

S196493, S196852

IN THE SUPREME COURT  
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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JULIE VANDERMOST,

GEORGE RADANOVICH, ET AL.,

*Petitioners,*

v.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF  
CALIFORNIA,

*Respondent,*

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.

*Real Party in Interest.*

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

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APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

[VOLUME 3 OF 4]

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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 1<sup>st</sup> draft maps were released, for regions V through IX. It also summarizes major themes from written input received by CRC staff after the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 IEPP 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, Loma Linda University, 7350



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

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC  
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 457-4417

1

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

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52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 457-4417

APPEARANCES

Also Present

Public Comment

Mai Lee, CAPITAL

Norb Kumagai, Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for  
Fair Redistricting

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1 And good morning, Commissioners, on this 4<sup>th</sup> of July  
2 weekend.

3           Again, I'm just here to reiterate, we were at the  
4 hearing on the 28<sup>th</sup>, 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,

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7

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 GIULIO: 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 GIULIO: 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 GIULIO: 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 GIULIO: And what's the line in  
7 the San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara?

8 MS. CLARK: It's the county line.

9 COMMISSIONER DI GIULIO: 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 GIULIO: 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 GIULIO: 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

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC  
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 457-4417

165

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

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APPEARANCES

Also Present

Public Comment

Mai Lee, CAPITAL

Norb Kumagai, Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for  
Fair Redistricting

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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 GIULIO: 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

Loma Linda, California 92354-3160 •

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July 6, 2011

RECEIVED

JUL 11 2011

Per \_\_\_\_\_

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.

California Citizens Redistricting Commission

July 6, 2011

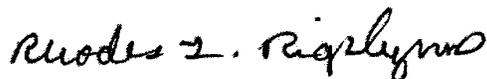
Page 2

- 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, 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

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC  
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 457-4417

1

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

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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 absorbed 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 Placer 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 GIULIO: -- 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 GIULIO: 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 GIULIO: 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

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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 --

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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 GIULIO: I'm sorry, can I just  
25 ask to have the SBBAN -- the labels moved, like up off

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1 the blue, and SS moved down, if you could just move them  
2 over a little bit? Thank you.

3 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Well, this is --

4 COMMISSIONER DI GIULIO: 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?

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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

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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,

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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

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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

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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 GIULIO: 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

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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

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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?

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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

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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.

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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,

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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

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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 --

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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

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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,

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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 LHYL 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

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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-

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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



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.

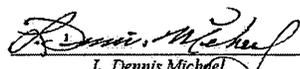
The residents of Northwest Rancho Cucamonga share no community interests with these Los Angeles County communities. All municipal services for this area, including library, community services, community development, animal control, and others are provided by the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Law enforcement 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.

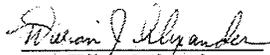
**For these reasons, we respectfully request that the Commission keep Rancho Cucamonga whole and entirely within San Bernardino County and REVISE Proposed Assembly District Map SBCUCA and Senate District Map SBBAN to include the ENTIRE City of Rancho Cucamonga.**

Thank you for your consideration. Please feel free to call [REDACTED] ext. 2006 if you require any further information or have any questions.

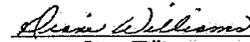
Sincerely,

  
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.

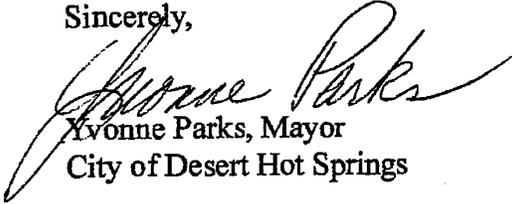
Imperial County would be better served by being disconnected from the Coachella Valley and redistricted with cities and areas that better fit their needs. The Coachella Valley is a tourist destination with limited agriculture whereas Imperial County is predominantly agriculture.

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, 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

Janece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Representing Q2

Karin MacDonald

Jamie Clark

Tamina Alon

Kyle Kubas

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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

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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

MEMORANDUM  
July 13, 2011

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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”

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<sup>1</sup> The precise locations where these districts should be drawn is beyond the scope of this memorandum.

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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 Grove 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.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> 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

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“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.*<sup>3</sup>

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 look 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:

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the language of § 2 because only eligible voters affect a group’s opportunity to elect candidates”).

<sup>3</sup> 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).

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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.

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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.<sup>4</sup> 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.

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<sup>4</sup> 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.)

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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.)

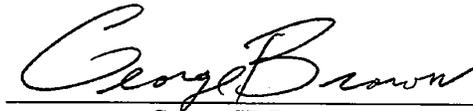
Consequently, in light of the fact that Section 2 likely requires the Commission to draw some number of Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County (as discussed above in

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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.

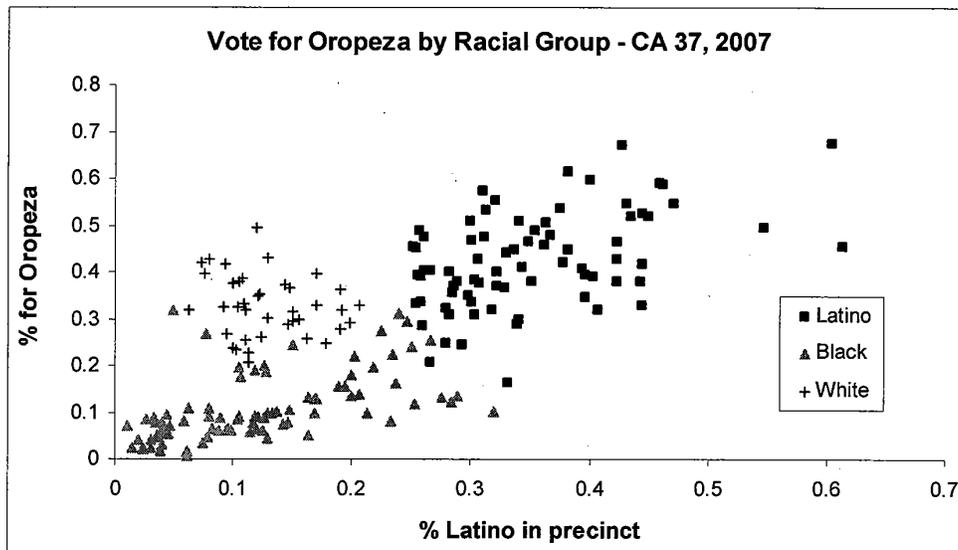
Perhaps one of the clearest examples of primary election differences between Blacks and Latinos took place in a 2007 special election for the 37<sup>th</sup> congressional district after incumbent Juanita Millender-McDonald passed away. Analysis of the election results shows very clear, and statistically significant evidence of racially polarized voting. Blacks voted almost unanimously for two African American candidates Laura

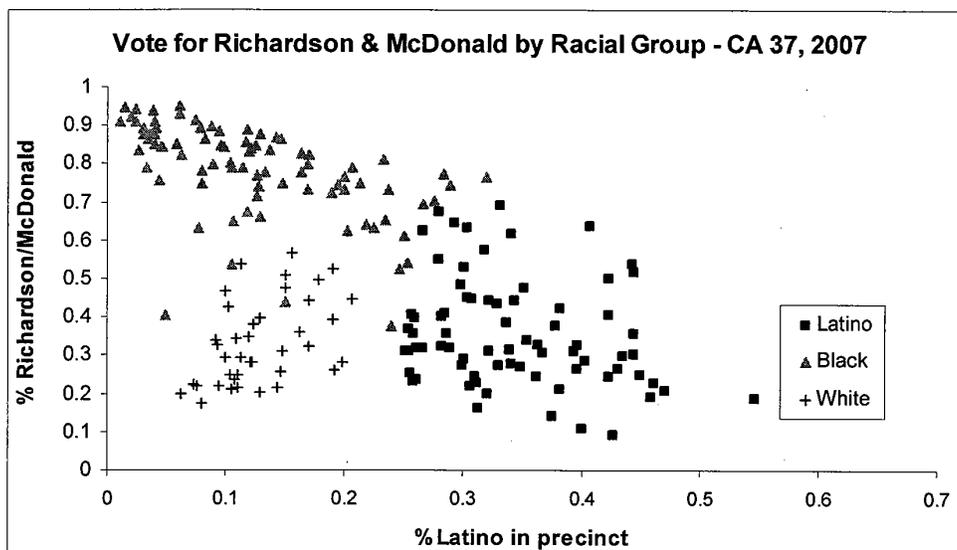
Richardson and Valerie McDonald, and gave almost no votes at all to the Latino candidate Jenny Oropeza. In contrast, Latino voters in the district voted very heavily for Oropeza, and cast very few votes for the two major Black candidates in the contest.

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 Oropeza	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



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**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**

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](http://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.<sup>1</sup> 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),<sup>2</sup> 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)

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Hereinafter, districts with at least 50% Latino CVAP will be referred to as "Latino effective" districts.

**Table 1**  
**Latino Effective Districts – State Assembly**

Existing				First Draft Maps			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP	Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	31	115,165	53.0%	Central Valley	FSEC 2	108,524	50.6%
Los Angeles metro area	39	111,447	62.4%	Los Angeles metro area	LADNN	131,284	64.4%
	45	97,078	50.8%		LAPRW	166,215	60.8%
	46	99,026	67.8%		LASGL	122,367	58.0%
	50	125,265	71.4%		LACVN	140,568	57.2%
	57	132,426	57.4%		LAELA	134,625	55.1%
	58	145,770	63.4%		LASFE	118,218	52.0%
Inland Empire	61	118,306	49.8%		Inland Empire	RLTFO	113,788
	62	120,899	54.5%	POMVL		125,095	50.6%
Orange County	69	79,376	52.0%	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				First Draft Maps			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP	Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	16	217,796	50.9%	Central Valley	KINGS	204,656	50.7%
Los Angeles metro area	22	173,725	52.1%	Los Angeles metro area	LACVN	291,828	57.1%
	24	247,758	56.1%		LAWSG	242,816	54.3%
	30	287,666	68.6%	Inland Empire	POMSB	238,883	51.5%
Inland Empire	32	234,220	51.8%				
Imperial County/Riverside County area	40	246,955	49.0%				

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 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				First Draft Maps			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP	Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	20	163,386	50.5%	Central Valley	KINGS	153,960	49.3%
Los Angeles metro area	31	129,370	49.9%	Los Angeles metro area	DWWTR	229,521	59.3%
	32	181,126	53.6%		ELABH	198,359	57.6%
	34	169,928	64.8%		IGWSG	148,011	53.3%
	38	216,568	65.3%		COVNA	197,055	50.8%
	39	174,651	51.9%		SFVET	155,000	49.6%
Inland Empire	43	180,251	51.7%		San Diego/Imperial County	IMSAN	172,353

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%
<b>Counties:</b>				
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%*
<b>Cities or Regions:</b>				
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*.<sup>3</sup> 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%.

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<sup>3</sup>*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:<sup>4</sup>

- Riverside County, 2010
- City of Azusa, 2005
- City of Paramount, 2005.
- City of Rosemead, 2005
- San Diego County, 2004
- Ventura County, 2004

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<sup>4</sup><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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

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<sup>5</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> grade and 8<sup>th</sup> grade public school students in California.<sup>6</sup> 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	
	4 <sup>th</sup> grade	8 <sup>th</sup> grade	4 <sup>th</sup> grade	8 <sup>th</sup> grade
Score Gap	28*	33*	31*	28

\*Score gap was significantly higher than the national average.

<sup>6</sup>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.<sup>7</sup>

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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 Anglo 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. As Mexican 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 could be 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 led 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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).

	<u>California 1996</u>		
	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.

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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

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC  
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 457-4417

167

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

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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

Public Comment: 4 - Los Angeles

**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

Janece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Representing Q2

Nicole Boyle

Karin MacDonald

Alex Woods

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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 GIULIO: 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 GIULIO: 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

1 similar to Anaheim Hills, as this Commission had driven  
2 down the 91 when they went into Santa Ana, the hills right  
3 there at the top of the purple, there are hills right  
4 there. And that's La Sierra. Beautiful view right over  
5 the valley of that area. So there is a geographic basis  
6 for this.

7 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Very good.

8 COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: We're not skipping  
9 over densely populated areas to get to another area.

10 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Excellent.

11 COMMISSIONER DAI: One final comment is that  
12 consistent with what we've done before, we put the city of  
13 Riverside back together.

14 CHAIRPERSON ANCHETA: Very good. Okay. Next  
15 district.

16 MS. WOODS: So the next district is the Coachella  
17 Valley and Palo Verde Valley. It's CCHTM. So it starts  
18 at the Riverside border with Arizona and moves west and  
19 also includes some southwest parts of the Riverside  
20 County, including Temecula, Murrietta, Wildomar, Temescal  
21 Valley, Meadowbrook, French Valley, Winchester, Green  
22 Acres. And by doing this by nesting in the county of  
23 Imperial with San Diego, we were able to nest these two  
24 Assembly districts in Riverside and keep the Coachella  
25 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

Redistricting Hemet and San Jacinto Areas

**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 boundaries  
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

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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.

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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

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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?

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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 Giulio.

17 COMMISSIONER DI GIULIO: 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

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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.

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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 Giulio.

21 COMMISSIONER DI GIULIO: 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

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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

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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,

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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

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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.

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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

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TAB 119

**Subject:** Redistricting 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



TAB 120

New Submission dated 7-22-11 Petition in Support of 1st draft maps...

**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 1<sup>ST</sup> DRAFT MAPS FOR STATE ASSEMBLY SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAIN FOOTHILL AND STATE SENATE DISTRICTS LASGF. THIS PETITION REPRESENTS CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF THE 1<sup>ST</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> draft maps that include the city of Upland in the LASGF for Senate and Assembly districts. Please maintain the proposed 1<sup>st</sup> 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.**

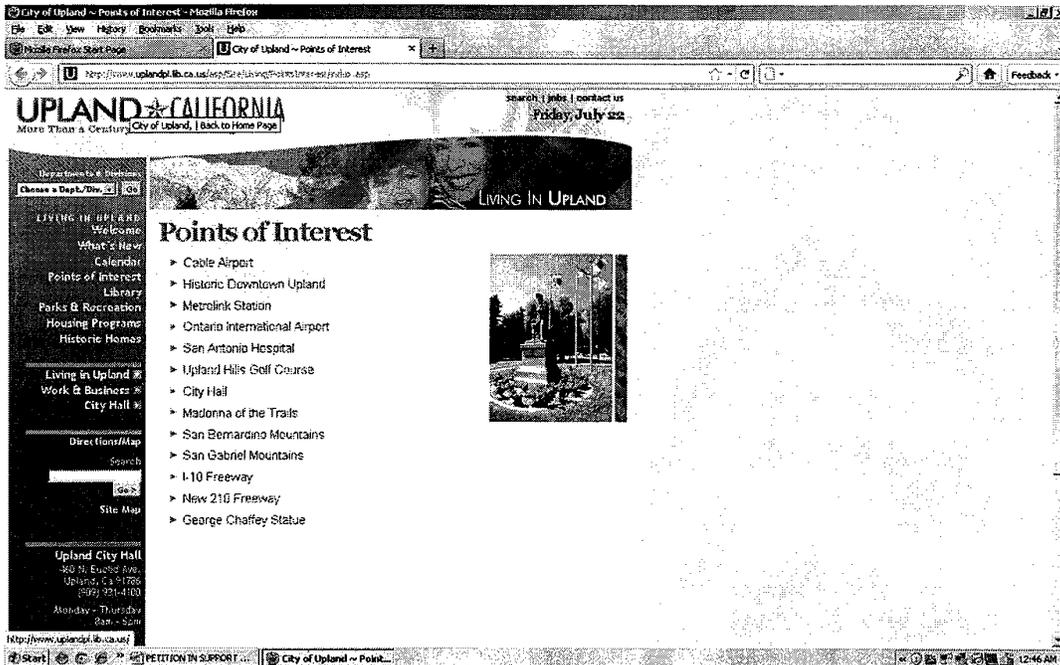
However, our 'sphere of influence' is larger -

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 Chino, Claremont, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland. 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 1<sup>ST</sup> 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 1<sup>ST</sup> 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 1<sup>ST</sup> PROPOSED DRAFT MAPS FOR SAN  
GABRIEL MOUNTAIN FOOTHILL ASSEMBLY AND STATE SENATE  
DISTRICTS LASGF. WE ASK THE COMMISSIONER'S NOT TO  
CHANGE TO THE 1<sup>ST</sup> PROPOSED DRAFT MAPS AND KEEP  
UPLAND IN THE WEST WITH THE CITY OF CLAREMONT,  
LAVERNE, ETC... PLEASE SUPPORT AND ADOPT THE 1<sup>ST</sup>  
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 1<sup>ST</sup> DRAFT MAPS FOR STATE ASSEMBLY SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAIN FOOTHILL AND STATE SENATE DISTRICTS LASGF. THIS PETITION REPRESENTS CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF THE 1<sup>ST</sup> REDISTRICTING MAPS EFFECTING COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN UPLAND AND RANCHO CUCAMONGA.

NAME

ADDRESS

Dr. TALAT KHAN  
*T Khan*

[REDACTED]  
ALTA LOMA CA 91737  
RANCHO CUCAMONGA CA

AMIN KHAN  
*Amin Khan*

[REDACTED]  
ALTA LOMA CA 91737  
RANCHO CUCAMONGA CA

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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 28<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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

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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 28<sup>th</sup>. 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup>. 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

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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 (1<sup>st</sup> Draft) Congressional Districts

Citizens Redistricting Commission

<https://mail.google.com/mail/?ui=2&ik=b4bbb6ac06&view=pt&search=inbox&msg=1316...> 7/25/2011

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

**CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC**  
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417

Appen. 512B

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

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**CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC**  
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417

Appen. 512E

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

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