

City of Woodland

CITY COUNCIL

WOODLAND, CA 95695

Artemio Pimentel
Mayor

06.28.11.R

June 28, 2011

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

Dear Citizen's Redistricting Commission,

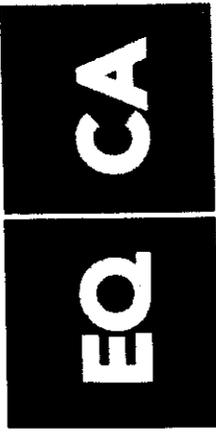
Thank you for all your due diligence and hard work in developing the first draft of the state-wide districts that impact our Assembly, Senate, and Congressional representation. I write to you in regards to the proposed map that impacts the representation for the County of Yolo and the City of Woodland.

As Mayor, I am writing to strongly oppose the proposed redistricting that separates the County of Yolo. I find it difficult that a County with the population of 200,000 residents would be broken into 3 separate Assembly and Senate Districts. The City of Woodland is within the County of Yolo and although there are differences in the political landscape within the County of Yolo we are a community of interest. Specifically we are a county that shares a commitment to diversity, open space, agriculture, slow growth policies, and have a mutual interest in habitat preservation. We need State representatives that share those values.

Please reconsider the division of Yolo County. I am available to discuss this issue further. I may be reached on my mobile at [REDACTED]. Thanks in advance for your consideration and for your service.

Best Regards,

Artemio Pimentel, Mayor
City of Woodland

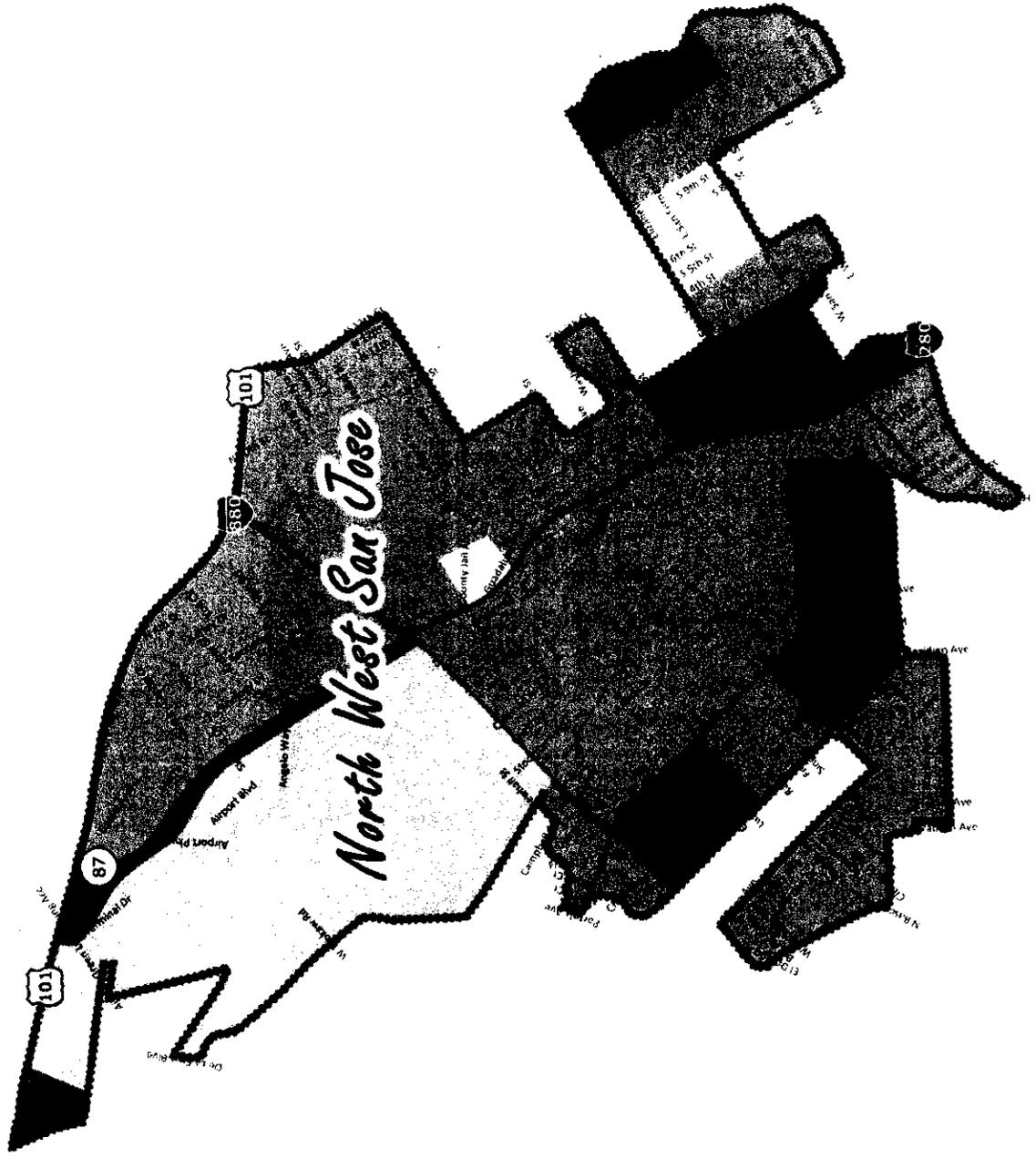


Equality California | eqca.org

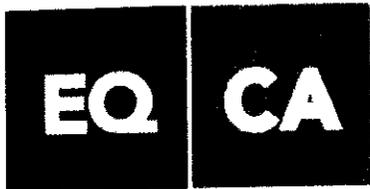
LGBT Blend Rank
 90-94th Percentile
 95-97th Percentile
 98-99th Percentile
 Other

Field	Value
Population	39,287
pdl_domesticpartner	362
No on Prop 8	71%
Yes on Prop 8	29%
No on Prop 22	63%
Yes on Prop 22	37%
Prop 8 Donors	148
Prop 22 donors	23
LGBT Organizations	993
SSH Count	208
Men_SSH	155
Women_SSH	55
POSSLQ_Count	505

LGBT Community of Interest Map NORTH WEST SAN JOSE



For more on these maps: Equality California ::



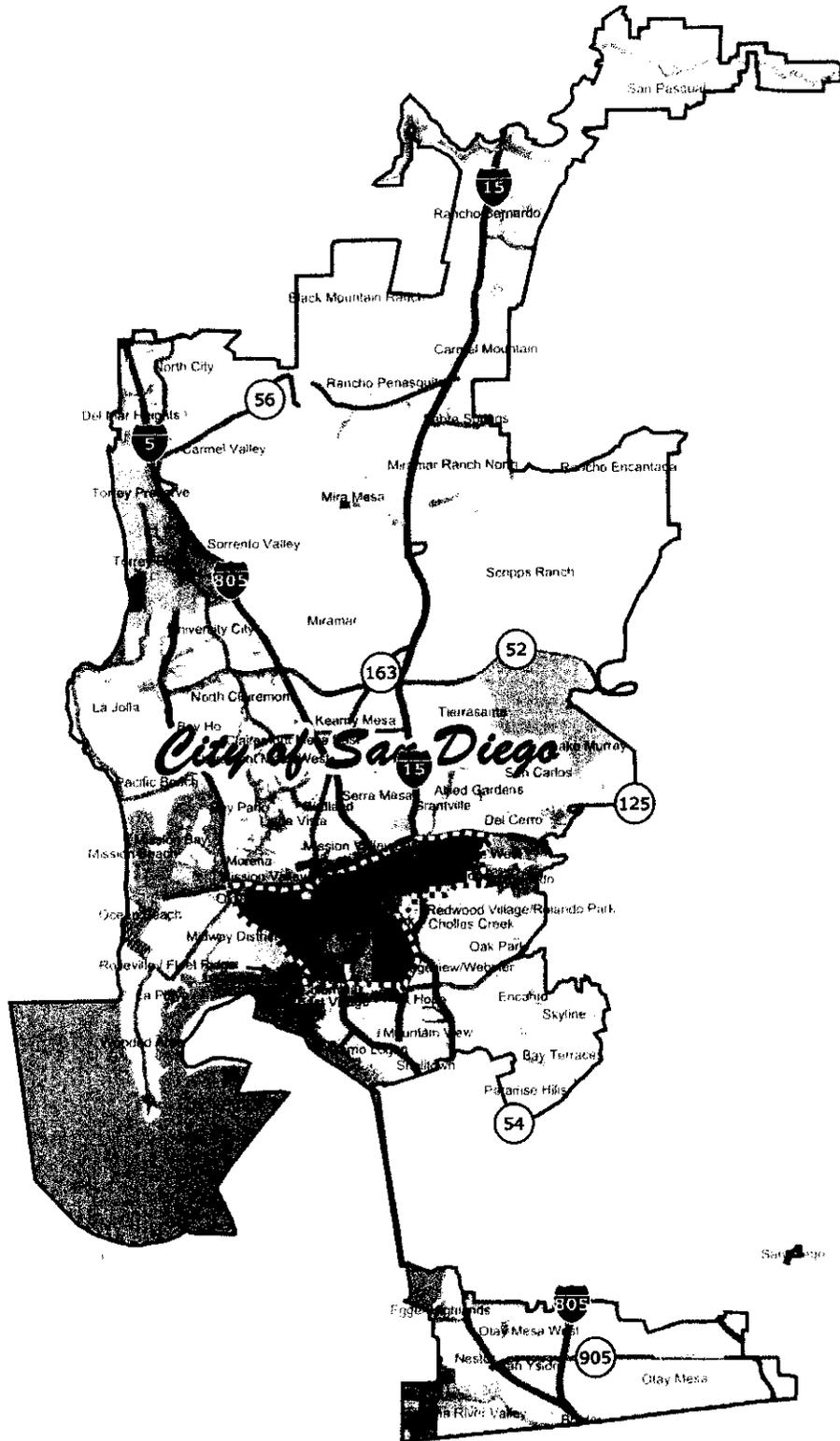
Equality California | eqca.org

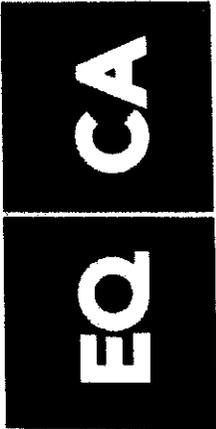
LGBT Community of Interest Map CITY OF SAN DIEGO

LGBT Blend Rank

- 90-95th Percentile
- 95-99th Percentile
- 99th Percentile
- Other

Field	Value
Population	1,360,815
pdl_domesticpartner	6,098
Prop 8 No	53%
Yes on Prop 8	47%
Prop 22 No	45%
Yes on Prop 22	55%
Prop 8 Donors	2,293
Prop 22 donors	319
LGBT Organizations	27,931
Men_SSHH	3,178
Women_SSHH	2,312
POSSLQ_Count	14,859

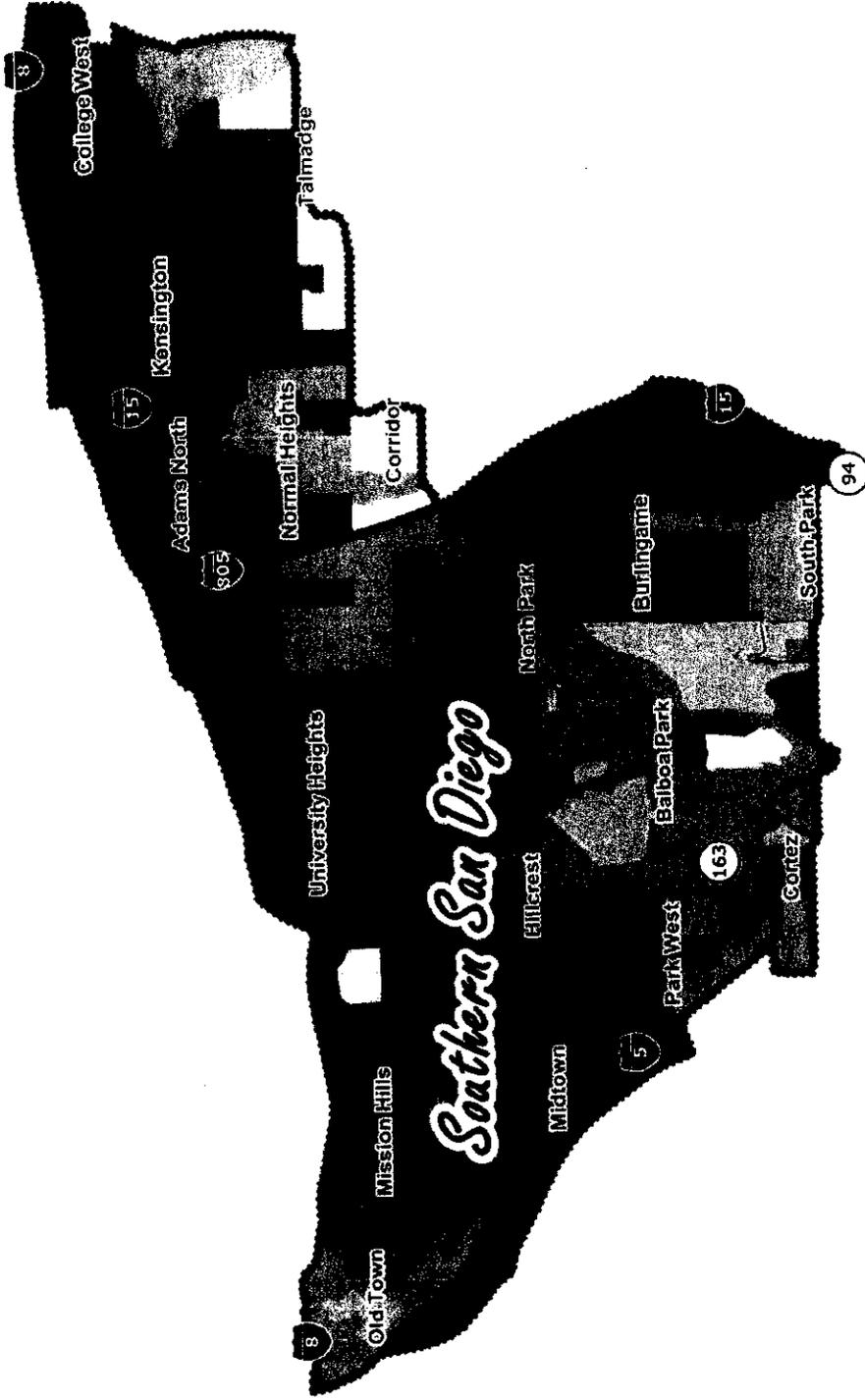




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LGBT Community of Interest Map SOUTHERN SAN DIEGO

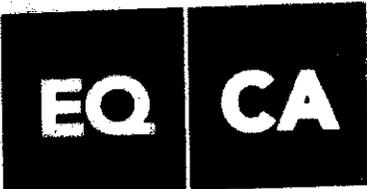
LGBT Blend Rank
 90-95th Percentile
 95-99th Percentile
 99th Percentile
 Other



Field	Value
Population	130,879
pdl_domesticpartner	2,897
No on Prop 6	74%
Yes on Prop 8	26%
No on Prop 22	66%
Yes on Prop 22	34%
Prop 8 Donors	1,111
Prop 22 donors	178
LGBT Organizations	10,600
SSHH Count	2,273
Men_SSHH	1,583
Women_SSHH	691
POSSLQ_Count	4,783



For more on these maps: Equality California ::



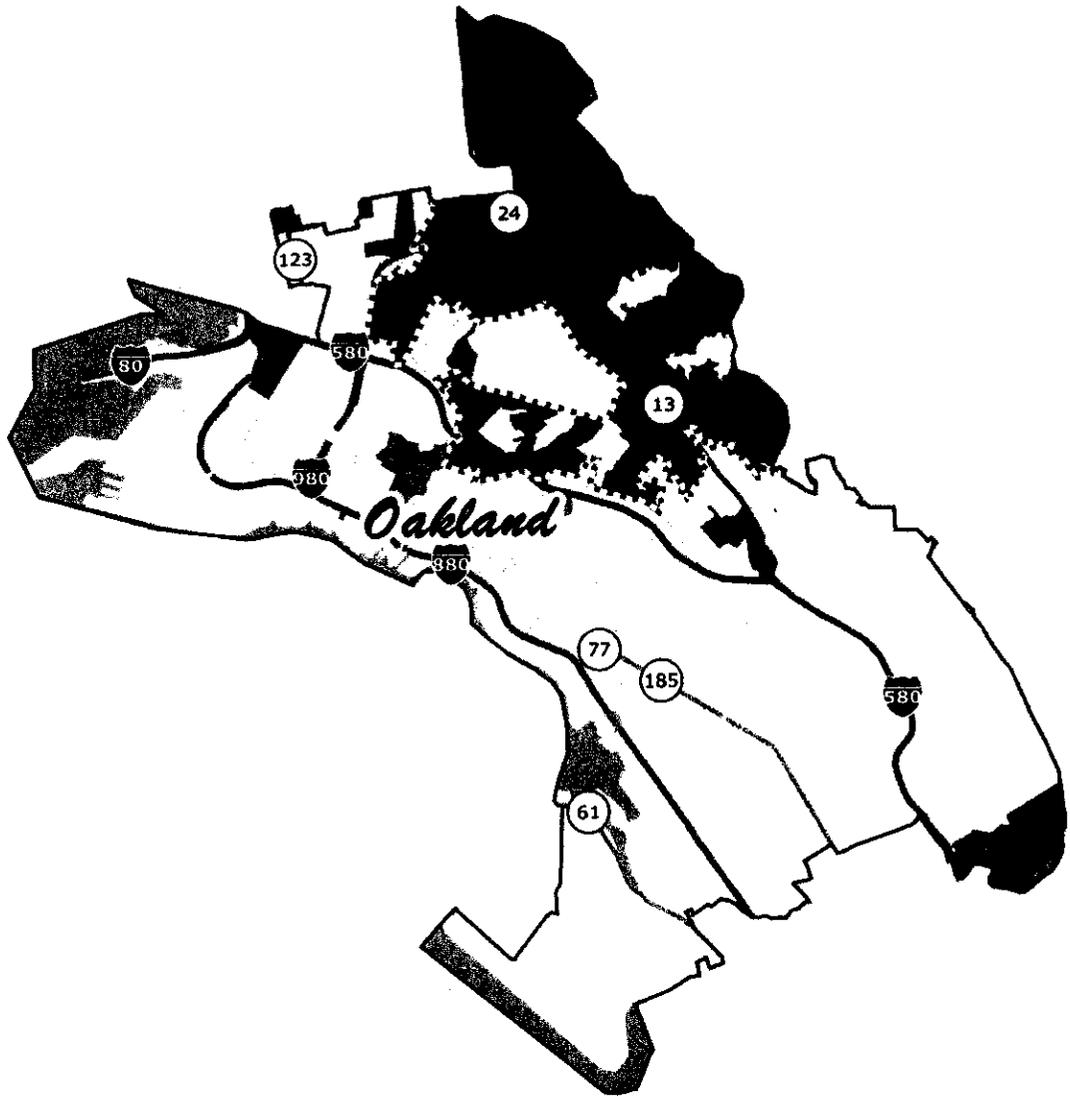
LGBT Community of Interest Map OAKLAND HILLS

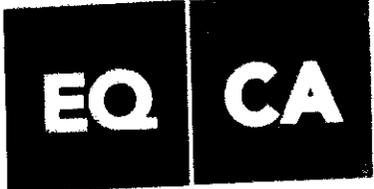
Equality California | eqca.org

LGBT COI Rank

- 98th Percentile
- 99th Percentile
- Other

Field	Value
Population	390,724
pdl_domesticpartner	3,437
Prop 8 No	69%
Yes on Prop 8	31%
Prop 22 No	68%
Yes on Prop 22	32%
Prop 8 Donors	2,099
Prop 22 donors	238
LGBT Organizations	15,642
Men_SSHH	1,125
Women_SSHH	1,398
POSSLQ_Count	5,536





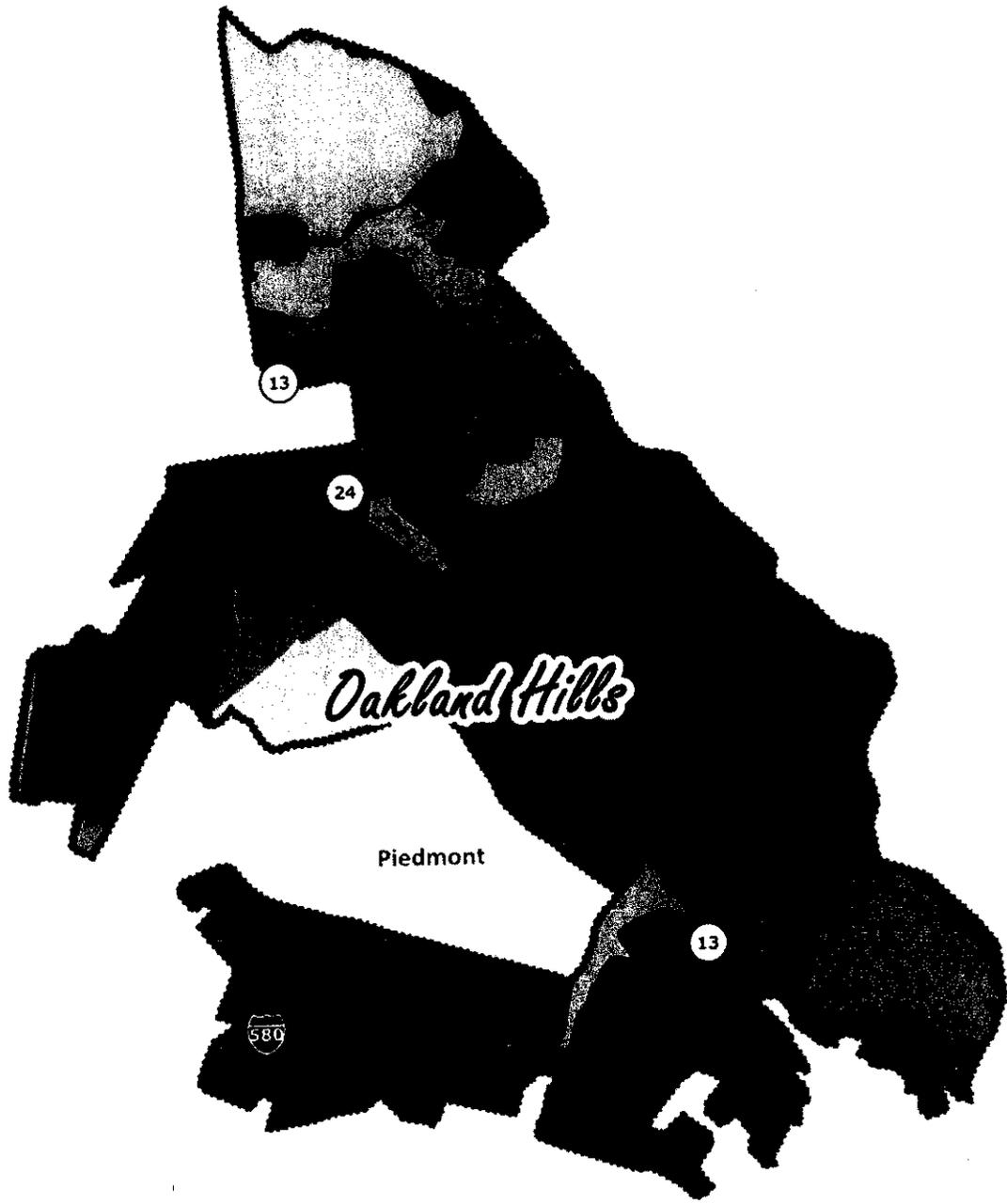
LGBT Community of Interest Map OAKLAND HILLS

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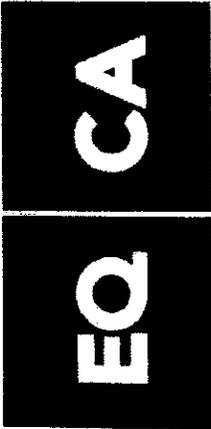
LGBT Blend Rank

- 90-95th Percentile
- 95-99th Percentile
- 99th Percentile
- Other

Field	Value
Population	65,412
pdl_domesticpartner	1,211
No on Prop 8	85%
Yes on Prop 8	15%
No on Prop 22	78%
Yes on Prop 22	22%
Prop 8 Donors	1,047
Prop 22 donors	148
LGBT Organizations	6,442
SSHH Count	944
Men_SSHH	438
Women_SSHH	504
POSSLQ_Count	1,722

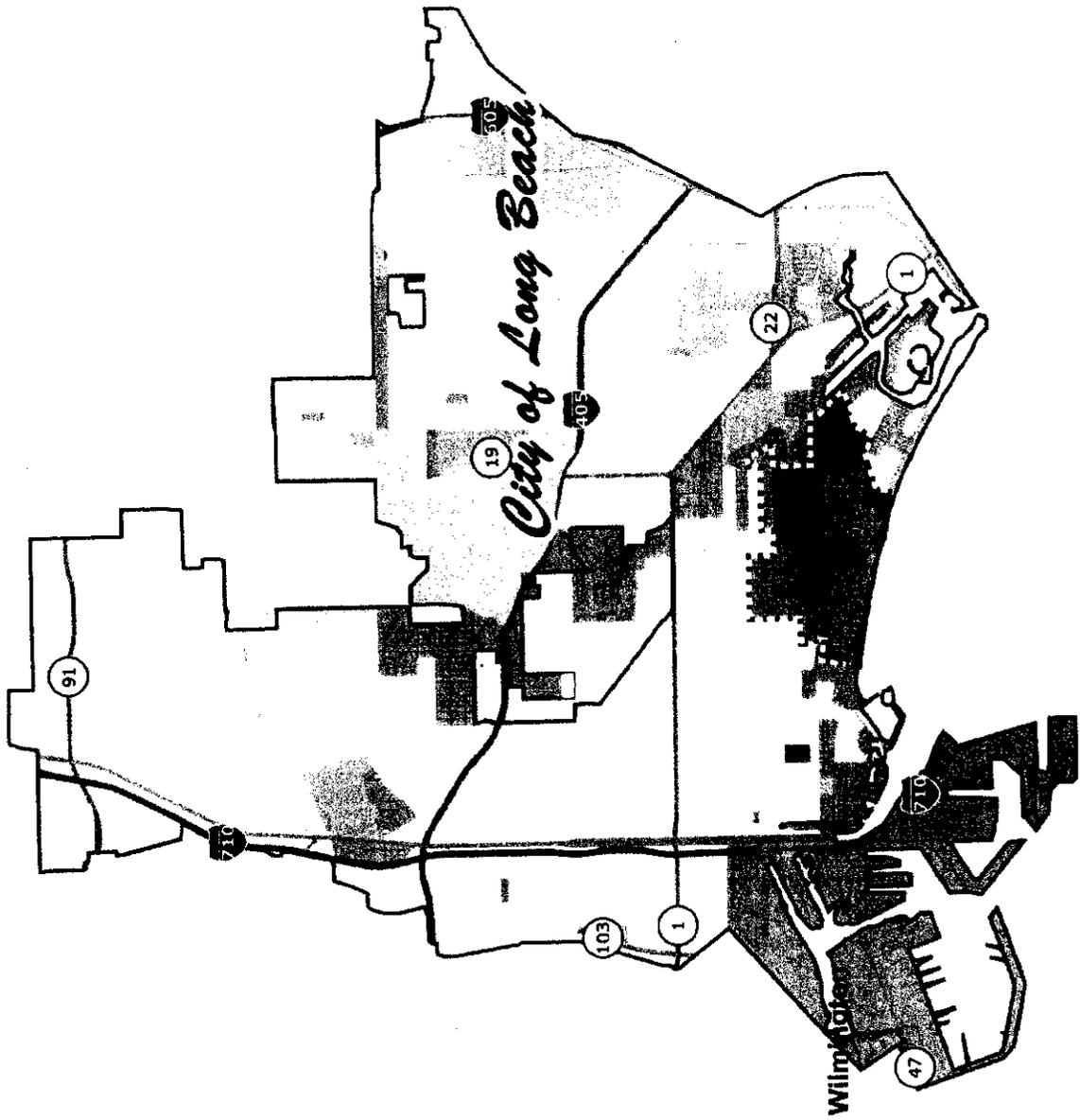


REDISTRICTING PARTNERS



Equality California | eqca.org

LGBT Community of Interest Map CITY OF LONG BEACH



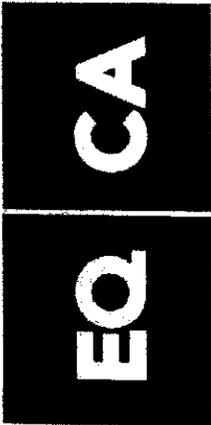
LGBT Blend Rank

- 90-94th Percentile
- 95-97th Percentile
- 98-99th Percentile
- Other

Field	Value
Population	462,257
pdi_domesticpartner	2,767
Prop 8 No	51%
Yes on Prop 8	49%
Prop 22 No	43%
Yes on Prop 22	57%
Prop 8 Donors	774
Prop 22 donors	95
LGBT Organizations	7,642
Men_SSHH	976
Women_SSHH	755
POSSLQ_Count	4,365



For more on these maps: Equality California ::

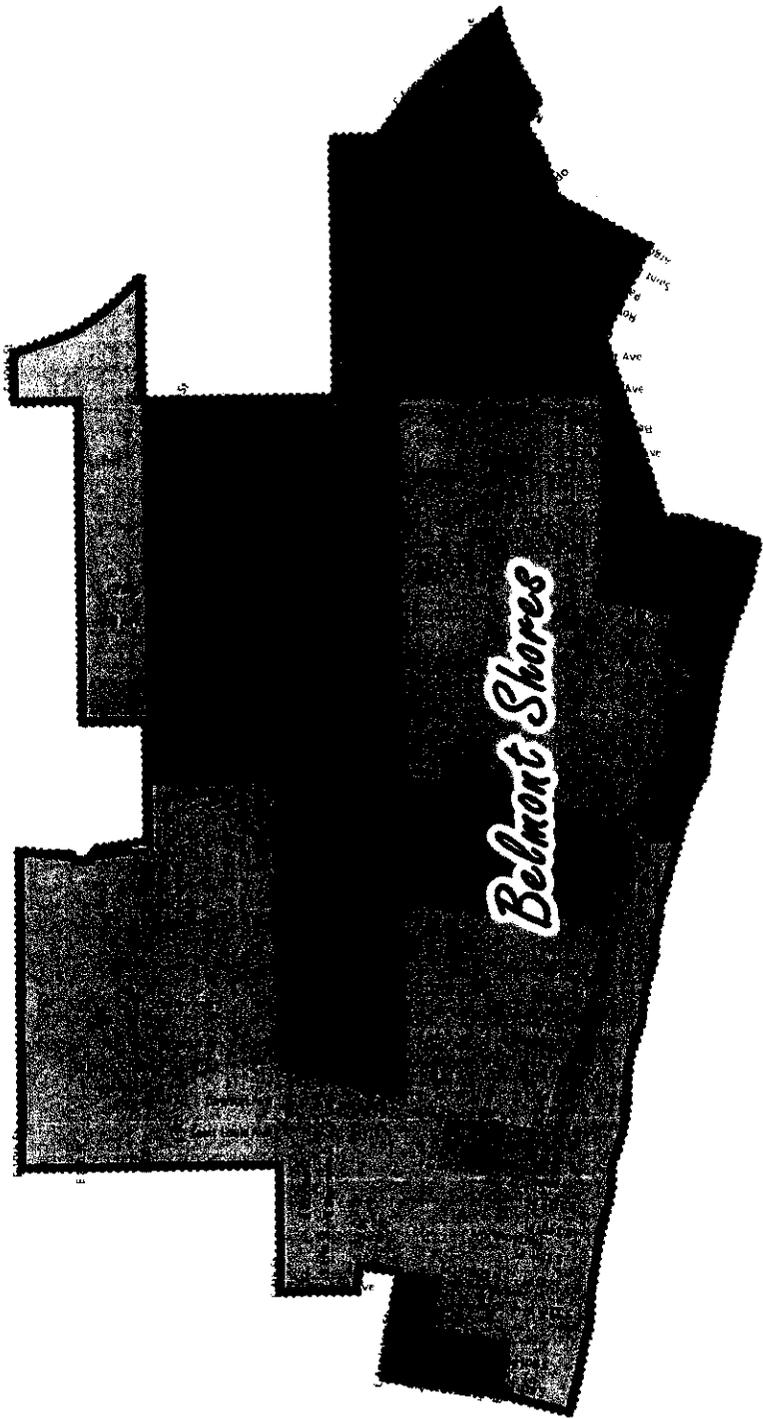


Equality California | eqca.org

LGBT Community of Interest Map LONG BEACH - BELMONT SHORES

LGBT Blend Rank

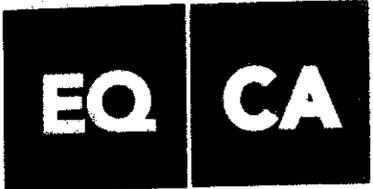
- 90-94th Percentile
- 95-97th Percentile
- 98-99th Percentile
- Other



Field	Value
Population	37,703
pdl_domesticpartner	692
No on Prop 8	73%
Yes on Prop 8	27%
No on Prop 22	63%
Yes on Prop 22	37%
Prop 8 Donors	127
Prop 22 donors	16
LGBT Organizations	1,932
SSH Count	450
Men_SSH	251
Women_SSH	199
POSSLQ_Count	970



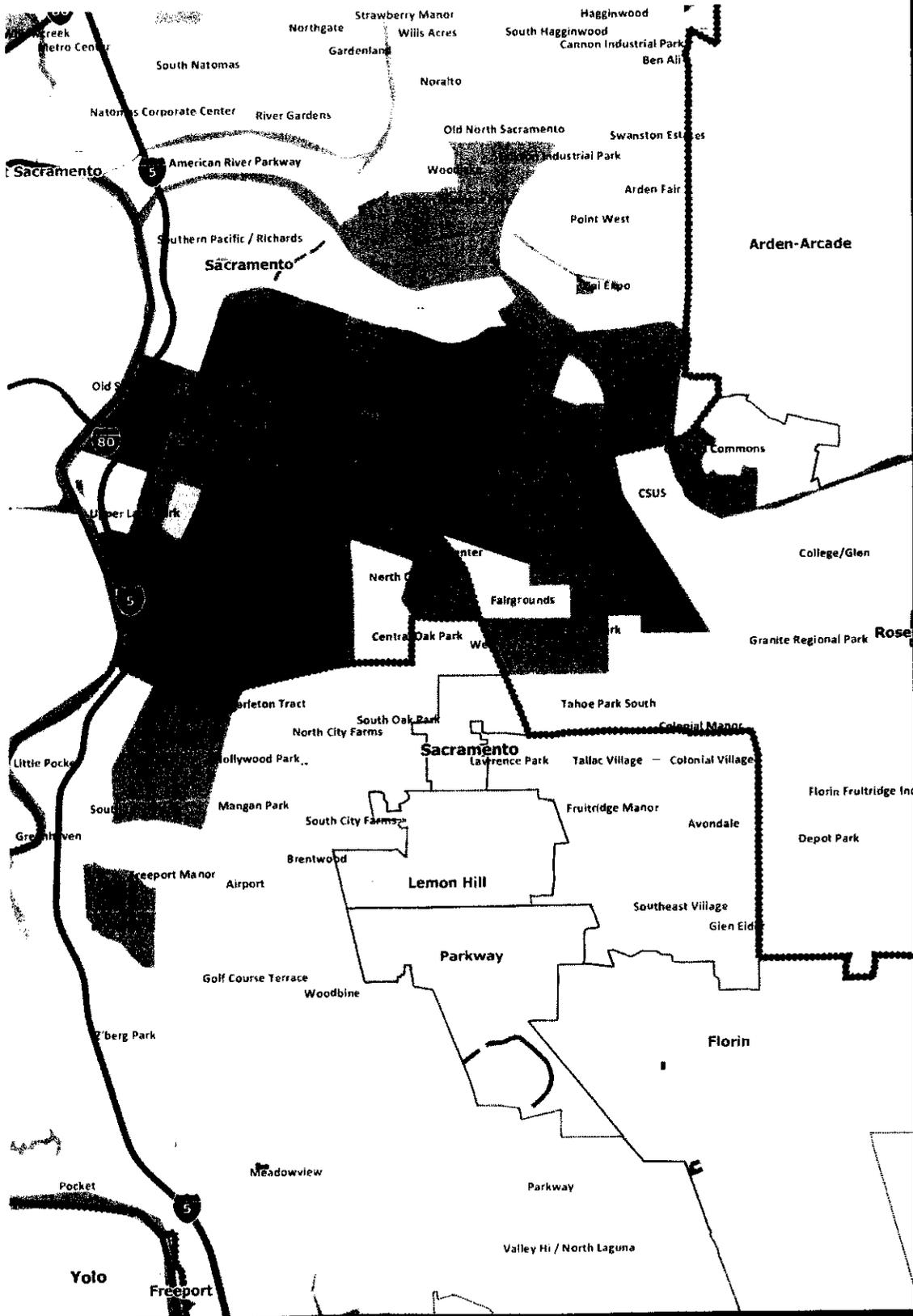
For more on these maps: Equality California ::



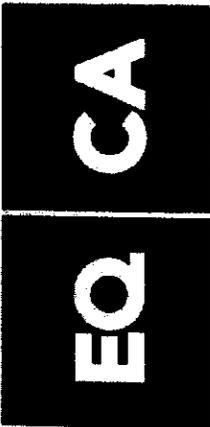
LGBT Community of Interest Map

SACRAMENTO LGBT COI SPLITS State Assembly - ELDO - WSAC - SACEG

Equality California | eqca.org



For more on these maps: Equality California ::



Equality California | eqca.org

LGBT COI Density

- 90-94th Percentile
- 95-97th Percentile
- 98-99th Percentile

LGBT Community of Interest Map

LOS ANGELES LGBT COMMUNITY OF INTEREST SPLITS

State Assembly Districts LMSAND - CNSAN



For more on these maps: Equality California ::

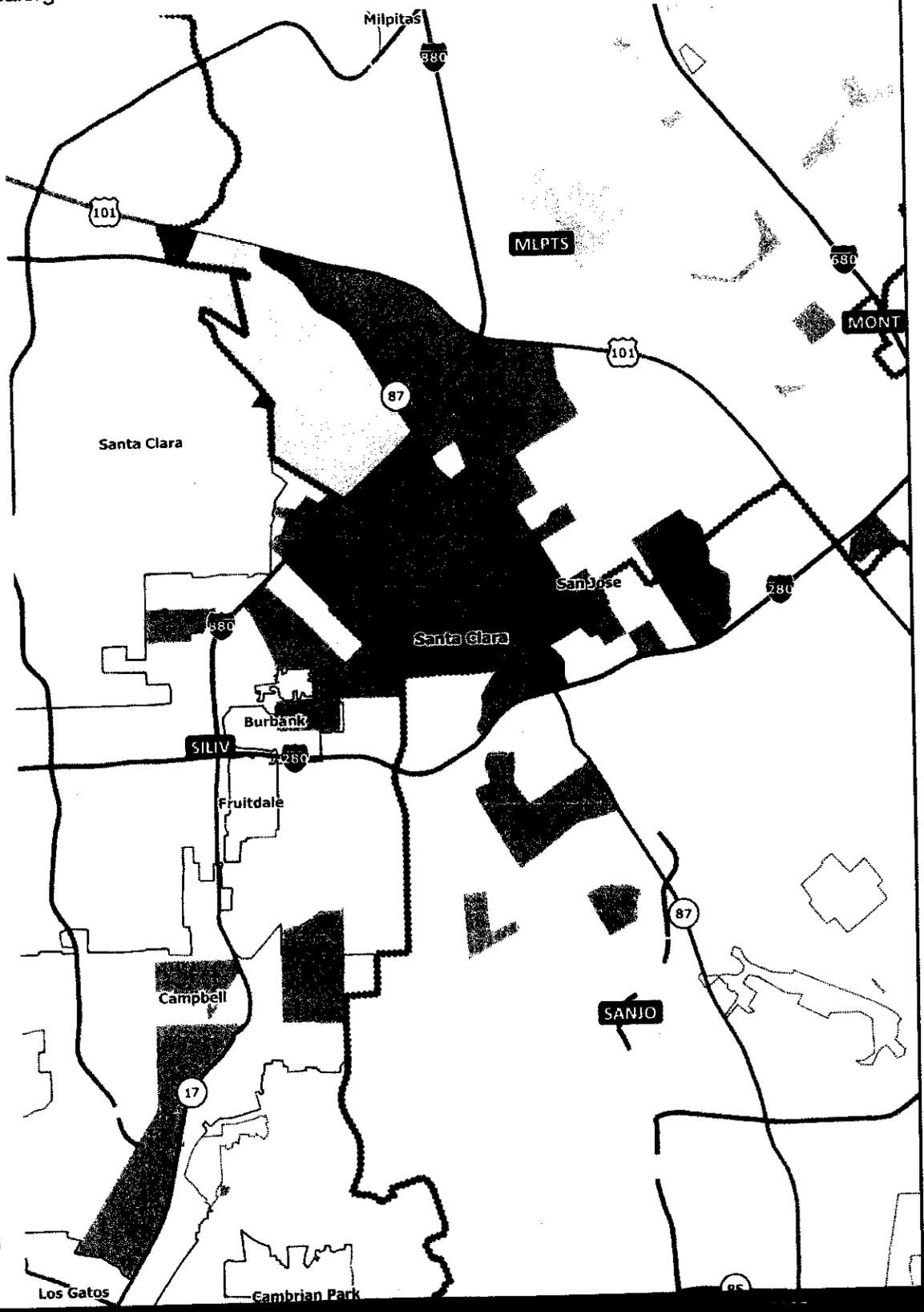
EQ

CA

LGBT Community of Interest Map

SAN JOSE LGBT COI SPLITS State Assembly - MLPTS - SILV - SANJO

Equality California | eqca.org



REDISTRICTING PARTNERS

For more on these maps: Equality California ::

EQ

CA

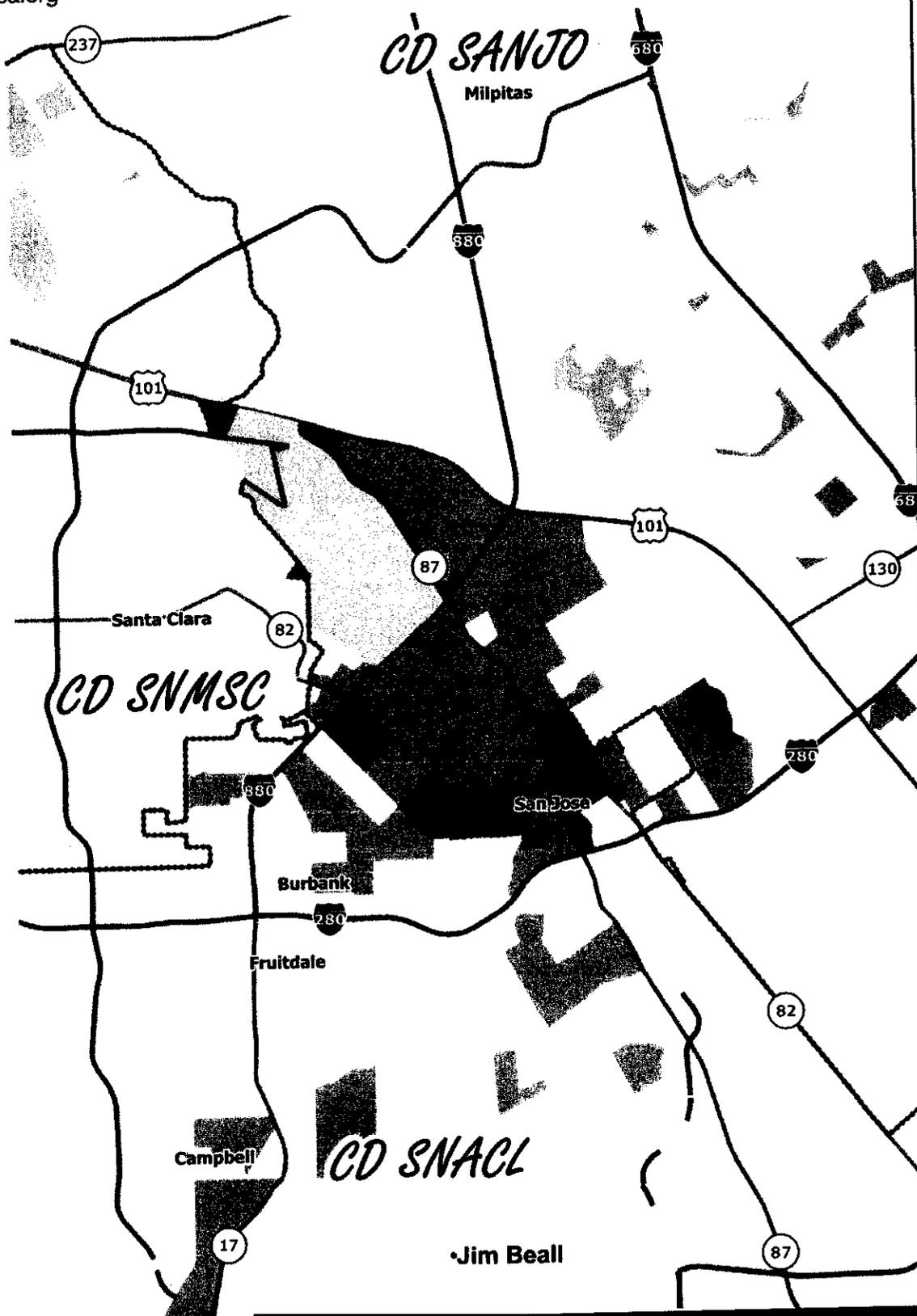
LGBT Community of Interest Map

SAN JOSE LGBT COI SPLITS
State Assembly - SNACL - SANJO

Equality California | eqca.org

LGBT COI Density

- 90-94th Percentile
- 95-97th Percentile
- 98-99th Percentile



Jim Beall

●● REDISTRICTING
●● PARTNERS

06.28.11.K

#27

From: [REDACTED]
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov
Subject: Lodi - District
Date: Tue, 28 Jun 2011 09:16:22 -0600

Dear Commission Members,

Please don't put Lodi in Solano County! Lodi is where I lived and worked for a year and a half and it is where I still have a home. It is a Central Valley community through and through and belongs in the Central Valley, *not* in Solano which is known as one of the nine San Francisco Bay area counties!

I know you have a challenging job. Here is a suggestion: take Lodi and Galt out of the Solano County district and put them both into the southern Sacramento County district you call "SACEG" on your first draft maps on your website so we can both stay in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley.

Lodi, Galt and South Sacramento depend on Highway 99. Solano uses Interstate 80. We are on one side of the Delta. They are on the other. There are no good roads to get from Point A to Point B. We are different economically, socially and politically.

There is no community of interest and no reason to put us together. Please do not treat my city like leftovers after making everyone else happy and put us in a Frankenstein district. Keep Lodi in a district on the right side of the Delta.

Thankyou for considering this small change in your second draft maps.

Sincerely,

John Jonassen

=

#30

06.28.11.L

27 March 2011

My name is Carolyn Ebert and I am a resident of Carson, CA and a member of the International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) who works at the port of Los Angeles. As such I have a huge interest in how the ports will be represented for the next 10 years.

So it is with some irony that I say that your Commission may have been paying too much attention to my community of interest. I bet I am the first person in California to say that.

While I certainly appreciated the many precious hours you have spent debating whether to keep the two ports together or separate them, the alignment of the ports is far from the most significant challenge you face in drawing Los Angeles County.

You face the legal hurdles of complying with the Voting Rights Act. You face the difficult task of balancing the interests of various competing communities in our very very diverse county. You face the challenge of trying to create districts that allow the average voter to understand who represents them.

Meeting these goals should take precedence over deciding who represents two landmarks that have no residents. Please remember, redistricting is about people, not places. I urge you to look at each plan independently. Decide how best to achieve the needs of the residents of Los Angeles in each plan.

If the result is the ports are separated, combined or treated differently in each plan so be it. Yes, there are 10,000 people who work at the Los Angeles County Ports but don't miss the forest for the trees!

Thank you for your attention.

Carol Ebert

[REDACTED]

Chair and members of the Commission

My name is Brian Holloway, and I reside in the City of Sacramento.

- Sacramento is best represented if kept in one congressional district.
- As a member of our local flood control board, I personally understand the tremendous threat Sacramento faces from a flood. The flood protection work needed is done in close coordination with the federal government.
- If Sacramento is split apart our efforts and voice will be diluted in Washington.
- Thank you for the hard work that the Commission has done.

06.28.11.N

~~78~~ 34

June 28, 2011

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

Dear Commissioners,

"Between the river and the range is Yolo. This is not only a poetical but is a geographical fact, as the county's eastern line is the Rio Sacramento and its western wall is a chain of the coastal mountains; between is a great plain of wonderful fertility, and that is the topic and scene of this work."

From "A History of Yolo County", by Tom Gregory, 1913

Yolo County is a community like many others, but our pride and focus in two key areas sets us apart. The first is our dedication to the preservation of ag land and open space. More so than any of the surrounding counties, Yolo County has retained its value of preserving and protecting our agricultural and environmental heritages. All one need do is look around and see our values in practice: small, sustainable cities surrounded by acres and acres of productive and prosperous farm land. We celebrate deep roots in good soil.

The second is the extraordinary degree of cooperation we enjoy with one another. The communities that comprise Yolo County - be they the four small cities or the numerous towns and smaller centers of population - all share a history of working together to resolve problems.

Be it water or bike paths, transportation corridors or air quality, we work very hard to cooperate and to emerge with practical and positive solutions to our problems. We place a high value on collaboration and cooperation. It is, in a very real sense, who we are.

This may be reflective of our scale. For the most part we are simply too small to launch major initiatives on our own; instead we place a premium on efficiency and effectiveness. We look for ways to share resources and to make prudent investments and to practice the art of being a good neighbor. These are increasingly unique qualities in modern times and they set us apart.

Like everywhere, our communities are changing rapidly. There is a growing recognition of the need for clean and sustainable economic development. There is increased awareness of need to partner on public works projects - be it the development of more sources of water, or bike paths between population centers, or a need to locate more ag processing facilities where they will be able to better service county ag interests.

We value where we live. We work here, start businesses and raise our children here. We make our homes here, creating neighborhoods where people know and care about one another. We have our challenges and resolve to meet them head on.

We work together to prepare for our future. We take pride in municipal teamwork. We partner on water and tourism and infrastructure and law enforcement issues and

fire safety and emergency services and parkland and road maintenance and air quality and flood control, and the list goes on. Our partnerships work because we share similar values and a common connection to the land.

We are ever mindful to increase and improve the quality of our partnerships, to celebrate and to value cooperation and collaboration. Our willingness to discuss and work on new models of service delivery sets us apart. These traditions and practices and policies exist because we are truly interwoven, interconnected and inter-related.

Clearly, we constitute *"a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests and which should be included within a single district for purposes of effective and fair representation."* -- Section(2)(d)(4) of Article XXI of the California Constitution

We ask that you respect our traditions and our history of putting agrarian principles into practice. Those shared principles have guided and shaped so much of our planning and way of life here. As one of California's original counties, we respectfully request of the Commission that you honor our way of life and established practices of cooperation and collaboration by re-uniting our county.

Thank you.

Residents of Yolo County:

- Christine K. Adams, [REDACTED]
- Jan Agee, [REDACTED]
- Sheila Allen, [REDACTED]
- Ruth Asmundson, [REDACTED]
- Michael Bartolic, [REDACTED]
- Sue Barton, [REDACTED]
- Janet Berry, [REDACTED]
- Giacomo Bonanno, [REDACTED]
- Shivan Bonanno, [REDACTED]
- Ray Borton, [REDACTED]
- Verena Borton, [REDACTED]
- Carol Bourne, [REDACTED]
- Richard Bourn, [REDACTED]
- Bob Bowen, [REDACTED]
- Dan Braunstein, [REDACTED]
- Millie Braunstein, [REDACTED]
- Ann Brice, [REDACTED]
- Deborah Brittan, [REDACTED]
- Ida Bryan, [REDACTED]
- David Burmester, [REDACTED]
- Libby Burmester, [REDACTED]
- Davis Campbell, [REDACTED]
- Jean Canary, [REDACTED]
- Ellen Coppock, [REDACTED]
- Christina Craig-Veit, [REDACTED]
- Jane Deamer, [REDACTED]
- Lynn DeLapp, [REDACTED]
- Charles Derby, [REDACTED]
- Marian Derby, [REDACTED]

Denise Dickson, [REDACTED]
Delaine Eastin, [REDACTED]
Glen Erickson, [REDACTED]
Vahid Farahyar, [REDACTED]
Tim Fenton, [REDACTED]
Lis Fleming, [REDACTED]
Jim Frame, [REDACTED]
Lucas Frerichs, [REDACTED]
Laurie Friedman, [REDACTED]
Leanne Friedman, [REDACTED]
Kari Fry, [REDACTED]
Wayne Ginsburg, [REDACTED]
Christine L. Granger, [REDACTED]
Jim Grieshop, [REDACTED]
Pat Grieshop, [REDACTED]
Jan Jursnich, [REDACTED]
Anne Hawke, [REDACTED]
Michael Hulsizer, [REDACTED]
Patrica Hutchinson, [REDACTED]
Hiram Jackson, [REDACTED]
Carl Jorgensen, [REDACTED]
Mary Anne Kirsch, [REDACTED]
Michael Koltnow, [REDACTED]
Marica Kreith, [REDACTED]
Charlotte Krovoza, [REDACTED]
Rachel Livingston, [REDACTED]
Richard Livingston, [REDACTED]
Susan Lovenburg, [REDACTED]
Richard McAdam, [REDACTED]
C. Jane McKendry, [REDACTED]
Besty Marchand, [REDACTED]
Jerry Marr, [REDACTED]
Kathy Marr, [REDACTED]
Jim Mayer, [REDACTED]
Lynanne Mehlhaff, [REDACTED]
Jenny Melton, [REDACTED]
Kingsley Melton, [REDACTED]
Rita Montes Martin, [REDACTED]
Karen Mo, [REDACTED]
Margaret Lirones, [REDACTED]
Donna Lynne Moreno, [REDACTED]
Don Morrill, [REDACTED]
Karen Naliboff, [REDACTED]
Margaret Neu, [REDACTED]
Lynne Nittler, [REDACTED]
Barbara Ohlendorf, [REDACTED]
Harry Ohlendorf, [REDACTED]
Ann Privateer, [REDACTED]
Andrea Ransdell, [REDACTED]
Sherry Richter Puntillo, [REDACTED]
Michael Ransom, [REDACTED]
Christine Robbins, [REDACTED]

Cliff Roblee, [REDACTED]
D.B. Robinson, [REDACTED]
Jim Rodgers, [REDACTED]
Cirenio Rodriguez, [REDACTED]
Frank Roe, [REDACTED]
Juelie Roggli, [REDACTED]
Sherri Sandberg-Ransom, [REDACTED]
Gary Sandy, [REDACTED]
Don Saylor, [REDACTED]
Lucy Landon Scarlett, [REDACTED]
David Scheuring, [REDACTED]
Stephen Schuchman, [REDACTED]
Heather Smith, [REDACTED]
Lawson Snipes, Jr., [REDACTED]
Al Sokolow, [REDACTED]
Sandra Sokolow, [REDACTED]
Joanna Stone, [REDACTED]
Walter Swain, [REDACTED]
Brian Sway, [REDACTED]
Helen Thomso, [REDACTED]
Elise Tidrick, [REDACTED]
Gene Trapp, [REDACTED]
Jo Ellen Trapp, [REDACTED]
Eric Vink, [REDACTED]
Joanne Volario, [REDACTED]
Ken Wagstaff, [REDACTED]
Sandy Weiss, [REDACTED]
Terry Whittier, [REDACTED]
Matthew Williams, Jr., [REDACTED]
Merline Williams, [REDACTED]
Dan Wolk, [REDACTED]
Francesca Wright, [REDACTED]
Carri Cummings Ziegler, [REDACTED]



Submitted by Susan Lovenburg

[REDACTED]
Davis, California

[REDACTED]

example, in 1996 Governor Pete Wilson, alarmed when it was reported that a few Mexican immigrants, who it turned out had past criminal records, were granted naturalized status as U.S. citizens, grossly exaggerated the problem and set off reactions in certain quarters that led to a proposed campaign to thwart "illegal" Hispanic voters when they went to the polls. An article in *Los Angeles Times* noted that "Wilson slurred many law-abiding new citizens by suggesting that perhaps thousands of criminals were naturalized" (*Times*, 10-22-96). The Los Angeles district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service quickly denied Wilson's reckless allegations. Wilson's comments were reminiscent of a similar type of voter intimidation initiative that had been launched in Orange County in 1988 as unofficial guards patrolled voting sites with signs in English and Spanish warning non-citizens against voting (*Los Angeles Times*, 10-22-96 and 10-30-96; letter to U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, 10-31-96, from leaders of several civil rights organizations). Adding fuel to apprehensions among Hispanics about what was perceived by many to be a growing anti-Hispanic climate in California, Propositions 187 and 209 contributed greatly to these fears. The proposition to restrict public services and education to illegal immigrants and their children won easily with a large majority vote in 1994. Though Proposition 187 was eventually ruled unconstitutional in a federal court, it served notice to hundreds of thousands of Hispanics that California was a state that did not value a large percentage of its Hispanic community. Proposition 209, an anti-affirmative initiative launched a few years later, provided another negative message that was not lost on Hispanic voters (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 11-28-96; *Los Angeles Times*, 10-29-98). Both of these propositions revealed how polarized issues resulted in an increasingly polarized electorate with Hispanics strongly against these propositions while Anglos were strongly in support (*Los Angeles Times*,

more strongly than most Californians that immigration was the primary issue that brought them to the polls (*Times*, 11/10/94, Valley Edition). This reaction against immigrants, which many Hispanics in the valley saw as an attack against all Hispanics, created a reaction that stirred the emotions. For example, angered by the growing public sentiment against Hispanic immigrants, over 2,000 Latino students at fourteen local valley schools walked out of their classes in a pre-election sign of protest against the measure. They were part of a group of 10,000 students who also participated in the peaceful protest throughout the Los Angeles metropolitan region (11/3/94, Valley Edition). Two years later, Proposition 209 also divided valley residents largely along racial lines. Valley residents approved the measure with a far higher percentage fifty-three (53) percent in comparison to other Los Angeles city and county voters (39% and 47% respectively supported the measure). Hispanic and African American voters in the Pacoima area, by contrast, voted the measure down by a two-to-one margin. (*Times*, 11/9/96, Valley Edition). Therefore, it was not surprising, given the climate of distrust and growing racial polarization among many residents in the valley over incendiary propositions, that a campaign that pitted a Latino candidate against a white candidate of Jewish background for the Democratic candidacy for the 20th Senate District ended up a contest that raised inter-ethnic tensions. According to a political commentator who observed the acerbic political contest, "Charges of 'race baiting' and 'racially offensive' tactics flew back and forth between the candidates and their campaigns" (*California Journal*, 9/1/98). This particular political campaign demonstrated how racial politics was affected by the climate of opinion during the 1990s in California inflamed by several key propositions which at heart involved racial issues. It is not surprising, therefore, to note that it

	<u>California 1996</u>		
	Hispanics	Whites	African-Americans
% of eligible registered to vote	68%	81%	77%
% of eligible that voted	54%	68%	64%

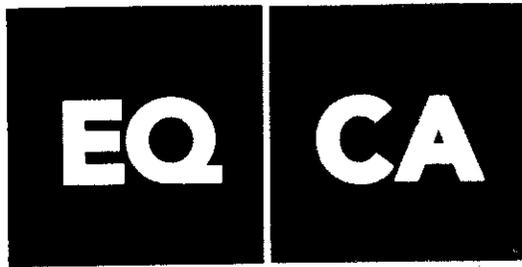
If Hispanics are to be incorporated into the fabric of American society as they emerge as the majority population in the state of California over the next twenty or thirty years, their full integration as participants in the political process will be critical to the preservation of our participatory democracy. The case under consideration --involving the recently approved redistricting plan in California that diminishes Hispanics' opportunity to elect candidates of choice in congressional and senatorial districts in Los Angeles County to achieve more electoral strength in a district in San Diego County --points to the fact that Hispanics have not yet overcome obstacles that prevent them from exercising their full potential as voters. This problem is particularly important as the voting age population of Hispanics continues to soar in California. It is also especially important for Hispanics to have equal opportunity to elect candidates of choice as recent research indicates that the effects of minority-majority districts and minority representation and political participation are intimately tied to one another. Voter participation among Latinos is particularly high in districts where they enjoy both majority status as well as descriptive representation (i.e., representation by legislators of the same race or ethnicity). (Gay, 2001:vii) Given the dramatic growth of the voting age and registered voters among Hispanics, political districts must be drawn or redrawn with these important

References

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Equality California | eqca.org

#24

06.28.11.J



Statewide LGBT Community of Interest Database and Maps

Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

June 28, 2011



June 9, 2011

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

Re: Community of interest: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community

Dear Commissioners,

Equality California is the largest statewide lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights advocacy organization in California with more than 700,000 members statewide. Over the past decade, Equality California has passed more than 75 pieces of legislation and continues to advance equality through legislative advocacy, electoral work, public education and community empowerment.

On behalf of the board and staff of Equality California I would like to thank the members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission for your service. And on behalf our 700,000 members in California, I write to urge you to recognize the LGBT community as a unique community of interest to ensure fair and appropriate representation.

The LGBT communities in California are a community of interest using the community of interest standard. Drawing from *Legislature v. Reinecke*, 10 Cal. 3d 396, 412 (1973), the California constitution provides as follows: "A community of interest is a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Examples of such shared interests are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area, or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates." Cal. Const. art. 21, sec. 2(d)(4); see *Reinecke*, 10 Cal. 3d at 412 (listing most of these requirements); *id.* at 416 ("travel patterns, geography, common economic activities and other 'community of interest' indicators). Thus, the court appears to rely on an intuitive notion of a geographic area united by a similar lifestyle or culture. We may identify certain specific factors, however, from court opinions from California and elsewhere, and legal scholarship.

In particular, the existence of geographically compact minority communities of interest clearly limits the political subdivision principle. If a community may be identified as (1)

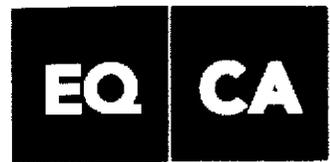
a minority group that is (2) geographically compact or has a "sense of community" it constitutes a community of interest.



While not discussed in relevant California cases, scholars and other courts have identified other factors that may also play a role:

- “The social and economic interests common to the population of an area which are probable subjects of legislative action generally termed a “community of interests” should be considered in determining whether the area should be included within or excluded from a proposed district so that all of the citizens of the district may be represented reasonably, fairly and effectively. “ *The California Supreme Court in Legislature v. Reinecke*, 10 Cal. 3d 396, 401, 412 (1973). “[A]ge, economic status, religious and political persuasion, and a variety of other demographic factors.” *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 646 (1993).
- “[C]ultural ties.” *Mellow v. Mitchell*, 607 A.2d 204, 220-21 (Pa. 1992). A similar formulation notes that “a ‘community of interest’ exists when ‘residents share substantial cultural, economic, political, and social ties.’” Statement of Elizabeth OuYang in TARRY HUM, REDISTRICTING AND THE NEW DEMOGRAPHICS: DEFINING “COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST” IN NEW YORK CITY 15 (2002).
- “[W]hether a group has suffered an identifiable history of discrimination in education, health and employment.” Stephen J. Malone, Note, *Recognizing Communities of Interest in a Legislative Apportionment Plan*, 83 VA. L. REV. 461, 478 (1997); Cf. Statement of Gary Okihiro in HUM *supra* at 26 (such a sense of community grows out of a “community of memory.”).
- “[A] community of limited liability, a community of opportunities, a community of shared institutions, and a community bound by common goods.” Statement of Paul Ong in HUM, *supra* at 14.
- A recent California based project is engaging in an empirical study to provide evidence for the community of interest standard in Asian-American communities, and outlines some other factors such as income/economic class, occupation, education, mode of travel, media usage, language, political stance, political engagement, information networks, and common risks faced. CAROL OJEDA KIMBROUGH, EUGENE LEE & YEN LING SHEK, THE ASIAN AMERICANS REDISTRICTING PROJECT: LEGAL BACKGROUND OF THE “COMMUNITY OF COMMON INTEREST” REQUIREMENT (2009).

Given this understanding of the community of interest requirement, it would appear that LGBT communities should remain intact in the redistricting process, especially those that exist in a particular political subdivision as a minority community. In certain areas, the LGBT community satisfies both requirements of a minority community of interest. First, the California Supreme Court has recognized that LGBT individuals form a specific minority group with a common history of discrimination. *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th 757, 841 (2008). Next, LGBT minorities form geographically compact groups with a sense of community in certain locations. For example, the City of West Hollywood is a political subdivision, containing a large number of LGBT individuals, estimated at 40% of the community, and shares a common history and identity. Ian Lovett, *Changing*



Nature of West Hollywood, Long a Gay Haven, Becomes an Election Issue, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 6, 2011.

Finally, note that the community of interest standard plays a role even when a minority group does not form a majority within a district. For example, the “sense of community” was protected in *Eu* in part by “forming minority *influence* districts to maximize the voting potential of geographically compact minority groups of appreciable size . . . even though the individual minority groups . . . were of insufficient size to constitute a majority in their voting districts.” 1 Cal. 4th 707 at 715. Therefore, on behalf our members I hope you will recognize the community of interest standard in a way that will ensure the fair representation of the LGBT community in California. I am submitted the attached maps that highlight the LGBT community as a community of interest.

Very truly yours,

Jim Carroll
Interim Executive Director



Database Outline

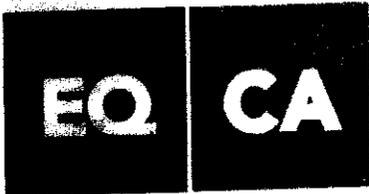
The database created for EQCA by Redistricting Partners includes the following datasets. Each dataset was imported and ranked based on density within the census block group level. These rankings were then summed and used to create the final ranking, called the LGBT Blend Rank or LGBT COI (Community of Interest). This methodology has been reviewed by the Williams Institute and university researchers from USC and CSU.

Person and Household Datasets

	Level	Datapoints	Denominator	Source
Equality California Donors and Members	Address	358,000	18+ Population	EQCA
National Center for Lesbian Rights Donors	Zip Code	18,838	18+ Population	NCLR
Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund Donors	Zip Code	7,655	18+ Population	VF
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force	Zip Codes	27,080	18+ Population	TF
Domestic Partner Database	Address	80,000	18+ Population	Secretary of State
Donors No on 22	Zip Code	6,399	2001 18+ Pop	Secretary of State
Donors No on Prop 8	Zip Code	47,019	18+ Population	Secretary of State
Same Sex Heads of Household	Census Tract	96,874	Households	US Census American Community Survey
POSSLQ Voters	Census Block	198,230	2 Voter HH	Political Data Inc.
<i>Total Datapoints</i>		<i>840,095</i>		

Election Outcome Datasets

	Level	Denominator	Source
Prop 8 No	Census Block	2008 General Votes Cast	Political Data Inc.
Prop 22 No	Census Block	2000 Primary Votes Cast	Statewide Database



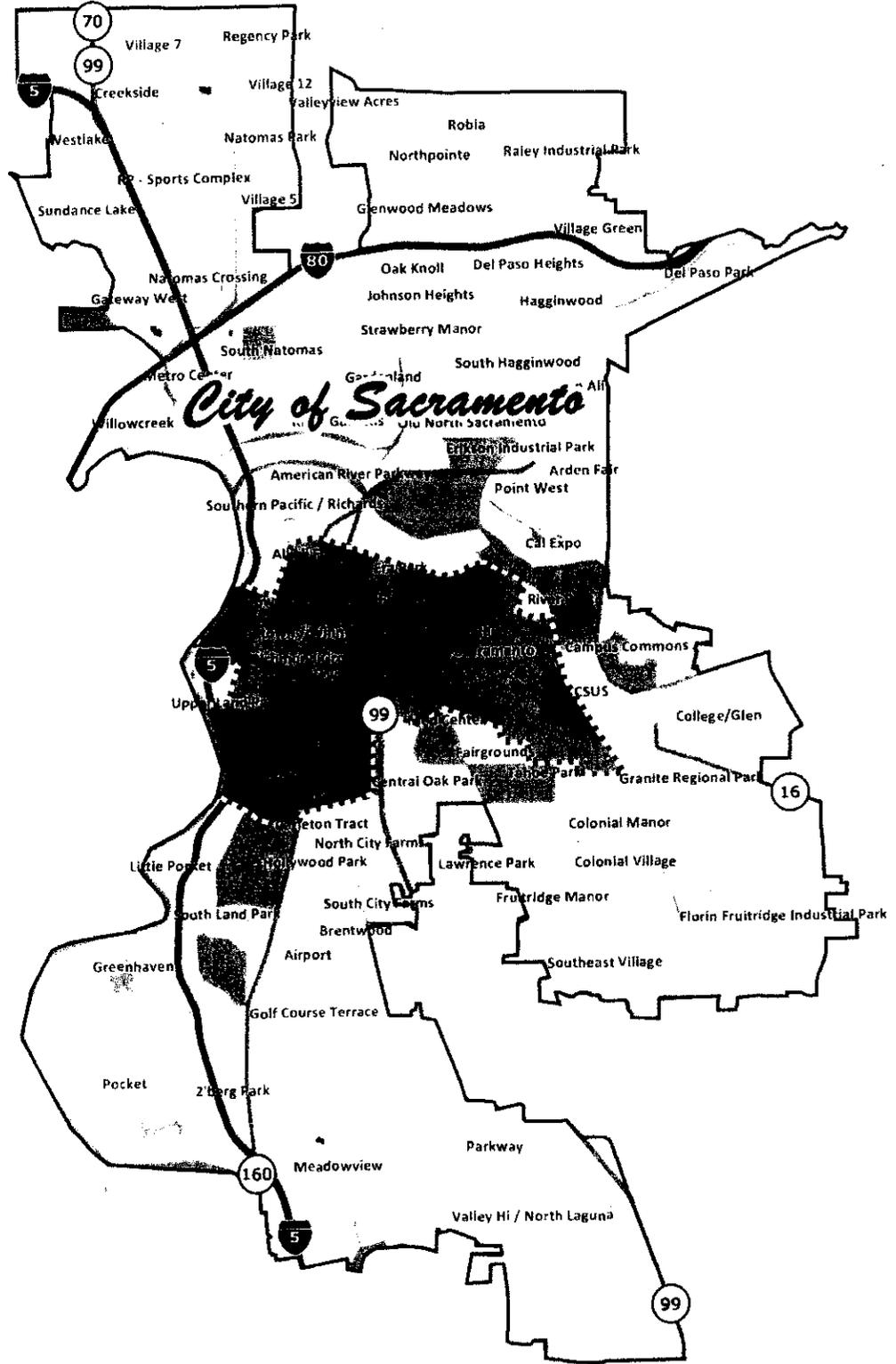
LGBT Community of Interest Map CITY OF SACRAMENTO

Equality California | eqca.org

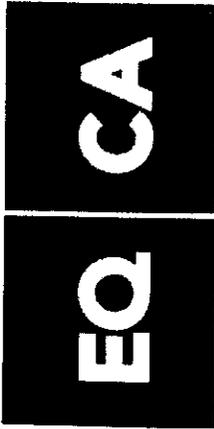
LGBT Blend Rank

- 90-95th Percentile
- 95-99th Percentile
- 99th Percentile
- Other

Field	Value
Population	486,488
pdl_domesticpartner	3,114
Prop 8 No	55%
Yes on Prop 8	45%
Prop 22 No	48%
Yes on Prop 22	52%
Prop 8 Donors	921
Prop 22 donors	82
LGBT Organizations	8,707
Men_SSHH	1,007
Women_SSHH	986
POSSLQ_Count	3,982



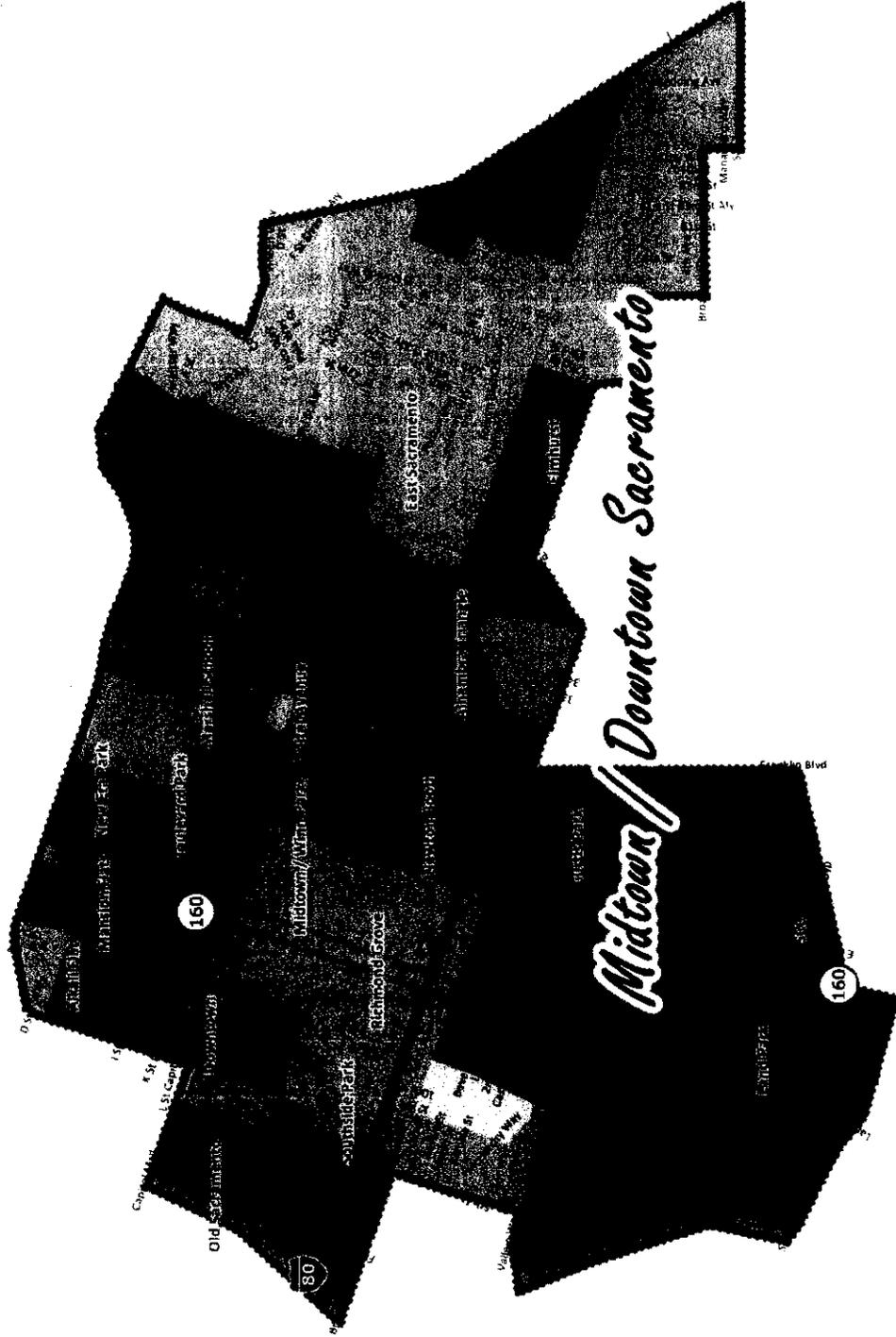
For more on these maps: Equality California ::



Equality California | eqca.org

LGBT Community of Interest Map MIDTOWN / DOWNTOWN SACRAMENTO

LGBT Blend Rank
 90-95th Percentile
 95-99th Percentile
 99th Percentile
 Other



Field	Value
Population	63,572
pdl_domesticpartner	1,273
No on Prop 8	74%
Yes on Prop 8	26%
No on Prop 22	67%
Yes on Prop 22	33%
Prop 8 Donors	427
Prop 22 donors	43
LGBT Organizations	3,662
SSHH Count	650
Men_SSHH	417
Women_SSHH	233
POSSLQ_Count	1,413



EQ**CA**

LGBT Community of Interest Map

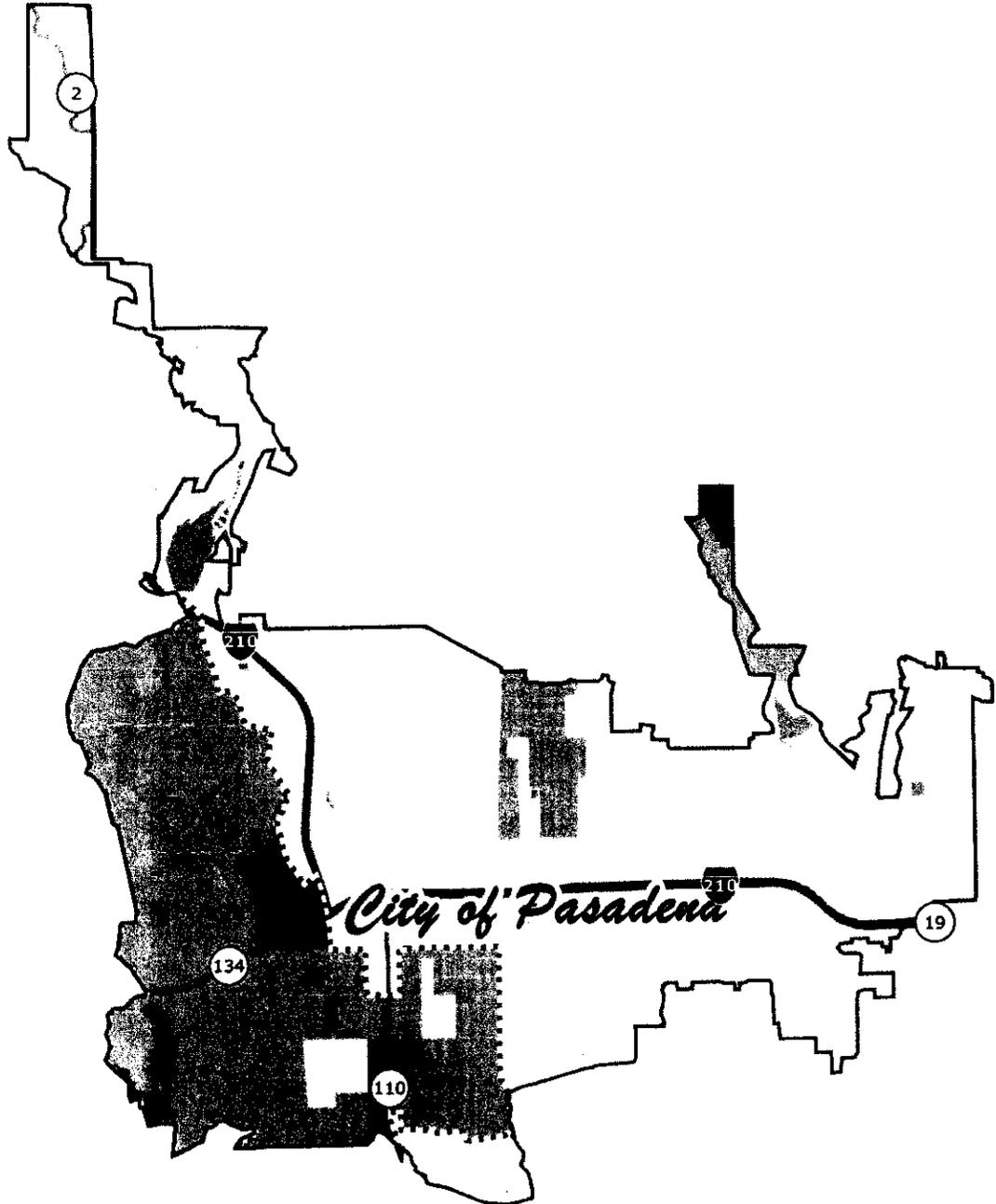
CITY OF PASADENA

Equality California | eqca.org

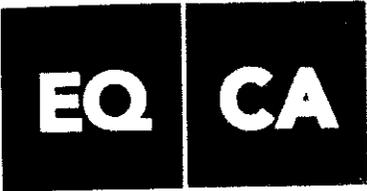
LGBT Blend Rank

-  90-95th Percentile
-  95-99th Percentile
-  99th Percentile
-  Other

Field	Value
Population	137,122
pdl_domesticpartner	626
Prop 8 No	56%
Yes on Prop 8	44%
Prop 22 No	48%
Yes on Prop 22	52%
Prop 8 Donors	418
Prop 22 donors	60
LGBT Organizations	3,589
Men_SSHH	265
Women_SSHH	136
POSSLQ_Count	1,294



 **REDISTRICTING**
 **PARTNERS**



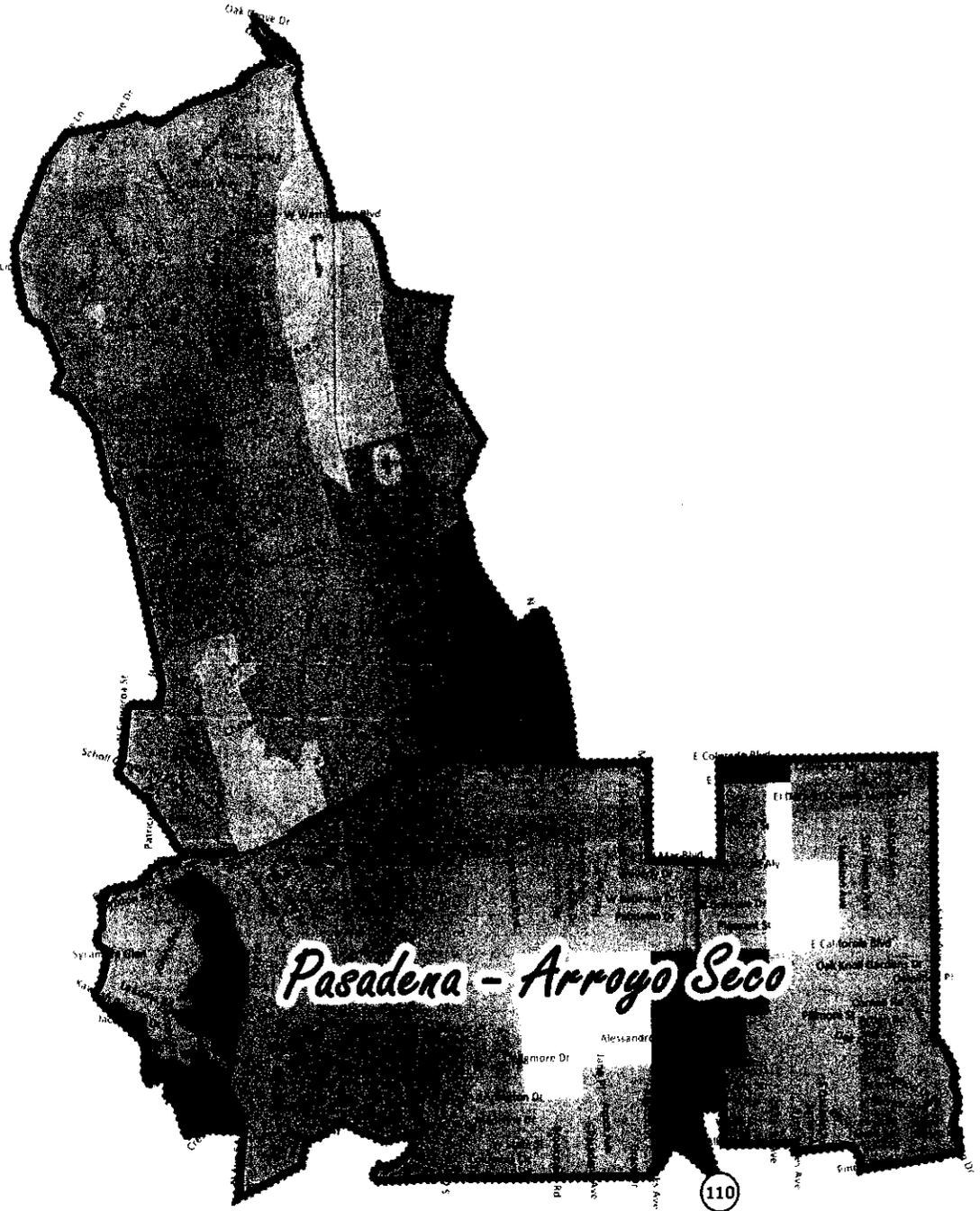
LGBT Community of Interest Map PASADENA - ARROYO SECO

Equality California | eqca.org

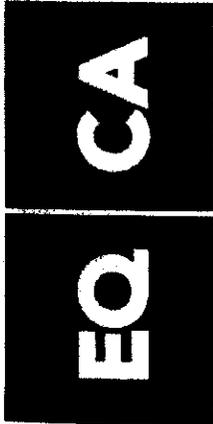
LGBT Blend Rank

- 90-95th Percentile
- 95-99th Percentile
- 99th Percentile
- Other

Field	Value
Population	28,539
pd_domesticpartner	184
No on Prop 8	63%
Yes on Prop 8	37%
No on Prop 22	56%
Yes on Prop 22	44%
Prop 8 Donors	171
Prop 22 donors	27
LGBT Organizations	1,254
SSHH Count	169
Men_SSHH	112
Women_SSHH	57
POSSLQ_Count	408



REDISTRICTING
PARTNERS



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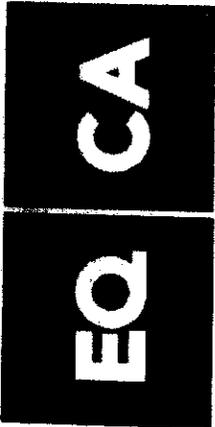
LGBT COI Rank

- 98th Percentile
- 99th Percentile
- Other

Field	Value
Population	802,355
pdl_domesticpartner	9,886
Prop 8 No	75%
Yes on Prop 8	25%
Prop 22 No	68%
Yes on Prop 22	32%
Prop 8 Donors	9,332
Prop 22 donors	1,338
LGBT Organizations	50,220
Men_SSHH	5,326
Women_SSHH	1,892
POSSLQ_Count	18,611

LGBT Community of Interest Map CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO





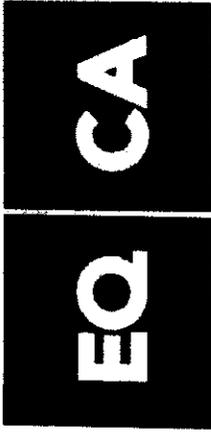
Equality California | eqca.org

LGBT Community of Interest Map EASTERN SAN FRANCISCO

- LGBT Blend Rank
- 90-94th Percentile
- 95-97th Percentile
- 98-99th Percentile
- Other

Field	Value
Population	215,475
pd_domesticpartner	8,655
No on Prop 8	88%
Yes on Prop 8	12%
No on Prop 22	82%
Yes on Prop 22	18%
Prop 8 Donors	5,940
Prop 22 donors	837
LGBT Organizations	29,048
SSH Count	4,778
Men_SSH	3,650
Women_SSH	1,128
POSSLQ_Count	10,154



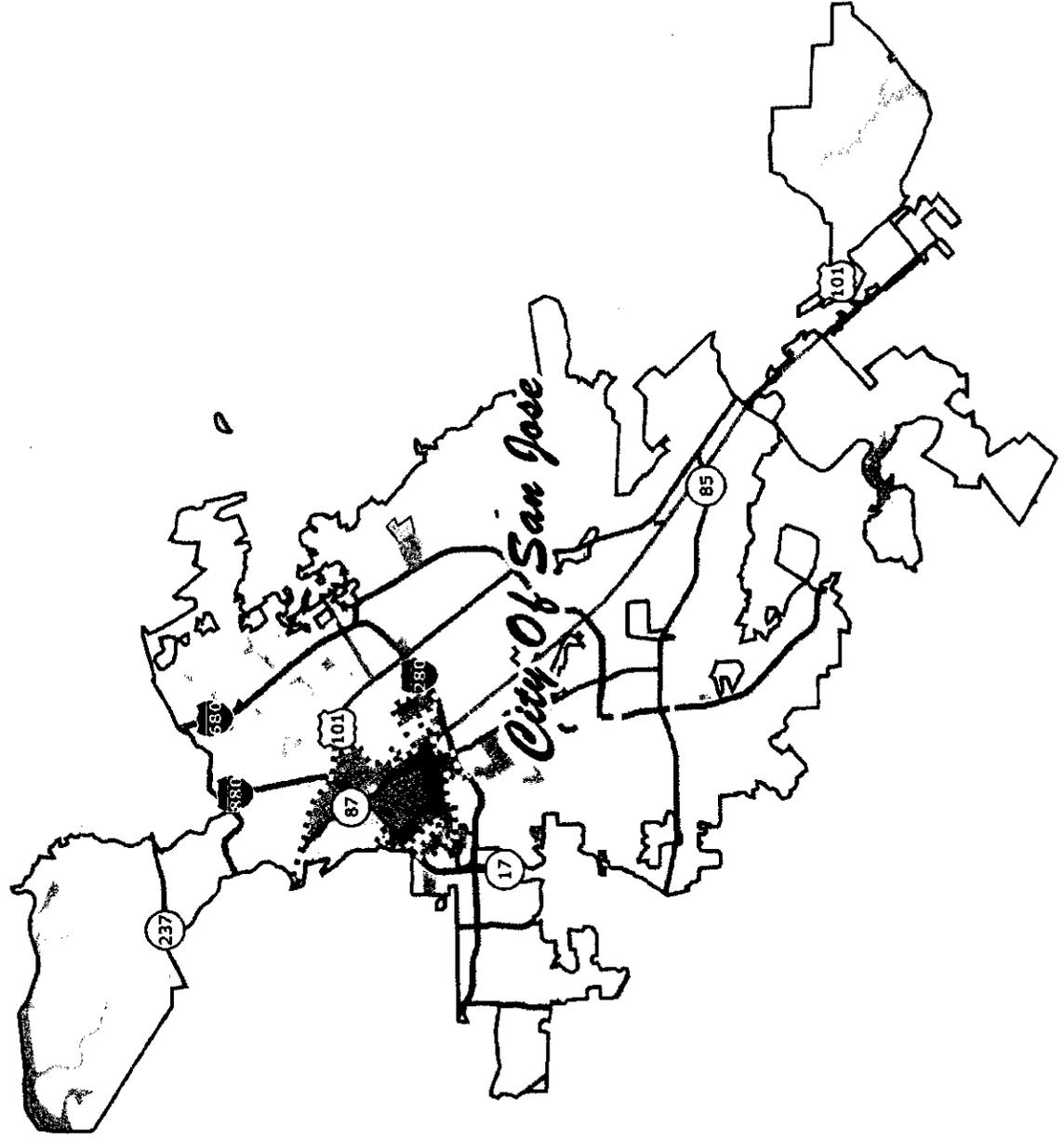


Equality California | eqca.org

LGBT Blend Rank
 90-94th Percentile
 95-97th Percentile
 98-99th Percentile
 Other

Field	Value
Population	945,942
pdl_domesticpartner	1,978
Prop 8 No	52%
Yes on Prop 8	48%
Prop 22 No	44%
Yes on Prop 22	56%
Prop 8 Donors	976
Prop 22 donors	127
LGBT Organizations	7,469
Men_SSHH	952
Women_SSHH	749
POSSLQ_Count	4,077

LGBT Community of Interest Map CITY OF SAN JOSE



APPENDIX

NALEO Educational Fund Compilation of Input from Latino Community Members about Communities of Interest

The following represents a compilation of comments from Latino community members with whom the NALEO Educational Fund worked during its California redistricting initiative.

ASSEMBLY

San Jose

- The community would like San Jose and East San Jose to be kept together in a Latino effective district. These communities have been historically connected and share a strong Latino community of interest. The following boundaries are suggested for an assembly district because they unify communities with common social and economic characteristics:
 - Old Willow Glen Area (South West)
 - Monterrey Road Area (West)
 - Burbank Area (North West)
 - East Foot Hills (County Line)
 - Penitencia Creek Road (North)

Tri County Central Coast area (Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties)

- The community supports the creation of districts that cross the mountains in the region if this is done in a way that respects communities.
- Gilroy, Watsonville and its surrounding farmland, and Salinas should be kept together in the same district. These communities share common social and economic characteristics.

Central Valley

- The community understands that for population requirements Bakersfield may be split. If Bakersfield is divided, use the 99 Freeway as a dividing line. East of the 99 is a strong Latino community of interest that should be placed in a Latino effective district.
- There is a Latino community of interest among the communities of Bakersfield, Arvin, and Lamont. These cities share the Kern High School district, cultural events such as the Oaxacan Festival, and Good Neighbor Festival. They also share a transit system, and many community members have low income levels.

Good Morning Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Reapportionment Commission,

Like you I am interested in having a state legislature that will work to meet the many and varied needs of this great State of California and the best way of insuring that this will occur is for the districts to be designed with no political involvement or considerations.

I have been working on my suggestions for the State Assembly, State Senate and Congress and I think I have come up with a workable design. I am still in the process of drawing the maps but I have designed the districts with the numbers of which I am including with this report. I have run into a small glitch concerning the State Assembly Districts but it will be worked out once I work with the mapping software. Also included with this report is the map of the Congressional Districts of which I am in the process of working on.

I am using the following check list when designing the district maps:

- Federal and State Voter Rights Laws.
- Keeping Counties and Cities as whole as possible and dividing them when necessary.
- Keeping the districts as contiguous as possible
- Keeping industrial and economical communities interest together.
- Considering geographical features and transportation systems.
- Keeping ethnic and racial influences intact as much as possible.

So with that I am giving you my initial draft of the California Reapportionment Plan for the Congressional, Assembly and Senate Districts. I will provide you with a copy of the maps as I finish them. I am using the Berkeley Law Center in Sacramento to design my maps and from what I have been told they are on the same Computer Servers that the Commission uses.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Richard Blackston

[REDACTED]
Lodi, California 95240
[REDACTED]

06.28.11. Aq

California Congressional Districts

(702,905 citizens per district)

District One:

• Del Norte	28610	
• Humboldt	134623	
• Trinity	13786	
• Mendocino	87841	
• Lake	64665	
• Sonoma	373380	702905

District Two:

• Siskiyou	44900	
• Modoc	9686	
• Shasta	177223	
• Lassen	34895	
• Tehama	63463	
• Plumas	20007	
• Sierra	3240	
• Glenn	28122	
• Butte	220000	
• Colusa	21419	
• [REDACTED]	72155	
• Sutter	7795	702905

District Three:

• Sonoma	110498	
• Marin	252409	
• Napa	136484	
• Yolo	200849	
• Solano	2665	702905

District Four:

• Sutter	86942	
• Sacramento	615963	702905

District Five:

• Sacramento	702905	702905
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District Six:

• Nevada	98764	
• Placer	348432	
• Sacramento	98420	
• El Dorado	157289	702905

District Seven:

- Sacramento 1500
- Solano 410679
- Contra Costa 290726 702905

District Eight:

- Contra Costa 17599
- San Joaquin 685306 702905

District Nine:

- El Dorado 23769
- Amador 38091
- Alpine 1175
- Mono 14202
- Calaveras 45578
- Tuolumne 55365
- Stanislaus 67341
- Mariposa 18251
- Madera 150865
- Fresno 269722
- Inyo 18546 702905

District Ten:

- Stanislaus 447112
- ██████████ 255793 702905

District Eleven:

- Fresno 549923
- ██████████ 152982 702905

District Twelve:

- Fresno 110805
- Tulare 442179
- Kern 149921 702905

District Thirteen:

- Kern 689710
- San Bernardino 13195 702905

District Fourteen:

- Contra Costa 702905 702905

District Fifteen:

- Contra Costa 37795
- Alameda 665110 702905

District Sixteen:

- Alameda 702905 702905

District Seventeen:

- Alameda 142256
- Santa Clara 560649 702905

District Eighteen:

- San Francisco 702905 702905

District Nineteen:

- San Francisco 102330
- San Mateo 600575 702905

District Twenty:

- San Mateo 117876
- Santa Clara 322647
- Santa Cruz 262382 702905

District Twenty One:

- Santa Clara 702905 702905

District Twenty Two:

- Santa Clara 195441
- San Benito 55269
- ██████████ 415057
- San Luis Obispo 37138 702905

District Twenty Three:

- San Luis Obispo 232499
- Santa Barbara 423895
- Ventura 46511 702905

District Twenty Four:

- Ventura 702905 702905

District Twenty Five:

- Ventura 73902
- Los Angeles 629003 702905

Districts Twenty Six thru Thirty Eight:

- Los Angeles (13 districts) 9137765 9137765

District Thirty Nine:

- Los Angeles 51837
- Orange 651068 702905

Districts Forty thru Forty Two:

- Orange (3 districts) 2108715 2108715

District Forty Three:

- Orange 250449
- Riverside 452456 702905

Districts Forty Four thru Forty Seven:

- San Diego (4 districts) 2811620 2811620

District Forty Eight:

- San Diego 283693
- Imperial 174528
- Riverside 244684 702905

Districts Forty Nine thru Fifty:

- Riverside (2 districts) 1405810 1405810

District Fifty One:

- Riverside 86691
- San Bernardino 616214 702905

District Fifty Two thru Fifty Three:

- San Bernardino (2 districts) 1405810 1405810

California Congressional Districts
Divided Counties

Sonoma:

- 1 373380
- 3 110498 483878

Sutter:

- 2 7795
- 4 86942 94737

Sacramento:

- 4 615963
- 5 702905
- 6 98420
- 7 1500 1418788

Solano:

- 3 2665
- 7 410679 413344

El Dorado:

- 6 157289
- 9 23769 181058

Contra Costa:

- 7 290726
- 8 17599
- 14 702905
- 15 37795 1049025

Stanislaus:

- 9 67341
- 10 447112 514453

Fresno:

- 9 269722
- 11 549923
- 12 110805 930450

Kern:

- 12 149921
- 13 689710 839631

Alameda:

- 15 665110
- 16 702905
- 17 142256 1510271

San Francisco:

- 18 702905
- 19 102330 805235

Santa Clara:

- 17 560649
- 20 322647
- 21 702905
- 22 195441 1781642

San Mateo:

- 19 600575
- 20 117876 718451

San Luis Obispo:

- 22 37138
- 23 232499 269637

Ventura:

- 23 46511
- 24 702905
- 25 73902 823318

Los Angeles:

- 25 629003
- 26-38 9137765
- 39 51837 9818605

Orange:

- 39 651068
- 40-42 2108715
- 43 250449 3010232

Riverside:

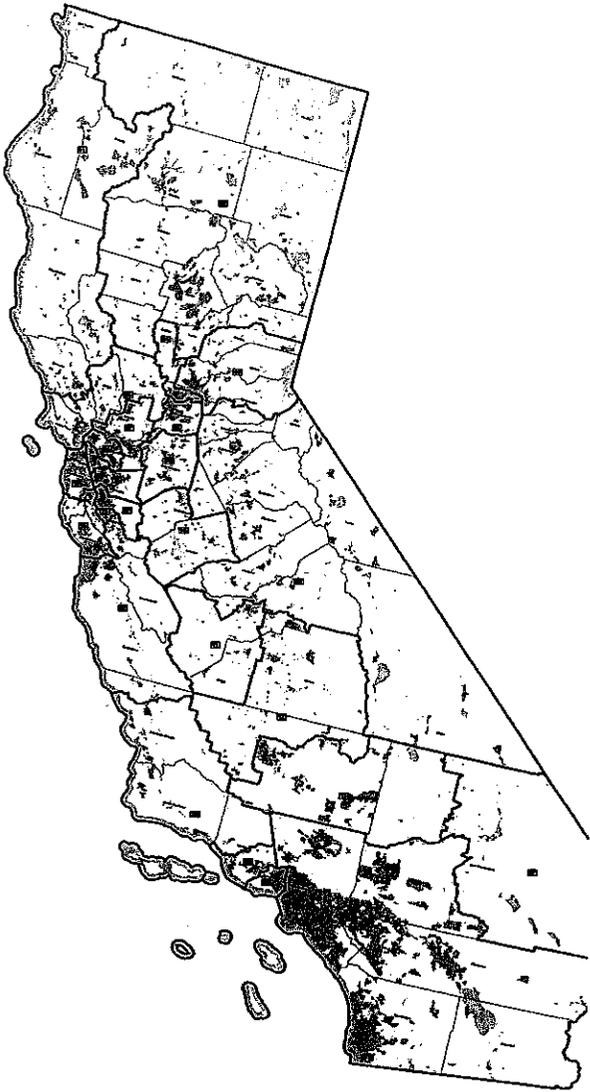
- 43 452456
- 48 244684
- 49-50 1405810
- 51 86691 2189641

San Bernardino:

- 13 13195
- 51 616214
- 52-53 1405810 2035219

San Diego:

- 44-47 2811620
- 48 283693 3095313



California State Senate
6/26/2011
(931,349 citizens per district)

District One:

• Del Norte	28610	
• Humboldt	134623	
• Trinity	13786	
• Mendocino	87841	
• Lake	64665	
• Sonoma	483878	
• Napa	117946	931349

District Two:

• Siskiyou	44900	
• Modoc	9686	
• Shasta	177223	
• Lassen	34895	
• Tehama	63463	
• Plumas	20007	
• Sierra	3240	
• [REDACTED]	72155	
• Nevada	98764	
• Butte	220000	
• Glenn	28122	
• Colusa	21419	
• Sutter	94737	
• Yolo	42738	931349

District Three:

• Yolo	158111	
• Napa	18538	
• Solano	413344	
• Contra Costa	341356	931349

District Four:

• Sacramento	931349	931349
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District Five:

• Placer	348432	
• El Dorado	181058	
• Amador	38091	
• Alpine	1175	
• Mono	14202	
• Calaveras	45578	
• Tuolumne	55365	
• Mariposa	18251	
• Madera	150865	
• Fresno	78332	931349

District Six:

• Sacramento	487439	
• Contra Costa	443910	931349

District Seven:

• San Joaquin	685306	
• Stanislaus	246043	931349

District Eight:

• Stanislaus	268410	
• [REDACTED]	255793	
• Fresno	407146	931349

District Nine:

• Fresno	259647	
• [REDACTED]	152982	
• Tulare	442179	
• Inyo	18546	
• Kern	57995	931349

District Ten:

• Kern	781636	
• San Bernardino	149713	931349

District Eleven:

• Marin	252409	
• San Francisco	678940	931349

District Twelve:

• San Francisco	126295	
• San Mateo	718451	
• Santa Cruz	86603	931349

District Thirteen:

• Contra Costa	263759	
• Alameda	667590	931349

District Fourteen:

- Alameda 842681
- Santa Clara 88668 931349

District Fifteen:

- Santa Clara 761625
- Santa Cruz 169724 931349

District Sixteen:

- Santa Clara 931349 931349

District Seventeen:

- San Benito 55269
- ██████████ 415057
- Santa Cruz 6061
- Fresno 185325
- San Luis Obispo 269637 931349

District Eighteen:

- Santa Barbara 423895
- Ventura 507454 931349

District Nineteen:

- Ventura 315864
- Los Angeles 615485 931349

Districts Twenty thru Twenty Eight:

- Los Angeles (9 districts) 8382141 8382141

District Twenty Nine:

- Los Angeles 820979
- Orange 110370 931349

Districts Thirty thru Thirty Two:

- Orange (3 districts) 2794047 2794047

District Thirty Three:

- Orange 105815
- Riverside 825534 931349

Districts Thirty Four thru Thirty Six:

- San Diego (3 districts) 2794047 2794047

District Thirty Seven:

- San Diego 301266
- Imperial 174528
- Riverside 455555 931349

District Thirty Eight:

- Riverside 908552
- San Bernardino 22797 931349

Districts Thirty Nine and Forty:

- San Bernardino (2 districts) 1862698 1862698

California State Senate
Divided Counties

Napa:

- 1 117946
- 3 18538 136484

Los Angeles
9818605

Yolo:

- 2 42738
- 3 158111 200849

Contra Costa:

- 3 341356
- 6 443910
- 13 263759 1049025

San Francisco:

- 11 678940
- 12 126295 805235

Santa Cruz:

- 12 86597
- 14 169724
- 16 6061 262382

Santa Clara:

- 14 88668
- 15 761625
- 16 931349 1781642

Sacramento:

- 4 931349
- 6 487439 1418788

Stanislaus:

- 7 246043
- 8 268410 514453

Fresno:

- 5 78332
- 8 407146
- 9 259647
- 17 185325 930450

Alameda:

- 12 667590
- 13 842681 1510271

Ventura:

- 17 507454
- 18 315864 823318

Los Angeles:

- 19 615485
- 20-28 8382141
- 29 820979 9818605

Orange:

- 29 110370
- 30-32 2794047
- 33 105815 3010232

Riverside:

- 33 825534
- 37 455555
- 38 908552 2189641

San Diego:

- 34-36 2794047
- 37 301266 3095313

San Bernardino:

- 10 149713
- 38 22797
- 39-40 1862698 2035210

California State Assembly

June 27, 2011

(465,674 citizens per district)

District One:

• Del Norte	28610	
• Humboldt	134623	
• Trinity	13786	
• Mendocino	87841	
• Lake	64665	
• Sonoma	18203	
• Napa	117946	465674

District Two:

• Sonoma	465675	465675
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District Three:

• Siskiyou	44900	
• Modoc	9686	
• Shasta	177223	
• Lassen	34895	
• Tehama	63463	
• Plumas	20007	
• Sierra	3240	
• Butte	112260	465674

District Four:

• [REDACTED]	72155	
• Nevada	98764	
• Butte	107740	
• Glenn	28122	
• Colusa	21419	
• Sutter	94737	
• Yolo	42738	465675

District Five:

• Yolo	158111	
• Napa	18538	
• Solano	289025	465674

District Six:

• Solano	124319	
• Contra Costa	341356	465675

District Seven:

• Sacramento	465674	465674
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District Eight:

- Sacramento 465675 465675

District Nine:

- Placer 348432
- El Dorado 117242 465674

District Ten:

- El Dorado 63816
- Amador 38091
- Alpine 1175
- Mono 14202
- Calaveras 45578
- Tuolumne 55365
- Stanislaus 67341
- Mariposa 18251
- Madera 150865
- Fresno 10990 465674

District Eleven:

- Sacramento 465675 465675

District Twelve:

- Sacramento 21764
- Contra Costa 443910 465674

District Thirteen:

- San Joaquin 465675 465675

District Fourteen:

- Stanislaus 465675 465675

District Fifteen:

- San Joaquin 171103
- Stanislaus 38778
- ██████████ 255793 465674

District Sixteen:

- Marin 252409
- San Francisco 213266 465675

District Seventeen:

- San Francisco 465674 465674

District Eighteen:

- San Francisco 126295
- San Mateo 339380 465675

District Nineteen:

- San Mateo 379071
- Santa Cruz 86603 465674

District Twenty:

- Contra Costa 263759
- Alameda 201915 465674

District Twenty One:

- Alameda 465675 465675

District Twenty Two:

- Alameda 465674 465674

District Twenty Three:

- Alameda 377007
- Santa Clara 88668 465675

District Twenty Four:

- Santa Clara 465674 465674

District Twenty Five:

- Santa Clara 456675 456675

District Twenty Six:

- Santa Clara 465674 465674

District Twenty Seven:

- Santa Clara 289895
- Santa Cruz 175779 465674

District Twenty Eight:

- San Joaquin 48528
- Stanislaus 10000
- Santa Clara 6056
- San Benito 55269
- Fresno 345821 465674

District Twenty Nine:

- Fresno 465675 465675

District Thirty:

- Fresno 107964
- [REDACTED] 152982
- Tulare 186183
- Inyo 18546 465675

District Thirty One:

- Tulare 255996
- Kern 209678 465674

District Thirty Two:

- Kern 465675 465675

District Thirty Three:

- Kern 164278
- San Bernardino 301397 465675

District Thirty Four:

- [REDACTED] 415057
- San Luis Obispo 50618 465675

District Thirty Five:

- San Luis Obispo 219019
- Santa Barbara 246655 465674

District Thirty Six:

- Santa Barbara 177240
- Ventura 288434 465674

District Thirty Seven:

- Ventura 465675 465675

District Thirty Eight:

- Ventura 69209
- Los Angeles 396465 465674

Districts Thirty Nine thru Fifty Eight:

- Los Angeles (20 districts) 9313500 9313500

District Fifty Nine:

- Los Angeles 108640
- Orange 357035 465675

Districts Sixty thru Sixty Four:

- Orange (5 districts) 2328375 2328375

District Sixty Five:

- Orange 324822
- Riverside 140853 465675

District Sixty Six thru Seventy One:

- San Diego (6 districts) 2794050 2794050

- The following communities share common social and economic characteristics and should be kept together: East Orosi, Goshen, Seville, Lemon Cove, Tulare, Woodville, Pixley, Terra Bella, Ducor, Rich Grove. These communities share agricultural interests, and there is a strong Latino presence in the area. Many community members are bilingual in English and Spanish, or are primarily Spanish-speaking.
- Arvin should be kept whole and placed in a Latino effective district. The district can include Arvin whole to Morning Drive then to the 58; north to Niles, west to Oswell and the 99 Freeway and north to Columbus.
- The areas south of Shaw and west of Marks share common social and economic characteristics and should be placed in a Latino effective district.
- Sanger should be placed in a Latino effective district.
- In the City of Fresno, there is a distinct divide between rural Fresno and urban Fresno - a loose boundary for this divide occurs along the Santa Fe railroad lines. The areas of urban Fresno should be added to Latino effective districts because these communities share common social and economic ties with urban areas of other regions.
- The community supports having to draw 'fingers,' or "funny shapes" in order to connect communities that have common social and economic characteristics.

Los Angeles County

- The heavily Latino neighborhoods directly west of or in downtown Los Angeles share common social and economic characteristics and should be kept in a Latino effective district.
- There is a community of interest that links South Los Angeles, West Lake, Pico Union, Koreatown, Echo Park, Silverlake, El Sereno and Eagle Rock. These communities share immigrant cultures, social and economic status (many members of the communities are working class), and cultural interests.
- The Northeast San Fernando Valley, includes heavily Latino neighborhoods (Sylmar, San Fernando, Pacoima, Mission Hills, North Hills, Arleta, Panorama City, Sun Valley, Van Nuys, and North Hollywood) that have worked to earn fair representation. The 2001 redistricting process divided the Latino community and isolated some regions. Among the commonalities in these communities are the same shopping corridors, and parks. Many community members are bilingual in English and Spanish and share common Latino ancestry.

- The Northeast San Fernando Valley communities of Sunland, Tujunga, Shadow Hills and La Tuna do not share many social and economic similarities with the Latino communities in this region.
- The neighborhoods to the west of the 405 Freeway (Northridge, Granada Hills) and/or South of Victory Blvd (North Hollywood, Van Nuys) have become more Latino in the last decade.
- La Puente, El Monte, South El Monte, Baldwin Park, Rosemead and Alhambra share common social and economic characteristics including education and income levels, culture and a strong Latino voting community.
- The communities of Covina and Corona that are south of the 210 Freeway share common social and economic characteristics, including concerns for public safety, access to municipal services, and common shopping centers.
- The communities of Azusa, Covina, Irwindale and Baldwin Park share common social and economic characteristics such as income and education levels, and Latino ancestry. These areas use common transportation routes.

Orange County

- The cities of Santa Ana and Anaheim have several heavily-Latino neighborhoods that share common social and economic characteristics.

San Bernardino

- The community opposes splitting of the City of San Bernardino.
- The community would like all assembly districts to be wholly in San Bernardino County and not cross county lines.
- The community would like the following areas to be kept together because of shared social and economic characteristics
 - Rancho Cucamonga
 - Claremont
 - Upland
 - Fontana

- In a different district, the community recommends using the Colton Unified School district boundaries and keeping the following areas to be kept together because of common social and economic characteristics:
 - Rialto
 - Colton
 - San Bernardino
 - Grand Terrace
 - Loma Linda
 - Highland
 - Muscoy
- Keep Colton and Grand Terrace together and keep them whole, these communities share a school district.

Riverside

- There is a Latino community of interest in east Riverside and Moreno Valley. These communities have large Latino immigrant population, they have similar social and economic characteristics and share common needs such as access to jobs. This region does not share commonalities with the high-desert area of Riverside (such as Palm Springs)
- Jurupa Valley and West Riverside are also a Latino community of interest because of common social and economic characteristics such as education and income levels. Many community members are primarily Spanish-speaking.

Imperial Valley

- The Imperial Valley and Coachella Valley should be kept together in the same assembly and senate districts. The area between Calexico and Coachella Valley is agricultural, and its residents share social and economic interests.

San Diego

- There is a Latino community of interest east of the 805 Freeway, including East Paradise Hills, East National City and East Chula Vista. These communities have common social and economic characteristics.
- The 805 Freeway is a dividing line for communities. East of the 805 Freeway contains newer communities characterized by recent development while west of the 805 Freeway are older neighborhoods. The two regions have different social and economic characteristics.
- The community of Logan Heights (Barrio Logan) should be kept whole, which includes the areas north and south of Coronado Bridge all the way to the Bay.
- Keep historic Latino neighborhoods together such as Logan Heights and Sherman Heights.

STATE SENATE:

Central Valley

- There is a Latino community of interest among the communities of Bakersfield, Arvin, and Lamont. These cities share the Kern High School district, cultural events such as the Oaxacan Festival, and Good Neighbor Festival. They also share a transit system, and many community members have low income levels.
- The following communities share common social and economic characteristics and should be placed within a Latino effective district: Ducor, Richgrove, Plainville, Porterville, Exeter, Terra Bella, Lemon Cove, and Tulare (west of the 99, north to Prosperity and East to Enterprise).
- The communities of Dos Palos, Firebaugh, Coalinga, and Hanford share common social and economic characteristics and are different from the lower income Latino communities in the region.
- Keep the urban areas of the City of Fresno in a Latino effective district which includes everything south of Gettysburg Avenue, except for the area known as “Fig Garden.”
- In the City of Fresno, there is a distinct divide between rural Fresno and urban Fresno - a loose boundary for this divide occurs along the Santa Fe railroad lines. The areas of urban Fresno should be added to Latino effective districts because these communities share common social and economic ties with urban areas of other regions.
- The community supports having to draw ‘fingers’, or “funny shapes” in order to connect communities that have common social and economic characteristics.

Los Angeles County

- The heavily Latino neighborhoods in downtown Los Angeles should be kept in a Latino effective district.
- There is a community of interest that links South Los Angeles, West Lake, Pico Union, Koreatown, Echo Park, Silverlake, El Sereno and Eagle Rock. These communities share immigrant cultures, social and economic status (many members of the communities are working class), and cultural interests.
- The Northeast San Fernando Valley, includes heavily Latino neighborhoods (Sylmar, San Fernando, Pacoima, Mission Hills, North Hills, Arleta, Panorama City, Sun Valley, Van Nuys, and North Hollywood) that have worked to earn fair representation. The 2001 redistricting process

divided the Latino community and isolated some regions. Among the commonalities in these communities are the same shopping corridors, and parks. Many community members are bilingual in English and Spanish and share common Latino ancestry.

- The Northeast San Fernando Valley communities of Sunland, Tujunga, Shadow Hills and La Tuna do not share many social and economic similarities with the Latino communities in this region.
- The neighborhoods to the west of the 405 Freeway (Northridge, Granada Hills) and/or South of Victory Blvd (North Hollywood, Van Nuys) have become more Latino in the last decade.
- La Puente, El Monte, South El Monte, Baldwin Park, Rosemead and Alhambra share common social and economic characteristics including education and income levels, culture and a strong Latino voting community.
- The communities of Covina and Corona that are south of the 210 Freeway share common social and economic characteristics including concerns for public safety, access to municipal services, and common shopping centers.
- The communities of Azusa, Covina, Irwindale and Baldwin Park share common social and economic characteristics such as income and education levels, and Latino ancestry. These areas use common transportation routes.

Imperial County/Riverside County

- The communities of Coachella Valley and Imperial County should be kept in the same districts because of their shared social and economic interests.

Riverside

- There is a Latino community of interest in east Riverside and Moreno Valley. These communities have large Latino immigrant population, they have similar social and economic characteristics and share common needs such as access to jobs. This region does not share commonalities with the high-desert area of Riverside (such as Palm Springs)
- Jurupa Valley and West Riverside are also a Latino community of because of common social and economic characteristics such as education and income levels. Many community members are primarily Spanish-speaking.

San Diego

- There is a Latino community of interest from Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos and Escondido along Interstate 78. These communities of interest run east to west along Interstate 78 and share common social and economic characteristics.

CONGRESS:

Central Valley

- There is a Latino community of interest among the communities of Bakersfield, Arvin, and Lamont. These cities share the Kern High School district, cultural events such as the Oaxacan Festival, and Good Neighbor Festival. They also share a transit system, and many community members have low income levels.
- The following regions that share many common social and economic characteristics: East Porterville, Orange Cove, East Orosi and the southwest part of the City of Fresno.
- The Commission should keep the following regions together in a Congressional district because they are relatively higher income communities that share social and economic characteristics: Hanford, Lemoore Station, Kettleman City, all of Clovis, and Southeast Fresno. These communities are very different economically and socially from the Latino areas in Fresno and Bakersfield, and should not be in the same district as these Latino areas.
- In the City of Fresno, there is a distinct divide between rural Fresno and urban Fresno - a loose boundary for this divide occurs along the Santa Fe railroad lines. The areas of urban Fresno should be added to Latino effective districts because these communities share common social and economic ties with urban areas of other regions.
- The community supports having to draw 'fingers', or "funny shapes" in order to connect communities that have common social and economic characteristics.

Tri County Central Coast area (Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties)

- The community supports the creation of districts that cross the mountains in the region if this is done in a way that respects communities.
- Gilroy, Watsonville and its surrounding farmland, and Salinas should be kept together in the same district. These communities share common social and economic characteristics.

Los Angeles County

- Latino neighborhoods in the area west of downtown Los Angeles area should be placed in a Latino effective district.
- There is a community of interest that links South Los Angeles, West Lake, Pico Union, Koreatown, Echo Park, Silverlake, El Sereno and Eagle Rock. These communities share immigrant cultures, social and economic status (many members of the communities are working class), and cultural interests.

- The Northeast San Fernando Valley, includes heavily Latino neighborhoods (Sylmar, San Fernando, Pacoima, Mission Hills, North Hills, Arleta, Panorama City, Sun Valley, Van Nuys, and North Hollywood) that have worked to earn fair representation. The 2001 redistricting process divided the Latino community and isolated some regions. These communities share the same language, ancestry, shopping corridors, and parks to name only a few commonalities.
- The communities of North Hollywood (including the East and West side of the 170 Freeway) and the area west of the 405 Freeway including parts of Granada Hills and North Hills have changed demographics in the last ten years and have larger Latino communities.
- The Northeast San Fernando Valley communities of Sunland, Tujunga, Shadow Hills and La Tuna do not share many social and economic similarities with the Latino communities in this region.
- The neighborhoods to the west of the 405 Freeway (Northridge, Granada Hills) and/or South of Victory Blvd (North Hollywood, Van Nuys) have become more Latino in the last decade.
- La Puente, El Monte, South El Monte, Baldwin Park, Rosemead and Alhambra share common social and economic characteristics economic characteristics including education and income levels, culture and a strong Latino voting community
- The communities of Covina and Corona that are south of the 210 Freeway share common social and economic characteristics including concerns for public safety, access to municipal services, and common shopping centers.
- The communities of Azusa, Covina, Irwindale and Baldwin Park share common social and economic characteristics such as income and education levels, and Latino ancestry. These areas use common transportation routes.

Orange County

- The heavily Latino areas in Santa Ana and Anaheim include neighborhoods that share common social and economic characteristics.
- The entertainment community in Buena Park and the people that work in these regions should be kept in the same district.
- Central Anaheim, East Garden Grove and Santa Ana have a history of working together to achieve shared community goals.
- The natural dividing lines of the community are along school district lines and the 91 Freeway.

San Bernardino

- The Commission should keep Redlands whole and move this community from “SBRIA” into “INMSB”.
- Include Upland, Rancho Cucamonga, Ontario, Montclair in the San Bernardino district “ONTPM”.
- The community requests that the Commission not cross San Bernardino county lines and keep congressional districts within San Bernardino County as much as possible.

Riverside

- There is a Latino community of interest in east Riverside and Moreno Valley. These communities have a large Latino immigrant population, they have similar social and economic characteristics and share common needs such as access to jobs. This region does not share commonalities with the high-desert area of Riverside (such as Palm Springs)
- Jurupa Valley and West Riverside are also a Latino community of interest because of common social and economic characteristics such as education and income levels. Many community members are primarily Spanish-speaking.

San Diego

- The communities east of Interstate 15 comprise a Latino community of interest, including: Escondido, San Marcos, Vista, Oceanside, Fallbrook, and Bonsall.
- If population is needed for a San Diego district, the community prefers to extend into Riverside County to capture Murrieta and Temecula, which share social and economic characteristics with the San Diego communities, rather than extend into Orange County.

Expert Witness Report of Albert M. Camarillo

Cano v. Davis
April 12, 2002

1) I am a faculty member in the Department of History at Stanford University. I have held this position since receiving my Ph.D. degree in United States history from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1975. I am currently Professor of History and Director of the Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University. My research and teaching focuses on the history of Mexican Americans in California and other southwestern states. My most recent essay, part of a two volume study focusing on race in America published by the National Academy Press, deals with the contemporary status of Mexican Americans and other Hispanics in the U.S. I have authored, co-authored, and co-edited six books, over two dozen articles and essays, and three research bibliographies dealing with the experiences of Hispanics in American society. My books entitled *Chicanos in a Changing Society: From Mexican Pueblos to American Barrios in Santa Barbara and Southern California* and *Chicanos in California: A History of Mexican Americans* include much information relevant to this case. The latter is the only available scholarly overview of the history of Mexican Americans in California. Among other topics, this book documents the history of discrimination against Mexican Americans. A volume for which I was recently commissioned by Oxford University Press, the *Oxford Encyclopedia of Mexican American Culture*, includes a comprehensive compilation of information on Mexican American history and culture, a substantial part of which will address aspects of racial discrimination. I attach a copy of my curriculum vitae.

2) As an expert witness on several voting rights cases over the past ten years, I have familiarity with the provisions of the Voting Rights Act. I served as an expert witness for the U.S. Department of Justice on *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*; for the California Rural Legal

4) The history of Hispanic people in California runs deep. Indeed, statehood for California in 1850 was achieved only two years after the United States annexed California and much of northern Mexico as part of the treaty that ended the war between the two nations. Though guaranteed full rights as American citizens, the former Mexican residents who opted to stay in their native California after 1848 soon came to understand how non-white people would be treated in the new American society after the Gold Rush forever changed the demographic profile of the state and reduced Mexican Americans to minority status. Mexican Americans in southern California, the region of the state where they have been concentrated over time, quickly fell victim to discriminatory policies and practices that defined them as a second class, racial minority group. In every sphere of life—from work to politics to neighborhoods—Mexican Americans were pushed to the margins of society in the half century after California was admitted to the Union.

5) Numerous historians, including myself, have thoroughly documented the processes of land loss, political exclusion, residential segregation, economic inequality, and social ostracism that befell two generations of Mexican Americans after 1848 (Griswold del Castillo, 1979; Camarillo, 1979; Almaguer, 1994; Monroy, 1990; Haas, 1995; Pitt, 1966; Menchaca, 1995). Despite U.S. guarantees of the rights of Mexican American property owners, Spanish-speaking landowners were forced to prove title to their lands granted during the period Mexico controlled California (1821-1848). Faced with a new legal system where only English was spoken and where American lawyers took advantage of their unfamiliarity with U.S. laws and practices, Mexican American property owners struggled to hold on to their lands. Although most Mexican American landowners eventually proved their right to the lands previously granted them, legal

county and later banned from the party's state convention, prompting a delegate to report that they were "deliberately kicked out of the party" in 1882 and "treated with utter contempt" (Camarillo, 1979:76). A similar pattern of exclusion manifested itself in the City of Los Angeles by the 1870s. For example, despite the fact that Mexican Americans constituted about twenty percent of the voters in the city, and that a few continued to be appointed to local political positions, Anglos instituted a wardship-based electoral system by 1880 that fragmented Mexican Americans voters into several wards thereby nullifying any impact they might have on city-wide elections. A historian who researched these developments concluded that "For practical purposes the mass of laborers in the *barrio* remained politically inarticulate and unrepresented..." (Griswold del Castillo 1979:160). By the last decade of the nineteenth century it was rare to find a Spanish-surname elected official anywhere in southern California towns and cities. Further reinforcing Spanish-speaking citizens' political powerlessness, the State Legislature approved an English language literacy amendment to the constitution in 1894. Any voter who could not read part of the State's Constitution in English could be denied the right to vote by the registrar. Though it is doubtful this provision of state law was used to deny the right to vote for other citizens who spoke a language other than English, it certainly sealed the fate of the Mexican American electorate in California (Bollinger, 1977). (Not until 1970 was this discriminatory provision ruled unconstitutional by the California State Supreme Court in *Castro v. State of California*.) By the turn of the century, Mexican Americans were a disenfranchised minority population whose right of suffrage and other civil rights as American citizens, guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, had been violated and abridged.

Angeles was home to the largest population of Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants in the nation. The legacy of anti-Mexican attitudes from the previous century were carried over and reinforced in the new century. As Mexican numbers grew, so too did a Jim Crow-like system of segregation. By the mid-1900s, for example, the great majority of Mexican American children attended segregated public schools or were isolated in "Mexican-only" classrooms separate from their Anglo peers (Gonzalez, 1990; Menchaca, 1995). Restaurants, movie theaters, public swimming pools, and other establishments routinely restricted use of facilities to Mexican Americans, especially those clearly on the darker side of the color line (Penrod, 1948; Camarillo, 1984). Residential segregation was common place by the 1930s as most cities and towns where Mexican Americans resided in substantial numbers employed racially restrictive real estate covenants which forbade the sale or rental of property to particular minority groups. Indeed, in a statewide questionnaire sent to real estate agents up and down California, the great majority reported that restricted housing was the norm and that segregation of Mexicans, blacks, and Asians was the rule. For example, the president of the realty board in the City of Compton indicated in the survey in 1927 that "All subdivisions in Compton since 1921 have restrictions against any but the white race." He added that "We have only a few Mexicans and Japanese in the old part of the city." When asked how the problem of racial minorities could be best handled, he replied: "Advocate and push improvements and the Mexicans will move... Sell the undesirables' property to a desirable" and "never sell to an undesirable." In another example, the secretary of the Whittier Realty Board reported that "Race segregation is not a serious problem with us... Our realtors do not sell to Mexicans and Japanese outside certain sections where it is agreed by community custom they shall reside." (Survey of Race Relations, 1927). Yet another

restricted housing covenants excluding Mexican Americans, blacks, and Asians increased from an estimated twenty percent in the 1920 to eighty percent by the mid-1940s (John Anson Ford Collection). Despite the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Shelley v. Kramer*, which ruled that restrictive real estate clauses were not legally binding, the informal practices among realtors continued well into the 1960s. The problem of residential segregation and discriminatory practices among realtors attracted the attention of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights when it issued a report in 1966 (Ernesto Galarza Collection):

The Commission investigators also heard charges that real estate brokers refused to sell houses to Mexican-Americans in areas where members of that group had not traditionally lived. Such charges were made by Mexican-American residents of Los Angeles. . . . In 1955, a Los Angeles real estate board expelled two members for selling homes to persons referred to as a "clear detriment to property values." One of the purchasers was a Mexican-American family.

The consequences of decades of discriminatory residential segregation against Mexican American profoundly impacted where Mexican Americans could and could not live in Los Angeles-area cities. A study that analyzed data from the 1960 U.S. Census revealed that Los Angeles' Mexican Americans had the third highest index of residential dissimilarity, or segregation, from Anglos among the thirty five largest cities in the Southwest (Grebler, et al., 1970). Regardless of fair housing laws passed by the federal and state government in the 1960s, the imprint of past discriminatory real estate practices is still clearly visible today in areas of Los Angeles County that continue to have large concentrations of Spanish-surnamed residents.

10) Discriminatory practices against Mexican Americans in the housing markets of Los Angeles in the decades after World War I were obviously reactions to the growing numbers of Mexican immigrants and their children in the region. By 1930, for example, Mexican-origin people in the City of Los Angeles numbered well over 100,000 while their total population

11) Mexican American residents in cities also suffered from the discriminatory treatment that resulted from zoning policies and institutional neglect on the part of city hall. San Diego is a case in point. Barrio Logan continued to house the great majority of Mexican Americans in San Diego well into the second half of the twentieth century. As a result of World War II and the significant expansion of industry in the post-war decades, Barrio Logan residents were increasingly pushed out to make way for junk yards, scrap metal processing centers, and other industrial development. The city's re-zoning of the area from residential to mixed use (i.e., industrial use) had a huge impact on the lives of thousands of Mexican American residents. Hundreds more in the community were dislocated as their homes were bulldozed to make way for the interstate freeway and bridge-building projects. Commercial establishments upon which residents depended for many decades were also destroyed. By the early 1970s, frustrated by decades of physical dislocation, environmental degradation, and political powerlessness in halting the destruction of their community, Barrio Logan residents banded together to salvage a parcel of land under the Coronado Bridge they named "Chicano Park." The successful battle they waged for the establishment and expansion of Chicano Park during the 1970s and 1980s symbolized the aspirations of Barrio Logan residents to gain some semblance of control over their own lives as residents of an area of San Diego long ignored by City Hall and most residents of the city (Chicano Park, 1988; *San Diego Business Journal*, 12/7/92). Today, Barrio Logan residents continue to advocate for the cleaning up of environmental hazards that contaminate their neighborhoods as they struggle to rebuild the heart of San Diego's largest and oldest Mexican American community (*San Diego Business Journal*, 11/3/97 and 9/10/01).

arguably the most powerful political entity in the region, did not seat a Mexican American until after the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a district court finding that the county supervisors had intentionally acted to fragment the Hispanic vote, a direct violation of the Voting Rights Act. Vote dilution, gerrymandering, and voter intimidation over many decades in Los Angeles were among the primary factors explaining why Mexican Americans remained outside the political arena through most of the twentieth century.

14) The problem of political gerrymandering and fragmentation of Mexican American voters, exacerbated by voting irregularities and other discriminatory practices, continued to perplex leaders and supporters of Los Angeles' largest minority group into the 1970s and after. In 1966-67, for example, the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commissions on Civil Rights concluded in its report a discussion of some of the problems that explained why Mexican Americans in Los Angeles remained largely politically unrepresented (Ernesto Galarza Collection):

East Los Angeles, the nation's largest Mexican-American community, has been effectively sliced up so that it would be difficult for a Mexican-American candidate to win a city, state, or federal election as a representative of the district. As an example, East Los Angeles is divided into six different State Assembly districts, none with more than 25% Mexican-American population. Elections for seats on the Los Angeles City board of education are districtwide, making it nearly impossible for a Mexican-American candidate to win. There is no Mexican-American in the California State Assembly or Senate. Edward Roybal is the lone Mexican-American from California in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1968, the Southwest Council of La Raza, an advocacy organization for Mexican Americans, reinforced this conclusion drawn by the California Advisory Committee. The Council stated that "Due to political gerrymandering, Mexican Americans in East Los Angeles have no expressions or resolutions of their problems" and that "The political disenfranchisement of Mexican

The Hispanic Population, May 2001). In the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles County, Hispanics constitute eighty-nine (89) percent of the population in the valley's oldest municipality, the City of San Fernando. Elsewhere in southern California, for example, Hispanics in San Diego County now account for twenty seven (27) percent of the total population and form twenty five (25) percent of the one and quarter million persons in the City of San Diego (U.S. Census 2000).

17) Hispanics are also a group that continues to exhibit indices of extreme social disadvantage. In a recent report published by the Public Policy Institute of California, entitled *A Portrait of Race and Ethnicity in California*, one can scan every major measurement of well being and quickly come to the conclusion that Hispanics as a group occupy the bottom rungs of the socioeconomic ladder. They are among the least educated and among the most likely not to complete high school (in 1997, for example, Hispanics had a high school completion rate of only fifty-five percent in comparison to whites, Asians, and African Americans whose rates were above ninety percent). These educational disparities persist to date and appear in scoring data from the state's STAR test. In 2001, in San Diego County, the mean scaled score for white test takers was higher than the mean scaled score for Latinos in every subject (4-5 subjects tested per grade level) at every grade level (grades 2-11). More telling, without exception (out of 43 combinations of grade and subject matter), the percentage of white test takers in San Diego County scoring above the 50th national percentile rank was at least 29 points higher than the equivalent percentage of Latino test takers. In 2001, in Los Angeles County, the mean scaled score for white test takers was, as in San Diego County, higher than the mean scaled score for Latinos in every subject at every grade level. And, without exception (out of 43 combinations of



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Testimony

by

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

before the

California Citizens Redistricting Commission

**Sacramento, California
June 28, 2011**

† Deceased

Members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission:

I am Arturo Vargas, Executive Director of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund. Thank you for the opportunity to submit this testimony today on behalf of the NALEO Educational Fund to discuss our perspectives on the first draft redistricting maps for California released by the Commission on June 10, 2011.

The NALEO Educational Fund is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that facilitates full Latino participation in the American political process, from citizenship to public service. Our constituency includes the more than 6,000 Latino elected and appointed officials nationwide. Our Board members and constituency include Republicans, Democrats and Independents. We are one of the nation's leading organizations in the area of Latino civic engagement, and we are deeply committed to ensuring that California's 2011 redistricting provides the state's Latinos with a fair opportunity to choose their elected leaders.

The NALEO Educational Fund has been actively involved in California redistricting policy development and community outreach activities for over a decade, and Executive Director Arturo Vargas has worked on these issues since the early 1990's. As the Director of Outreach and Policy at the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), Mr. Vargas coordinated the organization's 1991 redistricting efforts which led to an historic increase in the number state legislative districts that provided Latinos with a fair opportunity to choose their elected leaders. In 2002-2003, Mr. Vargas served on the Los Angeles City Council's Redistricting Commission, which drew the lines for the 15 council districts.

In 2009 and 2010, with the support of The James Irvine Foundation, the NALEO Educational Fund conducted an outreach and technical assistance initiative to mobilize Latino civic leaders to apply to serve on the Commission. We accompanied this initiative with advocacy efforts that focused on the development of the regulations and procedures governing the Commission application and selection process. We worked with the California State Auditor and the Applicant Review Panel (ARP) to ensure that the diversity of the applicant pool would reflect the diversity of California throughout the selection process. Our outreach and technical assistance

efforts reached 1,848 Latino applicants through phone calls, webinars, workshops and leveraging our network of organizational partners and Latino civic leaders. We also launched a website, www.latinosdrawthelines.org.

Building on the foundation of our work with Latino civic and community leaders during the Commission selection process, we launched an initiative in 2010 to mobilize Latinos to participate in the Commission's redistricting process which has several community education and technical assistance components. Before the release of the first draft maps, we conducted 19 community workshops in different regions of California to educate Latinos about the importance of redistricting for Latino political progress, redistricting criteria and the Commission's redistricting process. We provided technical assistance to community members on how to deliver testimony to the Commission in-person, and how to submit written testimony for those community members who were unable or unwilling to testify at a hearing. In order to provide technical assistance after the workshops, we instituted weekly webinars, and expanded our website. We also published a weekly newsletter with information about our activities and the Commission hearings.

Additionally, since the first draft maps were released we have traveled the state to help community members gain access to the Commission's maps for their regions, and provided them with assistance on submitting testimony, both in-person and in writing. In total, we conducted 12 workshops since the maps were released, and we have also continued to mobilize community members through webinars, e-mail blasts and individual phone calls.

We commend the Commission for conducting an open redistricting process with an extremely robust public input process, and we acknowledge the hard work that went into the development of the Commission's first draft maps. However, based on our own analysis and our extensive work with Latino community members during California's redistricting process, we have significant and serious concerns about the impact of the maps on the future political progress of California's Latino community. In our testimony, we will first address the impact of the proposed maps on the number of Latino effective districts in the state, and trends in Latino population growth since the last decade. We will then highlight the history of discrimination

against Latinos in the state, and the barriers to Latino political participation which we believe are relevant to the Commission's obligation to draw additional Latino effective districts. We have also attached an Appendix to this testimony which includes a compilation of specific recommendations from community members we have worked with regarding their communities of interest and how lines shown be drawn in their regions of the state.¹ We should emphasize that a common theme from community members we worked with was that the Commission maps overall should ensure fair Latino representation and strengthen or add Latino effective districts. In addition, in reviewing the Appendix, we urge the Commission to take into account that under the Voters First Act, compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) is the second highest criterion for the Commission's maps, and is a higher priority than preserving communities of interest.

I. The Stagnation and Reduction in the Number of Latino Effective Districts

Under the VRA, the Commission's maps must provide Latinos with a fair opportunity to elect the representatives of their choice. Under the Voters First Act, which created the Commission, compliance with the VRA is the second-highest ranked criterion for its maps. However, based on an analysis of the number of districts with at least 50% Latino citizen voting age population (CVAP),² the Commission's maps do not appear to create additional Latino effective districts, and may actually reduce the number of these districts or their effectiveness. The tables below compare the number and location of Latino effective districts in California's current maps and those proposed by the Commission.

(Table 1 appears on the next page)

¹ Most of the information in the Appendix has been provided to the Commission directly from community members through the public input process. We believe that some members of the Latino community felt reluctant to submit testimony directly to the Commission because of their immigration status or other similar issues. Thus, some of the information in the Appendix may not appear independently in other public input testimony.

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

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

Existing				First Draft Maps			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP	Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	31	115,165	53.0%	Central Valley	FSEC 2	108,524	50.6%
Los Angeles metro area	39	111,447	62.4%	Los Angeles metro area	LADNN	131,284	64.4%
	45	97,078	50.8%		LAPRW	166,215	60.8%
	46	99,026	67.8%		LASGL	122,367	58.0%
	50	125,265	71.4%		LACVN	140,568	57.2%
	57	132,426	57.4%		LAELA	134,625	55.1%
	58	145,770	63.4%		LASFE	118,218	52.0%
Inland Empire	61	118,306	49.8%	Inland Empire	RLTFO	113,788	52.6%
	62	120,899	54.5%		POMVL	125,095	50.6%
Orange County	69	79,376	52.0%	San Diego County	SSAND	118,506	50.0%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 1 reveals that the Commission's first draft Assembly map retains the same number of Latino effective districts as currently exist - ten. The Commission's map does create new Latino effective districts in the San Fernando Valley and San Diego areas (LASFE and SSAND). However, it eliminates a Latino effective district in the Los Angeles County area (around downtown Los Angeles), and reduces the Latino CVAP of a currently effective district in the Orange County area (SNANA has 46.5% Latino CVAP).

(Table 2 appears on the next page)

Table 2
Latino Effective Districts – State Senate

Existing			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	16	217,796	50.9%
Los Angeles metro area	22	173,725	52.1%
	24	247,758	56.1%
	30	287,666	68.6%
Inland Empire	32	234,220	51.8%
Imperial County/Riverside County area	40	246,955	49.0%

First Draft Maps			
Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	KINGS	204,656	50.7%
Los Angeles metro area	LACVN	291,828	57.1%
	LAWSG	242,816	54.3%
Inland Empire	POMSB	238,883	51.5%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 2 reveals that the Commission's map reduces the number of Latino effective districts at the Senate level from six to four. The Commission eliminated one Latino effective district in the core Los Angeles County area (downtown Los Angeles area and area east of downtown). It also eliminated a Latino effective district in the Imperial/Riverside County area. Much of the area in this district has been split into two districts in the Commission's maps: ISAND (26.8% LCVAP) and CCHTM (25.6% Latino CVAP).

Table 3
Latino Effective Districts – Congress

Existing			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	20	163,386	50.5%
Los Angeles metro area	31	129,370	49.9%
	32	181,126	53.6%
	34	169,928	64.8%
	38	216,568	65.3%
	39	174,651	51.9%
Inland Empire	43	180,251	51.7%

First Draft Maps			
Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	KINGS	153,960	49.3%
Los Angeles metro area	DWWTR	229,521	59.3%
	ELABH	198,359	57.6%
	IGWSG	148,011	53.3%
	COVNA	197,055	50.8%
	SFVET	155,000	49.6%
San Diego/Imperial County	IMSAN	172,353	50.6%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 3 reveals that Commission's first draft Congressional map appears to retain the same number of Congressional districts as currently exists – seven. However, one of the arguably effective districts – IGWSG – has a Latino CVAP of 53.3% and an African American CVAP of 39.9%. This district configuration unnecessarily wages Latinos and African Americans against each other, two underrepresented groups that have worked for decades to earn fair political representation for their respective communities.

The Commission added Latino effective districts in the Northeast San Fernando Valley and San Diego/Imperial County areas. However, the demographics of the state justified the creation of these districts ten years ago, and the state legislature failed to create these districts because of incumbency protection efforts – the kind of efforts that spurred public support for the ballot measures that created the Commission and determined its redistricting responsibilities.

Moreover, the Commission eliminated a Latino effective district in the core Los Angeles County area, and essentially reduced the effectiveness of an existing Inland Empire district by dropping its Latino citizen voting-age population below 50% - SBRIA, which covers a fair amount of the area in existing CD 43 has a Latino CVAP of 44.5%. We believe the Commission should have created the additional effective districts in the Northeast San Fernando Valley and the San Diego/Imperial County area, and maintained the same number of or increased Latino effective districts in the Los Angeles and Inland Empire areas.

In addition, there is an existing Congressional District in the Orange County area, CD 47, that is very close to becoming a Latino effective district (44.1% Latino CVAP). The Commission split the communities in this district into two districts, both which are far less effective (WESTG, 31.8% LCVAP and STHOC, 16.6% LCVAP). The Commission should create a district that is far more effective for Latinos in this area.

As noted above, the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in Southern California is of particular concern, because of the dramatic growth of the Latino population in Southern California counties and cities over the last decade. Table 4 compares Latino and non-Latino growth in five major counties where we believe the Commission needs to prevent the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts, and for cities or regions that we believe need to be in Latino effective districts, in part because of their relatively high concentration of Latinos. (Section IIC below will provide demographic data that show that Latinos in these areas also

share common challenges in attaining fair access to equal opportunities in education, employment and health.)

Table 4
Latino and Non-Latino Population Trends: 2000 and 2010

	Latino Population Growth 2000-2010	Non-Latino Population Growth 2000-2010	Latino Share of Population 2010	Latino Share of Population Growth 2000-2010
California	27.8%	1.5%	37.6%	90.1%
Cities				
Los Angeles	10.5%	-2.8%	47.7%	148.9%*
Orange	15.7%	1.3%	33.7%	83.8%
San Bernardino	49.6%	-0.6%	49.2%	101.8%*
Riverside	77.9%	21.2%	45.5%	67.6%
Imperial	36.4%	-13.4%	80.4%	116.4%*
Cities or Regions				
Los Angeles	7.0%	-1.1%	48.5%	122.4%*
Anaheim	15.7%	-9.1%	52.8%	292.0%*
Santa Ana	-1.2%	-12.7%	78.2%	***
Coachella Valley**	50.3%	21.0%	62.5%	76.3%

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census decennial data.

* All of these jurisdictions owe their growth over the last decade to the Latino population. Without Latino population growth, these jurisdictions would have experienced a net loss in population. Thus, the figure for Latino share of population growth demonstrates by how much Latino population growth exceeded the overall growth of the jurisdiction's population.

**Because the Census does not provide data on the Coachella Valley as a specific region, all data in this testimony regarding the Coachella Valley is derived by combining data for the most prominent cities and Census designated places (CDP) in the region: Cathedral City, Coachella City, Desert Hot Springs, Indio, Mecca CDP and Palm Springs. We combine these areas for the purpose of demonstrating certain demographic characteristics of the Coachella Valley as a whole, and to support our contention that Latinos in the area share social and economic characteristics with those of Imperial County. However, we do not necessarily suggest that every city we have used to derive data for the region as a whole should be specifically combined with Imperial County for the Commission's maps. We use the data to urge the Commission to carefully examine where combining areas of Coachella Valley with districts that include Imperial County will ensure adherence to the Commission's mapping criteria, and we urge the Commission to pay close attention to Latino community testimony on this issue.

***Santa Ana is the only area on the table which saw a decline in both the Latino and non-Latino population during last decade. However, the decline in the Latino population was much smaller than that of the non-Latino population.

Table 4 indicates that in all of the areas shown (except for the city of Santa Ana), Latino population growth last decade outstripped non-Latino growth, and was largely responsible for the overall growth of the jurisdiction. In Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County, Imperial County, the City of Los Angeles and the City of Anaheim, there was a decrease in the non-Latino population, and without Latino population growth, the overall population would have declined. In Santa Ana, there was a decline in both the Latino and the non-Latino population, but the Latino decline was much smaller than the non-Latino decline.

The stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in the Commission map in areas where Latino population growth has increased dramatically, or at least remained relatively robust compared to non-Latino population growth, raises questions about the Commission's approach to creating Latino effective districts in its maps. On June 23, we joined a multi-ethnic collaboration of voting rights and civic organizations in a letter which raised concerns about the Commission's application of the Section 2 and Section 5 of the VRA. We highlight the major concerns and recommendations set forth in that letter. In summary, we believe:

- The Commission is taking an unnecessarily narrow view of Section 2 requirements regarding the geographical compactness of minority communities. As noted in the letter, one example appears to be the Commission's reluctance to combine non-contiguous communities such as Santa Ana and Anaheim in the same district, even though this would not violate the VRA's compactness requirement.
- The Commission appears to be elevating preserving communities of interest or respecting city or county boundaries over the requirement of compliance with the VRA. As noted in the letter, one example is the Commission's reluctance to cross county lines, and combine the communities of Coachella Valley (which are in Riverside County) and areas in the Imperial County to create Latino effective districts.
- In general, the Commission needs to more consciously and carefully examine what districts need to be drawn under Section 2 of the VRA, and use the identification of the full range of Latino effective districts as a starting point. While the Commission may not ultimately determine that the Section 2 compels the drawing of all such districts, it should at least identify them to assure itself that it has conducted a thorough and complete analysis of its VRA obligations.

In this connection, we also urge the Commission to carefully examine whether it has "packed" Latinos in its current maps by creating Latino effective districts with unnecessarily high Latino CVAP percentages, in contravention of the VRA. This is particularly the case in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, where there are districts at all levels with relatively high Latino CVAP percentages. The Commission should examine whether unpacking these districts may provide opportunities to create additional Latino effective districts in the area.

II. Barriers to Latino Participation and Representation in California

In addition to the concerns raised by the failure of the Commission's maps to reflect the growth of the Latino community in California, we are also concerned about the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in the Commission's first draft maps because there are still significant barriers to Latino participation in California that prevent Latinos from having the effective ability to elect the candidates of choice. As a starting point for this discussion, we present a seminal analysis of the history of discrimination against Latinos in California, an expert witness report authored by Stanford University Professor of American History Alberto Camarillo submitted in connection with *Cano v. Davis*.³ This litigation involved a challenge alleging Latino vote dilution in the state legislature's drawing of certain districts during California's 2001 redistricting. Professor Camarillo's report, which is attached, provides a detailed description of historical patterns of bias, prejudice and discrimination directed against Latinos by Non-Hispanic Whites in California in general, and Los Angeles in particular. In summary, Professor Camarillo documents California's long history of denying Latinos fair representation in government. They encountered gerrymandering and vote dilution as early as the 1860's and 70's. In Santa Barbara, for instance, as soon as Anglos gained control of the city, they created a ward-based election system and concentrated Latinos in a single district, effectively limiting them to one of the five City Council seats. Similarly, in Los Angeles, where Mexican Americans were 20% of the population in 1880, Anglos initiated a ward system, split the vote of Latinos among several wards, and nullified their electoral impact. By the late 19th century, it was hard to find a Latino public official anywhere in the state.

For much of the 20th century, gerrymandering, vote dilution, and voter intimidation were primary factors in keeping Latinos underrepresented. As late as 1962, no Latino representatives sat in the State Senate or Assembly, and only two served between 1962 and 1967. The California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights determined in 1966-67 that East Los Angeles, the largest Latino area in the nation, had been sliced into six Assembly districts, none with a Latino population of over 25%.

³*Cano v. Davis*, 211 F. Supp. 2d 1208 (2002). Although the plaintiffs did not prevail in their challenge, the appellate court decided the case on grounds unrelated to the history of discrimination detailed in Professor Camarillo's report, and his report was not discussed in the opinion.

In the 1940s, though 300,000 Spanish-speaking voters lived in Los Angeles County, it had no elected or appointed Latino officials. Edward R. Roybal became the first Latino elected to the Los Angeles City Council in the 20th century, but after he joined Congress in the early 1960s, no other Latino sat on the Council until the mid-1980s. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors had no Latinos until after 1990, when the federal courts ruled that it had violated the Voting Rights Act by fragmenting the Latino vote. Latinos could face hostility in the voting process itself, and during the 1950s and 1960s they made hundreds of claims of intimidation at the polls, such as harassment based on English language literacy. In 1988, unofficial guards patrolled Orange County polling places with signs warning non-citizens not to vote.

The report from Professor Camarillo generally covers history and data through 2001. Our testimony below will provide data and information about barriers to participation that Latinos have continued to face since the beginning of last decade.

A. Failure by jurisdictions to provide language assistance to Latino voters

In the last decade, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) initiated actions against several Southern California jurisdictions to enforce compliance with Section 203 of the VRA, which requires the provision of language assistance to Latino voters and other language minority citizens. In the following actions, the DOJ filed complaints against California jurisdictions, alleging several types of discrimination, including failure to provide an adequate number of bilingual pollworkers, failure to provide translated polling site materials, and failure to disseminate translated pre-election materials (such as notices and announcements) in Spanish-language media outlets. These actions were settled by the jurisdictions through consent decrees or memoranda of agreement:⁴

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

⁴ <http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/vot/litigation/caselist.php#sec203cases>.

The foregoing DOJ actions indicate that there are still jurisdictions in California where Latinos do not have full access to the electoral process because of discriminatory failure to provide language assistance required under Section 203 of the VRA.

B. Discrimination Against Latinos in the Electoral Process

A 2006 survey conducted by the NALEO Educational Fund of Latino elected officials and civic leaders also indicates the existence of on-going discrimination in the electoral process.⁵ The survey was conducted to provide documentation for the Congressional record for the renewal of provisions of the VRA. The survey's respondents included 55 Californians, and respondents were asked about discrimination they either personally experienced or observed.

Over two-thirds (67%) of the respondents had personally experienced or observed discrimination in activities related to running for or holding public office. The most prevalent types of discrimination identified by these respondents were related to campaigning (73%); racial or ethnic appeals made during the election process (57%); and redistricting or district boundaries (51%). Respondents described incidents where their ethnicity prevented them from getting key endorsements, or where campaign opponents or local media made their ethnicity an issue in their contest.

Over half of the survey respondents (58%) had also personally experienced or observed discrimination in public election activities. The most prevalent types of discrimination identified by these respondents included problems with: voter assistance (59%); polling locations (56%); provisional ballots (56%); and unwarranted challenges to voters based on citizenship status or ID requirements (53%). Several respondents specifically mentioned the lack of bilingual pollworkers and other adequate language assistance at polling sites. The experience of one California respondent served as the basis for the title of the report – when she went to cast her ballot, she was asked if she was a citizen, and asked to show identification to prove it. Our survey findings show that California Latinos are still experiencing discrimination as candidates and voters in the state.

⁵ Dr. James Thomas Tucker, *I Was Asked If I Was A Citizen: Latino Elected Officials Speak Out on the Voting Rights Act*, NALEO Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California, 2006. The data provided in this testimony is derived from a specific analysis of the responses from California Latino elected officials and civic leaders.

C. Discrimination Against Latinos in Education, Employment and Health

An analysis of recent data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) and other sources reveals that Latino education and employment levels are significantly lower than non-Hispanic Whites, and that Latinos do not have equal access to health insurance coverage. We provide the data below for two purposes. First, we believe it will provide a demographic portrait of Latinos in Southern California which demonstrates the pervasive social and economic challenges that still face the Latino community. In addition, we believe it demonstrates the social and economic interests that Latinos share in certain cities and counties, and supports our contention that Latinos in these areas face barriers to participation that should compel the Commission to give serious consideration to placing them in Latino effective districts to provide them a fair opportunity to choose their elected representatives.

Educational Attainment

Statewide, there are significant differences between the educational achievement of California’s non-Hispanic White and Latino populations, and Latinos still face challenges obtaining access to equal educational opportunities. According to a U.S Department of Education study of results from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, there are still large gaps between the 2009 math and reading scores of 4th grade and 8th grade public school students in California.⁶ Table 5 presents the score gaps between Latino and non-Hispanic White students in each category.

**Table 5
Score Gaps between California White and Latino Students
2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress**

	Math		Reading	
	4 th grade	8 th grade	4 th grade	8 th grade
Score Gap	28*	33*	31*	28

*Score gap was significantly higher than the national average.

⁶F. Cadelle Hemphill, Alan Vanneman, and Taslima Rahman, *Achievement Gaps: How Hispanic and White Students in Public Schools Perform in Mathematics and Reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress*, National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC, 2011.

In addition, a comparison of 2009 ACS data on the education level of Latino and non-Hispanic White adults in California also reveals disparities in access to education. Table 6 reveals that both statewide, and in several Southern California counties and cities, at least four in ten Latinos have not completed high school. In contrast, the share of non-Hispanic Whites at this educational level generally ranges from 4%-9%, with the exception of Imperial County. Non-Hispanic Whites in this county have the lowest educational level of all of the counties shown – 19% have not completed high school. However, the education level of Imperial County’s Latinos is still significantly lower than that of non-Hispanic Whites – 45% have not completed high school.

Table 6
Share of Adult Population Which Has Not Completed High School

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	43.3%	46.0%	44.5%	40.5%	42.4%	44.7%
Non-Hispanic White	6.6%	6.8%	4.2%	9.3%	8.0%	19.0%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	51.4%	60.0%	46.3%	48.3%
Non-Hispanic White	6.0%	8.3%	9.8%	7.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009)

Table 6 reveals the same education disparities between Latinos and non-Hispanic Whites at the city and regional level. The Latinos of Santa Ana and Anaheim share the same challenges with high school completion rates, compared to their Non-Hispanic White counterparts. Coachella Valley’s Latinos share similar challenges with those of Imperial County.

Another significant barrier to Latino participation in the electoral process is the high prevalence of limited English-language proficiency in the Latino community. Using ACS data, Table 7 compares the share of non-Hispanic Whites and Latino who are not yet fully proficient in English.

(Table 7 appears on the next page)

Table 7
Share of Population Not Fully Proficient in English

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	37.6%	40.8%	42.2%	31.9%	32.1%	40.0%
Non-Hispanic White	3.4%	7.8%	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	48.4%	57.8%	45.4%	39.1%
Non-Hispanic White	9.1%	2.4%	3.9%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009) for California and counties. For all other jurisdictions, U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009)

These tables reveal that Latinos in California and five of the major Southern California counties are far more likely to lack full English proficiency than non-Hispanic Whites. Even in the county and city of Los Angeles, where 8-9% of the non-Hispanic White population lacks full English proficiency, Latinos still have far higher rates of limited English proficiency (41% and 48%, respectively).

Additionally, the Latinos of Anaheim and Santa Ana share the same relatively high level of limited English proficiency, compared to the non-Hispanic White population in those cities, which suggests that Latinos in both communities share a common barrier to electoral participation. The Latinos of Coachella Valley and Imperial County also have significantly higher levels of limited English proficiency than their non-Hispanic White counterparts.

Low levels of education and English-language proficiency are particularly salient barriers to Latino participation in California's electoral process because of the complexity of the state's ballots and voter information materials. In November 2010, Californians confronted nine statewide ballot propositions, addressing topics such as budget reform, redistricting, and business taxes. The state Voter Information Guide was 128 pages, with complicated language that would present difficulties for voters who speak English as their first language. For language minority voters, the language barrier doubles or triples this difficulty.

The challenges facing Latino adults with limited English proficiency are exacerbated by the backlog in California adult English Language Learner (ELL) instruction courses. A 2006 survey conducted by the NALEO Educational Fund revealed that some ELL programs in Los Angeles and Anaheim face a high demand for their services, and have long waiting lists for students.⁷

Employment and Economic Status

There are also significant economic disparities between California’s Latinos and non-Hispanic Whites. First, 2009 ACS data reveals that Latinos tend to have somewhat higher unemployment rates than non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 8
Share of Civilian Labor Force Population Which is Unemployed*

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	9.2%	8.2%	7.5%	10.3%	10.7%	14.0%
Non-Hispanic White	6.4%	6.4%	5.4%	8.0%	7.4%	5.5%

	City or Region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	8.3%	7.7%	9.3%	10.4%
Non-Hispanic White	6.8%	5.9%	6.8%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

*The ACS unemployment rate is derived by taking the percentage of the civilian labor force which is unemployed. The unemployment figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are based on a monthly survey of households that uses a different methodology than the ACS, which may account for differences between the ACS and BLS unemployment rates.

While in most California jurisdictions, there is a relatively modest gap between Latino and non-Hispanic White unemployment rates (Imperial and the Coachella Valley have the largest gaps), there are far greater disparities in the economic status of the two groups. While most Latinos have access to employment opportunities, they tend to work in jobs that have lower wages than non-Latinos, which contributes to the economic challenges faced by many Latino families. Table 9 sets forth comparative ACS data on the share of California Latino and non-Hispanic Whites living below the poverty level.

⁷ Dr. James Thomas Tucker, *The ESL Logjam: Waiting Times for Adult ESL Classes and the Impact on English Learners*, NALEO Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California, 2006, p. 17 and pp. 34-35.

Table 9
Share of Population Living Below Poverty Level

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	20.6%	21.1%	17.3%	20.4%	18.5%	25.5%
Non-Hispanic White	8.7%	9.3%	5.8%	12.0%	8.5%	9.2%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	25.3%	19.0%	17.7%	21.9%
Non-Hispanic White	9.6%	8.3%	5.9%	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009) for all regions except Coachella Valley. For Coachella Valley, U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 9 reveals that in California and in four of its major Southern California counties, the share of Latinos living below the poverty level is at least twice as high as the share of non-Hispanic Whites, and the same is true in the cities of Los Angeles, Santa Ana and Anaheim. The gap between Latinos and non-Latinos White is somewhat smaller in San Bernardino County, but the share of Latinos in poverty status still exceeds that of non-Latino Whites by 8 percentage points.

Health Insurance Coverage

The health insurance coverage rates of a population are an important indicator of access to health care. Table 10 reveals that throughout Southern California, a significantly higher share of Latinos are uninsured than non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 10
Share of Population Without Health Insurance Coverage

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	28.9%	31.9%	32.2%	27.2%	29.1%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic White	10.1%	11.0%	8.2%	13.2%	12.3%	12.9%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	37.8%	41.8%	31.9%	NA
Non-Hispanic White	12.0%	15.2%	11.4%	NA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009)

IV. Conclusion

California's Citizens Redistricting Commission has an unprecedented opportunity to ensure that all Californians have an opportunity for fair representation in the state's electoral process. The maps that the Commission draws will shape the political landscape for the next ten years, and will help determine whether Latinos and other underrepresented groups can continue to make political progress in the state. We urge the Commission to revise its first draft maps to ensure that the maps comply with the VRA and reflect the growth of the state's Latino population. To accomplish this goal, the Commission must thoughtfully examine the number of Latino effective districts that can be created, and pay careful attention to Latino community members' perspectives about how the proposed lines affect their communities and neighborhoods. We believe the Commission shares our vision for a redistricting process that will help ensure the future strength of California's democracy, and we look forward to continuing to work with the Commission to achieve this opportunity goal.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

06.28.11.C

BILL LEONARD

[REDACTED]
Sacramento, CA 95831
[REDACTED]

June 28th, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 651-5711
VotersFirstAct@crc.ca.gov

Re: Board of Equalization Districts

Dear Commissioners,

First of all, I would like to commend you for the job done on the Board of Equalization districts. It is difficult to break a state like California into just four Communities of Interest, but you have got it: San Diego/Orange/Inland Empire, urban Los Angeles, North Coast and agricultural/Central Valley. There is just one area where I think some improvement can be made.

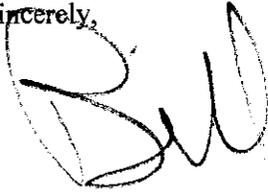
Under the first draft of maps, a substantial portion of the City of Los Angeles and the rural/suburban County of Ventura are linked together in the "Los Angeles" BOE District. However, Ventura County is one of California's leading agricultural counties, making it far more similar to the "East" District than the "Los Angeles District." This agricultural, rural/suburban lifestyle creates a strong community of interest between the Central Valley and this central coast agricultural county. For this reason Ventura County has been part of the "East" BOE District for decades including plans drawn by the courts as well as the legislature. There should be an exchange of the San Fernando Valley into the "Los Angeles District" with Ventura County going into the "East District"

In addition to re-uniting the agricultural areas this exchange would have the benefit of re-uniting the City of Los Angeles which is now proposed to be split into one urban/suburban community of interest as the "Los Angeles" district. The rural/suburban flavor of Ventura just does not seem to fit with Los Angeles any more than the urban San Fernando Valley fits with the agricultural interests of the Central Valley's farming communities.

Furthermore, unlike legislators, Members of the Board are statutorily required (see attached) to provide administrative oversight of the offices in their districts, including many operational and case management decisions. Under the proposed lines, the Van Nuys office would be overseen by the Member of the "East District" but predominantly serve the taxpayers and businesses in the "Los Angeles" District. Likewise, the Ventura office would be administered by the "Los Angeles" Member, but oversee more residents in the "East District" areas of the Antelope Valley and Kern County. To conform to the proposed lines would require the Board of Equalization move taxpayer records including audit files into the field office administered by the appropriate board member all at increased general and special fund costs.

Communities of Interest are very important to Board of Equalization as they must train auditors and investigators in the types of businesses that are pre-dominant in each of the districts. For all of these reasons the exchange of Ventura County for the San Fernando Valley better serves communities of common interests.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Leonard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "B" and "L".

BILL LEONARD

Former Board of Equalization, State Senate, State Assembly
NOT PRINTED AT TAXPAYER EXPENSE

The Unique Function of the BOE

The California Constitution and State Statute make the Board of Equalization's functions entirely unique from those of Senators, Assembly Members and Members of Congress.

BOE Members are required by statute (see below) to "administrate" tax law within their respective districts. Each member provides administrative oversight of the District Offices and Branch Offices, which have defined service areas for ongoing interaction with businesses, including but not limited to auditing, tax compliance, tax policy implementation, etc.

In order for Board Members to best serve their constituents it is important to link communities based on their economies and common industries to ensure that compliance and audit staff members are experienced with the issues they face on a daily basis with taxpayers and local County Assessors, a locally elected office that the BOE oversees.

By way of background, the California Constitution Article XIII, Section 17 provides for the establishment of the five member State Board of Equalization.

Government Code 15602 further provides that: *Each Board Member is required to devote his or her entire time to the services of the State in performing the duties imposed upon the Board and its members by the Constitution and statutes of this State.*

In accordance with this provision, Government Code section 15623 states: *Each member of the State Board of Equalization elected by the voters of an equalization district shall investigate the administration, enforcement, and operation within the district from which he is elected of all laws, the administration and enforcement of which are vested in the board.*

The provisions of the above stated Government Code sections clearly envision that individual Board Members have authorization to initiate or participate unilaterally in activities not necessarily sponsored by the Board itself, which the Member perceives to be within the scope of an "official act."

And it should be noted that the BOE's Ventura District Office oversees the operations of the Bakersfield Branch Office by design. They are similar areas, sharing a common interaction with agribusiness and businesses that support agriculture. The current draft lines would place the Ventura District Office in the "Los Angeles District," but would have oversight of the Bakersfield office, which services one of California's most prolific agricultural counties.

Additionally, the Van Nuys District Office, which is currently in the Los Angeles District, will end up in the East District. Unfortunately, the "Central Valley" district (or "East" as the commission calls it) would end up having oversight of the audit functions of the majority of businesses in urban Los Angeles. All the more reason for the Commission to consider a modification of the draft lines to ensure that the "communities of interest" that the BOE interacts with should be represented by a Board Member who resides in and best understand the unique tax policy, audit and administrative needs of the community he/she represents.



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF VENTURA

SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 93065

SUPERVISOR PETER C. FOY
FOURTH DISTRICT

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
STEVE BENNETT
LINDA PARKS
KATHY I. LONG
JOHN C. ZARAGOZA

June 27, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 651-5711
VotersFirstAct@crc.ca.gov

RE: Adjustment to Los Angeles and East Board of Equalization Districts

Dear Commissioners,

I have the pleasure of representing my neighbors in Ventura County on the Board of Supervisors. As you are aware, we are a diverse county with a rural, suburban and agricultural lifestyle.

With that in mind, I ask that you consider an adjustment to your Board of Equalization maps. For at least the past twenty years, Ventura County has been joined in a rural, suburban and agricultural community of interest with the Central Valley for the Board of Equalization. This has worked well for our residents and businesses owners with business before the Board of Equalization because the nature of the district means the staff and elected member is well versed in the issues facing this type of community.

Los Angeles, as a highly urbanized community, is far different. We do not feel it makes sense to link us into an urban community with a vastly different economy. The proposed East District for the Board of Equalization includes other Southern California communities with similar lifestyles and economies such as the Santa Clarita and Antelope Valleys.

Under the first draft of maps, the bulk of the City of Los Angeles and the rural/suburban County of Ventura are linked together in the "Los Angeles" BOE District. The links between Ventura County and the "East" District include shared watershed, common industries including agriculture and common rural and suburban lifestyles. This shared way of life is a strong link creating a community of interest.

Agriculture is still California's number one industry. It truly is our primary "community of interest." Ventura County has a rich tradition of agriculture throughout our county.

Industry is certainly the most important factor and community of interest when considering a taxing authority such as the Board of Equalization.

Moving Ventura into the East District makes sense. To balance the districts population, we would need only make the Los Angeles District truly the Los Angeles District by moving all of the City of Los Angeles into it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter C. Foyle". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "P" and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

PETER FOY
Supervisor, County of Ventura

Attachment: Map of Proposed Change



GLAACCC

**Greater Los Angeles
African American
Chamber of Commerce**

501(C) 6

Board Members

Gene Hale, *Chairman*
Bettye Dixon, *Vice Chair*
Angela Gibson, *President*
Walter Hill, Jr., *Vice President*
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Aura McCracken
Christine Simmons
Derek C. Smith
Monetta Stephens
Karim Zaman

July 27, 2011

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

Dear Commissioners,

We respectfully request your consideration for the following adjustment to the East Board of Equalization District and the Los Angeles Board of Equalization district.

Under the first draft of maps, the bulk of the City of Los Angeles and the rural/suburban County of Ventura are linked together in the "Los Angeles" BOE District. The links between Ventura County and the "East" District include shared watershed, common industries including agriculture and common rural and suburban lifestyles. This shared way of life is a strong link creating a community of interest.

Due to the strong similarity of demographics and lifestyle, the Board of Equalization's administrative offices placed the Ventura Field office in charge of serving residents throughout the rural, suburban and agricultural communities in Lancaster, Palmdale and all of Bakersfield and Kern County.

Additionally, as executive branch officers, Members of the Board are statutorily required to provide administrative oversight of the offices in their districts, including many operational and case management decisions. Under the proposed lines, the Van Nuys office would be overseen by the Member of the "East District" but predominantly serve the taxpayers and businesses in the "Los Angeles" District. Please note, this is not respective of where a member may live and is unrelated to incumbency, this is about ensuring that whoever is elected serves the residents who elected them, and not a neighboring member.

Including Ventura in the "East" District makes sense for taxpayers who must work with the BOE as well as joining similar communities.

Likewise, keeping the City of Los Angeles whole does the same thing for the residents of Los Angeles. A great benefit of moving Ventura into the "East" District is that it allows the Commission to keep the entire City of Los Angeles intact by moving the portions of the City of Los Angeles that were proposed in the first draft in the "East" District to the "Los Angeles" District.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Gene Hale
Chairman



CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

SACRAMENTO, CA 95833-3293

June 28, 2011

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

RE: Board of Equalization Districts

Dear Commissioners:

We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments through the redistricting process. We respectfully request your reconsideration of two Board of Equalization districts based upon communities of interest.

As currently drawn, Ventura County has been included in the "Los Angeles" district, pairing a more rural, agriculturally based county with a very urban portion of Los Angeles County that includes the bulk of the City of Los Angeles.

When looking at demographics, Ventura County shares more of the same concerns as those in the "East" district. The two areas share common industries including agriculture, as well as common rural and suburban lifestyles. Many do not realize the agricultural base in Ventura even though they rank eighth in agricultural value statewide with \$1,621,584,000 in agricultural production.

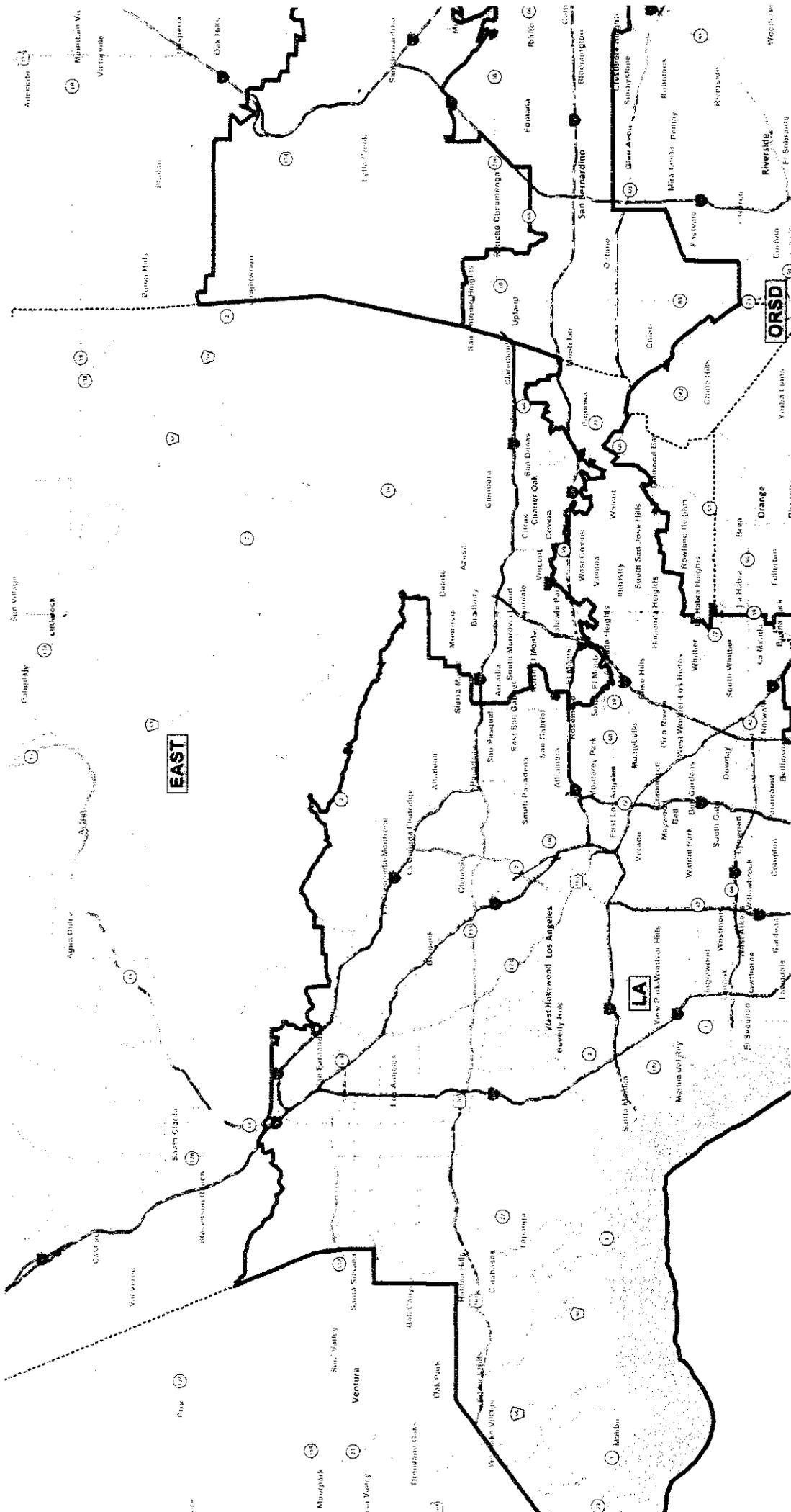
A better option, with more ideal communities of interest, would be swapping Ventura County out of the "Los Angeles" district and trading for the San Fernando Valley currently drawn in the "East" district. This would exchange fairly similar populations that match rural/suburban and urban communities together.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Wenger".

PAUL WENGER
President



EAST

LA

ORSD

SUN VALLEY
CITY OF
CITY OF

AGNES DALE
CITY OF

06.28.11.D

#16

THE DAVIS FOR LODI/GALT SWAP
MAKING THE NUMBERS ADD UP

ECC

1. The ECC district is currently over populated by 7,773 people.
2. The portion of Yolo County in WSAC (excluding West Sacramento) is 73,395 people.
3. The San Joaquin County portion of ECC plus Galt is 99,984 people.

$$+7,773 + 73,395 - 99,984 = -18,816$$

4. To balance the district, population can be added from:
 - a) The 14 Assembly Districts that make up the Bay Area which are currently over populated by 30,843 people.
 - b) The YUBA district which is currently over populated by 3,558 people.

SACEG

1. The SACEG district is currently over populated by 3,711 people.
2. The San Joaquin portion of ECC plus Galt is 99,984 people.

$$+3,711 + 99,984 = +103,695$$

3. The WSAC district is currently under populated by 8,437.
4. The portion of Yolo County in WSAC (excluding West Sacramento) is 73,395 people.

$$-8,437 - 73,395 = -81,832$$

5. After the swap the two City of Sacramento districts (WSAC, SACEG) would be overpopulated by 21,863.

$$+103,695 - 81,832 = +21,863$$

5. To balance the districts, population can be given to:
 - c) The other two Sacramento County districts (ELDO/NSAC) which are currently under populated by 17,453.
 - d) The other two San Joaquin County districts (STKTN/STNSJ) which are currently under populated by 10,537.

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

CAPAFR-Sacramento

4/18

Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

Public Hearing: June 28, 2011

████████████████████ Sacramento CA 95814

06.28.11.E

Arrive 5pm – 6:00pm-9pm

“Sonney Chong”

Coalition of Asian Pacific Islanders Together for Leadership & Advocacy

I am Sonney Chong, President of CAPITAL, the Coalition of Asian Pacific Islanders Together for Leadership & Advocacy. Thank you for holding this hearing so that residents of Sacramento can provide input in the redistricting process. CAPITAL is a council and forum of Asian and Pacific Islander (API) organizations meeting in a spirit of unity, friendship and mutual support. Our member organizations include different API communities-representing Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean; Hmong, Mien, Lao, Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, and other Pacific Islanders in the Sacramento, Yolo, and Solano counties of California. We have broadened our outreach to faith based communities, Muslim, Sikh, GLBT, Slavic, Hispanic, African American, and Jewish communities, and our network includes public safety agencies. Our member organizations include advocacy, service, education, health, arts, cultural, youth, social justice, criminal justice, law enforcement, and special interest organizations.

In Sacramento County, CAPITAL is the regional lead organization for CAPAFR, the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting. CAPAFR-Sacramento has held four community meetings on the drawing of district lines that keep our communities of interest and neighborhoods whole.

Based on the hearing held in Auburn on May 19, 2011 and the release of the draft maps of the Assembly, I want to thank the Commission for keeping South Sacramento and Elk Grove together. Even if there are changes to the maps, please continue to keep South Sacramento (from Fruitridge Road South), Elk Grove, Florin, and Vineyard together. This is especially true at the Senate and Congressional level, where the draft maps split Florin, and it should remain whole.

Another one of our speakers, Ms. Linda Ng will talk further about northern and western areas of Sacramento. My one emphasis is to remove Davis from any district with the City of Sacramento. The focus of UC Davis is agricultural. It should not be paired with the urban area of Sacramento, but with the other agricultural areas in Yolo/Solano Counties.

If there are other district configurations the Commission wishes to explore, CAPAFR will be submitting response maps in line with our agreement.

Thank you very much for considering our community input.

National Organization of Chinese Americans (NOCA)

Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

Public Hearing: June 28, 2011

████████████████████ Sacramento CA 95814

Arrive 5pm – 6:00pm-9pm

“Linda Ng”

National Organization of Chinese Americans

06.28.11.G

#19

National Organization of Chinese Americans (NOCA)

Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

Public Hearing: June 28, 2011

[REDACTED] Sacramento CA 95814

Arrive 5pm – 6:00pm-9pm

“Linda Ng”

National Organization of Chinese Americans

I am Linda Ng, Treasurer of the National Organization of Chinese Americans headquarters in Washington D.C. and past president of OCA Sacramento Chapter. ~~OCA Sacramento makes up one of National's 81 chapters and college affiliates that strive to develop strong leadership, community involvement and civic participations. OCA, an organization of community advocates, is dedicated to advancing the social, political and economic well-being of Asian Pacific Islander Americans and we aim to embrace the hopes and aspirations of Asian Pacific Islander Americans in the United States.~~

On behalf of our API communities, ~~I wish to follow up on what Dr. Sonney Chong said.~~ *Ms May O Lee* First, I want to thank the Commission for listening to keep North Natomas/North Highlands in a district with other northern Sacramento neighborhoods. This will keep our immigrant newcomer and Pacific Islander communities together.

And I also want to thank the Commission to keep West Sacramento with a district that includes the City of Sacramento. This configuration makes sense because there are many immigrants in West Sacramento and Northern Sacramento. Also, there are important partnerships and developments happening along the riverfront between West Sacramento and Sacramento, so keeping these areas together is crucial. This especially applies for the Senate and Congressional maps as well.

Again, if there are other district configurations the Commission wishes to explore, CAPAFR will be submitting response maps in line with our agreement.

Thank you very much for considering our community input.

06.28.11.H

(#20)

Good Evening Members Of The Commission:

My name is Norb Kumagai. I am a longtime resident of The City of Davis located in Yolo County.

By way of public disclosure, I personally know Commissioner Stan Forbes from his previous service on The Davis School Board and The Davis City Council.

I have been working closely with The Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans For Fair Redistricting which has previously submitted maps for The Commission's consideration.

By brief background, when then-Assembly Members Floyd Mori and Paul Bannai lost their seats in November 1980 there were no Asian Americans in The State Legislature.

After 480 Assembly campaigns and roughly 240 Senate campaigns (an estimated 720 total campaigns), Assembly Member Nao Takasugi was successfully elected in November 1992.

As a result, during the two reapportionment cycles ('81 & '91) there was no Asian American representation in the redistricting process, much to the detriment of our communities.

In 2001, thanks to the leadership of The Asian Pacific American Legal Center, a concentrated effort was made to lobby The State Legislature for the creation of an Asian American legislative district (presently the 49th AD) in The San Gabriel Valley.

Specific to this process, the initial draft maps by This Commission for State Senate, State Assembly and Congressional districts literally "slices & dices" The County of Yolo.

The maps which were submitted by The Coalition include The City of West Sacramento into proposed downtown Sacramento Senate & Assembly districts.

In our conversations to submit proposed maps for The Commission's consideration, there was specific discussion to draw the western boundary at the eastern edge of The Yolo Causeway and not to come across The Yolo Bypass to take in the City of Davis and The University of California, Davis campus.

In conclusion, I respectfully ask that The Commission give the proposed maps which has been submitted by The Coalition as well as the comments by numerous Yolo County residents into careful consideration when revising these draft Congressional & Legislative Maps.

I thank you for your time this evening.

June 26, 2011

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

RE: Suggested Revisions To The Draft Maps Incorporating The County of Yolo

Dear Members Of The California Citizens Redistricting Commission:

I am writing as a longtime resident of The County of Yolo (Northern California) and have lived in The City of Davis for over forty (40) years.

By way of disclosure, I personally know Commissioner Stanley Forbes from his previous service on The Davis School Board and The Davis City Council as well as his involvement in city politics.

I have been working closely with The Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans For Fair Redistricting (CAPAFR) which has previously submitted maps for The Commission's consideration.

The Coalition is comprised of Asian Pacific Islander organizations including The Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco), The Asian Pacific American Legal Center (Southern California) and here locally, Coalition of Asian Pacific Islanders Together for Advocacy & Leadership (CAPITAL).

By brief background, when then-Assembly Members S. Floyd Mori (D-Pleasanton) and Paul Bannai (R-Gardena) lost their seats in November 1980 there were no Asian Americans in The 120 Member California State Legislature.

After 480 Assembly campaigns and roughly 240 Senate campaigns (an estimated 720 total campaigns), Assembly Member Nao Takasugi (R-Oxnard) was successfully elected in November 1992.

As a result, during the two reapportionment cycles (1981 & 1991) there was no Asian American representation in the reapportionment process, much to the detriment of our communities.

Thanks to the leadership of The Asian Pacific American Legal Center in 2001 (specifically Ms. Kathay Feng, Esq.) a concentrated effort was made to lobby The State Legislature for the creation of an Asian American legislative district (presently the 49th AD) in The San Gabriel Valley which eventually lead to the successful election of then-Assembly Member Judy Chu.

Specific to the 2011 reapportionment process, the initial draft of maps by The Commission for State Senate, State Assembly and Congressional districts literally "slices & dices" The County of Yolo.

The maps which were submitted by CAPAFR included The City of West Sacramento into proposed downtown Sacramento Senate & Assembly districts. We continue to seek inclusion of immigrant populations who live in The City of West Sacramento with The Natomas community.

We also strongly agree that with the ongoing partnerships between The City of West Sacramento and The City of Sacramento over the riverfront, not to mention the shared operations of The Port of Sacramento, that combining them in a single legislative district is a reasonable suggestion.

In our discussions to submit draft maps for The Commission's consideration, there was specific discussion to draw the western boundary at the eastern edge of The Yolo Causeway and not to come across The Yolo Bypass to take in the City of Davis and The University of California, Davis campus (as is reflected by The Commission's draft legislative maps).

Furthermore, The University of California, Davis is considered "The Ag School" of The U.C. System. U.C. Davis continues to be the largest employer in The County of Yolo and significantly impacts the economy of Solano County as well.

U.C. Davis faculty, students and staff reside throughout The County of Yolo (the cities of Woodland & Winters) as well as in Solano County (the cities of Dixon, Vacaville & Fairfield).

Surrounding the four (4) incorporated communities (West Sacramento, Woodland, Davis & Winters) is prime agricultural land. The County of Yolo and these incorporated communities have dedicated themselves to farmland preservation and regional environmental efforts.

In addition, The University of California has developed partnerships in The Capay Valley & The Napa Valley known for its vast vineyards. Last January, U.C. Davis and The Robert Mondavi Institute for Wine & Food Science publicly celebrated the Grand Opening of the world's most environmentally-friendly facility for making wine, beer and processed foods on the campus.

Said an editorial in Sunday's Davis Enterprise (June 26th) entitled "Boundaries Should Unite Us, Not Divide Us", *"Collaboration is the name of the game in Yolo, where governments work together with great success on water, transportation, air quality and land use issues. Our residents collaborate, too — Yolo is served by nearly 70 nonprofit community organizations that address hunger, homelessness, health care, children's needs and the environment, among other important causes."*

In conclusion, I respectfully ask that The Commission give the proposed maps which has been submitted by CAPAFR as well as the comments submitted by local residents (via "Saving California Communities", Susan Lovenberg et. al) careful consideration when revising these draft Congressional & Legislative Maps.

Respectfully Yours,

Norb Kumagai

Norb Kumagai, Member
Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans For Fair Redistricting (CAPAFR)
Davis, California 95616