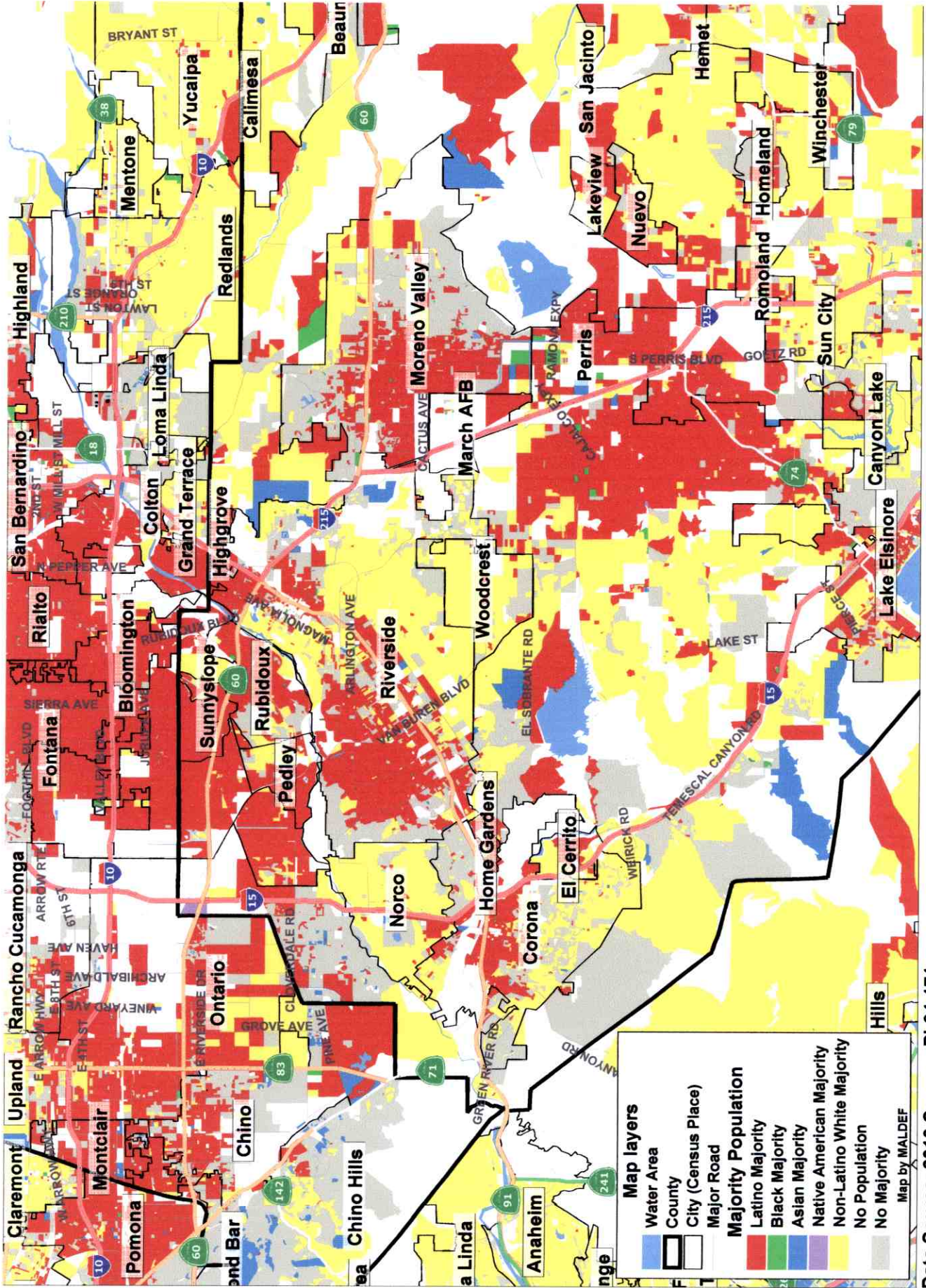


Riverside Area - Majority Citizen Population



Map layers

- Water Area
- County
- City (Census Place)
- Major Road

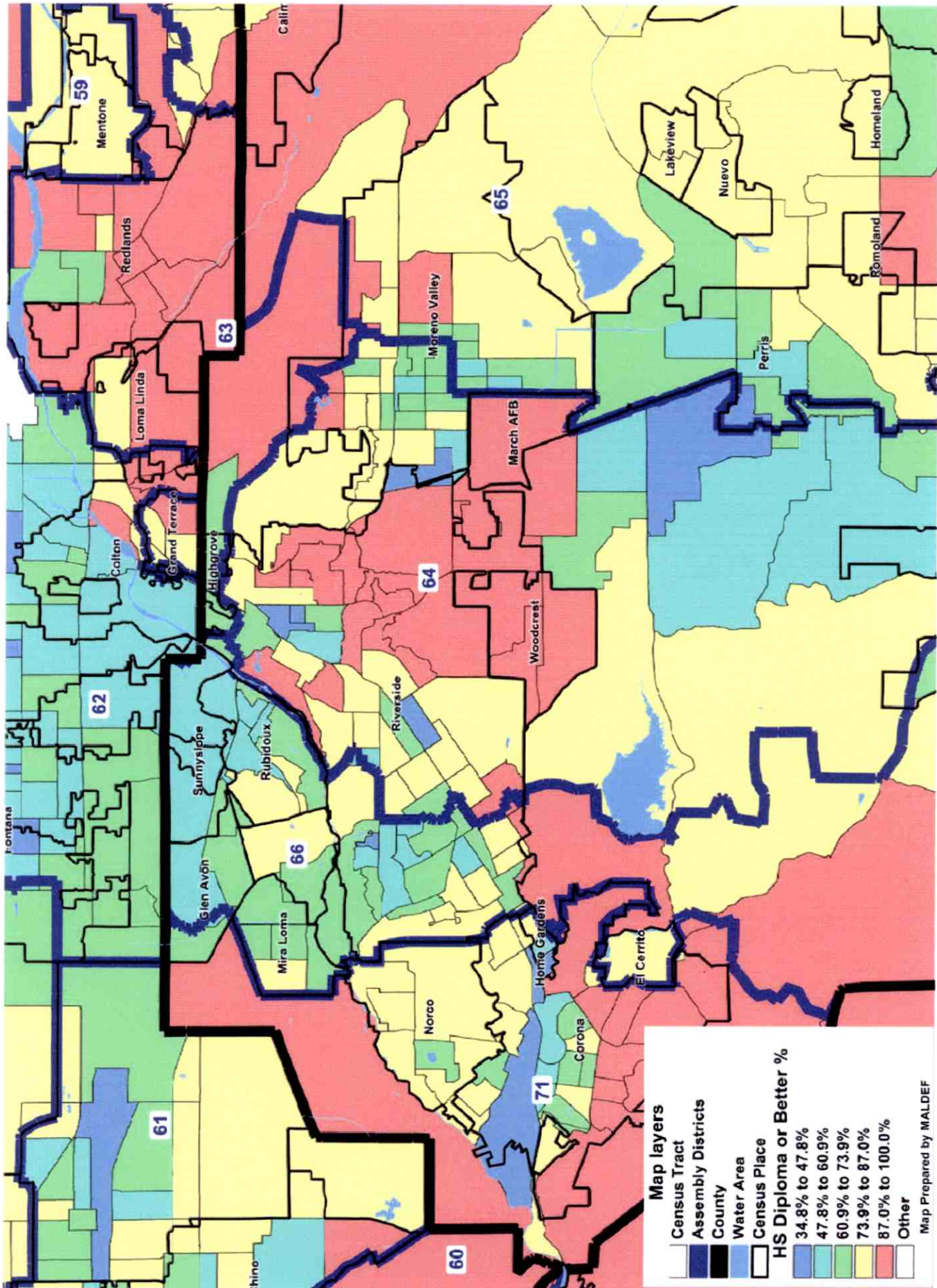
Majority Population

- Latino Majority
- Black Majority
- Asian Majority
- Native American Majority
- Non-Latino White Majority
- No Population
- No Majority

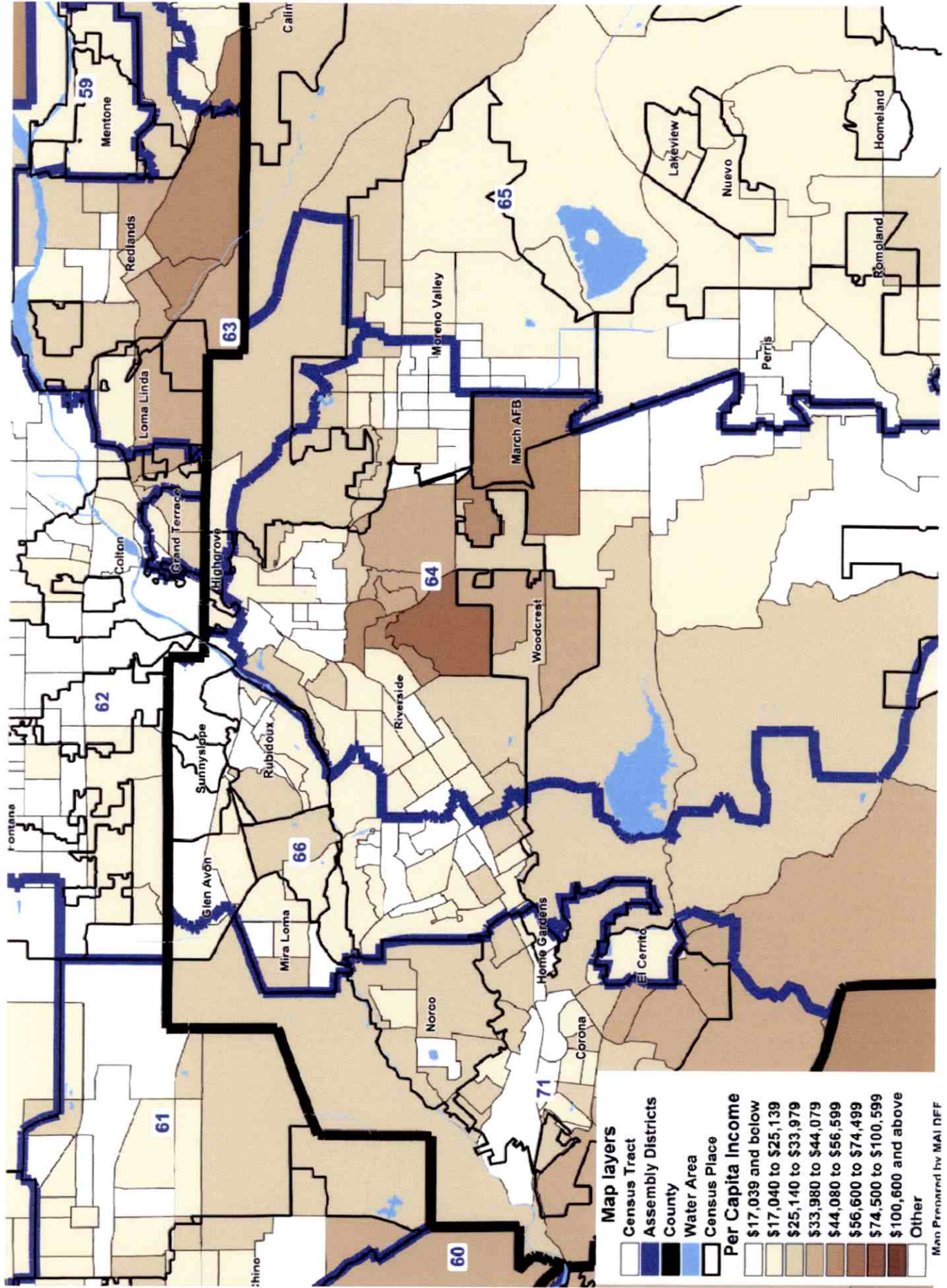
Map by MALDEF

Data Source: 2010 Census, PL94-171

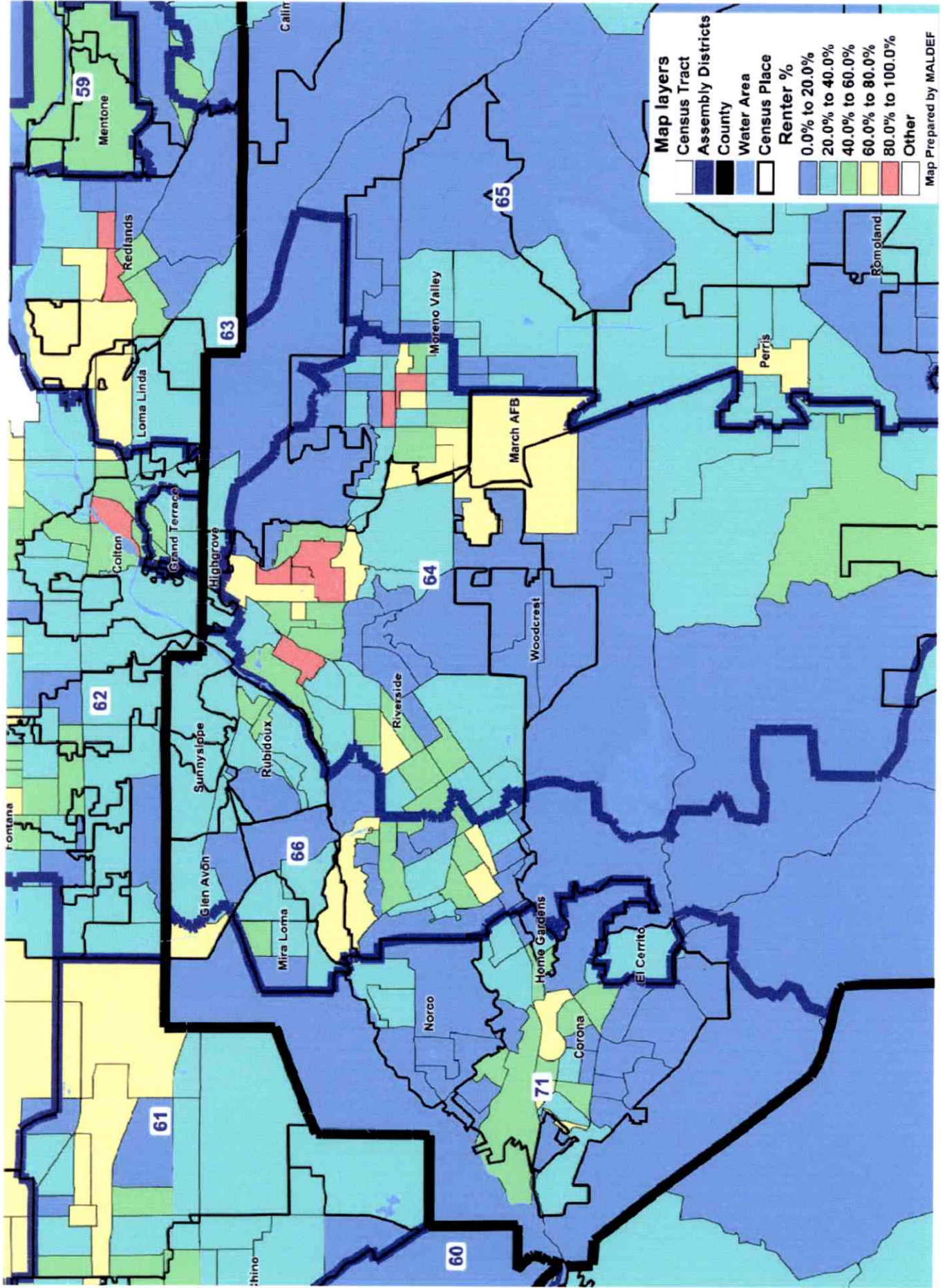
Riverside Area Assembly Districts - High School Diploma Attainment of Adults 25 and Over Percentage



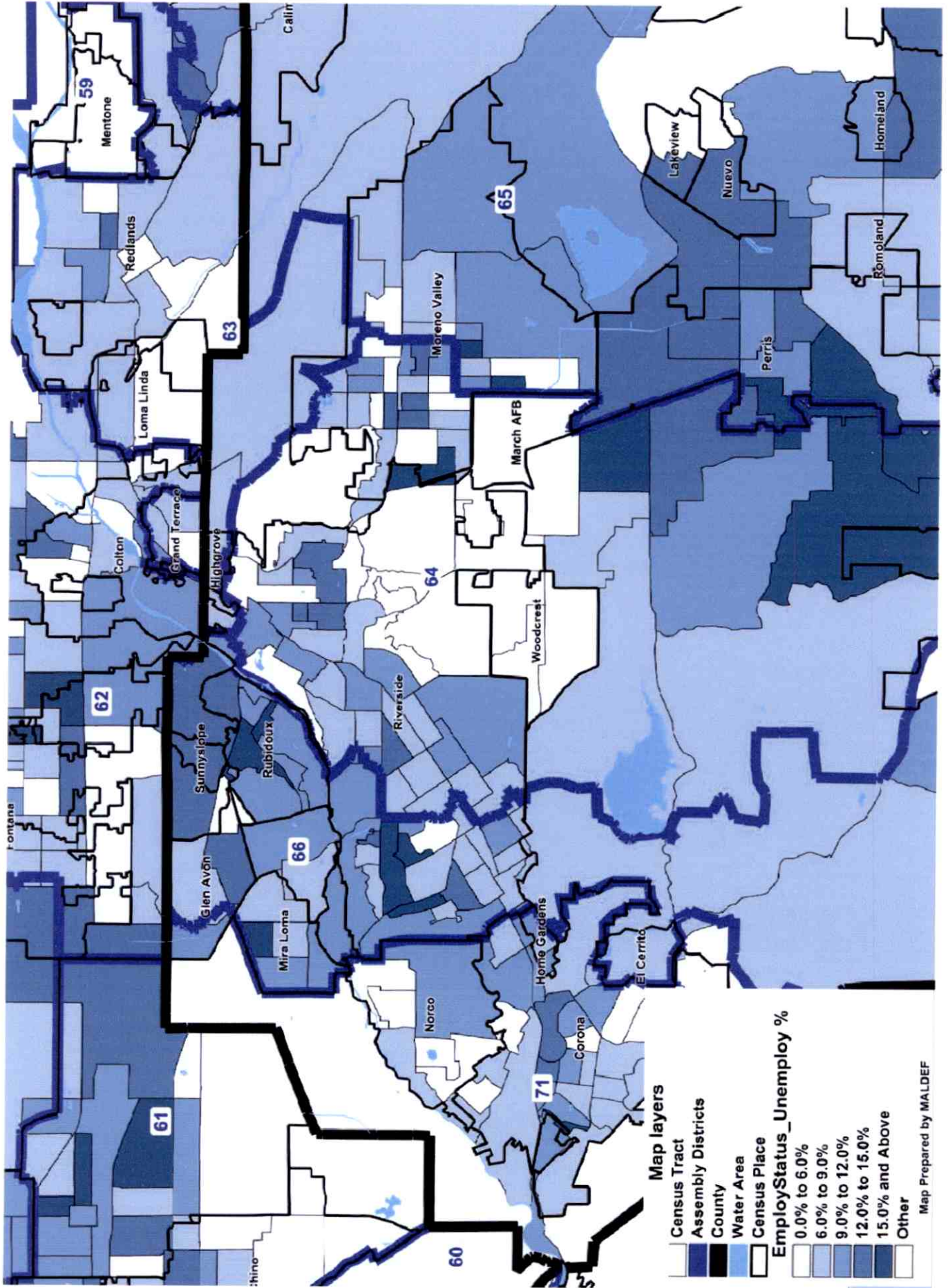
Riverside Area Assembly Districts - Per Capita Income in 2009



Riverside Area Assembly Districts - Percentage Rented of Owner Occupied Housing Units



Riverside Area Assembly Districts - Unemployment in 2009



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The Press-Enterprise

All eyes on remap's numbers

EVEN-ODDS: There are big implications for how state Senate districts get classified for elections

10:49 PM PDT on Sunday, May 8, 2011 / Appeared in The Press-Enterprise print edition on Monday, May 9, 2011, page A2
By JIM MILLER
Sacramento Bureau

SACRAMENTO - He's put in more than seven years' worth of legislating, constituent glad-handing and fundraising, and yet state Sen. [name redacted]'s political future could come down to a number.

[This unnamed Senator from an unnamed city and party] up for re-election next year in [one of] Riverside County's [odd numbered] Senate District. But if this summer's redrawing of political lines puts [his city] in an even-numbered district, which wouldn't be on the ballot until 2014, "I'm out," [this Senator] said.

[The Senator] could still survive. The numbering of California's 40 Senate districts is a subplot in this year's remapping of legislative and congressional seats by the Citizens Redistricting Commission, with major implications for politicians and voters.

Legislators and members of Congress are anxiously awaiting the 14-member panel's draft proposal in mid-June. Many districts will change significantly. Multiple incumbents could be lumped together, prompting lawmakers to move, retire, or duke it out with a colleague.

But many state senators -- and millions of their constituents -- are in for an extra dose of redistricting limbo.

Unlike members of the Assembly and the House of Representatives, who face voters every two years, state senators have four-year terms. Odd-numbered districts are on the ballot next year and even-numbered districts will be on the ballot in 2014.

Depending on how Senate lines get drawn, some parts of the state could wind up being represented by two senators for two years. Others could have none.

Put another way, some people next year will be voting for a senator just two years after they voted for someone else, and some people will have to wait six years before they get to vote for a state senator again.

The 2008 initiative creating the redistricting commission forbids it from considering where incumbents live. But neither the initiative nor the panel's own criteria speak to the numbering of Senate districts to limit disenfranchisement.

"I'm sure the reason it didn't is because it's so complicated," said former Senate leader David Roberti. "But it has major implications."

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Roberti knows the issue first-hand. He planned to run for re-election to his odd-numbered central Los Angeles-area Senate seat in 1992. But the 1991 court-drawn maps put 80 percent of that district into an even-numbered seat that wouldn't be on the ballot until 1994.

In the 2001 redistricting, politicians controlled the district numbering process. Even then, some voters got caught in the switches. Experts say the phenomenon, known as "deferrals," could increase dramatically this year because the redistricting commission cannot consider incumbents' whereabouts.

"In 2001 there were 1.5 million deferrals and nobody noticed. This year there could be 5 million, and everyone is going to be talking about it," Democratic consultant Paul Mitchell wrote in a recent column for Capitol Weekly, a newspaper that covers the state Capitol.

RELATED

An interactive look at some hypothetical Senate maps

Tony Quinn, a former GOP redistricting consultant, said the commission could face a lawsuit if critics think the plan disenfranchises too many voters.

The Inland region includes three even-numbered districts and two odd-numbered ones represented by [two different Senators, one of which is termed out in 2012.

Even if [the city of the first described Senator] becomes part of an even-numbered district, [that same Senator] could still return to the Senate next fall.

He could run in what was [the second described Senator's] seat, if it stays odd-numbered. The region's huge population growth also will present other Senate seat opportunities.

"He will have lots of options available to him," [a partisan political party operative] said.

Reach Jim Miller at [REDACTED]

- 05.12.11E

Good evening, distinguished Members of the Commission. I live in French Valley, an unincorporated area of Winchester situated between Hemet and Temecula. Our community of interest includes significant agriculture, ranching, and dairy farming with an incursion of new home developments, housing mostly young, working, and military families.

I am here today to encourage the commission to abide by the guidelines that call for the maintaining of communities of interest and county lines, and for the even division of population. Given that Riverside County is essentially a slightly protracted rectangle of 2.1 million residents this task should be relatively simple and the lines rather obvious, since the county can be divided into three evenly populated Congressional Districts, which naturally follow geographical separations of the mountains and expansive agriculture fields. I ask that Riverside county be drawn with a new Congressional district, creating three distinct districts for three separate communities of interest for the following reasons.

Anyone who lives in French Valley for very long finds that the generally rural area of the central county communities have little in common with the Desert Communities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, et

al, or comparatively urban Riverside. While we have many ranchers, farmers, and young families, the residents to the northern stretches of the county are many retirees and professionals with second homes; rather sophisticated cosmopolitan residents who seldom if ever travel to our area except to gain access to the Interstate 15 South. Neither do we often travel over the mountain range to enjoy the lifestyles of the Desert. Our ranchers, farmers and young families have very different needs; our roads are not yet built, our street lights are not yet installed, our water, and power, and schooling requirements vary greatly from the more established communities both north and south of us. In the next ten years ours communities will experience extensive home development and will require Congressional representation specific to our needs. I ask that you make the obvious decision to give Riverside County three equal and responsibly divided Congressional Districts.

Anthony St. Martin

