S196493, S196852

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULIE VANDERMOST,

GEORGE RADANOVICH, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

v.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Respondent,

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.

Real Party in Interest.

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

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

[VOLUME 2 OF 4]

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Chronological Index of Exhibits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAB 60

QUALITY OF LIFE CENTER, INC.

[redacted]

Altadena, CA 91001

[redacted]

JUN 07 2011

Region #5: Ventura

May 19, 2011

Region #4: Los Angeles

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

Re: **Communities in Interest**

Dear Commission Members:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dr. Sandra E. Thomas

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

TAB 61

REPORT ON AARC'S REDISTRICTING PROPOSAL

Submitted to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

May 26, 2011

REPORT ON
AARC REDISTRICTING PROPOSAL

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

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

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

AARC's Redistricting Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Summary & Statement of Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. South Los Angeles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. East Bay/Alameda County

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion

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

TAB 62

May 26, 2011

Region #2: San Bernadino

JUN 07 2011
RECEIVED MAY 2 1 2011

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

Via Facsimile
[redacted]

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

Supervisor Marion Ashley
Riverside County 5th District

Barbara Hanna, Mayor
City of Banning

Brian De Forge, Mayor
City of Beaumont

Ella Zanowic, Mayor
City of Calimesa

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

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

TAB 63

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of:

Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC)

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

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 2011

Reported by:
Debra M. Lindsey

APPEARANCES:

Members Present:

Commissioner Aguirre

Commissioner Ancheta

Commissioner Barabba

Commissioner Blanco

Commissioner Dai

Commissioner DiGuilio

Commissioner Filkins Webber

Commissioner Forbes

Commissioner Galambos Malloy

Commissioner Ontai

Commissioner Parvenu

Commissioner Raya

Commissioner Ward

Commissioner Yao

APPEARANCES (Continued):

COMMISSION STAFF:
George Brown, Esq.
Janeece Sargis
Karin MacDonald
Jamie Clark
Tamina Alon
Bonnie Glaser
Marian Johnston

(Unidentified members in audience)

I N D E X

	Page
Proceedings	5
Adjournment	498
Certificate of Reporter	499

do that.

MS. CLARK: Stuff I look at all day.

COMMISSIONER DAI: So maybe while we're waiting for that to build --

MS. CLARK: Okay.

COMMISSIONER DAI: -- I would still be interested in seeing something similar to what we had specified in our region nine wrap-up before when -- I don't know if you've already built that one already, which was the idea of having a mountain cap kind of district that goes up and over and down and retains an inland agricultural region. I don't know if you had a chance to --

COMMISSIONER FORBES: Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen.

COMMISSIONER DAI: Right. So Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, maybe going down. Because that then puts all of the, I think it puts the watershed, the mountain watershed in a single district.

COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: And right now are we just waiting for these numbers to -- I mean, couldn't we do it the old-fashioned way and

Plumas, Sierra, Nevada and probably the eastern part of Placer.

COMMISSIONER FORBES: And Butte.

MS. MACDONALD: And who gets Butte?

COMMISSIONER DAI: Don't you think Butte is an inland agriculture?

COMMISSIONER FORBES: Otherwise northern (Inaudible).

COMMISSIONER DAI: No, no, no. I was saying as an alternative to this --

COMMISSIONER FORBES: Oh.

COMMISSIONER DAI: -- that you would keep the inland agricultural region that we had defined before, which the public testimony defined as -- I think Shasta actually would go with the top part, too, that's why I was asking you, or at least above Redding, that the inland agricultural region that we -- we had a visualization on this before. We had Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Yuba and Sutter as an inland agricultural area, and then we went down into Yolo, I believe.

COMMISSIONER FORBES: If you put Butte in -- Commissioner Forbes.

If you put Butte in, you have to

different.

MS. CLARK: Yeah. I -- well, my personal preference would be to just plow through it and --

MS. MACDONALD: Yeah.

MS. CLARK: -- get it done and --

MS. MACDONALD: She has a --

MS. CLARK: -- sleep.

MS. MACDONALD: She has a little more energy right now than I do. So I'll just eat a little more pineapple and -- it would be, I think it would be wise to keep going. Because otherwise we might be here very, very late.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: All right. So what that means is that we've got to be really crisp and not a lot of conversation on the side.

MS. CLARK: I also think that, if the Commission feels comfortable giving general direction, then some of the direction that applies to assembly would also apply to senate and congress.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay.

MS. CLARK: Okay. So this is senate. I only drew one version of the potential senate districts for the Central Valley, because

they're actually both very tight. I know that M.A.L.D.E.F. drew a different version than I did.

So if we start with Merced, this also covers the Section 5 requirements for Monterey County. This visualization includes Merced County completely intact, comes into San Benito County, grabs Monter -- agricultural areas of Monterey County along the 101, comes up into Stanislaus County and splits the city of Modesto, and then includes the intact counties of Mariposa and Madera County, and then for population, and also this is a high Latino concentration area, grabs these tracts in west Fresno.

(Whereupon, there was an inaudible discussion.)

COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: I just had a question, because now you're bumping up against Monterey, which we haven't had a chance to look at yet. And now I'm wondering if you're taking San Benito and putting it with the foothill communities technically.

UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: But I'm wondering if you're pulling away from the possibility of a, you know, Section 5 issue by

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

UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: No problem.

COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: So out of curiosity, is this the only model you have? Just again I see that, you know, you're going from the coast into the Central Valley and vice verse -- I don't know how either one of those areas would probably really feel. So I just didn't know if you had any other model.

MS. CLARK: This is the only model that I have.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: And I would say that that part of Monterey is not considered coast.

UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: Right.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay.

MS. CLARK: This is also the only model that I've discussed with Gibson Dunn.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay.

MS. CLARK: Or and that I've discussed it with Gibson Dunn, I should say.

COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO: And I'd just like to make one other comment. You know, kind of looking at this in the totality, there's going to be communities, whether it be cities or

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

Oh. Right. So if you want to look at them, look at the maps, but we needed some updated tables.

MS. MACDONALD: No. They used different data.

COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Right.

MS. MACDONALD: That's possibly what happened.

COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Right. But the maps are --

MS. MACDONALD: No, but we can send you -- sorry. It's late.

COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: You want to look at something.

MS. MACDONALD: But we can send you the benchmarks --

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay.

MS. MACDONALD: -- the benchmark percentages.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: All right.

MS. MACDONALD: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: So let's look at the new ones here.

MS. CLARK: So for this visualization for the Merced district, Merced is intact. This portion of eastern Madera County,

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

Weedpatch and southeast Bakersfield.

There's a deviation of one person on this. The Latino V.A.P. is 65.77 percent. Black V.A.P. is 5.71 percent. Asian V.A.P. is 3.83 percent.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Commissioner Filkins-Webber.

COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: In line with what Commissioner Barabba had asked earlier about our Kern curl, you had it going one direction for the assembly, and if we were to consider some nesting and we went that direction again, would that be consistent with this congressional district?

If we make a decision which way the curl's going to go, I guess all three of the maps will follow, or do you think that there's going to be some significant difference?

MS. CLARK: There is in general --

COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER: The reason I ask is because we did receive some specific C.O.I. testimony regarding southern Bakersfield and how that particular area in -- and specifically new homes, new construction, if I'm not mistaken it was, I thought it was an

TAB 64

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC)

Applicant Review Panel (ARP)

California State University, Northridge
Kurland Lecture Hall, Performing Arts Center
18111 Nordoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330

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

Reported by:
Samantha Avenaim

APPEARANCES:

Members Present:

Commissioner Filkins Webber

Commissioner Blanco

Commissioner Miller

Commissioner Forbes

Commissioner Aguirre

Commissioner Barabba

Commissioner Dai

Commissioner DiGuilio

Commissioner Galambos Malloy

Commissioner Ontai

Commissioner Parvenu

Commissioner Raya

Commissioner Ward

Commissioner Yao

Commissioner Ancheta

Commissioner Johnston

APPEARANCES (Continued):

PUBLIC

George Brown, Esq.

Nicole Boyle

Karin MacDonald

Bonnie Glaser

Janeece Sargis

Alex Woods

(Unidentified members in audience)

I N D E X

	Page
Proceedings	5
Adjournment	384
Certificate of Reporter	385

should follow the guidance that we gave you for the assembly, but if we caused pain, to try to fix it in the senate where we split something in particular. So I think the South El Monte -- or El Monte example was a good one. I think that's a -- that's a good general rule of thumb.

Any -- anybody else have some refinements to that.

(No audible response.)

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: I believe we can move on from -- from that suggestion, yes.

Commissioner Yao.

COMMISSIONER YAO: I just want to throw out something and see whether we can reach some kind of general agreement. For small to very small cities, pick a number, 20 thousand -- 20 thousand population, should we set an objective and try not to split those very small cities?

In other words, given the choice of splitting bigger cities versus smaller cities, the preference is to try not to split the small cities.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: I think the problem you run into going by size is it's where the city is located relative to the district.

COMMISSIONER YAO: No, I understand that, but -- but often we do have choices in term of which city to split to come out with the exact population, and -- and I'm simply suggest that if -- if everything else being equal, then perhaps the -- the pain will be less to split the bigger city as compared to the smaller city.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Any other commissioners want to comment on that?

Commissioner Ancheta.

COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Well, I think that's hard because it assumes all other things are equal. I'm not sure we can always determine when all other things are equal.

I understand the interest that -- Commissioner Yao has identified. I -- I don't feel comfortable sort of ranking cities, though, because I think there's two many variables going into location and what -- what other things are happening to try to create a district. But -- but I understand what you're -- what you're getting at.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Ms. MacDonald.

MS. MACDONALD: I mean, as you can

point out that that is something that will happen, and if you have some preferences or if you'd like to give us some guidance on that. And again, I'm not saying that you can nest everything, right.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Yes. I think an example that Commissioner Webber just identified, this would be -- when you think -- if you have another direction over in San Bernardino, it would be better to nest the two assembly districts in San Bernardino together rather than go over county.

But we understand that from time to time you'll have to go over a county.

Commissioner Yao.

COMMISSIONER YAO: By making this nesting decision of the Pomona, Montclair, along with San Bernardino and so on, basically indirectly we're forcing Rancho and Upland to be nested with the -- with the Los Angeles County.

And -- and I suspect that there's probably opposition to that decision as well, so we -- we basically listened to the Pomona speakers and -- and made the decision to allow Pomona to -- to be part of the San Bernardino County in coming up with the assembly.

But that forces the -- the -- the -- the -- the marriage of the San Bernardino cities with the Los Angeles County, so I -- I don't know whether we want to discuss that trade-off or not, but -- but that's really what we have done.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Commissioner Blanco.

COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I have a question about how this works in term -- is this one -- so is this one of the areas that we're doing the racially polarized voting analysis from -- for? I can't remember. Pomona Valley?

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: I'm getting a nod of the head from Mr. Brown.

COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yes? Yes? And when -- when we do that, do you it separately for an assembly and then separately for a senate? How does that work?

MR. BROWN: We'll want to consult with the expert that we hired, but my sense is you're going to do it for the geographic area that you're interested in.

COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay. So in answer to your question, Ms. MacDonald, I think

TAB 65

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

Dear CRC Members:

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAB 66

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME I

Wednesday, June 1, 2011

9:06 A.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Vice-Chairperson

Maria Blanco

Gabino T. Aguirre

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Commissioner Absent

Jodie Filkins Webber

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Also Present

Presenters

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

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Public Comment

Alice Huffman, NAACP

David Salaverry

I N D E X

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

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

1 going up.

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

3 Thank you.

4 COMMISSIONER DAI: So, one question before we move

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

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

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

8 about Butte being incorporated in some of those --

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

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

11 like in a Senate or a Congressional?

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

13 that Butte is a community of interest with basically this

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

15 In Senate I did next these two districts and

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

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

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

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

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

21 and Senate.

22 MS. CLARK: If the Commission is interested in

23 maintaining this north to south oriented Assembly

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

25 lot around.

Ancheta.

COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: So, given that reasoning, when are we covering Section 5 Congressional and Senate districts?

MS. CLARK: Right now.

MS. MAC DONALD: Right now.

COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Right now, we're going back -- oh, we're going back up to Merced, Kings, Monterey?

MS. MAC DONALD: Correct, for Senate. So, we're doing Senate Section 5 districts next.

COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Okay, thank. So, I was inquiring about the exact ordering, thank you.

MS. MAC DONALD: We're going to page 17.

And I apologize that you're seeing all of this programming actually on the screen. We usually have a second monitor, so this is usually done on the second monitor. But the second monitor is not yet hooked up, but it will be. So, for this afternoon we're going to have a little bit less of this. Maybe it's exciting for some of you to see it.

MS. CLARK: So, this Senate district addresses the Merced benchmark issues, as well as this eastern part of Monterey. It's similar to the benchmark district lines.

This district, again the County of Merced is

1 completely intact. It comes up and grabs this East
2 Stanislaus County -- or I'm sorry, West Stanislaus County
3 area, splits the City of Modesto. And does not include
4 the City of Turlock, which is dissimilar to the Assembly
5 plan that we just looked at.
6 It does include this very western flatland region
7 of Madera County, and then comes in just west of the 99
8 corridor in Fresno County.
9 The City of -- or the County of San Benito is also
10 intact and included in this plan, and this area, the
11 Highway 101 corridor in Monterey County.
12 The benchmark percentages for this district, for
13 percent Latino VAP is 53.48 percent. The percent black
14 VAP is 3.14. And percent API VAP is 5.64.
15 This visualization has a -1.52 percent deviation.
16 The Latino VAP is 57.43 percent. The black VAP is 3.27
17 percent. And the API VAP is 5.6 percent.
18 The only city splits are Modesto and Fresno.
19 I'm sorry, the City of Fresno is not included in this
20 visualization, so the only city split is Modesto.
21 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner
22 Barabba?
23 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Yeah, how far west into
24 Monterey County did you go?
25 MS. CLARK: It's really just along the Highway 101

1 corridor. It's including these cities from Salinas to
2 Kings City.
3 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: Okay, thank you.
4 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner
5 DiGuilio?
6 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Just going back, since
7 Modesto was split in the Assembly, could I see -- is it a
8 similar split in the Senate as well, too?
9 MS. CLARK: Yes, it's just the southern area.
10 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay. So, it still has
11 to split the greater Modesto area, but it's along those
12 same lines as the AD?
13 MS. CLARK: I believe that this split is a little
14 bit further north in Modesto, but it is pretty close.
15 It's right here at the 99 and 132 junction.
16 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: And could I see just the
17 very top of that?
18 MS. CLARK: This is the Census place Salida.
19 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Yeah, and it had to be
20 included in that?
21 MS. CLARK: It had to be included in that for
22 population. Again, that's the -1.52 percent deviation.
23 However, I -- I could try and --
24 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, it's either keep
25 Salida or you have to break up what's down there, is that

1 Turlock? Yeah.

2 MS. CLARK: Yeah.

3 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay, just wanted to

4 check it.

5 MS. CLARK: Also, because the -- I could look into

6 incorporating more of the City of Modesto, since the

7 Latino VAP is above the benchmark by about four percent,

8 but that would be further splitting Modesto.

9 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner -- I'm

10 sorry, go ahead.

11 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, maybe that would be

12 an area to see if that community would prefer to have

13 Salida in with greater Modesto, and to slice up part of

14 Modesto on the bottom or --

15 MS. CLARK: Okay.

16 MS. MAC DONALD: Correct. And then also where to

17 exactly split Modesto, if there's perhaps some

18 neighborhood testimony or so that might be received by the

19 Commission.

20 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner

21 Ancheta?

22 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Oh, could you pan down to

23 show the Fresno sections in this district?

24 MS. CLARK: The cities included in this

25 visualization are Biola and Kerman. Other Census places,

1 Commissioner Blanco?

2 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Can you refresh my memory,

3 maybe other people remember, what was the guidance that we

4 gave you on this Assembly district that sort of created

5 this? I mean, what was sort of -- what was the pivotal

6 decision that drove this?

7 MS. ALON: Well, this was mostly trying to -- of

8 course, the first decision being not to go down into San

9 Francisco from Marin, having to push upward.

10 And then you gave direction about this part of

11 Sonoma County, the wine-growing areas being with Napa on

12 this side.

13 And so, because we have this district, which goes

14 all the way up north, Marin had to kind of come over here

15 to these areas, but avoid more of these -- but we were

16 able to keep kind of the wine areas together.

17 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner

18 DiGuilio?

19 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Thank you. I'm just

20 wondering did we have any -- did we have any testimony,

21 really, in terms of that Benicia/Vallejo area, or was it

22 just kind of, again, you were saying it based on

23 population deviation. And I understand that, I just

24 didn't know if that -- I don't necessarily recall anything

25 specifically in that area against what --

MS. ALON: We actually had virtually no COI testimony about Solano County which is why, yeah, we moved it.

COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Forbes?

COMMISSIONER FORBES: A thought. As opposed -- the wine country in Napa County is north of Napa; it's not south of Napa. It made me wonder whether we could keep Fairfield whole and -- or, basically, trade Napa for Fairfield, for the half of Fairfield cut out. Would anything like that would work?

I mean, I recognize that I'm splitting Napa County, but we're splitting Solano County, anyway, so I don't think it's a --

MS. CLARK: Just to clarify, then, the direction would be to look into excluding Fairfield from this visualization to include this southern area of Napa County?

COMMISSIONER FORBES: Right.

COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: What is the population of that last purple city, American --

MS. CLARK: Canyon --

COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: -- Canyon, versus what you had to take out of Fairfield? That's just something to look into, you might not know it now. I don't know how

1 Sacramento. And this -- and out to Davis.

2 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I do have a couple of

3 comments on this, just for the record. I do notice on the

4 map, the colored map, you have a little piece -- you have

5 in a different district.

6 If you look just to the southwest of Davis, it's

7 outside of the boundary, but I believe that is going to be

8 the university and that should be in the district.

9 MS. CLARK: The university --

10 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Right there. Right there,

11 uh-huh.

12 MS. CLARK: The University of Davis should be with

13 Davis.

14 COMMISSIONER FORBES: The University of California

15 at Davis should truly be in the district.

16 MS. CLARK: Okay.

17 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Now, this is just for the

18 Davis folks and the Yolo County folks, this is a change

19 from how things are now, and the rational is that West

20 Sacramento has a great identification with Sacramento

21 proper in baseball, in bridges, in proximity, both sides,

22 river fronts, and so forth and so on.

23 And in Davis the primary -- there's a lot of

24 employment connection to Sacramento, an awful lot of

25 people who work in downtown Sacramento and at the Capitol

1 Calaveras, Amador, Tuolumne, Mariposa, and all of Madera
2 County.
3 In this visualization, there was testimony
4 saying that Madera County should be split right here to
5 have sort of a flatlands versus foothills configuration
6 for Madera County. However, because of population
7 constraints that was not possible.
8 The other option for that might have been to
9 include this -- the rest of Fresno County -- the rest of
10 the City of Fresno, rather, with this east -- with western
11 Madera County. However, the population was not great
12 enough.
13 So, for this visualization I opted to just have
14 eastern Fresno County as its own district and then to
15 include Madera County whole with this Foothills district.
16 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner
17 DiGuilio?
18 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: I'm just looking at the
19 northern part, it looks like El Dorado, a little bit of
20 the western part of El Dorado is split off, too. I'm
21 assuming it's probably not a very big --
22 MS. CLARK: This -- right, this is in that
23 Sacramento metropolitan area.
24 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay.
25 MS. CLARK: It's El Dorado Hills and Cameron

TAB 67

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME II

Wednesday, June 1, 2011

3:56 P.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Vice-Chairperson

Maria Blanco

Gabino T. Aguirre

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Commissioner Absent

Jodie Filkins Webber

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Also Present

Presenters

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

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Public Comment

Alice Huffman, NAACP

David Salaverry

I N D E X

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

1

1 then comes down to include -- oh, along the 99 corridor,
2 and it includes Visalia and Tulare, in Tulare County.
3 Those are the two most populated cities in Tulare County
4 and the only city split is Fresno.
5 Zero percent deviation.
6 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: All right, let's move on.
7 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Just a question; how big
8 is the population of Fresno?
9 MS. CLARK: The entire city? Four hundred and
10 twenty-seven thousand.
11 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: And I'm assuming those
12 splits happened along some of the -- we did have a lot of
13 COI testimony that distinguished the different areas of
14 Fresno, is that kind of what it was based on?
15 MS. CLARK: Right. So, if you remember, then this
16 Section 5 county, Merced, this district picks up this
17 southern Fresno, City of area, based on COI testimony.
18 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Thank you.
19 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: All right, let's
20 move on.
21 MS. CLARK: This visualization -- this
22 visualization is not quite finished, we need to pick up
23 approximately 85,000 people, but it does include just this
24 little left-over bit for population in Fresno County. And
25 then this eastern Tulare County, all of the rest of Kern

1 County, and then I am -- left it in the hands of Nichole
2 and Alex to pick up the rest of the 84,000 people.
3 COMMISSIONER FORBES: That was very considerate of
4 you.
5 MS. CLARK: To be continued.
6 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Smart, too.
7 COMMISSIONER DAI: Well, Kern's only split once,
8 is that right?
9 MS. CLARK: Excuse me?
10 COMMISSIONER DAI: How many times is Kern County
11 split?
12 MS. CLARK: Kern County is split once.
13 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, that's a big improvement
14 over the last time.
15 MS. CLARK: If we refer to page 24, this is the --
16 again, the Tri-County area, Region 5, the intact Counties
17 of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara. Here, in Ventura
18 County, we're having a similar issue with this
19 potential -- or with this community of interest.
20 Maybe we should just focus on this one, first.
21 All of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, and
22 then northern Ventura County and Ojai.
23 Are there any questions about that? Zero percent
24 population deviation.
25 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, I'm sorry, so what's

TAB 68

06.01.11 California Section 5 Benchmark District Stats

I. Section 5:

A. Merced County area:

1. Merced County AD

Benchmark district:
LVAP: 47.03%
BVAP: 6.21
AVAP: 11.49

2. Merced County CD

Benchmark district:
LVAP: 47.23
BVAP: 5.92
AVAP: 9.54

3. Merced County SD

Benchmark
LVAP: 53.48
BVAP: 3.14
AVAP: 5.64

B. Kings County area

1. Kings County AD

Benchmark:
LVAP: 63.39%
BVAP: 6.77%
AVAP: 3.85%

2. Kings County CD

Benchmark
LVAP: 65.72
BVAP: 6.95
AVAP: 5.41

3. Kings County SD

Benchmark
LVAP: 66.19

06.01.11 California Section 5 Benchmark District Stats

BVAP: 6.15
AVAP: 5.61

C. Monterey County area

1. Monterey County AD

Benchmark AD27
LVAP: 19.86%
BVAP: 2.32%
AVAP: 7.76%

Benchmark AD28
LVAP: 60.93%
BVAP: 2.19%
AVAP: 10.91%

2. Monterey County CD

Benchmark
LVAP: 44.16%
BVAP: 2.50%
AVAP: 6.51%

3. Monterey County SD

a. Monterey East SD

See Merced SD Above for Benchmark

b. Monterey West SD
Benchmark
LVAP: 26.22%
BVAP: 1.99%
AVAP: 9.51%

4. Yuba County area

a. Yuba County AD

Benchmark Population:
LVAP: 11.72%
BVAP: 2.16%
AVAP: 3.37%

b. Yuba County CD

06.01.11 California Section 5 Benchmark District Stats

Benchmark
LVAP: 15.48
BVAP: 1.41
AVAP: 4.57

c. Yuba County SD

Benchmark
LVAP: 13.41
BVAP: 1.48
AVAP: 4.75

TAB 69

6-1-11

CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ESQUIRE PLAZA, [redacted] • SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 • [redacted] • FAX [redacted]

Region 4: Los Angeles

Alice A. Huffman
President

Gwen Moore
1st Vice President

Kenneth L. Nelson
2nd Vice President

Naomi Rainey
3rd Vice President

Ida M. Johnson
Secretary

Olivia Verrett
Assistant Secretary

Caroline Veal-Hunter
Treasurer

Alan Carroll
Assistant Treasurer

Wandieur Rucker-Hughes
Area Director Southeast

Ronald Hanson
Area Director Southwest

Debbie Edwards
Area Director North

LaJuana Bivens
Area Director Central

Dan Daniels, Sr.
Area Director Coastal

Christopher Jackson
Area Director West

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

California Citizens Redistricting Commission

McGeorge School of Law

June 1, 2011

Madam Chair and members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission, I am Alice Huffman, President of the California National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP submitted redistricting plans to the Commission on May 23, 2011 and I am concerned that you are discussing your plans without including the input we submitted.

The NAACP used the criteria established by the initiatives passed by the voters in preparing our plan. Your lawyer advised you to use the provisions of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as the principle guide in drawing the lines for districts in Los Angeles that centered around Compton, Carson, Inglewood and Gardena. Using Section 2 will result in the consolidation of four Assembly districts in two and two Senate Districts into one and three Congressional districts into two. We did not apply Section 2 because we have no evidence of polarized voting against African Americans and to apply this section would result in a dilution of African American voting strength. Your lawyer has further advised you that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act is applicable only when the following preconditions exist:

1. A protected minority group is concentrated into an area where they could make up 50% or
   more of a district.

2. The minority group must be contiguous. And

3. There must be evidence of polarized voting against the specific minority group.

We took a look at Los Angeles and other cities where there are concentrations of African Americans and could not find any evidence of polarized voting. We

WEBSITE: [redacted]

Additionally, we looked at Assembly, Senate and Congressional Districts where African Americans have been elected. Our review dated back to the 1990 redistricting. We found that the percentage of African Americans in each district ranged from 11.87 percent to 46 Percent. However, since the 2002 redistricting, which we believe was prepared by the courts, African have not comprised more than 36 percent of a district.

Table I

Assembly District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
44	11.87	9.6
47	40.45	31.0
48	46.17	30.46
51	36.96	31.58
52	36.26	28.67
55	23.28	15.24
62	12.65	13.81

Table II

Senate District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
25	36.6	33.3
26	43.0	29.7

Table III

Congressional District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
33	40.0	26.4
35	43.0	29.40

We believe our review clearly demonstrates the absence of polarized voting. Therefore, we do not believe the Commission should apply Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to the areas mentioned. If Section 2 is not applicable, then the Commission must use the criteria of Compactness, Contiguity, Preservation of Cities and Counties and Respect for Communities of interest.

We are opposed to the use of Section 2 in drawing the lines for the above communities in your first draft of the redistricting plan and urge the Commission to adopt the lines contained the NAACP plan.

TAB 70

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific

McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California 95817

Volume I

Thursday, June 2, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

APPEARANCES

Members Present

Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson
Lilbert R. "Gil" Ontai, Vice Chairman
Gabino T. Aguirre
Angelo Ancheta
Vincent Barabba
Maria Blanco
Cynthia Dai
Michelle Di Guilio
Jodie Filkins Webber
Stanley Forbes
Antoine Parvenu
Jeanne Raya
Michael Ward
Peter Yao

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director
Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel
Rob Wilcox, Communications Director
Marion Johnston
Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Consultants Present (*Via teleconference)

*George Brown, Esq., Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
Nicole Boyle, Q2
Deborah R. Davis, DGS Budget Officer
Ana Henderson, Q2
Alex Woods, Q2

Public Comment

Elizabeth Rinskoff-Parker, Dean, University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

I N D E X

PAGE

Public Information Discussion Topics

1. Public education plan
   * Update on video
2. Media relations training
3. Media plan
4. Website/socialmedia
5. Communications strategy 6

Legal Discussion Topics

[Coordination of Work between Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and Q2] 35

[Consideration of Additional Governance Matters, Publications by Commissioners and Consultants] 36

1. Legal training regarding VRA, Public Records Act (PRA), and other relevant legal topics
2. Commission legal obligations and governance matters
3. Department of Justice Pre-Clearance
4. Review of Commission requests of VRA Counsel
5. PRA requests and status
6. Litigation
7. Racially Polarized Voting Analysis legal requirements 52
8. Other legal matters

[Tracking Previously Adopted CRC Motions] 54

Finance and Administration Discussion Topics

[Executive Director's Report] 59

1. Status of Budget
   * DOF response to $1 MM augmentation
   * Budget Change Proposal
   * Budget vs. actual/variance report
   * Commission per diem analysis (aggregated by month)
2. Staffing and personnel 61
3. Information Technology
4. Facilities 63
5. Management of Personnel and equipment contract

Public Comment 117, 125, 133

[VRA Attorney, George Brown] 205
[Congressional District Discussion] 378
[Summary of Meeting] 403
Adjournment 421
Certificate of Reporter 422

1 Barabba and then Dai.

2 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: the sense I got out of the

3 discussion is the people who brought that idea up were

4 more concerned about their connection to the mountains

5 than they were about their connection within the city.

6 And I think that's what's probably left this to occur.

7 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Dai.

8 COMMISSIONER DAI: Yeah, and the other thing that

9 we gave direction to Q2 about was to allow them to split

10 it along the 210 because there is a difference in the

11 communities that are north of the 210 vs. south, even

12 within the same city, and this is also to accommodate a

13 potential Section 2 district.

14 COMMISSIONER YAO: Yeah, that mainly applies to

15 the San Bernardino County cities like Rancho Cucamonga

16 and Fontana, and so on, that comment doesn't apply to the

17 Los Angeles County Foothill Cities.

18 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Di

19 Guilio.

20 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: I'd like to just make

21 one last comment, generally. I think we all ought to

22 remind ourselves, too, as we were reminded by, I believe,

23 the League of Women Voters, a joint letter that was sent

24 a little while, a couple weeks ago, to remind us that we

25 don't want to put too much emphasis just on lack of city

1 and county splits, but to also give equal weight to
2 communities of interest testimony. I think sometimes we
3 think that cities and counties are very easy lines, but
4 we should be encouraged to listen to the COI testimony
5 and, in some circumstances, we'll try and keep cities as
6 whole as we can, but there has been a lot of testimony to
7 say that we would like to have them split, then let's
8 throw something out there and then they can respond to it
9 if there is the response that says that was our initial
10 direction, but we don't like the consequences of that,
11 then we can make adjustments. But, again, I think this
12 absolute idea of we never split cities or never split
13 counties, I think, in general, is correct, but not if
14 it's at the expense of significant COI testimony, which
15 we've been reminded is just as important and equally
16 balanced as the others.
17 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Okay,
18 Commissioners. I think we're reaching time. Any final
19 direction or comments on this district? It seems that,
20 at this point, given that we're at the draft stage, that
21 we should move forward with the Foothills District. I
22 think we would like to consider if there is the
23 possibility of reuniting any of these cities and still
24 maintaining the concept of a Foothills District, that we
25 would prefer that, but barring that, we will move ahead

TAB 71

Subject: Public Comment: 5 - Ventura
From: Dan Nahmias <[redacted]
Date: Thu, 2 Jun 2011 21:08:46 +0000
To: [redacted]

From: Dan Nahmias <[redacted]
Subject: Keep Oxnard WHOLE!

Message Body:
Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to voice my opinion about the pertinent task of redrawing our new district lines.

I currently work in Oxnard as a firefighter. I know firsthand the importance of keeping this city whole and providing it the same legislative representation. It would be a disservice to the community to split Oxnard into more than one district and I encourage you to keep it whole. I know several people who were very concerned with the direction the commission took yesterday in regards to breaking Oxnard up.

I ask that when redrawing our district lines that you keep Oxnard whole even if it includes making it part of a district to the north. It makes more sense to keep the Santa Clara Valley together with East Ventura County.

Thank you,

Dan Nahmias
Oxnard City Firefighter

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

TAB 72

------- Original Message -------
Subject: Redistricting
Date: Fri, 03 Jun 2011 20:11:29 -0400
From: Rita Johnson <[redacted]
To: [redacted]

Attn: California Redistricting Commission:

Dear Commissioners:

As residents of Marin county for 40 years, we feel strongly that Marin should **NOT** be lumped together with San Francisco or any East Bay communities as there are no points in common with either of those communities. If Marin must be paired with any community it should be its sister county of Sonoma and possibly Napa. We request, along with others, that Marin, Sonoma and Napa be joined for the State Senate District; Marin and Sonoma be joined for the Congressional District; and, for State Assembly, it be paired with Southern Sonoma County--depending on the numbers involved that would encompass going up to Santa Rosa and, if possible, include the city of Santa Rosa as the links between Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Novato and San Rafael are many, both culturally, socially, transportation-wise and commerce-wise. Another acceptable scenario for Assembly would be Marin, Southern Sonoma including Petaluma/Rohnert Park and extending into the contiguous part of Napa. All three of these counties have cultural, commercial and transportation communities of interest.

Moreover we support:fair and competitive districts that fully comply with Proposition 11 with district geography criteria of natural geographical boundaries such as mountain ranges, bodies of water, of equal population and that comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act. I want my district lines to maintain district contiguity, and compactness by keeping cities, communities and neighborhoods intact as much as possible.

1. I strongly oppose the Sierra Club Bay Area plan that violates the Voting Rights Act **and** gerrymanders the TriValley.

2. I agree with the Sierra Club plan ONLY on the one point, **not to cross the Bay and Golden Gate Bridges.**

3. I reject the San Joaquin County Citizens for Constitutional Redistricting plan; they carve up the TriValley to create a San Joaquin district favorable to a tiny fraction of our Bay Area population.

4. I reject the Latino Policy Forum maps; they create an absurd district that jumps over the water to connect Marin, half of

San Francisco and West Oakland in violation of the Federal Voting Rights Act.

5. I strongly oppose the California Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan and insist that districts not jump across the East Bay hills, because the communities from San Leandro to Milpitas have little in common with the Tri-Valley, and everything in common with each other. The commission got overwhelming testimony in the Oakland input hearings to this effect, both from Tri-Valley and from Oakland, San Leandro, Milpitas, Richmond, El Cerrito etc. to the effect, "Keep the Berkeley Oakland Hills as a natural geographic barrier between urban, ethnic, diverse communities west of the hills and suburban bedroom and office park communities east of the hills."

6. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) gerrymander of Union City, an overwhelmingly Asian and Latino city along the East Bay shoreline that CIJEE links with the Tri-Valley communities such as San Ramon and Livermore. Union City is linked to its neighbors in Fremont and Newark by ethnicity, job patterns, and I-880. It has no connection whatsoever to Danville! Additionally, there was very clear testimony at the Oakland input hearing from community groups centered around the auto industry who did NOT want to be connected to Tri-Valley.

7. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan forcing communities of Lamorinda and Pleasant Hill into a district with Berkeley, as was done in 1981, and is being resurrected by CIJEE. The Berkeley-Oakland area is different in every demographic respect from the suburban communities on the other side of the mountains.

8. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan gerrymandering that put the mid-Peninsula area around Palo Alto with the city of Santa Cruz - a city on the other side of a mountain range, in a different county, and on the ocean.

9. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan which splits the Latino community in San Jose into two Assembly districts, although it should be kept together in one district.

10. I strongly oppose the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan for Marin. Any AD based in Marin should expand north along Hwy 101, to reach people who work in Marin. It should not be gerrymandered far east to Benicia, which it has nothing in common with.

11. I **strongly oppose** the Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education (CIJEE) plan which merges North Bay districts with SF districts. We insist that the North Bay districts be kept separate from the SF districts.

12. I **reject the** Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting CAPAFR plan. Specifically but not limited to joining Fremont with The TriValley: the City of Pleasanton.

13. I reject the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) plan for violations of the Voter Rights Act and abusive gerrymandering. So ridiculous that one commissioner spoke out during MALDEF's presentation on 5/26 in Northridge stating **"Why so many Gerrymander Fingers?"**

Thank you,
Rick and Rita Johnson
Novato,CA

TAB 73

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Line-Drawing Meeting

VOLUME II

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Tuesday, June 7, 2011

1:23 P.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Chairperson

Gabino Aguirre, Vice-Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Jodie Filkins Webber

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Commissioner Absent

M. Andre Parvenu

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Consultants Present

Dan Kolkey, VRA Attorney, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher

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

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Ana Henderson, Q@ Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC (Via Telephone)

Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Also Present

Public Comment

Sergio Santos

Anu Natrajan

Yogi Shugh

Bill Harrison

Benjamin Hagerty

Van Rainey

Anil Godhwani

Aref Aziz

Shobana Ram

Alex Hilke

Raj Salwan

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Also Present

Public Comment

Dave Bonacorsi

Bridgeth Hendricks

Ajay Bhutoria

Ishan Shah

Derek Cressman, Common Cause

Paul Mitchell, VICA

Peter Van Meter, City of Sausalito

I N D E X

		Page
1.	Introduction	
2.	Public Comment	
3.	Commission provides direction to Q2 Data and Research for line-drawing	6
4.	Possible Commission vote on preliminary maps (as necessary)	
CLOSED Session		
Adjournment		170
Certificate of Reporter		171

1

1 as well. I think that's problematic.

2 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I would agree.

3 COMMISSIONER DAI: We had talked before about

4 extending Benicia and Vallejo to the south, not to the

5 west. So, I think we're going to have to revisit how far

6 down the North Coast district comes.

7 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Commissioner Barabba?

8 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: And we did hear community

9 comment identifying how the community kind of rejected

10 this idea. Not specifically, but when you look at the

11 numbers they're pretty clear.

12 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: I agree, I think we

13 heard quite a bit of testimony about not crossing the

14 Golden Gate Bridge, but that was before we had a tangible

15 alternative of what it would look like if we did not cross

16 the Golden Gate Bridge.

17 So, you know, if the Commission feels like we

18 should move ahead with this, I'm open to it. But I am

19 convinced that this will not look like this by the time we

20 get to the next round of maps. Although, we might have

21 some more specific direction or guidance on which

22 direction we go.

23 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: So, do we have any

24 suggestions? Again, this is similar to San Diego, do we

25 want to throw something out now for the mappers to work on

TAB 74

Subject: Public Comment: 5 - Ventura
From: Terry Gibson <[redacted]
Date: Tue, 7 Jun 2011 17:33:23 +0000
To: [redacted]

From: Terry Gibson <[redacted]
Subject: City of Oxnard

Message Body:
We are the largest city north of Los Angeles and south of I believe San Francisco. We do not want to have our city split into two different districts. Granted we are a diverse community, but still a community and we need our voices heard as one!
Terry Gibson, Hollywood Beach in OXNARD

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

TAB 75

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME III

Tuesday, June 7, 2011

6:34 P.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

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

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Lilbert R. "Gil" Ontai, Chairperson

Gabino T. Aguirre, Vice-Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle Di Guilio

Jodie Filkins Webber

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Commissioner Absent

M. Andre Parvenu

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Also Present

Presenters (* via phone)

*George Brown, VRA Attorney, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Dan Kolkey, VRA Attorney, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jaime Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Ana Henderson, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Karin Mac Donald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Public Comment

Sergio Santos
Anu Natrajan
Yogi Shugh
Bill Harrison
Benjamin Hagerty
Van Rainey
Anil Godhwani
Aref Aziz
Shobana Ram
Alex Hilke
Raj Salwan
Dave Bonacorsi
Bridgeth Hendricks
Ajay Bhutoria
Ishan Shah
Derek Cressman, Common Cause
Paul Mitchell, VICA
Peter Van Meter, City of Sausalito

I N D E X

		PAGE
1.	Commission Provides Direction to Q2 for Assembly District Line-Drawing	5
2.	Commission Provides Direction to Q2 for Congressional District Line-Drawing	11
3.	Commission Provides Direction to Q2 for Senate District Line-Drawing	57
Break (8:26 p.m. - 8:33 p.m.)		71
4.	Commission Provides Direction to Q2 for Bureau of Equalization District Line-Drawing	71
Adjourn		96
Certificate of Reporter		97

1

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 JUNE 7, 2011 6:34 P.M.

3 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Okay, the Commission is

4 reconvening after a dinner break and so we'll jump right

5 into the continuation of the Assembly Districts. Nicole?

6 I mean, Jaime, I'm sorry. Why am I calling you Nicole?

7 MS. CLARK: Okay, if next we can move on to this

8 East Fresno Assembly District on page 32? This district

9 hasn't had any dramatic changes to it, just along this

10 boundary here with the West Fresno District and that's

11 it. The City of Fresno is split and, obviously, the

12 County of Fresno is split, and those are the only splits.

13 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: All right, comments? Good?

14 Let's move on.

15 MS. CLARK: Okay, if we can move on to page 33 to

16 look at this Kings Section 5 district. This also hasn't

17 changed since you've last seen it. There's the intact

18 County of Kings, Northern Kern County, and then along the

19 I-5 there's the curl.

20 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Comments. Mr. Kolkey?

21 VRA ATTORNEY KOLKEY: Yes. And so, for the

22 record, after working through this, were you able to find

23 any more compact configuration that avoided retrogression

24 with respect to the district covering Kings County?

25 MS. CLARK: Really, the only other option for

1 this is to have the curl going in the opposite direction,
2 unless we're talking about splitting Kings County, which
3 would be another Section 5 district.
4 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: All right, thumbs up? All
5 right, let's move on.
6 MS. CLARK: Okay, on page 34, oh, actually maybe
7 back to page 33, I'm sorry, I skipped Tulare County
8 District, it is the entirety of Tulare County and then
9 northern regions of Central Kern County for population.
10 This also hasn't changed since the last time you saw it.
11 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Comments. Looks good? All
12 right, let's move on.
13 MS. CLARK: Okay, so this district is the rest of
14 Kern County, all of the rest of Bakersfield is included
15 in this county, there is only one city split based on
16 that southeastern area of Bakersfield. And the rest of
17 the county, excluding this lower southeastern portion of
18 the county, which was needed, as you saw earlier in
19 Alex's Assembly districts for population.
20 CHAIRPERSON ONTAI: Comments. Commissioner
21 Barabba.
22 COMMISSIONER BARABBA: What was the total
23 population of Kern County?
24 MS. CLARK: The total population of Kern County
25 is approximately 840,000.

TAB 76

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

Thursday, June 9, 2011

9:04 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Gabino Aguirre, Chairperson

Jodie Filkins Webber, Vice-Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Marian Johnston, Legal

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Consultants Present

Dan Kolkey, VRA Attorney, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher

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

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Ana Henderson, Q@ Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Kyle Kubas, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Also Present

Public Comment

Scott Wilk, Coalition of Suburban Communities for Fair Representation

Gary Cushing

Belia Bennett

Matt Pope

Anne Steinheller

Nick Capistrano

Aref Aziz

Tom Hiltachk

I N D E X

	Page
Introduction	6
Public Comment	10
Scott Wilk	
Gary Cushing	
Belia Bennett	
Matt Pope	
Anne Steinheller	
Nick Capistrano	
Aref Aziz	
Tom Hiltachk	
Legal Discussion Topics	
1. Racially Polarized Voting Analyst Decision And Recommendation	36
2. Response to Common Cause Letter	72
3. Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher conference call (update)	84
4. Other legal matters	89
a. Anticipated final report preparation	
b. Legal basis for development of DOI spreadsheet/documentation - per region	
c. Legal ruling on Section 5 areas and deadline	
5. Commission recognition and reliance (Technical Advisory Committee to fully Discuss technical aspects)	
Finance and Administration Discussion Topics	134
1. Executive Director report	135
2. Staffing and personnel	141
a. Approval of Q2 Note-taker	
b. Possible addition of administrative support for cataloguing public testimony	
c. Ethics and sexual harassment training	
3. Changes to Policies and Procedures Manuel	174

I N D E X

	Page
Technical/Outreach Discussion Topics	
1. Recruiting and hiring consultants	232
2. Public Input Hearing format, structure and operations	237
3. Input hearing calendar	254
4. Review of Commission policies related to outreach activities	
5. Work plan leading up to release of second draft maps	210
Lunch	
Public Information Discussion Topics	272
1. Media relations training and update From 6/8/11	
2. Media Plan	
3. Website/social media	
4. Communications strategy	
5. Commission vote on First Draft Maps (discussion)	
6. Plan for release of First Draft Maps	
Public Comment -- Jim Wright	294
Adjournment	298
Certificate of Reporter	299

1

because this is a template that would be appropriate for kind of a Central Valley, agri-business, large-scale operation as opposed to the smaller scale, often by-hand-agricultural concerns of Napa County that would share more over with the coastal winery regions.

Obviously, the name "Napa" is identifiable all over the world as a premium California wine-producing region. We would feel that it would be a disservice to the Napa County and the California wine industry to separate the representation and to separate Napa away from the other coastal wine-growing regions.

On the other topic, as a citizen -- as a citizen and resident of the City of American Canyon, to echo Council Member Bennett's concerns, I would urge you not to separate American Canyon out.

Currently this year, for example, the supervisor representing American Canyon is the Chair -- the Vice-Chair of the Napa County Board of Supervisors. The President of the Napa Valley College Board of Trustees, the President of the Napa Valley Unified School District and myself, as the Chairman of the Napa Valley Planning Commission all are American Canyon residents, and I think that illustrates the new political and economic nexus between the interests of American Canyon and the interests of Napa County. Thank you.

Subject: Public Comment: 2 - San Bernardino
From: Robert Ward <[redacted]
Date: Tue, 14 Jun 2011 20:35:21 +0000
To: [redacted]

From: Robert Ward <[redacted]
Subject: Oddities in the grouping of the Eastern Inland Empire

Message Body:
In looking at each of the four maps, I begin to notice an irregularity in the maps when it comes to boundary lines in reference to the Eastern Inland Empire; the specific communities in question being the Cities of Yucaipa, Calimesa, Banning, and Beaumont. As an overview I list the communities the cities are grouped with below:

Assembly - MORONGOBAN (Morongo Valley, Hemet, and Menifee)

Senate - SBBAN (Highland, Hemet, Morongo Valley, and Redlands)

Congress - INMSB (Mammoth Lakes, Inyo County, Barstow, and Needles)

Equalization - ORSD (Highland, Riverside, San Diego)

If the intent was to group those with common regional interest then the Redistricting Board has failed with this area of California. As evident in the groupings listed, the Board seems to believe that residents of the Eastern Inland Empire have more in common with the Morongo Valley and High Desert than with those in the Inland Empire. They could not be more wrong. As a resident from this area, I assure you that the needs of the residents from these communities better align with those in Redlands, Loma Linda, and cities west opposed to cities east. Citizens from this area do not travel east for shopping and recreation but West into the Inland Empire. The people of Yucaipa, Calimesa, Beaumont, and Banning will be severely misrepresented and their concerns will not be met as adequately as they should be if they were in a district that was truly common in regional interest.

The map that requires the heaviest amount of scrutiny is the Congressional map. The reasoning behind carving these communities from the rest of the Inland Empire and lumping them with the High Desert is absolutely baffling.

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

TAB 77

MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION BUSINESS MEETING

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 2011

REPORTED BY: Stephanie Jackson Georgeanne, CSR No. 8322

1 Citizens Redistricting Commission Business Meeting,
2 commencing at the hour of 10:06 a.m., Thursday, June
3 16, 2011, before Stephanie Jackson Georgeanne, CSR No.
4 8322, pursuant to Notice of Taking Deposition.
5
6
7 APPEARANCE OF COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF:
8 GABINO AGUIRRE
9 ANGELO ANCHETA
10 VINCENT BARABBA
11 MARIA BLANCO
12 CYNTHIA DAI
13 MICHELLE DiGUILIO
14 JODIE FILKINS WEBBER
15 STANLEY FORBES
16 CONNIE GALAMBOS MALLOY
17 LIBERT "GIL" R. ONTAI
18 M. ANDRE PARVENU
19 JEANNE RAYA
20 MICHAEL WARD
21 PETER YAO
22 MARIAN JOHNSTON
23 DAN CLAYPOOL
24 JANEECE SARGIS
25

Kusar Keeping Your Word Is Our Business℠

1 APPEARANCE OF SPEAKERS:
2 ANDY WEISSMAN
3 GEORGE BROWN
4 DEBRA HOWARD
5 MR. WILCOX
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Kusar Keeping Your Word Is Our Business℠

1 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I see a VAP of 17.75
2 percent Latino.
3 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: Correct. The
4 benchmark was 11.72. The proposed district is 17.72.
5 The issues arises with the Black VAP. The Black VAP
6 benchmark is 2.16, and the proposed district is 1.46.
7 So this is where we have a slight retrogression on the
8 Black VAP. Our attorneys are recommending that we take
9 a look at modifying it to make the Black VAP
10 nonretrogressive.
11 Asian VAP is 3.37 for the benchmark. The
12 proposed is 5.50. So based on advice of counsel, I
13 would recommend that we instruct Q2 to take another
14 look at the Yuba Assembly district in order to increase
15 the Black VAP. To the extent which they cannot do so,
16 to provide us written explanation regarding why they
17 cannot reach the benchmark for the Black VAP.
18 Any other suggestions or comments for Q2 for
19 the Yuba County Assembly district? And no objections
20 to my instruction -- recommended instruction? Thank
21 you.
22 Move on to the Senate district, the Latino
23 benchmark is 13.41. The proposed district is at 14.40
24 with no retrogression. The Black VAP is 1.48. The
25 benchmark, the proposed is 1.66. So no retrogression.

Kusar Keeping Your Word Is Our Business℠

TAB 78

REGION 4: LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

State of California

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1 2011
Per_____

June 17, 2011

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

Dear Commission:

I am writing to express my concern over the separation of Pasadena and Altadena in the redistricting of Assembly districts. Altadena is an unincorporated area north of Pasadena that is very closely tied to Pasadena; in fact they are part of the same school district. Altadena is also joined to Pasadena commercially and culturally.

I know this circumstance intimately since I was an Assemblymember of the 44th District (1996-2000) and a Senator of the 21st District (2000-2008). In all that time Pasadena and Altadena were part of the same district. Furthermore, I have been a resident of Altadena for over twenty years.

I would deeply appreciate your correcting this matter in the final drawing of district lines.

Sincerely,

Jack Scott

Jack Scott, Ph.D.
Chancellor

TAB 79

Subject: redistricting
From: <[redacted]
Date: Mon, 20 Jun 2011 21:06:39 -0700
To: <[redacted]

Dear Commissioners

My name is Manuel M. (Manny) Rios
I wrote before stating that I am a former Mayor of the City of Coachella. In all of my years of service to the City of Coachella, and in other positions
where I have served on commissions and boards, I have never had an occasion where any business was conducted to include any matter or issue that
included Imperial Valley.
In my experience, we have little in common with Imperial Valley, I respectfully request you keep the Coachella Valley intact.

Respectfully
Manuel M. Rios

TAB 80

OFFICE OF THE VICE MAYOR

June 20, 2011

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

AMENDED AND CORRECTED

Re: Public Comment for public meeting on Re-Districting held in Whittier June 17, 2011

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This letter was originally submitted to you with speaker card #128 on June 17, 2011 however that evening I addressed you as speaker #66. Following the hearing, I noticed an error in my letter under solution (C), which I have corrected herein and noted by italicizing the correction.

Thank you for the opportunity to present views on the impact of the recently announced tentative district boundaries on the City of Pasadena.

I am a City Council Member and Vice Mayor of Pasadena. Each of Pasadena's seven Council Districts contains about 20,000 residents, represents a distinct part of Pasadena, and is designed to include whole neighborhoods, preserve the Voting Rights Act and include a portion of our historic Colorado Boulevard, which lies south of the 210 freeway. Five of our seven Council Districts include areas north and south of the 210 freeway in order to include portions of Colorado Boulevard, the heart of our City. Pasadena thinks and acts as one community. The proposed map threatens to unnaturally break up our city into two Congressional Districts.

By way of background, when the 210 freeway was constructed in the 1970's, it destroyed neighborhoods and created a deep gash in our community, dividing the City and separating neighborhoods. One reason our Council Districts are so designed is to knit together the fabric of the community torn by the freeway. A further separation of the City into separate congressional districts by using the 210 freeway as a dividing line would undo decades of work we've done to restore ourselves as one community, one Pasadena.

As presently drafted, the tentative boundaries divide the City of Pasadena in the Congressional map between two districts. Preserving Pasadena whole would improve the map, and would be beneficial for the City, its residents, and many important institutions, such as Caltech and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

[redacted] · *Pasadena, CA 91109*
[redacted]

A proposed solution would be as follows:

(A) Move the southern portion of Pasadena from the East San Gabriel Valley-Diamond Bar district into the San Gabriel Mountains Foothill district to make it whole.

(B) Move most of Upland from the San Gabriel Mountains Foothill district into the Ontario district.

(C) Move the southeastern portion of Chino Hills from the Ontario district into the East San Gabriel Valley-Diamond Bar district.

These adjustments keep Pasadena together; keep the San Gabriel Mountains Foothill district within Los Angeles County, instead of reaching into San Bernardino County; restore a community of interest in the East San Gabriel Valley-Diamond Bar district by uniting the city of Chino Hills; and preserve the Voting Rights Act status of the Ontario district.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views of the best interests of the City of Pasadena and its neighborhoods. Please feel free to contact me directly at [redacted] or [redacted] should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Margaret McAustin
Vice Mayor

MM:jls

TAB 81

Subject: Maps that splits the cities of Oxnard and Ventura
From: Johnny Garcia Vasquez <[redacted]
Date: Wed, 22 Jun 2011 16:40:33 -0700
To: [redacted]

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing today as a long time resident of Oxnard and as a past Student Government President of Oxnard College to strongly urge you to reconsider your east Ventura assembly map and your west Ventura assembly map that splits the cities of Oxnard and Ventura. I suggest a district composed of keeping Oxnard whole in one assembly district. While also ensuring that Oxnard and Ventura colleges are in the same assembly district as they share similar challenges and draw from the same student population.

Splitting them into two legislative districts will diverge student advocacy efforts and will only amount to the ongoing marginalization of these students, their families, and their communities.

Furthermore, a united district would give the local assembly representative a stronger voice on behalf of students since Ventura and Oxnard colleges will be in one district and not split in separate assembly districts. Therefore, there will be more accountability from students that will translate to more accountability from their families and their communities.

Thank you for your time and I urge you to keep Oxnard whole in one assembly district, while also ensuring that Oxnard and Ventura colleges are in the same assembly district.

--

Best Regards,

Johnny Garcia Vasquez

State Legislative Liaison

Office of External Affairs VP Assoc. Students of the UC (ASUC)

University of California, Berkeley

[B.A Ethnic Studies with Minor in Public Policy 2013]

***Member of the Board of Directors, University of California Student Association**

Mobile: (805) [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

*Titles for identification purposes only.

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TAB 82

Subject: My testimony about redistricting for Oxnard and Ventura County
From: Carmen Ramirez [redacted]
Date: Wed, 22 Jun 2011 17:12:03 -0700
To: [redacted]
CC: Maricela Morales [redacted]

I am sorry that I cannot be there tonight, I am teaching a course on Consumer Law at Ventura College of Law and it begins across town at 6:30 pm.
Here is my testimony for your consideration

June 22, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Oxnard Community College
Performing Arts Center
[redacted]., Oxnard, 93033

Re: Communities of Interest for Oxnard, Ventura and the Santa Clara Valley

Dear Commissioners,

I am a recently elected Oxnard City Council Member, as of November 2010. I write this letter on behalf of myself and not on behalf of the City of Oxnard or my fellow council members.

I have lived and worked in the City of Oxnard for since 1978, more than 30 years. I have been a practicing attorney for 35 years on behalf of low income and immigrant people in this community, including farm workers, disabled adults and children and working poor families, among others . From 2005 through 2007, I represented the attorneys of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Luis Obispo as the elected member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California. I am currently a member of the St. John's Regional Hospital Community Board of Directors, the Ventura County Community Foundation and the Center for Civic Education, a national organization dedicated to teaching young people in our country and around the world about the rule of law and the practice of democracy.

Oxnard is a predominantly Hispanic community as is the Santa Clara Valley, where agriculture and the jobs it requires are critical to the economy. We have a coastline and have a number of issues, such as the existence of environmental pollution at the Halaco Superfund site, the low level of educational attainment, and a major housing crisis, lack of affordable housing and a high number of families affected by the foreclosure crisis and the predatory lending schemes with subprime loans.

Ventura, Oxnard and the Santa Clara Valley, share the Santa Clara River, which provides some of the water our homes, agriculture and industry, as well as has potential problems with the adequacy of its levy along the riverbanks.

The City of Oxnard is a geographic neighbor to Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu Naval Air

Station as well as the Naval Construction Battalion based in Port Hueneme. As the largest city neighboring Naval Base Ventura County it is important that the City of Oxnard be in the same Assembly, Senate and Congressional districts with our neighboring City of Port Hueneme

that also includes Naval Base Ventura County. In addition, the City of Oxnard is part of the Oxnard Harbor District that also includes the City of Port Hueneme.

Given these important community of interest relationships with West Ventura County, I strongly support the Commission's first draft maps for the Senate and Congressional Districts. The Senate and Congressional districts take into account Oxnard's communities of interest in that they:

1) do not split the City of Oxnard;
2) include the City of Oxnard with the similar West Ventura County communities of interest including Port Hueneme, Ventura and the Santa Clara Valley; and
3) keep Oxnard in Ventura County based districts

Based on these same points of communities of interest, I recommend a revision to the Assembly District that splits the City of Oxnard and includes the City of Oxnard with East Ventura County. The best community of interest Assembly District includes the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Ventura and the Santa Clara Valley.

If this ideal Assembly District is not possible, the next best alternative is an Assembly District that does not split any cities and includes all of the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Camarillo and Thousand Oaks. Along with my written testimony, I am providing the Commission with a map of this better Assembly District. You will see that this improved Assembly District recommendation is possible with only minor changes to the immediate proposed neighboring districts.

In summary, the Commission's first draft Congressional and Senate districts respect the City of Oxnard communities of interest and it is only necessary to make minor revisions to the Assembly Districts so that the City of Oxnard is not split and is included with the most similar communities of interest that include at the very least the unincorporated areas of El Rio and Nyeland Acres and the City of Port Hueneme. Ideally, the City of Oxnard would be in an assembly district with West Ventura County. Thank you for your attention to these serious issues.

Sincerely,

M. Carmen Ramirez
Council Member
City of Oxnard

TAB 83

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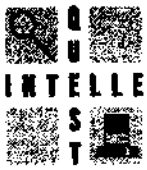

06.28.11.Z

June 23, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 651-5711

To: Members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

I have been a resident of Davis for 39 years. A significant reason for locating here was because I appreciated the way agricultural and ecological/environmental issues were addressed by Yolo County. Time living here has emphasized that this is a community of small cities that cooperate and collaborate to support and promote these shared interests and values. What you have done with the redistricting of the area shreds the very fabric of those interests and will make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to extend the culture and commonalities that Yolo County has cultivated and is known for.

The fact that people live in Yolo County, but may work in Sacramento does not make a tie-that-binds. Anyone truly interested in urban living (like Sacramento offers), would live there --- since housing and other amenities are known to be cheaper there. Our major economic interests center on UCD, the many Ag related businesses and small owner-operated businesses in the County. This combination propels the school and education issues here and the land use/growth decisions here. We have taxed ourselves in order to keep those decisions consistent with our shared vision of this County. Without stooping to conspiracy theories, why would you break up an area that is working well?

The plan you propose divides Davis and Woodland (11 miles apart), so they would have no common representative for any State or Congressional office. Yet you jump two counties away to put Woodland with Lodi; how does that make sense! Your current plan would have nine people representing bits and pieces of Yolo County. With no unifying voice, our interests will be lost and parts of our County, drawn different directions, will be subsumed and paired with ill matched communities.

INTELLE QUEST INVESTIGATIONS
[redacted] • Davis, CA 95617-1996 • [redacted]

It is my understanding that you are to look at more than just population numbers in deciding what areas have a "fit" that will serve the purposes of redistricting. How can you not consider the strong cohesiveness that has bound Yolo County together since the 1800's? This County has made no pretense of wanting to be "urban," rather, it has cherished open space and preservation of habitat.

Changing a district, just because you can does not mean it is an improvement. Use more natural boundaries and allow the social affinities to remain intact.

Another major concern is the discrimination that only Yolo County has endured in the last three census changes. We have been alternately assigned as a Senate District to odd and even numbers. This has disadvantaged us consistently for voting for our next Senator on a normal election cycle. This is unreasonable. Please keep us on the "odd" year schedule.

Where is the "transparency" in how you arrived at the decision to carve up our County? It appears that you were dismissive of our obvious commonalities and community of interest.

I am a small business owner. I have invested in Yolo County and the community of Davis because it has provided support for the ideas and values that are meaningful to me. Your current plan will divide like minded people and dilute their opportunity to continue to act cooperatively to preserve the rural flavor of the County and to act on the collaborative model which has developed to the betterment of the whole County.

Thank you for considering my views and interest in this most important matter. What you do will not only affect the next ten years, it may forever alter, to negative effect, the unique qualities of this area. We are currently well served in our Assembly, Senate and Congressional representation. Please do not break us apart and leave us underserved by all these divisions.

Sincerely,

Barbara R. Burr

Barbara R. Burr

TAB 84

June 23, 2011

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

RE: Concerns Regarding Commission's Application of Sections 2 and 5 of Federal Voting Rights Act

Dear Members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission:

On behalf of the African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC), the Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), the League of Women Voters of California (LWVC), the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund, we write to convey concerns about the manner in which the Commission is considering the requirements of Sections 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act and to provide suggestions for how the Commission can address these concerns.

We first want to express our gratitude for your clearly demonstrated commitment to serving the people of California and carrying out your responsibilities under the Voters First Act in a serious and thoughtful manner. You and your staff have worked tirelessly to give members of the public opportunities to provide input about redistricting. We truly appreciate your efforts.

We also offer our congratulations on the release of your first draft maps. This is a significant accomplishment by the Commission and represents the culmination of a careful process of gathering and considering public input.

Now that the first stage of the line-drawing process is complete, we urge you to take a fresh look at what district configurations may be required to be drawn under the Voting Rights Act (VRA). We are encouraged that you are planning to conduct racially polarized voting analysis in several areas of the state. However, we are concerned that your analysis of Section 2 compliance will be incomplete because you have not yet given consideration to the full range of districts that can be drawn to satisfy the first prong of *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986). To help strengthen the Commission's ability to carry out a thorough and complete VRA assessment, we offer the following guidance on Section 2 analysis.

1. The Commission should not take an unnecessarily narrow view of the geographical compactness requirement in the first *Gingles* precondition.

Our first concern pertains to the Commission's treatment of the geographical compactness requirement in *Gingles*'s first precondition. *Gingles* outlines three preconditions for stating a claim that a redistricting plan has the effect of diluting minority voting strength in contravention of Section 2. The first precondition which must be met is that, "the minority group must be able to demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in

a single-member district."[1] The geographical compactness requirement in the first *Gingles* precondition is different from and serves a different purpose than the concept of the overall compactness of a district.[2]

In several regions of the state, minority populations are sufficiently large that they can make up 50% of the citizen voting-age population (CVAP) of a hypothetical district. However, in several such areas, the Commission's June 10 draft maps draw districts in which the minority population's share of CVAP is less than 50%. With respect to certain of the minority 50% CVAP districts that are not drawn in the Commission's draft maps, it appears that the Commission was advised by its counsel that Section 2 does not require the drawing of such districts based on the predicate that the minority population is not geographically compact in the *Gingles* sense. This conclusion that the minority populations in these areas are noncompact reflects what appears to be an unnecessarily narrow understanding of Section 2 compactness that courts have avoided taking.[3]

For example, we note that a Santa Ana assembly district can be drawn to include Latinos in Anaheim so that the district has a Latino CVAP of over 50%. We understand that the Commission's counsel has raised questions about whether Latinos in Anaheim and Santa Ana are a geographically compact population, even though they are separated only by Disneyland. We further understand that due to these concerns about noncompactness, the Commission's June 10 draft contains an assembly district which includes Santa Ana and Orange, but not Anaheim, and that this district has a Latino CVAP which approaches but does not reach 50% (SNANA, at 46.5% Latino CVAP).

We find instructive the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399 (2006) ("*LULAC*") and note that a district including Latino populations in Santa Ana and Anaheim would be a far cry from the district that the Court deemed to be geographically noncompact in *LULAC*. In *LULAC*, the Court found that Congressional District 25, which the State of Texas drew as a purported Section 2 district, failed to meet the first *Gingles* prong because the district contained two Latino populations, one in Austin and the other by the Rio Grande, that together could not be considered geographically compact. In reaching its finding that the Latino population in District 25 was noncompact, the Court took note of both the fact that Latinos in Austin were separated by 300 miles from Latinos

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[1] *Gingles* at 50.

[2] See *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 997 (1996) ("The first *Gingles* condition refers to the compactness of the minority population, not to the compactness of the contested district.").

[3] See, e.g., *Sanchez v. Colorado*, 97 F.3d 1303, 1311 (10th Cir. 1996) ("Because *Gingles* advances a functional evaluation of whether the minority population is large enough to form a district in the first instance, the Circuits have been flexible in assessing the showing made for this precondition. 'The first *Gingles* precondition does not require some aesthetic ideal of compactness, but simply that the black population be sufficiently compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district. Moreover, plaintiffs' proposed district is not cast in stone. It was simply presented to demonstrate that a majority-black district is feasible.... If a § 2 violation is found, the county will be given the first opportunity to develop a remedial plan.'") (citing *Clark v. Calhoun County, Miss.*, 21 F.3d 92, 95 (5th Cir. 1994) (internal citations omitted).

near the Rio Grande, and also the fact that Latinos in Austin had disparate needs and interests compared with Latinos near the Rio Grande:

> We also accept that in some cases members of a racial group in different areas—for example, rural and urban communities—could share similar interests and therefore form a compact district if the areas are in reasonably close proximity… We emphasize it is the enormous geographical distance separating the Austin and Mexican-border communities, coupled with the disparate needs and interests of these populations—*not either factor alone*—that renders District 25 noncompact for § 2 purposes.[4]

The Court's pronouncement in *LULAC* has two implications. First, it is clear that geographical compactness in the *Gingles* sense does not mean contiguity.[5] Two minority communities may be separated geographically but still form a geographically compact population in satisfaction of the first *Gingles* precondition. Second, the geographical compactness inquiry under *Gingles* looks at both geographical distance and also the needs and interests of populations, and where minority populations are separated by distance or disparate needs and interests, neither factor alone necessarily leads to a finding of noncompactness in the *Gingles* sense. Taking into account these implications, and in comparison to the Congressional District 25 drawn by the State of Texas, an assembly district containing Latino populations in Santa Ana and Anaheim raises no concerns about *Gingles* compactness.

We understand that there are other areas of the state where *Gingles* compactness issues have been raised by counsel. We urge the Commission to avoid taking an unnecessarily narrow view of *Gingles* compactness because as the example above illustrates, taking such a view could result in the Commission overlooking 50% minority districts that may be required under Section 2. Importantly, districts drawn by states to comply with Section 2 have rarely been found to be noncompact in the *Gingles* sense. See *LULAC* at 505 (opinion of Roberts, C.J., dissenting from finding of noncompactness) ("Until today, no court has ever suggested that lack of compactness under § 2 might invalidate a district that a State has chosen to create in the first instance."). We suggest that the Commission be cautious of an unwarranted narrow view of *Gingles* compactness that precludes consideration of 50% minority districts which may potentially be required by Section 2.

2. <u>The Commission should not invert the priority of redistricting criteria; elevating the importance of lower-ranked criteria may preclude the Commission from considering certain districts that are potentially required by Section 2</u>.

Our second concern is that while the Commission has devoted ample attention to the geographic integrity of cities, counties, communities of interest and neighborhoods, as well as compactness, it has done so at the cost of considering several 50% minority districts that may be required by

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[4] *LULAC* at 435 (citations omitted; emphasis added).

[5] We note that at times, the Commission's counsel incorrectly articulated that Section 2 requires population contiguity. See transcript of Commission's June 2, 2011 business meeting, vol. 2 of 2, pages 268-269, http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/transcripts/201106/transcripts_20110602_sacto_vol2.pdf.

Section 2. For example, we understand that the Commission has decided to treat the boundary between Riverside and Imperial counties as a "hard line" not to be crossed, based on testimony received during public hearings. It appears that because the Riverside-Imperial county line was treated as a non-negotiable boundary never to be crossed, the Commission did not even consider the possibility of drawing an assembly district consisting of Imperial County and the Coachella Valley area of Riverside County, even though Latinos could make up over 50% of such a district's CVAP. Instead, the Commission's June 10 draft contains an Imperial County assembly district that has a Latino CVAP of 29.5% (ISAND). Consideration of county boundaries has improperly trumped consideration of a district potentially required by the VRA.

Additionally, we understand that the Commission has received advice from counsel stating that if it simply follows traditional redistricting criteria in certain areas of the state with large Latino populations, such as Los Angeles County, the result will be to draw a sufficient number of Latino opportunity districts under Section 2 and absolve the Commission of any Section 2 liability.[6] Following this advice would invert the Voters First Act's criteria, which prioritizes Voting Rights Act compliance over all other redistricting criteria except population equality. Following this advice would also disregard the supremacy of federal law, which would require the Commission to prioritize Voting Rights Act compliance over state constitutional criteria even if the Voters First Act did not explicitly require such prioritization.

The Commission's Assembly, Senate and Congressional draft plans reflect this inversion of lower-ranked criteria over Voting Rights Act compliance. The number of 50% Latino CVAP districts in the draft plans compares unfavorably with the number of existing 50% Latino CVAP districts in light of the fact that Latinos make up 90% of the state's net population growth since 2000. Specifically, nine current Assembly districts have at least 50% Latino CVAP, compared to 10 in the Commission's draft. Five Senate districts have at least 50% Latino CVAP, compared to four in the Commission's draft. Seven Congressional districts have at least 50% Latino CVAP, compared to the same number in the Commission's draft. In short, the Commission's drafts draw the same number of 50% Latino CVAP districts that currently exist even though the substantial growth of the Latino population since 2000 suggests that a greater number of such districts can be drawn, and even though mapping proposals submitted by the public illustrate how to draw a greater number of such districts.

We also suggest that while the Commission arguably has no duty to maximize the number of 50% minority districts in its plans,[7] the Commission should consider its plans from a risk aversion perspective, meaning that a failure to draw a number of minority opportunity districts that is roughly proportional to the minority share of the population deprives the Commission of a potential defense to Section 2 liability. Whether the number of opportunity districts is roughly proportional to the minority share of the population can be a relevant factor in the totality of the

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[6] See transcript of Commission's June 2, 2011 business meeting, vol. 2 of 2, pages 207-208, 212-213, http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/transcripts/201106/transcripts_20110602_sacto_vol2.pdf; see also transcript of Commission's June 7, 2011 business meeting, vol. 1 of 3, page 120, http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/transcripts/201106/transcripts_20110607_sacto_vol1.pdf.

[7] See *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1016-1017 (1994).

circumstances inquiry under Section 2 that follows after a plaintiff has met the three *Gingles* preconditions.[8]

Although a state can not rely on proportionality as a safe harbor under Section 2,[9] proportionality can in some instances preclude a finding of liability even where the plaintiff has met the three *Gingles* preconditions.[10] For the Commission's purposes, Latinos make up 23.3% of the state's total CVAP, which is equivalent to 18 assembly districts, nine senate districts and 12 congressional districts, and make up a higher percentage of CVAP in certain areas of the state, for example 32.7% of CVAP in Los Angeles County. On a statewide basis, the number of 50% Latino CVAP districts in the Commission's draft plans – 10 assembly, four senate, seven congressional – cannot be considered roughly proportional. Unless the Commission increases the number of Section 2 Latino opportunity districts in its plans, it will be unable to avail itself of using proportionality in the totality of the circumstances inquiry, in the event a plaintiff bringing a statewide claim for vote dilution makes a showing that the three *Gingles* preconditions have been met.

To address the concern that inversion of redistricting criteria has led to an insufficient number of minority opportunity districts being drawn in the Commission's June 10 draft maps, we urge the Commission to more consciously and intentionally examine what districts need to be drawn under Section 2. We suggest that the Commission first identify the full range of 50% minority districts that can be drawn. The Commission may of course conduct racially polarized voting analysis to determine whether such districts are in fact required by Section 2, but without first identifying the full range of 50% minority districts that can be drawn, the Commission cannot assure itself that it has conducted a thorough and complete analysis of its VRA obligations.[11] A good starting point in identifying 50% minority districts potentially required under Section 2 would be to examine 50% minority districts drawn in various mapping submissions submitted by civil rights organizations as potential Section 2 districts.

3. <u>The Commission should focus its retrogression analysis under Section 5 on the ability of minority voters to elect their preferred candidates of choice</u>.

In addition to the Section 2 guidance provided above, we offer some thoughts to help inform the Commission's Section 5 analysis. We understand that the Commission's counsel has raised

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[8] Id. at 1012-1016.
[9] Id. at 1017-1020.
[10] Id. at 1012-1016.
[11] We note here that the drawing of 50% African American CVAP districts in South Los Angeles would neither be appropriate from a community empowerment perspective nor warranted under Section 2, given that African American populations in South Los Angeles have demonstrated an ability to elect preferred candidates in districts where they comprise less than 50% of the district's CVAP. Two of the signatories to this letter, the African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC) and the Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), further contend that the demonstrated ability of African Americans in South Angeles to elect preferred candidates in districts where they comprise less than a majority of the district should be considered in the totality of the circumstances under Section 2, and that the consolidation of such effective opportunity districts into a few African American-majority districts may raise difficult Section 2 problems concerning racial vote dilution.

questions whether Section 5 requires the addition of a "Stockton finger" to the Commission's draft assembly district for Merced County (MRCED), similar to the "Stockton finger" drawn in current Assembly District 17. We understand that this question was triggered by the fact that Asian American population in the draft MRCED district is smaller than in the benchmark Assembly District 17. We note that Asian Americans make 5.9% of CVAP in the draft MRCED district and 9.7% of CVAP in the benchmark Assembly District 17.

In carrying out our own retrogression analysis, we found instructive the U.S. Department of Justice's *Guidance Concerning Redistricting Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act* (Federal Register, Vol. 76, No. 27, February 9, 2011), which indicates that in the redistricting context, the retrogression inquiry should focus on the ability of minority voters to elect their preferred candidates of choice:

> A proposed plan is retrogressive under Section 5 if its net effect would be to reduce minority voters' "effective exercise of the electoral franchise" when compared to the benchmark plan. *Beer v. United States* at 141. In 2006, Congress clarified that this means the jurisdiction must establish that its proposed redistricting plan will not have the effect of "diminishing the ability of any citizens of the United States" because of race, color, or membership in a language minority group defined in the Act, "to elect their preferred candidate of choice." 42 U.S.C. 1973c(b) & (d). In analyzing redistricting plans, the Department will follow the congressional directive of ensuring that the ability of such citizens to elect their preferred candidates of choice is protected. That ability to elect either exists or it does not in any particular circumstance.[12]

Given the demographics of the population in Merced County, where Latinos make up 37% of the county's CVAP and 55% of total population and Asian Americans make up 6% of CVAP and 7% of total population, we believe that the retrogression analysis for Merced County properly focuses not on whether the ability of Asian American voters to elect their preferred candidates would be retrogressed in the Commission's draft MRCED district, but on whether the ability of Latino voters to elect their preferred candidates would be retrogressed.

We understand that the Commission intends to gather input from Asian American communities in Merced and San Joaquin counties. This input will be important and helpful to the Commission's ability to consider the interests of Asian American community members in these counties for communities of interest purposes, but as noted above, for Section 5 purposes, the demographics of Merced County point to the retrogression analysis focusing on the ability of Latino voters to elect candidates of choice.

* * * * *

We hope the guidance contained in this letter helps inform your VRA analysis. We also ask that the Commission address the concerns raised in this letter in a future business meeting. Please

[12] 76 Fed. Reg. at 7471.

feel free to contact us if we can be of further assistance or if you have questions about the content of this letter.

Sincerely,

Erica Teasley Linnick
Coordinator
African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC)

Stewart Kwoh
President and Executive Director
Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC)
Member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Maricela P. Morales
Deputy Executive Director
Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE)

Janis R. Hirohama
President
League of Women Voters of California

Thomas A. Saenz
President and General Counsel
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)

Arturo Vargas
Executive Director
National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund

TAB 85

Subject: Comments
From: [redacted]
Date: Sat, 25 Jun 2011 12:03:44 EDT
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov

Hello,
I think you've worked really hard. There is no way to please everyone and what we don't get we'll just have to get over.

I live in Morongo Valley. The San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo territory leaves us with the same problem we had before. Too large, too diverse an area, and not sharing common interests. Certainly excluding the territories to the West of Yucaipa made sense, although we don't really share much with Yucaipa either. My idea would be to push the Inyo and Mono Counties into a further North Congressional District. The San Bernardino County, including Mountains and Morongo Basin part might better include areas to the south to include places like Desert Hot Springs, Palm Spring, Cathedral City Palm Desert etc. That the remainder of the Coachella Valley is more cohesive with the areas of Imperial County. In my mind it has to do with areas we frequent and know. I've only driven through Mono and Inyo Counties out of necessity to return home from areas further North. We share little in common.

My concern is the same for the State Senate District. How 29 Palms and Rancho Cucamongo end up in the same district is troubling. Again, our interests and concerns have always been ignored by those to the West. They do not see the high desert as important. Again, high desert areas are more closely linked with the mountain regional and the low desert areas. It just feels like we will again be the foster children of the Western regions as currently proposed.

The Assembly District seems a bit more cohesive, although, Hemet and 29 Palms through Morongo Valley region share little in common.

Thanks for you consideration. It would be so terrific if we could have representatives who actually understand our concerns. With Jerry Lewis as our Congressman, we have always been...them. Redlands has always been his interest and there again we share little in common.

All the same, congratulation, and I'm sure you'll do the best job as you see appropriate.

Sincerely,
Donald J. Krouse
[redacted]
Morongo Valley, CA 92256
[redacted] Home
[redacted] Mobile
[redacted]

TAB 86

[redacted]
Rancho Mirage, Ca. 92270

URGENT APPEAL

June 27, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street – Suite 101
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

RE: YOUR PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICT MAP – COACHELLA VALLEY

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing to appeal your proposed Congressional redistricting map for the Coachella Valley. I am writing in total dismay and disappointment in what you have proposed. I am urging you to re-consider.

I wrote to you earlier this summer prior to the release of your proposed draft map as a local, long-time resident of the Coachella Valley and as a concerned, well-educated Mexican-American (degree from University of Southern California and a master's degree from San Jose State University). As a child I worked in the fields in the Coachella Valley and Imperial County, and I am concerned about the large Spanish speaking populations that would be disenfranchised if Imperial County is not part of the Coachella Valley district. I am particularly concerned because the communities in Imperial County have more in common with cities in the Coachella Valley (such as Indio, Coachella, Mecca, etc.) and yet the commission is proposing a district that does not include Imperial County like-kind communities but includes retirement communities of Hemet and San Jacinto which have almost nothing in common with Coachella Valley!

I am proposing that you re-map the Congressional district this way:

New Congressional district:

Morongo and Desert Hot Springs
All Coachella Valley cities and the rest of Riverside County out to Blythe
Imperial County

Discard from your proposed district:

Beaumont pass cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa
Hemet
San Jacinto

Here are SIX major reasons to consider:

JOBS: Jobs in the Coachella Valley cities and Imperial County are much more aligned due to agriculture, the newly developing and possibly huge job markets in SOLAR energy, transportation, tourism, and communities of interest for farm workers, medical professionals and others that would link the two regions. I am especially concerned about Latino citizens in these common communities of interest and how they would be served and engaged if combined. It simply makes no sense, when considering the Voting Rights Act, to include Hemet and not include the large populations of Spanish speaking residents of Imperial County with those Spanish speaking communities of east and south Coachella Valley.

SALTON SEA: In your proposed map, this hugely problematic area needs the attention of one representative, not two as you have proposed! The Salton Sea can be addressed once and for all with a much-needed cohesive Congressional representation. The Salton Sea communities in Imperial County and the cities in south and east Coachella Valley especially share common problems regarding air quality, wildlife and fish preservation and concerns, community development around the Salton Sea area and the mere survival of the Salton Sea.
The Salton Sea area should be represented in Congress in ONE and the SAME district. The communities of Hemet, San Jacinto, the Banning pass and communities in San Diego have little or no interest in the Salton Sea!

SHOPPING AND COMMERCE: Imperial County residents tend to shop and do business much more in the Coachella Valley cities. Residents in Imperial do not travel over a mountain range with limited accessibility to San Diego County to conduct business and shop.

TRANSPORTATION: Imperial County residents use the Palm Springs International Airport in the Coachella Valley much more often they would by traveling to the San Diego airport. Residents in Hemet and San Jacinto use the Ontario airport! Proposed much needed improvements in rail and bus service are more common in Coachella and Imperial than in Hemet! And, the trucking industry-- linking agriculture, highway access and commerce-- obviously is more common between Coachella and Imperial—not Hemet!

MEDIA AND INFORMATION: A combined district of Coachella and Imperial would be a much more effective district to get radio, newsprint and other media attention in order to engage communities and get out vital information. Hemet/San Jacinto folks do not read the same newspapers or watch the same news programs/stations or listen to the same radio outlets as those in Coachella and Imperial. The markets simply are totally different. This is extremely important when encouraging citizens to be engaged and informed about civic, educational, political and other regional concerns and needs.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: It should be totally obvious that Coachella Valley and Imperial County regions share common public safety concerns and needs than do residents of Hemet/San Jacinto. When considering emergency preparedness (earthquake, fires, etc.), communities in the Coachella Valley and Imperial County share certain and immediate

concerns which could save lives and property. Again, Hemet/San Jacinto residents do not have the same concerns!

In summary, what you are proposing does NOT properly reflect communities of interest and your proposed district certainly does not address concerns and engagement of Spanish speaking communities apart from the Hemet/San Jacinto areas. The sizable populations of Spanish speaking communities of south and east Coachella Valley mirror those of the Spanish speaking communities in Imperial County!

Please re-consider your proposed Congressional map. Please combine Coachella Valley cities and all of Imperial County into one cohesive district that would much better reflect what our communities of interest share.

Sincerely,

George Garcia

George Garcia
[redacted]

TAB 87

Subject: Fw: Redistricting
From: "Avery Willis" <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 7:51 PM
To: <[redacted]

It is very clear why politicians redistrict. They do it for political power, not for the benefit of the people in the district. The interests of the people in Ventura County are not tied to the interests of people in Los Angeles County. In fact, many of us moved to Ventura County to get away from L.A. county. We wanted better schools, safer neighborhoods, cleaner cities, and parks. Both Simi Valley and Moorpark are very much like Thousand Oaks and Newberry Park with excellent schools and good family living. The water, transportation, and economic development of these cities are all tied to Ventura County, which are very different than the major concerns of people living in Los Angeles County. The bottom line is, let Simi Valley and Moorpark vote with their county.

Avery Willis
[redacted]
Thousand Oaks, CA 91361

[redacted]

TAB 88

Subject: Redistricting Commission's Erroneous Plan
From: Bob Guhl <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 2:02 PM
To: [redacted]

As a 25 year resident of Moorpark, and a registered and active voter, I am appalled at the thought of becoming lumped into a district which includes a portion of Los Angeles County that has no logical, governmental or infrastructure relationship to Moorpark and Simi Valley.

Our representational needs will not be well served by this blatant attempt at gerrymandering. Our community goals and aspirations are not remotely congruent across the proposed redistricting plan; which, it seems to me, would make it nearly impossible for our representative to be effective in serving anyone's interest under the proposed plan.

We are tied into Ventura County by many threads, such as a common physical infrastructure, common governmental bodies and well-integrated agricultural communities. We, therefore, deserve to represented as an integrated and coherent district.

Robert Guhl
[redacted]
Moorpark, CA 93021
[redacted]

TAB 89

Subject: Letter to the Redistricting Commission .....
From: "Dean Kunicki" <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 5:02 PM
To: <[redacted]

Commissioners,

My name is Dean Kunicki, and I am a longtime resident of Simi Valley. I am also a member of the Ventura County Board of Education representing Simi Valley and Moorpark. I spoke to you in Oxnard and want to follow up on my comments;

Please keep Simi Valley whole. Do not split Wood Ranch. You have already split other communities in the district, consider splitting them further and keeping us whole since they are already split.

In our Congressional seat, keep us with Ventura County. Ventura should be connected to Santa Barbara. This is consistent with your assembly lines, and also with testimony you have received as far back as the San Luis Obispo hearing. Keep that coastal city with other coastal cities and keep our inland valley with the other inland valleys in our County.

Finally, and most importantly, please nest our assembly district with a Senate district in Santa Clarita. Thousand Oaks has more in common with other inland areas than coastal areas. Keep our inland suburban communities together.

Thank you.

Dean Kunicki

[redacted]

Simi Valley, CA 93065

[redacted] Mobile

TAB 90

[redacted]

Subject: Eastvent Congressional District
From: "Greg" [redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 3:28 PM
To: <[redacted]

To the Redistricting Commission;

I find it surprising and disappointing that at the last moment, Simi Valley and Moorpark are separated from the bulk of Ventura County for the Congressional District. The concept of moving Thousand Oaks into the Eastvent Congressional District was a nice gesture, but adding part of Los Angeles County unnecessarily violated the County lines criteria and is inconsistent with the goals of the Commission. Moreover, contiguous is not simply lines on a map. It should follow traffic routes. There is no direct access from Simi Valley to the Santa Clarita area. The freeway route is through two other districts! This clearly approach violates the idea of compact districts.

Despite some of the testimony given, Simi Valley is as much an integral part of Ventura County as Oxnard and they share much in common. Like Simi Valley, Oxnard gets its water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District, and both city's council members sit on such boards and agencies as the Association of Water Agencies of Ventura County; the Ventura Council of Governments, the Ventura County Transportation Commission, and the Economic Development Collaborative of Ventura County.

I understand that Ventura county is too large for one congressional district. It would appear that Simi Valley and Moorpark were chosen at the last minute to be moved, and plopped into a district only connected through impassable mountains. That is not the idea of compact areas of interest. When the 160,000 Simi Valley and Moorpark residents were removed from the Ventura County district, the commissioners then had to put Los Angeles County residents back in to make up the difference. They reached to pick up the cities of Westlake Village, Agoura Hills and Malibu. The residents of Malibu have made it clear they do not believe their interests will be served as part of a Ventura County district. The net effect of the current lines is to violate the interests of about 210,000 people. Your solution made lots of people unhappy.

So how to fix it? First option is to go back to the last staff proposal. At least that respected our road system. Or, to compensate for Simi Valley and Moorpark being put back into the Ventura district, move the LA County parts of the current proposal to the West San Fernando Valley and the north of the San Fernando Valley up to Santa Clarita. If you need more Ventura County to be moved to Santa Clarita, take the 126 corridor. At least they have a direct road access.

If Ventura County must be split, it should be split on its traditional East/West lines. A good solution is to add the eastern Ventura county (Conejo Valley, Simi Valley and Moorpark) to part of the west San Fernando Valley district. This is somewhat similar to the VICA submitted map, but with all of eastern Ventura county in the district and thus less of the San Fernando Valley. It keeps Calabasas with its sister cities on the 101. Desoto or Tampa looks like a good line. Move the North San Fernando Valley above the 118 up to Santa Clarita. Combine the rest into the East San Fernando. Then fill in the Ventura District with parts N. LA county from around the 126/5 interchange.

Greg Stratton
Former Simi Valley Councilman and Mayor (1979-1998)
[redacted]

Simi Valley CA, 93065

TAB 91

Subject: FW: Redistricting-removing Simi Valley/Moorpark from Ventura County representation
From: Jill Myers <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 5:01 PM
To: <[redacted]

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Redistricting-removing Simi Valley/Moorpark from Ventura County representation
Date: Mon, 27 Jun 2011 16:26:41 -0700

What happens when we are lumped in with an area encompassing the Santa Clarita Valley, extending to Victorville? Why does Simi Valley & Moorpark have to be separated from the rest of Ventura County when it has been working well for so long? Our cities are serviced by many of the county agencies such as the Ventura County Area Agency on Aging, the Ventura County Transporation Commission, the Economic Collaborative of Ventura County. We have residents that serve on county boards. We are serviced well by Elton Gallegly and have more in common with Ventura County than with any part of Los Angeles County. A large portion of Simi Valley & Moorpark residents moved here to be removed from L.A. We are not part of L.A., never have been and should not be considered as such by your commission.

We will be such a small part of the Los Angeles County district serving Santa Clarita and others that we will have virtually no representation. Is it true that the current Congressmna, Buck McKeon has stated that he does not want to represent Simi Valley & Moorpark. How will our voice be heard? Not that I believe Ventura County should be touched by your group at all, but if someone has to be tied to Santa Clarita, why not have that be the towns of Piru, Fillmore & Santa Paula that are off the 126 highway and at least have that in common with Santa Clarita. Simi Valley & Moorpark do not even have that connection with Santa Clarita. I have lived in Simi Valley since 1960, going to elementary, junior high, high school & college in the county. It has been a wonderful place to live; to raise children; partially because of our affiliation with Ventura County for government representation. Please do not remove us from the rest of the county.

Jill Myers
[redacted] cell
[redacted] fax

TAB 92

Subject: Redistricting - Simi Valley & Moorpark
From: Stephanie Ferguson <[redacted]
Date: 6/27/2011 4:56 PM
To: [redacted]

We fought a war because of taxation without representation. This is the basic issue we are discussing with the redistricting of Simi Valley and Moorpark. These cities are part of the Ventura County community, and will not have their interests represented if they are included in the Los Angeles district. We have already seen evidence of this. Brad Sherman reserved all his transportation money for bicycle lanes and handicapped hiking trails, and another district's congressman had to fight for the widening of the 23 and 101, even though it wasn't in his district at the time.

Congressman Buck McKeon who represents Santa Clarita, when he announced his intention to seek reelection on Thursday, made it clear in his press release that he doesn't want to represent Simi Valley and Moorpark. So where will the representation of these communities come from?

Most people who moved to Simi Valley and Moorpark did so to remove themselves from Los Angeles County. To tie them back to Los Angeles in a district that will have Los Angeles County's interests at heart and not Simi Valley and Moorpark's violates point 4 of the criteria mandated by the California Constitution that the lines respect counties, cities, communities of interest, and neighborhoods.

People deserve to be represented by those who have their interests at heart. The redistricting plans need to be revised so that everyone has their interests represented.

Stephanie Ferguson
[redacted]
Newbury Park, CA 91320
[redacted]

TAB 93

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Total Population and Deviation Statistics: Districts 1-40
June 28, 2011

District	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation Percent
CONTRA	926,840	-4,509	-0.48%
CSAND	940,291	8,942	0.96%
CSTIV	937,460	6,111	0.66%
EVENT	939,666	8,317	0.89%
FREMONT	925,904	-5,445	-0.58%
FRESMERC	922,973	-8,376	-0.90%
KINGBAK	934,932	3,583	0.38%
LA710	922,201	-9,148	-0.98%
LADNT	922,127	-9,222	-0.99%
LASFE	925,116	-6,233	-0.67%
LASGF	939,905	8,556	0.92%
LASGV	939,168	7,819	0.84%
LAWBC	922,335	-9,014	-0.97%
LAWSC	922,164	-9,185	-0.99%
LAWSG	922,259	-9,090	-0.98%
NAPAYOLO	931,535	186	0.02%
NESAN	923,776	-7,573	-0.81%
OAK	926,680	-4,669	-0.50%
OCSA	922,144	-9,205	-0.99%
ORNOC	932,347	998	0.11%
PALMLAN	937,783	6,434	0.69%
PALMSRPG	934,775	3,426	0.37%
PVLB	940,632	9,283	1.00%
RIVMV	938,332	6,983	0.75%
ROSEVILLE	939,116	7,767	0.83%
SAC	928,222	-3,127	-0.34%
SANIMP	938,406	7,057	0.76%
SANMATEO	934,927	3,578	0.38%
SANTACLARA	923,957	-7,392	-0.79%
SBINLAND	938,635	7,286	0.78%
SBRIV	925,811	-5,538	-0.59%
SF	940,360	9,011	0.97%
SGVONT	922,598	-8,751	-0.94%
SIERRA	937,300	5,951	0.64%
SJMONT	922,944	-8,405	-0.90%
SLOSB	937,842	6,493	0.70%
SONOMA	929,368	-1,981	-0.21%
STOCKTON	925,544	-5,805	-0.62%
USAND	940,267	8,918	0.96%
YUBA	937,314	5,965	0.64%

Highest Deviation:	9,283	1.00%
Lowest Deviation:	-9,222	-0.99%
Deviation Range:	18,505	1.99%

Absolute Deviation Average :		6,633	0.71%

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

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Latino Population and Registration Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: June 28, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Total Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Latino Population	Latino Population Percent	Latino Voting Age Population	Latino Voting Age Population Percentage	Latino Citizen Voting Age Population	Latino Citizen Voting Age Population Percentage	Latino Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Latino Registered Voters Percentage
CONTRA	926,840	688,672	572,375	493,334	195,349	21.1%	125,944	18.4%	70,055	12.2%	55,015	11.2%
CSAND	940,291	757,362	672,719	513,143	186,601	19.8%	129,341	17.1%	81,540	12.1%	46,671	9.1%
CSTIV	937,460	718,284	597,222	572,390	163,577	17.4%	110,360	15.4%	68,123	11.4%	55,766	9.7%
EVENT	939,666	704,290	572,264	495,679	332,295	35.4%	221,297	31.4%	121,281	21.2%	94,351	19.0%
FREMONT	925,904	704,092	535,860	408,519	223,901	24.2%	151,556	21.5%	88,364	16.5%	72,838	17.8%
FRESMERC	922,973	626,692	437,875	322,080	552,407	59.9%	342,774	54.7%	180,574	41.2%	126,726	39.3%
KINGBAK	934,932	623,510	416,181	261,915	557,539	70.3%	406,223	65.2%	208,009	50.0%	129,033	49.3%
LA710	922,201	656,826	428,857	350,691	633,120	68.7%	420,085	64.0%	214,697	50.1%	165,881	47.3%
LADNT	922,127	708,214	402,376	311,103	604,761	65.6%	428,960	60.6%	203,054	50.5%	158,404	50.9%
LASFE	925,116	679,988	425,063	324,403	597,234	64.6%	407,036	59.9%	194,349	45.7%	143,326	44.2%
LASGF	939,905	771,134	658,606	542,961	185,497	19.7%	136,360	17.7%	99,221	15.1%	67,707	12.5%
LASGV	939,168	729,550	566,459	430,519	329,386	35.1%	231,380	31.7%	165,244	29.2%	120,481	28.0%
LAWBC	922,335	656,177	463,335	389,337	517,361	56.1%	338,829	51.6%	165,102	35.6%	125,180	32.2%
LAWSC	922,164	695,727	481,124	413,835	441,822	47.9%	298,941	43.0%	121,836	25.3%	91,656	22.1%
LAWSG	922,259	681,126	527,303	438,456	570,663	61.9%	392,946	57.7%	266,117	50.5%	208,053	47.5%
NAPAYOLO	931,535	714,069	594,942	453,427	258,915	27.8%	167,062	23.4%	82,640	13.9%	63,122	13.9%
NESAN	923,776	694,011	560,492	433,808	291,630	31.6%	187,328	27.0%	95,174	17.0%	61,709	14.2%
OAK	926,680	734,624	595,574	500,201	212,177	22.9%	144,754	19.7%	68,735	11.5%	52,968	10.6%
OCSA	922,144	663,172	418,660	371,305	564,517	61.2%	368,049	55.5%	156,667	37.2%	134,394	36.2%
ORNOC	932,347	721,957	594,523	535,834	244,675	26.2%	164,076	22.7%	95,270	16.0%	75,443	14.1%
PALMLAN	937,783	682,373	561,215	444,349	289,704	30.9%	186,461	27.3%	114,444	20.4%	75,419	17.0%
PALMSRPG	934,775	705,440	597,423	427,620	303,934	32.5%	192,468	27.3%	117,243	19.6%	76,604	17.9%
PVLB	940,632	766,619	653,049	567,298	140,469	14.9%	102,523	13.4%	75,592	11.6%	51,276	9.0%
RIVMV	938,332	673,684	520,427	393,313	352,207	37.5%	225,010	33.4%	132,833	25.5%	86,343	22.0%
ROSEVILLE	939,116	716,556	642,663	525,922	137,947	14.7%	89,083	12.4%	56,409	8.8%	40,709	7.7%
SAC	926,222	674,126	547,520	414,567	230,425	24.8%	145,326	21.6%	87,431	16.0%	62,370	15.0%
SANIMP	938,406	670,604	456,683	310,127	648,563	69.1%	428,261	63.9%	230,176	50.4%	156,043	50.3%
SANMATEO	934,927	732,374	604,052	511,502	192,186	20.6%	133,494	18.2%	67,144	11.1%	49,420	9.7%
SANTACLARA	923,957	709,283	547,735	426,015	189,272	20.5%	128,180	18.1%	72,646	13.3%	49,389	11.5%
SBINLAND	936,635	665,211	541,601	397,275	394,632	42.0%	247,303	37.2%	156,070	28.8%	97,260	24.5%
SBRIV	925,811	615,311	414,289	294,373	631,737	68.2%	392,058	63.7%	207,535	50.1%	135,258	45.9%
SF	940,360	806,202	669,807	516,222	153,406	16.3%	120,892	15.0%	74,577	11.1%	60,679	11.8%
SGVONT	922,598	665,928	503,817	362,336	605,409	65.6%	404,049	60.7%	256,009	50.8%	176,724	48.8%
SIERRA	937,300	708,710	635,470	480,902	255,445	27.3%	164,350	23.2%	112,900	17.8%	74,434	15.5%
SJMONT	922,944	662,798	450,198	325,426	534,358	57.9%	350,270	52.8%	177,990	39.5%	124,732	38.3%
SLOSB	937,842	737,738	618,297	488,385	300,141	32.0%	200,339	27.2%	103,186	16.7%	71,263	14.6%
SONOMA	929,368	732,198	650,013	513,713	164,215	17.7%	108,350	14.8%	52,907	8.1%	32,610	6.3%
STOCKTON	925,544	659,225	531,460	383,618	347,353	37.5%	215,919	32.8%	125,022	23.5%	86,975	22.7%
USAND	940,267	720,888	610,806	471,849	218,646	23.3%	147,368	20.4%	93,564	15.3%	75,149	15.9%
YUBA	937,314	724,171	658,101	480,939	160,243	17.1%	101,474	14.0%	57,508	8.7%	34,209	7.1%

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

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Asian Population and Registration Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: June 28, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Total Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Asian Population	Asian Population Percent	Asian Voting Age Population	Asian Voting Age Population Percentage	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population Percentage	Asian Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Asian Registered Voters Percentage
CONTRA	926,840	686,672	572,375	493,334	126,578	13.7%	94,750	13.8%	64,035	11.2%	36,250	7.3%
CSAND	940,291	757,362	672,719	513,143	66,055	7.0%	57,383	7.6%	46,051	6.8%	19,969	3.9%
CSTIV	937,460	718,284	597,222	572,390	173,169	18.5%	135,268	18.8%	88,536	14.8%	60,119	10.5%
EVENT	939,666	704,290	572,264	495,679	86,397	9.2%	68,549	9.7%	51,104	8.9%	27,790	5.6%
FREMONT	925,904	704,092	535,860	406,519	352,275	38.0%	271,065	38.5%	176,251	32.9%	97,548	23.9%
FRESMERC	922,973	626,692	437,875	322,080	71,116	7.7%	48,627	7.8%	29,137	6.7%	14,305	4.4%
KINGBAK	934,932	623,510	416,181	261,915	31,935	3.4%	23,983	3.8%	16,439	3.9%	8,517	3.3%
LA710	922,201	656,826	428,857	350,691	63,592	6.9%	51,630	7.9%	37,451	8.7%	16,145	4.6%
LADNT	922,127	708,214	402,376	311,103	159,076	17.3%	138,197	19.5%	76,123	18.9%	37,386	12.0%
LASFE	925,116	679,988	425,083	324,403	83,320	9.0%	68,270	10.0%	47,383	11.1%	20,677	6.4%
LASGF	939,905	771,134	658,606	542,961	101,124	10.8%	83,803	10.9%	60,220	9.1%	32,116	5.9%
LASGV	939,168	729,550	566,459	430,519	395,045	42.1%	320,369	43.9%	218,150	38.5%	122,707	28.5%
LAWBC	922,335	656,177	463,335	389,337	60,816	6.6%	50,483	7.7%	34,484	7.4%	18,056	4.6%
LAWSC	922,164	695,727	481,124	413,635	68,907	7.5%	61,241	8.8%	38,933	8.1%	22,770	5.5%
LAWSG	922,259	681,126	527,303	438,456	106,996	11.6%	87,739	12.9%	66,020	12.5%	36,027	8.2%
NAPAYOLO	931,535	714,069	594,942	453,427	94,020	10.1%	76,692	10.7%	58,128	9.8%	23,464	5.2%
NESAN	923,776	694,011	560,482	433,806	42,479	4.6%	34,665	5.0%	27,773	5.0%	12,155	2.8%
OAK	926,680	734,624	595,574	500,201	173,677	18.7%	145,853	19.9%	106,674	17.9%	53,925	10.8%
OCSA	922,144	663,172	418,660	371,305	124,119	13.5%	99,576	15.0%	69,195	16.5%	48,985	13.2%
ORNOC	932,347	721,957	594,523	535,834	224,725	24.1%	176,577	24.5%	120,499	20.3%	88,497	16.5%
PALMLAN	937,763	682,373	561,215	444,349	60,086	6.4%	45,529	6.7%	30,033	5.4%	15,616	3.5%
PALMSRPG	934,775	705,440	597,423	427,620	46,194	4.9%	36,332	5.2%	25,918	4.3%	10,617	2.5%
PVLB	940,632	766,619	653,049	567,298	150,712	16.0%	125,742	16.4%	88,277	13.5%	51,916	9.2%
RIVMV	938,332	673,684	520,427	393,313	80,880	8.6%	62,926	9.3%	38,513	7.4%	17,243	4.4%
ROSEVILLE	939,116	716,556	642,663	525,922	61,582	6.6%	47,596	6.6%	36,412	5.7%	18,487	3.5%
SAC	928,222	674,128	547,520	414,567	165,749	17.8%	122,306	18.1%	85,558	15.6%	38,789	9.4%
SANIMP	938,406	670,604	456,683	310,127	49,753	5.3%	40,141	6.0%	28,345	6.2%	12,051	3.9%
SANMATEO	934,927	732,374	604,052	511,502	146,722	15.7%	117,003	16.0%	84,113	13.9%	46,610	9.1%
SANTACLAR	923,957	709,283	547,735	428,015	276,038	29.9%	211,082	29.8%	122,603	22.4%	76,243	17.8%
SBINLAND	938,635	665,211	541,601	397,275	42,281	4.5%	33,465	5.0%	22,498	4.2%	11,872	3.0%
SBRIV	925,811	615,311	414,289	294,373	36,445	3.9%	28,654	4.7%	19,113	4.6%	8,952	3.0%
SF	940,360	806,202	669,807	516,222	338,075	36.0%	288,073	35.7%	214,778	32.1%	103,504	20.1%
SGVONT	922,598	665,928	503,817	362,336	96,401	10.4%	78,822	11.8%	51,459	10.2%	26,483	7.3%
SIERRA	937,300	708,710	635,470	480,902	53,110	5.7%	39,157	5.5%	27,183	4.3%	13,767	2.9%
SJMONT	922,944	662,798	450,198	325,426	163,862	17.8%	127,535	19.2%	92,879	20.6%	53,284	16.4%
SLOSB	937,842	737,738	618,297	488,385	43,081	4.6%	36,550	5.0%	29,082	4.7%	15,507	3.2%
SONOMA	929,368	732,198	650,013	513,713	29,817	3.2%	23,838	3.3%	20,895	3.2%	11,161	2.2%
STOCKTON	925,544	659,225	531,460	383,618	104,179	11.3%	76,124	11.5%	53,215	10.0%	23,600	6.2%
USAND	940,267	720,886	610,806	471,849	188,040	20.0%	146,709	20.4%	101,719	16.7%	42,620	9.0%
YUBA	937,314	724,171	658,101	480,939	36,662	3.9%	26,758	3.7%	20,668	3.1%	10,013	2.1%

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

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Black Population Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: June 28, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Black Population	Black Population Percent	Black Voting Age Population	Black Voting Age Population Percentage	Black Citizen Voting Age Population	Black Citizens Voting Age Population Percentage
CONTRA	926,840	688,672	572,375	52,339	5.6%	36,925	5.4%	33,839	5.9%
CSAND	940,291	757,362	672,719	23,153	2.5%	18,971	2.5%	18,463	2.7%
CSTIV	937,460	718,284	597,222	13,540	1.4%	10,682	1.5%	12,131	2.0%
EVENT	939,655	704,290	572,264	19,091	2.0%	15,111	2.1%	16,582	2.9%
FREMONT	925,904	704,092	535,860	61,280	6.6%	45,949	6.5%	42,556	7.9%
FRESMERC	922,973	626,692	437,875	41,080	4.5%	29,450	4.7%	28,640	6.5%
KINGBAK	934,932	623,510	416,181	36,210	3.9%	27,724	4.4%	27,659	6.6%
LA710	922,201	656,826	428,857	76,519	8.3%	57,404	8.7%	56,057	13.1%
LADNT	922,127	708,214	402,376	32,992	3.6%	29,301	4.1%	29,619	7.4%
LASFE	925,116	679,988	425,083	34,360	3.7%	26,904	4.0%	26,005	6.1%
LASGF	939,905	771,134	658,606	43,554	4.6%	36,193	4.7%	40,695	6.2%
LASGV	939,168	729,550	566,459	18,244	1.9%	14,716	2.0%	15,192	2.7%
LAWBC	922,335	656,177	463,335	232,100	25.2%	174,934	26.7%	178,284	38.5%
LAWSC	922,164	695,727	481,124	214,711	23.3%	168,615	24.2%	175,267	36.4%
LAWSG	922,259	681,126	527,303	32,019	3.5%	23,614	3.5%	22,164	4.2%
NAPAYOLO	931,535	714,069	594,942	64,354	6.9%	49,181	6.9%	49,755	8.4%
NESAN	923,776	694,011	560,482	34,602	3.7%	25,343	3.7%	23,602	4.2%
OAK	926,680	734,624	595,574	172,102	18.6%	135,382	18.4%	137,575	23.1%
OCSA	922,144	663,172	418,660	15,044	1.6%	11,949	1.8%	11,745	2.8%
ORNOC	932,347	721,957	594,523	13,809	1.5%	10,796	1.5%	11,656	2.0%
PALMLAN	937,783	682,373	561,215	65,897	7.0%	45,717	6.7%	41,150	7.3%
PALMSRPG	934,775	705,440	597,423	51,770	5.5%	37,026	5.2%	30,562	5.1%
PVLB	940,632	766,619	653,049	34,340	3.7%	27,399	3.6%	26,003	4.0%
RIVMV	938,332	673,684	520,427	49,512	5.3%	37,035	5.5%	34,724	6.7%
ROSEVILLE	939,116	716,556	642,663	35,705	3.8%	27,274	3.8%	27,481	4.3%
SAC	928,222	674,126	547,520	111,469	12.0%	78,637	11.7%	74,645	13.6%
SANIMP	938,406	670,604	456,683	43,338	4.6%	34,383	5.1%	34,112	7.5%
SANMATEO	934,927	732,374	604,052	18,771	2.0%	15,483	2.1%	18,288	3.0%
SANTACLARA	923,857	709,283	547,735	22,377	2.4%	17,608	2.5%	16,709	3.1%
SBINLAND	938,635	665,211	541,601	93,601	10.0%	64,023	9.6%	58,550	10.8%
SBRIV	925,811	615,311	414,289	99,543	10.8%	69,278	11.3%	65,998	15.9%
SF	940,360	806,202	669,807	51,033	5.4%	42,731	5.3%	46,437	6.9%
SGVONT	922,598	665,926	503,817	39,874	4.3%	31,507	4.7%	36,094	7.2%
SIERRA	937,300	708,710	635,470	34,034	3.6%	24,692	3.5%	26,226	4.1%
SJMONT	922,944	662,798	450,198	19,425	2.1%	16,056	2.4%	16,409	3.6%
SLOSB	937,842	737,738	618,297	19,192	2.0%	16,278	2.2%	18,138	2.9%
SONOMA	929,368	732,198	650,013	14,767	1.6%	12,186	1.7%	12,981	2.0%
STOCKTON	925,544	659,225	531,460	54,722	5.9%	38,383	5.8%	36,758	6.9%
USAND	940,267	720,886	610,806	60,347	6.4%	45,106	6.3%	45,492	7.4%
YUBA	937,314	724,171	658,101	12,984	1.4%	10,321	1.4%	11,939	1.8%

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

TAB 94

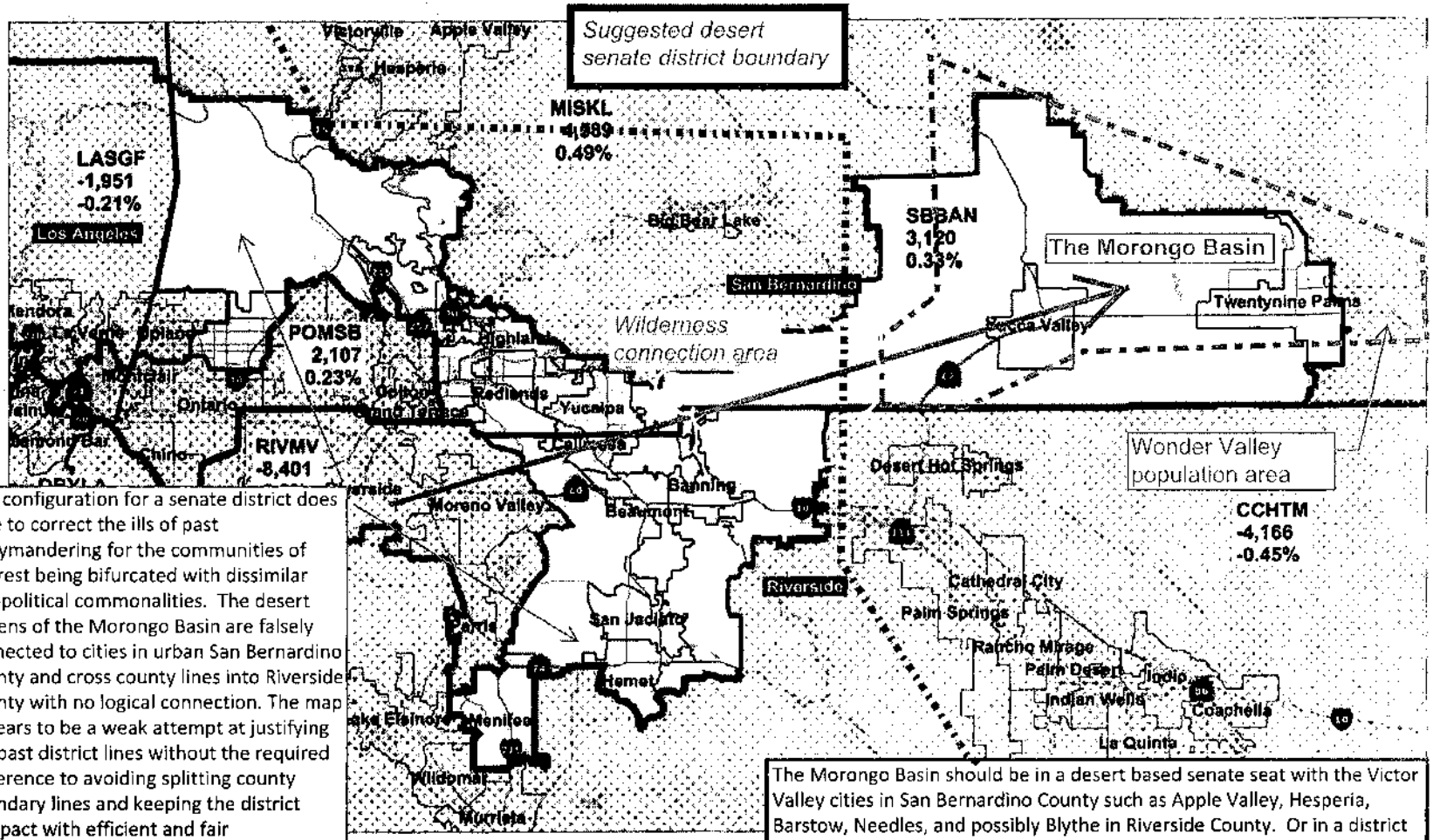
Subject: SBBAN Senate map comments
From: "Jim Bagley" [redacted]
Date: Tue, 28 Jun 2011 17:01:47 -0700
To: [redacted]

<<...>>
San Bernardino County

Please submit my comment map. Call if you have questions.

Jim Bagley
[redacted]
Twentynine Palms, California 92277-0219
[redacted]

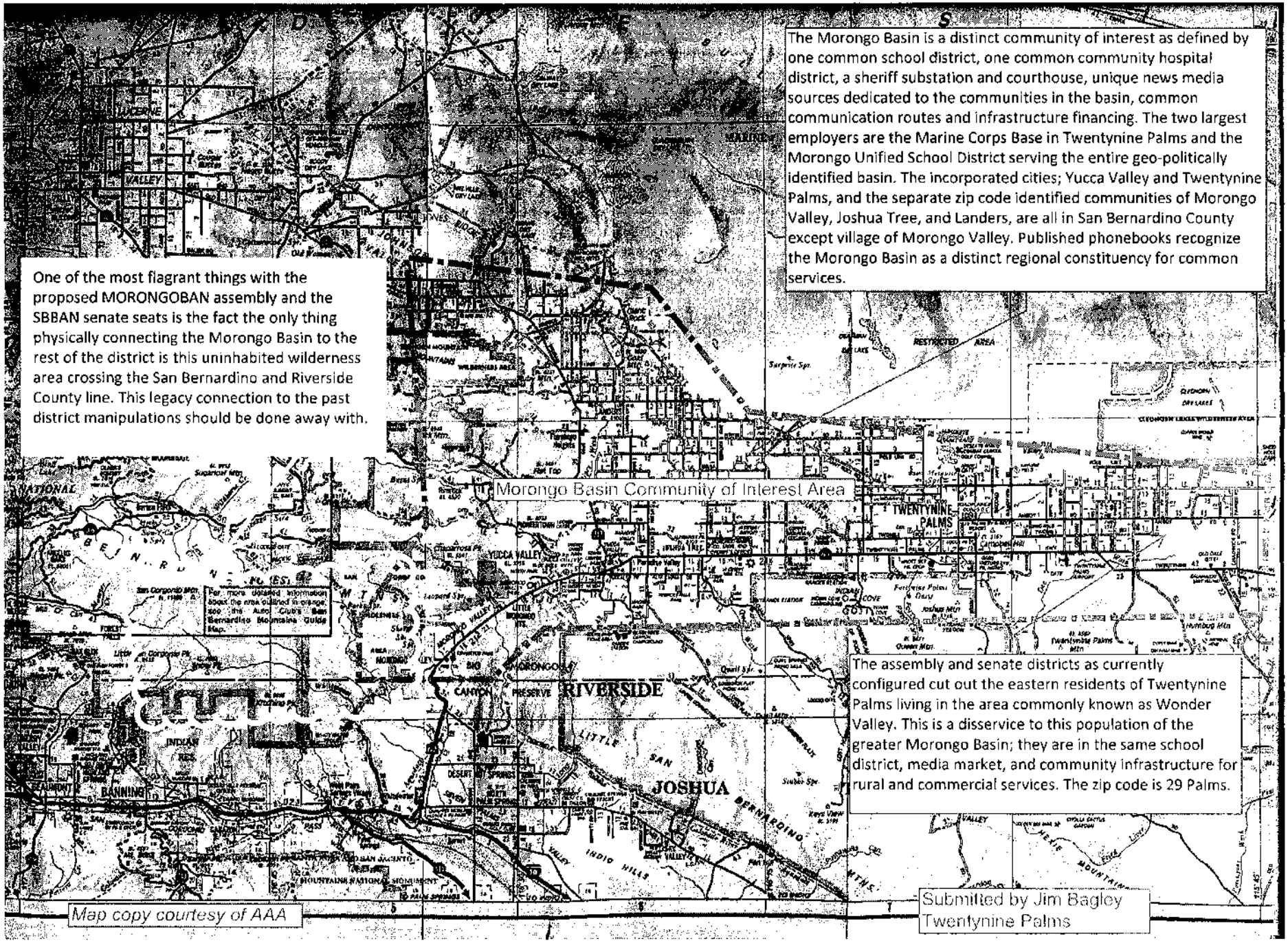
California State Senate - SBBAN



This configuration for a senate district does little to correct the ills of past gerrymandering for the communities of interest being bifurcated with dissimilar geo-political commonalities. The desert citizens of the Morongo Basin are falsely connected to cities in urban San Bernardino County and cross county lines into Riverside County with no logical connection. The map appears to be a weak attempt at justifying the past district lines without the required adherence to avoiding splitting county boundary lines and keeping the district compact with efficient and fair representation. As drawn it would require driving more than an hour and half to visit any of the area's disparate populations.

20110610_q2_SD_southern_ca_SBBAN

The Morongo Basin should be in a desert based senate seat with the Victor Valley cities in San Bernardino County such as Apple Valley, Hesperia, Barstow, Needles, and possibly Blythe in Riverside County. Or in a district including Desert Hot Springs and the lower desert communities of the Palm Spring area. We all share common desert community needs for infrastructure and services. That would create a logical senate district without treating the smaller desert communities like stepchildren in unimportant appendages to divergent population centers.


The Morongo Basin is a distinct community of interest as defined by one common school district, one common community hospital district, a sheriff substation and courthouse, unique news media sources dedicated to the communities in the basin, common communication routes and infrastructure financing. The two largest employers are the Marine Corps Base in Twentynine Palms and the Morongo Unified School District serving the entire geo-politically identified basin. The incorporated cities; Yucca Valley and Twentynine Palms, and the separate zip code identified communities of Morongo Valley, Joshua Tree, and Landers, are all in San Bernardino County except village of Morongo Valley. Published phonebooks recognize the Morongo Basin as a distinct regional constituency for common services.
One of the most flagrant things with the proposed MORONGOBAN assembly and the SBBAN senate seats is the fact the only thing physically connecting the Morongo Basin to the rest of the district is this uninhabited wilderness area crossing the San Bernardino and Riverside County line. This legacy connection to the past district manipulations should be done away with.
Morongo Basin Community of Interest Area
The assembly and senate districts as currently configured cut out the eastern residents of Twentynine Palms living in the area commonly known as Wonder Valley. This is a disservice to this population of the greater Morongo Basin; they are in the same school district, media market, and community infrastructure for rural and commercial services. The zip code is 29 Palms.
Map copy courtesy of AAA
Submitted by Jim Bagley
Twentynine Palms
YUCCA VALLEY
TWENTYNINE PALMS
RIVERSIDE
JOSHUA
BANNING
RESTRICTED AREA

TAB 95

Subject: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts
From: Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group [redacted]
Date: 6/28/2011 3:04 PM
To: [redacted]

June 28, 2011

VIA EMAIL TRANSMISSION

Re: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts

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

Honorable Commissioners:

Thank you for your willingness to listen, and for the further opportunity to suggest alternatives to the 1st Draft of Maps. The Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group is a group of local community leaders in the San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). We have taken the initiative in providing an alternative to the Congressional Maps referenced above (the "Action Group Alternative"), and we have attached our suggestions in the form of data and pdf files. The goals and justifications of our proposed alternative can be summarized as follows:

1. The San Jacinto Valley has no connection with the Coachella Valley, and shares many common attributes with the communities of the PRS District.

   a. **Geographic Integrity**. The second highest mountain range in southern California (Mt. San Jacinto) separates the Coachella Valley from the San Jacinto Valley. The San Jacinto Valley is simply not geographically contiguous to the proposed COACH District, but is very much contiguous and immediately adjacent to the proposed PRS District.

   b. **Communities of Interests**. The San Jacinto Valley shares significant common historical interests with those of Perris, Menifee, Idyllwild, and Anza, and no common interest with the Coachella Valley. A major east-west transportation corridor (the Mid-County Parkway) was recently adopted by the Riverside County Transportation Commission linking the San Jacinto Valley with the City of Perris and the 215 Freeway. In addition, the San Jacinto Valley shares with PRS and not COACH various water districts, school and community college districts, a hospital district, park district, WRCOG membership, a common railroad line and similar economic opportunities and interests.

   c. **Geographical Compactness**. The San Jacinto Valley's (approximately) 164,000 people are remote compared to the far more concentrated and distant population of the Coachella Valley.

2. In order to adjust the PRS District and allow for the inclusion of the San Jacinto Valley, together with Idyllwild and Anza (who relate much better to the coastal side of Mt. San Jacinto as opposed to the desert side, and have an historical connection to the San Jacinto Valley) we propose placing the population of Imperial County into that of the COACH District. We suggest that Imperial County has a much greater geographic connection with the COACH District than it does with the proposed IMSAND District. Major geographical features like the Salton Sea will be included in one Congressional District, and the awkward linear finger stretching from the Pacific Ocean to inner Imperial County will be eliminated.

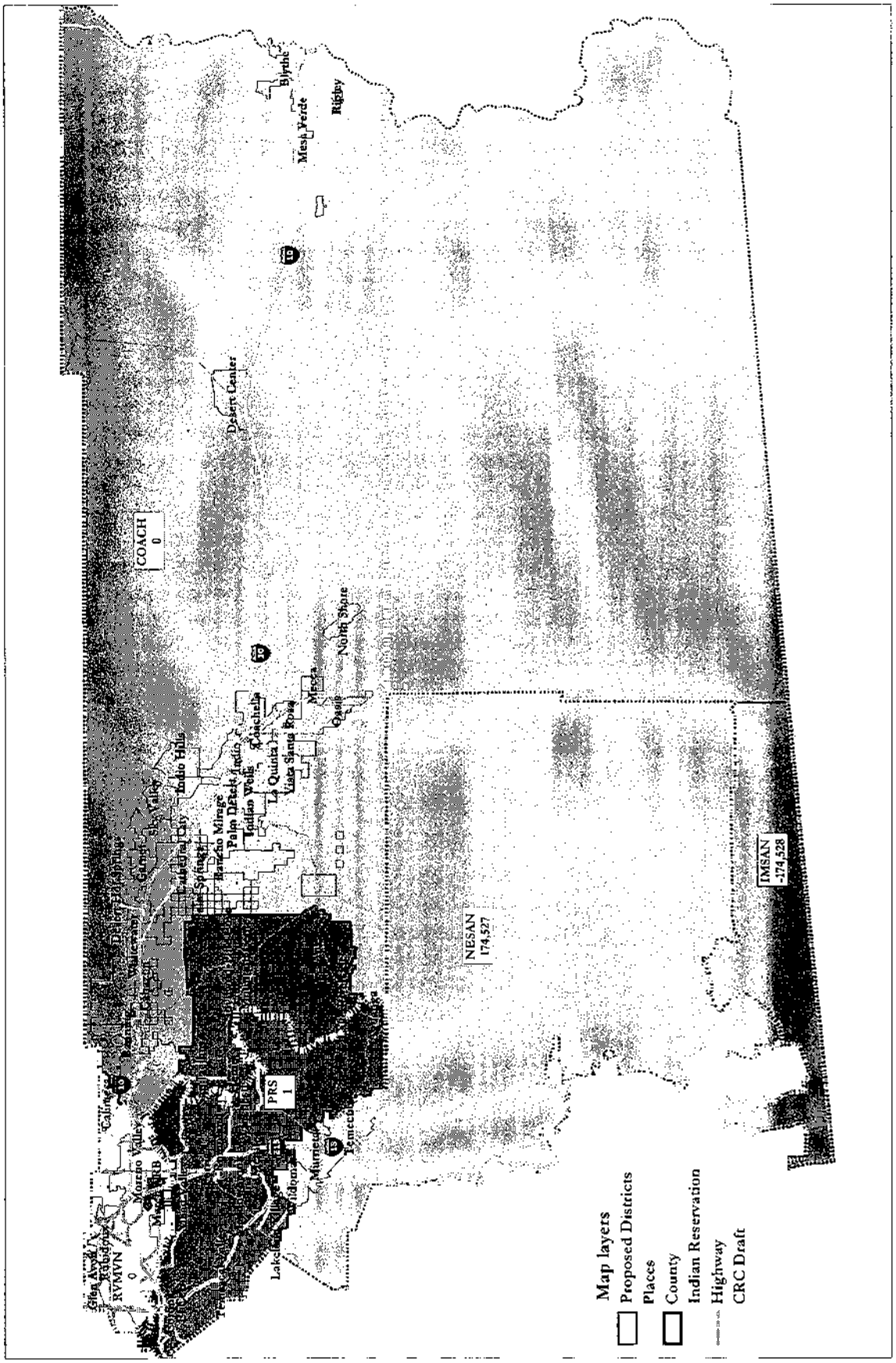
3. We acknowledge that the Congressional Districts of San Diego County will need to be adjusted to compensate for the inclusion of the Imperial County population in the COACH District. We suggest that the NESAN District be adjusted to include additional population and propose that the balance of Temecula, the cities of Murrieta and Wildomar, and the unincorporated areas in between be added to the NESAN District. This change unifies the Temecula area, and includes those southern Riverside County communities who relate very well with northern San Diego County. The area shares a common transportation corridor (Interstate 15), and many residents of these southern Riverside County cities commute daily to jobs in San Diego County. There are no major geographical obstacles impairing the connection, and there are many historical ties between southern Riverside County and the proposed NESAN District. We propose the adjustment of the NESAN District; however we agree that the Commission may have more interests in adjusting the San Diego Districts further to the west.

4. Finally, we have made minor adjustments to the RVMVN District, balancing population with the inclusion of the City of Calimesa, and a portion of the March Air Reserve Base. We believe that Calimesa relates much better to the proposed RVMVN District than it does to the proposed COACH District, and the March Air Reserve adjustment should prove relatively minor in significance.

The Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group would like to thank the Redistricting Commission for its consideration of the proposal outlined above. In going through this exercise, we have a much greater appreciation for the Commission's work, and we have tried to make our request as "staff-friendly" as possible. Please do not hesitate to contact us if any of the attachments need to be in a different format, or if additional supporting data is required. Thank you again for this very transparent and open process.

Yours very truly,

Eric Gosch
President
Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group
[redacted]


Map layers
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NESAN
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IMSAN
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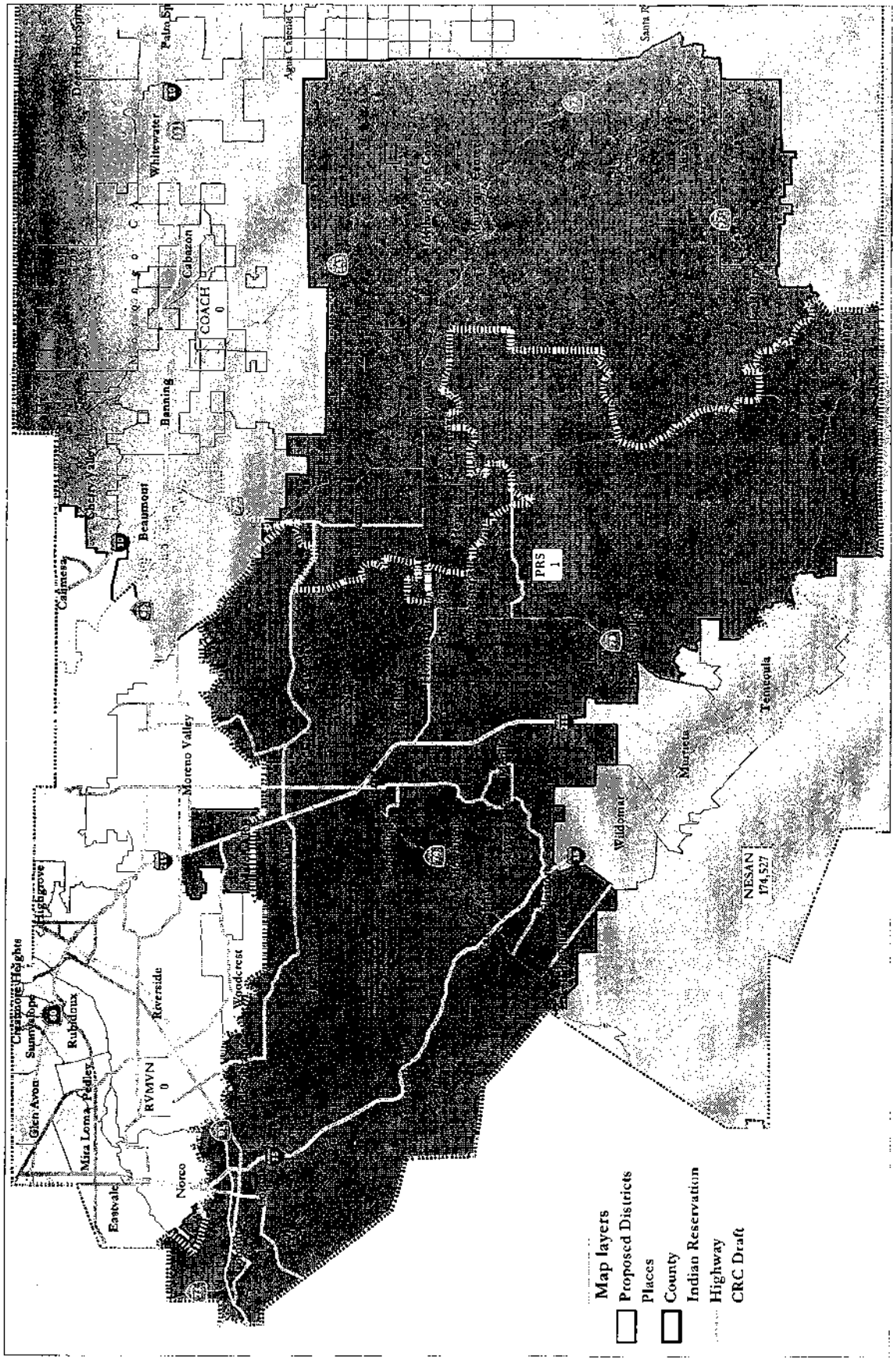
Mesa Verde
Ripley
Desert Center
North Shore
Mecca
Oasis
Coachella
Indio
Indian Wells
La Quinta
Vista Santa Rosa
Indio Hills
Palm Desert
Rancho Mirage
Sky Valley
Garnet
Cathedral City
Desert Hot Springs
Whitewater
Calimesa
Moreno Valley
Glen Avon
Rubidoux
RVMVN
Lakeland
Wildomar
Murrieta
Temecula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Woodcrest
Rubidoux
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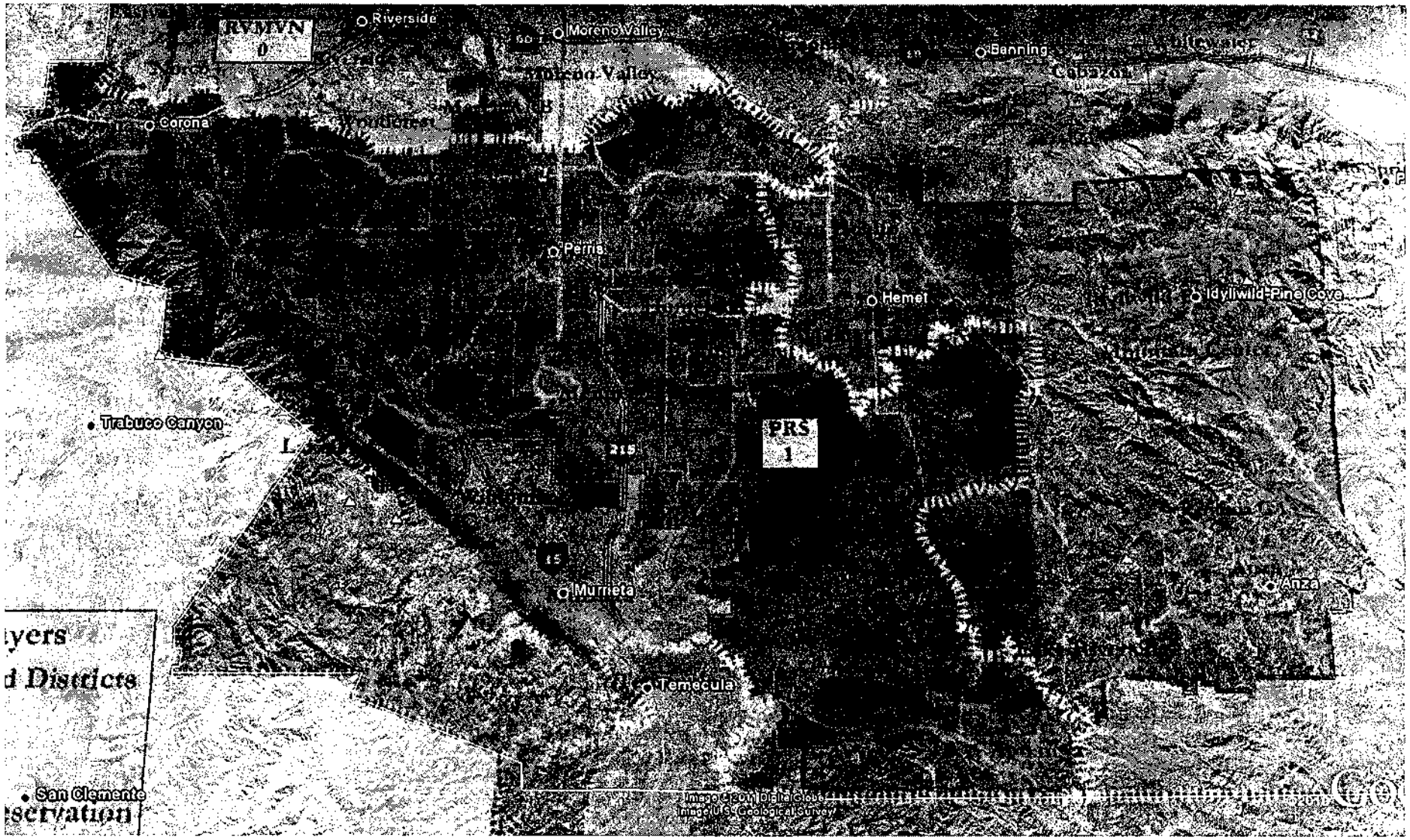
RVMVN
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Moreno Valley
Banning
Cabazon
Corona
Perris
Hemet
Idyllwild-Pine Cove
Trabuco Canyon
PRS
1
215
15
Murrieta
Anza
Temecula
San Clemente
Image Copyright Digital Globe
Image © US Geological Survey

District	Total Pop	Deviation	% Deviation	% Hispanic	% H18+ Pop	% HCVAP	% G10 Reg HISPTOT	% G10 Vote HISPTOT	% NH DOJ Blk
RVMVN	702905	0	0	50.8%	45.3%	34.3%	30.5%	25.0%	9.7%
PRS	702906	1	1.42267E-06	44.0%	38.7%	27.6%	25.0%	19.2%	6.1%
COACH	702905	0	0	57.2%	50.2%	36.2%	34.7%	24.6%	3.3%

% 18+ AP Blk	% NH18+ DOJ Blk	% SWDB BLK	% NH DOJ Asn	% NH18+ DOJ Asn	% 18+ AP Asn	% G10 Reg ASNT OT	% G10 Vote ASNT OT	% G10 Reg FILTO T	% G10 Vote FILTO T	% NH Wht	% NH DOJ Ind
10.6%	9.6%	11.0%	7.8%	8.7%	9.4%	3.0%	2.2%	1.3%	1.1%	29.8%	0.6%
6.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%	6.9%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	41.7%	0.9%
4.0%	3.5%	4.3%	2.9%	3.0%	3.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	35.1%	0.9%

% NH DOJ Hwn	% NH DOJ Oth	% NH DOJ OthMR	% 18+ Pop	% NH18+ Wht	% NH18+ DOJ Ind	% NH18+ DOJ Hwn	% NH18+ DOJ Oth	% NH18+ DOJ OthMR	% SWDB CVAP	% CVAP NH	% CVAP NHW
0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	71.1%	34.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	74.1%	65.8%	45.7%
0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	70.4%	47.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	74.8%	72.4%	58.5%
0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	74.0%	41.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	75.4%	63.8%	55.3%

% CVAP ASN	% CVAP IND	% CVAP HWN	% CVAP IND+NHW	% CVAP ASN+NHW	% CVAP BLK+NHW	% CVAP IND+BLK	% CVAP OTH2+	% CVAP 2+	% G10 Reg Tot	Hispanic Origin
6.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	1.8%	72.9%	######
5.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.6%	75.3%	######
2.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	66.9%	######

NH Wht	NH DOJ Blk	NH DOJ Ind	NH DOJ Asn	NH DOJ Hwn	NH DOJ Oth	NH DOJ OthMR	18+ Pop
209,603	67,927	4,515	54,726	3,006	1,720	4,481	499,765
292,849	42,809	6,453	43,016	2,842	1,617	3,833	494,719
246,746	23,486	6,654	20,060	870	1,265	1,644	519,969

H18+ Pop	NH18+ Wht	NH18+ DOJ Blk	NH18+ DOJ Ind	NH18+ DOJ Asn	NH18+ DOJ Hwn	NH18+ DOJ Oth	NH18+ DOJ OthMR
226,592	172,307	48,095	3,497	43,316	2,079	1,183	2,696
191,603	233,579	28,704	4,674	31,244	1,831	1,017	2,067
261,127	217,829	18,142	4,918	15,370	653	877	1,053

SWDB CVAP	CVAP H	CVAP NH CVAP	CVAP NHW	CVAP BLK	CVAP ASN	CVAP IND
370,385	126,890	243,531	169,363	40,681	23,626	2,056
369,975	102,263	267,736	216,527	22,117	19,023	2,810
391,951	141,761	250,207	216,565	16,901	8,844	3,665

CVAP HWN	CVAP IND+NHW	CVAP ASN+NHW	CVAP BLK+NHW	CVAP IND+BLK	CVAP OTH2+	CVAP 2+	G10 Reg Tot
1,185	1,930	1,599	1,062	874	1,128	6,593	269,174
1,393	2,154	1,317	887	414	1,152	5,924	277,256
339	1,664	714	602	226	646	3,852	263,827

G10 Reg HISPTOT	G10 Reg ASNTOT	G10 Reg FILTOT	G10 Vote Total	G10 Vote HISPTOT	G10 Vote ASNTOT	G10 Vote FILTOT
82,197	8,053	3,497	138,498	34,667	3,040	1,497
69,277	5,459	3,144	152,472	29,301	2,383	1,388
91,473	2,845	2,792	151,939	37,400	1,447	1,283

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TAB 96

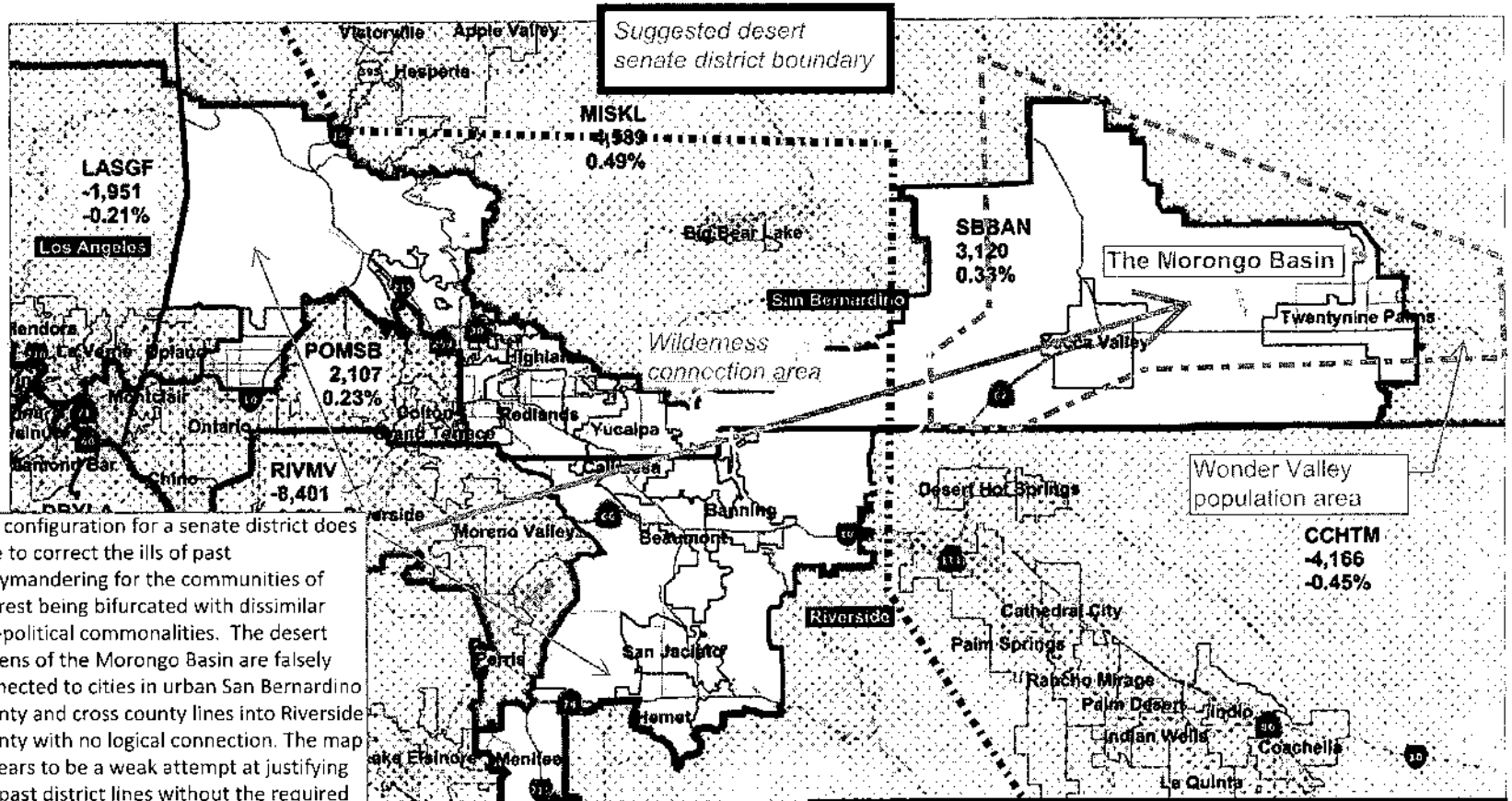
Subject: SBBAN Senate map comments
From: "Jim Bagley" [redacted]
Date: Tue, 28 Jun 2011 17:01:47 -0700
To: [redacted]

<<...>>
San Bernardino County

Please submit my comment map. Call if you have questions.

Jim Bagley
[redacted]
Twentynine Palms, California 92277-0219
[redacted]

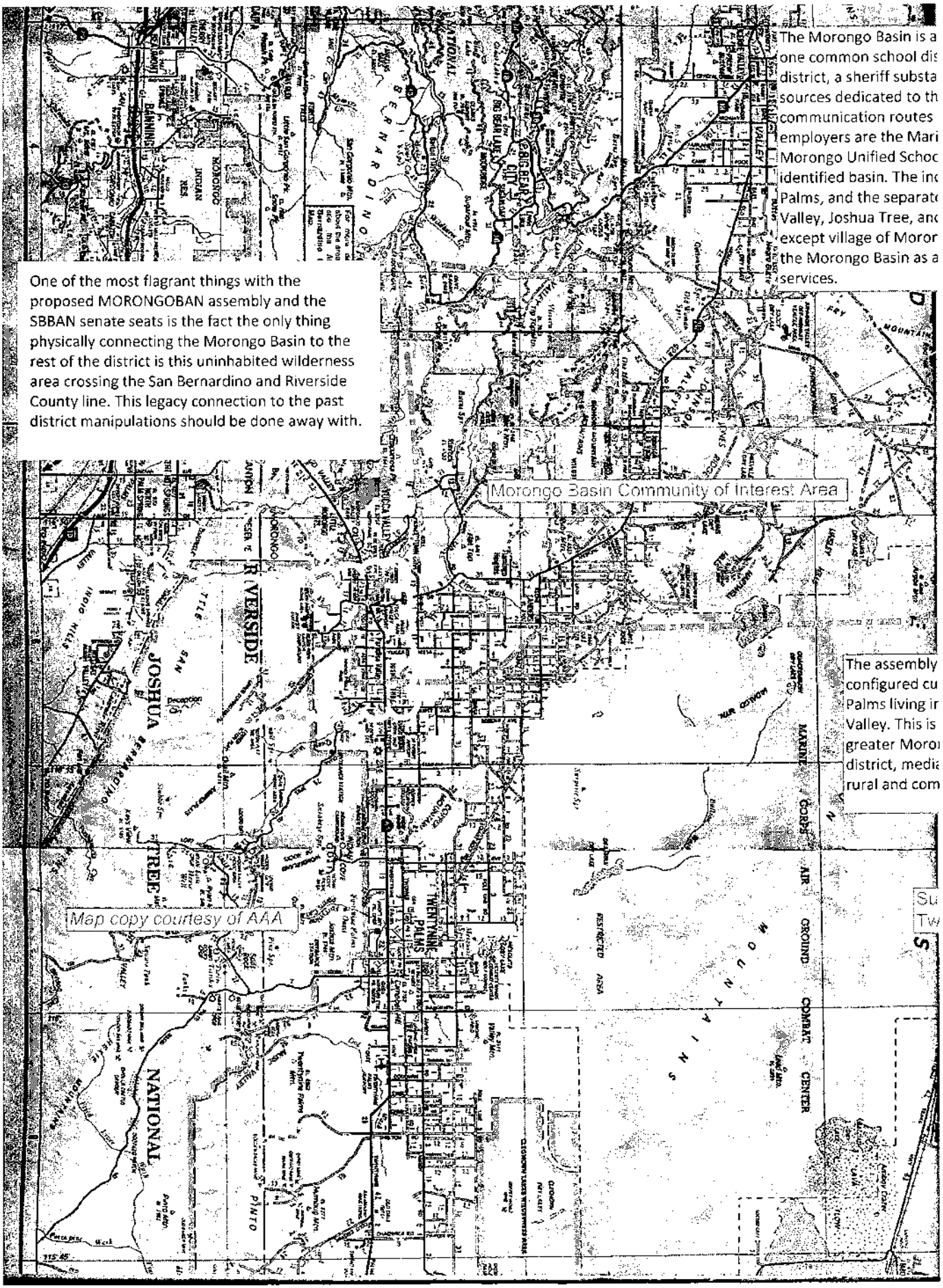
California State Senate - SBBAN



This configuration for a senate district does little to correct the ills of past gerrymandering for the communities of interest being bifurcated with dissimilar geo-political commonalities. The desert citizens of the Morongo Basin are falsely connected to cities in urban San Bernardino County and cross county lines into Riverside County with no logical connection. The map appears to be a weak attempt at justifying the past district lines without the required adherence to avoiding splitting county boundary lines and keeping the district compact with efficient and fair representation. As drawn it would require driving more than an hour and half to visit any of the area's disparate populations.

20110610_g2_SD_southern_ca_SBBAN

The Morongo Basin should be in a desert based senate seat with the Victor Valley cities in San Bernardino County such as Apple Valley, Hesperia, Barstow, Needles, and possibly Blythe in Riverside County. Or in a district including Desert Hot Springs and the lower desert communities of the Palm Spring area. We all share common desert community needs for infrastructure and services. That would create a logical senate district without treating the smaller desert communities like stepchildren in unimportant appendages to divergent population centers.



The Morongo Basin is a
one common school dis
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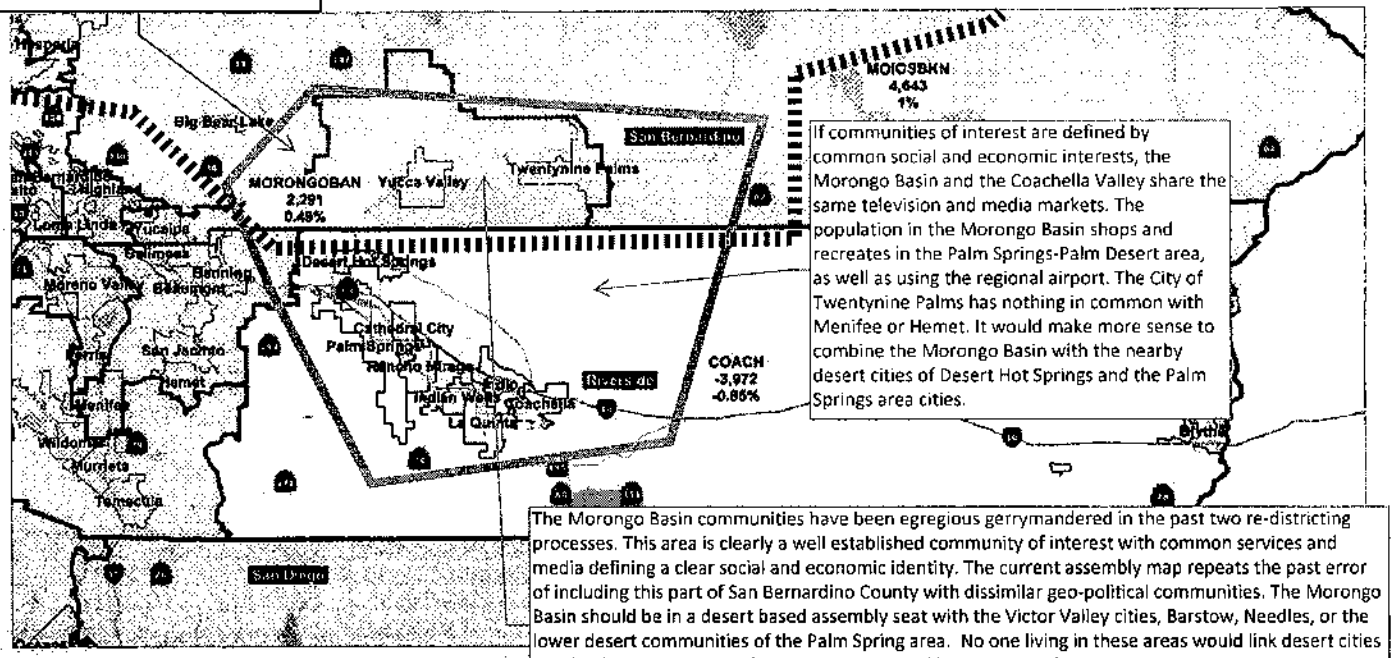
One of the most flagrant things with the proposed MORONGOBAN assembly and the SBBAN senate seats is the fact the only thing physically connecting the Morongo Basin to the rest of the district is this uninhabited wilderness area crossing the San Bernardino and Riverside County line. This legacy connection to the past district manipulations should be done away with.

The assembly
configured cu
Palms living ir
Valley. This is
greater Moro
district, media
rural and com

The Morongo Basin should be in a desert based assembly seat with the Victor Valley cities of Apple Valley, Hesperia, and the similar communities of Barstow, Needles, and possibly Blythe. They are all in San Bernardino County (except Blythe) and share common desert community needs for infrastructure and services.

California State Assembly - COACH



If communities of interest are defined by common social and economic interests, the Morongo Basin and the Coachella Valley share the same television and media markets. The population in the Morongo Basin shops and recreates in the Palm Springs-Palm Desert area, as well as using the regional airport. The City of Twentynine Palms has nothing in common with Menifee or Hemet. It would make more sense to combine the Morongo Basin with the nearby desert cities of Desert Hot Springs and the Palm Springs area cities.

The Morongo Basin communities have been egregious gerrymandered in the past two re-districting processes. This area is clearly a well established community of interest with common services and media defining a clear social and economic identity. The current assembly map repeats the past error of including this part of San Bernardino County with dissimilar geo-political communities. The Morongo Basin should be in a desert based assembly seat with the Victor Valley cities, Barstow, Needles, or the lower desert communities of the Palm Spring area. No one living in these areas would link desert cities to Inland Empire cities as the maps as presented have proposed.

20110610_q2_AD_southern_ca_COACH.pdf

Submitted by Jim Bagley
Twentynine Palms

TAB 97

Dolores Huerta Foundation
[redacted]
Bakersfield, CA 93389

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) [redacted]

June 28, 2011

My name is Dolores Huerta and I live in the community of the Central Valley. I am currently the President of the Dolores Huerta Foundation and our organization represents thousands of in Kern and Tulare County.

The Commission's maps affect my representation in the following way:
As a minority, I believe the commission could improve Latino effectiveness of all districts and comply with Section 2 and Section 5 of the VRA. The redistricting maps from your Commission need to take into consideration the Latino population's growth as indicated by the Census.

The following comments are my suggestions:

Congressional
At a *Congressional* level, the Commission should review and strengthen the "Kings" Congressional district and respectively increase both Latino effectiveness and the LCVAP. In order to accomplish the aforementioned, the Commission should remove Clovis and add East Porterville, Orange Cove, and East Orosi.

Kings Assembly District
Latino effectiveness and the LCVAP can be increased if the communities in the Northern part of the district (East Orosi, Goshen, Seville, Lemon Cove, Tulare, Woodville, Pixley, Terra Bella, Ducor, and Rich Grove) are added.

Laton, Stratford, Lemoore Station, Hanford, and Kettleman City can be are removed for the balance in population. These towns also differ in economic interests since their main industries are cattle, oil, and prisons.

Also, if Bakersfield is going to be split, the split should be along Hwy 99 because the Latino community of interest resides East of Hwy 99. The Commission can use the Kings River as a loose guide to help determine where the population can be divided.

The Commission should not divide Arvin. The district can include Arvin in its entirety to Morning Drive then to Hwy 58, north to Niles, west to Oswell and HWY 99, and north to Columbus. All these community additions and removals will help the district meet the population requirement.

Senate

At a *Senatorial* level, the Commission should strengthen the "Merced" Senate district and increase both Latino effectiveness and the LCVAP. The Commission should maintain the Latino effective district in "Kings". In order to maintain this Latino effective district, I suggest the Commission moves the district East to include Ducor, Richgrove, Wasco, McFarland, Shafter, Plainview, Porterville, Exeter, Terra Bella, Lemon Cove, and Tulare (West of Hwy 99, North to Prosperity, and East to Enterprise). If the Commission believes that adding Tonyville to this district would successfully increase Latino effectiveness, it should also be added.

The communities of Dos Palos, Firebaugh, Stratford, Kettleman City Hanford, Lemoore, and Coalinga should be removed from the "Kings" district to meet population requirements.

The Commission should also look at the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund's maps and also attempt to make Senate District 4 cross the mountain range west in order to reflect the flow of agricultural workers that reside in those areas.

[redacted]

Dolores Huerta

Dolores Huerta,
President Dolores Huerta Foundation

TAB 98

06.28.11.V

Francis Resta
[redacted]
Davis, CA 95618
[redacted]

Citizens Redistricting Commission
Sacramento, CA

Delivered by hand, Tuesday, June 28, 2011

My name is Francis Resta. Since 1985, I've lived in my house in NE Davis

Also ---I'm 84, a retired systems engineer, Civil Air Patrol pilot, dance instructor, and WWII Infantry combat veteran.

I have some perspectives of Davis and Yolo County as a community, to share with you.

First, note that in the 1960's when I was learning to fly, my instructor set up my first cross-country flight from Sacramento Municipal Airport to the Davis Airport. Understand, Davis was **cross country** from Sacramento then and still is never considered part of Sacramento by the flying community.

Second, note that when I moved to Davis in 1985, all my doctors and hospitals were in Sacramento. After many years of the frustration of driving all the way in to Sacramento from Davis to see my doctors or go to hospitals (heart surgeries, pneumonia 3 times, hip replacement, etc.), and my wife's many hours travel to keep her presence at the hospitals, I finally changed doctors to the Sutter group in Davis a decade ago. I was sad to give up the doctors in Sacramento which I had collected through many tests and trials, but I realized that after leaving Sacramento, I no longer had any community with Sacramento and had to recognize that.

Third, note that there is a Yolo County Veterans Coalition board made up of reps from all veterans organizations and from all communities in Yolo County. I sit on that board, as Commander of the Davis VFW Post 6949. On the board are several Yolo County Veterans of Foreign Wars Posts, from Davis, Woodland, Bryte. Winters, Esparto, and West Sac. There also are board members from American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, AMVETS, and Marine Corps League organizations.

We work together as a community group, trading ideas for improving our Yolo County cities and towns and for providing a common vision of how we can help returning veterans get their benefits. Entirely through fund raisers, we operate a fleet of three vans to provide transportation for indigent, elderly, and disabled veterans who don't have any other way to get to the Mather VA Hospital and to the McClellan Out Patient Clinics.

The redistricting you have developed will require us to seek support from 9, yes nine, assembly and senate district representatives, in order to get any thing done. The redistricting separates us so that any one assembly person's constituancy has no more than 20% of Yolo county people. We will be every representative's least important constituant group. How can we take care of veterans needs with that impossible arrangement? We will have no community voice.

Thank you.

Francis Resta

TAB 99

June 28, 2011

VIA EMAIL TRANSMISSION

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

RE: Map alternative affecting COACH, PRS, RVMVN, and NESAN (1st Draft) Congressional Districts

Honorable Commissioners:

Be it understood, as of June 28, 2011, the Hemet City Council unanimously concurs with the conclusions and the actions proposed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Action Group.

Yours very truly,

Vice Mayor Robert Youssef
Council Member Larry Smith
Council Member Linda Krupa

TAB 100

Dear Chairman Yao and members of the redistricting commission:

My name is Kathleen DeRosa. I am the Mayor of Cathedral City, chair of the Palm Springs Convention and Visitors Authority, immediate past chair of the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership (CVEP), a board member of the Riverside County Division of the League of California Cites and a member of the executive committee of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG).

I had the distinct honor and pleasure of addressing you during the public hearing held in Palm Springs some time ago. I am writing to thank you for hearing my plea to keep the Coachella Valley from the Banning Pass to the Arizona border intact. Keeping these communities of interest intact will have significant positive impact on the economic future of our valley. As I stated during the hearing there is no commonality between the Coachella Valley Association of Governments and the Imperial County Council of Governments. When Imperial County chose to look at an economic development strategy, they chose to team up with San Diego and the San Diego Economic Development organization and not the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership. One of the significant drivers of the economy here is the Coachella Valley is tourism, hence it is critical to keep our community intact.

Several Coachella Valley and the Banning Pass cities of Banning and Beaumont are in the final stage of finalizing an emergency communication system (ERICA) that will link public safety in this entire area. The Palo Verde Valley, Blythe, is also a significant partner in CVAG.

Please allow me to reaffirm that the first draft of the new map is indeed fair and equitable to all involved and will serve the citizens of the area best.

Thank you for your time and thank you for who you are and your service on this very important commission.

Respectfully,

Kathleen DeRosa

Mayor, Cathedral City

Kathleen DeRosa
Mayor, Cathedral City
Where Life is Good

TAB 101

BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Classroom C

3200 Fifth Avenue

Sacramento, California

VOLUME I

Wednesday, June 29, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

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

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Peter Yao, Chairperson

Cynthia Dai, Vice Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Gabino T. Aguirre

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Michelle Di Guilio

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai

Michael Ward

Commissioners Absent

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Jodie Filkins Webber

Staff Present

Dan Claypool, Executive Director

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

Raul Villanueva, Business Manager

Deborah Davis, Budget Officer

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Staff Absent

Rob Wilcox, Communications Director

Also Present

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

George Brown, VRA Attorney, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Karin Mac Donald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Public Comment

Trudy Schafer, League of Women Voters of California

Rick Gonzales, Mexican American Concilio of Yolo County

Eugene Lee, Asian Pacific American Legal Center, L.A.

Tom Hiltachk, CA Institute for Jobs, Economy, and Education

Astrud Garcia, NOLEO Educational Fund

Debra Howard, CalChamber Cal Institute

I N D E X

		PAGE
1.	Introduction	
	Peter Yao, Chairperson	5
2.	Public Comment	7
3.	Update from VRA Counsel	
	George Brown, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher	17
	Questions/Comments from Commission	21
4.	Direction to Q2 for Line Drawing	
	Cynthia Dai, Vice Chairperson	42
Lunch		115
Recess		115
Certificate of Reporter		116

1

1 Newark is in the middle of Fremont, you end up with them
2 together. So, it seemed to me that if we wanted to
3 discuss this, or give direction, that you could pull on
4 Hayward and Union City and keep the Fremont Newark as the
5 core.
6 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Right.
7 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And see what goes from
8 there.
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Yeah, that's exactly
10 consistent with the testimony. Fremont and Newark are
11 always talked about together and often the tri-city, too,
12 but I think the Fremont Newark connection is stronger.
13 At this point, we have 10 minutes. I would like
14 Commissioners Ancheta and Barraba to talk about Monterey
15 because our choice in Monterey may actually force choices
16 in this area, and we got, I think, very clear direction
17 from Mr. Brown this morning, so I think we will have to
18 make a choice.
19 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: So, and I don't -- Jamie,
20 do you have Tamina's -- well, let me back up. Without
21 going through the various testimony assumptions, let's
22 just sort of start in with the Section 5 discussion. The
23 first draft map had the Latino VAP at around 42 percent,
24 the benchmark is at 44 percent, based on counsel's advice
25 this morning, we need to increase that, so we can't go

1 with the first draft based on that advice. There's an
2 argument out there to maintain it, but if we're going to
3 follow advice, at this point we would have to increase.
4 Tamina did try to map out a couple of visualizations
5 where she would up the percentages, and I think one had
6 significant ripples going up through San Francisco and
7 another had a few ripples, but it does have to divide a
8 number of cities including, I think, Santa Cruz and
9 either Santa Clara or Cupertino. So, if you can pull
10 that up and maybe Tamina can highlight what's going on
11 there. But it would exceed benchmark.
12 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Right. Okay, go Tamina.
13 Can you see it, yet?
14 MS. ALON: Sort of, okay. So the district we
15 looked at creating has -- we took Gilroy and we took half
16 of Santa Cruz City, and so we have a split in the middle
17 of Santa Cruz City, we have a split where the Santa Clara
18 County line is, and we have taken Gilroy away from San
19 Martin and Morgan Hill. This new district meets the
20 benchmark and, so, this visualization that we were just
21 previously looking at, it was built off of this
22 particular visualization. So, there are a couple of
23 options in terms of switching the population around and
24 you have a couple of different visualizations, I believe,
25 on that. The one that we're looking at here is, if we

1 were to keep that Fremont area together, then you have
2 this option, however, if you were to go back to the maps
3 as they were first drafted, and not look at the rest of
4 this visualization, just plugging in this new Monterey
5 District will either require you to push the population
6 up over the bridge, or to split Cupertino or Santa Clara
7 to be able to balance these districts that touch Monterey
8 County.
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, so this was one of
10 the options that exceeds the benchmark per counsel.
11 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: Commissioner Dai? I'd
12 like the Commission to see the original one which doesn't
13 exceed it, but what it does relative to meeting, I think,
14 the other intent of what our job is, which is to create
15 not only communities of interest, but compact districts,
16 and the amount of county lines that have to be crossed,
17 as well as cities.
18 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Do you have that one? Is
19 it the same one as in our first draft maps?
20 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: No.
21 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, so we're going to
22 look at a second option that retrogresses, but, again,
23 per advice of counsel, we probably can't implement it.
24 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: That is advice of counsel,
25 not -- earlier someone said the direction, I think we

1 take his advice, we are not following it by direction, as
2 I recall. It's our choice, I would think.
3 CHAIRPERSON YAO: My understanding is it is more
4 direction than it is a choice.
5 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: I think he was pretty
6 clear about that.
7 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: I understand he was clear,
8 I'm suggesting that I'm not clear on it.
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, well, we can
10 certainly have the Commission vote on that, but I
11 personally would not be willing to risk having all of our
12 maps thrown out because we retrogressed on a Section 5
13 district.
14 COMMISSIONER DI GIULIO: And this is the
15 retrogression in terms of the LVAP.
16 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: This is the retrogression
17 of two percent in terms of Latino --
18 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: In terms of LVAP as
19 opposed to the other retrogressions we've talked about
20 which are the smaller.
21 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: It's not two percent, it's
22 a percent and a half because what you're looking at is
23 the revised one.
24 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, so this is an
25 alternative that retrogresses Latino -

1 MS. CLARK: Okay, I just want to clarify that
2 this is the district that was in the first draft maps and
3 it does -- the LVAP is below the benchmark.
4 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Can I ask -- so, the
5 benchmark is 44.5?
6 MS. CLARK: The benchmark is 44.16.
7 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay, and Commissioner
8 Barraba, do you want to make your case? I mean, I
9 understand that --
10 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: Well, I mean, the case is
11 that we're about to split a large city in half and put it
12 -- and create a ripple effect up the coast, which is
13 going to revise, unfortunately, everything else we've
14 done for a percent and a half on retrogression, and, as
15 well, cut into Santa Clara County to pick up Gilroy.
16 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: This is an area
17 where I definitely heard Mr. Brown's opinion this
18 morning. I think it would be useful for us to be
19 provided with more context as to how the Department of
20 Justice has dealt with similar cases in other parts of
21 the country. I am grappling with this one because I
22 really do wonder whether the many impacts of this small
23 percentage that are going to reverberate throughout the
24 entire region, that's a tremendous trade-off. I feel
25 like, yes, the cleanest thing would be if we could

1 improve our numbers, yet the number of, you know, when
2 you look at city splits, county splits, community of
3 interest splits, I feel like I would like if not a second
4 opinion, definitely more context to help inform the
5 Commission before we make a decision on it.
6 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Commissioner Ancheta.
7 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Well, you can go back to
8 Mr. Brown for more. I don't know that he'll give us
9 more, other than saying -- it is a totality of
10 circumstances analysis, so it's not solely by the
11 numbers, you know, the examination of registration
12 numbers, other election data relevant to the Latino
13 population. As I recall, I don't think there are
14 improvements along those dimensions if you stay with this
15 district, I think they're still below benchmark. I don't
16 know what to do about this other than saying that those
17 are the numbers right now and I think, unless you had
18 some additional analysis by our expert on some of the
19 actual election data that might show that, even with the
20 lower number, you'd still have the ability to elect, that
21 might be something, but this is one of those areas where
22 the numerical indicators on their face move in a certain
23 direction. Again, you can ask for more from counsel on
24 that.
25 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Commissioner Blanco.

1 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: First of all, just before I
2 get into the legal question, our new one has Gilroy in
3 with this? Is that true?
4 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: Yes.
5 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Because we heard a lot of
6 testimony about that, correct? I mean, apart from all
7 the Section 5 issues, didn't we hear a lot about Gilroy
8 being --
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: With San Martin and --
10 yes, we did.
11 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: So part of that is also
12 based on community of interest testimony. So, on the
13 Section 5, I spent some time this morning reading Mr.
14 Avila's submission on Section 5, and on Monterey County,
15 in particular. It was related to the Senate Districts,
16 but in so doing, he also gave a lengthy history on the
17 history of discrimination in Monterey County and what's
18 been the basis for many of those local level, county
19 level, and other Section 2 and Section 5 lawsuits over
20 the past 30 years in this area. I think a lot of people
21 understand that Section 5 really hamstrings us; I'm not
22 willing, especially if we were talking about some of the
23 other areas we've looked at where we've looked at a
24 smaller number. In Monterey County, with a two percent
25 retrogression, I'm not willing to take the risk.

1 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: One more comment.

2 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Can I just say I

3 understand, I think part of this is, if you look in the

4 Central Valley, which we will get to, the City of Fresno

5 was split from Merced, the City of Bakersfield was split

6 for Kings, it's really a shame, and I would like to see

7 if there is a way that we could keep the retrogression

8 and try -- I think Commissioner Barraba has raised this

9 in the past, that if we can keep as much of the integrity

10 of the Bay together as possible, to try to minimize the

11 split maybe in Santa Cruz, but particularly since this is

12 a Federal District, and we would like to keep the coast

13 of the Monterey Bay as whole as possible, which looks

14 like a significant part was, but I guess I feel like, for

15 Section 5, the LVAP numbers are - it has caused some bad

16 splits for cities where --

17 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: And I just want to make

18 clear that, I mean, I think we all heard again this

19 morning Mr. Brown was really clear that compliance with

20 the Voting Rights Act far outranks cities, counties, and

21 communities of interest, so if our only rationale for

22 retrogressing is to keep cities, counties, and

23 communities of interest whole, that is not going to work

24 as a totality of the circumstances case, and he was

25 extremely clear about that.

1 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: There is another piece of
2 information that I would like to get from our Voting
3 expert, is an assessment of the likelihood of an election
4 of a Latino under both conditions.
5 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: We can certainly request
6 that.
7 MS. CLARK: I would like to address Commissioner
8 Di Guilio's suggestion of trying to minimize the Santa
9 Cruz city split and, basically, this district needs
10 Gilroy to meet the benchmark, and so I think that would
11 be the only population that could be pulled out.
12 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Can you -- if you added
13 San Martin and Morgan Hill, does it dilute the benchmark?
14 Does it dilute it to fall below the benchmark?
15 MS. ALON: Yes, it will.
16 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Okay, so they tried the
17 obvious, which was to try to keep that COI together,
18 apparently not enough Latinos in San Martin and Morgan
19 Hill. Yeah, I mean, I think it's not ideal, but, again,
20 I think Commissioner Di Guilio is right; all of the
21 Section 5 districts have caused splits elsewhere.
22 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: As I understand the intent
23 of the Voting Rights Act, it's not to eliminate the
24 chance of a Latino being elected. I'd like to see what
25 the difference is between those two options. I don't

1 think that's an unreasonable request.

2 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Yeah, I think we can ask

3 that. Commissioner Ancheta, do you have any comments on

4 that?

5 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: I don't know if that's

6 within the contract, I'm not sure if -- we might have to

7 go beyond the contract to get that. He may have that

8 available, I just don't know. We'd have to ask counsel

9 to speak with Dr. Barretto regarding that kind of

10 differentiation. And just as a reminder, I mean, there

11 are some other options, for example, the wraparound to go

12 up to Alum Rock, which we've seen in other districts --

13 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Which I personally thought

14 was not good, so this actually fixes that. We no longer

15 are splitting off East San Jose, so this is actually a

16 remedy for something we heard a lot about in our San Jose

17 area.

18 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: And again, I think Ms.

19 Alon spent a lot of time trying to work out a lot of

20 different variations where -- and again, it's simply to

21 maintain that percentage of Latino VAP, you've got to go

22 to the Latino concentrations. The demography of this

23 area is such that, as you move further north, you just

24 don't have the numbers to hit that mark.

25 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Tamina, is it correct to

1 say that the only two Latino concentrations that would
2 solve the problem for the benchmark are in Gilroy or Alum
3 Rock?
4 MS. ALON: Yeah. I've tried probably about 18
5 different variations of trying to figure out a way to do
6 this and, really, the only way is to take Gilroy, Morgan
7 Hill, and San Martin don't have enough, and what you
8 would have to do is go into San Jose, is just take the
9 Alum Rock area and create kind of snake-like finger into
10 just that area, and then that would still split Santa
11 Cruz because there is no other real population of note in
12 Santa Cruz County. So there are really not a whole -
13 this is really the only option, really, to the extent
14 that this is a good option, it's the cleanest option that
15 I've been able to come up with, and I have spent
16 significant time on this.
17 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Let me just make sure we
18 consider all our options. Going south obviously dilutes
19 it even further?
20 MS. ALON: Yes, south will not work.
21 COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS MALLOY: Tamina, I think
22 this is a dramatic improvement on where we were at
23 before, I think that what made me most nervous about this
24 area was that we had essentially two groupings of
25 Latinos, you know, one on the east side of San Jose, and

1 one of those groupings of Latinos was saying, "This
2 district doesn't work for us," and if the entire intent
3 is to make voting and make elections work for minority
4 populations, something about that was not sitting right
5 with me. So, I think we are making progress. And I
6 appreciate being pointed to Mr. Avila's testimony, I had
7 not had a chance to review that, so with that in mind, I
8 would feel comfortable moving ahead with this for now.
9 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Commissioner Forbes.
10 COMMISSIONER FORBES: I just have two questions,
11 one is there has been reference to the LVAP and CVAP, and
12 Mr. Avila, so I don't know what --
13 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: It's LVAP for Section 5.
14 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay. And is there
15 anything that we can do that would increase the Latino
16 population by doing a name search or other mechanisms to
17 get a more accurate piece of data as to what is actually
18 there?
19 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: So, just to clarify, LVAP
20 is pretty accurate, it's very accurate; it's CVAP that is
21 not accurate.
22 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay.
23 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: So this is accurate.
24 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay, I'm trying to think
25 because Mr. Avila's testimony, I think, refers to CVAP.

1 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Which would be for Section
2 2.
3 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Well, let me see here,
4 sorry to take the time to go back to it.
5 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: And just to clarify, I
6 mean, part of Mr. Avila's argument, both in his written
7 testimony and his oral testimony, it is focusing largely
8 on the Senate Districts and potential Section 2
9 violations because of significant disparities in the CVAP
10 numbers between proposed district and our first draft
11 district. I think his testimony was pretty extensive, it
12 does look at sort of the history of Monterey County and
13 litigation that's been brought in the County and issues
14 of Latino Voting Rights, but I think there is a lot in
15 there, I think it is over 30 pages of written testimony,
16 single-spaced.
17 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: So not all of us have
18 absorbed it yet.
19 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Right.
20 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: So, a time check, it is
21 12:20. We can to 10 more minutes if you want, or we can
22 have a 40-minute lunch. You know, our Mappers are going
23 to have to leave shortly after 3:00 and we really want to
24 get through all the Congressional Districts. I think we
25 can act on Commissioner Barraba's request to look at the

1 history of voting and that might fall in the scope of Mr.
2 Barretto's contract, since he's looking at --
3 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Yeah, I think we'll just
4 have to consult with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and have
5 them check in with Dr. Barretto regarding that question.
6 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: But I do think we need to
7 make a decision on what are we going to use going forward
8 because it will affect how we draw the districts above it
9 in the Bay Area, and which communities of interest we can
10 keep whole now that we've gotten past the Voting Rights
11 Act issue.
12 COMMISSIONER BARRABA: I'm okay with -- earlier,
13 we raised the question to make sure you are satisfied
14 with it, and I'm not satisfied with this, but as a member
15 of the Commission I'm ready to go forward with it. But I
16 would just like everybody to keep in mind that there is
17 an alternative that has to be considered later on if we
18 find information that allows us to.
19 VICE CHAIRPERSON DAI: Thank you, Commissioner
20 Barraba. With that, I am wondering, do we want to go 10
21 more minutes and look up, or do we want to take a 40-
22 minute break and try to read that 30-page testimony?
23 Lunch? Okay, good break point.
24 CHAIRPERSON YAO: All right, we're going to
25 adjourn for lunch at this point and be back at 1:00 p.m.