



Los Angeles Area
Chamber of Commerce

handed in
before mtg.

April 28, 2011

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

Dear Members of the Citizens Redistricting Commission,

As one of the original sponsors of Proposition 11, the members of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce thank you for your service to our state. Your work will eliminate the gerrymandered districts of the past and give the voters of California a new voice in selecting our future leaders.

Relative to districts in Los Angeles, I have had communications from businesses located downtown and from businesses in the San Fernando Valley. Both groups have requested that you make every effort to consolidate their geographic area into as few districts as possible rather than spreading it out over more districts.

Thank you this consideration. We wish you and the State of California much success with your work.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gary Toebben".

Gary Toebben
President & CEO



The Importance of a
Density-Variation/Compactness (DVC)
Measure in Evaluating Redistricting Plans

Thomas R. Belin, Ph.D.

for presentation at the April 28, 2011 Public Input Hearing
of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission

Thank you, and It's a great privilege to be here. I have copies of handouts for distribution.

Introducing myself

Undergraduate degree in Mathematical and Computational Sciences, masters and doctoral degrees in Statistics

Former Mathematical Statistician at U.S. Census Bureau (Summer 1988, Summer 1989, 1990-1991)

Employed at UCLA since 1991, faculty member since 1993 (current: Professor, UCLA Department of Biostatistics)

Elected Fellow of American Statistical Association (2004)

Member of ASA Census Advisory Committee (2001-2006)

Multiple volunteer positions in Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District

- 5 years as a member of school site councils
- Co-President/President, Roosevelt Elementary PTA (2005-2007)

I've offered some information here to introduce myself. My work at UCLA focuses on health-science research, but I've had a longstanding interest in matters relating to the decennial census. As also reflected here, I care greatly about public education in California. I should note that the views I express here are my own and do not reflect the opinions of my current employer, any former employer, or any organization with which I am affiliated.

Relevant to the work of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission:

Belin, T.R., Fischer, H.J., Zigler, C.M. "Using a Density-Variation/Compactness Measure to Evaluate Redistricting Plans for Partisan Bias and Electoral Responsiveness," *Statistics, Politics, and Policy*, to appear May 2011.

Statistics, Politics, and Policy: A new journal (as of 2010)
published by The Berkeley Electronic Press
(www.bepress.com/spp)

- Coordinating Editor: John Rolph (former Chair, Committee on National Statistics, National Academy of Sciences)
- Editor overseeing review of manuscript: Gary King (Director of Institute of Quantitative Social Science, Harvard University)

I want to call attention to the article referenced here, which is slated to appear next month in the journal *Statistics, Politics, and Policy*. The idea of a "Density-Variation/Compactness", or DVC, measure is straightforward to explain, and I will do so in a moment. At the risk of name-dropping, I've mentioned two members of the journal's distinguished Editorial Board who might be familiar to you and who were involved in reviewing the manuscript. When the article is published, I will forward a link and ask that it be included in the public record. In the mean time, there is no barrier to your having access to these ideas right away.

Summary of idea

High variation in population density across districts

⇒ many “safe” legislative districts

⇒ few districts where voters have a “real choice”

(see Proposition 11 and Proposition 20, Section 2(e))

Density-variation/compactness (DVC) measure:

A quantity based only on census data and district geography favoring less variation in population density across districts without sacrificing too much compactness

As you know, the ballot measures that created this commission were premised on the finding that “politicians are choosing their voters instead of voters having a real choice.” The key idea underlying a DVC measure is that it is possible to provide more genuine choice for voters by making use of information on population density, which depends only on census data and district geography.

DVC score: Characteristics

- A one-number summary of a candidate redistricting plan
- Year 2000 used as a baseline year: DVC score for the plan in place in the Year 2000 equals 0
- Although there is no theoretical maximum, empirical work suggests that 4.00 would be a high score (like a grade-point average)
- Possible for DVC score to be negative if population density across districts is less well balanced than for the plan in place in Year 2000

A given candidate plan would give rise to a single DVC score, with a high value signaling less variation in population density than the plan in place in the Year 2000. There is no theoretical maximum DVC score; the highest value we have seen so far in our empirical work is 3.00. Unlike a grade-point average, it is possible for a DVC score to be negative.

Needed inputs

- Population density (i.e., population / geographical area) for each district
- Compactness measure for each district
(we used Reock 1961 compactness measure, which was routinely available from software we were using)
- Population density and compactness measures associated with districts in place in Year 2000

The inputs to calculating a DVC score are simple: population density and a measure of geometric compactness for each proposed district, along with population density and geometric compactness values for Year 2000 districts. From there, it's a spreadsheet calculation.

Illustrative findings

Plan	Density: Average Absolute Deviation	Compactness: Average Reock Compactness	DVC score	% of districts in 2008 with < 10% registration advantage
Year 2000 districts	3184	0.40	0.00	34.6% (18/52)
Year 2002 districts	3617	0.31	-2.92	20.8% (11/53)
Illustrative "retiling" of Year 2002 districts	2589	0.36	3.00	35.8% (19/53)

This slide offers an excerpt of our findings. The 2002 redistricting had more variation in population density and lower average compactness than the plan for the previous decade, resulting in a negative DVC score. In our research, we divided each of the 2002 districts into sub-districts and recombined them. Our findings indicate that the DVC score in 2002 did not have to be negative, that differences across plans can be even more pronounced than those seen in the last column, and that the DVC score matters.

Relevant to the principle
“Fair Representation—Democracy at Work”

From *Statistics, Politics, and Policy* article:

In political-science model of the relationship between legislative representation and proportion of votes received in previous election:

Higher DVC scores are associated with a smaller magnitude of partisan bias

Using a well-established model for what political scientists call the “seats-votes” curve, we found that higher DVC scores were associated with smaller-magnitude values of a quantifiable measure of partisan bias.

DVC scores and
Proposition 11/Proposition 20 legal criteria

Constituencies favoring less gridlock in government clearly
qualify as a “community of interest”

My bottom line is that you should publish DVC scores for plans receiving public consideration whether you decide to use DVC scores in your deliberations or not. But in terms of the formal criteria embedded in Propositions 11 and 20, constituencies favoring less gridlock in government clearly have “shared interests” qualifying them as a “community of interest”, which would justify your giving consideration to DVC scores if you so desire.

Concluding comments

- Closing statement in article:
“We believe it would be reasonable for public officials to include DVC scores among the multiple factors they consider in deciding on a redistricting plan, and we would strongly encourage the routine reporting of DVC scores with candidate redistricting plans.”
- To the extent that transparency is a guiding principle of this commission, dissemination of DVC scores associated with candidate redistricting plans is imperative

For the sake of transparency, it is absolutely imperative for this Commission to report a DVC score for each plan you submit for public consideration. Citizens deserve access to information allowing meaningful consideration of the question, “Is this the best that we, the People of the State of California, can do to structure our elections for the next 10 years?” I welcome help in advancing the goal of routine reporting of DVC scores, and the fact that this is a new idea means that you have an opportunity to lead and to reinforce California’s reputation as an engine of innovation. Thank you for your consideration.

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CAPAFR

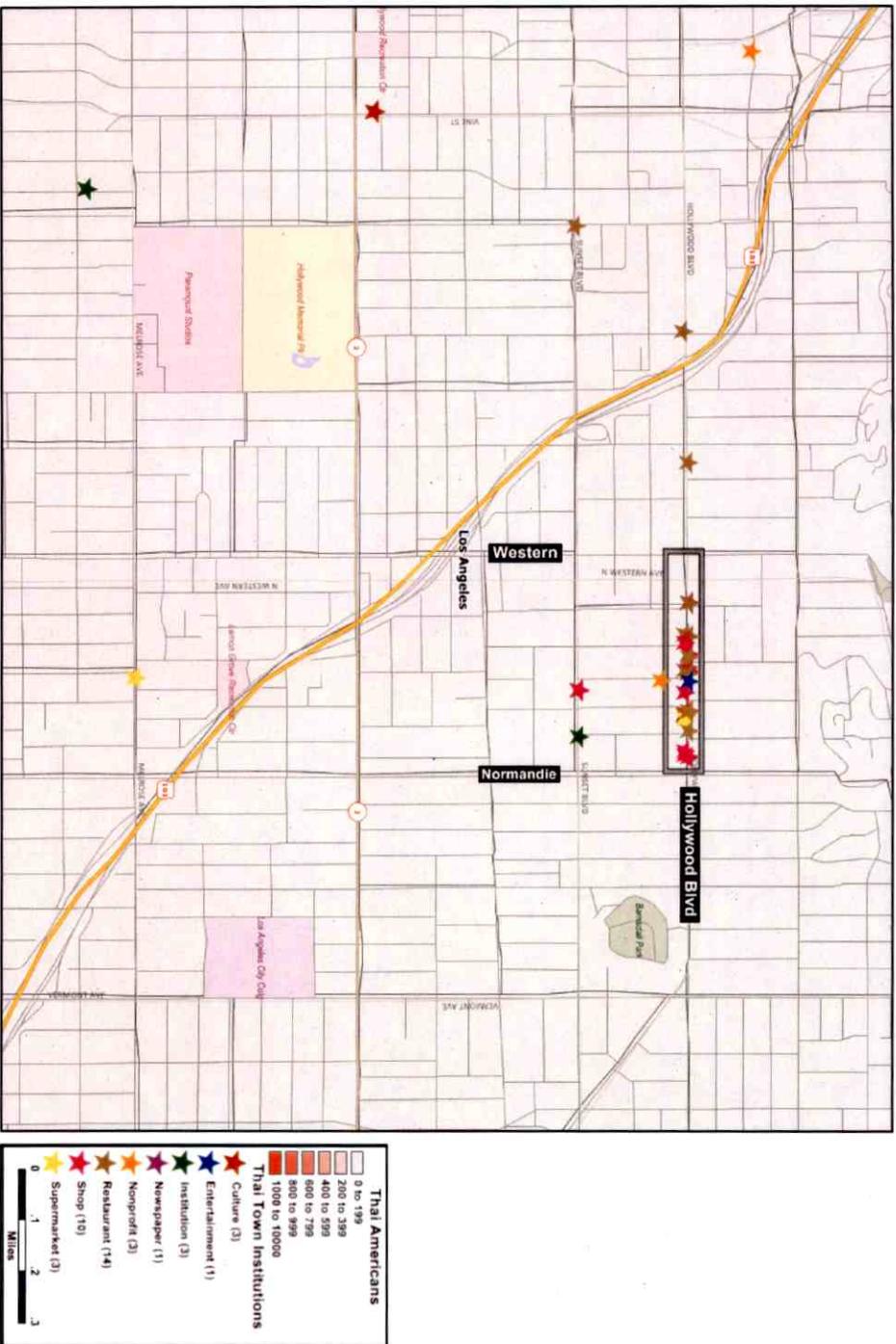
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FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING

CAPAFR - LOS ANGELES

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 CAPAFR – LOS ANGELES

Map Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
 Public Input Hearing: April 28, 2011 in Los Angeles, CA

Map Los Angeles 1: Number of Thai Americans in Thai Town and Community Institutions¹

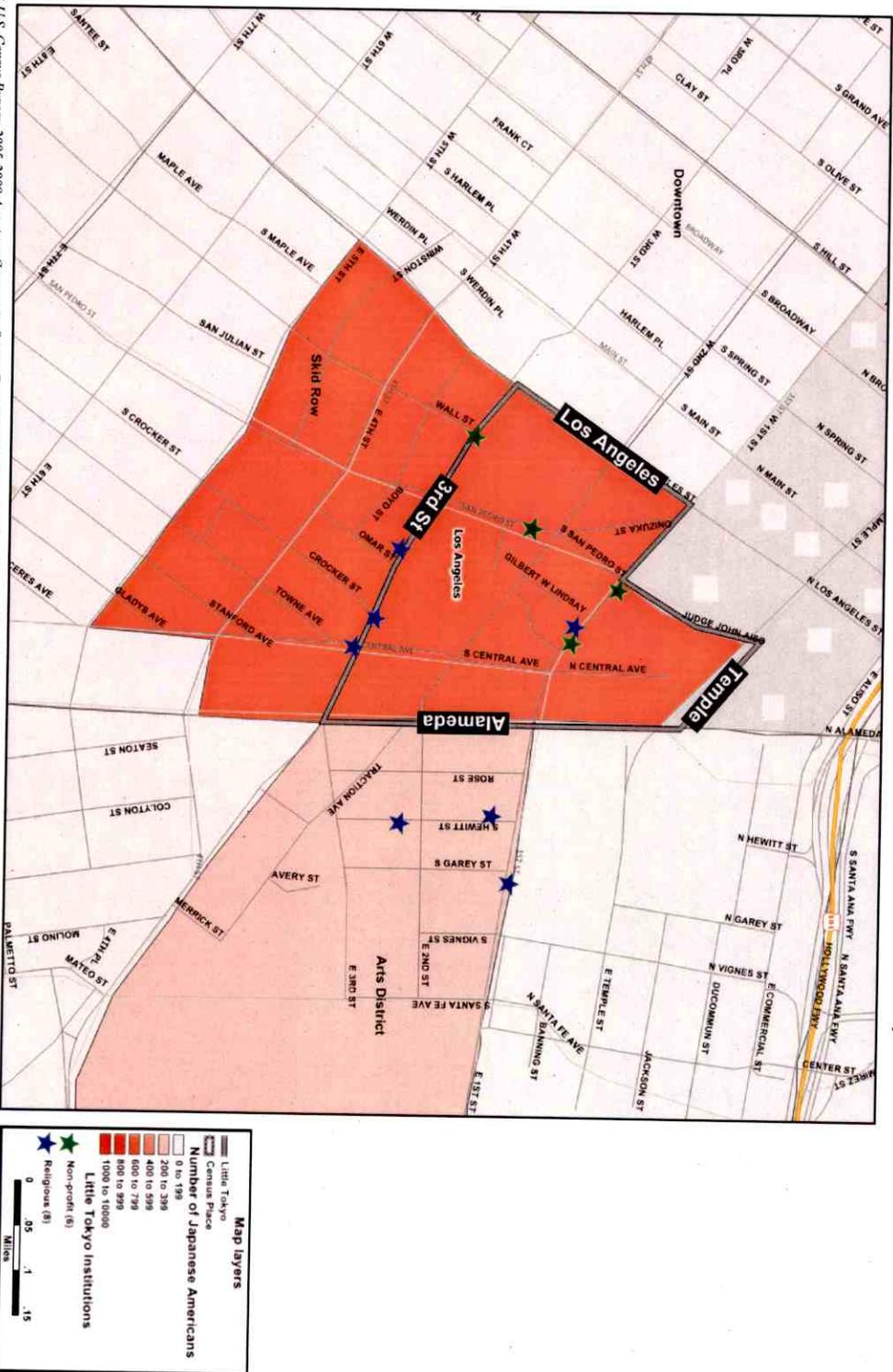


¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone. Institutions Provided by Thai Community Development Corporation.

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Map Los Angeles 2: Number of Japanese Americans in Little Tokyo and Community Institutions¹

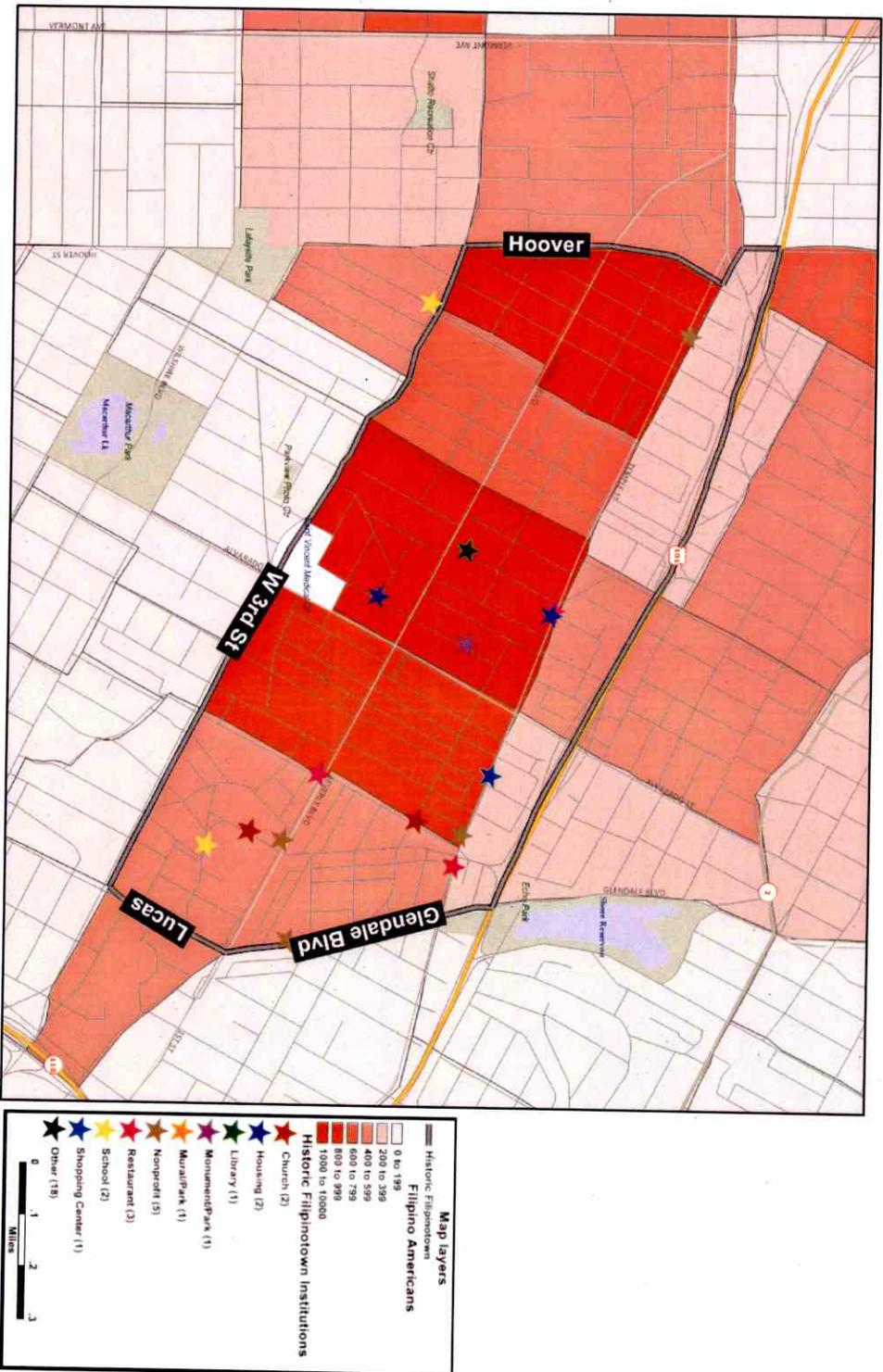


¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone. Institutions Provided by Bill Watanabe, Little Tokyo Service Center.

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Map Los Angeles 3: Number of Filipino Americans in Historic Filipinotown and Community Institutions¹

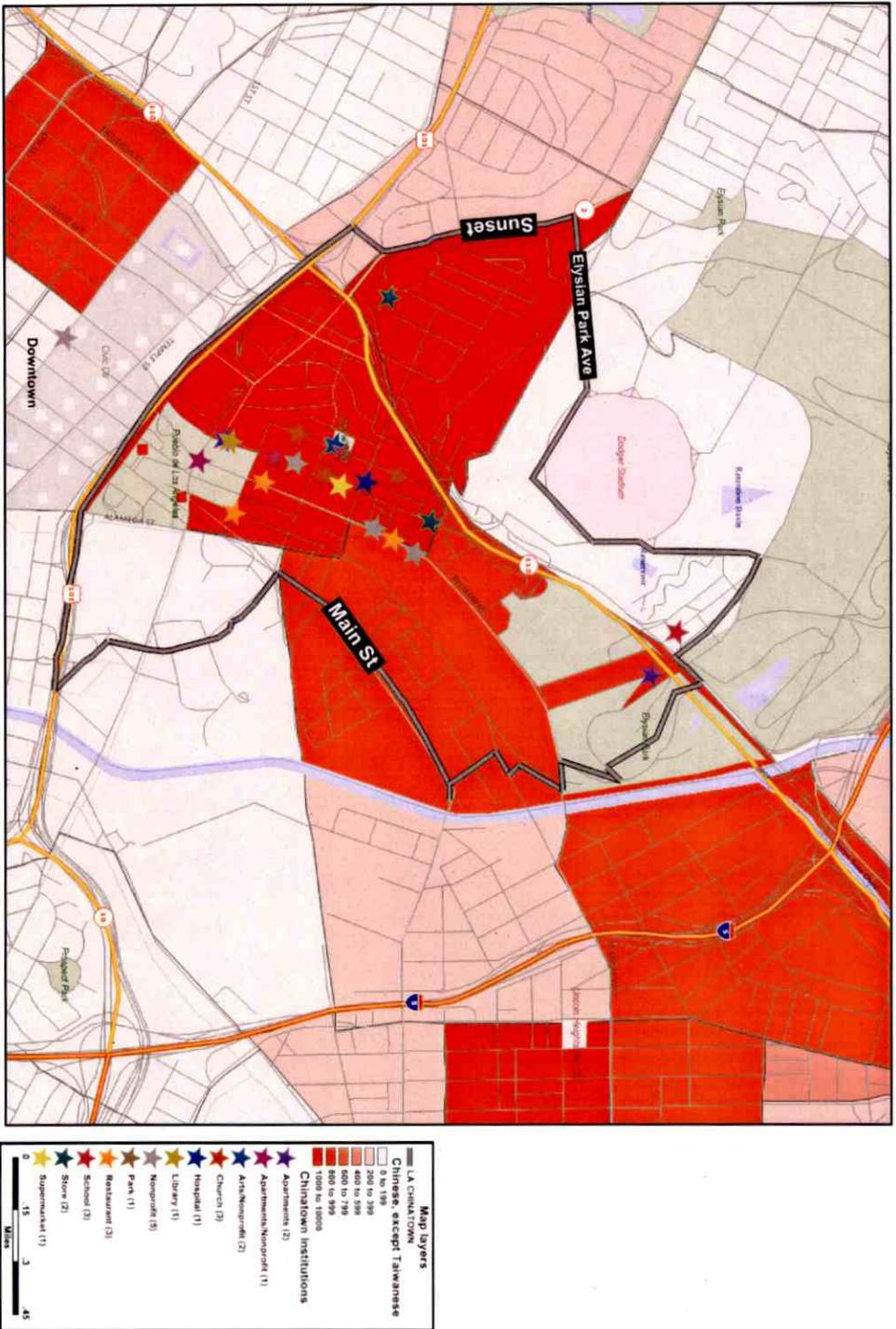


¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone. Institutions Provided by Dennis Arguelles. Search to Involves Filipino Americans

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Map Los Angeles 4: Number of Chinese Americans in Chinatown and Community Institutions¹

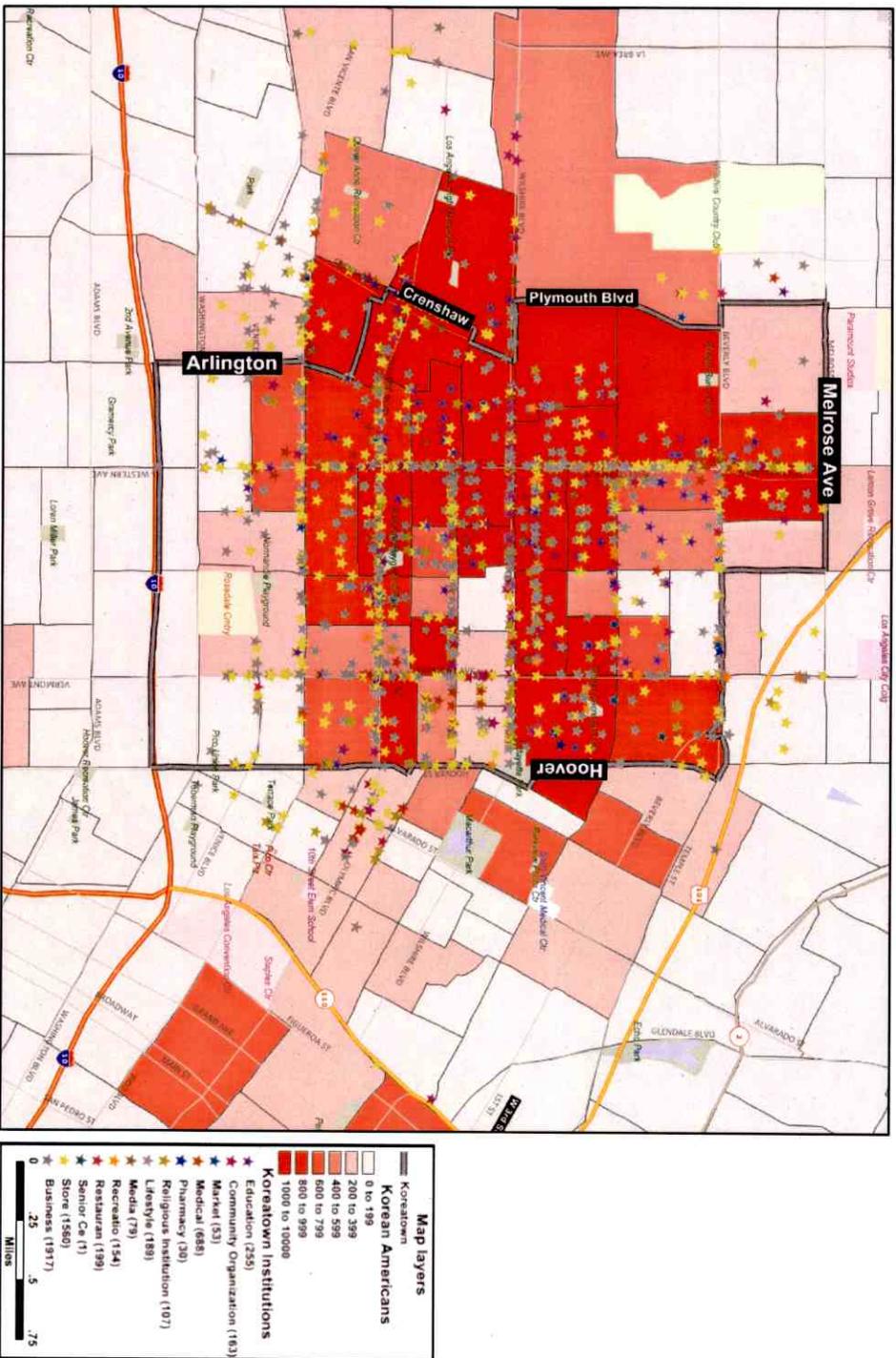


¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone. Institutions Provided by the youth of the LA Mentor - Mentor Project.

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Map Los Angeles 5: Number of Korean Americans in Koreatown and Community Institutions¹



¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone. Institutions from Radio Korea's RAKOTEL. Yellow Pages, provided by Korean Resource Center.

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)
CAPAFR – Los Angeles

*Table Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Public Input Hearing: April 28, 2011 in Los Angeles, CA*

Table Los Angeles 1: Cities with the Largest Asian American Population, 2010¹

City	Asian American ²	
	#	%
New York, New York	1,134,919	14%
Honolulu, Hawaii	590,926	62%
Los Angeles, California	483,585	13%
San Jose, California	326,627	35%
San Francisco, California	288,529	36%

¹ United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171.

² Race categories include both single race and multiracial individuals

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)
 CAPAFR – Los Angeles

*Table Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
 Public Input Hearing: April 28, 2011 in Los Angeles, CA*

Table Los Angeles 2: Mainland U.S. Cities with Largest Pacific Islander Population, 2010¹

City	#	Pacific Islander ² %
New York, New York	24098	0.29%
Los Angeles, California	15031	0.40%
San Diego, California	11945	0.91%
Sacramento, California	10699	2.29%
San Jose, California	8116	0.86%

¹ United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171. Does not include the Pacific Islands
² Race categories include both single race and multiracial individuals

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)
 CAPAFR – Los Angeles

*Table Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
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Table Los Angeles 3: Social and Economic Characteristics of Los Angeles' Asian Neighborhoods¹

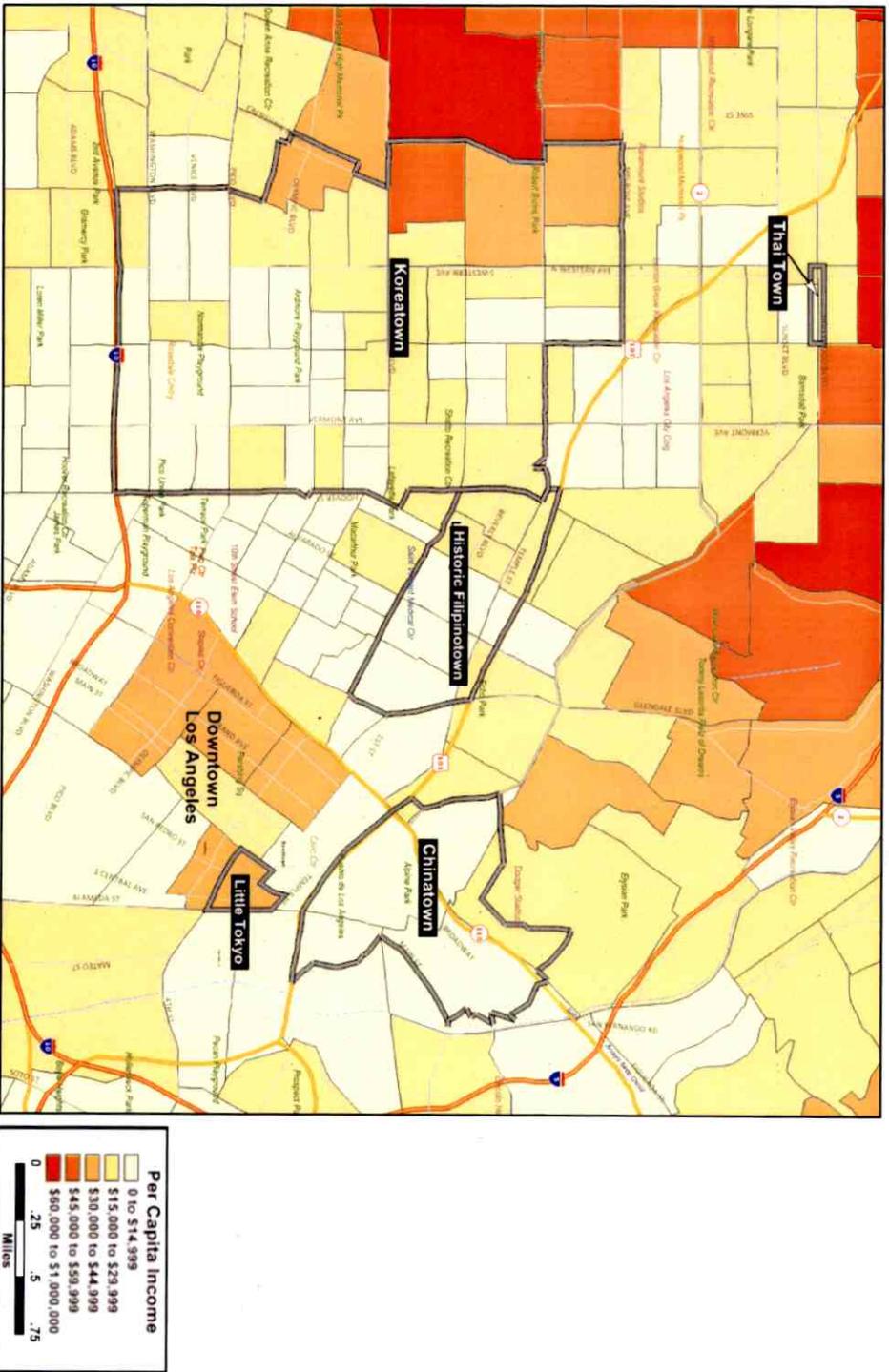
Asian Neighborhood	Per Capita Income ²	% Living in Poverty ³	% Foreign Born ⁴	% Limited English Proficient ⁵
Chinatown	\$11,636	39%	64%	62%
Historic Filipinotown	\$15,313	27%	67%	52%
Koreatown	\$18,094	24%	63%	56%
Little Tokyo	\$30,815	54%	30%	27%
Thai Town	\$18,104	33%	57%	46%
Los Angeles City	\$27,070	15.80%	40%	30%

¹ United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates
² Per Capita Income is the aggregate income of all residents in the city, divided by the total population in the city.
³ Percent of individuals based on income received during the last 12 months (2009 inflation-adjusted)
⁴ Percent of individuals born outside of the United States, not including individuals born in Puerto Rico, U.S. island areas or born abroad to American parent(s)
⁵ Percent of individuals five years-of-age and above who speak English less than "very well."

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 CAPAFR – LOS ANGELES

Map Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
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Map Los Angeles 6: Los Angeles Asian Neighborhoods and Per Capita Income¹



¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Per Capita Income is the aggregate income of all residents in the city divided by the total population in the city.

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

CAPAFR – Los Angeles

*Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Public Input Hearing: April 28, 2011 in Los Angeles, CA*

Joanna Lee, M.A.
Asian Pacific American Legal Center

My name is Joanna Lee and I am the Senior Research Analyst in the Demographic Research Project and Census Information Center, or CIC, at the Asian Pacific American Legal Center. I am here to present data supporting the testimony you've just heard.

Asian American and Pacific Islanders in Los Angeles comprise about 15% of the total population in the city. Table 1 shows 2010 U.S. Census Bureau population numbers for Asian Americans in Los Angeles compared to other U.S. cities with large Asian American populations. As you can see, Los Angeles has over 480,000 Asian Americans – third largest population of any U.S. city. While much of the population lives throughout the region, the five Asian neighborhoods in the center of the city remain important cultural places for native born Asian Americans as well as important ports of entry for new Asian American immigrants. Table 2 shows mainland U.S. cities with the largest Pacific Islander population. The city of Los Angeles has the second largest population of Pacific Islanders on the mainland.

Table 1 Los Angeles: U.S. Cities with Largest Asian American Population, 2010¹

City	Asian American ²	
	#	%
New York, New York	1,134,919	14%
Honolulu, Hawaii	590,926	62%
Los Angeles, California	483,585	13%
San Jose, California	326,627	35%
San Francisco, California	288,529	36%

¹ United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171.

² Race categories include both single race and multiracial individuals.

Table 2 Los Angeles: Mainland U.S. Cities with Largest Pacific Islander Population, 2010¹

City	Pacific Islander ²	
	#	%
New York city, New York	24098	0.29%
Los Angeles, California	15031	0.40%
San Diego city, California	11945	0.91%
Sacramento city, California	10699	2.29%
San Jose city, California	8116	0.86%

¹ United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171. Does not include the Pacific Islands

² Race categories include both single race and multiracial individuals.

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

CAPAFR-LA Metro

*Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Public Input Hearing: April 28, 2011 in Los Angeles, CA*

Chanchanit Martorell
Thai Community Development Center

Good evening. I am Chanchanit Martorell, Exec. Dir. of Thai CDC. I am also affiliated with the Thai Town Rotary Club, Thai American Chamber of Commerce of California, API Small Business Program, API Preserve America Neighborhood Coalition, and A3PCON among others. And I am a member of CAPAFR-LA Metro. I have been a resident of the City of Los Angeles for 39 years since immigrating here from Thailand.

Thai CDC is a non-profit organization whose mission is to advance the social and economic well-being of low and moderate income Thais and other ethnic communities in the greater Los Angeles area through a comprehensive community development strategy including human rights advocacy, affordable housing, access to health care, promotion of small businesses, neighborhood empowerment, and social enterprises. Thai CDC led the campaign that successfully designated East Hollywood as Thai Town on October 27, 1999, the only such official municipal designation in the world. The six block stretch of Hollywood Blvd. between Western Ave. to the west and Normandie Ave. to the east are the boundaries of Thai Town. The map we are projecting shows Thai Town and Thai institutions within the neighborhood.

The vision for Thai Town is based on an economic development strategy to revitalize an otherwise depressed and neglected section of East Hollywood through cultural-based tourism. The area that is now known as Thai Town has served as the historic port of entry for newly arrived Thai immigrants and has seen the proliferation of Thai owned businesses over the last fifty years. The vision for Thai Town includes the three E's: *Education, Entrepreneurship* and *Empowerment*. Thai Town is adjacent to the East Hollywood Business Improvement District (EH BID) both of which are engaged in common economic activities and share common socio-economic characteristics, cultural assets, and economic interests. We are tied together by a compact geographic area and transportation corridor and work together towards common economic goals for the greater East Hollywood area, therefore, any redistricting should not separate Thai Town from the EH BID nor diminish our impact.

In 2008, Thai CDC successfully obtained the designation of Thai Town as a Preserve America Community by the White House. The designation marks a historic and momentous occasion for the Thai community as it further increases the visibility of Thai Town and recognizes its contributions to the social and economic vitality of the City of Los Angeles. The goals of Thai Town are in line with the goals of Preserve America, which are to ensure that our community protects and celebrates its heritage, uses its historic assets for economic development and

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CAPAFR-LA Metro

*Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
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Mark Masaoka
Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council

I am Mark Masaoka, the Policy Coordinator for A3PCON, the Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council.

As I mentioned yesterday, the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting (CAPAFR) is working in three coalitions in Los Angeles County, and A3PCON is the lead regional organization. Today, we will focus exclusively on CAPAFR-LA Metro. CAPAFR-LA Metro has held three community meetings to educate the community, obtain information, and obtain community mapping priorities. CAPAFR-LA Metro will hold one more meeting next month to finalize the mapping proposals affecting this area.

CAPAFR-LA Metro includes:

- Thai Community Development Corporation
- Search to Involve Pilipino Americans
- Korean American Coalition
- Little Tokyo Service Center
- Chinatown Service Center
- Filipino American Service Group Inc
- Japanese American Citizens League-Pacific Southwest
- Koreatown Neighborhood Council
- Korean Resource Center
- Koreatown Youth and Community Center
- Asian Professional Exchange
- People's Community Organization for Reform and Empowerment
- Asian American Drug Abuse Program
- Center for Asian Americans United for Self Empowerment
- AARP's Greater LA Chinatown Chapter

As I mentioned last night, our coalition will be submitting mapping proposals on May 26. Our proposals for LA Metro will respect the Voting Rights Act interests of African American and Latinos and will respect the communities of interest and neighborhoods we are discussing this evening.

The City of LA is a city of neighborhoods. Many of the neighborhoods are well known. For example, we have Westwood, Watts, and Venice Beach. The City of Los Angeles recognizes various neighborhoods throughout the city. These neighborhoods have their distinct identity and

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

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Bill Watanabe
Little Tokyo Service Center

I am Bill Watanabe, Executive Director of Little Tokyo Service Center (LTSC). LTSC builds and manages affordable housing and provides social services to seniors. I have been the Executive Director of LTSC for the past 31 years. LTSC was an active member of CAPAFR 10 years ago and is an active member during this round of redistricting.

LTSC is based in Little Tokyo, an ethnic neighborhood a few blocks from City Hall. Little Tokyo is a 125-year old ethnic neighborhood that has survived economic hardship and World War II decimation as a community. The Little Tokyo community has fought off civic center expansion plans due to the community's intense loyalty to and desire to preserve the neighborhood.

The community has worked hard for the current economic vitality that exists in Little Tokyo. Little Tokyo has tremendous cultural, historical, and economic resources. It is a magnet which encourages businesses, cultural tourism, repeat visitors, foreign visitors and those outside of the area who want to experience a "taste" of Japan in Southern California.

The historic Little Tokyo community redevelopment agency boundaries were defined 40 years ago. They are Los Angeles and Aiso Streets on the west, an alleyway south of Temple on the north, Alameda on the east, and Third Street on the south. While these boundaries are generally accepted, Temple should be viewed as the northern boundary since a neighborhood park is being proposed for the area up to Temple St.. We are projecting a map of Little Tokyo which includes some of the cultural institutions in the area. Even though our boundaries are small, Little Tokyo is a well-known and identified ethnic neighborhood that should not be divided.

The Little Tokyo Community Council, which was formed ten years ago and is composed of businesses, residents, nonprofits and churches, has become a strong advocate for the community's issues and needs, successfully dealing with transit issues and gentrification in tandem with our elected officials. Little Tokyo must be kept together in order to maintain the integrity of our strong yet diverse community fabric.

Thank you for allowing me to provide this input.

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

CAPAFR-LA Metro

*Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
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Aquilina Soriano Versoza
Pilipino Workers Center of Southern California

I am Aquilina Soriano Versoza. I am the Executive Director of the Pilipino Workers Center of Southern California. The Pilipino Workers Center is a community-based nonprofit organization working with Filipino and other low-wage workers and their families in Historic Filipinotown. My organization is one of many Filipino service organizations and institutions in Historic Filipinotown. The map we are projecting shows the boundaries of the neighborhood and many of the Filipino cultural institutions within it.

The City of Los Angeles designated the neighborhood of Historic Filipinotown in 2002. Although the City's designation is fairly recent, Historic Filipinotown has been a gateway community for Filipinos since the first half of the 20th century and continues to be a gateway community for Filipino immigrants. Not only are many residents Filipino, many of the businesses there are Filipino-owned and cater to the Filipino community.

The City's designated boundaries are from Hoover on the west, the 101 Freeway on north, Beverly on the south, Glendale/Lucas on the east. Although this is the City's designation, the southern boundary should extend to Third Street because many Filipinos reside there as well. For example, SIPA, Search to Involve Pilipino Americans, built and runs an affordable housing complex in the extended area. The extended area shares the same socio-economic character as that of the officially designated portion.

The community in Historic Filipinotown has strived to preserve the historic significance of the neighborhood. In fact, we have applied to be an Asian Pacific Islander Preserve American Neighborhood, a federal program run by the City's Redevelopment Agency. We are in the process of identifying different historic sites in the neighborhood and have every belief that our application will be approved.

The residents in our Filipino neighborhood share many other interests and concerns. My organization, along with SIPA, Filipino American Service Group Inc., Asian Pacific Health Care Venture published a study in 2009 on the health of Filipino residents in the neighborhood. Our study showed that the Filipino residents had specific health access issues due to limited English proficiency and cultural concepts about health besides other issues of affordability and geographic accessibility.

Because the residents share these interests and cultural commonalities, Historic Filipinotown, including the extending area south to Third Street, should be kept intact when you draw the new electoral lines. I hope you do not split up my neighborhood.

Thank you for allowing me to provide this input.

COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

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Lawrence Lue
Chinatown Service Center

My name is Lawrence Lue. I am the Chief Executive Officer of Chinatown Service Center. Chinatown Service Center was established in 1971 and is the largest community-based Chinese American health and human services organization in Southern California. We are a member of CAPAFR-LA Metro.

The Chinese in Los Angeles initially settled in the area where Union Station stands. But when the City of Los Angeles decided to build Union Station in the 1930s, the current Chinatown was established. And since the 1930s, the existing Chinatown has been the primary gateway community for Chinese and, more recently, Southeast Asian immigrants, providing social supports and resources critical to their resettlement and establishment in American society. Chinatown is a residential neighborhood, a cultural center for Chinese living outside the City, and a tourist-friendly neighborhood to non-Chinese.

The boundaries defined by the Chinatown Historic Neighborhood Council correctly identify the current boundaries of Chinatown. The map we are currently projecting shows the boundaries of Chinatown. The shading reflects the number of Chinese American residents in the area. The pinpoint dots show cultural institutions in the area.

The federal government has designated Chinatown as an Asian Pacific Islander Preserve America Neighborhood. We have worked hard to preserve our culture and heritage. We hold various cultural festivities including a large lunar new year parade and we have done much to promote tourism.

Although Chinatown is a bustling neighborhood, Chinatown residents have high rates of poverty, limited English proficiency, and individuals born outside of the U.S. My organization knows all too well that the residents need specific services that will address their needs such as culturally sensitive health care and specialized workforce training.

The policy interests of the residents of Chinatown on issues such as historic preservation, health care, and community economic development and workforce training would be best-served if Chinatown were kept intact within the same assembly, senate, and congressional districts.

Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to share a bit about Chinatown.

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Grace Yoo
Korean American Coalition

Good evening, my name is Grace Yoo. And I am the Executive Director of the Korean American Coalition. KAC is a non-profit, non-partisan community advocacy group that was established in 1983 to promote the civic and civil rights interest of the Korean American community and believes in coalition-building with diverse communities. KAC is one of many service organizations and institutions serving the Korean American community in Koreatown.

Since the late 1960's, Koreatown has been a gateway neighborhood for the Korean community in Los Angeles. Besides the large number of Korean residents, Koreatown also has many Korean-owned businesses that catering to the Korean-speaking community.

Last year, the City of Los Angeles designated Koreatown as an official neighborhood in the City. While the City's designation includes the heart of Koreatown, most everyone considers the Koreatown community to be far more expansive. Our community views our neighborhood as the area within the boundaries of the Los Angeles Police Department's Olympic station. In fact, our community fought to get LAPD to designate the current Olympic station boundaries in order to specifically address the public safety needs of the Korean community. More than 70% of the Koreans within the Olympic station boundaries are limited English proficient. Recognizing this, the city officials and LAPD have employed 26 Korean speaking officers at the Olympic station to service the needs of the community.

The map we are projecting shows the boundaries of the Olympic station Koreatown neighborhood and many of the Korean cultural institutions within it. Generally, the boundaries are Melrose on the north, Hoover on the east, the 10 Fwy on the south, and Plymouth/Crenshaw on the west.

Koreatown residents know all too well what happens when a community of interest or neighborhood is split by political lines. Currently, Koreatown is split into two state senate districts and multiple assembly districts. Because Koreatown is divided, we have had difficulty getting our elected officials to address our needs. For example, afterschool tutorial enrichment centers are an important educational supplement in the Korean community. Yet, even with the situation being dire, with \$300 daily fines, our representatives ignored our pleas. We had to seek assistance outside of our district to obtain a practical resolution.

Because the Olympic station Koreatown neighborhood has specific needs and interest unique to our area, we ask that you keep it whole when you draw the new district lines.
Thank you.