

**Subject:** PUBLIC COMMENT -- Current District Boundaries

**From:** James Wright <[REDACTED]>

**Date:** Thu, 2 Jun 2011 16:15:15 -0700 (PDT)

**To:** [REDACTED]

Commissioners,

It occurs to me that some of the COI testimony you heard may be tainted by a hidden agenda.

Consider that the real reason for retaining current district boundaries may also mean a desire by the speakers to retain the current occupant of that seat as their representative.

If this is suspected, then that COI testimony should not influence your decisions since you are not allowed to consider the residence location of any sitting office holder.

Jim Wright  
a voter from San Jose

**Subject:** 06.02.11 Letter to CRC re Constitutional Redistricting Criteria

**From:** "Kathay Feng" <[REDACTED]>

**Date:** Thu, 2 Jun 2011 14:48:31 -0400

**To:** <[REDACTED]>

**CC:** "Steven J. Reyes" <[REDACTED]>

We commend the Commission for its continued dedication and commitment in administering the redistricting reform mandates ushered in by California voters. Your rigorous schedule of community hearings has demonstrated an attentiveness and respect for the process and for members of the public who themselves have often sacrificed time and expense to actively participate in the process and provide the Commission with their views.

As you weigh the significant volume of public testimony and redistricting plans submitted to the Commission, we felt it important to provide our views on key portions of the redistricting criteria, as enumerated in the California Constitution. As two of the key authors of Proposition 11, we hope that our perspective will help clarify the plain language of those criteria and assist you in applying those redistricting criteria. It is important to note that we do not want to comment on any of the proposed plans or testimony; our comments are focused solely on the proper application of the Constitutional redistricting criteria.

We are attaching the full letter for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathay Feng  
Executive Director, California Common Cause



[www.commoncause.org/ca](http://www.commoncause.org/ca)



**060211 FengReyesLettertoCRC reConstitutionalCriteria.pdf**

*June 2, 2011*

*VIA EMAIL*

Citizens Redistricting Commission  
901 P Street, Suite 154-A  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Re: Constitutional criteria for redistricting**

Dear Commissioners,

We commend the Commission for its continued dedication and commitment in administering the redistricting reform mandates ushered in by California voters. Your rigorous schedule of community hearings has demonstrated an attentiveness and respect for the process and for members of the public who themselves have often sacrificed time and expense to actively participate in the process and provide the Commission with their views.

As you weigh the significant volume of public testimony and redistricting plans submitted to the Commission, we felt it important to provide our views on key portions of the redistricting criteria, as enumerated in the California Constitution. As two of the key authors of Proposition 11, we hope that our perspective will help clarify the plain language of those criteria and assist you in applying those redistricting criteria. It is important to note that we do not want to comment on any of the proposed plans or testimony; our comments are focused solely on the proper application of the Constitutional redistricting criteria.

On April 28, 2011, Voting Rights Act counsel, Gibson Dunn presented the Commission with an extensive legal training session about the redistricting criteria governing the mapping process. During the several weeks since that hearing, we have had the opportunity to observe the interaction and questions directed at the public from the Commission. Although we have been reassured by the sophistication and level of questions posed to the members of the public, as well as by many of the responses, we nonetheless felt it necessary to provide some insight into our thinking in the drafting process in light of some inconsistencies between the express language in the Constitution and the guidelines set forth in the Gibson Dunn presentation. We hope that this assists the Commission as it considers issues arising out of the interpretation of the various redistricting criteria.

## Order of Redistricting Mapping Priorities in the Constitution

In its handout, “Guidelines for Map Drawing,” Gibson Dunn outlined redistricting priorities arranged in an order that differs from the California Constitution<sup>1</sup>:

1. Draw for equal populations;
2. Draw “functionally” contiguous districts;
3. Minimize objective geographic boundaries (regions, cities, counties, neighborhoods) and communities of interest;
4. Focus on Voting Rights Act § 5; and
5. Focus on Voting Rights Act § 2.

Gibson Dunn Handout (hereinafter “Handout”), Tab A, emphasis added.

As you know, the California Constitution lists and ranks the criteria as follows:

(1) Districts shall comply with the United States Constitution. Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable, and Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have reasonably equal population with other districts for the same office, except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law.

(2) Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1971 and following).

(3) Districts shall be geographically contiguous.

(4) The geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes their division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any of the preceding subdivisions. 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.

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[http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/meeting\\_handouts\\_apr2011/handouts\\_20110428\\_gibsondunn.pdf](http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/meeting_handouts_apr2011/handouts_20110428_gibsondunn.pdf)

Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

(5) To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population.

(6) To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, each Senate district shall be comprised of two whole, complete, and adjacent Assembly districts, and each Board of Equalization district shall be comprised of 10 whole, complete, and adjacent Senate districts.

Cal. Const., art. XXI, §2(d)

Because the “Guidelines for Map Drawing” will be used by the Commission and the public to understand and apply the law and because this document may be used by the courts to understand what the Commission was considering, it is important to ensure that the criteria are presented in the same order as California Constitution.

The difference between the order of the criteria set forth in the guidelines and the constitutional language is significant. As such it is crucial that these Constitutional criteria are considered and utilized by the Commission in its deliberations in *exactly* the same order as mandated.

When drafting this section of the initiative, we deliberately prioritized both the equal population and the Voting Rights Act criteria over all other criteria. Gibson Dunn’s “Guidelines for Map Drawing,” lists criteria in a manner that suggests a prioritization of the contiguity and “geographic boundary” criteria above the Voting Rights Act criterion. This should be corrected.

Further, to the extent that the Handout or the Gibson Dunn presentation on April 28, 2011 conveys that the integrity of cities and counties and other “objective geographic boundaries” should be prioritized before the Voting Rights Act or communities of interest, we recommend this also be corrected. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act is the second priority and must be considered before contiguity and respect for geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest.

**Criterion requiring respect for counties, cities, neighborhoods and communities of interest**

We consciously chose to place counties, cities, neighborhoods and communities of interest as the fourth priority and in the same line, without specific instructions as to how the Commission is to consider one relative to another. We intended to give the

Commission discretion to listen to the testimony and decide from that testimony which geography or geographies to use. In crafting this language, we discussed with a very large group of different stakeholders and organizations whether any of these particular geographies should be considered more important than others. There were certainly those who argued passionately that counties should be prioritized over cities, neighborhoods and communities, and others wanted to prioritize communities over cities and cities over counties.

California is incredibly diverse, not only in ethnicity and culture, but also in the geography of how we live. Accordingly, the flexibility we provided to the Commission acknowledges that diversity. As the testimony you have received thus far reflects, in some regions, the economic or environmental or cultural interests of an area might transcend city boundaries. In populous large cities, where the entire population cannot be fit into a single district, communities and neighborhoods might serve as appropriate building blocks for a district and help guide your deliberation about where to split a city or county. In rural and mountainous areas where the population is sparse, people may have greater identification with counties, and “cities” and “neighborhoods” may be a largely irrelevant construct; communities of interest may be based on a very different understanding of identity and interests than one from an urban or suburban area. In many parts of California, small and medium cities may help to serve as building blocks for districts. As you encounter these, or hundreds of other permutations, across the state, the flexibility under the fourth criteria to weigh the relative importance of the different geographies will be critical.

### **“Contiguity” and “compactness”**

In traveling around the state to talk about Proposition 11, we were often asked why compactness was listed as one of the last criteria. As may be reflected in the testimony you have received, if line drawers must comply with the Voting Rights Act or respect counties, cities, communities of interest and neighborhoods, drawing a compact district may not always make sense. Examining the city boundary of the City of Los Angeles, which at its southeastern tip, has a long, narrow tail that connects to the Port of Los Angeles, provides one example of why we listed compactness last. (See Fig. 1.) If one were trying to keep the southeastern portion of Los Angeles intact within a district by simply following city lines, the district would not be compact.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> We use the City of Los Angeles only as an example and make no recommendation about how the Commission should draw lines in this or any other part of the state.



Figure 1: Boundary of City of Los Angeles

The Constitution’s language clearly ranks compactness as a separate criterion from and below contiguity and four other criteria. Indeed, the compactness criterion begins with the proviso: “*To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population.*” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, §2(d) (Emphasis added.)

Therefore, the Commission must consider contiguity as a separate and higher-ranked criterion than compactness. Gibson Dunn’s assertion - “There is a compactness component to the contiguity criteria” - is incorrect. The firm’s handout quotes from the Special Masters’ report in *Wilson v. Eu*, 1 Cal. 4th at 725, which in turn cited ballot pamphlet materials that accompanied Proposition 6 in 1980 - to the effect that the term “contiguity” would require that “districts be composed of adjacent territory and not widely separated areas” and that it “would also help deter odd-shaped districts which join distant communities only by corridors along beaches, highways and waterways.” Handout, Tab B at 31.<sup>3</sup>

Gibson Dunn’s reading of contiguity with a compactness component requires one to import the definition for contiguity that existed before the ranked criteria of Props. 11 and 20 were adopted. However, the ranking of the current criteria was deliberate and should not be supplanted by interpretations of a previous version of the Constitution, which had different criteria and followed a different order. To the extent campaign materials are referenced, they should be limited to the Proposition 11 and 20 materials.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Gibson, Dunn incorrectly attributed this language to the nonpartisan Legislative Analyst.

<sup>4</sup> We would be happy to provide these materials to the Commission if it would help clarify this issue.

The simple and commonly accepted definition of contiguity is to keep all parts of a district connected. Elevating compactness to the level of contiguity would make the current Constitution's ranking of criteria meaningless and would have the effect of subjecting the Commission to arguments that other lower ranked criteria could be similarly elevated to supplant higher ranked criteria.

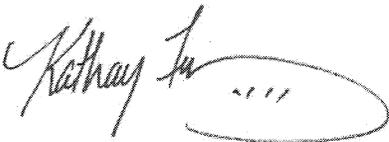
To the extent further definition of contiguity is necessary, the Commission should adopt the traditional definition of contiguity that Gibson Dunn describes as an alternative:

Another definition of contiguity is that the entirety of the district is connected. Example: Arizona and Colorado courts have defined contiguity as "the geographic connection uniting the entirety of a district. . . . A district that is geographically separated is not contiguous." *Arizona Minority Coalition for Fair Redistricting v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission*, 211 Ariz. 377, 363 (2006) (citing *Carstens v. Lamm*, 543 F. Supp. 68, 88 (D. Colo. 1982)).

Handout, Tab B at 31.

We hope these comments are useful. Redistricting is a complex process, and we commend Gibson Dunn for its thorough and thoughtful analysis. We believe, however, that if the Commission were to adopt Gibson Dunn's analysis of the legal issues discussed above, it might seriously compromise the legal validity of the Commission's redistricting plans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kathay Feng", with a large, loopy flourish at the end.

Kathay Feng  
Common Cause

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Steven J. Reyes", with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Steven J. Reyes, Esq.  
Kaufman Legal Group APC  
(\*for identification purposes only)



- Doug

Douglas Johnson

Fellow

Rose Institute of State and Local Government

**Subject:** Proposal For Redistricting California - Inoljt (General Comment)

**From:** Inoljt <[REDACTED]>

**Date:** Thu, 2 Jun 2011 23:19:56 -0700 (PDT)

**To:** [REDACTED]

Hey California Citizen's Redistricting Commission,

I'm Inoljt, a proud citizen of California and somebody who's been somewhat closely following the redistricting process. I'm really proud that our state has such a commission, and really happy with the work that it's done.

Anyways, I've drawn my own proposal on redistricting California; I'm quite interested in redistricting and actually drew my own proposal for redistricting California by congressional districts. I just saw the rough drafts you released on the website, and I hope this proposal will help you in your endeavor when editing them.

I've attached the maps of the proposal. I wrote a lot more information about each individual district (e.g. the communities of interest, the weaknesses, the demographics, whether the VRA applies, etc.) It runs very long, however, and I feel that longer is not necessarily better in these types of public comments. Anyways, further information can be found at the links below. I'm still writing up the Orange County, Inland Empire, and San Diego parts - which will gradually be posted at <http://mypolitikal.com/> over the next few days.

1. [Northern California and Sacramento](#)

2. [the Bay Area](#)

3. [Central Valley](#)

4. [Central Coast](#)

5. [Los Angeles County](#)

6. Orange County

7. the Inland Empire

8. San Diego

Also, if you're reading this, feel absolutely free to e-mail me with questions about the districts (e.g. racial stats, over-18 population, more detailed views, etc.) I *will* respond.

Thanks, and I hope this proposal helps you,  
-Inoljt

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Interesting analysis of political events: [REDACTED]

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— Central Valley CD-11, CD-18.jpg —



—Central Valley CD-20, CD-22.jpg

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—Central Valley Overall.jpg

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—East Bay Area.jpg

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—Inland Empire.jpg

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—Inland Empire Riverside San Bernardino.jpg

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—Los Angeles Area Overall.jpg

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— Los Angeles Downtown.jpg



— Los Angeles San Gabriel Valley.jpg



— Northern California.jpg



— Orange County.jpg



— Overall Bay Area.jpg



— Sacramento.jpg



— San Diego Zoom.jpg —



— South Bay Area.jpg —



— Southern California Overall.jpg —



**Central Valley CD-11, CD-18.jpg**

— Central Valley CD-20, CD-22.jpg —

**Central Valley CD-20, CD-22.jpg**

— Central Valley Overall.jpg —

**Central Valley Overall.jpg**

— East Bay Area.jpg —

**East Bay Area.jpg**

— Inland Empire.jpg —

**Inland Empire.jpg**

— Inland Empire Riverside San Bernardino.jpg —

**Inland Empire Riverside San Bernardino.jpg**

— Los Angeles Area Overall.jpg

**Los Angeles Area Overall.jpg**

— Los Angeles Downtown.jpg

**Los Angeles Downtown.jpg**

— Los Angeles San Gabriel Valley.jpg

**Los Angeles San Gabriel Valley.jpg**

— Northern California.jpg

**Northern California.jpg**

— Orange County.jpg

**Orange County.jpg**

— Overall Bay Area.jpg

**Overall Bay Area.jpg**

— Sacramento.jpg

**Sacramento.jpg**

— San Diego Zoom.jpg

**San Diego Zoom.jpg**

— South Bay Area.jpg

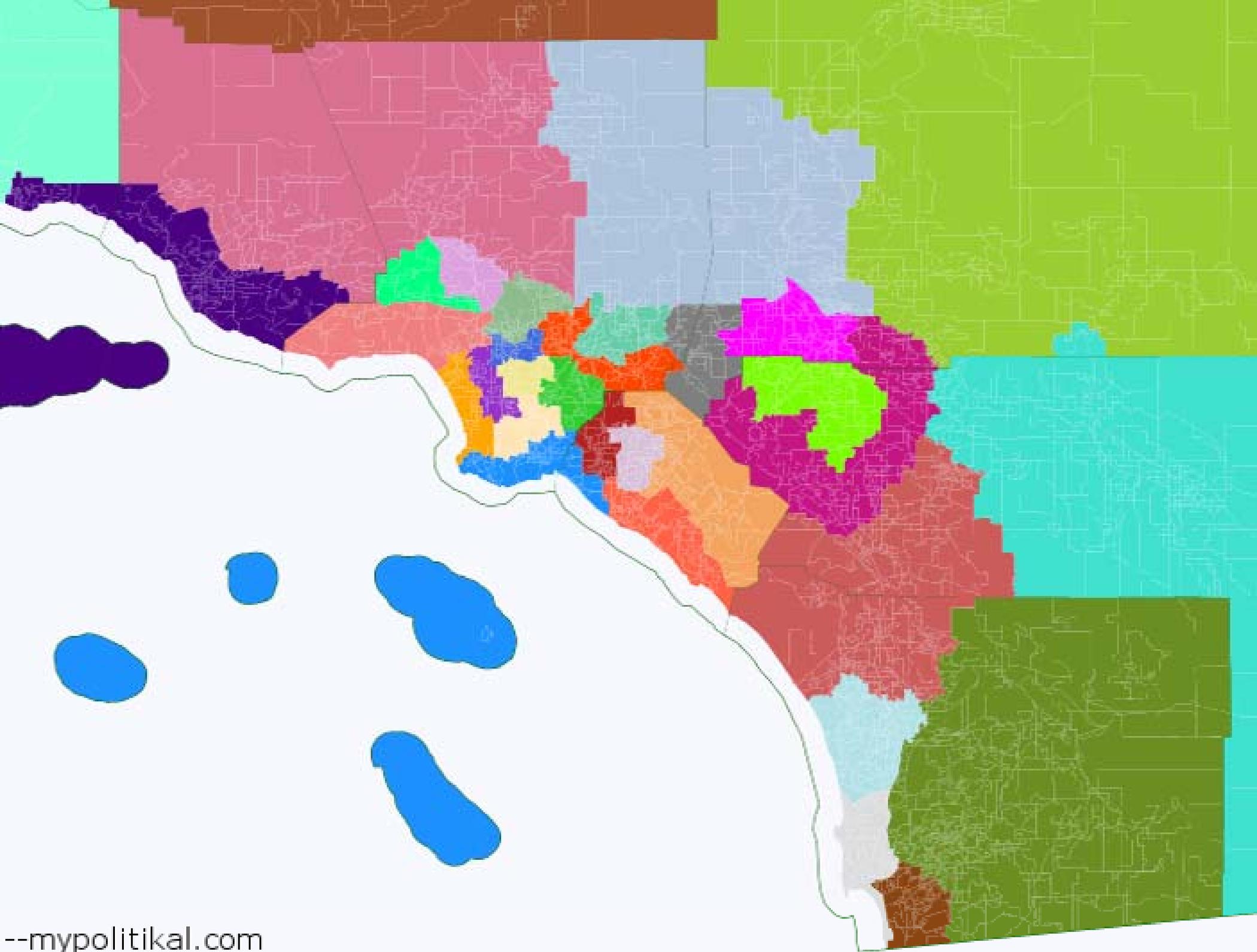
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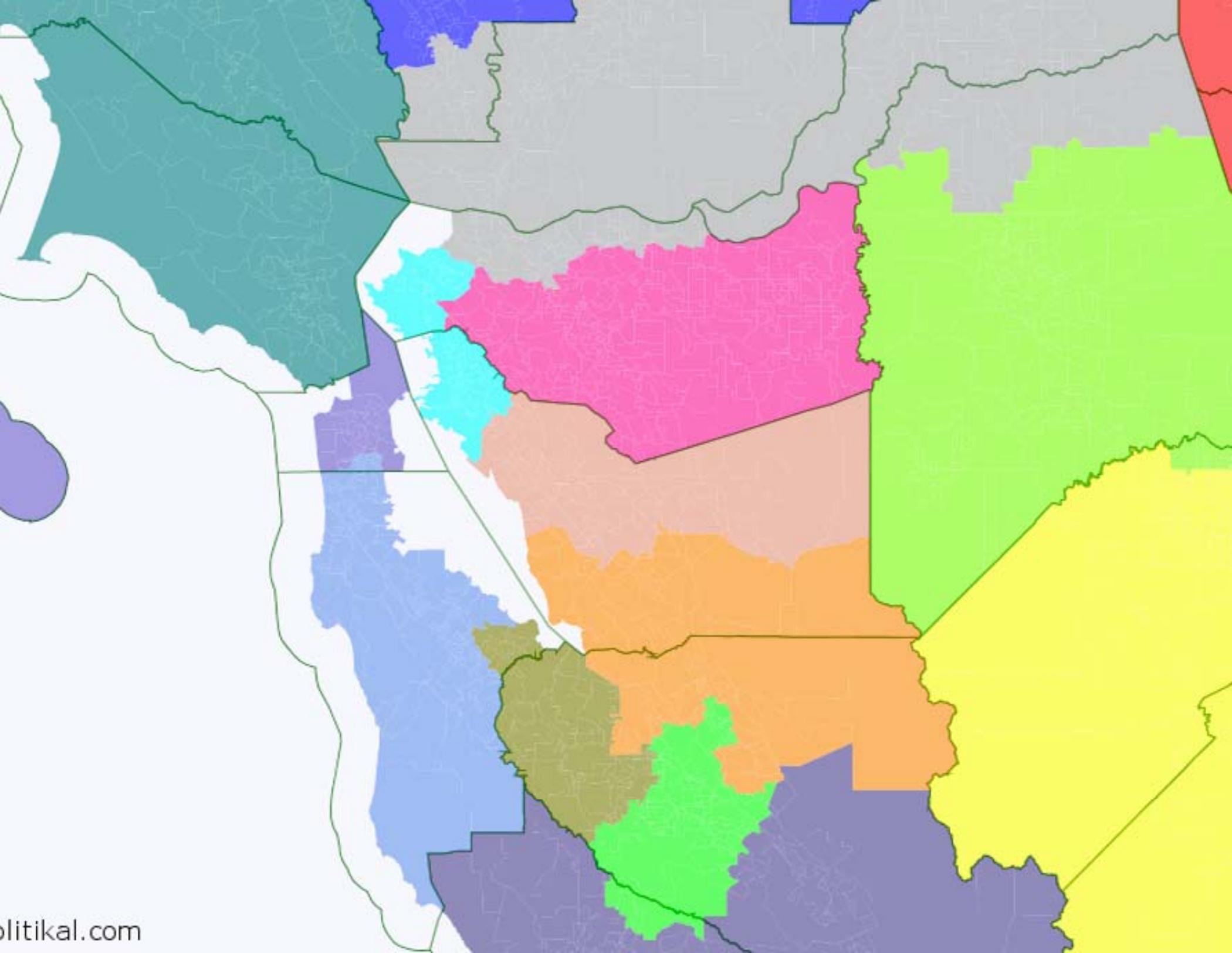
**South Bay Area.jpg**

— Southern California Overall.jpg

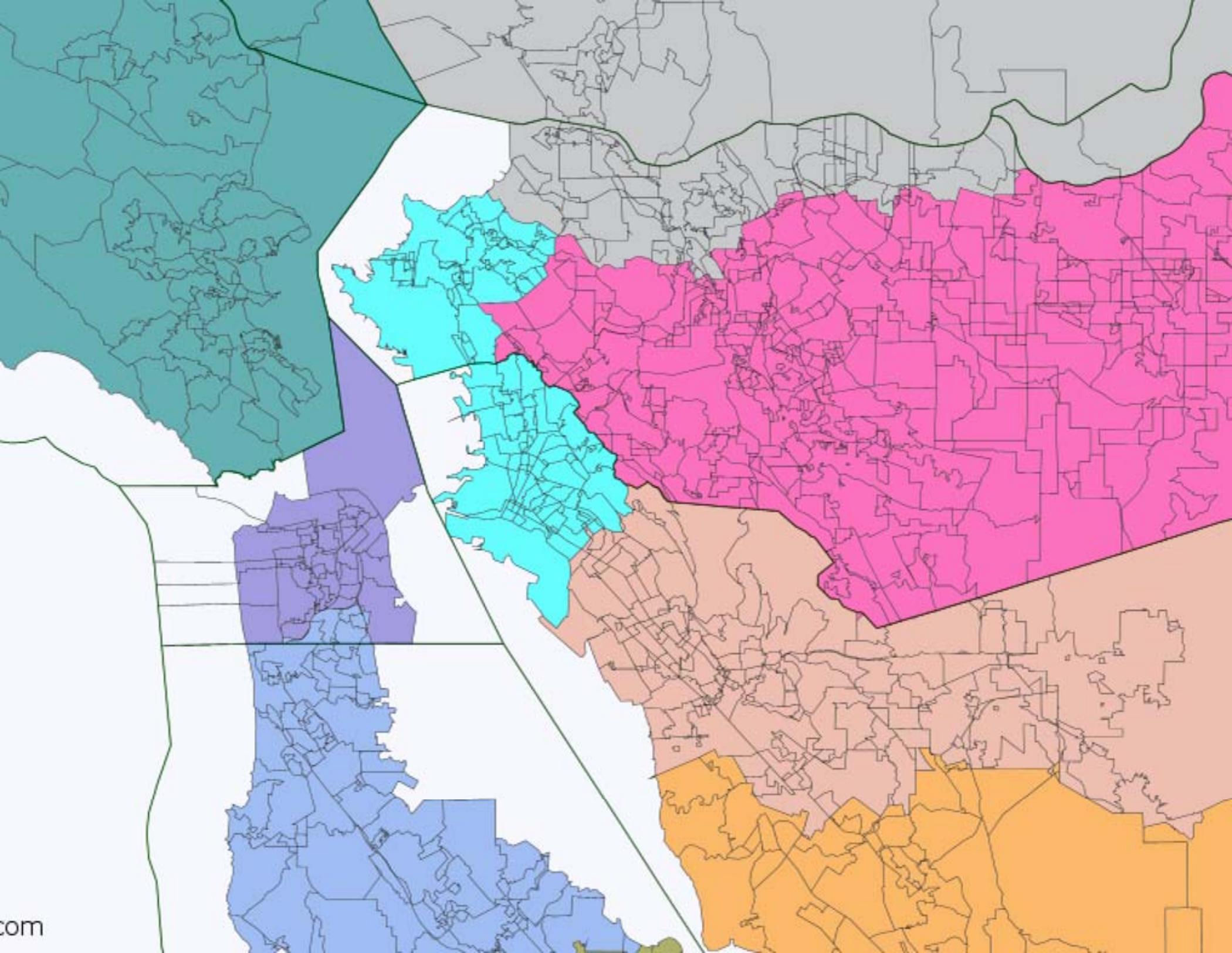
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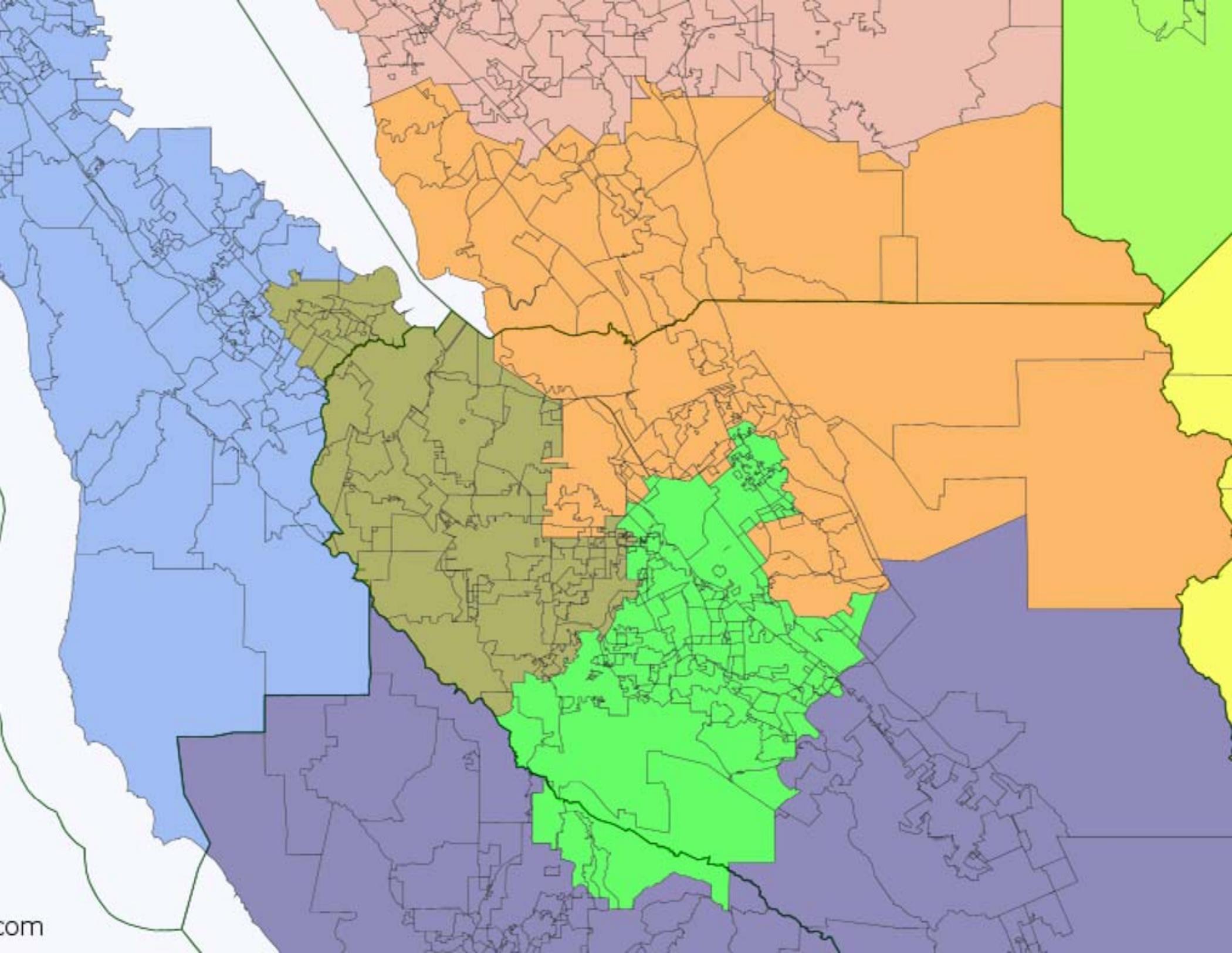
**Southern California Overall.jpg**

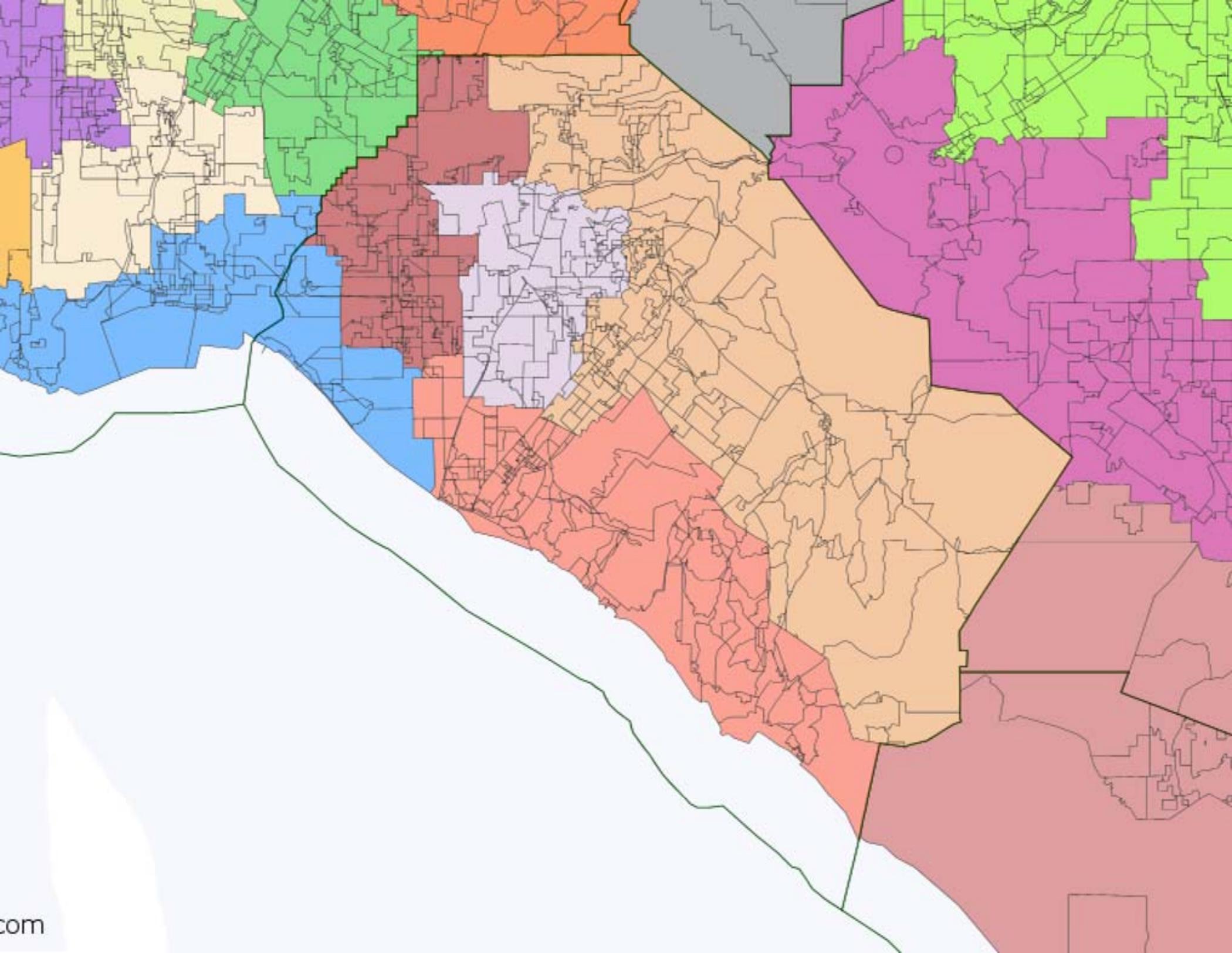


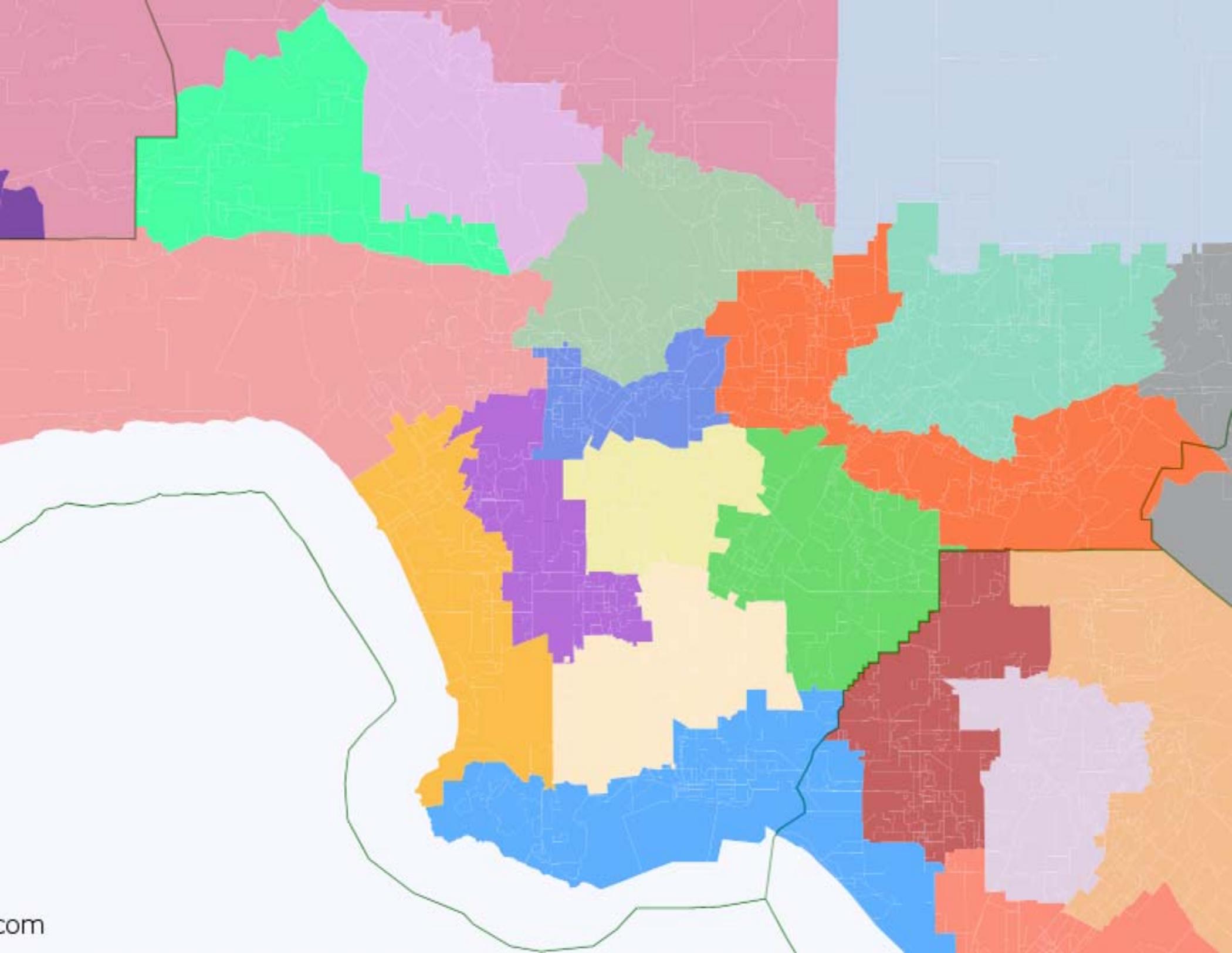


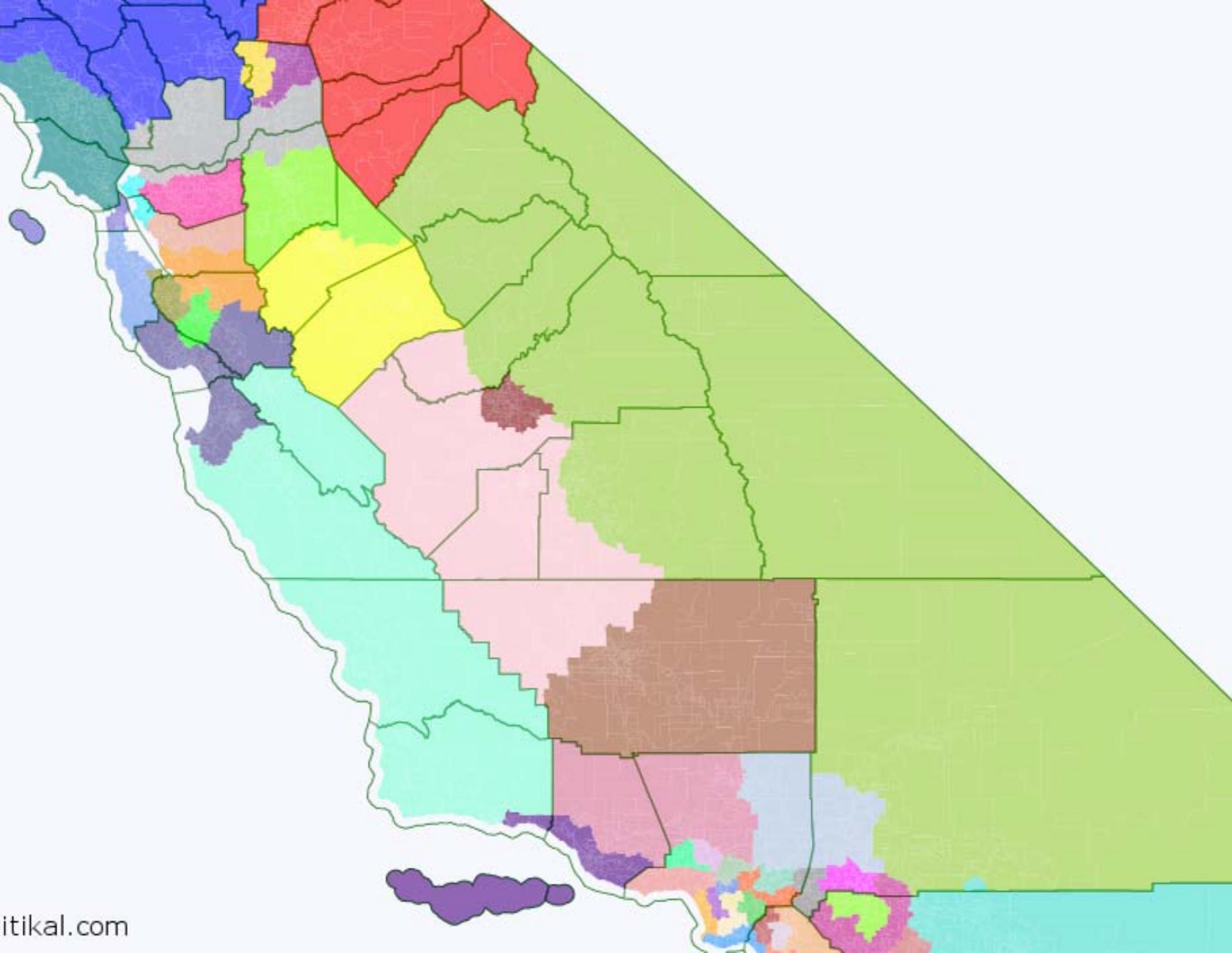




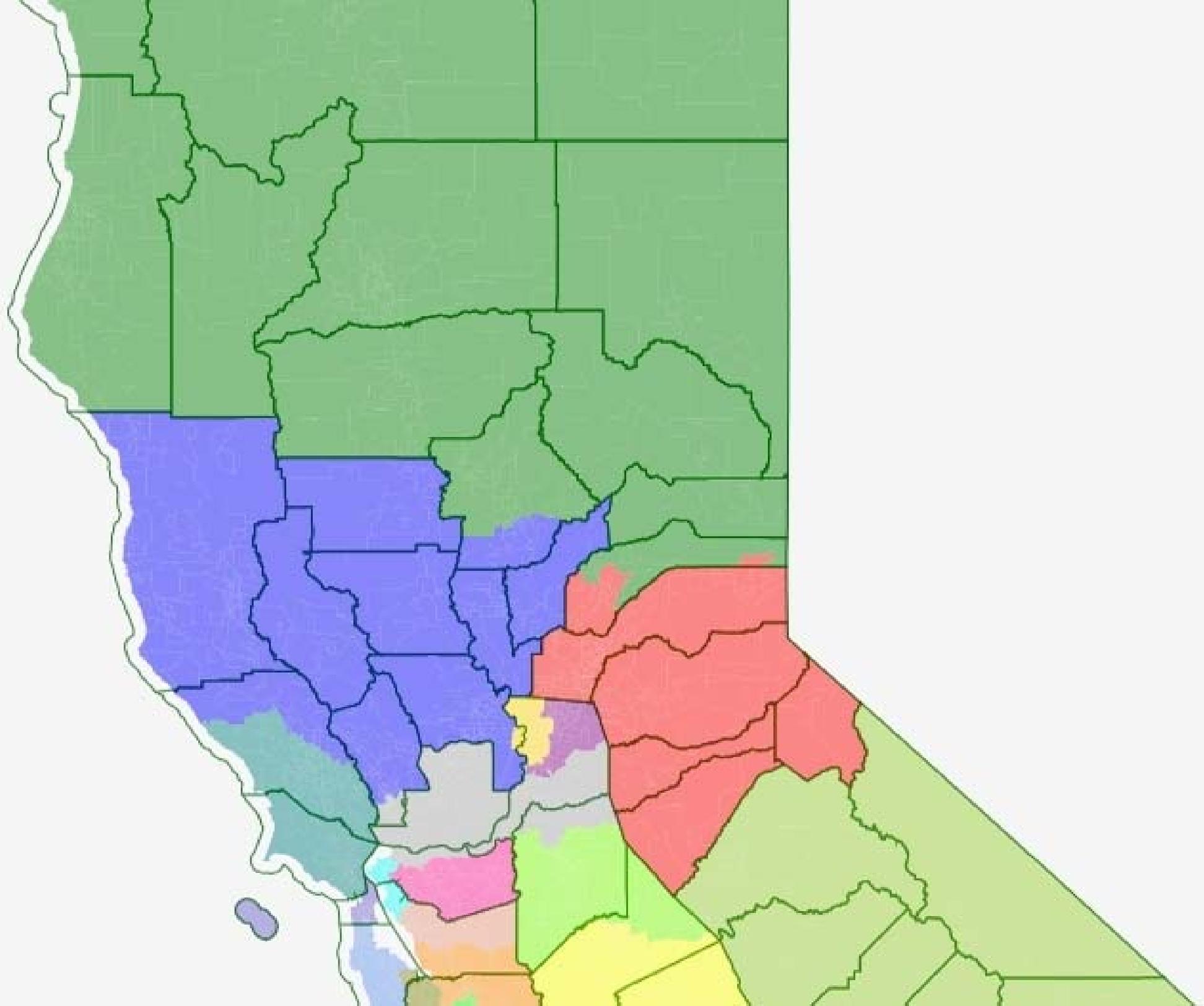


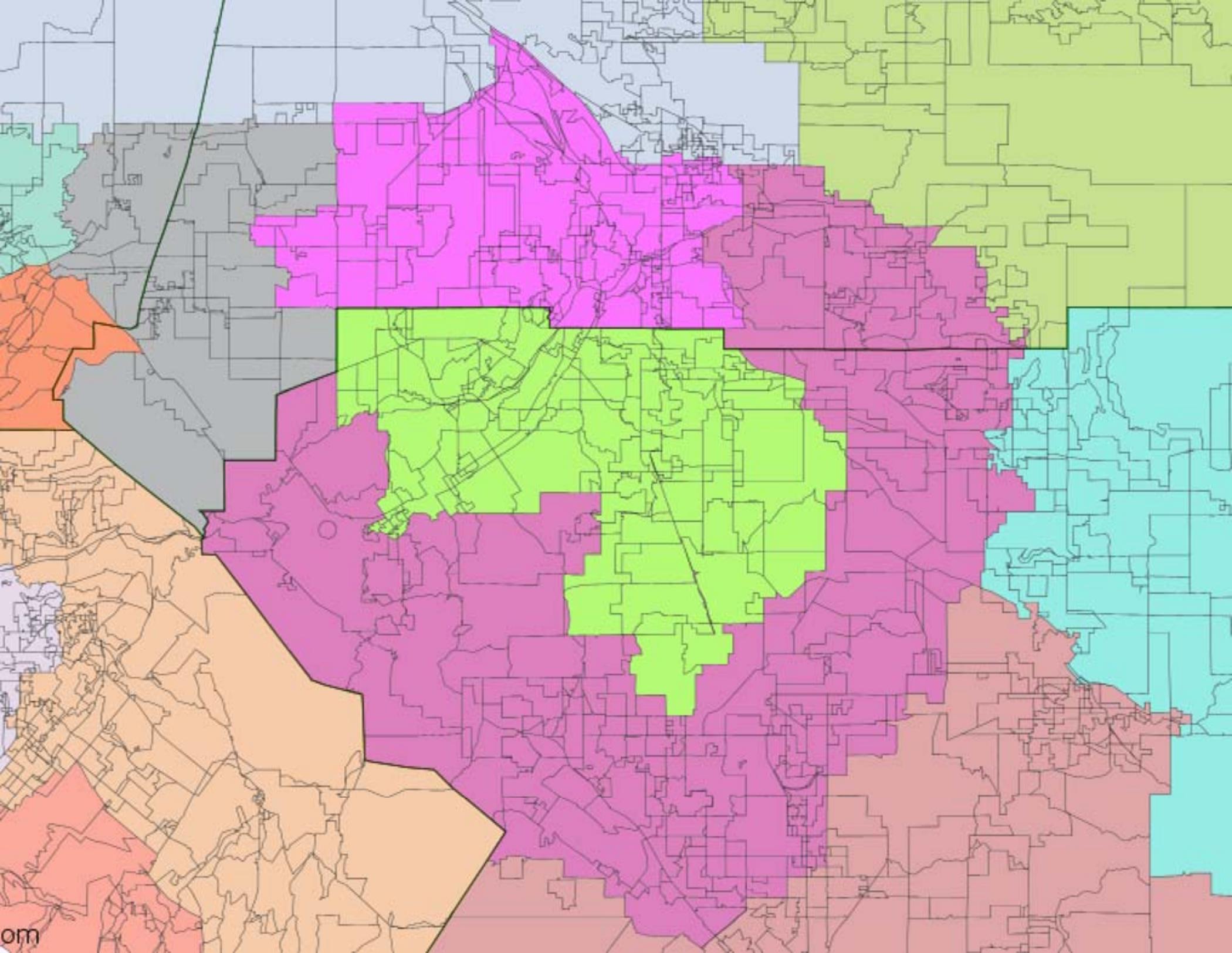


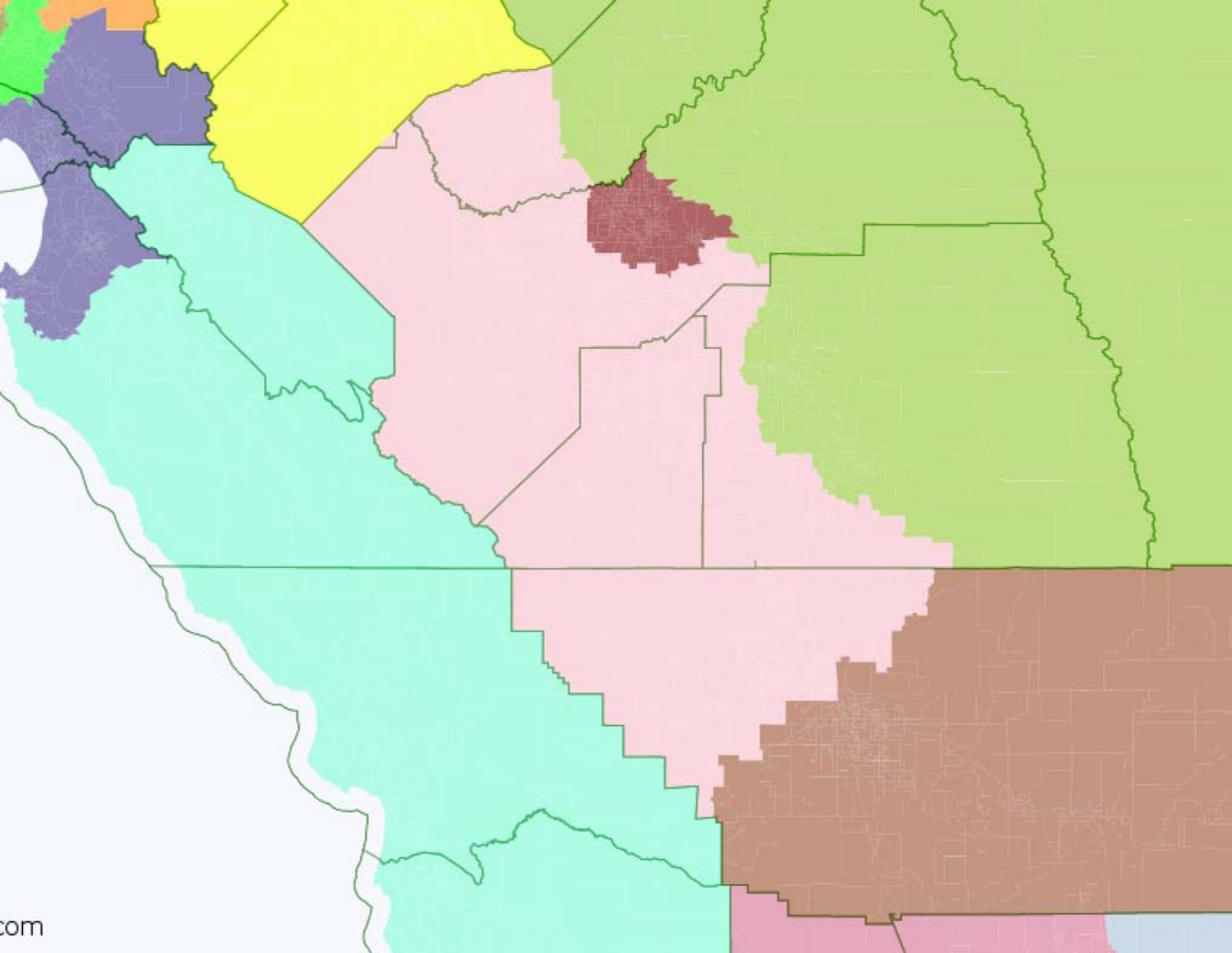


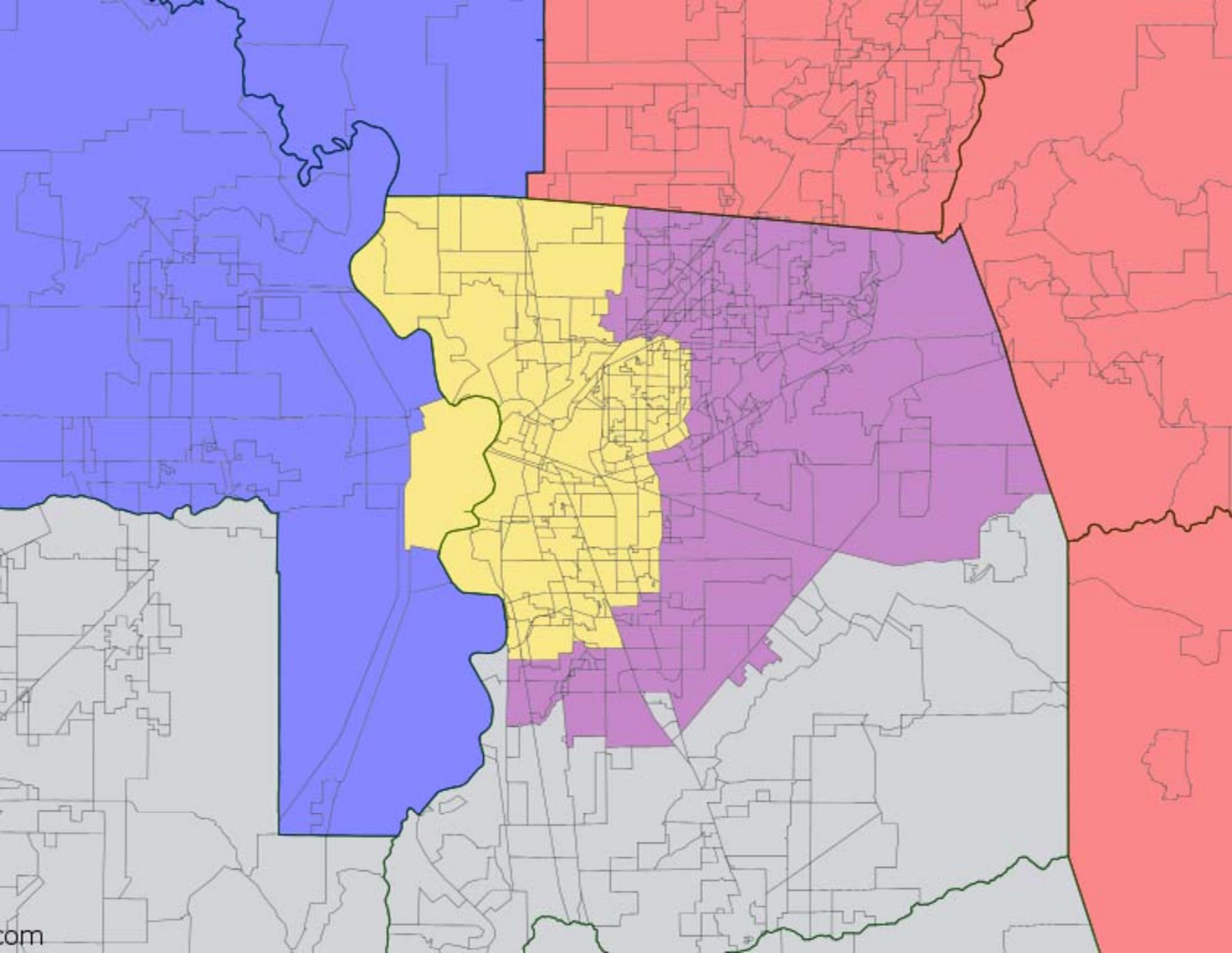


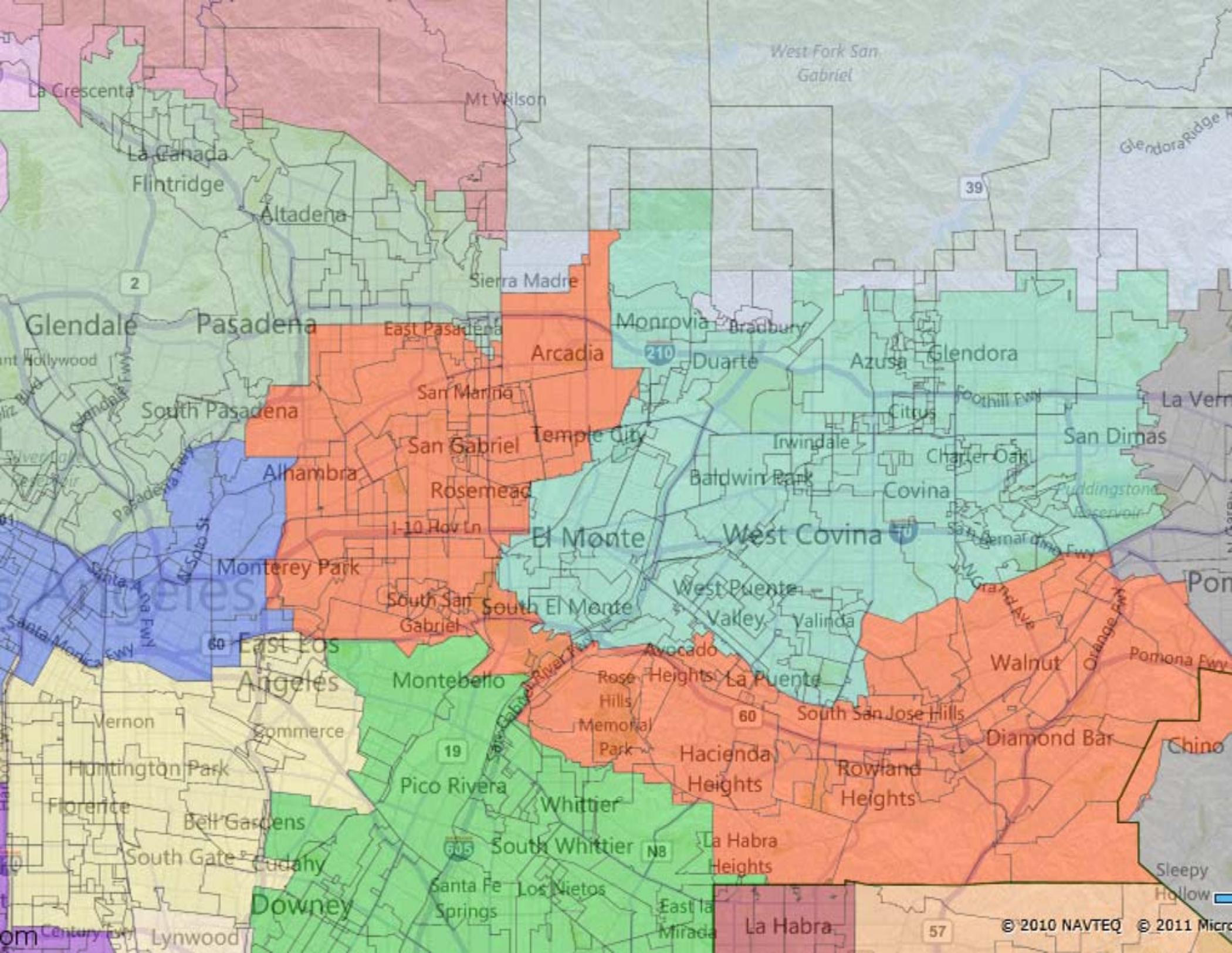












La Crescenta

Mt Wilson

West Fork San Gabriel

Glendora Ridge

La Canada  
Flintridge

Altadena

Sierra Madre

Glendale

Pasadena

East Pasadena

Arcadia

Monrovia

Bradbury

Azusa

Glendora

ant Hollywood

2

39

South Pasadena

San Marino

Temple City

Duarte

Citrus

Poothill Fwy

La Verne

Silver Lake

Alhambra

San Gabriel

San Gabriel

Irwindale

Charter Oak

San Dimas

Swing Lake

Monterey Park

Rosemead

El Monte

Baldwin Park

Covina

Puddingstone Reservoir

01

Pasadena Fwy

I-10 Rav Ln

El Monte

West Covina

San Bernardino Fwy

01

East Los Angeles

South San Gabriel

South El Monte

West Puente

Valley

Valinda

Pomona

01

Vernon

Commerce

Montebello

Rose Hills

La Puente

Walnut

Pomona Fwy

01

Huntington Park

19

Pico Rivera

Whittier

Hacienda Heights

South San Jose Hills

Diamond Bar

Chino

01

Florence

Bell Gardens

South Whittier

South Whittier

La Habra Heights

Rowland Heights

Sleepy Hollow

01

South Gate

Fudahy

Santa Fe Springs

Los Nietos

East La Mirada

La Habra

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Lynwood

Downey

Santa Fe Springs

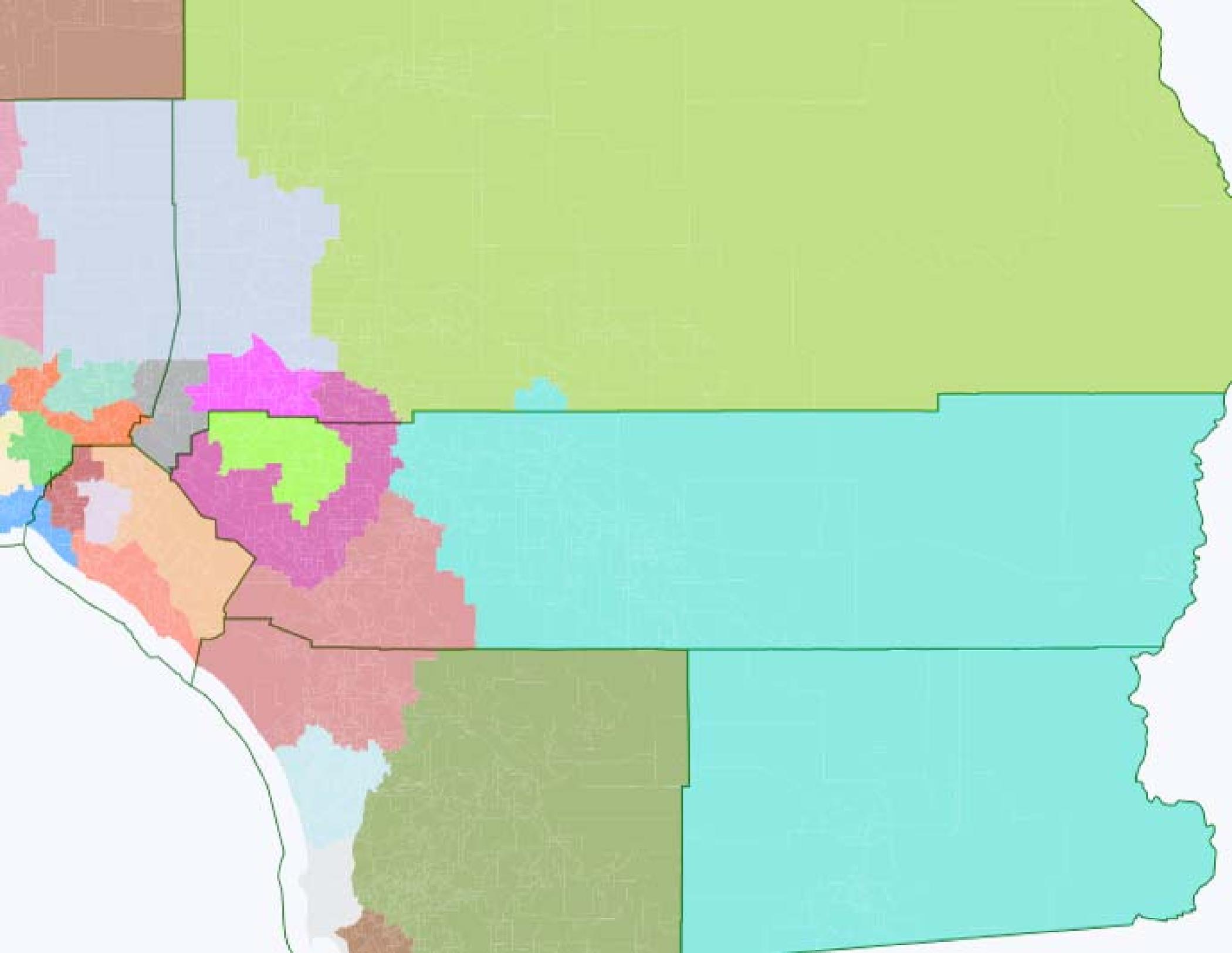
Los Nietos

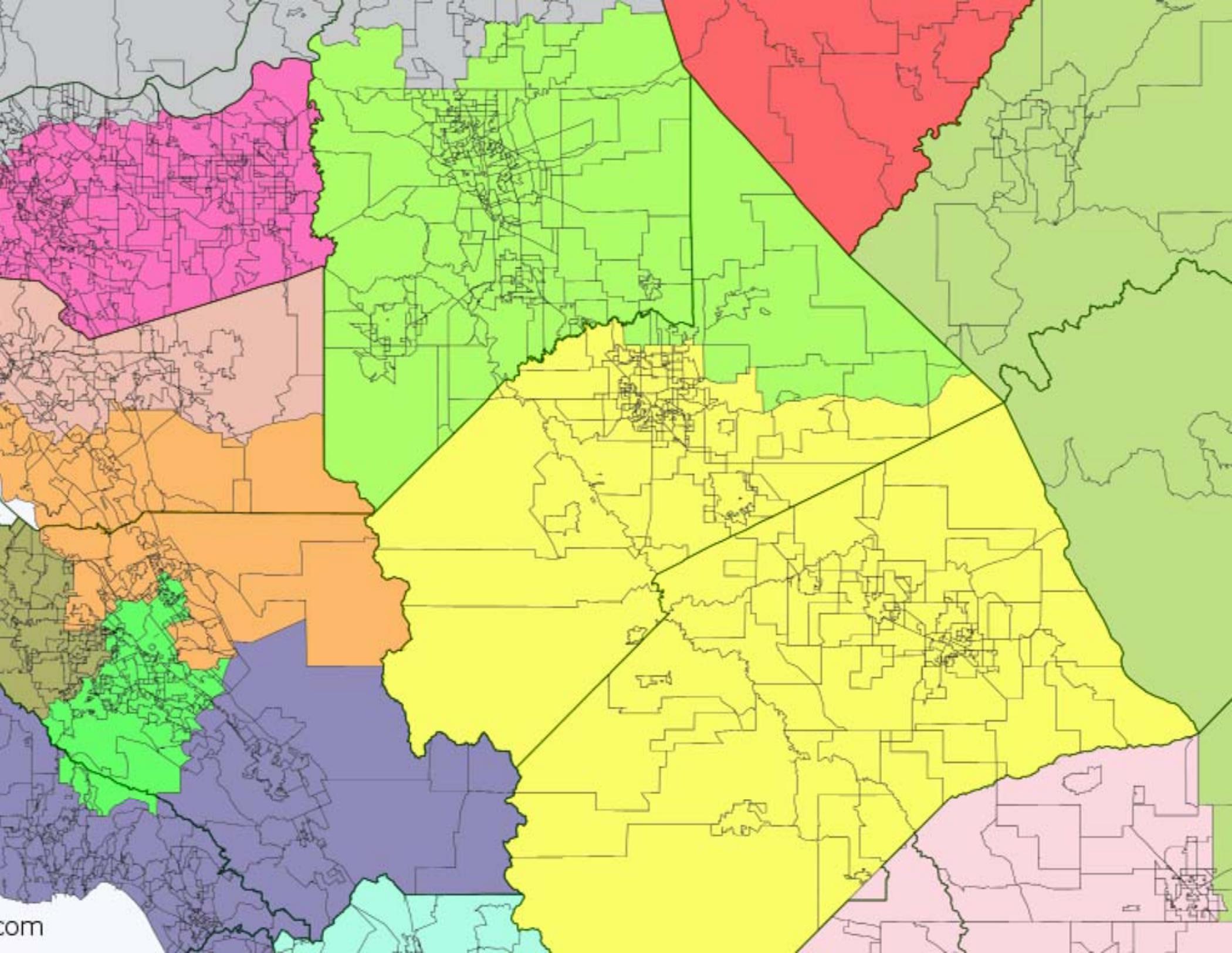
East La Mirada

La Habra

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**Subject:** Amended submittal from Inland Action  
**From:** "Carole Beswick" <CBESWICK@inlandaction.com>  
**Date:** Thu, 2 Jun 2011 19:03:51 -0700  
**To:** <[REDACTED]>

Attached is an amended submittal from Inland Action. The change is in the Congressional maps and has made for changes in the comparison document. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Carole Beswick  
[REDACTED]

*Carole Beswick*

President/CEO - Inland Action Inc.  
114 S. Del Rosa Ave.  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

[REDACTED] - office  
[REDACTED] - cell

**CRC Public Comment Letter.doc**

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**Inland Action CD\_submittal(REVISED).pdf**

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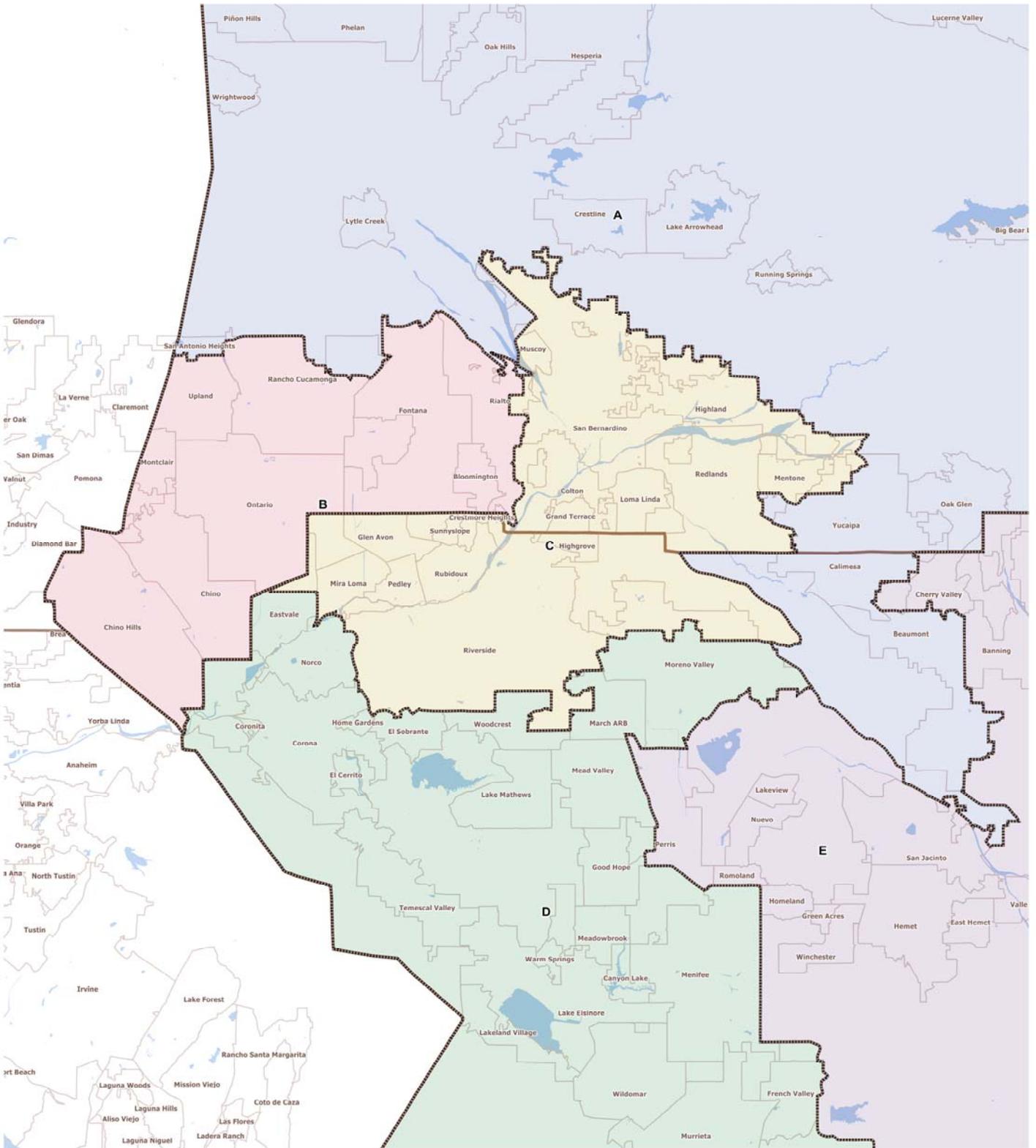
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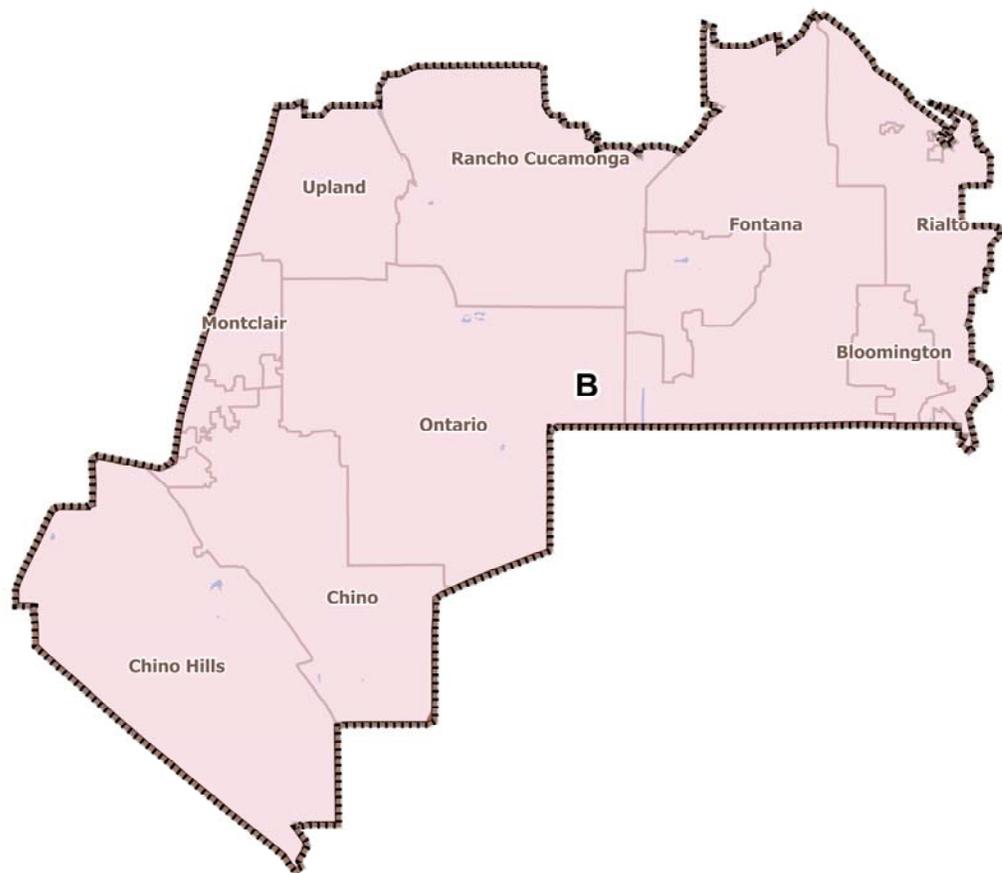


Field	Value
District	A
Population	932,115
Deviation	766
% Deviation	0%
White	583,993
% White	63%
Hispanic Origin	346,436
% Hispanic Origin	37%
Asian	31,237
% Asian	3%
Black	96,533
% Black	10%
B_LAT_CVAP	130,470
% B_LAT_CVAP	24%
Asian_CVAP	14,456
% Asian_CVAP	3%
Black_CVAP	49,892
% Black_CVAP	9%
B_CVAP_EST	538,636
% B_CVAP_EST	58%

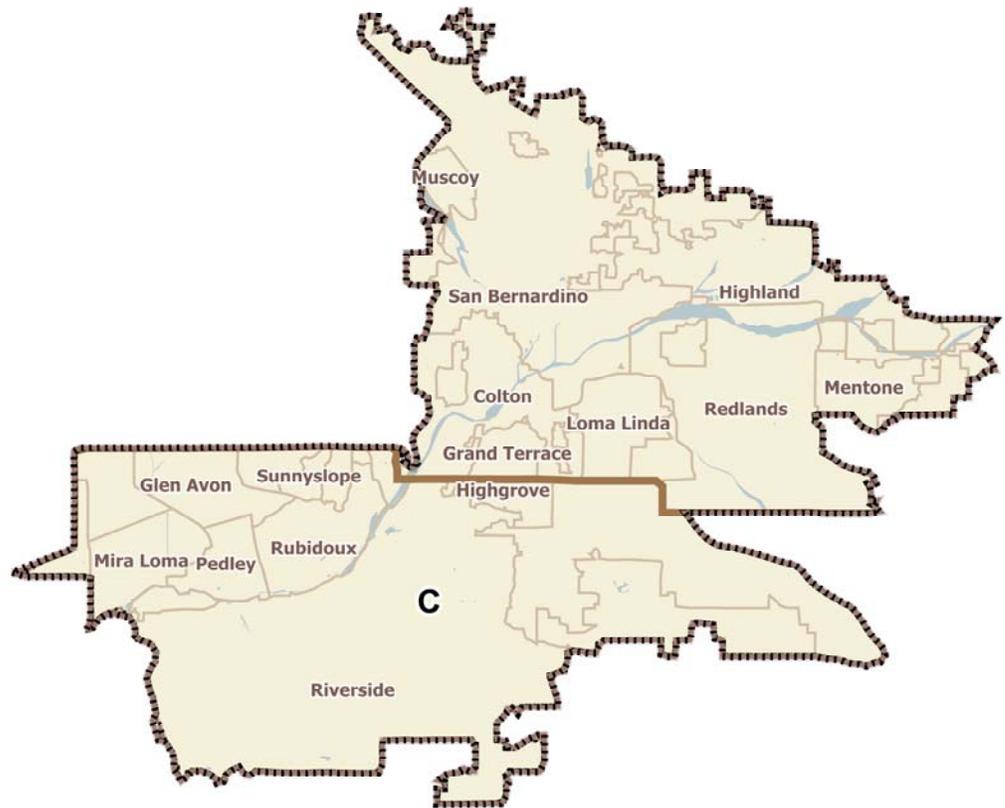




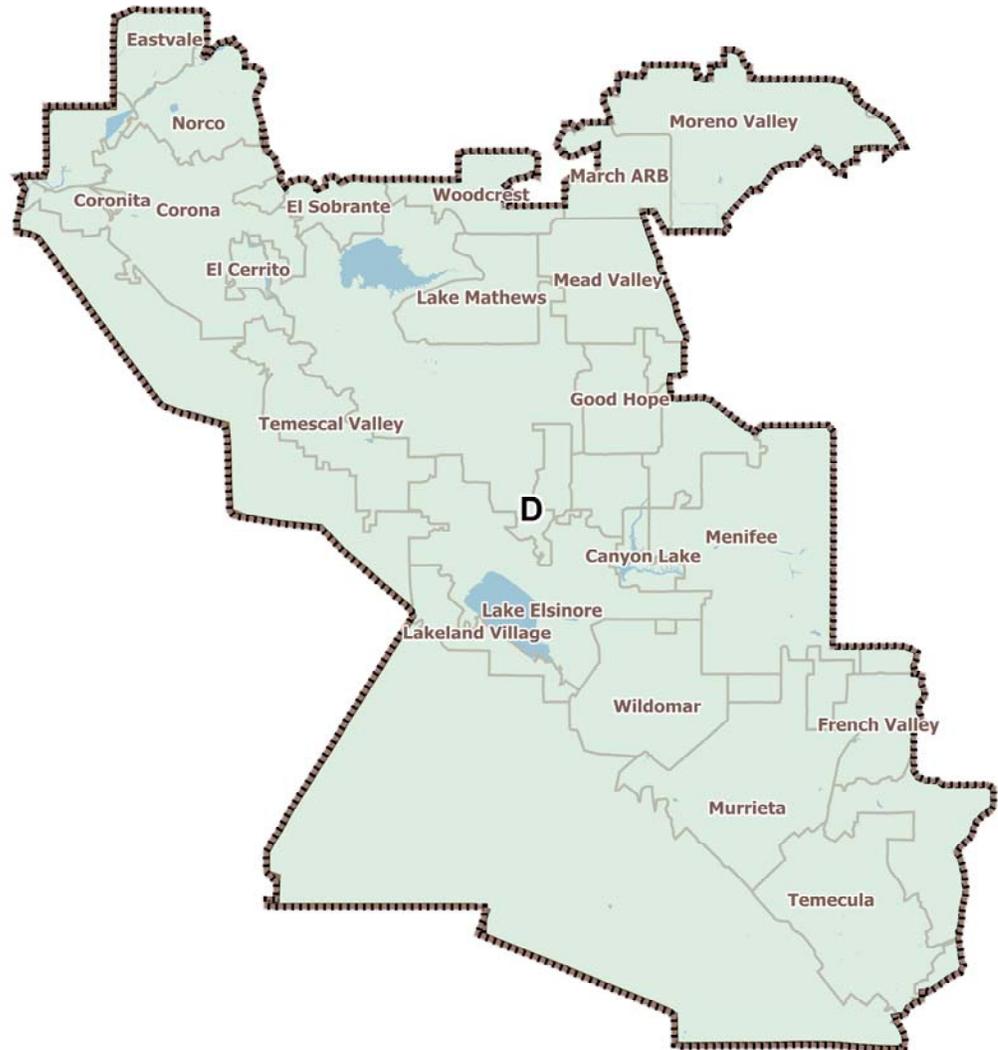
Field	Value
District	B
Population	930,349
Deviation	-1,000
% Deviation	-0%
White	493,898
% White	53%
Hispanic Origin	529,064
% Hispanic Origin	57%
Asian	80,739
% Asian	9%
Black	75,998
% Black	8%
B_LAT_CVAP	214,185
% B_LAT_CVAP	41%
Asian_CVAP	38,361
% Asian_CVAP	7%
Black_CVAP	51,416
% Black_CVAP	10%
B_CVAP_EST	516,186
% B_CVAP_EST	55%



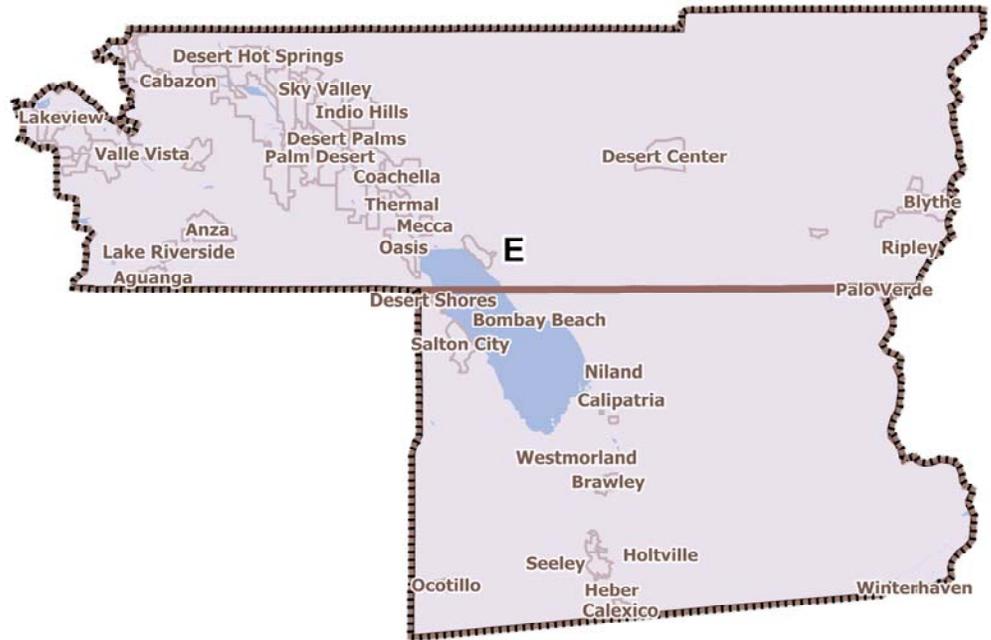
Field	Value
District	C
Population	932,162
Deviation	813
% Deviation	0%
White	493,202
% White	53%
Hispanic Origin	492,177
% Hispanic Origin	53%
Asian	57,973
% Asian	6%
Black	87,445
% Black	9%
B_LAT_CVAP	180,782
% B_LAT_CVAP	36%
Asian_CVAP	26,988
% Asian_CVAP	5%
Black_CVAP	54,420
% Black_CVAP	11%
B_CVAP_EST	503,063
% B_CVAP_EST	54%

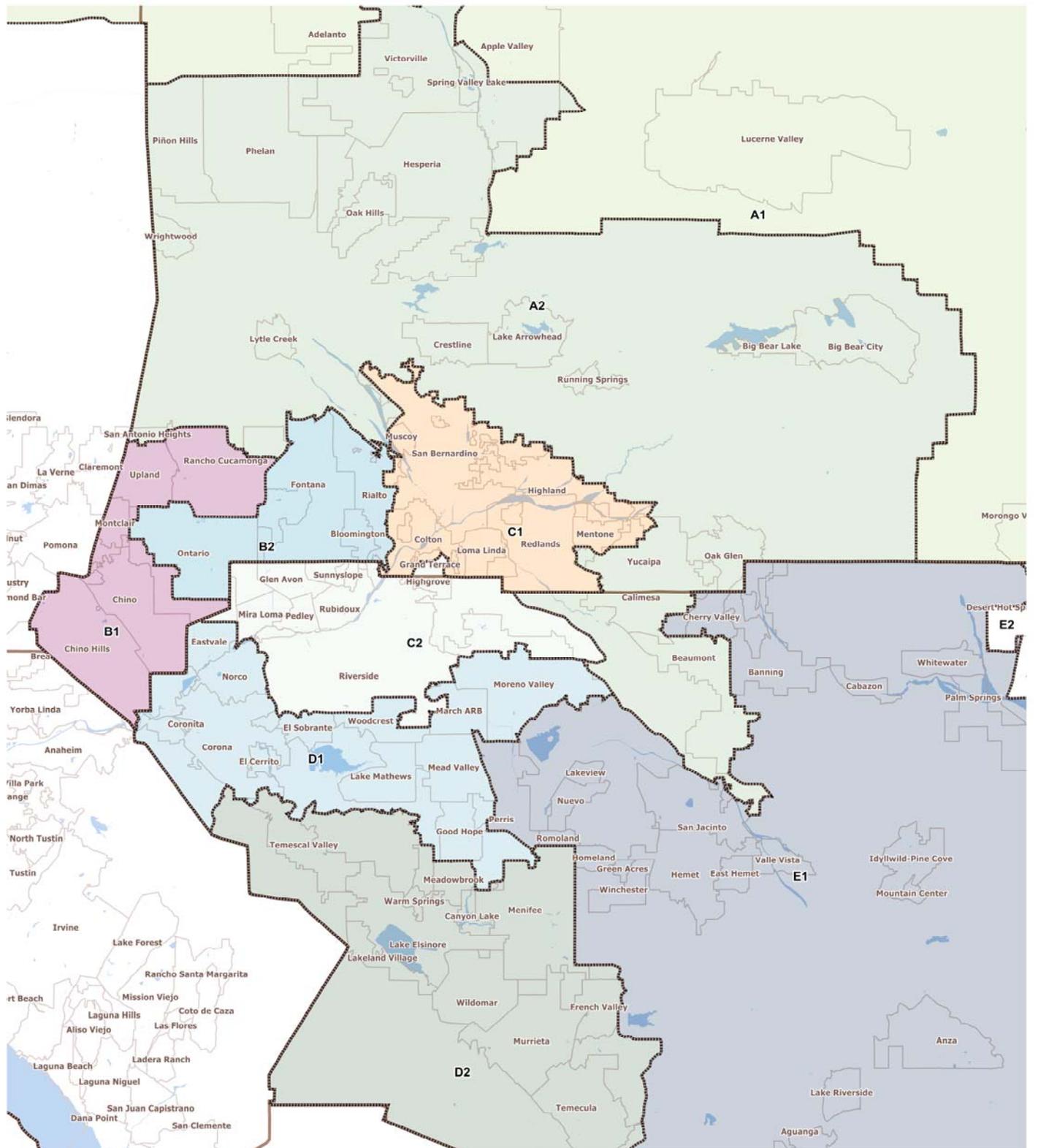


Field	Value
District	D
Population	932,174
Deviation	825
% Deviation	0%
White	562,468
% White	60%
Hispanic Origin	370,121
% Hispanic Origin	40%
Asian	77,429
% Asian	8%
Black	71,357
% Black	8%
B_LAT_CVAP	131,709
% B_LAT_CVAP	27%
Asian_CVAP	34,469
% Asian_CVAP	7%
Black_CVAP	41,325
% Black_CVAP	8%
B_CVAP_EST	493,183
% B_CVAP_EST	53%



Field	Value
District	E
Population	927,516
Deviation	-3,833
% Deviation	-0%
White	591,047
% White	64%
Hispanic Origin	508,911
% Hispanic Origin	55%
Asian	23,930
% Asian	3%
Black	39,462
% Black	4%
B_LAT_CVAP	174,902
% B_LAT_CVAP	34%
Asian_CVAP	11,848
% Asian_CVAP	2%
Black_CVAP	22,338
% Black_CVAP	4%
B_CVAP_EST	512,892
% B_CVAP_EST	55%





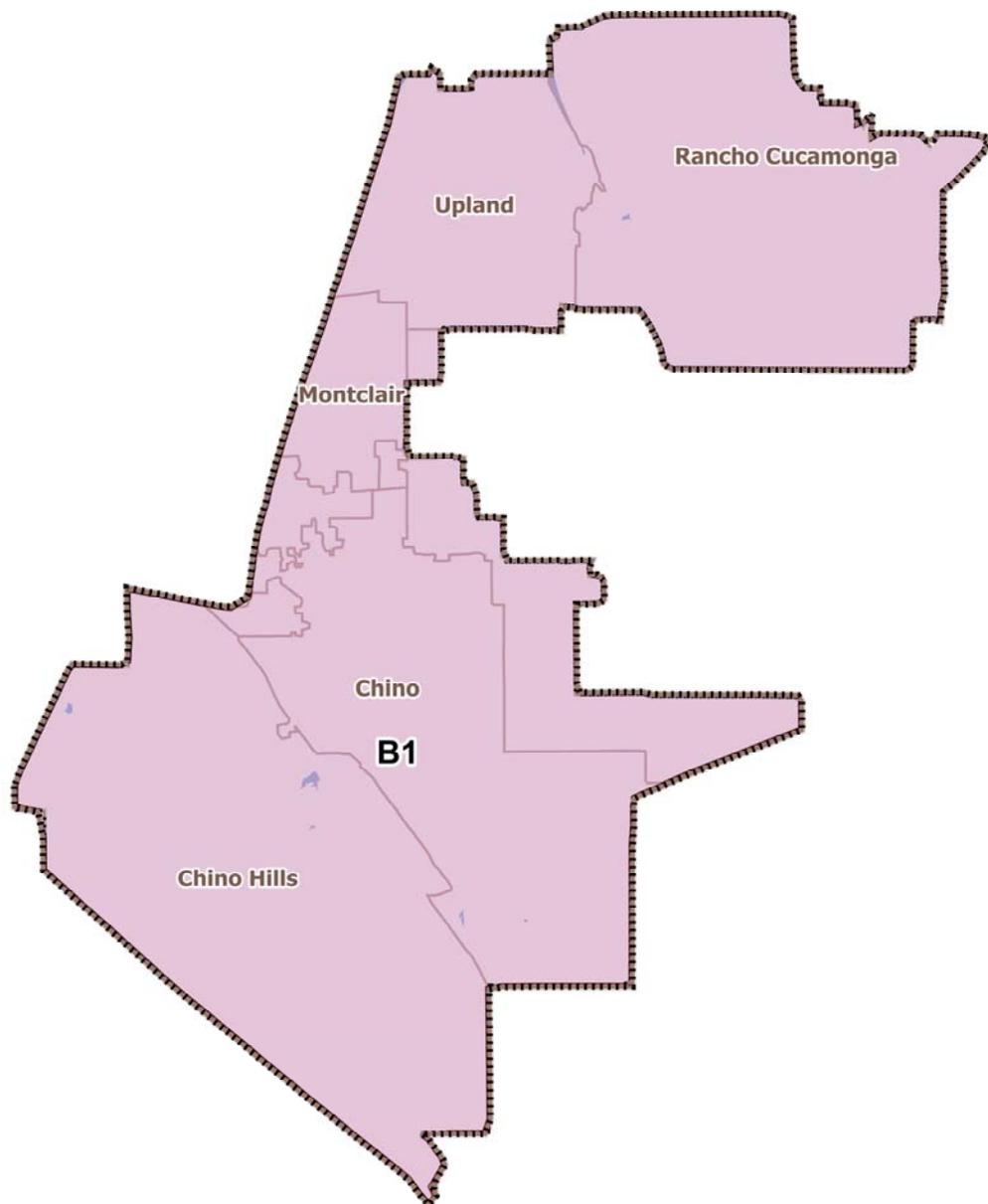
Field	Value
District	A1
Population	467,727
Deviation	2,053
% Deviation	0%
White	278,378
% White	60%
Hispanic Origin	175,490
% Hispanic Origin	38%
Asian	14,453
% Asian	3%
Black	61,383
% Black	13%
B_LAT_CVAP	69,072
% B_LAT_CVAP	25%
Asian_CVAP	8,241
% Asian_CVAP	3%
Black_CVAP	32,069
% Black_CVAP	11%
B_CVAP_EST	281,525
% B_CVAP_EST	60%



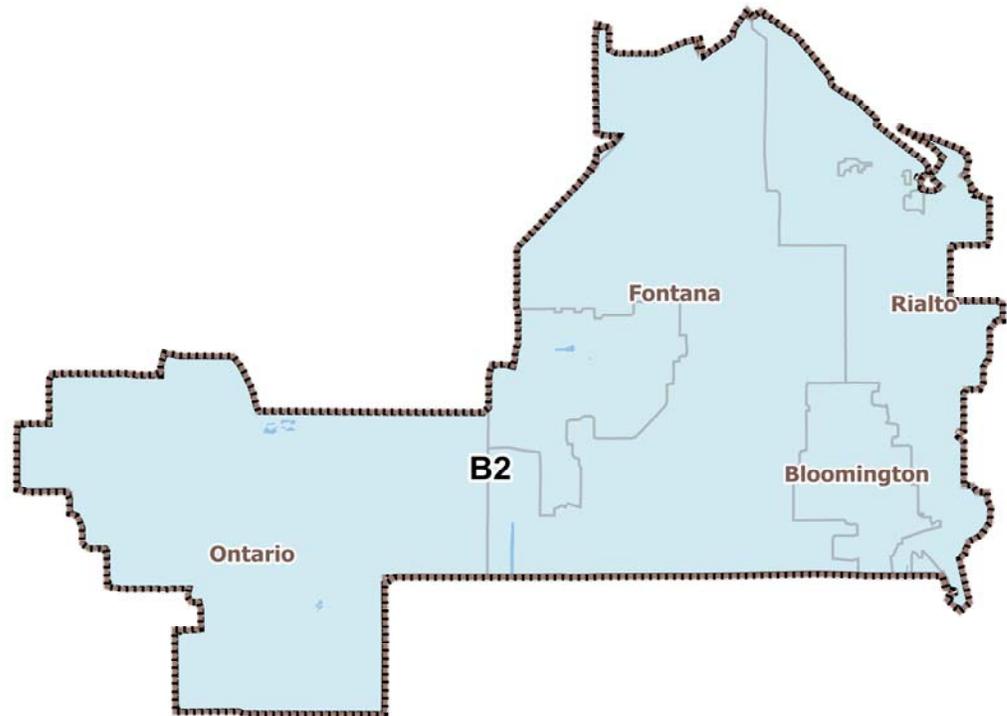
Field	Value
District	A2
Population	464,388
Deviation	-1,286
% Deviation	-0%
White	305,615
% White	66%
Hispanic Origin	170,946
% Hispanic Origin	37%
Asian	16,784
% Asian	4%
Black	35,150
% Black	8%
B_LAT_CVAP	61,398
% B_LAT_CVAP	24%
Asian_CVAP	6,215
% Asian_CVAP	2%
Black_CVAP	17,823
% Black_CVAP	7%
B_CVAP_EST	257,111
% B_CVAP_EST	55%



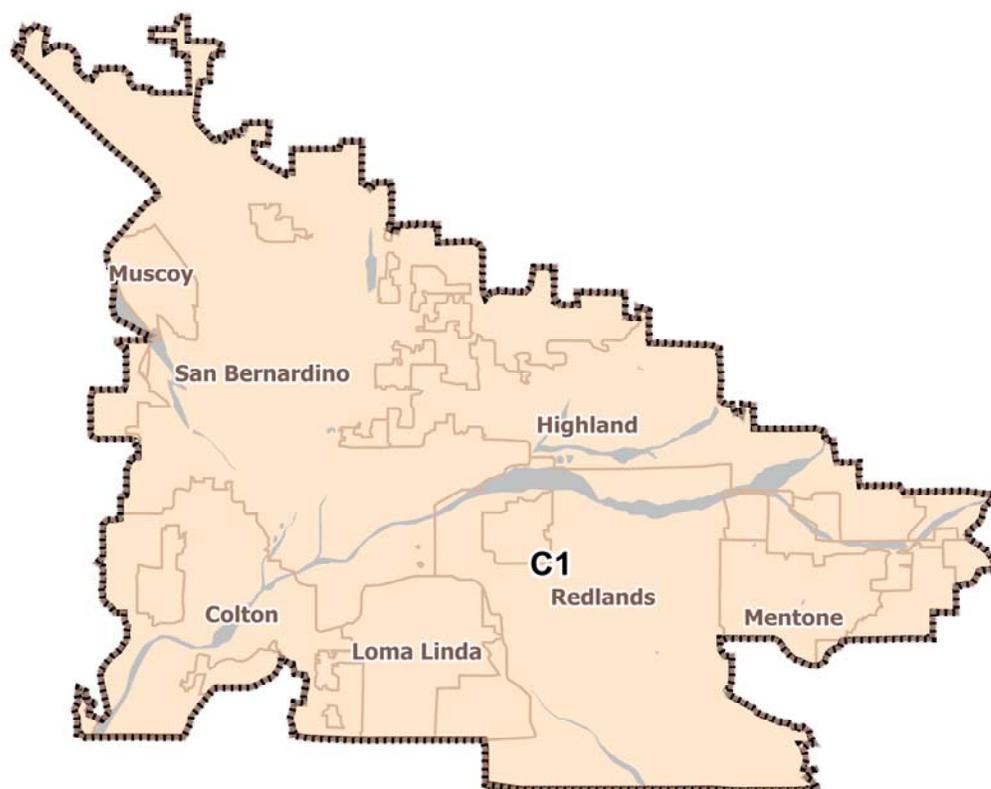
Field	Value
District	B1
Population	464,242
Deviation	-1,432
% Deviation	-0%
White	270,538
% White	58%
Hispanic Origin	202,324
% Hispanic Origin	44%
Asian	59,230
% Asian	13%
Black	32,422
% Black	7%
B_LAT_CVAP	98,630
% B_LAT_CVAP	33%
Asian_CVAP	28,664
% Asian_CVAP	10%
Black_CVAP	22,637
% Black_CVAP	8%
B_CVAP_EST	295,561
% B_CVAP_EST	64%



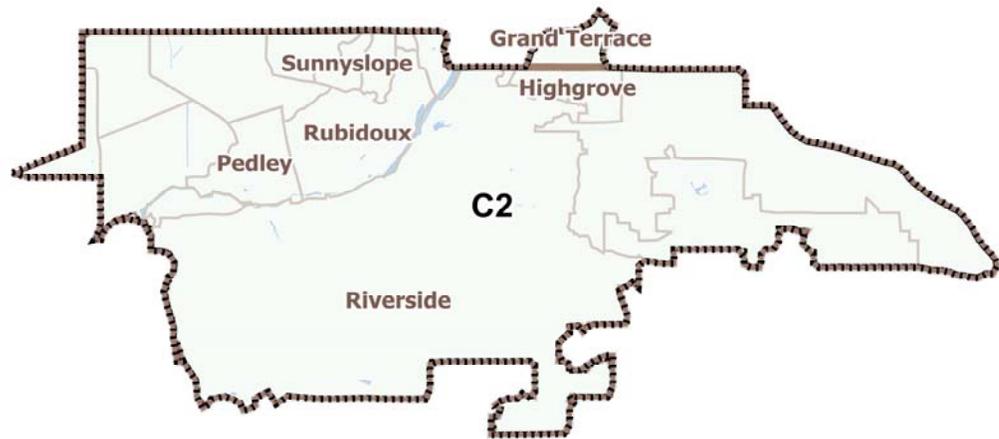
Field	Value
District	B2
Population	466,107
Deviation	433
% Deviation	0%
White	223,360
% White	48%
Hispanic Origin	326,740
% Hispanic Origin	70%
Asian	21,509
% Asian	5%
Black	43,576
% Black	9%
B_LAT_CVAP	115,555
% B_LAT_CVAP	52%
Asian_CVAP	9,697
% Asian_CVAP	4%
Black_CVAP	28,779
% Black_CVAP	13%
B_CVAP_EST	220,625
% B_CVAP_EST	47%



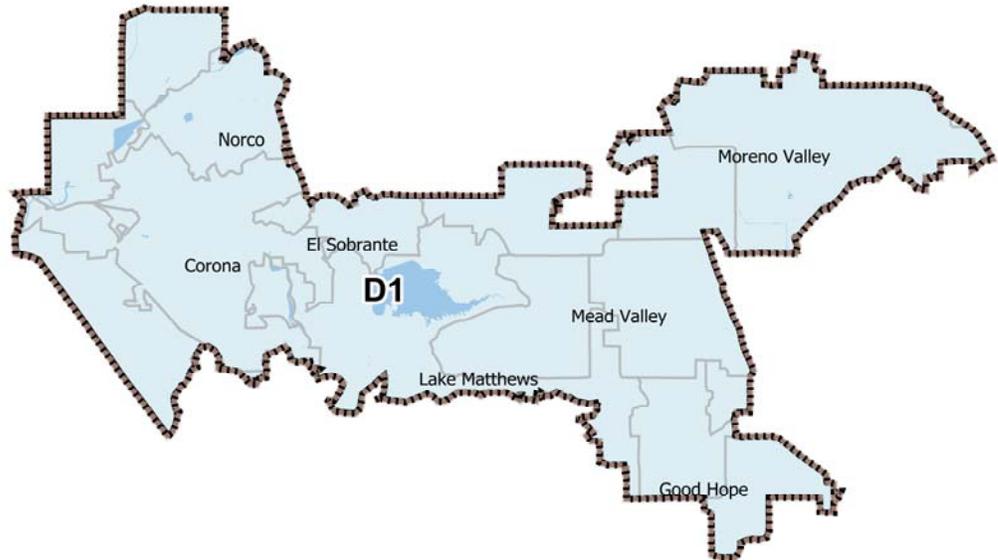
Field	Value
District	C1
Population	465,757
Deviation	83
% Deviation	0%
White	234,626
% White	50%
Hispanic Origin	249,561
% Hispanic Origin	54%
Asian	28,467
% Asian	6%
Black	53,971
% Black	12%
B_LAT_CVAP	93,420
% B_LAT_CVAP	37%
Asian_CVAP	13,213
% Asian_CVAP	5%
Black_CVAP	32,967
% Black_CVAP	13%
B_CVAP_EST	251,430
% B_CVAP_EST	54%



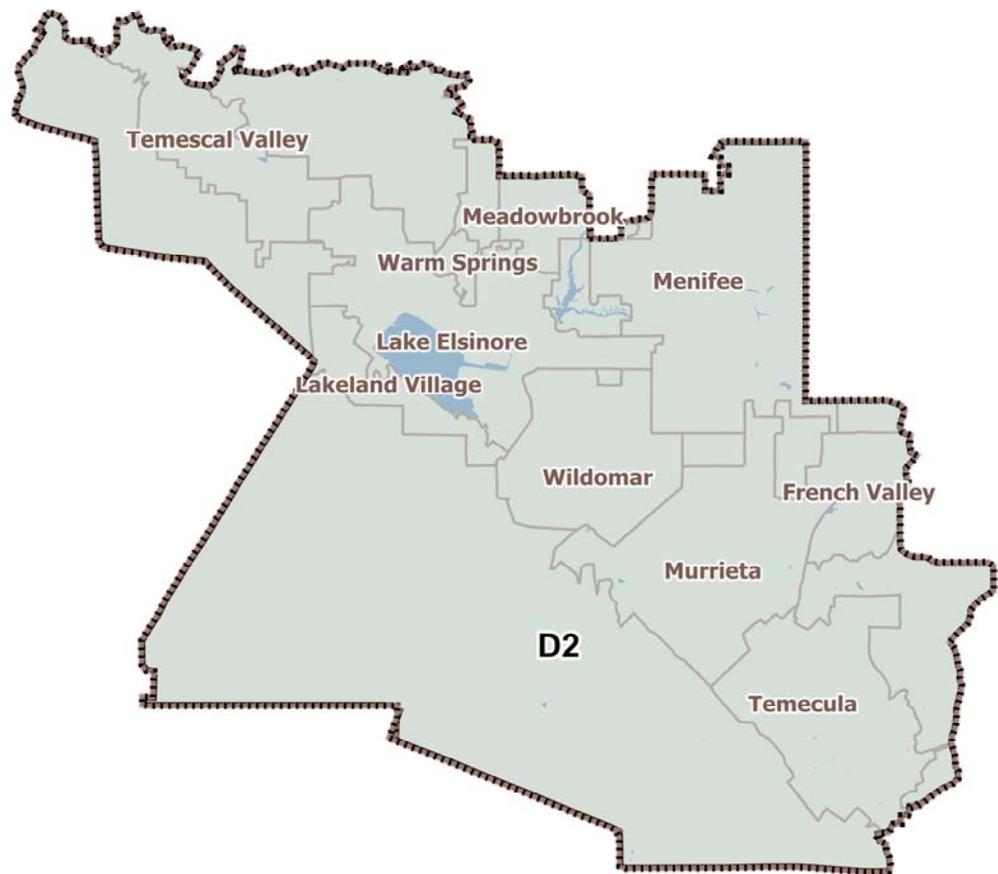
Field	Value
District	C2
Population	466,405
Deviation	731
% Deviation	0%
White	258,576
% White	55%
Hispanic Origin	242,616
% Hispanic Origin	52%
Asian	29,506
% Asian	6%
Black	33,474
% Black	7%
B_LAT_CVAP	87,362
% B_LAT_CVAP	35%
Asian_CVAP	13,775
% Asian_CVAP	5%
Black_CVAP	21,453
% Black_CVAP	9%
B_CVAP_EST	251,633
% B_CVAP_EST	54%



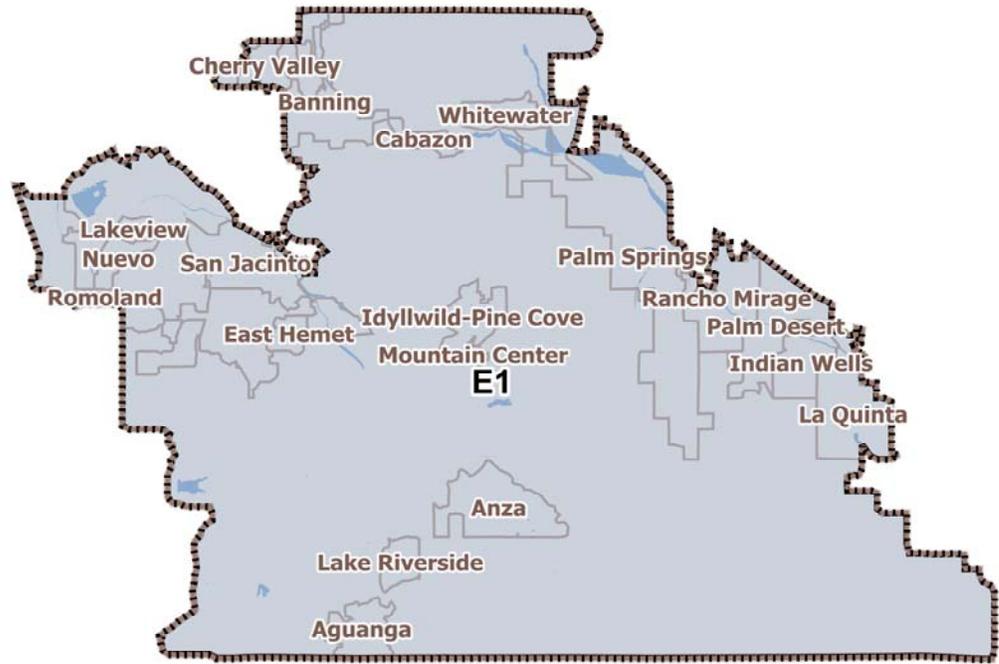
Field	Value
District	D1
Population	466,300
Deviation	626
% Deviation	0%
White	240,665
% White	52%
Hispanic Origin	228,169
% Hispanic Origin	49%
Asian	41,702
% Asian	9%
Black	48,710
% Black	10%
B_LAT_CVAP	78,619
% B_LAT_CVAP	33%
Asian_CVAP	18,796
% Asian_CVAP	8%
Black_CVAP	29,399
% Black_CVAP	12%
B_CVAP_EST	235,819
% B_CVAP_EST	51%



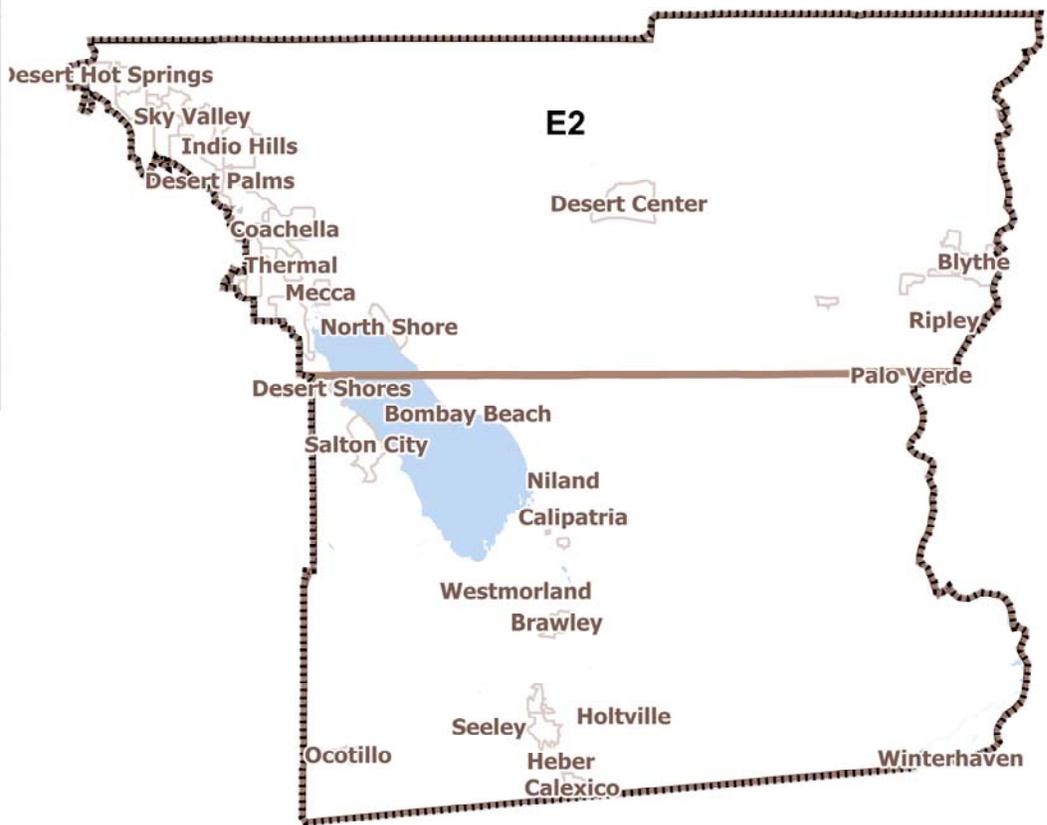
Field	Value
District	D2
Population	465,874
Deviation	200
% Deviation	0%
White	321,803
% White	69%
Hispanic Origin	141,952
% Hispanic Origin	30%
Asian	35,727
% Asian	8%
Black	22,647
% Black	5%
B_LAT_CVAP	53,090
% B_LAT_CVAP	21%
Asian_CVAP	15,673
% Asian_CVAP	6%
Black_CVAP	11,926
% Black_CVAP	5%
B_CVAP_EST	257,364
% B_CVAP_EST	55%



Field	Value
District	E1
Population	463,873
Deviation	-1,801
% Deviation	-0%
White	318,274
% White	69%
Hispanic Origin	175,932
% Hispanic Origin	38%
Asian	14,740
% Asian	3%
Black	23,869
% Black	5%
B_LAT_CVAP	61,185
% B_LAT_CVAP	21%
Asian_CVAP	7,805
% Asian_CVAP	3%
Black_CVAP	10,725
% Black_CVAP	4%
B_CVAP_EST	289,256
% B_CVAP_EST	62%



Field	Value
District	E2
Population	463,643
Deviation	-2,031
% Deviation	-0%
White	272,773
% White	59%
Hispanic Origin	332,979
% Hispanic Origin	72%
Asian	9,190
% Asian	2%
Black	15,593
% Black	3%
B_LAT_CVAP	113,717
% B_LAT_CVAP	51%
Asian_CVAP	4,043
% Asian_CVAP	2%
Black_CVAP	11,613
% Black_CVAP	5%
B_CVAP_EST	223,636
% B_CVAP_EST	48%



	District	% Population w/in Riverside & San Bernardino Co.	Latino Population (%)	Latino CVAP (%)	African American Population (%)	African American CVAP (%)
<b>SENATE</b>						
Current	31	100	40.3	28.3	6.5	7.5
	32	100	68.6	51.8	12	14.3
	37	100	40.7	26.4	7.3	8
	18	13	37.7	24.1	4.3	4.9
	29	14	30	23	3.4	3.7
	40	20	66.7	49	5.8	7

Proposed	A	70 % (Approx)	37	24	10	9
	B	100	57	41	8	10
	C	100	53	36	9	11
	D	100	40	27	8	8
	E	80 % (Approx)	55	34	4	4

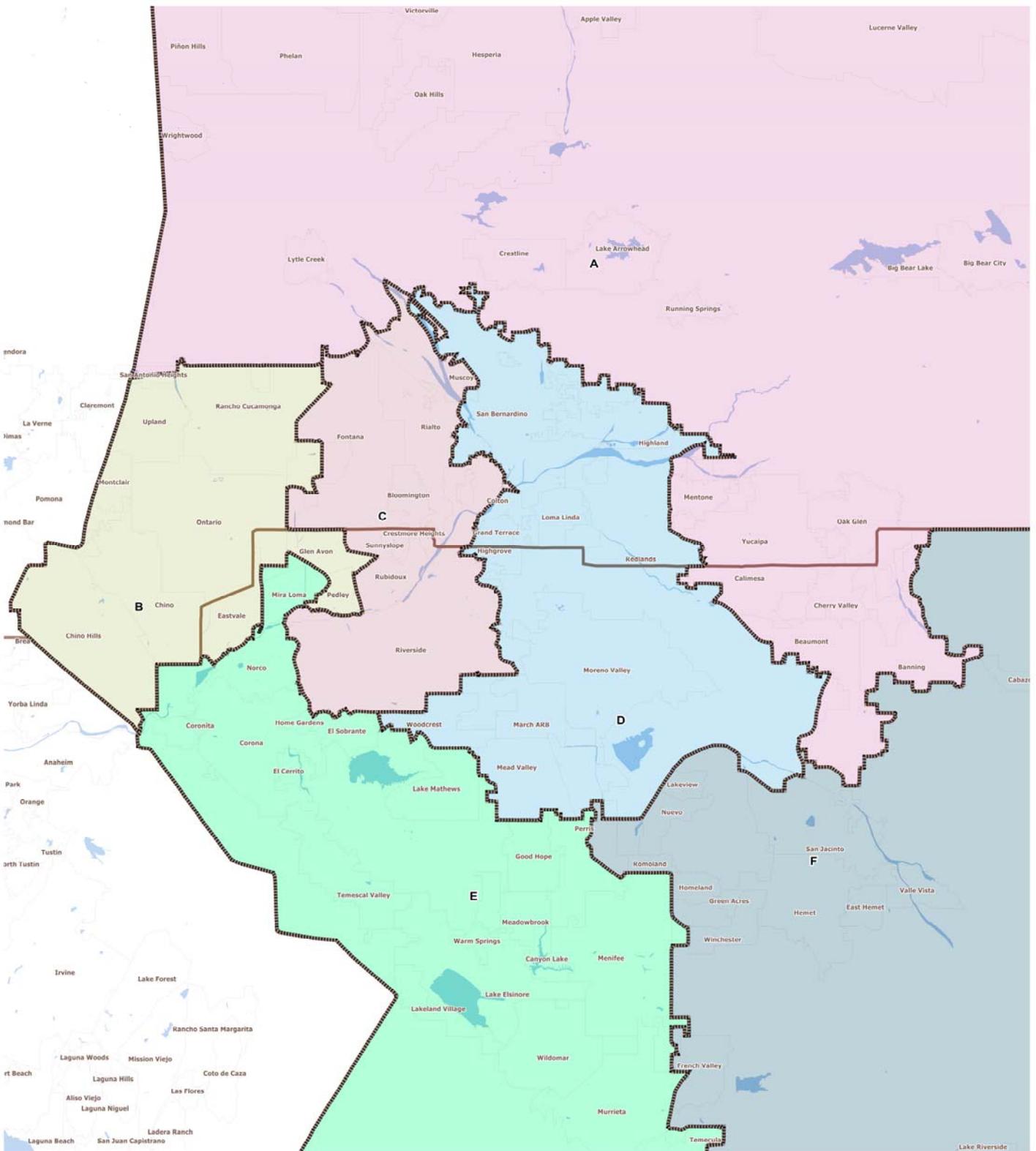
<b>ASSEMBLY</b>						
Current	34	12	37.6	29.9	3.5	4.1
	36	32	29.7	30.3	12.1	14.6
	59	48	21.2	22.2	4.7	6
	60	15	24	22.1	2.9	3.4
	61	65	59.3	49.8	8.2	10.1
	62	100	59.8	54.5	13.9	16.1
	63	100	30.1	29.3	9.3	9.6
	64	100	29.2	24.1	8.5	8.7
	65	100	26.7	24.1	6.3	7
	66	19	33.3	26.7	3.8	4.5
	71	34	23.8	20.6	3.2	4.6
	80	70	60	43.5	3.6	4.9

Proposed	A1	65 (Approx)	38	25	13	11
	A2	100	37	24	8	7
	B1	100	44	33	7	8
	B2	100	70	52	9	13
	C1	100	54	37	12	13
	C2	100	52	35	7	9
	D1	100	49	33	10	12
	D2	100	30	21	5	5
	E1	100	38	21	5	4
	E2	65 (Approx)	72	51	3	5

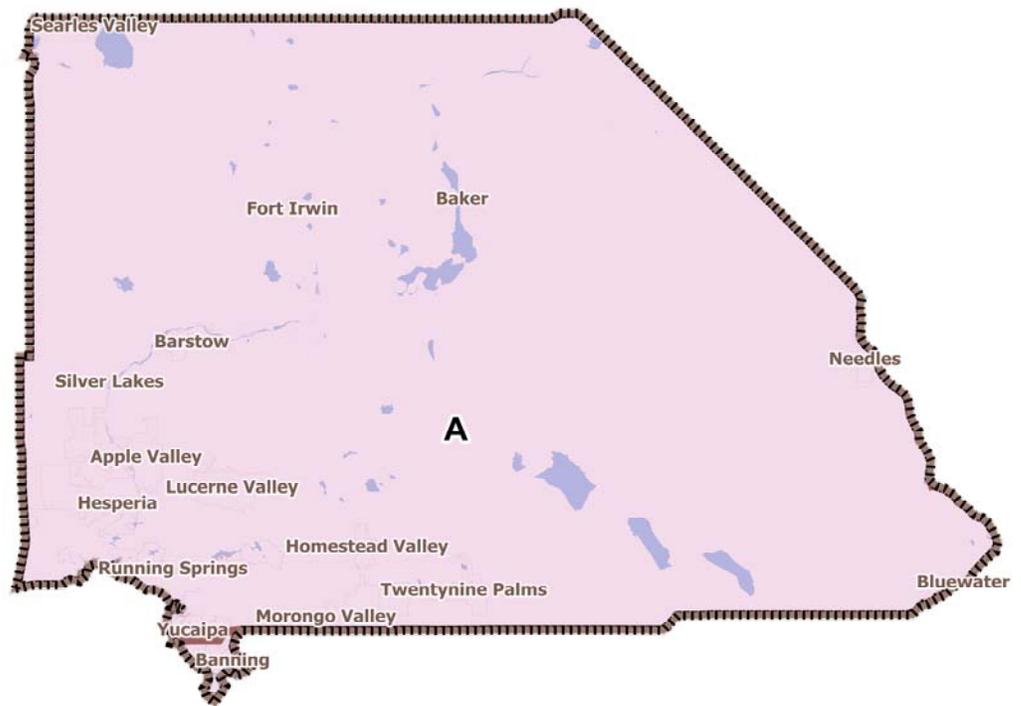
<b>CONGRESS</b>						
Current	25	20	27.1	25.6	8.2	10.4
	26	37	24.5	23.8	4.6	5.2
	41	100	23.4	22.2	5.5	6.2

42	18	23.8	21.9	3	3.3
43	100	58.3	51.7	12.8	15.1
44	78	35	29	5.7	6.9
45	100	38	27.8	6.6	7.2
49	44	29.5	21.6	5.3	5

Proposed	A	100	35	22	8	7
	B	100	49	37	7	8
	C	100	63	45	9	11
	D	100	51	34	13	15
	E	100	38	25	5	6
	F	100	47	28	4	4



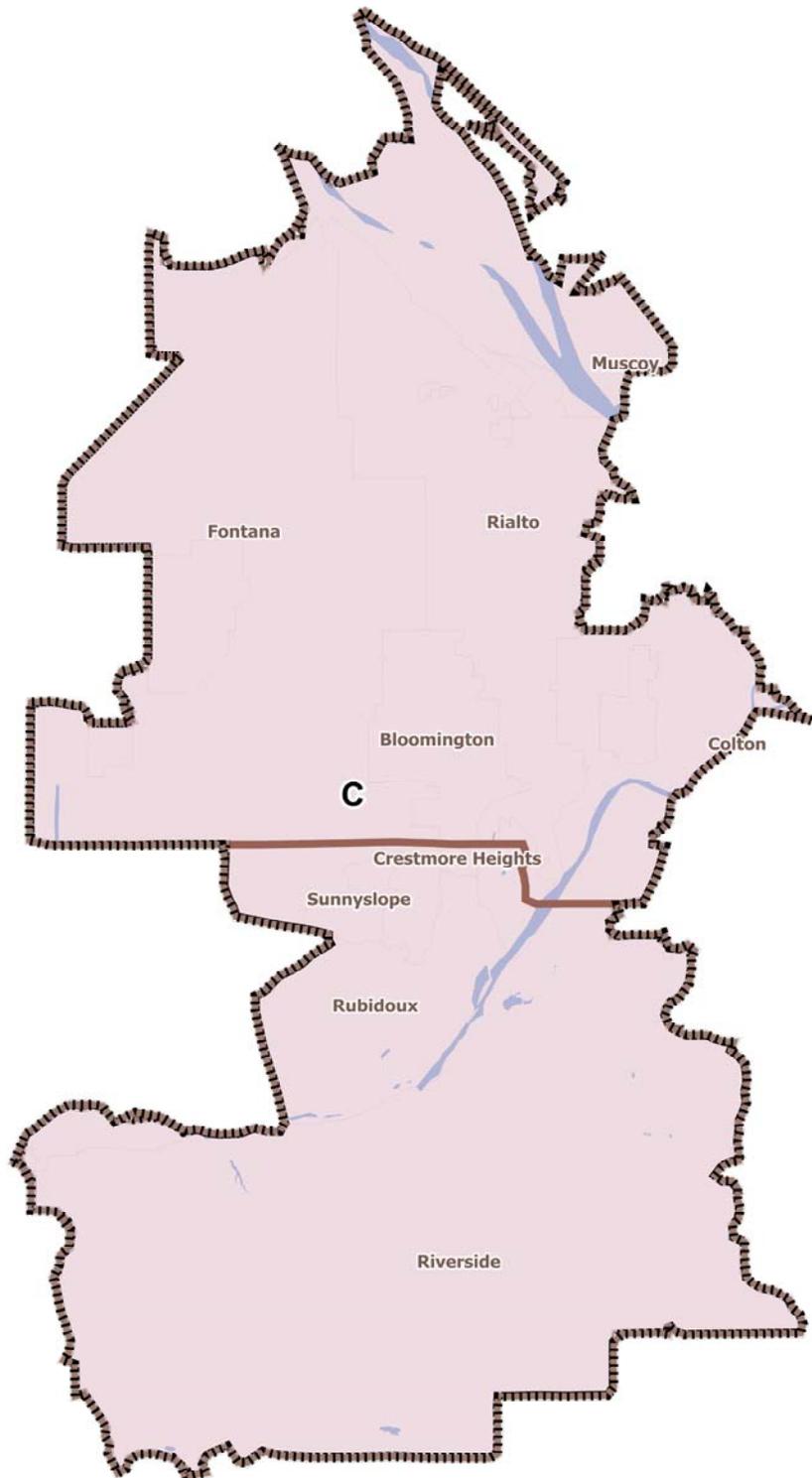
Field	Value
District	A
Population	703,420
Deviation	515
% Deviation	0%
White	469,537
% White	67%
Hispanic Origin	247,691
% Hispanic Origin	35%
Asian	21,454
% Asian	3%
Black	54,647
% Black	8%
B_LAT_CVAP	94,571
% B_LAT_CVAP	22%
Asian_CVAP	10,102
% Asian_CVAP	2%
Black_CVAP	29,606
% Black_CVAP	7%
B_CVAP_EST	423,887
% B_CVAP_EST	60%



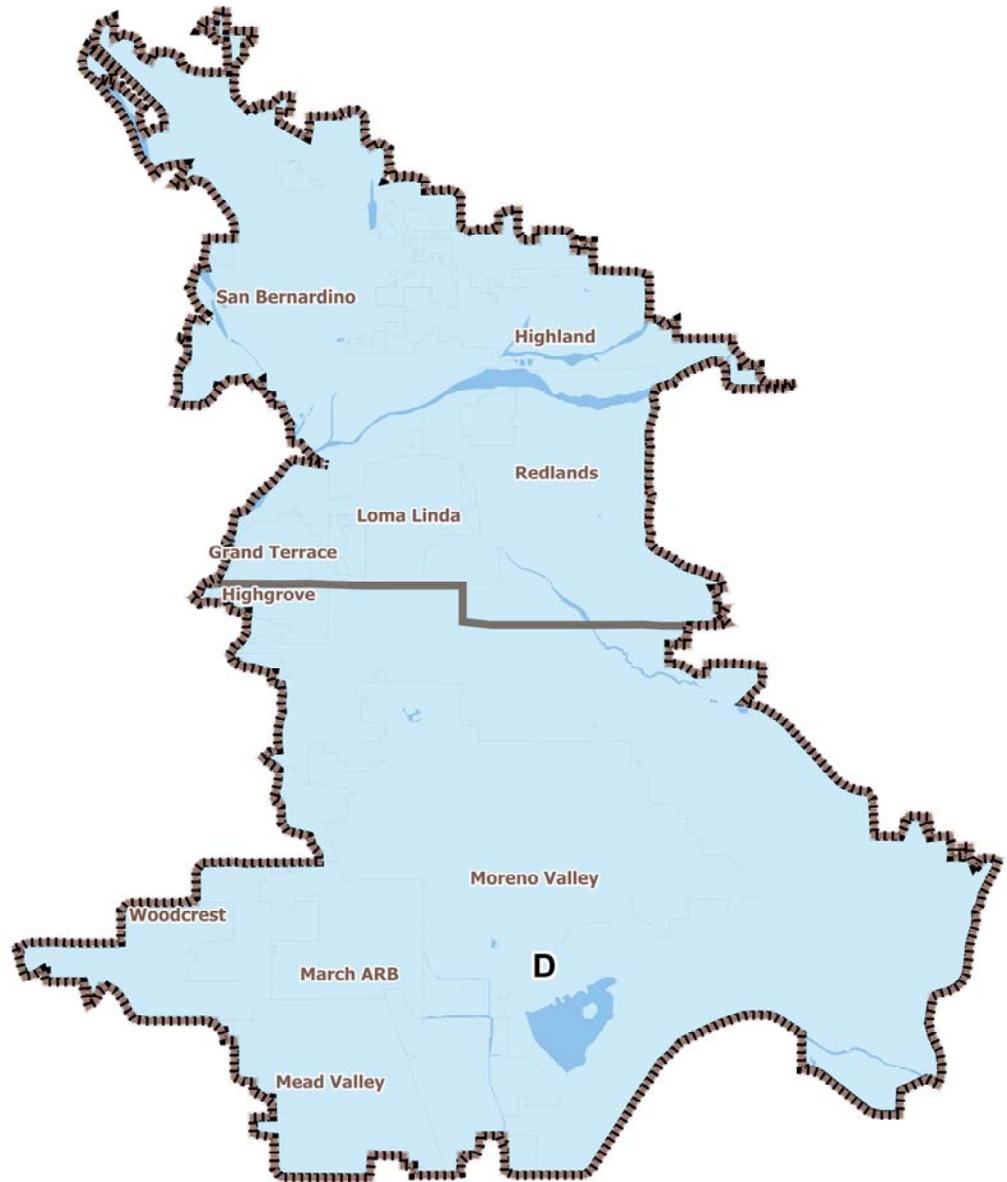
Field	Value
District	B
Population	704,281
Deviation	1,376
% Deviation	0%
White	389,963
% White	55%
Hispanic Origin	345,710
% Hispanic Origin	49%
Asian	82,686
% Asian	12%
Black	48,754
% Black	7%
B_LAT_CVAP	152,126
% B_LAT_CVAP	37%
Asian_CVAP	36,918
% Asian_CVAP	9%
Black_CVAP	33,468
% Black_CVAP	8%
B_CVAP_EST	416,019
% B_CVAP_EST	59%



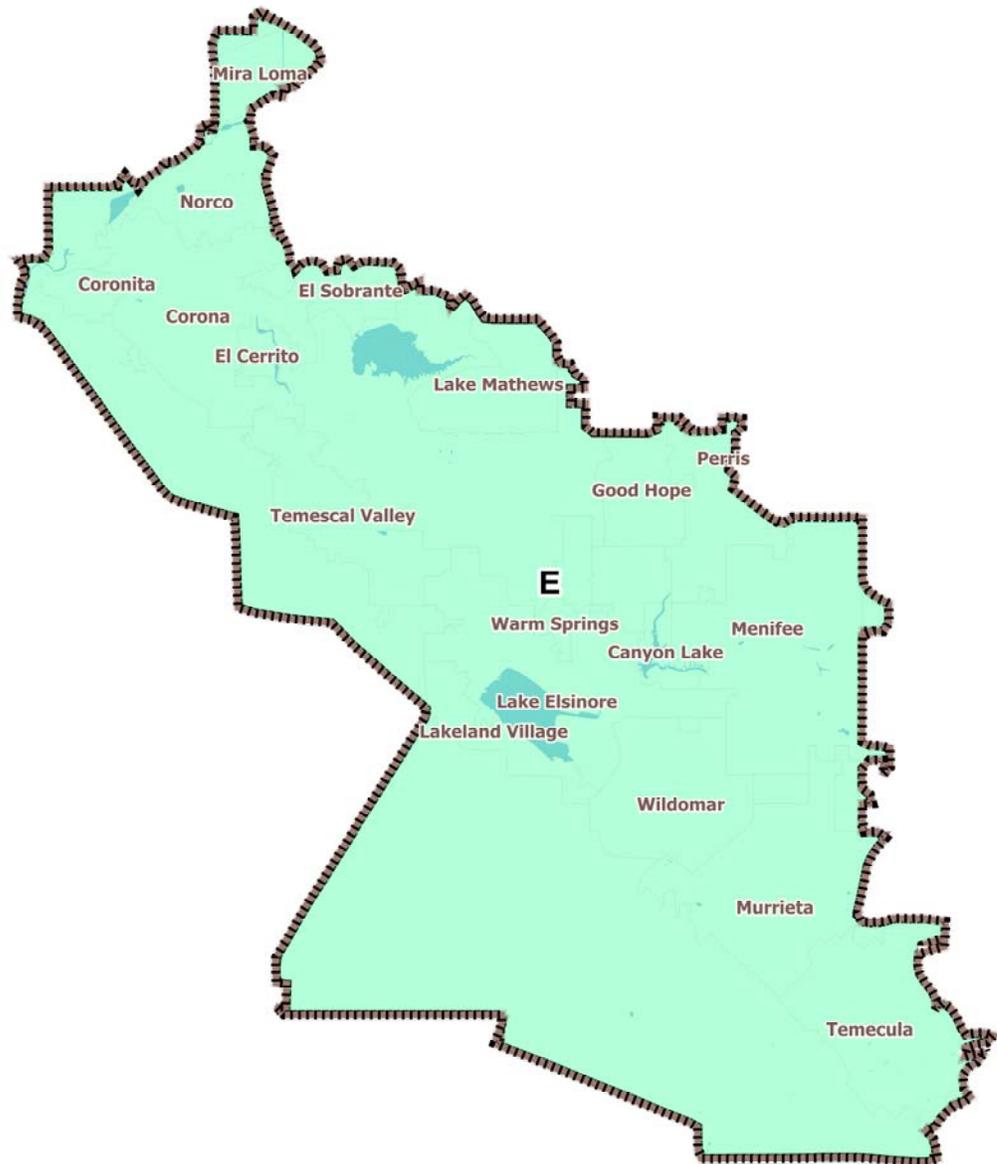
Field	Value
District	C
Population	703,639
Deviation	734
% Deviation	0%
White	355,263
% White	50%
Hispanic Origin	445,197
% Hispanic Origin	63%
Asian	36,200
% Asian	5%
Black	60,572
% Black	9%
B_LAT_CVAP	156,273
% B_LAT_CVAP	45%
Asian_CVAP	16,917
% Asian_CVAP	5%
Black_CVAP	39,109
% Black_CVAP	11%
B_CVAP_EST	346,594
% B_CVAP_EST	49%



Field	Value
District	D
Population	705,848
Deviation	2,943
% Deviation	0%
White	346,515
% White	49%
Hispanic Origin	360,271
% Hispanic Origin	51%
Asian	46,525
% Asian	7%
Black	94,212
% Black	13%
B_LAT_CVAP	127,140
% B_LAT_CVAP	34%
Asian_CVAP	21,582
% Asian_CVAP	6%
Black_CVAP	54,293
% Black_CVAP	15%
B_CVAP_EST	368,832
% B_CVAP_EST	52%



Field	Value
District	E
Population	704,213
Deviation	1,308
% Deviation	0%
White	461,214
% White	65%
Hispanic Origin	267,983
% Hispanic Origin	38%
Asian	50,314
% Asian	7%
Black	36,256
% Black	5%
B_LAT_CVAP	98,567
% B_LAT_CVAP	25%
Asian_CVAP	24,023
% Asian_CVAP	6%
Black_CVAP	22,563
% Black_CVAP	6%
B_CVAP_EST	391,433
% B_CVAP_EST	56%



Field	Value
District	F
Population	703,450
Deviation	545
% Deviation	0%
White	465,816
% White	66%
Hispanic Origin	329,650
% Hispanic Origin	47%
Asian	21,892
% Asian	3%
Black	27,964
% Black	4%
B_LAT_CVAP	109,768
% B_LAT_CVAP	28%
Asian_CVAP	10,235
% Asian_CVAP	3%
Black_CVAP	14,849
% Black_CVAP	4%
B_CVAP_EST	398,325
% B_CVAP_EST	57%





INLAND ACTION, INC.

San Bernardino, CA 92408

May 30, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission  
901 P Street, Suite 154-A  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Fax: (916) [REDACTED]

I am writing on behalf of Inland Action, Inc., a non partisan, non-profit group of business leaders from San Bernardino and Riverside Counties (Citizens Redistricting Commission Region 2).

Inland Action is comprised of 50 members, including local businesses, professionals, hospitals, universities and colleges. Formed in 1962, we have a general goal of promoting economic development within The Inland Empire. Our membership includes individuals and businesses that live and work in the Inland Empire. The group travels to Washington D.C. and Sacramento annually to advocate on a variety of issues and projects specific to the region.

We wanted to express our thanks for your service on the Citizens Redistricting Commission ("Commission"). Your time commitment devoted to public service is truly a selfless act that is appreciated by the State. As you may know, while commissioners have expressed knowledge and history within the Inland Empire (both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties), there is only one member that resides within the region.

While many groups and organizations have expressed single issue or single city interests to the Commission, we wanted to embark on an exercise that added value to the tough task ahead of the Commission. Attached you will see a series of maps that take advantage of our extensive knowledge of the Inland Empire region that we call home.

Our region, The "Inland Empire, is defined for the purposes of our attachments, as it is defined by the Census Bureau, the entirety of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The region includes over 4.2 million residents, over 27,000 square miles, and is the 13<sup>th</sup> largest Metropolitan Region in the United States. The southwest corner of the Inland Empire contains the San Bernardino-Riverside urban area (as defined by the Census Bureau), that is home to almost 2 million people and is California's fourth largest urban area. This urbanized area of the Inland Empire is richly diverse with socio-economic demographics similar to other large urban areas in California and a shared interest in promoting smart, sustainable urban communities with good jobs-housing balance.

We wanted to share how our policy objectives harmonize with the redistricting guidelines adopted by the Commission:

1. We created districts that had the smallest amount of deviation, are contiguous and compact, and to the extent possible are nested;
2. We created districts that kept cities and other communities of interest whole, and to the extent possible, placed cities and communities of interest in the Inland Empire that are geographically adjacent in the same district by using major geologic features (mountains, rivers, alluvial plains), freeways, or rural unincorporated areas, as the boundary lines for districts;
3. To the extent possible, we attempted to ensure compliance with the Voting Rights Act (VRA) by creating districts that were sensitive to the changing demographics of the region without diluting representation among minority communities;
4. To the extent possible, we created districts that kept the population of the Inland Empire in districts that followed the boundaries of the two-county region; going outside the two counties only where it appeared to improve VRA compliance (i.e., the Coachella and Imperial Valleys) or to preserve/enhance recognized communities of interest (i.e., the high desert areas of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern counties; and the West San Bernardino and Pomona Valleys).

After optimizing the above policy objectives and paying careful attention to redistricting guidelines of the Commission, the following is a summary of our proposed Assembly, Senate, and Congressional district maps for the Inland Empire:

1. All of the maps created for Congress, Senate, and Assembly are 0% deviation. They are also compact, contiguous, and two Assembly seats are nested within each Senate seat.
2. With few exceptions, we have kept local communities whole, which we believe is critical to representing the widely varying geographies and demographics of the Inland Empire. We crossed county lines between Riverside and San Bernardino County where it made strategic sense to keep the distinctive urban areas and rural areas in Inland Empire within districts that can properly represent the distinct interests of urban and rural populations. We only crossed outside of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties in three (3) of twenty-one (21) district submittals.
3. As two of the fastest growing counties and the second largest metropolitan area in California, we have attempted to give a strong voice to this vital region of California, while being sensitive to the Voting Rights Act by creating more opportunities for total representation within the Inland Empire. Currently, there are 13 state and federal officeholders whose districts are comprised of 60% or greater population from the Inland Empire, with 10 of those 13 districts being 100% contained within the region). The proposed maps create 21 districts in which the Inland Empire population will comprise at least 60% of the district population, with 16 of the 21 districts being 100% contained within the region). As the 13<sup>th</sup> largest metropolitan area in the United States, we firmly believe the Inland Empire needs and deserves this type of unified and cohesive state and federal representation, as opposed to the fragmented representation it has received under the current district boundaries.

4. We have also created more opportunities for minority representation in the Inland Empire by creating districts that maintain the urban and rural balance that also defines minority/non-minority areas in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. In contrast to the current districts for the Inland Empire, our submittals create more opportunities for minority representation in the following ways:
  - A. Senate – Currently, only one of the three Senate districts in the Inland Empire contains more than 50% Hispanic population (SD 32 with 68.6%). Our submittals create three majority Hispanic districts out of five total Senate districts in the Inland Empire (District B with 57%, District C with 53%, and District E with 55%).
  - B. Assembly – Currently, three of the six Assembly districts contain more than 50% Hispanic population (AD 61 with 59.3%, AD 62 with 59.8%, and AD 80 with 60%); and no other current Assembly district has greater than 31% Hispanic population. Our submittals create four majority Hispanic districts of ten total Assembly districts in the Inland Empire (B2 with 70%, C1 with 54%, C2 with 52%, and E2 with 72%). Additionally, our submittals create two additional Assembly seats that have greater than 40% Hispanic population (B1 with 44% and D1 with 49%).
  - C. Congress – Currently, only one of the four Congressional districts contains a majority Hispanic population (CD43 with 58.3%), and none of the other three districts have more than 38% Hispanic population. Our submittals create two majority Hispanic districts (C with 63%, and D with 51%) while also including three additional seats that have more than 40% Hispanic population (B with 45%, E with 41%, and F with 47%).

In creating of these proposed maps we feel we have met the policy goals outlined above, followed closely the redistricting guidelines of the Commission, complied with the both legal requirements and the intent of the Voting Rights Act to ensure minority representation, and demonstrated the ability to keep the Inland Empire together as a single region so the 4.2 million residents will have a strong voice in the decisions made in our state and federal government.

Attached are the maps of the State Senate (SD), State Assembly (AD), and Congress (CD) districts that Inland Action is proposing for the Inland Empire. We have also attached a spreadsheet that summarizes some of the basic demographic data for the proposed districts to assist the Commission's understanding of how the districts benefit regional and minority representation in the Inland Empire.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to submit this material to the Commission and look forward to welcoming you back to the Inland Empire on June 19<sup>th</sup> in San Bernardino.

Sincerely,

Carole Beswick  
President and CEO



**Subject:** PUBLIC COMMENT -- Presentation of Maps

**From:** James Wright <[REDACTED]>

**Date:** Thu, 2 Jun 2011 09:41:16 -0700 (PDT)

**To:** [REDACTED]

Commissioners,

I hope that you choose to present your initial maps with a, commonly used, four-color scheme and carefully chosen solid colors as opposed to only using the outlines of your districts. On top of that, the four Section Five counties can be highlighted independently of any district by applying a cross-hatch in grey. Of course, this suggestion is limited by the capability of the computer program being used.

Also, the bay area (San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose) and the Los Angeles core regions each need to be presented in an exploded view to show the detail which would be lost with a state-wide image.

Jim Wright  
a voter from San Jose

**Subject:** Need for Identification and Publication of VRA Section 2 Areas

**From:** "John W. Kopp" <[REDACTED]>

**Date:** Thu, 02 Jun 2011 19:37:16 -0400

**To:** [REDACTED]

Dear CRC Chair, Mistery Claypool, Miller and Brown, and Ms. McDonald:

Please (1) review and (2) post the attached ".pdf" (Adobe Acrobat) document in the Public Comments section of the CRC's website.

I'm suggesting you take a much more rigorous approach vis-a-vis potential U S Voting Rights Act Section 2 areas.

John Kopp

bcc: My peresonal / private distribution list

**6-2-11 Public Comment--VRA Potential Section 2 Districts.docx**

**JOHN W. KOPP**

Home Phone: [REDACTED]

Mobil: [REDACTED]

Fax: [REDACTED]

E-mail: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

June 2, 2011

**CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

901 P Street, Suite 154-A  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attention: CRC Current Rotating Chair,  
Mr. Daniel Claypool, CRC Executive Director  
Mr. Kirk Miller, CRC Chief Counsel,  
Mr. George H. Brown, Esq., Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher  
Ms. Karin McDonald, Manager, Q2 Data & Research,

Re: Need for Consolidated Identification and Publication of U. S. Voting Rights Act Section 2 Areas

Dear CRC Chair, Mistery Claypool, Miller & Brown and Ms. McDonald:

I have been watching the CRC struggle with the issue of priorities, and in particular the issue of areas identified as potential Voting Rights Act §2 communities.

I suggest that without a thoroughgoing review, identification, recording and publication of -- in one easily accessed place -- areas identified as potential §2 communities, at least two (-2-) unfortunate consequences will likely flow:

1. The Commission, in coming up with maps and giving explanations for these maps may easily miss a previously identified VRA §2 community and will be setting itself up to being subjected to serious subsequent COI testimony that challenges the CRC oversight. (And beyond just COI testimony, possible serious VRA legal challenges.)
2. With the massive amount of written and oral COI testimony, in addition to areas identified by CRC members themselves during business meeting discussions, the public will have only anecdotal recollections when submitting post-map COI testimony, and this would make for a great deal of confusion and wasted time.

I suggest, therefore, that someone among you be designated to review all CRC business meetings, Public Input Hearings, Public Comments and submitted written testimony for areas identified by the public or the Commission itself as potential VRA §2 communities, and assemble all of these into one table, with the *locus in quo* being geographic location. This should be available on the CRC's [www.wedrawthelines/ca.gov/](http://www.wedrawthelines/ca.gov/) website.

In addition, there should be some annotation as to when, where and by whom the identification of a potential VRA §2 took place. I suggest the annotation contain the date of testimony or public comment submission, the place where the testimony was obtained (place/date/time of testimony at public hearing, CRC business meeting, or public comment submitted electronically).

Please post this ".pdf" document on the CRC's website under the "What People Are Saying" tab and "Public Comments" drop-down.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Kopp

