

February 22, 2010/March 10, 2010

As I understood the redistricting measure, the public wished for a process of selecting districts that were not framed in the idea of special interests being supported by any individual district. If you were of that opinion then the following may be of interest to you as it is such a proposal. After all we are all Americans and want what is best for all of us! I am applicant 3569 for the new commission.

Proposed Redistricting Method

The key to this proposal is the collection of voting precincts in a standard manner to accumulate the necessary number of voters to determine a Congressional district, and as appropriate state Assembly districts [80] and Senate [40] districts.

IF the state is divided more or less equally down the middle of the state, then starting at either end of the state, and starting at the coast :

assemble precincts along the border until the center line of the state is met, and add up the number of voters in that row of precincts. IF there are not enough voters to meet the necessary total for a district, then assemble the next row of precincts from the coast to the center line of the state and add their voter count to the previous row. Repeat this process until the number of voters accumulated exceeds the number required.

when the number of voters is exceeded, start at the coast and take alternating precincts out of the row until the number of voters is near the total required for that district. If the number of voters exceeds or is short of the total by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a percent of the required voters, then shift border precincts until the difference is less than + or - $\frac{1}{2}$ a percent. [NOTE alternating districts should be over or under the total, so that the last district will not be overly short or greatly over the total voters required for a district, as it must absorb all the remainder.]

to start the next district, add the precincts not used in the last row, of the preceding district, and start again at the coast, and add precincts adjacent to the previous district, until you reach the center line of the state, and repeat the process until you reach the other end of the state. IF the last precincts, at that end of the state, do not add to the necessary total for a district, then the district must use precincts from the other side of the center line of the state. Depending on the number of voters required to be accumulated, the precincts may be several full rows on the other half of the state center line, or may be accumulated in a block the width of the rows on the coast side. THUS the next district will start at the opposite end of the state from the beginning, and will start with the precincts not used to make up a shortage of the coastal district.

IF a precinct is overly large such that it disturbs the line of accumulation, then skip over it to the adjoining precinct in the current row. The precincts on the borders of each district must be so juggled/shifted to approximate horizontal/straight rows of precincts.

AT the center line the precincts may also require alternating being used and not being used to more or less maintain a nominally straight line in the middle of the state.

Using this method, some districts will be predominately rural, and some will be predominately urban, and some will be mixed. Some districts may be predominately of a people with roots from a single nation other than The united States of America. They will not occur specifically for or by political maneuvering of greater than a precinct or two.

Respectfully;

Dale Creasey



Please comment, or offer suggestions, within 5 days of receipt -

I Understand, I Concur _____
next page for additional data

Information collected as of March 15, 2010 – modified 2-2-11

Most precincts will likely be of 250 or less voters as until this last year 250 was the maximum number of voters allowed. Last year it was changed to a maximum of 1000 voters per precinct.

Thus for every 100,000 voters to be accounted for in a district, assuming counties do not condense precincts, will take approximately 400 precincts. If the counties let precincts just grow, and do not consolidate, then the precinct boundaries will not change very much for many years? Thus it will be time consuming to assess the number of precincts necessary for a congressional district, or which ever office has the most number of districts [assembly at 80]. The number of assembly seats will be a different number per district, and Franchise tax board districts will be also a different number [assembled from assembly districts]. However, using the same method for each will mean that the greatest number of districts needed should be done first and those districts can then be added together to assemble the lessor number of districts. And many counties will be able to be taken as a whole, as they have small populations.

There are 80 assembly seats and 40 senate seats so that once the assembly is done the senate is a snap. Congressional seats will vary in number and can be easily made up of assembly districts with adjustments as necessary!

The following counties have the maps and precinct voter tallies:

Sonoma, San Diego, Plumas, Alpine, Amador and probably Humbolt

Symbolic Diagram of Process

