

# 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,

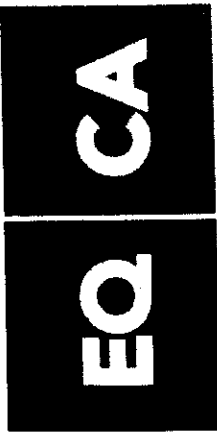
Thank you for all your due diligence and hard work in developing the first draft of the state-wide districts that impact our Assembly, Senate, and Congressional representation. I write to you in regards to the proposed map that impacts the representation for the County of Yolo and the City of Woodland.

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

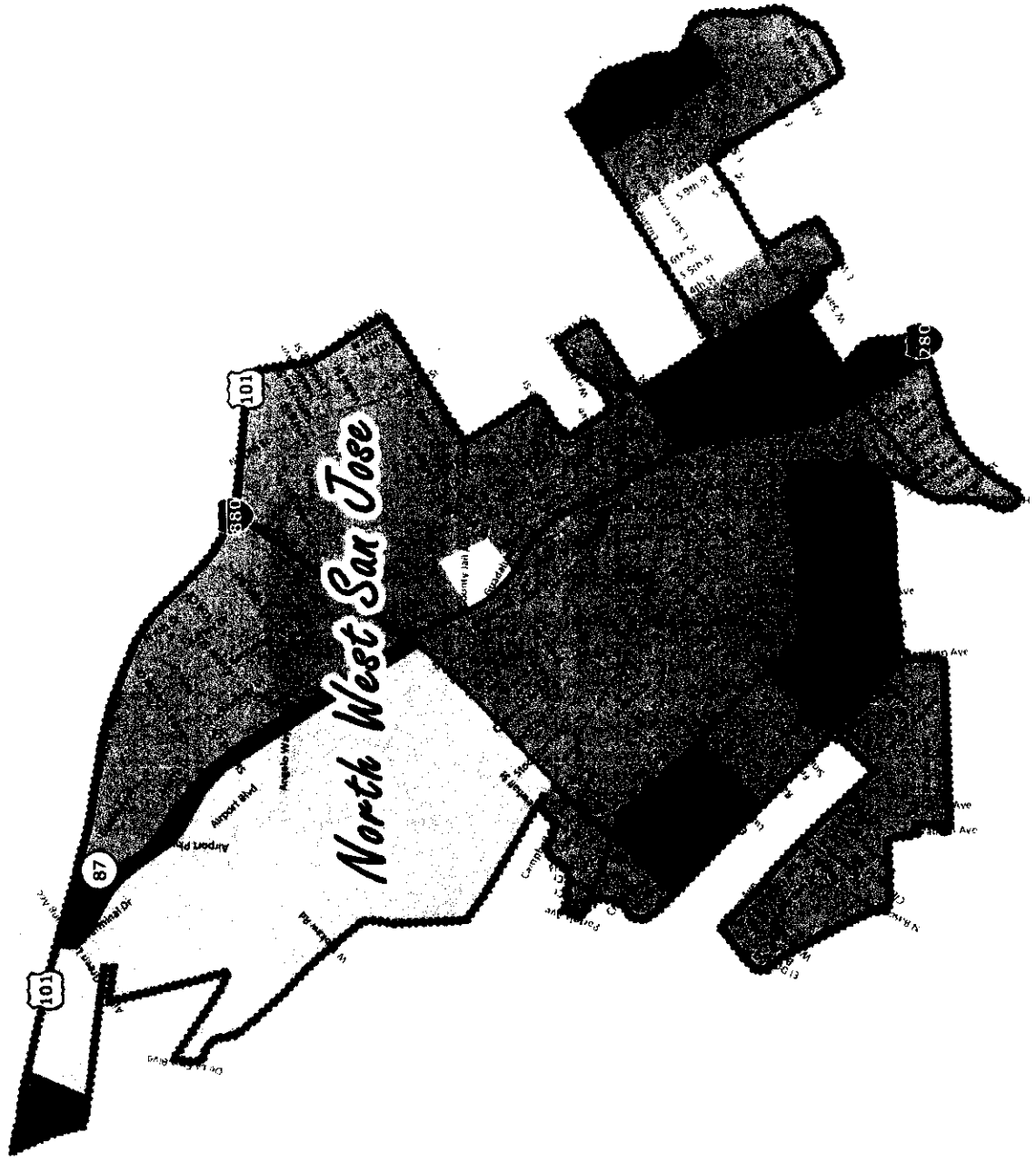


Equality California | eqca.org

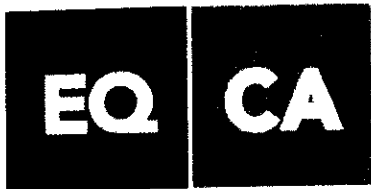
**LGBT Blend Rank**  
 90-94th Percentile  
 95-97th Percentile  
 98-99th Percentile  
 Other

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 ::



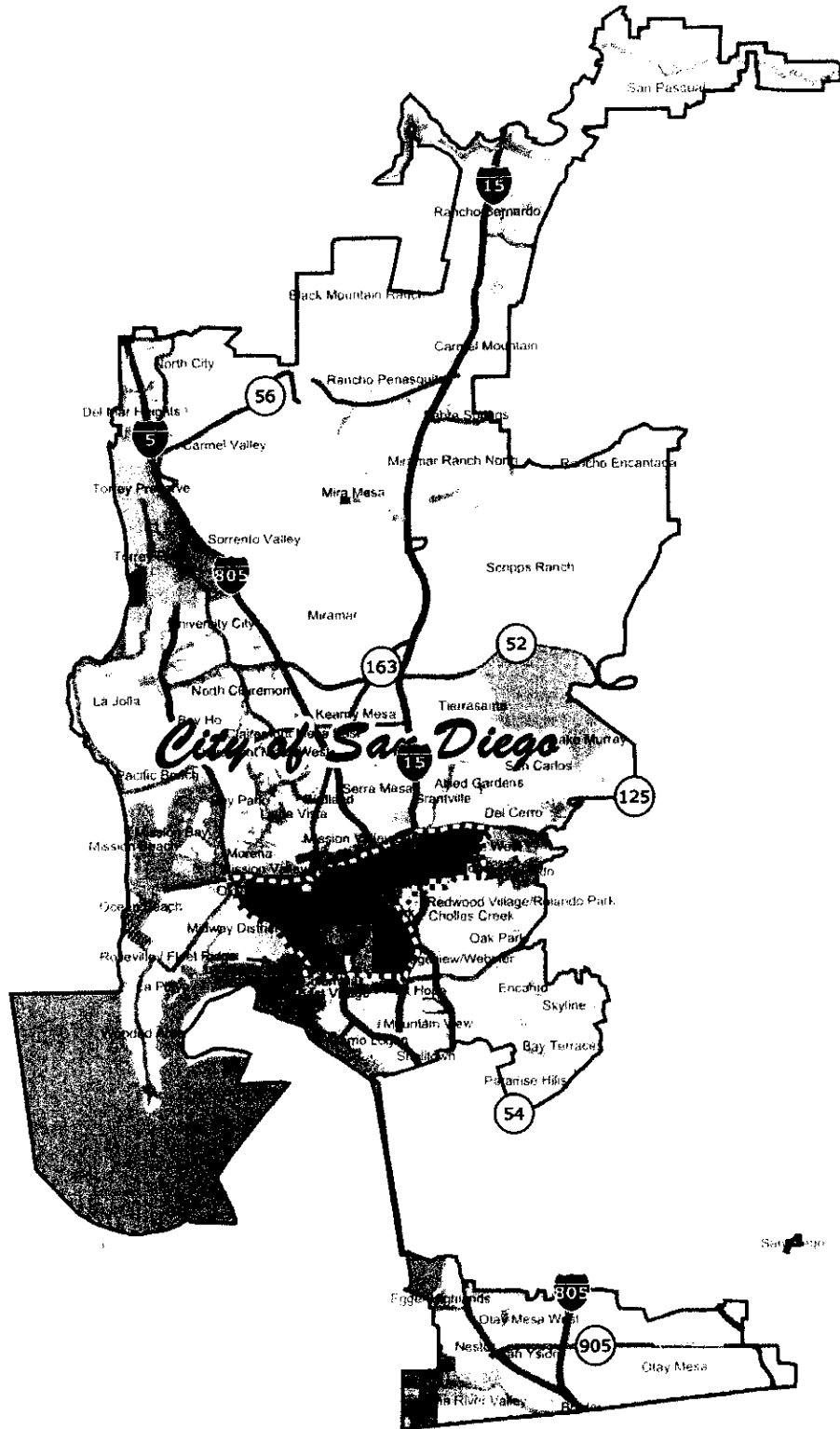
Equality California | eqca.org

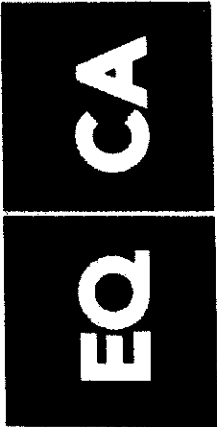
# LGBT Community of Interest Map CITY OF SAN DIEGO

## 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

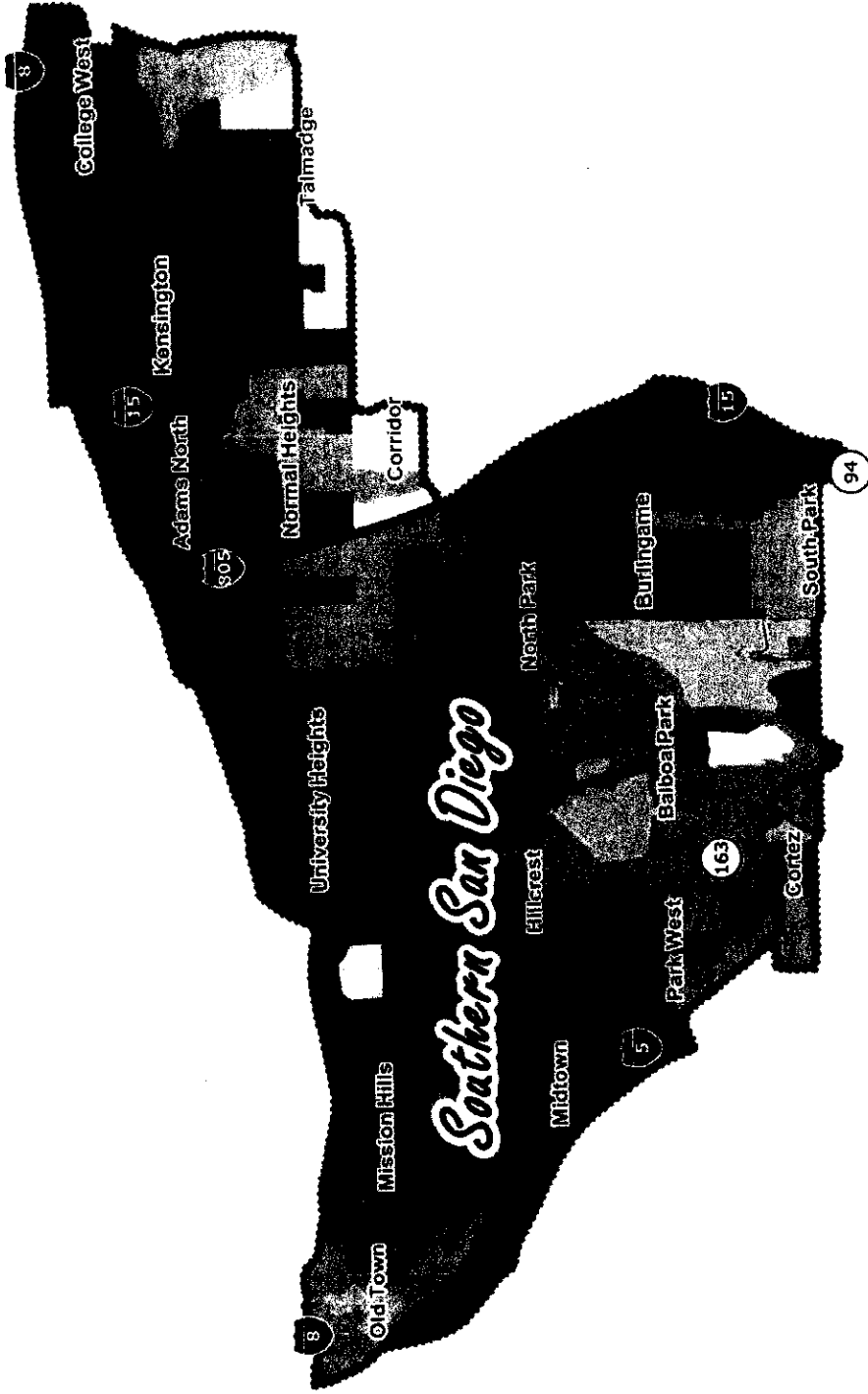




Equality California | eqca.org

# LGBT Community of Interest Map SOUTHERN SAN DIEGO

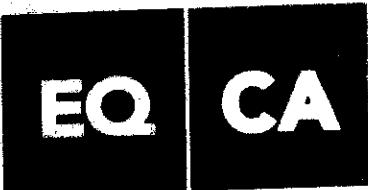
**LGBT Blend Rank**  
 90-95th Percentile  
 95-99th Percentile  
 99th Percentile  
 Other



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 ::



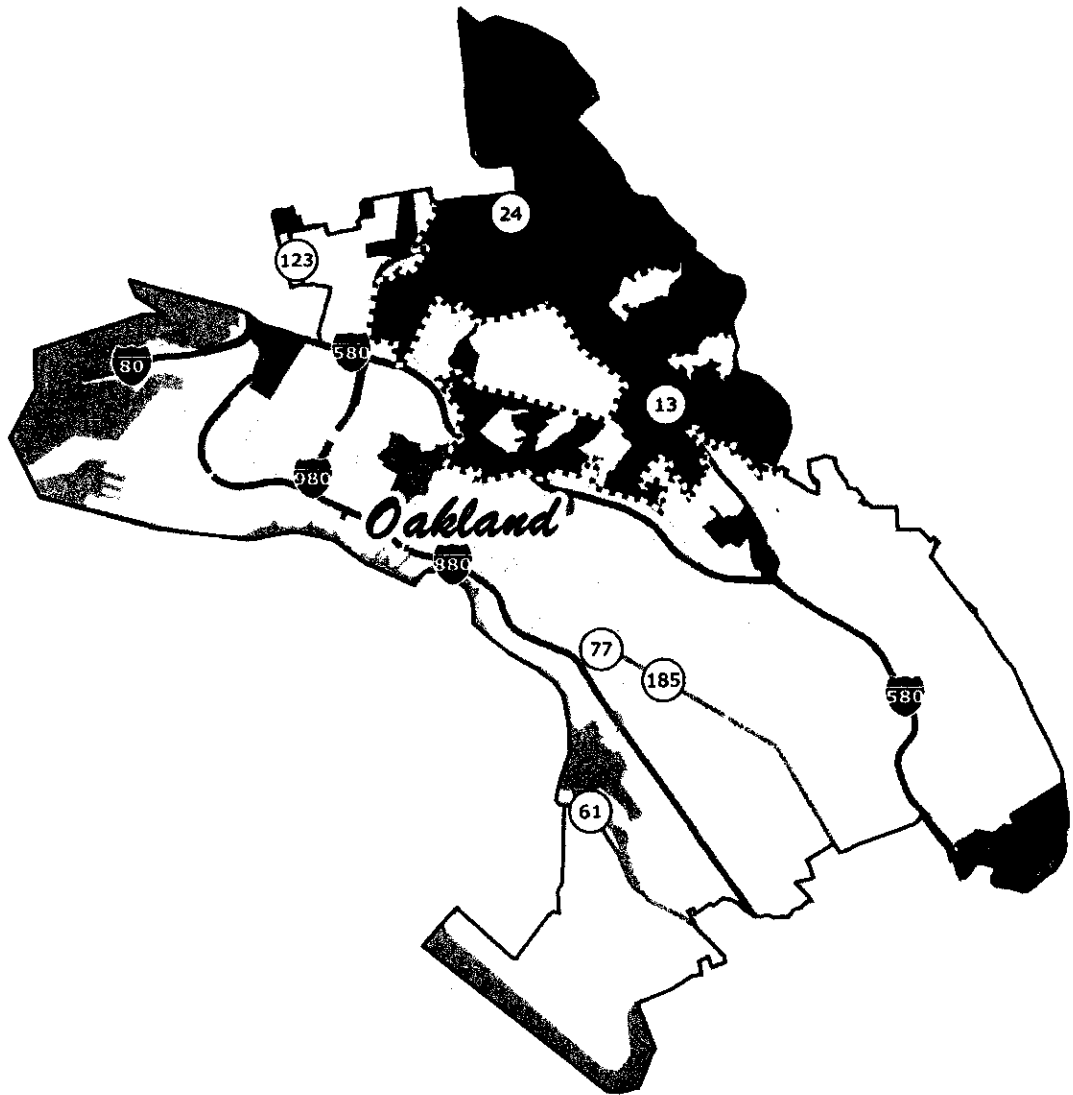
# LGBT Community of Interest Map OAKLAND HILLS

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

Equality California | eqca.org

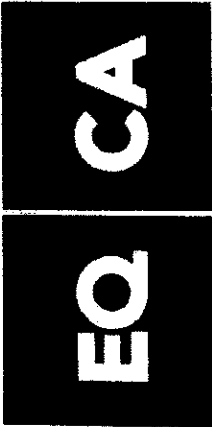
## LGBT Blend Rank

- 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

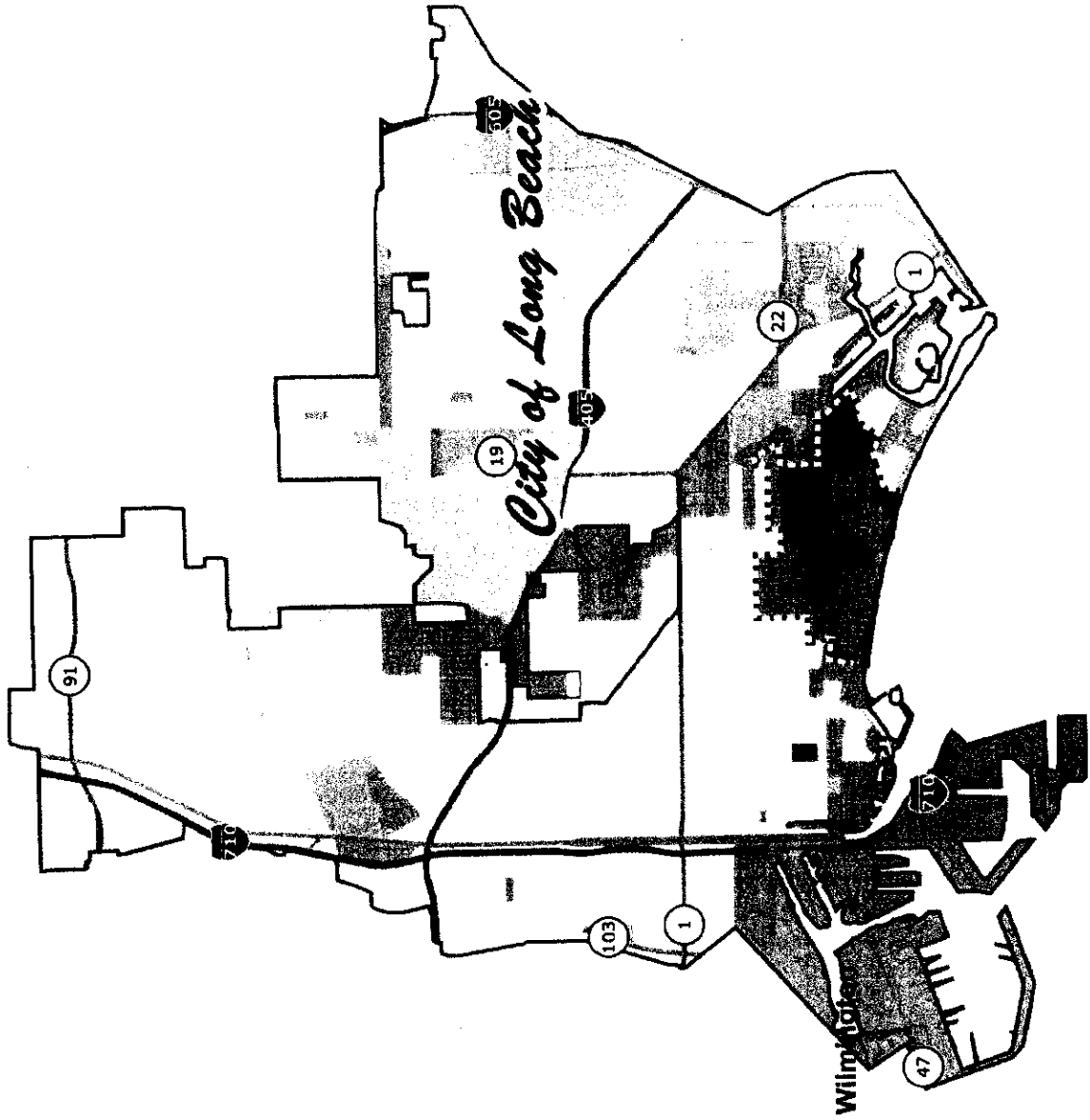


REDISTRICTING PARTNERS



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# 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 ::

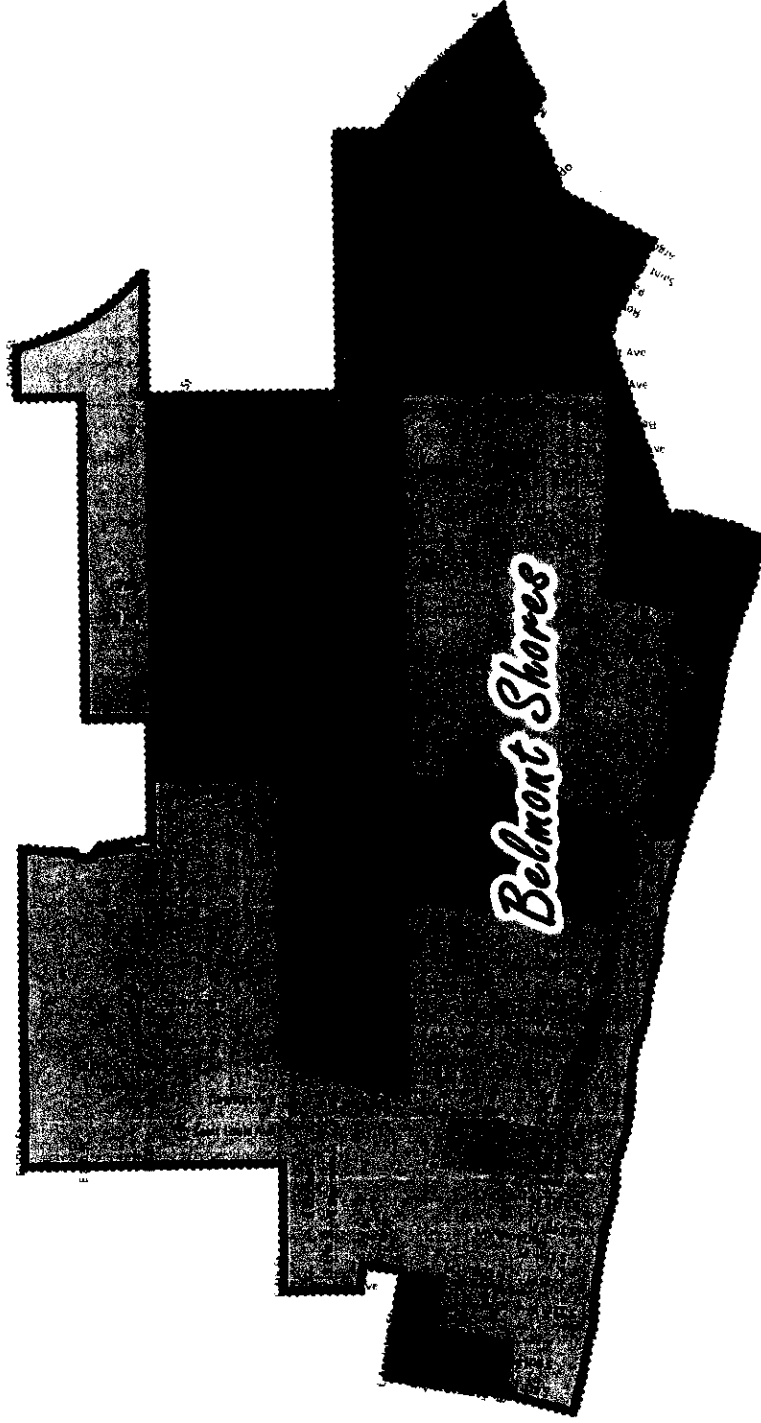


Equality California | eqca.org

# LGBT Community of Interest Map LONG BEACH - BELMONT SHORES

## LGBT Blend Rank

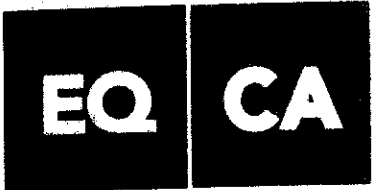
- 90-94th Percentile
- 95-97th Percentile
- 98-99th Percentile
- Other



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 ::

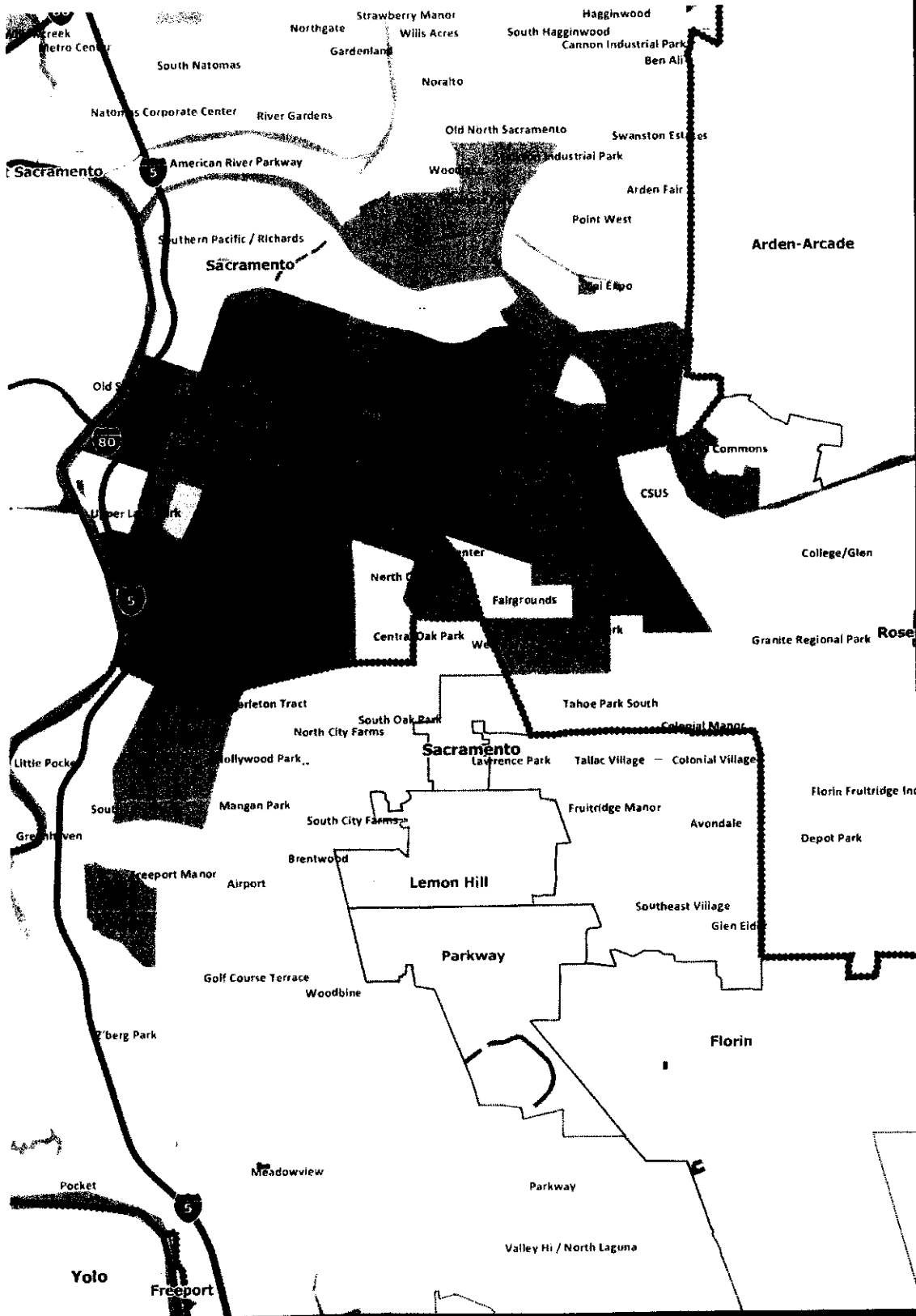


# LGBT Community of Interest Map

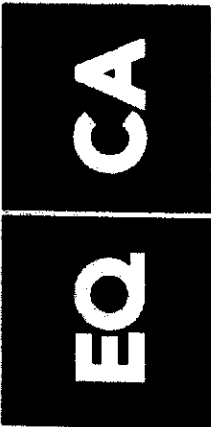
## SACRAMENTO LGBT COI SPLITS

### 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**

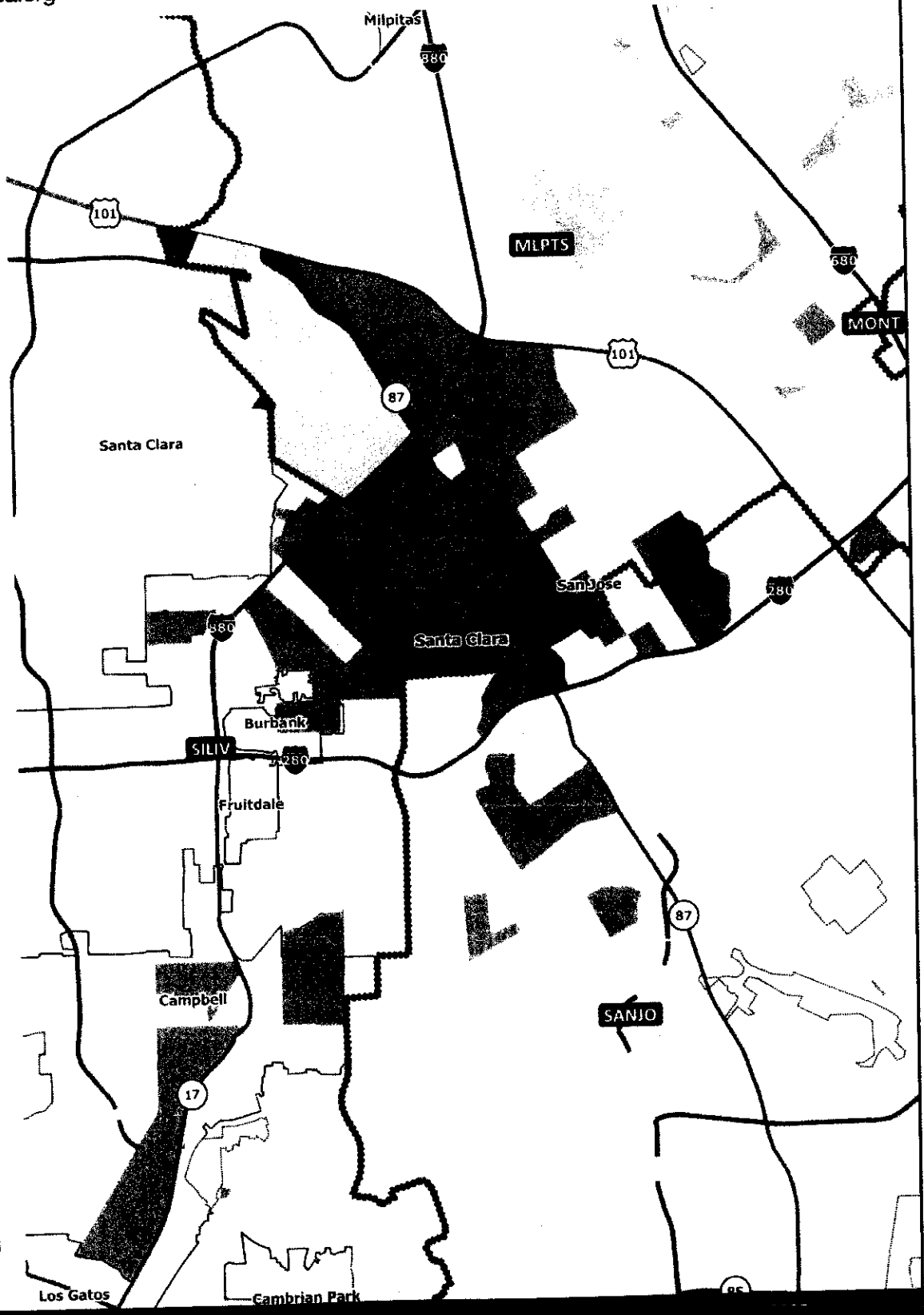
**CA**

# 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

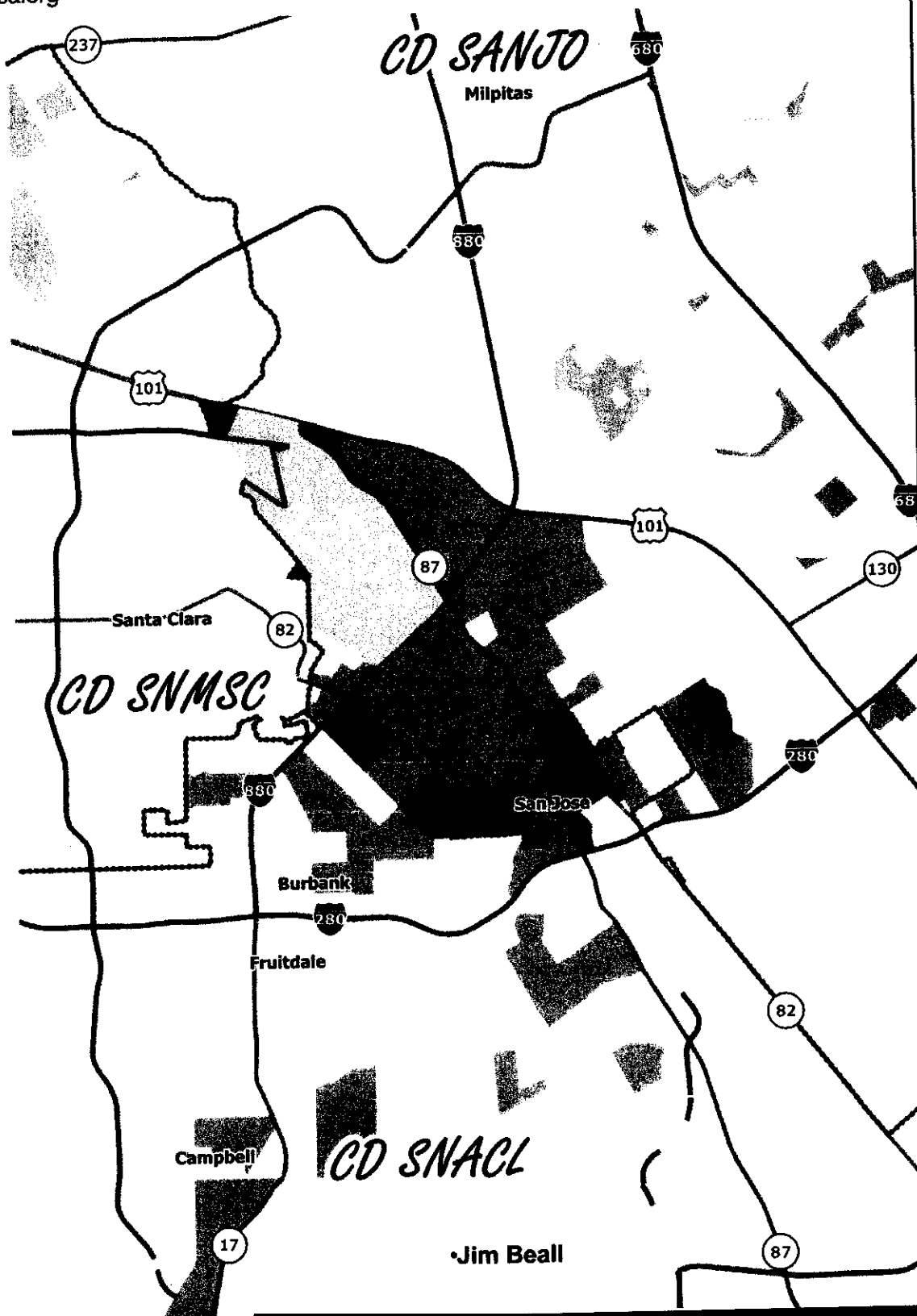
LGBT Community of Interest Map

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



●● REDISTRICTING  
●● PARTNERS

For more on these maps: Equality California ::

06.28.11.K

#27

From: [REDACTED]  
To: [votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov](mailto: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



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 20<sup>th</sup> Senate District ended up a contest that raised inter-ethnic tensions. According to a political commentator who observed the acerbic political contest, "Charges of 'race baiting' and 'racially offensive' tactics flew back and forth between the candidates and their campaigns" (*California Journal*, 9/1/98). This particular political campaign demonstrated how racial politics was affected by the climate of opinion during the 1990s in California inflamed by several key propositions which at heart involved racial issues. It is not surprising, therefore, to note that it

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

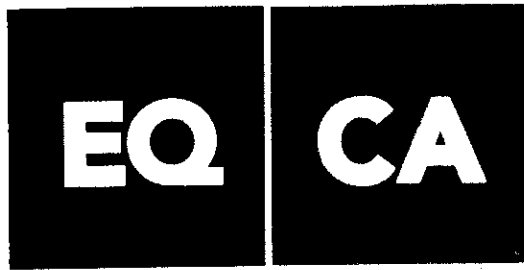
If Hispanics are to be incorporated into the fabric of American society as they emerge as the majority population in the state of California over the next twenty or thirty years, their full integration as participants in the political process will be critical to the preservation of our participatory 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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# 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)

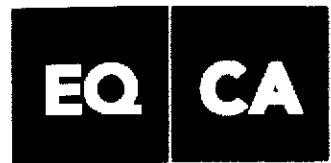
a minority group that is (2) geographically compact or has a "sense of community" it constitutes a community of interest.



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

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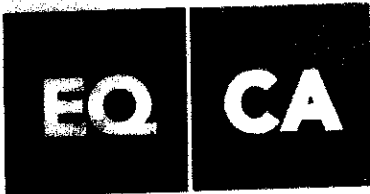
The database created for EQCA by Redistricting Partners includes the following datasets. Each dataset was imported and ranked based on density within the census block group level. These rankings were then summed and used to create the final ranking, called the LGBT Blend Rank or LGBT COI (Community of 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



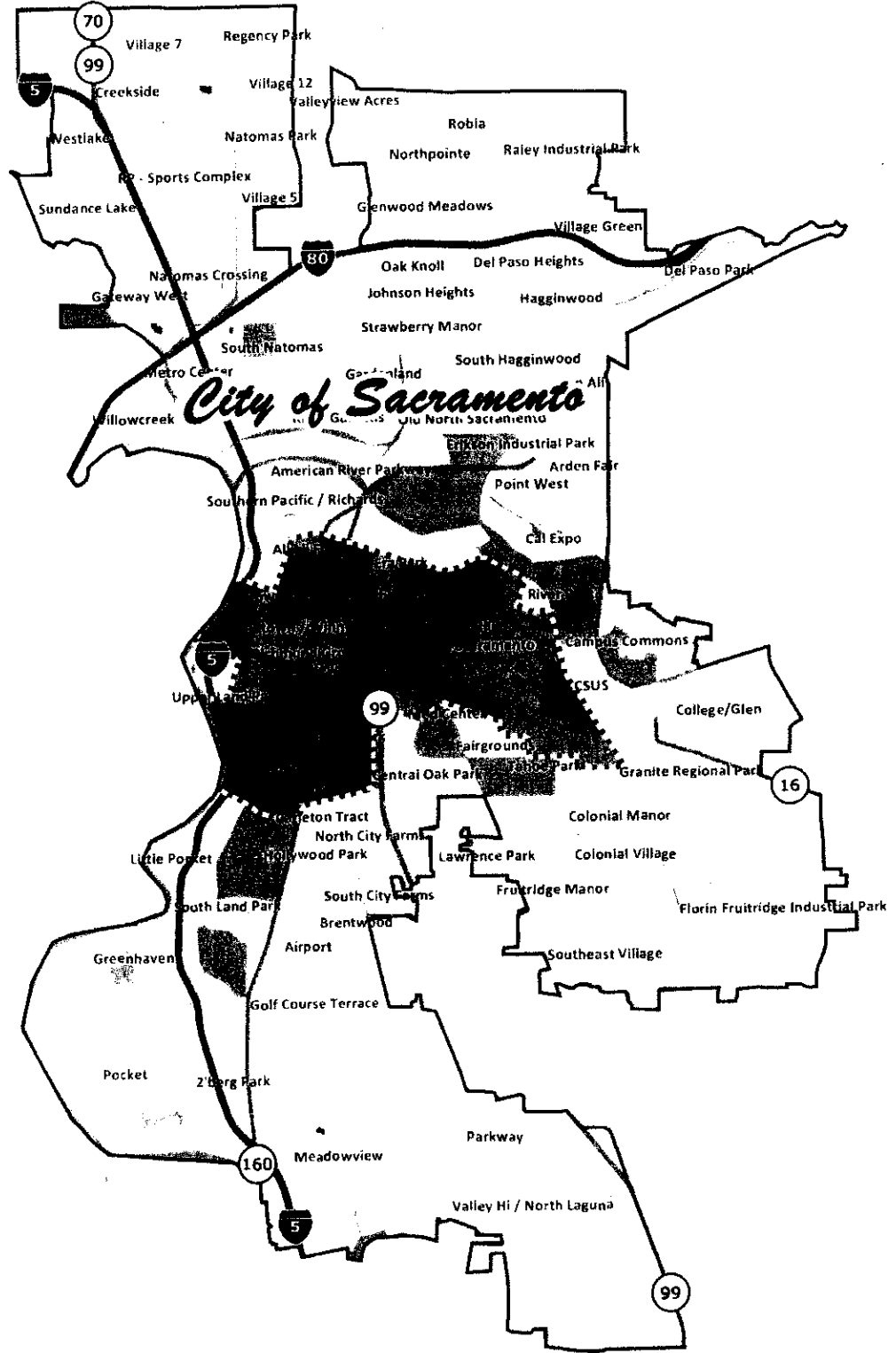
# LGBT Community of Interest Map CITY OF SACRAMENTO

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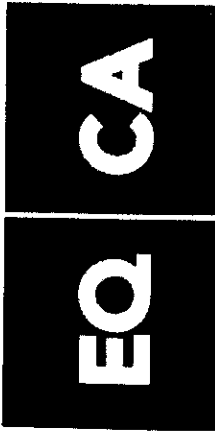
## LGBT Blend Rank

- 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



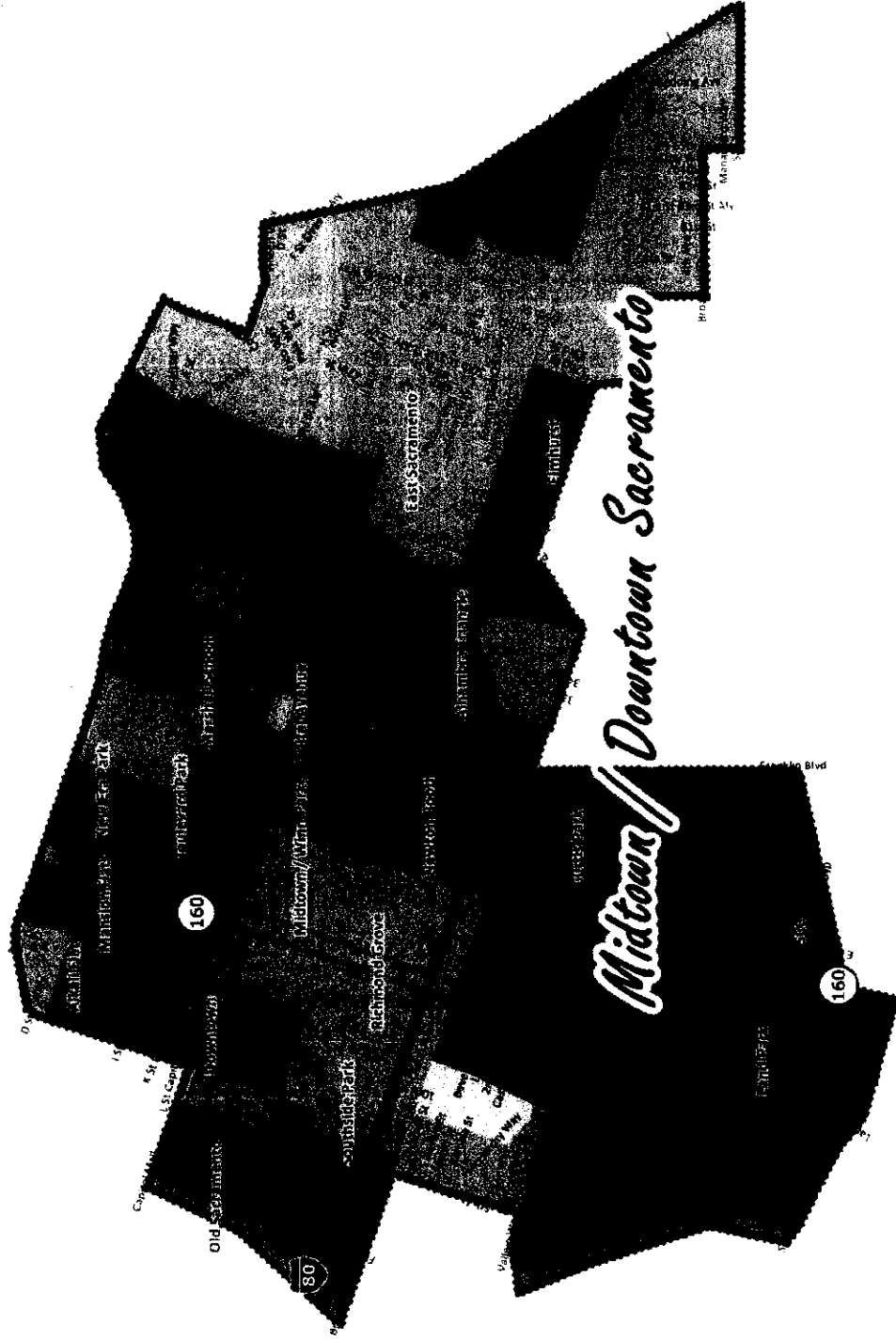
For more on these maps: Equality California ::



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# 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

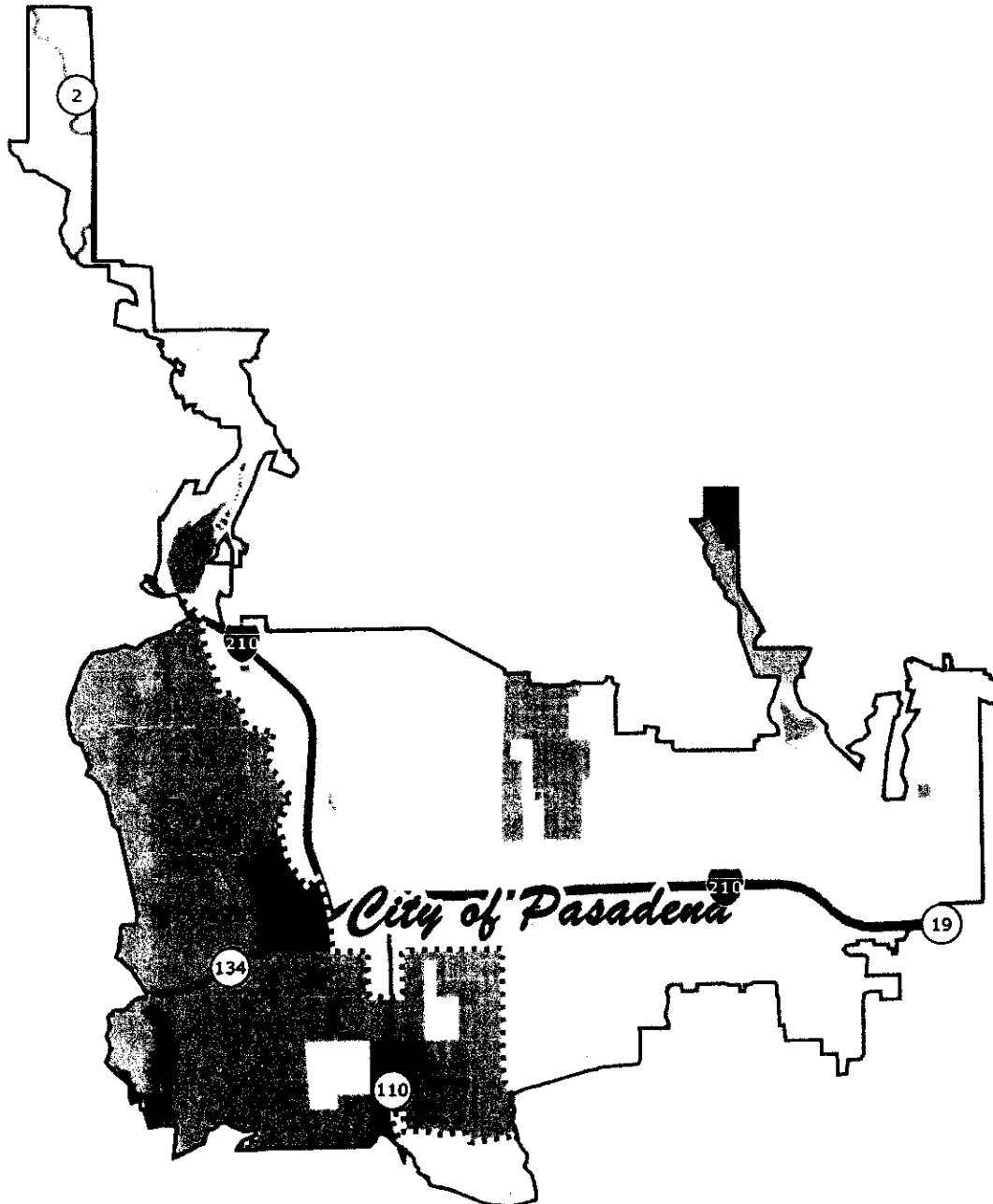
## CITY OF PASADENA

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### 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**



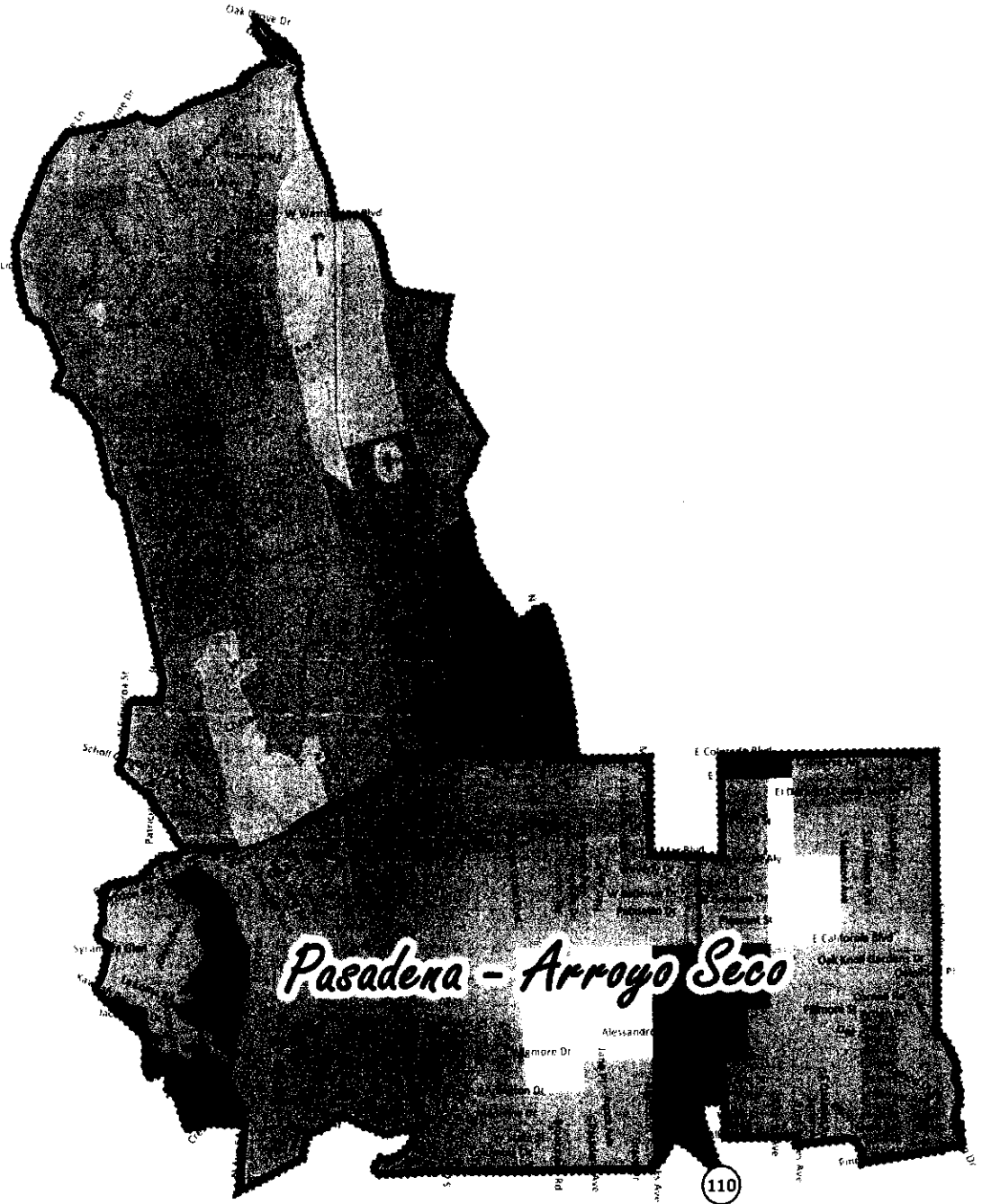
# LGBT Community of Interest Map PASADENA - ARROYO SECO

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## LGBT Blend Rank

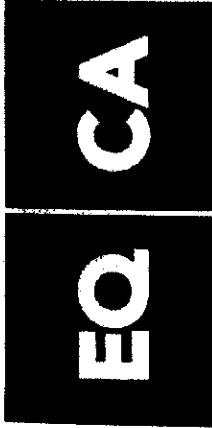
- 90-95th Percentile
- 95-99th Percentile
- 99th Percentile
- Other

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



*Pasadena - Arroyo Seco*

REDISTRICTING PARTNERS



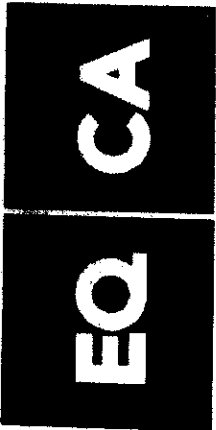
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# LGBT Community of Interest Map CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

**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





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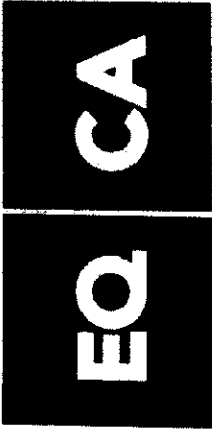
# LGBT Community of Interest Map EASTERN SAN FRANCISCO

- 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

