

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA**

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JULIE VANDERMOST  
Petitioner,

vs.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE  
OF CALIFORNIA  
Respondent.

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**DECLARATION OF DR. T. ANTHONY QUINN  
IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE  
OR WRIT OF PROHIBITION**

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I, DR. T. ANTHONY QUINN, declare:

1. I am a resident of Sacramento County, and am currently retired.
2. I offer this testimony as an expert in California politics, California redistricting, and political demography. I was qualified as an expert in these subjects in the 2001 redistricting case, *Andal v. Davis, Kennedy v. Davis, Nadler v. Davis*, 2003. I provided expert testimony and submitted a Model Constitutional Plan for State Senate Districts in *Vandermost v. Bowen, et al.*, S 196492, the substantive challenge to the Citizens' Redistricting Commission's certified Senate District maps in 2011. My expert qualifications are set forth in Exhibit "C" to this Declaration.
3. I have written a paper on the 1980s redistricting and this Court's decision in *Assembly v. Deukmejian*, 30 Cal.3d 538 (1982) and as part of the research for that paper, studied the 1970s redistricting and this Court's decisions in *Legislature v. Reinecke* (6 Cal.3d 595 (*Reinecke I*); 7 Cal. 3d 92 (*Reinekce II*)); 9 Cal.3d 166 (*Reinecke III*); and 10 Cal.3d 396 (*Reinecke IV*) .)
4. I have experience in drawing statewide district maps during the 1970s and 1980s California redistricting by the Legislature and as an expert witness in the 2003 *Andal v. Davis, Kennedy v. Davis, Nadler v. Davis* cases, as outlined in my original Declaration in this matter. I prepared model plans for the California Secretary of State in 2001.
5. I have prepared and submit with this Declaration a "Simple Nesting Plan" (Attachment "A" hereto incorporated by this reference herein) that demonstrates the nesting of two whole Assembly Districts in one Senate District using the Citizens' Redistricting Commission's unchallenged certified Assembly District maps. The Assembly districts have not been the subject of a referendum nor a legal challenge as are the

Commission's certified Senate District maps. The Simple Nesting Plan assigns two Assembly Districts to one Senate District, as provided by Proposition 11, Cal. Const., Article XXI, section 2(d)(6), and fully complies with equal population, federal Voting Rights Act, and Article XXI, section 2(d)(3)-(5) criteria.

6. I tested this "Simple Nesting Plan" using Mapitude mapping software which was used by the Commission's staff at Q2 Data and Research, Berkeley, California, using 2010 Census data available used by the Commission's staff as well as other persons and groups who submitted demonstrative maps to the Commission in 2011. I am prepared to provide to the court's expert all the necessary computer files.

7. I offer the following statements as my expert opinion on California redistricting

**A. The Simple Nesting Plan**

8. In 2012, the odd-numbered Senate districts will be up for election. This nesting plan provides 40 Senate districts by nesting the 80 Commission-drawn Assembly districts, but care is taken to assign odd numbers to areas where the majority of the population is in currently odd-numbered districts. The numbering generally follows the Commission's numbering except where districts must be made odd or even. The even-numbered districts will not elect until 2014 and thus are not affected by the interim plan for 2012. Only the odd-numbered districts are affected.

9. Four maps showing the placement of the districts accompany this narrative.

**A. Bay Area-North Coast Region**

Senate District 2: Assembly Districts 2 and 10. Comment: This creates a district running from Del Norte County to Marin County, very close to the Senate district drawn by the Commission. (Elects in 2014).

Senate District 8: Assembly Districts 17 and 19. Comment: This district unites the city of San Francisco. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 11: Assembly Districts 22 and 24. Comment: This district unites San Mateo County and northern Santa Clara County. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 13: Assembly Districts 28 and 29: Comment: This district unites the Monterey Bay and Santa Cruz County with Silicon Valley using Highway 17 as the community of interest. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 15: Assembly District 27 and 30. Comment: This is a Latino influence district that combines two areas with a long history of electing Latinos, East San Jose and Salinas and eastern Monterey County. These two Assembly districts are not contiguous as drawn by the Commission. However, there is an unpopulated part of Assembly District 25 that can be shifted to Assembly District 27 to make them contiguous. Monterey County is a Section 5 Voting Rights Act county and this enhances Latino opportunities in that county. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 10: Assembly Districts 20 and 25. Comment: This district combines Asian areas in northeastern Santa Clara County with similar areas in southern Alameda County. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 9: Assembly Districts 15 and 18. Comment: This district covers the urban and minority areas of Oakland and western Contra Costa County. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 7: Assembly Districts 14 and 16. Comment: This district combines suburban areas in Contra Costa and Alameda Counties. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 3: Assembly Districts 4 and 11. Comment: This district is primarily Solano and Yolo Counties. (Elects in 2012)

#### B. Interior and Central Valley Region

Senate District 1: Assembly Districts 6 and 8. Comment: This district is a compact district that includes parts of Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties. It significantly reduces the number of divisions of Sacramento County from the Commission's maps. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 4: Assembly Districts 1 and 3. Comment: This district unites all the agriculture counties north of Sacramento into a much more sensible district than the one drawn by the Commission. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 6: Assembly District 7 and 9: Comment: This district includes much of urban Sacramento County, West Sacramento in Yolo County, and Lodi in San Joaquin County. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 5: Assembly Districts 12 and 13. Comment: This is a compact district that keeps San Joaquin County whole, except for Lodi, and joins it with nearby territory in Stanislaus County. It is very close to the Commission-drawn district. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 12: Assembly Districts 5 and 21: Comment: Merced is a Voting Rights Act Section 5 county but it has no history of electing Latinos. By detaching Merced from the Salinas area in Monterey County, also a Section 5 county, a new likely Latino Senate seat is drawn in the Bay Area. This district includes Valley and Foothill counties but does not go to the coast as the Commission's district did. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 14: Assembly Districts 31 and 32. Comment: This the Section 5 district uniting parts of Fresno and Bakersfield. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 16: Assembly Districts 23 and 26. Comment: This district includes non-Latino portions of Fresno County, all of Tulare County and part of Kern County.

Senate District 26: Assembly Districts 34 and 36. Comment: This district includes non-Latino portions of Kern County and the Antelope Valley in Los Angeles County. (Elects in 2014)

C. Central Coast Region:

Senate District 19: Assembly Districts 35 and 37. Comment: This district includes all of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara County and the western portion of Ventura County. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 27: Assembly Districts 38 and 44. Comment: This district combines all of eastern Ventura County with the northern San Fernando Valley and Santa Clarita in Los Angeles County, as the

Commission was urged to do by numerous witnesses in public testimony.  
(Elects in 2012)

D. Los Angeles Region:

Senate District 21: Assembly Districts 45 and 50. Comment: This is a west Los Angeles district that covers the southern San Fernando Valley. There was much public testimony to draw this district. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 18: Assembly Districts 39 and 46. Comment: This district covers the San Fernando Valley Latino neighborhoods. Assembly District 39 is a Section 2 Voting Rights Act district and it is combined with the neighboring district with the largest Latino population. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 25: Assembly Districts 41 and 43: Comment: This district covers the San Gabriel Valley foothills, and is very close to the Commission-drawn district. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 22: Assembly Districts 48 and 49. Comment: This district is located in the East San Gabriel Valley. This nets the same Assembly districts as the Commission map, and has a high Asian and Latino population. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 24: Assembly Districts 51 and 53. Comment: This district covers parts of downtown Los Angeles and Alhambra and Monterey Park. It is a Section 2 district and tracks the Commission nesting of Latino districts. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 30: Assembly Districts 59 and 63. Comment: This district includes Huntington Park and parts of downtown Los Angeles and is one of three Section 2 Latino districts with a Latino CVAP over 50 percent. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 32: Assembly Districts 57 and 58. Comment: This is a southeastern Los Angeles County district with a Latino CVAP over 50 percent. It is a Section 2 district that tracks the Commission district. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 28: Assembly Districts 54 and 62. Comment: This district covers historically African American areas of south central Los Angeles. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 33: Assembly Districts 64 and 66. Comment: This district includes the Palos Verdes Peninsula and neighboring communities in southwest Los Angeles County. (Elects in 2012)

E. Inland Empire Region:

Senate District 20: Assembly Districts 47 and 52. Comment: This district runs from Pomona to San Bernardino City and is a Section 2 Latino district with a Latino CVAP over 50 percent. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 17: Assembly Districts 33 and 40. Comment: This district runs from Rancho Cucamonga into the San Bernardino Desert and reduces the splits in San Bernardino County in the Commission's plan. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 31: Assembly Districts 60 and 61: Comment: This is the only instance where the Commission exactly nested Assembly districts, and that nesting is retained. This district covers the city of Riverside. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 23: Assembly Districts 42 and 67. Comment: This district covers central Riverside County and nearby communities in San Bernardino County. (Elects in 2012)

F. Orange and San Diego Region:

Senate District 29: Assembly Districts 55 and 65. Comment: This district covers parts of Los Angeles, Orange and San Bernardino Counties in the "Four Corners" area. It is very close to the Commission district. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 34: Assembly Districts 68 and 69. Comment: This district includes Santa Ana and other central Orange County communities. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 35: Assembly Districts 70 and 72. Comment: This district covers most of the city of Long Beach and northern Orange County including most of "Little Saigon." (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 37: Assembly Districts 73 and 74. Comment: This district covers central and coastal Orange County. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 38: Assembly Districts 75 and 76. Comment: This district covers coastal and north central San Diego County. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 36: Assembly Districts 56 and 71: Comment: This district covers eastern San Diego County and Imperial County. (Elects in 2014)

Senate District 39: Assembly Districts 77 and 78. Comment: This district covers portions of the city of San Diego. (Elects in 2012)

Senate District 40: Assembly Districts 79 and 80. Comment: This is a compact district in San Diego and its southern suburbs, and includes the heavily Latino parts of San Diego County. (Elects in 2014)

## **B. The 2001 Senate Districts Option**

10. In 2012, only the 20 odd-numbered Senate districts will be up for election. The 20-even numbered districts will remain unchanged until 2014. The voters will have an opportunity to accept or reject the Commission's maps at the November 2012 election. If they accept the maps, the Commission maps will be used in 2014; if they reject the maps, the court will need to appoint a Master to redo all the Senate districts for the decade.

11. Thus, the only districts that could be affected by a court decision to retain the old districts are the 20 odd-numbered districts. The 20 even-numbered districts will have new lines in 2014 regardless of what the court does in 2011. The 20 even-numbered senators would never run in the old districts under any circumstances.

12. Should the Court decline to appoint "court-appointed officials" to devise an interim Senate plan for 2012, the Court has the option of simply leaving the current 2001-drawn districts in place for the 2012 election only. In so doing it would be following the precedent in *Legislature v. Reinecke*, 1972, and the course urged upon the Supreme Court by the three dissenting judges in *Assembly v. Deukmejian*. In 1982,

the Court in *Assembly v Deukmejian* chose not to follow the *Reinecke* precedent, and imposed a referred plan for the 1982 election. The court noted that it has insufficient time to fashion interim maps the 1982 election, a situation not applicable here. But it also found that the old districts were unconstitutional due to massive changes in the state population. The *Assembly v. Deukmejian* Court wrote:

“In the Senate, old Senate District 5 now contains 458,587 people, 22.5 percent less than the ideal number, while old Senate District 38 contains 904,725 people, 52.9 percent more than the ideal. Thus, the vote of a resident of former District 5 would be worth almost twice that of a resident of former District 38. The total deviation between the two districts is 75.4 percent. Real parties' figures show that the population of one old Senate district is more than 50 percent greater than the ideal; another is 41 percent greater than the ideal; 19 vary by 10 to 30 percent from the ideal; and 19 are within 10 percent of the ideal population size.

“The Supreme Court has not established a rigid numerical limit for legislative districts. However, the high court has developed guidelines for permissible deviations. As summarized by one federal district court, a maximum deviation of less than 10 percent between the largest and smallest districts is permissible and need not be justified by the state. However, a maximum deviation of 10 to 16.4 percent is permissible only if the state can demonstrate that the deviation is the result of a rational state policy. A maximum deviation greater than 16.4 percent is intolerable under the equal protection clause.”

(30 Cal.3d. at p. 667.)

13. This is not the situation found today. The 1981 court compared odd-numbered and even-numbered district, which is a wrong comparison as the even-numbered districts, those elected in 2010 with terms running to 2014, will be unaffected by whatever action this court takes.

14. In the case of the 20 odd-numbered Senate districts that come up for election in 2012, the percent deviation from largest to smallest is 38.7 percent; the largest district, Senate District 37, is over by 284,528 people, 30.5 percent, while the smallest district, Senate District 21, is under by 76,335, 8.2 percent.

15. This is different than the population deviations cited in *Assembly v Deukmejian* because the state did not experience the dramatic population growth in the 2000 decade it did in the 1970 decade. The population of California at the 2010 census was 37,253,956. The state's population at the 2000 census was 33,871,648. This represents a growth in population of 3,382,653 people over the decade, or a population growth rate of 10 percent.

16. This is a slower rate of growth than California has experienced at any time in its history, and is the reason why California failed to gain a seat in the House of Representatives in the decennial House reapportionment for the first time in the state's history. Here is the population growth in California over the past five decades

1960: 15,717,204

1970: 19,971,069, an increase of 4,253,865 people, or 27.1 percent

1980: 23,667,764, an increase of 3,696,695 people, or 18.5 percent

1990: 29,760,021, an increase of 6,092,257 people, or 25.7 percent

2000: 33,871,648, an increase of 4,114,632 people, or 13.8 percent

2010: 37,253,956, an increase of 3,382,317 people, or 10 percent

17. As a result of this slower growth rate, California's legislative districts generally deviate in population less in 2011 than they did in prior decades.

18. Here are the current populations for the 20 odd-numbered districts. The ideal Senate district population is 931,348:

SD 1:	1,002,597	(+71,249, 7.7%)
SD 3:	880,421	(-50,927, 5.4%)
SD 5:	1,032,613	(+101,265, 10.9%)
SD 7:	947,426	(+16,078, 1.7%)
SD 9:	878,605	(-52,743, 5.6%)
SD 11:	876,710	(-54,638, 5.8%)
SD 13:	895,425	(-35,923, 3.8%)
SD 15:	903,066	(-28,282, 3%)
SD 17:	1,098,146	(+166,798, 17.9%)
SD 19:	911,685	(-19,663, 2.1%)
SD 21:	855,019	(-76,329, 8.2%)
SD 23:	899,067	(-32,281, 3.5%)
SD 25:	860,352	(-70,996, 7.6%)
SD 27:	857,163	(-74,185, 8%)
SD 29:	881,748	(-49,600, 5.3%)
SD 31:	989,662	(+58,314, 6.2%)
SD 33:	936,082	(+4,734, .5%)
SD 35:	899,261	(-32,087, 3.4%)
SD 37:	1,215,876	(+284,528, 30.5%)
SD 39:	897,570	(-33,778, 3.6%)

19. Seventeen of the odd-numbered districts are within 10 percent of the norm, and eight deviate by less than five percent. Only three deviate by more than 10 percent.

20. Some 719,627 Californians currently live in “over populated” districts, some 591,775 Californians live in “under populated” districts. A total of 1,311,402 Californians are affected by these districts. That is 3.5 percent of the total population of California, 37,253,956.

21. California has 17,186,531 registered voters. (Secretary of State Report of Registration, February 2011) Some 603,000 registered voters are overrepresented or underrepresented in the 20 odd-numbered Senate districts. Some 332,000 registered voters live in “over populated” districts and would be underrepresented if the current districts were left in

place; some 271,000 registered voters live in “under populated” districts and would be overrepresented if the current districts were left in place.

22. The population deviations and overrepresented/underrepresented registered voters today are not nearly as great as they were in 1981 when the court declined to follow its *Reinecke* precedent.

**C. Model Constitutional Plan**

23. In my original Declaration and Exhibits A and B filed therewith in *Vandermost v. Bowen, et al.*, S 196492, I outlined how the Court’s Special Masters could draw Senate maps that met the criteria of Article XXI, § 2(d) of the California Constitution, in full compliance with the template and principles detailed in the 1991 Special Masters’ Report adopted by this Court in *Wilson v. Eu*, 1 Cal. 4<sup>th</sup> 707 (1992).

24. As demonstrative evidence of how such a Senate map could be drawn, I prepared a “Model Constitutional Plan” for Senate districts that incorporates these principles. Should the court appoint an expert or a Special Master to draft an interim Senate map, I am prepared to present this map to the expert or master, and to provide all the necessary computer files for the map.

The foregoing statements of fact are true and correct and the foregoing opinions are mine offered as expert testimony in this matter. If called as a witness I could testify truthfully to the foregoing.

Executed under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California this 22 day of November 2011 at Sacramento, California.

  
Dr. T. ANTHONY QUINN

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Shannon Diaz, Declare:

I am a resident of the State of California and over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within-entitled action; my business address is 455 Capitol Mall, Suite 600, Sacramento, California 95814. On **December 2**, 2011, I served the following document(s) described as:

- **DECLARATION OF DR. T. ANTHONY QUINN IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE OR WRIT OF PROHIBITION**

on the following party(ies) in said action:

George Waters  
Deputy Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
1300 "I" Street, 17<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Telephone: (916) 323-8050  
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Attorney General's office  
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Lowell Finley  
Chief Counsel  
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1500 11th St  
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*Attorney for Respondent*  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
*(Email & Hand Delivery)*

X **BY U.S. MAIL:** By placing said document(s) in a sealed envelope and depositing said envelope, with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States Postal Service mailbox in Sacramento, California, addressed to said party(ies), in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal

cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

X **BY ELECTRONIC MAIL:** By causing true copy(ies) of PDF versions of said document(s) to be sent to the e-mail address of each party listed.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on December 2, 2011 at Sacramento, California.

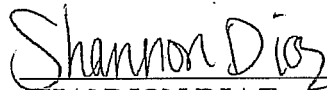
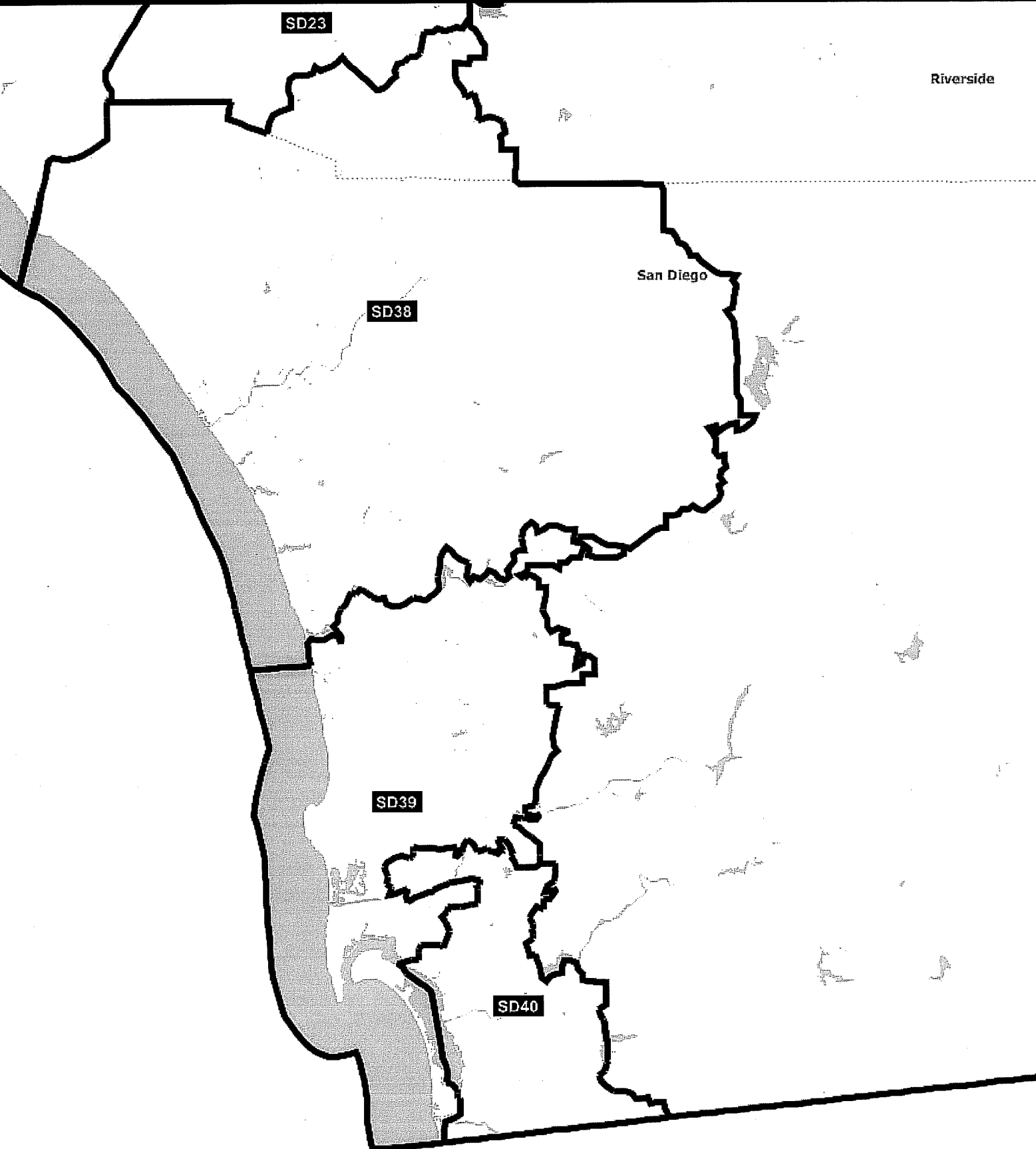
  
SHANNON DIAZ

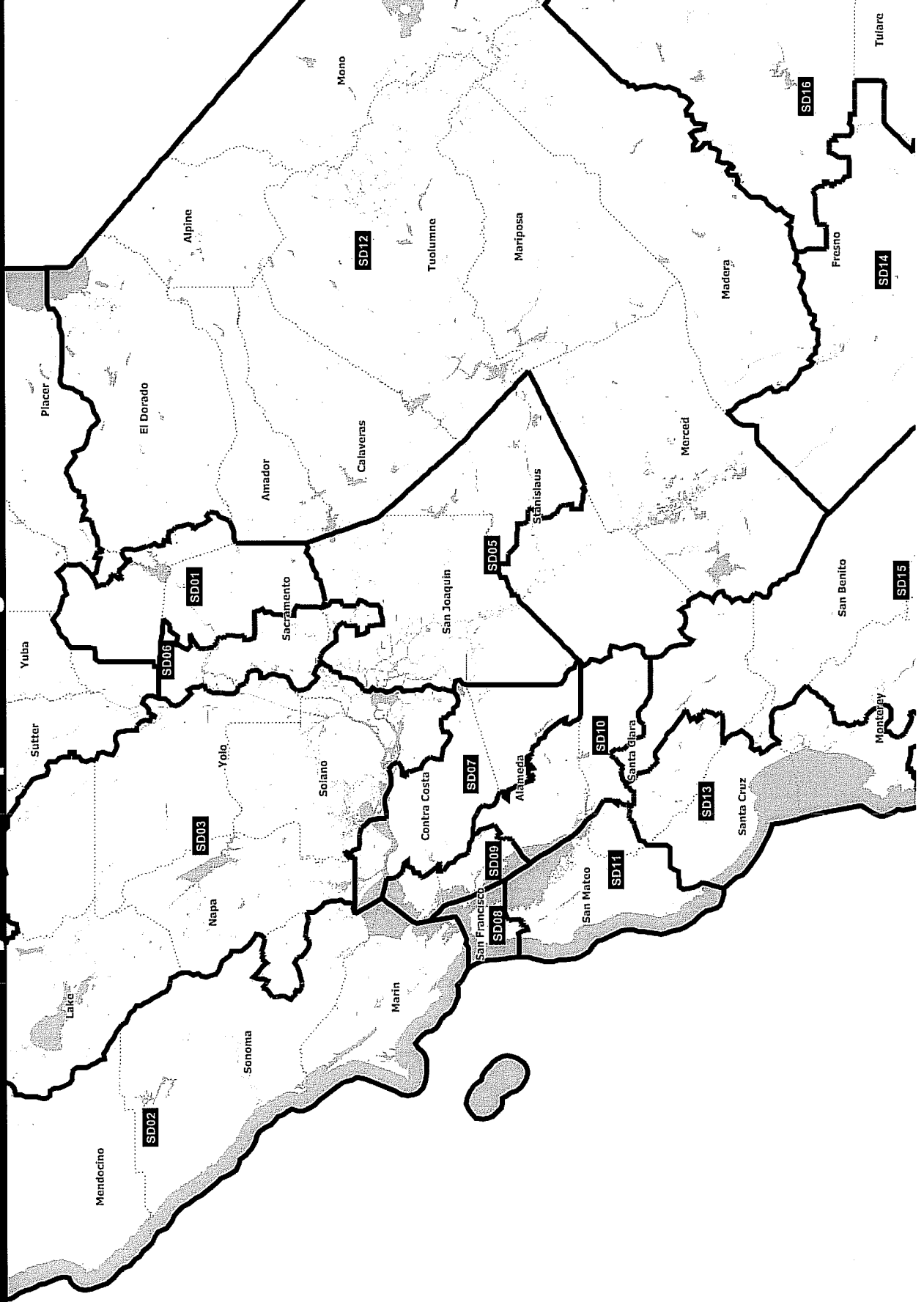
EXHIBIT "A"  
TO  
DECLARATION OF DR. T. ANTHONY QUINN

SIMPLE NESTING PLAN

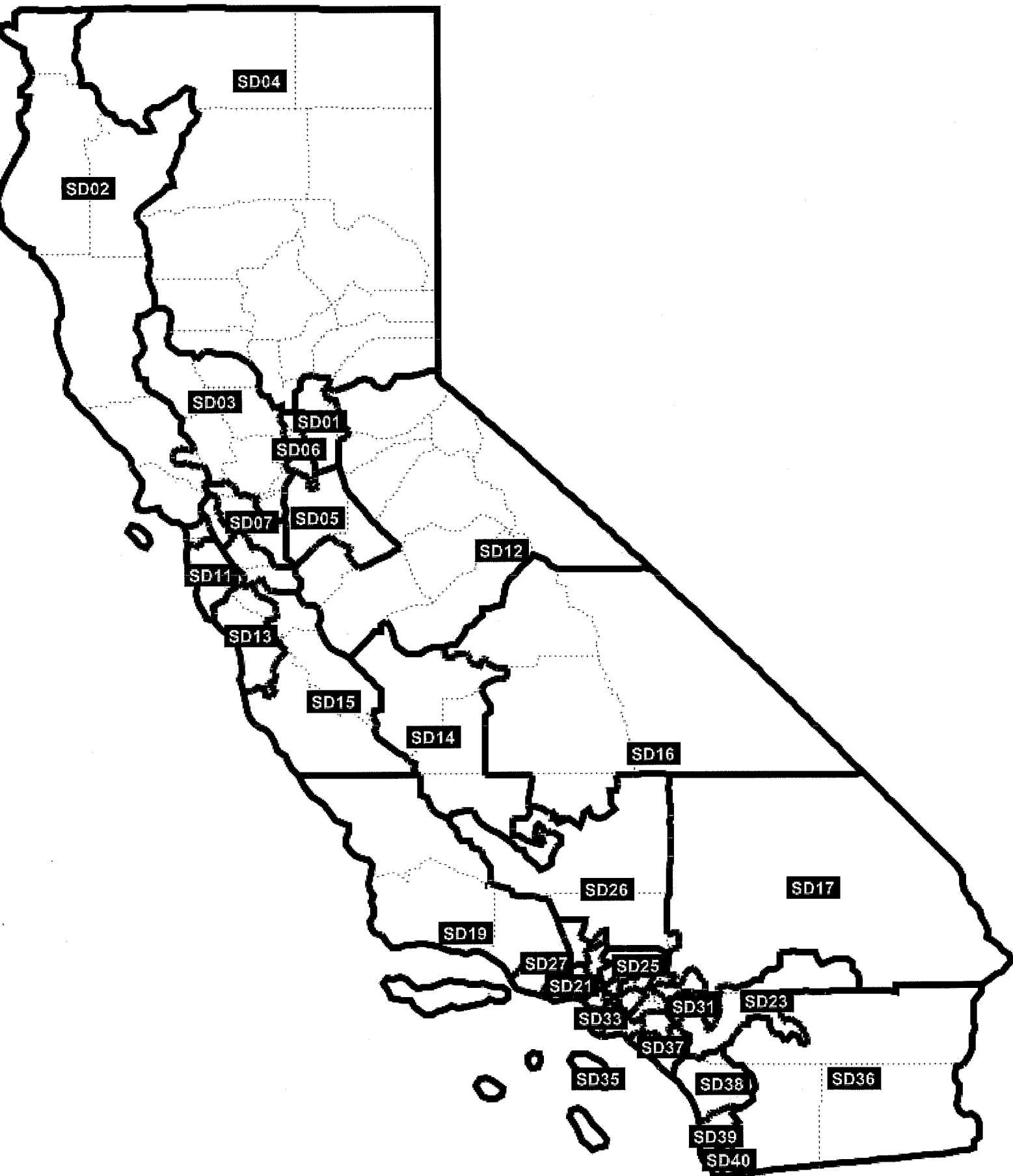
# San Diego Simple Nesting Plan



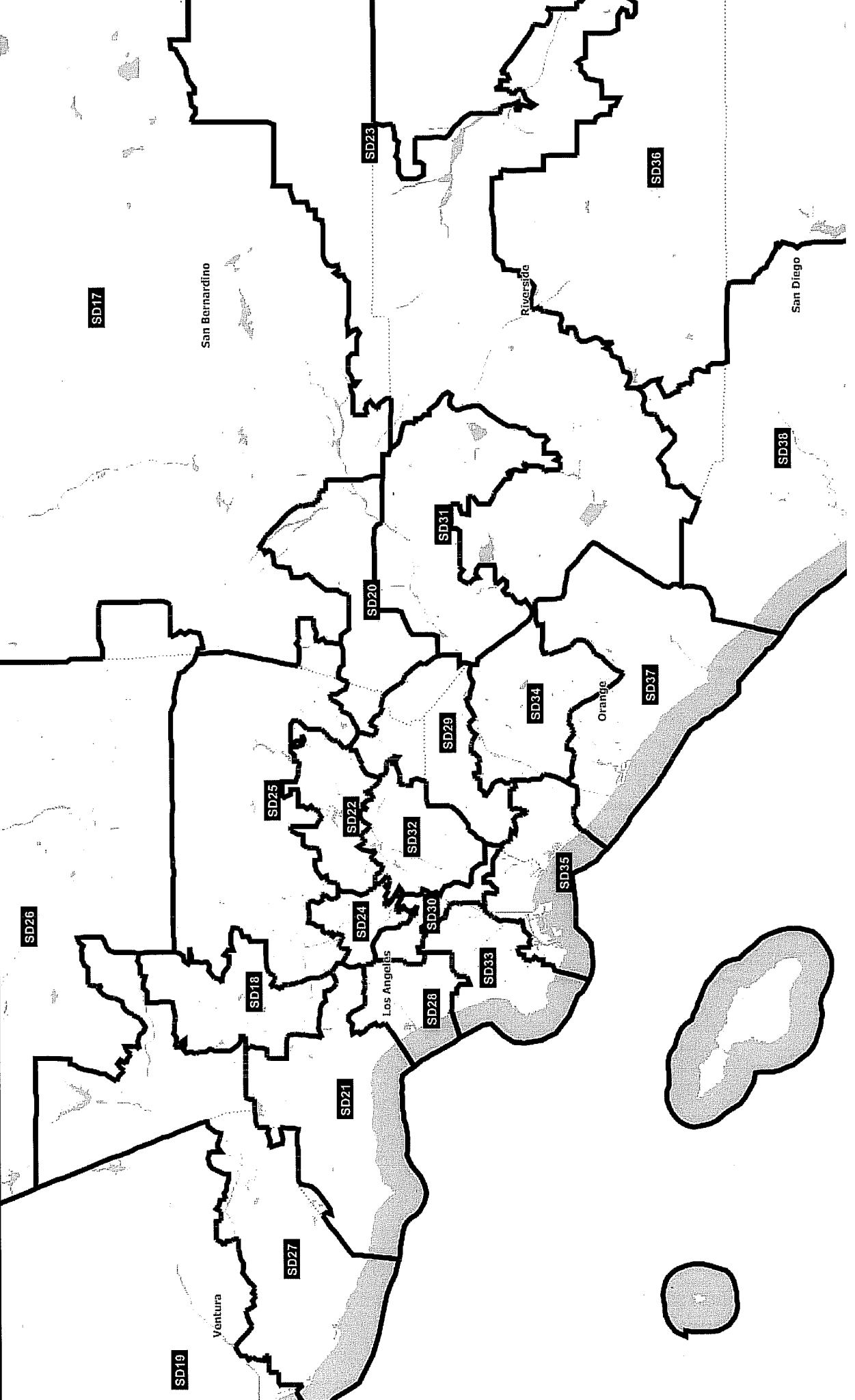
# Bay Area Simple Nesting Plan



# California Simple Nesting Plan



# Los Angeles Simple Nesting Plan



### Simple Nesting Plan

District	Pop	% Dev	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian
SD01	932,712	0.15%	5.01%	14.81%	7.77%
SD02	929,234	-0.23%	1.80%	19.36%	3.74%
SD03	933,371	0.22%	7.33%	28.41%	8.80%
SD04	935,497	0.45%	1.54%	16.02%	3.92%
SD05	923,538	-0.84%	6.40%	37.59%	11.93%
SD06	932,822	0.16%	11.60%	26.63%	17.53%
SD07	932,793	0.16%	6.31%	18.19%	16.50%
SD08	935,268	0.42%	5.70%	16.35%	36.12%
SD09	938,809	0.80%	19.64%	24.01%	20.43%
SD10	922,029	-1.00%	5.81%	24.22%	40.36%
SD11	927,333	-0.43%	2.44%	21.70%	23.50%
SD12	924,350	-0.75%	2.79%	40.01%	3.89%
SD13	931,960	0.07%	2.38%	20.44%	17.64%
SD14	935,115	0.40%	5.91%	68.51%	5.87%
SD15	930,073	-0.14%	2.68%	56.28%	18.79%
SD16	938,351	0.75%	3.51%	44.97%	7.01%
SD17	931,758	0.04%	10.35%	40.60%	5.53%
SD18	930,863	-0.05%	4.12%	56.46%	7.63%
SD19	933,534	0.23%	1.91%	36.81%	4.01%
SD20	935,935	0.49%	8.75%	68.41%	5.92%
SD21	937,814	0.69%	4.09%	21.17%	10.81%
SD22	923,891	-0.80%	1.90%	48.23%	32.87%
SD23	925,721	-0.60%	4.61%	32.30%	4.86%
SD24	929,559	-0.19%	4.09%	69.96%	16.11%
SD25	930,913	-0.05%	5.26%	27.00%	13.83%
SD26	929,818	-0.16%	9.56%	37.22%	4.51%
SD27	932,154	0.09%	2.74%	34.09%	10.00%
SD28	933,158	0.19%	25.42%	36.87%	8.80%
SD29	923,206	-0.87%	2.88%	34.42%	27.81%
SD30	926,321	-0.54%	13.85%	74.60%	3.79%
SD31	940,612	0.99%	9.21%	52.40%	7.41%
SD32	934,103	0.30%	3.33%	67.45%	12.53%
SD33	934,145	0.30%	15.41%	41.60%	15.35%
SD34	928,370	-0.32%	1.78%	52.16%	13.78%
SD35	938,447	0.76%	5.96%	32.18%	21.97%
SD36	927,886	-0.37%	3.88%	48.00%	2.59%
SD37	931,349	0.00%	1.23%	16.73%	12.50%
SD38	934,175	0.30%	2.99%	32.38%	6.25%
SD39	925,951	-0.58%	3.57%	15.45%	15.92%
SD40	931,018	-0.04%	8.87%	50.74%	13.78%

EXHIBIT "B"  
TO  
DECLARATION OF DR. T. ANTHONY QUINN

MODEL CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN

# Model Constitutional Plan

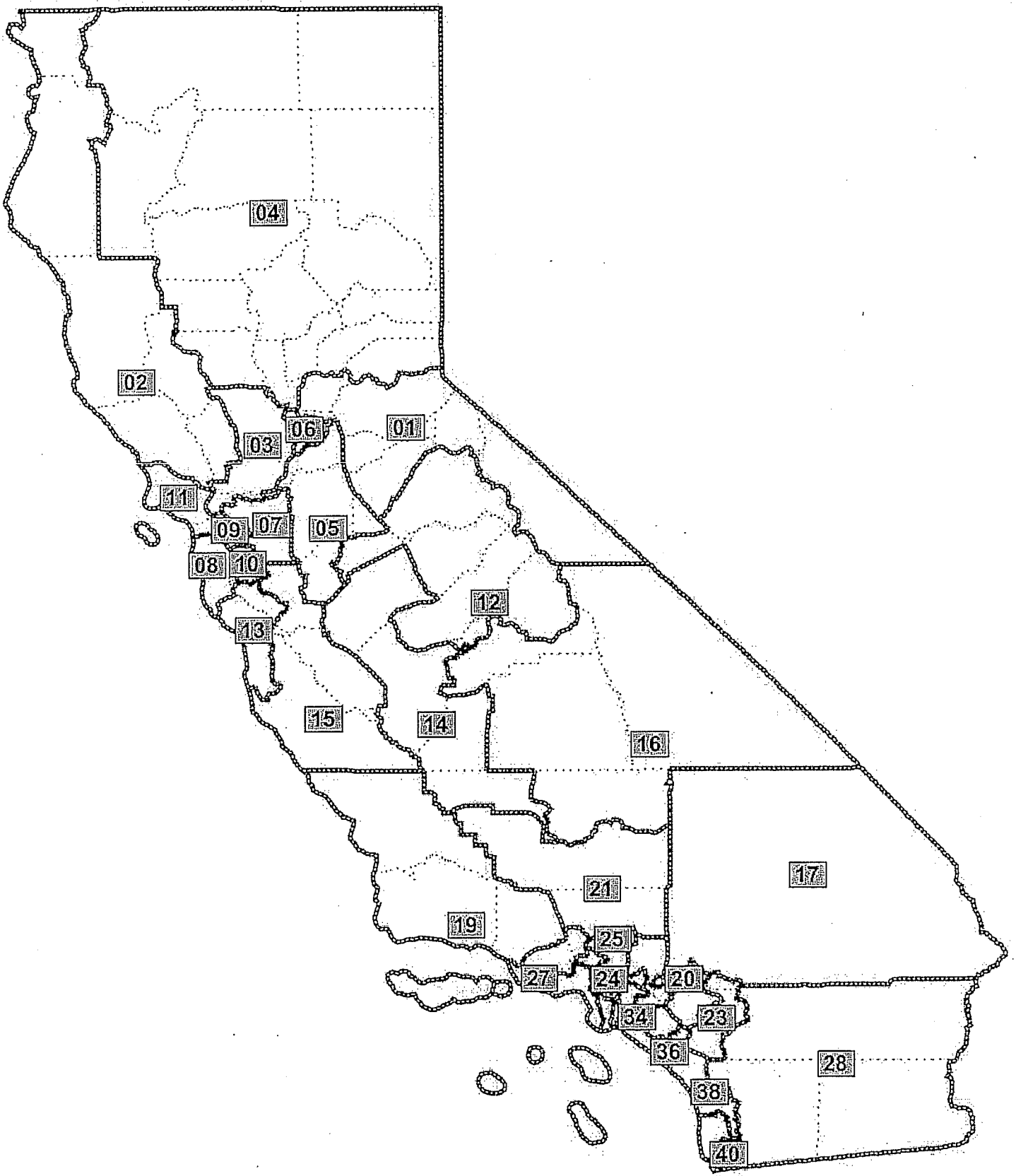


EXHIBIT "C"  
TO  
DECLARATION OF DR. T. ANTHONY QUINN

BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS TO PROVIDE  
EXPERT TESTIMONY

My educational background includes: (a) Georgetown University, AB (Government) 1963; (b) University of Texas, MA (Communications), 1968; and (c) Claremont Graduate University, PhD (Political Science), 1979. My doctoral thesis was on the subject of California conflict of interest laws.

I am a military veteran, having served in the U.S. Army from 1967-1968, including service in Vietnam. I was honorably discharged.

I have published the following theses, reports, and articles:

- (1) California Public Administration (co-author)  
California Journal Press, 1978;
- (2) California's Political Geography, Rose Institute of State and Local Government, Claremont McKenna College, 1980;
- (3) Carving Up California: A History of California Reapportionment 1951-1984, Rose Institute of State and Local Government, Claremont McKenna College, 1984;
- (4) Redistricting in the 1980s: California, Rose Institute of State and Local Government, Claremont McKenna College, 1993;
- (5) Growth Issues in California, California Department of Commerce, 1989;
- (6) Analysis of the 1990 Census in California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 1991;

(7) The Regions of California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 1992;

(8) Reforming the California Initiative Process, California Chamber of Commerce, 1997.

I have been a frequent contributor of articles in the Los Angeles Times, the Sacramento Bee, and Comstocks Magazine on the subjects of California demographics, political trends, redistricting, ballot measures and political reform.

I have served in the following public and private positions since 1969:

(1) I served from 1976-1981 as a Commissioner of the California Fair Political Practices Commission and from 1999- 2001 on the Bi-Partisan Commission on the Political Reform Act of 1974;

(2) I was Director, Office of Economic Research, California Department of Commerce, 1985-1989;

(3) I served as Director of Public Affairs, Braun and Company, 1989-1991;

(4) I was Vice President of Braun Ketchum Public Relations, 1991-1996;

(5) I served as Vice President, Goddard Claussen Porter Novelli, 1997-2001;

(6) Prior to that, I served as Caucus Director, Assembly Republican Caucus, 1983-1984, Chief Consultant for Elections and Reapportionment, Assembly Republican Caucus, 1981-1983; Special Assistant, Attorney General Evelle Younger, 1973-1976; Policy and Reapportionment Consultant, Assembly Republican Caucus, 1971-1973;

Special Assistant, Speaker Bob Monagan, California State Assembly, 1969-1971.

I have consulted on the following projects with respect to California redistricting, political reform and politics:

(1) I served as a technical and demographic consultant on the 1980s California redistricting in the following cases: *Assembly v. Deukmejian*, *Senate v. Eu*, *Burton v. Eu*, *Democratic Congressional Delegation v. Eu*, *Badham v. Eu* (1980s reapportionment cases, technical and demographic consultant).

(2) I served as an expert witness for the California Secretary of State in the case *California Democratic Party v. Jones*, 1997 (open primary case). I prepared an expert report and testified as an expert witness in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California.

(3) I prepared demographics research used in the case of *Folsom City Council v. State Board of Education*, 1996 in the Sacramento Superior Court.

(4) I prepared an expert declaration on the history of California redistricting ballot measures in *Senate v. Jones*, 1999, in the California Supreme Court.

(5) I prepared an expert report and testified as an expert witness in *Andal v. Davis*, *Kennedy v. Davis*, *Nadler v. Davis*, 2003, a constitutional challenge to the 2001 legislative redistricting, in the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento; on appeal to the District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District.

(6) I prepared an expert declaration in *Citizens for California and Arnold Schwarzenegger*, 2005, on the role of

California governors in the initiative process in California, in the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, on appeal to the District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District.

(7) Writing and research on surface mining and related issues, California Department of Conservation, 1993-1995.

(8) Co-editor, the California Target Book: 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010 election cycles (elections analysis subscription service).

(9) Prepared model redistricting plans for the California Secretary of State, 2001.

(10) Prepared model redistricting plans for the California Correctional Peace Officers Association, 2001.

(11) Provided analysis on restoring California's open primary in 2002 and on legislative races in 2004 for the California Chamber of Commerce and the California Business Roundtable.

(12) Co-author of the report, Primary Process Reform in California for California Forward, 2009.

(13) Assisted in writing California's first redistricting commission ballot measure, Proposition 14, 1982; assisted with redistricting commission ballot measures on the 1990 ballot, Propositions 118 and 119; suggested language for the 2005 redistricting commission ballot measure, Proposition 77; and suggested language to the authors of Proposition 11, 2008.