeles in particular.

For example, Professor Camarillo discusses Propositions 187 (to restrict public services and education to illegal immigrants and their children) and 209 (an anti-affirmative-action initiative) contributing to an anti-Hispanic climate in California. "Both of these propositions revealed how polarized issues resulted in an increasingly polarized electorate with Hispanics strongly against these propositions while Anglos were strongly in support." (*Id.* at 17.)

Professor Camarillo also explains that there is a large gap between Hispanics and all other groups regarding the percentage of eligible population who register to vote and who actually cast their votes on election day. (*Id.* at 20.)

As far as we are aware, the discussions and evidence in Mr. Vargas's testimony and Professor Camarillo's report have not been contradicted by any testimony received by the Commission.

E. Conclusion: The Commission Should Draw Several Latino-Majority Districts in Los Angeles County.

In sum, Latinos in Los Angeles County likely represent a sufficiently large and geographically compact group that would constitute a majority in several single-member districts. In addition, there is strong evidence suggesting the existence of racially polarized voting affecting Latinos in areas of Los Angeles County. Finally, the totality of circumstances indicates that Latinos would be denied an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice, if such majority districts are not drawn.

Accordingly, after reviewing and considering the available evidence, we have concluded that the Commission should create several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County. If the Commission does not create these districts, Latino plaintiffs in subsequent litigation challenging the Commission's maps may be successful in proving a violation of Section 2. While there may not be a specific maximum or minimum number of

districts that must be drawn, we will continue to evaluate the various iterations of draft visualizations that the Commission develops over the next few weeks and until the final maps are determined.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PORTIONS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

As requested by the Commission, with Section 2 in mind, we have taken a closer look at the South and Southwest portions of Los Angeles County in particular.

The Latino community in these regions appears to satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. There is a significant Latino population in this area. For instance, Latinos make up a majority of the CVAP in several prior visualizations for a potential Congressional district referred to as "COMP." Latinos in these regions thus appear to constitute a sufficiently large and geographically compact group such that they could constitute a majority in a single-member district.

Dr. Barreto considered whether racially polarized voting exists in Los Angeles County, and also focused on the areas that include the South and Southwest regions of Los Angeles County. In those regions, Dr. Barreto preliminarily reported significant levels of racially polarized voting, including evidence of racially polarized voting between Latinos and non-Latinos.

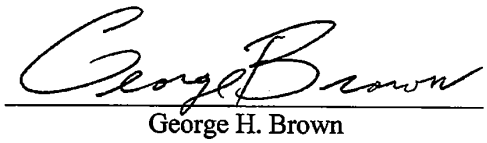
Dr. Barreto's summary includes a review of several studies reflecting polarized voting between Latinos and African Americans in Los Angeles County. In particular, he notes that there have been significant population shifts among cities that were formerly majority African American that are now majority Latino. (Attachment A at 3.) In one study, he observes that there were large differences in voting preferences between Latinos and African Americans in the 2008 Democratic primary presidential election. (*Id.*) He also refers to extensive analysis included in an expert report by Morgan Kousser, a noted historian and voting rights expert, finding strong differences in voting patterns between African Americans and Latinos in Compton city council elections. (*Id.*) In the recent Attorney General election, there was again strong evidence of racial bloc voting between Latinos and African Americans, with African American voters favoring Harris overwhelmingly and Latino voters favoring Delgadillo and Torrico. (*Id.*)

The summary by Dr. Barreto also considers data from a 2007 special election for the 37th Congressional district. (*Id.* at 3-4.) In the primary election, 82.6% of Latinos favored a Latino candidate while 92.6% of the black vote went to the African-American candidates. (*Id.* at 4.)

Consequently, in light of the fact that Section 2 likely requires the Commission to draw some number of Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County (as discussed above in

Section I(E)), and given the strong evidence of racially polarized voting in the South and Southwest regions of Los Angeles County, we recommend that the Commission consider drawing a Latino-majority district in areas adjacent to Latino populations in the South and Southwest regions of Los Angeles County—including the current visualization districts labeled "AD LAWBC" and "CD COMP."

Alternatively, if the Commission chooses not to draw a Latino-majority district in the South or Southwest regions of Los Angeles County, or if the Commission determines it is not feasible to do so, the Commission should nevertheless avoid placing a substantial Latino population in a district where racially polarized voting would usually operate to defeat the ability of Latinos to elect candidates of their choice, if an alternative configuration exists that would avoid that outcome and that could be drawn in compliance with the U.S. and California Constitutions.



George H. Brown

GHB
cc: Kirk Miller

101113193.6

Attachment A

I have been asked to evaluate and comment on the existing empirical evidence of racial bloc voting in Los Angeles County. For the past twelve years I have closely researched and analyzed voting patterns in Los Angeles County, first as a researcher at the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, then during my Ph.D. work at the University of California, Irvine, and most recently as a Political Science professor at the University of Washington. My recent book, Ethnic Cues, focuses specifically on the issue of racially polarized voting for and against Latino candidates, and I have published numerous scholarly articles in peer-reviewed journals on the topic of voting patterns in Los Angeles.

Though Los Angeles is often celebrated for its diversity, it has also been the source of considerable social and political contestation, which became especially pronounced in the post-World War II years as the population began changing more rapidly. As racial and ethnic groups settled into new neighborhoods and communities, challenges of equitable political representation soon followed. An overwhelming finding in the academic research, as well as in voting rights lawsuits was that from 1960 – 1990, Whites tended to vote against minority candidates, when given the choice to vote for a White candidate, for almost any political office in Los Angeles. African American and Latino candidates in particular had a very difficult time getting elected, outside majority-minority districts, throughout Los Angeles County.

As a result of being shut out of many contests, group cohesiveness grew among minority voters in Los Angeles. Further, churches and community-based groups in the Black, Latino, and Asian communities pushed hard for equal representation, and promoted the candidacies of fellow co-ethnic candidates. The result of the pent up demand for representation was very high rates of racial block voting in favor of co-ethnic candidates by African American, Latino, and Asian American voters throughout Los Angeles. When a co-ethnic candidate is on the ballot in a contested election, each minority group has shown a strong willingness to support their co-ethnic candidate first and foremost.

As the Latino population has grown throughout Southern California, more and more Latino candidates have run for a variety of local, state, and federal office and clear voting patterns have emerged throughout L.A. County, and specifically in the central and southwest portions of the county. With almost no exceptions, when Latino candidates run

for office, they have received strong and unified support from Latino voters in Los Angeles County. Previous analyses of voting patterns in Los Angeles have demonstrated statistically significant differences in candidate choice, between Latinos and non-Latinos. Based on the social science research I have reviewed and am familiar with, the evidence leads me to believe that Latinos vote as a cohesive political group, and non-Latinos regularly bloc vote against Latino candidates.

In 1997 Johnson, Farrell, Guinn published an article in the International Migration Review and found extensive evidence of anti-immigrant, and anti-Latino attitudes in Los Angeles that were in part driven by perceptions of growing Latino political influence and the tradeoff with Black and White political influence. Since Proposition 187 passed in 1994, many studies have documented an increase in anti-Latino discrimination in Los Angeles, resulting in an environment in which Latinos became more unified politically. Cervantes, Khokha, and Murray detail a significant increase in discrimination against Latinos in Los Angeles in the wake of Proposition 187. In a 2005 book published by the University of Virginia Press, Barreto and Woods find evidence that Latinos in Los Angeles County begin to behave more cohesively in the late 1990s following three statewide ballot initiatives that targeted minority and immigrant opportunity.

In a book published in 2007 by the University of California Press, under the direction of the Warren Institute, Abosch, Barreto and Woods review voting patterns across 15 elections from 1994-2003 and find evidence of racially polarized voting in all 15 contests with non-Latinos voting against Latino interests while Latinos vote consistently in favor of Latino candidates.

In a 2005 article published in the Journal of Urban Affairs, examining the 2001 Los Angeles mayoral election, Barreto, Villarreal and Woods find overwhelming evidence of racially polarized voting in the Villaraigosa-Hahn election. In a 2009 article in Sociological Methods and Research Grofman and Barreto, replicate and extend these findings with new, and cutting edge statistical methods specifically for examining racially polarized voting concerning Latinos. Grofman and Barreto conclude that Latinos vote very heavily in favor of Latino candidates in Los Angeles.

In a 2006 article published in the journal PS: Political Science and Politics, Barreto, Guerra, Marks, Nuño, and Woods found extremely strong support for Villaraigosa among Latinos once again. In a 2007 article published in the American Political Science

Review, Barreto found very strong and statistically significant differences between Latino and African American voting patterns in Los Angeles elections, which was replicated in a 2010 book by Barreto published by the University of Michigan Press. More recent studies by Barreto and Woods, Barreto and Collingwood, and Barreto and Garcia have all demonstrated strong evidence of racially polarized voting for and against Latino candidates in the 2006, 2008, and 2010 primary elections in Los Angeles. The findings have demonstrated that polarized voting exists countywide throughout Los Angeles, as well as in specific regions such as the city of Los Angeles, the eastern San Gabriel Valley area, northern L.A. County and central/southwest region of L.A. County.

Within Los Angeles County, almost no region has experienced more demographic change in the past 20 years than the central and southwest part of the county. From 1990 to 2009 cities like Compton and Inglewood both transitioned from majority-Black to now majority-Latino cities. Similar population changes emerged in the general region from Carson to Wilmington to Lynwood as well as through large segments of central Los Angeles city.

With respect to Black and Latino voting interests, numerous studies have found racial bloc voting, especially during primary contests. In a comprehensive examination of voting patterns in the 2008 Democratic presidential primary election, Ryan Enos finds large differences in Black and Latino voting with Latinos voting overwhelmingly for Clinton and Blacks for Obama. In an on-going lawsuit against the electoral system in the city of Compton, Morgan Kousser analyzes citywide elections for city council and finds very strong evidence of Blacks voting against Latino candidates in every single election, while Latino voters side heavily with the Latino candidates for office.

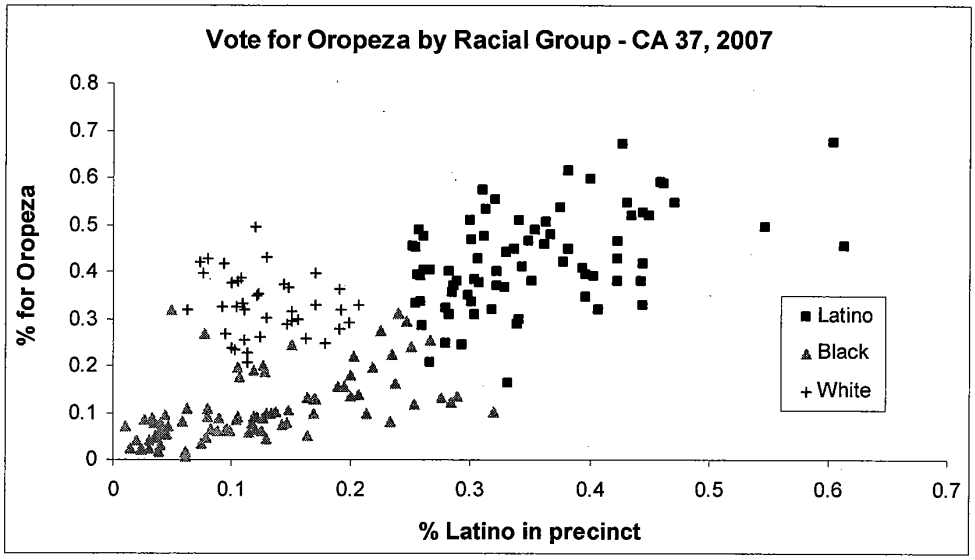
Most recently, a research article published in May 2011 by the Warren Institute found that during the 2010 Democratic contest for Attorney general, Latinos voted overwhelmingly for Delgadillo and Torrico, while Blacks voted overwhelmingly for Harris.

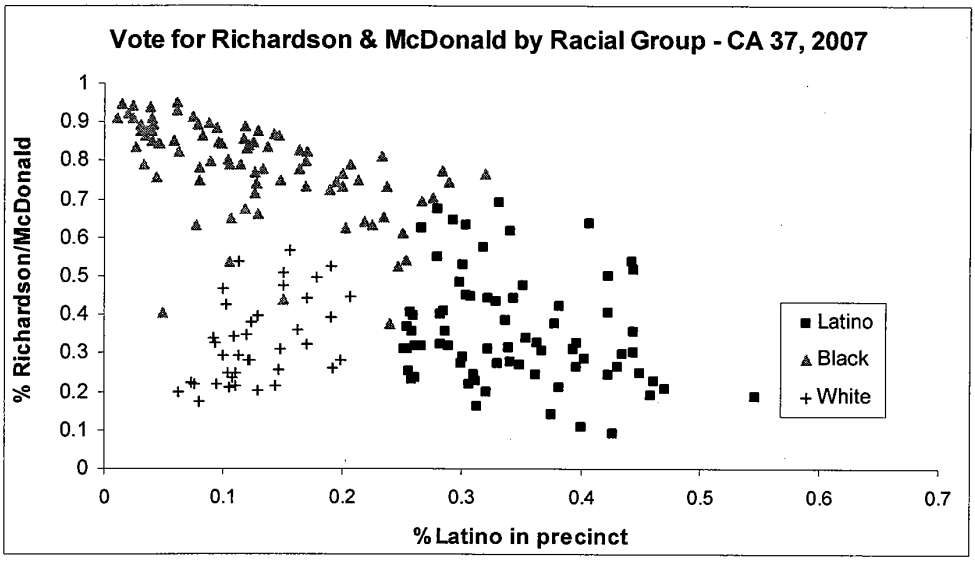
Perhaps one of the clearest examples of primary election differences between Blacks and Latinos took place in a 2007 special election for the 37th congressional district after incumbent Juanita Millender-McDonald passed away. Analysis of the election results shows very clear, and statistically significant evidence of racially polarized voting. Blacks voted almost unanimously for two African American candidates Laura

Richardson and Valerie McDonald, and gave almost no votes at all to the Latino candidate Jenny Oropeza. In contrast, Latino voters in the district voted very heavily for Oropeza, and cast very few votes for the two major Black candidates in the contest.

Goodman's Ecological Regression
Vote estimates from 2007 CA-37 special election – primary

Latino vote for Oropeza	82.6%
Latino vote for Richardson	10.8%
Latino vote for McDonald	4.3%
Black vote for Richardson	75.4%
Black vote for McDonald	17.2%
Black vote for Oropreza	5.3%





One important consideration is that elections analysts must consider primary elections, or non-partisan countywide or citywide contests where partisanship is effectively neutralized. Because of the strong Democratic partisan leanings of Black and Latino, and even most White voters in Los Angeles County, partisan general elections provide almost no clues as to whether or not racially polarized voting exists. The importance and relevance of primary elections is a longstanding and well known fact in studies of racially polarized voting, and even pre-dates the Voting Rights Act itself. In 1944 the Supreme Court ruled in Smith v. Allright that it was illegal for the Democratic Party in the South to hold "all-White primaries." Prior to 1944, Blacks were prohibited from voting in primary elections, but allowed to vote in general elections, because Democratic candidates were assured to win in vast majority of the Democratic-leaning South, in the November general election. Thus, the Supreme Court held that the only contests in which voters could effectively influence the outcome, and vote for or against their preferred candidate was the primary.

In the case of Los Angeles, any districts drawn for the State Assembly, State Senate, or U.S. House of Representatives with large Latino or Black populations are certain to be Democratic in their partisanship. Thus, the election that will ultimately select the ultimate representative is the Democratic primary election, and for this reason primary elections provide the best and most reliable evidence to discern whether or not racially polarized voting exists, and why general elections provide almost no value at all.

Further, we should focus our attention on potentially competitive primary elections. In elections where a very well known incumbent barely draws a primary challenger, it is unrealistic to expect the unknown, unfunded challenger to draw any votes away from an established incumbent.

Finally, we should remember to keep a lookout for outlier elections or single anecdotes. When assessing racially polarized voting the best strategy is to examine a wide swath of elections over a number of years and look for consistent patterns. If 15 years and 40 elections all point to a consistent pattern of racial bloc voting, evidence of one single election to the contrary tells us very little about actual trends. In a nation that holds literally thousands of elections every year, we can always find an instance or two of unusual voting patterns, however when looking for the objective and true voting patterns in any region or jurisdiction we should discount such outliers in favor of the more consistent and generalizable findings.

Attachment B

NALEO
Educational Fund

Founder
Hon. Edward R. Roybal (Ret.) †

Board of Directors

Hon. Juan C. Zapata, **Chairman**
Member, Intergovernmental Policy Committee on Trade

Hon. Hector Balderas, **Treasurer**
New Mexico State Auditor

Ms. Ivelisse R. Estrada, **Secretary**
Univision Communications Inc.

Mr. Andrew Baldonado
Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.

Hon. José (Pepe) Estrada
WalMart Stores, Inc.

Hon. Anitere Flores
Florida State Representative

Hon. Mike Fernandez
Cargill

Hon. Ron Garcia
Councilmember, City of Brea, CA

Hon. Stephanie Garcia
Pueblo City Schools Board President

Hon. Sylvia R. Garcia, **NALEO President**
Former Commissioner, Harris County, TX

Hon. Uvaldo Herrera
State Farm Insurance Companies

Hon. Pauline Medrano
Deputy Mayor Pro-Tem, City of Dallas, TX

Hon. Lucille Roybal-Allard
Member of Congress

Hon. Susan Santana, Esq.
AT&T

Board of Advisors

Hon. Karen Avilla
First Vice-President, Hispanic Elected Local Officials, National League of Cities

Hon. Kevin Carbo
Chair, National Hispanic Caucus of School Board Members

Hon. Pedro Colón
Milwaukee County Circuit Court Judge

Hon. Rey Colón
Alderman, City of Chicago, IL

Hon. Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez
AARP

Hon. Mike DeLaO
Chair Elect, National Hispanic Caucus of School Board Members Ex-Officio Member

Hon. John J. Duran
Mayor Pro-Tem, City of West Hollywood, CA

Hon. Luis Fortuño
Governor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Hon. Charles Gonzalez
Member of Congress
Chair, Congressional Hispanic Caucus

Hon. Ana Sol Gutierrez
Maryland State Delegate

Hon. Gerri Guzman
School Board Member,
Montebello Unified School District, CA

Hon. Paul D. López
Councilmember, City of Denver, CO

Hon. Iris Y. Martinez
Illinois State Senator
President, National Hispanic Caucus of State Legislators

Hon. Michele Martinez
Councilmember, City of Santa Ana, CA

Hon. Alex Padilla
California State Senator

Hon. Ana Rivas Logan
School Board Member
Miami-Dade County, Public Schools, FL

Hon. Justin Rodriguez
Councilmember, City of San Antonio, TX

Hon. Sergio Rodriguez
President, Hispanic Elected Local Officials
National League of Cities

Hon. Ross Romero
Utah State Senator

Hon. John Sapien
New Mexico State Senator

Hon. Fernando Shipley
Mayor, City of Globe, AZ

Hon. Fernando M. Treviño
School Board President, East Chicago, IN

Hon. Don Francisco Trujillo II
Former Deputy Secretary of State, NM

Hon. Luz Urbáez Weinberg
Commissioner, City of Aventura, FL

Executive Director
Arturo Vargas

† *Deceased*

Partnership Council Members

Chairman's Council Member
State Farm Insurance Companies

Advance America
AT&T
Southwest Airlines
Univision Communications Inc.
WalMart Stores, Inc.
The Walt Disney Company

Testimony

by

Arturo Vargas, Executive Director
National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund

before the

California Citizens Redistricting Commission

Sacramento, California
June 28, 2011

1122 W. Washington Blvd., Third Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Tel: (213) 747-7606
Fax: (213) 747-7664

600 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Suite 230
Washington, DC 20003
Tel: (202) 546-2536
Fax: (202) 546-4121

1314 Texas Avenue, Suite 410
Houston, TX 77002
Tel: (713) 228-6400
Fax (713) 228-0606

110 Wall Street, 16th Floor
New York, NY 10005
Tel: (212) 480-1918
Fax: (212) 480-1697

5950 Lakehurst Drive, Suite 169
Orlando, FL 32819
Tel: (321) 795-3757

Members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission:
I am Arturo Vargas, Executive Director of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund. Thank you for the opportunity to submit this testimony today on behalf of the NALEO Educational Fund to discuss our perspectives on the first draft redistricting maps for California released by the Commission on June 10, 2011.

The NALEO Educational Fund is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that facilitates full Latino participation in the American political process, from citizenship to public service. Our constituency includes the more than 6,000 Latino elected and appointed officials nationwide. Our Board members and constituency include Republicans, Democrats and Independents. We are one of the nation's leading organizations in the area of Latino civic engagement, and we are deeply committed to ensuring that California's 2011 redistricting provides the state's Latinos with a fair opportunity to choose their elected leaders.

The NALEO Educational Fund has been actively involved in California redistricting policy development and community outreach activities for over a decade, and Executive Director Arturo Vargas has worked on these issues since the early 1990's. As the Director of Outreach and Policy at the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), Mr. Vargas coordinated the organization's 1991 redistricting efforts which led to an historic increase in the number state legislative districts that provided Latinos with a fair opportunity to choose their elected leaders. In 2002-2003, Mr. Vargas served on the Los Angeles City Council's Redistricting Commission, which drew the lines for the 15 council districts.

In 2009 and 2010, with the support of The James Irvine Foundation, the NALEO Educational Fund conducted an outreach and technical assistance initiative to mobilize Latino civic leaders to apply to serve on the Commission. We accompanied this initiative with advocacy efforts that focused on the development of the regulations and procedures governing the Commission application and selection process. We worked with the California State Auditor and the Applicant Review Panel (ARP) to ensure that the diversity of the applicant pool would reflect the diversity of California throughout the selection process. Our outreach and technical assistance

efforts reached 1,848 Latino applicants through phone calls, webinars, workshops and leveraging our network of organizational partners and Latino civic leaders. We also launched a website, www.latinosdrawthelines.org.

Building on the foundation of our work with Latino civic and community leaders during the Commission selection process, we launched an initiative in 2010 to mobilize Latinos to participate in the Commission's redistricting process which has several community education and technical assistance components. Before the release of the first draft maps, we conducted 19 community workshops in different regions of California to educate Latinos about the importance of redistricting for Latino political progress, redistricting criteria and the Commission's redistricting process. We provided technical assistance to community members on how to deliver testimony to the Commission in-person, and how to submit written testimony for those community members who were unable or unwilling to testify at a hearing.
In order to provide technical assistance after the workshops, we instituted weekly webinars, and expanded our website. We also published a weekly newsletter with information about our activities and the Commission hearings.

Additionally, since the first draft maps were released we have traveled the state to help community members gain access to the Commission's maps for their regions, and provided them with assistance on submitting testimony, both in-person and in writing. In total, we conducted 12 workshops since the maps were released, and we have also continued to mobilize community members through webinars, e-mail blasts and individual phone calls.

We commend the Commission for conducting an open redistricting process with an extremely robust public input process, and we acknowledge the hard work that went into the development of the Commission's first draft maps. However, based on our own analysis and our extensive work with Latino community members during California's redistricting process, we have significant and serious concerns about the impact of the maps on the future political progress of California's Latino community. In our testimony, we will first address the impact of the proposed maps on the number of Latino effective districts in the state, and trends in Latino population growth since the last decade. We will then highlight the history of discrimination

against Latinos in the state, and the barriers to Latino political participation which we believe are relevant to the Commission's obligation to draw additional Latino effective districts. We have also attached an Appendix to this testimony which includes a compilation of specific recommendations from community members we have worked with regarding their communities of interest and how lines shown be drawn in their regions of the state.[1] We should emphasize that a common theme from community members we worked with was that the Commission maps overall should ensure fair Latino representation and strengthen or add Latino effective districts. In addition, in reviewing the Appendix, we urge the Commission to take into account that under the Voters First Act, compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) is the second highest criterion for the Commission's maps, and is a higher priority than preserving communities of interest.

I. The Stagnation and Reduction in the Number of Latino Effective Districts

Under the VRA, the Commission's maps must provide Latinos with a fair opportunity to elect the representatives of their choice. Under the Voters First Act, which created the Commission, compliance with the VRA is the second-highest ranked criterion for its maps. However, based on an analysis of the number of districts with at least 50% Latino citizen voting age population (CVAP),[2] the Commission's maps do not appear to create additional Latino effective districts, and may actually reduce the number of these districts or their effectiveness. The tables below compare the number and location of Latino effective districts in California's current maps and those proposed by the Commission.

(Table 1 appears on the next page)

1 Most of the information in the Appendix has been provided to the Commission directly from community members through the public input process. We believe that some members of the Latino community felt reluctant to submit testimony directly to the Commission because of their immigration status or other similar issues. Thus, some of the information in the Appendix may not appear independently in other public input testimony.

2 Hereinafter, districts with at least 50% Latino CVAP will be referred to as "Latino effective" districts.

Table 1
Latino Effective Districts – State Assembly

Existing			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	31	115,165	53.0%
Los Angeles metro area	39	111,447	62.4%
	45	97,078	50.8%
	46	99,026	67.8%
	50	125,265	71.4%
	57	132,426	57.4%
	58	145,770	63.4%
Inland Empire	61	118,306	49.8%
	62	120,899	54.5%
Orange County	69	79,376	52.0%

First Draft Maps			
Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	FSEC 2	108,524	50.6%
Los Angeles metro area	LADNN	131,284	64.4%
	LAPRW	166,215	60.8%
	LASGL	122,367	58.0%
	LACVN	140,568	57.2%
	LAELA	134,625	55.1%
	LASFE	118,218	52.0%
Inland Empire	RLTFO	113,788	52.6%
	POMVL	125,095	50.6%
San Diego County	SSAND	118,506	50.0%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 1 reveals that the Commission's first draft Assembly map retains the same number of Latino effective districts as currently exist - ten. The Commission's map does create new Latino effective districts in the San Fernando Valley and San Diego areas (LASFE and SSAND). However, it eliminates a Latino effective district in the Los Angeles County area (around downtown Los Angeles), and reduces the Latino CVAP of a currently effective district in the Orange County area (SNANA has 46.5% Latino CVAP).

(Table 2 appears on the next page)

Table 2
Latino Effective Districts – State Senate

Existing			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	16	217,796	50.9%
Los Angeles metro area	22	173,725	52.1%
	24	247,758	56.1%
	30	287,666	68.6%
Inland Empire	32	234,220	51.8%
Imperial County/Riverside County area	40	246,955	49.0%

First Draft Maps			
Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	KINGS	204,656	50.7%
Los Angeles metro area	LACVN	291,828	57.1%
	LAWSG	242,816	54.3%
Inland Empire	POMSB	238,883	51.5%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 2 reveals that the Commission's map reduces the number of Latino effective districts at the Senate level from six to four. The Commission eliminated one Latino effective district in the core Los Angeles County area (downtown Los Angeles area and area east of downtown). It also eliminated a Latino effective district in the Imperial/Riverside County area. Much of the area in this district has been split into two districts in the Commission's maps: ISAND (26.8% LCVAP) and CCHTM (25.6% Latino CVAP).

Table 3
Latino Effective Districts – Congress

Existing			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	20	163,386	50.5%
Los Angeles metro area	31	129,370	49.9%
	32	181,126	53.6%
	34	169,928	64.8%
	38	216,568	65.3%
	39	174,651	51.9%
Inland Empire	43	180,251	51.7%

First Draft Maps			
Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	KINGS	153,960	49.3%
Los Angeles metro area	DWWTR	229,521	59.3%
	ELABH	198,359	57.6%
	IGWSG	148,011	53.3%
	COVNA	197,055	50.8%
	SFVET	155,000	49.6%
San Diego/Imperial County	IMSAN	172,353	50.6%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 3 reveals that Commission's first draft Congressional map appears to retain the same number of Congressional districts as currently exists – seven. However, one of the arguably effective districts – IGWSG – has a Latino CVAP of 53.3% and an African American CVAP of 39.9%. This district configuration unnecessarily wages Latinos and African Americans against each other, two underrepresented groups that have worked for decades to earn fair political representation for their respective communities.

The Commission added Latino effective districts in the Northeast San Fernando Valley and San Diego/Imperial County areas. However, the demographics of the state justified the creation of these districts ten years ago, and the state legislature failed to create these districts because of incumbency protection efforts – the kind of efforts that spurred public support for the ballot measures that created the Commission and determined its redistricting responsibilities.

Moreover, the Commission eliminated a Latino effective district in the core Los Angeles County area, and essentially reduced the effectiveness of an existing Inland Empire district by dropping its Latino citizen voting-age population below 50% - SBRIA, which covers a fair amount of the area in existing CD 43 has a Latino CVAP of 44.5%. We believe the Commission should have created the additional effective districts in the Northeast San Fernando Valley and the San Diego/Imperial County area, and maintained the same number of or increased Latino effective districts in the Los Angeles and Inland Empire areas.

In addition, there is an existing Congressional District in the Orange County area, CD 47, that is very close to becoming a Latino effective district (44.1% Latino CVAP). The Commission split the communities in this district into two districts, both which are far less effective (WESTG, 31.8% LCVAP and STHOC, 16.6% LCVAP). The Commission should create a district that is far more effective for Latinos in this area.

As noted above, the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in Southern California is of particular concern, because of the dramatic growth of the Latino population in Southern California counties and cities over the last decade. Table 4 compares Latino and non-Latino growth in five major counties where we believe the Commission needs to prevent the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts, and for cities or regions that we believe need to be in Latino effective districts, in part because of their relatively high concentration of Latinos. (Section IIC below will provide demographic data that show that Latinos in these areas also

share common challenges in attaining fair access to equal opportunities in education, employment and health.)

Table 4
Latino and Non-Latino Population Trends: 2000 and 2010

	Latino Population Growth 2000-2010	Non-Latino Population Growth 2000-2010		Latino Share of Population 2010		Latino Share of Population Growth 2000-2010
California	27.8%	1.5%		37.6%		90.1%
Counties:						
Los Angeles	10.5%	-2.8%		47.7%		148.9%*
Orange	15.7%	1.3%		33.7%		83.8%
San Bernardino	49.6%	-0.6%		49.2%		101.8%*
Riverside	77.9%	21.2%		45.5%		67.6%
Imperial	36.4%	-13.4%		80.4%		116.4%*
Cities or Regions:						
Los Angeles	7.0%	-1.1%		48.5%		122.4%*
Anaheim	15.7%	-9.1%		52.8%		292.0%*
Santa Ana	-1.2%	-12.7%		78.2%		***
Coachella Valley**	50.3%	21.0%		62.5%		76.3%

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census decennial data.

* All of these jurisdictions owe their growth over the last decade to the Latino population. Without Latino population growth, these jurisdictions would have experienced a net loss in population. Thus, the figure for Latino share of population growth demonstrates by how much Latino population growth exceeded the overall growth of the jurisdiction's population.

**Because the Census does not provide data on the Coachella Valley as a specific region, all data in this testimony regarding the Coachella Valley is derived by combining data for the most prominent cities and Census designated places (CDP) in the region: Cathedral City, Coachella City, Desert Hot Springs, Indio, Mecca CDP and Palm Springs. We combine these areas for the purpose of demonstrating certain demographic characteristics of the Coachella Valley as a whole, and to support our contention that Latinos in the area share social and economic characteristics with those of Imperial County. However, we do not necessarily suggest that every city we have used to derive data for the region as a whole should be specifically combined with Imperial County for the Commission's maps. We use the data to urge the Commission to carefully examine where combining areas of Coachella Valley with districts that include Imperial County will ensure adherence to the Commission's mapping criteria, and we urge the Commission to pay close attention to Latino community testimony on this issue.

***Santa Ana is the only area on the table which saw a decline in both the Latino and non-Latino population during last decade. However, the decline in the Latino population was much smaller than that of the non-Latino population.

Table 4 indicates that in the all of the areas shown (except for the city of Santa Ana), Latino population growth last decade outstripped non-Latino growth, and was largely responsible for the overall growth of the jurisdiction. In Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County, Imperial County, the City of Los Angeles and the City of Anaheim, there was a decrease in the non-Latino population, and without Latino population growth, the overall population would have declined. In Santa Ana, there was a decline in both the Latino and the non-Latino population, but the Latino decline was much smaller than the non-Latino decline.

The stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in the Commission map in areas where Latino population growth has increased dramatically, or at least remained relatively robust compared to non-Latino population growth, raises questions about the Commission's approach to creating Latino effective districts in its maps. On June 23, we joined a multi-ethnic collaboration of voting rights and civic organizations in a letter which raised concerns about the Commission's application of the Section 2 and Section 5 of the VRA. We highlight the major concerns and recommendations set forth in that letter. In summary, we believe:

- The Commission is taking an unnecessarily narrow view of Section 2 requirements regarding the geographical compactness of minority communities. As noted in the letter, one example appears to be the Commission's reluctance to combine non-contiguous communities such as Santa Ana and Anaheim in the same district, even though this would not violate the VRA's compactness requirement.
- The Commission appears to be elevating preserving communities of interest or respecting city or county boundaries over the requirement of compliance with the VRA. As noted in the letter, one example is the Commission's reluctance to cross county lines, and combine the communities of Coachella Valley (which are in Riverside County) and areas in the Imperial County to create Latino effective districts.
- In general, the Commission needs to more consciously and carefully examine what districts need to be drawn under Section 2 of the VRA, and use the identification of the full range of Latino effective districts as a starting point. While the Commission may not ultimately determine that the Section 2 compels the drawing of all such districts, it should at least identify them to assure itself that it has conducted a thorough and complete analysis of its VRA obligations.

In this connection, we also urge the Commission to carefully examine whether it has "packed" Latinos in its current maps by creating Latino effective districts with unnecessarily high Latino CVAP percentages, in contravention of the VRA. This is particularly the case in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, where there are districts at all levels with relatively high Latino CVAP percentages. The Commission should examine whether unpacking these districts may provide opportunities to create additional Latino effective districts in the area.

II. Barriers to Latino Participation and Representation in California

In addition to the concerns raised by the failure of the Commission's maps to reflect the growth of the Latino community in California, we are also concerned about the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in the Commission's first draft maps because there are still significant barriers to Latino participation in California that prevent Latinos from having the effective ability to elect the candidates of choice. As a starting point for this discussion, we present a seminal analysis of the history of discrimination against Latinos in California, an expert witness report authored by Stanford University Professor of American History Alberto Camarillo submitted in connection with *Cano v. Davis.*[3] This litigation involved a challenge alleging Latino vote dilution in the state legislature's drawing of certain districts during California's 2001 redistricting. Professor Camarillo's report, which is attached, provides a detailed description of historical patterns of bias, prejudice and discrimination directed against Latinos by Non-Hispanic Whites in California in general, and Los Angeles in particular. In summary, Professor Camarillo documents California's long history of denying Latinos fair representation in government. They encountered gerrymandering and vote dilution as early as the 1860's and 70's. In Santa Barbara, for instance, as soon as Anglos gained control of the city, they created a ward-based election system and concentrated Latinos in a single district, effectively limiting them to one of the five City Council seats. Similarly, in Los Angeles, where Mexican Americans were 20% of the population in 1880, Anglos initiated a ward system, split the vote of Latinos among several wards, and nullified their electoral impact. By the late 19th century, it was hard to find a Latino public official anywhere in the state.

For much of the 20th century, gerrymandering, vote dilution, and voter intimidation were primary factors in keeping Latinos underrepresented. As late as 1962, no Latino representatives sat in the State Senate or Assembly, and only two served between 1962 and 1967. The California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights determined in 1966-67 that East Los Angeles, the largest Latino area in the nation, had been sliced into six Assembly districts, none with a Latino population of over 25%.

[3] *Cano v. Davis*, 211 F. Supp. 2d 1208 (2002). Although the plaintiffs did not prevail in their challenge, the appellate court decided the case on grounds unrelated to the history of discrimination detailed in Professor Camarillo's report, and his report was not discussed in the opinion.

In the 1940s, though 300,000 Spanish-speaking voters lived in Los Angeles County, it had no elected or appointed Latino officials. Edward R. Roybal became the first Latino elected to the Los Angeles City Council in the 20th century, but after he joined Congress in the early 1960s, no other Latino sat on the Council until the mid-1980s. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors had no Latinos until after 1990, when the federal courts ruled that it had violated the Voting Rights Act by fragmenting the Latino vote. Latinos could face hostility in the voting process itself, and during the 1950s and 1960s they made hundreds of claims of intimidation at the polls, such as harassment based on English language literacy. In 1988, unofficial guards patrolled Orange County polling places with signs warning non-citizens not to vote.

The report from Professor Camarillo generally covers history and data through 2001. Our testimony below will provide data and information about barriers to participation that Latinos have continued to face since the beginning of last decade.

A. Failure by jurisdictions to provide language assistance to Latino voters

In the last decade, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) initiated actions against several Southern California jurisdictions to enforce compliance with Section 203 of the VRA, which requires the provision of language assistance to Latino voters and other language minority citizens. In the following actions, the DOJ filed complaints against California jurisdictions, alleging several types of discrimination, including failure to provide an adequate number of bilingual pollworkers, failure to provide translated polling site materials, and failure to disseminate translated pre-election materials (such as notices and announcements) in Spanish-language media outlets. These actions were settled by the jurisdictions through consent decrees or memoranda of agreement:[4]

- Riverside County, 2010
- City of Azusa, 2005
- City of Paramount, 2005.
- City of Rosemead, 2005
- San Diego County, 2004
- Ventura County, 2004

[4] http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/vot/litigation/caselist.php#sec203cases.

The foregoing DOJ actions indicate that there are still jurisdictions in California where Latinos do not have full access to the electoral process because of discriminatory failure to provide language assistance required under Section 203 of the VRA.

B. Discrimination Against Latinos in the Electoral Process

A 2006 survey conducted by the NALEO Educational Fund of Latino elected officials and civic leaders also indicates the existence of on-going discrimination in the electoral process.[5] The survey was conducted to provide documentation for the Congressional record for the renewal of provisions of the VRA. The survey's respondents included 55 Californians, and respondents were asked about discrimination they either personally experienced or observed.

Over two-thirds (67%) of the respondents had personally experienced or observed discrimination in activities related to running for or holding public office. The most prevalent types of discrimination identified by these respondents were related to campaigning (73%); racial or ethnic appeals made during the election process (57%); and redistricting or district boundaries (51%). Respondents described incidents where their ethnicity prevented them from getting key endorsements, or where campaign opponents or local media made their ethnicity an issue in their contest.

Over half of the survey respondents (58%) had also personally experienced or observed discrimination in public election activities. The most prevalent types of discrimination identified by these respondents included problems with: voter assistance (59%); polling locations (56%); provisional ballots (56%); and unwarranted challenges to voters based on citizenship status or ID requirements (53%). Several respondents specifically mentioned the lack of bilingual pollworkers and other adequate language assistance at polling sites. The experience of one California respondent served as the basis for the title of the report – when she went to cast her ballot, she was asked if she was a citizen, and asked to show identification to prove it. Our survey findings show that California Latinos are still experiencing discrimination as candidates and voters in the state.

[5] Dr. James Thomas Tucker, *I Was Asked If I Was A Citizen: Latino Elected Officials Speak Out on the Voting Rights Act*, NALEO Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California, 2006. The data provided in this testimony is derived from a specific analysis of the responses from California Latino elected officials and civic leaders.

C. Discrimination Against Latinos in Education, Employment and Health

An analysis of recent data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) and other sources reveals that Latino education and employment levels are significantly lower than non-Hispanic Whites, and that Latinos do not have equal access to health insurance coverage. We provide the data below for two purposes. First, we believe it will provide a demographic portrait of Latinos in Southern California which demonstrates the pervasive social and economic challenges that still face the Latino community. In addition, we believe it demonstrates the social and economic interests that Latinos share in certain cities and counties, and supports our contention that Latinos in these areas face barriers to participation that should compel the Commission to give serious consideration to placing them in Latino effective districts to provide them a fair opportunity to choose their elected representatives.

Educational Attainment

Statewide, there are significant differences between the educational achievement of California's non-Hispanic White and Latino populations, and Latinos still face challenges obtaining access to equal educational opportunities. According to a U.S Department of Education study of results from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, there are still large gaps between the 2009 math and reading scores of 4th grade and 8th grade public school students in California.[6] Table 5 presents the score gaps between Latino and non-Hispanic White students in each category.

Table 5
Score Gaps between California White and Latino Students
2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress

	Math		Reading	
	4th grade	8th grade	4th grade	8th grade
Score Gap	28*	33*	31*	28

*Score gap was significantly higher than the national average.

[6] F. Cadelle Hemphill, Alan Vanneman, and Taslima Rahman, *Achievement Gaps: How Hispanic and White Students in Public Schools Perform in Mathematics and Reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress,* National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC, 2011.

In addition, a comparison of 2009 ACS data on the education level of Latino and non-Hispanic White adults in California also reveals disparities in access to education. Table 6 reveals that both statewide, and in several Southern California counties and cities, at least four in ten Latinos have not completed high school. In contrast, the share of non-Hispanic Whites at this educational level generally ranges from 4%-9%, with the exception of Imperial County. Non-Hispanic Whites in this county have the lowest educational level of all of the counties shown – 19% have not completed high school. However, the education level of Imperial County's Latinos is still significantly lower than that of non-Hispanic Whites – 45% have not completed high school.

Table 6
Share of Adult Population Which Has Not Completed High School

	California		County				
			Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	43.3%		46.0%	44.5%	40.5%	42.4%	44.7%
Non-Hispanic White	6.6%		6.8%	4.2%	9.3%	8.0%	19.0%

	City or region					
	Los Angeles		Santa Ana	Anaheim		Coachella Valley
Latino	51.4%		60.0%	46.3%		48.3%
Non-Hispanic White	6.0%		8.3%	9.8%		7.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009)

Table 6 reveals the same education disparities between Latinos and non-Hispanic Whites at the city and regional level. The Latinos of Santa Ana and Anaheim share the same challenges with high school completion rates, compared to their Non-Hispanic White counterparts. Coachella Valley's Latinos share similar challenges with those of Imperial County.

Another significant barrier to Latino participation in the electoral process is the high prevalence of limited English-language proficiency in the Latino community. Using ACS data, Table 7 compares the share of non-Hispanic Whites and Latino who are not yet fully proficient in English.

(Table 7 appears on the next page)

Table 7
Share of Population Not Fully Proficient in English

	California		County				
			Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	37.6%		40.8%	42.2%	31.9%	32.1%	40.0%
Non-Hispanic White	3.4%		7.8%	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%

	City or region					
	Los Angeles		Santa Ana	Anaheim		Coachella Valley
Latino	48.4%		57.8%	45.4%		39.1%
Non-Hispanic White	9.1%		2.4%	3.9%		2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009) for California and counties. For all other jurisdictions, U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009)

These tables reveal that Latinos in California and five of the major Southern California counties are far more likely to lack full English proficiency than non-Hispanic Whites. Even in the county and city of Los Angeles, where 8-9% of the non-Hispanic White population lacks full English proficiency, Latinos still have far higher rates of limited English proficiency (41% and 48%, respectively).

Additionally, the Latinos of Anaheim and Santa Ana share the same relatively high level of limited English proficiency, compared to the non-Hispanic White population in those cities, which suggests that Latinos in both communities share a common barrier to electoral participation. The Latinos of Coachella Valley and Imperial County also have significantly higher levels of limited English proficiency than their non-Hispanic White counterparts.

Low levels of education and English-language proficiency are particularly salient barriers to Latino participation in California's electoral process because of the complexity of the state's ballots and voter information materials. In November 2010, Californians confronted nine statewide ballot propositions, addressing topics such as budget reform, redistricting, and business taxes. The state Voter Information Guide was 128 pages, with complicated language that would present difficulties for voters who speak English as their first language. For language minority voters, the language barrier doubles or triples this difficulty.

The challenges facing Latino adults with limited English proficiency are exacerbated by the backlog in California adult English Language Learner (ELL) instruction courses. A 2006 survey conducted by the NALEO Educational Fund revealed that some ELL programs in Los Angeles and Anaheim face a high demand for their services, and have long waiting lists for students.[7]

Employment and Economic Status

There are also significant economic disparities between California's Latinos and non-Hispanic Whites. First, 2009 ACS data reveals that Latinos tend to have somewhat higher unemployment rates than non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 8
Share of Civilian Labor Force Population Which is Unemployed*

	California		County				
			Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	9.2%		8.2%	7.5%	10.3%	10.7%	14.0%
Non-Hispanic White	6.4%		6.4%	5.4%	8.0%	7.4%	5.5%

	City or Region					
	Los Angeles		Santa Ana	Anaheim		Coachella Valley
Latino	8.3%		7.7%	9.3%		10.4%
Non-Hispanic White	6.8%		5.9%	6.8%		6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

*The ACS unemployment rate is derived by taking the percentage of the civilian labor force which is unemployed. The unemployment figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are based on a monthly survey of households that uses a different methodology than the ACS, which may account for differences between the ACS and BLS unemployment rates.

While in most California jurisdictions, there is a relatively modest gap between Latino and non-Hispanic White unemployment rates (Imperial and the Coachella Valley have the largest gaps), there are far greater disparities in the economic status of the two groups. While most Latinos have access to employment opportunities, they tend to work in jobs that have lower wages than non-Latinos, which contributes to the economic challenges faced by many Latino families. Table 9 sets forth comparative ACS data on the share of California Latino and non-Hispanic Whites living below the poverty level.

[7] Dr. James Thomas Tucker, *The ESL Logjam: Waiting Times for Adult ESL Classes and the Impact on English Learners,* NALEO Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California, 2006, p. 17 and pp. 34-35.

Table 9
Share of Population Living Below Poverty Level

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	20.6%	21.1%	17.3%	20.4%	18.5%	25.5%
Non-Hispanic White	8.7%	9.3%	5.8%	12.0%	8.5%	9.2%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	25.3%	19.0%	17.7%	21.9%
Non-Hispanic White	9.6%	8.3%	5.9%	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009) for all regions except Coachella Valley. For Coachella Valley, U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 9 reveals that in California and in four of its major Southern California counties, the share of Latinos living below the poverty level is at least twice as high as the share of non-Hispanic Whites, and the same is true in the cities of Los Angeles, Santa Ana and Anaheim. The gap between Latinos and non-Latinos White is somewhat smaller in San Bernardino County, but the share of Latinos in poverty status still exceeds that of non-Latino Whites by 8 percentage points.

Health Insurance Coverage

The health insurance coverage rates of a population are an important indicator of access to health care. Table 10 reveals that throughout Southern California, a significantly higher share of Latinos are uninsured than non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 10
Share of Population Without Health Insurance Coverage

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	28.9%	31.9%	32.2%	27.2%	29.1%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic White	10.1%	11.0%	8.2%	13.2%	12.3%	12.9%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	37.8%	41.8%	31.9%	NA
Non-Hispanic White	12.0%	15.2%	11.4%	NA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009)

IV. Conclusion

California's Citizens Redistricting Commission has an unprecedented opportunity to ensure that all Californians have an opportunity for fair representation in the state's electoral process. The maps that the Commission draws will shape the political landscape for the next ten years, and will help determine whether Latinos and other underrepresented groups can continue to make political progress in the state. We urge the Commission to revise its first draft maps to ensure that the maps comply with the VRA and reflect the growth of the state's Latino population. To accomplish this goal, the Commission must thoughtfully examine the number of Latino effective districts that can be created, and pay careful attention to Latino community members' perspectives about how the proposed lines affect their communities and neighborhoods. We believe the Commission shares our vision for a redistricting process that will help ensure the future strength of California's democracy, and we look forward to continuing to work with the Commission to achieve this opportunity goal.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Attachment C

Expert Witness Report of Albert M. Camarillo

Cano v. Davis
April 12, 2002

1) I am a faculty member in the Department of History at Stanford University. I have held this position since receiving my Ph.D. degree in United States history from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1975. I am currently Professor of History and Director of the Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University. My research and teaching focuses on the history of Mexican Americans in California and other southwestern states. My most recent essay, part of a two volume study focusing on race in America published by the National Academy Press, deals with the contemporary status of Mexican Americans and other Hispanics in the U.S. I have authored, co-authored, and co-edited six books, over two dozen articles and essays, and three research bibliographies dealing with the experiences of Hispanics in American society. My books entitled *Chicanos in a Changing Society: From Mexican Pueblos to American Barrios in Santa Barbara and Southern California* and *Chicanos in California: A History of Mexican Americans* include much information relevant to this case. The latter is the only available scholarly overview of the history of Mexican Americans in California. Among other topics, this book documents the history of discrimination against Mexican Americans. A volume for which I was recently commissioned by Oxford University Press, the *Oxford Encyclopedia of Mexican American Culture*, includes a comprehensive compilation of information on Mexican American history and culture, a substantial part of which will address aspects of racial discrimination. I attach a copy of my curriculum vitae.

2) As an expert witness on several voting rights cases over the past ten years, I have familiarity with the provisions of the Voting Rights Act. I served as an expert witness for the U.S. Department of Justice on *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*; for the California Rural Legal

Assistance on *Aldoroso v. El Centro School District*; and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund on *Ruiz v. City of Santa Maria*. I have testified on the subject of historical discrimination against Mexican Americans. I reviewed materials involving this case that I requested from the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). I also reviewed a variety of documents submitted to me by MALDEF, including its Complaint for Injunctive and Declaration Relief, "Statement of Section 2 Compliance" report, newspaper articles, memorandum of complaints, and education-related data from California public schools. This report relies on many sources that document historical patterns of bias, prejudice, and discrimination directed by Anglos against Mexican Americans in California in general and in the Los Angeles area in particular.

3) As an historian and social scientist, I have consulted the principle library and archival collections throughout the state that contain materials related to the experiences of Mexican Americans over time. Much of my past and current work focuses on Mexican-origin people in southern California, especially in Los Angeles. The research for my books and articles, as well as for this report, is based on a variety of sources: government reports, published books and essays, archival collections, U.S. Census Bureau population reports and other quantitative sources, and newspapers. As an expert in Mexican American history, I have appeared in several historical documentary films on California history. I have lectured widely at many colleges and universities and public schools throughout California and across the nation. I have consulted on many public history projects and programs funded by the California Council for the Humanities (the state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities).

4) The history of Hispanic people in California runs deep. Indeed, statehood for California in 1850 was achieved only two years after the United States annexed California and much of northern Mexico as part of the treaty that ended the war between the two nations. Though guaranteed full rights as American citizens, the former Mexican residents who opted to stay in their native California after 1848 soon came to understand how non-white people would be treated in the new American society after the Gold Rush forever changed the demographic profile of the state and reduced Mexican Americans to minority status. Mexican Americans in southern California, the region of the state where they have been concentrated over time, quickly fell victim to discriminatory policies and practices that defined them as a second class, racial minority group. In every sphere of life –from work to politics to neighborhoods—Mexican Americans were pushed to the margins of society in the half century after California was admitted to the Union.

5) Numerous historians, including myself, have thoroughly documented the processes of land loss, political exclusion, residential segregation, economic inequality, and social ostracism that befell two generations of Mexican Americans after 1848 (Griswold del Castillo, 1979; Camarillo, 1979; Almaguer, 1994; Monroy, 1990; Haas, 1995; Pitt, 1966; Menchaca, 1995). Despite U.S. guarantees of the rights of Mexican American property owners , Spanish-speaking landowners were forced to prove title to their lands granted during the period Mexico controlled California (1821-1848). Faced with a new legal system where only English was spoken and where American lawyers took advantage of their unfamiliarity with U.S. laws and practices, Mexican American property owners struggled to hold on to their lands. Although most Mexican American landowners eventually proved their right to the lands previously granted them, legal

fees and extra-legal practices, usurious taxes, harassment by American squatters, and periodic floods and drought destroyed the land tenure of the great majority of Mexican Americans. The loss of their lands precipitated a catastrophic decline into poverty for Mexican Americans and resulted in their being largely excluded from political participation by the 1870s.

6) Involvement in the new American political system was key for the Mexican Americans in Los Angeles County, Santa Barbara County and San Diego County, the areas of population concentration for the group in the second half of the nineteenth century. Unlike Spanish-speaking communities in northern California, which were quickly eclipsed as a result of the changes brought by the Gold Rush after 1849, Mexican Americans in southern California continued to hold on precariously to their way of life until the 1870s. During the 1850s and 1860s, Mexican Americans shared political office holding with an increasing number of Anglos who moved to the growing towns of the region. However, as soon as Anglo Americans reached majority status in southern California towns by the 1860s and 1870s, they systematically moved to exclude Spanish-speaking citizens from meaningful participation in local affairs. Fewer and fewer Spanish-surnamed candidates appeared in elections as Anglos secured the reigns of political power. With few exceptions, polarized racial voting patterns emerged as soon as Anglos achieved numerical superiority and as they moved to dilute Mexican Americans' political power. In the City of Santa Barbara, for example, Anglo politicians in the 1870s changed the system of at-large voting to a single-member ward system thereby concentrating Mexican American voters into a specified district that ensured that they would elect only one representative who would be totally powerless against four candidates elected from the Anglo slate. To make matters worse, Mexican Americans were denied participation in the Democratic Party Central Committee in the

county and later banned from the party's state convention, prompting a delegate to report that they were "deliberately kicked out of the party" in 1882 and "treated with utter contempt" (Camarillo, 1979:76). A similar pattern of exclusion manifested itself in the City of Los Angeles by the 1870s. For example, despite the fact that Mexican Americans constituted about twenty percent of the voters in the city, and that a few continued to be appointed to local political positions, Anglos instituted a wardship-based electoral system by 1880 that fragmented Mexican Americans voters into several wards thereby nullifying any impact they might have on city-wide elections. A historian who researched these developments concluded that "For practical purposes the mass of laborers in the *barrio* remained politically inarticulate and unrepresented..." (Griswold del Castillo 1979:160). By the last decade of the nineteenth century it was rare to find a Spanish-surname elected official anywhere in southern California towns and cities. Further reinforcing Spanish-speaking citizens' political powerlessness, the State Legislature approved an English language literacy amendment to the constitution in 1894. Any voter who could not read part of the State's Constitution in English could be denied the right to vote by the registrar. Though it is doubtful this provision of state law was used to deny the right to vote for other citizens who spoke a language other than English, it certainly sealed the fate of the Mexican American electorate in California (Bollinger, 1977). (Not until 1970 was this discriminatory provision ruled unconstitutional by the California State Supreme Court in *Castro v. State of California*.) By the turn of the century, Mexican Americans were a disenfranchised minority population whose right of suffrage and other civil rights as American citizens, guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, had been violated and abridged.

7) The exclusion of Mexican Americans from political participation in Los Angeles and in other areas of southern California largely reflected their social status as a segregated racial minority. Spanish-speaking citizens throughout the region were residentially isolated from their Anglos counterparts and suffered the consequences of decades of discriminatory practices and laws. For example, state laws enacted during the 1850s restricted some of their cultural practices, such as bear-bull fights, and the so-called "Greaser Law," an anti-vagrancy statute, banned assemblies of Mexican Americans on Sundays. Lynchings of Mexican Americans, "race wars" in Los Angeles, and other incidents in the decades following statehood gave Mexican Americans a clear message that they now lived under a different political and legal regime that required them to retreat to the confines of their emerging *barrios* where they could minimize contact with the Anglo majority (Camarillo, 1984; Griswold del Castillo, 1979). Mexican Americans in other towns and cities throughout southern California also experienced discrimination in various forms. For example, in the original *pueblo* of San Diego (now known as Old Town), the Spanish-speaking people became physically segregated by the early 1870s when white businessmen and boosters, hoping to create a "new" San Diego away from the old Mexican town, established San Diego by the bay. Left with few resources and commercial activity, Old Town San Diego withered away over time as residents relocated and as historic adobe structures fell into decay. Not until decades later, when city fathers and businessmen from nearby San Diego deemed the old ruins of the pueblo a potentially valuable tourist site, were many of the buildings of Old Town restored.

8) Early in the twentieth century, immigration on a mass scale greatly expanded the size and distribution of the Mexican-origin population in the United States. By the 1920s, Los

Angeles was home to the largest population of Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants in the nation. The legacy of anti-Mexican attitudes from the previous century were carried over and reinforced in the new century. AsMexican numbers grew, so too did a Jim Crow-like system of segregation. By the mid-1900s, for example, the great majority of Mexican American children attended segregated public schools or were isolated in "Mexican-only" classrooms separate from their Anglo peers (Gonzalez, 1990;Menchaca, 1995). Restaurants, movie theaters, public swimming pools, and other establishments routinely restricted use of facilities to Mexican Americans, especially those clearly on the darker side of the color line (Penrod, 1948; Camarillo, 1984). Residential segregation was common place by the 1930s as most cities and towns where Mexican Americans resided in substantial numbers employed racially restrictive real estate covenants which forbade the sale or rental of property to particular minority groups. Indeed, in a statewide questionnaire sent to real estate agents up and down California, the great majority reported that restricted housing was the norm and that segregation of Mexicans, blacks, and Asians was the rule. For example, the president of the realty board in the City of Compton indicated in the survey in 1927 that "All subdivisions in Compton since 1921 have restrictions against any but the white race." He added that "We have only a few Mexicans and Japanese in the old part of the city." When asked how the problem of racial minorities couldbe best handled, he replied: "Advocate and push improvements and the Mexicans will move…Sell the undesirables' property to a desirable" and "never sell to an undesirable." In another example, the secretary of the Whittier Realty Board reported that "Race segregation is not a serious problem with us…Our realtors do not sell to Mexicans and Japanese outside certain sections where it is agreed by community custom they shall reside." (Survey of Race Relations, 1927). Yet another

example of the segregation of Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants unfolded in San Diego in the early 1900s. Although a small community of Spanish-speaking people continued to live in Old Town during the early twentieth century, a much larger number of Mexican immigrants settled in an area of "new" San Diego, just southeast of downtown. Real estate covenants which forbade minorities from living in most areas of the city, in addition to affordable housing units left behind by whites who moved to the expanding suburbs, ushered in a large migration of Mexican immigrants after World War I. Mexican immigrants became a major source of labor in the fish canneries, nearby factories, and other businesses that formed an important part of San Diego's growing economy. Logan Heights, once the home to white families, rapidly became known as "Barrio Logan" to Mexican Americans who were estimated at about 20,000 in the late 1920s (Camarillo, 1979). By the Great Depression, Barrio Logan contained the second largest Mexican-origin population in the state. Here, according to an historian, a segregated style of life for Mexican Americans unfolded:

> The substandard conditions of the San Diego Mexican community, as reflected by their occupational status, living environment, and health problems, were magnified by their segregation. Separate schools, churches, and businesses existed for the Mexican community. (Shelton, 1975: 71)

9) The practice of realtors restricting Mexican Americans from entering white neighborhoods resulted in an overtly segregated residential pattern that forced Mexican Americans into particular areas of cities and towns. The use of the ubiquitous real estate covenant was thoroughly effective in establishing and maintaining residential boundaries between whites and non-whites during the first half of the 1900s. For example, it was reported to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1946 that the percentage of municipalities with

restricted housing covenants excluding Mexican Americans, blacks, and Asians increased from an estimated twenty percent in the 1920 to eighty percent by the mid-1940s (John Anson Ford Collection). Despite the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Shelley v. Kramer*, which ruled that restrictive real estate clauses were not legally binding, the informal practices among realtors continued well into the 1960s. The problem of residential segregation and discriminatory practices among realtors attracted the attention of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights when it issued a report in 1966 (Ernesto Galarza Collection):

> The Commission investigators also heard charges that real estate brokers refused to sell houses to Mexican- Americans in areas where members of that group had not traditionally lived. Such charges were made by Mexican-American residents of Los Angeles. . . . In 1955, a Los Angeles real estate board expelled two members for selling homes to persons referred to as a "clear detriment to property values." One of the purchasers was a Mexican-American family.

The consequences of decades of discriminatory residential segregation against Mexican American profoundly impacted where Mexican Americans could and could not live in Los Angeles-area cities. A study that analyzed data from the 1960 U.S. Census revealed that Los Angeles' Mexican Americans had the third highest index of residential dissimilarity, or segregation, from Anglos among the thirty five largest cities in the Southwest (Grebler, et al., 1970). Regardless of fair housing laws passed by the federal and state government in the 1960s, the imprint of past discriminatory real estate practices is still clearly visible today in areas of Los Angeles County that continue to have large concentrations of Spanish-surnamed residents.

10) Discriminatory practices against Mexican Americans in the housing markets of Los Angeles in the decades after World War I were obviously reactions to the growing numbers of Mexican immigrants and their children in the region. By 1930, for example, Mexican-origin people in the City of Los Angeles numbered well over 100,000 while their total population

surpassed 368,000 in the state (Camarillo, 1984). As their population increased so too did various practices that excluded them from public places. During the 1930s and 1940s, for example, it was not uncommon to see signs posted at swimming pools, barber shops, and theaters that indicated "No Negroes or Mexicans Allowed" or "White Trade Only." Other establishments, such as restaurants and public parks, did not have to post signs for Mexicans to know that "customary" exclusion kept Mexican Americans away. Throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and into the 1960s, various reports by individuals and government agencies and non-profit organizations documented the social discrimination directed against the group. For example, in a report submitted to a Los Angeles grand jury investigation in 1942 regarding the status of Mexican American youth, the problem of discrimination was identified (Report of Special Committee on Problems of Mexican Youth of the 1942 Grand Jury of Los Angeles):

> Discrimination and segregation as evidenced by public signs and rules, such as appear in certain restaurants, public swimming plunges, public parks, theatres and even schools, causes resentment among the Mexican people. There are certain parks in this state in which a Mexican may not appear, or else only on a certain day of the week, and it is made evident by signs reading to the effect – for instance, "Tuesdays reserved for Negroes and Mexicans."

Discriminatory treatment of this type was documented by Mexican American community-based organizations, by various writers, and by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1970 (Penrod, 1948; McWilliams, 1948; Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1970). Although laws were passed by Congress in the 1960s and 1970s that made illegal past discriminatory practices that had long excluded and segregated Mexican Americans and other racial minorities from public accommodations, legacies of exclusion continued into the current period.

11) Mexican American residents in cities also suffered from the discriminatory treatment that resulted from zoning policies and institutional neglect on the part of city hall. San Diego is a case in point. Barrio Logan continued to house the great majority of Mexican Americans in San Diego well into the second half of the twentieth century. As a result of World War II and the significant expansion of industry in the post-war decades, Barrio Logan residents were increasingly pushed out to make way for junk yards, scrap metal processing centers, and other industrial development. The city's re-zoning of the area from residential to mixed use (i.e., industrial use) had a huge impact on the lives of thousands of Mexican American residents. Hundreds more in the community were dislocated as their homes were bulldozed to make way for the interstate freeway and bridge-building projects. Commercial establishments upon which residents depended for many decades were also destroyed. By the early 1970s, frustrated by decades of physical dislocation, environmental degradation, and political powerlessness in halting the destruction of their community, Barrio Logan residents banded together to salvage a parcel of land under the Coronado Bridge they named "Chicano Park." The successful battle they waged for the establishment and expansion of Chicano Park during the 1970s and 1980s symbolized the aspirations of Barrio Logan residents to gain some semblance of control over their own lives as residents of an area of San Diego long ignored by City Hall and most residents of the city (Chicano Park,1988; *San Diego Business Journal*, 12/7/92). Today, Barrio Logan residents continue to advocate for the cleaning up of environmental hazards that contaminate their neighborhoods as they struggle to rebuild the heart of San Diego's largest and oldest Mexican American community (*San Diego Business Journal*, 11/3/97 and 9/10/01).

12) Nowhere in the state were the effects of discrimination felt by Mexican Americans more severely in the twentieth century than in Los Angeles city and county. The history of pervasive social discrimination in Los Angeles in the areas of education, housing, and access to public accommodations all affected the ability of Mexican Americans to participate in the political process. In addition, policies and practices limiting or restricting Mexican Americans from exercising their right to vote and electing candidates of choice greatly hindered the inclusion of the state's largest ethnic group into the body politic.

13) Practices that were meant to exclude Mexican Americans and other minorities from participation in mainstream society had analogs in the political arena. By the 1930s and 1940s, when tens of thousands of the children of Mexican immigrants came of age, they realized that their rights as citizens, including their right to vote and elect candidates of choice, were hindered by various discriminatory policies and practices. . The lack of any elected and appointed political representatives from the large Mexican American community in Los Angeles in the 1940s prompted the chairman of the county's Coordinating Council for Latin American Youth to write Governor Earl Warren. "May we call your attention to the fact," the chairman of the Council, Manuel Ruiz, respectfully stated, "that although there are close to 300,000 Spanish speaking voters in Los Angeles County that there has never been appointed to the bench, or to any other important position, a person of Mexican or Spanish extraction whose status at the same time has been one of leadership among these people" (Manuel Ruiz Collection). The first Mexican American to win a city council seat in Los Angeles in the twentieth century was Edward Roybal, but after he was elected to Congress in 1960, it was not until the mid-1980s that another Mexican American joined the ranks of this political body. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors,

arguably the most powerful political entity in the region, did not seat a Mexican American until after the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a district court finding that the county supervisors had intentionally acted to fragment the Hispanic vote, a direct violation of the Voting Rights Act. Vote dilution, gerrymandering, and voter intimidation over many decades in Los Angeles were among the primary factors explaining why Mexican Americans remained outside the political arena through most of the twentieth century.

14) The problem of political gerrymandering and fragmentation of Mexican American voters, exacerbated by voting irregularities and other discriminatory practices, continued to perplex leaders and supporters of Los Angeles' largest minority group into the 1970s and after. In 1966-67, for example, the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commissions on Civil Rights concluded in its report a discussion of some of the problems that explained why Mexican Americans in Los Angeles remained largely politically unrepresented (Ernesto Galarza Collection):

> East Los Angeles, the nation's largest Mexican-American community, has been effectively sliced up so that it would be difficult for a Mexican-American candidate to win a city, state, or federal election as a representative of the district. As an example, East Los Angeles is divided into six different State Assembly districts, none with more than 25% Mexican-American population. Elections for seats on the Los Angeles City board of education are districtwide, making it nearly impossible for a Mexican-American candidate to win. There is no Mexican-American in the California State Assembly or Senate. Edward Roybal is the lone Mexican-American from California in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1968, the Southwest Council of La Raza, an advocacy organization for Mexican Americans, reinforced this conclusion drawn by the California Advisory Committee. The Council stated that "Due to political gerrymandering, Mexican Americans in East Los Angeles have no expressions or resolutions of their problems" and that "The political disenfranchisement of Mexican

American...continues to be the root cause of the inability of the community to promote their own causes and get redress of their grievances" (Southwest Council of La Raza, Galarza Collection). In a report released in 1971 by the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, members again pointed to a history of racism and exclusion in explaining the relative omission of Mexican American elected officials in local and state government (*Political Participation of Mexican Americans in California*).

15) In addition to the problems brought about by gerrymandered political districts in which thousands of Mexican Americans resided, the group was also hindered in its political aspirations by various voting irregularities and illegal practices. For example, during the 1950s and 1960s, there were hundreds of claims made by Mexican American voters in Los Angeles that they had experienced intimidation at the polls from voting site registrars; some were harassed over English language literacy issues; and others received telephone calls indicating they could not vote unless they brought their registration stubs with them to the polls (American G.I. Forum, Citizens' Committee for Fair Elections, 1958; Los Angeles *Herald Examiner* 10-29-64; Los Angeles *Times*, 11-2-64)

16) The Hispanic-origin population continues to grow in unprecedented fashion. In 1980, for example, Hispanics in California numbered about 4.5 million and constituted slightly less than twenty (20) percent of the state's total population. Twenty years later, as Census 2000 figures revealed, the percentage of Hispanics as part of California's total population rose to nearly thirty-three (33) percent; they now number about eleven million. Over 4.2 million Hispanics live in Los Angeles County alone, according to the Census Bureau, and they comprise forty seven (47) percent of the total population in the City of Los Angeles (Census 2000 Brief:

The Hispanic Population, May 2001). In the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles County, Hispanics constitute eighty-nine (89) percent of the population in the valley's oldest municipality, the City of San Fernando. Elsewhere in southern California, for example, Hispanics in San Diego County now account for twenty seven (27) percent of the total population and form twenty five (25) percent of the one and quarter million persons in the City of San Diego (U.S. Census 2000).

17) Hispanics are also a group that continues to exhibit indices of extreme social disadvantage. In a recent report published by the Public Policy Institute of California, entitled *A Portrait of Race and Ethnicity in California*, one can scan every major measurement of well being and quickly come to the conclusion that Hispanics as a group occupy the bottom rungs of the socioeconomic ladder. They are among the least educated and among the most likely not to complete high school (in 1997, for example, Hispanics had a high school completion rate of only fifty-five percent in comparison to whites, Asians, and African Americans whose rates were above ninety percent). These educational disparities persist to date and appear in scoring data from the state's STAR test. In 2001, in San Diego County, the mean scaled score for white test takers was higher than the mean scaled score for Latinos in every subject (4-5 subjects tested per grade level) at every grade level (grades 2-11). More telling, without exception (out of 43 combinations of grade and subject matter), the percentage of white test takers in San Diego County scoring above the 50th national percentile rank was at least 29 points higher than the equivalent percentage of Latino test takers. In 2001, in Los Angeles County, the mean scaled score for white test takers was, as in San Diego County, higher than the mean scaled score for Latinos in every subject at every grade level. And, without exception (out of 43 combinations of

grade and subject matter), the percentage of white test takers in Los Angeles County scoring above the 50th national percentile rank was at least 25 points higher than the equivalent percentage of Latino test takers. Hispanics have the lowest levels of median family income despite some of the highest labor market participation rates of any group (by 1998, Hispanic and African American family median income was only fifty-one and sixty percent, respectively, of family income for non-Hispanics whites in California). The poverty rate for Hispanics in 1995 was the highest of any group in the state at about twenty eight percent (by contrast, the rate for non-Hispanic whites was ten percent). They suffer from inadequate health care service and lack of health insurance coverage. They are, in short, a group that will become the majority population in the state within the next generation and a group that must be prepared to more fully access opportunities in education, employment, health care, and other areas of California society in order to improve its status over time. Current indices of social and economic disadvantage among Hispanics reflects a legacy of discrimination and exclusion many generations old. The laws enacted in the 1960s and 1970s to protect the rights and increase opportunities for Hispanics and other racial minorities have helped a great deal, but they have not leveled the playing field completely as the nation's largest minority groups continue to carry the weight of history on their backs.

18) Many old problems of economic and income equality and educational failure persist and are taking a heavy toll on large sectors of the Hispanic population in California. And despite political gains and a growing electoral influence in local and state-wide elections, Hispanic voters still face issues that hinder their maximum participation in the political process. In the 1990s, intimidation of Hispanic voters, a problem many decades old, took new twists. For

example, in 1996 Governor Pete Wilson, alarmed when it was reported that a few Mexican immigrants, who it turned out had past criminal records, were granted naturalized status as U.S. citizens, grossly exaggerated the problem and set off reactions in certain quarters that lead to a proposed campaign to thwart "illegal" Hispanic voters when they went to the polls. An article in Los Angeles *Times* noted that "Wilson slurred many law-abiding new citizens by suggesting that perhaps thousands of criminals were naturalized" (*Times*, 10-22-96). The Los Angeles district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service quickly denied Wilson's reckless allegations. Wilson's comments were reminiscent of a similar type of voter intimidation initiative that had been launched in Orange County in 1988 as unofficial guards patrolled voting sites with signs in English and Spanish warning non-citizens against voting (Los Angeles *Times*, 10-22-96 and 10-30-96; letter to U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno , 10-31-96, from leaders of several civil rights organizations). Adding fuel to apprehensions among Hispanics about what was perceived by many to be a growing anti-Hispanic climate in California, Propositions 187 and 209 contributed greatly to these fears. The proposition to restrict public services and education to illegal immigrants and their children won easily with a large majority vote in 1994. Though Proposition 187 was eventually ruled unconstitutional in a federal court, it served notice to hundreds of thousands of Hispanics that California was a state that did not value a large percentage of its Hispanic community. Proposition 209, an anti-affirmative initiative launched a few years later, provided another negative message that was not lost on Hispanic voters (San Francisco *Chronicle*, 11-28-96; Los Angeles *Times*, 10-29-98). Both of these propositions revealed how polarized issues resulted in an increasingly polarized electorate with Hispanics strongly against these propositions while Anglos were strongly in support (Los Angeles *Times*,

California Exit Poll, 11-8-94). Proposition 227 in 1998, an anti-bilingual education initiative, exacerbated the problem further. 63% of Hispanics voted against Proposition 227 while 67% of Anglos voted in support (Los Angeles *Times,* California Exit Poll, 6-2-98). These types of political campaigns, together with decades of discrimination against Hispanics, contributed to the development of a negative racial climate in California during the 1990s.

19) The consequences of the various propositions discussed above on the development of a negative racial political climate manifested itself in many cities and regions throughout California. The San Fernando Valley is a case in point. The annexation of much of the valley by the City of Los Angeles in 1915 set in motion patterns of residential development that also shaped the greater Los Angeles region. Early on in the development of the valley, minorities were largely restricted to two areas in the northeast, Pacoima and San Fernando. Mexican Americans began to settle in both locations in the pre-World War II decades and their communities greatly expanded in the post-war years. During and after the war, blacks were also attracted to these areas, the only neighborhoods in the valley where they were allowed to live in new housing tracts (*Times*, 8/28/2002) Over time, more and more Hispanics settled in the area and they now form the large majority of residents in this northeast section of the valley. Several ballot measures in the 1990s revealed the rifts between the Hispanics and their white counterparts in the valley. For example, Proposition 187, the "Save Our State" campaign, received a great boost from the valley when a group of local citizens organized to form "Voice of Citizens Together." Alarmed by what they believed was a growing crisis of illegal immigration, they played a key role in spearheading a movement that resulted in the passage of Proposition 187 in 1994. Exit polls conducted during the November 1994 elections revealed that valley residents felt

more strongly than most Californians that immigration was the primary issue that brought them to the polls (*Times*, 11/10/94, Valley Edition). This reaction against immigrants, which many Hispanics in the valley saw as an attack against all Hispanics, created a reaction that stirred the emotions. For example, angered by the growing public sentiment against Hispanic immigrants, over 2,000 Latino students at fourteen local valley schools walked out of their classes in a pre-election sign of protest against the measure. They were part of a group of 10,000 students who also participated in the peaceful protest throughout the Los Angeles metropolitan region (11/3/94, Valley Edition). Two years later, Proposition 209 also divided valley residents largely along racial lines. Valley residents approved the measure with a far higher percentage fifty-three (53) percent in comparison to other Los Angeles city and county voters (39% and 47% respectively supported the measure). Hispanic and African American voters in the Pacoima area , by contrast, voted the measure down by a two-to-one margin. (*Times*, 11/9/96, Valley Edition). Therefore, it was not surprising, given the climate of distrust and growing racial polarization among many residents in the valley over incendiary propositions, that a campaign that pitted a Latino candidate against a white candidate of Jewish background for the Democratic candidacy for the 20th Senate District ended up a contest that raised inter-ethnic tensions. According to a political commentator who observed the acerbic political contest, "Charges of 'race baiting' and 'racially offensive' tactics flew back and forth between the candidates and their campaigns" (*California Journal*, 9/1/98). This particular political campaign demonstrated how racial politics was affected by the climate of opinion during the 1990s in California inflamed by several key propositions which at heart involved racial issues. It is not surprising, therefore, to note that it

was not until the 1990s that the first Hispanic was elected to office despite the fact that a very large Latino population had long existed in the San Fernando Valley.

20) Another problem that persists into the twenty first century is the gap that currently exists between Hispanics and all other groups with regard to the percentage of eligible population who register to vote and who actually cast their votes on election day. For example, in 1996 Hispanics had the lowest percentage of eligible population that registered to vote (68%) and eligible population that voted (54%). By contrast, eighty-one (81) percent of the white population and seventy-seven (77) of the African American eligible population registered to vote and sixty-eight (68) percent and sixty-four (64) percent respectively of the eligible population voted in 1996 (*A Portrait of Race and Ethnicity in California*, 2001).

	California 1996		
	Hispanics	Whites	African-Americans
% of eligible registered to vote	68%	81%	77%
% of eligible that voted	54%	68%	64%

If Hispanics are to be incorporated into the fabric of American society as they emerge as the majority population in the state of California over the next twenty or thirty years, their full integration as participants in the political process will be critical to the preservation of our participatory democracy. The case under consideration --involving the recently approved redistricting plan in California that diminishes Hispanics' opportunity to elect candidates of choice in congressional and senatorial districts in Los Angeles County to achieve more electoral strength in a district in San Diego County --points to the fact that Hispanics have not yet overcome obstacles that prevent them from exercising their full potential as voters. This problem is particularly important as the voting age population of Hispanics continues to soar in California. It is also especially important for Hispanics to have equal opportunity to elect candidates of choice as recent research indicates that the effects of minority-majority districts and minority representation and political participation are intimately tied to one another. Voter participation among Latinos is particularly high in districts where they enjoy both majority status as well as descriptive representation (i.e., representation by legislators of the same race or ethnicity). (Gay, 2001:vii) Given the dramatic growth of the voting age and registered voters among Hispanics, political districts must be drawn or redrawn with these important

considerations in mind. Redistricting plans that maximize Hispanic voter influence will be one of the keys for narrowing the electoral participation rate for Hispanics.

References

Almaguer, Tomas. *Racial Fault Lines: Historical Origins of White Supremacy in California* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994).

American G.I. Forum, Citizen's Committee for Fair Elections, 1958.

Bollinger, Bruce. *California Election Law During the Sixties and Seventies: Liberalization and Centralization* (Sacramento: California Assembly Committee on Elections and Reapportionment, 1979).

California Department of Education. *California Standardized Testing and Reporting Program: 2001 STAR State Summary Report for ETHNICITY-1 WHITE - NOT HISPANIC ORIGIN*, available at, http://www.eddataonline.com/star/ (2001)

California Department of Education. *California Standardized Testing and Reporting Program: 2001 STAR State Summary Report for ETHNICITY-1 HISPANIC LATINO*, available at, http://www.eddataonline.com/star/ (2001)

California State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. *Political Participation of Mexican Americans in California* (1971).

California State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights Report, 1967 (Palo Alto: Ernesto Galarza Collection, Department of Special Collections, Stanford University).

Camarillo, Albert. *Chicanos in a Changing Society: From Mexican Pueblos to American Barrios in Santa Barbara and Southern California, 1848-1930* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1979).

Camarillo, Albert. *Chicanos in California: A History of Mexican Americans* (San Francisco: Boyd and Fraser Publishers, 1984).

Gay, Claudine. *The Effect of Minority Districts and Minority Representation on Political Participation in California* (San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California, 2001).

Gonzalez, Gilbert. *Chicano Education in the Era of Segregation* (Philadelphia: Balch Institute Press, 1990).

Grebler, Leo, et al. *The Mexican American People: the nation's second largest minority* (New York: The Free Press, 1970).

Griswold del Castillo, Richard. *The Los Angeles Barrio, 1850-1890, A Social History* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1979).

Haas, Lizbeth. *Conquests and Historical Identities in California, 1769-1936* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995).

John Anson Ford Collection (San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Archives, Huntington Library).

Los Angeles Times. *California Exit Poll*, November 8, 1994.

Los Angeles Times, November 10, 1994, San Fernando Valley Edition.

Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, William C. Velazquez Institute, *Statement of Section 2 Compliance (2001)*, Addendum to Supplement to MALDEF-WCVI Congressional Redistricting Plan, (July 31, 2001).

Monroy, Douglas. *Thrown Among Strangers: The Making of Mexican Culture in Frontier California* (Berkeley: University of Calfornia Press, 1990).

Pitt, Leonard. *The Decline of the Californios: A Social History of the Spanish-Speaking Californians, 1846-1890* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966).

Manuel Ruiz Collection (Palo Alto: Department of Special Collections, Stanford University).

McWilliams, Carey. *North From Mexico* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1968; first edition 1948).

Menchaca, Martha. *The Mexican Outsiders: A Community History of Marginalization and Discrimination in California* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1995).

Penrod, Vesta. *Civil Rights Problems of Mexican-Americans in Southern California.* (M.A. thesis, Claremont Graduate School, 1948).

A Portrait of Race and Ethnicity in California. (San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California, 2001)

Report of Special Committee on Problems of Mexican Youth of the 1942 Grand Jury of Los Angeles (Palo Alto: Manuel Ruiz Collection, Department of Special Collections, Stanford University).

San Diego Business Journal, December 7, 1992.

Survey of Race Relations, Box 2: Segregated Housing, 1927 (Palo Alto: Hoover Institution Archives, Stanford University).

United States Commission on Civil Rights Reports, 1966 and 1970 (Palo Alto: Ernesto Galarza Collection, Department of Special Collections, Stanford University).

United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. *The Hispanic Population: Census 2000 Brief* (May 2001).

United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000: Population. and Housing.

TAB 114

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

VOLUME II

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Thursday, July 14, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Angelo Ancheta, Chairperson

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Vice-Chairperson

Gabino Aguirre

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Jodie Filkins Webber

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Chief Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Consultants Present

George Brown, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Also Present

Public Comment

Sam Spagnolo

Rionne Jones

Alex Vargas

Sandra Jerabek

Manuel Salazar

Robert Huber

Rachael O'Brien

Jim Provenza

Diane Parro

Don Saylor

Steve Macias

Scott Rabb

Matt Williams

Julio Gonzalez

Leonard Lanzi

Linda Lambourne

Scott Stepanik

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Tim Watkins

Erica Teasley-Linnock

Four Waters

Alice Huffman

Nik Bonovich

Michele Martinez

Richard Seyman

Debra Howard

Hugh Bower

1 new Expo line coming in from downtown linking that area to
2 areas further to the west, which is why I think it works
3 well.
4 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, any additional
5 comments on this district? Okay, we'll maintain it as it
6 is currently designed.
7 MS. BOYLE: Okay, now we're moving northeast to
8 our San Gabriel-Foothill Mountain District, or what's left
9 of the concept. It still works. So this one stretches on
10 the west from South Pasadena, Pasadena, Altadena city
11 boundaries; going east, to the split of Rancho Cucamonga,
12 and north to the boundary of the National Forest.
13 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Okay --
14 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Commissioner Raya, please --
15 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Let me take a deep breath on
16 this one. Parts of this make people really happy, and
17 other parts, maybe not so much. There is a big question
18 about the length of this district. Again, you know,
19 our -- I think we're -- it's the same thing, we're bumping
20 up against Section Two areas, and it's very hard to
21 capture the necessary population, especially trying to do
22 the north-south orientation from the foothills. So, let's
23 assume that for the moment this is the district. I think
24 you could -- you can easily say that on both ends there
25 are strong relationships, and commonalities between the

1 two being at the foothills. And I can say that on the
2 west side the, you know, Altadena/Pasadena/South Pass
3 people are happy to be together. We had a lot of
4 testimony about the strong -- the school district
5 relationship between Pasadena/Altadena, people from the
6 surrounding communities that view Pasadena as their hub
7 for entertainment, healthcare, shopping -- the commerce is
8 very related in those areas. And going east you pick up
9 the same relationship with Sierra Madre, and to some
10 extent Monrovia, and on the far side, I don't know if --
11 maybe Commissioner Yao is more qualified to speak to the
12 relationship -- La Verne, Claremont, Upland, and the
13 northern part of Rancho there.
14 COMMISSIONER YAO: La Verne, Claremont, San Dimas,
15 which I don't believe is in the district at this point, or
16 is it?
17 COMMISSIONER RAYA: It is.
18 COMMISSIONER YAO: It is, okay. These are very --
19 all cities that are very similar in size, and have a lot
20 of commerce together, in terms of addressing the local
21 transportation issues and the local mental health issues.
22 One of the reason is, being on the extreme part of the Los
23 Angeles County, those types of issues are typically -- we
24 don't get enough attention I guess is probably the way to
25 describe it. As a result, cities work together to try to

1 address that, as compared to depending on the County. So,
2 from that corner perspective, it indeed is a very tight
3 neighborhood. Now, the City of Upland, obviously would
4 much prefer to be with San Bernardino County. Its County
5 has a significant structure, both in terms of
6 transportation and other Social Services issues, but due
7 to population I don't think -- there's no way to -- it's
8 very difficult, I would say, to incorporate them. We have
9 been able to try to put the biggest part of Rancho
10 Cucamonga in with the San Bernardino County, but the San
11 Antonio Heights and Upland is another issue. In the same
12 breath, Upland is very similar to Claremont --
13 MS. SARGIS: Time. Sorry.
14 (Laughter)
15 COMMISSIONER YAO: Thank you.
16 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, so Commissioner Dai.
17 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, I think that the
18 narrative should just reflect that basically this is a
19 district that was created around several Section Twos to
20 the south. We have several Section Twos to the east, as
21 well, so you know, I think -- I don't have a problem with
22 this district, they're all Foothill communities. We
23 received a lot of testimony -- we had actually created one
24 Foothill district before, so we've managed to break up
25 that a little bit, but we still have a bunch of Foothill

1 communities together.

2 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, Commissioner DiGuilio.

3 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: And if I heard

4 Commissioner Raya, she kind of talked about the greater

5 Pasadena areas as a very strong cluster of COI, and it

6 sounds like the eastern part with Upland and Claremont is

7 a pretty strong COI too, and while it looks like they may

8 not be necessarily linked because it goes over, but it

9 sounds like they're not so disparate that, you know, there

10 is some commonalities. There's kind of two strong COIs

11 and they're linked based on that being a Foothill

12 community.

13 COMMISSIONER RAYA: And you have to keep in mind

14 too, that the Two-Ten Freeway, that goes from one end to

15 the other -- you know, in LA we tend to -- you know, I

16 think we look at distance and sew our relationships a

17 little differently. That's really nothing, but not -- I'm

18 not trying to be silly about it, but that transportation

19 issue does carry over from one side to the other, so there

20 are some other links that are meaningful about that

21 connection.

22 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay --

23 VICE-CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Chair, can I ask a

24 question?

25 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Yes.

TAB 115

Subject: Public Comment: 4 - Los Angeles
From: Sherril Alexander <[redacted]
Date: 7/14/2011 8:10 PM
To: [redacted]

From: Sherril Alexander <[redacted]
Subject: Glendora

Message Body:
Glendora is a community of interest with LaVerne, San Dimas and Claremont. The current Redistricting Proposed Map severs that relationship. When requests were made to leave the City of Glendora in one district it was not imagined that we would be combined with cities that were not in the Foothill Communities. I respectfully request that Glendora be combined with cities that are within its community of interest and with whom it has worked successfully in the past.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 116

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF

FULL COMMISSION BUSINESS MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC MCGEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW

CLASSROOM C

3200 FIFTH AVENUE

SACRAMENTO, CA

VOLUME II

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 2011

1:54 P.M.

TIFFANY C. KRAFT, CSR
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER
LICENSE NUMBER 12277

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
(415) 457-4417

APPEARANCES

Members Present

Chair Angelo Ancheta

Gabino Aguirre

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Jodie Filkins-Webber

Stanley Forbes

Michelle Galambos-Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

Jeanne Raya

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Representing Q2

Nicole Boyle

Karin MacDonald

Alex Woods

INDEX

1. Introduction	1
2. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (LA County Congressional Districts)	2
3. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Orange County Congressional Districts)	38
4. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Orange County Senate Districts)	80
5. Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (LA County Congressional Districts)	135
6. Public Comment	168
Adjournment	172
Certificate of Reporter	173

1 MS. MACDONALD: I was just discussing this with
2 Commissioner Barabba over the break. There have been a
3 bit of a label -- it's a labelling issue more than
4 anything else. So it is the same thing.
5 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay. So the district
6 lines themselves are consistent?
7 MS. MACDONALD: Yes.
8 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY: The only thing
9 that concerned me about this district, I think it's a very
10 clean district based on how I know the area. It was
11 really when we got over to the west side and how -- where
12 Upland is located. And I know this is a challenge with
13 dealing with at multiple levels. We usually end up with
14 an orphan or two on either on either side of the L.A.
15 County border. So I recognize that our team really did
16 attempt to deal with it. But I think this is the best
17 case scenario.
18 COMMISSIONER DAI: This is a pure nesting. This
19 is exactly what was left over in the Assembly, too.
20 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: And recognizing the
21 Section 2.
22 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay. Next district.
23 MS. WOODS: So the next district is RIVMV. And
24 this district includes the Jurupa Valley, the city of
25 Riverside, the city of Eastvail, Norco, Corona, El

1 Cerrito, Home Gardens, and the city of Moreno Valley,
2 March Air Reserve Base, Mead Valley and Perris.
3 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: And the community
4 of interest testimony that supported the Assembly
5 supported the Senate district since it's a perfect
6 nesting. Looks beautiful.
7 MS. WOODS: In this configuration, we do split
8 Mead Valley.
9 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Just for reference, is
10 there -- maybe Commission Balco, Filkins-Webber -- I know
11 mix you up -- just as a reminder, the center of the purple
12 it's a mountain range there or something the hills; isn't
13 that right?
14 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: Yes. There is a
15 distinct difference. In the purple section, there are
16 mountains right there where it says Lake Mathews. That
17 actually goes into a higher level. It's a very limited
18 population. There is quite a few homes and large ranches,
19 large populations up there. But it does go up to an
20 elevation.
21 And so there is foothills I guess is what you
22 would call them, not really mountains. That's where you
23 see the area in the 15 freeway south where it says
24 Temescal Valley, the freeway is a good indicator that you
25 have mountains on either side. You have the mountains

1 that separate it from Orange County on the west and then
2 you have foothills that separate it between Good Hope.
3 That's why you don't see any cities where it says Temescal
4 Valley and Good Hope. That's why this district does have
5 this V shape just similar to our Congressional district
6 had that V shape where the freeways come together at the
7 15 and the 215 -- actually the 79 from San Jacinto. That
8 again is a geographic distinction between these areas.
9 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Even the yellow
10 horseshoe aspect I assume was part of that because it was
11 going over the mountains.
12 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: The yellow
13 horseshoe aspect is consistent with the community of
14 interest Riverside, Moreno Valley and their borders. But
15 the El Sobrante where you see that there are mountains and
16 there's -- all the way over to March Air Force Base.
17 There isn't much in the way of major traffic there.
18 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: That's the question I have.
19 Again, the two districts are sort of split. But Assembly
20 districts are divided from the middle of the horseshoe.
21 When you create the horseshoe, it looks like there is a
22 compactness issue. But I think given the topography --
23 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: Correct. There is
24 a distinct geographic divide at right where it says Lake
25 Mathews. There is a foothills district. The foothills

similar to Anaheim Hills, as this Commission had driven down the 91 when they went into Santa Ana, the hills right there at the top of the purple, there are hills right there. And that's La Sierra. Beautiful view right over the valley of that area. So there is a geographic basis for this.

CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Very good.

COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: We're not skipping over densely populated areas to get to another area.

CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Excellent.

COMMISSIONER DAI: One final comment is that consistent with what we've done before, we put the city of Riverside back together.

CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Very good. Okay. Next district.

MS. WOODS: So the next district is the Coachella Valley and Palo Verde Valley. It's CCHTM. So it starts at the Riverside border with Arizona and moves west and also includes some southwest parts of the Riverside County, including Temecula, Murrietta, Wildomar, Temescal Valley, Meadowbrook, French Valley, Winchester, Green Acres. And by doing this by nesting in the county of Imperial with San Diego, we were able to nest these two Assembly districts in Riverside and keep the Coachella Valley whole.

1 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: This keeps the
2 Coachella Valley whole. The only question I would have,
3 Ms. Woods, is you mentioned there is intermingling of the
4 nesting and the blending. What impact would it have or
5 how could you blend? Maybe you couldn't, as far as
6 putting Menifee in here. Have you explored that? Because
7 those are some distinct communities there that might blend
8 better with the purple Coach, but what impact does it
9 have? Or do you have difficulty getting population if you
10 blend it anywhere else?
11 MS. WOODS: So you would want to know if you
12 added Menifee from this district?
13 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: Yeah. What
14 happens?
15 MS. WOODS: What happens? You would look around
16 the rest of this green district, and it looks like there
17 is not a significant amount of population that's equal to
18 that of Menifee. There is Valley Vista, Winchester,
19 Idyllwild. You'd have to go into the Coachella Valley I
20 think in order to balance removing Menifee from that
21 district.
22 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: I appreciate that
23 discussion. Because what this then does, we're not
24 skipping over any areas to get to other areas. What we
25 are actually doing is respecting Coachella Valley.

1 Because if we included Menifee into this district, we
2 would have to split Coachella.
3 So just for the record, Menifee is with San
4 Jacinto and Hemet, which is considered the San Jacinto
5 Valley, respects that COI, even though we recognize there
6 is a balance here. So I think that this is the best
7 choice and option for these communities.
8 COMMISSIONER DAI: Again, as consistent, again we
9 had split it in the Assembly. Coachella Valley, I think
10 split the Census place of Desert Hot Springs. It's been
11 put back together. And finally, we were able to get
12 Temecula back into Riverside County.
13 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Any additional comments?
14 Okay. Great. Next district.
15 MS. WOODS: The next district is ISAND. It's a
16 border district that includes Imperial County and the
17 southern part of San Diego County along the border. It
18 includes Campo Boulevard, Patrero, and moves west to
19 Imperial Beach, includes the city of San Diego south of
20 Chula Vista. It includes all of Chula Vista, Bonita, Bay
21 Terraces, Paradise Hills, National City, La Presa, and
22 also includes Logan Heights, Barrio-Logan, Shelltown,
23 Sherman Heights. And these areas of the city of San Diego
24 that were included in the Assembly district.
25 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Commissioner Ontai.

TAB 117

Subject: Redistricting Hemet and San Jacinto Areas
From: "[redacted] <[redacted]
Date: 7/16/2011 5:34 PM
To: [redacted]

My name is Barbara Slater and I live in San Jacinto. My husband and I are retired former business owners of a real estate company that was located
in the very eastern area of Hemet. Our children live in Hemet and some have attended Mount San Jacinto College. We are satisfied with our current
District and with our Representative, Mary Bono. We have nothing in common with the Coachella Valley.
Please do not change our district boundries
Thank you
Barbara Slater

TAB 118

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Saturday, July 16, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417

APPEARANCES

Members Present

Angelo Ancheta, Chair

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Vice Chair

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle Di Guilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Jodi Filkins Webber

Peter Yao

Member Absent

Gabino T. Aguirre

Staff Present:

Janeece Sargis
Marian Johnston
Rob Wilcox

Consultants Present

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC
Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC
Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC
Karin Mac Donald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

APPEARANCES (Contin.)

Also Present

Public Comment

Jim Wright
Tim Snipes
Eric Eisenhammer
Don Gibson
Erica Teasley Linnick
Marqueece Harris-Dawson
Yogi Chugh
Anthony Franks
Michael Burtolic
Denise Rushing
Kelly Cox
Tyrone Netters
Loretta McCarthy
Christopher Bowman
Joe Dibbs
David Salaverry

I N D E X

	PAGE
1. Introduction	
Angelo Ancheta, Chairperson	5
Roll Call	5
2. Public Comment	6
Jim Wright, San Jose Voter	6
Tim Snipes, Peoples Advocate	7
Eric Eisenhammer, Agora, Conejo Valley	7
Don Gibson, on behalf of Marlene Bell, Walnut Ranch owner, Yolo County, and part of a Napa Vineyard	8
Erica Teasley Linnick, The Collaborative	10
Marqueece Harris-Dawson, The Collaborative	11, 182
Yogi Chugh, Tri-Cities, Fremont, Newark, and Union City	13
Anthony Franks	14
Michael Burtolic, Yolo County	15
Denise Rushing, Bd. of Supervisors, Lake County	16
Kelly Cox, County Administrator, Lake County	17
Tyrone Netters	18
Loretta McCarthy, Lake County resident	19
Christopher Bowman, California Conservation Action Group	20
Joe Dibbs	21
David Salaverry, RCCAG	183
3. Continuation of Unfinished Business and Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Focus on Remaining Southern California Districts)	27
4. Continuation of Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing (Focus on Remaining Senate and Board of Equalization Districts)	117
Public Comment	182
Adjourn	238
Certificate of Reporter	239

1

1 Valley, west, and southwest to Santa Clarita where it
2 splits Santa Clarita. The majority of Santa Clarita is
3 in the district.
4 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, and who has got
5 this district? Is it Commissioner Barabba? Okay, I'll
6 get Commissioner Filkins Webber to do just the basic
7 narrative. It just has to be a sentence or two, it
8 doesn't have to be too detailed, just tell us why this
9 district is as it is. Or, Ms. Boyle, you can highlight
10 what's going on here.
11 Again, I'd like the Commissioners to just sort of
12 describe what the district is in a sentence or two.
13 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Well, if you're going to
14 have 900,000 people, this is a reasonable way to approach
15 the problem.
16 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Well said for all 40 of
17 them!
18 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: And if there has to be a
19 split in Santa Clarita, what proportion of Santa Clarita
20 is split? Do you have a rough idea?
21 MS. BOYLE: Just a moment, please.
22 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: I think we've taken very
23 good care of Santa Clarita and, if we have to have a
24 split because of this particular district, I think that's
25 reasonable.

1 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Did you want to add to
2 the basic narrative?
3 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: Yeah, I just want to say
4 the major east-west arterial here, the 18, which extends
5 west from Victorville, and the 138 that goes through Pear
6 Blossom and Little Rock, and some of those other cities,
7 serve as a unifier among these communities. They look
8 vast and far strewn apart, but there is significant east-
9 west -- there is a significant east-west transportation
10 corridor which justifies extending it so far in those two
11 directions.
12 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, Commissioner
13 Barabba, anything else regarding Santa Clarita that you
14 want to discuss? Okay, Commissioner Filkins Webber.
15 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: I was concerned
16 about this split in Santa Clarita, which we just saw was
17 about 34,000 people.
18 MS. BOYLE: Correct.
19 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: What options are
20 there if we ask to consider making them whole? Where
21 would the population shift have to occur?
22 MS. BOYLE: Sure. I would recommend removing
23 it from Victor Valley and shifting it down through -- I
24 would like to give you back some of Upland.
25 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: Because we've

1 split Upland already.

2 MS. BOYLE: Ms. Mac Donald is concerned that

3 making any changes over here will mess up Alex's

4 districts, so --

5 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: I'm assigned to

6 Alex's districts, so….

7 MS. BOYLE: Sure. So if we're putting that in

8 there, we have to take it out somewhere else.

9 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: And what about

10 sending more of it west with East Ventura?

11 MS. BOYLE: Is the Commissioner suggesting

12 removing Santa Clarita to East Ventura?

13 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Commissioner Filkins

14 Webber, then Commissioner Yao.

15 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: If you take it

16 out of the green at the Victor Valley side, you'd have to

17 pick it up in the district right below, which is Alex's,

18 where it says like Liddell Creek, correct? In that

19 district because that runs from Thelen [phon.] all the

20 way through San Bernardino.

21 MS. BOYLE: Correct.

22 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: Okay. If you

23 said you can pick it up in -- Upland split is in this --

24 MS. BOYLE: Upland is not split here.

25 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: It's not split?

1 MS. BOYLE: Not at this level, at the
2 Congressional level -- I mean, at the Senate level, it is
3 not split; at the Congressional is where it is split, if
4 I am not mistaken.
5 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Commissioner Yao.
6 COMMISSIONER YAO: Yeah, I just want to be
7 cautious about moving east along the San Bernardino
8 County. We have split Rancho Cucamonga many many times
9 and at this -- in the Senate Map, at least, we're able to
10 keep them whole, we're able to keep them with the San
11 Bernardino County, so it really should be considered a
12 southern line.
13 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: And what is the total
14 population of Santa Clarita?
15 MS. BOYLE: Just a moment.
16 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Commissioner Di Guilio.
17 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Very quickly, I think
18 this goes back to Commissioner Barabba's point, is that
19 we have respected Santa Clarita Valley area in a lot of
20 places and I think that, in here, being linked with --
21 going east is -- it's a balancing act. In this case, it
22 may have to be split a little bit, but I think the
23 consequences of going east are, as Commissioner Yao said,
24 they're significant.
25 MS. BOYLE: So less the population, it's

1 176,320 total population, of which 34,000 approximately
2 is already in the district. So it would be a movement of
3 about 140,000 -
4 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: So it would still have
5 an influence on that Senate District.
6 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Go ahead, keep talking,
7 and make sure that - Ms. Boyle, what was the population
8 shift that might occur?
9 MS. BOYLE: It looks like it would be around
10 about 140,000 if I'm doing my math right.
11 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, 140,000 -
12 MS. BOYLE: Or 130.
13 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: I'm seeing a lot of
14 nodding heads saying no, no. Commissioner Raya, then
15 Filkins Webber.
16 COMMISSIONER RAYA: I could not support that
17 change and it seems to me that that particular part of
18 Santa Clarita that is separated is not significantly
19 different from the area that it's in, and I also add that
20 I agree with, you know, we have tried to accommodate
21 their interests elsewhere.
22 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: And they are with
23 East Ventura, so Commissioner Raya is correct, it's not
24 dissimilar to the district that they're being put in
25 right now.

1 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, Commissioner Dai.
2 COMMISSIONER DAI: And I would also add that
3 the majority of Santa Clarita is with the rest of the
4 Santa Clarita COI, so it's almost complete.
5 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, Commissioner
6 Parvenu.
7 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: I know we aren't going
8 to zoom in and deal with micro-level detail here, but I
9 am curious to know if that split is along the 5 and what
10 impact the split has on Stevenson Ranch in Santa Clarita,
11 and is Stevenson Ranch at least a community of Santa
12 Clarita kept intact?
13 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Let me get Ms. Boyle's
14 attention. So, the question is, at the Santa Clarita
15 split, is that along the Interstate 5?
16 MS. BOYLE: It's east of the 5 by Census Tract.
17 It can be refined down to the block level. For
18 Visualizations, I usually work at the tract level.
19 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, and we can work
20 with that next week. Commissioner Di Guilio.
21 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: And I just want to put
22 it on the record, too, is part of the reason we can't
23 shift population around either is that we have the East
24 San Fernando Valley District that is set, so this is kind
25 of an assumption we're operating on because we know, but

1 for the public, in terms of shifting population, that is
2 why we can't go there.
3 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay. So the district is
4 fine as is. We'll look at some of the smaller details
5 next week in terms of some fixes. Okay, we'll keep going
6 until lunch arrives, so let's just go to another
7 district.
8 MS. BOYLE: Southeast, or Southwest, we're back
9 to the EVENT District, E-V-E-N-T, which I believe was
10 previously discussed. So we'll move east to the LASFE
11 District. It is built around the San Fernando Valley
12 Assembly Seat. And this population was added in the
13 southwest corner to complete it as a Senate District.
14 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, any description --
15 Commissioner Barabba, do you want to add anything? It's
16 the core of the San Fernando Valley District.
17 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: I think, given the
18 nature of the Valley and the area we're dealing with,
19 again, 900,000 people, still representing that basic
20 structure, I think it's pretty well done.
21 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay. Next, let's move
22 on, that's fine.
23 MS. BOYLE: Continuing east. This is the LASGF
24 District. It stretches from Silver Lake -- I'm sorry,
25 from Griffith Park to include Burbank, Tujunga, Shadow

1 Equalization, and we have some time leftover, there are a
2 couple of cleanups I think we wanted to cover. That was
3 one of them. Okay.
4 MS. CLARK: But, to answer the question, the
5 split in the City of Modesto is different in this
6 Visualization than in Assembly Districts. It's a little
7 bit cleaner.
8 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, I think we're
9 okay with that district. Yes, go ahead.
10 MS. CLARK: Okay, moving on to the Merced
11 District, this is a Section 5 District and also addresses
12 the Eastern Monterey Section 5 District. It's West
13 Stanislaus County, Merced County intact, Western Madera
14 County, or the Foothills of Madera County, Eastern or
15 Western Fresno County, it's west of the 99, San Benito
16 County intact and in Monterey County, the 101 Corridor
17 from Salinas to King City. This district hasn't changed
18 since the last time you saw it.
19 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Any further comment or
20 narrative? Okay, this should be fine. Thank you.
21 MS. CLARK: Next is the Kings Senate District,
22 this is also a Section 5 District, it's the southern City
23 of Fresno, which is a COI, and then this small area of
24 Northwestern Tulare County, also an area of Southwestern
25 Tulare County, Kings County intact, Northern Kern County,

1 Northwestern Kern County, then moving a lot I-5 to grab
2 the farming communities in Southeast Bakersfield and just
3 outside of Bakersfield.
4 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, any comments?
5 And, again, this is not changed from the last iteration.
6 MS. CLARK: That's correct.
7 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, very good. You
8 can move on.
9 MS. CLARK: Next is TULKE, I have a different
10 plan where the more current line is loaded.
11 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay, do you need a few
12 minutes for this?
13 MS. CLARK: No. This includes -- this is
14 complete and includes areas in San Bernardino and,
15 basically, including these areas made the tradeoff for
16 Senate or the handoff between LA and the rest of Southern
17 California much easier, it made the entire plan look
18 better. So, again, this is the Cities of Tulare and
19 Visalia, North Bakersfield including the rest of Kern
20 County, and then, area-wise, much of San Bernardino
21 County, we can zoom in to see where the split is.
22 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Could you -- because I
23 think the version that you mentioned was not the correct
24 version is the one that, just on the interactive tool,
25 you might just because some folks watching online might

1 actually see the districts --

2 MS. CLARK: Yes.

3 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: And so they might not

4 be working with the correct file, and I want to just sort

5 of give us a little more detail so the folks are aware of

6 the boundaries.

7 MS. CLARK: Sure. So in San Bernardino, it's

8 different from the online Visualization in that, in San

9 Bernardino, it's a majority of, again, the County of San

10 Bernardino, the southern boundary all the way down to

11 Riverside County, just north of Desert Hot Springs, all

12 the way east. This Visualization does not include Big

13 Bear Lake or Apple Valley.

14 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: I just would like

15 to make one note, it actually does include the lake.

16 MS. CLARK: Oh, sorry, but the City -- Big

17 Bear.

18 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: So that was one

19 cleanup between Ms. Woods and yourself that we'll take

20 care of later.

21 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Very good. Do you want

22 to finish your description? Or are you --

23 MS. CLARK: That's it.

24 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: And, again, that's

25 because the online version, there was a discrepancy.

1 Okay, narrative or comments on the district?

2 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Yeah. I think we all

3 recognize that the addition of San Bernardino County

4 makes it a very big and, obviously, down to the Riverside

5 County, it's a hard connection, the COIs, probably. But

6 I think what happens is trying to repopulate that

7 southern part of the valley has to go somewhere, and if

8 you go into Lancaster and Palmdale, of course, that has

9 ripple effects, and so this is probably the least harm,

10 the option that causes the least harm than the other

11 places in the state. So, I think that's where we're at

12 with this one.

13 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay.

14 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: It would be

15 interesting to note the Military installation is actually

16 from the bottom of that all the way to the China Lake and

17 Edwards, actually, now that I'm looking at it.

18 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Okay. We can note that

19 for the narrative. Okay, any additional comments? Okay,

20 very good. Next district.

21 MS. CLARK: This is the last Senate District

22 for me, and then Tamina will show her Senate Districts.

23 This is SBWVE, the entirety of Santa Barbara County and

24 most of Ventura County, including the Ojai Valley,

25 Ventura, Oxnard, the 126 Corridor, and the City of

TAB 119

Subject: Redistricing Senate Map
From: "Sharon Silva" <[redacted]
Date: Wed, 20 Jul 2011 12:34:43 -0700
To: <[redacted]

To The Redistricting Committee:

The Turlock Chamber is very concerned in the lines that have been drawn for our Senate District. We have been to Stockton to testify and have written you in the beginning of this process, but we cannot just sit here and let this happen to our community:

Turlock is a city that has an agriculturally based economy. Thus, it belongs with other communities that have AG based economies.

• The Merced Senate district includes communities in Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno San Benito and Monterey Counties that all have AG based economies.

Turlock has much in common with those communities including: common economic concerns, highway 99 transportation issues, farm worker/labor issues, fears of water shortages, and a significant Spanish speaking population.

• Under the current visualization, Turlock is included in a district which stresses from Rancho Cordova in Sacramento County to Death Valley in Southern California. The district does not have flatland AG interests, has no ties to the Highway 99 corridor, has a radically different economy, has health care concerns that are totally foreign to those faced by the people who live in Turlock.

• Under the current visualization, Turlock is linked to foothill counties like Amador, Calaveras, and Mariposa as well as mountain counties like Inyo and Mono. As noted, it is also linked to suburban Sacramento – but totally isolated from other Central Valley communities. Under the current configuration, the city and its interests will be ignored as representatives will struggle to represent such a massive seat and be unable to balance AG, suburban and mountain region concerns.

• It would make more sense to include Turlock (population 68,549) with the Merced seat and have the Merced seat shed some population in the Fresno area near Fowler and Kingsburg. Both these cities and the population in that area are south of the city of Fresno and far more connected to that city than to the communities in the Merced seat.

• You could make these changes and both seats would be improved.

Thanks

Sharon R. Silva
President/CEO
Turlock Chamber of Commerce
[redacted]

TAB 120

Subject: New Submission dated 7-22-11 Petition in Support of 1st draft maps LASGF
From: Fabian Paredes [redacted]
Date: 7/22/2011 2:23 AM
To: "[redacted] <[redacted]

Dear Commissioners,

New Submission dated 7-22-11

Please consider adoption of the 1st Draft Maps for State Assembly San Gabriel Mountain Foothill and State Senate District LASGF. **We are submitting additional information for your consideration dated 7-22-11.** The Citizens of Upland and Rancho are submitting additional supporting documentation for the Petition In Support of the 1st Draft Maps for State Assembly San Gabriel Mountain Foothill and State Senate District LASGF. Please maintain the City of Upland as part of the San Gabriel Mountain Foothill and State Senate district LASGF. Our petition represents citizens of Upland in support of adoption of the 1st draft maps.

Please accept our formal petition with additional supporting documentation demonstrating communities of interest, contiguity, and commonality with the city of Claremont, Laverne, etc... We appreciate your hard work and the 1st maps demonstrate COI and Contiguity. Per our petition we are in support of maintaining the city of Upland in the 1st draft maps for State Assembly San Gabriel Mountain Foothill and State Senate District LASGF.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,
Fabian Paredes

Attachments:

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF 1st MAPS 7-22-11.pdf	575 KB
Petition In Support of 1st draft maps LASGF Part II.pdf	377 KB
MAP FLOW OF TRAFFIC CITY OF UPLAND FROM WEST AND OTHER DIR..pdf	153 KB

July 22, 2011

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST DRAFT MAPS FOR STATE ASSEMBLY SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAIN FOOTHILL AND STATE SENATE DISTRICTS LASGF. THIS PETITION REPRESENTS CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST REDISTRICTING MAPS EFFECTING COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN UPLAND AND RANCHO CUCAMONGA. (Additional Information Submitted as of July 22, 2011).

Dear Commissioner's

We would appreciate your consideration of our Petition in the final redistricting maps for the city of Upland. The information we provided was researched from the city of Upland 2010 Consumer Confidence Report, San Antonio Community Hospital 2009-2010 report, and Cooper's Regional History Museum.

This information provides a prospective on the rationale we believe supports the 1st draft maps that include the city of Upland in the LASGF for Senate and Assembly districts. Please maintain the proposed 1st draft maps for the City of Upland with the LASGF. Where I live I can see the San Gabriel Mountains that surround the foothills. It is quite evident that the foothills are part of our community. The City of Upland list the San Gabriel Mountains on their website indicating a direct relationship of points of interests. (See below) The rationale to include Upland in the LASGF is in the best interest of COI and contiguity.

According to Cooper's Regional History Museum Upland history is directly connected to the San Gabriel Mountains.

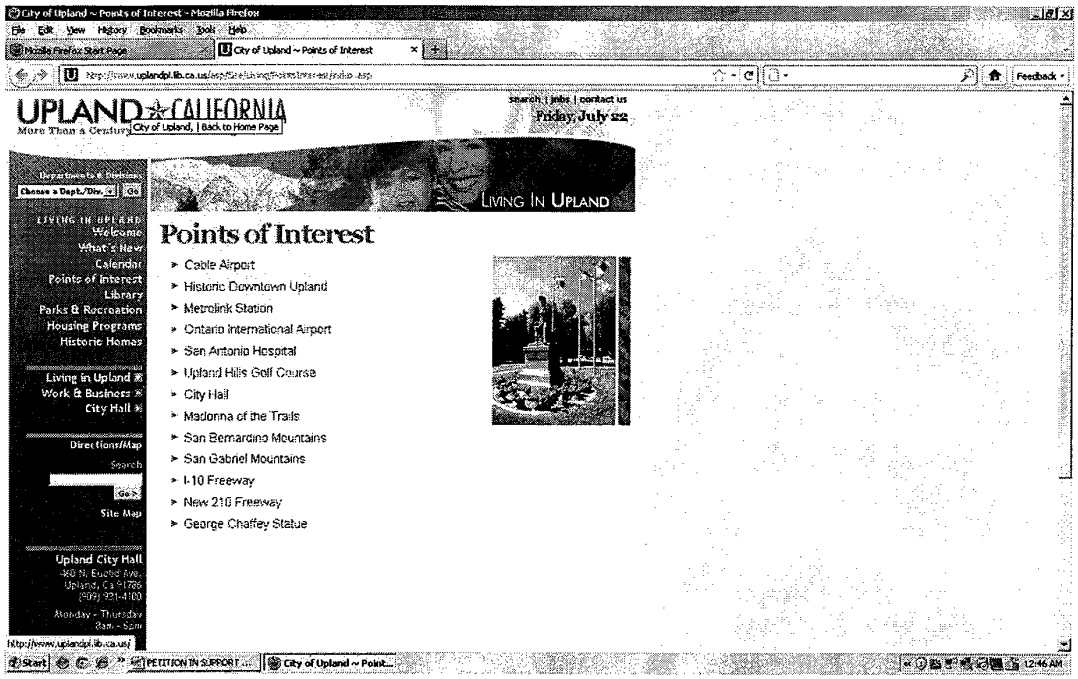
However, our 'sphere of influence' is larger -

The valley we are in is called the Pomona Valley **and is formed by the San Gabriel Mountains on the north and a smaller group of hills running,** basically north-south that separate the eastern edge of Los Angeles County. The area we 'serve' is in the western edge of San Bernardino County **and bounded on the west by Los Angeles County**, the north by the Angeles National Forest and the south by Riverside County. The area is some times referred to as the "West End".

For thousands of years this area was populated by the indigenous people known as the Tongva. **In the 1760's the Spanish sent their Catholic Missionaries to California and Mission San Gabriel was established in Los Angeles County. This "west end" of the valley was under its influence.** About 1834, when Mexico obtained its independence from Spain, the missions were basically abandoned and huge tracts of land were granted to favored politicians and military men. Not long thereafter immigration from the eastern United States began, basically as a result of the California 'gold rush'. The southern California climate was very attractive, the railroads moved west and so did the people. The land grants had not been developed to any degree and when offers to purchase came forward, sales were made.

Though the Cooper Museum's mission statement names the communities of Upland, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Mt Baldy, and Montclair these names primarily name incorporated cities. We also refer to our area as the Chaffey Communities because the real "development of the area began when George and William Chaffey arrived from Canada, saw an investment opportunity, started buying and mapping large areas of land.

The Chaffey's purchases primarily involve the communities of Etiwanda (now part of Rancho Cucamonga), Ontario, Upland and San Antonio Heights (unincorporated). Their direct involvement in the area only lasted from about 1881-1885 but their efforts that established irrigation for agricultural development is the reason this area attracted so many people and became so well known for citrus groves and vineyards.



San Antonio Community Hospital report list the surrounding communities it serves based on hospital admissions.

"San Antonio Community Hospital is located in the west end of Southern California's, where four major freeways converge, linking residents and businesses with neighboring Los Angeles and Orange Counties and providing a direct transportation corridor to destinations throughout the United States. Given this prime location, the hospital has grown to serve a region covering 360 square miles and a population exceeding 1.2 million people. SACH's primary service area, from **which 80% of its hospital admissions are derived, is comprised of the cities of <u>Chino, Claremont, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland</u>**. The secondary service area includes Pomona on the west. **Together, these service areas represent 90% of SACH's total admissions.** The individual communities served by the hospital are distinct, with each city and neighborhood displaying unique characteristics, yet there are similarities across the service area." (SACH 2009-2010 report)

WE REPRESENT THE CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST REDISTRICTING MAPS FOR UPLAND AND RANCHO CUCAMONGA AREAS. IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CITIZENS TO INCLUDE BOTH UPLAND AND THE WEST END OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA WITH THE San Gabriel VALLEY FOOTHILL COMMUNITIES. MANY CITIZENS FROM UPLAND SHOP IN CLAREMONT AND ATTEND COLLEGE AT ONE OF THE CLAREMONT COLLEGES. UPLAND RESIDENTS UTILIZE CLAREMONT COLLEGE EXTENSIVE LIBRARY SYSTEM.

I LIVE IN UPLAND AND WORK IN THE SAN MARINO/ARCARDIA AREAS. ALL MY ACTIVITIES ARE DIRECTED TO THE WEST OF THE MAPS. I UTILIZE THE MAIN POST OFFICE IN LAVERNE, CALIFORNIA OFF OF THE 210 FWY. UPLAND HAS MORE COMMONALITY WITH THE FOOTHILL COMMUNITIES BECAUSE MANY CITIZENS FROM CLAREMONT, LAVERNE AND SAN DIMAS SUPPORT MOUNT BALDY COMMUNITIES BECAUSE OF THE CLOSE PROXIMITY. THE RESIDENTS IN CLAREMONT, MONTCLAIR, PARTS OF LAVERNE, AND RANCHO CUCAMONGA UTILIZE SAN ANTONIO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL IN UPLAND.

UPLAND THE CITY OF GRACIOUS LIVING SUPPORTS AND SERVES MANY CITIZENS FROM THE WEST WITH VITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES. THE RESIDENTS FROM CLAREMONT, LAVERNE MONTCLAIR SHOP AT THE FOOTHILL COLONIES COMMUNITIES. THESE STORES SERVE MANY CITIZENS WHO LIVE IN THE WEST DUE TO its LOCATION OFF THE 210 FWY OF THE FOOTHILLS. UPLAND PROVIDES A FARMERS MARKET THAT IS SUPPORTED BY CITIZENS FROM THE WEST WHICH

INCLUDES: CLAREMONT, LAVERNE, MONTCLAIR AND SAN DIMAS.

THE CITY OF UPLAND'S "Approximately 5.826 billion gallons of groundwater was pumped from seven City wells, seven San Antonio Water Company wells, and three West End Water Company wells, fulfilling 81.71% of our customers' needs. The groundwater produced from these wells was extracted from Chino, ***Claremont Heights***, and ***Cucamonga* Aquifers."**

THE CITY OF UPLAND WORKS WITH THE COMMUNITY OF CLAREMONT TO PROVIDE THE ESSENTIALS OF GROUND WATER FROM THEIR WELLS. THE CITY OF UPLAND COMMONALITY IS DEMONSTRATED IN THE USE OF THESE COMMON SERVICES. THE CITY OF UPLAND DRAFTED A MAP OF THE FLOW OF TRAFFIC FROM THE WEST TO EAST ON THE FOOTHILLS. IT SHOWS HOW MANY CITIZENS TRAVEL INTO UPLAND FROM THE WEST DAILY. (PLEASE SEE MAP ATTACHED).

THE MAP REPRESENTS OVER 25,000 PEOPLE TRAVELING THROUGH THE COMMUNITY OF UPLAND. THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES UPLAND'S COMMUNITY OF INTEREST IS ALIGNED MORE CLOSELY WITH THE COMMUNITIES IN THE WEST WHICH INCLUDES THE CITIES OF CLAREMONT, LAVERNE AND SAN DIMAS. I MENTIONED IN MY TESTIMONY THE SHARED SERVICES OF HOSPITALS, WATER AND LIBRARIES UTILIZED BY CITIZENS RESIDING IN THE WEST. THERE ARE MANY OTHER CITIZENS LIVING IN UPLAND AND RANCHO CUCAMONGA IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST PROPOSED DRAFT

MAPS FOR THE SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAIN FOOTHILL ASSEMBLY AND STATE SENATE DISTRICTS LASGF.

PLEASE REVIEW THE ATTACHED SIGNATURES OF CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST PROPOSED DRAFT MAPS FOR SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAIN FOOTHILL ASSEMBLY AND STATE SENATE DISTRICTS LASGF. WE ASK THE COMMISSIONER'S NOT TO CHANGE TO THE 1ST PROPOSED DRAFT MAPS AND KEEP UPLAND IN THE WEST WITH THE CITY OF CLAREMONT, LAVERNE, ETC... PLEASE SUPPORT AND ADOPT THE 1ST PROPOSED DRAFT MAPS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND COOPERATION.

Respectfully Submitted,
FABIAN PAREDES

See attached list of citizen's signatures in support of Petition.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST DRAFT MAPS FOR STATE ASSEMBLY SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAIN FOOTHILL AND STATE SENATE DISTRICTS LASGF. THIS PETITION REPRESENTS CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST REDISTRICTING MAPS EFFECTING COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN UPLAND AND RANCHO CUCAMONGA.

NAME	ADDRESS
Dr TALAT KHAN	[redacted]
	ALTA LOMA CA 91737
	RANCHO CUCAMONGA CA
AMIN KHAN	[redacted]
	ALTA LOMA CA 91737
	RANCHO CUCAMONGA CA

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST DRAFT MAPS FOR STATE ASSEMBLY SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAIN FOOTHILL AND STATE SENATE DISTRICTS LASGF. THIS PETITION REPRESENTS CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF THE 1ST REDISTRICTING MAPS EFFECTING COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN UPLAND AND RANCHO CUCAMONGA.

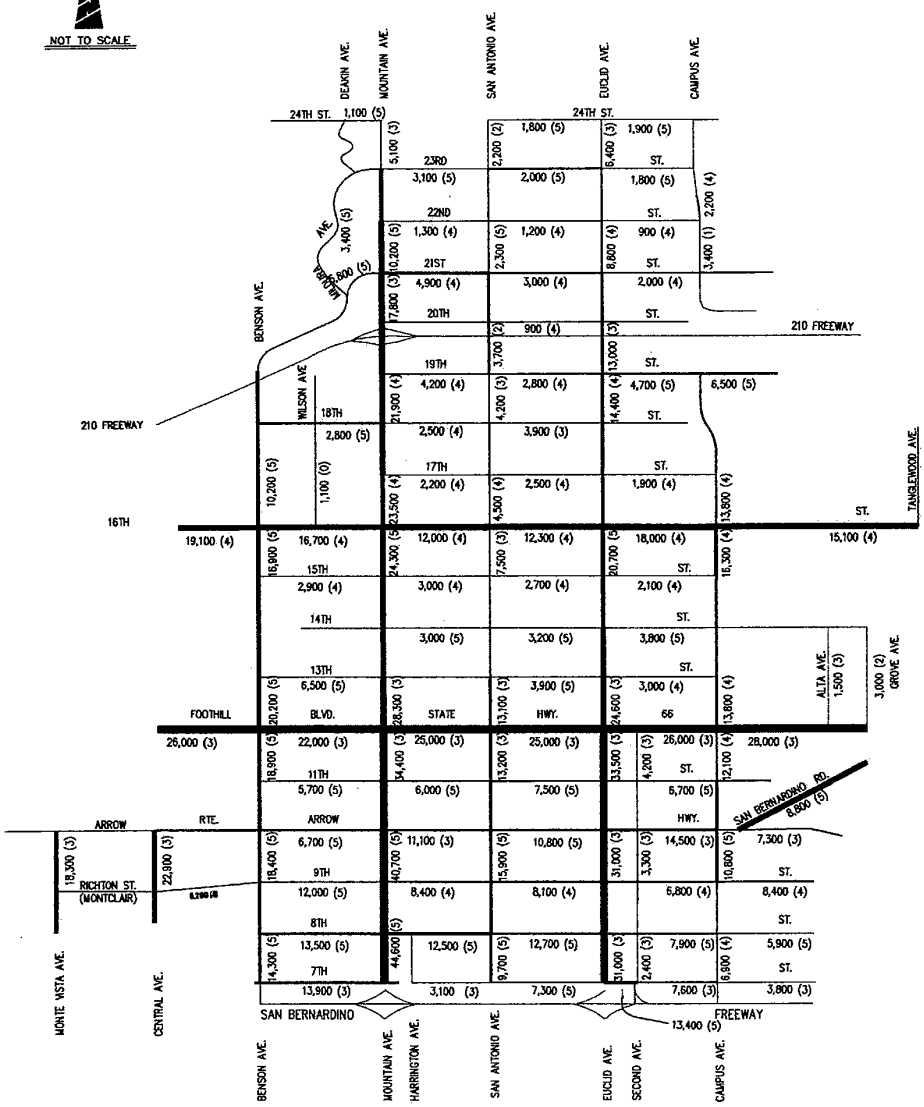
NAME	ADDRESS
6) Carlo Perez	[redacted] Upland, CA 91784
7) Jon Cisneros	[redacted] Upland, CA 91786
8) [illegible]	[redacted] Upland, CA 91786
9) Maria Perez	[redacted] Upland, CA 91786
10) Michelle Romero	[redacted] Upland, CA 91784
11) Art Romero	[redacted] Upland, CA 91784
12) Christina Labrel	[redacted] Upland, CA 91786
13) Antonio Diaz Romo-Pineda	[redacted] Upland, CA 91786
14) Luis Tavares	[redacted] Upland, CA 91786
15) [illegible]	[redacted] Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

CITY OF UPLAND

2005

AVERAGE DAILY COUNTS

TOTAL BOTH DIRECTONS
( ) YEAR COUNT TAKEN



VOLUMES SHOWN REPRESENT AN AVERAGE FOR BOTH DIRECTIONS OF TRAVEL OF 24 HOUR MECHANICAL COUNTS TAKEN AT EACH LOCATION THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

TAB 121

——— Forwarded message ———
From: **Voter** <[redacted]
Date: Mon, Jul 25, 2011 at 9:17 AM
Subject: Fwd: FW: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts / Assembly Districts dividing the San Jacinto Valley
To: [redacted]

——— Original Message ———
Subject: FW: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts / Assembly Districts dividing the San Jacinto Valley
Date: Sat, 23 Jul 2011 16:14:45 -0700
From: John D. Petty <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
CC: <[redacted] <[redacted] <[redacted]

Honorable Commissioners:

I am a member of the Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group who worked on an alternative proposal to the COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft Maps) Congressional Districts. The original email (with pdf maps and attachments) that was sent to the Commission on June 28th is referenced above and below, and our secretary received a confirmation notice that this email was received by the CRC at approximately 3:00 p.m., on that date.

We believe that this public map submittal was very comprehensive, and was responsive to the charge the Commission made to Hemet City Council Member Larry Smith at the Sunday, June 19th CRC meeting in San Bernardino. The Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group, and the City of Hemet by resolution, had requested that the Commission recognize the geographical integrity of the San Jacinto Valley, and the connection of our valley to southwest Riverside County (the proposed PRS District) as opposed to having no connection to the Coachella Valley (the proposed COACH District). The full justifications for this request are outlined in the original email below. During Hemet City Council Member Smith's testimony, the Commission asked for maps and demographics that showed a viable approach to aligning the San Jacinto Valley with the proposed PRS

District (southwest Riverside County). At great expense (both time and money) to the Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group, we provided this information to the Commission before the deadline for public map submittals on June 28th. Unfortunately, and despite several phone calls and emails to the Commission asking that our map be published, the Hemet-San Jacinto public map submission was not included in the list of public maps, and was apparently not given consideration by the Commission or its staff. By this email, and for all of the reasons expressed in our prior email, together with the supporting maps and demographics, we are asking that our map be published, and we are respectfully reaffirming our request to have the San Jacinto Valley aligned with southwest Riverside County, and not the Coachella Valley.

In addition to the Congressional map affecting the San Jacinto Valley, we also find it necessary to comment on the CRC's proposed (per the latest set of map visualizations) Assembly Districts. The CRC Draft Assembly Map which included the San Jacinto Valley (MGOBN) properly recognized the geographic integrity of the San Jacinto Valley, and provided logical boundary lines. For some reason, this map is no longer even mentioned in the CRC's list of 1st Draft Assembly maps. It would be an understatement to say that we were dumbfounded with the latest set of CRC maps showing the San Jacinto Valley split between 3 different Assembly Districts. This new set of maps seems to comport with the proposed MALDEF map submitted on June 28th. Obviously, we had no indication from the CRC that the Assembly District affecting the San Jacinto Valley would be radically changed.

One of these proposed Assembly Districts divides the City of Hemet in a completely illogical manner, with lines through neighborhoods where one side of a residential street is in one Assembly District with the other side in another. This proposed District includes all of the City of Palm Springs and winds its way through most of the other cities in the Coachella Valley finally ending up in the southern most part of the City of La Quinta. As we stated in our email (see below) justifying the reasons to align with a southwest Riverside County Congressional District, this Assembly District makes absolutely no sense. The San Jacinto Valley is separated from the Coachella Valley by the second highest mountain range in southern California, and shares nothing in common with the Coachella Valley. This proposed map is completely contrary to the voters' stated intent in adopting Proposition 11.

Another proposed Assembly District divides thousands of people living in the easterly portion of the San Jacinto Valley (Valle Vista) and aligns them with southeastern San Diego County all the way to the Mexican border. It is conceivable that a resident of El Cajon, or possibly Jacumba, would be representing thousands of people in the San Jacinto Valley, creating a vacuum of representation that even the most creative of partisan politicians pre-Proposition 11 would have never even considered.

The third proposed Assembly District dividing the San Jacinto Valley starts in the westerly portion of the City of Hemet (along a completely illogical dividing line) and aligns thousands of west Hemet residents in an area of southwest Riverside County north to Lake Mathews. While this District at least gives consideration to the many mutual interests that the San Jacinto Valley shares with southwest Riverside County, the fact that it illogically corrupts the geographical integrity of the San Jacinto Valley makes it completely contrary to the intent of Proposition 11.

We understand that this process has been difficult for the Commission and its staff, however, we implore

both to reconsider the treatment of the San Jacinto Valley with respect to its proposed Congressional and Assembly Districts. For whatever reason, it appears that the crystal clear intent of the voters with the passage of Propositions 11 and 20 is being severely discounted and/or ignored.

Respectfully submitted,

Hemet-San Jacinto Valley Action Group

By: John Petty

Executive Board Member

From: Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2011 3:04 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts

June 28, 2011

VIA EMAIL TRANSMISSION

Re: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts

Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 122

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Saturday, July 23, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Members Present

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Chair

Connie Galambos Malloy, Vice Chair

Gabino T. Aguirre

Angelo Ancheta, Chair

Vincent Barabba

Cynthia Dai

Michelle Di Guilio

Stanley Forbes

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Jodi Filkins Webber

Peter Yao

Member Absent

Maria Blanco

Staff Present:

Janeece Sargis
Rob Wilcox
Marian Johnson

Consultants Present

George Brown, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Karin Mac Donald
Nicole Boyle, Q2
Tamina Alon, Q2

APPEARANCES (Continued)

Law Firm Candidates

Marcellus McRae, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Also Present

Public Comment

Larry Guidi, Mayor, City of Hawthorne
Hyepin Im, President, Korean Churches for Community Development; Presidential Appointee on Board for the Corporation for National Community Service
Scott Wilk, Coalition of Suburban Communities for Fair Representation
Millard Hampton, Hampton Global Communications; member, Sacramento Black Chamber of Commerce
Gina Rodriguez, Vice President, State Tax Policy, California Taxpayers Association
Glen Schaller, Santa Cruz
Chris Orrock, Elk Grove
Edgar Calderon, in support of BOE Maps
Roger Canfield, in support of Alternative Plans for the Board of Equalization
Eric Eisenhammer, Agora Hills, East Ventura District
Brian Barton, former San Diego resident
Robert Benson, principal, HB and Associates; member, Black Business Association
Christopher Bowman, CCAG
Paul Leon, Mayor of Ontario
Ray Musser, Mayor of Upland
Steve Pontell, reinforcing Mayors of Ontario and Upland
Larry Lee, President and CEO, *Sacramento Observer*
Darryl Jenkins, Citizen
David Salaverry, Citizen
Claudio Gallegos, Orange County
Christopher Sanchez, Student Trustee, Fullerton College
Kelly Cox, County Administrator, Lake County
Faramarz Nabavi, Citizen, San Fernando Valley
Jennifer Wada, Asian American Education Institute
Chris Chaffee, Redistricting Partners
Chris Parker, Citizen re BOE
Robert Neff, Culver City
Regina Brown-Wilson, representing California Black Media

I N D E X

	PAGE
Introduction	
Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Chairperson	5
Public Comment	6
Interview with potential post-map litigation attorney	
Marcellus McRae, Esq., Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher George Brown, Esq., Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher	14
Public Comment	30
Unfinished business items (from previous business day(s))	59
Street and block level line-drawing directions for Q2 on final visualizations (Senate and Assembly)	70
Street and block level line-drawing directions for Q2 on final visualizations (Congressional and BOE)	
Public Comment	
Recess	186
Certificate of Reporter	187

1

1 MS. SARGIS: Time.

2 MR. LEON: Thank you. The rest, you can read.

3 MR. MUSSER: Good morning. Ray Musser, Mayor of
4 Upland. I would just like to request that we understand
5 you have to split cities, but our concern is you are
6 splitting our city and counties. We have half of our
7 city, well, 60 percent, going with LA County and 60
8 percent going with San Bernardino County. Please, we
9 have a historic situation, Mount Baldy, San Antonio
10 Heights, Upland, and Claremont, it's all sort of one
11 area. I would request very very strongly, please do not
12 split city and county - one city in one or the other.
13 Ideally, we'd like to be with San Bernardino, that would
14 be our preference, but keep us as a whole unit,
15 certainly. Thank you.

16 MS. SARGIS: Steve Pontell, Mervin Dymally,
17 Larry Lee.

18 COMMISSIONER YAO: Chair, a matter of
19 disclosure, I've known Mayor Musser for a long time.

20 MR. PONTELL: Thank you very much, members of
21 the Commission. Thank you for all the hard work you're
22 doing and I think you probably now know the State of
23 California better than any other group of people in the
24 State of California. I just want to reinforce the
25 message that the Mayors of Ontario and Upland just

S196493, S196852

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULIE VANDERMOST,

GEORGE RADANOVICH, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

v.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Respondent,

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.

Real Party in Interest.

Filed Pursuant to Cal. Const., Art. XXI, § 3(b)(1)
and the Court's Order dated September 16, 2011

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

[VOLUME 4 OF 4]

GEORGE H. BROWN (SBN 138590)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
1881 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1211
Telephone: 650.849.5300

THEODORE J. BOUTROUS, JR. (SBN 132099)
MARCELLUS A. McRAE (SBN 140308)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071-3197
Telephone: 213.229.7000

JAMES J. BROSNAHAN (SBN 34555)
GEORGE C. HARRIS (SBN 111074)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
425 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-2482
Telephone: 415.268.7000

BENJAMIN J. FOX (SBN 193374)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
555 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles, California 90013-1024
Telephone: 213.892.5200

Attorneys for Real Party in Interest
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Chronological Index of Exhibits

Tab	Date	Title	Page
1	2001	2001 California State Senate and Assembly Lines (available on Statewide Database, http://swdb.berkeley.edu)	1
2	April 9, 2011	Public Submission by Peter Van Meter, Former City Council Member of Sausalito	2-4
3	April 13, 2011	Public Submission by Mary Helen Barro	5-7
4	April 14, 2011	Public Submission by Lori de León, Dolores Huerta Foundation	8-10
5	April 14, 2011	Public Submission by Fred Keeley, Former California State Assembly Member	11-12
6	April 15, 2011	Public Submission by Rachel Dann	13
7	April 16, 2011	Region V, VI, IX Wrap-Up Draft Executive Summary Merced, California	14-22
8	April 16, 2011	Public Submission by E. McIntyre	23-24
9	April 22, 2011	Public Submission by Richard and Maryann Butterfield	25-26
10	April 27, 2011	Public Input Hearing Regional 2010 PL94-171 Data Profile	27-32
11	April 27, 2011	Public Submission by H. Eric Schockman, Vice President, California League of Conservation Voters	33

Tab	Date	Title	Page
12	April 29, 2011	Public Submission From Bill Bagaard	34-49
13	April 27, 2011	Public Submission By Dave Golonski, Councilmember, City of Burbank	50-52
14	April 29, 2011	Region IX Wrap-Up	53-55
15	May 1, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara Auld	56
16	May 1, 2011	Public Submission by Harris M. Brokke, Executive Director, Maturango Museum	57
17	May 5, 2011	Principles for Drawing Preliminary Maps	58-59
18	May 8, 2011	Public Submission by Casey Scott	60-62
19	May 9, 2011	Public Submission by Gary A. Patton	63-64
20	May 9, 2011	Public Submission by Cathy Brudnicki	65
21	May 10, 2011	Public Submission by Tom Mulvihill, General Manager of Indian Wells Valley Water District	66
22	May 12, 2011	Public Submission by Herb Aarons	67-68
23	May 13, 2011	Public Submission By Barry Keene	69-70
24	May 14, 2011	Public Submission by Dorelle Rawlings	71-72

Tab	Date	Title	Page
25	May 14, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Botts, Councilmember and former Mayor, City of Banning	73
26	May 17, 2011	Public Submission by Gary Burgner	74
27	May 17, 2011	Public Submission by Bill Ruh	75-78
28	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Don Nicodemus	79-82
29	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Susan Ornelas, Mayor of Arcata	83-84
30	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Linda Pfeifer	85
31	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Mark Lovelace, County of Humboldt, Board of Supervisors	86-87
32	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Jennifer Poole	88-89
33	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Napa County, Board of Supervisors , Resolution No. 2011-37	90
34	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Kernan Jang	91
35	May 20, 2011	Public Submission by Tiffany Renée	92
36	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Robert N. Beck	93-94
37	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Al & Kathy	95

Tab	Date	Title	Page
38	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Gloria G. Garrettson	96
39	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Martin	97-98
40	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Melanie Horwath	99-100
41	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Steve Emerson	101
42	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by J. Nakamura	102
43	May 22, 2011	Public Submission by Mary Kate McDermott	103
44	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Brian Higgins	104
45	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Kevin Wolf	105
46	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Elizabeth Silva	106
47	May 23, 2011	Public Submissions by Martha Renard	107
48	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Carmen Ramirez, Councilmember, City of Oxnard	108
49	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Chris Brown	109-110
50	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by John R. Huston	111-112

Tab	Date	Title	Page
51	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Frank Perez	113
52	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Bob Peppermuller	114
53	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by David Hyman	115
54	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by MaryEllen Dick, President, League of Women Voters	116
55	May 23, 2011	Public Submission by Carmen Ramirez, Councilmember, City of Oxnard	117
56	May 24, 2011	Public Submission by William Boyer, Boyer and Associates, on behalf of the Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association	118-122
57	May 24, 2011	Public Submission by Sierra Club	123-129
58	May 25, 2011	Public Submission by Gary Boatwright	130-131
59	May 26, 2011	Public Submission, Appendix 5: Demographic Statistics of MALDEF California Statewide Redistricting Plans for State Senate	132-132D
60	May 19, 2011	Public Submission by Sandra E. Thomas, CEO, Quality of Life Center, Inc.	133-134
61	May 26, 2011	Public Submission, Report on AARC's Redistricting Proposal	135-143

Tab	Date	Title	Page
62	May 26, 2011	Public Submission by Marion Ashley, Supervisor, Riverside County 5th District; Barbara Hanna, Mayor, City of Banning; Brian De Forge, Mayor, City of Beaumont; and Ella Zanowic, Mayor, City of Calimesa	144
63	May 27, 2011	Excerpt of Commission Meeting Transcript	145-158
64	May 28, 2011	Excerpt of Commission Meeting Transcript	159-166
65	May 31, 2011	Public Submission by Glen Miller, Mayor Pro Tem, City of Indio	167-168
66	June 1, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume I)	169-182
67	June 1, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume II)	182A-182F
68	June 1, 2011	California Section 5 Benchmarks	183-185
69	June 1, 2011	Public Submission by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	186-188
70	June 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	189-193
71	June 2, 2011	Public Submission by Dan Nahmias	194
72	June 3, 2011	Public Submission by Rita Johnson	195-196
73	June 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting Transcript (Volume II)	197-202

Tab	Date	Title	Page
74	June 7, 2011	Public Submission by Terry Gibson	203
75	June 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript (Volume III)	204-209
76	June 9, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	210-216
77	June 16, 2011	Excerpt of Business Commission Meeting Transcript	217-220
78	June 17, 2011	Public Submission by Jack Scott	221
79	June 20, 2011	Public Submission by Manuel M. Rios	222
80	June 20, 2011	Public Submission by Margaret McAustin, Vice Mayor of the City of Pasadena	223-224
81	June 22, 2011	Public Submission by Johnny Garcia Vasquez	225-226
82	June 22, 2011	Public Submission by M. Carmen Ramirez, Council Member, City of Oxnard	227-228
83	June 23, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara R. Burr	229-230
84	June 23, 2011	Public Submission by African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC), Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), the League of Women Voters (LWVC), the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)	231-237

Tab	Date	Title	Page
85	June 25, 2011	Public Submission by Donald J. Krouse	238
86	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by George Garcia	239-241
87	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Avery Willis	242
88	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Robert Guhl	243
89	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Dean Kunicki	244
90	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Greg Stratton, former Simi Valley Councilman and Mayor	245-246
91	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Jill Meyers	247
92	June 27, 2011	Public Submission by Stephanie Ferguson	248
93	June 28, 2011	MALDEF State Senate District Plan, Total Population and Deviation Statistics: Districts 1-40	249-252
94	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Jim Bagley	253-255
95	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Eric Gosch, President of Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group	256-270
96	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Jim Bagley	274-277
97	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Dolores Huerta, President of Dolores Huerta Foundation	278-279

Tab	Date	Title	Page
98	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Francis Resta	280-281
99	June 28, 2011	Public Submission by Robert Youssef, Larry Smith, Linda Krupa	282
100	June 29, 2011	Public Submission by Kathleen DeRosa, Mayor of Cathedral City	283
101	June 29, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	284-301
102	July 1, 2011	Northern California Public Input Wrap Up: Main Themes	302-306
103	July 1, 2011	Public Submission by Richard H. Hart, President, Loma Linda University	307-308
104	July 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting (Vol. I)	309-325
105	July 2, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Lin-Drawing Meeting (Vol. II)	326-331
106	July 6, 2011	Public Submission by Rhodes L. Rigsby, Mayor, City of Loma Linda	332-333
107	July 7, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting	334-351
108	July 8, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	352-390
109	July 8, 2011	Public Submission by Congressman Lynn Woolsey	391

Tab	Date	Title	Page
110	July 11, 2011	Public Submission by L. Dennis Michael, Mayor, Sam Spagnolo, Mayor Pro Tem, William J. Alexander, Councilmember, Chuck Guquet, Councilmember, and Diane Williams, Councilmember for the City of Rancho Cucamonga	392-393
111	July 11, 2011	Public Submission by Yvonne Parks, Mayor, City of Desert Hot Springs (July 11, 2011)	394-395
112	July 13, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	396-404
113	July 13, 2011	Gibson Dunn Memorandum and Attachments	405-465
114	July 14, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting	466-473
115	July 14, 2011	Public Submission by Sherril Alexander	474
116	July 15, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	475-483
117	July 16, 2011	Public Submission by Barbara Slater	484
118	July 16, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	485-499
119	July 20, 2011	Public Submission by S. Silva, President/CEO, Turlock Chamber of Commerce	500
120	July 22, 2011	Public Submission by Fabian Paredes, Petition	501-510

Tab	**Date**	**Title**	**Page**
121	July 23, 2011	Public Submission by John Petty, Executive Board Member, Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group	511-512A
122	July 23, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	512B-512F
123	July 24, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting Transcript	513-606
124	July 28, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	607-624
125	July 29, 2011	Excerpt of Full Commission Business Meeting	625-630
126	October 9, 2011	Commissioner Biographies, California Citizens Redistricting Commission	631-636
127	August 15, 2011	State of California, Citizens Redistricting Commission, Final Report on 2011 Redistricting	637-803

TAB 123

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

Sacramento, California

July 24, 2011

Reported by:
Lori F. Hildebrand

Foothill Transcription Company, Inc.
2893 Sunrise Blvd., Suite 102
Rancho Cordova, CA 95742
(916) 443-7400

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present:

Gilbert R. "Gil" Ontai, Chair

Connie Galambos-Malloy, Vice Chair

Gabino T. Aguirre

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Jodie Filkins-Webber

Stanley Forbes

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

COMMISSIONERS ABSENT:

STAFF PRESENT:

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Marian Johnson, Staff Attorney

George Brown, VRA Attorney

Nicole Boyle, Q2

Karin MacDonald, Q2

Tamina Alon, Q2

Janeece Sargis, Commission Liaison

ALSO PRESENT:

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Don Lane,

Glen Shaller

Matt Rexroad

Chuck Bell

Chandra Sharma

Bob Gutierrez

Joe Dibbs

Lauren Greenwood

Nick Bonavich

David Salavari

Erica Teasley-Linik

Jacqueline Dupont-Walker

Deborah Howard

Paul Mitchell

Robert Napf

-oOo-

1 **INDEX**

2 Page

3 Proceedings.....3
4 Public Comment.....5
5 Agenda.....22
6 Motions.....24
7 Orange County, Senate Lines.....69
8 San Diego Area, Congressional Maps.....120
9 I-215 Corridor & Riverside, Congressional Maps.....125
10 San Bernardino County, Congressional Maps.....133
11 Eastern Sierra Mountain Communities & Desert
12 Communities, Congressional Maps.....165
13 San Fernando Valley, Congressional Maps.....167
14 Foothills Area, Congressional Maps.....170
15 Pasadena/West Covina, Congressional Maps.....178
16 Whittier, Congressional Maps.....179
17 Cal Poly Pomona Split, City Splits of Anaheim,
18 Buena Park, Chino & Industry, Congressional
19 Maps.....183
20 Orange, Villa Park, Orange Hills, Tustin, Anaheim
21 Hills & Irvine, Congressional Maps.....184
22 Coastal Districts, Congressional Maps.....185
23 Southern LA County & Beach Communities,
24 Congressional Maps.....186
25 Lake County & Yuba District, Congressional Maps.....240

1 Sacramento Area, Congressional Maps.....260
2 Central Valley & Foothill Communities,
3 Congressional Maps.....262
4 Ventura County/Simi Valley, Congressional Maps.....270
5 Monterey/Santa Cruz, Congressional Maps.....271
6 San Francisco, Congressional Maps.....300
7 East Bay Area, Congressional Maps.....303
8 Contra Costa County, Congressional Maps.....306
9 South Bay/San Jose Area, Congressional Maps.....310
10 Adjournment.....476
11 Transcriber Certification.....477
12 --o0o--
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

1 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Okay. All right.
2 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** DiGuilio?
3 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah, I don't know. This
4 is a district that's at, you know, .49 percent and
5 there's a district right next to it that's at 70. And I
6 don't know if we want to shave some from that to try and
7 equalize it like we did in other places or if we're just
8 fine, I mean, since there's a place to pull from it.
9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Filkins-Webber?
10 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I also had some
11 concerns about revisiting the South Los Angeles Districts
12 here for a number of reasons. And I think we have to put
13 it on the record based on the volume of public comments
14 that we have received from quite a few individuals, in
15 particular all the citizens from Hawthorne that had not
16 been respected with the South Bay Beach Community
17 interests. And then we have the conflicting testimony
18 that we're also receiving from NAACP about not desiring
19 to have Torrance in the Inglewood District. So I bring
20 this up, not so much about this in particular, but this
21 is a general overview of what we're looking at in South
22 Los Angeles. And I don't know that we had actually moved
23 forward with this configuration on the statewide. But
24 apparently, it's in there already, might very well be due
25 to whatever circumstances happened. But we still had the

1 congressional 1.2 option that I thought was more
2 consistent with the community of interest testimony that
3 -- as well as additional testimony we received today that
4 had Compton at 50 percent, but yet still had the downtown
5 area that Commissioner DiGuilio talked about at the 74
6 percent. So, again, this is an area where we have
7 received quite a substantial amount of testimony. And I
8 think it's something that we still need to discuss.
9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Comments from other
10 commissioners regarding that issue? Michelle?
11 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah. I have some other
12 issues with the district that's -- the WLADT. But that -
13 - I think we'll -- I'll talk about those when I get
14 there. I guess I was just -- My first comment was simply
15 that, you know, for our consistency when we are looking
16 at the Compton District, if we want to get it to 50
17 percent, do we need to shave from the -- Which district
18 is it that's -- the downtown one -- the down -- from
19 downtown, which is at 73. You know, I -- I know that
20 takes -- That's going to equalize -- a need to equalize
21 population, but I don't know if that's what we wanted to
22 do.
23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Galambos-Malloy?
24 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Oh. Well, we
25 haven't gotten so much -- I feel like right now what's

1 happening a bit is we're discussing this region, these
2 three districts. So because we've already started the
3 conversation, I'll go ahead and weigh in. The piece that
4 I have been looking at, which clearly we've gotten quite
5 a bit of COI and conflicting COI in this entire area of
6 Los Angeles. And I think in areas like this across the
7 State what we're trying to arrive at is -- is a situation
8 where not everybody gets everything, but everybody gets
9 something.
10 And I -- Because of the fact that we had to split
11 Torrance in this configuration and the fact that Torrance
12 is a City we've had competing testimony about -- We've
13 heard that it's a South Bay City. We've heard that it's
14 a Beach City. We've heard that part of Torrance is
15 actually a Beach City, but part of Torrance is actually a
16 more urbanized area that orients a different direction.
17 So there's a whole lot of different things going on here.
18 I wanted to go back to the record and look at what part
19 of Torrance had been formally defined as the Beach
20 Community. And if I am understanding correctly, from the
21 COI that we've gotten, this area here -- So we split --
22 We had a little bit of a jagged split. But the -- This
23 area over is really seen as more the beach-oriented area.
24 So one of the things that I wanted to propose to the
25 Commission was to consider if, given that we already had

1 to split Torrance, if we split it in a way that was more
2 consistent with the COI testimony regarding which portion
3 of the City was oriented to the beach, there's actually,
4 I think, a way to do that that's also consistent with
5 some COI testimony we got down from Lomita. So we'd have
6 approximately -- And I -- I didn't have opportunity to
7 have Q2 do research on this. But it's about a 20,000
8 person swap that would allow the rest of this beach-
9 oriented part of Torrance and then bring in Lomita, which
10 is one of the only non-beach cities that we have in this
11 larger coastal configuration.
12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Let's have a discussion
13 first. Do you guys want to look at some rotations here?
14 Looks like we're going to have to do some. DiGuilio?
15 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** What I was proposing was
16 not a rotation. It's a two-district swap.
17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Two-district -- Two-district
18 swap. DiGuilio?
19 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Okay. Well, I guess then
20 -- I guess, so we are going to move over to the
21 discussion on WLADT then. So we're not talking about
22 Compton anymore. Is that correct? Are we going to talk
23 on this district? Because if we are --
24 **MS. BOYLE:** So should be vote --
25 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- then I have --

1 **MS. BOYLE:** -- on Compton?
2 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- something to say.
3 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Let's vote on Compton --
4 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** So --
5 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- All those that want to
6 look at it, raise your hands.
7 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Look -- Look at what?
8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** (Inaudible) Go ahead.
9 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** So we should just finish.
10 I think we -- we've been jumping around. So I was going
11 to say that we had some narrative for Compton. I also
12 wanted to point out that this district has also drawn us
13 a Section 2 congressional district to be majority Latino
14 district based on a study that the Commission got showing
15 racialized -- racially polarized voting in this area of
16 LA. We had -- We had a pretty -- a -- I thought
17 extensive discussion about this issue that Commissioner
18 DiGuilio brought up about the adjoining district that is
19 so high in -- in Latino population. And we did get
20 something recently in the last couple of days from Nalajo
21 (phonetic) again mentioning that. But I think on balance
22 the -- we heard tremendous community of interest from the
23 adjoining southeast cities wanting to kept -- be kept
24 whole. And I -- What I wanted to look in this district
25 before we did anything, if we really did want to try and

1 bump it up, is are there any City splits in the Compton
2 District?
3 **MS. BOYLE:** Long Beach is split and Los --
4 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Right.
5 **MS. BOYLE:** -- Angeles is split in specifically
6 the harbor area. And we the small part of, I guess, San
7 Pedro Harbor that's been --
8 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Uh-huh. That we just --
9 **MS. BOYLE:** -- split away.
10 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** -- looked at, right?
11 **MS. BOYLE:** Yes.
12 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Right. Okay. And then of
13 the cities like Lynwood, Carson, Compton, Southgate, are
14 those whole?
15 **MS. BOYLE:** Yes, those are all whole.
16 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** I mean, my -- My
17 inclination -- I expressed this before -- is, given the
18 nature of everything that surrounds this area -- I mean,
19 if -- if people wanted to explore without creating more
20 and more City splits, but making it 50, but -- I feel
21 like the adjoining cities wanted to be kept together, you
22 know, in the southeast, so -- But I just wanted to put
23 that that was another explanation for this district was
24 that it was a -- a Section 2 district.
25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** I believe, Commissioner Dai,

1 you had your hand up? No? Anybody else? Yao?
2 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** If I hear Commissioner Blanco
3 properly, she wants to explore the possibility of trying
4 to get -- get a little more balance between the 73
5 percent and the 49.9 percent?
6 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** No, I'm -- I was sort of
7 believing that up to the -- if commissioners wanted to do
8 that. I -- I think we went -- We really looked at this
9 in a lot of different ways. I think we -- I can't --
10 Except for the one we're about to discuss, I can't think
11 of another district we reconfigured more times. And this
12 is where we ended up, feeling like it was a balance of
13 respecting another Section 2 district beside it, on top
14 of it -- No, just one side and then the new one. And I -
15 - I'm -- I'm fine with it. It -- Especially if it means
16 we're going to go in and divide a lot of Cities.
17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Let's vote on the
18 Compton District. All those in favor, raise your hands.
19 All right, no change. Move on. Let's look at the next
20 one.
21 **MS. MACDONALD:** Okay. So should we go to WLADT
22 now since we started to talk about it?
23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Galambos-Malloy, you want to
24 do that?
25 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Sure. I mean,

1 I think we should continue moving west and up the coast.
2 **MS. MACDONALD:** Okay. So you want to do the
3 IGWSG first?
4 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Sure. My
5 suggestion --
6 **MS. MACDONALD:** Or both of them?
7 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** -- was related
8 to both of the districts. So I -- I don't necessarily
9 have a preference which one we start with. But again,
10 the concept was, given what heavy competing COI we've had
11 here, the concept that what we're trying to do here is
12 have a coastal district that we actually make the line in
13 Torrance where we have been told is the coastal oriented
14 area of Torrance. Swap that with Lomita and you have
15 basically an equal population exchange. You wouldn't
16 result in any additional City splits. And we have
17 actually -- have gotten COI to this effect, both on the
18 Torrance side and both on the Lomita side, not in large
19 quantity, but thoughtful.
20 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Chair?
21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right.
22 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Chair?
23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Parvenu,
24 Commissioner DiGuilio, Commissioner Filkins-Webber.
25 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** This is one of the areas

1 that Commissioner Yao and I examined. And I completely
2 concur with what Commissioner Galambos-Malloy was
3 recommending us to take a look at in terms of Lomita.
4 Lomita is one of those communities that can go in either
5 direction. It could fit in either direction. However,
6 it fits best with Torrance. There's shopping centers --
7 the Crossroads Center and the Rolling Hills Plaza -- that
8 residents of Lomita shop at. That's just west of that
9 line. You have the Torrance Medical Center and you have
10 PCH and Lomita Boulevard that connects those communities.
11 Lomita actually is more closely -- if you said -- called
12 it southeast Torrance, that's mostly what it would be.
13 They share that airport. If you take the coloration off,
14 you can see -- Can you -- Can you show the streets?
15 **MS. BOYLE:** Yes.
16 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** And pull that off. I want
17 to show you some of the intricate connectivities there.
18 The airport, that area here isn't the actual airport. So
19 Lomita is actually right off of the runway path, if we're
20 talking about airports. So they're connected there in
21 that way as well. And can you pull the map down a bit?
22 And Torrance does have a beach. It is truly a Beach
23 City. It's connected to the beach over there. That's
24 actually Torrance's municipal line there. So I do agree
25 that a perhaps even break would be along Hawthorne

1 Boulevard. The topography even changes on the west side
2 of Torrance. This -- This is more like hills and
3 rolling. You have estates and homes with ocean views on
4 that side. This is more or less old Torrance, the
5 central part of the city. You have the malls here, Del
6 Amo Mall and some of the other malls. And this is the
7 old part of Torrance. You have the industrial part here
8 and some -- If I could go over there, I'd show you. But
9 anyway, these are mostly the home-owning -- the home-
10 owning section of Torrance. And you have some apartment
11 complexes to the east. So there is definite
12 rationalization for making that swap to have these
13 residents more tied to the PCH and to the beach
14 communities, as opposed -- and bringing Lomita up to this
15 area. If you could go up now, please? Just -- No --
16 **MS. BOYLE:** Go south?
17 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I meant go south, please.
18 And then bring it over. I think the scale is too large
19 to fit the screen so you can see Lomita in relation to
20 Torrance proper here. But this is -- This is the area.
21 So what's being recommended is that this area, which you
22 can see, even the street patterns and numbers are
23 consistent with Torrance, and exchange that for the area
24 that was suggested. This is not working.
25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** DiGuilio?

1 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Okay. If you wouldn't
2 mind just zooming out on this one? This district is --
3 It caused me problems last week when we were discussing
4 it. And I have to say I've been looking at it a lot and
5 thinking about it a lot. And if you go -- zoom back even
6 further, you're making my point. Here's -- The district
7 -- It's all of -- What -- My problem with this is that I
8 feel like in a lot of places in the State, when all of
9 our districts, we've made decisions on things because
10 what's -- The district might not be ideal, but the
11 alternatives were worse. And I feel like in this one
12 situation, we have alternatives that work that in
13 totality are better for this -- these three districts in
14 this area. And we haven't gone there, so that -- I'm
15 having a problem accepting this district because I think
16 there's still something exists. This is all -- It keeps
17 some COI's together, but it links them in a
18 disproportionate way. We have the whole Santa Monica
19 Mountains. But we've cut this west side. We -- We got
20 way in here, all the way to downtown. We link through
21 Dockweiler Beach, whatever the strip is, all the way
22 through here. And we've cut up the South Bay that we're
23 trying now to fix by putting a few of them back together.
24 I think there's a very easy switch and it has been
25 representative. That's what Commissioner Filkins-Webber

1 even made -- even made reference to was the -- It's not
2 another option 1.2. But in this case, the idea -- It's
3 the idea behind it, is you have three district -- one,
4 two, three -- And you keep all the point that
5 Commissioner Parvenu was just making. You could keep
6 Lomita and Torrance and we probably even link it up to
7 Gardena. You -- You split here. You start -- You start
8 here. You go up 936,000. You could get the South Bay
9 together. Then you could come up here and keep all of
10 this, plus Santa Monica, come down 936,000. You probably
11 have a good part of the -- the whole West LA together.
12 And then you have a third district. I mean, there's
13 three districts that are there. I'm sorry. I keep
14 getting my senate and my -- Sorry -- my senate and my --
15 and congressional -- The 702,000. But then you would
16 have three districts there that would be able to, in
17 totality, keep this area together, this area together and
18 you've the Inglewood all the way to the airport. This
19 whole part, you wouldn't have Dockweiler Bay there. And
20 I understand the implications of that, in terms of a
21 concentration issue here. But what I'm struggling with
22 is trying to be reflective of the demographics that
23 exist, that the -- The populations that have shifted out
24 of LA and the demographic shifts that are left. And it's
25 not just the last ten years, although I said it's the

1 last 20 years we're at the demographic shifts. And the
2 reality exists that if you had -- If you were more
3 respective to the three COI's, you have your solution
4 right there. So again, this is my problem with this
5 district is there's a viable option out there that --
6 that exists. And as it is, this -- I just -- I just --
7 This is just too hard for me to accept this.
8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Filkins-Webber?
9 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I concur. I'm
10 actually glad to hear Commissioner DiGuilio put that on
11 the record because I was also concerned. And based on
12 what Commissioner Galambos-Malloy had said before and
13 what we have consistently said, is that we try to respect
14 communities or interest at all levels. There is a
15 community of interest that has not been respected at any
16 map level. And that's the City of Hawthorne. And there
17 have been some contentions that we've only recently heard
18 this community of interest testimony. And that's -- I
19 went back and I went through all of the database. And it
20 has been fairly consistent, dating back as far as April,
21 May and June before the draft maps came out, that put
22 Hawthorne with the Beach Cities. The demographics of
23 Hawthorne have changed. And it's more consistent of what
24 they have been bringing to us and what they have provided
25 to us in the last several weeks. And I think that the

1 only push back from that is because of what happened in
2 our draft maps. And what I am suggesting is that 1.2 --
3 Los Angeles 1.2, which we looked at last week -- We did
4 not reject it. It's on the website as a current working
5 visualization. And that does precisely what Commissioner
6 DiGuilio is talking about. It respects this South Bay
7 area. It respects the recent testimony we received from
8 Ms. Huffman, that she doesn't want Inglewood with
9 Torrance. I'm concerned about this split in Torrance
10 because I didn't see that testimony. We have a
11 considerable API community that's of interest here that
12 we've gotten consistent testimony about. We've had
13 recent concerns about the downtown. I won't repeat
14 everything that Commissioner DiGuilio stated. But again,
15 we do have a viable option that's a current working
16 visualization, which is Option 1.2. And I think that
17 that rightfully represents the community of interest
18 testimony in these three districts and, again, will
19 accurately represent the Hawthorne, which has not been
20 respected at either the assembly or the senate level.
21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Raya?
22 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Question? Commissioner
23 DiGuilio, are you also suggesting that we would simply
24 adopt the lines for those three districts as currently
25 shown in the 1.2 --

1 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** No.
2 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- visualization? Or --
3 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** No.
4 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- I mean, I'm willing --
5 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** I'm sorry.
6 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- to take a look at
7 something if you have some --
8 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah. Well, and that's
9 why I think --
10 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- guidance to the mappers so
11 that we could --
12 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** I think --
13 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- see an option?
14 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Thank you. I appreciate
15 it. The concept -- It's the concept of 1.2. But as I
16 understand it, that is not equalized for population. And
17 the other thing that this does -- this does is this does
18 connect. We -- We worked very hard to get San Pedro with
19 the port and with the Alameda Corridor because there's a
20 real, you know, COI here. So I think in 1.2 it does not
21 have this aspect. But I think it's the -- the idea
22 behind 1.2. If you see the way the -- the western parts
23 are shaped, is that it basically would take a southern
24 part -- And I -- There are a lot of -- We've had a lot of
25 testimony -- Again, all of this is competing COI's. This

1 is -- You know, there's conflicting COI's -- I say
2 competing. That is competing -- conflicting COI's about
3 all this. And I don't know if we can -- if we can get
4 all the southern cities that have been identified. But I
5 think we could get a good amount of the southern cities
6 together: Lomita, Torrance, Gardena, you know, all the -
7 - the -- Redondo Beach down here together. So you'd --
8 You'd go up 702,000. Because this is -- And I would -- I
9 don't want to make it so crass that you just -- it's the
10 numbers --
11 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay.
12 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- But at this point, it
13 is numbers. So you just go up here, 702, right here.
14 It's just three districts -- One, two, three. So you're
15 just rearranging these exacts populations in that
16 configuration. So up 702 and then you'd come down 702.
17 And then you'd have a middle district that would link the
18 Inglewood with the airport.
19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Commissioners,
20 that's a major change. How do you all feel about that?
21 You want to look at that? That's Option 1.2, right?
22 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** No. I -- It's this.
23 It's similar because this has been -- Ms. Boyle has
24 already equalized this for population. It's just the
25 concept around 1.2 to do it north/south splits like that

1 -- or east/west --

2 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay.

3 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- splits.

4 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yao?

5 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** East/west splits.

6 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Are we proposing to keep the

7 eastern edge of these three districts identical?

8 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yes, it's -- It goes up

9 here and our -- I think around -- It's just this

10 district, the blue district, yellow district and --

11 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Right.

12 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah.

13 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** So we're keeping the three

14 eastern -- this -- the eastern boundaries constant?

15 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yes.

16 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** I think it would a relatively

17 easy change and we accept the fact that we'll split

18 whatever City associated with the population division

19 without making a lot of adjustments, then -- then I'm

20 more than willing to -- to look at it. It's just that

21 having to balance -- having to keep --

22 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Correct.

23 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** -- the city whole, that's

24 making the -- the decision a lot tougher. And I do

25 agree, keeping this so-called South Bay together has

1 receive a lot of support. And keeping the Malibu, along
2 with the hills, that also has receive a lot of support.
3 The only thing I'm uncertain is whether this region in
4 the middle is going to receive similar kind of support.
5 But if you feel that we can -- we don't end up creating a
6 problem because these individuals really don't see
7 themselves any part of, quote/unquote, the Beach City --
8 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah, I know. They
9 wouldn't.
10 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** -- If you -- If you don't feel
11 that's an issue, then -- then I -- I'm -- I would
12 absolutely want to explore that.
13 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Blanco?
14 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Okay. So I've -- I -- One
15 -- If we were to look at this, I want to take us back to
16 June 10th and even to our 1.2 visualization, which is that
17 when we had these very large coastal districts -- Like in
18 1.2, we would have one fewer Latino congressional seat
19 that we do in our current map. So I'm -- I'm -- I just
20 want to weigh in and say that we -- This was something
21 that we faced before and we need to be very mindful that
22 when we compress from the sides with the -- that -- and
23 we build big coastal, we begin to have problems in the
24 interior. I'm not expressing right now a position. But
25 I just want to have us think about that as we're working

1 on this.

2 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Forbes, Barabba, then back to

3 you.

4 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** Well, it seems to me that

5 this is actually -- We have a big coastal as in very big

6 coastal and that breaking it into three districts,

7 east/west, without changing the east line -- eastern

8 line, there is no impact on the central districts at all.

9 And so I think -- I mean, I don't have to repeat the --

10 so -- about the community of interest. And I sort of see

11 -- I need to sort of see where those lines end up in this

12 and to see what happens then. But I don't see this

13 (inaudible) as costing us a Latino district at all

14 because of the three districts. None of those three

15 districts are Latino districts.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Barabba? Yao?

17 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** It's been said. Thank

18 you.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So let's go ahead

20 and explore that. DiGuilio, you want to direct the

21 mappers?

22 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** So I don't think we took

23 a vote. How many rotations are we --

24 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right, let's take --

25 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- How many --

1 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- a vote. Let's --
2 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- rotations are we
3 talking about?
4 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** None.
5 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** None? What -- What is
6 the -- the proposal again?
7 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** Okay. You start south --
8 I'm going to speak for you.
9 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah. (Inaudible)
10 Whoever. Just what's the --
11 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** No, you start south --
12 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- purple zone?
13 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** -- and go in -- go toward -
14 -
15 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Use -- Use your --
16 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** -- (inaudible)
17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- pointer. Use your pointer
18 --
19 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I'm sorry.
20 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- so everybody's clear on
21 it.
22 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I agree. Okay. You start
23 down here. Where'd it go? There you go. Start there.
24 Go up 703,000 people. Go up another 703,000 people. And
25 see what you've got. That where you start. Correct?

1 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** That's -- Yeah.
2 (Inaudible).
3 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** So at this
4 point I think it would be helpful to have Q2 weigh in on
5 the technical side, what we would be looking at if we
6 wanted to explore this further. And then once we have
7 that information, then we can take a straw poll to see
8 how many commissioners would like to explore it further.
9 **MS. MACDONALD:** Okay. So the Torrance two-
10 district swap would probably take -- You know, there's
11 always best case/worst case scenario. But you how long
12 it took us to locate those blocks in Burbank. So that
13 was about maybe 20 minutes. So Torrance would probably
14 somewhere around 30 to 45 minutes. And this particular
15 re-draw, couple hours maybe.
16 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** So I think
17 it's important to get a sense from the commissioners. Do
18 we have nine commissioners that -- that feel like
19 exploring this? Not committing us to it long term, but
20 exploring it is worth the two hours?
21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Raise your hands.
22 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Well -- Can -- I need a
23 little more information first.
24 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Yeah.
25 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** A time check and, you

1 know, kind of where we are, what -- what else we have to
2 do between now and whenever.
3 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY**: Okay. So
4 where we're at, we have -- we have remaining
5 congressional districts in Los Angeles and for the
6 remainder of the State moving north. We have a
7 particular proposal regarding the Monterey/Santa Cruz
8 area that has -- is worth consideration, but has
9 significant impacts throughout the region that may likely
10 take hours as well. We have Board of Equalization
11 districts for the State. And I think --
12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI**: That's it.
13 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY**: That's -- That
14 would be it.
15 **COMMISSIONER FORBES**: Let -- Let me make one
16 observation. I think that we -- I think we can get --
17 you -- get to gross numbers here. I don't think we have
18 to block every little thing off. I think we can just
19 simply add up how far up here -- how many cities -- We
20 have the numbers -- do we have to -- How far do we have
21 to go to get to 703,000? That will give us an idea. If,
22 in fact, we like the idea once we see those numbers, then
23 we -- we can devote the time. If -- If the gross numbers
24 don't work, then we -- we can forget about it.
25 **MS. MACDONALD**: Yeah. I just want to make clear

1 that what takes the time is the balancing part.
2 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I understand.
3 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Anyone else? Commissioner
4 DiGuilio, then Parvenu.
5 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** You know, I'm just
6 wondering if there's a way -- I know that in order for --
7 Right now we're doing -- working on this one map and,
8 again, trying to -- In the interests of saving time, is
9 there something that Ms. Boyle could do off line where,
10 again, she doesn't have to equalize numbers yet. Don't
11 invest that time. But just kind of go up, highlight a
12 few areas, get a total of that area, then highlight a few
13 areas and get a total of that and even come back to us.
14 It doesn't even have to be on the statewide map, I mean
15 before we make significant changes to this.
16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Parvenu, then Filkins-Webber,
17 then Barabba.
18 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** In the interests of saving
19 time also and to -- so we can be as productive as
20 possible today, I'll mention that there is a map, Option
21 1.2, exists under previously presented. And you look at
22 Option number 2011, 7/15, 9:59 p.m., Congress LA Option
23 1.2. And I think all the details have been worked out.
24 What we disagreed to when we voted to go with Option 1 as
25 opposed to 1.2 was that the configuration -- the

1 configuration gave the central -- the core area of Los
2 Angeles -- more -- that the focus was not on the bay
3 cities, but the focus was more on the central part of Los
4 Angeles. And I think that was one of the leading reasons
5 why we voted collectively to favor Option 1 as opposed to
6 1.2. But it's there --
7 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay.
8 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** -- I'm looking at it now.
9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Filkins-Webber,
10 one minute and then Barabba, one minute.
11 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I'm willing to ask
12 our vendors -- or Q2 -- to use the time. I don't want to
13 say that we can't do this because it's going to take an
14 hour or two. What I would suggest is Ms. Alon is here
15 and we can ask Ms. Boyle if it's possible to step aside
16 and work on this configuration. We can go through the
17 congressional up north while Ms. Boyle is working on this
18 configuration and we can come back to it.
19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yeah. Barabba, you --
20 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** And we can do BOE
21 too.
22 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** Same point.
23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Yao?
24 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** I think we can flash 1.2 on
25 the screen. It really would give us this approximation

1 that we're looking for. And as I mentioned before, the
2 center section of the district is the one that's most
3 problematic for us. If we can overcome that, then I --
4 then I -- then I think 1.2, even though the border along
5 the southern edge and -- and a little bit along the
6 northern edge are slightly different for -- for the
7 information that we want to extract from it, I believe
8 1.2 would give us the overview that we're asking Q2 to
9 make at this point in time. So I would encourage us to
10 simply just show the 1.2 on the screen --
11 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. For those
12 commissioners that are sitting on the fence and would
13 like to see 1.2, can we do that, mappers?
14 **MS. MACDONALD:** Yeah, she's loading it right now.
15 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Galambos-Malloy, did you have
16 a comment?
17 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** I would like
18 to see 1.2 before I make my comment. And that's the one
19 I was referring to earlier. We'll just know that, as
20 Commissioner Yao said, it's not -- 1.2 doesn't look the
21 same and on the internal it -- What we're saying is we
22 would be working with this. The eastern line wouldn't
23 change. What Commissioner Yao is saying is we look at
24 1.2 to see what it would -- the concept would look like.
25 The details will change -- The details will change on the

1 coast because 1.2, you'll see, doesn't even link up the --
2 -- the ports. So the idea is when we're looking at 1.2,
3 don't look at the east. Look at the general
4 configuration on the west. The concept is the thirds.
5 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** And there is it.
6 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Well, it's --
7 There are two of them there. So let me just say real
8 fast while we're looking at -- This line does look a
9 little different and it would -- My -- The original one
10 is to stick with what we have because it's already been
11 equalized. So don't kind of look from this side over,
12 including this. So -- But the -- It's the concept of
13 having the South Bay here. You have Inglewood matched up
14 with the airport. You can get rid of the Dockweiler Bay
15 -- Beach -- And then you also have -- We've never really
16 been able to connect all this west side of LA. We've
17 always kind of gone around in different -- different
18 levels. And it -- While you keep the Santa Monica Bay
19 and the Santa Monica Mountains at the Federal level
20 together still. So -- But I think Commissioner Yao is
21 right. I think this -- this has -- My point with looking
22 at this is really is this is a viable option. It does a
23 lot of COI's, but there is a -- There is an issue here
24 that we need to discuss how the Commission feels about
25 that.

1 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Barabba?

2 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** I think we should combine

3 -- go back to Commissioner Filkins-Webber's suggestion of

4 -- Because I think this does demonstrate there might be

5 some viability to this approach. But to -- Let's go and

6 have Q2 work on this idea, fixing the east -- eastern

7 line to the original districts. And then in the

8 meanwhile, we'd be looking at the rest of the -- the

9 State.

10 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Q2, can you do that?

11 **MS. MACDONALD:** You know, we're looking through

12 Nicole's files right now to see if she's ever done an

13 approximation of what Commissioner DiGuilio is

14 describing. So if you just give us a couple of minutes,

15 we might actually have some sort of resemblance of that

16 because we've re-drawn --

17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Oh, okay.

18 **MS. MACDONALD:** -- LA so many times.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So Galambos-

20 Malloy?

21 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay. So many

22 times.

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** You wanted to see this.

24 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Well, I think

25 the -- the concept has been clear. And I think we spent

1 -- We have spent hours and we will likely spend more
2 hours discussing this on a conceptual level and
3 potentially have a more tangible visualization. I think
4 that we are reaching a point as a Commission where we are
5 each grappling as individuals with how we prioritize
6 different competing COI's, particularly in some of the
7 denser urban areas. And I think that we did some very
8 hard work last week to arrive at the visualization that
9 we were starting today's conversation from. And I think
10 we could do some more hard work to have a different
11 visualization that looks more like one of the
12 visualizations we started with last week. The truth is I
13 think we have some differences because of our diversity
14 from many different aspects across the Commission on how
15 at the end of the day we are going to feel comfortable
16 prioritizing different pieces of -- particularly, where
17 we're looking at that fourth criteria and we're looking
18 at cities and counties and neighborhoods and communities
19 of interest. And I think -- I'm not against investing
20 the time to look at the option. But what I'm observing
21 is that the other option may have other commissioners
22 that feel more comfortable with that option and voting
23 for that option. But it will likely have other
24 commissioners who don't feel comfortable and won't vote
25 for that option. And so I think we're reaching a really

1 pragmatic point in our process as well, that we're likely
2 not to get to a unanimous vote on the congressional maps.
3 We can have the same debates and conversations that we
4 had last week. But at some point we're going to have to
5 make the call.
6 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** But I think that when --
7 You know, if there are, you know, strong feelings on both
8 sides, I think then both sides are -- deserve the
9 courtesy of having their view fleshed out because at
10 least -- you know, they may or may not win the vote.
11 Either side may or may not have the -- have the nine
12 votes necessary. But I think that if you -- if you --
13 You have to come together at the end, you'll feel much
14 better about it if, in fact, your view has gotten a full
15 hearing.
16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** I agree.
17 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** And so I think it's worth it,
18 if only for that reason.
19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Parvenu? Did
20 you have your hand up?
21 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I -- I did. I -- I'll
22 just pass for now. I'm just -- I came here prepared to
23 make minor modifications to what we voted on the last
24 time we discussed this region, not to start all over
25 again and spend hours again debating conceptually the

1 configurations and going back and discussing this because
2 I'm not comfortable and I will not vote for this map and
3 that's the bottom line.
4 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Q2 says they can
5 get the figures together fairly quickly. And if so,
6 let's just let them do that.
7 **MS. MACDONALD:** Actually, I think what we said is
8 we're looking for a visualization that might do what we
9 think Commissioner DiGuilio has just described. So we're
10 still looking for that because if we can find that, then
11 you can look at something very quickly.
12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Sure.
13 **MS. MACDONALD:** And if not, then we basically
14 would need some guidance from you on what you want us to
15 do.
16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. If they are not
17 able to get it together very quickly, then we're going to
18 have to have a show of hands whether we want to fully go
19 that route as another option. Yao?
20 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Is my assumption correct that
21 this is -- assuming that the eastern line is what we had
22 from -- from the State map. Don't ignore the details
23 associated with the -- with the eastern part of the line.
24 Is this the most problematic district? I'm asking the
25 commissioners' opinion on this. It -- I kind of

1 interpret that this -- this is not an -- not a major
2 issue and we already discussed the bulk of the issue
3 associated with the east end just yesterday. And the
4 fact that Malibu got a couple in with Santa Monica, I
5 think it eased a lot of the concern. So what's left is
6 really the -- the region in the middle. Is this the
7 region -- I assume that that's the -- that's the district
8 that has most of the issues. Is that -- Is my assumption
9 correct?
10 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** See, I'm not sure until I
11 see the second visualization of 1.2 fully fleshed out
12 that this isn't all one district.
13 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** No.
14 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** No, I --
15 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I look at -- I'll -- I'm
16 just adding up the numbers. I mean, to get to 700,000,
17 that's 110, 120, 170, 210, 270 or 280, you know, another
18 145 is 3 -- We're only at 340 or 440 just getting those
19 gross numbers. So I think the district's actually going
20 to be more up here. I mean, maybe I'm wrong. But --
21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Q2 has just
22 indicated that they're going to take a lot more time to
23 run it down. Is that correct?
24 **MS. MACDONALD:** Yes. So at this point really
25 what we would have to do is go to Commissioner Filkins-

1 this. But what we've seen through all of our iterations,
2 even if we were to accommodate that, we're talking nearly
3 30,000 people, I think, is what we saw. When you take
4 them out and you add, you know -- do you, you know,
5 consider any split anywhere else? You're probably
6 splitting cities, and you're going to over-concentrate
7 this district, as we saw before. And then you're going
8 to, you know, have some problems all through the southern
9 part, any of these areas that we consider splitting.
10 So, this is still the City of Los Angeles. So, I
11 just wanted that pointed out for the record, because we
12 will have a population problem and more city splits on
13 this side, and an over-concentration if we were to
14 consider just a 20 to 30,000 person split right here.
15 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Other comments. Blanco.
16 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** No, I'm (inaudible).
17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. No other
18 comments? All right. Show of hands. Good. No change.
19 Move forward. Excellent comments, by the way.
20 **MS. BOYLE:** Continuing west to the three West LA
21 Districts, I believe we discussed Downtown earlier.
22 Would you like to discuss it again, or was that just a
23 peripheral discussion? I can't recall.
24 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** We discussed it
25 already --

1 **MS. BOYLE:** Thank you.
2 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** -- quite
3 thoroughly.
4 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** We approved that, right?
5 Okay.
6 **MS. BOYLE:** So, we're to West LA now. Would you
7 like to see the alternative --
8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Wait, wait, wait. How many
9 more districts do we have?
10 **MS. BOYLE:** I believe we're just with these three
11 in West LA now, unless I'm mistaken.
12 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** Well, did we do --
13 I'll make sure. Oh, we already did SGMFH, which was
14 Burbank -- Did we do the Burbank --
15 **MS. BOYLE:** We can revisit any districts you'd
16 like.
17 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** We did that one
18 already? The one with Griffith Park?
19 **MS. BOYLE:** That's the SGMFH District, yes.
20 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** You're correct.
21 Thank you.
22 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So, we're back to
23 the --
24 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** They're so big.
25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- districts that we've had

1 some heavy discussions on, and we need to come to some
2 sense of direction for the mappers. So, let's look at
3 the alternative numbers or rough numbers that we'd asked
4 Q2 to look at.
5 **MS. BOYLE:** So, I was given enough time to
6 balance them down, so I went ahead and did that for the
7 Commission. So, this is the configuration, starting at
8 the border here. I worked my way straight up to reach
9 the ideal deviation for this PVEBP District, and then I
10 started with the -- I completed this one with what I know
11 about the COI for this area. It does result in a split
12 somewhat of the Del Rays. So, Del Ray, here, I had to
13 include some of it with the Inglewood District, moving it
14 away from Marina Del Ray, but I wasn't sure where else to
15 pick up. I could have picked up above here, but I'm not
16 -- I didn't want to intrude into the Jewish COI here.
17 So, I chose, instead, to pick up population here.
18 So, if you wanted to make some different
19 decisions, there was some variations that could have
20 happened on where to finish this district to pick up this
21 last 30,000 or so people, but I picked them up in Del
22 Ray. And then I just finished the district, and here we
23 have it.
24 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** And then what does
25 it look like? What's the -- Just because we were kind of

1 looking at these as a whole. So, then, what does the
2 southern one look like?
3 **MS. BOYLE:** I'm sorry. Could the Commissioner
4 repeat the question?
5 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I'm sorry. We were
6 looking at kind of all of these districts kind of as a
7 whole. So, we just wanted to take a look at what we --
8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** The southern portion.
9 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** -- what you also
10 accomplished in the Gardena, Hawthorne and Torrance Area.
11 **MS. BOYLE:** Sure.
12 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** Just so that we
13 could get an overview.
14 **MS. BOYLE:** So, what we have here is we have
15 Harbor City, the small portion of San Pedro that's not
16 with the rest of San Pedro. We have the Palos Verde
17 Estates, Rolling Hills Peninsula communities. We have
18 Lomita, Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach. We have
19 West Carson. We have the LA chain communities here. We
20 have Gardena with West Athens, Hawthorne, Alondra Park,
21 Lawndale, Manhattan Beach, El Segundo and Lennox. And I
22 opted to add Lennox to keep it with Hawthorne.
23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Comments?
24 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Can we see the one above,
25 what are we calling it now, the -- yeah, the WLADT, can

1 you just color it in so we can get a sense of it?
2 **MS. BOYLE:** Oh, sure. Just a second.
3 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Parvenu after Blanco.
4 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** So, this, in that middle
5 district, you -- Westchester is in there, right?
6 **MS. BOYLE:** Correct. And Dockweiler Beach behind
7 it.
8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Parvenu next and then
9 DiGuilio.
10 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I'm going to reserve my
11 comments until later.
12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** DiGuilio.
13 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Well, just first, thank
14 you to Ms. Boyle for taking a couple hours to do this. I
15 know it wasn't an easy task. So, and this was the
16 variation that looks like it still is able to maintain a
17 lot of the COIs we had. We were able to do the Santa
18 Monica Mountains for the federal as well as the Santa
19 Monica Bay. It keeps that same COI that was in the other
20 one, but it also links up here where we heard quite often
21 from West LA and Santa Monica the traffic goes east and
22 west along this corridor, and a lot of the other
23 visualizations we've gone up and over in both Senate and
24 Assembly to different degrees. So, this was a way to
25 reunite this area.

1 Here, the only thing I would suggest maybe if
2 there is a way to put Lennox with Inglewood, I think
3 that's problematic right there, but the Inglewood,
4 Lennox, Westchester here maintains the airport, which we
5 heard a very strong COI about, and it also removes that
6 Dockweiler Bay here. It also is able to put the Del Rays
7 together, that we've heard COI about. And here we've
8 heard quite a bit about the south county. We even heard
9 the Lomita Torrance link with the South Bay, which is
10 what we were trying to do when we were trying to address
11 the other one was trying to include Lomita with Torrance,
12 because they were sister cities that would belong in the
13 south. So, this does that, as well as keeping the
14 Gardena and Torrance, Japanese American Community
15 together that we've been trying to work hard to keep
16 together. So, I think these -- these all fit the COIs
17 that we've heard.
18 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Could you read the VAP
19 numbers again?
20 **MS. BOYLE:** VAP or CVAP?
21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** CVAP.
22 **MS. BOYLE:** CVAP. Okay. So, the WLADT District
23 has a Latino CVAP of 11 percent rounded up, a Black CVAP
24 of eight percent rounded down, an Asian CVAP of 10
25 percent rounded down. Okay. The IGWSG District has a 26

1 percent Latino CVAP, a 51 percent Black CVAP, and a five
2 percent Asian CVAP. And the PVEP District has a 21
3 percent Latino CVAP, a 12 percent Black CVAP and a 17
4 percent Asian CVAP.
5 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Comments? Filkins-
6 Webber.
7 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I concur with
8 Commissioner DiGuilio's description of the Community of
9 Interest testimony that we have received. I feel this
10 actually better represents Communities of Interest we
11 could not keep together previously in other areas.
12 You've got Santa Monica, Pacific Palisades with Malibu,
13 you have the West Los Angeles to Hancock Park, and we
14 talked about where that split was at. But this is the
15 Mid-Wilshire, Hancock Park to the West Side, and Westwood
16 is a strong Community of Interest with even to Santa
17 Monica at the coast. So, even though you do have an
18 inland area here for population reasons, you've got this
19 Community of Interest with Marina del Ray, Santa Monica,
20 Pacific Palisades and Malibu.
21 We also have the Community of Interest that has
22 been reported to us regarding the airport and Inglewood,
23 and then we've got, again, the Community of Interest
24 testimony that we talked about with Hawthorne, Gardena,
25 Torrance, Lomita on this coastal district that we're

1 looking at here. And there was quite a bit with
2 Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Pacific Palisades -- or,
3 excuse me, RPV and Rancho Palos Verdes and along this
4 coastal region. I think it looks more compact rather
5 than the district that was running through Dockweiler and
6 going all the way into West Los Angeles, or even closer
7 to Downtown. So, this appears to be a better
8 configuration for compactness, as well as a respect of
9 these Communities of Interest that we could not put
10 together at the Assembly level or at the Senate District
11 level.
12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Other comments? Parvenu.
13 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** With all due respect to my
14 fellow Commissioners that are viewing this visualization,
15 the net result of this is exactly what I discussed
16 earlier, that where the focus in terms of the focus being
17 not directly on the core area of Los Angeles, the core
18 area, the urban core. What this does is regionalize it
19 (inaudible) north, central and south. My issue to -- You
20 see, I've been all over this State looking at different
21 Communities of Interest from north to south. I patiently
22 have advocated -- listened and advocated for other ethnic
23 groups and their ability to have districts where they
24 could be elected and keep their communities whole, and
25 also to --

1 What this does is reduces the areas where African
2 American candidate can be elected from three to now one,
3 packed into that one district. And I see the logic of
4 the geographic breakdown and arrangement, but it
5 effectively disenfranchises and disengages or makes
6 opportunity districts less -- less available for African
7 Americans to run and be candidates on a Congressional
8 level in this part of the city, the second largest city
9 in the nation and the first largest city in California
10 with the most dense African American population.
11 I've been all over this State, as we all have,
12 and it's just interesting to me that when it comes to
13 this part of the city that the Voting Rights Act is now
14 the basis to -- an instrument to be used against the
15 African American population. And I just, you know -- I'm
16 just worn with this whole (inaudible) exercise.
17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Raya then Forbes, then
18 Galambos-Malloy.
19 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Excuse me. It would be
20 helpful to me if the Commissioners who requested this
21 configuration, or Commissioner Parvenu and -- I don't
22 recall who your partner was.
23 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Yao.
24 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Oh, okay. Commissioner Yao.
25 Could speak to the economic status of some of the

1 communities that have been now rearranged in the -- with
2 Manhattan, Redondo, Rolling Hills, PV and so on.
3 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Well, allow me to go first,
4 that live in southern part of this -- in the City of
5 Torrance for a few years close to 30 years ago. Time
6 flies when you're having fun. The -- in the South Bay
7 the people that are really identify with the coastal
8 region really are the people that are very, very close to
9 it. And I used to live on a street called Anza, A-N-Z-A,
10 which is about a mile away from the beach, and while we
11 enjoyed the cool breeze and so on, we really never
12 identified ourselves as part of the beach neighborhood.
13 There is quite a diverse in economics between
14 those that have homes right along the coastal area in
15 just a -- just a few miles away. So, you're seeing a
16 very diverse -- very different standard of living just a
17 few miles away from the coastal areas. So, in this area,
18 you're really having a very mixed economic community, and
19 Andre could probably speak a lot more about the central
20 region than I can.
21 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Sure. Thank you,
22 Commissioner.
23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Andre, could you also address
24 the housing stock differences that there are?
25 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Yeah. In the central area

1 here, the earlier version had two districts that focused
2 on the core area. This is the area that where
3 unemployment is the highest, gang violence, hospital
4 care. There is only one trauma center there. Schools
5 are overcrowded, crime rates are high, streets,
6 infrastructure, Urban decay is occurring because the City
7 doesn't have a budget to maintain certain social
8 services, and overcrowded busses, lack of job training
9 programs.
10 That area here, it's socioeconomically -- when
11 you mix a lower income area here with a more affluent
12 area, I'm concerned that the attention that should
13 rightfully be given to the urban core areas will not be
14 given to the extent that it possibly could. So, it's not
15 just about race. It's about where we focus. Right now
16 the focus -- what we have are three -- two out of three
17 -- two out of three affluent districts. That's what we
18 have. That's not arranged -- The arrangement is not on
19 the urban core. This is where Black and Brown, and lower
20 income Whites, and lower income Asians are focused. And
21 we just don't -- that area will have less representation
22 and less focus than it has traditionally had. This is --
23 This is very -- I'm just going to -- I'm just going to
24 leave it at that. This is not the configuration I would
25 agree with.

1 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Forbes was next,
2 and then, I'm sorry, DiGuilio, then Filkins-Webber, then
3 Aguirre.
4 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** Thank you. I think that,
5 in my mind, the one advantage of this district is that it
6 does provide more compact districts. I think it does do
7 that. I mean, where the -- where the beach, you know,
8 tide comes in the district is cut in half or close has
9 troubled me since the beginning, but that's the primary
10 benefit I see out of this district.
11 I think that the other -- I think that the COI
12 testimony regarding the beach districts on the beach in
13 the Bay Area along the -- I mean, in the Santa Monica Bay
14 Area, I think that still is completely represented. I
15 think that the mountains are still represented, because,
16 again, remember, we haven't changed the outside
17 boundaries. That representation has not gone away.
18 Also, and we have throughout the last couple of
19 weeks when we've actually got down to the rubber meeting
20 the road, we have consistently paid attention to
21 enfranchising those who are typically disenfranchised.
22 We did it with the farm workers. We did it with the, if
23 you will, the working class in the Bay Area, and I see no
24 reason not to do -- to recognize that here as a similar
25 Community of Interest.

1 A lot of the testimony we got in Los Angeles was
2 political. I mean, it absolutely was. It was, I mean,
3 organize the Districts 33, 35 and 37. But the underlying
4 point of that was an economic Community of Interest for
5 all three of those districts, and I think that is -- Oh,
6 and the other thing that I wanted to comment on, and it
7 really goes to the previous thing, is that we have
8 consistently applied the standard of effective
9 representation. And I'm concerned that if we go to this
10 configuration we will have significantly reduced the
11 opportunity to have the Communities of Interest here
12 effectively represented, and, therefore, I would prefer
13 the other configuration.
14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** I forgot Galambos-Malloy, and
15 then followed by her by DiGuilio, Filkins-Webber and
16 Aguirre.
17 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay. I'm going
18 to say a couple of things here, and I'm going to get to
19 these districts in just a moment. But before I do that,
20 you know, we've gotten to know each other a lot as
21 colleagues over the recent months, and one thing I think
22 that's been on my mind a lot is how my own personal
23 experience is playing into, you know, how I'm
24 deliberating and how I'm moving about the State and
25 prioritizing various criteria that we have been given.

1 You know, I was born into a Black family. My
2 Black family was also a Latino immigrant family. Yes, we
3 do exist. And I spent much of my childhood with
4 Caucasian adoptive parents. Right? So, even though I
5 check the Black box, I have really had the opportunity,
6 and I consider it a privilege, although I'll admit there
7 is times that in one's life that it's very painful, but I
8 have really been able to see race and class through a
9 multitude of different lenses. And the only way that you
10 can live that life is not to advocate for one race but to
11 figure out how we can all get along.
12 And I have done that all over this State. I have
13 worked with you on every community across this State, and
14 to have it insinuated that there is an African American
15 voting block on this Commission that is holding the
16 Commission hostage is infuriating. I have had that
17 personally expressed to me outside of open session. I
18 won't say much more on that matter. I'm just clarifying
19 that my personal record throughout this process speaks
20 for itself. That's not who I am and that's not how I
21 roll.
22 With that, I'll turn and focus on the district in
23 LA. These are very neat and tidy looking districts, but
24 LA is not neat and tidy. It's messy and it's diverse and
25 it's complicated, and these districts flat out do not do

1 it justice. The challenging part of this exercise that I
2 feel like we're really having trouble coming to terms
3 with as a Commission is that the Voting Rights Act is not
4 just about Section 2, and it's not just about Section 5.
5 It's about the big picture. It's about not just these
6 districts, but when we zoom out and when we look at the
7 region and when we look at the State, and ultimately when
8 we look at the country, what impact is the redistricting
9 process having on minorities? Not just the minorities
10 that live in Section 2 or Section 5 districts, but on
11 minorities large, as well as on the rest of the
12 population.
13 So, what I'm looking for in LA is the sum total
14 of our actions, and I don't feel like this meets the VRA
15 requirements. Within LA, I don't feel like, if we
16 actually take a look at our Community of Interest
17 testimony, we have an opportunity with our other
18 visualization to do both things, to both respect the VRA
19 and all minorities who deserve effective and fair
20 political representation. To me, that is not something
21 you do in one map and then you horse trade it for another
22 COI in a different set of maps. Fair and effective
23 political representation for minorities is not an option.
24 It is part of our job. It is what we were put here to
25 do.

1 I think these are beautiful districts. If I
2 didn't know the area, if I wasn't -- if I hadn't lived in
3 LA, if I hadn't worked in LA, if I hadn't played in LA, I
4 might think these were great districts. But I know LA
5 and this is not LA, and I cannot vote for these
6 districts, and I don't think we, as a Commission, should
7 vote for these districts. I really don't think we'd be
8 doing Los Angeles justice.
9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** DiGuilio, then Filkins-
10 Webber, Aguirre, Barabba and Dai.
11 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah. For the way I've
12 been applying this, and the reason why originally when I
13 said that the previous incarnation was too difficult for
14 me is because I was taking the standard of what we've
15 done everywhere else, and realizing that fair and
16 effective representation meets for everyone, and we have
17 to do that wherever we can. But, you know, I just am
18 concerned that fair and effective representation
19 sometimes is applied to one group and not as a whole.
20 So, I mean, I don't even want to go there.
21 That's not what -- This was just about trying for -- When
22 I had had issue it was just simply that what had ended up
23 happening with that long district and the disconnections,
24 and when there was an option like this that matched the
25 COIs that we have, this is not an exaggeration, this is

1 not something that's out of left field, it was something
2 that matched the COIs and balanced all the criteria that
3 we're trying to do. As I understood, there was not a VRA
4 issue that applied here, so that wasn't something to look
5 at in terms of VAP numbers or CVAP number either way.
6 So, once that wasn't the case we were told that that
7 wasn't the case. So, the next was to apply the criteria.
8 So, in terms of what we've been doing everywhere
9 else and looking at the COI, this was what came up as an
10 option that was more viable and it has nothing -- I know
11 nothing about these areas. I am not from this -- these
12 areas. It's not like I'm trying to represent the coastal
13 areas. I know as much as everyone else does to the
14 extent that if we're not living right there. So, that
15 was someone who was a part of the Commission and trying
16 to balance all of those criteria. This is what I thought
17 represented all those COIs.
18 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Filkins-Webber.
19 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** Just a couple of
20 things from what I had heard from this morning, and to
21 maybe get a little further clarification from
22 Commissioner Parvenu. As I understand it, what we had
23 talked about this morning was putting together some
24 socioeconomic groups that needed greater power in a given
25 district, and, I guess, going off of what the question

1 was as far as socioeconomics, this portion of the
2 district has not changed, and all we did was actually
3 drop off the affluent area right in here in Hancock Park
4 to the 10 Freeway.
5 And so what, even though I do recognize that
6 there is some other socioeconomic, that's still in the
7 same district that we already have in the other
8 configuration. The only different difference is that we
9 dropped out more affluent, and so we have a greater
10 Community of Interest on that socioeconomic scale with
11 the exception of this area that already existed in this
12 district in the other configuration.
13 And then, just to mention one other thing for the
14 record, I would like to read a quote. "Racial
15 gerrymandering, even for remedial purposes may be
16 balkanize us into competing racial factions. It
17 threatens to carry us further from the goal of a
18 political system in which race no longer matters, a goal
19 that the 14th and 15th Amendment embody into which this
20 nation continues to aspire." United States Supreme Court
21 in 2009.
22 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Aguirre.
23 **COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE:** Yeah, I think that what
24 we're wrestling with is what can be termed the social
25 construction of race. Social construction of race is a

1 phenomena where certain people's, certain populations are
2 objectified as being the other. It's us -- and it
3 creates a situation where it's us against them. We're
4 victimized within that structure, because the education
5 that is provided to us only serves to stratify us even
6 further to a point where when we get into these kinds of
7 situations it gets clumsy and awkward because we don't
8 have the language, and, in some ways, the understanding
9 that we live in a world community.
10 So, I have -- these -- this kind of social
11 construction plays itself out in defining opportunity and
12 life chances. It is a structure that is imposed by one
13 group over another group. And through that kind of
14 imposition then you're defining life chances,
15 opportunities, voting opportunities, etcetera, etcetera.
16 I used to live in this area. I used to live in
17 Lawndale. I did two or three years there. And I
18 remember being in Lawndale and which is a very working
19 class community, even at that time, and there were two
20 places where we could go to the beach at that time.
21 There was one little section of Redondo Beach, which is
22 right near the little barrio that was right there on the
23 coast, where we could go and feel safe and be free from
24 harassment by the authorities. The other one was in the
25 more multi-ethnic area of Venice Beach where we would go

1 and there was a very diverse mixture of individuals that
2 were there. But those were the only two places where
3 myself, as a minority, and my partners, male and female,
4 could go and feel like we could get away with it, because
5 if we went to Malibu we were suspect, f we went into the
6 Pacific Palisades we were suspect, if we went into
7 Manhattan Beach we were suspect.
8 I was in Palos Verdes a couple of weeks ago, and,
9 you know, I didn't feel comfortable. So, individuals,
10 then, within the working class neighborhoods of Lawndale,
11 Hawthorne, all of the inland kind of little communities
12 then, there is very little connection with the beach
13 because, one, those structures still exist, number two,
14 they're working class sometimes having not only -- they
15 might not even be employed, but if they have a job, in
16 order to survive they have -- they probably have two jobs
17 or one and a half jobs.
18 So, for me, again, as was commented before, this
19 looks very nice, but it does not reflect the reality that
20 exists in this particular part. It was mentioned that
21 there is a -- there is two privileged -- the two
22 extensions of that district are very privileged, and the
23 middle district is just not. And I think so, therefore,
24 I think this was a good exercise that led to a very good
25 discussion within ourselves as a Commission, but, you

1 know, somehow this doesn't make sense to me, and I would
2 vote for the other one.
3 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Barabba.
4 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** As some of you know, I
5 looked at the numbers as best I could, and it was clear,
6 and I was captured by the comment about doing the right
7 thing versus doing things right. For somebody who grew
8 up in a world of following numbers, that's always been a
9 challenge for me.
10 But there is no question that given the
11 population change that there has to be a decline, at
12 least in the way in which we draw the districts, relative
13 to the African American population. But -- And I was
14 leaning towards this, but I think the conversation has
15 driven home the point that I would go back to the
16 original, not because of the number of African Americans
17 who could be elected, but because of the issue that I
18 think that was brought up by Commissioner Aguirre, which
19 is what's the likelihood that the different economic
20 status groups are going to be represented well? And I
21 hadn't quite thought about that, and I'm much more
22 comfortable in thinking about what's right by looking at
23 it from a socioeconomic point of view than I am from a
24 purely racial point of view. So, it's with that in mind
25 I think I would lean towards the previous districts as

1 well.

2 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Dai.

3 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Yes. I agree with that. I
4 mean, we just went through a pretty serious population
5 rotation in a different Bay Area, in the San Francisco
6 Bay Area, primarily to better align socioeconomics. It
7 was something that, as far as I can tell, was supported
8 by all races of the folks that send notes into us.

9 You know, there are a lot of -- there are a lot
10 of people who would like to reduce this to something
11 about race. I think that race is something that
12 permeates everything. I think it's naïve to think that
13 it's going to go away, but when we talk about Communities
14 of Interest, you know, we're talking about often about
15 cultural traditions, language, you know, certain types of
16 food that you eat, all kinds of things. All of these
17 things are also correlated to race. So, I think it's too
18 simple to try to say that that's all that this is about.
19 I mean, so that's all that I would like to say about
20 race.

21 The other thing, I think, you know, in -- I'd
22 like to argue for being somewhat consistent here. So,
23 one is about the socioeconomics. The other is this is --
24 remember, this is at the federal level, and if you look
25 at what we've done in other parts of the State, we have

1 created coastal districts everywhere else, long coastal
2 districts. We created a long foothills district. I
3 mean, this was -- I mean, to me the coastal district is
4 an environmental COI. It keeps the Santa Monica
5 Mountains together, and it keeps the whole coastline
6 together. It also happens to be correlated to higher
7 income areas. That is very true of coastal areas. So,
8 it accomplishes two goals at once.
9 Our original configuration also kept the
10 Inglewood, Lennox, and Hawthorne COI together, which
11 we've heard so much about. You know, it also kept the
12 historic Japanese Community together. We were going to
13 try to do some improvements around the edges to better
14 recognize parts of Torrance that feels that it's more
15 aligned with the beach and those that were not. They're
16 probably some other improvements that we could do, but,
17 you know, I think that to be consistent with how we've
18 dealt with federal issues.
19 And, again, if you think about the kind of
20 funding that goes, you know, to education, healthcare,
21 transportation, this is why we thought it was important
22 to keep the airport together in that Congressional
23 incarnation, these are all things that require federal
24 funding. And to achieve fair and effective
25 representation, I think that those are the kinds of

1 issues we need to think about at the Congressional level.
2 We did put a South Bay District together for the
3 Assembly, you know, so I think that we've recognized that
4 COI in another map.
5 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI**: Parvenu.
6 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Thank you. What I see
7 here is actually a map that shows, indeed, the
8 balkanization of the African American population in that
9 middle zone. That's more than likely the only area that
10 any likely African American candidate may stand the
11 chance of being elected here. Also, the Caucasian
12 population also declined over the past 10 years, and what
13 we see here is an increase in districts where the
14 Caucasian population has a greater influence over that
15 urban sphere.
16 What this does is, again, it takes the focus off
17 the urban core. And I want to get away from race for a
18 minute, because it's not just about race. In the
19 districts that we saw before, the north, the central and
20 more like southern one to the east, which is the Compton
21 one, which is 50 percent majority -- minority Latino, it
22 created a situation where African Americans could be
23 competitive and have an opportunity -- In accordance with
24 the long tradition of Los Angeles politics, African
25 Americans have not -- have demonstrated that they did not

1 need to be in an area where they're 50 percent or more.
2 We know that. We have a history, the Merv Dymally
3 tradition, the Tom Bradley tradition, the Julian Dixon
4 tradition. Mr. Nate Holden, who came here yesterday, he
5 was elected in Koreatown, Hancock Park. He was a
6 councilman and a State Senator. Diane Watson, who was
7 here last week, she -- her district went through
8 Hollywood all the way up to Griffith Park into Culver
9 City. We -- African Americans have demonstrated they
10 could be effective. Gilbert Lindsey, the list goes on
11 and on and on.
12 But what I'm saying here is that you're reduced
13 -- this map reduces and overturns a longstanding history
14 of African American political effectiveness in Los
15 Angeles. And where they're currently, out of 53
16 Congressional Districts, now in Los Angeles there is only
17 one district where one African American stands a chance
18 of possibly being elected.
19 Now, I've been all over this state, as we all
20 have. I've been an advocate for the Thai population in
21 Thaitown, the Chinese in Chinatown, the Armenians. I
22 have advocated for the Vietnamese in Little Saigon. I've
23 advocated for -- I've advocated for the Gays and
24 Lesbians. Even the Tea Party members up north, I
25 listened to them patiently. Even the Samoans in Hawaiian

1 Gardens, and the Sheriff had to come and arrest Samoan
2 gang people for running Black people out of that
3 community, but I still advocated for their desire to be
4 kept whole, because I've advocated from Bixby Knolls to
5 Crestline, to Kagel Mountain or whatever it's called,
6 throughout this State. I just find it odd that right
7 here when you're dealing with the highest concentration
8 of African Americans in the State of California that we
9 have these complications.
10 And my first memory, I shared this with my
11 colleagues earlier, was in 1965 when I was five years old
12 marching from one little small town in Virginia to the
13 County Courthouse for this Voting Rights Act. And my
14 first memory was a dog barking and growling in my face.
15 My first memory was not in a crib looking at the little
16 dangly toys and hearing nursery rhymes. No, it was
17 hearing the growl of a dog. That's my first memory at
18 five years old.
19 I take this Voting Rights Act very seriously. I
20 find it very difficult to set here in this seat now and
21 to see the impact and the ramifications and how this
22 Voting Rights Act is impacting our community and
23 lessoning the opportunity for African Americans to have
24 at least an opportunity to run for office in opportunity
25 districts and influence districts or coalition districts

1 where we build coalitions with other ethnic groups. In
2 that one district that was there before, we had a
3 significant Asian population, a significant Caucasian
4 population, African American population, Latino
5 population and Jewish population. May the best man or
6 woman win.
7 I mean, I'm an Independent. I'm neither
8 Republican nor Democratic. So, this is not a partisan
9 position I'm taking. This position is about fairness and
10 allowing African Americans at least to have an
11 opportunity to compete with other ethnic groups. This is
12 a model that should not be dismantled. It's one that
13 should be duplicated and multiplied and spread throughout
14 the nation. I mean, we don't need to have to be packed
15 into one little area. This is not Mississippi or Alabama
16 or Georgia where there is a proven -- where there have
17 been instances where they're proven Caucasian White
18 voting blocks against African Americans being voted to
19 elected office, where this Voting Rights Act typically
20 originated -- it's typically used and how it originally
21 became. This is Los Angeles, and we have shown African
22 Americans building coalitions with other ethnic groups
23 have shown over the past 30 or 40 years that African
24 Americans can be effective in districts and cross over to
25 other districts -- other ethnic groups, rather, and prove

1 that they can be elected.

2 This is -- even the unity map, which was similar
3 to the other version, other ethnic groups, Asian, CAPAFR
4 and MALDEF support it, the other configuration. We -- To
5 come down and set at the same table together, three
6 diverse ethnic groups, and to work for over a week and to
7 provide us with an example of how we can all get along,
8 knowing the intricate politics of Los Angeles and how Los
9 Angeles is so different from other metropolitan areas,
10 for them to come together and get along and present
11 something to us that they feel is a workable solution is
12 nothing to be ignored. And right here we're ignoring
13 that as well.

14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Let me go over the queue.
15 We've got a number of speakers. Blanco, Raya, Forbes,
16 Ward and then Galambos-Malloy. So, we'll start with
17 Blanco.

18 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** So, I've been thinking a
19 lot along the same lines as -- on two tracks, really.
20 But I want to say a lot along the same lines as
21 Commissioner Forbes and Commissioner Barabba. This
22 southern visualization, the PVEP, I just was looking
23 quickly at statistics, and the City of Lomita has close
24 to 54 to 55 percent of the people there are renters. In
25 Gardena, 50 percent of the people who live there are

1 rents. And Rolling Hills Estate, 90.5 percent are
2 homeowners. Rolling Hills is one of the -- is a single
3 gated community. Rancho Palos Verdes is 80 percent
4 owners, and has a median income of $129,000 per family.
5 Palos Verdes Estates has 89 percent of the people are
6 homeowners.
7 You get my point, that in what looks like a, as
8 somebody has said a neat district, you've actually got
9 tremendous different cities and communities. And one of
10 the things in the fourth criteria for Community of
11 Interest, both -- and that was actually elaborated upon
12 further in Prop 20, was a socioeconomic issue. So, I
13 think this has -- this completely disregards Section 4 of
14 our criteria on Community of Interest. You have probably
15 some of the biggest disparities in that way than we've
16 seen in almost every other part of the State when you
17 have the -- you know, the states down at the bottom with
18 Lennox and Gardena, Lomita, and then some of them were
19 poor and some that are blue collar.
20 So, that's the first thing I want to say. And I
21 really -- I'm not saying that because I'm just trying to
22 -- I'm can talk -- I'm going to talk about the other
23 stuff as well, but for the folks who feel that this is a
24 better Community of Interest than what we had before, I
25 want you to really think hard about these disparities

1 that we have in this district and that that does not
2 conform with our Section 4, with our number 4 criteria in
3 both Prop 11 and Prop 20.
4 The other thing that I want to say is that we've
5 gotten a lot of e-mail about this, and we've talked about
6 how people are concerned that the e-mail that we got that
7 led to our previous visualization number one had
8 overtones of trying to maximize African American
9 representation where there was no Section 2, and that we
10 should be colorblind under the Supreme Court's decision.
11 A lot of the e-mails that we got about this keeping these
12 cities together were very disturbing to me in their
13 racial overtones when they said, we don't want to be with
14 Maxine Waters, we don't want to be with Inglewood, we
15 don't want to be with the east cities. We have nothing
16 to do with those people.
17 And just like people are concerned, perhaps,
18 about a 14th Amendment issue, I am very concerned about an
19 intentional discrimination claim if we put together
20 things that violate our fourth criteria, which is COI,
21 and we give credence to a lot of e-mail that had a lot of
22 e-mail overtones. So, those are the two things I want to
23 say for right now.
24 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Raya.
25 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** This subject is so broad, the

1 implications of this conversation. Despite the fact that
2 someone on the Supreme Court, I don't know who
3 Commissioner-Filkins Webber was quoting, but I can assume
4 obviously you make it to the Supreme Court you're pretty
5 privileged, probably not a member of a minority group,
6 and perhaps believe that we can or will live in a
7 colorblind society. You just have missed out on some
8 experience if you really believe that.
9 And I share the concern that there is a huge
10 disparity in the communities that are linked together
11 from the west of the east of the -- I'm just going to
12 call it the blue district. That's easier. I'm very
13 concerned. I share Commissioner Blanco's concern about
14 potential legal liability for essentially concentrating
15 one group, one racial group in one district rather than
16 recognizing that in this part of Los Angeles people are
17 spread throughout the area.
18 We are talking about, I think, under the law not
19 doing anything which diminishes the right of, in
20 particular, disenfranchised or -- I don't want to say
21 entirely disenfranchised, but certainly people who may
22 not have the opportunity to participate politically. I
23 have the greatest respect for the historical African
24 American political success, at the same time
25 acknowledging that things have changed in the area. It's

1 not -- It's simply not going to be the same as it was.
2 However, that does not mean that we can completely
3 disregard the reality.
4 I have no doubt that many people in the public
5 are listening to this and wondering. You know, we have
6 people say to us, race has absolutely no place in
7 political conversation. Well, you can't deny it. You
8 cannot pretend that we have not had people come before us
9 blaming immigrants -- undocumented immigrants for all the
10 ills of the country. You cannot deny people saying I
11 don't want to live -- or I don't want to be in a district
12 with people whose educational level is lower than mine or
13 where the crime levels are higher than mine. You know,
14 those are all the messages. Let's just not pretend that
15 they aren't there.
16 But putting those things aside, and I think what
17 our responsibility is is to look at what the law requires
18 us to do. The law requires us to protect the voting
19 rights of all citizens, and in this case, in particular,
20 we need to avoid the potential of having concentrated a
21 single minority into a district. It's a 50 percent --
22 better than 50 percent concentration in that district,
23 when, in fact, those people are spread throughout the
24 area, and by going back to the previous visualization we
25 would be, I believe, paying closer attention to the

1 economic, educational social services, even the services
2 provided for law enforcement, all of those things would
3 be better recognized in the other visualization.
4 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Forbes.
5 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I'll be brief. I think
6 that we've had a good discussion here, and I think what's
7 important for us to remember is I think this discussion
8 has been procedurally consistent with our other
9 discussions. There is lots of different ways of cutting
10 this COI, so to speak, and we're going to each, from our
11 own experiences, our own evaluation, we're going to look
12 at that COI differently. That's what we've done in lots
13 of other districts. We may reach different conclusions,
14 but we've also done that in other districts. So, I just
15 want to make the point that, in my opinion, our procedure
16 here has been consistent with our procedure with other
17 districts throughout the State.
18 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** And you're absolutely right.
19 Ward.
20 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** Yeah, I had a question. What
21 is -- Between the two versions, which one minimizes
22 city/neighborhood splits?
23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Mappers?
24 **MS. BOYLE:** I'm not sure. I'll take a look and
25 see which one has more splits.

1 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. While they're doing
2 that, is there anything else, Ward?
3 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** Yeah. It seems like there is
4 a lot of differing COI in this area, so, to me, that's
5 what the, you know, non-partisan Prop 11 criteria is for
6 is to bail us out of situations where the water is murky
7 and there is a lot of differing COI. So, I think that if
8 we apply a more strict adherence to that it might help
9 give us a path. I'm concerned about, although the
10 arguments are compelling, for me they don't seem to be
11 effective. It seems to me that outside -- since we have
12 been able to create this visualization, we can show that
13 the VRA, the number two criteria, can be applied in the
14 same way we've applied it elsewhere throughout the State,
15 and we don't have to apply it any new way.
16 I think I object to the introduction of new
17 criteria, such as fair and effective representation.
18 I've seen that done in other parts or deliberations, and
19 I just -- I disagree. I don't think that's in the
20 Proposition criteria. I don't think that's, you know,
21 what one person thinks is fair and effective might not be
22 what the other one thinks, and it just shouldn't be a
23 part of how we evaluate what districts are going to look
24 like.
25 And, you know, this -- the other arguments here

1 about people not wanting to be with other people, might I
2 remind the Commission, we drew a whole Assembly District
3 in Orange County based on the COI of Little Saigon saying
4 I don't want to be with Santa Ana. We're not like those
5 people. So, we have consistency issues here, and the way
6 to bail us out and get us back on track and give us, I
7 think, a right answer that will not be unconstitutional,
8 is to go back to the criteria, find out which
9 visualization best adheres to that, understanding that
10 the COI is so divergent and allowing the non-partisan
11 criteria decide which way to go instead of picking
12 individual winners or losers in the COI race.
13 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Mappers, did you determine
14 how many splits we have?
15 **MS. BOYLE:** It will take a little while.
16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Let's continue with
17 Galambos-Malloy.
18 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** You know, I
19 struggle with the idea that we were not put here to look
20 at what is fair and effective political representation.
21 I think that, much like LA, it's messy and it's
22 complicated, but that is exactly what we were put here to
23 do and that is exactly why we are such a diverse group of
24 Commissioners. This -- You know, this is the process
25 that was envisioned by those who advocated so diligently

1 for this type of reform. So, I think we're doing exactly
2 what we were put here to do. And I think that, you know,
3 the area where it is subjected is where our unique
4 backgrounds are most needed to come together towards some
5 sort of collective solution.
6 And, you know, to me, one of the things that this
7 conversations -- this series of conversations really have
8 brought to light is a reminder that, you know, the
9 criteria we were given are not an abstract black and
10 white list, checklist that you go through, and then you
11 have a neat district at the end of it. You know, it's
12 about real life and how those criteria come together in a
13 given community to shape people's political experiences
14 and their political opportunities.
15 You know, I feel, and it's clear from this
16 conversation, that there are other Commissioners as well
17 who feel that when you look at the big picture that this
18 alternative is not the alternative that empowers the most
19 number of people, and it's clear that no matter what map
20 we select there is going to be tradeoffs. And that's
21 been the case all over the State. But I think we're
22 getting to a point that we can justify this map. We have
23 COI to support it. We also have COI that conflicts with
24 it. We can create an equally compelling argument for the
25 other map. We have the COI to support it, even if you

1 took the VRA considerations aside, which I would argue we
2 should not do.
3 So, I think we're getting to a point in the
4 process where it's been a very rich conversation. I
5 think, you know, where there are Commissioners who still
6 want to weigh in, of course we want to allow that, but,
7 you know, I would also encourage that it's getting
8 towards the moment where we should at least take the
9 pulse of, you know, do we have critical mass of
10 Commissioners that want to move forward with this
11 version, or do we have a critical mass of Commissioners
12 that want to move forward with the previous visualization
13 as a base?
14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yao.
15 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** There is really only one point
16 that I want to push, and I agree with Commissioner Malloy
17 in her comment in one instance, that Los Angeles County
18 is very messy and very diverse. But, at the same time,
19 the three districts that we're looking at right now, it
20 is very simple. The simple thing that I see is that if
21 you take a look at the Malibu District, it's 26 miles
22 long, and, on the average, about half a mile in width.
23 Okay? Why is the City that way? It's all beachfront
24 properties. And if you go along here, Hermosa Beach,
25 Redondo Beach, you'll see a similar pattern here. And we

1 already talked about this as being a gated community. If
2 you take any houses in any one of these beach communities
3 and compare it to a similar size house in here, you'll
4 see a ten to one difference in economic value.
5 So, on the basis of that, I'd like to push what
6 Commissioner Dai had previously identified, saying that
7 all along we've been trying to separate regions into
8 similar economic standards or status, and I think we --
9 Can we have the other -- the other -- Yeah. Right there.
10 Okay. When we drew this district right here, we
11 attempted to do that, all the beachfront properties, and
12 where we extend inland, we extend into Beverly Hills,
13 Hancock Park, Miracle Miles. In other words, group the
14 high value -- his status or high value communities
15 together with these beach cities. And I would say that
16 probably is of the most consistent things that we have
17 done throughout the entire mapping process, and by going
18 to a district that is, quote, unquote, more compact and
19 make -- end up having to mix the very difference in
20 economic community together, I see that as being very
21 different from the standard that we apply to everyplace
22 else.
23 So, I am heavily leaned toward this present
24 configuration as compared to the -- to the new
25 configuration that we have constructed. And I agree with

1 a lot of comments as stated, but consistency, I think, is
2 something that we need to continue to draw on. Because
3 as you all said, we can find COI that will support
4 everything that we do, but to do things consistently is
5 really the -- one of the key to success in terms of
6 having a good set of maps.
7 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Ancheta has not spoken up
8 yet, so I'm going to short the process and give it to
9 him.
10 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I just wanted --
11 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right.
12 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** You don't have to
13 necessarily --
14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** I just want to --
15 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** You don't have to do that.
16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- announce that Filkins-
17 Webber has to leave, but I do want to recognize those who
18 have not spoken. Ancheta, please.
19 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Okay. No, that's fine. I
20 appreciate that. I don't have much to add. I mean, I
21 think that neither of these configurations is ideal.
22 There is conflicting testimony -- I think there is plenty
23 of testimony, plenty of arguments to support either of
24 these configurations. You know, having lived in Los
25 Angeles for over 10 years, I think that this

1 configuration, which is the original configuration that
2 we're working with, I think better captures several
3 interests, whether you look at it as socioeconomic
4 interest along the coast, lower income, working class, in
5 many areas, you know, really quite depressed communities.
6 And theirs have already been identified. Again, I don't
7 think any of these maps are ideal. I think this better
8 captures what I think this part of LA looks like.
9 I am concerned, as Commissioner Blanco has
10 mentioned, about intentional discrimination, claims that
11 might arise were we to over-concentrate African American
12 Communities. The Gingles Requirements do not apply for
13 intentional claims. They can be, you know, less than 50
14 percent. That is an issue to me. I think, in total,
15 this configuration does a better job than the other one,
16 but I fully recognize there are positive aspects of
17 factors of compactness. Certain testimony does support
18 it, but, between the two, I would support this one.
19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. We have Dai,
20 Barabba and Filkins-Webber.
21 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I just wanted to
22 say goodnight, that's all, and given the serious nature
23 of our discussion I didn't want it to look like that I
24 was just walking out. So, I do have to catch a flight.
25 I've been here since Tuesday evening, and proud to hear

1 all of my fellow Commissioners have this incredible
2 discussion. And I was glad I was able to stick around
3 for it, but we all have to balance our obligations here.
4 So, it looks -- I feel the pulse of this Commission and
5 see where it's going. So, I do want to say goodnight and
6 that I do have to catch a flight. Thank you.
7 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** Goodnight.
8 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Goodnight.
9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Thank you. Dai.
10 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Very quickly, you know, I
11 guess I'm a little appalled that there might be any
12 question that what our mission is is about fair and
13 effective representation. And the criteria that we have,
14 you know, is -- are the steps and the rank order that we
15 are supposed to use to get there. I want to point out
16 that compactness is pretty far down on our list, and
17 communities of interest and socioeconomic commonalities
18 is above compactness.
19 I -- having said all that, you know, I, as all of
20 my fellow Commissioners know, I am a big proponent for
21 diverse teams. And we are a very diverse group. We were
22 picked to be that way, because we do represent very
23 different perspectives. We have different life
24 experiences. We've, you know, grew up in different
25 environments. We've had a couple of Commissioners share

1 that. That obviously shapes who we are.
2 And I believe, you know, I've been asked before,
3 why is -- You know, if you have clear criteria why don't
4 you just put this in a computer program? It's like,
5 well, you can't, because this is about having 14 human
6 beings, you know, listen to the same information and
7 perhaps interpret it differently and work it out and come
8 up with what we believe in totality is going to provide
9 the best and fairest representation for the most
10 Californians. And we are balancing that all across the
11 State.
12 Anyone who has spent any time observing us can
13 see that we -- you know, we really work hard to try to
14 recognize every Community of Interest, to try to see if
15 we can resolve, you know, conflicting claims and
16 competing Communities of Interest. And we have
17 consistently, like I said, at the federal level have
18 taken those kinds of issues into account when we draw
19 those maps. So, that's all I have to say.
20 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Barabba.
21 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** Yes. As compelling as
22 Commissioner Parvenu's statement about his personal life
23 and what he has gone through is, and I am sensitive to
24 that, I am supporting this particular map, not because of
25 the points that he made, but because of the economic

1 situation that has been brought forward by other
2 Commissioners. And I just wanted the record to show that
3 it's not because I'm concerned about how many people of
4 different races are going to get elected here, because
5 the population of those communities will make that
6 decision, but I do think there is a sensitivity to the
7 change -- the economic differences that exist.
8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Michelle.
9 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** And I would just say,
10 again, I appreciate this discussion. I think it's been
11 very helpful for everyone and the public for us to go
12 through this. And, you know, I think Commissioner
13 Ancheta is right. I think there is probably both
14 versions match up with COIs to some degree, better or
15 worse or depending on, you know, that's why we are all
16 individual Commissioners here. So, and I'm glad that the
17 Commissioners all have thought about this, and we've had
18 the options to look at it, and we've been able to look
19 at, you know, the arguments and put our feelings on the
20 record. And I think that's very helpful for everyone.
21 So, I think, again, in the end I see a lot of the
22 reasons for what's been trying to be addressed here, and,
23 excuse me, again, it goes down to when you choose between
24 two and how you reflect the COI -- how you reflect the
25 COI, again, I just feel like the other option better

1 matches the COI, as I understand it, and in terms of
2 trying to match up with what we're trying to do. And,
3 again, that's just my personal opinion, and I'm very glad
4 that we are not a Commission that just does whatever
5 someone with a divergent opinion does. So, I appreciate
6 everyone else and their very strong opinions, and I
7 appreciate you, also, just having a chance to look at the
8 option.
9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI**: Well, I think this has been a
10 very, very healthy discussion. I guess I'll throw my two
11 cents in this. You know, born and raised and coming from
12 Hawaii, this is a very strange discourse. We're not used
13 to this discussion in the Islands. We all live together
14 peacefully with a lot of respect. We marry anything that
15 walks, regardless of the color. So, this is a very
16 strange discussion to Pacific Islanders, but it's a
17 healthy one for America, I think. We call that spirit,
18 if you've ever been to the Islands, Aloha. So, that's my
19 two cents.
20 Okay. We've got two maps. We did go through the
21 process, as Commissioner Forbes said, and that has been
22 our process throughout the whole routine. We've got two
23 maps here, and I got a sense that the Commission is in
24 favor of, not that map, the other one. So, we'll start
25 with that. Any comments before we discuss it?

1 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Commissioner, I think in
2 fairness to the long discourse we had, and the very firm
3 beliefs that brought us to considering two alternatives,
4 I don't know whether we should have an indication of, you
5 know, an actual hand raising per visualization.
6 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** I think that's
7 good for consistency across the process, particularly an
8 area that we've devoted so much time and energy to.
9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Are you saying we
10 don't have to vote? Straw poll?
11 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Well, you know, the same --
12 how many people want this map to go forward hand raising.
13 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yeah, that's what I had in
14 mind.
15 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Not a vote.
16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yeah, I'm sorry. Raise your
17 hands. All the way up. Mahalo Nui Loa. This passes
18 without any changes. So, are we done with all the maps?
19 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** No, we have changes.
20 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** I think meaning
21 that this map was the one that is the base that we're
22 going to go forward with, but I think there were
23 potentially a couple of tweaks that had been discussed
24 many hours ago when we first looked at it.
25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Let's look at the

1 tweaks. Sorry.

2 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** That's okay.

3 Well, to refresh the Commission's memory and my own

4 memory, because that was so long ago, a suggestion that I

5 had to refine this district a bit was that we did have

6 COI testimony that was fairly clear around the division

7 in Torrance of the part of Torrance that is more oriented

8 to the beach. In looking at the population aspects of

9 it, it seems that that additional area that we did not

10 include with its coastal community here, is basically the

11 same population as Lomita, and that we also have COI

12 testimony that Lomita is somewhat of a sister city to

13 Torrance and the population numbers are almost exact.

14 They're about 20,000.

15 So, the thought was that we could continue to

16 reinforce the strength of this coastal community, use

17 this same, I believe it's Hawthorne that comes down this

18 direction, move that into the Coastal District, and then

19 bring Lomita in, and then there may be -- need to be some

20 slight street level adjustments.

21 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Excuse me, Commissioner

22 Galambos-Malloy. There is just some conversation. It's

23 just hard to hear you. If we could just keep it down in

24 the back that would be really appreciated.

25 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Oh, okay.

1 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Thank you, very much.
2 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Do you want me --
3 Do you need me to repeat?
4 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Sorry. Please -- No,
5 please go on, yeah. Just --
6 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Well, the short
7 version is, we heard that this -- this entire area
8 orients towards the beach. If we oriented them towards
9 the beach we would have a two district swap where we
10 would be able to bring in Lomita, which is down south,
11 which is one of the few parts of the coastal district
12 that's actually not a coastal city and has expressed a
13 desire to be with Torrance. So, it seems like a win, win
14 situation, and it is only a two district swap, so I
15 wanted to propose that to see if the Commission was
16 amenable.
17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Comments? Barabba. Oh,
18 okay. Raise your hands if you support --
19 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Comments.
20 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Comments.
21 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** As I mentioned before to argue
22 that anybody that's more than a mile away from the beach
23 in these communities see themselves as part of the beach
24 city, I think that's overstating it. However, when you
25 consider how difficult it is for Lomita to get to the

1 beach, then you can obviously see that these people
2 probably do feel that they belong to the beach more so
3 than Lomita. So, on that basis, I would support the
4 motion, not that these individuals, again, feel that
5 they're really beach people, per se.
6 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Chair.
7 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Parvenu.
8 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I'd like to -- it was many
9 hours ago when we first visited this area, but I'd like
10 to refresh all of us, the viewers and the Commission, as
11 to some of the reasons I felt that the two, Lomita and
12 Torrance, which is essentially southeast, this is sort of
13 like the southeast -- or Torrance is the northwest
14 extension of Lomita, it's the airport that's adjacent at
15 the very bottom. If you could zoom in you could see
16 that. The landing, the flight pattern goes right over
17 Lomita's neighborhoods when plans land and when they take
18 off. So, that's one connection.
19 The Torrance Memorial Medical Center is also
20 right in that area, I believe off of Lomita Boulevard.
21 So, that community, the ambulances come from there to
22 there, and that's the quickest medical -- the closest
23 medical facility. You have the PCH, and you have Lomita
24 Boulevard. The topography changes and drops off here in
25 Torrance and rolls downward towards the ocean, so that

1 justifies that. That's one of the reasons, actually.
2 These ocean view homes, it's very beach ocean oriented.
3 The people in Lomita here goes to Crossroads Center and
4 Rolling Hills Plaza, and we don't impact the API
5 Community that's in this area north of the 405. So, I
6 support Commissioner Galambos-Malloy's proposal
7 completely.
8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Any additions to that?
9 All right. One more time, hands up with those
10 modifications. Q2? With those changes, let's go
11 forward. Was that it? Is that the last map?
12 **MS. BOYLE:** This will take about 10 minutes, if
13 you wanted to take a break.
14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Let's take --
15 Commissioner Dai.
16 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** I just wanted to queue up one
17 other change, and maybe I beat Commissioner Parvenu to
18 this. The inclusion of the VA Hospital with Brentwood at
19 the top. They had specifically requested that, so maybe
20 everyone can kind of look at the map and see if we can do
21 a two district swap for that.
22 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Can you point that out with
23 your pointer?
24 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** You've got to up to Westwood
25 to do that.

1 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** It's in the -- Yeah. It's the
2 funny notch at the top. It's right there.
3 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** Yeah, the question was we
4 brought that up some weeks ago, and we had been told that
5 there was a large population involved, and so we dropped
6 the issue. But they came back and asked again saying it
7 wasn't a large population. So, we asked Q2 to take a
8 look.
9 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Yeah, and they were mostly
10 interested in this at the Congressional level, for
11 obviously reasons. Again, we're looking at federal
12 issues here.
13 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** So, are we on a break? No
14 break?
15 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Do you want to take a five
16 minute break while the mappers are -- Okay. Let's take a
17 five minute break.
18 **(Off the record)**
19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So, what do we
20 have left over, mappers, that you need from us to make
21 this process complete. What's left over?
22 **MS. BOYLE:** I just need you to look at the map.
23 The rotation is complete. I moved as much of -- I moved
24 Lomita into the IGWSG District per Commission direction.
25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay.

1 **MS. BOYLE:** And to make up for that population
2 swap, I moved this line west, removed -- by moving Lomita
3 into the IGWSG District where you moved approximately
4 20,000 people from WLADT District. So, to pick up those
5 20,000 people I had to move this line east, and I moved
6 it to Hawthorne, except there is a little bubble here
7 where I had to make adjustments to get the zero plus or
8 minus one person deviation. Would you like to see that
9 at the street level? This is Hawthorne Boulevard.
10 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Let's ask
11 Commissioner Yao.
12 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** It's perfect.
13 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So, any other
14 comments? Dai?
15 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** VA Hospital.
16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Oh, wait a minute. Should we
17 vote on this?
18 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Oh, yeah, we should.
19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. All those in favor
20 raise your hands. All right. It's unanimous.
21 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Okay. So --
22 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Excellent. With those
23 changes.
24 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** So, VA Hospital, they got a
25 lot of testimony about putting Brentwood with the VA

1 Hospital. It also has a lot of commonality with UCLA
2 Medical Center right next door, so we should put them in
3 the same district. And Ms. Boyle, would you tell us how
4 many people are there? It shouldn't be that many, right?
5 It's just a building.
6 **MS. BOYLE:** I believe it's approximately 700
7 people.
8 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Okay. So, my suggestion would
9 be to take it from Mar Vista.
10 **MS. BOYLE:** Okay. So, it's 746 person move, and
11 that moving through Mar Vista would make it a two
12 district rotation. So, to make the change I'll need to
13 adjust here. It will be a small adjustment.
14 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Put it with UCLA and
15 Brentwood.
16 **MS. BOYLE:** You can help us hunt for the proper
17 population.
18 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Take the finger out.
19 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Is Mar Vista a
20 neighborhood or is that what it is? Okay. So --
21 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** And it's closely tied to
22 Palms, which is to the northeast. So --
23 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay. My -- I
24 guess my question is, you know, which one should we
25 consider more, keeping the Marv Vista neighborhood

1 together or the VA Hospital complex going?

2 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** The VA is a higher

3 priority.

4 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay.

5 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** And the Federal Building,

6 which is south of Wilshire, also, I think is captured --

7 Is this not --

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Dai.

9 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** I would check with Ms. Boyle.

10 **MS. BOYLE:** We're balanced. It moved about five

11 or six blocks of Mar Vista into the yellow, into the

12 Santa Monica District.

13 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Okay. Can we look at the

14 VA Area? I want to see if the Federal Building south of

15 Wilshire is also part of that. Just the VA Hospital.

16 Okay. Well, that's fine.

17 **MS. BOYLE:** Are you looking for a particular

18 intersection?

19 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** It's okay. Can we back out

20 and see if there are any other improvements we can make?

21 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** What happened to

22 the process?

23 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Well, the only other

24 improvement I thought about, and it might be -- it might

25 be too big, is, of course, you know, I've been trying to

1 advocate for the Del Rays to be together, so we have
2 Marina Del Ray in but we don't have Del Ray. I think
3 it's a pretty significant population, but maybe Ms. Boyle
4 can tell us whether we want to attempt it or not.
5 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** The question is, how
6 important is this at the Congressional level?
7 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Commissioner Parvenu, what do
8 you think?
9 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Let's see what the
10 population is first here. I'm trying to recall if there
11 was COI from Westchester stating that they were
12 intricately tied to the Del Ray, La Playa Vista region.
13 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** It was.
14 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** There was.
15 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Well, there is COI that those
16 areas consider themselves related. My question is, you
17 know, it's going to cost something to make this change.
18 Is it a change that's warranted at the Congressional
19 level?
20 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Good question.
21 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** The wetlands are already in
22 the Coastal District, right?
23 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Yes, that's what I was
24 looking at too to see if -- Can you zoom -- Yeah, can you
25 zoom in a little? Just need the streets.

1 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** So, that was about 30,000
2 people. Can we see if the Bologna Wetlands are in the
3 Coastal?
4 **MS. BOYLE:** The Bologna Wetlands, I believe that
5 refers to this area here?
6 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Oh, it does.
7 **MS. BOYLE:** So, it is split.
8 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** It would be good if we could
9 get it into the coast, but someone needs to suggest --
10 someone more familiar with this area needs to suggest a
11 population exchange.
12 **MS. BOYLE:** So, if we move the Del Ray into the
13 yellow, that's 30,000, so we'd have to find 30,000 people
14 to move into here if it's not going to be the folks in
15 Del Ray. I think we considered a split of Santa Monica
16 before when I maintained that COI. We could also add
17 more of West LA.
18 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** That area around the
19 hospital, if you brought line down, and then I don't know
20 what you're going to be crossing into when you do that.
21 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** No, you'd have to go the other
22 way, right?
23 **MS. BOYLE:** We need people in this one.
24 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Yeah, you'd have to then
25 maybe take whole section and drop it down, but I'm not

1 advocating it. I'm just saying --

2 **COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE:** Well, if you just try to

3 -- if you just try to capture the Bologna Wetlands,

4 that's virtually unpopulated area. Yeah.

5 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Yeah, just tie the

6 Wetlands in with the coast.

7 **MS. BOYLE:** The proposal is to put just the

8 Wetlands in there? Let me -- Let's put on a census block

9 overlay and see where the population is. It's pretty

10 much right, I mean, there. There is a lot of people

11 living right next to those Wetlands. I'm going to guess

12 maybe this is the Wetland proper, being as how there are

13 zeros.

14 **COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE:** Probably, yeah.

15 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** You could pick up maybe

16 just this part of it here. You do have the population

17 right there where we show the thousand people -- 1,200.

18 **MS. BOYLE:** But it would be a smaller move.

19 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** So, I think the key is, yeah,

20 what is the exchange for it.

21 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Right.

22 **MS. BOYLE:** As I highlight the area, the

23 population number will show up up here.

24 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** And that's most of the

25 people. You could add these, just right here. This says

1 two more people right there and then stop, and see if
2 that's worth doing.
3 **MS. BOYLE:** Would the Commission like to move
4 these zero population blocks, which are -- may also be
5 part of the Wetlands into that district? They're a
6 neighboring district, but they may be -- they look zero.
7 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Go ahead.
8 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Are we splitting city at this
9 point?
10 **MS. BOYLE:** We're not -- this is -- the areas we
11 are moving are all in LA proper. They're the Del Ray
12 neighborhood of LA.
13 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Okay.
14 **MS. BOYLE:** Okay. So, is that sufficient?
15 Putting this one in here is going to give us kind of a
16 long arm. Did we want to do that?
17 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** No.
18 **MS. BOYLE:** Okay. Like this? With this one?
19 Without this one?
20 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** That's okay. Does it make
21 any sense to add these right here? The zeros?
22 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Is it just that
23 little channel that's the Wetlands?
24 **COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE:** How about right there?
25 No, I mean to exchange it.

1 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** That's Culver Drive,
2 Culver Boulevard, and then that's -- No, no. It's not --
3 We can go down that way too. Can you move the map up
4 that way? That's technically part of the Wetland Area.
5 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Yeah, it's only 14 people
6 too.
7 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I see 14 people there.
8 **MS. BOYLE:** It's an adjacent district, but we can
9 adjust for it, if we want to. This white area here is an
10 adjacent district, and we're making zero population moves
11 in it right now, but picking that one up wouldn't be a
12 zero.
13 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** But it would be --
14 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I see what you're saying.
15 Okay.
16 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** It would add, I think, to
17 the Wetlands, because there's obviously not much there.
18 **MS. BOYLE:** We could put it in there and adjust
19 for the population. It's 14 people. If the Commission
20 wants to wait for me to do that, I'm happy to give it a
21 try.
22 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** I would do that.
23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Show of hands. All right.
24 Go ahead.
25 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Yeah, that's the area.

TAB 124

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Thursday, July 28, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Chairperson

Gabino Aguirre, Vice-Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Jodie Filkins Webber

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Consultants Present

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Also Present

Public Comment

Tom Hansen, Councilmember, City of Paramount

Marqueese Harris-Dawson

David Salaverry

I N D E X

	Page
Introduction	4
Public Comment	8
Legal Advisory Committee Discussion topics	
CLOSED SESSION with Outside Legal Counsel (Morrison & Foerster and Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher)	12
Consideration of potential litigation, including referendum challenges, pursuant to Government Code section 1126(e)(1)	
Lunch	
Continuation of Legal Advisory Committee Discussion topics	
CLOSED SESSION with Outside Legal Counsel (Morrison & Foerster and Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher)	
Consideration of potential litigation, including referendum challenges, pursuant to Government Code section 1126(e)(1)	
Public Comment	13
Q2 presentation/discussion	14
1. Statewide draft final Assembly, Senate, Congressional & Board of Equalization maps	
Unfinished business	92
Q2 presentation/discussion	
1. Statewide draft final Assembly, Senate, Congressional & Board of Equalization maps	112
Unfinished business	152
Public Comment	159
Adjournment	168
Certificate of Reporter	169

1 they drew for you, to you.

2 We're switching from a left-handed person to a

3 right-handed person here really quickly.

4 MS. CLARK: So, District 1 --

5 MS. MAC DONALD: Does anybody want to describe it

6 or would you like us to describe it, or how would you like

7 to do this?

8 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: So, at this point in

9 time we have had fairly robust discussions that have been

10 on the record many times regarding the districts. So, the

11 regional leads, we open the floor to you, but at this

12 point we'd really like very high level narrative about the

13 region.

14 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Well, then District 1 is the

15 Mountain CAP District, now District 1. And it consists of

16 the -- about ten rural counties, the mountain counties,

17 and that's their theme. And it goes down into Sacramento

18 only insofar as it needs to pick up population.

19 And if you want -- I guess two things, one that

20 we'd been asked early on, and Truckee's unified in this

21 district. That was something we'd been asked early on.

22 That's it.

23 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Other Commissioners?

24 Okay, let's keep moving.

25 MS. CLARK: Okay, District 2.

1 VICE-CHAIRPERSON BARABBA: What's the time?

2 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: In five minutes.

3 VICE-CHAIRPERSON BARABBA: At 4:30.

4 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Okay, ten minutes.

5 Commissioner Barabba says 4:30 p.m., please.

6 (Recess at 4:22 p.m.)

7 (Reconvene at 4:34 p.m.)

8 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: All right,

9 Commissioners, we are about to go live.

10 Good afternoon, Commissioners, members of the

11 public. We are here at the California Citizens

12 Redistricting Commission, just back from a brief break.

13 When we took our break we had just concluded our

14 review of the draft final Assembly maps.

15 And at this time we will begin reviewing the draft

16 final Senate maps under Q2's leadership.

17 MS. ALON: Okay, Senate District 1.

18 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And all of the Northern

19 California Districts are large because of the lack of

20 population in the north part of the State. I think

21 something only like five percent are in the northern 30

22 percent of the State. So, they are large, that's the

23 overriding observation.

24 So, again, we had District 1. It keeps Siskiyou

25 County whole, as we were asked to do, and it includes all

1 of the eastern side of the State, the eastern Sierras down
2 to and including Lake Tahoe, where Lake Tahoe is whole.
3 And it picks up a little piece of the Sacramento suburbs,
4 but that's strictly for population.
5 I think I did a count, as I said this before, but
6 I think if you take all of the counties north of Yolo and
7 Sacramento Counties there's only 760,000 people, if you
8 don't count the coast, and a district is 930,000. So,
9 that's why we had to go into the Sacramento suburbs to get
10 population.
11 District 2 is the Coastal District and, again, it
12 is the same thing, it runs all the way down the coast. It
13 follows the 101 corridor, and Highway 1, too, if you want
14 to go more slowly. But they all have the similar coastal
15 interests.
16 District 3, where's 3? Is that 3? Okay, 3.
17 Three is a Central Valley District, it's an ag district.
18 We did manage to separate out part of -- did we get part
19 of Lake County out? But it is a Central Valley Ag
20 District.
21 And District 4, is that the green one? I'm
22 looking for the number.
23 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: Yeah, that's it.
24 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Again, that's also a Central
25 Valley Ag District using, following the Interstate 5

1 corridor. That is also a Section 5 District and it meets
2 the benchmarks.
3 And are there any splits you want to note in that?
4 MS. ALON: The splits reports are still running,
5 now.
6 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay. All right, that's
7 District 4, Senate District 4.
8 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: This is Senate District
9 5. And my apologies for not being here for the ADs;
10 apparently, after only three days of school, and some
11 scissors and little boys, I had to coordinate stitches
12 long distance, so I apologize. I need a frequent punch
13 card at the urgent care.
14 Okay, so San Joaquin County -- I mean, excuse me,
15 Senate District 5 is basically a San Joaquin County. It
16 does go up into Galt. We were able to unify Galt and Lodi
17 in this district and it did go down, again, into the
18 eastern part of Stanislaus County, linking up the southern
19 cities of San Joaquin County with some of the 99 corridor
20 communities in Eastern Stanislaus County.
21 COMMISSIONER FORBES: District 6 is a Sacramento
22 County District. Sacramento County is about a million and
23 400,000 people, the district is 930,000. This
24 incorporates the City and the southern suburbs of Elk
25 Grove. And as in all the districts, it includes the

1 airport, as well.

2 MS. ALON: Senate District 7.

3 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: District 7, we have

4 East Bay, far East County District, where we have the

5 eastern side of Contra Costa County and the eastern side

6 of Alameda County. This maintains intact a number of

7 different COIs. Up at the top we have the 4 corridor, we

8 have the 680 corridor on the north/south axis. We have

9 the Lamorinda area and we have been able to respect the

10 Berkeley/Oakland Hills which we heard quite a bit about

11 during our public comment period.

12 MS. ALON: Senate District 8.

13 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Sorry. Senate District 8

14 was the Foothill District that we'd had previously. It

15 was able to in this case, as opposed to what happened in

16 Assembly, was able to break off Madera County, the valley

17 from the foothills. It kept some longer Foothill District

18 but, as Commissioner Forbes mentioned, similar to the

19 northern part of the State where there's not a lot of

20 population in some of those counties, it does reach down

21 in a couple of locations in Sacramento, as well as

22 Turlock, and down into Clovis, I believe, in the valley

23 floor to pick up some of that population based on the

24 constraints of the other districts around it.

25 MS. ALON: District 9.

1 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay, District Number 12
2 is the one where in this situation I think this is the
3 only time where we broke the Central Valley, going over
4 the coastal range, but this was to meet the benchmarks for
5 the Section 5 District. It includes the County of Merced,
6 as well as the eastern part of Monterey and County of San
7 Benito.
8 So, this was the configuration to meet those
9 benchmarks. And we did -- I should say that we did
10 eliminate from the first draft the part that went up into
11 San Jose, so it really does keep the integrity of more of
12 an agricultural part on the -- on the San Benito and
13 Monterey side, in conjunction with the agricultural part
14 on the Central Valley.
15 COMMISSIONER DAI: SD 13 includes all of -- most
16 of San Mateo County and northern Santa Clara County. It
17 keeps the peninsula together, it keeps the San Mateo
18 coastline together.
19 MS. ALON: Senate District 14.
20 COMMISSIONER DAI: Oh, sorry. Okay, that's the
21 other Section 5 for Kings County and that does have the
22 Kern curl, and this was one that was set early on and it
23 does meet the benchmarks for a Section 5 county.
24 And 15 -- oh, wait, no, sorry, I thought we were
25 going to the southern part. That's back in San Jose.

1 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: So, 15 is a Santa Clara
2 County-based district. It includes a number of
3 neighborhoods and communities of interest in the City of
4 San Jose. It also covers Cities of Cupertino, Saratoga,
5 Campbell, and Los Gatos.
6 And I think, Commissioner Barabba, Lexington Hills
7 I believe is a Santa Cruz County, is that correct? I
8 forget where the county line is.
9 MS. ALON: The county line is right here.
10 Lexington Hills is not in Santa Cruz County.
11 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Okay, so that's the CDP
12 of -- Census Designated Place -- or, I'm sorry, a Census
13 Place of Santa Clara County. Excuse me.
14 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay, and this district
15 is the one that includes the -- what was left over in the
16 bottom part of the San Joaquin County -- excuse me, San
17 Joaquin Valley, trying to keep the integrity of those
18 districts together. And in order to meet the population
19 requirements we were required to go over the eastern side
20 of the mountains and down into San Bernardino County.
21 And, again, tried to keep -- we kept intact Ridgecrest and
22 some of the eastern parts of Barstow and those parts of
23 San Bernardino County.
24 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: This is Senate District 17,
25 it's quite a long district, primarily because of there's a

1 City to the far southeast. It's relatively compact.

2 MS. WOODS: Senate District 19.

3 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: Yeah, this is previously

4 known as the Santa Barbara/West Ventura District. It

5 includes a portion of Santa Barbara County, with Santa

6 Maria on the north. It includes Vandenberg Air Force

7 Base, Lompoc, and into Santa Barbara County, proceeding

8 onto Ventura County, including the cities in Ventura

9 County of Ventura, Ojai, Oxnard, El Rio, the Santa Clara

10 Valley and Camarillo. Oxnard, Port Hueneme as well.

11 MS. WOODS: Senate District 20.

12 COMMISSIONER DAI: Senate District 20 are two Section 2

13 districts that were nested, the Pomona Valley District and

14 the Fontana/Rialto District. So, therefore, it's also a

15 Section 2.

16 MS. WOODS: Senate District 21.

17 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: Okay, Commissioner Barabba,

18 would you -- I'll chime in. Okay, I'll go.

19 This is the northern portion of Los Angeles

20 County. We also extend eastward to as far as Victorville

21 and the Apple Valley. This is one of high desert

22 community; it includes Antelope Valley, of course.

23 Lancaster and Palmdale are together in this.

24 We made some adjustments in the southwest area.

25 it includes Santa Clarita and Castaic, Lake Castaic is

1 I believe both of those are whole and it's a Section 2
2 District.
3 MS. WOODS: Senate District 25.
4 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Okay, there are my foothills.
5 Excuse me. This district unites the foothill communities
6 that have strong relationships to, in large part, Pasadena
7 as a hub and goes -- it goes north to include La Canada,
8 Flintridge, and La Crescenta. Pasadena and Altadena are
9 together.
10 Can you check the split in Glendora, please? Is
11 this the one where we kept Glendora whole? Yeah, okay.
12 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: And can you also
13 check the split, I can't remember if we had a split in
14 Burbank at the Senate level.
15 MS. WOODS: There is a split.
16 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Okay.
17 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Where is that split? But we
18 brought in that -- or did we -- what did we do with that
19 little piece of airport? Is that what we couldn't get
20 because of the -- it's in?
21 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I think we got it, that
22 little airport. We got the runway.
23 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Did we, okay?
24 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: We got the runway.
25 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: It's just that it's not

1 missed.

2 MS. WOODS: Senate District 30.

3 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: Okay. This district

4 encompasses most of what we know to be South Los Angeles

5 or South Central Los Angeles. It also encompasses West

6 L.A. We have West Los Angeles and Century City to the far

7 northwest. It includes Cheviot Hills, Beverlywood,

8 Crestview Palms and Mar Vista are together. The City of

9 Culver City is kept whole. View Park and Windsor Hills is

10 included, also. And it includes a portion of Hyde Park,

11 just north of Inglewood. And it also includes cities

12 further -- communities and cities further east along that

13 north/south corridor adjacent to the 110.

14 And we can see it extends as far north as West

15 Pico Union, I believe is in this district -- no, I think

16 it's not in this district.

17 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: No.

18 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: Very close to Pico Union to

19 the south. It includes Exposition Park, University Park,

20 and Vermont Square, South Park, and areas further south.

21 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: District 31 is a

22 nesting of two Assembly Districts solely within Riverside

23 County. It makes the City of Riverside whole.

24 By blending those two Assembly Districts it

25 recognizes a community of interest with the new City of

1 Jarupa Valley, new City of Eastvale, Norco, Corona into
2 the Lake Elsinore area to the west, and recognizing and
3 keeping whole Moreno Valley and its community of interest
4 with Perris, Mead Valley, and March Air Force Base.
5 MS. WOODS: Senate District 32.
6 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: This district is a blend,
7 not a complete nesting, of two Assembly Districts in this
8 eastern portion of L.A. It includes Montebello, Pico
9 Rivera, the two Whittiers -- three Whittiers, West
10 Whittier, Whittier, and South Whittier. East La Mirada,
11 that had been linked in a lot of the testimony, as well as
12 the communities of interest of Cerritos, Artesia, and
13 Buena Park. And I think the entirety of the City of
14 Bellflower.
15 Is this where we have a split in Commerce? I know
16 there's one that -- nope?
17 MS. WOODS: I don't believe in this configuration.
18 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Okay. So, what are the
19 splits in this Senate District? Maybe Lakewood, yeah.
20 MS. WOODS: Buena Park.
21 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Buena Park, that's right.
22 MS. WOODS: Lakewood.
23 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yeah. Okay. And those were
24 done for population purposes. Yes, this is a Section 2
25 district as well.

1 Commission's intention to separate a airport-affected
2 city, neighborhood, but it appears that that has
3 inadvertently happened.
4 Commissioners, any feedback on this issue?
5 Commissioner Dai?
6 COMMISSIONER DAI: I think it's unfortunate, but
7 given how long it took us to just rebalance, particularly
8 in the Congressional Districts,. I -- you know, I think we
9 can note it for the record, but I think that's going be
10 very difficult for us to keep on schedule.
11 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Ontai?
12 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: Is this a municipal airport?
13 What kind of airport is this?
14 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Los Angeles
15 International Airport is an international airport, it's
16 one of the nation's larger airports, so it has --
17 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: Yeah, I just wanted to make
18 sure.
19 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Yes, it's a major
20 commercial airport.
21 Commissioner Parvenu?
22 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: And I want to go on record,
23 too, to say that I can vouch for the fact that that area
24 is linked with the airport, it's right under the flight
25 pattern and they have worked, as well as Westmont to the

1 south, closely with the airport, the Bureau of Airports to
2 mitigate, sound proof, and deal with sound proofed and
3 weatherized windows.
4 Also, as a planner for the City of L.A., I know
5 there's going to be some significant changes and
6 expansions. There's an expansion plan for the airport.
7 So, the number of planes, the 8380s, for example, the huge
8 planes will be coming in that region either further --
9 further exacerbating some of the noise and sound issues
10 that they have along that corridor.
11 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioners Ontai,
12 Raya and Barabba.
13 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: So, Commissioner Parvenu, is
14 this also a joint military airport use?
15 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: No, it's not. The U.S. Air
16 Force has a base along El Segundo, or Imperial Boulevard,
17 actually.
18 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: I see.
19 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: But LAX, itself, is not a
20 military base there.
21 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: I see, thank you.
22 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Raya?
23 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Excuse me. When we were
24 talking quite a bit about the airport issues I went online
25 just to inform myself a little bit about the airport. And

1 It includes West Adams and Westmont, and extends
2 as far east as Walnut Park, I think, I can't see it here.
3 MS. BOYLE: No.
4 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: No, it doesn't, okay.
5 Okay, that's the next one over. Okay, that's all I have
6 on that one.
7 Commissioner Yao, did you have anything else?
8 COMMISSIONER YAO: I think during the last week we
9 included Lomita as part of the district, simply part of
10 Torrance is closer to the beach as compared to Lomita
11 having to go through the Rolling Hills and the Palos
12 Verdes area in order to get to the beach, so we thought
13 that was a good exchange.
14 MS. BOYLE: Congressional District 44.
15 COMMISSIONER YAO: All right, Congressional
16 District 4 and the Long Beach adjacent to it, which is the
17 District 47, again, we were able to divvy up the ports,
18 having Long Beach manage the Long Beach Port and having a
19 number of Los Angeles City looking after the Los Angeles
20 Ports.
21 Also, the 710 Freeway, which is on the west edge
22 of this district runs along the cities that are being
23 impacted environmentally, so they would have a little more
24 say in terms of the management of the environmental
25 issues.

TAB 125

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

FRIDAY, July 29, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417

1 passes.

2 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Thank you,

3 Commissioners. One down, three to go. We'll pass the

4 mic back to Q2, and if you could please present us with

5 our Draft Final Statewide Senate Maps.

6 MS. MAC DONALD: Just one moment.

7 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Again,

8 Commissioners, this is the map that we reviewed yesterday

9 afternoon in some detail, it is our Draft Final Senate

10 Map for the State of California.

11 VICE CHAIRPERSON BARABBA: Chair, I would put

12 forward this resolution for approval by the Commission:

13 Resolved, the Draft Statewide Senate Map presented to the

14 California Citizens Redistricting Commission on July 29th,

15 2011 is approved by the Commission for public comment and

16 posting at www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov for at least 14

17 days; resolved further, following posting and public

18 comment of this proposed map, the Commission will vote on

19 a final Statewide Senate Map on August 15th, 2011.

20 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Second. The

21 floor is open and Commissioners who would like to weigh

22 in, Ms. Sargis will keep time. Commissioner Blanco.

23 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I know that we've

24 discussed maybe making some comments on the maps. I'm

25 going to vote yes on the Senate Maps, but I want to note

1 something that -- for the public -- that I know is of
2 concern to many, and to myself, which is we have a Senate
3 District in Northern California that received a lot of
4 public comment, that involves the areas of Martinez,
5 Crockett, traditional areas of Contra Costa that are
6 usually grouped together along a portion of the Highway 4
7 and that have a strong identity. We understand that this
8 is not ideal, but I want to say that there are a lot of
9 other issues around the state on Senate maps where we
10 have less than ideal districts and that we weren't always
11 able to balance all the things that we needed to balance,
12 population, communities of interest, Section 5, Section
13 2, geographic concerns, divisions like bridges that
14 people didn't want us to cross. So I wanted to point
15 that out because I know that this is an area where we've
16 received a lot of public comment, and I wanted to for the
17 record state that we -- this is the result of a lot of
18 balancing of interests and, at the end of the day, I
19 think that we grouped some cities together in this
20 district that have a lot of commonalities, even if the
21 entire district is a new district to those cities in some
22 ways, there are cities within there that I think will be
23 able to work together regardless of who their partners on
24 in the larger Senate District, they are going to be able
25 to have between them shared interests, which bottom line

1 is, this is about fair and effective representation, and
2 they will have enough of a --
3 MS. SARGIS: Time is up.
4 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: -- just enough of a
5 weight with similar cities, that they won't be isolated
6 and they will be able to receive fair and effective
7 representation.
8 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Thank you. Other
9 Commissioners? Commissioner Yao.
10 COMMISSIONER YAO: One of the requirements that
11 was imposed on us on the Senate Map was the concept of
12 nesting of Assembly Maps. Initially we were hoping to be
13 able to nest a number of Assembly Districts into the
14 Senate Districts. As we progressed along that path, what
15 we found is that the State of California, each district,
16 indeed, is very different, very diverse, and by simply
17 combining a couple of adjacent districts into a Senate
18 District, we did not accomplish the main goal that we
19 had, is to provide a district of real common interests.
20 So what we ended up having to do was to tailor these
21 nesting in some cases to try to make it work, I think,
22 it's only in a handful of districts that we indeed were
23 able to nest. So, as much as we tried to honor that
24 particular requirement that was imposed on us by Prop.
25 11, I think we were able to draw much better Senate

APPEARANCES

Members Present

Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson
Vincent Barabba, Vice Chairperson
Gabino T. Aguirre
Angelo Ancheta, Chair
Cynthia Dai
Michelle Di Guilio
Stanley Forbes
Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Chair
M. Andre Parvenu
Jeanne Raya
Michael Ward
Jodi Filkins Webber
Peter Yao

Staff Present:

Dan Claypool
Janeece Sargis
Kirk Miller
Rob Wilcox

Q2

Karin Mac Donald
Jamie Clark

Public Comment

Erica Teasley Linnick, African American Redistricting Collaborative
Malka Koppel, California Forward
Helen Hutchison, League of Women Voters, California
David Salaverry, California Conservative Action Group
Raquel Vargas, California Conservative Action Group
Jim Wright, Citizen

INDEX

	Page
Introduction	
Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson	4
Public Comment	6
Q2 Presentation and Consideration of Statewide Draft Final Maps	
1. Commission discussion and vote on statewide draft final Assembly maps	12
2. Commission discussion and vote on statewide draft final Senate maps	
3. Commission discussion and vote on statewide draft final Congressional maps	
4. Commission discussion and vote on statewide draft final Board of Equalization maps	
Unfinished Business	
Rob Wilcox, Communications Director	43
Adjourn	47
Certificate of Reporter	48

TAB 126

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
"Fair Representation—Democracy At Work!"

Commissioner Biographies

Dr. Gabino Aguirre

County: Ventura

City: Santa Paula

Dr. Gabino Aguirre was born to farm worker parents and spent his childhood following the crops cycling from Texas to Oregon, California and then Arizona. After graduating from high school in Arizona, he left his family to come to California. Shortly thereafter, he was conscripted into the army where he served as a technical specialist working with computers and weapons experimentation related to the Vietnam-era conflict. Following his service he enrolled in college and earned a Bachelors degree from UCLA, a Masters in Education from USC, and a Ph.D. in Social Science/Comparative Education from UCLA. His career in education spanned thirty years and he retired as a high school principal in 2007. Dr. Aguirre has dedicated himself to community development and empowerment for over four decades and has founded and/or served as a board member on many community-based organizations. He has served on the Santa Paula City Council since his election in 2002. Commissioner Aguirre is registered with the Democratic Party and lives in the City of Santa Paula in Ventura County.

"On a political level, I've learned that both the equitable distribution of resources and who is at the table deciding on such distribution is at the heart of many of our social problems. Active participation must be planned for and facilitated, especially for those marginalized within current social socio-political structures. Broader participation will occur only when government is perceived as accessible and organized to serve the public interest and not stacked in favor of particular candidates or parties. Helping with this process is my fundamental concern with this Commission."

Angelo Ancheta

County: San Francisco

City: San Francisco

Angelo Ancheta is a law professor and legal scholar whose writing has focused on issues surrounding racial discrimination and immigrants' rights. He is the director of the Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center at the Santa Clara University School of Law. Prior to joining the law faculty at Santa Clara, Commissioner Ancheta was a lecturer at Harvard Law School, an adjunct professor at NYU School of Law, and taught at UCLA School of Law. Before starting his academic career, Commissioner Ancheta was a legal services and nonprofit executive director in both Northern and Southern California, specializing in immigration, voting rights, and constitutional law. He holds degrees from UCLA, UCLA School of Law, and Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Commissioner Ancheta is registered with the Democratic Party and lives in the City and County of San Francisco.

"The Commission will play a key role in defining the next decade's opportunities for civic engagement for candidates seeking office as well as for voters and residents. Redistricting is a vitally important part of the democratic process, but it can be opaque to most citizens because it occurs every ten years, involves specialized procedures, and has, in the past, been the province of the legislature. Moving the process to the State's citizenry

marks a significant change in power, but it is also an important shift in civic obligation that requires active participation and dedication from the voters."

Vincent P. Barabba

County: Santa Cruz

City: Capitola

Vince Barabba founded Market Insight Corporation in 2003. Market Insight Corporation provides real time online shopper preferences to help companies better reach their target audiences. He provides guidance to the enterprise as it tracks shopper preferences through the use of a consumer Web site calleded MyProductAdvisor.com. His career includes two stints as director of the U.S. Census Bureau, with appointments from both Presidents Nixon and Ford and later asked by President Carter to direct the conduct of the 1980 Census. Mr. Barabba received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Woodbury Business College, a Bachelor's degree in Marketing from California State University, Northridge and an MBA from UCLA. Commissioner Barabba is registered with the Republican party and lives in the City of Capitola in Santa Cruz County.

"I am excited about the opportunity to bring [my] experience and knowledge to help achieve the Redistricting Commission's objective of creating legislative districts that will improve the proximity of citizens and the legislators who represent them, thereby enhancing their ability to communicate and interact in a constructive manner."

Maria Blanco

County: Los Angeles

City: Los Angeles

Maria Blanco is the Vice President of the Civic Engagement for the California Community Foundation. CCF-LA is the community foundation for the city of Los Angeles. The purpose of the California Community Foundation is to help strengthen communities and build a brighter future for Los Angeles County. It seeks to improve life for all residents, especially those who are most vulnerable; promote philanthropy and work with others to address the core causes of problems facing Los Angeles. Prior to becoming a Vice President at CCF, Ms. Blanco was the Executive Director of the Earl Warren Institute at UC Berkeley's School of Law. She holds a law degree from UC Berkeley's School of Law and a BA from UC Berkeley. Commissioner Blanco is registered with the Democratic Party and lives in the City and County of Los Angeles.

"I am honored and excited to serve on California's first Citizens Redistricting Commission. My hope is that the commission will help set the tone for open and collective problem solving in California."

Cynthia Dai

County: San Francisco

City: San Francisco

Cynthia Dai is a native Californian, second-generation Asian-American and has worked and lived in several countries around the world. As CEO of Dainamic Consulting, Inc., Ms. Dai has advised growth organizations and social ventures for 18+ years and often serves as an interim executive of both early-stage and public ventures. Ms. Dai has an MBA from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and a B.S. in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science with honors from UC Berkeley. An Industry Fellow at the Center for Entrepreneurship and Technology at UC Berkeley's College of Engineering, she has taught Leadership, Teamwork, and Entrepreneurship courses at Cal and in the Tsinghua-Berkeley Global Technology Entrepreneurship Program in Beijing, China. She is active in the community as a volunteer and currently serves as a Board member of Santa Clara University's Center for Science, Technology and Society. Commissioner Dai is registered with the Democratic Party and lives in the City and County of San Francisco.

"I am motivated to serve on the Commission for three reasons: 1) I want to be part of a solution that restores faith in the electoral process and improves the effectiveness of state government; 2) I'd like to give the underrepresented a voice; 3) I have the experience and skills to be a Commissioner who can make a difference."

Michelle R. DiGuilio

County: San Joaquin

City: Stockton

Michelle DiGuilio, a native Californian, has spent the past twelve years working with numerous agencies in the Central Valley. Ms. DiGuilio has assisted non-profit organizations in their strategic planning efforts, board development and in streamlining internal policies. She has facilitated regional discussions with groups throughout the Central Valley; served as an administrator for a California Council for the Humanities project and as a training coordinator at the University of the Pacific. Currently, Ms. DiGuilio is a stay-at-home mother by choice, allowing her to participate in family and community activities. She earned a Bachelor's degree from the University of California, San Diego and a Master's degree in Community Planning (Urban and Regional) from the University of Cincinnati. Commissioner DiGuilio is registered as Decline-To-State and lives in the City of Stockton in San Joaquin County.

"With the Citizens Redistricting Commission, the opportunity to be a part of the redistricting process is a uniquely democratic undertaking, not only for the duties of drawing district boundaries but, more importantly, to ensure that California citizens have representation through the most fair and equitable manner possible."

Jodie Filkins Webber

County: Riverside

City: Norco

Jodie Filkins Webber is a self employed attorney, practicing law in Orange County. Ms. Filkins Webber is an insurance litigation defense attorney representing various insurance companies, adjusting companies and self-insured employers in defense of claims for workers' compensation benefits and personal injury. She also specialized in providing legal opinions on various insurance coverage issues. Ms. Filkins Webber practices before all Southern California Courts and Workers Compensation Appeals' Boards. Ms. Filkins Webber received a Bachelor degree from UC Riverside and a law degree from Whittier Law School , formerly Whitter College School of Law. Ms. Filkins Webber has lived throughout Southern California including Los Angeles and Lake Forest. Commisisoner Filkins Webber is registered with the Republican party and lives in the City of Norco in Riverside County.

"I am interested in serving on the Citizens Redistricting Commission to serve our citizenry and State to insure adequate representation of each citizen to meet the purpose of the Proposition and allow for full participation of independent voters in the election process."

Stanley Forbes

County: Yolo

City: Esparto

Stanley Forbes is a co-owner of Avid Reader, an independent retail bookstore. There he selects merchandise, sells and markets books, provides customer service and attends to financial matters. Mr. Forbes also has spent the last 32 years operating a family ranch, managing crop selection, market research, financial planning, equipment operation, irrigation, chemical and air quality regulation compliance, pruning and raking almonds. Mr. Forbes received a Bachelor's degree from the University of Southern California, a Master's degree from UCLA, and a Law Degree from Vanderbilt University. Mr. Forbes is registered as Decline-To-State and lives in Esparto in Yolo County.

"I applied to serve on the Citizens Redistricting Commission out of a deep concern that unless reformed, California may be unable to effectively address the problems it faces as well as maximize the opportunities that will enable the people of California to pursue and fulfill their potential."

Connie Galambos Malloy

County: Alameda

City: Oakland

Connie Galambos Malloy is employed with Urban Habitat (UH), a regional urban planning and policy organization. Ms. Galambos Malloy is a member of UH's Management Team, responsible for staff supervision and evaluation, organizational development, strategic program planning and management, coalition building, policy analysis, fundraising, budget management, and also acts as the organization's spokesperson. She was also instrumental in launching UH's signature Boards and Commissions Leadership Institute. Previously, Ms. Galambos Malloy served as a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fellow, Program Coordinator for Redefining Progress and a Peace Corps volunteer in Bolivia's Amazon Basin. She is a founding board member of AFAAD: Adopted & Fostered Adults of the African Diaspora. Ms. Galambos Malloy received a Bachelor's degree from La Sierra University and a Master's degree in City and Regional Planning from UC Berkeley. Ms. Galambos Malloy is registered as Decline-To-State and lives in the City of Oakland in Alameda County.

"In order for California to thrive, the state's political districts must provide an effective mechanism through which all of its citizens engage in the democratic process governing our collective space. My boards and commission experience, first-hand knowledge of California's diverse regions, professional skill set as an urban planner and relationships across political party lines bring a powerful combination of resources to bear upon California's Citizens Redistricting Commission."

Libert "Gil" R. Ontai

County: San Diego

City: San Diego

Gil Ontai is a practicing architect and part-time lecturer at Springfield College. He served as a city redevelopment board director for San Diego's downtown district and as a city planning commissioner for 8 years. For over 30 years, he has been active in a wide-range of professional, educational, health, civic, and multi-cultural organizations. He is a volunteer board member of Pacific American Academy Charter School and Neighborhood House Association. Mr. Ontai graduated with a Bachelor's degree from the University of Hawaii and went on to receive his Master's degree from Washington University in St. Louis. Commissioner Ontai is registered with the Republican party and lives in the City and County of San Diego.

"Perhaps no time in our history is redistricting so important to the strengthening of our republican form of democracy. The new demographics portend that California will have a chance to show the nation that diverse communities not only can live and work together, but can be fairly represented in the body politic. I am so honored to be part of this process and a member of this commission."

M. Andre Parvenu

County: Los Angeles

City: Culver City

M. Andre Parvenu is a geographer, urban planner, and community outreach specialist, and is currently a Zoning Analyst with the Los Angeles Department of City Planning. Prior experiences include Senior Communications Officer for the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and Transportation Planning Manager for the Los Angeles Department of Transportation,. Mr. Parvenu has also worked as a Community Partnership Specialist with the United States Census Bureau, a Crisis Relocation Planner with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and as migration specialist with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Central America. Mr. Parvenu received a Master of Science Degree in Geography from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and has completed undergraduate work in geography, cartography, and urban studies at Morgan State University in Baltimore,

Maryland and Howard University in Washington, D.C. Commissioner Parvenu is registered as a Decline-to-State and lives in Culver City in Los Angeles County.

"I am indeed privileged and honored to serve on the California Citizens Redistricting Commission. I view this as a unique opportunity to utilize all of my skills in the areas of geography, planning and community outreach to provide a valuable service to the people of California. I represent the underrepresented. It is important to draw lines and district boundaries that will work favorably and serve in the best interest of every citizen in this State. I look forward to this historic opportunity to serve."

Jeanne Raya

County: Los Angeles

City: San Gabriel

Jeanne Raya is employed by the John L Raya Insurance Agency, a family-owned business established in San Gabriel in 1960. Currently, she is an Agency Principal, responsible for marketing commercial insurance, risk management consulting, and managing external relationships with carriers and regulatory agencies. Under her leadership, the Agency has developed expertise working with non-profit organizations and medical facilities. Ms. Raya received a Bachelor's Degree and Teaching Credentials from the University of Southern California, and a Law Degree from UC Davis. She has served as staff counsel for the Board of Equalization and the Public Employment Relations Board. In private law practice for 14 years, Ms. Raya specialized in Family Law and Probate. She served as President of the California La Raza Lawyers Association, as a member of the Committee of Bar Examiners and as President of the San Gabriel Chamber of Commerce, Ms. Raya is a registered Democrat and lives in the City of San Gabriel in Los Angeles County.

"I view serving on the Commission as a unique opportunity as a citizen to help shape California's political future. I believe that our political system is capable of evolving and can incorporate the demographic, technological and economic changes that have shaped California since the last redistricting. We must do all we can to insure that citizens maintain faith in representative democracy. Drawing voting boundaries is a fundamental aspect of the structure of democracy and I am honored to be part of a process that can reassure voters they do have a voice."

Dr. Michael Ward

County: Orange

City: Anaheim

Dr. Michael Ward is both an ACA and CCA member of the Doctor of Chiropractic and Sports Medicine in Fullerton since 2005. He specializes in myoneural medicine being distinctively designated as a Registered Trigenics Physician. Dr. Ward also teaches anatomy and physiology at Marston Polygraph Academy and is an APA and CAPE certified polygrapher. Dr. Ward was a Federal Agent in charge of international criminal, narcotics and counter-intelligence investigations and was part of the response team to the 9/11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon. He also directed the establishment and daily operations of a Global Threat Watch Headquarters for the Department of Defense. Dr. Ward is a proud military veteran having served as a decorated officer with the U.S. Air Force. Dr. Ward is an honors graduate from California State University Fullerton with a Bachelors degree in Communications. He later achieved a Doctorate of Chiropractic Medicine with Honors from the Southern California University of Health Sciences. Commissioner Ward is registered with the Republican Party and lives in the City of Anaheim in Orange County.

"No place is as culturally, geographically or politically rich as California. Securing that every citizen of this Golden state has an equal and honest chance to have their voices heard is a great calling and one that I have a genuine and passionate interest in. Ensuring parity amongst all citizens who participate in the electoral process is a preeminent opportunity to safeguard continued achievement, success and prosperity for all Californians."

Peter Yao

County: Los Angeles

City: Claremont

Peter Yao served two terms on the City Council for the City of Claremont ending in 2010. He was the city Mayor in 2006 and 2007. During his tenure, the City completed a consensus based city General Plan which the City adheres as guideline for long term economic development and for budget priorities. He advocated for the completion of the first affordable housing in this upscale community in the pursuit of economic diversity. Mr. Yao began his professional career as a circuit designer. His final position with Raytheon Corporation was the Director of Engineering. He retired in 2005. Mr. Yao received a BS Electrical Engineering from UC Berkeley. He received a MSEE from State University of New York at Buffalo, a MBA from California State University at Fullerton and a Masters in Management from the Claremont Graduate University's Drucker School of Management. Commissioner Yao is registered with the Republican Party and lives in the City of Claremont in Los Angeles County.

"I look forward to being a part of this creative team that addresses the problem of representational fairness. This is an opportunity to redraw district lines to maximize political competitiveness. I want to remove the systematic bias on the selection of political candidates. I want to assure citizens that their participation in the democratic process in California is meaningful."

© 2011 Citizens Redistricting Commission
Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A • Sacramento, CA 95814 • (866) 356-5217

TAB 127

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

AUGUST 15, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. CRITERIA USED IN DRAWING MAPS 5

A. The Framework: Article XXI of the California Constitution 6

B. The Six Redistricting Criteria Set Forth in Article XXI, Subdivision (d), of the California Constitution 7

1. Criterion One: The United States Constitution 7

i. Population Equality 8

a. U.S. Congressional Districts 8

b. State Legislative and Board of Equalization Districts 9

ii. Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment 11

2. Criterion Two: The Federal Voting Rights Act 13

i. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act 13

a. Legal Standard 13

b. The Commission's Compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act 17

ii. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act 21

3. Criterion Three: Geographic Contiguity 23

4. Criterion Four: Geographic Integrity 23

5. Criterion Five: Geographic Compactness 24

6. Criterion Six: Nesting 24

7. No Consideration of Incumbent Status 25

8. Numbering of Districts 25

III. DETAILS ABOUT THE DISTRICTS 26

A. Regional Overview 26

B. The Assembly Districts 28

C. The Senate Districts 42

D. The Board of Equalization Districts 51

E. The Congressional Districts 52

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: District maps (Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congressional).

Appendix 2: Population deviation report.

Appendix 3: Population statistics for each district (Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congressional).

Appendix 4: County report and city report, per district (Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congressional).

Appendix 5: Nesting report (Senate and Board of Equalization).

Appendix 6: Hash report.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Citizens Redistricting Commission for the State of California (the "Commission") has completed the creation of statewide district maps for Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congress in accordance with the provisions of Article XXI of the California Constitution. The maps have received final approval by the Commission and have been certified to the Secretary of State.

This effort has been a historic event in the history of California. A group of 14 citizens, chosen from an applicant pool of more than 36,000, engaged in an extraordinary effort to conduct an open and transparent public process designed to receive input from the people of California about their communities and desires for fair and effective representation at each district level. The amount of public participation has been unprecedented. Through the course of 34 public meetings and 32 locations around the state, more than 2,700 people participated in person, and over 20,000 written comments were submitted. In addition, extensive participation in the form of proposed alternative maps for the state, various regions, or selected districts were received from a variety of individuals and groups.

The result of this effort is a set of statewide district maps for Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congress that fully and fairly reflects the input of the people of California. The process was open, transparent, and free of partisanship. There were long and difficult debates, and disagreements among competing communities and interested persons. No person or group was excluded from full participation in the process. In the end, the full Commission voted overwhelmingly to approve each set of maps.

The people of California demanded a fair and open process when they adopted Propositions 11 and 20, which amended the California Constitution and created the Commission. The people participated in the implementation of the Commission, with over 36,000 applicants vying for 14 seats on the Commission. The people participated in the deliberations and debate over where to draw the lines.

The Commission is proud to have served the people of this great State, and it now urges everyone to embrace this historic process and support the resulting maps that were created in collaboration with the public.

A Fair and Impartial Commission Was Selected.

Redistricting in past decades has been conducted by the Legislature, when the Legislature and the Governor can agree, or by the courts, when they cannot. In November 2008, the voters approved Proposition 11 and enacted the Voters First Act (the "Act") to shift the responsibility for drawing Assembly, Senate, and Board of Equalization districts to an independent Commission. In November 2010, the voters approved Proposition 20 and amended the Act to include Congressional redistricting within the Commission's mandates. The Act's stated purpose includes the following:

"The independent Citizens Redistricting Commission will draw districts based on strict, nonpartisan rules designed to ensure fair representation."

The Act also charged the Commissioners with applying the law in a manner that is "impartial and reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process." (Cal Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (c)(6).) Consequently, the Act provides that each Commissioner is prohibited from holding elective public office at the federal, state, county or city level for a period of ten years from the date of their appointment, and from holding appointive public office for a period of five years. (*Ibid.*) In addition, Commissioners are ineligible for five years from holding any paid position with the Legislature or for any individual legislator, and cannot be a registered federal, state or local lobbyist during this period. (*Ibid.*)

The selection process for Commissioners was also designed to be extraordinarily fair and impartial, and to lead to a group of Commissioners who would meet very high standards of independence and would reflect the population of our state. To achieve this end, the Act created a process for the selection of Commissioners who would be free from partisan influence, and reflect the state's diversity.

The Act established new sections of the Government Code to create a process that required the State Auditor, a constitutional officer independent of the executive branch and legislative control, to select the Commissioners through an application process open to all registered voters in a manner that promoted a diverse and qualified applicant pool. (Cal. Gov. Code, § 8251 et seq.) To ensure that the Commission was selected from a broad pool of Californians, the State Auditor undertook a significant outreach process throughout the state utilizing a wide variety of communications media, including mainstream and ethnic media, social media, a website, and staff assigned to respond to all telephone calls and e-mails.

The implementing laws required the State Auditor to establish an independent Applicant Review Panel ("ARP") consisting of three qualified senior auditors licensed by the California Board of Accountancy, to screen the applicants for the Commission. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (b).) The ARP was randomly selected in a manner identical to the first eight Commissioners, including one member for the largest party in the state, one member from the second largest party in the state, and one member not affiliated with either party. (*Ibid.*) Once the ARP was established, it held all of its meetings and interviews in public, and every event was live-streamed and archived for public review.

The ARP engaged in a review of all applicants who had preliminarily qualified after being screened through a detailed set of conflict of interest rules. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subds. (a)(2) & (d).) The selection process was public. The ARP was charged with selecting 60 qualified applicants, consisting of 20 from each of the three political subgroups. (*Id.*, § 8252, subd. (d).) The applicants were chosen based on their "analytical skills, ability to be impartial, and their appreciation for California's diverse demographics and geography." (*Ibid.*)

After this initial pool was selected, legislative leaders from the two major political parties were allowed to exercise discretionary strikes. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (e).) The leaders for the Majority and Minority parties in the Assembly and the Senate were each allowed to eliminate two persons from each pool of applicants, based on their judgment and discretion. (*Ibid.*) This

procedure allowed for further scrutiny of the applicant pool by both Republican and Democratic party leaders to help ensure that real or perceived partisan leanings were further minimized. This process eliminated eight individuals from each of the three pools of 20 applicants, leaving 12 Republicans, 12 Democrats, and 12 not affiliated with either major party. (*Ibid.*) From the remaining pool, the State Auditor randomly selected three Democrats, three Republicans, and two not affiliated with either party, who became the first eight Commissioners. (*Id.*, § 8252, subd. (f).)

This extraordinary effort to implement a fair selection process then continued, with the first eight Commissioners charged with selecting the remaining six Commissioners from the balance of the Applicant pool. The eight Commissioners deliberated on each applicant and applied all necessary criteria to establish a proposed slate of six. Specifically, the eight Commissioners were charged with applying the following additional criteria:

> The six appointees shall be chosen to ensure the commission reflects this state's diversity, including but not limited to racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity. However, it is not intended that formulas or specific ratios be applied for this purpose. Applicants shall also be chosen based on relevant analytical skills and ability to be impartial.

(Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (g).) The eight Commissioners were required to, and did, agree on the proposed slate of six commissioners by a supermajority vote of at least two Democrats, two Republicans, and one affiliated with neither major party.

As a result of this process, the Commission consisted of five individuals who were registered as Democrats, five Republicans, and four Decline-to-State voters. The Commissioners chosen reflect the diversity of our state in several ways. They have different educational and employment experiences, come from different geographic regions, have worked in multiple locations around the state, and reflect the ethnic diversity of California. The Commissioners' backgrounds and biographic information are available on the Commission's website: www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov.

There was an Open and Extensive Public Hearing and Input Process.

The Voters First Act amended article XXI section 2(b) of the California Constitution to provide that the Commission "conduct an open and transparent process enabling full public consideration of and comment on the drawing of district lines." In addition, the Act required the Commission to "establish and implement an open hearing process for public input and deliberation" and to conduct an "outreach program to solicit broad public participation in the redistricting public review process." (Gov. Code, § 8253, subd. (a)(7).) The Commission took this obligation very seriously and made extensive efforts to ensure compliance by creating an open and extensive public hearing and input process.

To fulfill these requirements, the Commission did the following:

- The Commission solicited testimony through significant public outreach that included mainstream and ethnic media, the Commission's website, social media, and through

organizations such as the California Chamber of Commerce, Common Cause, the League of Women Voters, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the Asian Pacific American Legal Center, California Forward, the Greenlining Institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Commission also distributed its educational materials in English and six other languages (Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese), and accepted testimony in any form or language in which the information was submitted. This included information over the phone, by e-mail, fax, petitions, hand-drawn maps, and in-person public testimony.

- During the course of the redistricting process, which began after the full Commission was sworn in during the month of January 2011, the Commission held more than 70 business meetings and 34 public input hearings that were scheduled throughout California. The Commission held meetings in 32 cities, in 23 counties. Meetings were carefully designed to be at times and locations that were convenient for average citizens to participate. For example, most meetings were held during the early evening hours, usually at a government or school location in the center of a community. The Commission extended the hours of its input hearings, allowing many meetings to go several hours beyond the scheduled adjournment where venues permitted.

- At each business meeting, the Commission regularly allowed an opportunity for public input and comment.

- More than 2,700 speakers spoke at the public input hearings and presented testimony about their communities and regions. For example, at its meeting on April 28, 2011 in Los Angeles, over 180 individuals attended and offered input. At another meeting in Culver City, more than 250 people arrived. The Commission held the session until 11:15 p.m. in order to allow as many speakers as possible to participate. These are just two of many examples of the Commission's extensive effort to engage the public and solicit input on district maps.

- Ultimately, the Commission received more than 2,000 written submissions containing testimony and maps reflecting proposed statewide, regional, or other districts. Some private individuals and organized groups submitted detailed electronic data files along with their proposed maps at input hearings and business meetings. Representative groups that submitted testimony and/or proposed maps included: the African American Redistricting Coalition; the Armenian National Committee of America: Western Region; the Black Farmers and Agriculturalist Association; the California Conservative Action Group; the California League of Conservation Voters; the California Institute of Jobs Economy and Education; the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy; the Chinese American Citizens Alliance; the Citizens for the San Gabriel Mountains; the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting; the Coalition of Suburban Communities for Fair Representation; the Council of Black Political Organizations; the East San Fernando Valley Redistricting Coalition; Equality California; the Inland Empire African American Redistricting Coalition; the Latino Policy Forum; the League of Women Voters; the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the People's Advocate; the

San Joaquin County Citizens for Constitutional Redistricting; the Sierra Club; the Silicon Valley Leadership Group; the South Bay Committee for Fair Redistricting; the Tri-Cities – Fremont, Newark, Union City; the United Latinos Vote; the Valley Industry and Commerce Association; and the WARD Economic Development Corp.

- The Commission's staff also received written comments, input and suggestions from more than 20,000 individuals and groups that contain information about their communities, shared interests, backgrounds, histories, and suggested guidelines for district boundaries, as well as recommendations to the Commission on the overall process of redistricting.

- The Commission held 23 public input hearings around the state before it issued a set of draft maps on June 10, 2011. Following a five-day public review period, the Commission held 11 more public input hearings around the state to collect reactions and comments about the initial draft maps.

- Beginning in June 2011, the Commission's meetings were held at the University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento. The Commission held six meetings in June and 16 meetings during July at this location, and continued to receive extensive public input via written submissions, e-mail, and live public comment. At each of its meetings the Commission allowed for public participation and comment. During the June and July meetings more than 276 people appeared and offered public comments to the Commission, various groups regularly attended and monitored the deliberations, and individuals and groups continued to offer written comments, maps, and suggestions.

- All of the Commission's public meetings were live-streamed, captured on video, and placed on the Commission's website for public viewing at any time. Stenographers were present at the Commission business meetings and meetings where instructions were provided to Q2 Data and Research, LLC, the company retained to implement the Commission's directions and to draw the draft districts and final maps. Transcripts of meetings were also placed on the Commission's website. Finally, all of the completed documents prepared by the Commission and its staff, along with all documents presented to the Commission by the public and suitable for posting were posted to the Commission's website for public review.

Based on this extensive process, the Commission successfully met its mandate to hold open and transparent proceedings so that the public could participate thoroughly in the line drawing and redistricting process.

II. CRITERIA USED IN DRAWING MAPS

Article XXI of the California Constitution also establishes the legal framework for drawing new political districts in California every ten years. This framework establishes a number of map-drawing criteria in descending order of priority, starting with the United States Constitution, then the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. §§ 1973–1973(aa)(6)) (the "Voting Rights Act"), and then a set of traditional redistricting criteria.

As explained below, the Commission carefully adhered to these criteria throughout the line-drawing process. As a result, the Commission's maps provide an opportunity to achieve effective and fair representation—precisely what the voters intended when they enacted Propositions 11 and 20. (See, e.g., Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2(d)(4).)

A. The Framework: Article XXI of the California Constitution

Article XXI, section 1, provides that in the year following the year in which the national Census is taken, the Commission "shall adjust the boundary lines of the congressional, State Senatorial, Assembly and Board of Equalization districts (also known as 'redistricting') in conformance with the standards and process set forth in Section 2." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 1.)

Section 2 of Article XXI, in turn, provides that the Commission shall "(1) conduct an open and transparent process enabling full public consideration of and comment on the drawing of district lines; (2) draw district lines according to the redistricting criteria specified in this article; and (3) conduct themselves with integrity and fairness." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (b).)

Section 2 of Article XXI also establishes six specific criteria that the Commission must consider in drawing the new district maps. Specifically, subdivision (d) provides as follows:

> The commission shall establish single-member districts for the Senate, Assembly, Congress, and State Board of Equalization pursuant to a mapping process using the following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:
>
> (1) Districts shall comply with the United States Constitution. Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable, and Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have reasonably equal population with other districts for the same office, except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law.
>
> (2) Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act . . . .
>
> (3) Districts shall be geographically contiguous.
>
> (4) The geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes their division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any of the preceding subdivisions. A community of interest is a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Examples of such shared interests are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area, or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process. Communities of

interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

(5) To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population.

(6) To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, each Senate district shall be comprised of two whole, complete, and adjacent Assembly districts, and each Board of Equalization district shall be comprised of 10 whole, complete, and adjacent Senate districts.

(Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d).)

Article XXI further states that the "place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of a map. Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (e).)

Finally, Article XXI provides that "[d]istricts for the Congress, Senate, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization shall be numbered consecutively commencing at the northern boundary of the State and ending at the southern boundary." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (f).)

B. The Six Redistricting Criteria Set Forth in Article XXI, Subdivision (d), of the California Constitution

Each of the six enumerated criteria that the Commission considered in drawing the new political maps, as well as the specific decisions that the Commission made in light of these criteria, require further elaboration, described below.

1. Criterion One: The United States Constitution

The Commission's highest ranking criterion is to comply with the United States Constitution. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1).) This priority reflects the federal Constitution's Supremacy Clause: "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." (U.S. Const., art. VI, cl. 2.)

One aspect of federal constitutional compliance in the redistricting context is "population equality," also known as adherence to the principle of "one person, one vote." (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1) ["Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable, and Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have reasonably equal population with other districts for the same office, except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law."].) Another consideration for purposes of redistricting, although not mentioned specifically in Article XXI, is

compliance with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

i. Population Equality

The United States Constitution requires that any redistricting plan must achieve population equality among electoral districts. (See U.S. Const., art. I, § 2 ["The House of Representatives . . . shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers."]; see also *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) 377 U.S. 533, 568 (*Reynolds*) ["[T]he Equal Protection Clause [of the Fourteenth Amendment] requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis."].)

As the United States Supreme Court has explained, an individual's right to vote for state or federal legislators may be unconstitutionally impaired when the weight of that vote is diluted, as compared with the votes of citizens living in other parts of the state (see, e.g., *Reynolds*, *supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 568), or of the United States (see, e.g., *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* (1969) 394 U.S. 526, 530–531 (*Kirkpatrick*)).

Notably, different bases and standards govern population equality for U.S. congressional districts, on the one hand, and state legislative districts (Assembly and Senate) and districts for state entities such as the Board of Equalization, on the other.

a. U.S. Congressional Districts

With respect to congressional districts, the U.S. Supreme Court has imposed a *strict* standard of population equality. Indeed the "fundamental goal for the House of Representatives . . . requires that the State make a good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality." (*Kirkpatrick*, *supra*, 394 U.S. at pp. 530–531 [rejecting reapportionment plan where the average variation from the population ideal among districts was 1.6%]; see also *Karcher v. Daggett* (1983) 462 U.S. 725, 739–743 (*Karcher*) [rejecting reapportionment plan where the average variation from the population ideal among districts was .1384%].)

Nonetheless, recognizing that "[p]recise mathematical equality . . . may be difficult to achieve in an imperfect world," the U.S. Supreme Court has explained that the population equality "standard is enforced only to the extent of requiring that districts be apportioned to achieve population equality *as nearly as is practicable*." (*Karcher*, *supra*, 462 U.S. at p. 730, italics added, internal quotation marks and citation omitted.) The "as nearly as practicable" standard is mirrored in Article XXI of the California Constitution, which states that "Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1).)

Although the U.S. Supreme Court has theoretically recognized the practical need to deviate from strict population equality in congressional redistricting, the circumstances under which a state is permitted to do so are limited. Any deviation, no matter how small, must either be unavoidable or necessary to achieve a nondiscriminatory legislative policy. (See *Karcher*,

supra, 462 U.S. at pp. 740–741; see also *Kirkpatrick, supra*, 394 U.S. at p. 530 [rejecting contention "that there is a fixed numerical or percentage population variance small enough to be considered *de minimis* and to satisfy without question the [population equality] standard"].) Whether a nondiscriminatory legislative policy justifies a deviation depends on case-specific circumstances such as "the size of the deviations, the importance of the State's interests, the consistency with which the plan as a whole reflects those interests, and the availability of alternatives that might substantially vindicate those interests yet approximate population equality more closely." (See *Karcher, supra*, 462 U.S. at pp. 740–741.)

In strict compliance with these standards, the Commission's congressional district maps achieved a total deviation of +/- 1 person. Specifically, 20 of the 53 congressional districts achieved the ideal population of 702,905 persons. Twelve of the 53 districts achieved a population of 702,906 persons, or one person more than the ideal. Twenty-one of the 53 districts achieved a population of 702,904 persons, or one person less than the ideal.

b. State Legislative and Board of Equalization Districts

With respect to population equality in state districts, the U.S. Supreme Court has afforded states "[s]omewhat more flexibility" than what is permitted in Congressional redistricting. (*Reynolds, supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 578.) Unlike the population-equality requirement for congressional districts, which is based on Article I, section 2 of the U.S Constitution, the population-equality requirement for state legislative districts is derived from the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (See *id.* at p. 568.)

"[A]s a general matter, . . . an apportionment plan with a maximum population deviation under 10% falls within [a] category of minor deviations" insufficient to "make out a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment." (*Brown v. Thompson* (1983) 462 U.S. 835, 842, quoting *Gaffney v. Cummings* (1973) 412 U.S. 735, 745.) Yet drawing state legislative districts that fall within a 10% maximum deviation does not provide a "safe harbor" from any constitutional challenge. (See *Larios v. Cox* (N.D.Ga. 2004) 300 F.Supp.2d 1320 (*Larios*), affd. (2004) 542 U.S. 947 [affirming district court decision holding that state redistricting plan with total deviation under 10% nonetheless violated population equality requirement].)

Because there is no safe harbor, any degree of population deviation among state legislative districts must be supported by consistently applied and legitimate state interests. (See *Reynolds, supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 579 ["So long as the divergences from a strict population are based on legitimate considerations incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy, some deviations from the equal-population principle are constitutionally permissible with respect to the apportionment of seats in either or both of the two houses of a bicameral state legislature."].) A state must justify deviations as "further[ing] legitimate state interests such as making districts compact and contiguous, respecting political subdivisions, maintaining the cores of prior districts, and avoiding incumbent pairings." (*Larios, supra*, 300 F.Supp.2d at pp. 1337–1338.) Moreover, a state must apply the justifications for deviation in a nondiscriminatory and consistent manner. (See *id.* at pp. 1341–1342 [holding that a redistricting scheme was "baldly unconstitutional" where the "deviations were created to protect incumbents in a wholly inconsistent and discriminatory way"].)

The state may, of course, adopt more stringent population equality requirements than those permitted by the California constitution. (See, e.g., *Kelo v. City of New London, Conn.* (2005) 545 U.S. 469, 489.) As discussed in *Legislature v. Reinecke* (1973) 10 Cal.3d 396 (*Reinecke*), the special masters responsible for the 1970s redistricting decided that legislative districts should be "reasonably equal" in population, which they construed to mean:

> districts should be within 1 percent of the ideal except in unusual circumstances, and in no event should a deviation greater than 2 percent be permitted. Although a greater percentage variation has been permitted in the reapportionment plans of other states[,] the populations of districts in such states were relatively small. Legislative districts in California are large, so that even a 1 percent or 2 percent variance in population affects a large number of persons.

(*Id.* at p. 411.) The California Supreme Court in *Reinecke* acknowledged that some objectors had criticized the masters for "adopt[ing] too rigorous standards of population equality" (*id.* at p. 402), but the Court ultimately adopted the masters' plans.

Article XXI of the California Constitution was first enacted in 1980. As originally enacted, it mirrored the special masters' standard from the 1970s and required that "the population of all districts of a particular type shall be *reasonably equal*." (*Wilson v. Eu* (1992) 1 Cal.4th 707, 753 (*Wilson*), italics added.) The Attorney General had interpreted that language "as incorporating the more restrictive population requirements contained in [*Reinecke*] that the 'population of senate and assembly districts should be within 1 percent of the ideal except in unusual circumstances, and in no event should a deviation greater than 2 percent be permitted.'" (*Ibid.*, quoting *Reinecke*, *supra*, 10 Cal.3d at p. 411.) Accordingly, the special masters in the 1990s expressly complied with that stricter deviation limit, while acknowledging that they had selected a maximum deviation that may have been even more stringent than the California Constitution required. (*Wilson*, *supra*, 1 Cal.4th at p. 753.) The California Supreme Court approved the masters' plans without explicitly ruling on the maximum deviation permitted under the California Constitution. (See *id.* at p. 719.)

Proposition 11 and Proposition 20 amended the population-equality language in California's Constitution to state that "Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have *reasonably equal population* with other districts for the same office, *except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law*." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § (2), subd. (d)(1), amended by initiative, Gen. Elec. (Nov. 3, 2010), italics added.)

No court has interpreted the population-equality language in Propositions 11 or 20. Accordingly, no court has decided whether, or how, the addition of the phrase "except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law" to "reasonably equal population," may alter the total deviation allowed under the California Constitution.

In light of the greater flexibility for population deviation in state legislative districts, but mindful of the uncertainty with respect to California's own constitutional standard, the Commission decided that its maps should strive for a total population deviation of zero; the

Commission would allow no more than a 2.0% total deviation except where further deviation would be required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law.

Ultimately the maps were drawn to successfully maintain the population size of each district within +/- 1.0% of the ideal.

The ideal size of an Assembly district is 465,674 persons. Fifty-nine of the 80 Assembly districts achieved a deviation within 0.75% of the ideal, and the remaining 21 Assembly districts deviate less than 1.0% from the ideal. The Commission's Assembly districts achieved an overall average deviation of within 0.506% of the ideal.

The ideal size of a Senate district in California is 931,349. Twenty-nine of the 40 Senate districts have a deviation from the ideal of less than 0.50%, and the remaining 11 Senate districts deviate less than 1.0% from the ideal. Senate districts achieved an overall average deviation from the ideal of 0.449%.

The ideal size of a Board of Equalization district is 9,313,489. The Commission's four Board of Equalization districts achieved a deviation of within 1.0% of the ideal, with a range of -1.0% to +0.812% deviation from the ideal, and an average deviation of 0.630%.

ii. Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that "no state shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." (U.S. Const., 14th Amend., § 1.) As interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court, the Equal Protection Clause prohibits a state from using race as the *sole* or *predominant* factor in constructing districts, unless doing so satisfies the Court's "strict scrutiny" standard because it is necessary to achieve a compelling state interest. (See, e.g., *Bush v. Vera* (1996) 517 U.S. 952, 958–959 (*Vera*) (plur. opn. of O'Connor, J., joined by Rehnquist, C.J., and Kennedy, J.).)

However, the Equal Protection Clause does not preclude *any* consideration of race in redistricting. Indeed, the U.S. Supreme Court has acknowledged that "[r]edistricting legislatures will . . . almost always be aware of racial demographics." (*Miller v. Johnson* (1995) 515 U.S. 900, 916 (*Miller*).) As long as race is *not* the sole or predominant factor used to draw a particular district in a particular way, then a court will analyze a Fourteenth Amendment challenge to a district using a deferential "rational basis" review. (See *Vera, supra*, 517 U.S. at pp. 958–959 (plur. opn. of O'Connor, J., joined by Rehnquist, C.J., and Kennedy, J.); see generally *Nordlinger v. Hahn* (1992) 505 U.S. 1, 11 ["In general, the Equal Protection Clause is satisfied so long as there is a plausible policy reason for the classification, the legislative facts on which the classification is apparently based rationally may have been considered by the governmental decisionmaker, and the relationship of the classification to its goal is not so attenuated as to render the distinction arbitrary or irrational."], citations omitted.)

In other words, "[s]trict scrutiny does not apply merely because redistricting is performed with consciousness of race." (*Vera, supra*, 517 U.S. at pp. 958–959.) "Nor does [strict scrutiny] apply to all cases of intentional creation of majority-minority districts," as required by the Voting Rights Act, discussed *infra* at pp. 13–16. (*Ibid.*) Instead, strict scrutiny applies only where race is

the sole or "*predominant* factor motivating the legislature's [redistricting] decision." (*Ibid.*) A court evaluates whether race was the predominant factor motivating a redistricting decision by deciding whether "the legislature subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles, including but not limited to compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivisions or communities defined by actual shared interests, to racial considerations." (*Miller, supra,* 515 U.S. at p. 916.)

Courts have on occasion considered the shape of the challenged district in determining whether the redistricting body subordinated traditional principles to racial considerations. (*Shaw v. Reno* (1993) 509 U.S. 630, 647 ["We believe that reapportionment is one area in which appearances do matter. A reapportionment plan that includes in one district individuals who belong to the same race, but who are otherwise widely separated by geographical and political boundaries, and who may have little in common with one another but the color of their skin, bears an uncomfortable resemblance to political apartheid."].) Although shape is neither necessary nor sufficient to establish a constitutional violation, an oddly shaped district "may be persuasive circumstantial evidence that race for its own sake, and not other districting principles, was the legislature's dominant and controlling rationale in drawing its district lines." (*Miller, supra,* 515 U.S. at p. 913; see also *Bush, supra,* 517 U.S. at p. 962 [holding that strict scrutiny applied where "the State substantially neglected traditional districting criteria such as compactness, it was committed from the outset to creating majority-minority districts, and it manipulated district lines to exploit unprecedently detailed racial data"].)

The U.S. Supreme Court has reserved ruling explicitly on the question of whether a state's compliance with Sections 2 or 5 of the Voting Rights Act may serve as a "compelling governmental interest" that would justify drawing districts based predominantly on race. (E.g., *Bush, supra,* 517 U.S. at p. 977 ["As we have done in each of our previous cases . . . we assume without deciding that compliance with the [Voting Rights Act] can be a compelling state interest."].) Nevertheless, a majority of the current U.S. Supreme Court Justices have written or joined in separate opinions indicating that compliance with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act would likely be a compelling state interest.[1]

Note that even if compliance with the Voting Rights Act is found to be a compelling governmental interest for purposes of strict scrutiny, the proposed district must still be "narrowly tailored" to achieve compliance with the Voting Rights Act. Consequently, if the redistricting body has a "strong basis in evidence" for concluding that the "creation of a majority-minority district is reasonably necessary to comply with § 2, and the districting that is based on race

---

[1] (*League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry* (2006) 548 U.S. 399, 518 (*LULAC*) ["I would hold that compliance with § 5 of the Voting Rights Act can be [a compelling state] interest."] (conc. & dis. opn. of Scalia, J., joined by Thomas and Alito, JJ., and Roberts, C.J.); *id.* at p. 47, fn. 12 ["Justice BREYER has authorized me to state that he agrees with Justice SCALIA that compliance with § 5 of the Voting Rights Act is also a compelling state interest.] (conc. and dis. opn. of Stevens, J., joined by Breyer, J.); see also *id.* at p. 475 [noting that a "State must justify its [race-predominant] districting decision by establishing that it was narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest, such as compliance with § 2 of the Voting Rights Act"] (conc. & dis. opn. of Stevens, J., joined by Breyer, J.); *Vera, supra,* 517 U.S. at p. 1033 [adopting the "perfectly obvious assumption that a State has a compelling interest in comply with § 2 of the Voting Rights Act"] (dis. opn. of Stevens, J., joined by Ginsburg and Breyer, JJ.).)

substantially addresses the § 2 violation, it satisfies strict scrutiny." (*Vera, supra,* 517 U.S. at p. 977, citations omitted.)

In light of these principles, the Commission's map-drawing process relied on race-neutral, traditional redistricting criteria as its primary focus in crafting district lines, even in areas where the Voting Rights Act required the creation of a majority-minority district. While the Commission was aware of and sensitive to the Census data and demographics of the areas under review—in particular with respect to areas in which the Voting Rights Act arguably may have required the drawing of a majority-minority district—race was never the sole or predominant criterion used to draw any of the district lines. The Commission made a substantial effort to focus on the shared interests and community relationships that belonged together for fair and effective representation of all of the people of the state of California when drawing district lines.

2. Criterion Two: The Federal Voting Rights Act

The Commission's second criterion in order of priority is that "[d]istricts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(2).) Compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act has two relevant components: Section 2 and Section 5.

In addition, the Voters First Act requires that at least one of the legal counsel hired by the Commission has experience and expertise in implementation and enforcement of the federal Voting Rights Act. (Gov. Code, § 8253(a)(5).) Accordingly, the Commission retained the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP to serve as its Voting Rights Act counsel and to help ensure compliance with Section 2 and Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

i. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

Congress enacted Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in an effort to combat minority vote dilution. Section 2 provides that no "standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied . . . in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right . . . to vote on account of race or color" or membership in a language minority group. (42 U.S.C. §§ 1973(a), 1973b(f)(2).)

a. Legal Standard

"A violation [of Section 2] is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes . . . are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) of this section in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." (42 U.S.C. § 1973(b).)

In 1982, Congress clarified that Section 2 plaintiffs need not prove that "a contested electoral mechanism was intentionally adopted or maintained by state officials for a discriminatory purpose." (*Thornburg v. Gingles* (1986) 478 U.S. 30, 35 (*Gingles*).) Rather, a "violation [can] be proved by showing discriminatory effect alone." (*Ibid.*) Accordingly, a Section 2 violation occurs where "a contested electoral practice or structure results in members of a protected group having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." (*Id.* at p. 63.) Importantly,

the U.S. Supreme Court has invoked Section 2 to strike down legislative redistricting plans that result in minority vote dilution as defined by Section 2. (See *LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at pp. 423–443.)

A single-member redistricting scheme can run afoul of Section 2 either through "cracking" or "packing" minority voters. "Cracking" occurs when a redistricting plan fragments "a minority group that is large enough to constitute the majority in a single-member district . . . among various districts so that it is a majority in none." (*Voinovich v. Quilter* (1993) 507 U.S. 146, 153 (*Voinovich*).) "If the majority in each district votes as a bloc against the minority[-preferred] candidate, the fragmented minority group will be unable to muster sufficient votes in any district to carry its candidate to victory." (*Ibid.*; see also *LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at pp. 427–443 [redistricting program violated Section 2 by reducing Latino citizen voting-age population from 54.7% to 46% in challenged district].)

"Packing," on the other hand, occurs when a redistricting plan results in excessive concentration of minority voters within a district, thereby depriving minority voters of influence in surrounding districts. (*Voinovich*, *supra*, 507 U.S. at p. 153; see, e.g., *Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine* (8th Cir. 2006) 461 F.3d 1011, 1016–1019 [finding a Section 2 violation where Native Americans comprised eighty-six percent of the voting-age population in a district].)

The Supreme Court has established a number of elements that a plaintiff must prove to establish that a redistricting plan violates Section 2. Initially, a Section 2 plaintiff must satisfy the three so-called "*Gingles* preconditions" articulated by the Court in *Thornburg v. Gingles*. (See *Growe v. Emison* (1993) 507 U.S. 25, 37–42.) The *Gingles* preconditions are as follows:

> "First, the minority group must be able to demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district."
>
> "Second, the minority group must be able to show that it is politically cohesive."
>
> "Third, the minority must be able to demonstrate that the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate."

(*Gingles*, *supra*, 478 U.S. at pp. 50–51.)[2]

With respect to the first *Gingles* precondition—a sufficiently large and geographically compact minority group—a minority group is sufficiently large only where "the minority

---

[2] The "majority" does not actually have to be white (as opposed to some other racial group), or even comprised of a single racial group, in order to satisfy the third *Gingles* precondition. (See *Gomez v. City of Watsonville* (9th Cir. 1988) 863 F.2d 1407, 1417 ["Although the court did not separately find that Anglo bloc voting occurs, it is clear that the non-Hispanic majority in Watsonville usually votes sufficiently as a bloc to defeat the minority votes plus any crossover votes."]; *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.* (S.D. Fla. 1992) 805 F.Supp. 967, 976 & fn.14 ["In order to prove the third prong in *Gingles*, Black Plaintiffs must be able to demonstrate that the Non-Black majority votes sufficiently as a bloc . . . . Non-Blacks refer to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites."], affd. in part & revd. in part on other grounds (11th Cir. 1993) 985 F.2d 1471.)

population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent." (*Bartlett v. Strickland* (2009) 129 S.Ct. 1231, 1246 (*Bartlett*) (plur. opn. of Kennedy, J., joined by Roberts, C.J. and Alito, J.).) Although the Supreme Court has not expressly defined the proper measure of "minority population," the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has endorsed the use of citizen voting age population ("CVAP") statistics, rather than total population or voting-age population statistics, to satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. (*Romero v. City of Pomona* (9th Cir. 1989) 883 F.2d 1418, 1426 ["The district court was correct in holding that eligible minority voter population, rather than total minority population, is the appropriate measure of geographical compactness."], abrogated on other grounds, *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.* (9th Cir. 1990) 914 F.2d 1136, 1141 [en banc]; see also *LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 429 [observing, in dicta, that CVAP "fits the language of § 2 because only eligible voters affect a group's opportunity to elect candidates"].)[3]

In addition, proof that the minority population in a hypothetical election district is large enough to form a "cross-over" district does *not* satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. (See *Bartlett*, *supra*, 129 S.Ct. at pp. 1242–1243.) A district in which minority voters make up less than a majority, but can elect a candidate of the minority group's choice where white voters "cross over" to support the minority's preferred candidate is referred to as a "cross-over district." (*Ibid.*) Notably, the fact that influence or cross-over districts cannot be used as a basis for asserting a Section 2 violation does not mean that these district types are prohibited. To the contrary, the Supreme Court has acknowledged that state legislative bodies may legitimately consider the use of cross-over districts to enhance or protect minority voting interests. (See *id.* at p. 1248 ["Our holding that § 2 does not require crossover districts does not consider the permissibility of such districts as a matter of legislative choice or discretion. Assuming a majority-minority district with a substantial minority population, a legislative determination, based on proper factors, to create two crossover districts may serve to diminish the significance and influence of race by encouraging minority and majority voters to work together toward a common goal. The option to draw such districts gives legislatures a choice that can lead to less racial isolation, not more."].)

Further, the *Gingles* "compactness" inquiry focuses on the compactness of the *minority population*, not the shape of the district itself. (*LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 433.) "[W]hile no precise rule has emerged governing [*Gingles*] compactness, the inquiry should take into account

---

[3] The decennial Census does not collect or report actual data to establish citizenship. However, the Census Bureau's American Community Survey ("ACS") provides a rolling estimate of citizen voting age population or CVAP in a given geographic area over a 5-year period. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has issued disclaimers cautioning users about the inherent unreliability of this data, and explains that it cannot be used as an estimate of a specific population at a specific point in time. Nevertheless, because of the requirements of the Voting Rights Act, the Commission needed to use the most readily available and commonly used data in order to make its determinations about whether the Voting Rights Act required the drawing of certain districts. The Commission's mapping consultant used CVAP data from California's Statewide Database (which is based on the ACS CVAP data, but adjusted for census block estimates) to provide estimates to the Commission and its counsel of CVAP in any given area. While this CVAP data is not an exact number, the Commission, with expert guidance from its mapping consultant, exercised its judgment and relied on the CVAP data from the Statewide Database as the best available estimate of CVAP in a given area (the Commission also considered other population data reported in the 2010 Census, including Voting-Age Population and Total Population).

traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." (*Ibid.*, citations omitted.) A district that "reaches out to grab small and apparently isolated minority communities" is not reasonably compact. (*Vera*, *supra*, 517 U.S. at p. 979.) Nonetheless, a minority population may be "geographically compact" for *Gingles* purposes even if it is not strictly contiguous. That is, two non-contiguous minority populations "in reasonably close proximity" could form a "geographically compact" minority group if they "share similar interests" with each other. (*LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 435.)[4]

The second and third *Gingles* preconditions are often referred to collectively as "racially polarized voting" and are considered together. Courts first assess whether a politically cohesive minority group exists, i.e., "a significant number of minority group members usually vote for the same candidates." (*Gingles*, *supra*, 478 U.S. at p. 56.) Then, courts looks for legally significant majority bloc voting, i.e., a pattern in which the majority's "bloc vote . . . normally will defeat the combined strength of minority support plus [majority] 'crossover votes.'" (*Id.* at p. 55.) This analysis typically requires expert testimony. (See, e.g., *id.* at pp. 53–74 [considering expert testimony regarding minority group's lack of success in past elections].)

A plaintiff who establishes all three *Gingles* preconditions has not yet established that a challenged district violates Section 2. Instead, once the *Gingles* preconditions have been shown, a court must then consider whether, "based on the 'totality of the circumstances,' minorities have been denied an 'equal opportunity' to 'participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.'" (*Abrams v. Johnson* (1997) 521 U.S. 74, 90, quoting 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b).)[5]

---

4 "Because *Gingles* advances a functional evaluation of whether the minority population is large enough to form a district in the first instance, the Circuits have been flexible in assessing the showing made for this precondition." (*Sanchez v. City of Colorado* (10th Cir. 1996) 97 F.3d 1303, 1311; see *Houston v. Lafayette County, Miss.* (5th Cir. 1995) 56 F.3d 606, 611.)

5 Courts look to the following non-exhaustive list of factors (the so-called "Senate Report Factors," based on the Senate Report accompanying the 1982 amendments to Section 2) to determine whether, based on the totality of circumstances, a Section 2 violation exists:
(1) "[W]hether the number of districts in which the minority group forms an effective majority is roughly proportional to its share of the population in the relevant area." (*LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 426.) "[T]he proper geographic scope for assessing proportionality [is] statewide." (*Id.* at p. 437.)
(2) "[T]he extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise participate in the democratic process." (*Gingles*, *supra*, 478 U.S. at pp. 36–37, quoting Sen.Rep. No. 97-417, 2d Sess. (1982), reprinted in 1982 U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News, pp. 206–207.)
(3) "[T]he extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized." (*Id.* at p. 37.)
(4) "[T]he extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group." (*Ibid.*)
(5) "[I]f there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to the process." (*Ibid.*)
(6) "[T]he extent to which members of the minority group in the state or political subdivision bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process." (*Ibid.*)

b. The Commission's Compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

With the legal framework of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in mind, the Commission worked to identify areas of the state where, at least potentially, a geographically compact concentration of a single minority group could form a majority (50% or greater CVAP) in a Congressional, Senate, or Assembly district. In each of those areas, the Commission discussed with legal counsel whether Section 2 required the drawing of a majority-minority district. To assist counsel in forming its legal judgment about potential Section 2 required districts, the Commission hired Dr. Matt Barreto (Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Washington) to help evaluate the evidence about racially polarized voting in counties where the Commission had identified significant minority concentrations.

Areas Other than Los Angeles County.

The Commission's counsel worked with Dr. Barreto to evaluate evidence of racially polarized voting in Fresno, Kings, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. After evaluating that evidence, counsel reported to the Commission that there was strong evidence of racially polarized voting with respect to Latinos and non-Latinos in Fresno, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. In the judgment of the Commission's Voting Rights Act counsel, there were sufficient indicia that the *Gingles* preconditions had been satisfied with respect to certain geographically compact Latino populations within those counties, and there was sufficient evidence concerning the totality of the circumstances, that there would likely be a Section 2 violation if majority-minority districts were not drawn. Counsel further reported that the available evidence regarding racially polarized voting in Kings County elections was inconclusive.

Based on this advice, which the Commission evaluated in detail and then accepted, the Commission chose to draw the following majority-Latino districts, employing both racial/ethnic data and traditional redistricting criteria to the extent practicable:

Type	No.	Area	LCVAP %
AD	31	Fresno	50.81%
AD	69	Orange	52.60%
AD	80	San Diego	50.76%

(7) "[W]hether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals." (*Ibid.*)
(8) "[T]he extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction." (*Ibid.*)
(9) "[W]hether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group." (*Ibid.*)
(10) "[W]hether the policy underlying the state or political subdivision's use of such voting qualification, prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice or procedure is tenuous." (*Ibid.*)
(11) The extent to which there is evidence of "the lingering effects of past discrimination." (*Id.* at p. 48, fn.15.)

Type	No.	Area	LCVAP %
AD	52	San Bernardino	50.56%
AD	47	San Bernardino	52.32%
SD	20	San Bernardino	51.39%
CD	35	San Bernardino	51.94%

Los Angeles County

The Commission paid particular attention to Section 2 issues within Los Angeles County, which, with approximately 9.8 million people, is California's most populous county and among its most racially and ethnically diverse regions. The Commission held several meetings in the Los Angeles area and heard input from hundreds of people. Many groups and individuals also submitted maps, written reports, and written commentary about how district lines should be drawn. The Commission evaluated the application of the legal framework discussed above to several minority populations, including Latinos, African Americans and Asian Americans. Each population is discussed in turn.

Latinos in Los Angeles County

The Commission was advised by counsel that if the Commission did not draw several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County, Latinos might potentially have a viable claim that the Commission's maps violate Section 2. The Commission evaluated counsel's advice thoroughly, and took it into account when drawing the Los Angeles area districts, as discussed below.

The Latino CVAP population, as a whole, in Los Angeles County numbers approximately 1.8 million. Regarding the first *Gingles* precondition, the Commission's counsel advised that there are a number of areas in Los Angeles County where Latinos comprise a sufficiently large and geographically compact group such that they could constitute a majority in a single-member district.

The Commission's counsel, working with Dr. Barreto, also advised the Commission that there was strong evidence that polarized voting exists in Los Angeles County between Latinos and non-Latinos. In particular, the Commission received a summary from Dr. Barreto covering more than a dozen studies reflecting election analyses covering a multi-year period which concluded that there is a significant body of evidence that Latinos vote in a politically cohesive manner for their preferred candidates, while non-Latinos vote in significant numbers for different candidates. The evidence is especially strong at the level of primary elections and where there are contested seats (as opposed to elections involving long-term incumbents).

Based in part on the public testimony and on submissions by individuals and groups, the Commission's counsel also advised that there was sufficient evidence that the "totality of the circumstances" weighed in favor of a Section 2 claim in Los Angeles on behalf of Latinos, and

that the Commission could avoid potential liability under Section 2 by drawing several majority-Latino districts. Among other things, the Commission considered (a) the testimony of Arturo Vargas, Executive Director of NALEO, dated June 28, 2011, which addressed barriers to Latino participation and representation in California, including educational and income disparities, vote dilution, gerrymandering, and voter intimidation, and (b) the expert witness report of Albert M. Camarillo, professor of history at Stanford University, which provided abundant support for the conclusion that a history of discrimination exists against Latinos in California and Los Angeles in particular. The Commission was not presented with any contradictory evidence on these points.

Accordingly, the Commission's counsel advised that in light of the requirements of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and the available evidence, the Commission should create several majority-Latino districts in Los Angeles County.

The Commission focused its efforts on trying to group cities, neighborhoods, and communities together based on shared interests and commonalities, including social, economic, cultural, and geographic factors. The Commission obtained this information by evaluating public input and available Census data, and by considering their own personal knowledge of the area. As a result of this process several majority-Latino districts were drawn in the Los Angeles area, and the Commission concluded that it had met its obligation to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act concerning the Latino population. These districts included Assembly Districts 39, 48, 51, 53, 57, 58, 59, and 63; Senate Districts 24, 32, and 33; and Congressional Districts 29, 32, 34, 38, 40, and 44. Detailed descriptions and information about these districts are included with the discussion of other districts later in this report, and in the accompanying data, appendices, and maps.

African Americans in Los Angeles County

The Commission also considered whether Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act required the creation of majority-minority districts for African Americans in Los Angeles County. A preliminary analysis showed that African Americans could form a majority CVAP in a reasonably compact geographic area in at least one Assembly district and one Congressional district. Consequently, the Commission sought information from its counsel and its racially polarized voting consultant about the application of the remaining *Gingles* preconditions and the totality of the circumstances requirement.

Evidence summarized by Dr. Barreto demonstrated that there was racially polarized voting between Latinos and African Americans in portions of Los Angeles where these communities are adjacent. Dr. Barreto did not conduct further studies to determine whether there was polarized voting between African Americans and other populations, based in part on the strong input from voices in the communities where African Americans reside, as discussed below.

Many public speakers and organized groups provided substantial testimony about the history of African American participation in politics in Los Angeles. According to this input, African Americans have enjoyed substantial electoral success by forming coalitions with a variety of groups over a period of many years. For example, the African American Redistricting

Collaborative ("AARC") observed that African Americans have enjoyed substantial electoral success in South Los Angeles by forming coalitions with other groups. (See Report on AARC's Redistricting Proposal (May 26, 2011) pp. 2–3, & fn.6.) Indeed, African American-preferred candidates have been elected in four Assembly districts, two California Senate districts, and three congressional districts in South Los Angeles. (*Ibid.*) These candidates have succeeded even despite the fact that African Americans make up less than 30% of the total voting population in some districts. (*Ibid.*) In short, African Americans in Los Angeles County have enjoyed a history of "electoral effectiveness" despite the lack of majority-Black districts. (*Id.* at p. 3.)

The May 26, 2011, submission of the Inland Empire African American Redistricting Coalition made similar points. Likewise, the Black Farmers and Agriculturalist Association observed that "[n]one of the [seats in the State Senate and Congress that are currently held by African Americans] exceeded 30% Black population when drawn in 2001. . . . *Black people have persistently won seats in jurisdictions with less than 20% Black populations.*" (William Boyer, Testimony for California Citizens Redistricting Commission (May 24, 2011) p. 4, italics added.)

There was also a concern raised in public input that concentrating a large percentage of African Americans in a single majority district would actually be detrimental to the ability of African Americans to fairly participate in the electoral process. Some members of the public suggested that the intentional creation of such a majority-Black district could give rise to a violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act based on intentional discrimination, or to a "packing" claim.

Based on this substantial input and the dearth of public input to the contrary, the Commission's counsel advised the Commission that a court considering the totality of circumstances could likely conclude that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act did not require the creation of a majority-Black district in Los Angeles County. Consequently, the Commission did not create a majority-African American district. The Commission did, however, rely on public testimony and submissions to create districts that took into account significant African American population concentrations, but also relied heavily on non-racial redistricting criteria, which maintained the integrity of cities, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest and linked together populations with common social and economic interests.

Asian Americans in Los Angeles County

The Commission identified one area of Los Angeles County in which Asian Americans could form a geographically compact majority of the citizen voting age population at the Assembly district level. The Commission heard significant public testimony evidencing a history of racial tension in the area and a lack of political power among the local Asian American community.

For example, according to the submission of the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting ("CAPAFR"), multiple cities in this area have faced enforcement actions from the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") for failing to comply with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act. (See CAPAFR's Statewide Plan for California Assembly Districts and Proposed Regional Plan for California Senate District (May 23, 2011) at Tab 2, pp. 7–8.) With respect to the San Gabriel Valley area of Los Angeles in particular, the CAPAFR submission explained

that Asian Americans in the San Gabriel Valley have faced barriers to political participation; local jurisdictions' failures to provide language assistance mandated by Section 203 necessitated enforcement actions by the DOJ against the city of Rosemead in 2005 and the city of Walnut in 2007, each of which resulted in a consent decree. (*Id.* at Tab 2, p. 8.)

In addition, the Commission's counsel directed Dr. Barreto to evaluate evidence of racially polarized voting in the San Gabriel Valley area of Los Angeles County. Based on the evidence evaluated by Dr. Barreto concerning the existence of racially polarized voting with respect to Asian Americans, the Commission's counsel advised that there were sufficient indicia that all three *Gingles* preconditions had been satisfied as to a geographically compact Asian American population in this area, and in consideration of the totality of the circumstances factors, a court could likely find a Section 2 violation if a majority-minority Assembly district were not drawn. The Commission evaluated and considered this advice and also relied on community-of-interest testimony and public input to develop a district with a majority-Asian American population, i.e., Assembly District No. 49.

ii. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act requires California to obtain pre-clearance of its newly drawn congressional, Assembly, Senate, and Board of Equalization redistricting plans from either the Attorney General of the United States or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia before those plans can go into effect. (42 U.S.C. § 1973c.)

Unlike Section 2, Section 5 applies only to changes made in certain counties; specifically, those which imposed a test or device as a prerequisite to voting and in which fewer than half of the residents of voting age were registered to vote, or voted in the presidential elections of 1964, 1968, or 1972. (See 42 U.S.C. § 1973b(b); *Wilson, supra*, 1 Cal.4th at p. 746.) Pursuant to this formula, Section 5 applies to Kings, Merced, Monterey, and Yuba Counties (the "Covered Counties"), and California must submit any statewide voting-related change that affects these counties for pre-clearance to the DOJ or to a federal district court in Washington, D.C. (See, e.g., *Lopez v. Monterey County* (1999) 525 U.S. 266, 287.)

A redistricting scheme that is enacted with the "purpose" of diminishing the ability of racial or language minority groups to elect their preferred candidate violates Section 5. (42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b) ["Any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice or procedure with respect to voting that has the purpose of . . . diminishing the ability of any citizens of the United States on account of race or color, or [membership in a language minority] to elect their preferred candidates of choice denies or abridges the right to vote within the meaning of . . . this section."].) Congress has broadly defined the "term 'purpose' . . . [to] include any discriminatory purpose." (*Id.* at § 1973c(c).) Upon receiving a redistricting plan for pre-clearance, the DOJ conducts a holistic review of the proposed changes to the Covered Counties and the process used to adopt these changes to determine whether any direct or circumstantial evidence of a discriminatory purpose exists. (See Department of Justice Guidance Concerning Redistricting Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (Feb. 9, 2011) 76 Fed. Reg. 7,471 ("DOJ Guidance").)

Even where a redistricting scheme was not enacted with a discriminatory purpose, it will run afoul of Section 5 if it has the "effect" of diminishing the ability of racial or language minority groups to elect their preferred candidate. (42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b) ["Any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice or procedure with respect to voting that . . . will have the effect of diminishing the ability of any citizens of the United States on account of race or color, or [membership in a language minority] to elect their preferred candidates of choice denies or abridges the right to vote within the meaning of . . . this section."].) A redistricting scheme "has the 'effect' of denying or abridging the right to vote if it leads to a retrogression in the position of racial or language minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise." (*Riley v. Kennedy* (2008) 553 U.S. 406, 412, internal quotations and alterations omitted.) In determining whether a submitted change is retrogressive, the DOJ will compare the submitted change to the last legally enforceable redistricting plan in force or effect. (See *id.* at p. 421.)

The most recent United States Supreme Court case addressing Section 5 adopted a holistic method for evaluating retrogression. (See *Georgia v. Ashcroft* (2003) 539 U.S. 461, 479–485 (*Ashcroft*).) In doing so, the Court formulated a list of factors to guide the analysis of state-wide redistricting plans, including the number of majority-minority districts appearing in the plan; the number of influence or coalition districts appearing in the plan; the ability of minority groups to elect candidates of choice pursuant to the plan; the minority groups' ability to influence the political process pursuant to the plan; the political party preferences of minority groups; voter registration rates of minority groups; the ability of representatives of minority communities to obtain leadership positions once elected; whether the representatives elected by minority groups at all levels support the proposed redistricting plan; the merits of alternative proposed redistricting plans; Census data from the time the benchmark plan was created; current Census data; and testimony from individual intervenors. (*Ibid.*)

In 2006, Congress amended the language of Section 5 in part because it believed that the *Ashcroft* decision had "misconstrued Congress' original intent in enacting the Voting Rights Act of 1965." (Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 (2006) Pub. L. No. 109-246 § 2(b)(6).) Accordingly, Congress refocused the retrogression analysis on "protect[ing] the ability of [racial or language minorities] to elect their preferred candidates of choice." (See 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(d).) Because the U.S. Supreme Court has not yet construed Section 5 retrogression in light of the 2006 amendment, there is still some uncertainty regarding whether and to what extent the *Georgia v. Ashcroft* factors remain probative in evaluating retrogression. (See *ibid.*) There is also uncertainty about the standards to be applied in evaluating electoral changes covered by Section 5 and the appropriate interpretation of the 2006 amendments. (See, e.g., Persily, *The Promise and Pitfalls of the Voting Rights Act* (2007) 117 Yale L.J. 174, 234–245.)

In light of Section 5, and plausible interpretations of the 2006 Amendments on the retrogression standard, the Commission drew districts that maintained minority voting strength to the extent possible and did not diminish the ability of any minority group to elect their preferred candidates, while also maintaining consistency with the public input concerning appropriate groupings of cities, counties, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest. The Commission paid close attention to racial and ethnic minority demographics within districts containing all or part of the Covered Counties. In the Commission's view, in consultation with

its Voting Rights Act counsel, the districts that contain all or part of the Covered Counties are non-retrogressive and do not diminish the ability of protected groups to elect the candidates of their choice.

The districts that include Covered Counties and were therefore subject to the provisions of Section 5 were: Assembly Districts 3 (Yuba), 21 (Merced), 29 (Monterey), 30 (Monterey), and 32 (Kings); Senate Districts 4 (Yuba), 12 (Merced, Monterey), 14 (Kings), and 17 (Monterey); Congressional Districts 3 (Yuba), 16 (Merced), 20 (Monterey), and 21 (Kings); and Board of Equalization Districts 1 (Kings, Merced, Yuba) and 2 (Monterey).

3. Criterion Three: Geographic Contiguity

The Commission's third criterion is that "[d]istricts shall be geographically contiguous." (Cal. Const. art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(3).)

The California Supreme Court has endorsed a "functional" approach to contiguity as it appeared in prior iterations of the Constitution. (See *Wilson, supra*, 1 Cal.4th at p. 725 [approving the special masters' "concept of functional contiguity and compactness"].) Although there is no judicial decision interpreting the term "contiguous" under Propositions 11 or 20, the Commission has relied on commonly accepted interpretations of contiguity that focus on ensuring that areas within a district are connected to each other.

All of the Commission's districts are geographically contiguous and comply with the Voters First Act. Historically, several islands that lie off the California coastline (e.g., Santa Catalina Island, the Farallon Islands, and the Channel Islands) have formed portions of California counties—these islands traditionally have been maintained in congressional, legislative, or Board of Equalization districts that contain all or part of such counties. The islands satisfy contiguity requirements by being contiguous by water travel. In similar areas, such as the city of Coronado in San Diego County, the Commission employed a functional approach to contiguity, relying on forms of water travel, such as regularly scheduled ferryboats, to maintain contiguity within a district.

4. Criterion Four: Geographic Integrity

The Commission's fourth criterion provides: "[t]he geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes their division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any of the preceding subdivisions." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(4).) The Commission relied on Census geographic data to determine the boundaries of cities, counties, and the city and county of San Francisco. In addition, the Commission relied on appropriate municipal data such as planning department boundaries or neighborhood council boundaries to help determine the boundaries of neighborhoods in major cities such as Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco.

A local "community of interest" is defined under the Constitution as "a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Examples of such shared interests are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area, or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same

transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(4).)

Section 2(d)(4) also clarifies that "[c]ommunities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents or political candidates." (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(4); accord *id.*, § 2, subd. (e) ["Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party."].)

As discussed above, the Commission's map-drawing process included extensive public hearings and other opportunities for public input. The Commission took this input into account and its maps minimized the division of counties, cities, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest to the extent possible. The Commission accomplished the goal of minimizing fragmentation of geographic areas by using a district-by-district approach in which the Commission deliberated over the best approach to minimize the splitting of cities, counties, neighborhoods, and local communities of interest. When those same-level criteria were in conflict and could not be simultaneously satisfied, the Commission chose the configuration that best reflected the shared interests of the community.

5. Criterion Five: Geographic Compactness

The Commission's fifth criterion in order of priority states that "[t]o the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(5).) While compactness is not mathematically or geographically defined under the Act, at a minimum, it indicates that nearby areas of population should not be bypassed for more distant population, to the extent practicable and unless required by a higher-ordered criterion.

The Commission's districts are geographically compact under the definition of compactness within the Act, both to the extent practicable and in light of higher-ranked other criteria such as compliance with the United States Constitution, the federal Voting Rights Act, geographic contiguity, and maintaining the geographic integrity of cities, counties, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest.

6. Criterion Six: Nesting

The Commission's first draft maps issued on June 10, 2011, reflected an attempt to achieve nearly full compliance with the nesting criterion. (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(6).) Almost all Senate districts were made up of two whole Assembly Districts, and each Board of Equalization District was made up of ten whole Senate districts. However, the Commission determined that its June 10, 2011 draft maps might not achieve full compliance with the Voting Rights Act through nesting and that many nested districts exacerbated the division of counties and cities. Accordingly, the Commission determined that in most instances it was not practicable, in light of higher-ordered criteria, to achieve strict compliance with the nesting criterion.

The Commission's final maps attempted to nest two whole Assembly districts within a single Senate district, where practicable, and ten whole Senate districts within a single Board of

Equalization District, where practicable. In most instances, however, the Commission achieved only partial nesting in order to comply with higher-ranked criteria, such as minimizing the division of cities and counties within Senate and Board of Equalization districts. Nevertheless, the Commission achieved significant partial nesting, or "blended" Senate districts made up of two Assembly districts with substantial portions put together in one Senate district. This allowed the Commission to best comply with the higher-ranked criteria and repair unavoidable splits that occurred in the Assembly districts.

Specifically, three of the Commission's Senate districts were between 65% and 69.9% nested. Fifteen of the Senate districts were between 70% and 79% nested. Ten of the Senate districts were between 80% and 89.9% nested. Nine of the Senate districts were between 90% and 99.9% nested. And three of the Senate districts were 100% nested.

7. No Consideration of Incumbent Status

Article XXI states that the "place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of a map. Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (e).)

In strict compliance with this requirement, the Commission gave no consideration to incumbent status, partisan registration, or residences of candidates or incumbents when drawing districts.

8. Numbering of Districts

Article IV, section 2 of the California Constitution provides that California's 40 Senators are elected to four-year terms, half of which begin every two years. (Cal. Const., art. IV, § 2, subd. (a).) Under this system, 20 of California's Senate seats are up for election every two years. The next Senate election—in 2012—will apply to all of the odd-numbered Senate districts, while even-numbered Senate districts are up for election in 2014.

Because all of the odd-numbered Senate district seats will be up for election in 2012, the Commission took note of the following practical issue: following the release of the new maps, some Californians who had voted in Senate elections in 2008 and would have been eligible to vote again in 2012, because they had been in an odd-numbered district, might have to wait until 2014 to vote, because they would subsequently be in an even-numbered district after the decennial redistricting. This issue is commonly known as "deferral." Conversely, other Californians who had voted in Senate elections in 2010 and would have been eligible to vote again in 2014, because they had been in an even-numbered district, might be able to vote two years earlier in 2012, because they would subsequently be in an odd-numbered district. This is commonly known as "acceleration."

Consequently, in light of these issues, the Commission chose a numbering alternative for Senate districts that best maintained continuity in terms of the placement of voters in odd and even districts. In other words, if a voter was in an odd-numbered Senate district during the last decade, the Commission chose the numbering alternative that maximized the likelihood that this

same voter would remain in an odd-numbered Senate district for the next decade, thereby minimizing deferral.

For each Senate district that it drew, the Commission determined the percentage of the population in that district that had been in an odd-numbered district during the last decade. The Commission selected the 20 Senate districts with the highest percentage of voters who had been in odd-numbered districts during the last decade. These 20 districts were selected as the odd-numbered districts. The remaining 20 districts became the even-numbered districts.

Next, the Commission took the 20 odd-numbered districts and started with the northernmost district along the Oregon Border. This was given the number SD 1. The Commission then moved south, based on the northernmost point in each remaining odd-numbered district, and numbered each district consecutively: SD 3, 5, 7, 9, etc.

Finally, the Commission took the northernmost even-numbered district along the Oregon border and gave it the number SD 2. The Commission then moved south, based on the northernmost point in each remaining even-numbered district, and numbered each district consecutively: SD 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.

The Commission did seriously consider alternative numbering systems for Senate districts, such as a simple north-to-south consecutive numbering scheme, but made the determination that an approach that minimized deferrals would result in the most fair and effective representation for voters throughout the state.

III. DETAILS ABOUT THE DISTRICTS

Set forth below is a discussion of each of the statewide maps for Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and California's congressional delegation. We begin with an overview of the regional issues and include a discussion of the major issues and decisions made for each district.

Details about each district are provided in the data Appendices attached to this report. In addition, interactive maps with street-level detail are available on the Statewide Database website or by downloading Equivalency, Shape or .kmz files that work with the free Google Earth program. Links for both are available at http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov. The official version of the final maps and accompanying data have been delivered to the Secretary of State.

A. Regional Overview

California is the most populous state in the nation and the third largest by landmass. It is a state of great geographic and ethnic diversity, and appreciation of this diversity was one of the key selection criteria for Commissioners. This state is home to both the highest and lowest points in the Continental United States—Mt. Whitney and Death Valley—as well as sunny beaches, wind-whipped coasts, redwood forests, rugged mountains, high and low deserts, internationally renowned metropolitan centers, and an agricultural heartland that feeds the nation and the world. With its reputation as a land of opportunity, the state has attracted a steady stream of immigrants and now boasts a polyglot of languages and ethnicities. Since the Gold Rush, California has

exceeded the population growth rate of the country. In 2010, for the first time, even though immigration to the state continues, people born in California now exceed the number of people who have migrated here to live.

2010 was the first year where California's population growth matched the national average of 10%, but the growth has been far from even throughout the state. Coastal areas grew more slowly than inland areas. For example, Los Angeles County grew at only a 3% rate, leading to a relative loss of electoral districts. In addition to the geographic shift of districts, there were significant differences in the growth of the different racial groups residing in California. 2009 marked the first year where no racial group had a majority. According to the 2010 Census, the Asian American population grew at the fastest rate of 31%. Latinos as a group had the largest increase in the number of people, and with a growth rate of 28% are expected to eventually become the single largest ethnic group in the state. In contrast, African Americans had the lowest increase at 2%.

The Commission had to consider all of these demographic shifts in the decennial process of redistricting. To realize its mission of creating fair representation for Californians, the Commission also considered natural topography, ecological zones, and industrial/economic interests that define communities, as well as transportation corridors that either link or serve as barriers to access.

For Northern California and the mountainous Sierra foothills regions, the Commission responded to public testimony asking us to separate more sparsely populated, rural regions from densely populated, urban areas. The 19 counties north of Sacramento span approximately a third of California's land, yet make up fewer than 5% of its residents, for a population density of 35 persons/square mile. In comparison, San Francisco has a population density of over 17,000 persons/square mile.

The San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by the topography of its Bay, which creates natural water boundaries, a peninsula, and inland areas that shaped the districts there. In general, the Commission avoided crossing bridges unless absolutely necessary to achieve population equality.

For the San Joaquin Valley and Central Coast regions, the Commission responded to public testimony asking us to respect the mountain range in between the two regions, with only one exception (the Senate district drawn to comply with the Section 5 benchmarks for Merced and Monterey Counties, which connected inland Merced County with the eastern part of Monterey County and San Benito County). The Tehachapi Mountains in the south also separate the Central Valley from Los Angeles County, and the Commission was able to honor this major boundary between regions. There was conflicting testimony about separating the communities of the Central Valley floor with that of the foothills and Sierras to the east, so the Commission further struck a balance maintaining the separations and connections between the Valley floor and these communities. Issues of water use, agriculture and urban economies, transportation routes, and environmental concerns framed much of the public testimony.

Southern California's six counties boast over half of the state's residents in the southern quarter of California. The Inland Empire region experienced one of the highest rates of

population growth within the state, including Riverside County, which increased by 41% and is home to two of the newest cities in the state, Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. This was a marked contrast with the Los Angeles metropolitan area which grew more slowly. However, Los Angeles County is still the state's largest county and continues to be home to a tremendous diversity of Californians, where:

- The Asian American population grew from 1,137,500 to 1,345,149 for an increase of 18.3%
- The African American population declined from 930,957 to 856,874, a reduction of -8%
- The Hispanic Population increased from 4,242,213 to 4,687,889, an increase of more than 10%

As discussed above, this area presented several specific issues under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

B. The Assembly Districts

The 80 Assembly districts have an ideal population of 465,674, and in consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation range to +/-1.0% (reflecting a total population deviation of 2.0%). With these districts, the Commission was able to respect many local communities of interest and group similar communities; however, it was more difficult to keep densely populated counties, cities, neighborhoods, and larger communities of interest whole due to the district size and correspondingly smaller number allowable in the population deviation percentage. A total of ten counties and 35 cities smaller than an Assembly district were split. The highest positive deviation was 0.999% and the lowest negative deviation was -0.982%, with an average deviation of 0.506%.

AD 1 consists of the whole counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, eastern Butte and eastern Placer counties. This district includes the north mountain watershed, northeastern desert and the North Lake Tahoe basin. This district is characterized by agriculture, timber, mountain tourism and country living and also includes several Native American communities. Butte County was split to achieve population equality, and the mountainous portion of Placer County is included.

AD 2 consists of the north coast, including the whole counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino and northern Sonoma County to achieve population equality, which are separated from inland areas by the coastal mountain range. This district is characterized by fishing/marine, wine industry and coastal tourism interests and includes several Native American communities. The largest city in the district, the Sonoma County seat of Santa Rosa, was split to achieve population equality and in an attempt to keep part of it within the north coastal district, with which it has many economic interests.

AD 3 consists of the whole counties of Tehama, Glenn, Yuba, Sutter, northern Colusa, and western Butte counties. This district includes a Covered County (Yuba) and complies with

the Section 5 requirements. The district is characterized by inland agriculture crops such as rice and almonds and includes a large Sikh community, as well as Hmong farming communities. Colusa and Butte counties were split to achieve population equality and to group similar agricultural interests. The Yuba City-Marysville area, which sits on the Yuba-Sutter border, is kept whole.

AD 4 includes the whole counties of Lake and Napa, all of Yolo County except West Sacramento, southern Colusa County, and small portions of Sonoma County, including the city of Rohnert Park and the city of Dixon in Solano County to achieve population equality. Its primary shared economic interest is agriculture, both valley agricultural bases, such as wheat, corn, tomatoes, alfalfa and various tree crops, and the wine-growing regions of Napa, Lake, and Sonoma counties. It is unified north and south through the I-5 transportation corridor. Public testimony also expressed close working relationships between several cities located in the district such as between Woodland and Davis, and Davis and Dixon.

AD 5 includes the whole counties of Madera, Mariposa, Mono, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Alpine, Amador, western El Dorado County and a small portion of Placer County. This is a foothill district that keeps together communities from South Lake Tahoe through the foothills and Sierra Nevada Mountains including the El Dorado National Forest, Stanislaus National Forest, Mt. Whitney, and Mammoth Lakes. It reflects shared interests reflected in public testimony around issues such as weather, watershed, fire and recreation united around the transportation corridor of Highway 49 which runs north and south along the Sierra foothills. El Dorado County is split above Folsom Lake to distinguish the communities in the foothills from the greater Sacramento area.

AD 6 consists of the foothill suburbs of Sacramento including parts of Sacramento, El Dorado, and Placer Counties. It includes the communities that surround Folsom Lake with its shared recreational interests around the Folsom Dam.

AD 7 includes the main part of the city of Sacramento and all of West Sacramento in Yolo County and parts of Sacramento County, including the Sacramento International Airport. Its primary economic and social community of interest is urban Sacramento, and includes communities that are tied to both the private and government employment sectors.

AD 8 includes the undivided cities of Rancho Cordova and Citrus Heights as well as the eastern portion of Sacramento County. The district has common social and economic interests shared by residents of smaller cities and suburbs, as well as regional development.

AD 9 consists of the southern part of Sacramento County including the city of Elk Grove. It extends into San Joaquin County to include the city of Lodi which public testimony identified as having a community of interest with the city of Galt in Sacramento County. This district also joins a community of interest made up of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders with shared economic and social ties based on income status, housing, language, and immigration status, including a large Hmong immigrant community.

AD 10 consists of the entire county of Marin and extends north to include communities in southern Sonoma County including part of Santa Rosa to achieve population equality. It keeps

whole the sister cities of Petaluma, Cotati, and Sebastopol. This district is characterized by suburban and rural areas including a significant dairy industry.

AD 11 includes key Solano County suburban cities along the I-80 transportation corridor such as Vacaville and Fairfield. Portions of Sacramento County are included, as are smaller delta communities in south Solano County, with their counterparts in northern Contra Costa County. Contra Costa's anchor cities include Antioch, which shares a community of interest with Brentwood, Oakley and Discovery Bay. Pittsburg is split to achieve population equality along Highway 4, keeping the less urban portion of the city in this district.

AD 12 includes the eastern section of Stanislaus County and the southern and eastern portions of San Joaquin County. Eastern Stanislaus County includes the remainder of the city of Modesto split which was not included in the Merced County Section 5 district (AD 21). The district also includes the additional Stanislaus County communities east of Highway 99 (Salida, Riverbank, and Turlock) as well as southern San Joaquin County cities (Manteca, Lathrop, and Ripon) and a majority of eastern San Joaquin County (Lockeford, Linden, and Farmington). This district shares commonalities of smaller urban cities with agricultural and open areas, as well as serving as gateway transportation routes to the Foothills and Sierras via State Routes 4 and 120.

AD 13 includes the majority of San Joaquin County. This district consists of the cities of Stockton and Tracy and a non-contiguous, one-person split of the city of Lodi. This district maintains the integrity of San Joaquin County while minimizing city splits without crossing the mountains to the west or into the foothill districts to the east. San Joaquin County's two largest cities, Stockton and Tracy, are in this district, as are several smaller cities that share common interests in agriculture. This district also keeps the link between the Stockton Port and the deep water channel with the deltas to the west as a main water transportation route.

AD 14 consists of southern Solano County's urban areas of Vallejo and Benicia, along with the northern Contra Costa County cities connected via the Carquinez and Benicia-Martinez bridges. This district contains the industrial part of Pittsburg, along with Bay Point, Concord, Mt. Diablo State Park, and surrounding environs to the county line.

AD 15 includes coastal, western Contra Costa County's anchor city of Richmond along with smaller towns of San Pablo and El Cerrito. The district continues south on the I-80 corridor to pick up Berkeley, Emeryville, and some of northern Oakland including Piedmont. As with many East Bay districts, these communities are connected to regional park interests—including Tilden and the Point Pinole Regional shoreline.

AD 16 includes the Contra Costa County "Lamorinda" cities of Lafayette, Moraga, and Orinda on the Highway 24 corridor, east of the Berkeley/Oakland hills. It continues southeast in Alameda County along the 680 corridor encompassing Danville, San Ramon, and the Tri-Valley area of Dublin, Pleasanton, and Livermore. The district extends fully east and south to the Alameda County line.

AD 17 consists of the eastern half of the city and county of San Francisco. This district includes the core neighborhoods containing the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender ("LGBT")

community, as well as several lower-income, immigrant and working-class neighborhoods, such as Chinatown, Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, and Bayview-Hunters Point.

AD 18 consists of bayside portions of Alameda County including the majority of the city of Oakland, with the regional Port of Oakland and Oakland International Airport, the island of Alameda, and San Leandro. In addition to containing highly urbanized neighborhoods, these communities are connected to regional park interests including Redwood and Chabot Parks.

AD 19 consists of the western half of the city and county of San Francisco, the Farallon Islands, the cities of Daly City and Colma, and part of South San Francisco. It keeps intact a mostly Filipino-American community in Daly City, Colma, Broadmoor, and part of South San Francisco that shares cultural traditions and community centers, as well as similar socioeconomic characteristics with other Asian Americans in western San Francisco, such as higher rates of home ownership and limited English proficiency.

AD 20 includes the majority of the "Eden" area of Alameda County: Castro Valley and smaller unincorporated communities such as Ashland, Cherryland, and San Lorenzo. Hayward and Union City are in their entirety, along with the northernmost portion of Fremont. As with many East Bay districts, these communities are connected to regional park interests including Sunol Wilderness and Ohlone Regional Wilderness. Alameda County is split to achieve population equality.

AD 21 includes all of Merced County and the western portion of Stanislaus County, west of Highway 99. Cities included within Stanislaus County are all of Patterson and Ceres, which include similar farmworker communities, and part of Modesto to meet the requirements for Merced County under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.[6]

AD 22 consists of a portion of South San Francisco and keeps most of northern San Mateo County together, including the northern coast communities from Pacifica to Moss Beach and the peninsula cities from Brisbane to Redwood City. The district shares common economic interests linked to smaller cities and suburbs, as well as interests in coastal and environmental preservation.

---

6 The boundaries of AD 21 were drawn partly to avoid retrogression in comparison to the benchmark district containing Merced County. One issue that the Commission evaluated was the elimination of a north protruding "finger" that had been created as a result of the 2001 redistricting and reached north to include a small portion of the city of Stockton in San Joaquin County. The Commission did not find support in the public testimony or its deliberations for including the "Stockton finger" in the Merced area district. However, there was a concern that elimination of the Stockton finger resulted in a district that had a slight percentage decline in the total Asian American population as compared to the benchmark district, from approximately 11% of the voting age population (VAP) to approximately 6%. The Commission was unable to conclude that the reduction in Asian American VAP would have an impact on the ability of Asian Americans in the Merced area to effectively participate in the electoral process on a basis equal to other voters in the County. Legal counsel advised the Commission that AD 21 complies with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and does not diminish the ability of any racial or language minority to elect candidates of their choice.

AD 23 contains the eastern section of Fresno County not included in AD 31, as well as a small section of Tulare County to achieve population equity. In an effort to maintain compact districts, AD 23 was built around the remainder of the split in the city of Fresno including the northern parts of the city of Fresno and the eastern communities in Fresno County including Clovis and those in the foothills and southern Sierra. This district allowed the remainder of Fresno County to be intact in an eastern foothill and Sierra district. Also included in this district are the national forests communities of Shaver Lake and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park and stops at the Inyo and Mono County lines.

AD 24 captures southern San Mateo County, includes its coast, and pairs it with northern Santa Clara County. The district includes the community of interest around Stanford University—Menlo Park, Palo Alto, East Palo Alto, Atherton, and Woodside—as well as the sister cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale and a small portion of Cupertino to achieve population equality. Many of these communities are either home to high technology firms or to their many employees. This district also includes many open space preserves and shared interests in environmental protection with the coastal communities from Granada to the Ano Nuevo State Reserve.

AD 25 contains portions of Alameda County and Santa Clara County. Included in the district are the cities of Newark, Milpitas, and Santa Clara, as well as portions of Fremont and San Jose, which were divided to satisfy population equality requirements for the district. The district maintains a variety of cities and local communities of interests, including communities linked by common social and economic interests in the areas of Fremont, Milpitas, and the Berryessa neighborhood of San Jose. The district is also marked by common interests arising from the high technology economy of the region.

AD 26 includes almost all of Tulare County and Inyo County whole, with cities along the Highway 99 corridor of Visalia, Tulare and Pixley, as well as communities in eastern Tulare County (Orange Cove, Orosi, Cutler, and Porterville). This district also includes a small section of Northern Kern County for contiguity of the southern Sequoia National Forest communities along Highway 178 around Lake Isabella. This district is a balance of smaller communities in the San Joaquin Valley cities along Highway 99, such as Tulare and Visalia, along with those communities east of Highway 99, moving into the foothills and Sierras. Also included in the district are the less densely populated communities in Inyo County along US Route 395.

AD 27 contains about half of the Santa Clara County city of San Jose, including its downtown neighborhoods. Because of its size, the city of San Jose is divided among multiple Assembly districts in order to satisfy population equality requirements. The district maintains a variety of local neighborhoods and local communities of interest, such as the Alum Rock (Eastside) area and the Evergreen neighborhood, which were identified as significant areas for Latino and Asian American communities linked by social and economic interests, lower-income status, and recent immigration.

AD 28 contains portions of Santa Clara County, including the cities of Campbell, Los Gatos, and Saratoga, as well as a number of unincorporated areas of the county. The district also contains most of the city of Cupertino and a portion of the city of San Jose, which were divided to satisfy population equality requirements. The district includes urban areas, suburban cities,

and, in the western and southern areas of the district, a number of parks and open space preserves.

AD 29 contains major portions of Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties, as well as a small portion of Santa Clara County. The cities include Santa Cruz, Seaside, Monterey, Marina, Pacific Grove, Scotts Valley, Capitola, and Carmel-by-the-Sea. A small portion of San Jose was included in the district to achieve population equality. The district is one of two assembly districts containing a portion of Monterey County, which is subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. This district is in compliance with Section 5's requirements. The district contains a range of smaller cities and unincorporated areas, as well as several state and county parks. The Monterey Bay coastline (part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary) is fully contained within the district.

AD 30 contains San Benito County, as well as portions of Monterey County, Santa Clara County, and Santa Cruz County. Cities included in the district are Salinas, Watsonville, Gilroy, Morgan Hill, Hollister, Soledad, Greenfield, King City, Gonzales, and San Juan Bautista. The district contains a portion of Monterey County, which is subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. This district is in compliance with Section 5's requirements. The district contains several small cities and communities that share common social and economic interests, including core agricultural interests.

AD 31 includes the western portion of Fresno County and a portion of the city of Fresno. Other cities included in this district are Sanger, Reedley, Orange Cove, Selma, Fowler, and the western portion of Fresno County. Outside of the city of Fresno, this district maintains the predominately agricultural areas in Fresno County along the Interstate 5 corridor and west of U.S. Route 99. The only split is the city of Fresno, which was divided to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 32 includes all of Kings County, which is subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. This district complies with Section 5. The district also includes a portion of Kern County. The city of Bakersfield was split to comply with Section 5. The other communities in Kern County are those in the western portion of the county along the I-5 corridor (Lost Hills and Buttonwillow), northern Kern County along the Highway 99 corridor (Shafter and McFarland), and south of Bakersfield including Arvin, Weedpatch, and Lamont, which have common agricultural interests. This district's boundaries are similar to the prior benchmark district. A slight change was made to the portion of Kern County around the city of Bakersfield by circling a portion of Bakersfield to the south and west to reach the city of Arvin.

AD 33 consists of the sparsely populated areas of San Bernardino County from the northern boundary. The district includes the cities of Adelanto, Apple Valley, Barstow, Big Bear, Hesperia, Needles, and unincorporated areas of Victorville, Crestline, Lake Arrowhead and Running Springs. This district is characterized by the high desert communities of interest and San Bernardino National Forest, which include communities of Crestline to Big Bear that share the common lifestyle of the mountain forest area of the county and similar interests in wildlife and emergency services concerns regarding wildfire danger.

AD 34 includes the remainder of Kern County outside of AD 32. This includes the northwestern section of the city of Bakersfield as well as the far western Kern County cities of Taft and Maricopa as well as the southern County communities of Bear Valley Springs, Tehachapi, and into the foothills with Ridgecrest and China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station. This district keeps the integrity of the southernmost geographical boundary of the San Joaquin Valley without crossing the coastal range to the west or the Tehachapi Mountains into Los Angeles County to the South. These boundaries were important geographic barriers for communities in the Valley floor and the foothills, as well as those along the western coast that preferred to be placed in districts distinct from the Central Valley communities to the east.

AD 35 is anchored by the Monterey County line in the north and flows south with the Pacific Ocean on the west and the coast mountain range on the east. It includes all of San Luis Obispo County and parts of Santa Barbara County, including Vandenberg Air Force Base, Mission Hills, and Lompoc to achieve population equality. It incorporates the cities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, and Lompoc. It keeps the US-101 transportation corridor intact throughout the district.

AD 36 encompasses the Antelope Valley; the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale are most prominent, connected along the 14 freeway. The district extends into Kern County to the north in order to achieve population equality. Los Angeles County communities include Quartz Hill, Acton, Little Rock, Baker, Lake Los Angeles, and Wrightwood. Prominent communities in Kern County include Rosamond, Mojave, Reefer City, North Edwards, Boron, and California City. The Edwards Air Force Base is a major military installation and employment center in the region. Natural habitats include the Antelope Valley California Poppy Reserve, Saddleback Butte State Park, and Ritter Ranch.

AD 37 includes parts of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. It incorporates the cities of Buellton and Solvang on the west and flows towards the southeast to capture the coast cities of Goleta, Santa Barbara and Carpinteria. In Ventura County, it includes the cities of Ojai and San Buenaventura as well as Santa Paula, Fillmore, and the community of Piru in the Santa Clara Valley, which is a major agricultural area in the county. It also includes a split of Oxnard to achieve population equality. Most of the northern portion of the district is covered by the Los Padres National Forest (recreation, watershed and wilderness) which is part of the coastal mountain range.

AD 38 includes the far northern portion of the San Fernando Valley and Santa Clarita Valley. The district extends from the Simi Valley at the west to Castaic Lake and Agua Dulce to the north. The major east-west thoroughfare is the Ronald Reagan Freeway (Highway 118); the major north-south thoroughfare is the Golden State Freeway (I-5). Major cities and communities include the city of Santa Clarita, and the communities of Twin Lakes, Porter Ranch, Val Verde, Stevenson Ranch, Saugus, Valencia, Newhall, Elayon, Canyon Country, Humphreys, and Agua Dulce. There is significant open space area in this district and the commercial clusters are prominent in Santa Clarita as the regional hub as well as the Simi Valley.

AD 39 includes the entire city of San Fernando and the northeast portion of the San Fernando Valley, within the city of Los Angeles. The Foothill Freeway (I-210) is a significant transportation corridor to the region, as well as Foothill Boulevard. This district includes the

communities of Sylmar, Kagel Canyon, Lake View Terrace, Stonehurst, Shadow Hills, Sun Valley, Pacoima, Arleta, Sunland, Tujunga, and a portion of North Hollywood and the NoHo Arts District. This district also includes areas of the Angeles National Forest, Hansen Flood Control Basin, and the Whiteman Airport.

AD 40 consists of the cities of Redlands, Highland, Loma Linda, and portions of San Bernardino and Rancho Cucamonga to achieve population equality. The district is characterized by similar communities of interest and common economic business relationships with surrounding communities of the city of San Bernardino. The district shape results from consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act district in central San Bernardino to the southwest. Rancho Cucamonga shares a common bond with its county, but was split to achieve population equality.

AD 41 includes the Los Angeles city of Pasadena as a hub for the adjacent cities and communities of Altadena, South Pasadena, Monrovia, San Dimas, La Verne, and Claremont, and the San Bernardino communities of Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, and San Antonio Heights. Mt. Baldy is whole in this district. The I-210 Freeway passes through all portions of this district, and provides a connection for these cities for commerce, entertainment, and recreation. The district also connects foothill cities with common interest in the Angeles National Forest lands and public users of the foothill and mountain areas. Highway 2 traverses the northern part of this district. The cities of Monrovia and Rancho Cucamonga are split in this district to achieve population equality.

AD 42 consists of the cities of the western Coachella Valley, including La Quinta, Indian Wells, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and other Riverside County cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, San Jacinto, and a portion of Hemet. Hemet is the only city split in this district to achieve population equality. The district crosses into San Bernardino County and includes Twentynine Palms, and unincorporated areas of Yucca Valley, Morongo Valley, Joshua Tree and Yucaipa. This district is densely populated at city centers, but more sparsely populated in other areas. This district is characterized by the interests of the western Coachella Valley, and includes tourism, a retirement community with needs for health care access, and bedroom communities. This district also recognizes the agricultural ties of San Jacinto and Hemet.

AD 43 is bounded on the east by the Los Angeles County foothill communities of La Crescenta and La Canada, crosses Verdugo Hills west into Burbank and includes Glendale, bounded on the west to include Griffith Park. Bob Hope Airport is in this district. The interests represented in this district include the Angeles National Forest foothills with fire, watershed and other environmental concerns. Additional shared interests include public fire, educational, and safety services, use of the Bob Hope Airport, and recreational and environmental concerns. The city of Los Angeles is split in this district to achieve population equality.

AD 44 incorporates approximately half of Ventura County and a small portion of Los Angeles County. Southwest Oxnard is connected with El Rio, which shares common agricultural, economic, shopping and transportation interests and includes a Mixteco indigenous farmworker community. The district includes the cities of Port Hueneme, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Moorpark, Oak Park and Westlake Village. It also includes the Port of Hueneme and the

Point Mugu Naval Air Station. It maintains the US-101 corridor, which contains major shopping areas as well as transportation through the district. There is one city split of Oxnard to achieve population equality.

AD 45 includes the western portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include Bell Canyon (which is located in Ventura County, but is only accessible through the Valley), Chatsworth, West Hills, Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Canoga Park, Woodland Hills, the Warner Center, Canoga Park, Winnetka, Tarzana, Encino, Reseda, and Northridge. Cal State University Northridge and Encino Hospital are major employers. This district also includes many open-space areas such as Lake Balboa and the Sepulveda Basin Recreation area. A significant portion of the southern boundary is distinguished by the Mulholland Drive Scenic Corridor.

AD 46 includes the eastern portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include North Hills, Panorama City, Van Nuys, Sherman Oaks, Valley Village, Studio City, North Hollywood, Toluca Lake, Universal Studios, and the Hollywood Hills. This district includes shared interests around the entertainment industry. There is considerable open space south of Ventura Boulevard, leading towards the southern boundary at Mulholland Drive, adjacent to the Beverly Glen, Coldwater Canyon and Laurel Canyon north-south corridors. The Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) traverses the district east and west.

AD 47 consists of the San Bernardino County cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Rialto, a portion of the city of San Bernardino, and unincorporated county areas such as Muscoy and Bloomington. The city of San Bernardino is the only city split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district contains communities with similar socioeconomic characteristics, shared school districts, police services, common watershed, and a growing African American community.

AD 48 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Azusa, Glendora, Baldwin Park, Covina, West Covina, Charter Oak, and Irwindale. These are communities with many blue-collar neighborhoods. Two main transportation corridors (I-210 and I-10 freeways) connect the cities for commercial needs. There are also residents of these communities who testified about their connection to the Angeles National Forest for recreation purposes. The northern cities in this district have an interest in the fire, watershed and recreational concerns of the foothills. The cities of El Monte, Industry, Monrovia and West Covina are split in this district to achieve population equality and due an adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 49 includes Los Angeles County cities and communities of Arcadia, San Marino, San Gabriel, Temple City, Monterey Park, El Monte, South El Monte, Montebello, Rosemead, South San Gabriel, Temple City, and Alhambra. El Monte airport is in this district. Some of the main transportation corridors, which support commerce across the district, are the I-10 Freeway, Las Tunas/Main, and Huntington Drive. The district shares commercial, cultural, educational connections among the Asian American residents of these cities, as well as common concerns of recent immigrant populations, including language access, social services, and protection from financial predatory schemes. The cities of El Monte, Montebello, and South El Monte are split in

this district to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 50 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Agoura Hills, Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Malibu, Santa Monica, and West Hollywood. This district is characterized by 40 miles of Pacific coastline and the Santa Monica Mountains, which represent one of the largest protected areas of the Mediterranean-type ecosystem. These mountains include the Leo Carrillo, Malibu Creek and Topanga State Parks. They also include the Stone Canyon and Franklin Canyon Reservoirs. This district also includes Santa Monica College, the Santa Monica Municipal Airport, and the heavily commercial and residential Wilshire corridor. The city of Los Angeles was split at various locations to achieve population equality.

AD 51 includes the historical community of East Los Angeles, a census designated place which is kept whole, and the neighborhoods of Glassell Park, El Sereno, Echo Park, Eagle Rock, Elysian Park, Mt. Washington, Atwater Village, and Silver Lake, which was split to achieve population equality. Common social and economic interests, such as lower-income and middle-income status, as well as housing and transportation interests link Echo Park, Elysian Park, and El Sereno, to the Glassell Park and Eagle Rock areas.

AD 52 consists of the Pomona Valley, including an unincorporated part of Fontana, located primarily in San Bernardino County. This district contains the city of Pomona, which is part of Los Angeles County, but separated geographically by Kellogg Hill. This district is characterized by common social activities in the community consisting of local children's sports organizations, hospital services, and common socioeconomic characteristics and was also drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 53 includes downtown Los Angeles and a portion of Huntington Park, which is split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Also included are designated neighborhoods of Boyle Heights, Koreatown, Pico Union and West Lake. Many neighborhoods in this district include large populations of recent immigrants with similar linguistic and social needs. In addition, the district includes anchor social and cultural institutions such as LA Live and the Staples Center.

AD 54 includes the Los Angeles County communities of Century City, Culver City, Westwood, Mar Vista, Palms, Baldwin Hills, Windsor Hills, Ladera Heights, View Park, Crenshaw, Leimert Park, Mid City, and West Los Angeles. This district is prominently characterized by a very high residential density, the campus of UCLA in Westwood, the Veterans Hospital and Administration complex, West Los Angeles Community College, and the PXP oil fields. Several historically significant African American neighborhoods, and several prominent Jewish communities, such as Cheviot Hills, Rancho Park, Beverlywood, and South Robertson are also included. This district is ethnically and socioeconomically diverse. The city of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. The Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area as well as the Baldwin Hills State Park and Scenic Overlook are also included within this district.

AD 55 includes the northern portion of Orange County, eastern Los Angeles County and southern San Bernardino County known as the Four Corners Area. Communities in this district

include Brea, Chino Hills, La Habra, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Rowland Heights and Walnut, and portions of the cities of Industry and West Covina to achieve population equality. This district includes common social and economic interests of Asian American communities in Diamond Bar, Walnut, Chino Hills, and Rowland Heights, where each share common areas of worship and entertainment centers. The Four Corners area shares a transportation policy committee and a wildlife conservation association.

AD 56 consists of Imperial County and the Riverside County cities in the eastern Coachella Valley, including Desert Hot Springs, Cathedral City, Coachella, Indio, Blythe and unincorporated areas of Riverside County including Mecca, Thermal and Palo Verde Valley. This district is the low desert region of California and is characterized by the common agricultural interests of east Coachella valley and Imperial County, and common interests surround the Salton Sea as portions of it are located in both Riverside and Imperial Counties.

AD 57 contains communities along the Los Angeles County-Orange County border. It includes Whittier, West Whittier, South Whittier, La Habra Heights, Hacienda Heights, Santa Fe Springs, La Puente, Avocado Heights, and portions of the cities of Industry, Norwalk and South El Monte, which were divided to achieve population equality. The district reflects shared concerns about education, safety, and economic interests, along with transportation interests among cities that share the 605 Freeway as a major corridor on the western boundary of the district.

AD 58 consists of the Los Angeles County cities of Downey, Commerce, Pico Rivera, Bell Gardens, Bellflower along the I-5 corridor running southeast to northeast and part of Montebello and Norwalk along the same corridor. On the southern end of the district are the cities of Artesia and Cerritos along the 605 and I-5 exchange. Montebello and Norwalk are split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The northern portion of the district has a shared industrial and commercial character and a long-established Latino community. The southern portion of the district contains a vibrant Asian and South-Asian community with many shared cultural and economic interests.

AD 59 includes the south and central portion of the city of Los Angeles. The district is characterized by shared interests common to highly urbanized areas, including low-income status, interests in affordable housing and economic development, and the growth of recent immigrant communities. Prominent in this district is the University of Southern California, Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, California Science Center, and the California State African American Museum at Exposition Park. The district includes the Los Angeles Sports Coliseum, Los Angeles Sports Arena and the communities of Florence-Graham and Walnut Park.

AD 60 consists of the Riverside County communities of Corona, Norco, Eastvale, Riverside and the newly designated city of Jurupa Valley. The city of Riverside is split along the river to achieve population equality and because of an adjacent majority-Latino district on the San Bernardino County border that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act. This district is characterized by common interests of the communities of western Riverside County, animal-keeping interests of Jurupa Valley and Norco; and shared interests between Eastvale, Norco, and Corona. Corona and Norco share a common school district. Eastvale and

Norco share common watershed interests in the Santa Ana River and fire and public safety issues common to both communities.

AD 61 consists of the Riverside County cities of Riverside, Moreno Valley, and Perris. Other unincorporated areas of the district include Mead Valley, and March Air Reserve Base. The city of Riverside is split at the river to achieve population equality, and because of an adjacent majority-Latino district on the San Bernardino County border that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act. This district recognizes the geographic separation of Moreno Valley at the Beaumont Pass. This district is characterized by common interests of a joint powers agreement over March Air Reserve Base, common transportation corridors, and multiple community college extensions in the district.

AD 62 includes the Los Angeles County communities of Inglewood, El Segundo, Hawthorne, Lawndale, Lennox, Marina Del Rey, Playa Vista, Playa Del Rey, Westchester and Westmont. This district is characterized by a very high residential density. The district includes the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Loyola-Marymount University, the Bellona wetlands, the Chevron Oil Fields, Hyperion Water Treatment Plant, and Dockweiler State Beach. Cities and communities surrounding LAX work together in addressing jet noise mitigation issues and managing airport traffic. Several communities along the flight path east have had long-standing relationships with the Federal Administration Agency and the Los Angeles World Airports to address such issues. The city of Gardena, Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

AD 63 consists of the Los Angeles County cities of Maywood, Bell, Paramount, Lakewood, Hawaiian Gardens and a portion of Long Beach. Long Beach is split to achieve population equality and because of an adjacent majority-Latino district that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act. This district is characterized by common school districts, lower socioeconomic characteristics, and Interstate 710 transportation corridor.

AD 64 consists of several Los Angeles cities and communities, including the cities of Compton and Carson. The district also includes the city of Los Angeles communities of Watts, Willowbrook, and Wilmington. This district includes Compton College, the Compton-Woodley Airport, South Bay Pavilion, Cal State-Dominguez Hills, the King-Drew Medical Center and a significant portion of the Alameda corridor. The district is characterized by shared interests common to highly urbanized areas, including low-income status, interests in affordable housing and economic development, and the growth of recent immigrant communities.

AD 65 includes the western portion of Orange County. Cities in this district include Buena Park, Cypress, Fullerton, La Palma, Stanton, and portions of the cities of Garden Grove, and Anaheim to achieve population equality. Common interests in this district include school districts, city services, and the Korean Business Association. In this district, the Commission was able to respect the Orange County border with Los Angeles.

AD 66 includes the Los Angeles County South Bay cities and communities of Gardena, Hermosa Beach, Lomita, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Torrance, West Carson, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Palos Verdes Estates, and Rolling Hills Estates. This district is characterized by having some of the most prominent beaches in Southern California, relatively

affluent communities, and several large historically Japanese American neighborhoods. The city of Gardena and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. A major thoroughfare is the Pacific Coast Highway (Highway 1). This area includes the South Coast Botanical Gardens (L.A. County Arboretum).

AD 67 consists of the Riverside County cities of Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Murrieta, Menifee, and a portion of Hemet. Hemet is the only city split in this district to achieve necessary population equality. The district also includes other unincorporated areas of Riverside County including Wildomar, Lake Mathews, Good Hope, Nuevo, and Winchester. This district is characterized by greater geographic distances among the few densely populated areas. The district includes agricultural interests of the San Jacinto Valley, recreational interests of Lake Mathews, Lake Elsinore and Diamond Valley Lake, and includes the major transportation corridors of I-15 and I-215.

AD 68 consists of the Orange County cities and communities of Villa Park, Tustin, North Tustin, Lake Forest, and portions of Orange, Anaheim, and Irvine, which were split to achieve population equality and to take into account an adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district is characterized by common planned living communities, common transportation corridors including toll roads, common interests over former El Toro Marine Base, watershed, and the most rural areas of Orange County.

AD 69 includes the central portion of Orange County and includes portions of Santa Ana, Anaheim, Garden Grove, and Orange which keeps a primarily Latino community whole. This community shares similar socioeconomic characteristics including lower income, lower levels of educational attainment, and lower levels of English proficiency. The district maintains a majority-Latino population consistent with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 70 includes the Los Angeles County communities of the city of Long Beach, Signal Hill, and the Los Angeles community of San Pedro. This district is characterized by the sea ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. Over 60% of all foreign goods shipped to the United State are unloaded in these two ports. The large cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles were necessarily split to achieve population equality. The district includes Cal State-Long Beach, the Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park, Machado Lake, Los Angeles Harbor College, Tosco Oil Refinery, and the southernmost portion of the Alameda corridor.

AD 71 consists of the eastern portion of San Diego County from the U.S.-Mexico border to the southern portion of Riverside County, covering the cities and communities of east county, along with the foothills and mountain regions that define the county border on the east. The district is also characterized by agriculture, as well as open space, national and state parks, and recreational activities.

AD 72 includes the western portion of Orange County. Cities in this district include Seal Beach, Los Alamitos, Fountain Valley, Westminster, and portions of Garden Grove, Huntington Beach and Santa Ana to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by shared school districts, social and economic interests of Little Saigon, and a common water district. The Commission was able to respect the western Orange County boundary with Los Angeles in this district.

AD 73 includes southern portions of Orange County. Cities in this district include Aliso Viejo, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and the sister cities of Dana Point, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano. This district contains other recognized communities including Coto De Caza, Las Flores and Ladera Ranch. This district is characterized by geographic separation of the Santa Ana Mountains to the east and the beach communities to the south. South Orange County cities share common socioeconomic interests, regional land use planning, and water quality concerns. This district respects the Orange County border with San Diego and the eastern Riverside County border.

AD 74 is a coastal Orange County district. Cities in this district include Costa Mesa, Laguna Beach, Laguna Woods, Newport Beach, and portions of Huntington Beach and Irvine to achieve population equality. Common interests in this district include common recreational and environmental interests, transportation routes, and school districts.

AD 75 is in north central San Diego County and consists of rapidly growing established communities along the I-15 Corridor, including the communities of Temecula and portions of Murrieta in southern Riverside County. The district is geographically mixed with flatlands, rolling hills, and small mountain ranges. The region is characterized by its agriculture, open space, and mixed urban and rural communities, with a growing Latino-immigrant community. The Commission received testimony from "inland" cities who share educational and public safety services.

AD 76 is in the north coastal region of San Diego County and includes Camp Pendleton to the north. It also includes the San Onofre Nuclear Plant and established beach communities along Highway 5, including the inland city of Vista. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes moderate- to high-income communities.

AD 77 is in central San Diego County and contains a large portion of the city of San Diego, which is divided because of its size and to achieve population equality. San Pasqual forms the northern corner of the district with Mission Trails Regional Park forming the southern edge. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks and lakes, Miramar Marine Corps Air Station, and Highways I-15, 52, and 56 that connect county-wide cities and communities. The region shares an interest in summer wildfire prevention. The district is characterized by its moderate- to high-income communities, with a diverse mix of ethnic communities, including a significant number of Asian American and Pacific Islander communities.

AD 78 is in the southern coastal region of San Diego County from the city of Solana Beach to the city of Imperial Beach and is a highly urbanized district that includes the central hub of San Diego County's commercial, business, industrial, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and Balboa Regional Park. The district is characterized by its wide-range of income levels and diverse communities of interests. The city of San Diego is split in this district to achieve population equality.

AD 79 is in the southern central portion of San Diego County from the neighborhood of South Clairemont and Mission Trails Regional Park and Highway 8 on the north to nearly all of the city of Chula Vista to the south. It is a highly urbanized district with established communities

on the north and a rapidly growing city of Chula Vista to the south. The district is characterized by its highly diverse ethnic communities, with low- to moderate-income levels. Although the cities of Chula Vista, National City, and San Diego are split in this district to achieve population equality and in consideration of an adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, the Commission considered testimony in an effort to honor local neighborhoods and communities to the extent possible.

AD 80 is in the most southern portion of San Diego County hugging the international border with Mexico. It is a highly dense region with some of the oldest communities in the central city of San Diego, including the neighborhoods of Sherman Heights, Logan Heights, and Barrio Logan to the north to San Ysidro to the south. The district is characterized by its large, concentrated Latino community and other immigrant ethnic groups located along Highway 5 and Highway 805 and its intense international border-crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The Commission received testimony from communities of Asian Pacific Islander and African immigrants who share needs for social services, education, health services and employment opportunities. The cities of Chula Vista, National City and San Diego are split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

C. The Senate Districts

Each of the 40 Senate districts has an ideal population of 931,349, and represents the largest state legislative districts in the nation. In consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation to +/-1.0%. Per the California Constitution, the Commission strived to nest two Assembly districts where practicable. However, higher-ranking criteria made this difficult in practice. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act often resulted in Assembly districts that could not be nested, and that in turn affected adjacent districts, creating ripple effects across the state. In addition, the Act's fourth criterion, which required the Commission to minimize the fragmentation of counties, cities, neighborhoods, and local communities of interest, resulted in many Senate districts that were "blended" or mostly nested, as the Commission took advantage of opportunities to repair unavoidable splits that occurred in the Assembly districts. A total of 11 counties and 20 cities with populations smaller than a Senate district were split.

While the size of the Senate districts allowed the Commission to recognize broadly shared interests, these interests did not always overlap exactly with the interests of smaller communities recognized in the related Assembly districts. There are a number of cases where there were a variety of different interests in the Senate districts, which contain close to a million people. For example, there were several situations where more than two Assembly districts had common interests or geographical characteristics that were common to a single Senate district. In these cases, the Commission directed our line-drawing consultants to blend several Assembly districts to better recognize geographical concerns and public testimony about communities of interest. The highest positive deviation for a Senate district was 0.995% and the lowest negative deviation was -0.991%, with an average deviation of 0.449%.

SD 1 is based on nesting AD 1 and AD 6 and includes the whole counties of Siskiyou, Shasta, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Alpine and the mountainous portions of Placer and El Dorado counties as well as a portion of Sacramento County, including Roseville, which

was split and included to achieve population equality. It is connected in large part by Highway 395 north and south, and Highway 50 and Interstate 80 east and west. Its shared economic interests include timber and recreation. This district blends other areas to keep the Lake Tahoe basin and Truckee area whole while keeping Butte County intact in SD 4.

SD 2 is based on nesting AD 2 and AD 10 and includes the counties of the California coast north of the Golden Gate Bridge. These include Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma and Marin. Trinity and Lake Counties are also included. Sonoma County is split to achieve population equality, with the county seat Santa Rosa remaining whole in this district with most of its county. This district shares the Highway 101 transportation corridor. It also shares issues of coastal environmental, economic and recreational interests, as well as interests around fishing, timber and wine growing.

SD 3 is based on nesting AD 4 and AD 11 and includes the counties of Yolo, Solano, Napa, and portions of Sonoma County not included in SD 1. Yolo County is split with West Sacramento included in SD 6 (Sacramento). The District also includes a portion of Contra Costa County, including the cities of Martinez and Pleasant Hill, which were included to achieve population equality and are connected through the Benicia-Martinez Bridge. This District is united by the I-80 and I-5 transportation corridors. It includes shared interests concerning water and Sacramento River Delta issues, the I-80 corridor, and significant agricultural interests.

SD 4 is based on nesting AD 3 and AD 8 and includes the counties of Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Yuba, and Sutter. It also contains a portion of northeast Sacramento County, including Roseville which was added to achieve population equality. The blending of Assembly districts in this Senate district allows the mostly agricultural and northern Central Valley communities to be reunited in a district without crossing into the mountains to the east. This district shares the I-5 transportation corridor and reflects interests in a Central Valley district that is primarily agricultural and rural. SD 4 also includes a Covered County (Yuba) and is in compliance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

SD 5 is based on nesting AD 12 and AD 13 and includes all of San Joaquin County and portions of Stanislaus and Sacramento Counties. The split in Sacramento County is a result of the southern city of Galt being included in this district, while the split in Stanislaus County reflects most of the city of Modesto being added to achieve population equality, along with the whole city of Riverbank and whole communities of Del Rio and Salida. The blending in this district allows for the city of Lodi to be reunited with San Joaquin County along with its sister city of Galt. Both of these cities share a common school district and other services between cities and across counties. This district is, also a result of the partial-district nesting between the Section 5 Merced County AD 21 and the Monterey County AD 30 for Section 5 Senate districts to the south. This district maintains the integrity of Valley floor communities and links Galt with Lodi, and the remainder of Stanislaus County with southern San Joaquin County.

SD 6 is based on nesting AD 7 and 8 and includes much of the County of Sacramento including the cities of Sacramento and Elk Grove, and the Yolo County city of West Sacramento, which lies directly across the Sacramento River from Sacramento. It includes the Sacramento International Airport. This district blend allows for the reunification of the core of the city of Sacramento and links it with communities to its south along the I-5 and Highway 99 corridors.

Besides the shared economic interests based on the urban issues of Sacramento and state government, it also keeps whole the Asian American and Pacific Islander communities located in south Sacramento, Vineland and Elk Grove, which share social, cultural, and economic interests common to recent immigrant populations. Sacramento County is split as it exceeds the size of a Senate district.

SD 7 is based on nesting AD 14 and AD 16 and contains the majority of Contra Costa County, including the Highway 4 and I-680 corridors. This district blend allows for the reunification of communities along the Highway 4 corridor and joins them with the "LaMorinda" (Lafayette, Moraga and Orinda), San Ramon Valley, and Tri-Valley communities. The northern portion of the district joins many delta communities, while the central and southern portions link key Alameda & Contra Costa suburban communities with job centers. This district includes many regional parks and wilderness areas, and respects the natural geography of the East Bay Hills boundary.

SD 8 is based on nesting AD 23 and AD 5 to form a foothill district along the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley. The blend of Assembly districts in this area is a reflection of the attempt to form a foothill district with the balance of the two Section 5 Senate districts to the west of this district. This includes the whole counties of Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Mono, Mariposa, and Tuolumne, with portions of Fresno, Madera, Sacramento, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties. The city of Fresno in Fresno County and the city of Rancho Cordova in Sacramento County are split to achieve population equality. This district maintains the integrity of a southern foothill and mountain district to link the common interest issues of open space, water, the distinctions between "hills" and the "flatlands", and the less densely populated areas that share a more rural and remote way of life. County splits are a result of (1) separating the Valley portion of Madera County with the foothill area, and (2) including the San Joaquin Valley floor cities and communities of Tulare and Visalia (Tulare County), Fresno and Clovis (Fresno County), Turlock (Stanislaus County), and Rancho Cordova (Sacramento County) to achieve population equality.

SD 9 is based on an almost perfect nesting of AD 15 and AD 18 and unites cities in Contra Costa and Alameda counties along the 880 corridor, a major urban thoroughfare for commuter traffic and for commercial freight through the Port of Oakland and Oakland International Airport. Anchor communities include Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro. By nesting, this district reunites Oakland, connects regional park interests, and respects the Bay Bridge boundary and that of the East Bay Hills.

SD 10 is based on nesting AD 20 and AD 25 and includes most of the "Eden" area in Alameda County, as well as Castro Valley and smaller unincorporated communities immediately adjacent. It also contains Hayward, and unites the Tri-Cities of Union City, Newark, and Fremont, which are kept whole. This district includes a portion of northern Santa Clara County, namely Santa Clara, Milpitas, and parts of San Jose, including the San Jose International Airport to achieve population equality. The Berryessa neighborhood of San Jose is whole within this district.

SD 11 is based on nesting AD 17 and 19 and includes all of the city and county of San Francisco, Broadmoor, Colma, Daly City, as well as part of South San Francisco, keeping a

largely suburban Filipino-American community whole in these cities that shares cultural traditions and community centers, as well as similar socioeconomic characteristics with other Asian Americans in western San Francisco, such as higher rates of home ownership and limited English proficiency.

SD 12 is based on nesting AD 21 and AD 30 and includes the whole counties of Merced and San Benito, parts of the counties of Fresno, Madera, Monterey, and Stanislaus, and a portion of the city of Modesto in Stanislaus County to comply with Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements for Merced and Monterey Counties. Although this is the one district that crosses the coastal mountain range between the San Joaquin Valley and the west, this district is able to maintain a predominately agricultural base on both sides of the mountains, thus linking the two areas together in a common interest. Nesting Assembly districts within the San Joaquin Valley was not possible because Merced and Monterey Counties were combined to meet the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Many of the cities in this district run along the main transportation routes of I-5 and Highway 99.

SD 13 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 22 and AD 24 and consists of the remainder of San Mateo County south of SD 11 and northern Santa Clara County, including the sister cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale. This district keeps the San Mateo coastline from Pacifica to the Ano Nuevo State Reserve and peninsula cities from South San Francisco to Sunnyvale together. South San Francisco is the only city split to achieve population equality.

SD 14 is based on nesting AD 31 and AD 32 and includes all of Kings County and parts of Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties, as well as portions of the cities of Bakersfield and Fresno to satisfy the Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements for Kings County. Along I-5 and Highway 99, this district contains the cities of Porterville, Hanford, Delano, Wasco, Corcoran, Lemoore, Sanger, Reedley, Selma, and Dinuba. Because of the need to comply with the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act for Kings County and the adjacent Section 5 Merced County Senate district to the north, this district was not able to be fully nested.

SD 15 is based on nesting AD 27 and AD 28 and contains a major portion of Santa Clara County, and includes the cities of Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Saratoga, and most of the city of San Jose, which was divided to satisfy population equality requirements. The district includes the downtown area of San Jose, multiple neighborhoods and local communities of interest, such as the Alum Rock and Evergreen neighborhoods, as well as smaller cities and unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. The southern area of the district contains several county parks and open space preserves. Shared interests within the district revolve around common demographic characteristics based on income and housing, as well as reliance on technology-based economies. This district reunites the majority of San Jose with its downtown area.

SD 16 is based on nesting AD 26 and AD 34 and includes portions of Kern, Tulare, and San Bernardino Counties with the only city split being that of Bakersfield. Additional cities in this district include Visalia, Tulare, Taft, Exeter, Ridgecrest, Needles, Barstow and Twentynine Palms. Although this district covers a large geographic area, the vast majority of cities share a commonality of having small populations in more remote areas. Because of two adjacent Section 5 districts to the north and because of the need to nest across the coastal range for SD 12, an odd

number of Assembly districts in the San Joaquin Valley required an extension into San Bernardino County to achieve population equality, and this district was not able to be fully nested. The resulting Senate district links the Southern Central Valley with communities to the south, across the mountain ranges.

SD 17 is based on nesting AD 29 and AD 35 and contains Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo Counties in their entirety, as well as portions of Monterey and Santa Clara Counties. The cities include Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Gilroy, San Luis Obispo, Morgan Hill, Seaside, Paso Robles, Atascadero, Monterey, and several more smaller cities. A small portion of San Jose was included in this district to achieve population equality. The district is one of two Senate districts containing part of Monterey County and was drawn in part to comply with Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements. The district links the western portion of Monterey County with areas to the south in a primarily coastal district. Strongly shared interests within the district include regional agricultural economies, coastal and open space preservation, and environmental protection. The Monterey Bay coastline is fully contained within the district. Additionally the southern portion of the district includes a major portion of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, which extends to Cambria in San Luis Obispo County. Similar to the adjacent Section 5 district, it was not able to be fully nested due to the need to meet the Voting Rights Act requirements.

SD 18 is based on nesting AD 39 and AD 46 and includes the city of San Fernando and the northeast portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. This district reunites Los Angeles neighborhoods such as Northridge and Granada Hills into an Eastern San Fernando Valley district. Communities include Van Nuys, Granada Hills, Sylmar, Arleta, Pacoima, North Hills, Northridge, Panorama City, Lakeview Terrace, Sherman Oaks, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Studio Village, Sun Valley, Toluca Lake, North Hollywood, and Universal City. Major transportation corridors include the Ventura Freeway (S-101), Hollywood Freeway (S-170), San Diego Freeway (I-405), Golden Gate Freeway (I-5) and Foothill Freeway (I-210), as well as Ventura Boulevard, the main east-west commercial strip. Resources include the Hansen Dam Flood Control Basin, Whiteman Airport, Van Nuys Airport, and the Los Angeles Valley College. The southern boundary aligns closely with the Mulholland Scenic Corridor.

SD 19 is based on nesting AD 37 and AD 44 and incorporates Santa Barbara County and a portion of Ventura County. It extends from Santa Maria in the northwest along the 101 corridor and captures Buellton, Solvang, Goleta, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, the Santa Clara Valley (Santa Paula, Fillmore, Piru) and Oxnard, Port Hueneme and Camarillo on the southeastern border. It maintains the US-101 transportation corridor throughout the district, as well as the agricultural nexus between the Santa Clara Valley, Oxnard plains, and the Santa Maria area. Due to the resultant odd number of Assembly districts from SD 12, this district's blend reunites the western portion of Ventura County with much of the rest of the county below the Conejo Grade.

SD 20 is the perfect nesting of two Section 2 Assembly districts, AD 47 and AD 52, and consists of the cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Rialto, a portion of San Bernardino and unincorporated areas such as Muscoy and Bloomington in San Bernardino County and Pomona Valley, which includes the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County which is geographically separated from the rest of the county at Kellogg Hill. The city of San Bernardino is the only city

split, which was done to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

SD 21 is based on nesting AD 33 and AD 36 and includes the Antelope Valley and part of the high desert in northern Los Angeles County, extending eastward into San Bernardino County to include the Apple Valley. Major cities in the region include Lancaster, Palmdale, Victorville, Hesperia, and the northeast region of the city of Santa Clarita, which was split to achieve population equality in the region. Other significant population centers include Canyon Country, Saugus, Quartz Hill, Acton, Little Rock, Baker, Lake Los Angeles, Adelanto, and Mountain View Acres. The region is tied by transportation links north-south by the Antelope Valley Freeway (Hwy. 14), as well as east-west by the Pear Blossom Highway (Hwy. 138). Significant open space areas include the Castaic Lake State Recreation area, Pyramid Lake, Antelope Valley Poppy Reserve, Ritter Ranch Park, Big Rock Wash Wildlife Sanctuary, Alpine Butte, Saddleback Butte State Park, El Mirage Off-Vehicle Recreation area, and portions of the Angeles National Forest. This district reunites the majority of the Santa Clarita Valley with that of the Lancaster Valley and Victor Valley communities, forming a largely transitional and high desert Senate district.

SD 22 is based on nesting AD 48 and AD 49 and contains the Los Angeles County cities of Arcadia, San Gabriel, Temple City, Alhambra, Rosemead, Monterey Park, El Monte, and South El Monte, Covina, West Covina, and La Puente. These cities have common economic status with a range from working class to higher income in each city, and comparable housing stock. This district nests communities along the 10 Freeway and reunites El Monte and South El Monte, which were split to draw AD 49 to keep local communities of interest together and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The cities of Industry and West Covina are split in this district to achieve population equality.

SD 23 is based on nesting AD 40 and AD 42 and consists of portions of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, and a small portion of Los Angeles County to keep the border community of Wrightwood intact. The district also includes Rancho Cucamonga, Phelan, the Big Bear mountain communities, most of the San Bernardino Valley in San Bernardino County, with the Beaumont/Banning area to Cabazon, south to the San Jacinto Valley, plus the whole of Murrieta in Riverside County to achieve population equality. The shape of this district was largely determined by the adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which shares part of the city of San Bernardino. Due to the high desert SD 21 to the north, this district was not able to be fully nested. The blend in this district maintains the contiguity of the eastern San Bernardino National Forest and its communities to the south tied by Interstate 10 and Interstate 215.

SD 24 is based on nesting AD 51 and AD 53 and includes the Los Angeles neighborhoods of Silver Lake, Glassell Park, Echo Park and then moving south and east, Thai Town, Koreatown and Pico Union. Chinatown is kept whole as is Boyle Heights and East Los Angeles at its southern boundary. Like parts of the Assembly district that were blended into this district, SD 24 has concentrations of new immigrants in the Pico Union and Koreatown portions of the district.

SD 25 is based on nesting AD 41 and AD 43 and connects the Los Angeles County foothills from La Crescenta on the west to San Antonio Heights on the east with the Angeles National Forest. The I-210 corridor connects these cities for commerce and entertainment. It includes the whole cities and communities of Glendale, Altadena, South Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Monrovia, Duarte, Glendora, San Dimas, La Verne, Claremont, Upland and most of Burbank to achieve population equality. The district includes the Bob Hope Airport and the communities of interest surrounding and using Griffith Park. This district links Pasadena to communities such as Burbank, La Canada-Flintridge, and La Crescenta-Montrose, and keeps the foothill city of Glendora intact. The district also maintains the close relationship of Pasadena and Altadena, including their school district, as well as the relation of adjacent cities to Pasadena as a hub for entertainment, business, and professional services.

SD 26 is based on nesting AD 50 and AD 66 and consists of Los Angeles County coastal communities from Santa Monica to the South Bay Peninsula of Rancho Palos Verdes, and includes portions of West LA. This district includes the whole cities and communities of Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, Century City, El Segundo, Torrance, Hermosa Beach, Lomita, Manhattan Beach, Marina Del Rey, Palos Verdes Estates, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates; and the Los Angeles communities of Miracle Mile, Hancock Park, Mid-Wilshire, Hollywood, Hollywood Hills, and West Los Angeles. This district is characterized by having a relatively affluent socioeconomic urbanized area, as well as vast open space regions and some of the major beaches of Southern California. It includes the LAX Airport, Bellona Creek Wetlands, and a grouping of beach cities with inland affluent adjacent communities. The cities of Torrance and Los Angeles were split to maintain a primarily coastal district and to achieve population equality.

SD 27 is based on nesting AD 38 and AD 45 and incorporates and maintains the eastern portion of Ventura County, which includes the cities of Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, and Westlake Village. It also includes the coastal area extending from Leo Carrillo State Beach to Malibu and on to Topanga Canyon. Additionally, it captures the communities of Calabasas, West Hills and a portion of Santa Clarita in Los Angeles County. It maintains the coastal mountain range and watershed. This district reunites the cities in Eastern Ventura County above the Conejo Grade and combines them with communities in the greater Santa Monica Mountain area and the western San Fernando Valley along the Highway 101 and 118 corridors. The cities of Santa Clarita and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

SD 28 is based on nesting AD 56 and AD 67 and consists of the entire eastern portion of Riverside County and portions of west Riverside County along the southern border. This district includes the cities of Temecula, Rancho Mirage, Palm Springs, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore, La Quinta, Indio, Indian Wells, Desert Hot Springs, Coachella, Cathedral City, Canyon Lake, and Blythe. This district was blended to keep Coachella Valley whole and respect the nesting of other Assembly districts in Riverside County.

SD 29 is based on nesting AD 55 and AD 65 and includes the northern portion of Orange County, eastern Los Angeles County, and southern San Bernardino County, including much of the Four Corners area that shares economic interests and transportation concerns around the Pomona Freeway. This district includes the whole cities and communities of Brea, Chino Hills, Cypress, Diamond Bar, Fullerton, La Habra, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Rowland Heights, Stanton,

and Walnut, as well as portions of the cities of Industry, West Covina, Buena Park and Anaheim to achieve population equality. Many of the northern Orange County cities share services and are tied to its other county neighbors by Chino Hill State Park. This district is characterized by common social and economic interests of Asian Pacific Islander communities of Diamond Bar, Chino Hills, and Walnut where each share common areas of worship, and entertainment centers. The Four Corners area shares a transportation policy committee, and a common wildlife conservation association.

SD 30 is based on nesting AD 54 and AD 59 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Culver City, Century City, Ladera Heights, Baldwin Hills, Blair Hills, Mar Vista, Palms, Mid City, Crenshaw, Lafayette Park, View Park-Windsor Hills, Leimert Park, Westmont, South Park, Exposition Park, a portion of Hancock Park, downtown Los Angeles, and South Central Los Angeles. This district is characterized by a very high residential density, the campus of the University of Southern California, many historic African American neighborhoods, and relatively high ethnic diversity and socioeconomic variation. The cities of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. This district was blended to allow for a coastal Senate district to the west and was influenced by several majority-minority districts drawn to the east. The district also includes the Exposition light rail transit line.

SD 31 is the perfect nesting of AD 60 and AD 61 and keeps the city of Riverside intact with the communities of Corona, Moreno Valley, Norco, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Riverside, and Perris. This district maintains the community of interest around the March Air Reserve Base as well as the shared animal-keeping interests in Norco and Corona. This district recognizes the geographic separation of Moreno Valley at the Beaumont Pass. This district is characterized by common interests of a joint powers agreement over March Air Reserve Base, common transportation corridors, and multiple community colleges have their extensions in the district. Corona and Norco share a common school district. Eastvale and Norco share common watershed interests in the Santa Ana River and common fire and public safety issues.

SD 32 is based on nesting AD 57 and AD 58 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Pico Rivera, Downey, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs, La Habra Heights, Bell Flower, Montebello, West Whittier, South Whittier, Whittier, La Mirada, and Hawaiian Gardens, as well as the Orange County city of Buena Park, which is included for population equality. The district reflects shared economic interests, school districts, and public safety issues. The district also contains a strong community of interest that includes Cerritos, Artesia, and a portion of Buena Park, and has a large Asian, Indian, and Pacific Islander community that shares common linguistic, cultural and economic interests. In this district, the city of Lakewood is split to achieve population equality.

SD 33 is based on nesting AD 63 and AD 70 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Commerce, Cudahy, Bell, Bell Garden, Lynwood, Maywood, Signal Hill, Paramount, South Gate, Vernon, Walnut Park, Huntington Park, and most of Long Beach with portions of the cities of Lakewood and Los Angeles to achieve population equality. To the north this district includes part of the group of Southeast cities of Los Angeles County: Vernon, Huntington Park, Bell, South Gate, Cudahy, Lynwood, and Paramount. These Southeast cities are grouped together because of their socioeconomic commonalities and because many unincorporated areas share similar civic and economic issues. Many of the residents in this

region are first-generation immigrants with similar linguistic and educational characteristics. This district is characterized by high residential density and many historic neighborhoods, heavy industry, and common environmental problems linked to transportation corridors. The majority of Long Beach is kept with its port, Long Beach City College, and downtown Long Beach.

SD 34 is based on nesting AD 69 and AD 72 and includes western Orange County and a portion of eastern Los Angeles County. Cities in this district include Seal Beach, Los Alamitos, Fountain Valley, Westminster, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and portions of the cities of Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Orange and Long Beach to achieve population equality. This district also includes other distinct communities of Rossmoor, Sunset Beach and Midway City. This district includes several different communities, pairing a primarily north coastal Orange County area with Little Saigon and most of the community in Santa Ana and central Anaheim that share similar socioeconomic characteristics.

SD 35 is based on nesting AD 62 and AD 64 and includes the Los Angeles County communities of Carson, Compton, West Compton, Gardena, Harbor City, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lennox, West Carson, Watts, Willowbrook, and Wilmington. This district is characterized by a very high residential density, the Port of Los Angeles and the 110 Freeway which runs north-south through the entire district. Traffic and pollution concerns related to the Port are significant interests within the district. San Pedro and Harbor City are with the Port. The cities of Inglewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Torrance were split to achieve population equality.

SD 36 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 73 and AD 76 and consists of the southern coastal region of Orange County from Laguna Niguel to the established coastal beach communities along San Diego County's Interstate 5, including Camp Pendleton and San Onofre Nuclear Plant. Cities in this district include Rancho Santa Margarita, Mission Viejo, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, Oceanside, Vista, Carlsbad, and Encinitas. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes similar socioeconomic communities.

SD 37 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 68 and AD 74 and includes the central and southern portions of Orange County. This district unites Irvine and links it with cities and communities with similar socioeconomic characteristics, including Villa Park, Tustin, North Tustin, Lake Forest, Laguna Woods, Laguna Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, and portions of the cities of Orange, Anaheim and Huntington Beach, which are divided to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by common planned-living communities, common transportation corridors including toll roads, common interests over the former El Toro Marine Base, and watersheds to the east. This district further respects the shared interests of the coastal cities.

SD 38 is based on nesting AD 71 and AD 75 and consists of the northeastern portion of San Diego County. It includes agriculture lands, and open space national and state park recreational activities. This district was drawn to create a central-eastern San Diego County district that separates San Diego County from Riverside County, the coast from inland areas, and mountainous areas from the border district. It includes cities and communities along the

urbanized Highway I-15 corridor to the less urbanized and rural communities along the foothills and mountain ranges to the east. The district is characterized by low-, moderate-, and high-income levels. The city of San Diego is divided because it exceeds the size of a Senate district.

SD 39 is based on nesting AD 77 and AD 78 and consists of nearly the entire city of San Diego, including the coastal areas of Del Mar to Coronado, as well as the core of San Diego. The district is highly urbanized, with regional parks, lakes, and open space preserves, and contains the central economic hub of San Diego County. The district is characterized by its government center, commercial, business, high-tech research industries, three major universities, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and environmentally sensitive coastal areas. It includes a highly diverse region of ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, and a wide range of income levels.

SD 40 is based on nesting AD 79 and AD 80 and consists of a two-county district stretching from all of Imperial County to lower San Diego County, along its shared international border with Mexico. Its geography ranges from the far desert regions on the east, including the Salton Sea basin, to the federally protected San Diego/Tijuana estuary on the Pacific Ocean. It ranges from the sparsely populated region of Imperial County to the highly urbanized communities in San Diego and connects educational, health, and social services delivery systems to low-income communities along the southern edge of the district. The district is characterized by its large concentration of Latino border communities and its intense international border crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The district also shares interests in meeting the environmental needs of the Salton Sea and addressing agricultural water issues within the district.

D. The Board of Equalization Districts

The four Board of Equalization ("BOE") districts have an ideal population of 9,313,489—a population larger than 42 of the other states in the union. In consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation to +/-1.0%. The function of the BOE is to collect sales and use taxes and other fees that provide funding for counties, cities, and special districts. Given this, the Commission recognized that the relevant shared interests included business and economic interests; however, staff representatives from the BOE testified that field operations are independent of the electoral districts, and that any taxpayer can go to any field office for help. In addition, tax revenues are distributed to counties independent of electoral districts.

The Commission's BOE districts reflect a balancing of multiple requirements and interests, including compliance with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and maintaining, to the extent practicable, county, city, neighborhood, and community of interest boundaries. Given the large district size and population deviation criteria the Commission applied for legislative districts, the Commission was able to keep 57 of California's 58 counties whole, and Los Angeles County was necessarily divided because its population exceeds the size of a BOE district. We also kept 478 of California's 480 cities whole in addition to mostly nesting ten Senate districts. The highest positive deviation was 0.812% and the lowest negative deviation was -1.000%, with an average deviation of 0.630%.

BOE 1 is based on nesting SD 1, SD 4, SD 5, SD 6, SD 8, SD 12, SD 14, SD 16, SD 18, and SD 21 and consists of 28 whole inland counties from the Oregon border south, including Yuba, Merced, and Kings Counties. It also includes portions of Los Angeles County, including the Antelope, Santa Clarita, and East San Fernando Valleys, and most of San Bernardino County, including Victor and Pomona Valleys, Big Bear Mountain and, other sparsely populated areas that are included to achieve population equality. Yuba, Merced, and Kings Counties are subject to the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

BOE 2 is based on nesting SD 2, SD 3, SD 7, SD 9, SD 10, SD 11, SD 13, SD 15, SD 17, and SD 19, and is a coastal district composed of 23 whole counties from Del Norte to Santa Barbara, including Monterey County. Monterey County is subject to the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

BOE 3 is based on nesting SD 19, SD 22, SD 24, SD 25, SD 26, SD 27, SD 30, SD 32, SD 33, and SD 35 and consists of all of Ventura County, most of Los Angeles County, and Chino Hills from San Bernardino County. The Commission was unable to include all of Los Angeles County in this district, because the County's population exceeds the ideal population for a BOE district.

BOE 4 is based on nesting SD 23, SD 28, SD 29, SD 31, SD 34, SD 36, SD 37, SD 38, SD 39, and SD 40, and is a Southern California district composed of Imperial, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties and portions of San Bernardino County, including Fontana, Rialto, Colton, Grand Terrace, Bloomington, the San Bernardino Valley, and Morongo Valley to Twentynine Palms areas. San Bernardino County is divided in order to satisfy population equality requirements.

E. The Congressional Districts

The 53 congressional districts apportioned to the State of California have an ideal population of 702,905, and the Commission adhered to federal constitutional mandates by requiring a district population deviation of no more than +/- one person. This year marked the first time in California's history that the state has not been apportioned additional seats due to population growth. These districts also posed some of the Commission's biggest challenges, and, because of strict population equality requirements, resulted in many more splits of counties, cities, neighborhoods, and communities of interests than the other districts. A total of 11 counties and 41 cities smaller than a congressional district were split. Because these districts elect members of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission considered federal legislative concerns as part of the lens for defining relevant shared interests, including issues that are subject to federal regulation, such as environmental protection, air quality management, and immigration. The Commission also considered issues subject to federal funding, including education, transportation, and health care. The highest positive deviation was +1 person and the lowest negative deviation was -1 person with an average deviation of 0.000%.

CD 1 is a largely rural mountain district consisting of the whole counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, and Nevada. It also includes a portion of

Glenn County, which was split to achieve population equality. This district reflects a community of interest featuring a rural mountain lifestyle, as well as watershed, timber and recreational economic similarities. It is united by transportation corridors along I-5 and Highway 395.

CD 2 is formed by uniting the northern California coastal counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Marin, as well as portions of Sonoma County, which is split to achieve population equality. It also includes Trinity County, which shares timber and recreational and watershed interests with the coastal counties. The coastal counties share economic communities of interests including fishing, environmental concerns, timber and recreational opportunities. They are also unified by the Highway 101 corridor.

CD 3 includes the whole counties of Sutter, Yuba and Colusa, and large parts of Yolo (less West Sacramento), Solano, and Lake Counties. Its primary economic community of interest is agriculture. Economically, it is also united by development along the I-80 corridor to the southwest and the transportation corridor along I-5 to the north. Significant communities of interest concerning the provision of public services exist between a number of cities within the district. CD 3 also includes the Section 5 County of Yuba and complies with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 4 includes the whole counties of Placer, Alpine, Nevada, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne. It also includes the foothill portions of El Dorado, Madera, and Fresno counties. A small piece of Nevada County is included to keep the town of Truckee whole. This district also includes the greater area around Lake Tahoe, which was especially important in the congressional district in dealing with federal environmental issues affecting the lake. The primary communities of interest revolve around the foothill nature of the district, along with weather, fire, economic, environmental, and mountain recreation issues. Most of the district also shares the State Route 49 transportation corridor.

CD 5 consists of Napa County and parts of Lake, Solano, Sonoma, and Contra Costa counties. It reflects significant public testimony about uniting to the extent practicable the wine growing regions of Lake, Napa and Sonoma counties, including warehousing and distribution. The southern Solano County cities of Vallejo and Benicia were included to keep them associated with those communities of the Bay Area with which they have similar economic and social concerns rather than the agricultural focus of the more inland parts of Solano County. The Contra Costa County cities of Hercules, Pinole and a majority of Martinez, which are connected via the Carquinez and Benicia-Martinez bridges, were also included to achieve population equality.

CD 6 includes the entire city of Sacramento, as well as the Yolo County city of West Sacramento, and parts of Sacramento County located along the I-80 corridor to the northeast. West Sacramento is an integral part of the Sacramento Region, as home to the Port of Sacramento and much of the Sacramento workforce, connected to Sacramento by three bridges and waterfront development on opposite sides of the Sacramento River. This district includes an Asian American and Pacific Islander community in south Sacramento with shared economic and social ties based on income status, housing, language, and immigration status. The Sacramento International Airport is also in this district.

CD 7 includes most of the remainder of Sacramento County not included in CD 6. This district is unified by its economic association with the city of Sacramento for jobs, as well as shopping. Galt and the rural southwest portions of Sacramento are split to achieve population equality and because of their connections with San Joaquin County.

CD 8 includes the counties of Mono and Inyo, and most of San Bernardino County, including the cities of Adelanto, Apple Valley, Barstow, Hesperia, Big Bear City, Highland, Needles, Twentynine Palms and unincorporated areas of Crestline, Lake Arrowhead, Running Springs, Yucaipa, and Yucca Valley. A lower desert area is combined with a higher desert area into Inyo. The district contains two national parks, Death Valley National Park and Mojave National Preserve.

CD 9 includes most of San Joaquin County and portions of Sacramento and Contra Costa Counties. The city of Antioch in Contra Costa County is split in this district to achieve population equality. This district contains the San Joaquin County cities of Lathrop, Stockton, Lodi, and unincorporated areas in the east and west of the County. The city of Galt in southern Sacramento County is also included due to its ties to Lodi in San Joaquin County. The eastern Contra Costa communities of Antioch, Oakley, Brentwood, and Discovery Bay are also a part of this district to achieve population equality and to link the delta communities between Contra Costa and San Joaquin County. This district maintains a large portion of the San Joaquin Valley agricultural area, linked with industries associated with water transportation along the deltas from San Joaquin County through the eastern Contra Costa communities along State Route 4.

CD 10 includes all of Stanislaus County and a portion of San Joaquin County. The cities in San Joaquin County included in this district are Tracy, Manteca and Ripon. This district connects the Valley communities of southern San Joaquin County with the entirety of Stanislaus County with no city splits. This district shares both agricultural roots, including the northern most counties in the San Joaquin Valley, as well as more recent trends in commuting activities to the East Bay from the district's larger cities (Tracy, Manteca and Modesto). Additional cities in this district include Ripon, Escalon, Oakdale, Patterson, and Hughson.

CD 11 includes most of Contra Costa County, including the "Lamorinda" (Lafayette, Moraga, and Orinda) area, Richmond and surrounding environs, Walnut Creek and comparable suburban communities. This district connects local communities with regional park, wilderness, and state park interests, along with some coastline and delta.

CD 12 includes most of the city and county of San Francisco, except the southwest corner, south of the Sunset neighborhood. This district includes the core LGBT community, as well as several lower-income, immigrant and working-class neighborhoods, such as Chinatown, Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, and Bayview-Hunters Point.

CD 13 includes coastal urban East Bay communities, respecting the Bay Bridge and natural geographic boundary of the East Bay hills. Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, and San Leandro are included in this district whole along with the Port of Oakland and Oakland International Airport as major commuter, commercial, and environmental traffic corridors. This district connects urban communities with regional park interests, along with maintaining

connections among low-income communities of color (including immigrant communities) with key service-provider networks and cultural resources in the East Bay flatlands.

CD 14 consists of the southwest corner of the city and county of San Francisco, the Farallon Islands, and most of San Mateo County. Menlo Park and Redwood City are also split to achieve population equality, but the lower socioeconomic city of East Palo Alto is kept whole with most of Redwood City, which shares similar demographics.

CD 15 includes much of southern Alameda County starting with the "Eden" area of Castro Valley and the surrounding unincorporated communities. The district unites Hayward, Union City, and part of Fremont, along with the Tri-Valley areas of Dublin, Pleasanton & Livermore. This area is rich in regional parks and wilderness areas and extends to the southern and eastern county lines.

CD 16 includes all of Merced County and portions of Madera and Fresno counties. The city of Fresno is split in this district to achieve population equality and in light of the Section 5 benchmark for Merced County. The western valley portion of Madera County is included in this district, as well as many of the Highway 99 communities from Merced County into the city of Fresno, such as Livingston, Atwater, Chowchilla, and the city of Madera. Communities in this district share the common links of agriculture, water, and air issues, along with the serving as the main transportation routes connecting northern and southern California. This district complies with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 17 contains significant portions of Alameda County and Santa Clara County. Included in the district are the Alameda County city of Newark and the Santa Clara County cities of Cupertino, Milpitas, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale. The district also contains portions of the cities of Fremont and San Jose, which are divided to satisfy population equality requirements. The district contains cities and local communities of interest marked by several shared interests, including employment and business based on high technology economies and demographic characteristics linked by income level, housing, and immigration status.

CD 18 contains portions of San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, and Santa Cruz County. Cities and towns such as Campbell, Los Gatos, Mountain View, Palo Alto, and Saratoga are maintained whole within the district; portions of the cities of Menlo Park, Redwood City, and San Jose are also within the district and divided to achieve population equality requirements. The district also contains an unpopulated area of the city of Santa Cruz. Areas within the district share common social and economic characteristics based on income level and reliance on high technology economies, as well as interests in open space and environmental concerns.

CD 19 contains part of Santa Clara County and includes Morgan Hill and San Martin, as well as major portions of San Jose and Gilroy, which are divided to satisfy population equality requirements and in light of the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in the adjacent district of CD 20. Shared interests within the district include commonalities based on housing and income, as well as close ties to local technology-based economies. CD 19 contains the downtown area of the city of San Jose and maintains major neighborhoods and local communities of interest such as the Alum Rock and Evergreen neighborhoods within the city.

The eastern and southern portions of the district also contain significant open-space areas and both state and county parks.

CD 20 contains Monterey County and San Benito County, as well as portions of Santa Cruz County and Santa Clara County. The cities include Salinas, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Hollister Seaside, Monterey, Soledad, and several smaller cities. A small portion of the city of Gilroy was included in this district to achieve population equality and meet requirements under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The city of Santa Cruz is maintained whole, except for an unpopulated area that is contained in CD 18. The district is marked by several shared interests, including reliance on agriculture-based economies, interests in open space and coastal preservation, and regional environmental concerns. The Monterey Bay coastline (part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary) is fully contained within the district.

CD 21 includes all of Kings County and portions of Kern, Tulare, and Fresno Counties. The city of Bakersfield is split to achieve population equity and to meet Section 5 requirements for Kings County. Cities along I-5 from Fresno County through Kern County are maintained along with many communities east of Highway 99. Communities in this district share the common links of agriculture, water and air issues along with containing a large portion of the main transportation routes connecting northern and southern California. Kings County is subject to the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

CD 22 includes portions of Fresno and Tulare Counties. The only city split is that of Fresno to achieve population equity. This district links the city of Fresno's split with other communities just east of the Highway 99 corridor including Clovis, Dinuba, Visalia, and the city of Tulare. This district borders two Section 5 county districts (Merced and Kings) while maintaining the local communities of interest along the Valley floor and respecting the distinctions between the foothill communities to the east.

CD 23 includes portions of Kern, Tulare, and Los Angeles Counties. This district connects the remaining southern section of the San Joaquin Valley around the Section 5 district to the north, including the western portions of Kern County (the cities of Taft and Maricopa), the city split in Bakersfield, the southern section of the foothill/ Sierras (including the Sequoia National Forest and communities such as California City, Three Rivers, Lake Isabella, and Ridgecrest), and a small section of northern Los Angeles County to achieve population equity. This district also includes the military installations of the China Lake Naval Air Base and Edwards Air Force Base, which was important in the congressional district to those in these communities.

CD 24 includes all of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties plus a portion of Ventura County. It includes the cities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Lompoc, Goleta, Santa Barbara, and a small portion of the city of San Buenaventura, capturing the Marina area along the coast. It maintains coastal communities of interest, especially along Highway 1 and Highway 101, as well as the recreational and wilderness areas of the Los Padres National Forest, which is part of the coastal mountain range. The city of San Buenaventura (Ventura) is split to achieve population equality.

CD 25 includes the Santa Clarita Valley, Palmdale, the eastern section of the city of Lancaster, and portions of the high desert in Los Angeles County. Prominent communities include the city of Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch, Saugus, Quartz Hill, Val Verde, Canyon Country, Humphreys, Acton, Forest Park, Agua Dulce, Little Rock, and Lake Los Angeles. The district also includes the Antelope Valley California Poppy Reserve, Pyramid Lake, Castaic Lake State Recreation area, Michael Antonovich Regional Park at Joughin Ranch, Saddleback Butte State Park, and a portion of the Angeles National Forest.

CD 26 includes most of the Ventura County and incorporates the cities and communities of Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Moorpark, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Westlake Village, Oak Park, portions of Simi Valley and San Buenaventura and all of the Santa Clara Valley (Santa Paula, Fillmore and Piru). It maintains the major shopping and transportation services along Highway 101 and Highway 23, as well as the agricultural communities of interest of the Santa Clara Valley and the Oxnard Plains. It also includes Port Hueneme and the Point Mugu Naval Air Station. The cities of San Buenaventura (Ventura) and Simi Valley are split to achieve population equality.

CD 27 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Pasadena, Altadena, Sierra Madre, Glendora, Claremont, and San Antonio Heights, which share the foothill concerns of fire control, recreational access, and water issues. The district also includes cities that identify themselves as related to Pasadena for cultural, educational, and commercial interests, such as South Pasadena and San Marino. The cities and communities of San Gabriel, Temple City, Alhambra, Monterey Park, Rosemead, and South San Gabriel share common economic, housing stock, and public safety issues, as well as major east/west freeway and commercial arteries. The cities of Glendora, Monrovia, Pasadena and Upland are split in this district to achieve population equality and in light of the adjacent district that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act.

CD 28 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of La Crescenta, La Canada, Burbank, Griffith Park, Hollywood Hills, and West Hollywood. The interests of the district include many public parks such as Verdugo Mountain, La Tuna Canyon, Runyon Park, and Griffith Park. Shared issues in this district include fire protection, watershed, entertainment industry, and outdoor recreation. The city of Burbank is split in this district, but includes the Bob Hope Airport.

CD 29 includes the entire city of San Fernando and the eastern portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include North Hills, Panorama City, Van Nuys, Arleta, Sylmar, Pacoima, Lake View Terrace, Sherman Oaks, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Sun Valley, Studio City, North Hollywood, and the NoHo Arts District. Significant institutions include the Van Nuys City Hall, Van Nuys Airport, Whiteman Airport, Olive View Medical Center, and Los Angeles Valley College. The Golden State Freeway (I-5), Foothill Freeway (I-210) and Ronald Reagan Freeway (S-118) are the major transportation corridors. The northern portion of the district includes a part of the Angeles National Forest.

CD 30 includes the western portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include Bell Canyon (which is located in Ventura County, but is only accessible through the Valley), West Hills, Hidden Hills, Chatsworth, Canoga Park,

Woodland Hills, the Warner Center, Canoga Park, Winnetka, Tarzana, Encino, Reseda, Northridge, and Granada Hills. Cal. State-Northridge and Encino Hospital are major employers. This district also includes many open-space areas such as Lake Balboa and the Sepulveda Basin Recreation area. A significant portion of the southern boundary is aligned with the Mulholland Drive Scenic Corridor.

CD 31 includes a portion of San Bernardino County, including the cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Redlands, Rialto, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland and San Bernardino. The cities of Fontana, Rialto, Rancho Cucamonga and Upland are split to achieve population equality and, in accordance to submitted public testimony, consistent with communities of interest. The shape of the district is affected by an adjacent district (CD 35 (Pomona Valley)) that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 32 is anchored by the Los Angeles County cities of Covina and West Covina, with adjacent cities of Azusa, Monrovia, Duarte, San Dimas, La Verne, El Monte, Baldwin Park, Irwindale, La Puente, and the community of Avocado Heights. The district has a major transportation corridor of the 10 Freeway which connects these cities for commerce and recreation. The district has communities adjacent to the Angeles National Forest and many users of the foothill recreational areas are residents of the cities south of the foothills. Many residents of the district are immigrants who share employment, language access, educational and social needs. The cities of Glendora, Industry and Monrovia are split in this district to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 33 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Agoura Hills, Malibu, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and the coastal portion of Torrance. Leading communities of the city of Los Angeles within the district include Brentwood, Bel Air, Westwood, West Los Angeles, Greater Mid-Wilshire, Miracle Mile, Hancock Park, Marina Del Rey, Venice Beach, Westchester, Harbor City, and the northwest portion of San Pedro. This district encompasses prominent beaches in Southern California and many affluent inland communities in the Los Angeles area. This district is characterized by having a relatively affluent socioeconomic urbanized area, as well as a vast suburban open space region. It also includes the Bellona Creek Wetlands and Dockweiler State Beach. The cities of Torrance and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. The region is connected north-south primarily by the Pacific Coast Highway.

CD 34 includes the core of downtown Los Angeles, the artist district adjoining downtown, the neighborhoods of Pico Union, Westlake, Boyle Heights, Chinatown in its entirety, and East Los Angeles, a census designated place, in its entirely. The district's northern area includes the Eagle Rock and Glassell Park, neighborhoods whose residents have increasing work and transportation contacts with downtown Los Angeles. The district contains neighborhoods with a shared Latino and immigrant history that spans many generations in Los Angeles.

CD 35 consists of the Pomona Valley and parts of Fontana and Rialto, located primarily in San Bernardino County. This district contains the city of Pomona which is part of Los Angeles County, but separated geographically by Kellogg Hill. This district is characterized by common

social activities in the community consisting of local children's sports organizations, hospital services, and common socioeconomic characteristics. The cities of Fontana and Rialto were split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 36 consists of the entire eastern portion of Riverside County and includes the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Blythe, Calimesa, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Hemet, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, and San Jacinto. This district is characterized by shared tourism interests, bedroom communities of Coachella Valley, retirement communities, Indian lands, entertainment/economic interests of casinos and low desert geographic integrity is maintained for shared water interests. This district respects the Riverside County border to the north and south.

CD 37 includes the Los Angeles County cities and neighborhoods of Culver City, Century City, West Los Angeles, Cheviot Hills, Beverlywood, Rancho Park, Mar Vista, Palms, Pico-Robertson, Blair Hills, Mid-City, West Adams, Ladera Heights, Leimert Park, View Park-Windsor Hills, Baldwin Hills, View Park, and Hyde Park. This district is characterized by very high residential density, the University of Southern California, West Los Angeles Community College, the Kenneth Hahn State Recreation area, Exposition Park, including the Los Angeles Coliseum and Sports Arena, Natural History Museum, California Science Center, and California African American Museum, as well as many historic African American neighborhoods. The cities of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

CD 38 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of South El Monte, Cerritos, Artesia, Whittier, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, La Mirada, East La Mirado, Montebello, Santa Fe Springs, La Palma, Hawaiian Gardens and divides the cities of Bellflower and Lakewood to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and to achieve population equality. These cities share the major transportation corridors of the Interstate 5 and Interstate 605 freeways, with their corresponding traffic and environmental concerns. The district is characterized by shared commercial, economic, educational, and public safety issues among these cities. In this district, South El Monte is whole.

CD 39 includes northern Orange County and portions of eastern Los Angeles County and southern San Bernardino County. Cities and communities in this district include Brea, Chino Hills, Diamond Bar, Fullerton, La Habra, La Habra Heights, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Rowland Heights, Hacienda Heights, Walnut, and portions of cities of Chino, Industry, Buena Park and Anaheim to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by common social and economic interests of Asian Pacific Islander communities of Diamond Bar, Chino Hills, and Walnut where each share common areas of worship, and entertainment centers. The transportation corridor known as the Four Corners area shares a transportation policy committee, and a common wildlife conservation association.

CD 40 consists of the Los Angeles County cities Downey, Paramount, Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy, Maywood and Vernon. Portions of Bellflower and Los Angeles are split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district encompasses a group of cities in Los Angeles commonly referred to as the Southeast or Gateway cities, which share common socioeconomic characteristics. Many of the residents are

low-income, first-generation immigrants whose children attend schools in the Los Angeles Unified School District.

CD 41 consists of a portion of Riverside County, including the communities of Jurupa Valley, Riverside, and Moreno Valley. This district is characterized by the two most populous cities in Riverside County, including Riverside and Moreno Valley and shared common interests over former March Air Force Reserve Base, community college campus locations, and transpiration interests. This district recognizes the geographic separation of Moreno Valley at the Beaumont Pass. This district also respects the northern Riverside County border giving consideration to the Voting Rights Act Section 2 district to the north in Pomona Valley.

CD 42 consists of a portion of Riverside County, including the cities and communities of Eastvale, Canyon Lake, Corona, Lake Elsinore, Menifee, Murrieta, Norco and a portion of Temecula. Temecula is split to achieve population equality in the district. This district is characterized by common interests of the communities of western Riverside County, animal-keeping interests of Jurupa Valley and Norco; and shared interests between Eastvale, Norco and Corona. Corona and Norco share a common school district. Eastvale, Norco and Eastvale share common watershed interests in the Santa Ana River and fire and public safety issues common to both communities in the area of the Santa Ana River. This district also respects the shared transportation corridor between the cities along Interstate Highway 15.

CD 43 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Gardena, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Westchester, Lawndale, Alondra Park, Lennox, Playa Vista, Playa Del Rey, Harbor Gateway, Torrance, and West Carson. This district is characterized by very high residential density and the transportation corridor of the Harbor Freeway (I-110), which runs north-south through the entire district. The cities of Inglewood, Los Angeles and Torrance were split to achieve population equality. Prominent features include the Los Angeles International Airport, as well as institutions such as Loyola Marymount University, Centinela Hospital, and Los Angeles Metropolitan Medical Center.

CD 44 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Compton, Carson, Lynwood, and South Gate. Prominent communities include Walnut Park, Rancho Dominguez, East Rancho Dominguez, Watts, Willowbrook, Rosewood, Longwood, North Long Beach, Hollydale, Lincoln Village, Hamilton, Sutter, Lindberg, Cherry Manor, Ramona Park, Davenport Park, Douglas Junction, Avalon Village, Terminal Island, and San Pedro. Catalina Island is also included in the district. The cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

CD 45 includes the central and southern portions of Orange County. Cities and communities in this district include Villa Park, Tustin, North Tustin, Irvine, Lake Forest, Laguna Woods, Laguna Hills, Rancho Santa Margarita, Coto De Caza, and portions of the cities of Anaheim, Mission Viejo and Orange to achieve population equality. This district respects the natural geographic divide of the Santa Ana Mountains to the east between Orange and Riverside Counties. This district is characterized by the most rural areas of Orange County, planned communities and common interests of former El Toro Marine Base.

CD 46 includes western and central portions of Orange County. Cities in this district include portions of Garden Grove, Santa Ana, Anaheim and Orange to achieve population equality. This community shares similar socioeconomic characteristics of an immigrant population, lower levels of educational attainment, and lower levels of English proficiency.

CD 47 includes the Los Angeles County cities of Long Beach, Signal Hills and the Orange County cities and communities of Cypress, Garden Grove, Los Alamitos, Stanton, Rossmoor, and Westminster. This district is characterized by the Port of Long Beach, one of the world's busiest seaports and the area's largest employer. The cities of Buena Park, Garden Grove, Lakewood, Long Beach and Westminster were split to achieve population equality.

CD 48 includes the coastal portion of Orange County. Cities and communities in this district include Seal Beach, Sunset Beach, Fountain Valley, Midway City, Huntington Beach, Costa Mesa, Newport Beach, Laguna Beach, Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, and portions of the cities of Garden Grove, Santa Ana and Westminster. Splits include a portion of Huntington Beach to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by shared school districts, state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It also includes the officially designated business area of Little Saigon.

CD 49 consists of the southern coastal region of Orange County from Laguna Niguel to all of the established coastal beach communities along San Diego County Highway 5 to the northern edge of the city of San Diego, and includes Camp Pendleton, and the San Onofre Nuclear Plant. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes moderate- to very high-income communities. Cities and communities in this district include Las Flores, Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, Ladera Ranch, Oceanside, Vista, Carlsbad, Encinitas, Solana Beach, Del Mar, and portions of Mission Viejo and San Diego to achieve population equality. Other distinct communities include Marine Corps Base Pendleton and Rancho Santa Fe.

CD 50 consists of the northeastern portion of San Diego County and includes agriculture lands, and open-space national and state park and recreational activities. It includes cities and communities along the urbanized Highway I-15 corridor, including the city of Temecula in Riverside County, and the southern urbanized communities in south San Diego County, to the less urbanized and rural communities along the foothills and mountain ranges to the east. The district is characterized by low to moderate income levels. The cities of Temecula and El Cajon are split to achieve population equality.

CD 51 consists of a two-county district stretching from all of Imperial County to the southern edge of San Diego County, along the shared international border with Mexico. Its geography ranges from the far desert regions on the east, including the Salton Sea basin, to the San Diego/Tijuana watershed region on the Pacific Ocean. It ranges from the sparsely populated region of Imperial County to the highly urbanized cities and communities in San Diego and connects educational, health, and social services delivery systems to low-income communities along the southern edge of the district. The district is characterized by its large concentration of Latino border communities and major international border-crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The district's Imperial County portion also contains a core

economic interest based on development as a regional water recreational and energy resource center. The cities of San Diego and Chula Vista are split to achieve population equality.

CD 52 consists of nearly the entire city of San Diego. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks, lakes, and open-space preserves and is the central social and economic hub of San Diego County. The district is characterized by its government center, commercial, business, high-tech research industries, three major universities, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and environmentally sensitive coastal areas. It includes a highly diverse region of ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, and a wide range of income levels.

CD 53 consists of portions of the eastern edge of city of San Diego, the cities of La Mesa, El Cajon, Lemon Grove, and Chula Vista. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks, lakes, and open-space preserves. It is characterized by its highly diverse communities of interests, with large ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, a wide range of income levels, and a mix of older established communities to the north and newly developed communities to the south. The cities of El Cajon, Chula Vista, and San Diego are split to achieve population equality.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

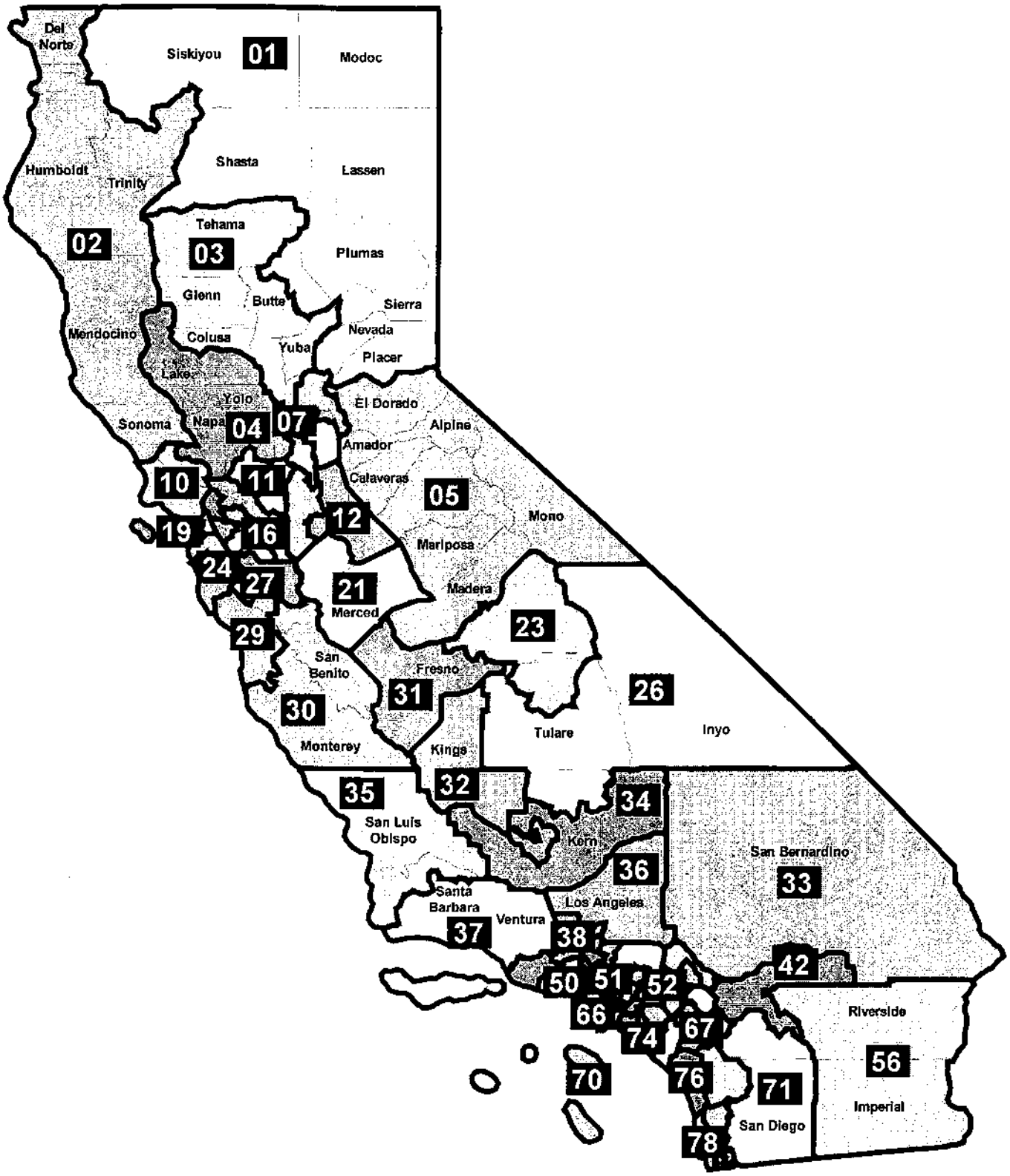
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

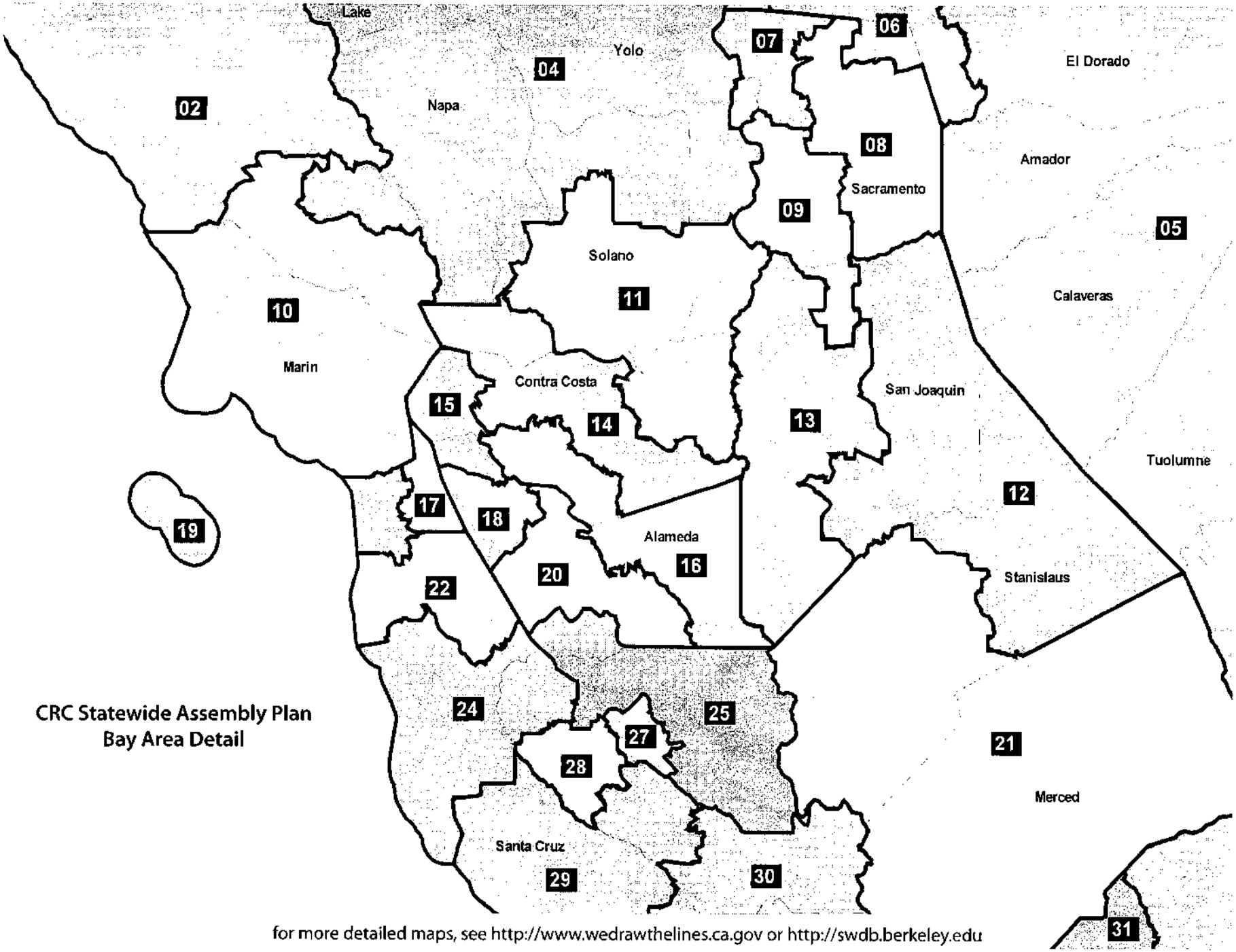
APPENDIX 1

AUGUST 15, 2011

CRC Statewide Assembly Plan Overview

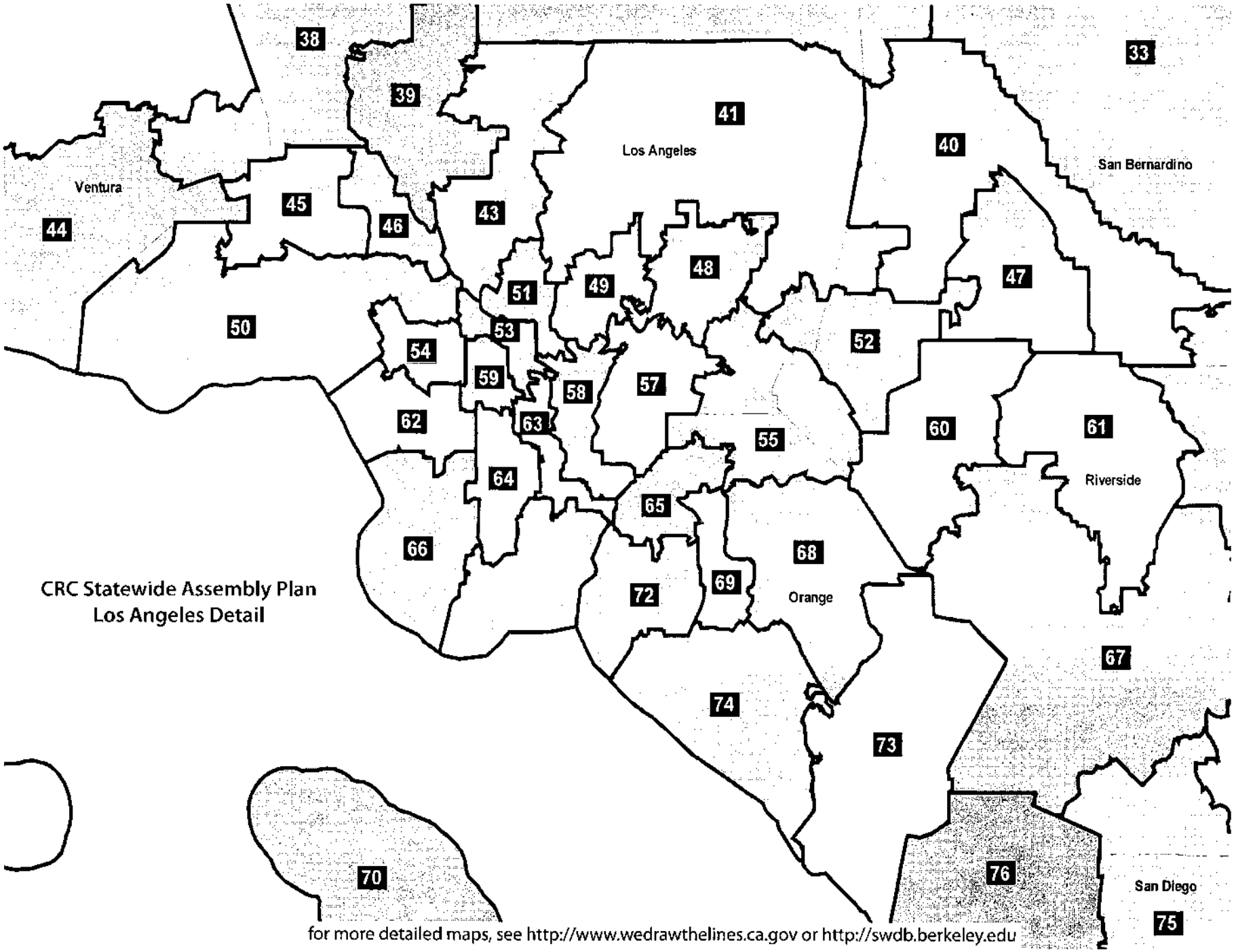


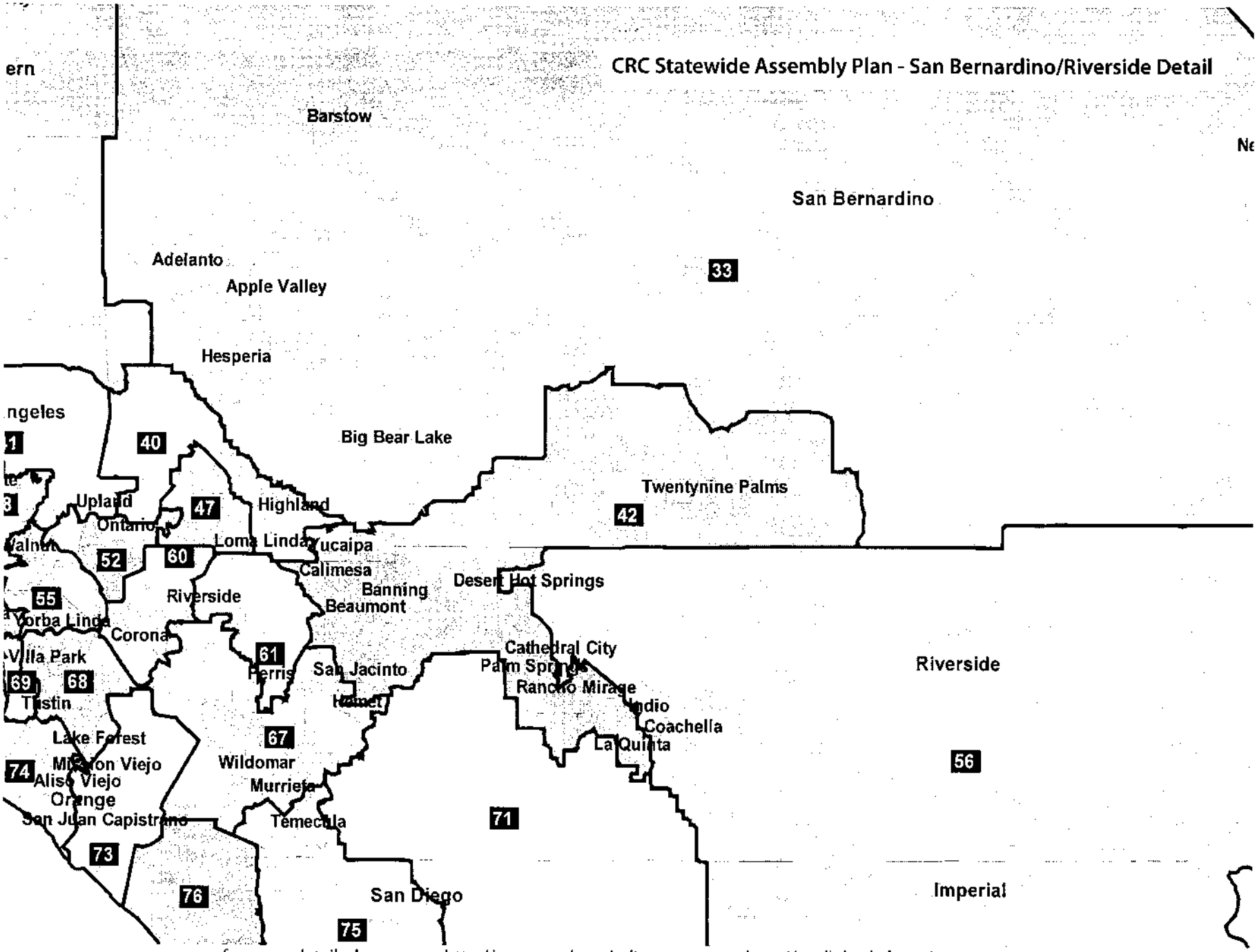
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



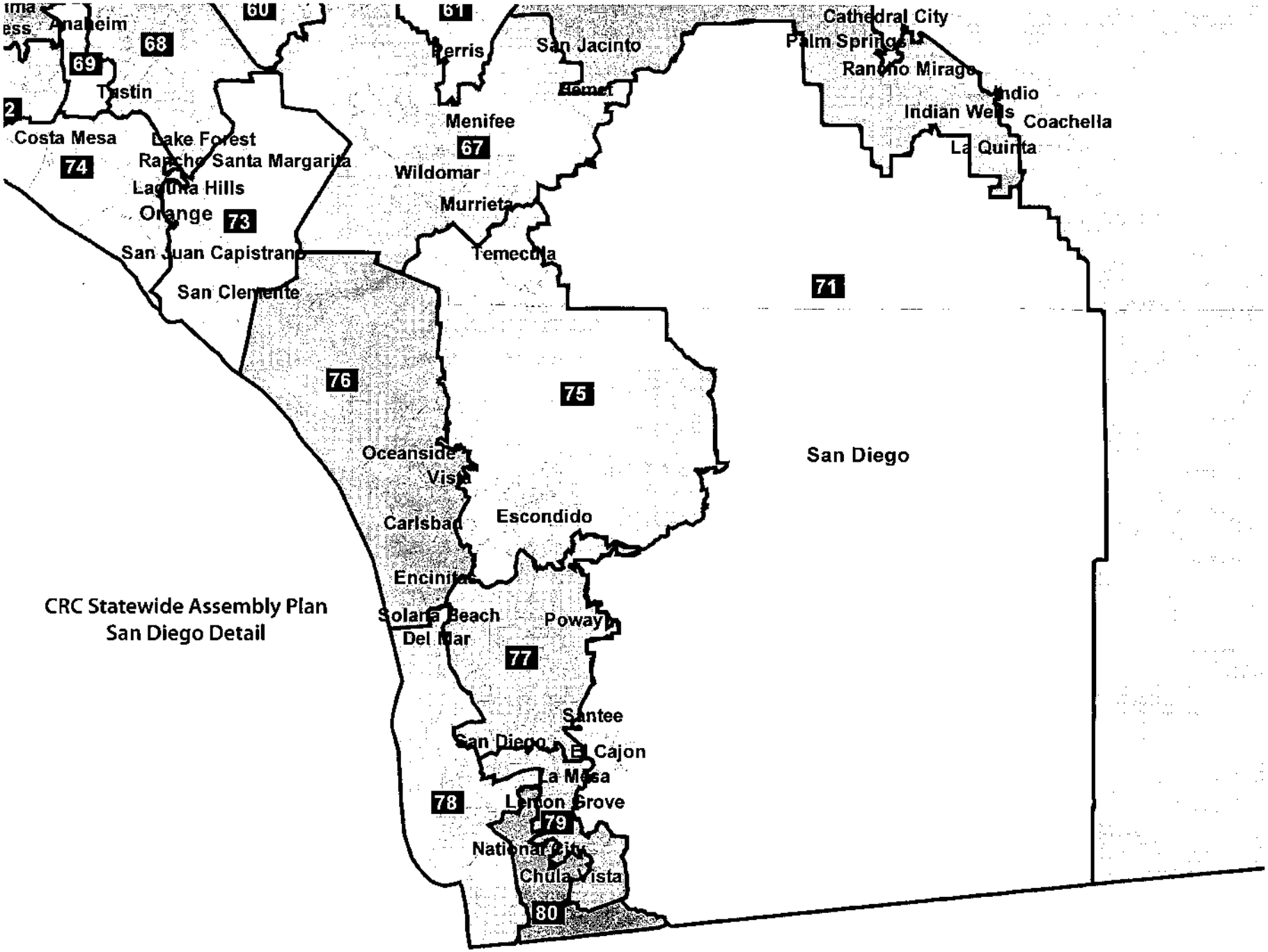
CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
Bay Area Detail

for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu


CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
Los Angeles Detail
Ventura
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Riverside
Orange
San Diego
38
39
41
33
40
44
45
46
43
48
47
49
51
50
53
52
54
59
58
57
62
63
55
60
61
64
65
66
68
69
72
67
74
73
76
75
70
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



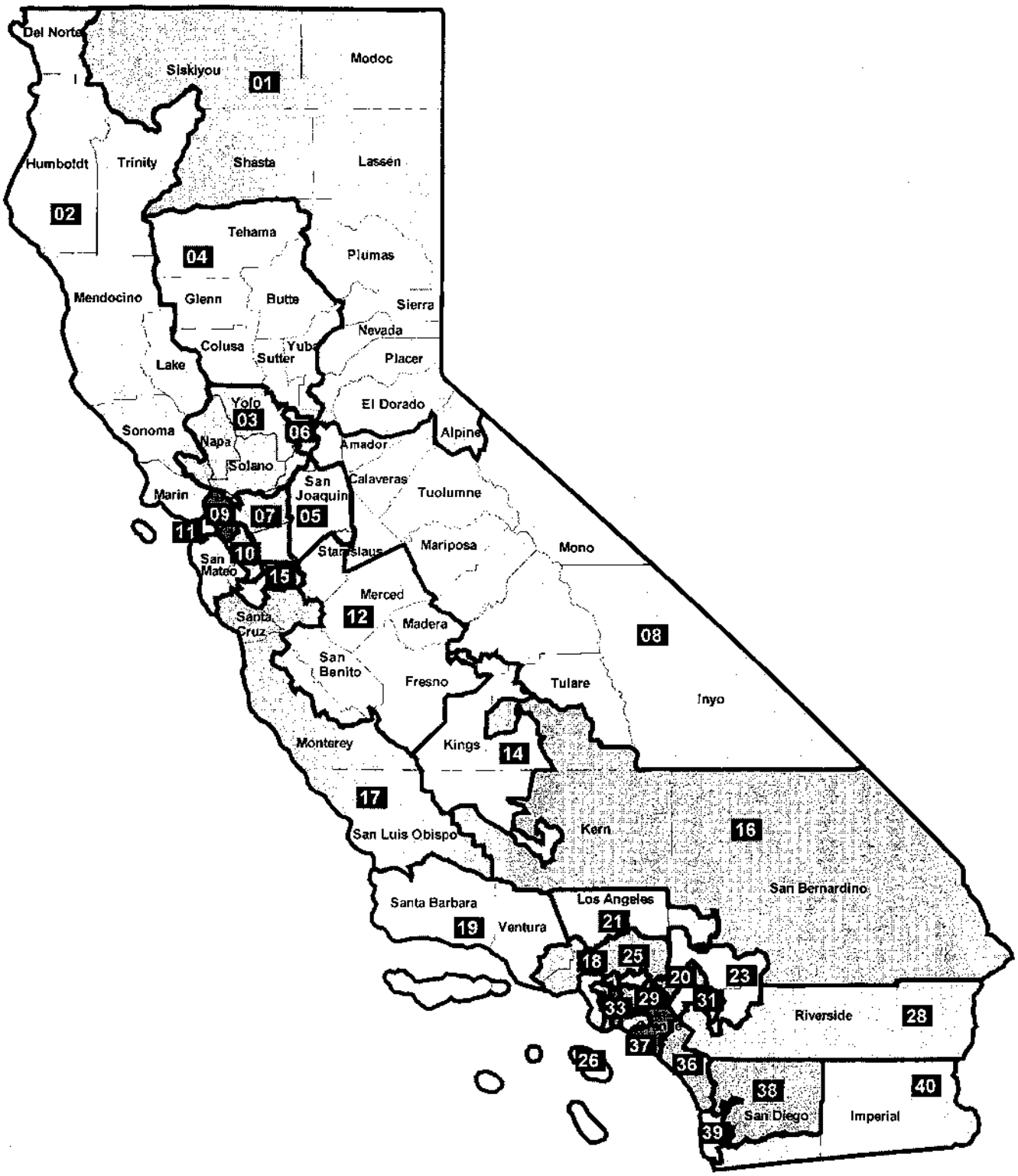
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



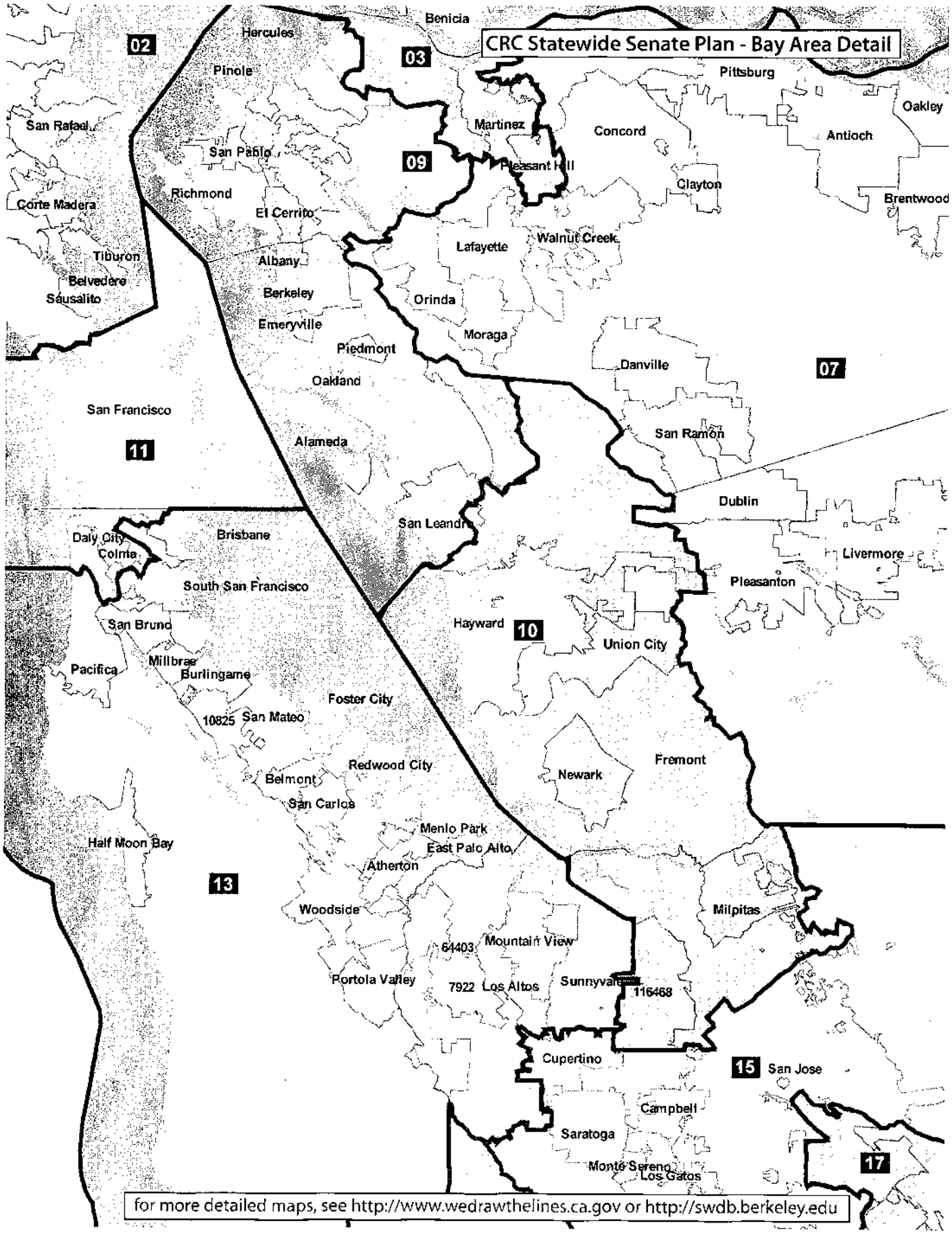
CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
San Diego Detail

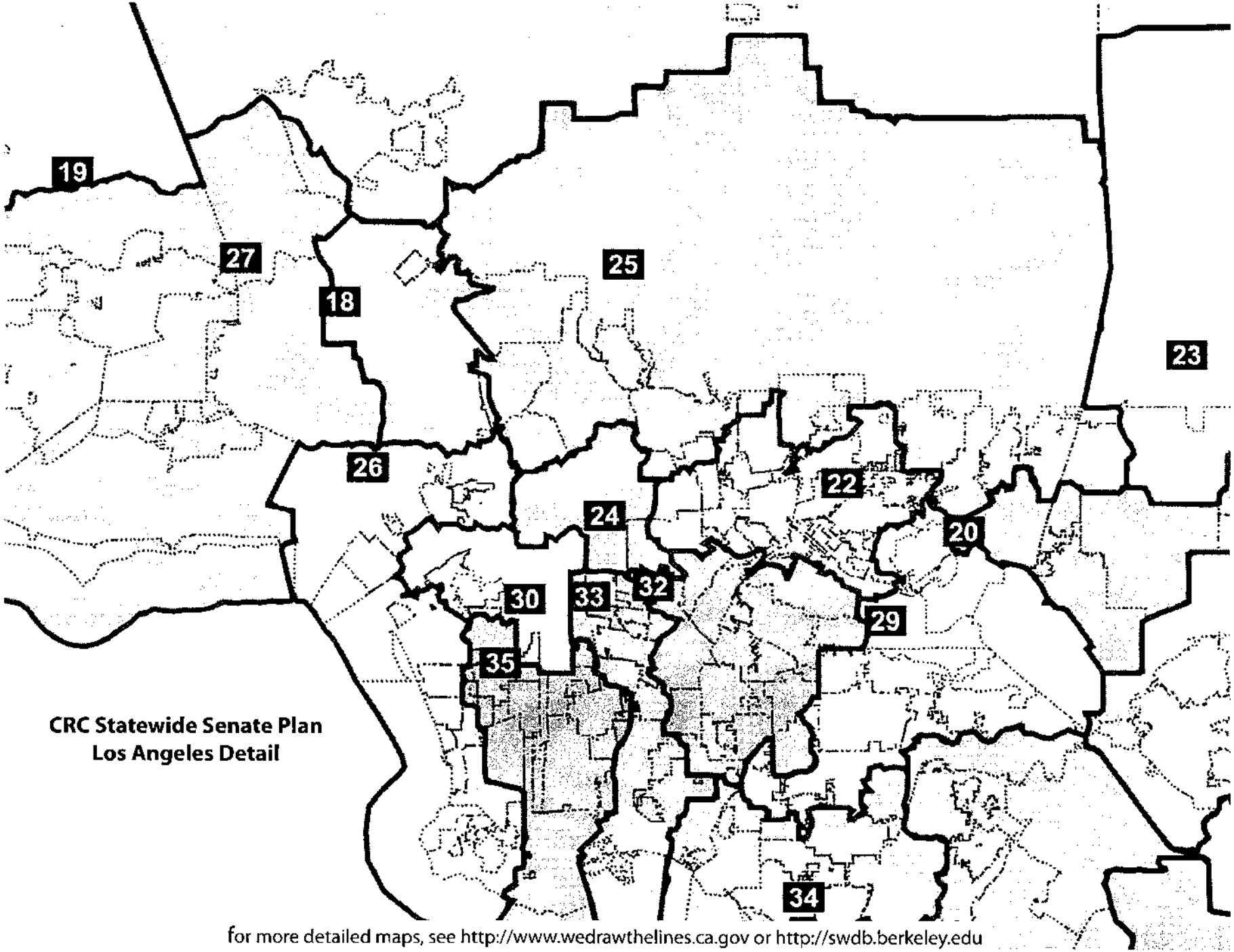
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu

CRC Statewide Senate Plan Overview



for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu

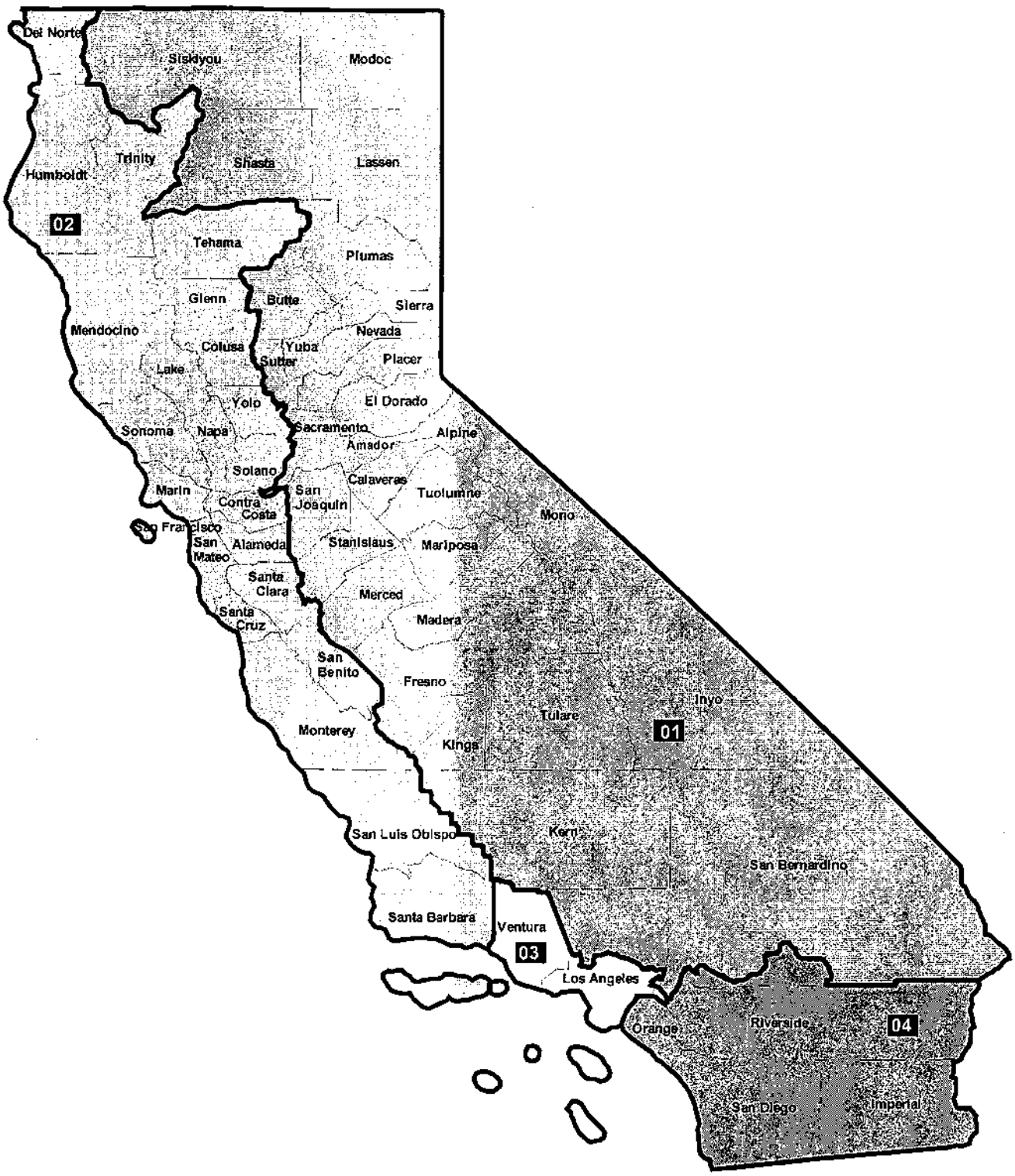

CRC Statewide Senate Plan - Bay Area Detail
02
03
09
07
11
10
13
15
17
Benicia
Hercules
Pinole
Pittsburg
Oakley
San Rafael
Martinez
Concord
Antioch
San Pablo
Pleasant Hill
Clayton
Richmond
Brentwood
Corte Madera
El Cerrito
Lafayette
Walnut Creek
Tiburon
Albany
Belvedere
Sausalito
Berkeley
Orinda
Emeryville
Moraga
Piedmont
Danville
Oakland
San Francisco
San Ramon
Alameda
Dublin
San Leandro
Daly City
Brisbane
Colma
Livermore
South San Francisco
Pleasanton
San Bruno
Hayward
Union City
Millbrae
Pacifica
Burlingame
Foster City
10825
San Mateo
Fremont
Redwood City
Newark
Belmont
San Carlos
Menlo Park
Half Moon Bay
East Palo Alto
Atherton
Woodside
Milpitas
64403
Mountain View
Portola Valley
7922
Los Altos
Sunnyvale
116468
Cupertino
San Jose
Campbell
Saratoga
Monte Sereno
Los Gatos
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



CRC Statewide Senate Plan
Los Angeles Detail

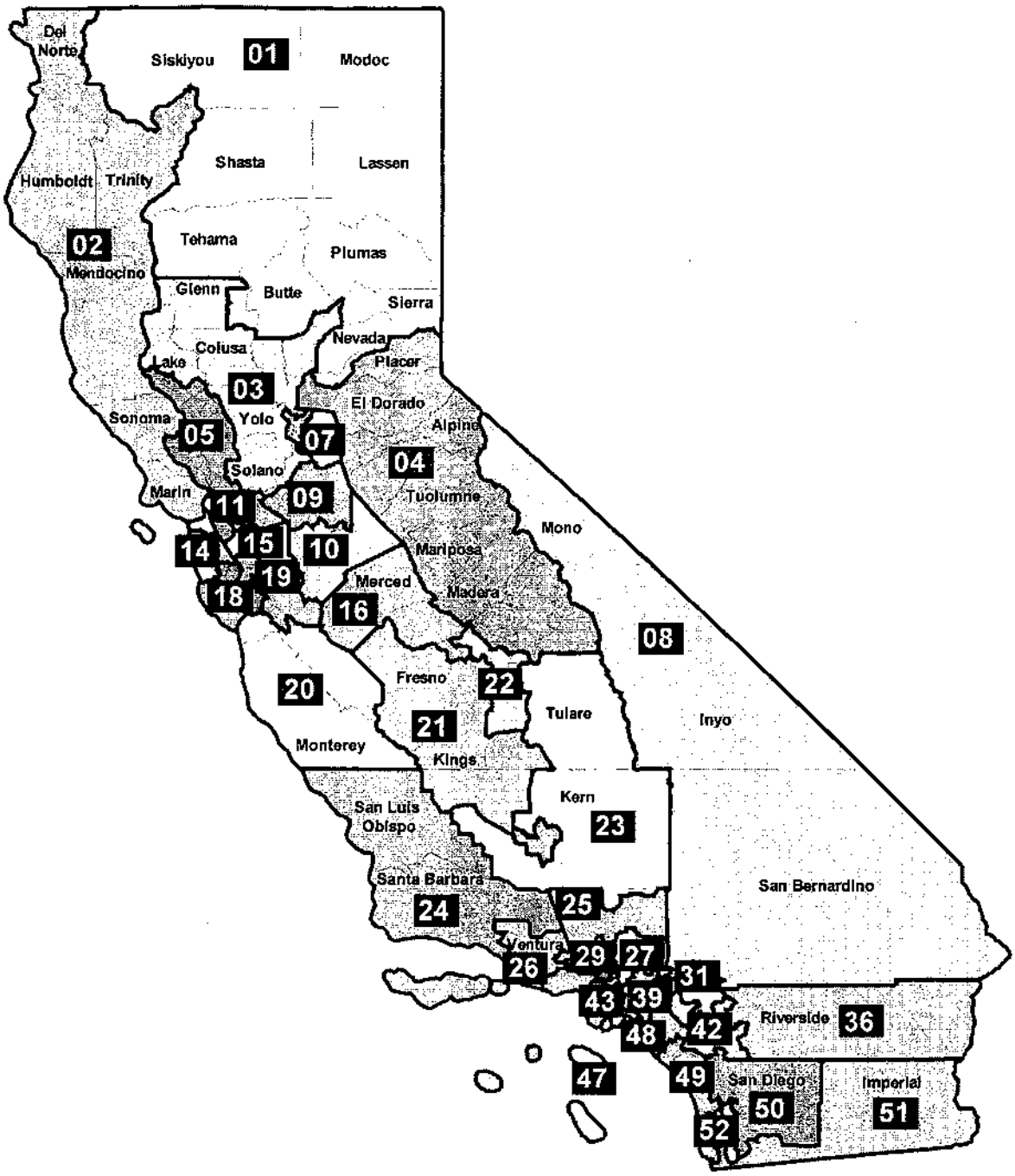
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu

CRC Statewide Board of Equalization Plan Overview

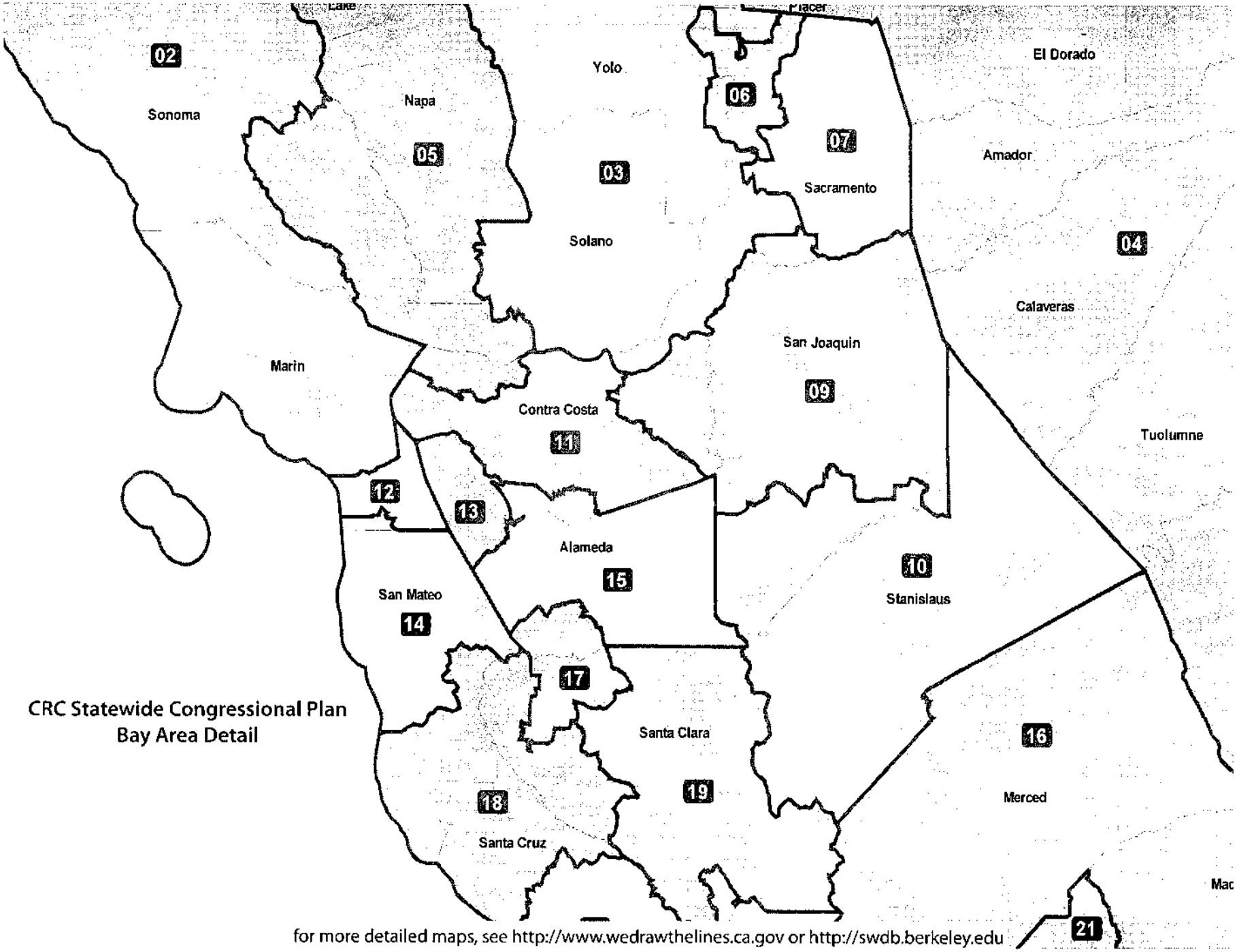


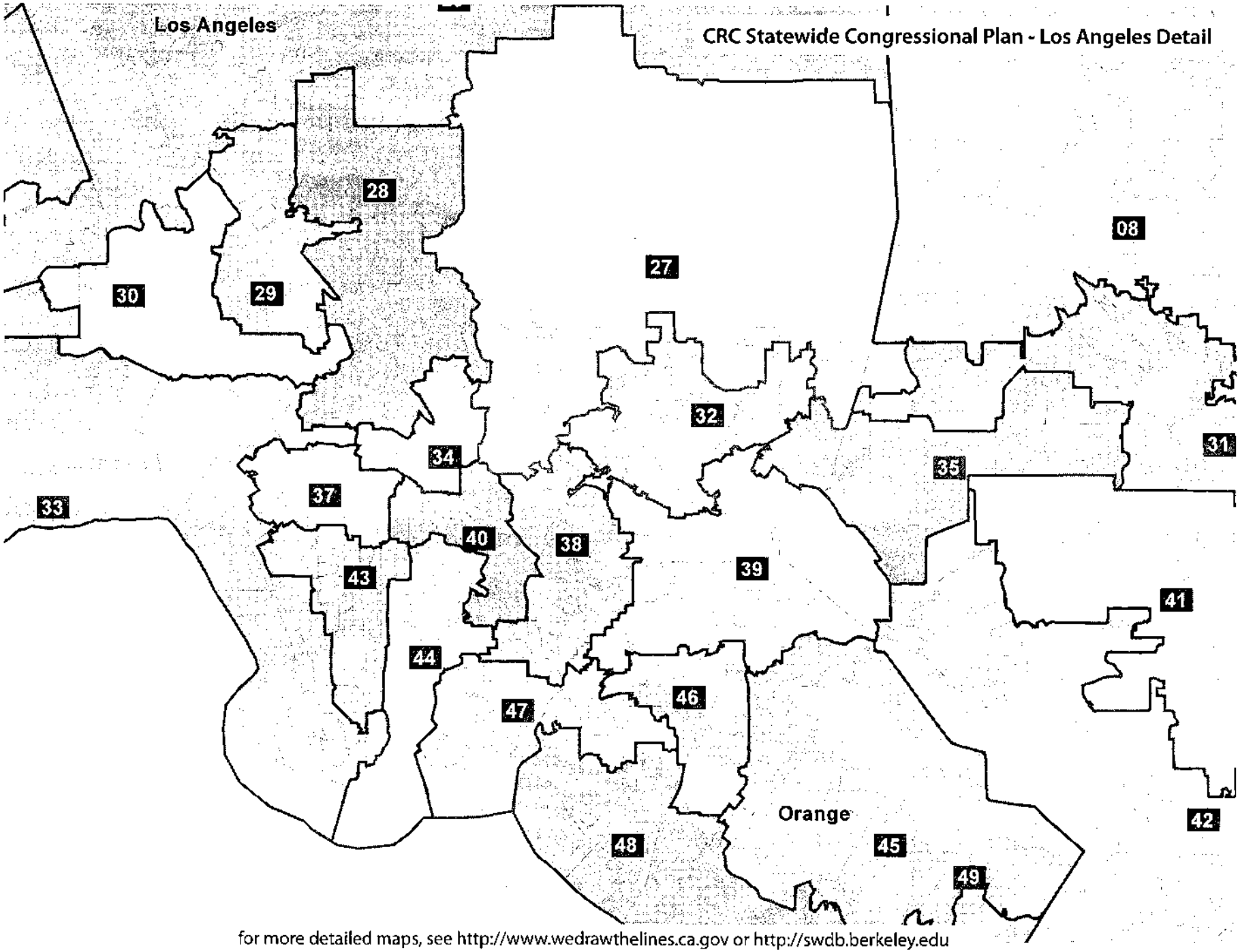
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu

CRC Statewide Congressional Plan Overview

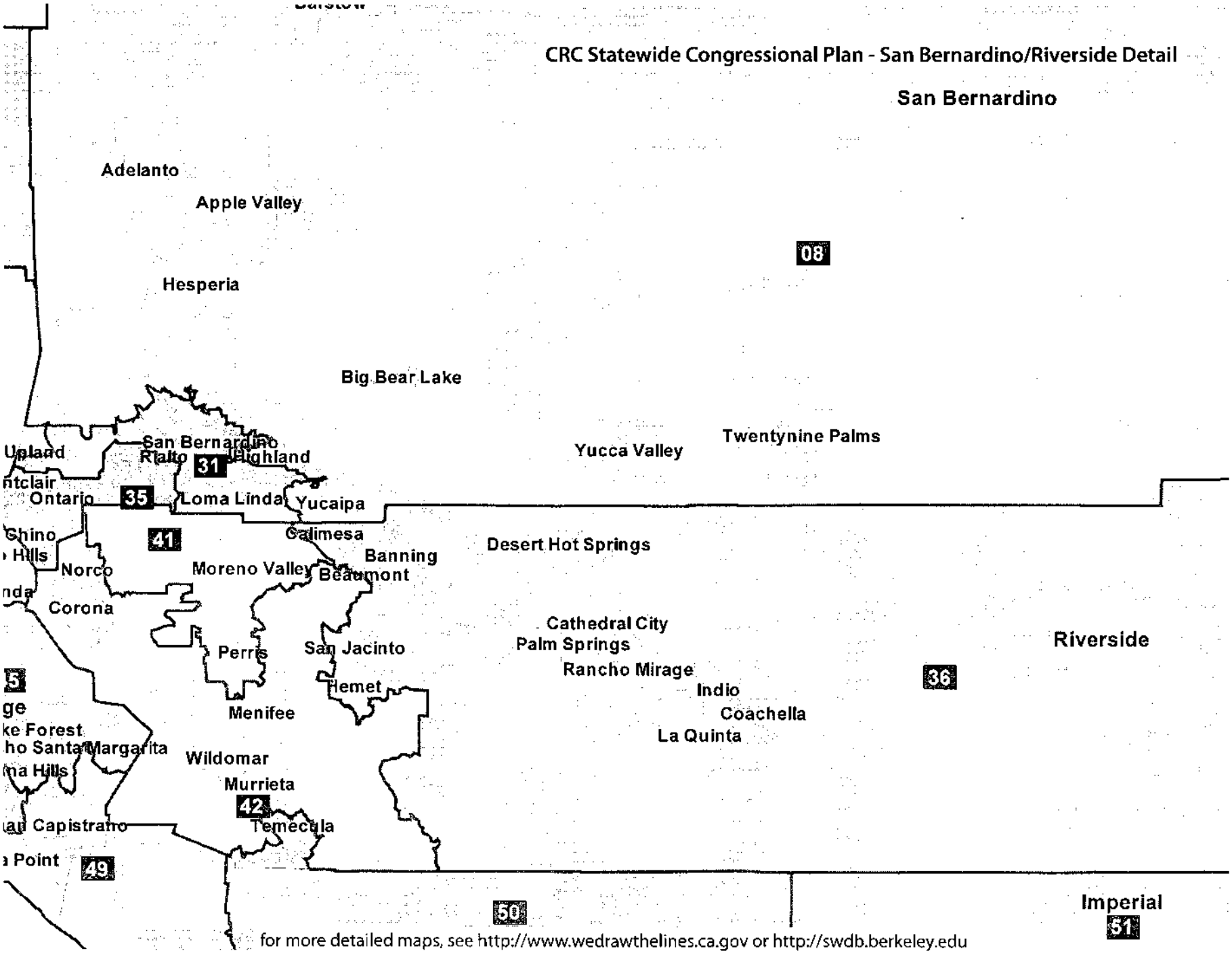


for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu


Lake
Placer
02
Sonoma
Napa
05
Yolo
03
06
07
Sacramento
El Dorado
Amador
04
Solano
Calaveras
Marin
San Joaquin
09
Contra Costa
11
Tuolumne
12
13
Alameda
15
10
Stanislaus
San Mateo
14
17
Santa Clara
16
Merced
18
19
Santa Cruz
Mac
21
CRC Statewide Congressional Plan
Bay Area Detail
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 2

AUGUST 15, 2011

	Total Deviation	%Total Deviation	Deviation Range	%Deviation Range	Average Deviation	%Average Deviation
Assembly	9,224	1.981%	-4,573 to 4,651	-0.982% to 0.999%	2,357	0.506%
Senate	18,489	1.985%	-9,226 to 9,263	-0.991% to 0.995%	4,185	0.449%
Congressional	2	0.000%	-1 to 1	-0.014 to 0.014	0.66	0.000%
BOE	168,718	1.812%	-93,132 to 75,586	-1.000% to 0.812%	58,709	0.630%

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 3

AUGUST 15, 2011

Assembly Districts

Table 1: Total 2011 PL94 Population and Deviation from Ideal			
District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	466,514	840	0.18%
02	463,404	-2,270	-0.49%
03	468,983	3,309	0.71%
04	466,385	711	0.15%
05	463,049	-2,625	-0.56%
06	468,939	3,265	0.70%
07	464,310	-1,364	-0.29%
08	463,773	-1,901	-0.41%
09	468,512	2,838	0.61%
10	465,830	156	0.03%
11	466,986	1,312	0.28%
12	461,766	-3,908	-0.84%
13	461,772	-3,902	-0.84%
14	466,848	1,174	0.25%
15	469,144	3,470	0.75%
16	465,945	271	0.06%
17	467,501	1,827	0.39%
18	469,665	3,991	0.86%
19	467,767	2,093	0.45%
20	461,362	-4,312	-0.93%
21	461,301	-4,373	-0.94%
22	462,734	-2,940	-0.63%
23	468,185	2,511	0.54%
24	464,599	-1,075	-0.23%
25	461,206	-4,468	-0.96%
26	470,166	4,492	0.96%
27	464,103	-1,571	-0.34%
28	466,090	416	0.09%
29	465,870	196	0.04%
30	465,431	-243	-0.05%
31	468,265	2,591	0.56%
32	466,850	1,176	0.25%
33	469,288	3,614	0.78%
34	466,780	1,106	0.24%
35	467,334	1,660	0.36%
36	463,038	-2,636	-0.57%
37	466,200	526	0.11%
38	469,883	4,209	0.90%
39	466,422	748	0.16%
40	462,470	-3,204	-0.69%
41	462,507	-3,167	-0.68%
42	462,952	-2,722	-0.58%
43	468,406	2,732	0.59%
44	462,271	-3,403	-0.73%
45	467,766	2,092	0.45%
46	464,441	-1,233	-0.26%
47	470,257	4,583	0.98%
48	461,346	-4,328	-0.93%
49	462,545	-3,129	-0.67%
50	470,048	4,374	0.94%
51	465,643	-31	-0.01%
52	465,678	4	0.00%
53	463,916	-1,758	-0.38%
54	466,445	771	0.17%
55	461,696	-3,978	-0.85%
56	465,302	-372	-0.08%
57	465,845	171	0.04%
58	468,258	2,584	0.55%
59	465,168	-506	-0.11%
60	470,287	4,613	0.99%
61	470,325	4,651	1.00%
62	466,713	1,039	0.22%
63	461,153	-4,521	-0.97%
64	466,400	726	0.16%
65	461,510	-4,164	-0.89%
66	467,745	2,071	0.44%
67	462,769	-2,905	-0.62%
68	463,053	-2,621	-0.56%
69	465,317	-357	-0.08%
70	468,514	2,840	0.61%
71	462,584	-3,090	-0.66%
72	469,933	4,259	0.91%
73	461,101	-4,573	-0.98%
74	470,248	4,574	0.98%
75	465,548	-126	-0.03%
76	468,627	2,953	0.63%
77	464,066	-1,608	-0.35%
78	461,885	-3,789	-0.81%
79	466,416	742	0.16%
80	464,602	-1,072	-0.23%

Table 2: Total Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 2. DOJ Tabulation

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
01	45,755	9.81%	383,028	82.10%	7,267	1.56%	16,850	3.61%	9,878	2.12%	1,143	0.25%	1,131	0.24%	1,462	0.31%
02	83,221	17.96%	331,193	71.47%	7,241	1.56%	21,685	4.68%	15,078	3.25%	1,580	0.34%	1,412	0.30%	1,994	0.43%
03	104,106	22.20%	304,880	65.01%	9,782	2.09%	13,484	2.88%	31,540	6.73%	1,521	0.32%	1,013	0.22%	2,657	0.57%
04	136,468	29.26%	269,521	57.79%	9,668	2.07%	6,515	1.42%	39,160	8.40%	1,588	0.34%	1,074	0.23%	2,291	0.49%
05	119,597	25.83%	310,034	66.95%	9,383	2.03%	11,382	2.46%	9,015	1.95%	876	0.19%	1,622	0.35%	1,140	0.25%
06	56,147	11.97%	349,239	74.47%	11,766	2.51%	5,525	1.18%	40,836	8.71%	1,564	0.33%	1,519	0.32%	2,343	0.50%
07	125,025	26.93%	201,083	43.31%	51,437	11.08%	5,853	1.26%	68,054	14.66%	4,931	1.06%	1,510	0.33%	6,417	1.38%
08	82,008	17.68%	283,788	61.19%	39,330	8.48%	6,526	1.41%	42,387	9.14%	3,381	0.73%	1,292	0.28%	5,061	1.09%
09	123,354	26.33%	161,217	34.41%	59,589	12.72%	3,960	0.85%	103,990	22.20%	6,775	1.45%	1,272	0.27%	8,355	1.78%
10	96,684	20.76%	319,892	68.67%	11,854	2.54%	4,407	0.95%	27,628	5.93%	1,445	0.31%	1,837	0.39%	2,083	0.45%
11	128,667	27.55%	205,935	44.10%	61,750	13.22%	4,731	1.01%	53,194	11.39%	4,071	0.87%	1,985	0.43%	6,653	1.42%
12	158,732	34.37%	245,730	53.22%	14,232	3.08%	5,660	1.23%	29,965	6.49%	3,051	0.66%	1,353	0.29%	3,043	0.66%
13	188,407	40.80%	128,590	27.87%	45,501	9.85%	4,056	0.88%	85,365	18.49%	3,031	0.66%	1,101	0.24%	5,601	1.21%
14	118,643	25.41%	209,388	44.85%	48,411	10.37%	3,999	0.86%	75,894	16.26%	3,543	0.76%	1,446	0.31%	5,524	1.18%
15	101,844	21.71%	184,842	39.40%	76,527	16.31%	2,471	0.53%	93,304	19.89%	1,698	0.36%	2,712	0.58%	5,746	1.22%
16	51,027	10.95%	300,247	64.44%	12,626	2.71%	2,486	0.53%	93,668	20.10%	1,597	0.34%	1,479	0.32%	2,815	0.60%
17	88,153	18.86%	193,034	41.29%	38,299	8.19%	2,641	0.56%	136,498	29.20%	2,774	0.59%	1,746	0.37%	4,356	0.93%
18	123,520	26.30%	112,555	23.96%	109,540	23.32%	2,650	0.56%	110,364	23.50%	3,267	0.70%	1,536	0.33%	6,233	1.33%
19	64,773	13.85%	164,386	35.14%	15,911	3.40%	1,518	0.32%	213,178	45.57%	2,032	0.43%	2,077	0.44%	3,892	0.83%
20	132,729	28.77%	119,145	25.82%	39,893	8.65%	2,594	0.56%	151,132	32.76%	7,699	1.67%	1,275	0.28%	6,895	1.49%
21	250,267	54.25%	154,820	33.56%	16,504	3.58%	4,600	1.00%	29,517	6.40%	2,026	0.44%	1,030	0.22%	2,537	0.55%
22	108,082	23.36%	222,130	48.00%	9,726	2.10%	1,926	0.42%	108,287	23.40%	6,535	1.41%	2,262	0.49%	3,786	0.82%
23	150,717	32.19%	227,547	48.60%	25,715	5.49%	6,350	1.36%	52,775	11.27%	1,070	0.23%	1,313	0.28%	2,698	0.58%
24	93,169	20.05%	220,209	47.40%	13,982	3.01%	1,831	0.39%	126,506	27.23%	4,372	0.94%	1,533	0.33%	2,997	0.65%
25	90,698	19.67%	111,647	24.21%	14,228	3.08%	1,817	0.39%	234,001	50.74%	2,909	0.63%	1,106	0.24%	4,800	1.04%
26	271,214	57.68%	165,433	35.19%	6,568	1.40%	8,206	1.75%	16,032	3.41%	639	0.14%	989	0.21%	1,085	0.23%
27	214,793	46.28%	72,963	15.72%	14,817	3.19%	1,893	0.41%	153,370	33.05%	2,076	0.45%	1,060	0.23%	3,131	0.67%
28	81,146	17.41%	234,920	50.40%	11,449	2.46%	2,443	0.52%	130,352	27.97%	1,771	0.38%	1,261	0.27%	2,748	0.59%
29	109,390	23.48%	283,572	60.87%	12,505	2.68%	4,329	0.93%	48,819	10.48%	2,499	0.54%	1,423	0.31%	3,333	0.72%
30	308,573	66.30%	116,593	25.05%	8,566	1.84%	2,852	0.61%	24,995	5.37%	1,143	0.25%	951	0.20%	1,758	0.38%
31	319,087	68.14%	80,923	17.28%	22,355	4.77%	3,558	0.76%	39,074	8.34%	440	0.09%	1,030	0.22%	1,798	0.38%
32	321,599	68.89%	91,037	19.50%	30,162	6.46%	4,095	0.88%	16,474	3.53%	570	0.12%	1,526	0.33%	1,387	0.30%
33	182,457	38.88%	213,491	45.49%	46,085	9.82%	6,643	1.42%	14,405	3.07%	2,130	0.45%	1,218	0.26%	2,859	0.61%
34	153,442	32.87%	252,295	54.05%	24,566	5.26%	7,385	1.58%	25,154	5.39%	929	0.20%	1,093	0.23%	1,916	0.41%
35	166,897	35.71%	260,199	55.68%	11,210	2.40%	4,915	1.05%	19,852	4.25%	1,162	0.25%	1,382	0.30%	1,717	0.37%
36	192,630	41.60%	174,418	37.67%	65,344	14.11%	4,062	0.88%	20,599	4.45%	1,073	0.23%	1,643	0.35%	3,269	0.71%
37	176,729	37.91%	250,974	53.83%	7,191	1.54%	4,096	0.88%	23,711	5.09%	911	0.20%	1,113	0.24%	1,475	0.32%
38	121,098	25.77%	261,365	55.62%	16,698	3.55%	2,747	0.58%	62,993	13.41%	938	0.20%	1,536	0.33%	2,508	0.53%
39	319,378	68.47%	94,720	20.31%	15,413	3.30%	1,645	0.35%	31,919	6.84%	606	0.13%	1,341	0.29%	1,400	0.30%
40	195,818	42.34%	164,499	35.57%	51,256	11.08%	3,025	0.65%	41,374	8.95%	1,734	0.37%	1,284	0.28%	3,480	0.75%
41	142,128	30.73%	213,246	46.11%	39,249	8.49%	2,322	0.50%	60,124	13.00%	824	0.18%	1,545	0.33%	3,069	0.66%
42	138,499	29.92%	275,719	59.56%	19,889	4.30%	6,591	1.42%	17,949	3.88%	1,401	0.30%	930	0.20%	1,974	0.43%
43	109,246	23.32%	261,917	55.92%	10,395	2.22%	1,509	0.32%	80,742	17.24%	1,109	0.24%	1,540	0.33%	1,948	0.42%
44	196,680	42.55%	209,419	45.30%	9,574	2.07%	2,305	0.50%	40,160	8.69%	1,262	0.27%	981	0.21%	1,890	0.41%

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
45	142,111	30.38%	233,237	49.86%	20,876	4.46%	1,624	0.35%	64,727	13.84%	965	0.21%	1,691	0.36%	2,535	0.54%
46	206,152	44.39%	185,661	39.98%	21,768	4.69%	1,473	0.32%	44,238	9.52%	809	0.17%	1,955	0.42%	2,385	0.51%
47	323,240	68.74%	67,146	14.28%	51,233	10.89%	1,923	0.41%	21,807	4.64%	1,492	0.32%	1,036	0.22%	2,380	0.51%
48	295,431	64.04%	89,487	19.40%	12,272	2.66%	1,610	0.35%	59,312	12.86%	648	0.14%	934	0.20%	1,652	0.36%
49	150,179	32.47%	57,828	12.50%	3,977	0.86%	867	0.19%	246,830	53.36%	327	0.07%	621	0.13%	1,916	0.41%
50	56,412	12.00%	334,905	71.25%	19,494	4.15%	1,892	0.40%	52,074	11.08%	843	0.18%	2,047	0.44%	2,381	0.51%
51	333,382	71.60%	50,780	10.91%	10,869	2.33%	1,285	0.28%	66,498	14.28%	319	0.07%	1,083	0.23%	1,427	0.31%
52	317,014	68.08%	80,206	17.22%	27,898	5.99%	1,779	0.38%	34,563	7.42%	1,149	0.25%	1,211	0.26%	1,858	0.40%
53	316,956	68.32%	33,557	7.23%	24,240	5.23%	1,018	0.22%	84,670	18.25%	333	0.07%	1,445	0.31%	1,696	0.37%
54	142,279	30.50%	137,372	29.45%	117,562	25.20%	1,332	0.29%	59,386	12.73%	791	0.17%	2,750	0.59%	4,973	1.07%
55	138,473	29.99%	157,188	34.05%	12,390	2.68%	1,702	0.37%	147,350	31.91%	821	0.18%	1,135	0.25%	2,637	0.57%
56	334,077	71.80%	101,991	21.92%	14,590	3.14%	3,678	0.79%	8,913	1.92%	439	0.09%	788	0.17%	826	0.18%
57	315,559	67.74%	84,674	18.18%	7,694	1.65%	1,743	0.37%	53,070	11.39%	882	0.19%	911	0.20%	1,312	0.28%
58	314,499	67.16%	61,587	13.15%	21,340	4.56%	1,471	0.31%	65,154	13.91%	1,344	0.29%	992	0.21%	1,871	0.40%
59	348,882	75.00%	12,117	2.60%	90,139	19.38%	602	0.13%	9,547	2.05%	199	0.04%	1,663	0.36%	2,019	0.43%
60	246,979	52.52%	148,705	31.62%	25,984	5.53%	2,888	0.61%	40,423	8.60%	1,863	0.40%	1,138	0.24%	2,307	0.49%
61	245,865	52.28%	121,367	25.80%	60,295	12.82%	2,573	0.55%	33,410	7.10%	2,143	0.46%	1,218	0.26%	3,454	0.73%
62	201,743	43.23%	106,562	22.84%	117,871	25.26%	1,577	0.34%	30,343	6.50%	2,581	0.55%	2,033	0.44%	3,983	0.85%
63	342,188	74.20%	51,322	11.13%	34,207	7.42%	1,322	0.29%	26,324	5.71%	3,049	0.66%	965	0.21%	1,776	0.39%
64	290,292	62.24%	15,407	3.30%	119,601	25.64%	1,035	0.22%	31,151	6.68%	4,698	1.01%	1,095	0.23%	3,121	0.67%
65	179,292	38.85%	143,098	31.01%	14,103	3.06%	2,175	0.47%	116,608	25.27%	2,503	0.54%	1,107	0.24%	2,624	0.57%
66	96,308	21.02%	216,689	46.33%	22,656	4.84%	2,020	0.43%	120,339	25.73%	2,439	0.52%	1,834	0.39%	3,460	0.74%
67	160,485	34.68%	235,308	50.85%	24,298	5.25%	4,144	0.90%	32,666	7.06%	1,951	0.42%	1,044	0.23%	2,873	0.62%
68	129,991	28.07%	225,160	48.63%	8,262	1.78%	2,089	0.45%	92,582	19.99%	1,414	0.31%	1,255	0.27%	2,300	0.50%
69	354,291	76.14%	56,501	12.14%	6,805	1.46%	1,246	0.27%	43,100	9.26%	1,523	0.33%	757	0.16%	1,094	0.24%
70	181,339	38.71%	164,526	35.12%	50,743	10.83%	2,775	0.59%	59,972	12.80%	3,660	0.78%	1,445	0.31%	4,054	0.87%
71	111,306	24.06%	295,774	63.94%	21,705	4.69%	7,000	1.51%	20,135	4.35%	2,883	0.62%	1,169	0.25%	2,612	0.56%
72	120,622	25.67%	181,741	38.67%	5,382	1.15%	2,362	0.50%	154,204	32.81%	2,495	0.53%	958	0.20%	2,169	0.46%
73	83,225	18.05%	318,088	68.98%	6,688	1.45%	2,572	0.56%	46,264	10.03%	1,141	0.25%	1,218	0.26%	1,904	0.41%
74	72,603	15.44%	296,992	63.16%	6,324	1.34%	2,311	0.49%	86,798	18.46%	1,614	0.34%	1,412	0.30%	2,194	0.47%
75	164,999	35.44%	239,885	51.53%	12,675	2.72%	5,888	1.26%	36,928	7.93%	1,769	0.38%	1,053	0.23%	2,351	0.50%
76	137,466	29.33%	271,293	57.89%	16,400	3.50%	3,414	0.73%	31,610	6.75%	4,008	0.86%	1,320	0.28%	3,116	0.66%
77	57,875	12.47%	266,976	57.53%	14,214	3.06%	2,434	0.52%	115,511	24.89%	2,118	0.46%	1,455	0.31%	3,483	0.75%
78	85,217	18.45%	298,542	64.64%	20,859	4.52%	3,270	0.71%	47,554	10.30%	1,711	0.37%	1,875	0.41%	2,857	0.62%
79	157,807	33.83%	156,129	33.47%	51,168	10.97%	2,691	0.58%	88,428	18.95%	3,818	0.82%	1,228	0.26%	5,147	1.10%
80	314,582	67.71%	66,549	14.32%	30,022	6.46%	1,787	0.38%	45,632	9.82%	2,180	0.47%	937	0.20%	2,913	0.63%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 4. DOJ Tabulation

District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	%Latino VAP	White VAP	%White VAP	Black VAP	%Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	%Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	%Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	%Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	370,850	79.49%	30,310	8.17%	313,391	84.51%	5,414	1.46%	12,208	3.29%	6,991	1.89%	804	0.22%	904	0.24%	830	0.22%
02	365,635	78.90%	53,606	14.66%	277,803	75.92%	5,225	1.43%	15,160	4.15%	10,623	2.91%	1,154	0.32%	1,065	0.29%	1,199	0.33%
03	352,351	75.13%	64,465	18.30%	246,629	70.00%	6,386	1.81%	9,844	2.74%	21,883	6.21%	1,044	0.30%	727	0.21%	1,573	0.45%
04	362,572	77.74%	89,543	24.70%	225,582	62.22%	7,033	1.94%	5,026	1.39%	31,839	8.78%	1,195	0.33%	813	0.22%	1,541	0.43%
05	360,635	77.93%	77,084	21.36%	258,122	71.53%	7,543	2.09%	8,612	2.39%	6,754	1.87%	644	0.18%	1,365	0.38%	711	0.20%
06	350,612	74.77%	36,120	10.30%	269,935	76.99%	8,858	2.53%	4,015	1.15%	28,139	8.03%	1,111	0.32%	1,113	0.32%	1,321	0.38%
07	346,100	74.54%	81,020	23.41%	166,294	48.05%	35,757	10.33%	4,630	1.34%	49,975	14.44%	3,463	1.00%	1,049	0.30%	3,912	1.13%
08	352,594	76.03%	51,954	14.73%	231,075	65.54%	26,433	7.50%	5,018	1.42%	31,735	9.00%	2,445	0.69%	911	0.26%	3,023	0.86%
09	334,848	71.47%	75,875	22.66%	130,270	38.90%	40,329	12.04%	2,996	0.89%	74,600	22.28%	4,843	1.45%	832	0.25%	5,103	1.52%
10	364,547	78.26%	64,431	17.67%	263,593	72.31%	8,858	2.43%	3,459	0.95%	20,437	5.61%	1,100	0.30%	1,329	0.36%	1,340	0.37%
11	341,465	73.12%	81,787	23.95%	165,515	48.47%	43,353	12.70%	3,621	1.06%	39,238	11.49%	2,899	0.85%	1,505	0.44%	3,547	1.04%
12	334,915	72.53%	98,638	29.45%	195,297	58.31%	9,773	2.92%	4,381	1.31%	21,754	6.50%	2,277	0.68%	908	0.27%	1,886	0.56%
13	322,471	69.83%	117,211	36.35%	105,101	32.59%	30,492	9.46%	3,065	0.95%	60,596	18.79%	2,127	0.66%	721	0.22%	3,158	0.98%
14	356,199	76.73%	78,163	21.62%	175,739	49.06%	34,882	9.74%	3,150	0.88%	59,470	16.60%	2,539	0.71%	977	0.27%	3,279	0.92%
15	377,085	80.38%	70,077	18.58%	161,098	42.72%	59,646	15.82%	2,044	0.54%	77,082	20.44%	1,360	0.36%	1,936	0.51%	3,844	1.02%
16	350,379	75.20%	34,525	9.85%	236,495	67.50%	9,474	2.70%	1,902	0.54%	64,188	18.32%	1,197	0.34%	938	0.27%	1,661	0.47%
17	408,761	87.44%	70,268	17.19%	180,156	44.07%	31,416	7.69%	2,437	0.60%	117,774	28.81%	1,993	0.49%	1,402	0.34%	3,315	0.81%
18	365,624	77.85%	83,448	22.82%	99,119	27.11%	84,819	23.20%	2,208	0.60%	88,566	24.22%	2,331	0.64%	1,093	0.30%	4,040	1.10%
19	393,307	84.08%	50,284	12.78%	146,050	37.13%	13,348	3.39%	1,321	0.34%	176,465	44.87%	1,594	0.41%	1,519	0.39%	2,726	0.69%
20	348,027	75.43%	89,046	25.59%	102,616	29.49%	28,474	8.18%	2,015	0.58%	114,847	33.00%	5,629	1.62%	846	0.24%	4,554	1.31%
21	318,196	68.98%	154,234	48.47%	124,725	39.20%	11,387	3.58%	3,602	1.13%	20,536	6.45%	1,474	0.46%	686	0.22%	1,552	0.49%
22	361,226	78.06%	76,071	21.06%	184,167	50.98%	7,521	2.08%	1,522	0.42%	83,202	23.03%	4,748	1.31%	1,500	0.42%	2,495	0.69%
23	342,822	73.22%	96,235	28.07%	184,653	53.86%	16,728	4.88%	4,685	1.37%	37,215	10.86%	751	0.22%	911	0.27%	1,644	0.48%
24	358,101	77.08%	63,185	17.64%	180,887	50.51%	10,991	3.07%	1,447	0.40%	95,584	26.69%	3,043	0.85%	947	0.26%	2,017	0.56%
25	354,708	76.91%	62,077	17.50%	96,609	27.24%	10,465	2.95%	1,408	0.40%	177,971	50.17%	2,167	0.61%	783	0.22%	3,228	0.91%
26	320,827	68.24%	164,124	51.16%	133,168	41.51%	4,336	1.35%	5,969	1.86%	11,452	3.57%	454	0.14%	632	0.20%	692	0.22%
27	343,687	74.05%	144,126	41.94%	64,185	18.68%	11,627	3.38%	1,523	0.44%	117,720	34.25%	1,575	0.46%	744	0.22%	2,187	0.64%
28	354,635	76.09%	54,436	15.35%	192,536	54.29%	8,521	2.40%	1,904	0.54%	93,391	26.33%	1,329	0.37%	783	0.22%	1,735	0.49%
29	368,889	79.18%	73,339	19.88%	239,832	65.01%	9,336	2.53%	3,565	0.97%	37,804	10.25%	1,884	0.51%	1,018	0.28%	2,111	0.57%
30	325,922	70.03%	199,460	61.20%	95,794	29.39%	6,888	2.11%	2,200	0.68%	19,005	5.83%	855	0.26%	622	0.19%	1,098	0.34%
31	314,850	67.24%	200,692	63.74%	67,744	21.52%	15,856	5.04%	2,685	0.85%	25,814	8.20%	330	0.10%	660	0.21%	1,069	0.34%
32	315,978	67.68%	201,093	63.64%	74,121	23.46%	23,152	7.33%	2,989	0.95%	12,160	3.85%	423	0.13%	1,236	0.39%	804	0.25%
33	329,415	70.19%	111,155	33.74%	169,243	51.38%	29,425	8.93%	5,062	1.54%	10,773	3.27%	1,385	0.42%	799	0.24%	1,573	0.48%
34	335,721	71.92%	95,842	28.55%	197,539	58.84%	16,157	4.81%	5,485	1.63%	18,197	5.42%	636	0.19%	722	0.22%	1,143	0.34%
35	359,077	76.84%	107,896	30.05%	219,516	61.13%	8,917	2.48%	3,968	1.11%	15,722	4.38%	866	0.24%	1,089	0.30%	1,103	0.31%
36	323,398	69.84%	120,338	37.21%	138,646	42.87%	42,146	13.03%	3,139	0.97%	15,358	4.75%	776	0.24%	1,075	0.33%	1,920	0.59%
37	367,474	78.82%	121,331	33.02%	215,218	58.57%	5,634	1.53%	3,319	0.90%	19,367	5.27%	725	0.20%	832	0.23%	1,048	0.29%
38	351,816	74.87%	81,584	23.19%	206,331	58.65%	12,331	3.50%	2,066	0.59%	46,205	13.13%	665	0.19%	1,007	0.29%	1,609	0.46%
39	343,345	73.61%	219,110	63.82%	82,039	23.89%	12,082	3.52%	1,357	0.40%	26,391	7.69%	496	0.14%	865	0.26%	985	0.29%
40	333,685	72.15%	124,961	37.45%	135,126	40.50%	35,658	10.69%	2,372	0.71%	31,477	9.43%	1,168	0.35%	816	0.24%	2,107	0.63%

District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	%Latino VAP	White VAP	%White VAP	Black VAP	%Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	%Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	%Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	%Remainder of Multiracial VAP
41	363,586	78.61%	98,798	27.17%	180,065	49.52%	30,516	8.39%	1,861	0.51%	48,530	13.35%	605	0.17%	1,056	0.29%	2,155	0.59%
42	358,808	77.50%	87,893	24.50%	236,038	65.78%	13,617	3.80%	4,984	1.39%	13,522	3.77%	980	0.27%	615	0.17%	1,159	0.32%
43	381,417	81.43%	81,297	21.31%	221,903	58.18%	8,586	2.25%	1,288	0.34%	64,890	17.01%	958	0.25%	1,076	0.28%	1,419	0.37%
44	338,873	73.31%	129,292	38.15%	168,057	49.59%	7,083	2.09%	1,783	0.53%	29,944	8.84%	930	0.27%	585	0.17%	1,199	0.35%
45	364,331	77.89%	98,779	27.11%	193,752	53.18%	15,677	4.30%	1,315	0.36%	51,201	14.05%	777	0.21%	1,071	0.29%	1,759	0.48%
46	358,293	77.14%	141,349	39.45%	158,809	44.32%	17,163	4.79%	1,248	0.35%	36,184	10.10%	646	0.18%	1,218	0.34%	1,676	0.47%
47	316,046	67.21%	203,683	64.51%	54,972	17.39%	35,914	11.36%	1,528	0.48%	16,656	5.27%	953	0.30%	645	0.20%	1,495	0.47%
48	337,378	73.13%	199,892	59.25%	76,464	22.66%	9,430	2.80%	1,294	0.38%	48,042	14.24%	518	0.15%	611	0.18%	1,127	0.33%
49	362,747	78.42%	106,829	29.45%	50,423	13.90%	3,111	0.86%	685	0.19%	199,669	55.04%	279	0.08%	363	0.10%	1,388	0.38%
50	400,330	85.17%	44,967	11.23%	289,035	72.20%	16,726	4.18%	1,642	0.41%	43,775	10.93%	756	0.19%	1,560	0.39%	1,869	0.47%
51	348,231	74.78%	233,855	67.16%	45,761	13.14%	9,200	2.64%	1,042	0.30%	56,327	16.18%	285	0.08%	693	0.20%	1,068	0.31%
52	329,263	70.71%	207,699	63.08%	68,018	20.66%	21,558	6.55%	1,438	0.44%	27,697	8.41%	818	0.25%	834	0.25%	1,201	0.36%
53	354,298	76.37%	224,267	63.30%	30,620	8.64%	21,343	6.02%	898	0.25%	74,525	21.03%	290	0.08%	943	0.27%	1,412	0.40%
54	375,241	80.45%	101,520	27.05%	119,519	31.85%	94,390	25.15%	1,114	0.30%	52,257	13.93%	685	0.18%	2,026	0.54%	3,730	0.99%
55	351,337	76.10%	94,384	26.86%	128,295	36.52%	9,476	2.70%	1,329	0.38%	114,702	32.65%	609	0.17%	737	0.21%	1,805	0.51%
56	328,306	70.56%	216,930	66.08%	88,733	27.03%	11,644	3.55%	2,691	0.82%	6,871	2.09%	351	0.11%	559	0.17%	527	0.16%
57	344,852	74.03%	217,904	63.19%	73,313	21.26%	5,906	1.71%	1,418	0.41%	44,150	12.80%	648	0.19%	591	0.17%	922	0.27%
58	341,855	73.01%	216,254	63.26%	53,544	15.66%	15,406	4.51%	1,215	0.36%	52,582	15.38%	972	0.28%	694	0.20%	1,188	0.35%
59	319,044	68.59%	228,124	71.50%	10,880	3.41%	67,640	21.20%	456	0.14%	9,202	2.88%	160	0.05%	1,113	0.35%	1,469	0.46%
60	329,885	70.15%	156,673	47.49%	118,631	35.96%	18,916	5.73%	2,177	0.66%	30,097	9.12%	1,305	0.40%	734	0.22%	1,352	0.41%
61	329,301	70.02%	154,134	46.81%	99,934	30.35%	41,624	12.64%	2,019	0.61%	27,266	8.28%	1,427	0.43%	833	0.25%	2,064	0.63%
62	355,015	76.07%	137,789	38.81%	93,927	26.46%	90,750	25.56%	1,359	0.38%	25,131	7.08%	1,821	0.51%	1,463	0.41%	2,775	0.78%
63	319,486	69.28%	225,451	70.58%	43,191	13.52%	24,471	7.66%	1,077	0.34%	20,628	6.46%	2,041	0.64%	587	0.18%	1,040	0.33%
64	319,811	68.57%	185,679	58.06%	13,482	4.22%	88,381	27.64%	829	0.26%	25,458	7.96%	3,271	1.02%	718	0.22%	1,993	0.62%
65	345,653	74.90%	117,326	33.94%	121,769	35.23%	10,385	3.00%	1,750	0.51%	90,160	26.08%	1,785	0.52%	736	0.21%	1,742	0.50%
66	365,069	78.05%	67,868	18.59%	179,993	49.30%	16,691	4.57%	1,610	0.44%	93,661	25.66%	1,799	0.49%	1,242	0.34%	2,205	0.60%
67	328,809	71.05%	99,320	30.21%	183,444	55.79%	16,387	4.98%	3,027	0.92%	23,224	7.06%	1,262	0.38%	657	0.20%	1,488	0.45%
68	348,844	75.34%	86,274	24.73%	182,460	52.30%	6,078	1.74%	1,645	0.47%	69,024	19.79%	1,049	0.30%	804	0.23%	1,510	0.43%
69	324,581	69.75%	230,895	71.14%	49,871	15.36%	5,382	1.66%	1,001	0.31%	35,072	10.81%	1,089	0.34%	501	0.15%	770	0.24%
70	359,249	78.68%	120,791	33.62%	144,133	40.12%	38,031	10.59%	2,343	0.65%	47,750	13.29%	2,627	0.73%	1,019	0.28%	2,555	0.71%
71	350,857	75.85%	71,946	20.51%	239,724	68.33%	14,822	4.22%	5,160	1.47%	15,026	4.28%	2,006	0.57%	804	0.23%	1,369	0.39%
72	361,195	76.86%	79,920	22.13%	152,605	42.25%	3,907	1.08%	1,855	0.51%	119,081	32.97%	1,757	0.49%	671	0.19%	1,399	0.39%
73	346,400	75.12%	55,047	15.89%	246,123	71.63%	4,654	1.34%	1,946	0.56%	33,836	9.77%	819	0.24%	792	0.23%	1,183	0.34%
74	382,309	81.30%	51,189	13.39%	251,820	65.87%	4,855	1.27%	1,906	0.50%	68,815	18.00%	1,218	0.32%	986	0.26%	1,520	0.40%
75	339,242	72.87%	104,586	30.83%	191,566	56.47%	8,679	2.56%	4,178	1.23%	27,029	7.97%	1,240	0.37%	672	0.20%	1,292	0.38%
76	355,819	75.93%	89,760	25.23%	222,375	62.50%	11,826	3.32%	2,660	0.75%	23,660	6.65%	2,884	0.81%	857	0.24%	1,797	0.51%
77	351,336	75.71%	38,440	10.94%	211,504	60.20%	9,866	2.81%	1,828	0.52%	85,224	24.26%	1,555	0.44%	952	0.27%	1,967	0.56%
78	399,987	86.60%	64,971	16.24%	268,182	67.05%	17,343	4.34%	2,849	0.71%	41,647	10.41%	1,389	0.35%	1,512	0.38%	2,094	0.52%
79	351,301	75.32%	104,302	29.69%	133,553	38.02%	36,362	10.35%	2,136	0.61%	68,296	19.44%	2,928	0.83%	838	0.24%	2,888	0.82%
80	335,580	72.23%	211,077	62.90%	59,612	17.76%	22,872	6.82%	1,508	0.45%	36,344	10.83%	1,717	0.51%	683	0.20%	1,767	0.53%

*Denominator is total population

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey 5 yr estimates

District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
01	350,597	19,959	5.69%	306,663	87.47%	6,145	1.75%	5,363	1.53%	6,322	1.80%	12,467	3.56%
02	325,642	27,767	8.53%	269,491	82.76%	4,734	1.45%	7,027	2.16%	9,856	3.03%	16,623	5.10%
03	311,791	35,176	11.28%	244,216	78.33%	5,832	1.87%	14,750	4.73%	3,730	1.20%	11,817	3.79%
04	305,905	47,071	15.39%	223,290	72.99%	6,753	2.21%	21,720	7.10%	2,598	0.85%	7,071	2.31%
05	318,961	42,211	13.23%	253,268	79.40%	8,304	2.60%	5,460	1.71%	4,482	1.41%	9,718	3.05%
06	314,615	25,392	8.07%	256,506	81.53%	8,689	2.76%	18,441	5.86%	2,040	0.65%	5,587	1.78%
07	286,401	48,343	16.88%	162,945	56.89%	32,734	11.43%	33,312	11.63%	2,905	1.01%	9,067	3.17%
08	310,070	30,742	9.91%	227,744	73.45%	22,934	7.40%	21,078	6.80%	2,757	0.89%	7,572	2.44%
09	268,791	43,174	16.06%	130,447	48.53%	36,366	13.53%	51,041	18.99%	2,098	0.78%	7,763	2.89%
10	307,078	25,185	8.20%	253,579	82.58%	8,051	2.62%	14,912	4.86%	1,542	0.50%	5,351	1.74%
11	285,055	46,034	16.15%	165,116	57.92%	39,122	13.72%	26,995	9.47%	1,851	0.65%	7,786	2.73%
12	282,351	59,452	21.06%	193,259	68.45%	8,196	2.90%	14,080	4.99%	2,455	0.87%	7,364	2.61%
13	246,110	64,899	26.37%	107,115	43.52%	27,749	11.28%	39,801	16.17%	1,795	0.73%	6,546	2.66%
14	300,358	39,078	13.01%	176,421	58.74%	32,571	10.84%	44,408	14.79%	1,468	0.49%	7,880	2.62%
15	310,951	35,604	11.45%	158,682	51.03%	55,396	17.82%	55,603	17.88%	777	0.25%	5,666	1.82%
16	297,090	21,921	7.38%	226,196	76.14%	7,770	2.62%	37,098	12.49%	735	0.25%	4,105	1.38%
17	329,004	40,468	12.30%	175,296	53.28%	30,931	9.40%	76,838	23.35%	1,069	0.32%	5,471	1.66%
18	281,791	36,077	12.80%	96,152	34.12%	84,806	30.10%	57,723	20.48%	1,221	0.43%	7,033	2.50%
19	337,218	33,854	10.04%	147,802	43.83%	14,682	4.35%	135,610	40.21%	799	0.24%	5,270	1.56%
20	266,963	49,288	18.46%	107,997	40.45%	24,866	9.32%	76,808	28.77%	1,259	0.47%	7,982	2.99%
21	236,734	83,355	35.21%	125,077	52.83%	10,592	4.47%	12,580	5.31%	1,879	0.79%	5,130	2.17%
22	289,604	38,297	13.22%	178,610	61.67%	7,577	2.62%	59,214	20.45%	733	0.25%	5,906	2.04%
23	296,648	70,967	23.92%	182,261	61.44%	14,860	5.01%	22,514	7.59%	2,085	0.70%	6,046	2.04%
24	262,885	27,319	10.39%	170,750	64.95%	12,328	4.69%	48,170	18.32%	1,337	0.51%	4,318	1.64%
25	256,391	41,523	16.20%	97,725	38.12%	9,854	3.84%	102,918	40.14%	951	0.37%	4,371	1.70%
26	241,074	88,558	36.73%	134,575	55.82%	4,244	1.76%	7,293	3.03%	3,481	1.44%	6,404	2.66%
27	240,288	78,152	32.52%	63,544	26.44%	10,863	4.52%	83,445	34.73%	967	0.40%	4,284	1.78%
28	293,328	32,204	10.98%	194,755	66.39%	6,969	2.38%	56,261	19.18%	790	0.27%	3,139	1.07%
29	321,431	40,919	12.73%	237,241	73.81%	9,148	2.85%	26,685	8.30%	1,266	0.39%	7,438	2.31%
30	219,999	96,843	44.02%	98,387	44.72%	6,816	3.10%	14,759	6.71%	1,200	0.55%	3,194	1.45%
31	211,837	107,631	50.81%	70,404	33.23%	15,248	7.20%	14,822	7.00%	1,572	0.74%	3,732	1.76%
32	209,937	97,125	46.26%	77,536	36.93%	22,637	10.78%	8,494	4.05%	1,983	0.94%	4,145	1.97%
33	265,680	67,178	25.29%	160,086	60.26%	24,915	9.38%	6,807	2.56%	2,943	1.11%	6,694	2.52%
34	277,228	59,061	21.30%	187,589	67.67%	14,305	5.16%	9,814	3.54%	2,334	0.84%	6,459	2.33%
35	295,361	52,780	17.87%	217,304	73.57%	8,504	2.88%	11,268	3.81%	2,269	0.77%	5,505	1.86%
36	247,869	68,304	27.56%	131,357	52.99%	33,847	13.66%	9,328	3.76%	1,513	0.61%	5,033	2.03%
37	307,080	70,309	22.90%	212,350	69.15%	5,545	1.81%	13,459	4.38%	1,713	0.56%	5,417	1.76%
38	296,536	49,547	16.71%	199,963	67.43%	12,031	4.06%	30,031	10.13%	833	0.28%	4,964	1.67%
39	227,273	118,193	52.00%	76,242	33.55%	11,853	5.22%	18,411	8.10%	849	0.37%	2,574	1.13%
40	277,508	83,296	30.02%	139,401	50.23%	31,625	11.40%	18,502	6.67%	1,360	0.49%	4,684	1.69%
41	324,531	75,829	23.37%	181,668	55.98%	31,039	9.56%	32,181	9.92%	885	0.27%	3,814	1.18%
42	315,589	55,087	17.46%	234,393	74.27%	10,532	3.34%	8,723	2.76%	3,015	0.96%	6,854	2.17%
43	295,412	52,510	17.78%	191,124	64.70%	9,822	3.32%	39,472	13.36%	797	0.27%	2,484	0.84%
44	261,592	64,877	24.84%	164,552	62.90%	7,015	2.68%	21,492	8.22%	778	0.30%	3,556	1.36%

District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
45	280,628	50,012	17.82%	184,384	65.70%	12,831	4.57%	30,943	11.03%	469	0.17%	2,458	0.88%
46	247,706	60,565	24.45%	146,327	59.07%	15,229	6.15%	22,235	8.98%	604	0.24%	3,350	1.35%
47	218,085	114,101	52.32%	55,853	25.61%	34,036	15.61%	10,383	4.76%	817	0.37%	3,712	1.70%
48	255,184	131,258	51.44%	81,225	31.83%	10,090	3.95%	30,674	12.02%	595	0.23%	1,937	0.76%
49	275,312	76,470	27.78%	55,065	20.00%	2,679	0.97%	137,899	50.09%	1,147	0.42%	3,199	1.16%
50	348,226	28,679	8.24%	271,489	77.96%	17,614	5.06%	26,606	7.64%	922	0.26%	3,838	1.10%
51	229,008	136,324	59.53%	43,325	18.92%	9,680	4.23%	36,808	16.07%	982	0.43%	2,871	1.25%
52	247,395	125,095	50.56%	77,008	31.13%	23,814	9.63%	16,466	6.66%	1,549	0.63%	5,012	2.03%
53	164,102	82,951	50.55%	25,193	15.35%	20,075	12.23%	33,484	20.40%	951	0.58%	2,399	1.46%
54	294,720	51,228	17.38%	111,110	37.70%	96,067	32.60%	32,521	11.03%	837	0.28%	3,794	1.29%
55	287,325	65,344	22.74%	133,590	46.49%	10,275	3.58%	75,070	26.13%	1,052	0.37%	3,046	1.06%
56	227,204	114,469	50.38%	92,402	40.67%	11,992	5.28%	4,680	2.06%	2,216	0.98%	3,661	1.61%
57	268,696	153,098	56.98%	75,760	28.20%	4,863	1.81%	31,879	11.86%	1,111	0.41%	3,096	1.15%
58	249,379	139,902	56.10%	54,967	22.04%	14,221	5.70%	38,056	15.26%	898	0.36%	2,233	0.90%
59	168,548	84,278	50.00%	10,837	6.43%	67,405	39.99%	4,230	2.51%	539	0.32%	1,798	1.07%
60	243,511	86,835	35.66%	116,109	47.68%	17,680	7.26%	18,555	7.62%	1,361	0.56%	4,332	1.78%
61	232,803	80,463	34.56%	97,431	41.85%	35,312	15.17%	14,961	6.43%	1,289	0.55%	4,636	1.99%
62	270,569	71,340	26.37%	90,536	33.46%	88,657	32.77%	16,537	6.11%	846	0.31%	3,499	1.29%
63	206,962	119,710	57.84%	45,170	21.83%	23,709	11.46%	14,178	6.85%	903	0.44%	4,195	2.03%
64	212,983	85,023	39.92%	13,871	6.51%	90,850	42.66%	17,770	8.34%	569	0.27%	5,469	2.57%
65	254,368	58,413	22.96%	124,266	48.85%	10,234	4.02%	56,614	22.26%	1,507	0.59%	4,841	1.90%
66	303,141	47,703	15.74%	174,164	57.45%	14,774	4.87%	61,423	20.26%	646	0.21%	5,077	1.67%
67	252,809	58,503	23.14%	162,940	64.45%	12,217	4.83%	14,043	5.55%	1,508	0.60%	5,106	2.02%
68	283,274	47,809	16.88%	180,968	63.88%	6,076	2.14%	45,183	15.95%	1,254	0.44%	3,238	1.14%
69	172,928	90,953	52.60%	53,183	30.75%	4,746	2.74%	21,818	12.62%	606	0.35%	2,228	1.29%
70	282,096	66,137	23.44%	142,051	50.36%	33,986	12.05%	33,196	11.77%	1,232	0.44%	6,726	2.38%
71	299,471	44,627	14.90%	224,011	74.80%	13,288	4.44%	10,654	3.56%	2,737	0.91%	6,891	2.30%
72	296,747	45,433	15.31%	159,384	53.71%	3,767	1.27%	83,396	28.10%	1,287	0.43%	4,767	1.61%
73	304,043	31,281	10.29%	241,962	79.59%	5,189	1.71%	22,311	7.34%	950	0.31%	3,280	1.08%
74	326,040	31,223	9.58%	242,608	74.41%	4,578	1.40%	43,805	13.44%	826	0.25%	3,626	1.17%
75	257,429	46,799	18.18%	179,301	69.65%	7,673	2.98%	17,105	6.64%	3,091	1.20%	6,551	2.54%
76	294,133	49,479	16.82%	212,079	72.10%	10,484	3.56%	16,137	5.49%	1,394	0.47%	5,954	2.02%
77	310,211	29,091	9.38%	212,515	68.51%	8,804	2.84%	55,026	17.74%	918	0.30%	4,775	1.54%
78	352,199	42,445	12.05%	264,876	75.21%	14,484	4.11%	25,642	7.28%	1,204	0.34%	4,752	1.35%
79	283,225	62,084	21.92%	133,319	47.07%	34,102	12.04%	46,632	16.46%	1,038	0.37%	7,088	2.50%
80	227,429	115,454	50.76%	62,208	27.35%	21,478	9.44%	24,416	10.74%	992	0.44%	3,873	1.70%

Senate Districts

Table 1: Total 2011 PL94 Population and Deviation from Ideal			
District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	935,336	3,987	0.43%
02	928,077	-3,272	-0.35%
03	928,167	-3,182	-0.34%
04	937,962	6,613	0.71%
05	939,163	7,814	0.84%
06	936,301	4,952	0.53%
07	924,708	-6,641	-0.71%
08	929,712	-1,637	-0.18%
09	940,601	9,252	0.99%
10	923,707	-7,642	-0.82%
11	930,853	-496	-0.05%
12	933,222	1,873	0.20%
13	927,480	-3,869	-0.42%
14	935,376	4,027	0.43%
15	928,584	-2,765	-0.30%
16	922,123	-9,226	-0.99%
17	931,341	-8	0.00%
18	928,725	-2,624	-0.28%
19	928,850	-2,499	-0.27%
20	935,935	4,586	0.49%
21	930,282	-1,067	-0.11%
22	929,298	-2,051	-0.22%
23	933,807	2,458	0.26%
24	933,510	2,161	0.23%
25	926,935	-4,414	-0.47%
26	927,757	-3,592	-0.39%
27	935,656	4,307	0.46%
28	930,072	-1,277	-0.14%
29	925,494	-5,855	-0.63%
30	922,496	-8,853	-0.95%
31	940,612	9,263	0.99%
32	933,406	2,057	0.22%
33	926,972	-4,377	-0.47%
34	927,893	-3,456	-0.37%
35	934,615	3,266	0.35%
36	938,083	6,734	0.72%
37	937,986	6,637	0.71%
38	929,760	-1,589	-0.17%
39	928,044	-3,305	-0.35%
40	935,055	3,706	0.40%

Table 2: Total Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 2, DOJ Tabulation

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
01	100,370	10.73%	742,721	79.41%	17,178	1.84%	23,601	2.52%	42,928	4.59%	2,503	0.27%	2,564	0.27%	3,471	0.37%
02	181,268	19.53%	649,081	69.94%	19,522	2.10%	28,033	3.02%	39,851	4.29%	2,959	0.32%	3,208	0.35%	4,135	0.45%
03	231,855	24.98%	478,177	51.52%	74,348	8.01%	9,325	1.00%	115,854	12.48%	5,978	0.64%	2,983	0.32%	9,647	1.04%
04	185,091	19.73%	618,299	65.92%	35,440	3.78%	20,454	2.18%	65,516	6.98%	4,304	0.46%	2,254	0.24%	6,604	0.70%
05	354,745	37.77%	377,356	40.18%	61,488	6.55%	9,894	1.05%	117,993	12.56%	6,208	0.66%	2,472	0.26%	9,007	0.96%
06	231,979	24.78%	361,967	38.66%	122,831	13.12%	10,031	1.07%	178,668	19.08%	12,198	1.30%	2,925	0.31%	15,702	1.68%
07	193,725	20.95%	505,367	54.65%	56,801	6.14%	6,410	0.69%	147,184	15.92%	4,822	0.52%	3,003	0.32%	7,396	0.80%
08	262,321	28.22%	520,638	56.00%	37,794	4.07%	18,029	1.94%	81,060	8.72%	2,540	0.27%	2,624	0.28%	4,706	0.51%
09	225,192	23.94%	299,285	31.82%	186,351	19.81%	5,177	0.55%	203,324	21.62%	4,956	0.53%	4,242	0.45%	12,074	1.28%
10	224,711	24.33%	234,751	25.41%	55,199	5.98%	4,449	0.48%	379,834	41.12%	10,663	1.15%	2,419	0.26%	11,681	1.26%
11	151,485	16.27%	356,535	38.30%	54,089	5.81%	4,148	0.45%	347,908	37.38%	4,736	0.51%	3,789	0.41%	8,163	0.88%
12	601,740	64.48%	239,613	25.68%	28,006	3.00%	7,494	0.80%	47,821	5.12%	2,536	0.27%	2,375	0.25%	3,637	0.39%
13	202,617	21.85%	441,218	47.57%	23,800	2.57%	3,749	0.40%	234,472	25.28%	10,972	1.18%	3,819	0.41%	6,833	0.74%
14	665,570	71.16%	167,194	17.87%	44,403	4.75%	7,758	0.83%	44,346	4.74%	998	0.11%	2,397	0.26%	2,710	0.29%
15	278,959	30.04%	318,301	34.28%	25,471	2.74%	4,331	0.47%	289,487	31.18%	3,773	0.41%	2,347	0.25%	5,915	0.64%
16	329,395	35.72%	479,910	52.04%	47,283	5.13%	15,953	1.73%	40,691	4.41%	2,637	0.29%	2,132	0.23%	4,122	0.45%
17	288,246	30.95%	526,158	56.49%	21,705	2.33%	8,824	0.95%	75,067	8.06%	3,614	0.39%	2,766	0.30%	4,961	0.53%
18	524,993	56.53%	269,822	29.05%	39,264	4.23%	2,981	0.32%	82,918	8.93%	1,401	0.15%	3,280	0.35%	4,066	0.44%
19	448,444	48.28%	391,894	42.19%	19,170	2.06%	7,088	0.76%	54,369	5.85%	2,379	0.26%	2,016	0.22%	3,490	0.38%
20	640,254	68.41%	147,352	15.74%	79,131	8.45%	3,702	0.40%	56,370	6.02%	2,641	0.28%	2,247	0.24%	4,238	0.45%
21	378,900	40.73%	372,015	39.99%	109,134	11.73%	7,537	0.81%	50,913	5.47%	2,700	0.29%	3,068	0.33%	6,015	0.65%
22	496,617	53.44%	113,016	12.16%	14,525	1.56%	2,319	0.25%	297,132	31.97%	934	0.10%	1,469	0.16%	3,286	0.35%
23	354,432	37.96%	424,954	45.51%	72,555	7.77%	10,292	1.10%	60,454	6.47%	3,237	0.35%	2,259	0.24%	5,624	0.60%
24	622,849	66.72%	111,828	11.98%	29,054	3.11%	2,293	0.25%	160,813	17.23%	793	0.08%	2,632	0.28%	3,248	0.35%
25	240,708	25.97%	483,809	52.19%	47,881	5.17%	3,947	0.43%	140,794	15.19%	1,890	0.20%	3,044	0.33%	4,862	0.52%
26	126,358	13.62%	601,837	64.87%	36,715	3.96%	3,921	0.42%	147,042	15.85%	2,389	0.26%	3,947	0.43%	5,548	0.60%
27	232,461	24.84%	544,291	58.17%	28,369	3.03%	4,416	0.47%	116,575	12.47%	1,826	0.20%	3,034	0.32%	4,584	0.49%
28	379,913	40.85%	442,979	47.63%	36,831	3.96%	7,831	0.84%	53,808	5.79%	2,574	0.28%	1,988	0.21%	4,148	0.45%
29	338,824	36.61%	293,659	31.73%	25,387	2.74%	3,781	0.41%	253,448	27.39%	3,141	0.34%	2,218	0.24%	5,035	0.54%
30	461,587	50.04%	129,621	14.05%	257,407	27.90%	2,220	0.24%	58,157	6.30%	998	0.11%	4,661	0.51%	7,845	0.85%
31	492,844	52.40%	270,072	28.71%	86,279	9.17%	5,461	0.58%	73,833	7.85%	4,006	0.43%	2,356	0.25%	5,761	0.61%
32	568,638	60.92%	178,913	19.17%	34,647	3.71%	3,596	0.39%	138,692	14.86%	3,026	0.32%	2,014	0.22%	3,880	0.42%
33	648,693	69.98%	120,539	13.00%	82,212	8.87%	3,008	0.32%	60,349	6.51%	5,413	0.58%	2,193	0.24%	4,565	0.49%
34	434,685	46.65%	269,045	29.00%	13,031	1.40%	3,737	0.40%	198,207	21.36%	4,042	0.44%	1,749	0.19%	3,397	0.37%
35	495,096	52.97%	106,677	11.41%	199,211	21.31%	2,868	0.31%	111,717	11.95%	8,756	0.94%	2,937	0.31%	7,353	0.79%
36	222,803	23.75%	595,051	63.43%	23,219	2.48%	6,047	0.64%	78,172	8.33%	5,183	0.55%	2,559	0.27%	5,049	0.54%
37	203,289	21.67%	525,297	56.00%	14,634	1.56%	4,440	0.47%	180,104	19.20%	3,035	0.32%	2,679	0.29%	4,508	0.48%
38	253,111	27.22%	544,135	58.52%	34,605	3.72%	11,321	1.22%	74,599	8.02%	4,581	0.49%	2,361	0.25%	5,047	0.54%
39	156,622	16.88%	549,634	59.22%	47,119	5.08%	5,991	0.65%	154,034	16.60%	4,311	0.46%	3,407	0.37%	6,926	0.75%
40	582,309	62.28%	153,242	16.39%	67,969	7.27%	5,354	0.57%	112,848	12.07%	4,965	0.53%	1,823	0.19%	6,545	0.70%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 4. DOJ Tabulation

District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	%Latino VAP	White VAP	%White VAP	Black VAP	%Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	%Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	%Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	%Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	728,887	77.93%	65,764	9.02%	597,012	81.91%	13,070	1.79%	17,190	2.36%	30,094	4.13%	1,768	0.24%	1,972	0.27%	2,017	0.28%
02	729,488	78.60%	118,286	16.21%	540,592	74.11%	14,463	1.98%	19,989	2.74%	28,999	3.98%	2,202	0.30%	2,381	0.33%	2,574	0.35%
03	716,049	77.15%	152,346	21.28%	398,472	55.65%	54,776	7.65%	7,330	1.02%	90,798	12.68%	4,422	0.62%	2,304	0.32%	5,601	0.78%
04	702,185	74.86%	114,932	16.37%	494,284	70.39%	23,313	3.32%	14,826	2.11%	46,437	6.61%	3,018	0.43%	1,546	0.22%	3,829	0.55%
05	670,015	71.34%	220,614	32.93%	304,822	45.49%	41,577	6.21%	7,805	1.14%	84,010	12.54%	4,497	0.67%	1,643	0.25%	5,247	0.78%
06	692,040	73.91%	148,447	21.45%	301,225	43.53%	84,026	12.14%	7,876	1.14%	130,108	18.80%	8,701	1.26%	2,024	0.29%	9,633	1.39%
07	687,634	74.36%	126,553	18.40%	402,564	58.56%	39,219	5.70%	4,900	0.71%	104,667	15.22%	3,419	0.50%	1,909	0.28%	4,283	0.62%
08	684,800	74.73%	166,925	24.02%	425,504	61.24%	25,256	3.64%	13,454	1.94%	57,031	8.21%	1,839	0.26%	1,912	0.28%	2,877	0.41%
09	743,998	79.10%	153,375	20.62%	261,601	35.19%	144,573	19.43%	4,293	0.58%	165,309	22.22%	3,680	0.49%	3,025	0.41%	7,941	1.07%
10	704,066	76.22%	152,169	21.61%	202,581	28.77%	39,763	5.65%	3,454	0.49%	288,843	41.02%	7,827	1.11%	1,658	0.24%	7,771	1.10%
11	798,616	85.79%	119,525	14.97%	325,420	40.75%	44,674	5.59%	3,747	0.47%	292,846	36.67%	3,533	0.44%	2,890	0.36%	5,981	0.75%
12	641,932	68.79%	379,610	59.14%	194,603	30.32%	21,480	3.35%	5,788	0.90%	34,580	5.39%	1,867	0.29%	1,752	0.27%	2,252	0.35%
13	719,549	77.58%	140,230	19.49%	364,092	50.60%	18,583	2.58%	2,969	0.41%	178,810	24.85%	7,840	1.09%	2,478	0.34%	4,547	0.63%
14	623,635	66.67%	413,286	66.27%	136,753	21.93%	32,986	5.29%	5,737	0.92%	30,756	4.93%	731	0.12%	1,783	0.29%	1,603	0.26%
15	698,809	75.26%	187,530	26.84%	264,974	37.92%	19,554	2.80%	3,422	0.49%	215,000	30.77%	2,883	0.41%	1,544	0.22%	3,922	0.56%
16	662,419	71.84%	204,178	30.82%	380,322	57.41%	31,022	4.68%	11,922	1.80%	29,379	4.44%	1,849	0.28%	1,392	0.21%	2,355	0.36%
17	724,678	77.81%	190,445	26.28%	444,083	61.28%	16,619	2.29%	7,181	0.99%	58,398	8.06%	2,700	0.37%	2,076	0.29%	3,176	0.44%
18	699,815	75.35%	360,423	51.50%	231,798	33.12%	31,075	4.44%	2,480	0.35%	67,933	9.71%	1,123	0.16%	2,103	0.30%	2,880	0.41%
19	697,445	75.09%	296,329	42.49%	332,348	47.65%	14,623	2.10%	5,699	0.82%	42,941	6.16%	1,806	0.26%	1,409	0.20%	2,290	0.33%
20	645,309	68.95%	411,582	63.78%	122,990	19.06%	57,472	8.91%	2,966	0.46%	44,353	6.87%	1,771	0.27%	1,479	0.23%	2,696	0.42%
21	649,719	69.84%	235,918	36.31%	292,372	45.00%	71,197	10.96%	5,848	0.90%	37,053	5.70%	1,798	0.28%	2,013	0.31%	3,520	0.54%
22	698,855	75.20%	341,756	48.90%	98,879	14.15%	11,250	1.61%	1,861	0.27%	241,099	34.50%	772	0.11%	919	0.13%	2,319	0.33%
23	681,524	72.98%	223,675	32.82%	347,882	51.04%	49,836	7.31%	7,657	1.12%	45,529	6.68%	2,175	0.32%	1,450	0.21%	3,320	0.49%
24	710,984	76.16%	440,168	61.91%	100,593	14.15%	24,782	3.49%	1,908	0.27%	138,605	19.49%	691	0.10%	1,680	0.24%	2,557	0.36%
25	735,320	79.33%	170,003	23.12%	406,049	55.22%	37,257	5.07%	3,210	0.44%	111,800	15.20%	1,524	0.21%	2,088	0.28%	3,388	0.46%
26	778,734	83.94%	98,867	12.44%	519,679	65.73%	30,247	3.88%	3,337	0.43%	119,557	15.35%	1,962	0.25%	2,992	0.38%	4,093	0.53%
27	717,882	76.72%	159,365	22.20%	439,268	61.19%	20,643	2.88%	3,391	0.47%	88,890	12.38%	1,416	0.20%	1,855	0.26%	3,054	0.43%
28	677,516	72.85%	239,271	35.32%	362,695	53.53%	25,868	3.82%	5,785	0.85%	38,609	5.70%	1,717	0.25%	1,291	0.19%	2,280	0.34%
29	695,503	75.15%	225,064	32.36%	244,642	35.17%	19,135	2.75%	3,006	0.43%	196,527	28.26%	2,249	0.32%	1,463	0.21%	3,417	0.49%
30	686,822	74.45%	311,231	45.31%	112,306	16.35%	200,222	29.15%	1,828	0.27%	51,288	7.47%	838	0.12%	3,281	0.48%	5,826	0.85%
31	659,186	70.08%	310,807	47.15%	218,565	33.16%	60,540	9.18%	4,196	0.64%	57,363	8.70%	2,732	0.41%	1,567	0.24%	3,416	0.52%
32	692,591	74.20%	391,526	56.53%	154,228	22.27%	25,014	3.61%	2,933	0.42%	112,840	16.29%	2,164	0.31%	1,373	0.20%	2,513	0.36%
33	652,106	70.35%	427,870	65.61%	105,516	16.18%	60,818	9.30%	2,512	0.39%	47,672	7.31%	3,719	0.57%	1,406	0.22%	2,793	0.43%
34	688,872	74.24%	285,768	41.48%	228,862	33.22%	9,973	1.45%	2,987	0.43%	154,925	22.49%	2,883	0.42%	1,205	0.17%	2,269	0.33%
35	676,116	72.34%	326,380	48.27%	92,541	13.69%	150,844	22.28%	2,366	0.35%	91,249	13.50%	6,158	0.91%	2,019	0.30%	4,759	0.70%
36	708,785	75.56%	146,255	20.63%	475,185	67.04%	16,562	2.34%	4,662	0.66%	57,732	8.15%	3,729	0.53%	1,569	0.24%	2,991	0.42%
37	734,844	78.34%	137,962	18.77%	436,852	59.45%	10,969	1.49%	3,579	0.49%	138,372	18.83%	2,274	0.31%	1,795	0.24%	3,041	0.41%
38	696,724	74.94%	162,351	23.30%	440,039	63.16%	23,719	3.40%	8,294	1.19%	54,641	7.84%	3,313	0.48%	1,583	0.23%	2,784	0.40%
39	764,337	82.36%	114,156	14.94%	476,060	62.28%	35,885	4.69%	4,991	0.65%	122,878	16.08%	3,353	0.44%	2,549	0.33%	4,465	0.58%
40	671,129	71.77%	388,556	57.90%	131,303	19.56%	50,852	7.58%	4,110	0.61%	87,514	13.04%	3,785	0.56%	1,271	0.19%	3,736	0.56%

*Denominator is total population

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey 5 yr estimates													
District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
01	672,832	43,386	6.45%	575,841	85.58%	13,448	2.00%	21,626	3.21%	8,578	1.27%	18,531	2.75%
02	635,914	53,578	8.43%	525,442	82.63%	13,327	2.10%	20,388	3.21%	12,122	1.91%	23,179	3.64%
03	612,229	83,170	13.58%	395,557	64.61%	51,833	8.47%	66,402	10.85%	3,781	0.62%	15,267	2.49%
04	622,033	65,324	10.50%	484,710	77.92%	21,662	3.48%	31,290	5.03%	6,307	1.01%	19,047	3.06%
05	541,374	126,875	23.44%	308,480	56.98%	37,201	6.87%	55,519	10.26%	3,897	0.72%	13,299	2.46%
06	565,628	88,731	15.69%	298,462	52.77%	74,745	13.21%	86,355	15.27%	5,105	0.90%	17,335	3.06%
07	569,011	68,701	12.07%	390,810	68.68%	33,715	5.93%	65,393	11.49%	2,312	0.41%	10,392	1.83%
08	606,375	114,240	18.84%	417,945	68.93%	22,535	3.72%	34,677	5.72%	7,542	1.24%	16,978	2.80%
09	595,108	72,221	12.14%	256,455	43.09%	140,393	23.59%	113,201	19.02%	2,034	0.34%	12,838	2.16%
10	524,928	89,703	17.09%	210,385	40.08%	35,477	6.76%	177,244	33.77%	2,254	0.43%	12,119	2.31%
11	663,732	73,499	11.07%	322,364	48.57%	45,493	6.85%	211,795	31.91%	1,839	0.28%	10,581	1.59%
12	438,286	188,080	42.91%	197,424	45.04%	21,123	4.82%	22,815	5.21%	3,663	0.84%	8,844	2.02%
13	553,079	66,332	11.99%	349,061	63.11%	19,908	3.60%	107,415	19.42%	2,092	0.38%	10,363	1.87%
14	410,500	207,394	50.52%	143,864	35.05%	32,392	7.89%	19,360	4.72%	3,391	0.83%	7,490	1.82%
15	539,225	107,927	20.02%	266,228	49.37%	16,888	3.13%	140,686	26.09%	1,761	0.33%	7,496	1.39%
16	564,836	126,292	22.36%	376,558	66.67%	29,509	5.22%	17,395	3.08%	5,937	1.05%	15,082	2.67%
17	615,065	104,945	17.06%	437,338	71.10%	16,513	2.68%	43,642	7.10%	3,124	0.51%	12,627	2.05%
18	471,813	179,485	38.04%	214,629	45.49%	28,550	6.05%	43,493	9.22%	1,365	0.29%	5,656	1.20%
19	536,288	150,912	28.14%	330,038	61.54%	14,817	2.76%	30,741	5.73%	3,035	0.57%	9,780	1.82%
20	465,480	239,196	51.39%	132,861	28.54%	57,850	12.43%	26,849	5.77%	2,366	0.51%	8,724	1.87%
21	507,189	138,366	27.28%	277,557	54.72%	58,030	11.44%	23,064	4.55%	3,149	0.62%	10,172	2.01%
22	515,067	227,268	44.12%	108,995	21.16%	10,701	2.08%	163,105	31.67%	1,775	0.34%	4,998	0.97%
23	563,579	142,736	25.33%	340,225	60.37%	41,897	7.43%	27,573	4.89%	4,153	0.74%	11,148	1.98%
24	408,806	210,974	51.61%	91,041	22.27%	26,017	6.36%	75,497	18.47%	1,855	0.45%	5,277	1.29%
25	625,479	127,297	20.35%	381,105	60.93%	38,717	6.19%	72,096	11.53%	1,767	0.28%	6,264	1.00%
26	669,916	69,527	10.38%	487,046	72.70%	29,944	4.47%	75,873	11.33%	1,810	0.27%	7,526	1.12%
27	587,906	84,385	14.35%	422,982	71.95%	18,101	3.08%	56,758	9.65%	1,124	0.19%	5,680	0.97%
28	529,628	133,548	25.22%	339,946	64.19%	22,761	4.30%	23,544	4.45%	3,700	0.70%	9,829	1.86%
29	532,640	126,174	23.69%	253,097	47.52%	19,385	3.64%	126,586	23.77%	2,242	0.42%	7,398	1.39%
30	465,763	125,666	26.98%	103,495	22.22%	200,805	43.11%	29,958	6.43%	1,574	0.34%	5,839	1.25%
31	476,314	167,298	35.12%	213,540	44.83%	52,992	11.13%	33,516	7.04%	2,650	0.56%	8,968	1.88%
32	535,094	269,284	50.32%	156,301	29.21%	23,049	4.31%	79,970	14.95%	2,218	0.41%	6,490	1.21%
33	414,477	209,667	50.59%	106,506	25.70%	56,414	13.61%	33,480	8.08%	1,689	0.41%	8,410	2.03%
34	491,287	129,343	26.33%	238,431	48.53%	9,906	2.02%	105,917	21.56%	2,088	0.43%	7,690	1.57%
35	481,429	166,321	34.55%	94,664	19.66%	148,641	30.87%	60,634	12.59%	1,338	0.28%	11,169	2.32%
36	603,622	81,583	13.52%	458,309	75.93%	15,725	2.61%	38,707	6.41%	2,369	0.39%	9,298	1.54%
37	613,024	79,683	13.00%	425,907	69.48%	10,677	1.74%	89,633	14.62%	2,080	0.34%	7,124	1.16%
38	559,186	83,342	14.90%	411,073	73.51%	20,376	3.64%	32,439	5.80%	4,609	0.82%	11,956	2.14%
39	685,425	79,483	11.60%	482,996	70.47%	31,682	4.62%	80,287	11.71%	2,509	0.37%	10,977	1.60%
40	466,879	214,302	45.90%	132,918	28.47%	48,582	10.41%	61,124	13.09%	2,935	0.63%	9,953	2.13%

Board of Equalization Districts

Table 1: Total 2011 PL94 Population and Deviation from Ideal			
District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	9,355,321	41,832	0.45%
02	9,220,357	-93,132	-1.00%
03	9,289,203	-24,286	-0.26%
04	9,389,075	75,586	0.81%

Table 2: Total Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 2, DOJ Tabulation																
District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
01	3,663,439	39.16%	4,087,000	43.79%	568,267	6.07%	120,834	1.29%	781,832	8.35%	37,613	0.40%	26,265	0.28%	60,261	0.64%
02	2,411,799	26.15%	4,153,967	45.05%	534,841	5.80%	83,355	0.90%	1,876,565	20.35%	54,952	0.60%	30,533	0.33%	74,345	0.81%
03	4,269,721	46.18%	2,720,991	29.40%	757,522	8.15%	33,344	0.36%	1,371,995	14.77%	27,914	0.30%	28,230	0.30%	49,486	0.53%
04	3,648,760	38.86%	3,974,295	42.33%	449,408	4.79%	64,278	0.68%	1,157,271	12.11%	40,139	0.43%	23,232	0.25%	51,892	0.55%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 3, DOJ Tabulation																		
District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	%Latino VAP	White VAP	%White VAP	Black VAP	%Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	%Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	%Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	6,772,226	72.39%	2,327,843	34.37%	3,310,607	48.89%	393,099	5.80%	90,564	1.34%	568,635	8.40%	26,778	0.40%	18,167	0.27%	36,335	0.54%
02	7,154,381	77.58%	1,622,871	22.68%	3,493,208	48.83%	405,788	5.67%	64,121	0.90%	1,458,908	20.38%	40,371	0.56%	21,611	0.30%	48,103	0.67%
03	7,054,820	75.95%	2,935,600	41.61%	2,319,856	32.88%	583,055	8.26%	27,222	0.39%	1,114,847	15.80%	20,700	0.29%	19,258	0.27%	34,280	0.48%
04	6,977,467	74.31%	2,371,165	33.98%	3,285,688	47.08%	321,397	4.61%	49,382	0.71%	873,965	12.53%	28,859	0.41%	15,713	0.23%	31,285	0.45%

*Denominator is total population

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2006 - 2009 American Community Survey 5 yr estimates														
District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
01	5,443,123	1,326,714	24.37%	3,258,117	59.86%	359,838	6.61%	365,797	6.72%	48,240	0.89%	132,657	2.44%
02	5,772,499	852,581	14.77%	3,441,030	59.61%	388,328	6.69%	968,313	16.77%	35,021	0.61%	124,297	2.15%
03	5,749,877	1,844,607	31.93%	2,235,546	42.58%	574,881	10.95%	724,891	13.81%	16,964	0.32%	68,902	1.33%
04	5,476,997	1,282,336	23.82%	3,225,693	58.96%	290,724	5.31%	587,044	10.36%	29,914	0.55%	94,898	1.74%

Congressional Districts

Table 1: Total 2011 PL94 Population and Deviation from Ideal			
District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	702,905	0	0.00%
02	702,905	0	0.00%
03	702,906	1	0.00%
04	702,906	1	0.00%
05	702,905	0	0.00%
06	702,905	0	0.00%
07	702,904	-1	0.00%
08	702,905	0	0.00%
09	702,904	-1	0.00%
10	702,905	0	0.00%
11	702,906	1	0.00%
12	702,905	0	0.00%
13	702,906	1	0.00%
14	702,905	0	0.00%
15	702,904	-1	0.00%
16	702,904	-1	0.00%
17	702,904	-1	0.00%
18	702,906	1	0.00%
19	702,904	-1	0.00%
20	702,906	1	0.00%
21	702,904	-1	0.00%
22	702,905	0	0.00%
23	702,904	-1	0.00%
24	702,904	-1	0.00%
25	702,904	-1	0.00%
26	702,905	0	0.00%
27	702,905	0	0.00%
28	702,904	-1	0.00%
29	702,905	0	0.00%
30	702,904	-1	0.00%
31	702,905	0	0.00%
32	702,905	0	0.00%
33	702,904	-1	0.00%
34	702,904	-1	0.00%
35	702,905	0	0.00%
36	702,905	0	0.00%
37	702,904	-1	0.00%
38	702,905	0	0.00%
39	702,905	0	0.00%
40	702,904	-1	0.00%
41	702,904	-1	0.00%
42	702,906	1	0.00%
43	702,904	-1	0.00%
44	702,904	-1	0.00%
45	702,906	1	0.00%
46	702,906	1	0.00%
47	702,905	0	0.00%
48	702,906	1	0.00%
49	702,906	1	0.00%
50	702,905	0	0.00%
51	702,906	1	0.00%
52	702,904	-1	0.00%
53	702,904	-1	0.00%

Table 2: Total Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 2. DOJ Tabulation

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
01	84,261	11.99%	555,872	79.08%	11,790	1.68%	24,686	3.51%	20,307	2.89%	1,810	0.26%	1,634	0.23%	2,545	0.36%
02	116,969	16.64%	511,716	72.80%	13,663	1.94%	22,574	3.21%	30,557	4.35%	1,870	0.27%	2,659	0.38%	2,897	0.41%
03	195,247	27.78%	357,493	50.86%	45,864	6.52%	12,040	1.71%	78,729	11.20%	4,158	0.59%	2,308	0.33%	7,067	1.01%
04	86,868	12.36%	549,759	78.21%	10,499	1.49%	14,759	2.10%	34,721	4.94%	1,931	0.27%	1,843	0.26%	2,526	0.36%
05	180,559	25.69%	370,810	52.75%	49,132	6.99%	8,852	1.26%	81,280	11.56%	4,116	0.59%	1,938	0.28%	6,218	0.88%
06	189,445	26.95%	273,251	38.87%	95,746	13.62%	8,084	1.15%	113,314	16.12%	9,348	1.33%	2,259	0.32%	11,458	1.63%
07	113,339	16.12%	401,755	57.16%	57,331	8.16%	8,129	1.16%	105,951	15.07%	5,676	0.81%	2,246	0.32%	8,477	1.21%
08	248,397	35.34%	352,775	50.19%	57,090	8.12%	11,717	1.67%	24,111	3.43%	3,056	0.43%	1,701	0.24%	4,058	0.58%
09	261,187	37.16%	259,295	36.89%	61,873	8.80%	6,753	0.96%	101,012	14.37%	3,871	0.55%	1,718	0.24%	7,195	1.02%
10	281,702	40.08%	326,037	46.38%	25,909	3.69%	8,215	1.17%	48,988	6.97%	4,952	0.70%	1,974	0.28%	5,126	0.73%
11	179,637	25.56%	341,787	48.62%	66,013	9.39%	4,266	0.61%	98,625	14.03%	3,603	0.51%	2,835	0.40%	6,140	0.87%
12	103,175	14.68%	309,243	43.99%	44,038	6.27%	3,502	0.50%	231,181	32.89%	3,241	0.46%	2,689	0.38%	5,836	0.83%
13	146,515	20.84%	240,440	34.21%	140,008	19.92%	3,910	0.56%	156,562	22.27%	3,794	0.54%	2,825	0.40%	8,852	1.26%
14	170,583	24.27%	259,672	36.94%	24,760	3.52%	2,569	0.37%	225,380	32.06%	10,205	1.45%	3,328	0.47%	6,408	0.91%
15	164,454	23.40%	263,398	37.47%	48,648	6.92%	4,101	0.58%	203,212	28.91%	8,628	1.23%	1,987	0.28%	8,476	1.21%
16	407,741	58.01%	176,462	25.10%	43,109	6.13%	6,740	0.96%	62,067	8.83%	1,312	0.19%	1,991	0.28%	3,482	0.50%
17	122,760	17.46%	188,447	26.81%	18,497	2.63%	2,688	0.38%	358,165	50.96%	3,880	0.55%	1,828	0.26%	6,639	0.94%
18	120,187	17.10%	407,159	57.93%	15,464	2.20%	3,839	0.55%	146,986	20.91%	3,149	0.45%	2,258	0.32%	3,864	0.55%
19	291,334	41.45%	189,550	26.97%	21,685	3.09%	3,582	0.51%	187,408	26.66%	3,096	0.44%	1,699	0.24%	4,550	0.65%
20	356,042	50.65%	275,545	39.20%	16,110	2.29%	5,228	0.74%	41,651	5.93%	2,748	0.39%	1,727	0.25%	3,855	0.55%
21	498,785	70.96%	135,780	19.32%	32,814	4.67%	5,499	0.78%	25,429	3.62%	693	0.10%	2,043	0.29%	1,861	0.26%
22	314,576	44.75%	297,874	42.38%	22,035	3.13%	7,632	1.09%	54,851	7.80%	1,236	0.18%	1,858	0.26%	2,843	0.40%
23	249,720	35.53%	355,557	50.58%	44,725	6.36%	11,675	1.66%	34,575	4.92%	1,593	0.23%	1,818	0.26%	3,241	0.46%
24	239,701	34.10%	401,497	57.12%	14,650	2.08%	6,747	0.96%	34,168	4.86%	1,587	0.23%	2,014	0.29%	2,540	0.36%
25	248,258	35.32%	322,132	45.83%	59,994	8.54%	4,818	0.69%	59,975	8.53%	1,410	0.20%	2,227	0.32%	4,090	0.58%
26	303,859	43.23%	324,211	46.12%	13,527	1.92%	4,636	0.66%	50,806	7.23%	1,762	0.25%	1,507	0.21%	2,597	0.37%
27	188,973	26.88%	205,406	29.22%	33,212	4.72%	2,189	0.31%	266,698	37.94%	702	0.10%	1,687	0.24%	4,038	0.57%
28	180,638	25.70%	388,580	55.26%	18,364	2.61%	2,547	0.36%	105,638	15.03%	1,497	0.21%	2,551	0.36%	3,089	0.44%
29	482,916	68.70%	129,457	18.42%	27,088	3.85%	2,050	0.29%	55,438	7.89%	1,039	0.15%	2,326	0.33%	2,591	0.37%
30	189,850	27.01%	375,093	53.36%	32,731	4.66%	2,635	0.37%	94,518	13.45%	1,349	0.19%	2,692	0.38%	4,036	0.57%
31	347,521	49.44%	208,507	29.66%	80,735	11.49%	3,959	0.56%	52,968	7.54%	2,588	0.37%	1,921	0.27%	4,706	0.67%
32	440,161	62.62%	127,300	18.11%	19,175	2.73%	2,466	0.35%	108,780	15.48%	1,013	0.14%	1,413	0.20%	2,597	0.37%
33	78,795	11.21%	481,592	68.51%	22,183	3.16%	2,970	0.42%	109,109	15.52%	1,729	0.25%	2,786	0.40%	3,740	0.53%
34	459,919	65.43%	64,930	9.24%	31,974	4.55%	1,885	0.27%	139,011	19.78%	560	0.08%	1,965	0.28%	2,660	0.38%
35	488,108	69.44%	111,877	15.92%	48,846	6.95%	2,716	0.39%	44,995	6.40%	1,783	0.25%	1,669	0.24%	2,911	0.41%
36	327,837	46.64%	311,816	44.36%	27,845	3.96%	7,656	1.09%	22,807	3.24%	1,383	0.20%	1,323	0.19%	2,238	0.32%
37	271,183	38.58%	170,692	24.28%	176,118	25.06%	1,901	0.27%	71,093	10.11%	1,058	0.15%	4,147	0.59%	6,712	0.95%
38	430,350	61.22%	132,978	18.92%	26,596	3.78%	2,738	0.39%	103,373	14.71%	2,358	0.34%	1,470	0.21%	3,042	0.43%
39	229,151	32.60%	240,000	34.14%	17,432	2.48%	2,728	0.39%	206,547	29.38%	1,607	0.23%	1,661	0.24%	3,779	0.54%

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
40	607,911	86.49%	37,646	5.36%	36,199	5.15%	1,296	0.18%	16,118	2.29%	977	0.14%	1,413	0.20%	1,344	0.19%
41	392,952	55.90%	183,311	26.08%	70,741	10.06%	4,250	0.60%	42,620	6.06%	3,019	0.43%	1,713	0.24%	4,298	0.61%
42	254,414	36.19%	327,780	46.63%	39,141	5.57%	5,461	0.78%	67,055	9.54%	2,915	0.41%	1,734	0.25%	4,406	0.63%
43	323,366	46.00%	106,007	15.08%	168,263	23.94%	2,103	0.30%	90,329	12.85%	4,052	0.58%	2,806	0.40%	5,978	0.85%
44	480,835	68.41%	50,395	7.17%	119,232	16.96%	1,843	0.26%	38,885	5.53%	6,444	0.92%	1,564	0.22%	3,706	0.53%
45	129,327	18.40%	390,115	55.50%	12,219	1.74%	2,871	0.41%	160,723	22.87%	1,872	0.27%	2,108	0.30%	3,671	0.52%
46	467,888	66.56%	129,534	18.43%	13,263	1.89%	2,403	0.34%	83,358	11.86%	3,017	0.43%	1,278	0.18%	2,165	0.31%
47	239,935	34.13%	239,422	34.06%	54,077	7.69%	3,820	0.54%	153,048	21.77%	5,431	0.77%	1,861	0.26%	5,311	0.76%
48	139,894	19.90%	411,598	58.56%	8,314	1.18%	3,871	0.55%	131,541	18.71%	2,792	0.40%	1,792	0.25%	3,104	0.44%
49	181,238	25.78%	432,469	61.53%	19,091	2.72%	4,898	0.70%	54,828	7.80%	4,546	0.65%	1,933	0.28%	3,903	0.56%
50	210,438	29.94%	412,173	58.64%	19,387	2.76%	10,036	1.43%	42,718	6.08%	3,142	0.45%	1,645	0.23%	3,366	0.48%
51	481,150	68.45%	101,181	14.39%	50,023	7.12%	4,374	0.62%	57,816	8.23%	3,044	0.43%	1,326	0.19%	3,992	0.57%
52	90,424	12.86%	436,159	62.05%	23,519	3.35%	4,206	0.60%	138,187	19.66%	2,986	0.42%	2,558	0.36%	4,865	0.69%
53	223,244	31.76%	302,718	43.07%	59,316	8.44%	4,698	0.67%	99,241	14.12%	4,990	0.71%	2,004	0.29%	6,693	0.95%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 4. DOJ Tabulation

District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	%Latino VAP	White VAP	%White VAP	Black VAP	%Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	%Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	%Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	%Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	554,136	78.84%	54,690	9.87%	455,291	82.16%	8,390	1.51%	17,799	3.21%	13,961	2.52%	1,280	0.23%	1,270	0.23%	1,455	0.26%
02	555,305	79.00%	78,229	14.09%	423,500	76.26%	10,378	1.87%	15,919	2.87%	22,050	3.97%	1,395	0.25%	2,001	0.36%	1,833	0.33%
03	526,206	74.86%	124,246	23.61%	290,101	55.13%	33,561	6.38%	8,906	1.69%	60,493	11.50%	2,994	0.57%	1,836	0.35%	4,069	0.77%
04	544,601	77.48%	56,598	10.39%	441,207	81.01%	7,449	1.37%	10,983	2.02%	24,205	4.44%	1,356	0.25%	1,349	0.25%	1,454	0.27%
05	544,581	77.48%	117,326	21.54%	313,874	57.64%	35,544	6.53%	6,865	1.26%	62,846	11.54%	3,059	0.56%	1,347	0.25%	3,719	0.68%
06	521,275	74.16%	121,466	23.30%	228,050	43.75%	66,153	12.69%	6,413	1.23%	83,909	16.10%	6,625	1.27%	1,541	0.30%	7,118	1.37%
07	525,190	74.72%	71,905	13.69%	321,672	61.25%	39,051	7.44%	6,129	1.17%	75,694	14.41%	4,104	0.78%	1,637	0.31%	4,998	0.95%
08	503,201	71.59%	152,327	30.27%	281,907	56.02%	36,663	7.29%	8,897	1.77%	18,012	3.58%	2,035	0.40%	1,127	0.22%	2,233	0.44%
09	497,569	70.79%	162,458	32.65%	209,099	42.02%	41,032	8.25%	5,160	1.04%	71,999	14.47%	2,732	0.55%	1,091	0.22%	3,998	0.80%
10	500,233	71.17%	174,471	34.88%	259,025	51.78%	17,563	3.51%	6,284	1.26%	34,897	6.98%	3,602	0.72%	1,310	0.26%	3,081	0.62%
11	536,433	76.32%	118,386	22.07%	281,284	52.44%	48,745	9.09%	3,377	0.63%	76,261	14.22%	2,601	0.48%	1,942	0.36%	3,837	0.72%
12	612,806	87.18%	82,849	13.52%	283,774	46.31%	36,257	5.92%	3,193	0.52%	197,801	32.28%	2,403	0.39%	2,089	0.34%	4,440	0.72%
13	562,583	80.04%	101,130	17.98%	210,181	37.36%	109,391	19.44%	3,264	0.58%	127,943	22.74%	2,770	0.49%	2,029	0.36%	5,875	1.04%
14	553,819	78.79%	121,113	21.87%	218,117	39.38%	19,964	3.60%	2,080	0.38%	178,725	32.27%	7,287	1.32%	2,295	0.41%	4,238	0.77%
15	525,207	74.72%	110,291	21.00%	214,655	40.87%	35,162	6.69%	3,159	0.60%	148,873	28.35%	6,319	1.20%	1,288	0.25%	5,460	1.04%
16	478,367	68.06%	252,816	52.85%	144,627	30.23%	29,791	6.23%	5,125	1.07%	41,448	8.66%	982	0.21%	1,494	0.31%	2,084	0.44%
17	537,484	76.47%	84,099	15.65%	161,266	30.00%	13,626	2.54%	2,023	0.38%	267,863	49.84%	2,900	0.54%	1,244	0.23%	4,463	0.83%
18	542,924	77.24%	81,886	15.08%	331,434	61.05%	11,746	2.16%	3,084	0.57%	108,574	20.00%	2,327	0.43%	1,368	0.26%	2,485	0.46%
19	522,778	74.37%	194,438	37.19%	158,975	30.41%	16,571	3.17%	2,840	0.54%	143,387	27.43%	2,334	0.45%	1,183	0.23%	3,050	0.58%
20	523,748	74.51%	232,460	44.38%	235,163	44.90%	12,709	2.43%	4,222	0.81%	33,431	6.38%	2,097	0.40%	1,190	0.23%	2,476	0.47%
21	475,172	67.60%	312,899	65.85%	110,672	23.29%	25,457	5.36%	4,062	0.85%	18,881	3.97%	525	0.11%	1,564	0.33%	1,112	0.23%
22	498,009	70.85%	195,842	39.32%	239,381	48.07%	14,624	2.94%	5,658	1.14%	38,653	7.76%	904	0.18%	1,214	0.24%	1,733	0.35%
23	504,348	71.75%	155,817	30.89%	280,565	55.63%	29,755	5.90%	8,687	1.72%	25,232	5.00%	1,069	0.21%	1,258	0.25%	1,965	0.39%
24	552,445	78.59%	160,250	29.01%	342,507	62.00%	11,766	2.13%	5,528	1.00%	27,869	5.04%	1,227	0.22%	1,571	0.28%	1,727	0.31%
25	502,838	71.54%	158,296	31.48%	253,135	50.34%	39,471	7.85%	3,691	0.73%	43,345	8.62%	1,010	0.20%	1,402	0.28%	2,488	0.49%
26	520,503	74.05%	200,426	38.51%	264,485	50.81%	10,017	1.92%	3,591	0.69%	38,057	7.31%	1,307	0.25%	961	0.18%	1,660	0.32%
27	557,804	79.36%	135,362	24.27%	174,702	31.32%	26,219	4.70%	1,745	0.31%	215,216	38.58%	562	0.10%	1,113	0.20%	2,885	0.52%
28	583,658	83.04%	135,586	23.23%	337,884	57.89%	15,751	2.70%	2,241	0.38%	86,646	14.85%	1,315	0.23%	1,860	0.32%	2,375	0.41%
29	513,305	73.03%	329,109	64.12%	111,696	21.76%	21,172	4.12%	1,692	0.33%	45,561	8.88%	833	0.16%	1,393	0.27%	1,849	0.36%
30	558,009	79.39%	133,675	23.96%	316,247	56.67%	25,077	4.49%	2,173	0.39%	75,183	13.47%	1,086	0.19%	1,797	0.32%	2,771	0.50%
31	500,159	71.16%	221,898	44.37%	171,951	34.38%	56,743	11.34%	3,154	0.63%	40,541	8.11%	1,713	0.34%	1,212	0.24%	2,947	0.59%
32	517,437	73.61%	299,251	57.83%	109,230	21.11%	14,851	2.87%	1,964	0.38%	88,608	17.12%	815	0.16%	925	0.18%	1,793	0.35%
33	573,186	81.55%	58,794	10.26%	402,740	70.26%	17,345	3.03%	2,445	0.43%	85,881	14.98%	1,364	0.24%	2,016	0.35%	2,601	0.45%
34	538,000	76.54%	325,479	60.50%	58,830	10.93%	27,940	5.19%	1,585	0.29%	120,278	22.36%	489	0.09%	1,278	0.24%	2,121	0.39%
35	487,557	69.36%	315,589	64.73%	93,858	19.25%	36,160	7.42%	2,162	0.44%	35,612	7.30%	1,220	0.25%	1,114	0.23%	1,842	0.38%
36	523,662	74.50%	206,503	39.43%	271,746	51.89%	19,371	3.70%	5,611	1.07%	17,227	3.29%	985	0.18%	891	0.17%	1,348	0.26%
37	551,006	78.39%	189,837	34.45%	148,626	26.97%	139,559	25.33%	1,581	0.29%	62,470	11.34%	914	0.17%	2,990	0.54%	5,029	0.91%
38	521,736	74.23%	297,592	57.04%	114,463	21.94%	19,361	3.71%	2,247	0.43%	83,419	15.99%	1,678	0.32%	1,013	0.19%	1,963	0.38%
39	535,665	76.21%	155,041	28.94%	198,859	37.12%	13,156	2.46%	2,164	0.40%	161,541	30.15%	1,171	0.22%	1,097	0.20%	2,626	0.49%
40	477,900	67.99%	402,986	84.32%	31,653	6.63%	26,392	5.52%	1,029	0.22%	13,372	2.80%	694	0.15%	904	0.19%	860	0.18%

District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	%Latino VAP	White VAP	%White VAP	Black VAP	%Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	%Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	%Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	%Remainder of Multiracial VAP
41	491,667	59.95%	246,863	50.21%	151,810	30.88%	49,316	10.03%	3,275	0.67%	34,569	7.03%	2,071	0.42%	1,170	0.24%	2,593	0.53%
42	498,150	70.87%	160,000	32.12%	253,289	50.85%	27,346	5.49%	4,045	0.81%	48,129	9.66%	1,916	0.38%	1,086	0.22%	2,339	0.47%
43	519,520	73.91%	216,184	41.61%	91,826	17.68%	127,097	24.46%	1,725	0.33%	73,875	14.22%	2,889	0.56%	1,906	0.37%	4,018	0.77%
44	487,384	69.34%	314,285	64.48%	43,980	9.02%	88,429	18.14%	1,500	0.31%	31,418	6.45%	4,450	0.91%	1,011	0.21%	2,311	0.47%
45	539,594	76.77%	87,339	16.19%	314,198	58.23%	8,894	1.65%	2,262	0.42%	121,700	22.55%	1,392	0.26%	1,386	0.26%	2,424	0.45%
46	500,972	71.27%	304,979	60.88%	112,591	22.47%	10,203	2.04%	1,930	0.39%	66,819	13.34%	2,119	0.42%	843	0.17%	1,488	0.30%
47	533,611	75.92%	158,045	29.62%	205,532	38.52%	40,033	7.50%	3,181	0.60%	118,361	22.18%	3,862	0.72%	1,281	0.24%	3,316	0.62%
48	554,357	78.87%	95,048	17.15%	342,461	61.78%	6,219	1.12%	3,066	0.55%	102,226	18.44%	2,048	0.37%	1,233	0.22%	2,056	0.37%
49	533,629	75.92%	118,699	22.24%	349,805	65.55%	13,718	2.57%	3,773	0.71%	40,825	7.65%	3,258	0.61%	1,274	0.24%	2,277	0.43%
50	522,239	74.30%	134,085	25.68%	331,118	63.40%	13,157	2.52%	7,222	1.38%	31,532	6.04%	2,203	0.42%	1,070	0.20%	1,852	0.35%
51	503,465	71.63%	321,713	63.90%	88,611	17.60%	38,433	7.63%	3,372	0.67%	45,630	9.06%	2,324	0.46%	947	0.19%	2,435	0.48%
52	564,937	80.37%	64,892	11.49%	365,144	64.63%	17,687	3.13%	3,379	0.60%	106,711	18.89%	2,254	0.40%	1,877	0.33%	2,993	0.53%
53	548,546	78.04%	151,952	27.70%	263,051	47.95%	42,864	7.81%	3,826	0.70%	77,696	14.16%	3,859	0.70%	1,442	0.26%	3,856	0.70%

*Denominator is total population

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey 5 yr estimates

District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
01	521,232	34,957	6.71%	448,444	86.04%	8,850	1.70%	10,078	1.93%	8,265	1.59%	18,903	3.63%
02	492,860	37,570	7.62%	411,140	83.42%	9,233	1.87%	16,417	3.33%	9,809	1.99%	18,500	3.75%
03	451,387	70,133	15.54%	291,155	64.50%	32,920	7.29%	42,932	9.51%	4,622	1.02%	14,247	3.16%
04	500,865	37,081	7.40%	425,556	84.96%	7,409	1.48%	17,710	3.54%	5,339	1.07%	13,109	2.62%
05	458,239	55,410	12.09%	311,389	67.95%	32,516	7.10%	46,965	10.25%	3,764	0.82%	11,959	2.61%
06	427,809	70,250	16.42%	225,856	52.79%	59,983	14.02%	57,578	13.46%	3,969	0.93%	14,142	3.31%
07	448,198	46,077	10.28%	310,222	69.22%	34,006	7.59%	47,704	10.64%	3,453	0.77%	10,189	2.27%
08	421,592	92,485	21.94%	274,266	65.05%	31,402	7.45%	11,745	2.79%	5,757	1.37%	11,694	2.77%
09	392,571	89,245	22.73%	211,156	53.79%	36,571	9.32%	46,296	11.79%	2,810	0.72%	9,303	2.37%
10	407,021	100,933	24.80%	255,974	62.89%	15,573	3.83%	23,781	5.84%	3,480	0.85%	10,760	2.64%
11	454,694	56,082	12.33%	284,720	62.62%	46,918	10.32%	59,056	12.99%	1,375	0.30%	7,918	1.74%
12	516,166	50,066	9.70%	278,635	53.98%	36,642	7.10%	142,928	27.69%	1,508	0.29%	7,895	1.53%
13	446,704	47,457	10.62%	200,670	44.92%	106,181	23.77%	82,855	18.55%	1,499	0.34%	9,541	2.14%
14	441,583	65,716	14.88%	216,005	48.92%	21,967	4.97%	128,167	29.02%	1,229	0.28%	9,728	2.20%
15	403,231	62,580	15.52%	208,203	51.63%	30,056	7.45%	92,158	22.85%	1,780	0.44%	10,234	2.54%
16	342,593	139,539	40.73%	145,826	42.57%	28,334	8.27%	22,361	6.53%	2,730	0.80%	6,533	1.91%
17	376,660	51,089	13.56%	160,800	42.69%	13,125	3.48%	145,669	38.67%	1,468	0.39%	5,977	1.59%
18	447,162	42,052	9.40%	323,586	72.36%	10,034	2.24%	66,290	14.82%	1,486	0.33%	5,200	1.16%
19	395,403	113,340	28.66%	159,099	40.24%	14,644	3.70%	102,286	25.87%	1,389	0.35%	6,034	1.53%
20	390,272	109,164	27.97%	234,893	60.19%	13,262	3.40%	24,042	6.16%	2,032	0.52%	8,911	2.28%
21	312,511	153,955	49.26%	114,765	36.72%	24,483	7.83%	13,066	4.18%	2,879	0.92%	6,242	2.00%
22	407,528	121,493	29.81%	239,618	58.80%	13,859	3.40%	25,175	6.18%	2,402	0.59%	7,383	1.81%
23	413,491	94,181	22.78%	269,641	65.21%	25,756	6.23%	14,001	3.39%	4,024	0.97%	9,912	2.40%
24	459,061	81,581	17.77%	338,799	73.80%	11,263	2.45%	19,086	4.16%	3,185	0.69%	8,332	1.82%
25	401,163	90,323	22.52%	242,150	60.36%	32,613	8.13%	28,591	7.13%	1,709	0.43%	7,486	1.87%
26	410,946	107,807	26.23%	259,490	63.14%	9,857	2.40%	27,524	6.70%	1,610	0.39%	6,268	1.53%
27	460,799	104,812	22.75%	177,838	38.59%	26,969	5.85%	145,478	31.57%	1,588	0.34%	5,702	1.24%
28	454,892	82,665	18.17%	295,479	64.96%	17,327	3.81%	54,661	12.02%	1,394	0.31%	4,760	1.05%
29	311,328	157,982	50.74%	100,762	32.37%	19,720	6.33%	29,021	9.32%	1,016	0.33%	3,843	1.23%
30	449,491	73,708	16.40%	302,368	67.27%	21,946	4.88%	47,035	10.46%	754	0.17%	4,434	0.99%
31	400,775	142,085	35.45%	177,530	44.30%	51,603	12.88%	23,769	5.93%	1,475	0.37%	5,788	1.44%
32	391,380	196,525	50.21%	117,505	30.02%	15,974	4.08%	58,444	14.93%	965	0.25%	2,932	0.75%
33	500,923	44,688	8.92%	381,318	76.12%	16,533	3.30%	52,991	10.58%	1,050	0.21%	5,393	1.08%
34	297,590	149,637	50.28%	54,045	18.16%	26,737	8.98%	62,616	21.04%	1,740	0.58%	4,555	1.53%
35	354,446	184,111	51.94%	104,029	29.35%	37,213	10.50%	21,826	6.16%	2,019	0.57%	7,267	2.05%
36	408,634	112,242	27.47%	262,225	64.17%	15,955	3.90%	10,503	2.57%	3,494	0.86%	7,709	1.89%
37	412,771	85,922	20.82%	140,469	34.03%	142,504	34.52%	38,685	9.37%	1,177	0.29%	5,191	1.26%
38	412,417	212,231	51.46%	116,090	28.15%	18,260	4.43%	60,213	14.60%	1,949	0.47%	5,623	1.36%

District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
39	427,211	98,101	22.96%	203,842	47.71%	14,136	3.31%	105,613	24.72%	1,959	0.46%	5,519	1.29%
40	261,568	192,215	73.49%	33,160	12.68%	24,446	9.35%	9,473	3.62%	744	0.28%	2,274	0.87%
41	349,104	128,230	36.73%	151,005	43.26%	42,491	12.17%	20,526	5.88%	2,079	0.60%	6,852	1.96%
42	388,752	97,041	24.96%	231,245	59.48%	23,542	6.06%	29,359	7.55%	2,242	0.58%	7,565	1.95%
43	377,417	108,393	28.72%	91,323	24.20%	123,640	32.76%	48,091	12.74%	1,083	0.29%	5,970	1.58%
44	327,915	160,867	49.06%	46,049	14.04%	91,382	27.87%	21,738	6.63%	1,151	0.35%	7,879	2.40%
45	452,817	53,607	11.84%	310,754	68.63%	8,907	1.97%	74,450	16.44%	1,676	0.37%	5,099	1.13%
46	300,844	126,541	42.06%	116,930	38.87%	9,225	3.07%	43,703	14.53%	1,230	0.41%	4,445	1.48%
47	414,977	83,247	20.06%	207,701	50.05%	35,539	8.56%	79,783	19.23%	1,828	0.44%	8,707	2.10%
48	480,997	55,369	11.51%	337,532	70.17%	6,308	1.31%	75,052	15.60%	1,552	0.32%	6,736	1.40%
49	439,772	63,460	14.43%	330,317	75.11%	12,108	2.75%	26,547	6.04%	1,871	0.43%	7,340	1.67%
50	417,572	65,872	15.78%	310,537	74.37%	11,565	2.77%	19,796	4.74%	4,485	1.07%	9,802	2.35%
51	338,919	172,827	50.99%	92,389	27.26%	36,643	10.81%	30,463	8.99%	2,514	0.74%	6,597	1.95%
52	502,718	47,431	9.43%	365,010	72.61%	14,627	2.91%	68,394	13.60%	1,472	0.29%	7,256	1.44%
53	459,475	95,863	20.86%	261,076	56.82%	39,024	8.49%	53,356	11.61%	2,059	0.45%	10,156	2.21%

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 4

AUGUST 15, 2011

Summary of County Splits, adjusted for counties larger than the 2011 ideal district population

Plan	Assembly	Senate	BOE	Congressional
# Counties split in two	8	8	0	10
# Counties split in three	2	3	1	1
# Total Counties split	*10*	*11*	*1*	*11*

*58 counties total in the state, 41 counties < 465,674, 49 counties < 931,349 the ideal Senate district; 57 counties > 9,313,489, the ideal Board of Equalization; and 44 counties < 702,905, the ideal Congressional

Please note that zero population splits were not counted

Summary of City Splits, adjusted for cities larger than the 2011 ideal district population**

Plan	Assembly	Senate	BOE	Congressional
# Cities split in two	32	18	2	39
# Cities split in three	3	2	0	2
# Total Cities split	*35*	*20*	*2*	*41*

**480 total cities in 2011, 473 cities < 465,674 including the population of unincorpated county islands and other wholly transected cities & CDPs, 477 cities < 931,349 the ideal Senate district; 480 cities < 9,313,489, the ideal Board of Equalization ; 476 cities < 702,905, the ideal Congressional

Please note that zero population splits were not counted

Plan Type: Assembly

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Shasta	01	177,223	100
Nevada	01	98,764	100
Placer	01	58,104	16.7
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Lassen	01	34,895	100
Plumas	01	20,007	100
Butte	01	19,695	9.0
Modoc	01	9,686	100
Sierra	01	3,240	100
Sonoma	02	198,544	41.0
Humboldt	02	134,623	100
Mendocino	02	87,841	100
Del Norte	02	28,610	100
Trinity	02	13,786	100
Butte	03	200,305	91.0
Sutter	03	94,737	100
Yuba	03	72,155	100
Tehama	03	63,463	100
Glenn	03	28,122	100
Colusa	03	10,201	47.6
Yolo	04	152,105	75.7
Napa	04	136,484	100
Sonoma	04	71,913	14.9
Lake	04	64,665	100
Solano	04	30,000	7.3
Colusa	04	11,218	52.4
Madera	05	150,865	100
El Dorado	05	119,316	65.9
Tuolumne	05	55,365	100
Calaveras	05	45,578	100
Amador	05	38,091	100
Placer	05	20,206	5.8
Mariposa	05	18,251	100
Mono	05	14,202	100
Alpine	05	1,175	100
Placer	06	270,122	77.5
Sacramento	06	137,075	9.7
El Dorado	06	61,742	34.1
Sacramento	07	415,566	29.3
Yolo	07	48,744	24.3
Sacramento	08	463,773	32.7
Sacramento	09	397,799	28.0
San Joaquin	09	70,713	10.3
Marin	10	252,409	100
Sonoma	10	213,421	44.1
Solano	11	237,182	57.4
Contra Costa	11	225,229	21.5
Sacramento	11	4,575	0.3

Plan Type: Assembly

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Stanislaus	12	308,945	60.1
San Joaquin	12	152,821	22.3
San Joaquin	13	461,772	67.4
Contra Costa	14	320,686	30.6
Solano	14	146,162	35.4
Contra Costa	15	237,383	22.6
Alameda	15	231,761	15.3
Contra Costa	16	265,727	25.3
Alameda	16	200,218	13.3
San Francisco	17	467,501	58.1
Alameda	18	469,665	31.1
San Francisco	19	337,734	41.9
San Mateo	19	130,033	18.1
Alameda	20	461,362	30.5
Merced	21	255,793	100
Stanislaus	21	205,508	39.9
San Mateo	22	462,734	64.4
Fresno	23	462,185	49.7
Tulare	23	6,000	1.4
Santa Clara	24	338,915	19.0
San Mateo	24	125,684	17.5
Santa Clara	25	313,941	17.6
Alameda	25	147,265	9.8
Tulare	26	436,179	98.6
Inyo	26	18,546	100
Kern	26	15,441	1.8
Santa Clara	27	464,103	26.0
Santa Clara	28	466,090	26.2
Santa Cruz	29	196,339	74.8
Monterey	29	176,529	42.5
Santa Clara	29	93,002	5.2
Monterey	30	238,528	57.5
Santa Clara	30	105,591	5.9
Santa Cruz	30	66,043	25.2
San Benito	30	55,269	100
Fresno	31	468,265	50.3
Kern	32	313,868	37.4
Kings	32	152,982	100
San Bernardino	33	469,288	23.1
Kern	34	466,780	55.6
San Luis Obispo	35	269,637	100
Santa Barbara	35	197,697	46.6
Los Angeles	36	400,571	4.1
Kern	36	43,542	5.2
San Bernardino	36	18,925	0.9
Ventura	37	240,002	29.2
Santa Barbara	37	226,198	53.4
San Luis Obispo	37	0	0.0
Los Angeles	38	342,617	3.5

Plan Type: Assembly

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Ventura	38	127,266	15.5
Los Angeles	39	466,422	4.8
San Bernardino	40	462,470	22.7
Los Angeles	41	364,993	3.7
San Bernardino	41	97,514	4.8
Riverside	42	337,071	15.4
San Bernardino	42	125,881	6.2
Los Angeles	43	468,406	4.8
Ventura	44	454,001	55.1
Los Angeles	44	8,270	0.1
Los Angeles	45	465,717	4.7
Ventura	45	2,049	0.2
Los Angeles	46	464,441	4.7
San Bernardino	47	470,257	23.1
Los Angeles	48	461,346	4.7
Los Angeles	49	462,545	4.7
Los Angeles	50	470,048	4.8
Los Angeles	51	465,643	4.7
San Bernardino	52	316,076	15.5
Los Angeles	52	149,602	1.5
Los Angeles	53	463,916	4.7
Los Angeles	54	466,445	4.8
Orange	55	219,070	7.3
Los Angeles	55	167,827	1.7
San Bernardino	55	74,799	3.7
Riverside	56	290,774	13.3
Imperial	56	174,528	100
Los Angeles	57	465,845	4.7
Los Angeles	58	468,258	4.8
Los Angeles	59	465,168	4.7
Riverside	60	470,287	21.5
Riverside	61	470,325	21.5
Los Angeles	62	466,713	4.8
Los Angeles	63	461,153	4.7
Los Angeles	64	466,400	4.8
Orange	65	461,510	15.3
Los Angeles	66	467,745	4.8
Riverside	67	462,769	21.1
Orange	68	463,053	15.4
Orange	69	465,317	15.5
Los Angeles	70	468,514	4.8
San Diego	71	421,989	13.6
Riverside	71	40,595	1.9
Orange	72	469,933	15.6
Orange	73	461,101	15.3
Orange	74	470,248	15.6
San Diego	75	347,728	11.2
Riverside	75	117,820	5.4
San Diego	76	468,627	15.1

Plan Type: Assembly

County by District

County	District	POP	%
San Diego	77	464,066	15.0
San Diego	78	461,885	14.9
San Diego	79	466,416	15.1
San Diego	80	464,602	15.0

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Redding	01	89,861	100
Susanville	01	17,947	100
Truckee	01	16,180	100
Grass Valley	01	12,860	100
Shasta Lake	01	10,164	100
Anderson	01	9,932	100
Yreka	01	7,765	100
Mount Shasta	01	3,394	100
Nevada City	01	3,068	100
Weed	01	2,967	100
Alturas	01	2,827	100
Portola	01	2,104	100
Colfax	01	1,963	100
Dunsmuir	01	1,650	100
Montague	01	1,443	100
Tulelake	01	1,010	100
Dorris	01	939	100
Fort Jones	01	839	100
Loyalton	01	769	100
Etna	01	737	100
Auburn	01	0	0.0
Santa Rosa	02	93,592	55.8
Eureka	02	27,191	100
Windsor	02	26,801	100
Arcata	02	17,231	100
Ukiah	02	16,075	100
Fortuna	02	11,926	100
Healdsburg	02	11,254	100
Cloverdale	02	8,618	100
Crescent City	02	7,643	100
Fort Bragg	02	7,273	100
Willits	02	4,888	100
Rio Dell	02	3,368	100
Ferndale	02	1,371	100
Blue Lake	02	1,253	100
Point Arena	02	449	100
Trinidad	02	367	100
Chico	03	86,187	100
Yuba City	03	64,925	100
Paradise	03	26,218	100
Oroville	03	15,546	100
Red Bluff	03	14,076	100
Marysville	03	12,072	100
Live Oak	03	8,392	100
Corning	03	7,663	100
Orland	03	7,291	100
Gridley	03	6,584	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Willows	03	6,166	100
Colusa	03	5,971	100
Wheatland	03	3,456	100
Biggs	03	1,707	100
Tehama	03	418	100
Napa	04	76,915	100
Davis	04	65,622	100
Woodland	04	55,468	100
Rohnert Park	04	40,971	100
American Canyon	04	19,454	100
Dixon	04	18,351	100
Clearlake	04	15,250	100
Winters	04	6,624	100
St. Helena	04	5,814	100
Calistoga	04	5,155	100
Williams	04	5,123	100
Lakeport	04	4,753	100
Yountville	04	2,933	100
Madera	05	61,416	100
South Lake Tahoe	05	21,403	100
Chowchilla	05	18,720	100
Auburn	05	13,330	100
Placerville	05	10,389	100
Mammoth Lakes	05	8,234	100
Ione	05	7,918	100
Sonora	05	4,903	100
Jackson	05	4,651	100
Angels	05	3,836	100
Sutter Creek	05	2,501	100
Plymouth	05	1,005	100
Amador City	05	185	100
Roseville	06	118,788	100
Folsom	06	72,203	100
Rocklin	06	56,974	100
Lincoln	06	42,819	100
Loomis	06	6,430	100
Sacramento	07	315,145	67.6
West Sacramento	07	48,744	100
Citrus Heights	08	83,301	100
Rancho Cordova	08	64,776	100
Elk Grove	09	153,015	100
Sacramento	09	151,343	32.4
Lodi	09	62,133	100.0
Galt	09	23,647	100
Santa Rosa	10	74,223	44.2
Petaluma	10	57,941	100
San Rafael	10	57,713	100
Novato	10	51,904	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Mill Valley	10	13,903	100
San Anselmo	10	12,336	100
Larkspur	10	11,926	100
Sonoma	10	10,648	100
Corte Madera	10	9,253	100
Tiburon	10	8,962	100
Fairfax	10	7,441	100
Sebastopol	10	7,379	100
Cotati	10	7,265	100
Sausalito	10	7,061	100
Ross	10	2,415	100
Belvedere	10	2,068	100
Fairfield	11	105,321	100
Antioch	11	102,372	100
Vacaville	11	92,428	100
Brentwood	11	51,481	100
Oakley	11	35,432	100
Suisun City	11	28,111	100
Pittsburg	11	14,043	22.2
Rio Vista	11	7,360	100
Isleton	11	804	100
Modesto	12	123,845	61.6
Turlock	12	68,549	100
Manteca	12	67,096	100
Riverbank	12	22,678	100
Oakdale	12	20,675	100
Lathrop	12	18,023	100
Ripon	12	14,297	100
Waterford	12	8,456	100
Escalon	12	7,132	100
Hughson	12	6,640	100
Stockton	13	291,707	100
Tracy	13	82,922	100
Lodi	13	1	0.0
Concord	14	122,067	100
Vallejo	14	115,942	100
Pittsburg	14	49,221	77.8
Martinez	14	35,824	100
Pleasant Hill	14	33,152	100
Benicia	14	26,997	100
Walnut Creek	14	11,211	17.5
Clayton	14	10,897	100
Berkeley	15	112,580	100
Richmond	15	103,701	100
Oakland	15	79,895	20.4
San Pablo	15	29,139	100
Hercules	15	24,060	100
El Cerrito	15	23,549	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Albany	15	18,539	100
Pinole	15	18,390	100
Piedmont	15	10,667	100
Emeryville	15	10,080	100
Livermore	16	80,968	100
San Ramon	16	72,148	100
Pleasanton	16	70,285	100
Walnut Creek	16	52,962	82.5
Dublin	16	46,036	100
Danville	16	42,039	100
Lafayette	16	23,893	100
Orinda	16	17,643	100
Moraga	16	16,016	100
San Francisco	17	467,501	58.1
Oakland	18	310,829	79.6
San Leandro	18	84,950	100
Alameda	18	73,812	100
San Francisco	19	337,734	41.9
Daly City	19	101,123	100
South San Francisco	19	21,851	34.3
Colma	19	1,792	100
Hayward	20	144,186	100
Fremont	20	109,397	51.1
Union City	20	69,516	100
Merced	21	78,958	100
Modesto	21	77,320	38.4
Ceres	21	45,417	100
Los Banos	21	35,972	100
Atwater	21	28,168	100
Patterson	21	20,413	100
Livingston	21	13,058	100
Newman	21	10,224	100
Gustine	21	5,520	100
Dos Palos	21	4,950	100
San Mateo	22	97,207	100
Redwood City	22	76,815	100
South San Francisco	22	41,781	65.7
San Bruno	22	41,114	100
Pacifica	22	37,234	100
Foster City	22	30,567	100
Burlingame	22	28,806	100
San Carlos	22	28,406	100
Belmont	22	25,835	100
Millbrae	22	21,532	100
Hillsborough	22	10,825	100
Brisbane	22	4,282	100
Fresno	23	291,632	59.0
Clovis	23	95,631	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Sunnyvale	24	140,081	100
Mountain View	24	74,066	100
Palo Alto	24	64,403	100
Menlo Park	24	32,026	100
Los Altos	24	28,976	100
East Palo Alto	24	28,155	100
Half Moon Bay	24	11,324	100
Los Altos Hills	24	7,922	100
Atherton	24	6,914	100
Woodside	24	5,287	100
Cupertino	24	4,474	7.7
Portola Valley	24	4,353	100
San Jose	25	122,572	13.0
Santa Clara	25	116,468	100
Fremont	25	104,692	48.9
Milpitas	25	66,790	100
Newark	25	42,573	100
Visalia	26	124,442	100
Tulare	26	59,278	100
Porterville	26	54,165	100
Dinuba	26	21,453	100
Lindsay	26	11,768	100
Farmersville	26	10,588	100
Exeter	26	10,334	100
Woodlake	26	7,279	100
Bishop	26	3,879	100
San Jose	27	445,294	47.1
San Jose	28	291,039	30.8
Cupertino	28	53,828	92.3
Campbell	28	39,349	100
Saratoga	28	29,926	100
Los Gatos	28	29,413	100
Monte Sereno	28	3,341	100
San Jose	29	87,037	9.2
Santa Cruz	29	59,946	100
Seaside	29	33,025	100
Monterey	29	27,810	100
Marina	29	19,718	100
Pacific Grove	29	15,041	100
Scotts Valley	29	11,580	100
Capitola	29	9,918	100
Carmel-by-the-Sea	29	3,722	100
Del Rey Oaks	29	1,624	100
Sand City	29	334	100
Watsonville	29	0	0.0
Salinas	30	150,441	100
Watsonville	30	51,199	100
Gilroy	30	48,821	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Morgan Hill	30	37,882	100
Hollister	30	34,928	100
Soledad	30	25,738	100
Greenfield	30	16,330	100
King City	30	12,874	100
Gonzales	30	8,187	100
San Juan Bautista	30	1,862	100
Fresno	31	203,033	41.0
Sanger	31	24,270	100
Reedley	31	24,194	100
Selma	31	23,219	100
Parlier	31	14,494	100
Kerman	31	13,544	100
Coalinga	31	13,380	100
Kingsburg	31	11,382	100
Mendota	31	11,014	100
Orange Cove	31	9,078	100
Firebaugh	31	7,549	100
Huron	31	6,754	100
Fowler	31	5,570	100
San Joaquin	31	4,001	100
Bakersfield	32	76,190	21.9
Hanford	32	53,967	100
Delano	32	53,041	100
Wasco	32	25,545	100
Corcoran	32	24,813	100
Lemoore	32	24,531	100
Arvin	32	19,304	100
Shafter	32	16,988	100
Avenal	32	15,505	100
McFarland	32	12,707	100
Victorville	33	115,903	100
Hesperia	33	90,173	100
Apple Valley	33	69,135	100
Adelanto	33	31,765	100
Barstow	33	22,639	100
Big Bear Lake	33	5,019	100
Needles	33	4,844	100
Bakersfield	34	271,293	78.1
Ridgecrest	34	27,616	100
Tehachapi	34	14,414	100
Taft	34	9,327	100
Maricopa	34	1,154	100
Santa Maria	35	99,553	100
San Luis Obispo	35	45,119	100
Lompoc	35	42,434	100
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	35	29,793	100
Atascadero	35	28,310	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Arroyo Grande	35	17,252	100
Grover Beach	35	13,156	100
Morro Bay	35	10,234	100
Pismo Beach	35	7,655	100
Guadalupe	35	7,080	100
Lancaster	36	156,633	100
Palmdale	36	152,750	100
California City	36	14,120	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	37	106,433	100
Santa Barbara	37	88,410	100
Oxnard	37	41,854	21.1
Goleta	37	29,888	100
Santa Paula	37	29,321	100
Fillmore	37	15,002	100
Carpinteria	37	13,040	100
Ojai	37	7,461	100
Solvang	37	5,245	100
Buellton	37	4,828	100
Santa Clarita	38	176,320	100
Simi Valley	38	124,237	100
Los Angeles	38	88,442	2.3
Los Angeles	39	441,180	11.6
San Fernando	39	23,645	100
Rancho Cucamonga	40	145,014	87.7
San Bernardino	40	142,735	68.0
Redlands	40	68,747	100
Highland	40	53,104	100
Loma Linda	40	23,261	100
Pasadena	41	137,122	100
Upland	41	73,732	100
Monrovia	41	36,331	99.3
Claremont	41	34,926	100
San Dimas	41	33,371	100
La Verne	41	31,063	100
South Pasadena	41	25,619	100
Rancho Cucamonga	41	20,255	12.3
Sierra Madre	41	10,917	100
Yucaipa	42	51,367	100
Hemet	42	48,493	61.7
Palm Desert	42	48,445	100
Palm Springs	42	44,552	100
San Jacinto	42	44,199	100
La Quinta	42	37,467	100
Beaumont	42	36,877	100
Banning	42	29,603	100
Twentynine Palms	42	25,048	100
Yucca Valley	42	20,700	100
Rancho Mirage	42	17,218	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Calimesa	42	7,879	100
Indian Wells	42	4,958	100
Glendale	43	191,719	100
Los Angeles	43	133,317	3.5
Burbank	43	103,340	100
La Cañada Flintridge	43	20,246	100
Oxnard	44	156,045	78.9
Thousand Oaks	44	126,683	100
Camarillo	44	65,201	100
Moorpark	44	34,421	100
Port Hueneme	44	21,723	100
Westlake Village	44	8,270	100
Los Angeles	45	436,991	11.5
Calabasas	45	23,058	100
Hidden Hills	45	1,856	100
Los Angeles	46	464,441	12.2
Fontana	47	196,069	100
Rialto	47	99,171	100
San Bernardino	47	67,189	32.0
Colton	47	52,154	100
Grand Terrace	47	12,040	100
West Covina	48	75,643	71.3
Baldwin Park	48	75,390	100
Glendora	48	50,073	100
Covina	48	47,796	100
Azusa	48	46,361	100
El Monte	48	43,043	37.9
Duarte	48	21,321	100
Irwindale	48	1,422	100
Bradbury	48	1,048	100
Monrovia	48	259	0.7
Industry	48	0	0.0
Alhambra	49	83,089	100
El Monte	49	70,432	62.1
Monterey Park	49	60,269	100
Arcadia	49	56,364	100
Rosemead	49	53,764	100
San Gabriel	49	39,718	100
Temple City	49	35,558	100
San Marino	49	13,147	100
Montebello	49	6,456	10.3
South El Monte	49	5,511	27.4
Los Angeles	50	260,615	6.9
Santa Monica	50	89,736	100
West Hollywood	50	34,399	100
Beverly Hills	50	34,109	100
Agoura Hills	50	20,330	100
Malibu	50	12,645	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	51	339,147	8.9
Ontario	52	163,924	100
Pomona	52	149,058	100
Chino	52	77,983	100
Montclair	52	36,664	100
Los Angeles	53	412,592	10.9
Huntington Park	53	51,212	88.1
Vernon	53	112	100
Los Angeles	54	409,001	10.8
Culver City	54	38,883	100
Inglewood	54	286	0.3
Chino Hills	55	74,799	100
Yorba Linda	55	64,234	100
La Habra	55	60,239	100
Diamond Bar	55	55,544	100
Placentia	55	50,533	100
Brea	55	39,282	100
West Covina	55	30,455	28.7
Walnut	55	29,172	100
Industry	55	14	6.4
Indio	56	76,036	100
Cathedral City	56	51,200	100
El Centro	56	42,598	100
Coachella	56	40,704	100
Calexico	56	38,572	100
Desert Hot Springs	56	25,938	100
Brawley	56	24,953	100
Blythe	56	20,817	100
Imperial	56	14,758	100
Calipatria	56	7,705	100
Holtville	56	5,939	100
Westmorland	56	2,225	100
Whittier	57	85,331	100
Norwalk	57	65,669	62.2
La Mirada	57	48,527	100
La Puente	57	39,816	100
Santa Fe Springs	57	16,223	100
South El Monte	57	14,605	72.6
La Habra Heights	57	5,325	100
Industry	57	205	93.6
Downey	58	111,772	100
Bellflower	58	76,616	100
Pico Rivera	58	62,942	100
Montebello	58	56,044	89.7
Cerritos	58	49,041	100
Bell Gardens	58	42,072	100
Norwalk	58	39,880	37.8
Artesia	58	16,522	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Commerce	58	12,823	100
Los Angeles	59	370,351	9.8
Huntington Park	59	6,902	11.9
Corona	60	152,374	100
Riverside	60	122,665	40.4
Norco	60	27,063	100
Moreno Valley	61	193,365	100
Riverside	61	181,206	59.6
Perris	61	68,386	100
Los Angeles	62	132,027	3.5
Inglewood	62	109,387	99.7
Hawthorne	62	84,293	100
Lawndale	62	32,769	100
El Segundo	62	16,654	100
Gardena	62	15,200	25.8
South Gate	63	94,396	100
Lakewood	63	80,048	100
Lynwood	63	69,772	100
Long Beach	63	59,409	12.9
Paramount	63	54,098	100
Bell	63	35,477	100
Maywood	63	27,395	100
Cudahy	63	23,805	100
Hawaiian Gardens	63	14,254	100
Los Angeles	64	185,498	4.9
Compton	64	96,455	100
Carson	64	91,714	100
Long Beach	64	32,180	7.0
Fullerton	65	135,161	100
Anaheim	65	130,888	38.9
Buena Park	65	80,530	100
Cypress	65	47,802	100
Stanton	65	38,186	100
La Palma	65	15,568	100
Garden Grove	65	747	0.4
Torrance	66	145,438	100
Redondo Beach	66	66,748	100
Gardena	66	43,629	74.2
Rancho Palos Verdes	66	41,643	100
Los Angeles	66	39,729	1.0
Manhattan Beach	66	35,135	100
Lomita	66	20,256	100
Hermosa Beach	66	19,506	100
Palos Verdes Estates	66	13,438	100
Rolling Hills Estates	66	8,067	100
Rolling Hills	66	1,860	100
Murrieta	67	103,466	100
Menifee	67	77,519	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Lake Elsinore	67	51,821	100
Wildomar	67	32,176	100
Hemet	67	30,164	38.3
Canyon Lake	67	10,561	100
Orange	68	126,318	92.6
Lake Forest	68	77,264	100
Tustin	68	75,540	100
Anaheim	68	72,577	21.6
Irvine	68	72,114	34.0
Villa Park	68	5,812	100
Santa Ana	69	284,820	87.8
Anaheim	69	132,800	39.5
Garden Grove	69	37,280	21.8
Orange	69	10,098	7.4
Long Beach	70	370,668	80.2
Los Angeles	70	79,290	2.1
Signal Hill	70	11,016	100
Avalon	70	3,728	100
El Cajon	71	99,478	100
Santee	71	53,413	100
Garden Grove	72	132,856	77.7
Huntington Beach	72	96,126	50.6
Westminster	72	89,701	100
Fountain Valley	72	55,313	100
Santa Ana	72	39,708	12.2
Seal Beach	72	24,168	100
Los Alamitos	72	11,449	100
Mission Viejo	73	93,305	100
San Clemente	73	63,522	100
Laguna Niguel	73	62,979	100
Rancho Santa Margarita	73	47,853	100
Aliso Viejo	73	47,823	100
San Juan Capistrano	73	34,593	100
Dana Point	73	33,351	100
Laguna Hills	73	30,344	100
Irvine	74	140,261	66.0
Costa Mesa	74	109,960	100
Huntington Beach	74	93,866	49.4
Newport Beach	74	85,186	100
Laguna Beach	74	22,723	100
Laguna Woods	74	16,192	100
Escondido	75	143,911	100
Temecula	75	100,097	100
San Marcos	75	83,781	100
Oceanside	76	167,086	100
Carlsbad	76	105,328	100
Vista	76	93,834	100
Encinitas	76	59,518	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
San Diego	77	387,720	29.7
Poway	77	47,811	100
San Diego	78	399,621	30.6
Imperial Beach	78	26,324	100
Coronado	78	18,912	100
Solana Beach	78	12,867	100
Del Mar	78	4,161	100
San Diego	79	260,243	19.9
Chula Vista	79	88,793	36.4
La Mesa	79	57,065	100
Lemon Grove	79	25,320	100
National City	79	15,856	27.1
San Diego	80	259,818	19.9
Chula Vista	80	155,123	63.6
National City	80	42,726	72.9

Plan Type: Senate

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Placer	01	219,318	62.9
El Dorado	01	181,058	100
Shasta	01	177,223	100
Sacramento	01	145,070	10.2
Nevada	01	98,764	100
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Lassen	01	34,895	100
Plumas	01	20,007	100
Modoc	01	9,686	100
Sierra	01	3,240	100
Alpine	01	1,175	100
Sonoma	02	346,143	71.5
Marin	02	252,409	100
Humboldt	02	134,623	100
Mendocino	02	87,841	100
Lake	02	64,665	100
Del Norte	02	28,610	100
Trinity	02	13,786	100
Solano	03	413,344	100
Yolo	03	152,105	75.7
Sonoma	03	137,735	28.5
Napa	03	136,484	100
Contra Costa	03	79,641	7.6
Sacramento	03	8,858	0.6
Sacramento	04	308,952	21.8
Butte	04	220,000	100
Placer	04	129,114	37.1
Sutter	04	94,737	100
Yuba	04	72,155	100
Tehama	04	63,463	100
Glenn	04	28,122	100
Colusa	04	21,419	100
San Joaquin	05	685,306	100
Stanislaus	05	227,487	44.2
Sacramento	05	26,370	1.9
Sacramento	06	887,557	62.6
Yolo	06	48,744	24.3
Contra Costa	07	722,635	68.9
Alameda	07	202,073	13.4
Fresno	08	520,231	55.9
Stanislaus	08	144,972	28.2
Tuolumne	08	55,365	100
Calaveras	08	45,578	100
Sacramento	08	41,981	3.0
Amador	08	38,091	100
Madera	08	28,450	18.9
Inyo	08	18,546	100

Plan Type: Senate

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Mariposa	08	18,251	100
Mono	08	14,202	100
Tulare	08	4,045	0.9
Alameda	09	693,852	45.9
Contra Costa	09	246,749	23.5
Alameda	10	614,346	40.7
Santa Clara	10	309,361	17.4
San Francisco	11	805,235	100
San Mateo	11	125,618	17.5
Merced	12	255,793	100
Monterey	12	224,785	54.2
Stanislaus	12	141,994	27.6
Fresno	12	132,966	14.3
Madera	12	122,415	81.1
San Benito	12	55,269	100
San Mateo	13	592,833	82.5
Santa Clara	13	334,647	18.8
Kern	14	287,918	34.3
Fresno	14	277,253	29.8
Tulare	14	217,223	49.1
Kings	14	152,982	100
Santa Clara	15	928,584	52.1
Kern	16	551,713	65.7
Tulare	16	220,911	50.0
San Bernardino	16	149,499	7.3
San Luis Obispo	17	269,637	100
Santa Cruz	17	262,382	100
Santa Clara	17	209,050	11.7
Monterey	17	190,272	45.8
Los Angeles	18	928,725	9.5
Ventura	19	504,955	61.3
Santa Barbara	19	423,895	100
San Bernardino	20	786,333	38.6
Los Angeles	20	149,602	1.5
Los Angeles	21	597,741	6.1
San Bernardino	21	332,541	16.3
Los Angeles	22	929,298	9.5
San Bernardino	23	614,779	30.2
Riverside	23	318,957	14.6
Los Angeles	23	71	0.0
Los Angeles	24	933,510	9.5
Los Angeles	25	849,676	8.7
San Bernardino	25	77,259	3.8
Los Angeles	26	927,757	9.4
Los Angeles	27	617,293	6.3
Ventura	27	318,363	38.7
Riverside	28	930,072	42.5
Orange	29	682,868	22.7

Plan Type: Senate

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	29	167,827	1.7
San Bernardino	29	174,799	3.7
Los Angeles	30	922,496	9.4
Riverside	31	940,612	43.0
Los Angeles	32	871,577	8.9
Orange	32	61,829	2.1
Los Angeles	33	926,972	9.4
Orange	34	866,448	28.8
Los Angeles	34	61,445	0.6
Los Angeles	35	934,615	9.5
San Diego	36	476,982	15.4
Orange	36	461,101	15.3
Orange	37	937,986	31.2
San Diego	38	929,760	30.0
San Diego	39	928,044	30.0
San Diego	40	760,527	24.6
Imperial	40	174,528	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Redding	01	89,861	100
Folsom	01	72,203	100
Rocklin	01	56,974	100
Lincoln	01	42,819	100
South Lake Tahoe	01	21,403	100
Susanville	01	17,947	100
Truckee	01	16,180	100
Auburn	01	13,330	100
Grass Valley	01	12,860	100
Placerville	01	10,389	100
Shasta Lake	01	10,164	100
Anderson	01	9,932	100
Yreka	01	7,765	100
Loomis	01	6,430	100
Mount Shasta	01	3,394	100
Nevada City	01	3,068	100
Weed	01	2,967	100
Alturas	01	2,827	100
Portola	01	2,104	100
Colfax	01	1,963	100
Dunsmuir	01	1,650	100
Montague	01	1,443	100
Tulelake	01	1,010	100
Dorris	01	939	100
Fort Jones	01	839	100
Loyalton	01	769	100
Etna	01	737	100
Roseville	01	3	0.0
Santa Rosa	02	167,815	100
San Rafael	02	57,713	100
Novato	02	51,904	100
Eureka	02	27,191	100
Windsor	02	26,801	100
Arcata	02	17,231	100
Ukiah	02	16,075	100
Clearlake	02	15,250	100
Mill Valley	02	13,903	100
San Anselmo	02	12,336	100
Fortuna	02	11,926	100
Larkspur	02	11,926	100
Healdsburg	02	11,254	100
Corte Madera	02	9,253	100
Tiburon	02	8,962	100
Cloverdale	02	8,618	100
Crescent City	02	7,643	100
Fairfax	02	7,441	100
Sebastopol	02	7,379	100
Fort Bragg	02	7,273	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Sausalito	02	7,061	100
Willits	02	4,888	100
Lakeport	02	4,753	100
Rio Dell	02	3,368	100
Ross	02	2,415	100
Belvedere	02	2,068	100
Ferndale	02	1,371	100
Blue Lake	02	1,253	100
Point Arena	02	449	100
Trinidad	02	367	100
Vallejo	03	115,942	100
Fairfield	03	105,321	100
Vacaville	03	92,428	100
Napa	03	76,915	100
Davis	03	65,622	100
Petaluma	03	57,941	100
Woodland	03	55,468	100
Rohnert Park	03	40,971	100
Martinez	03	35,824	100
Pleasant Hill	03	33,152	100
Suisun City	03	28,111	100
Benicia	03	26,997	100
American Canyon	03	19,454	100
Dixon	03	18,351	100
Sonoma	03	10,648	100
Rio Vista	03	7,360	100
Cotati	03	7,265	100
Winters	03	6,624	100
St. Helena	03	5,814	100
Calistoga	03	5,155	100
Yountville	03	2,933	100
Isleton	03	804	100
Roseville	04	118,785	100.0
Chico	04	86,187	100
Citrus Heights	04	83,301	100
Yuba City	04	64,925	100
Rancho Cordova	04	45,030	69.5
Paradise	04	26,218	100
Oroville	04	15,546	100
Red Bluff	04	14,076	100
Marysville	04	12,072	100
Live Oak	04	8,392	100
Corning	04	7,663	100
Orland	04	7,291	100
Gridley	04	6,584	100
Willows	04	6,166	100
Colusa	04	5,971	100
Williams	04	5,123	100
Wheatland	04	3,456	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Biggs	04	1,707	100
Tehama	04	418	100
Stockton	05	291,707	100
Modesto	05	177,942	88.5
Tracy	05	82,922	100
Manteca	05	67,096	100
Lodi	05	62,134	100
Galt	05	23,647	100
Riverbank	05	22,678	100
Lathrop	05	18,023	100
Ripon	05	14,297	100
Escalon	05	7,132	100
Sacramento	06	466,488	100
Elk Grove	06	153,015	100
West Sacramento	06	48,744	100
Concord	07	122,067	100
Antioch	07	102,372	100
Livermore	07	80,968	100
San Ramon	07	72,148	100
Pleasanton	07	70,285	100
Walnut Creek	07	64,173	100
Pittsburg	07	63,264	100
Brentwood	07	51,481	100
Dublin	07	46,036	100
Danville	07	42,039	100
Oakley	07	35,432	100
Lafayette	07	23,893	100
Orinda	07	17,643	100
Moraga	07	16,016	100
Clayton	07	10,897	100
Fresno	08	344,601	69.7
Clovis	08	95,631	100
Turlock	08	68,549	100
Oakdale	08	20,675	100
Rancho Cordova	08	19,746	30.5
Waterford	08	8,456	100
Mammoth Lakes	08	8,234	100
Ione	08	7,918	100
Hughson	08	6,640	100
Sonora	08	4,903	100
Jackson	08	4,651	100
Bishop	08	3,879	100
Angels	08	3,836	100
Sutter Creek	08	2,501	100
Plymouth	08	1,005	100
Amador City	08	185	100
Oakland	09	390,724	100
Berkeley	09	112,580	100
Richmond	09	103,701	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
San Leandro	09	77,376	91.1
Alameda	09	73,812	100
San Pablo	09	29,139	100
Hercules	09	24,060	100
El Cerrito	09	23,549	100
Albany	09	18,539	100
Pinole	09	18,390	100
Piedmont	09	10,667	100
Emeryville	09	10,080	100
Fremont	10	214,089	100
Hayward	10	144,186	100
San Jose	10	124,628	13.2
Santa Clara	10	116,468	100
Union City	10	69,516	100
Milpitas	10	66,790	100
Newark	10	42,573	100
San Leandro	10	7,574	8.9
San Francisco	11	805,235	100
Daly City	11	101,123	100
South San Francisco	11	17,436	27.4
Colma	11	1,792	100
Salinas	12	150,441	100
Merced	12	78,958	100
Madera	12	61,416	100
Ceres	12	45,417	100
Los Banos	12	35,972	100
Hollister	12	34,928	100
Atwater	12	28,168	100
Soledad	12	25,738	100
Modesto	12	23,223	11.5
Patterson	12	20,413	100
Chowchilla	12	18,720	100
Greenfield	12	16,330	100
Kerman	12	13,544	100
Coalinga	12	13,380	100
Livingston	12	13,058	100
King City	12	12,874	100
Kingsburg	12	11,382	100
Mendota	12	11,014	100
Newman	12	10,224	100
Gonzales	12	8,187	100
Firebaugh	12	7,549	100
Huron	12	6,754	100
Fowler	12	5,570	100
Gustine	12	5,520	100
Dos Palos	12	4,950	100
San Joaquin	12	4,001	100
San Juan Bautista	12	1,862	100
Sunnyvale	13	140,081	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
San Mateo	13	97,207	100
Redwood City	13	76,815	100
Mountain View	13	74,066	100
Palo Alto	13	64,403	100
South San Francisco	13	46,196	72.6
San Bruno	13	41,114	100
Pacifica	13	37,234	100
Menlo Park	13	32,026	100
Foster City	13	30,567	100
Los Altos	13	28,976	100
Burlingame	13	28,806	100
San Carlos	13	28,406	100
East Palo Alto	13	28,155	100
Belmont	13	25,835	100
Millbrae	13	21,532	100
Half Moon Bay	13	11,324	100
Hillsborough	13	10,825	100
Los Altos Hills	13	7,922	100
Atherton	13	6,914	100
Woodside	13	5,287	100
Portola Valley	13	4,353	100
Brisbane	13	4,282	100
Fresno	14	150,064	30.3
Bakersfield	14	67,514	19.4
Porterville	14	54,165	100
Hanford	14	53,967	100
Delano	14	53,041	100
Wasco	14	25,545	100
Corcoran	14	24,813	100
Lemoore	14	24,531	100
Sanger	14	24,270	100
Reedley	14	24,194	100
Selma	14	23,219	100
Dinuba	14	21,453	100
Arvin	14	19,304	100
Shafter	14	16,988	100
Avenal	14	15,505	100
Parlier	14	14,494	100
McFarland	14	12,707	100
Lindsay	14	11,768	100
Farmersville	14	10,588	100
Orange Cove	14	9,078	100
Woodlake	14	7,279	100
San Jose	15	721,892	76.3
Cupertino	15	58,302	100
Campbell	15	39,349	100
Saratoga	15	29,926	100
Los Gatos	15	29,413	100
Monte Sereno	15	3,341	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Bakersfield	16	279,969	80.6
Visalia	16	124,442	100
Tulare	16	59,278	100
Ridgecrest	16	27,616	100
Twentynine Palms	16	25,048	100
Barstow	16	22,639	100
Yucca Valley	16	20,700	100
Tehachapi	16	14,414	100
California City	16	14,120	100
Exeter	16	10,334	100
Taft	16	9,327	100
Needles	16	4,844	100
Maricopa	16	1,154	100
San Jose	17	99,422	10.5
Santa Cruz	17	59,946	100
Watsonville	17	51,199	100
Gilroy	17	48,821	100
San Luis Obispo	17	45,119	100
Morgan Hill	17	37,882	100
Seaside	17	33,025	100
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	17	29,793	100
Atascadero	17	28,310	100
Monterey	17	27,810	100
Marina	17	19,718	100
Arroyo Grande	17	17,252	100
Pacific Grove	17	15,041	100
Grover Beach	17	13,156	100
Scotts Valley	17	11,580	100
Morro Bay	17	10,234	100
Capitola	17	9,918	100
Pismo Beach	17	7,655	100
Carmel-by-the-Sea	17	3,722	100
Del Rey Oaks	17	1,624	100
Sand City	17	334	100
Los Angeles	18	890,303	23.5
San Fernando	18	23,645	100
Burbank	18	14,777	14.3
Oxnard	19	197,899	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	19	106,433	100
Santa Maria	19	99,553	100
Santa Barbara	19	88,410	100
Camarillo	19	65,201	100
Lompoc	19	42,434	100
Goleta	19	29,888	100
Santa Paula	19	29,321	100
Port Hueneme	19	21,723	100
Fillmore	19	15,002	100
Carpinteria	19	13,040	100
Ojai	19	7,461	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Guadalupe	19	7,080	100
Solvang	19	5,245	100
Buellton	19	4,828	100
Fontana	20	196,069	100
Ontario	20	163,924	100
Pomona	20	149,058	100
Rialto	20	99,171	100
Chino	20	77,983	100
San Bernardino	20	67,189	32.0
Colton	20	52,154	100
Montclair	20	36,664	100
Grand Terrace	20	12,040	100
Lancaster	21	156,633	100
Palmdale	21	152,750	100
Santa Clarita	21	141,390	80.2
Victorville	21	115,903	100
Hesperia	21	90,173	100
Apple Valley	21	69,135	100
Adelanto	21	31,765	100
El Monte	22	113,475	100
Alhambra	22	83,089	100
West Covina	22	75,643	71.3
Baldwin Park	22	75,390	100
Monterey Park	22	60,269	100
Arcadia	22	56,364	100
Rosemead	22	53,764	100
Covina	22	47,796	100
Azusa	22	46,361	100
La Puente	22	39,816	100
San Gabriel	22	39,718	100
Temple City	22	35,558	100
South El Monte	22	20,116	100
Irwindale	22	1,422	100
Industry	22	205	93.6
Rancho Cucamonga	23	165,269	100
San Bernardino	23	142,735	68.0
Hemet	23	78,657	100
Menifee	23	77,519	100
Redlands	23	68,747	100
Highland	23	53,104	100
Yucaipa	23	51,367	100
San Jacinto	23	44,199	100
Beaumont	23	36,877	100
Banning	23	29,603	100
Loma Linda	23	23,261	100
Calimesa	23	7,879	100
Big Bear Lake	23	5,019	100
Los Angeles	24	807,014	21.3
Glendale	25	191,719	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Pasadena	25	137,122	100
Burbank	25	88,563	85.7
Los Angeles	25	81,934	2.2
Upland	25	73,732	100
Glendora	25	50,073	100
Monrovia	25	36,590	100
Claremont	25	34,926	100
San Dimas	25	33,371	100
La Verne	25	31,063	100
South Pasadena	25	25,619	100
Duarte	25	21,321	100
La Cañada Flintridge	25	20,246	100
San Marino	25	13,147	100
Sierra Madre	25	10,917	100
Bradbury	25	1,048	100
Los Angeles	26	450,238	11.9
Santa Monica	26	89,736	100
Torrance	26	80,030	55.0
Redondo Beach	26	66,748	100
Rancho Palos Verdes	26	41,643	100
Manhattan Beach	26	35,135	100
West Hollywood	26	34,399	100
Beverly Hills	26	34,109	100
Lomita	26	20,256	100
Hermosa Beach	26	19,506	100
El Segundo	26	16,654	100
Palos Verdes Estates	26	13,438	100
Rolling Hills Estates	26	8,067	100
Avalon	26	3,728	100
Rolling Hills	26	1,860	100
Los Angeles	27	472,601	12.5
Thousand Oaks	27	126,683	100
Simi Valley	27	124,237	100
Santa Clarita	27	34,930	19.8
Moorpark	27	34,421	100
Calabasas	27	23,058	100
Agoura Hills	27	20,330	100
Malibu	27	12,645	100
Westlake Village	27	8,270	100
Hidden Hills	27	1,856	100
Murrieta	28	103,466	100
Temecula	28	100,097	100
Indio	28	76,036	100
Lake Elsinore	28	51,821	100
Cathedral City	28	51,200	100
Palm Desert	28	48,445	100
Palm Springs	28	44,552	100
Coachella	28	40,704	100
La Quinta	28	37,467	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Wildomar	28	32,176	100
Desert Hot Springs	28	25,938	100
Blythe	28	20,817	100
Rancho Mirage	28	17,218	100
Canyon Lake	28	10,561	100
Indian Wells	28	4,958	100
Anaheim	29	195,752	58.2
Fullerton	29	135,161	100
Chino Hills	29	74,799	100
Yorba Linda	29	64,234	100
La Habra	29	60,239	100
Diamond Bar	29	55,544	100
Placentia	29	50,533	100
Cypress	29	47,802	100
Brea	29	39,282	100
Stanton	29	38,186	100
West Covina	29	30,455	28.7
Walnut	29	29,172	100
Buena Park	29	19,183	23.8
La Palma	29	15,568	100
Industry	29	14	6.4
Los Angeles	30	820,266	21.6
Culver City	30	38,883	100
Inglewood	30	13,921	12.7
Riverside	31	303,871	100
Moreno Valley	31	193,365	100
Corona	31	152,374	100
Perris	31	68,386	100
Norco	31	27,063	100
Downey	32	111,772	100
Norwalk	32	105,549	100
Whittier	32	85,331	100
Bellflower	32	76,616	100
Pico Rivera	32	62,942	100
Montebello	32	62,500	100
Buena Park	32	61,347	76.2
Lakewood	32	51,011	63.7
Cerritos	32	49,041	100
La Mirada	32	48,527	100
Artesia	32	16,522	100
Santa Fe Springs	32	16,223	100
Hawaiian Gardens	32	14,254	100
Commerce	32	12,823	100
La Habra Heights	32	5,325	100
Long Beach	33	365,729	79.1
South Gate	33	94,396	100
Lynwood	33	69,772	100
Huntington Park	33	58,114	100
Paramount	33	54,098	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Bell Gardens	33	42,072	100
Bell	33	35,477	100
Los Angeles	33	35,186	0.9
Lakewood	33	29,037	36.3
Maywood	33	27,395	100
Cudahy	33	23,805	100
Signal Hill	33	11,016	100
Vernon	33	112	100
Santa Ana	34	324,528	100
Garden Grove	34	170,883	100
Huntington Beach	34	91,439	48.1
Westminster	34	89,701	100
Anaheim	34	67,938	20.2
Long Beach	34	61,445	13.3
Fountain Valley	34	55,313	100
Seal Beach	34	24,168	100
Los Alamitos	34	11,449	100
Orange	34	10,098	7.4
Los Angeles	35	235,079	6.2
Compton	35	96,455	100
Inglewood	35	95,752	87.3
Carson	35	91,714	100
Hawthorne	35	84,293	100
Torrance	35	65,408	45.0
Gardena	35	58,829	100
Long Beach	35	35,083	7.6
Lawndale	35	32,769	100
Oceanside	36	167,086	100
Carlsbad	36	105,328	100
Vista	36	93,834	100
Mission Viejo	36	93,305	100
San Clemente	36	63,522	100
Laguna Niguel	36	62,979	100
Encinitas	36	59,518	100
Rancho Santa Margarita	36	47,853	100
Aliso Viejo	36	47,823	100
San Juan Capistrano	36	34,593	100
Dana Point	36	33,351	100
Laguna Hills	36	30,344	100
Irvine	37	212,375	100
Orange	37	126,318	92.6
Costa Mesa	37	109,960	100
Huntington Beach	37	98,553	51.9
Newport Beach	37	85,186	100
Lake Forest	37	77,264	100
Tustin	37	75,540	100
Anaheim	37	72,575	21.6
Laguna Beach	37	22,723	100
Laguna Woods	37	16,192	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Villa Park	37	5,812	100
Escondido	38	143,911	100
El Cajon	38	99,478	100
San Marcos	38	83,781	100
San Diego	38	63,063	4.8
La Mesa	38	57,065	100
Santee	38	53,413	100
Poway	38	47,811	100
Lemon Grove	38	25,320	100
San Diego	39	889,573	68.0
Coronado	39	18,912	100
Solana Beach	39	12,867	100
Del Mar	39	4,161	100
San Diego	40	354,766	27.1
Chula Vista	40	243,916	100
National City	40	58,582	100
El Centro	40	42,598	100
Calexico	40	38,572	100
Imperial Beach	40	26,324	100
Brawley	40	24,953	100
Imperial	40	14,758	100
Calipatria	40	7,705	100
Holtville	40	5,939	100
Westmorland	40	2,225	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	01	1,427,519	14.5
Sacramento	01	1,418,788	100
San Bernardino	01	1,041,050	51.2
Fresno	01	930,450	100
Kern	01	839,631	100
San Joaquin	01	685,306	100
Stanislaus	01	514,453	100
Tulare	01	442,179	100
Placer	01	348,432	100
Merced	01	255,793	100
Butte	01	220,000	100
El Dorado	01	181,058	100
Shasta	01	177,223	100
Kings	01	152,982	100
Madera	01	150,865	100
Nevada	01	98,764	100
Sutter	01	94,737	100
Yuba	01	72,155	100
Tuolumne	01	55,365	100
Calaveras	01	45,578	100
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Amador	01	38,091	100
Lassen	01	34,895	100
Plumas	01	20,007	100
Inyo	01	18,546	100
Mariposa	01	18,251	100
Mono	01	14,202	100
Modoc	01	9,686	100
Sierra	01	3,240	100
Alpine	01	1,175	100
Santa Clara	02	1,781,642	100
Alameda	02	1,510,271	100
Contra Costa	02	1,049,025	100
San Francisco	02	805,235	100
San Mateo	02	718,451	100
Sonoma	02	483,878	100
Santa Barbara	02	423,895	100
Monterey	02	415,057	100
Solano	02	413,344	100
San Luis Obispo	02	269,637	100
Santa Cruz	02	262,382	100
Marin	02	252,409	100
Yolo	02	200,849	100
Napa	02	136,484	100
Humboldt	02	134,623	100
Mendocino	02	87,841	100
Lake	02	64,665	100
Tehama	02	63,463	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

County by District

County	District	POP	%
San Benito	02	55,269	100
Del Norte	02	28,610	100
Glenn	02	28,122	100
Colusa	02	21,419	100
Trinity	02	13,786	100
Los Angeles	03	8,391,086	85.5
Ventura	03	823,318	100
San Bernardino	03	74,799	3.7
San Diego	04	3,095,313	100
Orange	04	3,010,232	100
Riverside	04	2,189,641	100
San Bernardino	04	919,361	45.2
Imperial	04	174,528	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	01	597,566	15.8
Fresno	01	494,665	100
Sacramento	01	466,488	100
Bakersfield	01	347,483	100
Stockton	01	291,707	100
Modesto	01	201,165	100
Santa Clarita	01	176,320	100
Rancho Cucamonga	01	165,269	100
Ontario	01	163,924	100
Lancaster	01	156,633	100
Elk Grove	01	153,015	100
Palmdale	01	152,750	100
Pomona	01	149,058	100
Visalia	01	124,442	100
Roseville	01	118,788	100
Victorville	01	115,903	100
Clovis	01	95,631	100
Hesperia	01	90,173	100
Redding	01	89,861	100
Chico	01	86,187	100
Citrus Heights	01	83,301	100
Tracy	01	82,922	100
Merced	01	78,958	100
Chino	01	77,983	100
Upland	01	73,732	100
Folsom	01	72,203	100
Apple Valley	01	69,135	100
Turlock	01	68,549	100
Manteca	01	67,096	100
Yuba City	01	64,925	100
Rancho Cordova	01	64,776	100
Lodi	01	62,134	100
Madera	01	61,416	100
Tulare	01	59,278	100
Rocklin	01	56,974	100
Porterville	01	54,165	100
Hanford	01	53,967	100
Delano	01	53,041	100
Ceres	01	45,417	100
Lincoln	01	42,819	100
Montclair	01	36,664	100
Los Banos	01	35,972	100
Adelanto	01	31,765	100
Atwater	01	28,168	100
Ridgecrest	01	27,616	100
Paradise	01	26,218	100
Wasco	01	25,545	100
Corcoran	01	24,813	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Lemoore	01	24,531	100
Sanger	01	24,270	100
Reedley	01	24,194	100
Galt	01	23,647	100
San Fernando	01	23,645	100
Selma	01	23,219	100
Riverbank	01	22,678	100
Barstow	01	22,639	100
Dinuba	01	21,453	100
South Lake Tahoe	01	21,403	100
Oakdale	01	20,675	100
Patterson	01	20,413	100
Arvin	01	19,304	100
Chowchilla	01	18,720	100
Lathrop	01	18,023	100
Susanville	01	17,947	100
Shafter	01	16,988	100
Truckee	01	16,180	100
Oroville	01	15,546	100
Avenal	01	15,505	100
Parlier	01	14,494	100
Tehachapi	01	14,414	100
Ripon	01	14,297	100
California City	01	14,120	100
Kerman	01	13,544	100
Coalinga	01	13,380	100
Auburn	01	13,330	100
Livingston	01	13,058	100
Grass Valley	01	12,860	100
McFarland	01	12,707	100
Marysville	01	12,072	100
Lindsay	01	11,768	100
Kingsburg	01	11,382	100
Mendota	01	11,014	100
Farmersville	01	10,588	100
Placerville	01	10,389	100
Exeter	01	10,334	100
San Bernardino	01	10,333	4.9
Newman	01	10,224	100
Shasta Lake	01	10,164	100
Anderson	01	9,932	100
Taft	01	9,327	100
Orange Cove	01	9,078	100
Waterford	01	8,456	100
Live Oak	01	8,392	100
Mammoth Lakes	01	8,234	100
Ione	01	7,918	100
Yreka	01	7,765	100
Firebaugh	01	7,549	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Woodlake	01	7,279	100
Escalon	01	7,132	100
Huron	01	6,754	100
Hughson	01	6,640	100
Gridley	01	6,584	100
Loomis	01	6,430	100
Fowler	01	5,570	100
Gustine	01	5,520	100
Big Bear Lake	01	5,019	100
Dos Palos	01	4,950	100
Sonora	01	4,903	100
Needles	01	4,844	100
Jackson	01	4,651	100
San Joaquin	01	4,001	100
Bishop	01	3,879	100
Angels	01	3,836	100
Wheatland	01	3,456	100
Mount Shasta	01	3,394	100
Nevada City	01	3,068	100
Weed	01	2,967	100
Alturas	01	2,827	100
Sutter Creek	01	2,501	100
Portola	01	2,104	100
Colfax	01	1,963	100
Biggs	01	1,707	100
Dunsmuir	01	1,650	100
Montague	01	1,443	100
Maricopa	01	1,154	100
Tulelake	01	1,010	100
Plymouth	01	1,005	100
Dorris	01	939	100
Fort Jones	01	839	100
Isleton	01	804	100
Loyalton	01	769	100
Etna	01	737	100
Amador City	01	185	100
San Jose	02	945,942	100
San Francisco	02	805,235	100
Oakland	02	390,724	100
Fremont	02	214,089	100
Santa Rosa	02	167,815	100
Salinas	02	150,441	100
Hayward	02	144,186	100
Sunnyvale	02	140,081	100
Concord	02	122,067	100
Santa Clara	02	116,468	100
Vallejo	02	115,942	100
Berkeley	02	112,580	100
Fairfield	02	105,321	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Richmond	02	103,701	100
Antioch	02	102,372	100
Daly City	02	101,123	100
Santa Maria	02	99,553	100
San Mateo	02	97,207	100
Vacaville	02	92,428	100
Santa Barbara	02	88,410	100
San Leandro	02	84,950	100
Livermore	02	80,968	100
Napa	02	76,915	100
Redwood City	02	76,815	100
Mountain View	02	74,066	100
Alameda	02	73,812	100
San Ramon	02	72,148	100
Pleasanton	02	70,285	100
Union City	02	69,516	100
Milpitas	02	66,790	100
Davis	02	65,622	100
Palo Alto	02	64,403	100
Walnut Creek	02	64,173	100
South San Francisco	02	63,632	100
Pittsburg	02	63,264	100
Santa Cruz	02	59,946	100
Cupertino	02	58,302	100
Petaluma	02	57,941	100
San Rafael	02	57,713	100
Woodland	02	55,468	100
Novato	02	51,904	100
Brentwood	02	51,481	100
Watsonville	02	51,199	100
Gilroy	02	48,821	100
West Sacramento	02	48,744	100
Dublin	02	46,036	100
San Luis Obispo	02	45,119	100
Newark	02	42,573	100
Lompoc	02	42,434	100
Danville	02	42,039	100
San Bruno	02	41,114	100
Rohnert Park	02	40,971	100
Campbell	02	39,349	100
Morgan Hill	02	37,882	100
Pacifica	02	37,234	100
Martinez	02	35,824	100
Oakley	02	35,432	100
Hollister	02	34,928	100
Pleasant Hill	02	33,152	100
Seaside	02	33,025	100
Menlo Park	02	32,026	100
Foster City	02	30,567	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Saratoga	02	29,926	100
Goleta	02	29,888	100
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	02	29,793	100
Los Gatos	02	29,413	100
San Pablo	02	29,139	100
Los Altos	02	28,976	100
Burlingame	02	28,806	100
San Carlos	02	28,406	100
Atascadero	02	28,310	100
East Palo Alto	02	28,155	100
Suisun City	02	28,111	100
Monterey	02	27,810	100
Eureka	02	27,191	100
Benicia	02	26,997	100
Windsor	02	26,801	100
Belmont	02	25,835	100
Soledad	02	25,738	100
Hercules	02	24,060	100
Lafayette	02	23,893	100
El Cerrito	02	23,549	100
Millbrae	02	21,532	100
Marina	02	19,718	100
American Canyon	02	19,454	100
Albany	02	18,539	100
Pinole	02	18,390	100
Dixon	02	18,351	100
Orinda	02	17,643	100
Arroyo Grande	02	17,252	100
Arcata	02	17,231	100
Greenfield	02	16,330	100
Ukiah	02	16,075	100
Moraga	02	16,016	100
Clearlake	02	15,250	100
Pacific Grove	02	15,041	100
Red Bluff	02	14,076	100
Mill Valley	02	13,903	100
Grover Beach	02	13,156	100
Carpinteria	02	13,040	100
King City	02	12,874	100
San Anselmo	02	12,336	100
Fortuna	02	11,926	100
Larkspur	02	11,926	100
Scotts Valley	02	11,580	100
Half Moon Bay	02	11,324	100
Healdsburg	02	11,254	100
Clayton	02	10,897	100
Hillsborough	02	10,825	100
Piedmont	02	10,667	100
Sonoma	02	10,648	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Morro Bay	02	10,234	100
Emeryville	02	10,080	100
Capitola	02	9,918	100
Corte Madera	02	9,253	100
Tiburon	02	8,962	100
Cloverdale	02	8,618	100
Gonzales	02	8,187	100
Los Altos Hills	02	7,922	100
Corning	02	7,663	100
Pismo Beach	02	7,655	100
Crescent City	02	7,643	100
Fairfax	02	7,441	100
Sebastopol	02	7,379	100
Rio Vista	02	7,360	100
Orland	02	7,291	100
Fort Bragg	02	7,273	100
Cotati	02	7,265	100
Guadalupe	02	7,080	100
Sausalito	02	7,061	100
Atherton	02	6,914	100
Winters	02	6,624	100
Willows	02	6,166	100
Colusa	02	5,971	100
St. Helena	02	5,814	100
Woodside	02	5,287	100
Solvang	02	5,245	100
Calistoga	02	5,155	100
Williams	02	5,123	100
Willits	02	4,888	100
Buellton	02	4,828	100
Lakeport	02	4,753	100
Portola Valley	02	4,353	100
Brisbane	02	4,282	100
Carmel-by-the-Sea	02	3,722	100
Rio Dell	02	3,368	100
Monte Sereno	02	3,341	100
Yountville	02	2,933	100
Ross	02	2,415	100
Belvedere	02	2,068	100
San Juan Bautista	02	1,862	100
Colma	02	1,792	100
Del Rey Oaks	02	1,624	100
Ferndale	02	1,371	100
Blue Lake	02	1,253	100
Point Arena	02	449	100
Tehama	02	418	100
Trinidad	02	367	100
Sand City	02	334	100
Los Angeles	03	3,195,055	84.2

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Long Beach	03	462,257	100
Oxnard	03	197,899	100
Glendale	03	191,719	100
Torrance	03	145,438	100
Pasadena	03	137,122	100
Thousand Oaks	03	126,683	100
Simi Valley	03	124,237	100
El Monte	03	113,475	100
Downey	03	111,772	100
Inglewood	03	109,673	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	03	106,433	100
West Covina	03	106,098	100
Norwalk	03	105,549	100
Burbank	03	103,340	100
Compton	03	96,455	100
South Gate	03	94,396	100
Carson	03	91,714	100
Santa Monica	03	89,736	100
Whittier	03	85,331	100
Hawthorne	03	84,293	100
Alhambra	03	83,089	100
Lakewood	03	80,048	100
Bellflower	03	76,616	100
Baldwin Park	03	75,390	100
Chino Hills	03	74,799	100
Lynwood	03	69,772	100
Redondo Beach	03	66,748	100
Camarillo	03	65,201	100
Pico Rivera	03	62,942	100
Montebello	03	62,500	100
Monterey Park	03	60,269	100
Gardena	03	58,829	100
Huntington Park	03	58,114	100
Arcadia	03	56,364	100
Diamond Bar	03	55,544	100
Paramount	03	54,098	100
Rosemead	03	53,764	100
Glendora	03	50,073	100
Cerritos	03	49,041	100
La Mirada	03	48,527	100
Covina	03	47,796	100
Azusa	03	46,361	100
Bell Gardens	03	42,072	100
Rancho Palos Verdes	03	41,643	100
La Puente	03	39,816	100
San Gabriel	03	39,718	100
Culver City	03	38,883	100
Monrovia	03	36,590	100
Temple City	03	35,558	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Bell	03	35,477	100
Manhattan Beach	03	35,135	100
Claremont	03	34,926	100
Moorpark	03	34,421	100
West Hollywood	03	34,399	100
Beverly Hills	03	34,109	100
San Dimas	03	33,371	100
Lawndale	03	32,769	100
La Verne	03	31,063	100
Santa Paula	03	29,321	100
Walnut	03	29,172	100
Maywood	03	27,395	100
South Pasadena	03	25,619	100
Cudahy	03	23,805	100
Calabasas	03	23,058	100
Port Hueneme	03	21,723	100
Duarte	03	21,321	100
Agoura Hills	03	20,330	100
Lomita	03	20,256	100
La Cañada Flintridge	03	20,246	100
South El Monte	03	20,116	100
Hermosa Beach	03	19,506	100
El Segundo	03	16,654	100
Artesia	03	16,522	100
Santa Fe Springs	03	16,223	100
Fillmore	03	15,002	100
Hawaiian Gardens	03	14,254	100
Palos Verdes Estates	03	13,438	100
San Marino	03	13,147	100
Commerce	03	12,823	100
Malibu	03	12,645	100
Signal Hill	03	11,016	100
Sierra Madre	03	10,917	100
Westlake Village	03	8,270	100
Rolling Hills Estates	03	8,067	100
Ojai	03	7,461	100
La Habra Heights	03	5,325	100
Avalon	03	3,728	100
Rolling Hills	03	1,860	100
Hidden Hills	03	1,856	100
Irwindale	03	1,422	100
Bradbury	03	1,048	100
Industry	03	219	100
Vernon	03	112	100
San Diego	04	1,307,402	100
Anaheim	04	336,265	100
Santa Ana	04	324,528	100
Riverside	04	303,871	100
Chula Vista	04	243,916	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Irvine	04	212,375	100
San Bernardino	04	199,591	95.1
Fontana	04	196,069	100
Moreno Valley	04	193,365	100
Huntington Beach	04	189,992	100
Garden Grove	04	170,883	100
Oceanside	04	167,086	100
Corona	04	152,374	100
Escondido	04	143,911	100
Orange	04	136,416	100
Fullerton	04	135,161	100
Costa Mesa	04	109,960	100
Carlsbad	04	105,328	100
Murrieta	04	103,466	100
Temecula	04	100,097	100
El Cajon	04	99,478	100
Rialto	04	99,171	100
Vista	04	93,834	100
Mission Viejo	04	93,305	100
Westminster	04	89,701	100
Newport Beach	04	85,186	100
San Marcos	04	83,781	100
Buena Park	04	80,530	100
Hemet	04	78,657	100
Menifee	04	77,519	100
Lake Forest	04	77,264	100
Indio	04	76,036	100
Tustin	04	75,540	100
Redlands	04	68,747	100
Perris	04	68,386	100
Yorba Linda	04	64,234	100
San Clemente	04	63,522	100
Laguna Niguel	04	62,979	100
La Habra	04	60,239	100
Encinitas	04	59,518	100
National City	04	58,582	100
La Mesa	04	57,065	100
Fountain Valley	04	55,313	100
Santee	04	53,413	100
Highland	04	53,104	100
Colton	04	52,154	100
Lake Elsinore	04	51,821	100
Yucaipa	04	51,367	100
Cathedral City	04	51,200	100
Placentia	04	50,533	100
Palm Desert	04	48,445	100
Rancho Santa Margarita	04	47,853	100
Aliso Viejo	04	47,823	100
Poway	04	47,811	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Cypress	04	47,802	100
Palm Springs	04	44,552	100
San Jacinto	04	44,199	100
El Centro	04	42,598	100
Coachella	04	40,704	100
Brea	04	39,282	100
Calexico	04	38,572	100
Stanton	04	38,186	100
La Quinta	04	37,467	100
Beaumont	04	36,877	100
San Juan Capistrano	04	34,593	100
Dana Point	04	33,351	100
Wildomar	04	32,176	100
Laguna Hills	04	30,344	100
Banning	04	29,603	100
Norco	04	27,063	100
Imperial Beach	04	26,324	100
Desert Hot Springs	04	25,938	100
Lemon Grove	04	25,320	100
Twentynine Palms	04	25,048	100
Brawley	04	24,953	100
Seal Beach	04	24,168	100
Loma Linda	04	23,261	100
Laguna Beach	04	22,723	100
Blythe	04	20,817	100
Yucca Valley	04	20,700	100
Coronado	04	18,912	100
Rancho Mirage	04	17,218	100
Laguna Woods	04	16,192	100
La Palma	04	15,568	100
Imperial	04	14,758	100
Solana Beach	04	12,867	100
Grand Terrace	04	12,040	100
Los Alamitos	04	11,449	100
Canyon Lake	04	10,561	100
Calimesa	04	7,879	100
Calipatria	04	7,705	100
Holtville	04	5,939	100
Villa Park	04	5,812	100
Indian Wells	04	4,958	100
Del Mar	04	4,161	100
Westmorland	04	2,225	100

Plan Type: Congressional

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Butte	01	220,000	100
Shasta	01	177,223	100
Nevada	01	82,378	83.4
Tehama	01	63,463	100
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Placer	01	44,792	12.9
Lassen	01	34,895	100
Plumas	01	20,007	100
Modoc	01	9,686	100
Sierra	01	3,240	100
Glenn	01	2,321	8.3
Marin	02	252,409	100
Sonoma	02	185,636	38.4
Humboldt	02	134,623	100
Mendocino	02	87,841	100
Del Norte	02	28,610	100
Trinity	02	13,786	100
Solano	03	267,184	64.6
Yolo	03	152,105	75.7
Sutter	03	94,737	100
Yuba	03	72,155	100
Sacramento	03	35,891	2.5
Lake	03	33,614	52.0
Glenn	03	25,801	91.7
Colusa	03	21,419	100
Placer	04	303,640	87.1
El Dorado	04	181,058	100
Tuolumne	04	55,365	100
Calaveras	04	45,578	100
Amador	04	38,091	100
Madera	04	28,450	18.9
Mariposa	04	18,251	100
Nevada	04	16,386	16.6
Fresno	04	14,912	1.6
Alpine	04	1,175	100
Sonoma	05	298,242	61.6
Solano	05	146,160	35.4
Napa	05	136,484	100
Contra Costa	05	90,968	8.7
Lake	05	31,051	48.0
Sacramento	06	654,161	46.1
Yolo	06	48,744	24.3
Sacramento	07	702,904	49.5
San Bernardino	08	670,157	32.9
Inyo	08	18,546	100
Mono	08	14,202	100
San Joaquin	09	496,854	72.5
Contra Costa	09	180,218	17.2

Plan Type: Congressional

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Sacramento	09	25,832	1.8
Stanislaus	10	514,453	100
San Joaquin	10	188,452	27.5
Contra Costa	11	702,906	67.0
San Francisco	12	702,905	87.3
Alameda	13	702,906	46.5
San Francisco	13	0	0.0
San Mateo	14	600,575	83.6
San Francisco	14	102,330	12.7
Alameda	15	627,971	41.6
Contra Costa	15	74,933	7.1
Fresno	16	324,696	34.9
Merced	16	255,793	100
Madera	16	122,415	81.1
Santa Clara	17	523,510	29.4
Alameda	17	179,394	11.9
Santa Clara	18	535,703	30.1
San Mateo	18	117,876	16.4
Santa Cruz	18	49,327	18.8
Santa Clara	19	702,904	39.5
Monterey	20	415,057	100
Santa Cruz	20	213,055	81.2
San Benito	20	55,269	100
Santa Clara	20	19,525	1.1
Kern	21	313,718	37.4
Fresno	21	201,449	21.7
Kings	21	152,982	100
Tulare	21	34,755	7.9
Fresno	22	389,393	41.8
Tulare	22	313,512	70.9
Kern	23	525,913	62.6
Tulare	23	93,912	21.2
Los Angeles	23	83,079	0.8
Santa Barbara	24	423,895	100
San Luis Obispo	24	269,637	100
Ventura	24	9,372	1.1
Los Angeles	25	585,642	6.0
Ventura	25	117,262	14.2
Ventura	26	694,635	84.4
Los Angeles	26	8,270	0.1
Los Angeles	27	670,024	6.8
San Bernardino	27	32,881	1.6
Los Angeles	28	702,904	7.2
Los Angeles	29	702,905	7.2
Los Angeles	30	700,855	7.1
Ventura	30	2,049	0.2
San Bernardino	31	702,905	34.5
Los Angeles	32	702,905	7.2
Los Angeles	33	702,904	7.2

Plan Type: Congressional

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	34	702,904	7.2
San Bernardino	35	553,847	27.2
Los Angeles	35	149,058	1.5
Riverside	36	702,905	32.1
Los Angeles	37	702,904	7.2
Los Angeles	38	687,337	7.0
Orange	38	15,568	0.5
Orange	39	432,280	14.4
Los Angeles	39	195,205	2.0
San Bernardino	39	75,420	3.7
Los Angeles	40	702,904	7.2
Riverside	41	702,904	32.1
Riverside	42	702,906	32.1
Los Angeles	43	702,904	7.2
Los Angeles	44	702,904	7.2
Orange	45	702,906	23.4
Orange	46	702,906	23.4
Los Angeles	47	412,997	4.2
Orange	47	289,908	9.6
Orange	48	702,906	23.4
San Diego	49	539,148	17.4
Orange	49	163,758	5.4
San Diego	50	621,979	20.1
Riverside	50	80,926	3.7
San Diego	51	528,378	17.1
Imperial	51	174,528	100
San Diego	52	702,904	22.7
San Diego	53	702,904	22.7

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Redding	01	89,861	100
Chico	01	86,187	100
Paradise	01	26,218	100
Susanville	01	17,947	100
Oroville	01	15,546	100
Red Bluff	01	14,076	100
Grass Valley	01	12,860	100
Shasta Lake	01	10,164	100
Anderson	01	9,932	100
Yreka	01	7,765	100
Corning	01	7,663	100
Gridley	01	6,584	100
Mount Shasta	01	3,394	100
Nevada City	01	3,068	100
Weed	01	2,967	100
Alturas	01	2,827	100
Portola	01	2,104	100
Colfax	01	1,963	100
Biggs	01	1,707	100
Dunsmuir	01	1,650	100
Montague	01	1,443	100
Tulelake	01	1,010	100
Dorris	01	939	100
Fort Jones	01	839	100
Loyalton	01	769	100
Etna	01	737	100
Tehama	01	418	100
Auburn	01	0	0.0
Petaluma	02	57,939	100.0
San Rafael	02	57,713	100
Novato	02	51,904	100
Eureka	02	27,191	100
Windsor	02	26,801	100
Arcata	02	17,231	100
Ukiah	02	16,075	100
Mill Valley	02	13,903	100
San Anselmo	02	12,336	100
Fortuna	02	11,926	100
Larkspur	02	11,926	100
Healdsburg	02	11,254	100
Corte Madera	02	9,253	100
Tiburon	02	8,962	100
Cloverdale	02	8,618	100
Crescent City	02	7,643	100
Fairfax	02	7,441	100
Sebastopol	02	7,379	100
Fort Bragg	02	7,273	100
Sausalito	02	7,061	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Willits	02	4,888	100
Rio Dell	02	3,368	100
Ross	02	2,415	100
Belvedere	02	2,068	100
Ferndale	02	1,371	100
Blue Lake	02	1,253	100
Point Arena	02	449	100
Trinidad	02	367	100
Fairfield	03	105,321	100
Vacaville	03	92,428	100
Davis	03	65,622	100
Yuba City	03	64,925	100
Woodland	03	55,468	100
Suisun City	03	28,111	100
Dixon	03	18,351	100
Clearlake	03	15,250	100
Marysville	03	12,072	100
Live Oak	03	8,392	100
Rio Vista	03	7,360	100
Orland	03	7,291	100
Winters	03	6,624	100
Willows	03	6,166	100
Colusa	03	5,971	100
Williams	03	5,123	100
Wheatland	03	3,456	100
Isleton	03	804	100
Roseville	04	118,788	100
Rocklin	04	56,974	100
Lincoln	04	42,819	100
South Lake Tahoe	04	21,403	100
Truckee	04	16,180	100
Auburn	04	13,330	100
Placerville	04	10,389	100
Ione	04	7,918	100
Loomis	04	6,430	100
Sonora	04	4,903	100
Jackson	04	4,651	100
Angels	04	3,836	100
Sutter Creek	04	2,501	100
Plymouth	04	1,005	100
Amador City	04	185	100
Santa Rosa	05	167,815	100
Vallejo	05	115,942	100
Napa	05	76,915	100
Rohnert Park	05	40,971	100
Benicia	05	26,997	100
Hercules	05	24,060	100
Martinez	05	20,381	56.9
American Canyon	05	19,454	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Pinole	05	18,390	100
Sonoma	05	10,648	100
Cotati	05	7,265	100
St. Helena	05	5,814	100
Calistoga	05	5,155	100
Lakeport	05	4,753	100
Yountville	05	2,933	100
Petaluma	05	2	0.0
Sacramento	06	466,488	100
West Sacramento	06	48,744	100
Elk Grove	07	153,015	100
Citrus Heights	07	83,301	100
Folsom	07	72,203	100
Rancho Cordova	07	64,776	100
Victorville	08	115,903	100
Hesperia	08	90,173	100
Apple Valley	08	69,135	100
Highland	08	53,104	100
Yucaipa	08	51,367	100
Adelanto	08	31,765	100
Twentynine Palms	08	25,048	100
Barstow	08	22,639	100
Yucca Valley	08	20,700	100
Mammoth Lakes	08	8,234	100
Big Bear Lake	08	5,019	100
Needles	08	4,844	100
Bishop	08	3,879	100
Redlands	08	0	0.0
Stockton	09	291,707	100
Antioch	09	71,821	70.2
Lodi	09	62,134	100
Brentwood	09	51,481	100
Oakley	09	35,432	100
Galt	09	23,647	100
Lathrop	09	18,023	100
Modesto	10	201,165	100
Tracy	10	82,922	100
Turlock	10	68,549	100
Manteca	10	67,096	100
Ceres	10	45,417	100
Riverbank	10	22,678	100
Oakdale	10	20,675	100
Patterson	10	20,413	100
Ripon	10	14,297	100
Newman	10	10,224	100
Waterford	10	8,456	100
Escalon	10	7,132	100
Hughson	10	6,640	100
Concord	11	122,067	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Richmond	11	103,701	100
Walnut Creek	11	64,173	100
Pittsburg	11	63,264	100
Danville	11	40,217	95.7
Pleasant Hill	11	33,152	100
Antioch	11	30,551	29.8
San Pablo	11	29,139	100
Lafayette	11	23,893	100
El Cerrito	11	23,549	100
Orinda	11	17,643	100
Moraga	11	16,016	100
Martinez	11	15,443	43.1
Clayton	11	10,897	100
San Ramon	11	15	0.0
San Francisco	12	702,905	87.3
Oakland	13	390,724	100
Berkeley	13	112,580	100
San Leandro	13	84,950	100
Alameda	13	73,812	100
Albany	13	18,539	100
Piedmont	13	10,667	100
Emeryville	13	10,080	100
San Francisco	13	0	0.0
San Francisco	14	102,330	12.7
Daly City	14	101,123	100
San Mateo	14	97,207	100
South San Francisco	14	63,632	100
San Bruno	14	41,114	100
Pacifica	14	37,234	100
Redwood City	14	35,684	46.5
Foster City	14	30,567	100
Burlingame	14	28,806	100
San Carlos	14	28,406	100
East Palo Alto	14	28,155	100
Belmont	14	25,835	100
Millbrae	14	21,532	100
Half Moon Bay	14	11,324	100
Hillsborough	14	10,825	100
Menlo Park	14	5,825	18.2
Brisbane	14	4,282	100
Colma	14	1,792	100
Hayward	15	144,186	100
Livermore	15	80,968	100
Fremont	15	77,269	36.1
San Ramon	15	72,133	100.0
Pleasanton	15	70,285	100
Union City	15	69,516	100
Dublin	15	46,036	100
Danville	15	1,822	4.3

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Fresno	16	287,543	58.1
Merced	16	78,958	100
Madera	16	61,416	100
Los Banos	16	35,972	100
Atwater	16	28,168	100
Chowchilla	16	18,720	100
Livingston	16	13,058	100
Gustine	16	5,520	100
Dos Palos	16	4,950	100
Sunnyvale	17	140,081	100
San Jose	17	137,799	14.6
Fremont	17	136,820	63.9
Santa Clara	17	116,468	100
Milpitas	17	66,790	100
Cupertino	17	58,302	100
Newark	17	42,573	100
San Jose	18	218,397	23.1
Mountain View	18	74,066	100
Palo Alto	18	64,403	100
Redwood City	18	41,131	53.5
Campbell	18	39,349	100
Saratoga	18	29,926	100
Los Gatos	18	29,413	100
Los Altos	18	28,976	100
Menlo Park	18	26,201	81.8
Scotts Valley	18	11,580	100
Los Altos Hills	18	7,922	100
Atherton	18	6,914	100
Woodside	18	5,287	100
Portola Valley	18	4,353	100
Monte Sereno	18	3,341	100
Santa Cruz	18	0	0.0
San Jose	19	589,746	62.3
Morgan Hill	19	37,882	100
Gilroy	19	31,395	64.3
Salinas	20	150,441	100
Santa Cruz	20	59,946	100
Watsonville	20	51,199	100
Hollister	20	34,928	100
Seaside	20	33,025	100
Monterey	20	27,810	100
Soledad	20	25,738	100
Marina	20	19,718	100
Gilroy	20	17,426	35.7
Greenfield	20	16,330	100
Pacific Grove	20	15,041	100
King City	20	12,874	100
Capitola	20	9,918	100
Gonzales	20	8,187	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Carmel-by-the-Sea	20	3,722	100
San Juan Bautista	20	1,862	100
Del Rey Oaks	20	1,624	100
Sand City	20	334	100
Bakersfield	21	83,623	24.1
Hanford	21	53,967	100
Delano	21	53,041	100
Wasco	21	25,545	100
Corcoran	21	24,813	100
Lemoore	21	24,531	100
Sanger	21	24,270	100
Selma	21	23,219	100
Arvin	21	19,304	100
Shafter	21	16,988	100
Avenal	21	15,505	100
Parlier	21	14,494	100
Kerman	21	13,544	100
Coalinga	21	13,380	100
McFarland	21	12,707	100
Kingsburg	21	11,382	100
Mendota	21	11,014	100
Firebaugh	21	7,549	100
Huron	21	6,754	100
Fowler	21	5,570	100
San Joaquin	21	4,001	100
Fresno	22	207,122	41.9
Visalia	22	124,442	100
Clovis	22	95,631	100
Tulare	22	59,278	100
Reedley	22	24,194	100
Dinuba	22	21,453	100
Lindsay	22	11,768	100
Farmersville	22	10,588	100
Exeter	22	10,334	100
Orange Cove	22	9,078	100
Woodlake	22	7,279	100
Bakersfield	23	263,860	75.9
Lancaster	23	67,562	43.1
Porterville	23	54,165	100
Ridgecrest	23	27,616	100
Tehachapi	23	14,414	100
California City	23	14,120	100
Taft	23	9,327	100
Maricopa	23	1,154	100
Santa Maria	24	99,553	100
Santa Barbara	24	88,410	100
San Luis Obispo	24	45,119	100
Lompoc	24	42,434	100
Goleta	24	29,888	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	24	29,793	100
Atascadero	24	28,310	100
Arroyo Grande	24	17,252	100
Grover Beach	24	13,156	100
Carpinteria	24	13,040	100
Morro Bay	24	10,234	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	24	7,982	7.5
Pismo Beach	24	7,655	100
Guadalupe	24	7,080	100
Solvang	24	5,245	100
Buellton	24	4,828	100
Santa Clarita	25	176,320	100
Palmdale	25	152,750	100
Simi Valley	25	114,233	91.9
Lancaster	25	89,071	56.9
Los Angeles	25	14,619	0.4
Oxnard	26	197,899	100
Thousand Oaks	26	126,683	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	26	98,451	92.5
Camarillo	26	65,201	100
Moorpark	26	34,421	100
Santa Paula	26	29,321	100
Port Hueneme	26	21,723	100
Fillmore	26	15,002	100
Simi Valley	26	10,004	8.1
Westlake Village	26	8,270	100
Ojai	26	7,461	100
Pasadena	27	126,091	92.0
Alhambra	27	83,089	100
Monterey Park	27	60,269	100
Arcadia	27	56,364	100
Rosemead	27	53,764	100
San Gabriel	27	39,718	100
Temple City	27	35,558	100
Glendora	27	35,425	70.7
Claremont	27	34,926	100
Upland	27	29,510	40.0
South Pasadena	27	25,619	100
San Marino	27	13,147	100
Sierra Madre	27	10,917	100
Monrovia	27	3,620	9.9
Bradbury	27	1,048	100
Los Angeles	28	345,129	9.1
Glendale	28	191,719	100
Burbank	28	79,614	77.0
West Hollywood	28	34,399	100
La Cañada Flintridge	28	20,246	100
Pasadena	28	11,031	8.0
Los Angeles	29	678,675	17.9

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
San Fernando	29	23,645	100
Los Angeles	30	671,463	17.7
Burbank	30	23,726	23.0
Hidden Hills	30	1,856	100
San Bernardino	31	209,924	100
Rancho Cucamonga	31	165,269	100
Redlands	31	68,747	100
Rialto	31	59,040	59.5
Colton	31	52,154	100
Upland	31	44,222	60.0
Loma Linda	31	23,261	100
Fontana	31	22,164	11.3
Grand Terrace	31	12,040	100
El Monte	32	113,475	100
West Covina	32	106,098	100
Baldwin Park	32	75,390	100
Covina	32	47,796	100
Azusa	32	46,361	100
La Puente	32	39,816	100
San Dimas	32	33,371	100
Monrovia	32	32,970	90.1
La Verne	32	31,063	100
Duarte	32	21,321	100
Glendora	32	14,648	29.3
Irwindale	32	1,422	100
Industry	32	198	90.4
Los Angeles	33	228,589	6.0
Santa Monica	33	89,736	100
Redondo Beach	33	66,748	100
Torrance	33	61,599	42.4
Rancho Palos Verdes	33	41,643	100
Manhattan Beach	33	35,135	100
Beverly Hills	33	34,109	100
Calabasas	33	23,058	100
Agoura Hills	33	20,330	100
Hermosa Beach	33	19,506	100
El Segundo	33	16,654	100
Palos Verdes Estates	33	13,438	100
Malibu	33	12,645	100
Rolling Hills Estates	33	8,067	100
Rolling Hills	33	1,860	100
Los Angeles	34	676,820	17.8
Fontana	35	173,905	88.7
Ontario	35	163,924	100
Pomona	35	149,058	100
Chino	35	77,362	99.2
Rialto	35	40,131	40.5
Montclair	35	36,664	100
Hemet	36	78,657	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Indio	36	76,036	100
Cathedral City	36	51,200	100
Palm Desert	36	48,445	100
Palm Springs	36	44,552	100
San Jacinto	36	44,199	100
Coachella	36	40,704	100
La Quinta	36	37,467	100
Beaumont	36	36,877	100
Banning	36	29,603	100
Desert Hot Springs	36	25,938	100
Blythe	36	20,817	100
Rancho Mirage	36	17,218	100
Calimesa	36	7,879	100
Indian Wells	36	4,958	100
Los Angeles	37	645,910	17.0
Culver City	37	38,883	100
Inglewood	37	286	0.3
Norwalk	38	105,549	100
Whittier	38	85,331	100
Pico Rivera	38	62,942	100
Montebello	38	62,500	100
Lakewood	38	62,413	78.0
Cerritos	38	49,041	100
La Mirada	38	48,527	100
Bellflower	38	40,969	53.5
South El Monte	38	20,116	100
Artesia	38	16,522	100
Santa Fe Springs	38	16,223	100
La Palma	38	15,568	100
Hawaiian Gardens	38	14,254	100
Fullerton	39	135,161	100
Chino Hills	39	74,799	100
Yorba Linda	39	64,234	100
Buena Park	39	61,146	75.9
La Habra	39	60,239	100
Diamond Bar	39	55,544	100
Placentia	39	50,533	100
Brea	39	39,282	100
Walnut	39	29,172	100
Anaheim	39	16,399	4.9
La Habra Heights	39	5,325	100
Chino	39	621	0.8
Industry	39	21	9.6
Los Angeles	40	157,774	4.2
Downey	40	111,772	100
Huntington Park	40	58,114	100
Paramount	40	54,098	100
Bell Gardens	40	42,072	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Bellflower	40	35,647	46.5
Bell	40	35,477	100
Maywood	40	27,395	100
Cudahy	40	23,805	100
Commerce	40	12,823	100
Vernon	40	112	100
Riverside	41	303,871	100
Moreno Valley	41	193,365	100
Perris	41	68,386	100
Corona	42	152,374	100
Murrieta	42	103,466	100
Menifee	42	77,519	100
Lake Elsinore	42	51,821	100
Wildomar	42	32,176	100
Norco	42	27,063	100
Temecula	42	19,710	19.7
Canyon Lake	42	10,561	100
Los Angeles	43	207,412	5.5
Inglewood	43	109,387	99.7
Hawthorne	43	84,293	100
Torrance	43	83,839	57.6
Gardena	43	58,829	100
Lawndale	43	32,769	100
Lomita	43	20,256	100
Los Angeles	44	166,230	4.4
Compton	44	96,455	100
South Gate	44	94,396	100
Carson	44	91,714	100
Long Beach	44	83,417	18.0
Lynwood	44	69,772	100
Irvine	45	212,375	100
Mission Viejo	45	90,288	96.8
Lake Forest	45	77,264	100
Tustin	45	75,540	100
Orange	45	56,284	41.3
Rancho Santa Margarita	45	47,853	100
Anaheim	45	39,809	11.8
Laguna Hills	45	30,344	100
Laguna Woods	45	16,192	100
Villa Park	45	5,812	100
Santa Ana	46	284,820	87.8
Anaheim	46	280,057	83.3
Orange	46	80,132	58.7
Garden Grove	46	47,901	28.0
Long Beach	47	378,840	82.0
Garden Grove	47	102,332	59.9
Westminster	47	54,261	60.5
Cypress	47	47,802	100
Stanton	47	38,186	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Buena Park	47	19,384	24.1
Lakewood	47	17,635	22.0
Los Alamitos	47	11,449	100
Signal Hill	47	11,016	100
Avalon	47	3,728	100
Huntington Beach	48	189,992	100
Costa Mesa	48	109,960	100
Newport Beach	48	85,186	100
Laguna Niguel	48	62,979	100
Fountain Valley	48	55,313	100
Aliso Viejo	48	47,823	100
Santa Ana	48	39,708	12.2
Westminster	48	35,440	39.5
Seal Beach	48	24,168	100
Laguna Beach	48	22,723	100
Garden Grove	48	20,650	12.1
Oceanside	49	167,086	100
Carlsbad	49	105,328	100
Vista	49	93,834	100
San Clemente	49	63,522	100
Encinitas	49	59,518	100
San Juan Capistrano	49	34,593	100
Dana Point	49	33,351	100
San Diego	49	15,192	1.2
Solana Beach	49	12,867	100
Del Mar	49	4,161	100
Mission Viejo	49	3,017	3.2
Escondido	50	143,911	100
San Marcos	50	83,781	100
Temecula	50	80,387	80.3
Santee	50	53,413	100
El Cajon	50	52,052	52.3
San Diego	50	0	0.0
San Diego	51	305,844	23.4
Chula Vista	51	114,936	47.1
National City	51	58,582	100
El Centro	51	42,598	100
Calexico	51	38,572	100
Imperial Beach	51	26,324	100
Brawley	51	24,953	100
Imperial	51	14,758	100
Calipatria	51	7,705	100
Holtville	51	5,939	100
Westmorland	51	2,225	100
San Diego	52	635,970	48.6
Poway	52	47,811	100
Coronado	52	18,912	100
San Diego	53	350,396	26.8
Chula Vista	53	128,980	52.9

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
La Mesa	53	57,065	100
El Cajon	53	47,426	47.7
Lemon Grove	53	25,320	100

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 5

AUGUST 15, 2011

SD	AD	Population	% SD
Senate District 01	01 & 06	786,644	84.10%
	Other	148,692	15.90%
	Total	935,336	
Senate District 02	02 & 10	837,817	90.27%
	Other	90,260	9.73%
	Total	928,077	
Senate District 03	04 & 11	606,664	65.36%
	Other	321,503	34.64%
	Total	928,167	
Senate District 04	03 & 08	697,761	74.39%
	Other	240,201	25.61%
	Total	937,962	
Senate District 05	12 & 13	785,654	83.65%
	Other	153,509	16.35%
	Total	939,163	
Senate District 06	07 & 08	750,677	80.17%
	Other	185,624	19.83%
	Total	936,301	
Senate District 07	14 & 16	697,624	75.44%
	Other	227,084	24.56%
	Total	924,708	
Senate District 08	23 & 05	664,426	71.47%
	Other	265,286	28.53%
Senate District 09	15 & 18	931,235	99.00%
	Other	9,366	1.00%
	Total	940,601	
Senate District 10	20 & 25	896,006	97.00%
	Other	27,701	3.00%
	Total	923,707	
Senate District 11	17 & 19	930,853	100.00%
	Total	930,853	
Senate District 12	21 & 30	677,439	72.59%
	Other	255,783	27.41%
	Total	933,222	
Senate District 13	22 & 24	922,422	99.45%
	Other	5,058	0.55%
	Total	927,480	
Senate District 14	31 & 32	716,444	76.59%
	Other	218,932	23.41%
	Total	935,376	
Senate District 15	27 & 28	860,008	92.61%
	Other	68,576	7.39%
	Total	928,584	
Senate District 16	26 & 34	702,327	76.16%
	Other	219,796	23.84%
	Total	922,123	
Senate District 17	29 & 35	695,972	74.73%
	Other	235,369	25.27%
	Total	931,341	
Senate District 18	39 & 46	835,056	89.91%

SD	AD	Population	% SD
	Other	93,669	10.09%
	Total	928,725	
Senate District 19	37 & 44	731,153	78.72%
	Other	197,697	21.28%
Senate District 20	47 & 52	935,935	100.00%
	Total	935,935	
Senate District 21	33 & 36	732,438	78.73%
	Other	197,844	21.27%
	Total	930,282	
Senate District 22	48 & 49	830,864	89.41%
	Other	98,434	10.59%
	Total	929,298	
Senate District 23	40 & 42	700,948	75.06%
	Other	232,859	24.94%
	Total	933,807	
Senate District 24	51 & 53	832,858	89.22%
	Other	100,652	10.78%
	Total	933,510	
Senate District 25	41 & 43	779,295	84.07%
	Other	147,640	15.93%
	Total	926,935	
Senate District 26	50 & 66	693,823	74.78%
	Other	233,934	25.22%
	Total	927,757	
Senate District 27	38 & 45	661,103	70.66%
	Other	274,553	29.34%
	Total	935,656	
Senate District 28	56 & 67	615,858	66.22%
	Other	314,214	33.78%
	Total	930,072	
Senate District 29	55 & 65	860,630	92.99%
	Other	64,864	7.01%
	Total	925,494	
Senate District 30	54 & 59	746,789	80.95%
	Other	175,707	19.05%
	Total	922,496	
Senate District 31	60 & 61	940,612	100.00%
	Total	940,612	
Senate District 32	57 & 58	799,741	85.68%
	Other	133,665	14.32%
	Total	933,406	
Senate District 33	63 & 70	691,539	74.60%
	Other	235,433	25.40%
	Total	926,972	
Senate District 34	69 & 72	865,549	93.28%
	Other	62,344	6.72%
	Total	927,893	
Senate District 35	62 & 64	648,351	69.37%
	Other	286,264	30.63%
	Total		
Senate District 36	73 & 76	929,664	99.10%

SD	AD	Population	% SD
	Other	8,419	0.90%
	Total		
Senate District 37	68 & 74	933,149	99.48%
	Other	4,837	0.52%
	Total	937,986	
Senate District 38	71 & 75	711,498	76.52%
	Other	218,262	23.48%
	Total	929,760	
Senate District 39	77 & 78	756,686	81.54%
	Other	171,358	18.46%
	Total	928,044	
Senate District 40	79 & 80	677,330	72.44%
	Other	257,725	27.56%

BOE District	Senate District	Total Population	% BOE
1st Board of Equalization District	01, 04, 05, 06, 08, 12, 14, 16,	8,432,631	90.14%
	Other	922,690	9.86%
	Total	9,355,321	100.00%
2nd Board of Equalization District	02, 03, 07, 09, 10, 11, 13, 15,	8,778,555	95.21%
	Other	441,802	4.79%
	Total	9,220,357	100.00%
3rd Board of Equalization District	19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32,	8,599,043	92.57%
	Other	690,160	7.43%
	Total	9,289,203	100.00%
4th Board of Equalization District	23, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38,	8,769,249	93.40%
	Other	619,826	6.60%
	Total	9,389,075	100.00%

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 6

AUGUST 15, 2011

The Citizens Redistricting Commission's final certified maps for 2011 are submitted in the following electronic formats:

.SHP
.DBF
.CDF
.KMZ

Each set of files (Assembly, Senate, Congress, and Board of Equalization) has been compressed into a single zipped folder. This zipped folder has then been run through a hash generator using a SHA-1 algorithm to create a digital signature capable of confirming bit-level data accuracy. Files were compressed using the native tool available through the Microsoft Windows 7 (Service Pack 1) operating system. The SHA-1 digital signature was created using the freeware application WinHasher 1.0.

Hash Digest:

Assembly

crc_20110815_assembly_certified_statewide.zip

SHA-1: 323d2c56df6bf3ad6b3b4e58fd7c5d0338a476b8

Senate

crc_20110815_senate_certified_statewide.zip

SHA-1: 14cd4e126ddc5bdce946f67376574918f3082d6b

Congress

crc_20110815_congress_certified_statewide.zip

SHA-1: 1893c0695a42454a202f5b1ef433abff6b491db9

Board of Equalization

crc_20110815_boe_certified_statewide.zip

SHA-1: 3dd8d0f1325818b92429f987c03668ba036ece1d

S196493, S196852

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULIE VANDERMOST,

GEORGE RADANOVICH, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

v.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Respondent,

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.

Real Party in Interest.

Filed Pursuant to Cal. Const., Art. XXI, § 3(b)(1)
and the Court's Order dated September 16, 2011

APPENDIX OF SECONDARY SOURCES

[VOLUME 1 OF 1]

GEORGE H. BROWN (SBN 138590)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
1881 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1211
Telephone: 650.849.5300

THEODORE J. BOUTROUS, JR. (SBN 132099)
MARCELLUS A. McRAE (SBN 140308)
GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071-3197
Telephone: 213.229.7000

JAMES J. BROSNAHAN (SBN 34555)
GEORGE C. HARRIS (SBN 111074)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
425 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-2482
Telephone: 415.268.7000

BENJAMIN J. FOX (SBN 193374)
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
555 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles, California 90013-1024
Telephone: 213.892.5200

Attorneys for Real Party in Interest
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Chronological Index of Exhibits

TAB	DATE	AUTHOR	TITLE	PAGE
1	1991	Daniel D. Polsby and Robert D. Popper, Yale Law and Policy Review	The Third Criterion: Compactness as a Procedural Safeguard against Partisan Gerrymandering.	1-48
2	January 29, 1992	Philip Hagar, Los Angeles Times	Court Rejects Appeal of Redistricting Plan.	49-50
3	March 15, 1992	Nancy-Hill Holtzman, Los Angeles Times	Redistricting Redefines Campaigns.	51-52
4	November 4, 1996	J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology	Estimating the Partisan Consequences of Redistricting Plans – Simply.	53-73
5	June 19, 2011	Daily Democrat, Woodland, CA	A fair job at redistricting but we have a beef.	74
6	August 15, 2011	Patrick McGreevy and Richard Simon, Los Angeles Times	Voting districts finalized and face immediate challenges.	75-76
7	September 13, 2011	Vladimir Kogan and Eric McGhee	Redistricting California: An Evaluation of the Citizens Commission Final Plans Available at: polisci2.ucsd.edu/vkogan/research/redistricting.pdf	77-113
8	September 29, 2011	Jim Sanders, Sacramento Bee	Suit filed against new California congressional districts.	114-115
9	Forthcoming	Vladimir Kogan and Thad Kousser	Great Expectations and the California Redistricting Commission	116-157

TAB 1

C

Yale Law and Policy Review
1991

Overview: Electoral Reform

*301 THE THIRD CRITERION: COMPACTNESS AS A PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARD AGAINST PARTISAN GERRYMANDERING

Daniel D. Polsby [FNd1]

Robert D. Popper [FNdd1]

Copyright (c) 1991 by the Yale Law & Policy Review; Daniel D. Polsby and Robert D. Popper

> The health of democracies, of whatever type and range, depends on a wretched technical detail—electoral procedure. All the rest is secondary. [FN1]

In the aftermath of the decennial census, reapportionment and its wayward stepchild gerrymandering have again become topics of the hour. In 1991 or 1992, based on the new census, state legislatures will establish new boundaries for congressional and state legislative districts. [FN2] In order to conform to the constitutional mandate that districts have equal populations [FN3]—"one person, one vote" [FN4]—states will have to redraw district lines to account for population shifts that have accumulated over the past ten years. Yet reapportionment, made necessary by fidelity to democratic principles, also will bring with it gerrymandering. Gerrymandering, broadly speaking, is any manipulation of district lines for partisan purposes. [FN5] There are different varieties of gerrymandering, including racial gerrymandering, [FN6] remedial racial gerrymandering, [FN7] and collusive bipartisan gerrymandering. [FN8] Partisan gerrymandering, the most common kind ***302** and the subject of this paper, is undertaken by the political party in control of a state legislature to help itself and injure its competitor.

It should not be surprising that redistricting is the occasion for so much gamey partisan brawling, for in the districting game legislators are fighting for their own political lives and that of their party, just as surely as in an election campaign, but with more durable results. Depending on how district lines are drawn, a party with only a minority of the popular vote can assert control over a majority of seats in the state assembly and over its state's delegation to the national House of Representatives. More typically, a party that enjoys only a small majority in popular support over its principal competitor will, through its control of the districting process, translate this popular edge into preemptive institutional dominance.

Potential remedies for gerrymandering, as Bernard Grofman has pointed out, come in two varieties: political and formal. [FN9] A political remedy, for example, might require that a redistricting plan satisfy a panel of bipartisan commissioners, or that it be adopted by a supermajority of the legislature. The remedy we propose is formal. In addition to adhering to criteria which mandate that representational districts be composed of contiguous territories and have equal populations, we suggest that those who define district boundaries must also be required to respect a third criterion, the constraint of compactness.

Without the ability to distend district lines so as to include or exclude blocks of voters whose political loyal-

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

ties are known, it is not practically possible to gerrymander. The diagnostic mark of the gerrymander is the non-compact district. Anyone who eyeballs a few legislative district maps quickly will learn to recognize gerrymanders, although admittedly with imperfect accuracy. But one need not rely on seat-of-the-pants reckoning to find the sort of noncompactness that implies gerrymandering. A number of mathematical measures of compactness exist, some of which are no more difficult to apply than the "one person, one vote" standard of Reynolds v. Sims. [FN10] These measurements are useful because they correspond closely to a mapmaker's practical ability to gerrymander districts. One of these compactness measures, as we show in part III.D, is the best way to measure the kind of non-compactness that is required for a workable gerrymander.

***303** I. Gerrymandering and Politics

At the time of Elbridge Gerry, the eponymous gerrymanderer, [FN11] and for almost 200 years until Baker v. Carr, [FN12] abusive partisan districting was a relatively simple matter because there was no constitutional requirement that districts be equinumerous. [FN13] Malapportionment was so powerful a tool for diluting the opposition's votes that partisans needed no other. [FN14]

With the advent of "one person, one vote" and periodic reapportionment, the focus of partisan districting changed. Creative gerrymandering now has replaced the older strategy of malapportionment through legislative inaction. Although districts must be equal in population, they need not have any particular shape or character, and they still may be manipulated to suit partisan needs. Happily for partisans, the apportionment revolution coincided with technical innovations in computers and in market research that made modern gerrymandering both easy and effective. [FN15] Professional advice on effective gerrymandering is now a staple of the political consulting business. [FN16]

The techniques for gerrymandering are simple and widely understood. In single-member districts, only one legislator can win an election. Any support beyond fifty-percent-plus-one is therefore superfluous, or, from the party's point of view, "wasted." The partisan mapmaker seeks to draw lines which concentrate the opposition's electoral support in just a few districts (called "packing" or "stacking"), while at the same time creating many more districts ***304** where his own party commands a smaller, but still safe, majority ("cracking"). [FN17] The net result is that many more of the opposition party's supporters have their votes squandered by being thrown into contrived landslides. The gerrymandering party can thus win more seats in proportion to its electoral support than it would if the district lines were drawn without regard for partisan considerations.

In this section we show how gerrymandering is a real danger, an injury to the practice of constitutional democracy. As part of this project, we examine whether gerrymandering as an illicit activity really exists apart from the legitimate give-and-take of partisan politics. In the process, we are led to a definition of the intent to gerrymander.

A. Gerrymandering and Political Theory

Gerrymandering inflicts harm on democratic institutions, although this harm is easier to characterize than to prove. For example, while it is reasonable to suggest that constituents are not accurately represented by a gerrymandered legislature, those who believe this assertion (we include ourselves) must take it on faith, for we know of no way to prove it. Indeed, there is no generally accepted theory of how a legislature is supposed to reflect its constituents' interests and values. [FN18]

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

There are better ways, however, to frame the political-theoretical argument against gerrymandering. Gerrymandering violates the American constitutional tradition by conceding to legislatures a power of self-selection. Self-constitutive legislatures, or self-constitutive governing institutions of any kind, make no sense under a Constitution whose most arresting innovation was the dispersion of power. Legislatures are legislatures not because they say they are (any "body" can make that claim) but because a constitution says they are. [FN19] To be sure, there is nothing specific in the Constitution that forbids gerrymandering, any more than there is specific language that forbids the excessive, unfair, or abusive exercise of any delegated power, but the very idea of democracy ***305** that is embedded in the Constitution certainly forbids legislatures from insulating themselves from the popular will. [FN20] The members of a partially self-constituted legislature depend to a degree upon one another rather than upon their constituents for their tenure in office. Whatever "representation" means, it cannot possibly mean that.

Thus Martin Shapiro has aptly described gerrymandering as a "pathology of democracy." [FN21] Gerrymandering introduces a chronic, self-perpetuating skew into the business of popular representation, no matter how the term is defined. A perversion of democratic procedure, the problem resists correction by democratic means. [FN22] Those in control of the districting process can gerrymander the opposition into electoral irrelevance. [FN23] In the final analysis, then, "the pathology of democracy problem is so overwhelming that—for most Americans of good will, including those who happen to be judges—it overcomes***306** judicial role and capacity problems. Gerrymandering is a bad, bad thing. And there is nobody around to fix it except the courts." [FN24]

Effective gerrymandering is a special threat to the Madisonian version of constitutional democracy because of the way it affects the system of single-member district representation. The strategies for electoral success in single-member districts are quite different from those that apply to multi-member districts. In a single-member district, the dominant strategy is to acquire the support of a majority of voters, those who cluster near the "middle" of the political spectrum. Multi-member districts, where a candidate can win by coming in second or fifth or twenty-fifth, depending on how many candidates may be elected from the district, allow the election of candidates whose views are on the fringe, even the extreme fringe of the electorate. The characteristic of single-member districts that gerrymandering seeks to defeat is the tendency of such districts to "center" the political debate.

In single-member districts, political factions that wish to be politically influential have an incentive to compromise their differences. Robert A. Dahl has summarized the Madisonian argument:

> If a faction consists of less than a majority, it can be controlled by the operation of [what Madison called] "the republican principle" of voting in the legislative body, i.e., the majority can vote down the minority ... [[[[while the] development of [a] majority faction can be limited if the electorate is numerous, extended, and diverse in interests. [FN25]

Generally, one-issue fanatics who do not move towards the political center will tend to be ignored. [FN26]

In contrast, a multi-member system amplifies local differences. Factions rather than coalitions will send representatives to the assembly, to struggle for their factious enthusiasms undiluted by the need for compromise. The political attitudes of the membership will have greater variance than a Madisonian assembly, and a greater potential for fragmentation and paralysis because of the wide gulf that will lie between the extremes. [FN27] Voters in multi-member districts have one advantage over their counterparts in single-member districts in that they are more likely to have the opportunity to vote for a candidate whose views, in priority and intensity, nearly approximate their own.

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

A single-member district system that is gerrymandered, however, possesses the worst aspects of both Madisonian democracy and proportional representation. It is even less proportionally representative of the voters than an ordinary ***307** single-member district system, which always contains a natural skew against minorities. [FN28] At the same time, the beneficiaries of gerrymanders, less needful of forming local coalitions or making compromises to assure their success, are also less needful of being near the political center of their districts. They are, in brief, more likely to be ideologues. [FN29] The district system has always been something of a balancing act, seeking to afford minorities protection from the domination by the majority that occurs under statewide electoral systems, while also seeking to preserve the benefits of majority rule. [FN30] Gerrymandering strips minorities of the protections that districts were meant to provide.

Despite its apparent problems, gerrymandering has had defenders. Peter Schuck, although not quite a friend of the practice, has suggested that gerrymandering in some of its aspects could actually benefit democracy because it "reinforce[s] the majority party's capacity to govern alone, making it easier to attribute responsibility for political acts," and thus furthers the goal of party accountability. [FN31] Admittedly, governability and accountability are good things, but they cannot be defended without reference to fair process. It is no defense of rigged elections to say that at least they have decisive outcomes. Stuffing ballot boxes, or enlisting squads of goons to intimidate voters, also reinforces "the majority party's capacity to govern alone," and makes it "easier to attribute responsibility." Nor does it much advance the argument for gerrymandering to argue, as Schuck does, that the practice is hard to do effectively and that it may backfire. [FN32] True enough—and equally true of stuffing ballot boxes and ***308** hiring goon squads, as Ferdinand Marcos and Anastazio Somosa found out to their sorrow.

It is confusing to say both that gerrymandering may be a good thing, and that, luckily, it is rarely successful, but if gerrymandering is a pathology of democracy, either assertion is beside the point. Also spurious is the implication that the practice of partisan gerrymandering is somehow "fair" because both parties do it and thus, over time, its effects will wash. [FN33] Democratic ballot box stuffing in Chicago is not meaningfully cured by Republican ballot box stuffing downstate. Ballot box stuffing is contrary to democracy, whether or not it affects the outcome of this or that election and whether or not both parties practice it. If gerrymandering is similar, then the remedy can hardly be more gerrymandering.

Some commentators belittle the real-world impact of gerrymandering on American politics, [FN34] but if gerrymandering is an antidemocratic practice it should not matter that its impact is transient or cannot be firmly quantified. To be sure, a gerrymander's impact rarely can be segregated from the pull of countless other factors, such as personalities, local issues, current events, incumbency effects, and media leanings, that sway—or supposedly sway—elections. [FN35] But this point cuts both ways. Gerrymanders may well be more effective than we imagine. An effective gerrymander may discourage minority-party voters from even going to the polls. Further, a majority party, its power swollen by effective gerrymandering, controls legislative committee chairs and committee agendas, which can be manipulated to amplify its electoral dominance. A candidate who wins one election because of gerrymandering will thereafter enjoy the "non-gerrymander" benefits of incumbency and enhanced name recognition. [FN36] Thus, while gerrymanders as such may rapidly decay because of the mobility of the population, the fruits of gerrymandering may well decay much more slowly. Finally, it successfully forces opposition incumbents to run against one another in a newly merged district, a gerrymander may set off intraparty dissension that further debilitates the minority party at the polls.

***309** The question whether gerrymandering is good or bad democratic practice simply cannot be avoided, either by invoking the possibility that gerrymandering might not matter (because it also might) or by shifting the

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

burden of proof to its detractors to quantify its harm. If gerrymandering is a pathology of democracy, polite electoral fraud, as we argue below, its friends must defend it as a good thing.

B. Gerrymandering and Partisanship

Most scholars who have noticed the gerrymandering problem argue that courts should not attempt to do anything about it. The arguments have two basic themes, although authors often interweave elements of both. One approach holds that there is no judicial antidote for gerrymandering for the most fundamental reason, namely that it has no independent existence, but is merely a sore loser's epithet for a redistricting argument that he lost. Another approach concedes that gerrymandering exists and is a problematic activity, but argues that the intent to gerrymander is indistinguishable from the intent to obtain partisan political influence or power generally.

No one seriously doubts that gerrymandering, and plenty of it, has been going on for years. Politicians most likely gerrymander whenever they can, and they are often disarmingly unselfconscious about admitting it. [FN37] They hire the most clever consultants money can buy, who well understand the game they are playing and the risks and rewards of playing it. [FN38] The dispute over the existence of gerrymandering is concerned with a deeper problem, which cannot be dismissed without analysis. It is possible to characterize gerrymandering as an optical illusion, something in the eye of the beholder that, upon deeper ***310** appreciation, does not really exist. It is, on this argument, unrealistic to speak of "fair" or "neutral" political ground rules. Such rules are never neutral; in a hackneyed evocation, everything is politics. Thus Professor Michael Moore's suggestion that gerrymandering may be like Gertrude Stein's Oakland: "there's no there there." Judge Abner Mikva found a familiar way to encapsulate this sort of skepticism when he said that gerrymandering is "somewhat like pornography. You know it when you see it but it's awfully hard to define." [FN39] Just as there are some liberated (or libertarian) souls who claim never to have seen "pornography," there are people who claim never to have seen gerrymandering.

Robert Dixon once remarked that "all districting is gerrymandering." [FN40] As he said elsewhere:

> The key concept to grasp is that there are no "neutral" lines for legislative districts. Whether the lines are drawn by a ninth-grade civics class, a board of Ph.D.'s, or a computer, every line drawn aligns partisan and interest blocs in a particular way different from the alignment resulting from putting the line in some other place. [FN41]

It is not just that the choice of one districting plan over another is necessarily partisan. Equally partisan are choices concerning districting methods or criteria, because these always tell something about the choice between plans. Every districting method helps someone at least to the extent of hurting someone else. Because districting criteria are inevitably "non-neutral" in the sense that someone will always benefit, it is naive at best to try to segregate gerrymandering from other ways of drawing district lines.

Daniel Lowenstein and Jonathan Steinberg have taken this argument to its logical extreme. "[T]here are no coherent public interest criteria," they say, "for legislative districting independent of substantive conceptions of the public interest, disputes about which constitute the very stuff of politics." [FN42] In other words, every "neutral" criterion overtly or covertly imports a view about who ought to exercise power. Any set of rules regarding any part of the conduct of elections will necessarily dispose toward a particular set of winners and losers.

It is mistaken to assert that a "neutral" rule must disregard outcomes. Rules are neutral, as most people understand that term, even though their application determines a winner. (The rules of baseball are neutral in this

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

sense, although ***311** they favor the teams with the "best" players.) A rule that calls the person who gets the most votes in an election the "winner" is ordinarily thought of as neutral, even though it favors popular over unpopular candidates. "Neutral," as applied to districting rules, as well as the other rules governing elections, means according to generally accepted ideas of procedural fairness—in other words, that the person who did win, should have won, with "should" drawing its meaning from precisely the democratic ideas that are instantiated by holding elections in the first place. The fact that we will never fully define terms like fairness or neutrality does not diminish their utility. [FN43] As Martin Shapiro has noted, "decision makers often do, and indeed often must, move away from a wrong position without being able to specify precisely what ideal position they are moving toward." [FN44]

Lowenstein and Steinberg's own argument shows how difficult it is to hide from the legitimate power of "neutral" rules. They have some of their own, though they change the name to protect their innocence. What other people might call "neutral" procedural rules, they call "pre-political." By this term they mean "to describe procedures and values that govern the democratic system within which substantive political conflicts occur and are worked out." [FN45] But if it is conceded that a set of pre-political ground rules exists, why should the rules of districting be in principle excluded from it? [FN46]

Peter Schuck makes the case that gerrymandering is like any other "victory bonus" conferred upon a majority party by winning at the polls. [FN47] In this view, gerrymandering should be no more offensive than such "bonuses" as "patronage, logrolling opportunities, the opportunity to organize the legislative chamber, the financial and other advantages of majority status," all of which create a "power-enlarging effect." [FN48]

Gerrymandering, however, is a victory bonus with a difference. All of the other "bonuses" that accrue to the victor serve a purpose other than pure electoral aggrandizement. Patronage, for example, is one of two methods for organizing a bureaucracy (the other is via an independent civil-service organization) and the patronage system has the advantage of ensuring some level of responsiveness. Officials who can be removed at will have an extra incentive to please their bosses, who in turn have an incentive to please the constituents who elect them. Similarly, it is hard to imagine an alternative, legitimate method to organize the legislative chamber apart from majority vote. Each of ***312** these activities, unlike gerrymandering, is necessary to conducting legislative business. [FN49]

A more general problem with Schuck's categorization is that it wrongly groups together "victory bonuses" which differ widely with respect to costs, benefits, and the potential for cure. All "victory bonuses" are not created equal. Even parties entitled to the "victory bonus" of patronage appointments are bound by the rule in Elrod v. Burns, [FN50] which forbids the patronage-motivated dismissal of non-policymaking government employees. Nor can one doubt that if a majority party sought to reap its "victory bonus" by barring members of the minority party from all committee assignments, or from a franking privilege thitherto enjoyed by every member, or from collecting travel expenses when members of the majority were entitled to do so, courts would probably, and rightly, find a rationale for intervening. [FN51]

The single-member district system itself is Schuck's most vivid example of a "non-justiciable victory bonus." As has long been recognized, this system inflates the majority party's influence in the legislature beyond what its popular support warrants, by a factor inversely proportional to the size of its margin of victory. [FN52] According to Schuck, it "is difficult to see how one can maintain a fair representation argument against partisan gerrymandering without at the same time challenging single-member/plurality-vote districting.... Like a partisan gerrymander, [it] rejects proportionality in favor of a victory bonus for the majority party." [FN53]

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

Again, Schuck avoids any realistic cost/benefit analysis of the "victory bonus" at issue. The choice of a single-member district system can be defended ***313** on grounds independent of the current content of partisan politics. A district system protects minority parties from the domination of statewide majorities that can occur in at-large elections. [FN54] This principle may not embody the spirit of pure populist democracy, but it is an easily defensible goal in structuring a democracy. [FN55]

Nevertheless, it is even possible that this issue could become justiciable if, for example, a legislature shifted back and forth between multi-member and single-member districts for no apparent reason other than frustrating the minority party. There is a pronounced difference between the decision to continue to maintain a single-member district system on the one hand, and the decision to gerrymander a legislature on the other. Most legislators probably support the single-member district system because they prefer it as a democratic form. Perhaps they support it only because things have always been done that way and, while they have not thought about it much, they vaguely suspect that good democratic reasons could be educed to uphold it. But they support gerrymandering for a different reason altogether: to spare themselves (and their party) the burden of having to win elections by winning over voters.

C. The Undemocratic Intent to Gerrymander

How may gerrymandering be described so as to distinguish it from legitimate partisan activity? Gerrymandering cannot be described purely by its manifestations. A district map may look gerrymandered, but its wandering district lines may have a nonpartisan explanation. They may even have been drawn by the most outcome-disregarding criterion imaginable, the random walk of a computer program. Nor may illicit districting be defined solely in terms a disparity between votes cast and seats obtained, or in terms of "wasted" votes, as these phenomena are common to all elections.

The additional element that gives gerrymandering its illicit character is intent. It is one thing for a phenomenon to exist by necessity, and quite another for someone to distribute or redistribute it selectively. For example, we know that in any election a certain number of ballots will be lost, miscounted, or spoiled, but that is no justification for someone intentionally miscounting or spoiling ballots. The element of intent turns a misfortune into a crime. The same is true when a legislature arranges for someone's vote to be wasted.

The crux is thus to define the intent to gerrymander in a way that distinguishes it from unobjectionable partisan aspirations like the intent to win ***314** elections or to form a legislative majority. Such a distinction emerges from considering how gerrymandering works. A gerrymanderer sets out to waste the votes of the opposing party, [FN56] in other words, to render ineffectual the votes of certain voters in an election. Voters are selected, based on how they have voted in the past and how they are likely to vote, for inclusion in a minority bloc within a district. The gerrymanderer's sole purpose in doing this is to increase his party's odds of electoral success.

The desire to be elected is harmless enough, but how one gets elected is hardly a matter of indifference, any more than one is indifferent whether a student's high mark on an exam was the product of hard study or cheating. In a democracy, parties are supposed to gain political power by persuading voters to vote for them. Paradigmatically, such persuasion takes the form of non-coercive, rational appeals to the public interest and common welfare. Everyone appreciates that this paradigm is far from reality, that appeals to the electorate are often selfish, sometimes downright unpleasant, and that few voters pay much attention to the larger demands of republican consciousness. Still, persuasion is, and should be, the preferred method of getting elected. Indeed, the ex-

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

tent to which any other method is used is the extent to which the process is undemocratic. To elect, after all, means to choose.

Gerrymandering is a purely mechanical manipulation guided by the probabilistic choice tendencies of given cohorts of voters. It is thus opposite in spirit and in practice to the "rational persuasion" paradigm of getting votes. Gerrymanderers engage in no appeal of any kind; indeed, their purpose is to eliminate the need for any appeal. In a democratic society, at least of the American variety, intending to gain power by some method other than appealing to voters is prima facie wrong.

Thus, intent to gerrymander is the intent to do something undemocratic. [FN57] Indeed, it takes an heroic obtuseness to view gerrymandering in any other light. "Gerrymander" belongs to the class of terms which William Safire calls "attack words," and is always used polemically as a way to discredit the ***315** opposition. [FN58] Ordinary voters believe that gerrymandering is one of the ways that scheming politicians frustrate the popular will. [FN59]

Ordinary voters are right. The most obvious purpose of a gerrymander is to diminish the political efficacy of certain voters' votes. The minority party's votes are that much less likely ever to influence elections. Politicians have that much less need to pay attention to the views of voters whose franchise has been attenuated. A person ought to be entitled to complain, for the sake of the political community, if not for the integrity of one's own vote, if someone has manipulated the lines on a map in order to make the outcome of an election a foregone conclusion.

Any voter's vote is asymptotically meaningless, in the sense that virtually never can one say that an individual's vote changed the outcome of an election, but this fact does not show that gerrymandering is harmless. [FN60] A vote cannot be valued according to its probability of determining the outcome of an election. As Paul Meehl has argued, a vote is not an economic or utilitarian object because it is extraordinarily unlikely that any person's vote will ever determine the outcome of an election—indeed, it is morally certain that it will not. [FN61] "Nobody is going to pay any attention to the last digit in a six place number for the state of Minnesota's popular vote for the President, especially as we all know that the voting machines and tabulations will contribute error larger than that." [FN62]

In that case, why bother to vote? [FN63] The justification for voting cannot (in Meehl's terminology) be "act-prospective egocentric," that is, utilitarian self-interested. [FN64] Rather, it must be "axionomic and sociotropic," that is, a gesture embodying a statement of preference about a way of life based on a purely ethical norm. [FN65] A vote is a form of self-expression, a means to affirm the philosophy of popular sovereignty. It is a symbolic act of power. That is ***316** why we ought not feel foolish casting a vote for a candidate we are sure will lose. [FN66]

A gerrymander not only decreases the actual power of voters, making their votes that much less of a "live" threat to public officials, but more importantly, it muffles the expression that a vote embodies. Because that is their aim, gerrymanders become potent symbols in their own right. To the extent that gerrymandering is accepted as a sanctioned part of partisan politics, it is a public declaration that it is proper for the legislature to manipulate the constitutive rules by which legislatures themselves are defined.

II. Gerrymandering as a Constitutional Violation

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

Even if we concede that gerrymandering exists and that it is probably a bad thing, we still must address the issue of the propriety of judicial intervention. Commentators who oppose the justiciability of gerrymandering argue that the difficulties involved in identifying it make curing it impractical; or that even if gerrymandering can be identified, fixing it would only bring worse evils in train, such as requiring judges to perform a crucial regulatory function at the heart of the political process. [FN67] Others doubt that gerrymandering can be said to violate any constitutional right. [FN68]

These objections to implementing an antigerrymandering principle will be familiar to students of constitutional law, for the objections track the arguments made by Justice Frankfurter in Baker v. Carr. [FN69] Although this opinion recorded one of the most compelling arguments ever made against judges entering political thickets, it was a dissent, and as a matter of constitutional doctrine, it has been left far behind. Ironically, a number of scholars who accept the "political thickets" argument with respect to gerrymandering reject that same argument in connection with malapportionment and agree with the holding of Baker. Yet as we shall see, the distinction between malapportionment and gerrymandering is neither conceptually nor practically great. Indeed the apportionment cases provide the ideal conceptual framework for defining gerrymandering as a constitutional violation. A consideration of these issues begins with the Supreme Court's first attempt to deal with the problem.

***317** A. The Standard of Davis v. Bandemer

In Davis v. Bandemer, the Supreme Court held that claims of partisan gerrymandering are justiciable as violations of the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution. [FN70] The court relied on the notion advanced in Reynolds v. Sims [FN71] that a denial of "fair representation" can be a basis for a constitutional claim, and on Gaffney v. Cummings, [FN72] in which the Court reached the merits of a claim that the Connecticut legislature had constructed a bipartisan gerrymander. [FN73] Six justices in Davis joined the holding that gerrymandering claims were justiciable. [FN74] Regarding the specific claim that Indiana's House of Representatives had been gerrymandered, a plurality held that the appellees, Indiana Democrats, had failed to make the required showing of discriminatory vote dilution. [FN75] The Court reached this conclusion in the teeth of some fairly incriminating evidence, both circumstantial and direct, that pointed to discriminatory intrigues: although Democratic candidates received almost 52% of the vote statewide in House races in 1982, they only won 43 of 100 seats; and in two counties where Democratic candidates won 46.6% of the vote, they won only 3 of 21 House seats. [FN76]

In assessing the claim of political gerrymandering, the plurality applied a standard which originally had been used in race-based challenges to multi-member districts. [FN77] In those cases, a constitutional cause of action arises where there is harm to an excluded group's "opportunity to participate" [FN78] in the "political process as a whole." [FN79] Under Davis, justiciable gerrymandering claims include those brought by members of a political party as well as by members of a minority race. [FN80] The plurality made it clear that a claim of gerrymandering must be based upon more than a mere lack of proportional representation: "a finding of unconstitutionality must be supported by evidence of continued frustration of the will of a majority of the voters or effective denial to a minority of voters of a fair chance to influence the political process." [FN81]

***318** There can be no quarrel with the proposition that a lack of proportional representation is not, without more, an adequate basis for judicial intervention in the districting process, but the plurality's approach to gerrymandering is flawed as a matter of Fourteenth Amendment law, and, partly as a result, is unworkable in practice. The problem is in how the plurality sought to adapt the law of racial discrimination to gerrymandering cases. In Fourteenth Amendment race cases, complainants must establish the discriminatory intent behind the practice that they challenge. In order to make proof of discrimination realistically possible, the Court has permitted evid-

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

ence of the discriminatory "effect" or "impact" of a practice to serve, not as an independent basis for finding a violation, but as indirect evidence of discriminatory intent. [FN82]

Yet in Davis v. Bandemer, the Court made a threshold showing of discriminatory "effect" an independent, required element of a constitutional claim of gerrymandering. [FN83] By altering the traditional secondary role of effects evidence, the Court turned its Fourteenth Amendment jurisprudence almost upside down, and at the same time made a constitutional violation practically impossible to prove. The plurality seemed painfully aware of the innovation: "Although this opinion relies on our cases relating to challenges by racial groups ... nothing herein is intended in any way to suggest an alteration of the standards developed in those cases for evaluating such claims." [FN84] And elsewhere: "We do not contemplate that a similar requirement would apply to our Equal Protection cases outside of this particular context." [FN85] Justice Powell separately wrote that the effect standard had always been used as a proxy: "The plurality wholly ignored the basic problem underlying ... prior [equal protection] decisions, namely, that the plaintiffs came into court with no direct proof of discriminatory intent." [FN86]

***319** The plurality compounded the problem for plaintiffs by failing to supply a definition of the apparently critical term "effects." The Court dismissed as mere evidence of intent, factors which could be seen as the effects of gerrymandering, such as "the shapes of the districts and their conformity with political subdivision boundaries; and 'evidence concerning population disparities and statistics tending to show vote dilution' "; [FN87] though it later admitted, incongruously, that such factors may be "relevant to a showing of the effects." [FN88] Even more surprising, the Court was ambivalent about the probative value of the factor which most would consider the primary effect of gerrymandering, namely, skewed electoral results.

The plurality admitted that electoral results are relevant to a showing of effect, [FN89] but it insisted that an unconstitutional plan is one which will "consistently degrade" voters' influence, [FN90] and it emphasized that "[r] elying on a single election to prove unconstitutional discrimination is unsatisfactory." [FN91] Given the relevance of election results, one would suppose that some measure of proportional representation, albeit over more than one election, would therefore be the test for gerrymandering. [FN92] Yet the plurality seemed to spurn this approach as well, criticizing Justice Powell's dissent on the grounds that he would allow a violation "where the only proven effect on a political party's electoral power was disproportionate results in one (or possibly two) elections." [FN93]

What, then, establishes the effect of gerrymandering? Disproportionate results over three elections? The one constant in the Davis Court's analysis is the requirement that the plaintiff show that a political party has been denied the opportunity to "participate in" or "influence" the "political process as a ***320** whole." [FN94] In the context of gerrymandering, this test is virtually impossible to meet. First, gerrymandering always involves creating a few districts where the opposition party is sure to win, which forecloses an argument by plaintiffs that they have been completely excluded from the political process. Second, one of the nation's two major political parties may never have been so continuously disadvantaged as to have suffered the requisite "historical patterns of exclusion from the political processes." [FN95] After all, even Chicago has some Republican alderman. Gerrymandering claims, while justiciable in principle, would in practice never succeed on the merits. [FN96]

Applying its test to the Indiana Democrats, the Court noted that the "District Court did not find that because of the 1981 [districting] Act the Democrats could not in one of the next few elections secure a sufficient vote to take control of the assembly" or that "the Democrats would have no hope of doing any better in the reapportionment that would occur after the 1990 census." [FN97] Hence, even the possibility of success at the polls can

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

forestall a claim of gerrymandering.

It is an indictment of the Davis plurality's test that it provides no incentive for gerrymanderers to do anything differently. [FN98] A partisan mapmaker will still gerrymander as much as possible. The challenger must then embark on a fool's errand to try to prove its present and prospective lack of influence on the political process. Even if the plaintiff miraculously prevails on the merits, the gerrymanderer will still control the outcome of at least two out of the five elections held after a decennial redistricting. [FN99]

With such a crabbed view of the substantive offense, one wonders why the Court held that gerrymandering claims were justiciable at all. The best evidence of gerrymandering, including the facts surrounding the process of drawing district maps, the shapes of districts, and even the sworn admissions of legislators, is disregarded as merely bearing on the issue of discriminatory intent—and that despite the fact that prior discrimination law had considered the issue of intent to be paramount. Evidence of lack of proportional representation is deemed relevant—though, ironically, focusing on such evidence risks embroiling the Court in politics in the very manner it presumably sought to ***321** avoid in formulating such a high threshold showing. [FN100] The "opportunity to participate" standard either requires the courts to make political assessments of partisan power, or defines gerrymandering in a manner which ensures that no successful claim will ever be brought.

B. Individual Rights and "One Person, One Vote"

The Davis plurality took a wrong turn at the outset. It miscast the nature of the injury resulting from gerrymandering, by deciding that the "group level ... must be our focus in this type of claim." [FN101] Thus, "in order to succeed, the Bandemer plaintiffs were required to prove ... intentional discrimination against an identifiable political group and an actual discriminatory effect on that group." [FN102] In other words, the plaintiff is injured not as a person or a citizen, but as a Democrat or a Republican.

But that is wrong. Gerrymandering as a constitutional violation is not something that Democrats and Republicans do to each other. Gerrymandering is something that legislators do to voters. [FN103] The apportionment cases provide a useful legal framework within which the harm of gerrymandering can be placed and considered. These cases focused exclusively upon the harm suffered by individuals as voters. Even though the Court in Reynolds v. Sims recognized that nationwide malapportionment tended to advance the interests of rural areas at the expense of urban areas, [FN104] its attention remained fixed on the individual right that malapportionment violated. It should have made no difference to the outcome in Reynolds had the Court been persuaded that legislators from malapportioned districts were properly sensitive to urban concerns, or that they passed legislation which was fair to everyone.

Rather, the Reynolds Court focused on the legislature's discriminatory act of classification: "the concept of equal protection has been traditionally viewed as requiring the uniform treatment of persons standing in the same relation to the governmental action questioned or challenged." [FN105] Similarly, in Gray v. ***322** Sanders, it emphasized that "there is no indication in the Constitution that homesite ... affords a permissible basis for distinguishing between qualified voters within the State." [FN106]

While the Court's language in the apportionment cases contains sweeping claims about the purposes and goals of reapportionment, [FN107] the legal argument "must be concentrated upon ascertaining whether there has been any discrimination against certain of the State's citizens which constitutes an impermissible impairment of their constitutionally protected right to vote." [FN108] The Court found this impairment in the intentional "dilution" of the votes of people living in overpopulated districts.

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

Searching for precedents to justify judicial intervention, the Court cited cases where the right to vote was completely denied; [FN109] however, as the dissenters argued, "denial" of the right to vote is not the same as "dilution" of that right. Justice Stewart wrote, "[n]obody's right to vote has been denied [by malapportionment]. Nobody's right to vote has been restricted. Nobody has been deprived of the right to have his vote counted. The voting right cases which the Court cites are, therefore, completely wide of the mark." [FN110] Justice Frankfurter argued in Baker that "[a]ppellants invoke the right to vote and to have their votes counted. But they are permitted to vote and their votes are counted.... Talk of 'debasement' or 'dilution' is circular talk." [FN111]

The dissenters had a point. The Court has spoken at times as if the harm to voters from malapportionment were measurable: "The resulting discrimination against those individual voters living in disfavored areas is easily demonstrable mathematically. Their right to vote is simply not the same right to vote as that of those living in a favored part of the State." [FN112] A moment's reflection reveals that the harm of malapportionment is not so simply cast. For the harm to be mathematically demonstrable, one first must make a number of assumptions, such as that voter turnout will be equal in every district. If ***323** there are ten thousand eligible voters in each of two properly apportioned districts, and all the voters in one district turn out for an election but only half in the other district do, the voters in the second district each have twice as much actual effect on the outcome of the election as the voters in the first, and their votes have twice as much "value." The "mathematical" harm to the voter is really a calculation of the potential value of a vote cast in a hypothetical election where turnout is even across districts. [FN113]

The only undeniable harm was the discriminatory acts of classification by the state: [FN114]

> It would appear extraordinary to suggest that a State could be constitutionally permitted to enact a law providing that certain of the State's voters could vote two, five, or 10 times.... And it is inconceivable that a state law to the effect that ... the votes of citizens in one part of the State would be multiplied by two, five, or 10 ... could be constitutionally sustainable. Of course, the effect of state legislative districting schemes which give the same number of representatives to unequal numbers of constituents is identical. [FN115]

Malapportionment, then, is not a denial of the right to vote, but rather a dilution of that right, the magnitude of which is unspecifiable. What vote ***324** dilution and vote denial have in common is the state's act of discriminatory classification. Viewed in this light, gerrymandering is a violation of the same individual right recognized in Baker, Wesberry, and Reynolds—the right to be free of governmental tampering with one's vote. The only group element involved is that the voters who were fouled were chosen for the honor because of the presumed strength of their affinity for candidates of one party or another. We may as well characterize the equal population criterion as a group right, since malapportionment was historically directed against an identifiable group composed of urban voters. [FN116]

Legal scholars who have written about these problems have labored mightily to rationalize a serious and revealing inconsistency in their legal world view. Gerrymandering and malapportionment are closely related, but most commentators consider Baker v. Carr to be rightly decided if not sacrosanct, while making grave justiciability objections to gerrymandering claims ("courts ought to stay out of political thickets").

For example, Daniel Lowenstein and Jonathan Steinberg proffer a distinction between group rights and individual rights to explain the inconsistency, asserting that gerrymandering cannot be recognized as a cause of action because it cannot be said to implicate anything but a group right (which constitutionally speaking does not exist), while "it is at least plausible" that apportionment implicates an individual right. [FN117] Their explana-

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

tion as to why malapportionment violates an individual right is that "if one district is substantially more populous than another it makes sense to argue that a vote cast in the first district is devalued compared to one cast in the second." [FN118] This may be so (although they never address the assumptions which underlie talk of votes being "equal" or "devalued"), but it also "makes sense" to argue that if individuals are targeted by the state legislature to suffer an electoral misfortune which would otherwise afflict them only by accident, then their franchise is "devalued" when compared to others. This would be true irrespective of who wins the election. Lowenstein and Steinberg, however, argue that plaintiffs must be complaining either that they cannot affect the actual outcome of elections, or that their preferred candidate did not win. [FN119]

Lowenstein and Steinberg have an alternative argument why malapportionment cases are distinguishable from gerrymandering cases. They say that the rule of "one person, one vote" has now become a "pre-political" principle, and so is among the "ground rules that constitute and, therefore, precede the political struggle." [FN120] However, a principle that did not begin as "pre-political"***325** can hardly evolve there. "One person, one vote" was not a pre-constitutional principle of district-making. [FN121] Until Reynolds v. Sims, "one person, one vote" was not even a required element of the political equation. It has only been there for twenty-five years, hardly long enough for a legal rule to be translated into an irreducible axiom of democratic practice, uniquely beyond the scope of legal reasoning. If twenty-five years is long enough, it is plausible to believe that twenty-five years from whenever the Supreme Court recognizes a compactness-based antigerrymandering principle, it shall have become pre-political as well.

Professor Schuck's attempt to distinguish malapportionment and gerrymandering fails for similar reasons. According to Shuck:

> [First,] the "one person, one vote" principle has proved to be judicially manageable ... [second,] partisan gerrymandering is politically constrained in ways that pre-Baker malapportionment, which often resulted from the legislature simply doing nothing in the face of population shifts, was not.... Finally, the population equality principle has achieved a public acceptance and settled character in our political system. [FN122]

None of these points is persuasive as a means of distinguishing an antigerrymandering principle from that of "one person, one vote." Just as there are judicially manageable criteria to define and remedy departures from the principle of "one person, one vote," there are such criteria to prevent gerrymandering. Moreover, whether it is true that gerrymandering needs no remedy because it is already politically constrained is an open, empirical question. Those familiar with recent gerrymanders, such as the one in Indiana that led to Davis v. Bandemer or the "Burtonization" [FN123] of California in 1981, would probably giggle at the assertion that gerrymandering was constrained by the political process. [FN124] Surely it would be more convincing to argue that gerrymandering is too tough a problem to ask a court to fix rather than that it is such an easy problem that it fixes itself.

***326** Schuck's last argument is that "one person, one vote" has wide public acceptance, whereas an antigerrymandering principle has no comparable consensus behind it. [FN125] Both prongs of this assertion are dubious. On one hand, the wide acceptance of "one person, one vote" was an ex post phenomenon. No broad popular movement was clamoring for the result in Reynolds at the time it was decided. [FN126] On the other hand, an antigerrymandering principle probably can claim a large and influential constituency of newspaper editorialists, good government reformers, and, in brief, the same sorts of people who would have supported Reynolds in 1964. [FN127]

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

III. Compactness as a Remedy for Gerrymandering

The apportionment decisions lend credence to the notion that a valid election only occurs where the process is fair. A compactness standard could be embodied in the law using a similar "fair-process" approach. [FN128] The act of gerrymandering, defined as the drawing of district lines in a manner intended to inflate the districting party's majority in the legislature, violates the individual rights of those whose votes are meant to be diminished. [FN129] Recognizing that all district plans are partisan to some extent, courts could limit their intervention to cases in which gerrymandering violated certain clear procedural norms.

If a substantial challenge were made to the noncompactness of a district plan, for example, by proffering a more compact plan, then a prima facie case of gerrymandering would be made out, and the state would have to provide acceptable, nonpartisan reasons for having drawn its district lines as it did. ***327** Any voter whose vote was targeted for diminution by being deliberately placed in a minority district ought to have standing to sue. [FN130]

Before a compactness standard can operate as a legal criterion, one must show that compactness is a valuable safeguard, that noncompactness is a reliable gauge of partisan gerrymandering, and that a workable method of determining compactness exists. The following section argues that the criterion of compactness is intimately related to other procedural safeguards which all agree are necessary for fair elections.

A. Equinumerosity, Contiguity and Compactness

One may take it as given that those in present charge of the government would prefer to control who gets elected to office if they could manage it. They could manage it infallibly if they were entitled to say, on an ad hoc basis, whose vote would count and whose would not. Democracy, as the term is commonly understood, precludes this sort of ad hoc choosing. Democracy implies a fairly steady state of constitutive rules that control and constrain the way in which such choices can be made. There is no possibility, of course, for these rules to be in a steady state unless they at least minimally constrain political manipulations. Such rules might specify, for example, that there must be a certain number of districts, defined beforehand; that an elector may vote only once; that an elector must vote only in the district to which he is assigned; and that whoever gets the most votes in each given district is elected.

The foregoing criteria are a bare-bones version of the sort of rules that are required in order to allow the idea of a democratic election to operate at all. The question is whether and how far these criteria could prevent those currently in power from doing what we assume comes naturally, namely, determining who wins each election. Key to the operation of these criteria is a substantive idea of what is meant by a "district."

***328** We have an ingrained notion that an electoral district is a place, like Chicago, but a district is not necessarily so. A district could be defined as the members of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences, or as the members of the legal profession or the pipefitters' union, or indeed, a district could be a purely theoretical construct describing that set of voters, wherever resident, whom we designate as a district. Under the four rules we mention, assuming no others applied, it would be easy for those in power to rig favorable electoral outcomes.

Imagine a hypothetical state with ten million inhabitants, each of whom belonged to one of two parties. The state has twenty districts and is to hold an election for representative in each. Someone with absolute control over the districting process could afford to be practically indifferent to how much popular support his party en-

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

joys. If he can identify only nineteen "friendlies" in the entire state, he will be able to win the election in nineteen districts by designating each of them as a district. Each district so constituted would then elect its representative by a majority vote of one to zero. Success could not be guaranteed in the mammoth twentieth district, comprising everyone else in the state. The vote there would depend on how popular the friendlies were in the population as a whole. In principle, they could lose by the inglorious tally of 9,999,981 to zero. The state's delegation would then be nineteen friendlies and one (very popular) "unfriendly." [FN131]

Such outcomes can be and are ruled out, of course, by further refining the concept of "district." In Reynolds and Wesberry the Supreme Court took this step by holding that all districts must have approximately equal populations. This requirement ("equinumerosity") substantially diminishes the ability to affect outcomes. If an equinumerosity constraint applies, nineteen out of ten million would come nowhere near assuring a favorable electoral outcome in even a single district, no matter how much discretion one otherwise has.

Surprisingly, however, the principle of equinumerosity is practically helpless, acting all by itself, to ensure what one would normally think of as majority rule. Suppose the voters in our state are precisely split in their support of the two parties. In theory, if equinumerosity were the only constraint, the friendlies would still be able to engineer victories for themselves in nineteen out of twenty of the districts, by ceding to the opposition an enormous majority in one district, and then cobbling up slim majorities in the other nineteen. [FN132] Constructing these majorities should be a straightforward business because the ***329** rules as stated so far still allow partisans to assign any voter in the state to any district in the state.

Under this regime, an election in which the equinumerosity constraint had been conscientiously obeyed could be just as undemocratic as where one person was designated as an entire district. The result from our hypothetical state can be generalized: no matter how many districts there are, a party with 50% support can theoretically win in all the districts but one. [FN133] In a state with 45 districts (for example, California in the 1980s) a resourceful partisan hand could fashion victories in 44 of those districts. In a state with 500 districts, skimpy majorities could be arranged in 499. Admittedly, these are theoretical extremes, and as the number of districts increases it becomes harder to create safe majorities in all but one district. [FN134] There are, however, entirely realistic versions of this problem that make it clear that population equality alone is an all but meaningless limitation on malign partisanship.

No matter how many districts in the state, although the friendlies have the support of only 50% of the state's voters, they can, even while adhering to the principle of equinumerous districts, guarantee themselves 25% margin victories in 80% of the races. [FN135] Smaller margins could well be tolerable, because districts constructed without regard for where voters live do not change their character as people move about the state. If they were prepared to risk victory margins of only 10% the friendlies could guarantee themselves wins in 90% of all districts. [FN136]

Other strange results are possible where only "one person, one vote" stays the partisan hand. For example, a minority party which controls the districting process can assure itself a majority of legislative seats as long as it polls more than 25% of the popular vote. [FN137] Also possible is a ferocious brand of majority rule: a party that controls the districting process and polls an amount ***330** greater than 50% of the vote can, in theory, win 100% of the seats in the legislature. [FN138]

The root cause of these undemocratic outcomes is still traceable to the inadequate constraint on what is meant by a "district." An additional rule, importing a rudimentary notion of "place," is necessary to prevent such

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

results. The concept of contiguity remedies this defect. The idea of contiguity is so integrated with our concept of what a district is that it generally remains unanalyzed. [FN139] Although a majority of states have either constitutional or statutory contiguity requirements, [FN140] the Supreme Court has never said that a district must be composed of contiguous areas. Cases involving contiguity typically deal with such questions as what land is contiguous to what, or how insubstantial a connection may be without becoming noncontiguous, or when land is contiguous although isolated by a body of water. [FN141] So far as we are aware, only one court has held that a district may be composed of two or more genuinely discrete, isolated, independently contiguous plots located on the same land mass. [FN142]

Despite the courts' inattention, contiguity is not just a gracenote in the score of democracy; it is crucial, both practically and theoretically. Without the constraint of contiguity, equinumerosity is so diminished that its only real value is symbolic. A contiguity requirement exponentially shrinks the number of available districting options, because in constructing one district, the mapmaker***331** necessarily forecloses the possibility of constructing countless others which would intersect the first. [FN143]

But whatever contiguity adds to a gerrymanderer's burdens, noncompactness can take away. Noncompactness may render contiguity irrelevant as a constraint. For any existing scheme of contiguous districts, a single voter, no matter where in the state he lives, could in theory be included in any district by means of a gerrymandered plan that neither displaces any other voter nor renders any part of any district noncontiguous. Further, for any spatial arrangement of voters, a scheme of contiguous districts can be constructed such that each district contains only those voters that have been specified in advance, regardless of where they live. [FN144]

If every name in the Manhattan phone book is randomly associated with one of ten districts, a map can be constructed that will place every voter in a literally contiguous district no matter which combination of names and districts are chosen. The resulting district map would certainly look odd—in places, districts might be stretched thin as telephone wires—but it can be done, regardless of where the voters live. Thus, from the viewpoint of a partisan mapmaker, compactness and contiguity are a single entity, and freedom from the constraint of compactness is equivalent to freedom from contiguity as well. In such a world, abusive results are predictable events. To rule out this sort of situation, one needs a third criterion: Districts must be compact. [FN145]

***332** The antimanipulation power of equinumerosity, contiguity, and compactness are mechanically interdependent: if any one is entirely ignored, then the other two fail as guarantors against partisan manipulations. At present only population equality has been constitutionally required, but if the efficacy of the equal population principle depends on at least some minimal requirement of contiguity, to that extent contiguity must also be constitutionally required. If contiguity can in its turn be rendered meaningless without a compactness criterion, to that extent compactness must be constitutionally required. [FN146]

B. Compactness as a Restraint On "Partisan Lust" [FN147]

The compactness requirement interdicts a technique that is indispensable to creating effective gerrymanders. People do not naturally arrange themselves to suit the purposes of a gerrymanderer. Residents must be placed in appropriate districts. Toward this end, district lines are stretched and shrunk, and in the process districts become noncompact. Thus, where compactness is a constraint, a gerrymanderer's job is noticeably harder. [FN148] A compactness requirement would not end all gerrymandering, but it would diminish its practical value to partisans. So long as partisan mapmakers are left with any discretion whatsoever, strategic line-drawing will continue to exist, but the worst cases—that category which the Supreme Court is certain must exist, but for which ad-

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

equate diagnostic criteria have never been proposed—almost certainly can be ruled out.

***333** An effective gerrymander, for purposes of our argument, is one that has been designed to increase the disparity between a party's actual support among the population and its seats in the legislature, and which actually achieves this result. No one can say a priori the number of seats to which a party is entitled given a particular level of popular support. A compactness standard need not answer that question, which is a good reason why it can qualify as a neutral standard which avoids nonjusticiable political questions. By purely mechanical operation, a compactness requirement tends to inhibit gerrymandering. By inhibiting gerrymandering, in turn, one abets proportional representation, not by fiat, but by empirical tendency. [FN149] A compactness requirement, in other words, makes it superfluous for a court, or any other arbiter of fairness, to aim at proportional representation directly. The objection that gerrymander reform must eventually come down to judicially managed proportional representation is thus sidestepped. [FN150]

A requirement of compactness would prevent effective gerrymandering. Consider again our hypothetical state with twenty congressional districts and with a voting population divided 50-50 between two parties. With an equinumerosity and a contiguity rule but no compactness requirement, the party controlling the districting could arrange wins in nineteen of those districts. [FN151] The more compactness is enforced, [FN152] the greater the difficulty of arranging wins in nineteen districts, and the greater the risk that the gerrymander will fail or even backfire. At a certain level of compactness, even the most determined partisan with the fanciest software will be able to arrange majorities in only eighteen districts. [FN153] Tighten the compactness requirement further and that number will drop to seventeen, and so on. If the only acceptable plan were the most compact plan (according to whatever definition of compactness one were using) results more like 10-10 or 11-9 would usually emerge.

***334** Several scholars have recognized the power of a compactness standard. [FN154] A number of other commentators have argued that a compactness standard would not have much prophylactic value, [FN155] and that, at most, a compactness standard might be useful for identifying gerrymandering but probably would not be useful in remedying it. [FN156] However, identifying gerrymandering can allow one to remedy it. A judge who can ascertain if a given districting map has been gerrymandered can enjoin its use, and the use of successor plans, until a map is submitted that does not possess the stigmata of gerrymandering. Sooner or later the mapmakers will have to produce an acceptable map.

C. Critiques of Compactness

Lowenstein and Steinberg have gone beyond simply doubting that the compactness standard would do much good; they believe that it would actually do much harm. [FN157] According to them, compactness "is not neutral. On the whole, the adoption of compactness as a criterion for drafting or evaluating districting plans will systematically advance the interests of the Republican Party and correspondingly disadvantage the Democratic Party." [FN158] The proffered reason is that predictably die-hard Democratic partisans tend to be highly concentrated in cities. Compact districts will tend to cluster these voters in a few districts where many of their votes will be "wasted." The result will be a sort of natural gerrymander favoring Republicans. [FN159]

In addition to the fact that Lowenstein and Steinberg have little evidence that the Democrat-to-Republican ratio in heavily Democratic areas is consistently higher than the Republican-to-Democrat ratio in heavily Republican ***335** areas, [FN160] there is no reason to believe that "natural" gerrymanders are robust and effective without a little help from partisan friends. As opponents of gerrymander reform never tire of pointing out, even

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

gerrymanders created with all the skill that partisans can command are fragile and often risky. Targeted voters are concentrated in a few districts in the hopes of winning many other districts by modest margins. A miscalculation that leads to a loss in a marginal district will saddle the clumsy, or unlucky, gerrymanderer with the worst of all worlds. The gerrymanderer will have created opposition strongholds where the votes of the mapmaker's own party will have been wasted on purpose, while votes in marginal districts will have been wasted unintentionally. A few unintentional marginal losses can eviscerate an entire gerrymander, because to be effective, a gerrymander must produce wins, not just in a majority of marginal districts, but in a supermajority of those districts.

Lowenstein and Steinberg evidently believe more than they say about the resiliency of natural gerrymanders. Even if it is established that the two parties' voter dispersion differs systematically from one place to another, Lowenstein and Steinberg must show that Republicans will win a supermajority of the marginal districts that a "natural" gerrymander creates. No published study has demonstrated this effect and we know of no good reason to suppose that it will occur. [FN161] It seems equally likely that the Democrats will carry enough marginal districts to spoil a natural gerrymander. A natural gerrymander may even redound to the Democratic Party's advantage where their core districts were more irrefragably partisan than were the strongholds of the opposition.

A more fundamental response to the Lowenstein-Steinberg claim that compactness is merely "a Republican Trojan horse" [FN162] is that it simply does ***336** not matter, legally or ethically, that a fairness-enhancing reform will hurt one party and help another. Such considerations received and deserved no weight from the justices in Baker v. Carr. [FN163] Baker and its progeny have not been defended or attacked because they established ground rules that help Democrats or hurt Republicans (although a clear partisan effect was present). [FN164] Critics objected because the Constitution did not command "one person, one vote." It was and still is a fair point, but at this late date that issue must be taken as settled. Apart from that issue, it is simply a damnum absque injuria that fair ground rules hurt people, including innocent people, who have profited in the past from the existence and application of unfair rules.

If a compactness principle would systematically help Republicans at the expense of Democrats, it would probably be because Democrats, controlling many more state legislatures than Republicans, are in a position to do more gerrymandering. [FN165] If Democrats are harmed further because of differences in how followers of the major parties are dispersed, it should not matter legally. The destruction of gerrymandering is a worthy goal which will improve the practice of democracy. As Martin Shapiro has pointed out:

> Neither party chose to represent whom they did because of their geographic stacking or dispersion or with an eye to how their choice would affect their electoral fortunes if the world were suddenly to come ungerrymandered. If geography favors the Republicans in an ungerrymandered world, that is a purely fortuitous result, unforeseeable by either party when it chose its ideologies and clienteles. Such stacking ought to be treated as extraneous to the goal of constraining the self-serving actions of legislatures. [FN166]

***337** It is an open secret that partisan fears about a constitutional compactness criterion center on the fact that racial and ethnic minorities are concentrated in big cities. That is where a compactness criterion would pinch hardest. Generally, these minorities are disposed, and African-American populations markedly disposed, to vote Democratic. [FN167] Democrats have a particular, institutional stake in opposing the incorporation of the compactness criterion into law, because they fear that this would concentrate Democratic voters more than it would Republican voters.

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

Yet this issue is not only of concern to the Democratic Party. After all, many minority voters define themselves first as a member of a minority group, and only secondarily as a Democrat (or whatever other political party). The minority voters' interests and those of the political party to which they adhere are not in all respects and at all times congruent.

A single-member district system inflates the power of the majority party in the legislature, by a factor which increases geometrically with the size of the majority's public support. [FN168] The smaller a minority group, the more likely that its members will be ineffectually scattered and the less likely that it will form a majority in any one district. A small minority group may never have a chance to send one of its own to the legislature, although it can become a part of a coalition and thus influence whoever does get elected. The interest of such a minority group may well be best served by having its members concentrated in one or a small number of districts in order to create a comfortable majority in as many districts as possible. This intuition animates the federal Voting Rights Act, [FN169] which, in outlawing the dilution of minority voting strength, often mandates the deliberate concentration of minority voters in particular voting districts.

Even if this concentration, combined with minority voting patterns, costs the Democratic Party many "wasted votes," it would nevertheless remain true that this aspect of the compactness criterion dovetails with one of the goals of the Voting Rights Act. The primary antagonism, in other words, would not be between the compactness criterion and the interests of the Democratic Party; it would be between the interest of minority-group voters in electing a minority member to office, and the interest of the Democratic Party in maximizing the electoral success of Democratic candidates of whatever race. [FN170]

There can be no a priori claim that minorities would necessarily be better off being represented by Democrats of whatever race than by having the ***338** realistic chance of being represented by one of their own race (regardless of party). This question is one that minority groups are well able to answer for themselves. Congress, in enacting the Voting Rights Act, apparently believed that minorities would consistently prefer the chance to elect a minority representative. [FN171]

Bruce Cain discredits the compactness criterion on a strictly non-partisan basis. [FN172] Cain lists all the "good government" values that an ideal electoral district would possess and then argues that these values are only uncertainly related to a compactness standard. For example, the compactness criterion may make it difficult to preserve "communities of interest," however these are defined, and it may make it impossible to cleave to existing political boundaries. [FN173] Compactness may even conflict with the "good government" value of proportional representation. [FN174] Thus, Cain argues, there is no principled reason to favor compactness.

There is, however, at least one principled reason that lies not in any particular "good government" value but rather in the relationship between district-making and democratic process. Apart from any independent value compactness may have as a principle of democracy, [FN175] once one acknowledges that gerrymandering is a pathology of democratic government, one needs no better reason for embracing the compactness principle than that it makes effective gerrymandering more difficult.

The primary purpose of gerrymander reform is to prevent vote dilution carried out under the auspices of state government, and to redress the legal wrong to those whose votes are deliberately wasted. Because gerrymandering works by distorting the correlation of votes to seats, one advantage of gerrymander reform is a natural improvement in that correlation. Any increase in proportional representation is, however, merely collateral to reform. [FN176] By ***339** the same reasoning, it is a collateral injury where compactness worsens proportional

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

representation, as it does in a few cases.

The most likely case is one in which racial minorities have achieved a level of representation under the Voting Rights Act beyond what their numbers might warrant in ordinary single-member district elections. However, a race-conscious electoral policy, assuming we are to have one, can be accommodated to a legal compactness standard by the simple expedient of requiring that noncompactness be explained by the mapmaker. If the explanation is that noncompactness was forced by the requirements of the Voting Rights Act, this should be legally sufficient. [FN177]

A second instance where compactness would impede the "good government" value of proportional representation is the case of a bipartisan districting accord, which might well lead to closer proportional representation for both the minority and majority parties than unrigged elections would allow. The Supreme Court upheld such a bipartisan plan in Connecticut in Gaffney v. Cummings. [FN178] The wisdom of allowing such bipartisan gerrymanders is highly suspect. The problem of self-constituting assemblies remains. We should be skeptical of legislators' attempts to persuade us that when they design district maps which make their own seats as safe as possible, they are motivated by an austere concern for the public weal. Even assuming, as we reluctantly must after Gaffney, that such arrangements are permissible, it is possible to accommodate them within the law simply by saying that the value of such bipartisan arrangements justifies their noncompactness.

D. Choosing a Workable Compactness Standard

In this section we show that there is a conceptually adequate and practically workable mathematical measure of compactness. Finding such a measure is critical to meeting the requirement in Baker that there exist "judicially discoverable and manageable standards" [FN179] with which to approach what might otherwise be labeled a "political question." There are, in fact, a number of ways of measuring compactness, described by a recondite literature. [FN180] One of these, as we now show, is superior to the others, but it is not essential to the argument for compactness that a particular criterion of compactness be proposed and defended. As Shapiro notes, "[i]f the only reason to oppose compactness is that there is no simple test for it as there is for equal population,***340** then we can easily overcome this obstacle by thinking in terms of constraints rather than ideals." [FN181] Compactness that constrains gerrymandering is compactness enough. Realistically, any one of a number of possible standards, if rigorously applied, could improve the current practice of districting.

Nor is it necessary to provide an a priori description of an ideal electoral district. A proposal to defeat gerrymandering need not include such other desiderata as preserving the seats of respected incumbents or the integrity of "communities of interest." These and numerous other criteria have been recommended as guidelines for legislative districting in the public interest. [FN182] But it is not true that because many districting criteria are available, there is no way to choose among them. [FN183] There exists a world in which politicians can remain free to weigh the merits and demerits of these many alternative criteria, but in which, for all practical purposes, they cannot commit the excess of gerrymandering. The burden of this section is to describe this world and to show that a judge can get there from here. [FN184]

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH AT THIS POINT IS NOT DISPLAYABLETABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH AT THIS POINT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

***343** Ideally, a compactness measure should have two qualities. First, it should measure the right thing, the thing that gives it antigerrymandering power. Second, it should be infinitely discriminating. It should gauge a range of shapes across a spectrum, giving incrementally better scores to shapes which are incrementally more

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

compact. The best way to understand these characteristics is by illustration. Suppose that, in calculating compactness, we divided the longest straight line whose endpoints were within a district by the longest line perpendicular to it whose endpoints were also in the district. A score of 1 is the lowest and best for any one district. (In figure 1, divide the length of line A-B by the length of line X-Y.) This simple method will weed out many long, thin districts which would be deemed noncompact by any reasonable measure.

The problem with this method, however, is that it is not discriminating. It is so insensitive, in fact, that one might question whether it measures the right thing. A district shaped like a rectangle might score exactly the same as one shaped like a cross. Both scores may be "perfect." If a rectangle and a cross both have perfect scores, what (non-circular) argument would justify the claim that they should not? It must be remembered that one need not possess a platonic definition of "compactness." One only needs a kind of compactness that frustrates gerrymandering.

This is why the perpendicular-line rule fails. It does not adequately discriminate against partisan behavior. It cannot tell the difference between a district plan constructed of tiled squares and one which is a jigsaw puzzle of irregular shapes where the perpendicular maximums of individual districts happen to be equal. But partisan mapmakers most assuredly can tell the difference. Such people would much prefer the leeway to make T-shaped or L-shaped districts, or shapes in between, as such leeway facilitates the business of including and excluding voters. In other words, it facilitates gerrymandering.

Measures based on length-width displacements and the like are generally inadequate because of their inability to discriminate. For example, one of Iowa's statutory definitions of compactness measures the difference between the line drawn from the northernmost point in a district to the southernmost point and the line drawn from the point furthest east the one furthest west. [FN185] Deviations that do not alter these four critical points have absolutely no effect on the district's score. The Iowa measure is thus blind to any connivance that occurs within the four "walls" to the north, south, east, and west, although this may be very important to partisans. (See figure 2, in which each figure has an identical, "perfect" score.) [FN186]

***344** Morrill has a somewhat different measure, that compares the length of a district's minimum diameter to the length of its maximum diameter. [FN187] As long as the maximum and minimum diameters are held constant, the opportunity remains for partisans to manipulate district boundaries—unobjectionably, insofar as Morrill's criterion is concerned. [FN188]

There have been much more ambitious schemes for ascertaining compactness. [FN189] Reock, for example, suggested that the area of a district be divided by the area of the smallest circle which can circumscribe the district. [FN190] This formula is relatively easy to use, incorporates a reasonable notion of compactness, [FN191] and generally prefers shapes which a reasonable person would perceive as compact. It is also infinitely sensitive in the sense that every change in the perimeter, no matter how minute, will affect the score.

It is not, however, an infinitely discriminating measure, as figure 3 illustrates. Each shape is a square district, but with the same sized spike added to capture a desired block of voters. For the simple reason that each of the spikes is differently oriented, the Reock measurements are vastly different. (The area of each district is the same, but the area of the circumscribing circles are not.) However, there is no justification for these shapes possessing different scores. In a state of ex ante uncertainty about the actual populations to be gerrymandered, the ability to create spikes is worth a certain constant amount to gerrymanderers. In other words, to a gerrymanderer, the a priori expected value of each shape is identical. Figure 4 yields an even more striking example of a bad

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

result, actually a perverse result. The protruding sinuosities make this gerrymandered-looking shape nearer in area to the circle which circumscribes it. Its score thus improves; figure 4 scores better than a square. This result is ***345** not "wrong" in terms of the essential quality which Reock's formula purports to measure, which is a shape's ability to fill up a circle. It is, however, wrong because it does not prevent gerrymandering. [FN192]

A related attempt to define compactness derives from the physical concept of the "center of gravity" of an object. [FN193] This method ascertains the "moment of inertia," or axis of rotation, of a two-dimensional shape in the same way a center of gravity is determined for a massive object. [FN194] Compactness is the sum of the squared distances of every point in the shape in relation to the moment of inertia. The "points" may be either geographic points or units of population. [FN195] This method renders literal what Reock's measure only approximates: compactness is the relation of every point in a shape to the shape's center.

This benchmark has some anomalies of its own. First, it is far tougher on larger districts than on smaller ones with identical shapes, because squares increase exponentially as numbers get larger. The same proportionate "spike" costs more in a larger than in a smaller district, because, for example, the difference between nine-squared and ten-squared is only one one-hundredth of the difference between 90-squared and 100-squared. As an embarrassing consequence, the "center of gravity" score can give backwards results—a large, compact district could score worse than a small, noncompact district.

There is a potential "fix" for this problem, namely renormalizing districts by setting their areas equal to a fictional constant before calculating the center of gravity. This esoteric procedure can be manipulated in its own right because ***346** the unit one chooses for the constant can substantially influence the resulting scores. Furthermore, like the Reock system, the center of gravity benchmark would unjustifiably show different scores for the shapes in figure 3. [FN196] Nevertheless, another objection demands recognition. As the reader will already have concluded, this procedure is just too complicated. Even without the fix, it requires more mathematics than the average lawyer, certainly than the authors, can command.

The center of gravity measure does have one prima facie redeeming characteristic, and that is that the maximum score under this standard would indicate an unimpeachably compact districting scheme. It is not enough, however, for a compactness measure accurately to identify perfect-scoring plans. A good measure of compactness must reliably distinguish among, and order along, the spectrum of plans, from the very bad to the very good. This capacity to discriminate continuously is important, because practically speaking it is probably not possible to extirpate every last bit of partisan discretion to draw district lines. Even under equal population standards a certain minimal flexibility to depart from absolute equality has been allowed. [FN197] The ability to make comparisons, not to identify states of perfection, is what a measure has to be good at in order to be useful.

As a practical matter both the center of gravity standard and the Reock standard would permit a great deal of gerrymandering. [FN198] The trick is to make districts generally compact but replete with uncomely fractals at the borders, shapes which, so long as they were properly oriented, would do little to harm the district's score. This strategy could be extremely effective close to population centers. Neither Reock nor the center of gravity standard can measure what might be called the smoothness of a district's line. Both measures would register the silhouette of a circular saw blade as almost perfectly compact. Those serrated edges, which could be quite useful to a gerrymanderer, would essentially be ignored. A straight-edged polygon, of much lesser ***347** a priori value to a gerrymanderer, might score no better than the blade under either the Reock or the center-of-gravity measure.

For the purposes of defining legislative compactness, there are two superior standards. The first may be

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

called "minimum line length." The second is a slightly modified version of a standard proposed by Schwartzberg. [FN199] A minimum line length standard requires that the length of all district lines in a state, when added together, be as short as possible. Unlike the other measures considered so far, minimum line length is concerned solely with the compactness properties of the set of districts in a state, not with the compactness of any particular district within the set. It notices and measures exactly what gerrymanderers are trying to do, namely, distort the lines of individual districts in order to achieve a global result favorable to their client. [FN200]

While minimum line length would probably be a workable tool to combat gerrymandering, it is subject to theoretical and practical objections. Minimum line length focuses on a set of districts and does not pay attention to the configuration of any individual district. The standard may result in districts which are not particularly compact. Minimum line length is oblivious to whatever good government values individual district compactness may serve. Whether this is a grave problem depends on the outcome of the debate over whether compactness possesses independent normative virtues. [FN201]

There is a weightier and more practical objection to the minimum line length standard. To the extent that any departure at all from the standard is allowed—and inevitably there will be some leeway allowed—the standard is relatively easy to subvert. If the minimum line length solution in a state is 1000 miles with a permissible deviation of five percent (50 miles), [FN202] the gerrymanderer***348** will still be left with the discretion to draw fifty miles of grotesque, non-compact district lines. Small non-compact districts, which will always be in cities, would generally do little to unsettle a minimum line length score. Indeed, as long as a single district in our hypothetical state had a perimeter of less than 50 miles, a gerrymanderer could give it any shape he chose, however tormented.

States with more districts would yield longer total minimum line length solutions, and would thus yield more miles of leeway. More populous states, which have more congressional districts, would give greater room for gerrymandering. These larger states are the ones in which both major parties are strong and thus in which gerrymandering is apt to be an exceptionally important factor in maintaining political control.

A different criterion of compactness is better than minimum line length and indeed every other standard we have mentioned. This is the measure proposed by Schwartzberg, which defines compactness in terms of the effectiveness of a shape's perimeter in capturing area. [FN203]

Schwartzberg's measure deals with the ratio of a shape's perimeter to its area. Not every ratio of perimeter-to-area, however, will adequately gauge the compactness of that area, as the following illustration shows. Consider two squares of different sizes, one with two-mile sides and one with ten-mile sides. The smaller square has a perimeter of eight, an area of four, and therefore a ratio of two. The larger square has a perimeter of forty and an area of 100, or a ratio of 0.4. Both shapes, though identical, have very different scores.

Placing the perimeter-to-area ratio on an absolute scale will avoid this anomaly. For any length of perimeter, whether ten centimeters or ten miles long, a circle encloses the maximum possible area. Every other shape must somewhere make a concession of some kind, so that perimeter will not be used with the greatest possible efficiency to capture area. The absolute measure of a shape's efficiency is determined by dividing the area of the shape by the area ***349** of a circle with a perimeter of equal length. [FN204] When this formula is applied, all identical shapes, regardless of size, score the same. [FN205]

The Schwartzberg criterion measures a gerrymanderer's self-indulgence as surely as a breathalyser measures

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

a drunkard's. Any deviation from any given shape that changes a district's area and perimeter to the same extent, no matter where the protrusion is added, which way it is oriented, how far it is from the district's center, or how it is shaped, will degrade the district's Schwartzberg score by an identical amount. The Schwartzberg measure highlights the best features of the other criteria of compactness. It charges points when districts are longer than they are wide; when boundaries are far from the center; when lines are indented; or indeed whenever they are longer than they have to be. The Schwartzberg test also measures "smoothness," taking away points for any irregularities in a boundary line, even in a generally compact district. [FN206] The superiority of the Schwartzberg measure from the ***350** antigerrymandering point of view is simply that it assigns identical scores to shapes that possess identical a priori value to gerrymanderers. Thus, each of the shapes in figure 3, above, have (and ought to have) identical Schwartzberg scores.

There is one sense in which the Schwartzberg measure apparently fails to charge identical scores to deformed figures with identical a priori value to gerrymanderers. If one of the districts in figure 3, had, rather than a "spike," an indentation of the same size, it would score worse under the Schwartzberg standard. This is something of an anomaly because both shapes should have an equal value to would-be gerrymanderers. The difference exists because projections add to a figure's perimeter while adding to its area; but indentations add to perimeter while subtracting from area.

Perhaps this kind of discrepancy is inevitable when one uses a compactness measure that looks not at the set of districts but rather at each individual district. However, gerrymanderers do operate globally, worrying about the set of districts rather than one particular district at a time. They should value an indentation and an outcropping identically because both can be used equally to manipulate populations. Despite the theoretical objection to the Schwartzberg criterion, it nevertheless works perfectly well in practice. The Schwartzberg standard is so sensitive to any deviation that it is impossible to comfortably gerrymander using either maneuver. [FN207] Adding perimeter in a greater proportion than area will always drop the score. In that sense there are no "wrong" results: districts with appendages or indentations will always score worse than those without. [FN208]

One of the strengths of Schwartzberg-compactness is that it can be made compatible with other public policy goals while still retaining its anti-gerrymandering power. In other words, Schwartzberg-compactness remains a meaningful concept even if it is overlaid on the decision to adhere to existing political boundaries, [FN209] to create bipartisan gerrymanders, [FN210] to implement the goals of the Voting Rights Act, [FN211] or to avoid diluting particular***351** preferred communities of interest. [FN212] Even if one of these objectives, even if all of them at once, are given priority over compactness, the Schwartzberg standard can nevertheless be used. The new "ideal" would simply become the highest scoring plan which manages to embody these other goals as well. District plans would never be held to a certain fixed standard, but rather would be compared with one another. [FN213] The best conceivable district plan in Maryland might have an average compactness score of no more than 0.20, owing to that state's irregular shape. It should still be incumbent upon those who draw the district lines to explain why their plan scores only a 0.10. If the goals that a mapmaker claims to be pursuing can be met with a plan which is far more compact, a suspicion of pretext is justified.

IV. Conclusion

At the heart of any serious thought about gerrymandering lies a black hole in idea space. There is no generally accepted theory of representation that would allow one to specify what a legislature needs to look like in order to be worthy of its name. Democracy in this country has been vernacular, pragmatic, traditional, and, in its

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

detail, stunningly a-theoretical. [FN214] We cannot trace to a unified theory of democracy even formal macro-structures like political parties or the committee system that organizes life in most legislatures, let alone the diffuse network of customary and informal means that influence the agendas that are set and the decisions that are made. The fine details of our political culture seem to have more germinated like dandelions than evolved as the cultivar of some set of organic axioms. Our democracy is a tangle of traditions and habits ordered into a set of institutions that have been accepted as the voice of the People.

These institutions, robust as they have been, are still vulnerable. Legislatures are susceptible to manipulation through the districting process. Changing only the lines on a map and not a single vote, the People's voice can be dramatically altered. Those who draw those lines can become master ventriloquists of the People's voice. To assert that this is a serious problem of democracy,***352** one need not claim that mapmakers often have grabbed illegitimate power, although the evidence overwhelmingly indicates that they have done so, and even more often have tried to do it. One need only believe that they have the means, motive, and opportunity. Sophisticated observers understand, of course, that the People and their voice are fictitious constructs, but they are not meaningless; that other, older fictitious construct, the body politic, lives by such myths. One may reasonably fear for its health if it had to do without them.

We have shown how easy it is to exploit, under current practice, the rules of legislative constitution in opportunistic ways. Admittedly, neither the theory nor the practice of American democracy tells us what a single-member districting plan ought to look like, or what the good is that a "good" plan would try to capture. Fortunately, an empirical remedy like ours allows one to frustrate gerrymandering without a clear picture of what rules of ideal districting such manipulations transgress.

The theory of gerrymandering, though not the practice, has remained in a fairly primitive state, but a few of the matters that lie in its shadow have tolerably clear outlines. First, it is clear that what we mean by "legislature" involves representation, itself a theoretically confounding term but one which does have a widely shared substantive meaning. Second, part of that received meaning implies proportional representation. "Proportional" in turn implies a frame in which proportion can be observed, that is, a district. "Districts" in turn imply places, contiguous parcels of real estate with equal populations. What our analysis adds is the practical note that contiguity without compactness is a lever without a fulcrum.

As central to American democracy as proportional representation is the Madisonian characteristic of centering, rather than scattering, political debate. The objective of centering, however, is potentially in conflict with that of proportionality. Some of the most familiar prototypes of proportional representation scatter debate like giant political centrifuges. [FN215] It is an arduous demand to make of a political system that it simultaneously center political debate and retain essential characteristics of proportional representation. The genius of Madison's simple artifice is that a legislature elected by representational districts both centers and, in gross, proportionally represents. The vulnerability of this mechanism to manipulation remains one of the great unsolved practical problems of American democracy. Indeed, it may be the best argument against Madison's system.

***353** The equal population standard has helped to solve this problem by further defining the notion of a district. The compactness criterion is the required next step. It is beyond the scope of this essay, to say nothing of its authors, to say whether a particular district ought to be compact or how compact it ought to be. But we can answer an easier question: whether a compactness criterion complicates the business of gerrymandering. It does. The third criterion will make the gerrymanderer's life a living hell. That's why we're for it.

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

[FNd1]. Daniel D. Polsby is the Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law at Northwestern University.

[FNdd1]. Robert D. Popper is an associate at Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe in New York. Many people helped and challenged us as we prepared this article, but particular, grateful acknowledgement must be made to at least the following: Lynn Baker, Pamela Karlan, Bill Stuntz, and the participants in the University of Virginia Legal Studies workshop; Michael Fitts, Michael Moore, Stephen Morse, Jerry Newman, Menachim Speigel, and the participants in the University of Pennsylvania Law School workshop; Robert Bennett, Robert Burns, Mayer Freed, Mark Grady, David Haddock, Gary Lawson, and Victor Rosenblum of the Northwestern law faculty; John F. Beukema of the Minnesota Bar; Bruce Cain of the University of California political science faculty; and Brendan Duffy of Raymond Marketing, Inc. As always, the conventional absolutions apply.

[FN1]. Jose Ortega y Gasset, The Revolt of the Masses 158 (1932).

[FN2]. Under Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution, state legislatures exercise the districting power subject to supervening congressional regulation.

[FN3]. The constitutional basis for this requirement is the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment for state elections, or, in the case of federal elections, Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution, which provides that representatives shall be elected by "the people." See Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533 (1964) (state legislatures); Wesberry v. Sanders, 376 U.S. 1 (1964) (federal districts).

[FN4]. Gray v. Sanders, 372 U.S. 368, 381 (1963); see also Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 558.

[FN5]. See, e.g., Richard L. Engstrom, The Supreme Court and Equipopulous Gerrymandering: A Remaining Obstacle in the Quest for Fair and Effective Representation, 1976 Ariz.St.L.J. 277, 278-280.

[FN6]. Gomillion v. Lightfoot, 364 U.S. 339 (1960).

[FN7]. Race-conscious line-drawing is one of the remedies available under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 1973 (1988); see United Jewish Org. of Williamsburg v. Carey, 430 U.S. 144 (1977).

[FN8]. See e.g., Gaffney v. Cummings, 412 U.S. 735 (1973) (upholding bipartisan gerrymandering accord between Democratic and Republican members of Connecticut's legislature). Other kinds of districts, including school, hospital, tax or judicial districts, also can be gerrymandered.

[FN9]. Bernard Grofman, Criteria for Districting: A Social Science Perspective, 33 UCLA L.Rev. 77, 79, 98-99 (1985).

[FN10]. 377 U.S. 533, 579 (1964).

[FN11]. Elmer Griffith, The Rise and Development of the Gerrymander 19 (1907).

[FN12]. 369 U.S. 186 (1962). Baker established the justiciability of constitutional challenges to malapportioned districts.

[FN13]. Until 2 U.S.C. § 2a was amended in 1929, there was a statutory requirement that districts be equal in population and be compact, but both requirements were routinely ignored. See Richard Cortner, The Apportionment Cases 15 n. 32 (1970); see also, Colegrove v. Green, 328 U.S. 549, 551, 555 (1946). Since 1929, no equi-

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

valent statutory provision has been on the books.

[FN14]. See infra part III.A.

[FN15]. Gerrymandering software for desktop computers increases in power and sophistication almost by the month, with correlative augmentations in the capabilities of those with the political authority to draw district boundaries. See Anderson & Dahlstrom, Technological Gerrymandering, 22 Urban Lawyer 59, 73-76 (1990); William E. Schmidt, New Age of Gerrymandering: Political Magic by Computer?, N.Y. Times, January 10, 1989 at A1; Mitch Betts, Gerrymandering Made Easy in 1990, Computerworld, Aug. 28, 1989, at 1. The generation of computers which drew the gerrymanders of the 1980s are almost certainly obsolete. Now, for example, there is the Topographical Integration Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER), the U.S. Census Bureau's "new, high-tech map of America ... [that] means that anyone can quite cheaply buy a detailed computerized map of any state—accurate down to street level—loaded with demographic data. Combined with other new technology this means that almost anyone will be able to draw their own political maps." See Drawing Salamanders, Economist, Jan. 6, 1990, at 26, 30.

[FN16]. See, e.g., David Anderson, Note, When Restraint Requires Activism: Partisan Gerrymandering and the Status Quo Ante, 42 Stanford L.Rev. 1549, 1557 (1990) ("[In 1981 in Indiana, the] Republican State Committee enlisted Market Opinion Research, Inc., a Michigan market research firm, to assist in the creation of a Republican gerrymander. The Committee housed the computer equipment in its headquarters and paid $250,000 to Market Opinion Research for their services.... Computer systems to assist in redistricting first appeared in the mid-1960s. By 1971 ... state party organizations used computers extensively. These systems were archaic by today's standards.").

[FN17]. "Cracking" somewhat obscurely refers to the fact the opposition's support has been ineffectually divided.

[FN18]. There is not even agreement as to how a legislator is supposed to "represent" the people—as a "delegate," a "trustee," an "agent," or something else. Words like "portraying," "signifying," "mirroring," or "making present" have been applied to the ineffable idea of representation. See B.J. Diggs, Practical Representation, in Representation 28 (Pennock & Chapman eds., 1968); J. Roland Pennock, Political Representation: An Overview, in Representation, supra, 3, 8, 27; Charles L. Black, Jr., Representation in Law and Equity, in Representation, supra, 131, 140.

[FN19]. Cf. John Locke, Two Treatises of Government, §§ 212, 216 (J.M. Dont & Sons 1924) (discussing executive interference with composition of legislature) ("The constitution of the legislative is the first and fundamental act of the society ... without which no one man, or number of men, amongst them can have authority of making laws that shall be binding to the rest.... [I]f others than those whom the society hath authorised thereunto do choose, or in another way than what the society hath prescribed, those chosen are not the legislative appointed by the people.").

[FN20]. Wesberry v. Sanders, 376 U.S. 1 (1964), held that the clause, "chosen ... by the People," of Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution requires federal congressional districts to conform to the equal population standard. The dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan has persuaded scholars that the historical basis for this interpretation is largely absent. See, e.g., Carl Auerbach, The Reapportionment Cases: One Person, One Vote—One Vote, One Value, 1964 Sup.Ct.Rev. 1, 5. It is typically suggested that the Fourteenth Amendment provides more appropriate grounds for the standard. Id. The Wesberry argument, however, that malapportionment deprives "the People"

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

of the power to constitute the legislature is more to the point, and applies equally to gerrymandering.

[FN21]. Martin Shapiro, Gerrymandering, Fairness, and the Supreme Court, 33 UCLA L.Rev. 227, 239 (1985).

[FN22]. It has long been recognized that anti-democratic practice can effectively poison democratic institutions and prevent reform. Justice Clark, concurring in Baker v. Carr, wrote that he would "not consider intervention by this Court into so delicate a field if there were any other relief available to the people of Tennessee" by which they could effect a reapportionment of their legislature. 369 U.S. 186, 259 (1962). "The majority of the voters [in Tennessee] have been caught up in a legislative strait jacket.... [T]he legislative policy has riveted the present seats in the Assembly to their respective constituencies, and by the votes of their incumbents a reapportionment of any kind is prevented. The people have been rebuffed at the hands of the Assembly; they have tried the constitutional convention route, but since the call must originate in the Assembly it, too, has been fruitless." Id. at 259. See also Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 570 (1964) (lack of available political remedy results in "minority stranglehold on the State Legislature"); WMCA v. Lomenzo, 377 U.S. 633, 652 (1964) (call for constitutional convention in New York must pass both houses and even if convened, delegates would be sent from current districts); Maryland Committee v. Tawes, 377 U.S. 656, 669 (1964) ("Although over 10 reapportionment bills were introduced into the General Assembly between 1951 and 1960, all failed to pass because of opposition by legislators from the less populous counties."); Davis v. Mann, 377 U.S. 678, 689 (1964) (no adequate political remedy); Roman v. Sincock, 377 U.S. 695, 706 (1964) (no adequate political or state constitutional remedy).

The discussion in the text pertains to state legislatures, which must district themselves. The same considerations apply where state legislatures create federal congressional districts. Under Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to constitute itself, even if indirectly, by regulating the manner in which state legislatures draw congressional districts. One would expect Congress to forego this prerogative as long as state legislatures behave themselves and discomfit few incumbents.

[FN23]. Even the members of the minority opposition who make it to the legislature have a perverse incentive to do nothing about the current gerrymander, because they typically reside in the "packed" districts; they are the beneficiaries of those carefully constructed supermajorities which form half of the gerrymander equation. They well might think twice about the suggestion that they agree to a smaller margin of victory "for the good of the party."

[FN24]. Shapiro, supra note 21, at 251 (characterizing the view of those who support the justiciability of gerrymandering claims).

[FN25]. Robert Dahl, A Preface to Democratic Theory 27 (1956); see also The Federalist Nos. 10, 51 (James Madison).

[FN26]. See Ferdinand A. Hermens, Representation and Proportional Representation, in Choosing an Electoral System: Issues and Alternatives 16-17 (Arend Lijphart and Bernard Grofman eds. 1984).

[FN27]. See id.; see also Maurice Duverger, Which is the Best Electoral System? in Choosing an Electoral System, supra note 26, at 32.

[FN28]. See infra text accompanying note 52.

[FN29]. There is good evidence that the Founders valued the faction-diluting character of representation by place. Rather than representation by wealth, by profession, or indeed by any other principle of organization

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

which would define in advance the kinds of interests that would be admitted to the game of politics, the authors of the Constitution deliberately chose geographical representation. They believed that this principle possessed a randomizing effect on the make-up of the voting public. Thus, for example, when Hamilton argued that the "wealthy and the well-born"—a faction—would not come to dominate the legislature through abuse of the voting process, he asked:

> Are the wealthy and the well-born, as they are called, confined to particular spots in the several States? Have they, by some miraculous instinct or foresight, set apart in each of them a common place of residence? Are they only to be met with in the towns or cities? Or are they, on the contrary, scattered over the face of the country as avarice or chance may have happened to cast their own lot or that of their predecessors?

The Federalist No. 60, at 370-71 (Clinton Rossiter ed. 1961). The gerrymanderer's art is to defeat this randomizing effect by editing the list of factions with which it will later have to contend. Writing to a friend in 1785 about his ideas for the Kentucky constitution, Madison stated that representation "cannot be done otherwise than by geographical description." Marvin Meyers, The Mind of the Founder: Sources of the Political Thought of James Madison 30 (1981). It would be mindreading to attribute too much to this sentence if it were considered in isolation from the rest of Madison's thought, but it is a further warranty that the basic constitutive problem of district making was one that he considered important.

[FN30]. Davis v. Bandemer, 478 U.S. 109, 130 (1986); Gaffney v. Cummings, 412 U.S. 735, 753 (1973).

[FN31]. Peter Schuck, The Thickest Thicket: Partisan Gerrymandering and the Judicial Regulation of Politics, 87 Colum.L.Rev. 1325, 1361 (1987).

[FN32]. See, e.g., id. at 1341-45; Bruce E. Cain, Simple vs. Complex Criteria for Partisan Gerrymandering: A Comment on Niemi and Grofman, 33 UCLA L.Rev. 213, 225-26 (1985); Michael Barone & Grant Ujifusa, The Almanac of American Politics 1986 at 91; see also Davis, 478 U.S. at 152 (1986) (O'Connor, J., concurring). As the technology of gerrymandering becomes more powerful, however, we assume that these well-known risks will diminish.

[FN33]. See, e.g., Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa, The Almanac of American Politics 1984 at 68, 378, 994 (discussing California, Indiana and Pennsylvania).

[FN34]. See, e.g., Out of the Districting Thicket, Wash. Post, Apr. 23, 1983, at A16; Barone & Ujifusa, supra note 33, at 74 (gerrymanders have little impact because effects "wear off" with time); Norman J. Ornstein, Genesis of a Gerrymander, Wall St.J., May 7, 1985 at 30 (disparities between votes cast for, and seats won by Democrats in House of Representatives attributable to partisan voting patterns, not gerrymandering).

[FN35]. This point is often made by those seeking to dismiss the impact of gerrymandering on politics. See, e.g., Schuck, supra note 31, at 1340; Ornstein, supra note 34.

[FN36]. See Warren Lee Kostroski, Party and Incumbency in Postwar Senate Elections: Trends, Patterns and Models, 67 Am.Pol.Sci.Rev. 1213 (1973); Robert S. Erikson, Research Note, The Advantage of Incumbency in Congressional Elections, 3 Polity 395 (Spring 1971).

[FN37]. The testimony given in Davis, for example, is fairly illustrative. "MR. SUSSMAN: 'What I would like you to do here again is to give me whatever reasons were operative to your mind in maintaining or creating ...

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

districts ...' MR. DAILEY: 'Political.' MR. SUSSMAN: 'What were the political factors?' MR. DAILEY: 'We wanted to save as many incumbent Republicans as possible.' " Davis v. Bandemer, 478 U.S. 109, 116 n. 5 (1986); and elsewhere: "As one Republican House member concisely put it, '[t]he name of the game is to keep us in power.' " Id. at 177-78 (Powell, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part).

The same unguarded candor was exhibited by the late Rep. Phil Burton, who masterminded the 1980 California redistricting and is generally conceded to be one of gerrymandering's modern masters. He "publicly joked that his zig-zagging district lines were 'our contribution to modern art.' With respect to California's newly drawn Fifth Congressional District, then represented by his brother, Burton stated, 'Oh, it's gorgeous, it curls in and out like a snake.' " Frederick K. Lowell & Teresa A. Craigie, California's Reapportionment Struggle: A Classic Clash Between Law and Politics, 2 J.L. & Pol. 245, 246 (1985) (citations omitted). Burton considered his own behavior to be justified by offsetting Republican gerrymandering in places like Indiana. Id.

Rep. George Brown was one of the beneficiaries of Phil Burton's dexterity. In 1988, Brown told the Wall Street Journal's Paul Gigot: "a good gerrymander 'is essential. [This district] is probably safe for me for another two terms,' "—"just in time for another gerrymander in 1990," noted Gigot. "He then hopes to redraw 'a new, smaller seat that will be safely Democratic.' " Paul A. Gigot, Incumbent for Life: I Came, I Saw, I Gerrymandered, Wall St.J., Nov. 4, 1988 at A14.

[FN38]. See supra note 16.

[FN39]. Engstrom, supra note 5, at 282.

[FN40]. Robert G. Dixon, Jr., Democratic Representation: Reapportionment in Law and Politics 462 (1968), as quoted in Gordon E. Baker, Threading the Political Thicket by Tracing the Steps of the Late Robert G. Dixon, Jr.: An Appraisal and Appreciation, in Representation and Redistricting Issues in the 1980s 21, 31 (Bernard Grofman et al. eds., 1982).

[FN41]. Hearings Before the Committee on Government Affairs, U.S. Senate, on S. 596, A Bill to Provide a Fair Procedure for Establishing Congressional Districts, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 211, 218 (1979); see also, Baker, supra note 40 at 32.

[FN42]. Daniel H. Lowenstein & Jonathan Steinberg, The Quest for Legislative Districting in the Public Interest: Elusive or Illusory?, 33 UCLA L.Rev. 1, 4 (1985).

[FN43]. On the importance of procedural due process, despite the lack of a precise definition, see Edmond Cahn, The Moral Decision 251 (1955).

[FN44]. Shapiro, supra note 21, at 228.

[FN45]. Lowenstein & Steinberg, supra note 42, at 4 n. 12.

[FN46]. See discussion following note 120, 121.

[FN47]. Schuck, supra note 31, at 1359.

[FN48]. Id.

[FN49]. Schuck illuminates another difference between gerrymandering and other "victory bonuses" when he argues that partisan gerrymandering is politically constrained—in other words, politicians will subject themselves

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

to too much political heat if they overdo it. Schuck, supra note 31, at 1327 n. 19. Yet, if they have the votes, why should politicians hesitate to appropriate the "victory bonus" of gerrymandering? They do not hesitate to appropriate any other bonus. They are not ashamed to assert exclusive control over legislative agendas, although they hold the legislature by only a single vote. They are not ashamed to designate only members of their party as committee chairs. They are not ashamed to logroll and compromise and dispose of as much business as they can on straight party-line votes. Gerrymandering, however, is different: Politicians do not gerrymander under claim of right, and Schuck, it appears, is not willing to defend it on such terms.

[FN50]. 427 U.S. 347 (1976) (dismissals in the Cook County, Illinois, Sheriff's Department violated First and Fourteenth Amendments). Cf. Erwin Chemerinsky, Protecting the Democratic Process: Voter Standing to Challenge Abuses of Incumbency, 49 Ohio St.L.J. 773 (1988) (arguing that suits alleging abuse of incumbency are justiciable).

[FN51]. See generally Powell v. McCormack, 395 U.S. 486 (1969).

[FN52]. Many attempts have been made to quantify this "inflation." In theoretical computer models of single-member district systems there is a standard curve which correlates the pro-majority bias to the size of the majority. For any size of population and number of districts there is a formula for producing this curve known as the "cube law of politics," a reference to an exponent in the formula which is held constant and which provides an "index of proportionality." While the purely theoretical models have put this index at three, actual electoral systems vary widely, and index results ranging from 0.71 to 4.4 have been obtained. See Bernard Grofman, For Single-Member Districts Random is Not Equal, in Representation and Redistricting Issues in the 1980s, supra note 40, at 55.

[FN53]. Schuck, supra note 31, at 1359.

[FN54]. See supra note 30; see also Griffith, supra note 11, at 47 (discussing defensive use of districts in early state assemblies).

[FN55]. See Dahl, supra note 25, for discussion of "populistic" and "Madisonian" models of democracy; see Hermens, supra note 26, for a discussion of the relative merits of single-member and proportional representation systems.

[FN56]. The term "wasted votes" has two different meanings, although both are a form of electoral mischance. A vote for a losing candidate could be described as "wasted," as could all votes cast for a winner in excess of those necessary to constitute a majority. Given the fungibility of individual votes, no one could ever look at a given ballot and identify it as a part of the superfluous votes rather than as a part of the necessary majority, but in gross, as a statistical matter, the concept is both meaningful and clear.

[FN57]. All districting implicates this intent to some degree, but one cannot say that all districting is gerrymandering, any more than one can say that all influence is bribery. It is possible to district with more or less concern for partisan gain (although all plans will have a particular partisan effect). Gerrymandering is distinguishable as overreaching, as an excess, as something that "goes too far." While the distinctions may be hard to make, one is justified in trying to make them.

[FN58]. See, e.g., Picasso Democracy, Wall St.J., Aug. 24, 1987, at A12; Stacking the House, Wall St.J., Apr. 2, 1985, at A28; George F. Will, California Scheming, Wash. Post, Aug. 18, 1983, at A29; Gerryduck in Louisiana,

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

N.Y. Times, Oct. 1, 1983, at A26; A Fair Blow at Foul Districting, N.Y. Times, June 24, 1983, at A24. See also, Griffith, supra note 11, at 18 (arguing that Federalist press used gerrymander illustration in connection with newly-coined word, for campaign purposes).

[FN59]. "A California Field Poll taken in April [of 1989] found that 41% of those polled had no opinion about the current redistricting plan. However, when voters were read a description of gerrymandering, a whopping 82% disapproved of the process." Assault on the Gerrymander, Wall St.J., Dec. 20, 1989, at A14.

[FN60]. One could use the same sort of rationalization to justify any form of vote fraud.

[FN61]. Paul E. Meehl, The Selfish Voter Paradox and the Thrown-Away Vote Argument, 71 Am.Pol.Sci.Rev. 11 (1977). As Meehl points out, a person's chances of influencing the outcome of an election are about even with his chances of getting killed driving to the polls. Id.

[FN62]. Id. at 14.

[FN63]. This question cuts very much deeper in the mathematically related context of people's behavior buying lottery tickets. For a sophisticated explanation, see Daniel Kahnemann & Amos Tverski, Choices, Values and Frames, 39 Am.Psychol. 341 (1984).

[FN64]. Meehl, supra note 61, at 24.

[FN65]. Id.

[FN66]. Indeed, foolishness would be to vote with anything other than an expression interest in mind. This analysis sheds light on the problem of "virtual representation," which concerns how a voter may be said to be "represented" when casting a vote for a losing candidate. See Black, supra note 18, at 131, 140-1; Davis v. Bandemer, 478 U.S. 109, 132 (1986). A rational citizen ought to view a vote not as a potential share of legislative power, but as a statement about democracy. The government's legitimacy does not depend on the results of elections, but on the fact that elections—real elections—are held. Thus the voter ought not feel disenfranchised as long as the electoral process was fair.

[FN67]. See, e.g., Bruce E. Cain, The Reapportionment Puzzle (1984); Schuck, supra note 31; Davis, 478 U.S. at 144 (O'Connor, J., concurring).

[FN68]. See, e.g., Lowenstein & Steinberg, supra note 42.

[FN69]. 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

[FN70]. 478 U.S. 109 (1986). See also Badham v. Eu, 488 U.S. 1024 (1989). The Court summarily affirmed the dismissal of a gerrymandering challenge to California's federal congressional districts, in which the district court, 694 F.Supp. 664, 670 (N.D.Cal.1988), simply applied the Davis criteria to the facts and found that the "effects" test (see discussion below) had not been met.

[FN71]. 377 U.S. 533 (1964).

[FN72]. 412 U.S. 735 (1973).

[FN73]. See discussion in Davis, 478 U.S. at 119-20, 123.

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

[FN74]. Id. at 118-127.

[FN75]. Id. at 127-143.

[FN76]. Id. at 115; see id., 478 U.S. at 116 n. 5 & 177-78 (Powell, J., concurring and dissenting); see also note 37, supra.

[FN77]. Id. at 131.

[FN78]. Rogers v. Lodge, 458 U.S. 613, 624 (1982), as quoted in Davis, 478 U.S. at 131.

[FN79]. Davis, 478 U.S. at 132.

[FN80]. Id. at 125.

[FN81]. Id. at 132-33.

[FN82]. See, e.g., Washington v. Davis, 426 U.S. 229 (1976).

[FN83]. See, e.g., Davis, 478 U.S. at 139.

[FN84]. Id. at 132 n. 13.

[FN85]. Id. at 134 n. 14.

[FN86]. See id. at 171 n. 10. Justice White responded that "the effects test we cite was initially set forth in White v. Regester, 412 U.S. 755 (1973), which was decided before the Court expressly determined that proof of discriminatory intent was a necessary component of an equal protection claim." 478 U.S. at 139 n. 17. The invocation of White v. Regester is dubious. White did not directly address the interplay of discriminatory intent and effect, but it clearly relied on a history of intentional discrimination, citing, for example, an absence of "good-faith" in "racial campaign tactics," and "invidious discrimination and treatment in the fields of education, employment, economics, health, politics and [other areas]." White, 412 U.S. at 767-68.

The role of intent in Fourteenth Amendment discrimination cases is explained in Village of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Development Corp., 429 U.S. 252 (1977):

> Determining whether invidious discriminatory purpose was a motivating factor demands a sensitive inquiry into such circumstantial and direct evidence of intent as may be available. The impact of the official action—whether it 'bears more heavily on one race than another,' Washington v. Davis, supra, [426 U.S.] at 242—may provide an important starting point ... [[[But a]bsent a pattern as stark as that in Gomillion or Yick Wo, impact alone is not determinative, and the Court must look to other evidence.
>
> The historical background of the decision is one evidentiary source, particularly if it reveals a series of official actions taken for invidious purposes.... The specific sequence of events leading up to the challenged decision also may shed some light on the decisionmaker's purposes....
>
> The legislative or administrative history may be highly relevant, especially where there are contemporary statements by members of the decisionmaking body, minutes of its meetings, or reports. In some extraordinary instances the members might be called to the stand at trial to testify concerning the purpose of the official action, although even then such testimony frequently will be barred by privilege. Id. at

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

266-68.

The Davis Court was thus on shaky ground in claiming that it would use the standards evolved in race bias cases as its guide. Had it undertaken the sort of "sensitive inquiry" envisioned in Arlington Heights, considering historical, testimonial and other evidence, it could hardly have failed to sustain the trial plaintiffs' position.

[FN87]. Davis, 478 U.S. at 138; see also id. at 142 n. 20.

[FN88]. Davis, 478 U.S. at 141.

[FN89]. See, e.g., id. at 141, 142 n. 20.

[FN90]. Id. at 132.

[FN91]. Id. at 135.

[FN92]. See id. at 156 (O'Connor, J., concurring).

[FN93]. Id. at 141.

[FN94]. Id. at 131-33.

[FN95]. Id. at 131 n. 12.

[FN96]. It is telling that the classic, effective gerrymanders in Indiana and California were not interdicted.

[FN97]. Davis, 478 U.S. at 135-36.

[FN98]. There is not even the incentive to shroud one's partisan designs in a decorous silence. See infra, note 37.

[FN99]. In response to a challenge by the dissent, the plurality suggested that "projected" election results may establish a case of gerrymandering. Davis, 478 U.S. at 139 n. 17. It seems highly doubtful that the Court would agree to adjudicate a contest among social scientists and statisticians when it was unpersuaded by the actual results in Indiana's elections.

[FN100]. See, e.g., Justice O'Connor's warning in Davis that reform will inevitably lead to a judicially managed form of proportional representation. Id. at 156.

[FN101]. Id. at 125 n. 9.

[FN102]. Id. at 127.

[FN103]. The analogy to race bias was misguided from the start. People are not born into a political party the way they are born into a race, regardless of what partisans may say. Discrimination against Republicans and Democrats cannot fruitfully be compared on any level to the historical exclusion of, and discrimination against, minorities.

[FN104]. See, e.g., 377 U.S. at 567-68.

[FN105]. Id. at 565. The Court continued: "With respect to the allocation of legislative representation, all voters,

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

as citizens of a State, stand in the same relation regardless of where they live. Any suggested criteria for the differentiation of citizens are insufficient to justify any discrimination, as to the weight of their votes, unless relevant to the permissible purposes of legislative apportionment." Id. Justice Powell advocated a similar approach in Davis v. Bandemer: "When deciding where [district] lines will fall, the State should treat its voters as standing in the same position, regardless of their political beliefs or party affiliation." 478 U.S. at 166.

[FN106]. Gray, 372 U.S. at 380; see also Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 566-68; Baker, 369 U.S. at 207-08, 242, 253-54; Wesberry, 376 U.S. 1, 6, 14, 17-18 (1964).

[FN107]. See, e.g, Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 565-66 ("each and every citizen has an inalienable right to full and effective participation in the political processes of his State's legislative bodies"; "each citizen [shall] have an equally effective voice in the election of members"; "fair and effective representation for all citizens is concededly the basic aim of legislative apportionment.")

[FN108]. Id. at 561.

[FN109]. See Baker, 369 U.S. at 201-02, 208, 247-48; see also Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 554-55. For cases in which the right to vote was denied, see, e.g., Ex Parte Siebold, 100 U.S. 371 (1879) (ballot-box stuffing); United States v. Saylor, 322 U.S. 385 (1944) (same); United States v. Mosely, 238 U.S. 383 (1915) (failure to count votes); Ex parte Yarbrough, 110 U.S. 651 (1884) (physical assault of voters); Guinn v. United States, 238 U.S. 347 (1915) ("grandfather" laws and literacy tests); Lane v. Wilson, 307 U.S. 268 (1939) (same); Nixon v. Herndon, 273 U.S. 536 (1927) (statutes explicitly denying right to vote on account of race); Nixon v. Condon, 286 U.S. 73 (1932) (statutes which denied right to vote on account of race by allowing political parties to "set the rules" for voting in primaries).

[FN110]. Lucas v. Forty-Fourth General Assembly of Colorado, 377 U.S. 713, 744 (1964).

[FN111]. 369 U.S. at 299-300 (footnote omitted).

[FN112]. Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 563.

[FN113]. The "one person, one vote" principle is hardly a foundational norm, like the decision to have democracy in the first place. See, e.g., Wesberry, 376 U.S. at 20 (Harlan, J., dissenting) (malapportionment has always been the norm in American politics). Indeed, it is entirely possible that a seriously malapportioned legislature will provide "fair and effective" representation. Furthermore, the "one person, one vote" standard may actually work against "fair and effective" representation, for example in the case of a traditionally underrepresented minority group which would benefit if the law required a certain minimum group representation. See Shapiro, supra note 21, at 232-33 (discussing Justice Marshall's dissent in Mobile v. Bolden, 446 U.S. 55, 103 (1980)).

The work-a-day, non-platonic character of the equal population principle is indicated by the manner in which it is applied. For example, when the Court chooses "the total number of residents" as the population base to be equalized, it turns its back on other populations which could have been used as a base with equal plausibility—registered voters, potentially eligible voters, probable voters, citizens, adult citizens, or adults. See Burns v. Richardson, 384 U.S. 73, 91-97 (1966). We have no principled basis, other than the necessity of making a choice, for preferring "total populations" to another criterion. Each choice forecloses the possibility of "equality" in some other sense. The gross population standard that was chosen ignores differences in voter registration or turnout. It also has an unequal impact from state to state. The ideal congressional district in Idaho will

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

have a population, based on the 1980 census, of about 472,000; in Oregon it will be 525,000, so one person's vote in Oregon will be worth about 89% of one person's vote in Idaho.

More revealing is the Court's treatment of permissible exceptions to the strict equal population standard in the context of state legislative districts. In order to establish a prima facie case of malapportionment in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, claimants must show population variations of at least 10% between the largest and smallest districts. See Brown v. Thomson, 462 U.S. 835, 842-3 (1983). Any smaller deviations are within the discretion of the legislature. Yet even a discrepancy of greater than 10% may be allowed if the state offers evidence that it is pursuing a "rational state policy." Mahan v. Howell, 410 U.S. 315, 328 (1973). In Brown, the average population deviation between districts was 16%, and the deviation between the largest and smallest district was 90%. 462 U.S. at 838.

In short, the equal population standard only guarantees a minimum quantum of electoral process. These observations should temper the prejudice that the equal population criterion is somehow more important, more fundamental, less political, than other electoral rules.

[FN114]. Of course some actual diminution in the power of a voter does occur in elections held in malapportioned districts. The point is that the attenuation is in practice impossible to quantify, and by itself forms a poor basis for the justiciability of malapportionment.

[FN115]. Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 562-63.

[FN116]. See generally Shapiro, supra note 21, at 233-36 (discussing group rights).

[FN117]. Lowenstein & Steinberg, supra note 42, at 12-13.

[FN118]. Id. at 13.

[FN119]. Id. at 13-14.

[FN120]. Id. at 75.

[FN121]. Contiguity was, however, such a pre-constitutional principle. If one were committed to understanding the role of pre-political principles in drawing district lines, it is with contiguity, not equinumerosity, that one should begin. See infra part III.A.

[FN122]. Schuck, supra note 31, at 1327 n. 19.

[FN123]. See Mitch Betts, Gerrymandering Made Easy in 1990, Computerworld, August 28, 1989, pp. 1, 18 ("Burton" is "(Often used as a verb as in 'to Burton.') The late Congressman Phillip Burton, a San Francisco Democrat, drew an extremely partisan map for California's congressional districts after the 1980 census. It was designed to add five Democrats to the California delegation and slaughter Republicans.") For a good account of the brouhaha, see Lowell & Craigie, supra note 37.

[FN124]. One of the main reasons Schuck offers for thinking that gerrymandering is politically constrained in comparison to malapportionment is that gerrymanderers have to be active; they have to gerrymander and re-gerrymander, and every time they do it, they may have to fight. A malapportioner, on the other hand, can just sit and do nothing. Schuck, supra note 31. Although reapportionment cases dealt with district plans that had been passed more than 50 years earlier, the issue of apportionment/malapportionment was a constant irritant in legislatures, and at times it gave rise to strong controversy. Serious disputes arose more often than once in 10 years,

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

and they consumed a great deal of legislative energy. See Richard C. Cortner, The Apportionment Cases (1970). The fact that these altercations did not result in the existing plans being modified does not prove the issue was not contentious; it is rather a tribute to the institutional gridlock that malapportionment had caused.

[FN125]. Schuck, supra note 31, at 1327 n. 19.

[FN126]. The contrary is probably closer to the truth. When he was Solicitor General and arguing in behalf of plaintiffs in one of the reapportionment cases, Archibald Cox privately believed that the "one person, one vote" standard would be so radical a departure from American political tradition that "the country would not accept it as law." Archibald Cox, The Court and the Constitution 288, 297 (1987).

[FN127]. See also note 59, supra.

[FN128]. Courts regularly prefer "fair process" standards over "actual prejudice" standards. For example, the Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection may be violated where members of a racial group deliberately have been excluded from jury venire lists, see, e.g., Casteneda v. Partida, 430 U.S. 482 (1977), even though the jurors who were chosen were concededly fair judges of the facts. The constitutional right is violated, not by an unfair outcome, but by an unfair process. By contrast to a "fair process" approach, an "actual prejudice" standard will only overturn a result where a plaintiff has in fact been harmed by discriminatory action. One way of capturing the inconsistency of legal scholars who favor Baker but dislike Davis, and the inconsistency of the Davis plurality itself, is to note that they would apply "fair process" rules to apportionment cases, but only "actual prejudice" rules to gerrymandering cases.

[FN129]. We do not flesh out in this article the exact contours of an equal protection argument appropriate for a legal brief, but we note that discriminatory state action should be easy to prove, and that voting rights cases merit "strict scrutiny" under the Supreme Court's current doctrine. Even under the "rational relationship" test, gerrymandering would be hard to defend.

[FN130]. These voters would most clearly have standing. Two other categories of voters are arguably harmed by a gerrymander, but it is less clear that they would have standing. First, there are the statewide minority party voters who are deliberately placed in districts to create vote-wasting supermajorities (the "packing" phase of a gerrymander). They are targeted in some sense by the districting legislation, but the Davis plurality seems right in suggesting that they can claim no individual harm, since in their district they are part of a majority. 478 U.S. at 140-41. Second, there are the statewide majority party voters who are placed in the minority in one of those districts that were created by partisans to waste the votes of the other party. Although these voters are not members of the targeted political party, it would be logical to give them standing because they were deliberately placed in the minority in a partisan gerrymander. Although those voters might not want to bring a suit, because doing so could harm their party's power in the legislature, giving them standing is consistent with our emphasis on the individual harm caused by gerrymandering.

A last class of voters in a gerrymander, members of the statewide majority who are placed in the majority in their districts, would not seem to have standing, unless we conceded everyone standing because of an individual right to have the government constituted by fair process.

[FN131]. Majoritarianism does little to restrain partisan abuse, but it has one small virtue: it makes it difficult to win that last district. The twentieth district will be impossible to win unless the friendlies have the support of fifty-percent-plus-twenty.

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

[FN132]. Ideally, to make these majorities as secure as possible, the friendlies would cede the one district to the unfriendlies by a margin of 100% to zero.

[FN133]. The only mathematical limit on this tactic is the requirement that the number of voters in an average district be at least twice the number of districts minus one. Thus our 20 districts must each contain at least 38 voters before we can assure wins in 19 districts with only 50% of the statewide vote. As a practical matter, the number of voters in a district will be much larger than the number of districts.

[FN134]. We have assumed apportionment on the basis of voter registration. If noncontiguous districts are apportioned by total population, the opportunities to influence elections are further increased. The crafty tactical move would be to create small majorities of voters by packing a district with nonvoting residents. In spirit, this maneuver is similar to creating one-person districts which are won by a vote of 1 to 0.

[FN135]. That is, 62.5% to 37.5%. The other 20% of the districts would be ceded to the opposition, which would carry them unanimously.

[FN136]. Specifically, the margins would be 55.56% to 44.44% in the contested districts, with the others being carried unanimously by the hapless unfriendlies. If confident enough to risk margins of only 5%, the friendlies could carry 95% of all districts, with the margin in contested districts at 52.63% to 47.36%.

[FN137]. This result depends on the same technique described earlier, where districts are ceded to the opposition by unanimous margins, thereby wasting the maximum number of opposition votes. The power of such a minority is greatly increased as its support increases beyond 25%. Thus, a party which wins 45% at the polls and controls the districting process can use this method to win 75f the seats.

[FN138]. The technique is to create a majority-minority split in each district which precisely mirrors the majority-minority split statewide. Thus a party that leads its opponent 55% to 45% in a state would create a 55-45 majority in every single district.

[FN139]. See, e.g., Grofman, supra note 9, at 84 ("Contiguity is a relatively trivial requirement and usually a noncontroversial one"); Richard G. Niemi, The Relationship Between Votes and Seats: The Ultimate Question in Political Gerrymandering, 33 UCLA L.Rev. 185, 187 (1985) ("That political districts should be contiguous—that all parts of a district should be connected—is not likely to be important in gerrymandering cases because it is relatively noncontroversial."). The technical definition of contiguity is satisfied when one can travel from one part of a district to any other part without having to leave the district.

[FN140]. See Grofman, supra note 9, at 177-80 (Table 3).

[FN141]. See, e.g., Wells v. Rockefeller, 311 F.Supp. 48 (S.D.N.Y.1970), aff'd., 398 U.S. 901 (1970); Badillo v. Katz, 73 Misc.2d 836, 343 N.Y.S.2d 451 (N.Y.1973); Holmes v. Farmer, 475 A.2d 976 (R.I.1984).

[FN142]. In Dillard v. Town of Louisville, 730 F.Supp. 1546 (M.D.Ala.1990), the court approved a district map submitted by the town council, intended to comply with the Voting Rights Act, in which the town's fifth district was divided into two separate parts. Id. at 1548-49. The only case we have found in which noncontiguous territories were amalgamated into one district, this precedent has radical implications of which the court was seemingly innocent.

Even where contiguity has been adhered to, ingenuity, even audacity, has sometimes been displayed. One

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

federal case has established that a highway bridge is sufficient to establish contiguity. Wells, 311 F.Supp. at 53. California's Sixth congressional district "has four distinct and detached parts. Two are connected only by water, the other two by a narrow piece of land used for railroad yards." A Recipe for Gerrymandering, 1 Cong. Quarterly, State Politics and Redistricting 149 (1982). New York's City Council proposed a map that had one district connected "for nearly two miles" by "the Coney Island Boardwalk." The district was "not contiguous at high tide." Sam Roberts, Redistricting Oddities Reflect Racial and Ethnic Politics, N.Y. Times, May 7, 1991, at B1. The plan was rejected by the Justice Department for other reasons.

[FN143]. See, e.g., Peter J. Taylor, Graham Gudgin & R.J. Johnston, The Geography of Representation: A Review of Recent Findings, in Electoral Laws and Their Political Consequences 183, 188 (Bernard Grofman & Arend Lijphart eds. 1986) ("With no constraints except equal numbers of base units per district, the number of combinations of n base-units to produce m districts is given by ... n!/(m(n/m)!m!) ... With 20 base-units to be divided into 4 districts of 5 units each, this comes to 24,310 solutions! The addition of a contiguity constraint on the solutions will reduce this number. For Newcastle upon Tyne 20 wards combine into 334 solutions of contiguous patterns of 4 constituencies, for example.").

[FN144]. A rough analytic proof of this proposition proceeds as follows. First, consider any set of contiguous districts; imagine, for example, a chess board in which each square is a district. If we wanted the square at one corner of the board to include a resident of the square at the opposite corner, we could extend a thin tentacle from the first square that would wind along the existing boundaries of the other squares—never cutting through them—until it reached the target square. There it would stair-step around the current residents until it reached the target voter. If this can be done once, it can be done an infinite number of times. Of course districts may look quite awful. If the two squares on the opposite long diagonal wanted to swap some voters as well, they would have to extend contiguous tentacles around the boundary of the first district described above, which already cuts almost completely across the chess board. But it can be done. The only limiting assumption is that voters cannot reside precisely on the state boundary, so that there is room between them and it sufficient to insert a contiguous tentacle.

[FN145]. The available definitions of compactness, including one we hold to be the most workable, are discussed in part III.D. One may concede that, even in the absence of a compactness constraint, various real-world factors inhibit noncompact gerrymandering. For example, no line-drawer has yet had the chutzpa to run a district line through the middle of someone's bedroom (though shame did not prevent the creation of California's 32nd congressional district after the 1980 census), but even within these not-especially confining confines, partisan mapmakers can thrive. Where partisans are given a lever, they have proved willing to try to move the world. For an example of how skewed district populations were in the apportionment cases, see Maryland Com. for Fair Rep. v. Tawes, 377 U.S. 656, 665 (1964) (counties "with only 14.1% of the total state population" could elect a majority of the Maryland Senate; a population ratio of 32 to 1 existed between the least- and most-populous electoral counties; "Calvert County, where only 15,826 resided" was "entitled to one Senate seat, while Baltimore County, with a 1960 population of 492,428" was "likewise entitled to only one senator"). The criterion of contiguity has also been stretched to the limit. See supra note 141.

[FN146]. Scholars have long recognized that equal population alone is a mechanically inadequate constraint on gerrymandering, and that an overemphasis on that criterion is senseless and even counterproductive. See, e.g., Engstrom, supra note 5, at 278, 283 (emphasis on equal population has led to a "gerrymanderer's paradise"); Phil C. Neal, Baker v. Carr: Politics in Search of Law, 1962 Sup.Ct.Rev. 252, 278 (principle of equal population alone "may not be much more useful than one half of a pair of pliers"). Supreme Court justices have had the

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

same intuition. See, e.g., Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 578-79 ("Indiscriminate districting, without any regard for political subdivision or natural or historical boundary lines, may be little more than an open invitation to partisan gerrymandering."); Wells v. Rockefeller, 394 U.S. 542, 555 (1968) (White, J., dissenting) ("Today's decisions on the one hand require precise adherence to admittedly inexact census figures, and on the other downgrade a restraint on a far greater potential threat to equality of representation, the gerrymander. Legislatures intent on minimizing the representation of selected political or racial groups are invited to ignore political boundaries and compact districts so long as they adhere to population equality....").

[FN147]. This figure of speech is borrowed from David R. Mayhew, Congressional Representation: Theory and Practice in Drawing Districts, in Reapportionment in the Seventies 249 (Nelson W. Polsby ed. 1971).

[FN148]. Although not absolutely impossible. See, e.g., Grofman, supra note 9, at 89-91 (Gerrymandering "can be found in plans with wholly compact districts as well as in plans with many noncompact districts."). See also Robert Dixon, Democratic Representation and Reapportionment in Law and Politics 459-461 (1968). Computers can endlessly crank out district plans which nevertheless conform to a fixed standard of compactness. Even under a constraint of compactness, an infinite number of district plans are still theoretically possible.

[FN149]. Statistical aberrations remain possible. In addition we can imagine two particular kinds of situations where inhibiting gerrymandering will harm proportional representation. First, under the Voting Rights Act it is possible that a minority could attain proportional representation to a greater extent than would ordinarily occur in single-member district elections. Second, a majority party may reach a bipartisan districting accord with the minority party where the effect is to closely approximate proportional representation. See Gaffney v. Cummings 412 U.S. 735 (1973) (upholding such an arrangement); Dixon, supra note 148, at 461; see also supra note 177 and accompanying text.

[FN150]. See Schuck, supra note 31, at 23; Davis v. Bandemer, 478 U.S. 109, 145 (1986) (O'Connor J., concurring).

[FN151]. See note 131 and accompanying text.

[FN152]. See infra part III.D for a discussion of the preferred standard of compactness.

[FN153]. At a certain level of compactness, arranging wins in 19 districts should become impossible in all but the statistically rarest cases, regardless of the availability and accuracy of voter information or the power of the computer. Put another way, beyond a certain level of compactness there probably will be no mathematical solution which will create majorities in nineteen districts, even though there will still be an infinite number of possible plans.

[FN154]. See Richard Morrill, Political Redistricting and Geographic Theory 21 (1981) ("Except in isolated instances, it is quite difficult to gerrymander compactly. In most plans, the consistent operation of a compactness criterion will have a random effect on political partisanship.").

[FN155]. Few would assert that the compactness standard would do literally nothing. See Grofman, supra note 9, at 90-1.

[FN156]. Dixon wrote of the "myth of compactness," and disparaged "a rigid compactness rule," yet he admitted that a "rule of compactness and contiguity, if used merely to force an explanation for odd-shaped districts, can

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

have much merit." Dixon, supra note 148, at 460-1. In the same vein Grofman stated that "the usefulness of requiring that districts be compact has been vastly overrated," although he then conceded "its usefulness as an indicia of possible gerrymandering," and included it as one of 12 such indicators. Grofman, supra note 9, at 89, 118.

[FN157]. Lowenstein & Steinberg, supra note 42, at 23.

[FN158]. Id.

[FN159]. The same argument was suggested in briefs opposing justiciability in Davis v. Bandemer. See Brief of Appellants at 18, Davis, 478 U.S. 109 (No. 84-1244) ("A preference for compact and contiguous districts is really nothing but a policy decision in favor of political groups whose support is evenly distributed about a state."); Brief Amicus Curiae of the Assembly of the State of California Prior to Consideration of Jurisdiction at 13, Davis, supra.

[FN160]. Grofman calls their data "sketchy to the point of nonexistence." Grofman, supra note 9, at 92 n. 67. Indeed, their reliance on non-U.S. experience, together with their concession that their analysis of the demographic picture is oversimplified, calls into question whether reliance on this proposition, which is central to their argument, can be justified.

[FN161]. To date, we have not seen any proprietary studies. The difficulties of conducting this sort of inquiry are formidable. Mere differences in voter dispersion, if shown, would not prove this effect. Appropriate analysis must consider, by state, the number of voter districts, the size of the majority and minority parties' support based on turnout, the minimum necessary difference in victory margins between "packed" and "cracked" districts that will support a "natural" gerrymander (and this must account for the expected natural inflation inherent in single-member districts), and some measure of the expected average margin of victory in both the "packed" and "cracked" districts under a regime of compactness. The data must also satisfy a ceterus paribus assumption, somehow discounting all the other factors which we know influence elections—including the fact that current data on voting behavior may be skewed by the very existence and operation of gerrymanders. Enough knotty statistical issues must be overcome that probably the only way to settle this point is through empirical analysis—running thousands of computer models of compact districts and seeing what happens. Someday, somebody may do this and if so, here is our bet. First, except for cases of bipartisan gerrymanders, proportional representation will always be better served in a compact world than in a gerrymandered one. Second, any loss of Democratic seats will be traceable to the fact that Democrats do more gerrymandering. Third, there will be no discernible "natural" gerrymanders at all.

[FN162]. Lowenstein & Steinberg, supra note 42, at 27.

[FN163]. 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

[FN164]. See Shapiro, supra note 21, at 241.

> By the time of Reynolds, the Democrats had enjoyed a majority position among voters for state and national legislatures for thirty years. Nothing could have more clearly favored the Democratic over the Republican party than a one-person-one-vote standard, which is, after all, the ultimate majority-serving standard and was so intended.... Why did the one-person-one-vote standard sustain its "heavy burden of persuasion?" Because it placed a major constraint on the inevitable and otherwise incurable tendency of legislators to feather their own electoral nests. If compactness or any other standard serves to constrain

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

> self-serving majority party and incumbent legislative behavior, then it meets its burden of persuasion even if it incidentally provides Republicans with even a little of the advantage that the one-person-one-vote standard gives Democrats.

Id. (footnote omitted). See also Cain, supra note 32, at 216 ("Given the fact that the equal population requirement is biased against the Republicans, how important is the consideration that compactness is (possibly) biased against the Democrats?").

[FN165]. It is inconsistent for Lowenstein and Steinberg to fail to point this out as a basis for opposing gerrymander reform. If there are no neutral ground rules for political discourse, it ought to be acceptable for those who favor the Democratic Party to oppose gerrymander reform for the blunt reason that, because Democrats get to do more gerrymandering, such a reform would hurt their party. Yet no one we know makes that argument—in public, anyway. By contrast, Lowenstein and Steinberg's voter-dispersion argument against compactness relies on the intuition that a natural gerrymander would be unfair because the choice of where to live is an "innocent" one—that is, it is not motivated by partisan design. Lowenstein and Steinberg thus tacitly acknowledge that there is such a thing as illegitimate partisan design.

[FN166]. Shapiro, supra note 21, at 240.

[FN167]. See, e.g., Cain, supra note 67, at 71-72.

[FN168]. See Grofman, supra note 9, 52, at 55-56.

[FN169]. 42 U.S.C. § 1973 (1975).

[FN170]. The divergence between Democratic and minority interests on the issue of redistricting already has resulted in some surprising collaborations between minorities and the Republican Party. See Richard L. Berke, Redistricting Brings About Odd Alliance, N.Y. Times, April 8, 1991, at A1; The Battle of the Pastry Cooks, Economist, May 18, 1991, at 27.

[FN171]. See generally United Jewish Org. of Williamsburg v. Carey, 430 U.S. 144, 158-59 (1977).

[FN172]. Cain, supra note 67, at 32-51.

[FN173]. Id. at 40. For example, "communities of interest" might refer to racial or ethnic minorities or, in a flood control district, to riparian owners of property along a river.

[FN174]. Id. at 35-6.

[FN175]. See Karcher v. Daggett, 462 U.S. 725, 756 (1982) (Stevens, J., concurring). Our argument stresses the prophylactic value of compactness in preventing gerrymandering over any other virtues it possesses. Yet commentators, Cain most prominently, have too quickly dismissed the independent normative value of compactness. See Cain, supra note 67, at 34-51. The geographical organization of districts has several things to recommend it. Most obviously, where one lives is a dominant fact in a person's life. (The slang expression "gets you where you live" captures the essence of this idea.) Contemporary academic writing undoubtedly has laid heavier stress on other aspects of life than geography, especially on race and socioeconomic standing, to sort out generalizations about people, but where you live, the geography statistic, gets you where you live as well. The strangers that impinge on one's life tend to live nearby rather than far away, and the public concerns of virtually every local community tend first of all to things near to home: property taxes, roads, public schools, police and fire service,

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

snow removal, trash collection, and so on. The idea that "all politics is local politics" deserves more than grudging recognition. It is, in fact, the motivation behind having local district elections in the first place.

[FN176]. Indeed, we should prefer a less proportional, but procedurally fair election, to a proportional, but rigged one.

[FN177]. The value of such a policy has been ably discussed elsewhere. See, e.g., Cain, supra note 67, at 166.

[FN178]. 412 U.S. 735 (1973).

[FN179]. Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186, 217 (1962).

[FN180]. For a compendium of proposed compactness measures, see Karcher v. Daggett, 462 U.S. 725, 756 n. 19 (1983) (Stevens, J., concurring). Justice Stevens briefly and somewhat inaccurately characterizes the Schwartzberg method that is proposed herein.

[FN181]. Shapiro, supra note 21, at 236-37.

[FN182]. For a good list of the "major proposed public interest criteria for legislative districting," see Lowenstein & Steinberg, supra note 42, at 11; see also Grofman, supra note 9; Cain supra note 67, at 52-77 (discussing "good government" criteria). Our intent is to define a district in a way that does not import into the definition other substantive criteria, for example, that it should be closely competitive between parties, or that it should encompass a "community," or that the population should live near the geographic center.

[FN183]. See, e.g., Lowenstein & Steinberg, supra note 42 at 11; Arend Lijphart, Comparative Perspectives on Fair Representation: The Plurality-Majority Rule, Geographical Districting, and Alternative Electoral Arrangements, in Representation and Redistricting Issues, supra note 40, at 143, 145-47. Grofman uncharitably suggests that these proliferations are so much argumentative rope-a-dope: "The argument that there is no way to measure partisan gerrymandering provides a smokescreen behind which gerrymandering can be hidden." Grofman, supra note 9, at 154.

[FN184]. Compactness is not the only antigerrymandering criterion that has been proposed. See, e.g., Niemi, supra note 139, at 195-201 (discussing the so-called "swing ratio," a sophisticated, incremental measure of proportional representation). Furthermore, many of the indicia of gerrymandering mentioned by Grofman, supra note 9, at 117-18 could probably be fashioned into formal restraints on gerrymandering.

Some commentators have suggested that strict adherence to existing political boundaries would prevent at least the worst excesses of gerrymandering. This approach is a false trail. As a practical matter, the constraining power of adhering to political boundaries is limited. Individual counties are often strangely shaped and noncompact considered by themselves, and the forms that can be created by sets of contiguous counties, even compact ones, can be made extremely noncompact. Further, the deviations which always will be necessary to conform to "one person, one vote" will remain entirely unconstrained. At best, adherence to political boundaries can serve as a rough approximation of a mathematical compactness measure, preventing, perhaps, the worst cases of gerrymandering. There seems to be no good reason, however, to settle for an approximation when infinitely more sensitive and discriminating compactness measures are available.

As a normative matter, existing political boundaries are only weak elements of good districting practice, and are routinely ignored whenever more important stakes are on the table. Many political boundary lines, especially county lines, are practically of marginal importance to most people. While courts have given these boundaries a

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

certain amount of deference, especially in state legislative districting, see, e.g., Brown v. Thomson, 462 U.S. 835 (1983), there is little reason to believe that the quality of statewide or congressional representation would be enhanced by cleaving to them.

Ironically, political boundary lines are often the fossil record of old gerrymanders. In pre-colonial days, the boundaries of districts were constantly adjusted in response to transient political needs. Griffith, supra note 11, at 25. There is no obvious reason to enshrine these ancient gerrymanders, save the Burkean principle that any given status quo is entitled to a strong presumption. It is a venerable philosophy, but it was of little use to the Supreme Court in Baker, Reynolds, and Wesberry.

[FN185]. Iowa Code § 42.4(4)(b) (1981).

[FN186]. The Iowa measure also suffers from the odd defect that the same shape, when rotated slightly, may yield a different score. As the simplest example, consider an equilateral triangle with sides of 10 miles. Its base runs from east to west, and obviously measures 10 miles. Its north-south measurement will be the height of the triangle, or about 8.7 miles. Yet if the triangle is rotated even slightly, then its northernmost and southernmost points exist at two of the corners, at a distance of 10 miles; and at the same time its easternmost and westernmost points are defined at two corners, again at a distance of 10 miles; as a result its score is perfect.

[FN187]. Morrill, supra note 154, at 22. The term "diameter" undoubtedly means any line segment whose endpoints bisect a district's perimeter. A definition of diameter that does not require literal bisection means that any line segment can be rendered arbitrarily small.

[FN188]. There are an infinite number of districts having any specified ratio of X to Y between the maximum and minimum diameters. Gerrymanderers will hate some of these possible districts and will love others, but Morrill's measure would score them exactly equal. The measure is also capable of producing anomalous results. Depending on a district's shape, it may be true that an irregular addition to a district's perimeter will shift the endpoints of the diameters in such a way that the Morrill score will actually increase.

[FN189]. One measure is based entirely on an analysis of a shape's "indentedness." Peter J. Taylor, A New Shape Measure For Evaluating Electoral District Patterns, 67 Am.Pol.Sci.Rev. 947 (1973). It gives perfect scores to all shapes which are convex. Id. at 948. Because the measure does not account for elongation of a shape, a long, thin strip of land would score better than a square with one small indentation. The standard also does not recognize curved lines, but must have them "converted" to straight lines before calculating indentedness. Id. at 950.

[FN190]. Ernest C. Reock, Measuring Compactness as a Requirement of Legislative Apportionment, 5 Midwest J.Pol.Sci. 70 (1961).

[FN191]. Above all this measure favors districts where the points at the perimeter are more or less equidistant from a shape's center. The worst scoring shapes under this regime are long and thin.

[FN192]. A measure proposed on two 1990 California ballot initiatives (both of which were defeated) seems to have similar shortcomings. See Legislative Ethics Enforcement Initiative § 7(i)(6) (1990); Independent Citizens Redistricting Initiative, art. IV A, § 6(b)(6). The measure, common to both, divides the population subsumed within a district, by the population of the straight-edged polygon which circumscribes that district. The former divided by the latter cannot fall below a certain percentage. In its technical aspects this measure has the same "concavities" problem as does Reock's measure. A five-pointed star circumscribed by a pentagon, for example,

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

would allow ample leeway for a gerrymanderer to ply his trade in the concave spaces between the spikes of the star. Further, if the majority of a district's population were centered in one area, the remainder of the population could be acquired by tentacles which could range far and wide across relatively unpopulated areas. One version of the initiative recognizes this problem, and specifies that "[p] opulous adjacent territory shall not be bypassed to reach distant populous areas." Independent Citizens Redistricting Initiative, art. IV A, § 6(d)(4). There is, however, no accepted understanding of terms like "bypass" and "populous adjacent territory."

The second problem with the measure is that it imports a substantive criterion into the definition of compactness, favoring districts where the majority of the population lives near the center. Nothing in principle is wrong with this feature, but this paper is meant to show that one can define compactness in a way that prevents gerrymandering without pretending to know what "good" districts look like.

[FN193]. James B. Weaver & Sidney W. Hess, A Procedure for Non-partisan Districting: Development of Computer Techniques, 73 Yale L.J. 288, 296 (1963); Henry F. Kaiser, An Objective Method for Establishing Legislative Districts, 10 Midwest J.Pol.Sci. 200 (1966).

[FN194]. This central point may also be conceptualized as the "average location" of a shape. It is thus analogous to the statistical technique of determining the "least squares" line to describe graphic data. See Weaver & Hess, supra note 193, at 296-97.

[FN195]. Iowa's second statutory measure of compactness combines both these concepts in an exotic hybrid: "the ratio of the dispersion of population about the population center of the district to the dispersion of population about the geographic center." See Iowa Code § 42.4(4)(c) (1981).

[FN196]. Aficionados will appreciate why this is so. The three figures would have only slightly different centers of gravity, but the distance squared to the furthest-flung points would be dramatically different. As with Reock's measure, the center of gravity standard is consistent within its terms. Our argument is simply that these must be the wrong terms because they do not prevent gerrymandering. Note, however, that in regard to the "independent" value of compactness (e.g. defining communities of interest, or making travel in the district easier) the center of gravity standard is adequate.

[FN197]. See Brown v. Thomson, 462 U.S. 835 (1983).

[FN198]. In Acker v. Love, 496 P.2d 75 (Colo.1972), the court propounded a measure whose advantages and defects are similar to both the Reock and to the center of gravity standards. A compact district was defined as "a geographic area whose boundaries are as nearly equidistant as possible from the geographic center of the area being considered ..." 496 P.2d at 76. (The standard arguably contravenes the one embodied in the Colorado Constitution. See infra note 200.) The result is a reasonable test, although, like the center of gravity test, it is insensitive to deviations that are oriented more or less perpendicular to the district's center. In other words, spikes of identical size and shape score differently depending on which way they point.

[FN199]. Joseph E. Schwartzberg, Reapportionment, Gerrymanders, and the Notion of "Compactness," 50 Minn.L.Rev. 443 (1966).

[FN200]. Colorado's state constitution, one of two with a compactness provision, incorporates the minimum line length standard. Colo. Const. art. V, § 47. Although this is one of the best of the compactness measures, for unknown reasons Colorado's judges have chosen to ignore it in favor of the contrived standard of Acker v. Love; see, e.g., In re Reapportionment of the Colorado Gen. Assembly, 647 P.2d 209, 211 (Colo.1982).

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

Michigan is the other state with a constitutional compactness provision. It requires, somewhat impenetrably, that districts be "as rectangular in shape as possible" but does not further define the standard. Mich. Const. art. 4, § 2. See generally Grofman, supra note 9, at 84-86; 177-183.

Dixon has gone so far as to use the minimum line length criterion as a definition of compactness, apparently without extended analysis. Robert Dixon, Fair Criteria and Procedures for Establishing Legislative Districts, in Representation and Redistricting Issues, supra note 40, at 16. Common Cause has chosen the standard as its preferred method of enforcing district compactness. See Bruce Adams, A Model State Reapportionment Process: The Continuing Quest for 'Fair and Effective Representation,' 14 Harv.J. on Legis. 825, 874-75 (1977).

[FN201]. Compare Karcher v. Daggett, 462 U.S. 725, 756 (1983) (Stevens, J., concurring) ("To some extent, geographical compactness serves independent values; it facilitates political organization, electoral campaigning, and constituent representation."), with Cain, supra note 67, at 34, 50-51 (discussing intrinsic value of compactness); see also infra note 175.

[FN202]. Common Cause suggests an allowable deviation of five percent. Common Cause, Toward a System of "Fair and Effective Representation," (Washington, D.C.1977) at 51.

[FN203]. Schwartzberg, supra note 199.

[FN204]. The compactness of any shape can be obtained by using the following formula: (4 times pi, multiplied by the district's area) divided by (the square of the length of the district's perimeter.)

This is not literally Schwartzberg's measurement, but a variant. Instead of using the ratio of areas, he used perimeters. Thus the "relative compactness" of a shape "may be determined by finding the ratio of its perimeter to the perimeter of a circle of equal area." Schwartzberg, supra note 199, at 444. Both formulae really measure the same thing, and are mathematically translatable—the modification proposed here yields a score that is always the inverse of the square of that yielded by Schwartzberg's method. But our measure is easier to use and understand. It yields scores as a fraction between "zero" and "one," with "one" being the highest. Schwartzberg's method yields scores on a scale from "one" to "infinity" (again with "one" being the best). Hence, the significance of a Schwartzberg score may be comparatively difficult to grasp. Our variant is close enough to the original that we refer to it throughout as Schwartzberg's measure.

[FN205]. For example, squares, regardless of size, score .785. Comparing each shape to a circle with a similar perimeter is mathematically equivalent to setting all perimeter lengths equal to the same number of fictional units and then comparing areas. Grofman's preferred measure of compactness—perimeter divided by the square root of the area—achieves the same standardizing effect. Grofman, supra note 9, at 85-6 n. 42.

[FN206]. Adopting the principle of Schwartzberg-compactness would present a minor problem of practical administration, namely, what one does with jagged natural boundaries like rivers, coastlines, and so on. It would make little sense in terms of inhibiting gerrymandering to penalize mapmakers for distorted boundaries which they had no hand in making. The entire problem disappears if we adopt a simple convention. Let mapmakers draw any fictional, "rounded" lines they want for the purpose of determining the compactness score, provided that: (1) all land actually in a district must be contained within its rounded boundaries; and (2) neither water, nor land which is not part of a district, may be included in the "area" component of the Schwartzberg calculation.

These rules guarantee that any boundary lines drawn over water or other states will be as short as possible. The most avid gerrymanderer would have no reason to elongate lines over water because this would needlessly degrade the score by adding perimeter without adding area. Lines drawn according to these two rules would al-

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

ways be straight, and move directly from each natural outcropping to the next. So, for example, if all of eastern Texas were a single district, the Gulf Coast boundary would be compassed by a single straight line from Port Isabel to Sabine Pass, well to the seaward of both Corpus Christi and Galveston. Similarly, if all of southwest Texas were a single district, the "rounded" line would cross over a good deal of Mexican territory.

The "rounded" boundary will hug a coastline or other irregular natural contour in the same way a rubber band would if it were stretched over a scale model of that feature. The artificial line will describe a shorter perimeter—the choice of scale will determine how much shorter—than the actual boundary would. This will neutralize the effect of natural contours on the district's compactness score.

Situations may still arise where mapmakers are able to use natural borders to accomplish partisan gerrymandering. The rounding convention will make it hard to identify these situations. These "natural" opportunities should be rare, however, and can be dealt with, if it is thought necessary to do so, by the adoption of some standardized unit of border measurement, as Schwartzberg himself suggested.

[FN207]. Think of a perfectly circular district, with a perimeter of 100 miles and an area of about 795 square miles. Its Schwartzberg score is perfect: 1.0. If a "spike" of two miles (one mile out and one mile back) is added which does not add any appreciable area, the score is degraded to a .96. If a similar four-mile spike is added, the score becomes a .92; and it drops to a .83 for a ten-mile addition (five miles out and back).

[FN208]. Further, an outcropping from one district will typically (though not always) result in an indentation in another, so the overall score will tend to be adequately penalized.

[FN209]. A constitutionally permissible goal of legislative districting; see Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 578 (1964).

[FN210]. See Gaffney v. Cummings, 412 U.S. 735 (1973).

[FN211]. 42 U.S.C. § 1973 (1988).

[FN212]. Another constitutionally permissible goal of legislative districting, see, e.g., Davis v. Bandemer, 478 U.S. 109, 116, 176-77 (1986).

[FN213]. In this way the Schwartzberg measure avoids the general criticism of compactness found in Niemi, supra note 139, at 190 ("[W]hen boundaries have to be violated, there is presently no objective way to measure the significance of alternative divisions ... it is difficult to see how the Court can set standards for compactness for respecting political and community boundaries."). Also beside the point is the observation that there is nothing "desirable per se about districts that look like squares or circles," or that it is "rare indeed to find regular geometric figures ... that can be aggregated into neat geometric patterns," Grofman, supra note 9, at 90, or that the circle is an improper ideal because it cannot be "tiled" like a hexagon or square, Charles H. Backstrom, Problems of Implementing Redistricting, in Representation and Redistricting Issues, supra note 40, at 50. Neither shapes of a particular kind, nor "tiling" is contemplated by the standard. (Variations in population density make tiling impossible in any case.)

[FN214]. See generally Dahl, supra note 25, at 145-151.

[FN215]. Israel's Knesset, more a cultivar than a dandelion, is very rational in design, very defensible in theory, very representative, very democratic, very proportional, and yet, in operation, a very cranky vessel of democratic practice. See generally Samuel Sager, The Parliamentary System of Israel (1985). See also Gregory S.

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

Mahler, The Knesset (1981). Mahler's diagram of the evolution of Israel's political parties (Figure 2.1 at 40) makes graphic how fluid and dispersed Israel's political life has been.
9 Yale L. & Pol'y Rev. 301

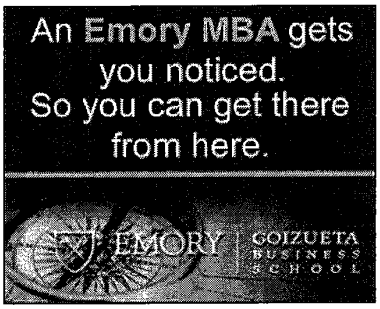
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

TAB 2

ADVERTISEMENT

ADS BY GOOGLE



ADVERTISEMENT

AdChoices

Court Rejects Appeal of Redistricting Plan : Politics: Ruling clears the way for implementing the new boundaries for the 1992 elections. Plan still faces review by the U.S. Justice Department.

Recommend

0 0

January 29, 1992 | PHILIP HAGER | TIMES LEGAL AFFAIRS WRITER

SAN FRANCISCO — A federal court panel Tuesday rejected a bid by congressional Democrats and a Latino legal group to overturn the new California reapportionment plan approved Monday by the state Supreme Court.

In a three-page order, the three-judge panel moved swiftly to clear the way for implementation of the plan for the 1992 elections. The new boundaries are widely expected to give Republicans a chance to control the state Assembly and possibly win a majority of the state's congressional seats.

ADS BY GOOGLE

Official Obama 2012 Site
President Obama needs your help. Join his 2012 campaign now.
www.BarackObama.com

Fight Citizens United
Sign Progressives United's petition against corporate corruption today:
www.ProgressivesUnited.org

While the ruling made clear that the court would not intervene before the elections this year, the court did not preclude future challenges—when there would be time for more extensive proceedings—to the validity of the plan under the federal Constitution and the Voting Rights Act.

The plan also still must be reviewed by the U.S. Justice Department before this year's elections to ensure that it adequately protects the voting strength of racial minorities.

Denise Hulett, a lawyer for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, expressed disappointment with the ruling but said the group would make no further challenge to use of the plan in the 1992 elections. Hulett said a renewed effort--seeking a full-scale trial--to overturn the plan would be made before the 1994 elections. Meanwhile, she said, MALDEF will urge the Justice Department to withhold approval of the plan.

An attorney for the Democratic congressional delegation could not be reached for comment and it was not known whether the group would take the issue to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Daniel Kolkey of Los Angeles, a lawyer for Gov. Pete Wilson, said it was very likely the plan would be used in this year's elections. "There could not have been a more fair process than the one used by the

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Ruling Cites Bias Against Latino Voters : Court Eases Way for Challenge of At-Large Elections in California
July 28, 1988

MORE STORIES ABOUT

Appeals
California Supreme Court -- Rulings
Democratic Party (california)
Hispanics -- California

state Supreme Court in adopting these districts," Kolkey said. "This ought to ensure that we have fair districts in California for the upcoming elections."

In a 6-1 ruling Monday, the state Supreme Court approved with only a minor change a redistricting plan prepared at its direction by a special panel of three retired state appeal court justices.

The hotly contested redistricting issue had been taken to the high court by Wilson after the Republican governor and the Democratic-controlled Legislature failed to agree on a plan establishing new boundaries for the remainder of the decade.

Anticipating high court approval of the special panel's plan, lawyers for most of the Democrats and MALDEF went to federal district court here challenging the congressional boundaries under the plan.

The two groups contended the plan did not adequately follow one-person, one-vote guidelines and protect minority electoral power as required by the federal Voting Rights Act. They asked the three-judge panel to adopt alternative plans they proposed. Lawyers for Wilson defended the state plan and urged the federal court to stay out of the matter and recognize the state Supreme Court ruling as the final word.

In an order signed by U.S. District Judges Fern M. Smith and Charles A. Legge, the federal panel said it was denying the request made by the Democrats and MALDEF and would explain its reasons in an opinion to be issued later.

ADS BY GOOGLE

Free Vital Records Online
Instantly Access 400,000,000 Vital Birth, Death, & Marriage Records
Vital-Records.Archives.com

Public Arrest Records
See anyone's past criminal history. Unlimited searches. Peace of mind.
www.instantcheckmate.com

The third panel member, Judge Thomas Tang of the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, issued a concurrence calling the order a "narrow" one and saying that the Democrats and MALDEF had only "not made a sufficiently strong showing" to warrant blocking the plan for use during the forthcoming election.

"Our decision does not foreclose further proceedings in this court addressing the constitutionality and consistency with the Voting Rights Act of the California Supreme Court's plan," Tang wrote.

ADS BY GOOGLE

Best Immigration Lawyers
Former INS Attorneys | Los Angeles Defense Against Deportation|Removal
www.VarzandehAnderson.com

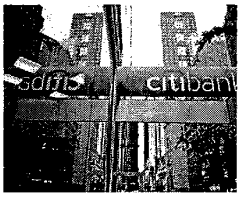
Ask a Judge Online
A Lawyer Will Answer You Now! Legal Answers Today: 320.
Law.JustAnswer.com

Email Print Digg Twitter Facebook StumbleUpon Share

FEATURED

Science and religion: God didn't make man; man made gods

Occupy Wall Street protesters driven by varying goals



Citibank is next with a new banking fee

MORE:

Think pink -- or not -- for breast cancer awareness month

The FDA warns against using quinine for leg cramps

TAB 3

ADVERTISEMENT

ADS BY GOOGLE

Political Redistricting

Demographic analyses including plan development and maps

demographers.com

Redistricting Redefines Campaigns : Politics: In the newly drawn 41st District, for example, Republicans may have a chance to capture what was once considered solid Democrat territory.

Recommend

0 0

CAMPAIGN '92: ASSEMBLY: Second in a series examining the candidates and the new legislative and congressional districts.

March 15, 1992 | NANCY HILL-HOLTZMAN | TIMES STAFF WRITER

Political redistricting makes for strange bedfellows.

Artsy, urban Santa Monica and bucolic Hidden Hills, communities seldom spoken of in the same breath, will share a legislator in the state Assembly for the next decade.

ADS BY GOOGLE

President Obama's Website

This election is about our future. Help change the world again.

www.BarackObama.com

California Home Guide

Up To Date Real Estate Listings, Local House & Home Events and More.

www.patch.com

ADVERTISEMENT

California Drivers using trick to SAVE over 65% on Auto Insurance

It's the newly drawn 41st Assembly District, one of four new Westside districts up for grabs this November.

The district runs west from the San Diego Freeway (405), and then south of Sunset Boulevard it cuts farther west to take in Santa Monica; it then stretches northwest to the Ventura County line, taking in huge chunks of the West San Fernando Valley.

It is Westlake Village and Pacific Palisades, Calabasas and Brentwood, Malibu and Tarzana. About half the voters are north of Mulholland Drive.

The 41st appears to be a swing district. Democrats outnumber Republicans 49% to 40% among registered voters, but Republicans tend to be more loyal to their party's nominees and more likely to vote, so many observers rate the district as a tossup. In 1988, the voters of the 41st area narrowly went for George Bush over Democrat Michael S. Dukakis, but in 1990 they favored Democrat Dianne Feinstein over Republican Pete Wilson in the gubernatorial race.

Assemblyman Tom Hayden (D-Santa Monica) has taken himself out of the picture, opting instead to run for the state Senate. So Assemblyman Terry B. Friedman (D-Los Angeles), running in what is mostly a

FROM THE ARCHIVES

GOP Wins Late Rep. Natcher's Seat in Long-Democratic...

May 25, 1994

new district for him, is all alone on the Democratic side.

Sensing a chance to capture what has been Democratic territory, five Republicans are competing for the right to take on Friedman.

"It's a winnable district," said Republican candidate Christine Reed. "It's not a walkaway for either party."

The other three Westside Assembly districts appear less likely to generate suspense in a general election. Two are solid Democratic territory, and the other appears to be safely Republican.

Assemblyman Burt Margolin (D-Los Angeles) is running in one of the Democratic districts, the 42nd, in which 58% of the registered voters are Democrats and 29% are Republicans. The district consists of most of the Westside north of Wilshire Boulevard and east of the San Diego Freeway.

Even safer turf for Democrats is the 47th Assembly District, with a lopsided 75%-to-16% edge in party registration. Assemblywoman Gwen Moore (D-Los Angeles) will seek to return to Sacramento representing this area, which includes Culver City, Palms, Baldwin Hills and Crenshaw.

Venice and Mar Vista have been cut loose from their Westside moorings to become the north end of the 53rd Assembly District, a mostly South Bay district that takes in Torrance and the southern beach cities. Republicans outnumber Democrats 44% to 42%.

ADS BY GOOGLE

Bernanke's Secret Plan
Free Report Reveals Debt Solution To End The Global Financial Crisis!
UncommonWisdomDaily.com

Santa Monica College
Application, Tuition, & Admissions For Santa Monica College
www.CampusExplorer.com

In the hotly contested Republican primary in the 41st Assembly District, the candidates are:

Reed, 48, a former four-term Santa Monica city councilwoman who calls herself a pro-choice, pro-environment fiscal conservative who is moderate on social issues. She calls Friedman a "tax-and-spend liberal," and, like all challengers, plans to make his incumbency an issue if she wins the primary. "Voters are asking for changes," she said.

Former Santa Monica College trustee Fred Beteta, 62, a retired engineer who challenged Tom Hayden two years ago and offers a conservative plank of "reforms, reforms, reforms," stressing education and tightening up illegal immigration as a drain on resources. Beteta favors the voucher system, under which students attending private schools would receive public subsidies.

Santa Monica attorney Scott Meehan, 31. A conservative who is active in Heal the Bay, Meehan says he will mount a grass-roots effort in his first bid for office. He already has 100 volunteers canvassing the district, and he says they have told him that the economy is the overriding issue in the race. "In Westlake Village," he said, "people wake up on a daily basis and wonder, 'Is my job secure?' " Meehan promises to ease regulations and red tape to make the state friendly to business.

Accounting professor Paul Foote, 45, of Agoura Hills. He assisted Beteta in his bid to oust Hayden two years ago and was itching to take on Hayden this year. Foote, a conservative, is interested in giving a boost to business and clamping down on top-heavy school districts by requiring them to reduce overhead expenses. "These Assembly races boil down to two things," he said. "How many slate mailers can you get on, and how much money can you raise?"

Malibu businessman Stefan (Stu) Stitch is also on the ballot. Efforts to reach him for comment on his candidacy were unsuccessful.

While the Republicans slug it out until the June 2 primary, Friedman, who already has $150,000 in the bank, can raise money, get acquainted in the parts of the new district he hasn't represented and prepare for the general election in November.

ADS BY GOOGLE

SCF Endorses Josh Mandel
Top conservative PAC supports Josh Mandel for U.S. Senate in Ohio
SenateConservatives.com

California Law Firm

TAB 4

J. MORGAN KOUSSER
California Institute of Technology

Estimating the Partisan Consequences of Redistricting Plans—Simply

Although some judges and political scientists have recently questioned the idea that it is possible to predict the partisan consequences of redistricting plans, I demonstrate that it is simple to do so with a pair of OLS equations that regress voting percentages on major party registration percentages. I test this model on data for all California Assembly and congressional elections from 1970 through 1994, and compare it to more complicated equations that contain incumbency and socioeconomic variables. The simplest equations correctly predict nearly 90% of the results. I show that analogous equations using registration or votes for minor or even major offices in California, North Carolina, and Texas can also predict outcomes with considerable accuracy. Using these equations, I show that the so-called "Burton Gerrymander" of 1980 had minimal partisan consequences, while the nonpartisan plan instituted by the California Supreme Court's Special Masters in 1992 was nearly as biased in favor of the Republicans as the proposal of the Republican party. I also introduce a new graphic representation of redistricting plans and conclude with a discussion of some seemingly methodological choices that have important substantive implications for assessing the fairness of redistricting plans.

Can Gerrymandering Be Quantified?

Is it possible to measure partisan gerrymandering directly and reliably? Can it be done even before an election takes place under a proposed redistricting scheme, or even if a plan is never put into effect? Although politicians have generally believed that they could quite accurately determine the partisan consequences of redistricting plans, some judges and political scientists have recently scorned this belief, while others have implicitly cast doubt on it by focusing on the intricacy of lines between districts as an indirect indication of an intent to gerrymander. For example, in 1992, California Chief Justice Malcolm Lucas, a Republican and former law partner of the Republican governor who appointed him to the state's highest court, curtly rejected extensive evidence that a redistricting plan drawn under the auspices of three judges who had been appointed by Republican governors was meant to

damage Democrats: "[P]redictions of future election contests are quite obviously speculative and imprecise, involving the weighing of countless variables" (*Wilson* v. *Eu* 1992, 727). Similarly, in his provocative analysis of town-level registration and election statistics from Massachusetts and Connecticut, political scientist Mark E. Rush contends that voters' allegiances to parties are too weak and shifting for redistricting to have very determinable consequences. Consequently, Rush concludes, courts should abandon the attempt to adjudicate partisan gerrymandering announced by the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1986 Indiana case of *Davis* v. *Bandemer*: "[I]f we cannot determine a town's partisan profile, we cannot make the claim that a districting system is unfair to one of the parties, because we cannot say with certainty where the parties-in-the-electorate are located" (Rush 1993, 96).

This paper rejects the contentions of Lucas and Rush and suggests that we do not have to resort to such indirect measures of partisan gerrymandering as compactness (Polsby and Popper 1991, 336), because a simple, unequivocally politically neutral test that uses widely available data is quite reliable. Unlike other measures of partisan bias (Gelman and King 1990; Grofman 1983; King 1989; King and Browning 1987; Niemi 1985), the index of party strength presented here may be computed before an election has been held and it offers strong insights into the intentions of the redistricters (as indicated by the partisan consequences of their plans) and into just how those intentions are put into effect. The test is not only more intuitively meaningful, less dependent on complex statistical theory, and therefore easier for political activists, reporters, judges, and other interested parties to use than sophisticated variants of seats-votes ratios (Gelman and King 1990, 1994a, 1994b), but the simulations it suggests are more clearly tied to the specific electoral history of a jurisdiction than are those in more general, abstract schemes. I test the method on extensive data from California and more limited information from North Carolina and Texas.[1] I also introduce a new, revealing, and simple graphic representation of redistricting plans. It may be that courts should avoid partisan political thickets, but if so, it is not because they cannot find their way. Justice Byron White was right when he wrote that "[I]t requires no special genius to recognize the political consequences of drawing a district line along one street rather than another" (*Gaffney* v. *Cummings* 1973, 752–53).

The Basic Model

Nearly 90% of the winners in California Assembly and congressional contests from 1970 through 1994 can be predicted correctly with two elementary equations estimated by ordinary least squares regression:

$$(1)\ \%D = B_{01} + (B_{11} * \%Dreg) + (B_{21} * \%Rreg) + u_1$$
$$(2)\ \%R = B_{02} + (B_{12} * \%Dreg) + (B_{22} * \%Rreg) + u_2$$

where

%R = Republican percentage of the total (not just two-party) vote, by district;[2]

%D = Democratic percentage of the total vote, by district;

%Rreg = Republican percentage of the total (not just two-party) registration, by district;

%Dreg = Democratic percentage of the total registration, by district;

the B's are the relevant OLS regression coefficients; and

u = an error term.[3]

I estimated these equations separately for each election year for each legislative body. Thus, for instance, the 1970 Democratic percentage of the votes for all Assembly candidates was regressed on a constant term and on the October 1970 percentages of the total registration (including minor parties and independents) for the Democrats and for the Republicans in each Assembly district. From this, one can calculate predicted Democratic percentages of the total vote for each Assembly district. I then performed a regression of the Republican percentage of the vote on the same independent variables, which enabled me to calculate a predicted Republican percentage in each district.[4] Overall, 52 regressions were run—one for each year from 1970 through 1994 for Congress and for the Assembly. The results of these equations are listed in Table 1.

Besides the R^2s and standard errors of the regressions, which indicate a fairly highly predictive model by social scientific standards, two assessments of the uncertainty of the predictions were performed.[5] The first focuses on whether the relationships between partisan registration and the vote were constant across all the districts in the state. If they were not, then many of the winners predicted by the equations in Table 1 would not be the actual winners. Yet when the predicted winners are calculated, and those calculations are compared to the actual victors, they agree 90% of the time (89.1% for the Assembly and 91.6% for Congress).[6] The second assessment takes the coefficients from Table

TABLE 1
Statistics for Party Registration Regressions
(t statistics in parentheses; SER = standard error of the regression)

Year	Intercept		Democratic Registration		Republican Registration		R^2	SER
Panel A: Assembly Democratic Vote Percentages								
1970	2.55	(2.41)	−0.150	(−1.35)	−0.030	(−2.71)	0.73	.10
1972	2.04	(2.16)	−0.010	(−0.98)	−0.025	(−2.48)	0.61	.12
1974	2.29	(3.84)	−0.013	(−2.10)	−0.026	(−4.07)	0.65	.09
1976	1.40	(1.87)	−0.004	(−0.44)	−0.018	(−2.24)	0.52	.14
1978	0.79	(1.23)	0.002	(0.34)	−0.011	(−1.55)	0.39	.16
1980	1.04	(2.35)	0.001	(0.13)	−0.017	(−3.18)	0.60	.14
1982	0.93	(1.97)	0.002	(0.44)	−0.015	(−2.76)	0.70	.13
1984	1.58	(2.45)	−0.005	(−0.65)	−0.022	(−2.99)	0.63	.16
1986	1.70	(3.48)	−0.007	(−1.23)	−0.022	(−4.04)	0.76	.11
1988	1.30	(2.50)	−0.002	(−0.38)	−0.017	(−2.90)	0.73	.11
1990	1.63	(2.52)	−0.006	(−0.88)	−0.020	(−2.73)	0.59	.13
1992	0.91	(2.77)	0.001	(0.35)	−0.012	(−3.04)	0.72	.10
1994	1.35	(5.49)	−0.004	(−1.40)	−0.018	(6.14)	0.85	.07
Panel B: Assembly Republican Vote Percentages								
1970	−1.80	(−1.72)	0.017	(1.59)	0.033	(2.94)	0.73	.10
1972	−1.55	(−1.69)	0.015	(1.55)	0.031	(2.94)	0.62	.12
1974	−1.43	(−2.38)	0.015	(2.29)	0.028	(4.23)	0.65	.09
1976	−0.61	(−0.79)	0.006	(0.69)	0.020	(2.40)	0.49	.14
1978	0.19	(0.30)	−0.002	(−0.34)	0.011	(1.55)	0.39	.16
1980	−0.23	(−0.51)	0.001	(0.15)	0.019	(3.50)	0.61	.14
1982	−0.09	(−0.19)	−0.001	(−0.16)	0.017	(3.02)	0.70	.13
1984	−0.77	(−1.15)	0.007	(0.89)	0.024	(3.16)	0.62	.16
1986	−1.01	(−2.10)	0.010	(1.83)	0.026	(4.73)	0.78	.10
1988	−0.72	(−1.26)	0.006	(1.00)	0.022	(3.40)	0.72	.12
1990	−1.00	(−1.76)	0.010	(1.57)	0.024	(3.69)	0.66	.12
1992	−0.26	(−0.78)	0.002	(0.51)	0.016	(3.94)	0.73	.10
1994	−0.62	(−2.44)	0.006	(2.21)	0.021	(7.02)	0.86	.07
Panel C: Congressional Democratic Vote Percentages								
1970	−1.79	(−0.87)	0.030	(1.42)	0.150	(0.71)	0.65	.12
1972	−0.46	(−0.33)	0.017	(1.15)	0.000	(0.05)	0.63	.12
1974	−0.80	(−0.70)	0.022	(1.78)	0.004	(0.35)	0.69	.11
1976	0.28	(0.28)	0.009	(0.85)	−0.006	(−0.59)	0.63	.11
1978	1.13	(1.52)	−0.000	(−0.04)	−0.017	(−2.04)	0.68	.11
1980	1.13	(2.05)	−0.000	(−0.10)	−0.018	(−2.82)	0.67	.11
1982	0.92	(1.66)	0.001	(0.24)	−0.014	(−2.14)	0.71	.10
1984	1.49	(2.06)	0.004	(−0.50)	−0.022	(−2.66)	0.72	.12
1986	1.52	(2.17)	−0.004	(−0.52)	−0.021	(−2.58)	0.75	.11
1988	2.06	(2.86)	−0.010	(−1.23)	−0.026	(−3.20)	0.75	.11
1990	−0.18	(−0.25)	0.014	(1.64)	0.000	(0.00)	0.66	.11
1992	0.83	(2.29)	0.002	(0.45)	−0.011	(−2.48)	0.77	.08
1994	1.27	(3.77)	−0.003	(−0.82)	−0.017	(−4.28)	0.86	.07
Panel D: Congressional Republican Vote Percentages								
1970	2.59	(1.23)	−0.028	(−1.29)	−0.014	(−0.62)	0.62	.12
1972	1.00	(0.72)	−0.013	(−0.85)	0.004	(0.28)	0.64	.12
1974	1.64	(1.30)	−0.020	(−1.50)	−0.003	(−0.22)	0.64	.12
1976	0.49	(0.53)	−0.007	(−0.70)	0.009	(0.92)	0.68	.10
1978	−0.25	(−0.34)	0.001	(0.18)	0.018	(2.22)	0.69	.10
1980	−0.49	(−0.84)	0.004	(0.64)	0.022	(3.24)	0.66	.12
1982	−0.16	(−0.23)	0.001	(0.17)	0.016	(1.91)	0.57	.13
1984	−0.56	(−0.81)	0.005	(0.61)	0.022	(2.69)	0.72	.12
1986	−0.71	(−0.91)	0.006	(0.24)	0.023	(2.71)	0.73	.11
1988	−1.30	(−1.76)	0.012	(1.47)	0.029	(3.44)	0.76	.11
1990	0.52	(0.88)	−0.005	(−0.90)	0.006	(0.85)	0.69	.09
1992	0.07	(0.18)	−0.002	(−0.34)	0.011	(2.24)	0.72	.09
1994	−0.10	(−0.32)	0.007	(0.19)	0.015	(3.78)	0.87	.07

Source: Computed from registration and vote percentages in *California Journal* and reports of the California Secretary of State.

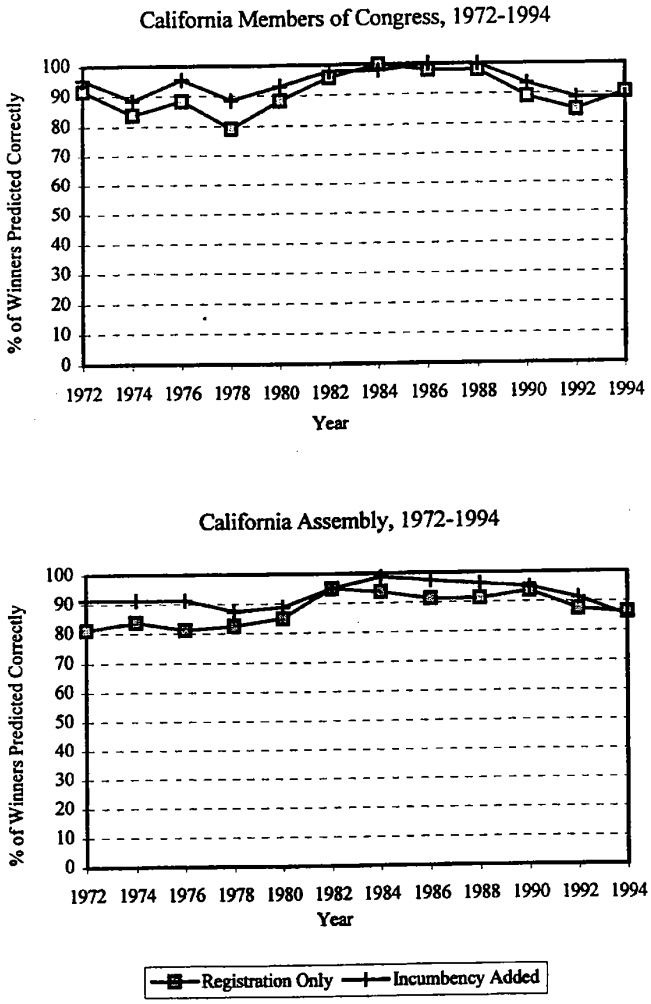
1 and combines them, for each year separately, with the registration data from the succeeding election, calculates the expected winners, and compares them with the actual winners. Thus, the coefficients for the 1970 Assembly election are multiplied by the relevant registration percentages for each district in 1972 to predict 1972 winners, and so on for other years. Despite the repeated political upheavals in California during this period (Watergate, Proposition 13, the 1982 recession, the 1990–92 recession, the 1994 Republican surge—see Kousser, 1995b), these out-of-sample predictions correctly call the winners 88.7% of the time—only slightly less than if they are used to predict the elections in each district in the years they are based on.

Figure 1, which gives the proportions of winners predicted correctly by the equations for the previous election (as well as for an equation that includes incumbency, to be explained below), also shows that the predictions are approximately as good in years spanning redistrictings as in pairs of years within the same redistricting regime. If, as Rush argues, partisan gerrymandering is practically impossible because voters' loyalties are shattered when the boundaries of their home districts are redrawn, then the predictions for the 1974 Assembly or 1982 congressional contests, for instance, ought to be less accurate than those for the 1972 Assembly or 1980 congressional races.[7] In fact, they are more accurate. As a glance at the graphs show, the reliability of the predictions of the first post-redistricting years, with all the shuffling of lines and the increase in the number of open seats that generally takes place, is not noticeably different from that in other elections. And for the purposes of assessing the effects of proposed or actual redistricting plans, winning, not the percentage of variance explained or the results in subsections of a district, is the best test of predictability, for in elections in single-member districts, it is finishing first that counts.[8]

How Important Is It to Add Incumbency and Other Variables?

Of the factors that account for the other 10% of the results and the other third of the variance in vote percentages, probably the most important in the past has been incumbency. Politicians and journalists agree with political scientists that incumbency is potent, and both formal and informal estimates of the effect of redistricting often take incumbency into account (Cain 1985; Gelman and King 1994a, 1994b). Incumbents are better known than most challengers and have more opportunity to build their reputations and obligations through constituency

FIGURE 1
Speculative and Imprecise?
Predictions from Basic Model and With Incumbency Added



service; incumbents are also more experienced in campaigning, more familiar with their districts, can raise funds more easily, and, as is sometimes overlooked, occupy inherently safer seats. Over a 13-year period that spans five different redistricting arrangements in California, the margins of Democratic registration over Republican registration in the districts of Democratic incumbents averaged 30.8% in Congress and 31.8% in the Assembly. By contrast, Republican Assembly incumbents occupied seats in which the number of Republican registrants, on average, equaled Democratic registrants, while Republicans enjoyed very slight registration margins in the congressional districts of Republican incumbents. The same margins in open seats fell almost exactly between the party extremes, with means of 15.1% for Congress and 13.6% for the Assembly.[9] In equations predicting election outcomes, therefore, incumbency should not be expected to add a great deal to explanations that already include party registration, because there is so much collinearity between the independent variables.

Incumbency is least useful in predicting overall results during an election year just after a redistricting, because that is when there are the most open seats. In four California cases after a redistricting (1972, 1974, 1982, and 1992), 21.4% of the congressional districts had no incumbent; in the other nine contests, only 8.0% did not have an incumbent. The analogous figures for the Assembly are 25.3% and 14.9%, respectively. Furthermore, term limits, which force state legislators out and often up in a maximum of 6–8 years in California, are sure to reduce the proportion of seats occupied by incumbents in the Assembly and, because of more frequent challenges from unemployed state legislators, in Congress as well. Incumbency therefore seems likely to be less and less important in predicting the effects of a redistricting, as suggested by the convergence of the lines after 1990 in both parts of Figure 1.

To test for the added effect of incumbency, we merely add to the previous equations another term I, where I = 1 if the incumbent is a Democrat,[10] 0 if the seat is open, and −1 if the incumbent is a Republican. The lines connecting the crosses in Figure 1 show that appending such a term to the equations predicting the Democratic vote increases the proportion of winners predicted correctly from 88–90% without the term to 91–94% with it.[11] Incumbency improves our ability to predict outcomes then, but not by very much. This is a convenient result, for it is impossible for outsiders to predict with certainty which incumbents will declare their candidacies for particular seats in plans that have not yet been put into place or that may never be adopted.[12]

The closeness of the two sets of lines in Figure 1 makes us more confident that we can go ahead and project winners even before we know who is running.[13]

As a final indication of how well party registration predicts the vote in California, consider how much more successfully we or someone who was drawing district lines could guess the results of particular plans if we had a great deal of socioeconomic data available, in addition to party registration. If we regress vote percentages on 11 socioeconomic variables,[14] plus party registration and incumbency, and we use the resulting regression coefficients to predict the outcomes in each district, we actually make one more mistake in prediction for California congressional elections in 1984 than we do if we use only registration in our prediction equation.[15] For 1980, we make exactly the same number of errors—five—whether the prediction equation includes only party registration, or party registration and incumbency, or party registration and incumbency and the socioeconomic variables. For 1976, we improve our results a good deal—making five fewer errors—if we take incumbency into account, but we gain nothing by this measure when we add 11 attributes of socioeconomic status for each district. The conclusion is that on the district level, partisan registration is a good shorthand for a set of socioeconomic and attitudinal variables that produce outcomes.

Other States and Other Indicators of Partisanship

Is the apparent power of this simple model merely due to an extraordinary level of partisan division in the California electorate? Does it work well in other states, particularly in states in which party registration figures aggregated at the appropriate levels are not readily available? Which, if any, proxies are best to use in lieu of registration?

To answer these questions, I applied the same basic model as above to similar data for North Carolina congressional contests from 1980 to 1992.[16] Registration alone predicts, on average, three-fourths of the 11 or 12 contests correctly; when we add incumbency, we increase the accuracy to seven-eighths—a very respectable level in a state with relatively few seats, two of them, the fifth and the eleventh districts, quite marginal in the 1980s.

In Texas, which does not compile party registration figures, returns from down-ticket races from 1988 to 1992 predicted 1992 congressional contests quite well, and gubernatorial and senatorial returns were also good predictors. Texas insiders consider the statewide partisan elections for the Court of Criminal Appeals good measures of baseline

partisanship. If one regresses the 1988, 1990, and 1992 Democratic percentages for these contests separately on the 1992 Democratic congressional returns, one can predict the winners in 91.1% of them correctly. Returns from the 1988 Senate and 1990 governor's races, similarly regressed on the 1992 congressional returns, produce accurate estimates of the victors in 88.4% of the cases.

While the State of California does not publish returns for lesser statewide offices aggregated by legislative or congressional districts, it does provide totals for Senate and governor and ballot propositions at those levels. Regressions based on returns for senatorial and gubernatorial races do almost as well at predicting Assembly and congressional returns as those computed from Assembly and congressional returns themselves, but supporters and opponents of prominent ballot propositions have not divided along party lines nearly so reliably. In particular, regressions involving the races for governor in 1978, 1982, and 1990 and for U.S. Senator in 1982 correctly predict 88.8% of the Assembly and congressional contests for these three years, compared to 91.8% for the self-regressions and 89.1% for the lagged predictions. In contrast, predictions based on the 1978 property tax limitation initiative (Prop. 13), 1982 handgun control initiative (Prop. 15), and 1990 legislative term-limits initiative (Prop. 140) are generally less accurate predictors of congressional and Assembly election results, averaging only 76.5% correct. If one is forced to rely on returns from other contests to make estimates of the partisan consequences of a redistricting, then, one should first choose minor statewide offices, then major statewide offices, and finally ballot propositions. On this evidence, at least, regressions based on the offices, minor or major, will provide reliable predictions.[17]

The Nonpartisan 1992 Plan and the Burton Gerrymander

Now that we have validated this simple technique, we can illustrate its usefulness by estimating interesting counterfactuals and projections that bear on the intents and effects of various districting plans. Suppose that the 1992 congressional election in California had not been run under the plan adopted by the state court-appointed Special Masters, but under the plan Democrats most strongly preferred, and with the party registration percentages that were in effect when the final choices between plans were being made in November 1991. To project these results, one merely multiplies the percentages in each district under the Democratic plan by the parameters in the regression equations (from Table 1) that are based on the actual 1992 results.

In 1992, a Democratic candidate for Congress in an average district in California won 57.1% of the two-party vote, and the Masters' plan rewarded the party with 30 of the 52 seats, or 57.7%—a very small bonus for a single-member district plan.[18] Under the Democrats' favorite plan, there would have been 33 Democratic victories (63.5%), while under the Republican proposal, Democrats would have received but 24 seats (46.2%)—that is, a Democratic landslide would have been transformed into a substantial Republican victory through the magic of line drawing.[19]

Another sort of hypothetical prediction that can be calculated from the OLS results can be applied to plans even before any elections have been held under any of them. This is particularly important because Justice Byron White's plurality opinion in *Davis* v. *Bandemer* specifically sanctions the use of "projected election results" to determine whether an "electoral system is arranged in a manner that will consistently degrade a voter's or a group of voters' influence on the political process as a whole," a determination that, four members of the court held, is necessary to a finding of unconstitutionality (*Davis* v. *Bandemer* 1986, 2810, 2814, n. 17). This method provides a readily computable means of making such projections and one that has been extensively validated on real data.

Suppose that the redistricters combined parameters for the immediate pre-reapportionment election (or, in principle, for any other election) with the party registration figures under their plans to project results. What would they find if they did so for the 1990 California election, multiplying the relevant regression parameters by the party registration percentages in each district for their preferred plan? Democrats won 55.7% of the two-party vote in the average congressional district in California in 1990 and received 57.7% of the seats, a modest winner's bonus, under the plan in effect during the 1980s, the so-called "Phil Burton gerrymander." Under the 1991 Democratic plan, they would have won 61.5% of the seats; under the Masters' plan, 50%; under the Republican plan, 48.1%. That is to say, an objective observer who relied on the patterns of voter behavior in the election preceding reapportionment would have expected Democratic candidates to fall significantly short of proportional representation if they competed in districts drawn by the Masters or Republicans, but to gain more seats than their share of votes under the Democratic plan.

Another interesting comparison is between the districts drawn by another group of Special Masters in 1973 in California and those of the now legendary Burton gerrymander, which a Republican lawyer once denounced as "the most egregious partisan gerrymander, not only of

this decade but any other decade as well."[20] In the 1980 election, which was conducted under the Masters' plan, Democratic candidates received 50.1% of the two-party vote in the average district and won 22 of 43 congressional seats (51.1%). In the 1982 elections, they received 53.6% of the votes and 62.2% of the seats. If in 1980 the boundaries had remained the same, but the regression relationships between party registration and voting had been those of 1982, Democrats would have won 27 of 43 seats, which works out to be exactly the same percentage of seats (62.2%) that they actually received under the Burton plan in 1982. If the court-drawn boundaries in effect in 1980 are taken as a criterion of partisan fairness, then by this measure there was no partisan bias in the Burton plan. The trends in 1982, a year of Republican recession, were simply more favorable to the Democrats than trends in 1980, a year of Democratic stagflation. In the opposite case, in which the behavior is that of 1980 and the lines are those of 1982, Democrats would be estimated to win 26 of 45 seats (57.8%), instead of the 28 (62.2%) they actually did win. Putting both hypothetical situations together suggests that in a bad year for the Democrats, such as 1980, the party could expect to gain two more seats under the Burton plan than under the previous Masters' plan. In a good year for the Democrats, such as that of the "Reagan recession" of 1982, the party could expect to do equally well under either plan. The Burton partisan gerrymander was largely a fiction.[21]

Using Recent History to Assess the Fairness of Redistricting Plans

Two other types of hypotheticals illustrate the range of probable outcomes if voters shifted their registration or their degree of partisan loyalty uniformly across the state—changes like those that must be anticipated by redistricters, although they would not expect them to be so geographically uncomplicated. Judges, journalists, political scientists, and other observers might use the results of these simulations to assess various facets of the fairness or other characteristics of different plans: Do different plans treat reasonably foreseeable pro-Democratic or pro-Republican shifts symmetrically? How do the plans compare in the number of seats that are expected to switch parties when voters' loyalties vary as much as they did over the previous decade? While it is possible that simulations based on different guesses about partisan trends may yield slightly different judgments about the comparative fairness of different plans, they may at least allow us to eliminate particularly unfair plans.

TABLE 2
Projected Number of Congressional Seats
that Would Be Won by Democrats in California
if Registration or Crossover Behavior Shifted

Plan as of November 1991	None	+2%D	+6%D	+2%R	+6%R
Panel A: Registration Shifts					
Democratic	33	35	35	32	29
Masters	28	29	32	27	24
Republican	24	27	33	24	24
Panel B: Parameter or Crossover Shifts					
Democratic	33	34	35	32	31
Masters	28	28	30	27	25
Republican	24	27	32	24	24

Between February and November 1992, the difference between the percentage of registered Democrats and Republicans in the average district in California increased by 2.6% in a Democratic direction. From 1972 to 1976, the same margin rose by 6.5%; whereas from 1982 to 1990, it dropped by 6.8%. This suggests that redistricters might want to allow for registration swings of approximately 2% to 6% over the decade-long natural life of a reapportionment plan.

The calculations outlined above, which are based on registration patterns noted when the plans were being compared to each other publicly between November 1991 and late January 1992, project Democratic seat totals of 24 under the Republican plan, 28 under the Masters' plan, and 33 under the most Democratic plan. Starting from this baseline, assume that every district became 1% more Democratic and 1% less Republican by November 1992—a shift that, for instance, would change the registration in a 53% Democratic, 39% Republican district to 54% and 38%. Then, as Table 2, Panel A shows, Democrats would win 27, 29, and 35 seats, respectively, under the Republican, Masters', and Democratic designs. If the shift went the other way, increasing net Republican registration by 2% in each district, Democrats would win 24, 27, and 32 seats under the three plans.

Alternatively, starting from the same baseline, suppose that the party registration in 1992 was the same as it was in November 1991, but that the relevant regression coefficients changed by a net of 2%, first in a Democratic direction, then in a Republican. Democrats would then win 27, 28, and 34 seats under the Republican, Masters', and

Democratic plans if the changes were in their favor, but only 24, 27, and 32 seats if the changes were against them. If the changes in either registration or crossover were 6% instead of 2%, the shifts in seats according to the partisan plans would probably be distorted mirror images of each other. Had their plan been adopted, Democrats would have stood to lose 2–4 seats if the electorate shifted sharply towards the Republicans. However, had the Republican plan taken effect and had there been substantial Democratic trends in the electorate, Republicans would have been likely to lose 8–9 seats, because Republicans sacrificed more safety than the Democrats did, apparently in order to maximize their number of victories if registration or voting patterns stayed roughly constant. Although the authors of nonpartisan plans often claim to foster competitiveness, the Masters' plan actually created no more marginal seats than the Democratic plan would have and only about half as many as the Republican plan, if a change in patterns similar in magnitude to that in each of the two previous decades were to occur in the 1990s. In the simulations as well as the point estimates, the effects of the 1992 Masters' Plan are considerably closer to those of the Republicans than to those of the Democrats.

A Graphic Method for Comparing Redistricting Plans

The close relationship between partisan registration and electoral outcomes suggests a graphic means of comparing plans that demonstrates their patterns of packing opposing partisans into a small number of districts and stacking their opponents in districts just below an expected threshold of victory—the classic stratagems of redistricting. For each plan, subtract the Republican from the Democratic percentage of registration in each district, and then rank order the districts (independently for each plan) from the least to the most Democratic. Displaying the margins on the vertical axis and arraying the districts, in their partisan order, on the horizontal axis, put two (or possibly more) plans on the same graph. As Figures 2 and 3 show, the comparisons can be very revealing. While the left tail of Figure 2 shows that Democrats packed a higher proportion of Republicans into heavily Republican districts, the right tail demonstrates that Republicans did the reverse to Democrats. The consequences of this packing, as well as of clever and careful line-drawing by each party, are highlighted in the middle of the graph, in the districts that had between a 0% and 20% Democratic registration margin. Republicans kept as many districts as possible below an 8% Democratic registration margin, and then jumped abruptly to

FIGURE 2
Registration Margin, Congress
Republican Plan vs. Democratic Plan

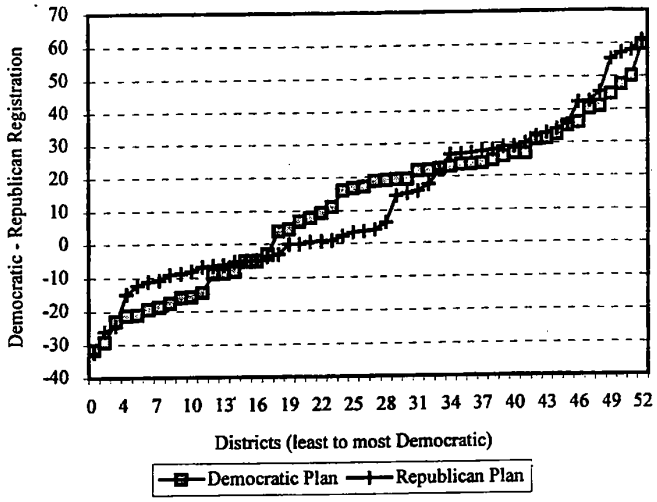
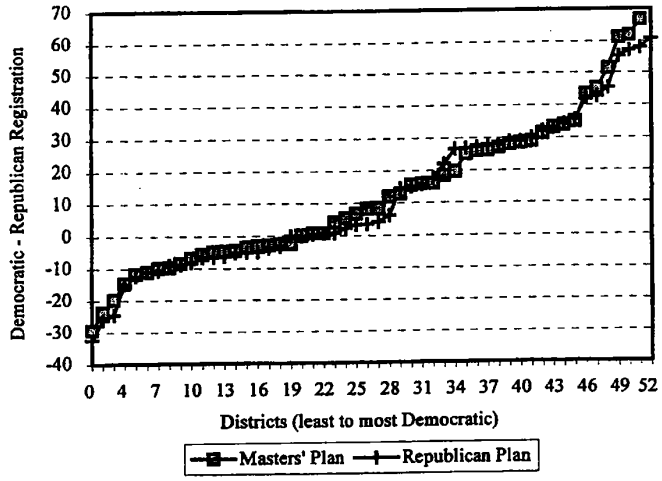


FIGURE 3
Registration Margin, Congress
Masters' Plan vs. Republican Plan



districts that were about 15% more Democratic than Republican. Conversely, Democrats created as many districts as possible that had a 15% Democratic margin and only two that had between an 8% Democratic margin and a slight Republican registration advantage. Neither side liked marginal districts—both seemed to agree that the definition of a marginal district was one that had a Democratic registration advantage of between about 8% and 15%—and each was sufficiently crafty that it did not need to make risky bets to gain a substantial partisan advantage. But as Table 1 demonstrates, the Republicans were somewhat more optimistic in late 1991 than the Democrats were, drawing 4–5 more districts that they apparently thought had just enough of a partisan advantage in their favor to be safe.

Figure 3 shows that the pattern of registration in the supposedly nonpartisan Masters' plan differed from that of the Republicans only in minor details. In the middle of Figure 3, the ascent of the Masters' plan is somewhat smoother than that of the Republican plan—enough to account for a 2–3 seat difference in expected outcomes under varying conditions—but the dominant impression is of the similarity between the registration patterns in the two plans. It is not surprising that Republican leaders greeted the unveiling of the Masters' plan with barely concealed glee.[22]

Should Partisan Bias Be Defined as a Deviation from Symmetry?

Gelman and King (1994a) are only the most thorough of those recent scholars who define partisan bias as a "deviation from partisan symmetry" over an arbitrary range of jurisdiction-wide vote percentages centering on 50% for each of the two major parties. There are three problems with this definition. First, rather than partisan bias, they may be uncovering different degrees of risk aversion and/or different proportions of incumbents (who often press successfully for very safe seats) in the major parties. Second, averaging these figures over standardized ranges may distort, as well as blur our picture of the nature of competing redistricting plans. Third, if what we are trying to capture in our notion of bias is the practical manipulation of a particular electoral structure, then we should take account of the specifics of expected behavior, not just the abstract characteristics of a generalized system. Measuring symmetry around 50% is illogical if that is not the partisan balance expected by those who struggle over redistricting.

Suppose both parties want to maximize their number of seats in a legislature that is redistricting itself, but that party R is willing to accept

a good deal more risk than party D is. Both parties will try to pack as many opposing partisans in as few districts as possible, but party R will draw more districts in which it expects to win by a bare margin than party D will. Call the percentage of core partisan support at which each party expects to win by a very small margin that party's tipping point. If there is a dramatic shift across the electorate toward party D, then party R will lose a great many seats. A corresponding shift toward party R will not, we assume, cost party D so dearly. But in more normal times party R will win more seats for a given vote than its more risk-averse opponent. If the range over which simulated results are calculated is so small that it includes the tipping point for party R but not for party D, then the Gelman-King measure may find the system biased in favor of party D.

In light of these difficulties, it seems preferable to speak of comparative, rather than absolute bias among competing plans; to distinguish risk aversion from bias by comparing the plans at several points rather than averaging, as in Gelman and King's Figure 4 (1994a, 547); and to use the recent history of shifts in party registration or exemplary elections, as well as regression parameters based on them, to project the range of likely variations over the life of a redistricting plan (as in Table 2 or Figures 2 and 3 above). In a word, bias should be measured more comparatively, concretely, and specifically. There is no such thing as bias in redistricting in general. Since gerrymandering is always specific to a particular regime of political behavior, attempts to measure it should be as well.

Should Fairness Be Gauged by Statewide Vote Totals?

The fact that Section Two of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution apportions members of Congress to the states by total population, rather than by voting age population, registration, or turnout would seem to imply that states should do likewise, and courts have often so held (e.g., *Calderon* v. *City of Los Angeles* 1971; *DeWitt* v. *Wilson* 1994). Scholars should follow suit not only for constitutional, but also for normative reasons.[23] Turnout varies widely from district to district and is especially low among poorer ethnic voters, the core of the Democratic constituency. For instance, in 1992 only 8.4% of the population in the overwhelmingly Latino, heavily noncitizen 33d Congressional District in Los Angeles County voted in the contested general election for Congress, while at the same time 41.8% of the population in the 36th Congressional District, an affluent Anglo area, turned out.

Those who would assess the "fairness" of the distribution of seats by the statewide average, rather than the proportion averaged by districts implicitly take the position that the residents of the 36th should be counted five times as heavily as those of the 33d. Such a standard would disproportionately disadvantage poorer people and Democrats.

It might be, however, that the difference between the statewide average and the average computed by district was a function not only of differential turnout, but of how the various plans sorted people into districts. Democrats might waste as many Republican votes as possible by packing high-turnout Republican areas into as few districts as possible, thereby creating more low-income, low-turnout districts that Democrats could carry. But in fact, if we use parameters from the 1990 and 1992 regressions to simulate results under eight different proposed plans from both parties and outside groups and then calculate the means of the district vote percentages under each plan, there is almost no variation between the resulting averages.[24]

Do Shifts in Sub-Districts Prove that Redistricting Makes No Difference?

Rush (1993) criticizes seats/votes ratios and other measures of the effects of reapportionment because year-to-year shifts in voting behavior in Massachusetts and Connecticut towns are not uniform, and because ratios of changes in seats/votes ratios measured at the state level are not always the same from one election to the next. Both criticisms concentrate on the wrong level of aggregation. The first is too low, overemphasizing idiosyncratic factors within state legislative or congressional districts that are rarely large enough to change election outcomes. Small shifts one way or the other may lower R^2s, but not push an otherwise losing candidate over the threshold of a plurality *of a district*, which is the much more relevant statistic for actual politics. The second is too high, for, as explained above, seats are allocated by population, not votes. Furthermore, differences in the responsiveness of seats to votes at different levels of vote percentages are evidence of partisan bias and differences in redistricters' risk aversion. They are evidence that redistricting *does* make a difference, rather than the contrary.

Conclusion

By emphasizing the predictability of election outcomes, I do not mean to imply that there is no art involved in redistricting or campaigning. Clever drawing of lines can certainly affect which candidates run and

win, and the more unconstrained the designer of the boundaries is, the more leeway there is to affect the partisan balance. Hardworking, attractive, well-spoken, well-funded candidates can sometimes prevail in spite of poor odds, while lazy, poor, inarticulate, or scandal-plagued candidates or aspirants whose views are too far from those of their constituents can, from time to time, overcome their party's natural advantages. But in the Darwinian world of politics, parties will eventually nominate fitter candidates, and the genius of reapportionment lies in rearranging people of known political proclivities. While it is true that the party registration equations err about 10% of the time, it seems improper to lay too much emphasis on the uncertainty of political predictions about election outcomes.

Using the simple methods outlined in this paper, anyone can compare the partisan effects of different systems of districting. If the most important aspect of reapportionment is who wins and who loses under alternative plans, not whether the districts conform to some geographer's mathematical model of compactness or whether the process by which they are drawn is formally partisan or nonpartisan, the validation of techniques for projecting partisan biases may help restore a proper focus to scholarly and popular evaluations of redistricting.

No doubt candidates and campaigns affect voters' decisions. If they did not, democracy would be impossible because voters would be immovable. But democracy would also be impossible, or rather, meaningless, if elites could manipulate voters at will, changing their behavior radically by slightly altering the stimuli to masses who had neither interests nor stable opinions. If democracy works, redistricting can change outcomes.

J. Morgan Kousser is Professor of History and Social Science, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125.

NOTES

Micah Altman and Gary King improved this paper, but should be exempted from any responsibility for the errors and infelicities that remain.

1. For an extensive discussion of the facts of the California redistrictings from 1971 through 1991, see Kousser 1995b.

2. In contemporary California, about 13.5% of the eligibles register with the Libertarian, Peace and Freedom, or Green parties or decline to state a party registration. The percentages vary widely from district to district and over time with a standard deviation in November 1992 of 2.7% and a range from 5% to 20%. The number and strength of minority party candidates also differ considerably across space and time. To test whether it would be worth typing in much more data, rather than, in effect,

subsuming the effects of nonmajority party registrants in the intercept term, I ran regressions similar to equations 1 and 2 but explicitly included the registrants from all but one nonmajority party (to avoid multicollinearity) for three election years: two excellent years for the Democrats, 1974 and 1992, and one very good year for the Republicans, 1978. Corrected for degrees of freedom, the R^2s usually decreased or barely increased when the minor parties were added to the equations. In only one case, the 1974 Assembly, was there a marked increase (four seats) in the ability to predict the winners, in the sense described below in the text, by adding minor parties. I therefore did not explicitly add minor parties to equations 1, 2, and more complicated equations discussed in the rest of the paper.

3. Since there were few completely uncontested seats in California during this period, I included all seats in every equation. Of the 582 total congressional races, only 10 were absolutely uncontested, and only 24 lacked a Democratic and a Republican candidate. In the Assembly, the analogous numbers were 1040 total, 57 uncontested by anyone, and 82 uncontested by one major party. For a discussion on how to handle large numbers of uncontested seats, see Gelman and King 1994a, Appendix A.

4. A single-equation model using as a dependent variable the Democratic percentage of the two-party vote and as an independent variable the Democratic percentage of the two-party registration yields predictions which are almost as good, in the senses discussed in the text below, as the two-equation model.

5. For more sophisticated measures of uncertainty in related models, see Gelman and King 1994a.

6. Details of these calculations are in Kousser 1995a.

7. A court order provided that the 1972 state legislative contests would be held in the districts established in the previous decade. Thus, 1974 was the first year in revamped Assembly districts.

8. I show in Kousser 1995a that substituting logit analysis (with a dependent variable equal to one if the winner was a Democrat, and zero, otherwise) fits the California data no better than OLS does and sometimes does not converge to give any results at all. The simpler OLS is therefore preferable to logit or probit estimation for this problem.

9. For more details, see Kousser 1995a.

10. By incumbent, I refer to a candidate who was elected two years before. Thus, those occupying seats won in special by-elections are not considered incumbents. In elections immediately after reapportionments, judgment as to whether one is an incumbent is sometimes required. Although it would be preferable to have statistics on the proportion of people in a district who were represented by the incumbent in a previous legislature, such figures are not easily available.

11. That adding this term explains an additional 11–13% of the variance in the vote percentages is less important.

12. In a particularly pertinent example, Congressman Phil Burton in 1981 designed a district to help his brother John win reelection to Congress in 1982, but John instead dropped out of Congress. Contrary to the assertion of Gelman and King (1994a, 525), even ultimate insiders may not always be able to predict what incumbents will do.

13. Gelman and King (1994a, 525) suggest using party control—that is, the party of the sitting incumbent—when incumbency is unavailable. But if district lines are considerably scrambled by the redistricting process, it may not be possible or

meaningful to compute such a variable. Moreover, most demographic variables from the census will typically not be available at a fine-grained census level during the summer of years ending in 1, when redistricting plans are being formulated and assessed. Therefore, it will generally be impossible to calculate with much precision Gelman and King's error (what they refer to as gamma) or proportion of the total error (lambda) due to omitted variables and measurement problems prospectively, because too many of the values of the independent variables will be unknown. In these conditions, their model reduces to one very similar to mine (Gelman and King 1994a, 528–29).

14. I added to equations 1 and 2 eleven more variables that are plausibly related to voting—the percentages of the voting age population that were African-American and Latino, median incomes, median values of housing and rents, the percentage who graduated from college, the percentage who lived in the same house from 1975 to 1980, the percentage who moved but stayed within the county, the percentage of housing that is owner-occupied, the percentage of families below the poverty line, and the percentage urban.

15. Predictions here are for the same-year equations, not the lagged equations, but the results are so similar for both that it makes little difference.

16. Again, the predictions are for same-year elections, but lagged predictions are almost equivalent.

17. For details of the North Carolina, Texas, and additional California regressions, see Kousser 1995a.

18. This was the smallest ratio of the percentage of total seats won to the percentage of the two-party vote received in the average district in California from 1970 to 1992. On the general tendency of electoral systems to reward first-place finishers, see, for example, Rae 1967.

19. As a negotiating tactic, the Democrats actually proposed and the legislature passed three separate plans—one that they hoped courts might adopt if negotiations broke down, and the other two designed to appeal to conservative and moderate Republicans, respectively. The plan discussed in the text is the first of these, which was referred to as Plan A.

20. Philip Hager, "Judges Question GOP's Bid to Dump California Remap Plan," *Los Angeles Times*, 6 December 1986, sec. II, p. 1.

21. Burton and his ally Michael Berman did tailor several congressional seats for their friends and families, but these were all such safely Democratic seats that, after setting aside these areas and making other Democratic incumbents somewhat more comfortable, Burton and Berman had too few extra Democratic voters to shift around to affect the party balance of the state's seats very much. For much more detail on these developments, see Kousser 1995b.

22. Daniel M. Weintraub, "Remap Could Bring Major Gains for GOP," *Los Angeles Times*, 4 December 1991, sec. A, p. 1.

23. Note that Gelman and King (1994a) also compute seats/votes ratios on the basis of district level statistics.

24. For specifics, see Kousser 1995a.

REFERENCES

Basehart, Harry. 1987. "Seats/Votes Relationship and the Identification of Partisan Gerrymandering in State Legislatures." *American Politics Quarterly* 15:484–98.

Browning, Robert X., and Gary King. 1987. "Seats, Votes, and Gerrymandering: Estimating Representation and Bias in State Legislative Redistricting." *Law and Policy* 9:305–22.

Cain, Bruce E. 1985. "Assessing the Partisan Effects of Redistricting." *American Political Science Review* 79:320–33.

Calderon v. *City of Los Angeles*. 1971. 93 Cal. 361.

Davis v. *Bandemer*. 1986. 478 U.S. 109.

DeWitt v. *Wilson*. 1994. 856 F. Supp. 1409 (E.D. Cal.).

Gaffney v. *Cummings*. 1973. 412 U.S. 735.

Gelman, Andrew, and Gary King. 1990. "Estimating the Electoral Consequences of Legislative Redistricting." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 85:274–82.

Gelman, Andrew, and Gary King. 1994a. "A Unified Method of Evaluating Electoral Systems and Redistricting Plans." *American Journal of Political Science* 38:514–54.

Gelman, Andrew, and Gary King. 1994b. "Enhancing Democracy Through Legislative Redistricting." *American Political Science Review* 88:541–59.

Glazer, Amihai, Bernard Grofman, and Marc Robbins. 1987. "Partisan and Incumbency Effects of 1970s Congressional Redistricting." *American Journal of Political Science* 30:680–707.

Grofman, Bernard. 1983. "Measures of Bias and Proportionality in Seats-Votes Relationships." *Political Methodology* 9:295–327.

Hardy, Leroy, Alan Heslop, and George S. Blair, eds. 1993. *Redistricting in the 1980s: A 50-State Survey*. Claremont, CA: The Rose Institute of State and Local Government.

King, Gary. 1989. "Representation through Legislative Redistricting: A Stochastic Model." *American Journal of Political Science* 33:787–824.

Kousser, J. Morgan. 1995a. "Estimating the Partisan Consequences of Redistricting Plans—Simply." California Institute of Technology. Typescript.

Kousser, J. Morgan. 1995b. "Reapportionment Wars: Party, Race, and Redistricting in California, 1971–1992." California Institute of Technology. Typescript.

Niemi, Richard G. 1985. "The Relationship between Votes and Seats: The Ultimate Question in Political Gerrymandering." *UCLA Law Review* 33:185–212.

Polsby, Daniel D., and Robert D. Popper. 1991. "The Third Criterion: Compactness as a Procedural Safeguard Against Partisan Gerrymandering." *Yale Law & Policy Review* 9:301–53.

Rae, Douglas W. 1967. *The Political Consequences of Electoral Laws*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Rush, Mark E. 1993. *Does Redistricting Make a Difference? Partisan Representation and Electoral Behavior*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Wilson v. *Eu*. 1992. 1 Cal. 4th 707.

TAB 5

Daily Democrat
Woodland, California The City of Trees

A fair job at redistricting, but we have a beef

Published By Daily Democrat

Created: 06/19/2011 12:31:23 AM PDT

There is a lot of tweaking that needs to be done, but overall the Citizens Redistricting Commission has done an excellent job so far of redrawing the state's legislative and congressional districts, demonstrating that voters were right when they decided to take the process out of the hands of self-interested elected officials.

The commission released its draft maps last week. The lines were drawn without regard for incumbents' political aspirations. How refreshing.

That doesn't mean we're happy with the outcome thus far for the 1st and 2nd Congressional districts, or what are presently the 5th Senate District, and 2nd and 8th Assembly districts.

We don't like the fact Yolo County is effectively carved up into a total of as many as five districts, compared to the present four (a number which is still too many to our liking), nor are we happy with having what is now Assembly District 8 divided among three assembly members, including two from Sacramento (who could give a lick about Yolo County).

Primarily, we don't think that Davis and Woodland should be placed in two different election districts. We may joke about the differences between Woodland and Davis, but when it comes to voting, it makes little sense to split the county's two biggest cities. The pair make an effective team when lobbying for state and federal recognition and assistance. Dividing them only halves the political strength of Yolo County as a whole.

A decade ago, the lines were drawn

to protect incumbents of both parties. As a result, there were very few competitive districts, ensuring that the extreme ends of each party would control -- and polarize -- the dialogue in Sacramento. The effect on policy has been devastating. In Yolo County's case, however, we have been better served by single representation -- at least for the 8th Assembly District.

We will admit the new district lines increase the number of competitive seats in the state Assembly from nine to 16 and the number in the state Senate from three to nine. The maps also increase the number of competitive congressional seats from California from four to nine. We like the increased competition.

However, we also want fair representation for our county as a whole. That's not something we see happening with the new district boundaries as presently proposed.

Print Powered By FormatDynamics™

TAB 6

← Back to Original Article

Voting districts finalized and face immediate challenges

Republicans seek to bar the new districts and Latino activists threaten action, saying their voting strength is diluted. One panelist says commision met secretly to draw to partisan districts.

August 15, 2011 | By Patrick McGreevy and Richard Simon, Los Angeles Times

Reporting from Sacramento and Washington, D.C. — GOP leaders announced an effort to invalidate many of California's new voting districts Monday as the boundaries were finalized by the commission that drew them.

The maps, drafted for the first time by a citizens' panel rather than politicians, could give Democrats a tighter grip on the statehouse and California's congressional delegation. In particular, the new lines put Democrats within reach of the coveted two-thirds majority, which is needed to raise taxes, in the state Senate.

The California Citizens Redistricting Commission consists of five Democrats, five Republicans and four unaffiliated members. But state GOP Chairman Tom Del Beccaro characterized the approved boundaries as "unfair if not unconstitutional."

Interactive maps: Has your district changed?

Republicans aren't the only ones girding to fight the new maps, which are to be used during the next decade in elections for 120 seats in the state Legislature, 53 in Congress and four on the state Board of Equalization. Activists argue that Latinos are underrepresented in some new districts and are threatening a court challenge.

Even some on the 14-member commission expressed reservations about its final product, emboldening potential challengers.

A referendum drive to overturn the state Senate lines is being led by state Sen. Mimi Walters (R-Laguna Niguel) and Orange County businesswoman Julie Vandermost through a committee called Fairness and Accountability in Redistricting, according to Republican consultant Dave Gilliard. They may also launch a referendum on the congressional boundaries, according to Gilliard.

"It is our goal, and should be the goal of all elected officials who believe in fair, accountable and transparent government, to reject the lines drawn and ensure that the referendum is successful," Walters said.

Backers have 90 days to collect 504,000 signatures to qualify a referendum for the ballot.

The petition drive is endorsed by the 15-member Senate Republican Caucus, according to state Senate minority Leader Bob Dutton of Rancho Cucamonga.

"I indicated my willingness to try to help raise some money for the referendum," Dutton said. "The people of California were hoping for an open and free process that was free of political influence and I'm not so sure that's what they got."

If a referendum makes it to the ballot, the redistricting plan adopted Monday will be suspended and the state Supreme Court will determine districts for the 2012 election. GOP strategists say that's an easy bet.

"The idea that the court would disregard the 500,000-plus citizens' signatures to leave in place a plan approved by 14 citizens — no one I know thinks that's a likely outcome," said Jim Brulte, a Republican and former state legislator.

Bruce Cain, a UC Berkeley political scientist and reapportionment expert, said that even if a referendum qualifies, it is unlikely to pass. "For the most part," he said, "public opinion has been relatively positive."

The president of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, meanwhile, said his organization is considering taking the commission to court.

"We are looking at compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act," said MALDEF President and General Counsel Thomas A. Saenz, citing particular concerns over the state Senate and congressional district lines. The federal law protects minorities against having their voting strength diluted.

Saenz suggested the commission failed to create enough new districts with Latinos as the majority of voters. That raises a potential legal issue, he said.

The state Supreme Court on Monday announced an expedited process for hearing legal challenges to the new maps. But Saenz said his group may file a challenge in federal court, where the case would be heard by a three-judge panel that could consider requests for a preliminary injunction blocking the Senate districts from taking effect.

One of the redistricting commissioners, Maria Blanco, expressed reservations similar to MALDEF's before casting her vote to approve the plan. She noted that the state Senate district now represented by Democrat Alex Padilla of Pacoima in the San Fernando Valley was changed into one with far fewer Latinos of voting age.

Commissioner Michael Ward voted against all of the new legislative maps, the only member of the panel to do so. He accused his colleagues of violating their legal mandate by making some decisions based on "political" considerations.

"This commission broke the law," Ward, a Republican chiropractor from Anaheim, said at a Capitol news conference attended by all 13 other members of the panel. He said they held secret meetings to draw boundaries for partisan considerations.

"This commission simply traded the partisan, backroom gerrymandering by the Legislature for partisan, backroom gerrymandering by average citizens," Ward said.

Ward's charge was disputed by commission Chairman Vincent Barabba, a Republican businessman from Santa Cruz County. He said decisions were made in open meetings, and there was "no basis" for the accusation that they were due to political considerations.

"The sense I get is that Commissioner Ward attended different meetings than I did," Barabba said.

Interactive maps: Has your district changed?

patrick.mcgreevy@latimes.com

richard.simon@latimes.com

Los Angeles Times Copyright 2011 Los Angeles Times

TAB 7

Redistricting California:

An Evaluation of the Citizens Commission Final Plans

September 13, 2011

Vladimir Kogan
University of California, San Diego
vkogan@ucsd.edu

Eric McGhee
Public Policy Institute of California
mcghee@ppic.org

Abstract: For the first time in California history, a carefully vetted commission of citizens has overseen the delicate task of redrawing the state's political boundaries. By analyzing the maps produced by the commission, and comparing these plans to the redistricting overseen by the legislature a decade earlier, we show that the new process has produced important improvements in terms of both the criteria voters said they cared about and the representational implications of interest to academics and political observers. In many respects, however, the magnitude of these gains has fallen short of what many political reformers may have hoped for. Perhaps the most important lesson from the 2011 round of redistricting is that a fair process, no matter how nonpartisan and participatory, cannot avoid the reality that any redistricting scheme produces both political winners and losers.

Introduction

California's recently completed redistricting has been a sharp break with the past, both in style and substance. For the first time in state history, the decision about the location of district lines has been made by a commission of regular citizens, rather than elected officials or court-appointed special masters, in a process that has been significantly more participatory and transparent than in the past. This new commission has not wanted for critics. Many observers, including members of the Republican Party and some minority groups, have loudly complained about the process and the commission that has overseen it. Indeed, Republicans have begun to collect signatures for referenda to overturn the congressional and state Senate maps adopted by the commission and to throw the process to the courts instead.

In this paper, we help place these criticisms in historical context and offer a range of important information about the maps the commission produced. We discuss the political forces that led to the creation of the Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC) and show how the process overseen by the new commission has differed from redistricting of the past four decades. We then evaluate the newly adopted plans, both on the specific criteria the CRC was mandated to consider and on the political implications the CRC was required to ignore. On most of the mandated criteria — such as maximizing compactness and avoiding city and county splits — the commission's plans represent an improvement over the maps drawn by the legislature in 2001. The maps are also somewhat more likely than the current plans to produce competitive races and to elect Democrats to office, though the latter effect is only notable for the congressional plan. In short, though the plans are far from perfect on any single dimension, they look like the sort of result one could expect given the mandates and constraints the commission has faced.

California's Redistricting Wars and the Creation of the Citizens Commission

The creation of California's Citizens Redistricting Commission through the passage of Proposition 11 in November of 2008 represented an important shift in the redistricting battles that have been waged between the state's two largest political parties for decades (see Kousser 1997, 1998; Quinn 1981). Though it is common to say that the commission has taken redistricting power away from legislators, California's redistricting process has not historically been the exclusive purview of the legislature. Instead, the process has involved a series of actors who have used the courts and direct democracy to influence the outcome, making each redistricting a protracted battle with significant input from actors outside the elected branches of government.

The courts have played a direct role in drawing lines in almost half the California redistricting battles since the U.S. Supreme Court's one-person, one-vote decisions began the modern era of redistricting in the 1960s. In both 1970 and 1990, vetoes of Democratic redistricting plans by Republican governors handed the matter to the Supreme Court, which appointed "Special Masters" to craft the new boundaries. These masters then created plans that, as demonstrated by both qualitative and quantitative analysis, were more favorable for the party of the governor who had appointed a majority of Supreme Court justices (Kousser 1997, 2006).

Even when members of one party have controlled both the legislature and the governorship in California, they have not exerted unchecked power over how to draw the lines. In the early 1980s, the Democrats controlled all levers of government but saw their redistricting plan defeated by a referendum placed on the ballot by Republicans. Republicans then allied with good government reformers on a follow-on proposition to establish a redistricting commission.

When this measure lost, Democratic legislators rushed to redraw the lines, passing a compromise plan before lame duck Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown had left office and his Republican successor George Deukmejian could been sworn in. The plan was generous enough to Republicans to garner a two-thirds vote in each house, allowing it to go into effect swiftly and avoid another referendum (Kousser 1997). Those lines stayed in place for the remainder of the decade,[1] but a clear lesson from the episode was that direct democracy — whether real or threatened — would constrain the districts legislators could draw.

This contentious history — and the successful referendum in particular — provided the backdrop as California prepared for the 2001 round of redistricting. The Democrats agreed to a bipartisan gerrymander that protected incumbents from both parties with safe districts that minimized partisan turnover, and they cemented the deal with a bipartisan two-thirds majority that exempted the plans from any referendum challenges. The resulting plans angered many outside the legislature. Some minority group leaders argued the maps missed an opportunity to increase representation for historically excluded groups (Ingram 2001b). Political reformers and newspaper columnists considered the plans a corrupt bargain drafted behind closed doors that put the interests of elected officials ahead of the voters they were supposed to represent. Some political observers also argued that, by creating safe political seats in which one party controlled an overwhelming majority of the votes, the maps exacerbated the partisanship and polarization that had created perennial delays in the adoption of the state budget (see, e.g., Skelton 2009; though see McCarty, Poole, and Rosenthal 2009, and McGhee 2008 for evidence to the contrary).

[1] Even after this late-1982 maneuver, California's redistricting wars of the 1980s were not over. Republican assemblyman and winery owner Don Sebastiani funded an initiative to draw new plans in 1983, but the measure was thrown out by the state Supreme Court on the grounds that it violated the state constitution's requirement that redistricting occur once a decade. In the November 1984 election, Gov. Deukmejian pushed another initiative to create an independent commission, which was defeated, as was Proposition 119 in 1990 (Kousser 1997).

This popular displeasure with the 2001 maps provided fuel for the campaign behind Proposition 11. As with previous failed reform initiatives, Proposition 11 was funded primarily by Republican interests — nonetheless, its advocates made a concerted effort to broaden their coalition. They attracted endorsements from several high-profile Democrats, and attempted to incorporate concerns from minority voting rights groups. These efforts paid off on Election Day 2008, when Proposition 11 squeaked through by the barest of margins. A follow-on measure, Proposition 20, then passed in November 2010, extending the commission's authority to congressional lines as well.

The Citizens Redistricting Commission

Propositions 11 and 20 created a 14-member Citizens Redistricting Commission to oversee the process. CRC members were chosen through a complicated process designed to purge the applicant pool of any connection with the elected officials whose districts would be redrawn. The commission also included representation from every major ethnic group, and the law mandated five Democratic, five Republican, and four decline-to-state or third-party commissioners for partisan balance. The rules laid out in Proposition 11 required at least some members from each partisan delegation to approve the final maps, ensuring that the commission would either act in a bipartisan manner or deadlock trying. In the event of a deadlock, the new law required the state Supreme Court to appoint a panel of special masters to draw the districts as in the 1970 and 1990 redistricting cycles. Thus, there was no scenario under the new system for the legislature to be directly involved in crafting the maps.

Proposition 11 also added new language to the state constitution listing specific criteria, in order of importance, that the CRC was to use to craft new political districts. In many ways,

these criteria represented a backlash against perceived abuses of the 2001 process, including districts that split cities and created jagged edges and long protrusions that, to outside observers, appeared to serve few purposes other than creating constituencies that advanced the political interests of elected incumbents.[2]

Table 1 below lists the formal redistricting criteria adopted by voters as part of Proposition 11. Aside from the equal population, district contiguity, and Voting Rights Act requirements already explicitly or implicitly a part of California law, the measure added several other constraints that had historically been less central to debates about redistricting in California. First, Proposition 11 explicitly required the commission to protect the "geographic integrity" of cities, counties, neighborhoods, and other undefined "communities of interest," cautioning line-drawers against splitting communities into multiple districts.[3] Second, the new language mandated that districts be drawn to maximize geographic compactness — though only to the extent that this did not conflict with other higher criteria — to avoid the creation of sprawling and irregularly shaped districts. Despite the existence of many different measures used to assess compactness in the context of redistricting (see, e.g., Niemi et al. 1990), the law left it to the commission to define and measure the concept. Finally, the new law adopted the principle of "nesting," calling for the incorporation of two state Assembly districts within a single Senate district.

[2] In fact, there are many legitimate reasons, including minority empowerment, for the drawing of irregularly shaped districts.
[3] A different section of the state constitution prior to the passage of Proposition 11 had included nearly identical language protecting the boundaries of cities and counties, though not necessarily of neighborhoods and other "communities of interest."

Table 1. Official California Redistricting Criteria

Priority	Criteria
1	Districts shall have reasonably equal population.
2	Districts shall comply with federal Voting Rights Act.
3	Districts shall be geographically contiguous.
4	To the extent possible, geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, neighborhood, or community of interest shall be respected.
5	To the extent possible, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness.
6	To the extent possible, Senate districts shall be comprised of two whole, complete, and adjacent Assembly districts, and each Board of Equalization district shall be comprised of 10 whole, complete, and adjacent Senate districts.

Source: California State Constitution Article XXI, Section 2

Although all six criteria included in Proposition 11 draw on widely accepted redistricting considerations, there are inherent tensions between them. Maximizing either geographic compactness or nesting often hurts minority representation, and nesting can split city and county boundaries as well (Barabas and Jerit 2004; Cain and Mac Donald 2007). Yet aside from ranking the criteria in order of importance, Proposition 11 provided little guidance on how to resolve these conflicts, leaving the difficult task of reconciling them to the commission.

Equally important are the criteria specifically *excluded* from the measure, such as increasing political competition. Although establishing boundaries for the purpose of creating close elections was not one of the goals included in Proposition 11 — indeed, the language of Proposition 11 actually prohibited the maps from being drawn "for the purpose of favoring or *discriminating against* an incumbent" (emphasis added) — the promise of political competition was one of the central arguments made by the measure's proponents. The growing geographic segregation of California's electorate has made it more difficult to draw such districts by

accident (Cain, Mac Donald, and Hui 2008), and the Voting Rights Act requirements help ensure that a certain number of uncompetitive districts have to be created. Once again, the commission faced a difficult balancing act: reconciling voter expectations that redistricting reform would lead to dramatically more competitive elections with the actual criteria and constraints written into the measure that made drawing such districts more difficult.

Evaluating the Commission Plans: Mandated Criteria

In this section, we assess how well the CRC's maps adhere to the formal redistricting criteria adopted by voters. The inherent tensions among these criteria make it extremely difficult to determine whether the maps drawn by the commission represent the "best" possible set of plans that could have been created. However, by comparing the commission's work to the maps drawn by the legislature a decade earlier, we can quantify the extent to which the new district boundaries represent an improvement on the 2001 plans.

We also contrast the final maps adopted by the commission with the draft boundaries released in June 2011. This comparison is important for two reasons. First, the June maps generally attracted significant praise from political observers, including some notable Republicans.[4] This reception contrasted sharply with the polarized partisan response to the final maps adopted in August, which were almost universally assailed by Republican leaders and strategists, as well as some minority rights advocates. By identifying the differences between the June and August maps, we can assess whether criticisms of the latter were motivated by

[4] Influential Republican analyst and redistricting expert Tony Quinn praised early visualizations of the maps, commending the commission for listening to community input and concluding that "[t]he maps are balanced in partisan terms" (Quinn 2011a). This is not to suggest that the June plans were universally liked. Some Republican leaders criticized the draft maps soon after they were released (Hoffenblum 2011). Moreover, Quinn himself quickly had a change of heart, writing several weeks later that the maps "have bombed" and arguing that the commission "managed to gerrymander the state even more than the legislature did in 2001" (Quinn 2011b).

legitimate concern over the redistricting criteria put into place by Proposition 11 rather than narrow partisan interests that may have emerged as the political implications of the new maps became clear. Second, by tracking changes made to the June maps, we can identify the tradeoffs made by the commission in response to public input.

Minority Representation

Proposition 11 differed from earlier redistricting reform initiatives in the extent to which the measure provided safeguards to ensure adequate representation for minority groups in California (Kogan and Kousser 2011). The first such safeguard included language calling for compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act. In *Thornburg v. Gingles* (1986), the Supreme Court interpreted Section 2 of the law to require the creation of majority-minority districts when minority populations are sufficiently large and geographically concentrated and when there is evidence of "racially polarized" voting. Even where the *Gingles* preconditions may not be satisfied, other parts of Proposition 11 that task the commission with preserving the geographic integrity of local "communities of interest" provide additional protections, since minority groups undoubtedly represent populations that share "common social and economic interests" (California Constitution, Article XXI, § 2, subdivision (d)(4)).

To gauge the implications of the various redistricting schemes for minority representation, we calculated the proportion of each district's citizen voting-age population (CVAP) that is Asian, black, and Latino. We focus on CVAP because this number best captures the universe of eligible — rather than actual or registered — voters in each district.[5] For 2011, we rely on Census block-level CVAP figures from the Statewide Database; for 2001, we use

[5] In *Romero v. City of Pomona* (1989), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals endorsed the use of CVAP to assess compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

district-level measures calculated using a special tabulation from the 2000 Census data. Although our discussion focuses on point estimates, it is important to recognize that the CVAP figures are inexact because they are constructed, at least in part, from survey data. Unfortunately, due to a variety of methodological challenges discussed at length by McCue (2011; see, in particular, pp. 16-17), it is not possible to construct confidence intervals or margins of error that adequately capture this uncertainty. These data limitations should be kept in mind when interpreting the results below.

Table 2. Number of Majority-Minority Districts (by CVAP)

		2001 Plan	2011 Draft Plan	2011 Final Plan
Assembly				
	Black	0	0	0
	Latino	8	10	14
	Asian	0	0	1
Senate				
	Black	0	0	0
	Latino	4	4	5
	Asian	0	0	0
Congress				
	Black	0	0	0
	Latino	6	5	7
	Asian	0	0	0

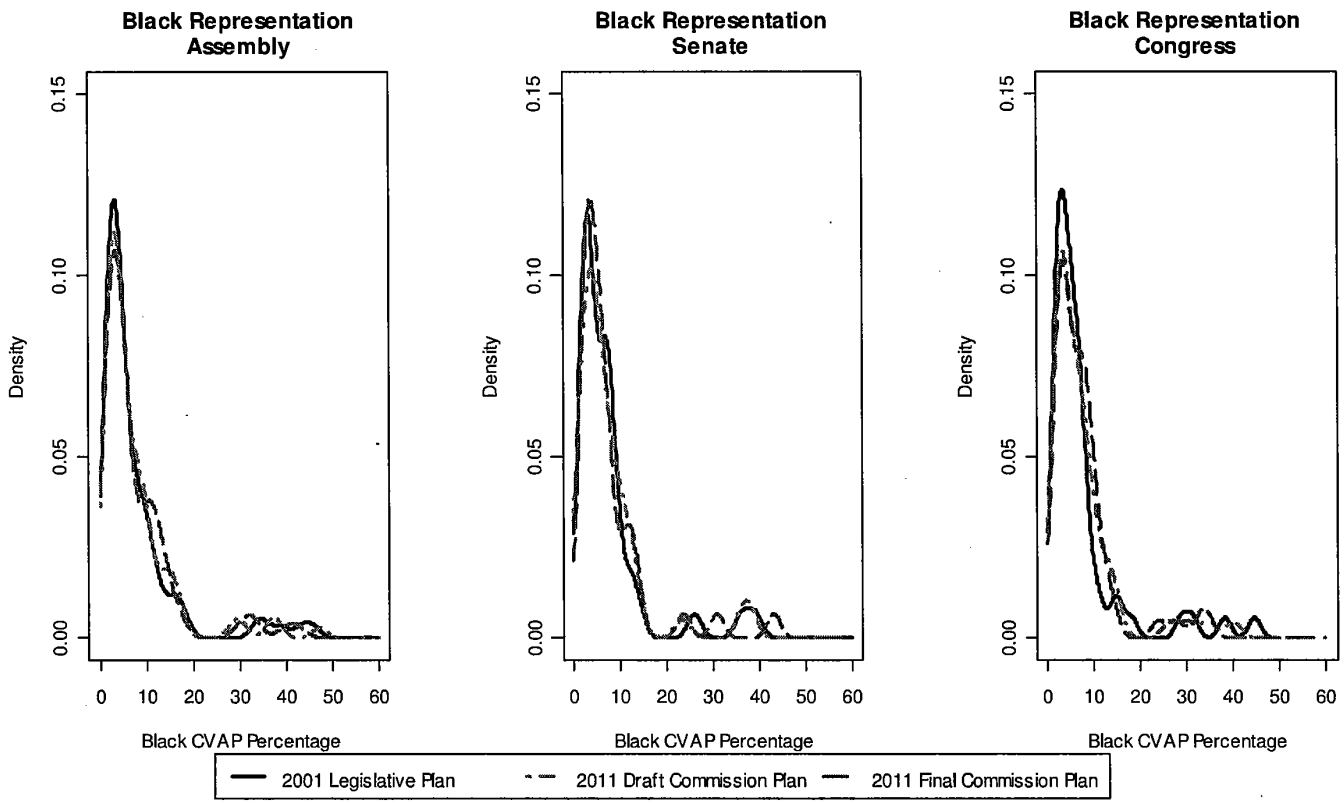
Table 2 lists the estimated number of majority-minority districts drawn under each set of redistricting plans. Overall, the 2011 maps adopted by the commission resulted in the creation of eight new majority Latino districts, with most of the gains coming from the Assembly plan. One notable detail is that the bulk of the gains appeared only in the final commission plans, with the draft maps released in June 2011 creating just one net increase in majority Latino districts, a fact that helps explain the initial criticism offered by some civil and voting rights groups after the release of the June maps. The jump in the number of majority Latino districts between June and August suggests that the gains for Latinos were produced primarily through a deliberate effort on

the part of the commission to increase representation for this group, rather than as a result of natural growth in the relative size of the Latino population in California between 2000 and 2010. In addition, the commission created one new majority-Asian district in the San Gabriel Valley — an area that had been split up among several districts in 2001 in the face of strong opposition from Asian voting rights groups (Ingram 2001a).

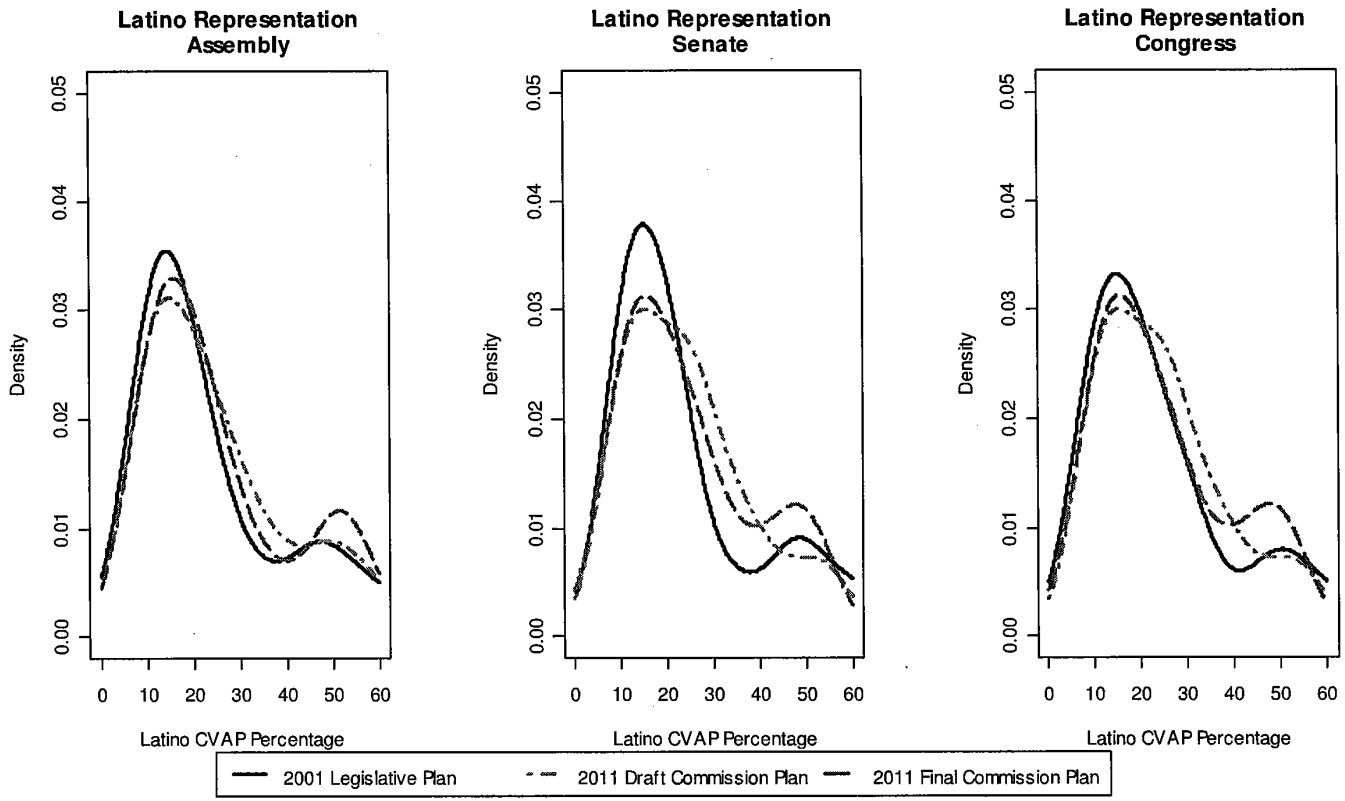
Given the sizeable increase in the number of Latino Californians over the past decade — from 32.4 percent of state residents in 2000 to 37.6 percent in the most recent census — it may be surprising that Latinos did not see greater gains in representation, particularly in the state Senate and congressional maps. This puzzle may be explained in part by the smaller share of the Latino population that is eligible to vote compared to whites — due both to lower rates of citizenship and a higher proportion of Latinos falling below the legal voting age (see Arvizu and Garcia 1996 for an overview). Moreover, Latino growth has not been limited to heavily Latino areas, leading in many parts of the state to large Latino gains that still fall short of producing a Latino voting majority (California Department of Finance 2011). Consistent with this idea, the number of districts where Latinos make up 30 to 40 percent of the voter-eligible population has increased even as the number of majority-Latino districts has shown much smaller change (see Figure 1, Panel b). Latino candidates might succeed in these "influence" districts by attracting votes from other minorities or cross-over support among white voters.

Figure 1. Minority CVAP by District

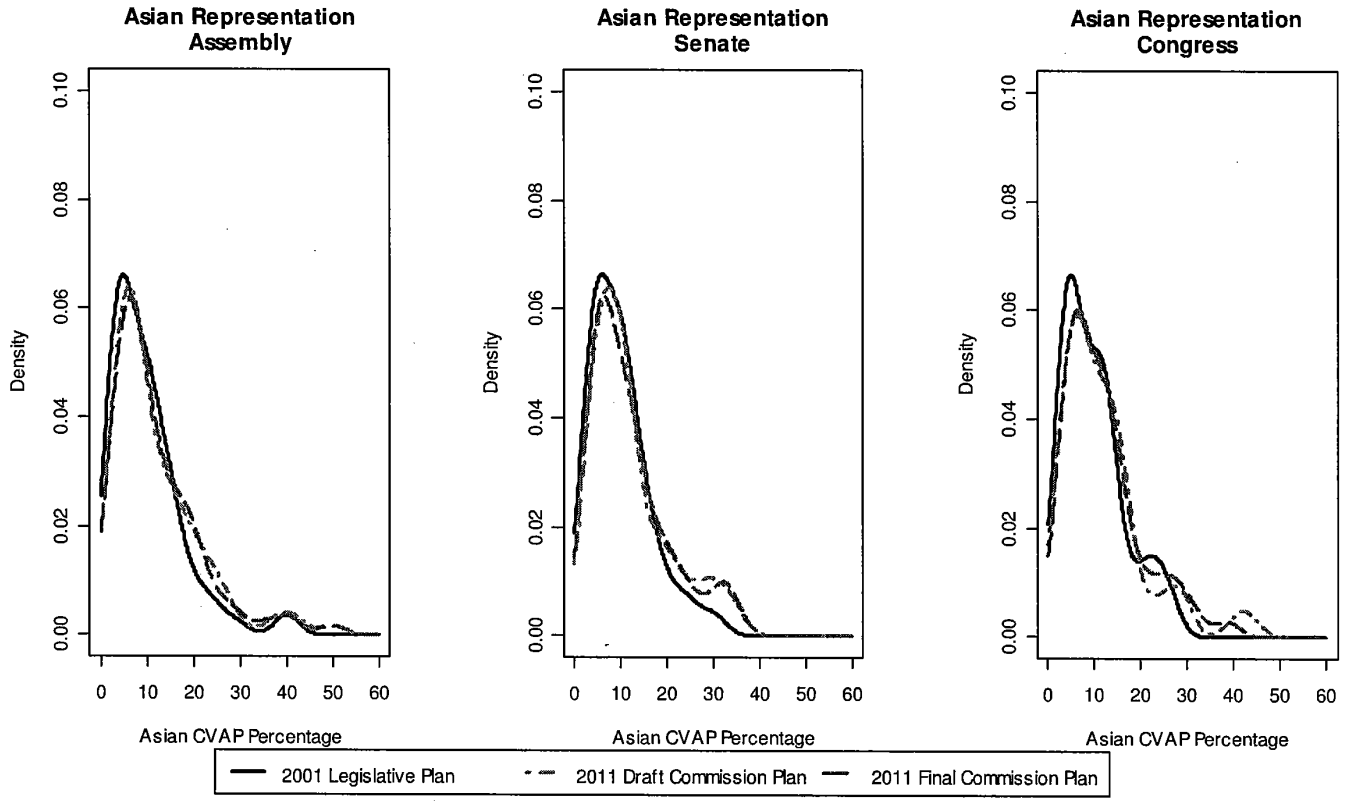
(a) Black representation



(b) Latino representation



(c) Asian Representation



City, County, and Community Splits

In addition to providing protections for minority groups, Proposition 11 also directed the CRC to minimize division of cities, counties, neighborhoods, and other "communities of interest." Indeed, one of the reasons the commission held dozens of hearings across the state was to solicit input from local residents to help commissioners identify such communities. Because it is difficult to establish a systematic definition of a community of interest, we do not attempt to evaluate the plans on that dimension. Our focus instead is on two types of communities with clearly identifiable geographical boundaries: Census-designated places (including cities), and counties. For each type of geography, we calculated how many jurisdictions were left intact as part of the redistricting process — that is, the proportion of communities that were drawn into a single political district.

In Table 3, we report the percentage of intact Census-designated places, which include incorporated cities and well-defined unincorporated areas, produced by each set of plans. This calculation focuses only on communities small enough to fit into a single district and thus excludes major cities that would have been split under *any* redistricting plan.[6] The table also tallies up the total number of community splits, including geographies too large to fit in a legislative district. Table 4 presents a similar analysis for county splits, except instead of percentages, this table reports the raw counts of intact counties.[7]

Overall, the tables suggest that the 2011 commission plans represented an improvement on the 2011 legislative redistricting in terms of preserving the integrity of existing communities. Despite criticism from one political observer that the commission's work "whacks and hacks

[6] This follows the methodology used by the commission in its final report, except the commission did not count splits that produced areas with zero population; such splits are included in our count.
[7] Despite overall population growth, the number of counties too big to fit in a single legislative district did not change between 2000 and 2010. Thus, the comparison of the raw counts provides a useful metric for the differences between the 2001 legislative redistricting and the 2011 commission plans.

Table 3. Comparison of Community Splits

	2001 Plan		2011 Draft Plan		2011 Final Plan	
Plan Type	No. of Community Splits	% Intact[a]	No. of Community Splits	% Intact[a]	No. of Community Splits	% Intact[a]
Assembly	141	92%	71	97%	74	97%
Senate	77	95%	47	98%	39	98%
Congress	94	94%	86	96%	79	96%

Note: Communities are defined as Census-designated places with a population greater than zero. The number of communities increased from approximately 1,000 in 2000 to 1,500 in 2010.

[a]Percent intact calculated only for communities with a small enough population to fit in a single legislative district.

Table 4. Comparison in County Splits

	2001 Plan		2011 Draft Plan		2011 Final Plan	
Plan Type	No. of County Splits	Intact Counties	No. of County Splits	Intact Counties	No. of County Splits	Intact Counties
Assembly	99	31	93	31	92	30
Senate	51	33	59	32	54	38
Congress	62	34	69	31	67	33

cities and counties for no apparent reason" (Quinn 2011b), between 96 and 98 percent of all Census-designated places were kept intact under the 2011 plans. This represents a sizeable increase over to the 2001 plans, although many readers may be surprised to learn that even the legislature's gerrymander preserved more than 90 percent of communities within single districts. However, aside from the Senate plans, where the 2011 maps increased the number of intact counties, the commission did not notably increase or reduce county splits.

Maximizing Geographic Compactness

Compactness — the spatial "spread" of a district — is a long-established criterion for evaluating political boundaries, and a legally mandated redistricting consideration in many states (Niemi et al.1996). Indeed, sprawling districts are often used by critics to make the case for redistricting reform. In California, for example, proponents of Proposition 11 often pointed to California's 23rd Congressional District drawn by the legislature in 2001. Known as the "Ribbon of Shame," the costal district stretched nearly 200 miles from Monterey County in the north to Oxnard in the south.

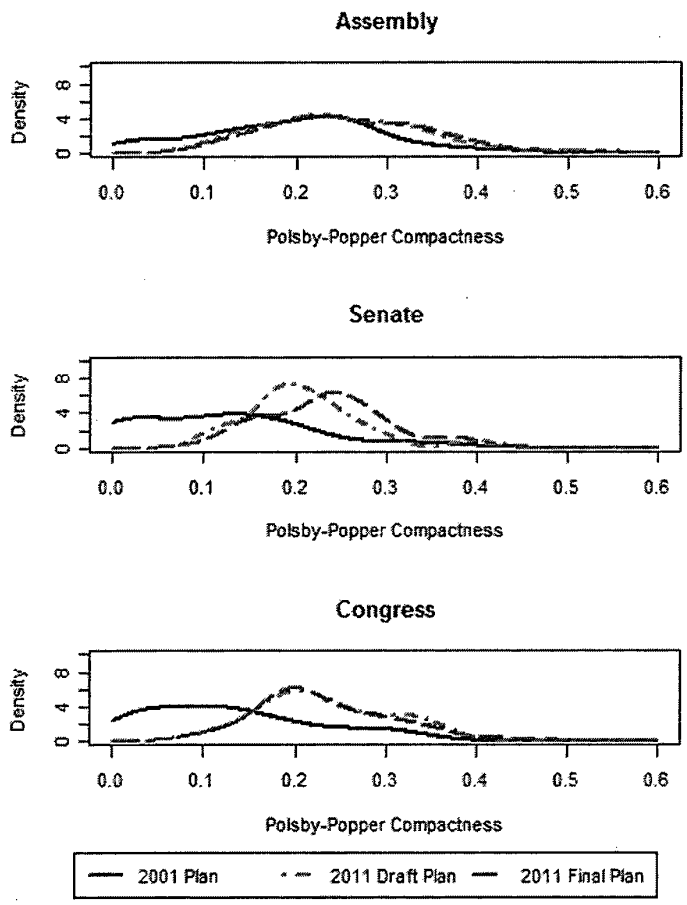
Despite the straightforward intuition for what it means to draw compact districts, consensus on a formal mathematical definition has remained elusive, and scholars have proposed a variety of measures. Niemi et al. (1996) showed that aggregate statistics produced by these measures generally lead to similar conclusions about specific redistricting plans, so the precise measure we choose is not likely to affect our conclusions. We use the measure proposed by Polsby and Popper (1991): It ranges from zero to one, with higher values indicating greater compactness.[8]

[8] The Polsby-Popper score for each political district is equal to the ratio of the area of the district to the area of a circle that has the same perimeter length as the district. Formally, the given the area and perimeter for a district, the score can be computed using the formula $PP = \frac{4\pi * Area}{Perimeter^2}$. .

Table 5. Average Polsby-Popper Compactness Scores

Plan Type	2001 Plan	Draft 2011 Plan	Final 2011 Plan
Assembly	0.20	0.25	0.26
Senate	0.12	0.21	0.23
Congress	0.13	0.23	0.23

Figure 2. Comparison of Compactness Across Plans



To compare the degree of compactness achieved by the 2001 legislative redistricting and the two sets of commission-drawn plans, Table 5 presents the mean district Polsby-Popper score produced by each plan. Figure 2 also plots the distribution of district compactness scores for each set of maps. Overall, the larger Polsby-Popper scores for the CRC-drawn districts provide strong evidence that the commission drew notably more compact boundaries than the legislature. This was the case for both sets of commission plans, although the August maps achieved somewhat greater compactness than the initial draft maps released in June.

Nesting Assembly Districts

The final criterion we evaluate is "nesting": the process of fitting two Assembly districts within a single Senate district. One impetus for nesting is the belief that it makes it easier for voters to correctly identify their elected representatives and accurately apportion credit and blame for policy outcomes. Some research has also shown that nesting can improve legislative productivity in bicameral systems by aligning electoral incentives of lawmakers and thus making it easier to build legislative coalitions across chambers (Chen 2010). Although nesting of lower house districts was approved by voters as part of Proposition 11, this goal was given the lowest priority among the criteria listed in the constitution.

Table 6. "Nesting" of Assembly Districts Inside Senate Districts

	2001 Plan	2011 Draft Plan	2011 Final Plan
Senate District Population in Two Largest Assembly Districts (Average)	74%	96%	83%
Average Number of Assembly Districts per Senate District	6.35	2.95	4.95

Table 6 compares the degree of nesting across the commission and legislative plans. For each Senate district, we calculated the percentage of its population that was contained in the two Assembly districts with the largest number of overlapping residents. In a perfectly nested plan, the percentage would be 100— because the two Assembly districts would contain all of the residents of the larger Senate district. The first row of Table 6 reports the average amount of population overlap between each Senate district and its two most nested Assembly districts. The second row reports the average number of Assembly districts covered, at least partially, by each Senate district. A perfectly nested plan would have a value of 2 on this measure, and higher values indicate weaker nesting.

As the table makes clear, the draft plan released in June 2011 achieved the greatest amount of nesting, with nearly perfect population overlap between the districts of the upper and lower houses of the legislature. The amount of nesting was reduced in the final plan adopted by the commission, in large part due to the creation of new majority-minority districts in response to public input and in an effort to reduce the number of community splits in the draft plan (Citizens Redistricting Commission 2011). However, the final commission maps still produced more overlap between the Senate and Assembly districts than the redistricting plan adopted by the legislature in 2001.

Summary

Overall, the results reported here make clear that the final commission maps adopted in August represent a notable improvement over the 2001 legislative redistricting on nearly all of the criteria voters said were important to them when they passed Proposition 11. This is true despite the fact that the commission did not produce lines that fully achieve any of the goals written into the state constitution. Though far more communities have been left intact in 2011

than in 2001, a small number of cities are still split into multiple districts under the CRC-approved plan. Likewise, while the new districts are more compact than the old ones, none of them look like perfect rectangles or circles. The fact that the commission did not achieve perfect compliance with *all* of the criteria reveals the inherent tensions between these important considerations — tensions that limit the potential gains from the reform and which few voters likely understood when they voted for the new system.

Equally surprising, however, is that the apparent conflicts between the redistricting criteria were less pronounced than many redistricting scholars may have expected. This is best demonstrated by comparing the draft maps released by the commission in June to the final maps adopted in August. The changes made to the plans in the meantime resulted in improvements on nearly all of the redistricting criteria. Only nesting, the lowest-ranked priority under Proposition 11, declined in the final maps — and this likely occurred because the commissioners worked to maximize other higher-ranked criteria, as directed by the state constitution. The criteria were in tension with each other, but they were not mutually exclusive.

Evaluating the Commission Plans: Political Effects

While the law explicitly required the CRC to consider the impact of its maps on geographic and minority representation, it also specifically directed the CRC to *ignore* the partisan and political effects of the plans it drew. All the same, many actors hoped for a particular political outcome: either more competitive seats, more victories for their own party, or both. In fact, the commissioners might have found ways to produce a partisan advantage using some combination of the demographic information available to them and their own knowledge of particular communities or incumbents. Even if the commission pursued its task with strict

neutrality, the product of its efforts was almost certain to produce partisan winners and losers — and a partisan impact that emerges from a neutral process still has real consequences.

In this section we evaluate the plans for two possible political effects: the number of competitive seats, and the share of seats each major party is likely to win under the new maps. Although we show that the plans will likely impact the nature of political competition and the balance of partisan power, these effects are not always as large as some observers have suggested, nor have they necessarily emerged for the reasons that many critics claimed.

Competitiveness

Although the CRC was not allowed to consider partisanship, advocates of reform clearly hoped the commission would draw a larger number of competitive seats, and the campaign on behalf of Proposition 11 strongly hinted that its passage would lead to greater competition. Did the commission live up to those expectations? We consider a seat "competitive" if we predicted that it would lead to elections in which no candidate would win by more than 10 percent. This definition of "marginal" districts is commonly used by scholars of legislative elections, and a 10-point advantage is certainly close enough to keep a representative or legislator concerned about reelection without forcing us to adopt an overly restrictive definition.[9] We use party registration and incumbency to produce our estimates, first by fitting a statistical model that used these two variables to predict the results of previous elections with data from those elections, and then by

[9] One could measure competitive seats in a number of ways. Past efforts have used the number of Democratic and Republican voters (Abramowitz, et al. 2006, McGhee 2011), turnover (i.e., the seats that actually change hands) (Johnson, et al. 2005), or close outcomes (Jacobson 1990). We assume that supporters of greater competition value it for its ability to keep incumbents concerned about public opinion outside their own party base. A seat need not actually change partisan hands to frighten an incumbent in this way. Likewise, the number of Democratic and Republican voters in a district might be a decent proxy for election results, but it is the results themselves that matter. So while both turnover and party registration are defensible, close outcomes are a more satisfying approach than either one.

combining the model coefficients with the relevant data from the new maps to generate predictions under the new lines.[10]

Table 7. Predicted Competitiveness: 2001 Plan vs. CRC Plans

	2001 Plan	2011 Draft Plan	2011 Final Plan	Significant Difference ? (2001 Plan to 2011 Final Plan)
Senate	11%	17%	15%	No (p=0.20)
Assembly	11%	17%	14%	No (p=0.16)
Congress	5%	16%	18%	Yes (p=0.02)

Using our definition, the share of seats predicted to be competitive under the new maps can be found in Table 7, with separate estimates for the 2001 districts, the CRC's draft plan from June, and the final plan adopted in August. All the commission's maps are more competitive than the existing maps, with increases ranging from 3 percentage points (i.e., between one and two additional seats) for the final Assembly plan to 13 points (i.e., between six and seven additional seats) for the final House plan. The draft plan in June offered slightly greater competitive gains in both the Senate (6%, or between two and three seats) and Assembly (6%, or between four and five seats), but not in the House (11%, or between five and six seats), although none of the differences are statistically significant. In fact, while there is at least an 80 percent

[10] We regress the Democratic share of the two-party vote on the Democratic and Republican shares of total registration and separate dummies for Democratic and Republican incumbents. Because we conceptualize competitiveness as a characteristic of each district independent of specific elections, we pool together all the elections from 2002 through 2010 into a single multilevel model, with random intercepts for election years, and then generate predictions for an average year. We also omit uncontested seats for the purposes of estimation but generate predictions for all seats. Thus, our predictions implicitly assume that all districts would be contested under the new maps. For the sake of coding incumbency, we assume that all incumbents will run in their district of primary residence, and that any seat occupied by a termed-out incumbent is open. After running these models, we sample 1,000 vectors of coefficients and errors to generate our estimates of probabilities. All models were run in R. Coefficient and goodness-of-fit estimates from these models are available from the authors upon request.

chance of greater competition in each of the final plans, the competitive gains only clear the 95 percent statistical significance standard for the House.[11] In substantive terms, the new maps will produce a modest increase in the number of competitive elections — though perhaps fewer than many reformers hoped for.

Partisan Balance

We conducted a similar analysis to gauge the impact of the new districts on the partisan balance of power, as measured by the Democratic share of seats in each legislative house and the California congressional delegation. Predictions of this kind can be sensitive to assumptions about broader partisan tides, especially when several competitive seats are in play: A good year for Democrats might push a number of these seats into the Democratic column, while a good year for Republicans could produce the opposite effect. To address this challenge, we produce two sets of estimates: one based on 2008, which we call a "Good Democratic Year," and one based on 2010, which we call a "Good Republican Year."[12] Basing our analysis on those two years also ensures we are working with a relatively stable period for partisan registration. A large registration shift away from Republicans occurred in the 2008 election, leading to a new, more Democratic equilibrium that has persisted to the present day.[13]

---

[11] Our predictions overstate the number of competitive races that actually occurred in the Assembly (11% predicted vs. 8% actual) and Senate (11% predicted vs. 7% actual) while perfectly predicting competitive races in the House (5% each). Nonetheless, there is little reason to think that the predicted *changes* will be consistently over- or underreported for the new plan. The same model also overpredicted competitive races in the 1990s, but there was no bias in the estimated change in competitiveness from the 1990s to the 2000s. These results are available from the authors upon request.

[12] For the Assembly and House, we ran separate OLS models for 2008 and 2010 and generated predictions off each model separately. We omitted uncontested seats and used the same predictors as for the estimates of competition: Democratic and Republican registration, and separate dummies for Democratic and Republican incumbency. Since the Senate offers so little data (a maximum of 20 races per cycle), we ran one regression for both 2008 and 2010 and included a dummy to capture the intercept shift between the two cycles.

[13] There is a common misconception that the national Republican tide of 2010 did not touch California. Although Republican candidates did perform poorly statewide, they gained substantial ground in legislative and congressional races. Controlling for party registration and incumbency and excluding uncontested seats, the average Republican

State Senate races create special complications that are worth a short discussion. The new even-numbered seats will not be used until the 2014 election cycle, and in the interim, incumbents currently representing even-numbered districts will be allowed to remain in office. If they step down, the resulting special election will be held under the *old* district lines. To capture this dynamic, we have generated separate Senate predictions for 2012 and 2014. For 2012, we generate model predictions only for the odd-numbered seats and assume that the rest will continue to be held by the party that currently controls them. We then generate estimates for 2014 based on all 40 seats, which assumes that our model predictions for those odd-numbered seats represent the best guess as to party control moving forward. We split the seats in the same way for our predictions using the old maps, to make the numbers as comparable as possible.[14]

Table 8 summarizes the results of our analysis, including predicted Democratic seat share for the existing and new maps, as well as the probability of Democrats claiming a two-thirds majority under each plan. (Because the estimates from the June draft plan were virtually identical, for the sake of space we have reported only a comparison of the final CRC map and the existing 2001 map.) Perhaps the most interesting result is that our model predicts a strong Democratic performance in the legislature under the *existing* maps put in place in 2001 — far stronger, in fact, than the Democrats have actually achieved.[15] Under the 2001 maps, a good

---

candidate in 2010 earned an additional 4 percent of the vote in the Assembly, 5 percent in the Senate, and 6 percent in the House compared to 2008. Shifts of these magnitudes would qualify as substantial partisan tides in the broader sweep of American history. However, given the lopsided registration advantage for one of the two large parties in most districts, these swings did not produce any extra victories for Republican candidates.

[14] Because both the odd- and even-numbered district estimates are based on the same model for 2014 (i.e., either a "Good Democratic Year" or a "Good Republican Year") it assumes that both 2012 (when the odd seats are up) and 2014 (when the even seats are up) would be good years for the same party. In reality, a good year for one party is rarely followed by another good year for the same party. Thus, it is more than likely that the actual 2014 results will fall somewhere between the estimates we present.

[15] Our regression model predicts vote share, which we then translate into seat share. In an otherwise competitive race, even slight deviations from our model's prediction will produce the wrong winner. The Democratic underperformance is therefore a consequence of better than expected Republican performance in key competitive districts. We cannot say whether this performance is a function of something predictable and systematic that we have not included in our model or simple random chance.

Table 8. Predicted Democratic Seat Share: 2001 Plan vs. Final 2011 Plan

	Predicted Seat Share			Prob. Democratic 2/3	
	2001 Plan	2011 Plan	Significant Difference?	2001 Plan	2011 Plan
Senate: 2012					
Good Democratic Year	67%	70%	No (p=0.30)	0.60	0.94
Good Republican Year	63	66	No (p=0.32)	0.04	0.43
Senate: 2014					
Good Democratic Year	69	69	No (p=0.56)	0.89	0.79
Good Republican Year	66	63	No (p=0.32)	0.35	0.11
Assembly					
Good Democratic Year	67	68	No (p=0.52)	0.53	0.66
Good Republican Year	63	62	No (p=0.43)	0.00	0.01
Congress					
Good Democratic Year	65	72	No (p=0.14)	--	--
Good Republican Year	63	63	No (p=0.53)	--	--

Note: "Good Democratic Year" estimates are based on an OLS regression on 2008 election data; "Good Republican Year" estimates are based from the same model using 2010 election data. Model coefficients are available from the authors upon request. Significance estimates indicate the proportion of simulations where the difference between the old and new districts held the opposite sign from the reported average difference.

Democratic year in 2012 would give Democrats better than even odds (p=0.60) of claiming a two-thirds majority in the Senate, and only a good Republican year predicts a seat share (63%) close to what Democrats currently hold. Likewise, the existing Assembly districts already seem to give the Democrats good odds (p=0.53) of claiming a two-thirds majority, at least in a good year for their party.

Nonetheless, the final CRC map still improves the odds of a two-thirds majority for the Democrats in 2012. The increase is modest for the Assembly (0.53 to 0.66), but much larger for the Senate (0.60 to 0.94). Taken together, if 2012 turns out to be a good Democratic year, we

predict a six in ten chance that Democrats will win two-thirds in *both* chambers under the new maps, compared to a one in three chance under the old.

The results are much different for 2014 (recall that estimates for this year incorporate model predictions for all seats). Under the 2001 maps, the odds of a Democratic two-thirds in the Senate are a little higher in 2014 than in 2012, while under the new maps the odds are actually a little lower. In fact, when the Senate plan is considered as a whole in this way (rather than as odd and even districts separately), the maximum chances of a Democratic supermajority in the Senate are, if anything, marginally *smaller* under the new map than the old one (0.79 vs. 0.89), while the maximum chance of a supermajority in both chambers is about the same (0.52 vs. 0.47). Thus, the potential Democratic gains are less a function of the district lines themselves and are more closely related to the numbering of the Senate districts, which "front-loads" seats in 2012 where the Democrats can expect to do better.

When it comes to the U.S. House, we predict more substantial gains for Democrats under the new plan, with as many as four seats additional seats (7%) in a good Democratic year. Even a bad year for Democrats will likely net them the same share of seats they currently hold. In contrast to the Assembly and Senate plans, Republicans have performed about as expected by our model in recent elections, with the predictions using the 2001 seats closely matching what actually occurred.[16] Thus, it seems fair to attribute any estimated gains to the redistricting plan itself. Nonetheless, the uncertainty inherent to competitive seats places even this large seat gain within the margin of error, because slight vote share deviations in competitive districts can alter the predicted seat share dramatically.[17]

---

[16] Our model predicts a 65% Democratic seat share in a good Democratic year and a 63% seat share in a good Republican year, compared to the 64% Democrats actually won in both 2008 and 2010.

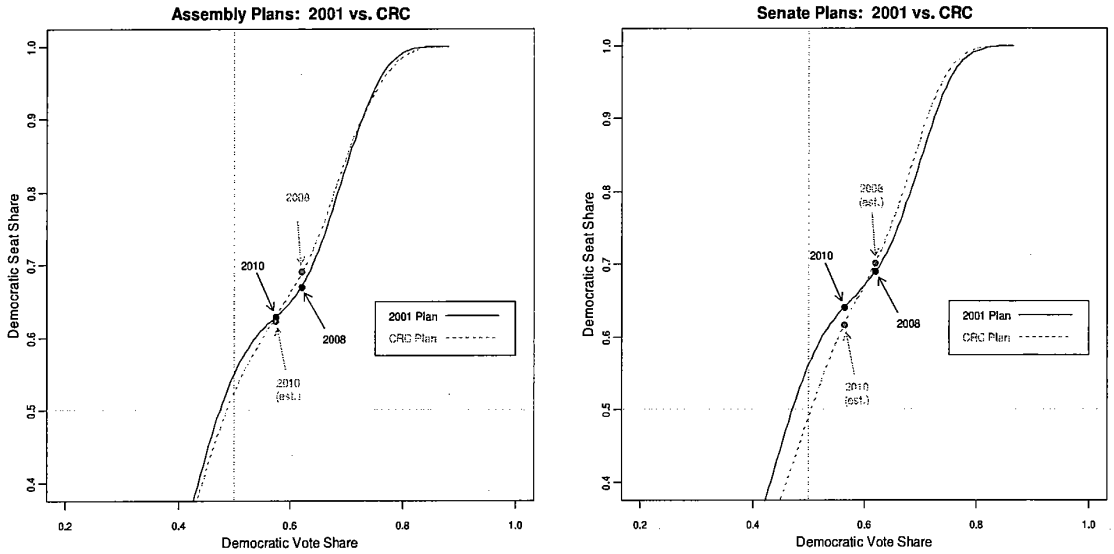
[17] Consistent with this idea, the predicted seat shares under the old plan are much more precisely estimated than they are under the new plan, while there is no such difference in precision for vote shares.

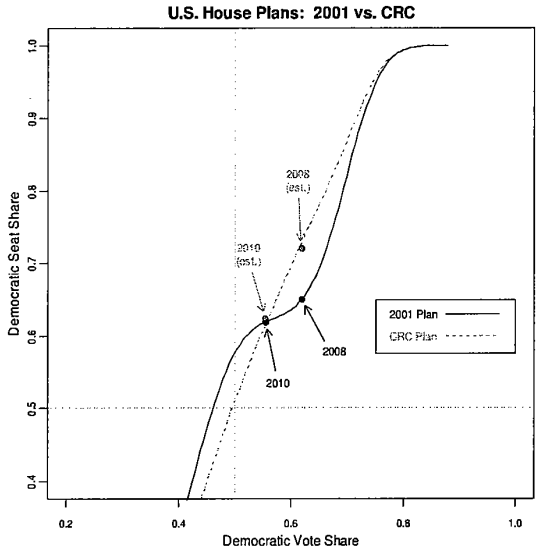
Why does the congressional plan produce so many more seats for the Democrats than either the Assembly or the Senate plans? Figure 3 offers some explanation by tracing out the seats-votes curves for the both the old districts and the new ones. A seats-votes curve displays the relationship between the average share of votes received by a party in each district and the seats won as a result across a broad range of potential election outcomes. The curves therefore allow us to identify the partisan seat share we should expect for any average vote share in that plan.[18] The black lines in Figure 3 identify the curve for the 2001 plan in each case, while the dotted red lines identify the curve for the final CRC plan. We also label the 2008 and 2010 outcomes on each graph for reference.

Each of the 2001 plans has a distinctive bowing in its seats-votes curve between a vote share of about 55 and 65 percent Democratic — exactly the range where elections in California tend to occur. This bowing is a graphical representation of the lack of competitive seats, because at the point where the curve bows, a shift in vote share (on the horizontal axis) produces a smaller change in seat share (on the vertical axis). By contrast, all three CRC plans come close to eliminating the bowing, leaving a straight line where additional votes translate into new seats at a much faster pace. In the Assembly and Senate plans, the original bowing was modest so the consequences of straightening it are less pronounced. But the bowing was quite severe in the 2001 congressional plan. Given the range of vote shares across which elections in California have historically occurred, this has limited the gains the Democrats might have achieved under a more competitive map. The predicted seat shares for 2008 make this clear: The same vote share

[18] Specifically, the seats-votes curve graphs the implications of a hypothetical partisan tide moving the vote share in every seat by a uniform amount. For example, if the Democrats received an average of 60 percent of the vote and then suddenly lost five percent in every district, the seats-votes curve would indicate how many seats the Democrats could expect to lose for that five percent, assuming that nothing else about the districts changed.

Figure 3. Seats-votes curves: existing maps vs. final CRC maps





produces a much higher seat share for the Democrats under the new map than under the old one, because the new map allows the additional Democratic support to translate into greater seat gains.

These results do not necessarily suggest that the CRC maps avoid any and all attempts at gerrymandering. But they do show that the new plans all resemble each other in the seat share that is predicted for similar shares of the vote, so the differences in partisan gains for Democrats between the new plans have at least as much to do with the 2001 plans to which they are compared as with the lines the commission has drawn. Indeed, given the strongly uncompetitive nature of the 2001 congressional plan, it seems unlikely that it is possible to draw *any* plan that increases competition among congressional seats without also advantaging the Democrats.

Summary

Our analysis of political effects points to several conclusions. First, as many observers had hoped, the districts are somewhat more competitive than the districts drawn by the legislature in 2001. Apart from the congressional plan, however, the gains in competition are fairly modest. Indeed, for the Senate and Assembly, the level of competition predicted by our model is higher for the 2001 districts than actually occurred. This suggests that factors besides either incumbency or the district lines have conspired to keep competition low in recent years and may continue to do so moving forward.

Second, the partisan change we predict for the new plans is generally modest, and where it is larger, the new lines are not necessarily to blame. Based on party registration and incumbency, Republicans have been outperforming expectations in the current set of districts, especially in the Senate, where the Democrats probably ought to have claimed a two thirds

majority already. This fact is visible without any statistical model. Under the 2001 Senate map, every Democrat represents a safe seat, while three Republican senators either represent Democratic-leaning districts or won their last election by a small margin (Sen. Blakeslee in District 15, Sen. Cannella in District 12, and Sen. Strickland in District 19). Had two of these three races turned out differently, the Democrats would already have a two-thirds majority. The handwriting for Republicans has been on the wall for several years.

Because the map in place before the redistricting already predicted better Democratic performance than actually occurred, only a small fraction of the partisan effects are properly attributed to the new lines drawn by the commission. In the Senate, improved Democratic performance is a product of district numbers more than any other cause. It is conceivable that Democrats could claim more than two-thirds of the seats in 2012 but lose the super-majority in 2014, based largely on the districts at stake in each year. Of course, one might accuse the commission of deliberately producing this result. We offer no opinion on this idea, except to note that the commission adopted a systematic method of numbering Senate districts (Citizens Redistricting Commission 2011, p. 25), so any argument about the numbering would presumably need to take issue with that process itself.[19]

We find the largest partisan effects in the House map, where the Democrats may pick up four or more seats. These gains stem from the old congressional plan as much as the new one. The 2001 congressional plan was the least competitive of the three considered here. Such low levels of competition ensured that a strong Democratic performance would not lead to gains in

[19] The commission's process intended to minimize the number of voters moving from an odd to an even numbered district or vice-versa. To our knowledge, neither the 2001 plan drawn by the legislature nor even the 1991 plan drawn the Special Masters followed a similar systematic process. The legislature made no attempt to explain any of its decisions, while the Special Masters simply noted that they "tried to assign the numbers rationally" (Special Masters, 74) and that any errors they made could be corrected by the California Supreme Court (Special Masters, fn 60).

seat share. By contrast, the new congressional plan is the *most* competitive of the three, so a good year for Democrats will probably allow them to pick up the seats they did not win before. Yet because these gains come from competitive seats, they could easily be lost again in a countervailing partisan tide. Greater competition brings opportunity, but also risk.

The implications of these results depend greatly on one's primary concern. If the question is whether the new maps are better for the Democrats, the answer is clearly yes. But the gains for Democrats are either uncertain, because they depend on competitive seats, or conditional, because they depend on the esoterica of Senate seat numbering. Moreover, there is nothing about the new lines that guarantees a good Democratic performance. If past Republican overperformance is due to systematic factors we have not accounted for in our model (e.g., strong candidates or fundraising), Republicans might continue to perform well and hold at least one-third of the seats into the foreseeable future.[20]

Discussion

There is little doubt that the maps produced by the CRC, and the process through which these plans came about, represented an important improvement on the legislature-led redistricting of 2001. The new district boundaries kept more communities together and created more compact districts while at the same time increasing opportunities for minority representation. If these maps survive the coming referendum and legal challenges, they have the

[20] There are two ways that we tested our Senate results to ensure that the real outcome for Republicans was not worse than we estimate. First, it is possible that party registration is not the best gauge of a district's political sensibilities, so we tried estimating our models with each district's 2008 presidential vote and 2010 gubernatorial vote. We obtained these vote results from the web site of Redistricting Partners, a Democratic consulting firm (http://redistrictingpartners.com/). Predictions based on these numbers actually suggested better outcomes for Republicans than the analysis using party registration. Second, we allowed for certain key incumbent decisions affecting competitive districts that have been announced or that might soon be announced: Republican Tom Berryhill running in the safe Republican District 8 in 2014 instead of the competitive District 5 in 2012; Republican Sam Blakeslee retiring, leaving solidly Democratic District 17 open; and Juan Vargas running for Congress instead of challenging fellow Democrat Christine Kehoe for District 39. The results were the same.

potential to modestly increase competition in California elections and the responsiveness of the legislative branch to changing voter preferences.

These are important accomplishments, and many supporters of Propositions 11 and 20 will rightly point to them as Californians and political observers elsewhere evaluate our state's innovative approach to redistricting. Yet any political reformer who believed that simply giving the job of drawing districts to regular citizens and attempting to take politics out of the process would produce maximum improvement on every desired dimension will surely be disappointed. As the 2011 experience has showed, many other social and political factors — such as the partisan self-sorting and segregation of the electorate — greatly limit the extent to which the redistricting process, no matter how fair and nonpartisan, can change the product of redistricting. Maximizing certain criteria, such as keeping communities intact and protecting the voting rights of historically underrepresented groups, makes achieving other goals, such as increasing competitiveness, more difficult. Perhaps most importantly, the experience of the CRC has shown that a nonpartisan, participatory, and transparent process does not eliminate the zero sum nature of electoral competition. The commission's maps have both winners and losers and may result in lasting impacts on the balance of political power. If Californians decide that they like their new system of drawing lines, they will need to jealously guard it in future iterations, because the organized interests who care most about the process will surely learn from this maiden voyage. They will attempt to either steer future commissions in their direction or sabotage the commission's efforts entirely.

References

Abramowitz, Alan I., Brad Alexander, and Matthew Gunning. 2006. "Incumbency, Redistricting, and the Decline of Competition in U.S. House Elections." *Journal of Politics* 68(1): 75-88.

Arvizu, John R., and F. Chris Garcia. 1996. "Latino Voting Participation: Explaining and Differentiating Latino Voting Turnout." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 18(2): 104-128.

Barabas, Jason, and Jennifer Jerit. 2004. "Redistricting Principles and Racial Representation." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 4(4): pp. 415-435.

Cain, Bruce E., and Karin Mac Donald. 2007. *The Implications of Nesting in California Redistricting.* Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies.

Cain, Bruce E., Karin Mac Donald and Iris Hui. 2008. "Sorting or Self-Sorting: Competition and Redistricting in California." In *New Political Geography of California,* edited by Frederick Douzet, Thad Kousser, and Kenneth P. Miller. Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies Press.

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. 2011. "Map 3: Nonwhite Population by Percent in County: 2000 & 2010." http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/state_census_data_center/census_2010/view.php

Chen, Jowei. 2010. "The Effect of Electoral Geography on Pork Barreling in Bicameral Legislatures." *American Journal of Political Science* 54(2): 301-322.

Citizens Redistricting Commission. 2011. "Final Report on 2011 Redistricting." http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/meeting_handouts_082011/crc_20110815_2final_report.pdf.

Hoffenblum, Aalan. 2011. "Memo to Redistricting Commissioners: Beware of Those Who Protest Too Much!" *Fox and Hounds Daily.* http://www.foxandhoundsdaily.com/blog/allan-hoffenblum/9109-memo-redistricting-commissioners-beware-those-who-protest-too-much.

Jacobson, Gary C. 1990. *The Electoral Origins of Divided Government: Competition in U.S. House Elections, 1946-1988.* Boulder: Westview Press.

Johnson, Douglas, Elise Lampe, Justin Levitt, and Andrew Lee. 2005. "Restoring the Competitive Edge: California's Need for Redistricting Reform and the Likely Impact of Proposition 77." Claremont, CA: The Rose Institute of State and Local Government.

Kogan, Vladimir, and Thad Kousser. 2011. "Great Expectations and the California Citizens Redistricting Commission." In *Reapportionment and Redistricting in the West*, edited by Gary Moncrief. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.

Kousser, J. Morgan. 1997. "Redistricting: California, 1971 -2001." In *Governing California: Politics, Government and Public Policy in the Golden State,* edited by Gerald C. Lubenow and Bruce E. Cain, pp. 137-155. Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies Press.

Kousser, J. Morgan. 1998. "Reapportionment Wars: Party, Race, and Redistricting in California, 1971–1992." In *Race and Redistricting in the* 1990s, edited by Bernard Groffman, pp. 134-190. New York, NY: Agathon Press.

Kousser, J. Morgan. 2006. "Estimating the Partisan Consequences of Redistricting Plans—Simply." *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 21(4): pp. 521-541.

Ingram, Carl. 2001a. "Revised Districts Hinder Minorities, Critics Say." *Los Angeles Times*, Sept. 6, 2001: p. B8.

Ingram, Carl. 2001b. "Davis Oks Redistricting that Keeps Status Quo." *Los Angeles Times*. Sept. 28, 2001: B2.

McCarty, Nolan, Keith T. Poole, and Howard Rosenthal. 2009. "Does Gerrymandering Cause Polarization?" *American Journal of Political Science* 53(3): pp. 666-680.

McCue, Kenneth F. 2011. *Creating California's Official Redistricting Database*. Available at http://swdb.berkeley.edu/d10/Creating%20CA%20Official%20Redistricting%20Database.pdf.

McGhee, Eric. 2008. *Redistricting and Legislative Partisanship.* San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California.

_____. 2011. *California's 2011 Redistricting: The Commission's Final Plans.* San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California.

Niemi, Richard G., Bernard Grofman, Carl Carlucci, and Thomas Hofeller. 1990. "Measuring Compactness and the Role of a Compactness Standard in a Test for Partisan and Racial Gerrymandering." *Journal of Politics* 52(4): pp. 1155-1181.

Quinn, T. Anthony. 1981. "California." In *Reapportionment Politics: The History of Redistricting in the 50 States,* edited by Leory Hardy, Alan Heslop, and Stuart Anderson, pp. 53-57. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Quinn, Tony. 2011a. "Redistricting Commission: The Blind Squirrel Finds a Nut." *Fox and Hounds Daily.* http://foxandhoundsdaily.com/blog/tony-quinn/9062-redistricting-commission-the-blind-squirrel-finds-a-nut.

Quinn, Tony. 2011b. "The Commission's First Draft Maps: Doing Worse than the Legislature Did." *Fox and Hounds Daily.* http://foxandhoundsdaily.com/blog/tony-quinn/9148-the-commissions-first-draft-maps-doing-worse-legislature-did.

Polsby, Daniel D., and Robert D. Popper. 1991. "The Third Criterion: Compactness as a Procedural Safeguard Against Partisan Gerrymandering." *Yale Law & Policy Review* 9(2): 301-353.

Skelton, George. 2009. "Polarization is Paralyzing California. *Los Angele Times.* Aug. 10, 2009.

Special Masters on Reapportionment. 1991. "Report and Recommendations." Available at http://igs.berkeley.edu/library/research/quickhelp/policy/government/Redistricting/reapp90-report/index.html

TAB 8

THE SACRAMENTO BEE sacbee.com

The latest on California politics and government

September 29, 2011

Suit filed against new California congressional districts

A former Republican congressman and four others filed suit Thursday with the **California Supreme Court** alleging that that state's newly drawn congressional districts are illegal and unconstitutional.

The suit by Mariposa Republican **George Radanovich**, who left Congress last year, asks the court to throw out the 53 new congressional boundaries and appoint a special master to draw new ones.

The legal challenge comes nearly one month after opponents of the congressional maps announced a referendum drive aimed at letting voters decide the fate of the new maps. That drive apparently has snagged.

California's congressional, legislative and Board of Equalization districts were drawn for the first time this year by an independent citizens commission, rather than by the Legislature, under terms of ballot initiatives passed in 2008 and 2010.

"California voters approved two initiatives designed to finally remove politics and back room deals from redistricting. Unfortunately, the Citizens Redistricting Commission failed miserably in that respect," Radanovich said in a written statement.

Specifically, Radanovich's suit targets three Los Angeles districts, claiming that lines were drawn to protect three incumbents in violation of federal law and the state constitution.

The commission failed to meet its obligation under the federal Voting Rights Act to ensure that one or two of those congressional districts had a majority of African American voters, the lawsuit contends.

"The only apparent reason for such neglect by the commission was to enable the three current incumbents to remain in office," Carlos Rodriguez, a GOP strategist, said in a statement announcing the suit.

In somewhat of a ripple effect, the failure to properly draw lines for those three Los Angeles congressional districts denied Latinos elsewhere in the county of one - perhaps two - additional Latino-majority districts, according to Rodriguez.

The suit also takes aim at Congressional District 47, which "begins at the port of Long Beach and then wanders far into central Orange County to absorb portions of Garden Grove and Westminster," the suit said. "This divides the Orange County Asian community."

Rodriguez could not be reached immediately Thursday for further comment. He announced plans Aug. 30 to launch a referendum drive against the congressional maps but has kept a low profile amid reports that the effort lacks adequate funding and has stalled.

A separate coalition of Republican Party interests, led by Sacramento-based political strategist David Gilliard, has started a referendum drive and filed suit against the state's 40 new state Senate districts.

Rob Wilcox, spokesman for the redistricting commission, had no immediate comment on the congressional suit.

Approval of new political districts required support from three of five Democrats on the redistricting commission, three of five Republicans, and three of four independent or minor party voters.

The commission consistently has said that its members are confident their maps will withstand any legal challenge.

Categories: Redistricting

Posted by **Jim Sanders**
4:24 PM | 21 Comments | Share

Recommend Be the first of your friends to recommend this.

© Copyright The Sacramento Bee. All rights reserved.
blog comments powered by **DISQUS**

TAB 9

Great Expectations and the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

by Vladimir Kogan and Thad Kousser

Established through an initiative that won by the narrowest of margins in November 2008, California's Citizens Redistricting Commission represents the dreams of a diverse collection of reformers united only by their conviction that the state's post-2000 redistricting had been a nightmare. That plan, a classic incumbent gerrymander, created few competitive districts, kept some minority groups on the outskirts of the process, and did little to moderate the nation's most polarized legislature. The new commission was designed to ensure that history would not repeat itself when state[1] (and then federal)[2] legislative district lines were redrawn after the 2010 census figures arrived.

While many of its proponents acknowledged that the commission could bring only modest changes to the eventual outcome of the redistricting process, its strongest boosters and most ardent supporters portrayed it as a silver bullet aimed at solving all of the vexing problems of redistricting: taking politics out of the most inherently political act that a state government performs; molding a bipartisan consensus around a bitterly polarizing issue; reserving a seat at the table for a diverse set of racial and ethnic minority groups and other loosely defined "communities of interest;" and maximizing a series of redistricting criteria that are all in tension with each other. Pursuing all of these improvements at once can make each of them difficult to deliver, creating a set of great expectations that will be a constant challenge for the commission to meet.

This chapter tells the story behind the creation of the Citizens Redistricting Commission. We argue that knowing the history of redistricting in California and previous attempts to reform the process are crucial to both understanding the eventual

design of the commission and the political campaign that led to its enactment.[3] We begin by asking how this campaign succeeded when so many past attempts to establish independent redistricting boards for California had failed. We then make the case that reformers' revulsion with the redistricting process at the beginning of the decade, along with their need to fashion a coalition to change it by the decade's end, influenced how they constructed the commission and campaigned for its passage. We summarize the design of the commission, and the claims made by both its authors and its proponents during the November 2008 election.

These factors, in turn, put in place a set of expectations for the commission's performance that will pose a tremendous challenge to meet. We review those hopes, speculating about which ones the commission is best positioned to fulfill and which will pose its most difficult tests. Already, the experience of selecting commissioners and hiring their support staff provide hints that that realities of modern day politics in California have begun to show how difficult many of the campaign's promises will be to keep. We conclude by setting forth a simple framework for evaluating the performance of the commission when California's new district lines are drawn once and for all. We contrast this framework to the ways in which we predict that its performance will, in fact, be evaluated.

The Mystery of 2008: Why Did Prop. 11 Succeed When So Many Past Attempts Failed?

During the fall 2008 campaign season, the issue of redistricting reform was largely overshadowed by a historical presidential election and other hot-button initiatives — including a constitutional amendment to overturn a recent state court decisions

guaranteeing same-sex couples the right to marry. In the days after the election, however, Proposition 11, which proposed the creation of an independent redistricting commission, attracted new attention. In an electoral photo finish, the measure had eked out a tiny lead on Election Night, and the final outcome of the election remained uncertain for weeks as election officials continued to count hundreds of thousands of vote-by-mail ballots. In the final tally, the measure maintained its lead — but just barely. It won by fewer than 200,000 votes, out of more than 12 million cast.

Perhaps more surprising than the close contest was the fact that the measure attracted even close to a majority of the statewide vote. In the three decades leading up to 2008, California voters had considered the creation of an appointed redistricting commission on four occasions, and each time decided against doing so by wide margins. These failed measures are summarized in Table 1 below. Just three years earlier, voters handed Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger a stinging defeat by rejecting his proposal for a commission of retired judges to draw political boundaries, with the initiative losing by nearly 20 percentage points.

[Table 1 About Here]

Table 1. Failed Redistricting Reform Proposals in California

Year	*Proposition*	*Percent Yes*	*Proposal*
1982	14	45.5	Create 10-person Districting Commission, with four members (including chairman) selected by a panel of justices from California appellate court and three members appointed by each political party. Specifies criteria for drawing districts.
1984	39	44.8	Create commission of at least 10 members, all selected by the president of the University of California through random drawing using lists of retired appellate court judges. Half of the judges would be Republican appointees and half Democratic appointees. Requires at least two other appointed nonvoting members. Specifies criteria for drawing districts.
1990	119	36.2	Create 12-person commission appointed by a panel of retired appellate court justices from list of registered voters nominated by nonprofit, nonpartisan organizations. Specifies criteria for drawing districts.
2005	77	40.2	Create three-member panel of retired federal and/or state judges combining nomination by legislative leaders and random lottery. Requires that each major party have at least one representative. Specifies criteria for drawing districts.

Source: University of California Hastings College of the Law, *California Ballot Propositions Database*.

The unexpected success of Proposition 11 was a testament to the political acumen of its authors, who were able to bring together an unusual, diverse coalition of interests that included good-government activists, some minority voting rights leaders,[4] and members of the state's rapidly shrinking Republican Party. Republicans were motivated primarily by fear of the political fate they might suffer at the hands of an entirely Democratic-controlled government at the beginning of the decade; with the likely victory of Democrat Jerry Brown in the 2010 gubernatorial election and the near-certain

Democratic control of both houses of the state legislature, the Democrats would be in strong position to devise a plan favorable to the majority party. Reformers and some members of minority communities were mobilized by their indignation over the maps drawn after the 2000 census and their worry of a repeat a decade later.

Indeed, the 2000 redistricting plan and the outrage it engendered provided a critical talking point in the campaign for Proposition 11. After the 1998 gubernatorial election, when Pete Wilson was replaced by Gray Davis, the Democrats secured control of both the legislative and executive branch for the first time in nearly two decades. However, their ability to parlay the power created through unified control of government into political districts that favored Democratic candidates was largely constrained by the threat of direct democracy and legal challenges, two key but largely overlooked factors that have had tremendous influence in California redistricting politics since the late 1960s. A common view of the way that redistricting operated in California before the creation of the Citizens Redistricting Commission was enunciated by journalist and author Lou Cannon, writing in support of Proposition 11: "As it presently stands, California is a state where legislators choose their voters rather than the other way around."[5] If legislators were truly in control of the redistricting process during this era, then the Democratic majority that held a firm grip on legislative power during the 2001-2002 session would have had a free hand to draw a "partisan gerrymander" — a plan that would favor own their party by delivering the maximum number of legislative seats for a given percentage of the popular vote — for the next decade. Instead, the plan that legislators eventually passed was an "incumbent gerrymander" — a plan that favored

current officeholders of both parties, because it contained relatively few competitive districts in which the parties were evenly matched. [6]

Why did lawmakers take this approach? They did so because legislators alone were not in control of redistricting in California before 2008; they merely began the process. A more complicated but more accurate summary of the pre-commission process is that legislators negotiated with governors to draw district lines, often under the threat of a proposition and always in the shadow of Supreme Court ready to step in to draw lines should the elected branches of government deadlock. In California's hybrid system of representative and direct democracy, controversial issues with high stakes frequently generate proposition campaigns and initiative threats, either one of which can be strong enough to constrain the behavior or legislators.[7] All across the nation, the specter of courts stepping in to redraw lines if elected officials deadlock or violate voting rights laws exerts a powerful effect on the process. In some cases, legislators are directly replaced by courts and court-appointed "special masters" as the line drawers. In other cases, the courts exert an indirect effect when the threat of losing this power is enough to convince legislators to cut a deal that benefits the party of the governor or president who appointed more of the relevant judges.[8]

In California, courts have played a direct role in drawing lines in half of the redistricting battles that occurred since the Supreme Court's the one-person, one-vote decisions in the 1960s began the modern era of redistricting. In both 1970 and 1990, divided government and vetoes by Republican governors of redistricting plans drawn up by Democratic legislatures handed the matter to the Supreme Court, which appointed "special masters" who drew the new boundaries. These masters then drew plans that, as

demonstrated by both qualitative and quantitative analysis, appeared to benefit the party of the governor who had appointed a majority of Supreme Court judges. Divided government has lead to deadlock over redistricting legislation in California, with the party most heavily represented in the judiciary holding the tiebreaking vote.[9]

Even when members of one party have controlled both the legislature and the governorship in California, they have not exerted unchecked power over how to draw lines. In the early 1980s, unified Democratic control was undermined by a popular referendum funded by Republicans that led to voter rejection, in the June 1982 primary, of redistricting plans drawn up by Democratic leaders. Emboldened by this victory at the ballot box, Republicans allied with the good government group Common Cause to put forth a proposition to establish a redistricting commission on the November ballot (Proposition 14, described in Table 1). Yet the measure lost, leaving the state with no clear district lines during a time of partisan transition in the executive branch. Democratic legislators rushed to redraw lines, passing a compromise redistricting plan after the November election but before lame duck Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown had left office and his Republican successor George Deukmejian had been sworn in.[10] The plan was generous enough to Republicans to garner a two-thirds vote in each house, allowing it to go into effect swiftly enough to avoid another referendum.[11] Those lines stayed in place for the decade,[12] but a clear lesson of the entire episode was that direct democracy's usage or its mere threat imposes a significant constraint on legislators when they redraw California's districts.

This contentious history — in particular the defeat of the post-1980 Democratic redistricting plan at the ballot box — provided an important backdrop as Davis and

Democratic leaders prepared for reapportionment after the 2000 census. With slower population growth bringing just one new congressional seat to California, any significant Democratic seat gain would need to be offset by Republican losses. However, Republicans made it clear that any plan that reduced the size of the party's congressional and legislative delegations would face legal challenges, a referendum, or both. The stalemate laid the groundwork for a bipartisan gerrymander that protected the incumbents from both parties by drawing safe districts that minimized partisan turnover. "We Republicans have an incentive to work with Democrats because we know they can do the redistricting without us," one Republican legislative leader explained. "They have an incentive to work with us because they know we can do a referendum and throw it into the court."[13] By attracting enough Republican votes, the Democrats could pass a redistricting plan as an "urgency" measure, exempting it from any referendum challenges.

The plan that emerged from the post-2000 redistricting was a model of bipartisan compromise. It pleased incumbents and legislative leaders from both parties — but few others. Some minority group leaders argued that the plan represented a lost opportunity to increase representation for historically excluded groups. "The Latino community feels very strongly that they have been victims of a lot of political deals and their voice has been lost," complained Amadis Valez of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, which unsuccessfully challenged a portion of the plan in court.[14] "We believe that the concerns for incumbency protection and having a bipartisan deal overrode giving a full opportunity to the Latino community in Los Angeles County and other ethnic communities as well," he said in another interview.[15]

Not every ethnic representative felt left out of the process; indeed, the many Latino legislators who exerted great influence in the state assembly and senate received favorable districts. Asian-American representation in the assembly doubled from three seats in 2000 under the old districts to six seats under the new lines in place in 2002.[16] Still, in specific geographic areas where these groups were growing the fastest, some felt that incumbents had been protected at a cost to their communities. Latino groups particularly objected to boundary changes that shifted a significant number of Latino voters out of a San Fernando Valley district north of Los Angeles represented by long-time Democratic Congressman Howard Berman. The changes, no doubt made by Berman's brother Michael, one of the Democratic redistricting consultants, helped protect Berman from a likely Latino primary challenger.[17] Asian-American groups similarly objected to portions of the plan that divided growing Asian and Pacific Islander communities in the west San Gabriel Valley. Critics complained that the legislative plan "sliced and diced" the Asian-American community, and Kathay Feng, a young Los Angeles lawyer representing the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting, led the charge against the gerrymander. A decade later, Feng would become the executive director of Common Cause, a major government reform group whose support would play a key role in the passage of Proposition 11.[18]

Even as some minority interests complained about the representational implications of the new plans, newspaper editorial boards and government reformers blasted what they saw as an outcome of a corrupt political bargain. Many observers complained that, by creating safe districts, the plan protected incumbents from political competition, weakening the democratic link between voters and their elected

representative. By shifting the locus of political competition from general to primary elections, critics warned the new district lines encouraged candidates to woo the extreme activists in their parties, exacerbating already high levels of political polarization in the state legislature.

How accurate was the claim that the post-2000 plan, by eliminating any vestige of political competition from the state legislature, made all incumbents safe, locked in one-party rule, and accelerated partisan polarization in Sacramento? Though not entirely unfounded, this complaints exaggerated the impact of new maps by attributing to them all of the effects of the demographic and political dynamics that were at work in California and the nation over this period. All three of the political changes attributed to district lines were also driven by long-term trends that show few signs of reversing themselves. In a later section of this chapter, we evaluate the conventional critique that the post-2000 plan prevented political competition, drawing lessons for the prospects that the Citizens Redistricting Commission will be able to deliver much more meaningful competition and less polarization. For now, it suffices simply to note that this critique was indeed conventional, and that it brought good government activists and many newspapers into the coalition of the outraged that came together to cleanse the many sins of the post-2000 process through a new independent commission.

The Campaign for Proposition 11

While discontent over the redistricting plan produced after the 2000 reapportionment created significant potential support for redistricting reform, it would take the political

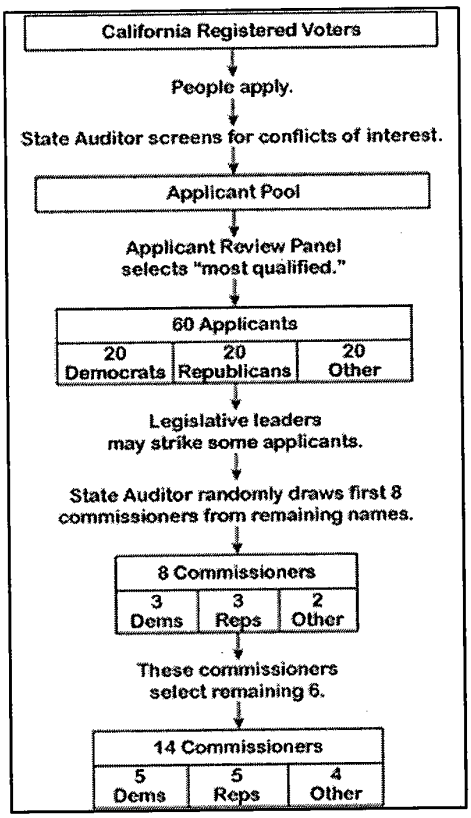
skills of Proposition 1's1 authors to activate this latent coalition in the electorate and sell the measure to voters historically distrustful of appointed redistricting commissions. Since the 1980s initiatives for appointed commissions, proposed redistricting reforms have largely — and accurately — been associated with Republican interests, limiting the broader appeal of the measures.[19] By failing to provide explicit protections for the representation of ethnic and racial minority groups, the unsuccessful commission proposals did little to attract support from Latinos and Asian-Americans who may have been dissatisfied with the existing process. For example, critics assailed Gov. Schwarzenegger's 2005 plan, which proposed giving retired judges power over redistricting, by pointing out that most the state's retired jurists where upper-class white men.

Proposition 11's proponents clearly learned the lesson from the earlier campaigns. Their measure proposed to open up the process to all Californians, and its language provided for a complicated selection process for choosing redistricting commissioners that combined a rigorous review by the respected state auditor to eliminate unqualified applicants with a random lottery (see Figure 1), appealing to grassroots reformers. Since it specified that all political staffers, public officials, and future candidates would be ineligible to serve, the initiative eliminated concerns that it was a political power play cooked up by political insiders. By requiring that the proposed 14-member commission include five Democrats, five Republicans, and four members unaffiliated with either major party, and specifying that the final district boundaries would need to be approved by at least three Democratic commissioners, three Republican commissioners, and three independents, the measure appeared to ensure that neither party would be advantaged in

the process. In limiting the scope of the new commission to state legislative districts and the state board of equalization, leaving control over congressional redistricting in the hands of the legislature, the measure's authors also avoided a large influx of campaign money from Democratic congressional leaders who would have, no doubt, fought any proposal that involved changes to how the congressional districts were drawn.[20] Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the language of Proposition 11 explicitly required that commissioners demonstrate "appreciation for California's diverse demographics and geography," and specified that the final six members of the commission would be selected explicitly "to ensure that the commission reflects this state's diversity, including, but not limited to, racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity."[21]

[Figure 1 About Here]

Figure 1. Proposition 11 Commissioner Selection Process



Source: California Secretary of State, *Voter Information Guide*.

Although the authors of Proposition 11 did not explicitly argue that the creation of a redistricting commission would inject new competition into the political process — indeed, the language of Proposition 11 actually prohibited the districts from being drawn "for the purpose of favoring or *discriminating against* an incumbent" (emphasis added) — they did little to correct the record when such arguments were made by newspaper editorials and supporters. For example, one Yes on Proposition 11 commercial explicitly made a case for the measure by implying that it would increase the competitiveness of

existing legislative districts. "Let's hold politicians accountable if they don't do their job," a firefighter featured in the ad said. "If they don't do their job, Proposition 11 makes it easier to vote out of office." A similar argument was repeated in the official voter pamphlet mailed to registered voters: "If Legislators don't have to compete to get re-elected, they have no accountability to voters. That meant they don't have to work together to solve problems like education, health care, roads, crime, and the state budget. Proposition 11 will keep politicians tuned-in to voter needs."[22] The editorial board of the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, which came out in support of the measure, went even further, arguing that it would result in political lines "in which incumbents are at risk every election if they let problems continue to fester."[23]

In short, by carefully designing the proposal to address every weakness and complaint lodged against previous redistricting reform initiatives and by capitalizing on anger over the post-2000 incumbent gerrymander, the authors of Proposition 11 largely anticipated and muted the criticisms that could be levied against their proposal. The success of their electoral strategy can be assessed by comparing the voter coalition for Proposition 11 to those who had voted in favor of Proposition 77, the Arnold Schwarzenegger-backed redistricting commission initiative that appeared on the ballot three years earlier. Table 2 below provides a summary of polling data drawn from statewide surveys carried out by the Public Policy Institute of California in October of each election year. The data suggest that Proposition 77 received its strongest support from Republican voters, with only one in five Democrats reporting that they planned to vote for the measure in a survey done a month before the 2005 election. By contrast the two parties were almost evenly divided on Proposition 11 in 2008 — even though

financial support for the initiative came almost exclusively from Republican donors.[24] Although the Democratic Party had taken an official position against the measure, Proposition 11 proponents attracted endorsements from high-profile Democrats such as former Gov. Gray Davis and several other prominent elected officials. In addition, although minority voters came out sharply against Proposition 77, their opinions remained evenly divided on Proposition 11. Across all groups, voters remained far more uncertain about the 2008 measure than they had been about Proposition 77 three years earlier.

[Table 2 About Here]

Table 2. Public Opinion on Redistricting Reform

	PROP. 77 (2005)			*PROP. 11 (2008)*		
	Yes	*No*	*Don't Know*	*Yes*	*No*	*Don't Know*
Democrats	18%	63%	19%	37%	35%	27%
Republicans	56%	28%	16%	47%	28%	26%
Independents	31%	52%	17%	41%	30%	29%
White	36%	48%	16%	42%	28%	29%
Asian	35%	44%	22%	33%	39%	28%
Black	24%	54%	23%	28%	41%	31%
Latino	23%	42%	37%	21%	22%	57%

Source: Public Policy Institute of California Statewide Surveys.

Which Expectations Will be Difficult to Meet?

To satisfy the varied interests included in their big-tent coalition, supporters of Proposition 11 promised that the reform would deliver a variety of political and practical benefits. Some of these promises were actually written into the wording of the measure. For example, the initiative added new language into the state constitution laying out explicit criteria the citizen commission would use to draw lines, in order of priority. First and foremost, these required the commission to comply with the federal constitution by drawing equally sized districts and to abide by the requirements of the federal Voting Rights Act. In addition, the language stated that the districts would be geographically contiguous; would respect the "geographic integrity" of existing local governments, neighborhoods, and "communities of interest"; and be drawn to maximize geographic compactness.

Despite their importance, these formal requirements rarely appeared in the ads and campaign materials created by the measures' supporters. In the voter pamphlet, the Proposition 11 authors stressed that, for the first time, the lines would be drawn by independent citizens rather than politicians, creating "fair districts that truly respect California's communities and neighborhoods for the first time."[25] Endorsements by newspaper stressed that the commission would use objective standards, rather than subjective political considerations. Tony Quinn, a veteran political observer and former Republican operative, predicted that the passage of Proposition 11 "will create more competitive districts for the next decade and will require both parties to run more candidates who can win in politically marginal territory."[26]

In some cases, however, the soothing campaign rhetoric appeared to conflict with the formal language written into the measure. In others, the promises appeared to rest on

reformers' belief that an appointed commission would, due to the political virginity of its members, be inclined to put the best interests of the state against their personal and partisan loyalties. These beliefs were quickly tested as the commission began its work. In this section, we review the early challenges to meeting the promises made to voters by Proposition 11 supporters that emerged in the 30 months since the measure's passage.

An Apolitical Commission?

The hope that a commission of citizens would be insulated from the rough-and-tumble of daily politics largely ignored the reality that drawing boundaries is inherently a political process, implicating the representational goals and values about which reasonable people can disagree. Although Proposition 11 delegated the task to a commission, the fact that individuals had to apply to serve — a comparatively costly effort that required the completion of a series of essays and the submission of letters of recommendation — naturally resulted in a pool of applicants far more knowledgeable, sophisticated, and political than the average California voters. Although none of the individuals eventually picked for the commissions could be described as partisan activists, several had strong views on the redistricting process and had been active in the area.

The first major political test for the commission came in early 2011, when it was scheduled to hire two consultants — a law firm to advise the commission on relevant voting rights requirements, and a technical team to help the commission draw the maps. Naturally, because redistricting in California had long been a partisan affair, nearly all of the top consultants in the state had a history of partisan ties. Having to choose among

competing firms, often with dramatically different partisan reputations, created a source of significant political controversy for the commission. The requirements for an extraordinary majority — three votes from each major party and from the nonpartisan delegation were required to select each consultant — did little to mute controversy.

In late March, the commission took up the task of hiring its legal advisor. Although a number of firms had submitted bids, the commission identified two contenders as finalists and each struggled to overcome a reputation developed through their previous work with partisan actors. Democrats and nonpartisan members objected to hiring of Nielsen Marksamer because the firm was a registered lobbyist in the state and had strong ties to the Republican Party. By contrast, Republicans raised concerns about the other main competitor, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, whose lawyers had a record of donating to Democratic candidates and had led the legal battle to overturn the state's ban on same-sex marriage.[27]

At the end, the commission voted 11-3 to hire Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. However, all three dissenting votes came from Republican members of the commission, leaving too few Republican supporters to meet the voting threshold required by Proposition 11. The deadlock highlighted the crucial weakness of the initiative — although it required bipartisan approval for most major commission decisions, it did not specify what would happen if such approval failed to materialize. Fortunately, the immediate crisis was averted when Nielsen Marksamer announced that it was withdrawing its bid, clearing the way for the selection of the firm favored by Democratic and nonpartisan commissioners.

Similar partisan bickering surrounded the choice of a technical consultant to be hired to assist the commission with drawing the political boundaries. Only two organizations submitted bids, and again, each had a prominent reputation for working with partisans. One proposal came from the Rose Institute of State and Local Government at Claremont McKenna College, a research outfit founded by Republican donors in the 1970s to set up a computerized redistricting center.[28] The other came from Q2 Data and Research, run by UC Berkeley demographer Karin Mac Donald. Although Mac Donald, a registered independent, was widely respected for her work running Berkeley's Statewide Database, a collection of demographic maps and data available to the public, her firm was co-owned by Bruce Cain, a prominent Berkeley political science professor despised by many Republicans for his role in helping Democrats draw up the 1980 redistricting plan.

When the commission moved to disqualify the Rose Institute because its hastily prepared proposal failed to disclose potential conflicts of interest among its staff, the partisan divisions on the commission were again laid bare. As before, three of the five Republican members voted against throwing out the bid. By contrast, the Democratic and nonpartisan members were strongly in favor of doing so. Because the special majority requirement did not apply to the vote, Republican support was not enough to salvage the Rose Institute bid. With Q2 left as the only bidder, the commission voted unanimously to hire Mac Donald.

For Republican observers, the two contentious votes, presented in Table 3, were evidence that the commission had been polluted by politics. In commentary published on a prominent conservative website, the respected Republican analyst Tony Quinn charged

that the citizens redistricting commission "has now descended into a cesspool of corruption, and the promise of fair new districts has been compromised by brutal politics instigated by the commission itself."[29] Although Republicans had been satisfied enough with the commissioner selection process to endorse a November 2010 initiative expanding the scope of the commission's work to cover congressional districts, Quinn now argued that the state auditor had compromised the process by disqualifying conservatives, leaving Republican commissioners too moderate and weak to take on the Democratic partisans on the commission. Widely read *Sacramento Bee* columnist Dan Walters, who had been a strong proponent of Proposition 11, agreed that the commission was beginning to show "true colors of ideology," noting that the nonaligned, independent commissioners had a "liberal bent."[30] Although many good government reformers continued to defend the commission, the two early votes revealed that their early hopes for a citizen commission that could take political considerations out of in inherently political decisions had already been tempered.

[Table 3 About Here]

Table 3. Contentious Commission Votes

	Party	*Motion to hire Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher as legal consultant*	*Motion to disqualify bid from Rose Institute*
Connie Galambos Malloy	Decline to State/Other	Yes	Yes
M. Andre Parevnu	Decline to State/Other	Yes	Yes
Michelle R. DiGuilio	Decline to State/Other	Yes	Yes
Stanley Forbes	Decline to State/Other	Yes	Yes
Angelo Ancheta	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Cynthia Dai	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Gabino Aguirre	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Jeanne Raya	Democrat	Yes	No
Maria Blanco	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Jodie Filkins Webber	Republican	No	No
Libert "Gil" R. Ontai	Republican	Yes	Absent
Michael Ward	Republican	No	No
Peter Yao	Republican	No	No
Vincent Barabba	Republican	Yes	Yes

Balancing Criteria

The second serious challenge facing the commission will involve balancing the objective redistricting criteria added into the state constitution by Proposition 11 with the strong desire of some of its supporters that redistricting reform inject new competition into the political process. The central problem is that many of the required criteria — especially those dealing with adherence to existing political boundaries and geographic compactness — actually make drawing competitive districts more difficult.

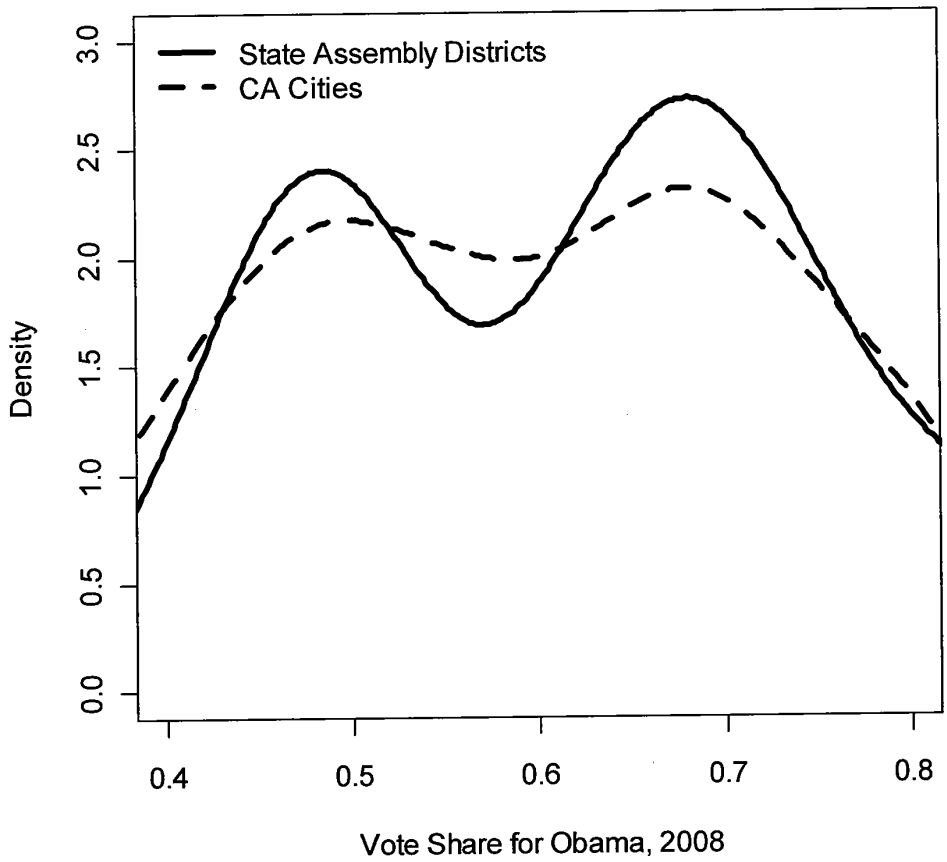
The tension between the formal criteria and competitiveness is the result of what political scientists call "partisan sorting" — the natural tendency of people to live with

those similar to themselves. As one recent study of redistricting reform in California has noted, "California's political geography is such that Democrats predominate in many urban areas and Republicans in suburban and rural areas. When city and county boundaries are kept intact, the consequence is a baseline of non-competitiveness in most areas."[31]

The political reality of residential sorting can be made clear by examining the results from the 2008 presidential election in California. In Figure 2 below, the solid black line plots the distribution of the vote share that President Obama won in each assembly district. The distribution is bimodal — in most districts, Obama either won a sizeable majority of the votes or lost by a significant margin, with few areas where the election was truly close — confirming that the post-2000 redistricting produced political boundaries highly favorable to political incumbents. What is surprising, however, is the distribution of Obama's vote share within California's incorporated cities, represented by the dashed black line in Figure 2. Although a greater share of cities were competitive than assembly districts, a close election was still relatively rare. As was the case among the assembly districts, the outcome of the presidential election in most cities was also highly bimodal. Simply drawing political districts based on pre-existing municipal boundaries, as is required by the Proposition 11, would, in other words, produce few additional competitive elections,[32] one of the primary arguments made in favor of the measure.

[Figure 2 About Here]

Figure 2. Residential Sorting in California



Source: California Secretary of State, *Statement of the Vote*.

Although residential patterns alone will result in the creation of mostly-lopsided districts, efforts to increase minority incorporation and comply with the Voting Rights Act will further limit the commissions' ability to create more competition. The creation of majority-minority districts, where minority voters have the greatest ability to elect representatives of their choosing, almost always entails drawing districts where the Democratic Party has an overwhelming majority — because most minority voters are

Democrats, as are many whites or members of other minority groups who live among them.[33]

Redistricting by Consensus?

One of the primary attractions of Proposition 11 for many voters was the idea that, for the first time, regular people rather than elected officials would get to write the rules of the political game. The requirement that commissioners of all political persuasion — members of both major parties and independents — sign off on the final plan was also promoted by the measure's proponents as a guarantee that the reapportionment plan drawn by the commission would not tilt that playing field to favor any political party. The same super-majority rule, however, also increases the chance that the courts, rather than the commission, may get the final say.

The early skirmishing about the hiring of commission staff raises worries that the commissioners' partisan loyalties will color their views about the redistricting process. Having failed to garner the necessary votes for the rather mundane task of hiring a legal counsel, it remains far from clear that the commission will be able to reach consensus on far weightier questions and agree on a final set of maps. What would happen if the commission plan did not receive majority support from each partisan delegation remains far from clear — because Proposition 11 remains silent on the possibility of a commission deadlock. As has been the case with legislature-led apportionment, deadlock on the commission would almost surely punt the matter to the state supreme court. Anticipating this possibility, and realizing that Republican appointees currently make up

a significant majority of the state supreme court, Democratic members of the commission will face strong incentive to compromise to reach the necessary vote threshold. (For the same reason, Republican commissioners may prefer to hold out, since doing so would hand the matter to a court and special masters who might who might draw maps sympathetic to the concerns of Republican groups.)

In addition to anticipating the possibility of deadlock, the commissioners will also likely face significant pressure from outside groups, who may use the threat of a referendum on the final maps to extract favorable concessions. In San Diego, for example, such threats proved incredibly powerful during the city's redistricting process after the 2000 census, where the city's appointed redistricting commission responded to demands from homeless advocates to change the maps in the face of threats of a direct democracy campaign to overturn its final boundaries.[34] Together, the possibility of court intervention and referendum will serve as a powerful gun behind the door, introducing strategic political considerations into the redistricting process that the new commission process has promised to avoid. Although the Citizens Redistricting Commission will get the first shot at drawing the maps, it is far from clear that it will have the last word.

Which Expectations Will be Easier to Meet?

The challenges presented by high expectations do not mean that redistricting carried out by an independent redistricting commission will mean business as usual in California. Indeed, the process of selecting the commissioners and the early months of its

deliberations suggest that the new process presents a dramatic break with the past, creating new opportunities for citizen participation and the previously excluded voices.

Enhancing Minority Representation

The promise that redistricting reform would increase the voices of California's minority populations were quickly tested as the process laid out Proposition 11 began to take shape. Although the state auditor worked closely with grassroots groups to encourage individuals from all walks of life to apply for a seat on the commission, the initial pool of applicants heavily underrepresented racial and ethnic minorities. Of the 4,500 individuals who completed an application in early 2010, more than 70 percent were white. Latinos was by far the most underrepresented, making up more than a third of the state's population but fewer than one in ten applicants.[35]

The initial review by state auditors, who were tasked by Proposition 11 with examining potential conflicts of interest and identifying whether individual applicants met the qualifications required by the ballot measure, did not dramatically correct the imbalance. By June 2010, the auditors had narrowed the pool to 314 applicants. Whites made up more than 60 percent of the remaining individuals, with Latinos still heavily underrepresented. With more than three-quarters of all applicants reporting an annual income of above $75,000, the remaining pool was also significantly more affluent than the California population.[36]

By August, in the face of significant media scrutiny and early rumblings of criticism, the numbers began to change dramatically. As the auditors worked to identify

the finalists, they may have paid close to the requirements that applicants demonstrate an "appreciation for California's diverse demographics and geography," because the demographic profile of the applicant pool changed dramatically at this stage. Among the 60 finalists, the proportion of whites dropped to less than one third, with significant increases in representation for blacks, Latinos, and Asian-Americans.

The 14 commissioners selected to serve on the commission represented a further improvement in minority representation, as can be seen from Table 3. Overall, whites accounted for less than a fifth of the commissioners, with Asian-Americans, blacks, and Latinos collectively making up nearly three-quarters of the commission. For the first time in California history, these groups would lead the process of designing political districts that would determine the nature and quality of political representation in the state.

[Table 3 About Here]

Table 4. Demographic Evolution of Commissioner Selection Process

	Completed Applications	*First Round of Review*	*Second Round of Review*	*Finalists*	*Selected Commissioners*
Asian/Pacific Islander	5%	9%	9%	18%	36%
Black	10%	9%	9%	13%	14%
Latino	9%	10%	14%	28%	21%
White	72%	68%	62%	33%	21%
Other	4%	4%	6%	8%	7%
TOTAL	*4,547*	*622*	*314*	*60*	*14*

Source: Applicant Review Panel; authors' calculations.

However, despite winning a greater seat at the table for the 2010 round of redistricting, minority groups will also face new challenges to translating their newfound influence into political representation. One such challenge concerns changes to the

census, which will make it more difficult for demographers to estimate the size of the eligible, voting-age population, especially for fast-growing minority groups like Latinos. Through 2000, estimates of the citizen voting-age population (CVAP) were constructed by combining demographic data from the regular census with citizenship data from the census "long form," a more extensive questionnaire sent to 15 percent of the country's households. Over the past decade, however, the long form has been replaced with the annual American Community Survey, which, due to a smaller sample size and the need to pool data across years, results in far less precise estimates of the number of eligible voters for various ethnic subgroups.[37]

Creating More Competitive Districts

While we have noted that partisan sorting in the population and the need to meet redistricting criteria that are in tension with competition will limit the number of closely matched districts that the commission can create, a saving grace is that commissioners will be hard-pressed to draw maps that deliver less competition than the ones that they replace. Indeed, the lack of competition was a prime complaint about the post-2000 plan. As we have noted, a conventional critique claimed that the plan made all incumbents safe, preventing partisan shifts in the legislature as a whole and accelerating partisan polarization in Sacramento. Evaluating all three interwoven claims reveals that long-term trends, along with aspects of the post-2000 plan, are to blame for the scarcity of competition over the past decade. If these trends continue to operate in California, the new lines drawn by the Citizens Redistricting Commission will help, although they will

not bring the radical changes in political competition and partisan polarization for which many of its proponents hope.

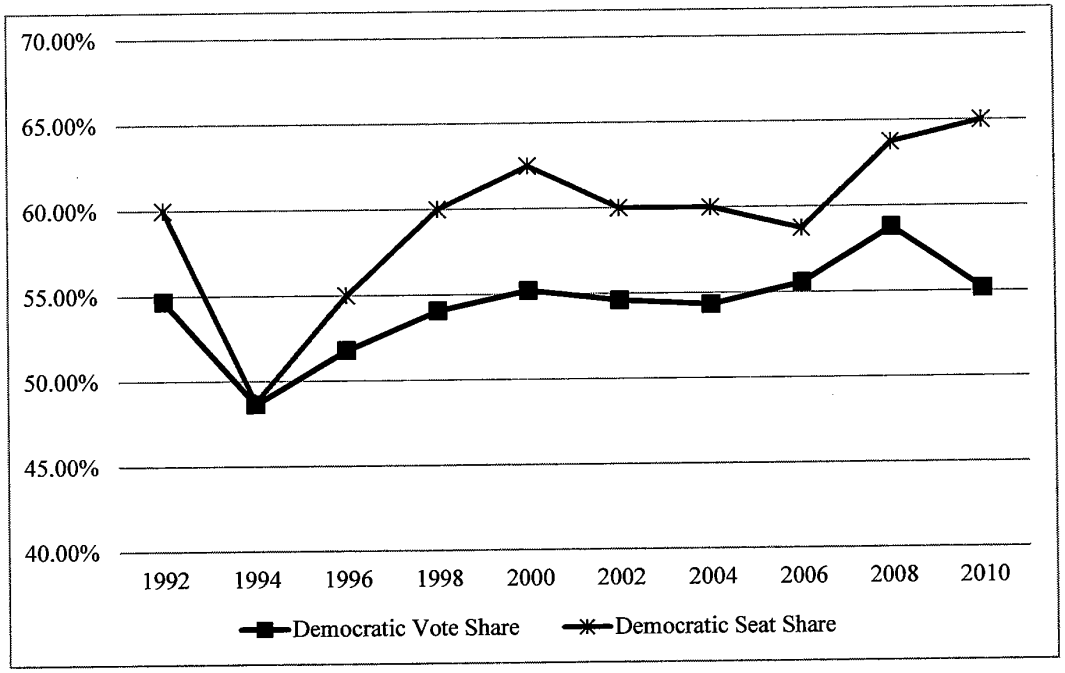
The complaint lodged against the post-2000 plans holds that political competition at the district level has radically declined in California, with new district lines to blame. Indeed, the number of closely competitive "swing" districts in California — as predicted by the Republican versus Democratic registration balance of their residents — has been historically small since 2002. One measure, built on the recognition that Democratic registrants traditionally turn out at lower rates than Republicans in California and exhibit less loyalty to their party, identifies a swing district as one where the Democratic registration advantage is zero to ten percentage points or the Republican advantage is zero to three points. By this measure, only five out of 80 assembly seats were competitive in the post-2000 plan.[38] The bipartisan gerrymander deserves much of the blame (or credit, depending on one's perspective)[39] for this lack of close competition, but so does the process of residential segregation that has occurred in recent decades in California. Working from California's current political geography, one study has drawn many simulated district lines to ask just how many close seats could be created in the state. Plans that balanced the desire to create competition with the sorts of legal constraints that bind redistricters generated, on average, 15 competitive assembly seats.[40] This shows that, while there is clear room for improvement in district-level competition, no plan can fill a chamber of the legislature with swing seats.

The second contention of the post-2000 critique is that, by creating few close districts, the reapportionment plan prevented significant partisan turnover among those elected in each district. Indeed, throughout most of the 2000s (at least, prior to the

passage of Proposition 11), the Democratic seat share in the state assembly was quite stable. By contrast, the 1990s had seen large fluctuations in the shares of seats in the legislature held by the two major parties, with the Republicans taking control of its lower house in 1994 and Democrats retaking more and more seats in the next two elections. While some argued that these political transitions were a sign that the post-1990 plan allowed for greater responsiveness to changes in voter sentiment, Figure 3 shows that seats shares shifted in the 1990s simply because voters in that decade were more likely to change their minds. It charts election-to-election changes in the share of assembly seats held by Democrats along with fluctuations in the share of the major party vote won by all Democratic assembly candidates, totaled across all districts.[41] When the Democratic vote share plunged by five percentage points during the "Gingrich Revolution" in 1994, the party's seat share declined along with it. Seat shares followed the Democrats' electoral uptick in the next two elections. The primary reason for why seat shares remained constant from 2002 to 2006, Figure 3 demonstrates, is that the party's aggregate vote share remained largely constant. When it rose with Obama's California landslide in 2008, so did the Democratic seat share in the assembly, indicating that the post-2000 redistricting plan was responsive to changes in voter sentiment. The only puzzle here is that in 2010, when Republican assembly candidates performed better than usual, Democrats actually gained one seat.[42] On the whole, though, the post-2000 plan shows nearly as much responsiveness to shifting voter preferences, when such shifts occurred, as the post-1990 plan. The new districts drawn by the commission, this analysis suggests, will only produce meaningful changes in seat share if the next decade features significant changes in voter preferences and behavior.

[Figure 3 About Here]

Figure 3. Democratic Party Seat and Vote Shares, 1992-2010



Source: California Secretary of State, *Statement of the Vote*, various editions; Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various editions.

Finally, the third charge made about the post-2000 plan is that safe districts freed legislators to act as ideologues, heightening partisan polarization. Indeed, a recent study linking roll call voting patterns and candidate surveys across the country finds that California's legislature holds the ignoble title of the nation's most polarized body.[43] Yet rising polarization is nothing new for California, and does not set it apart from the national trend evident in Congress. One analysis of roll call voting on the floor of the state assembly shows that polarization — the breadth of the ideological gap between the average Democratic and the average Republican in the legislature — has been widening consistently since the 1960s.[44] The new district lines in first in place for the 2002

election did not accelerate this trend. Instead, California's growing legislative polarization has largely tracked similar development in Congress over this period, and an analysis at the federal level finds no evidence that gerrymandering is to blame for that rise in polarization.[45] The broadening gap between the two parties is a result of larger societal and political forces other than redistricting, and it appears unlikely that any new set of district lines will be able to reverse this trend.

The People's Redistricting

Although Proposition 11 may not have a significant impact on the nature of the maps produced by reapportionment process, it has certainly transformed the way redistricting is done in California, opening up the process to public scrutiny and participation as never before. Unlike redistricting done by the legislature behind closed doors, the Citizens Redistricting Commission will deliberate in public and solicit significant public testimony. In anticipation of the process, the commission has divided the state into nine regions and has scheduled at least one public hearing in each region. In the month of April 2011 alone, the commission held 11 public hearings up and down the state.

The commission's work has also been supplemented by significant interest from the philanthropic community, which has provided large sums of money to mobilize historically underrepresented communities and help empower regular voters in the process. One of the most significant efforts, funded by the Irvine Foundation, has led to the creation of six regional redistricting assistance sites across the state, where technical staff will be on hand to provide individuals with access to census data, train them in the

use of redistricting process, and provide assistance in creating maps that can be presented to the commission. Presumably, this investment reflects the foundation's calculation that public meetings will matter this decade much more then they have in the past. Legislative committees did hold hearings and take public testimony in earlier decades, but it was never clear that this public input significantly shaped their final products. With the new commission has come a renewed hope that, when community groups testify that some area contains a "community of interest," when local officials plead the case for placing their cities or counties all within a single district, and when private citizens bring in the maps they have drawn themselves at the Fresno redistricting assistance site, they will be heard.[46]

Conclusion: How to Evaluate the Performance of the Commission

When the commission's work is complete and new sets of lines have been drawn by its members — or perhaps by court-appointed special masters or through an initiative — how will its performance be judged? We conclude by outlining three ways to evaluate the commission, beginning with how we think it *should* be judged, and then predicting how we think it in fact *will* be judged by distinct sets of observers.

Scholars generally evaluate new institutions like the commission by posing a counterfactual: how well did things work, compared to what would have happened under the old rules? How did the new process perform in the post-2010 cycle, compared to the redistricting outcomes that we could have expected if Proposition 11 had instead narrowly failed, leaving elected officials in charge of the initial phase of redistricting?

Given Democratic ambitions to pick up seats in a closely contested U.S. House of Representatives and to maximize the chances of obtaining two-thirds control of the state assembly and senate, legislative leaders and Gov. Brown would likely have reached quick agreement on a partisan, rather than a bipartisan, gerrymander. This plan would look wholly different from the post-2000 plan, with many more competitive seats designed to give Democrats the chance to conquer new political territory. Democrats would likely attempt to draw lines biased in favor of their party, but the extent of this bias — which would come from efficiently spreading out their party's voters while packing Republicans together — would be limited by the Voting Rights Act provisions that effectively mandate packing many Democrats into seats where minority voters can influence outcomes. Republicans, in a battle for their political lives and for the policy influence that comes from holding one-third of the legislature, would fight an all-out war. They would likely qualify referendums on the plans, as they did in 1982, although victory at the ballot box would be less assured. The process would be contentious and drawn out, but the final product would probably feature more competitive districts than in the 2000s and would reflect the desires of the many minority legislators who hold sway in Sacramento's Democratic caucuses.

Of course, others are free to make different predictions about what might happen if the commission had not been created. In our view, though, the approach of comparing the commission's product to this sort of "What if?" scenario is a reasonable way to judge its work. We do not expect that most observers will, in fact, take this approach. Proponents of the commission will most likely want to judge it against the outcome of the post-2000 process. Even if this year's process does not operate as smoothly as they hope,

their saving grace is that it will be hard to do worse than last decade's process in its transparency and the levels of competition that it produced. Yet the state's broader population may take a third approach to judging the commission. Voters who supported Proposition 11 — and who, if California political history tells us anything about the future, may be asked to decide yet again the high-stakes question of who should draw the state's lines — will likely judge the outcomes of redistricting under the commission against the promises made in the campaign for its creation. In this analysis, the great expectations that a diverse collection of reformers has tied to the Citizens Redistricting Commission may prove its greatest burden.

---

[1] Proposition 11, which passed by a 50.9%-49.1% margin in the November 2008 election, created the Citizens Redistricting Commission and gave it the authority to redraw lines for state senate, assembly, and board of equalization districts. California Secretary of State, *November 4, 2008 General Election — Statement of Vote* (Sacramento, CA, 2008). This proposition did not, however, transfer to the commission authority over drawing the lines for congressional districts within California, leaving that power in the hands of state legislators. The presumable rationale behind this limited approach was that since many other states allowed their legislatures to redraw congressional districts, taking this power away from the Democrats who controlled California's legislature might have a partisan impact that was not balanced by parallel reforms in Republican-controlled states.

[2] Proposition 20, which passed by a 61.3%-38.7% margin in the November 2010 election, added the authority to redraw congressional district lines to the newly created commission's mandate. On the same ballot, Proposition 27, which would have eliminated the commission before it ever met, was defeated by a 41.5%-59.5% margin.

California Secretary of State, *November 2, 2010 General Election — Statement of Vote* (Sacramento, CA, 2010).

[3] J. Morgan Kousser, "Reapportionment Wars: Party, Race, and Redistricting in California, 1971–1992," In *Race and Redistricting in the* 1990s, edited by Bernard Groffman, pp. 134-190. (New York, NY: Agathon Press, 1998); J. Morgan Kousser, "Redistricting: California, 1971 -2001," in *Governing California: Politics, Government and Public Policy in the Golden State,* edited by Gerald C. Lubenow and Bruce E. Cain, pp. 137-155 (Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies Press, 1997); T. Anthony Quinn, "California," In *Reapportionment Politics: The History of Redistricting in the 50 States,* edited by Leory Hardy, Alan Heslop, and Stuart Anderson, pp. 53-57 (Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1981); Richard Santillan, *California Reapportionment and the Chicano Community: An Historical Overview, 1960*–1980 (Claremont, CA: Rose Institute of State and Local Government, 1980); David Lester Wilkening, *Political History of California Legislative Reapportionment, 1849–1977*, Master's thesis, California State University, Sacramento, 1997.

[4] The California State Conference of the NAACP came out in support of Proposition 11 while other major Latino and black organizations opposed it. The measure, however, received favorable endorsements from several prominent minority leaders.

[5] Lou Cannon, "California Dreaming," *StateNet Capitol Journal* (Vol. XVI, No. 22, July 21, 2008).

[6] For a discussion of the difference between partisan and pro-incumbent gerrymanders, see Bruce E. Cain, "Assessing the Partisan Effects of Redistricting." *American Political Science Review* (Vol. 79, No. 2, June 1985), pp. 320-333.

[7] Elizabeth Garrett, "Hybrid Democracy," *George Washington Law Journal* (Vol. 72, No. 5-6, Aug. 2005), 1096-1130; Elisabeth R. Gerber, "Legislative Response to the Threat of Popular Initiatives," *American Journal of Political Science* (Vol. 40, No. 1, Feb. 1996), pp. 99-128.

[8] Gary W. Cox and Jonathan N. Katz, *Elbridge Gerry's Salamander: The Electoral Consequences of the Reapportionment Revolution* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002).

[9] Kousser, "Redistricting: California, 1971 -2001"; J. Morgan Kousser, "Estimating the Partisan Consequences of Redistricting Plans—Simply," *Legislative Studies Quarterly* (Vol. 21, No. 4, Nov. 2006), pp. 521-541.

[10] The Jerry Brown who won the 2010 gubernatorial election was the same Jerry Brown who finished his second term as governor in 1982. Because term limits for the governor's office were not instituted until 1990, Brown was eligible to run again in 2010.

[11] Kousser, "Redistricting: California, 1971 -2001."

[12] Even after this late-1982 maneuver, California's redistricting wars of the 1980s were not over. Republican assemblyman and winery owner Don Sebastiani funded an initiative to draw new plans in 1983, but the measure was thrown out by the state supreme court on the grounds that it violated the state constitution's requirement that redistricting occur once a decade. In the November 1984 election, Gov. Deukmejian pushed another initiative to create an independent commission, which was defeated, as was Proposition 119 in 1990. Kousser, "Redistricting: California, 1971 -2001."

[13] Carl Ingram, "Democrats Have Luck of Draw in Redistricting," *Los Angeles Times*, Aug. 19, 2001, p. B7.

[14] Carl Ingram, "Davis Oks Redistricting that Keeps Status Quo," *Los Angeles Times*, Sept. 28, 2001, B2. Despite its displeasure with the 2000 plan, MALDEF opposed Proposition 11.

[15] Carl Ingram, "Plan to Redraw Districts Passes," *Los Angeles Times*, Sept. 14, 2001, p. B6.

[16] Bruce E. Cain and Thad Kousser, *Adapting to Term Limits: Recent Experiences and New Directions* (San Francisco, CA: Public Policy Institute of California, 2004).

[17] Kenneth Reich, "Latino Group Sues Over Redistricting," *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 2, 2001, p. B1.

[18] Carl Ingram, "Revised Districts Hinder Minorities," *Los Angeles Times*, Sept. 6, 2011, p. B8.

[19] Kousser, "Reapportionment Wars: Party, Race, and Redistricting in California, 1971–1992"; Kousser, "Redistricting: California, 1971 -2001."

[20] As we note in footnote 2, the commission's jurisdiction was expanded to include congressional districts in the November 2010 election.

[21] California Secretary of State, *Official Voter Information Guide: California General Election Tuesday, November 4, 2008.*

[22] California Secretary of State, *Voter Information Guide.*

[23] *San Diego Union-Tribune*, "Redistricting Fix Would Spur Other Reforms," Sept. 11, 2008, http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20080911/news_lz1ed11top.html.

[24] Jim Sanders, "Prop. 11 Gets GOP Money Push," *Sacramento Bee* Nov. 3, 2008, p. A3.

[25] California Secretary of State, *Voter Information Guide.*

[26] Tony Quinn, "Proposition 11— What Will It Do?" *California Journal of Politics & Policy* (Vol. 1, Issue 1, 2009).

[27] Lisa Vorderbrueggen, "Lawyer's Connections Put Contract on Hold," *San Jose Mercury News*, March 29, 2011; Tony Quinn, "Inspector Clouseau Would Feel Right at Home at the Redistricting Commission," *Capital Weekly*, April 7, 2011.

[28] Kousser, "Reapportionment Wars: Party, Race, and Redistricting in California, 1971–1992."

[29] Tony Quinn, "Corrupting the Redistricting Commission," *Fox & Hounds Daily*, March 22, 2011, http://foxandhoundsdaily.com/blog/tony-quinn/8774-corrupting-redistricting-commission.

[30] Dan Walters, "Redistricting Panel Shows True Colors of Ideology," *Sacramento Bee*, March 25, 2011.

[31] Bruce E. Cain, Karin Mac Donald, Iris Hui, *Competition and Redistricting in California: Lesson for Reform* (Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies, 2006).

[32] One provision required in the commission's design that will likely lead to a sharp increase in competitiveness, at least in the short run, requires that commissions may not consider the addresses of incumbent officeholders when they draw lines. In crowded urban areas, this will inevitably lead some of the new districts to contain multiple incumbents and leave others as open seats with no prior officeholder in 2012. Because open seats typically lead to closer races, this may cause political competition to spike in 2012, but decline again in 2014 and future years as each new district gains a new incumbent.

[33] Kevin Hill, "Does the Creation of Majority Black Districts Aid Republicans?" *Journal of Politics* (Vol. 57, No. 2, May 1995), pp. 384-401.

[34] Vladimir Kogan, The Politics of San Diego Redistricting," *Voice of San Diego*, Oct. 11, 2011, http://www.voiceofsandiego.org/peoplespost/vkogan/article_82e22f56-d3f1-11df-ae1d-0019bb2963f4.html.

[35] Aside from purely demographic differences, other evidence pointed to the fact that the applicants were not a random sample of the California electorate. For example, one panel on California politics held at the 2010 Western Political Association Meeting included two political science professors and one political science graduate student who had applied to serve on the commission. Had the applicants comprised a random sample of the commission, the probability of three applicants turning up in the sample place at the same time would be virtually zero. Many candidates were unusual in other ways. One, for example, was a member of the International Cat Association and her letters of recommendations highlighted her commitment to representing the interests of cat owners. Vladimir Kogan, "How We Draw Our Lines," *Voice of San Diego*, April 20, 2010.

[36] Dan Walters, "Redistricting Pool Mostly Affluent White Male Democrats," *Sacramento Bee*, June 22, 2010, http://blogs.sacbee.com/capitolalertlatest/2010/06/redistricting-pool-mostly-affl.html.

[37] Jorge Chapa, "Estimating Citizen Voting Age Population by Race/Ethnicity for 2010 Redistricting," working paper.

[38] Bruce E. Cain, Karin Mac Donald, Iris Hui, "Sorting or Self-Sorting: Competition and Redistricting in California," in *New Political Geography of California,* edited by

Frederick Douzet, Thad Kousser, and Kenneth P. Miller (Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies Press, 2008)

[39] Justin Buchler, "Competition, Representation and Redistricting: The Case Against Competitive Congressional Districts," *Journal of Theoretical Politics* (Vol. 17, No. 4, Oct. 2005), pp. 431-463; David Butler and Bruce E. Cain, *Congressional Redistricting: Comparative and Theoretical Perspectives* (New York: Macmillan, 1992).

[40] Cain, Mac Donald, and Hui, "Sorting or Self-Sorting: Competition and Redistricting in California."

[41] In nearly every year in Figure 3, Democratic seat shares exceed Democratic vote shares. This is due to the fact the seats held by Democratic legislators typically contain far fewer voters than the seats won by Republicans (but equal numbers of residents, in keeping with the one person, one vote doctrine). Consider, for instance, the 46th assembly district, located in East LA, and represented by Democrat John Perez. It had a total of 60,736 voters casting ballots in the 2008 General Election. By contrast, the 2nd assembly district, represented by Republican Jim Neilsen, saw 180,659 voters turn out in the same election. Although not every Republican district has three times as many voters in it as every Democratic district, there is a clear difference in turnout (driven both by eligibility to vote and the factors that predict the turnout of those who are eligible to vote) across these two sorts of districts. This in turn means that Democrats win seats by smaller absolute margins, making their seat share exceed their overall vote share simply because their constituencies turn out at lower rates.

[42] A possible explanation is that, because the total vote share depends in part upon how many districts (many of them hopeless) each major party actually contests, the

expectation of a Republican landslide in 2010 may have led fewer Democrats to contest in Republican strongholds and more Republicans to run in Democratic-dominated areas, skewing the aggregate vote share measure without shifting the balance of votes in closely contested districts.

[43] Boris Shor, Christopher Berry, and Nolan McCarty, "A Bridge to Somewhere: Mapping State and Congressional Ideology on a Cross-Institutional Common Space," *Legislative Studies Quarterly* (Vol 35, No. 3, Aug. 2010), pp. 417-448.

[44] Seth E. Masket, "It Takes an Outsider: Extralegislative Organization and Partisanship in the California Assembly, 1849–2006," *American Journal of Political Science* (Vol. 51, No. 3, July 2007), pp. 482-497.

[45] Nolan McCarty, Keith T. Poole, and Howard Rosenthal, *Polarized America: The Dance of Ideology and Unequal Riches* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2005); Nolan McCarty, Keith T. Poole, and Howard Rosenthal, "Does Gerrymandering Cause Polarization?" *American Journal of Political Science* (Vol. 53, No. 3, July 2009), pp. 666-680.

[46] Personal communication with Irvine Foundation.