


REPORT OF THE CHIEF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

March 14, 2012

TO: Members of the Rules, Elections, and Intergovernmental
Relations Committee

FROM: Gerry F. Miller 
Chief Legislative Analyst

REDISTRICTING PLANS FOR CITY COUNCIL

SUMMARY

The Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission (Commission) has submitted a proposed plan in conformance with City Charter requirements recommending revisions to the boundaries of the Los Angeles City Council districts. As instructed by your Committee, this office, in consultation with the City Attorney, has reviewed the plan submitted for consideration. This report provides a summary review of the Commission's proposed plan, including District-level population data.

In addition, the Rules, Elections, and Intergovernmental Relations Committee (Committee) requested that Council members submit to the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA) any adjustments to the Commission's proposed boundaries to allow for analysis and presentation to the Committee. The CLA has received and reviewed 25 proposed adjustments. Of these, 18 are agreed-upon adjustments where the Council members of the Districts affected by the adjustment have endorsed the change. The remaining seven items require consideration by Committee.

This report recommends adoption of the Commission's proposed plan, amended with the agreed-upon adjustments noted. The Adjusted Plan is consistent with population deviation criteria established by the Commission. The City Attorney has testified in Committee that they have reviewed the Commission Plan and have determined that it is defensible. The City Attorney has reviewed the adjustments noted in this report and indicates that they retain plan integrity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the City Council:

1. Ratify the data fields adopted by the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission (Commission) in drawing its plan;
2. Note and File the transcripts and public input provided by both Commissions to inform Council deliberations;
3. Adopt an Adjusted Plan comprised of the Redistricting Plan proposed by the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission and amended with a Westchester

adjustment (A.1 or A.2, Appendix B) and the agreed-upon adjustments noted in this report (Items B through R, as depicted in Appendix C):

- A.1 Move portion of Westchester from CD8 to CD 11 and make other
or adjustments as necessary,
A.2
- B. Move businesses on south side of Olympic between Vermont Avenue and Normandie Avenue from CD 1 to CD 10,
- C. Move businesses on east side of Vermont, between 11th Street and 7th Street from CD 1 to CD 10,
- D. Move North Highland Park from CD 1 to CD 14, consistent with existing boundary,
- E. Move portion of Westlake from CD 13 to CD 1,
- F. Realign boundaries in Glassell Park to distribute the area between CD 1, CD 13, and CD 14,
- G. Move Rose Hills from CD 1 to CD 14,
- H. Move area between Highland Avenue, La Brea Avenue, 3rd Street, and 4th Street from CD 5 to CD 4,
- I. Move portion of Benedict Canyon to place the Association area in CD 5,
- J. Adjust the boundary between CD 4 and CD 10 on Western Avenue from Rosewood Avenue to 3rd Street to use the street centerline as the boundary,
- K. Unify Outpost Estates, Hollywood Heights, and Whitley Heights in CD 4,
- L. Move the area between De Longpre Avenue, Cole Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Las Palmas Avenue, Fountain Avenue, and McCadden Place to CD 4 from CD 13; and move the area between Lexington Avenue, Wilcox Avenue, Willoughby Avenue, and Seward Street from CD 4 to CD 13,
- M. Move area between proposed CD 4 boundary, Armstrong Avenue to Glendale Boulevard to Fletcher Drive, to Riverside Drive from CD 13 to CD 4,
- N. Move the area between Western Avenue, Normandie Street, Franklin Avenue, and Hollywood Boulevard from CD 4 to CD 13,

- O. Move the area between Sunset Boulevard, Echo Park Avenue, and Logan Avenue from CD 1 to CD 13,
 - P. Move the area between Echo Park Avenue, Scott Avenue, Logan Avenue, and Elysian Park Drive from CD 1 to CD 13,
 - Q. Move the area between Sunland Boulevard, San Fernando Road, White Street, and Strathern Street from CD 2 to CD 6,
 - R. Move the area between the Harbor Freeway, 7th Street, Witmer Ave, 6th Street, Bixel Street, Miramar Street, Beaudry Street, and the Hollywood Freeway from CD 14 to CD 1; and
4. Consider the Unresolved Adjustments:
- S.1 Studio City and Toluca Lake
 - S.2 Studio City and Toluca Lake
 - T. Stonehurst
 - U. North of Adams
 - V. Alternate City Plan
5. Instruct the Bureau of Engineering to prepare the metes and bounds for the Adjusted Map and submit them to the City Attorney to support the necessary ordinance by May 11, 2012;
6. Request the City Attorney prepare and transmit the necessary ordinance no later than June 1, 2012.

FISCAL IMPACT

No General Funds are required to implement these actions.

BACKGROUND

Charter Reform in 1999 established that City Council Districts be reviewed and revised at least every ten years by an independent commission upon the release of decennial census data. The Commission is required to prepare and present Council District boundaries that conform with state and federal law and, where possible, keep neighborhoods and communities intact, use natural boundaries and streets, and be geographically compact.

With release of the 2010 decennial census data in 2011, the City Council initiated the current redistricting process in compliance with the Charter. The 2011-2012 Commission held its first meeting on September 9, 2011, initiating a process that involved hiring staff, establishing a Commission office, holding public hearings, and preparing a proposed redistricting plan for the Council Districts.

As required by City Administrative Code, the Commission submitted a final proposal by March 1, 2012, for Council consideration. It should be noted that the Council is not required to adopt

the Commission’s proposal. The Council may make adjustments and amendments, or adopt an entirely different plan. The Charter does require that the Council adopt a final plan by ordinance no later than June 30, 2012.

The redistricting ordinance will contain a detailed metes-and-bounds description of the final Council boundaries. Preparation of this document is a technical process that must be completed by the Bureau of Engineering to ensure that the boundaries as adopted are accurate for use in drawing voter precincts and other relevant program boundaries. Council must adopt a final map in a timely manner to ensure that the redistricting ordinance can be prepared, considered, and approved before by the June 30, 2012 deadline.

Required Population Adjustments

The primary consideration in redistricting is the U.S. Constitutional requirement for the principle of one-person, one-vote. To apply that principle to City Council redistricting, it is necessary to determine the ideal size of a Council District. The U.S. Census Bureau reports that the City of Los Angeles has a total population of 3,792,621. The City Charter requires the creation of 15 Council Districts. Thus, the ideal population for each District is 252,841 people (total City population divided by 15).

The following table provides population figures for the Council Districts in their current configuration, as well as the deviation from an ideal population of 252,841 people. Based on the Census 2010 data, changes to the Council boundaries are necessary to create a population balance between the Districts.

Population of Existing Council Districts		
District	Population	% Deviation
CD 1	233,203	-7.8%
CD 2	265,357	5.0%
CD 3	275,047	8.8%
CD 4	246,051	-2.7%
CD 5	268,877	6.3%
CD 6	243,233	-3.8%
CD 7	253,314	-0.2%
CD 8	256,660	1.5%
CD 9	261,470	3.4%
CD 10	240,450	-4.9%
CD 11	264,713	4.7%
CD 12	261,061	3.3%
CD 13	226,542	-10.4%
CD 14	232,574	-8.0%
CD 15	264,069	4.4%

ADOPTION OF THE COMMISSION PLAN

The plan submitted by the Commission was based upon analysis of socio-demographic data, neighborhood and community geographic information, public testimony (both verbal and written), and public debate amongst the Commissioners. The Commission received and reviewed plan proposals from the public and public interest groups. The transcripts of the hearings and meetings, written testimony, and proposed district plans provide a record of the concerns and ideas of the residents of the City with regard to district boundaries. The Commission indicates that this testimony served as the basis for the development of the district boundary plan they submitted. The Commission has submitted the transcripts, written comments, and proposed district plans to the City Council to support the final record of the plan's adoption.

To support its work effort, the Commission adopted a data set that contained a wide range of information for use in the redistricting process (Appendix A). Data were compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau, the City Planning Department, the Department of Neighborhood Empowerment, the City Clerk, the County Registrar-Recorder, Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority, and many other City service departments, agencies, and districts. Base layers included census blocks and census tracts, political boundaries such as existing Council Districts and state assembly districts, planning layers such as land use and specific plans, service area layers such as police districts and fire first-in districts, school layers such as attendance areas and the sites for new school construction, socio-demographic data such as age and ethnicity, household data, housing data, voter registration data, municipal election data, and state election data. Neighborhood Council (NC) and Neighborhood Development Council (NDC) boundaries were a primary data set considered by the Commission.

Public Outreach and Participation

The Commission held 22 hearings to obtain testimony from the public. They held 10 business meetings to receive additional public testimony and consider and debate matters before the Commission. The Commission distributed over 25,000 flyers and regularly notified over 300 neighborhood activists through e-mail. Over 5,000 people attended the 22 public hearings. Over 6,500 pieces of written and verbal testimony were received.

More than 40 complete or partial District plans were received by the Commission from the public and public interest entities. These plans were evaluated by staff and the Commission during plan development.

Initial Draft Map

Following the first round of 15 public hearings, the Commission prepared a single draft map to serve as the starting point for discussion by the Commissioners and the public. This map was drawn during a series of regional subcommittee meetings with assistance from the Commission's technical director. Three regional subcommittees were formed to work on the San Fernando Valley, West Los Angeles, and Central/South Los Angeles regions of the City. Each of these regional committees prepared a proposal for their designated region, then submitted those proposals to two reconciliation committees that joined the three plans into a single map.

The initial draft map was then considered at the Commission's regular business meeting of January 25, 2012. Following public comment and debate, this map was approved for obtaining public comment.

Amended Draft Map

In additional seven public hearings were then held by the Commission to obtain comments on the initial draft map. During this period, Commissioners and the public were able to submit amendments to the plan for consideration.

At its meeting of February 15, 2012, the Commission considered a total of 80 amendments to the draft map. The Commission discussed and voted on each amendment, resulting in the approval of 42 amendments. The Commission then instructed its staff to redraw the draft map with the adopted amendments, and to make other adjustments as needed to resolve any issues that resulted from conflicts within the amendments adopted.

Final Map and Report Approval

The amended draft map was released for review and consideration by the Commission at its meeting of February 22, 2012. At that meeting, the Commission considered an additional 14 amendments, of which five were adopted. The Commission then held a vote to approve the final map as amended and to direct its staff to prepare a final report by a vote of 16 in favor and five opposed.

The Commission's report, *Report and Recommendations of the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission*, dated March 1, 2012, was considered by the Commission at its meeting of February 29, 2012. The report describes the process by which the Commission conducted its work, provided a review of the legal context in which it was prepared, provides a review of the recommended plan, identifies major issues considered by the Commission, and presents detailed maps and data describing the proposed districts. The Commission affirmatively voted to submit this report to the City Council for consideration by a vote of 12 in favor and five opposed.

In addition to the main report, four Commissioners jointly submitted a minority recommendation titled *Minority Report and Recommendations of the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission*. This report expresses concerns that the Commission's plan did not respect community input concerning NC Westchester/Playa del Rey, Wilshire Center-Koreatown NC, Sherman Oaks NC, and Hollywood United NC; transfer of Downtown from Council District 9; and changes to the boundaries of CD 8 in Baldwin Hills and Leimert Park. The minority report also expresses a concern that race was a predominant factor in drawing some districts. Finally, the minority report suggests that irregularities in the Commission's process may be a concern.

The minority report recommends that Council consider adopting amendments K, M, or N considered by the Commission at its meeting of February 15, 2012, but which failed in passage. These amendments would have accomplished the following:

- Amendment K would have changed CD 1, CD 5, CD 8, CD 9, CD 10, and CD 14 Changes to Neighborhood Council Splits. Two additional Neighborhood Councils would have been split between three Council Districts, with two additional Neighborhood Council splits overall;
- Amendment M would have changed CD 1, CD 4, CD 5, CD 8, CD 9, CD 10, CD 11, and CD 14; it would have created one additional Neighborhood Council split and one additional Neighborhood Council split three ways;
- Amendment N would have changed CD 2, CD 4, CD 5, CD 8, CD 10, CD 11, CD 13, and 15; it would have split three additional Neighborhood Councils and kept three additional Neighborhood Councils whole, including Wilshire/Koreatown NC.

In addition, two Commissioners submitted statements expressing concerns about portions of the Commission's adopted map.

District by District Review

The following information was provided by the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission in their report, titled *Report and Recommendations of the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission*, dated March 1, 2012.

The Commission adopted a plan that has a deviation from ideal population of no more than 5% (+/-2.5%). For local governments and municipalities, deviation from the ideal population for districts has been allowed by the courts. Recent decisions by the courts, however, have required that any action to deviate from the ideal requires explanation of that deviation. The Commission has explained that they have deviated from the ideal equal population among all districts by no more than 5% (+/- 2.5%) in order to keep as many Neighborhood Councils whole within a single District as possible. In addition, when Neighborhood Councils were split, they sought to reduce the number of Council Districts representing that Neighborhood Council. Other policy considerations in their report provide additional justifications for the boundaries as drawn. They also sought to maintain communities and neighborhoods identified in the City's community renaming policy whole in a single District.

The following provides basic population figures derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's PL-94 database for each District as reported in the Commission's report. In addition, analytical tools allow for comparison between the current and proposed Council District boundaries. This allows for an estimate of the number of people displaced from their current district to a new district. Data also summarize general voting age population and citizen voting age population in each Council District by race.

**Commission Plan
Resultant Population Data**

District	Population	% Deviation
CD 1	246,531	-2.5%
CD 2	257,291	1.8%
CD 3	259,045	2.5%
CD 4	250,511	-0.9%
CD 5	251,856	-0.4%
CD 6	258,926	2.4%
CD 7	259,008	2.4%
CD 8	246,597	-2.5%
CD 9	249,728	-1.2%
CD 10	249,305	-1.4%
CD 11	257,182	1.7%
CD 12	259,073	2.5%
CD 13	246,566	-2.5%
CD 14	246,509	-2.5%
CD 15	254,493	0.7%

District 1

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 1 would have a population of 246,531, a -2.5% deviation from ideal. This is the lowest deviation allowable under the Commission’s adopted plan. The proposed changes to Council District 1 would retain 82.9% of the population within the district, and displace 17.1% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	177,012	71.8%	124,710	67.6%	53,237	52.2%
White	19,949	8.1%	17,766	9.6%	16,502	16.2%
African American	6,406	2.6%	5,197	2.8%	4,975	4.9%
Asian	40,975	16.6%	35,127	19.0%	26,235	25.7%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 1:

Greater Cypress Park NC
Pico Union NC

MacArthur Park NC
Westlake South NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 1 and another Council District:

Arroyo Seco NC	Eagle Rock NC
Glassell Park NC	Greater Echo Park Elysian NC
Historic Cultural NC	Historic Highland Park NC
LA-32 NC	Lincoln Heights NC
Westlake North NC	

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 1 and two other Council Districts:

Downtown Los Angeles

District 2

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 2 would have a population of 257,291, a 1.8% deviation from ideal. The proposed changes to Council District 2 would retain 62.9% of the population within the district, and displace 37.1% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	115,818	45.0%	81,318	40.4%	42,228	28.4%
White	106,739	41.5%	91,514	45.4%	82,106	55.2%
African American	11,351	4.4%	9,323	4.6%	8,941	6.0%
Asian	19,679	7.6%	16,386	8.1%	13,322	9.0%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 2:

Greater Valley Glen Council	Mid-Town North Hollywood NC
NC Valley Village	NoHo West NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 2 and another Council District:

North Hollywood Northeast NC	Studio City NC
Sun Valley Area NC	

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 2 and two other Council Districts:

Van Nuys NC

District 3

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 3 would have a population of 259,045, a 2.5% deviation from ideal. This is the maximum deviation allowable under the Commission’s adopted plan. The proposed changes to Council District 3 would retain 89.9% of the population within the district, and displace 10.1% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	96,755	37.4%	66,594	33.3%	33,787	22.4%
White	111,978	43.2%	94,272	47.2%	86,749	57.4%
African American	11,966	4.6%	8,842	4.4%	8,406	5.6%
Asian	34,640	13.4%	27,442	13.7%	20,302	13.4%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 3:

Canoga Park NC
 Tarzana NC
 Winnetka NC
 Woodland Hills-Warner Center NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 3 and another Council District:

Reseda NC

District 4

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 4 would have a population of 250,511, a -0.9% deviation from ideal. The proposed changes to Council District 4 would retain 59.0% of the population within the district, and displace 41.0% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	37,771	15.1%	29,731	13.9%	20,639	11.4%
White	154,144	61.5%	135,652	63.3%	123,882	68.4%
African American	13,291	5.3%	11,280	5.3%	10,863	6.0%
Asian	41,388	16.5%	34,571	16.1%	23,191	12.8%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 4:

Greater Toluca Lake NC
 Sherman Oaks NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 4 and another Council District:

Bel Air-Beverly Crest NC
 Greater Griffith Park NC
 Hollywood Hills West NC
 Mid City West CC
 Studio City NC
 Central Hollywood NC
 Greater Wilshire NC
 Hollywood United NC
 Silver Lake NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 4 and two other Council Districts:

Van Nuys NC

District 5

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 5 would have a population of 251,856, a -0.4% deviation from ideal. The proposed changes to Council District 5 would retain 81.4% of the population within the district, and displace 18.6% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	32,581	12.9%	25,664	12.0%	18,644	10.2%
White	164,268	65.2%	139,818	65.5%	127,987	69.7%
African American	11,586	4.6%	9,715	4.6%	8,999	4.9%
Asian	39,346	15.6%	34,998	16.4%	25,419	13.8%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 5:

- Encino NC
- Palms NC
- South Robertson NC
- Westside NC
- Westwood NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 5 and another Council District:

- Bel Air-Beverly Crest NC
- Greater Wilshire NC
- Mid City West CC
- P.I.C.O. NC

District 6

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 6 would have a population of 258,926, a 2.4% deviation from ideal. The proposed changes to Council District 6 would retain 73.5% of the population within the district, and displace 26.5% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	182,303	70.4%	123,666	66.1%	58,472	52.2%
White	39,180	15.1%	33,542	17.9%	30,678	27.4%
African American	9,090	3.5%	7,030	3.8%	6,589	5.9%
Asian	25,359	9.8%	20,794	11.1%	14,921	13.3%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 6:

- Arleta NC
- Lake Balboa NC
- Panorama City NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 6 and another Council District:

- North Hills East
- North Hollywood Northeast NC
- Sun Valley Area NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 8 and two other Council Districts:

Empowerment Congress Southeast Area NDC

District 9

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 9 would have a population of 249,728, a -1.2% deviation from ideal. The proposed changes to Council District 9 would retain 74.0% of the population within the district, and displace 26.0% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	191,053	76.5%	122,253	72.8%	43,802	50.5%
White	8,142	3.3%	7,560	4.5%	7,062	8.1%
African American	42,476	17.0%	30,897	18.4%	30,784	35.5%
Asian	5,975	2.4%	5,802	3.5%	3,804	4.4%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 9:

Central Alameda NC

Community and Neighbors for Ninth District NC

South Central NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 9 and another Council District:

Empowerment Congress North Area NDC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 9 and two other Council Districts:

Downtown Los Angeles

Empowerment Congress Southeast Area NDC

District 10

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 10 would have a population of 249,728, a -1.4% deviation from ideal. The proposed changes to Council District 10 would retain 77.6% of the population within the district, and displace 22.4% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	117,415	47.1%	82,030	42.6%	34,658	27.6%
White	17,361	7.0%	15,470	8.0%	13,959	11.1%
African American	68,836	27.6%	55,687	28.9%	54,206	43.1%
Asian	41,200	16.5%	36,090	18.7%	20,465	16.3%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 10:

Empowerment Congress West Area

Mid City NC

Olympic Park NC

United Neighborhoods of the Historic Arlington

West Adams NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 10 and another Council District:

P.I.C.O. NC

Wilshire Center-Koreatown NC

District 11

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 11 would have a population of 257,182, a 1.7% deviation from ideal. The proposed changes to Council District 11 would retain 96.7% of the population within the district, and displace 3.3% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	48,364	18.8%	36,470	16.9%	24,825	13.4%
White	154,775	60.2%	134,211	62.1%	125,374	67.4%
African American	12,233	4.8%	9,869	4.6%	9,141	4.9%
Asian	37,209	14.5%	31,767	14.7%	23,608	12.7%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 11:

Del Rey NC

Mar Vista CC

Venice NC

West Los Angeles NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 11 and another Council District:

NC Westchester/Playa del Rey

District 12

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 12 would have a population of 259,073, a 2.5% deviation from ideal. This is the maximum deviation allowable under the Commission's adopted plan. The proposed changes to Council District 12 would retain 83.7% of the population within the district, and displace 16.3% of the population to a different district.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	69,807	26.9%	49,126	24.0%	34,602	19.9%
White	123,538	47.7%	104,020	50.9%	98,371	56.7%
African American	11,512	4.4%	8,731	4.3%	8,410	4.8%
Asian	50,115	19.3%	39,620	19.4%	29,721	17.1%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 12:

Chatsworth NC

Granada Hills North NC

Granada Hills South NC

North Hills West NC

Northridge East

Northridge South NC

Northridge West

Porter Ranch NC

West Hills NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 14 and another Council District:

Arroyo Seco NC	Eagle Rock NC
Glassell Park NC	Historic Cultural NC
Historic Highland Park NC	LA-32 NC
Lincoln Heights NC	

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 14 and two other Council Districts:

Downtown Los Angeles

District 15

As proposed by the Commission, Council District 15 would have a population of 254,493, a 0.7% deviation from ideal. The proposed changes to Council District 15 would retain 100% of the population within the district, though decreasing population.

	Population		Voting Age Population		Citizen Voting Age Population	
Latino	157,761	62.0%	102,947	57.3%	57,775	44.6%
White	41,808	16.4%	36,127	20.1%	34,921	26.9%
African American	33,489	13.2%	23,200	12.9%	23,033	17.8%
Asian	16,990	6.7%	14,281	7.9%	11,261	8.7%

The following Neighborhood Councils are contained entirely within Council District 15:

Central San Pedro NC	Coastal San Pedro NC
Harbor City NC	Harbor Gateway North NC
Harbor Gateway South NC	Northwest San Pedro NC
Watts NC	Wilmington NC

The following Neighborhood Councils are split between Council District 15 and two other Council Districts:

Empowerment Congress Southeast Area NDC

PLAN ADJUSTMENTS

At its meeting of March 2, 2012, the Committee requested that Council members submit adjustments to the Commission plan for review. Submissions were to be delivered by March 8, 2012. A total of 25 submissions were received, of which 18 were jointly approved by the Council members of the affected districts.

Following submission, each was reviewed for its impact on population distribution and deviation, impacts on Neighborhood Council boundaries, and conformance with federal, State and local redistricting requirements. Results of this analysis are provided below.

Westchester

During the Commission’s review process, several boundary options were proposed for the NC Westchester/Playa del Rey. The Commission’s final proposal left a small portion of this

Neighborhood Council in CD 8, split from the remainder of the NC in CD 11. Public testimony focused on returning this portion of the NC to CD 11.

Two alternative proposals have been submitted to ensure that the entire NC Westchester/Playa del Rey is located in CD 11. Each results in a shift of population that must be resolved with changes to other areas of the map. Due to the complicated interaction of population transfers resulting from a Westchester Adjustment and the various Agreed-Upon Adjustments, it is necessary that the Westchester area be resolved before adopting any other adjustments to the map. Maps depicting each proposal are provided in Appendix B.

A.1 Westchester Adjustment

Council District 11 has submitted a series of changes that would ensure that all of the Westchester community remains in CD 11. This change includes a large population of approximately 5,500, changing the population deviations in CD 8 and CD 11. To correct the population deviations in these districts resulting from this adjustment, additional changes are needed in CD 5, CD 8, CD 9, and CD 15.

Testimony was received from the public at all hearings of the Rules, Elections, and Intergovernmental Relations Committee in support of action to keep the NC Westchester/Playa del Rey whole in CD 11, which would be accomplished with this adjustment. The adjustment proposed by CD 11 would split the Mar Vista CC between CD 5 and CD 11. The Empowerment Congress Southeast NDC and Voices of 90037 are currently split and this adjustment continues those splits. This adjustment would split the Harbor Gateway North NC between CD 8 and CD 15 using the I-105 as a natural boundary.

A.2 Westchester Adjustment

Another adjustment to address the NC Westchester/Playa del Rey boundary was submitted by CD 10. This change also result in a population shift of approximately 5,500 from CD 8 to CD 11, and corrects the population deviations in these districts with additional changes to CD 5, CD 8, CD 9, CD 10, and CD 15. This alternative would adjust the boundary between CD 8 and CD 9 in a manner that adheres to the existing boundary between these districts and corrects the split of the Voices of 90037 Neighborhood Council created by the Commission plan by keeping it entirely in CD 9. Other elements of this proposal would transfer a portion of Baldwin Hills to CD 8 and a portion of South Robertson to CD 5. This series of adjustments would still split the Mar Vista CC between CD 5 and CD 11, split the Empowerment Congress West NDC between CD 8 and CD 10, split the South Robertson NC between CD 5 and CD 10, and split the Harbor Gateway North NC between CD 8 and CD 15 using the I-105 as a natural boundary. Finally, a portion of CD 8 between the Harbor Freeway, Adams Blvd, Hoover Street, and the Santa Monica Fwy would transfer to CD 1 to ensure a population balance in the map. This would realign the split of the University Park NC.

Westchester Adjustment Comparison

The proposed adjustments to ensure that the NC Westchester/Playa del Rey remains intact would result in the following impacts on Neighborhood Councils:

Neighborhood Council	Commission Plan	Adjustment A.1	Adjustment A.2
NC Westchester/Playa del Rey	Split	Whole	Whole
Mar Vista CC	Whole	Split	Split
Voices of 90037	Split	Split	Whole
Empowerment Congress Southeast NDC	Split	Split	Split
Empowerment Congress West NDC	Whole	Whole	Split
South Robertson NC	Whole	Whole	Split
University Park NC	Split	Split	Split
Harbor Gateway North NC	Whole	Split	Split
Total Plan	Four Split Four Whole	Five Split Three Whole	Six Split Two Whole

Agreed-Upon Adjustments

The following adjustments to the Commission's plan have been proposed by several Council members. Each of the Council members affected by the adjustments listed here have reviewed and recommended approval of these adjustments. Review of the demographic and geographic characteristics of these changes indicates that they do not create any concerns with the integrity of the overall plan. They do not significantly increase the deviation from ideal equal population as proposed in the Commission's plan. Maps showing the adjustment areas are provided in Appendix C to this report.

Adoption of these Agreed-Upon Adjustments would resolve concerns raised during public testimony at the Rules, Elections and Intergovernmental Relations Committee hearings of March 5, 6, and 7, 2012. Each adjustment that resolves a concern raised during the Committee's hearings is noted below. Additionally, some of these adjustments either resolve or create Neighborhood Council splits, as noted below.

With regard to Neighborhood Councils, the Agreed-Upon Adjustments will create three new splits that were not present in the Commission's plan: Pico Union NC, MacArthur Park NC, and Rampart Village NC. In addition, the Glassell Park NC would be split between three Districts instead of two. One adjustment will make one NC whole in a single District.

B. Move businesses on south side of Olympic between Vermont Avenue and Normandie Avenue from CD 1 to CD 10.

-- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: A small portion of Pico Union NC will be split

- C. Move businesses on east side of Vermont, between 11th Street and 7th Street from CD 1 to CD 10.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: A small portion of McArthur Park NC will be split
- D. Move North Highland Park from CD 1 to CD 14, consistent with existing boundary.
- Resolves concerns raised in Committee public hearings.
 - Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None. Affected Neighborhood Councils are already split.
- E. Move portion of Westlake from CD 13 to CD 1.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: The Rampart Village NC would be split, adding a Neighborhood Council split to the plan
- F. Realign boundaries in Glassell Park to distribute the area between CD 1, CD 13, and CD 14.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Glassell Park NC is already split, though this will split the area between three Council Districts instead of two
- G. Move Rose Hills from CD 1 to CD 14.
- Resolves concerns raised in Committee public hearings.
 - Impact on Neighborhood Councils: This would make LA-32 NC whole in CD 14
- H. Move area between Highland Avenue, La Brea Avenue, 3rd Street, and 4th Street from CD 5 to CD 4.
- Resolves concerns raised in Committee public hearings.
 - Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Greater Wilshire NC is already split
- I. Move portion of Benedict Canyon to place the Association area in CD 5.
- Resolves concerns raised in Committee public hearings.
 - Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Bel Air-Beverly Crest NC is already split

- J. Adjust the boundary between CD 4 and CD 10 on Western Avenue from Rosewood Avenue to 3rd Street to use the street centerline as the boundary.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Greater Wilshire NC is already split
- K. Unify Outpost Estates, Hollywood Heights, and Whitley Heights in CD 4.
- Resolves concerns raised in Committee public hearings.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Hollywood United NC is already split
- L. Move the area between De Longpre Avenue, Cole Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Las Palmas Avenue, Fountain Avenue, and McCadden Place to CD 4 from CD 13; and move the area between Lexington Avenue, Wilcox Avenue, Willoughby Avenue, and Seward Street from CD 4 to CD 13.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Central Hollywood NC is already split
- M. Move area between proposed CD 4 boundary, Armstrong Avenue to Glendale Boulevard to Fletcher Drive, to Riverside Drive from CD 13 to CD 4.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Silverlake NC is already split
- N. Move the area between Western Avenue, Normandie Street, Franklin Avenue, and Hollywood Boulevard from CD 4 to CD 13.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Central Hollywood NC is already split
- O. Move the area between Sunset Boulevard, Echo Park Avenue, and Logan Avenue from CD 1 to CD 13.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Greater Echo Park Elysian NC is already split
- P. Move the area between Echo Park Avenue, Scott Avenue, Logan Avenue, and Elysian Park Drive from CD 1 to CD 13.
- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Greater Echo Park Elysian NC is already split
- Q. Move the area between Sunland Boulevard, San Fernando Road, White Street, and Strathern Street from CD 2 to CD 6.

-- Impact on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Sun Valley Area NC is already split

R. Move the area between the Harbor Freeway, 7th Street, Witmer Ave, 6th Street, Bixel Street, Miramar Street, Beaudry Street, and the Hollywood Freeway from CD 14 to CD 1.

-- Impacts on Neighborhood Councils: None as the Downtown Los Angeles NC is already split

A proposal to move area between Lucas, Witmer, Miramar, and 2nd Street from CD 13 to CD 1 was submitted in case such an adjustment was necessary to ensure a population balance. The population balance resulting from all other agreed-upon adjustments does not create a population imbalance, therefore this adjustment was withdrawn.

Nearly all of these adjustments have a population impact. The sum of these population changes, however, maintains the population deviation criteria established by the Commission. The following table shows the adjusted population and deviation data for each District in the Commission plan compared to the Commission plan as amended with these agreed-upon adjustments. All of these adjustments would need to be adopted as a package to ensure that the population deviations remain within +/-2.5%. District-level population data will be provided in Committee under separate cover.

Unresolved Adjustments

The following proposed changes to the Commission's plan were not agreed to mutually by all Council members affected. The Committee may want to consider these proposals. The following provides analysis of population and Neighborhood Council impacts to aid in proposal consideration. Maps showing the areas affected by these adjustments are included in Appendix D, except as noted.

S. Studio City and Toluca Lake

Two competing proposals concerning the boundaries in the Studio City and Toluca Lake area have been proposed. Both proposals could be adopted as they are not mutually exclusive.

S.1 Studio City and Toluca Lake Option

Council District 2 has proposed that the area between the proposed boundary of CD 2, Multiview Drive, the City border, the Los Angeles River, Willowcrest Avenue, Bluffside Drive, SR 101, and Lankershim Drive be moved from CD 4 to CD 2. The Rules, Elections, and Intergovernmental Relations Committee heard extensive public testimony on this subject at its hearing in Van Nuys on March 6, 2012.

- Population increase of 918 in CD 2 and a corresponding decrease in CD 4
- This change would not have an impact on the population deviation in the plan.
- Residents from Studio City argued for the adoption of this adjustment, while residents from Toluca Lake argued against this adjustment.
- The Studio City NC and Hollywood Hills West NC are both split in the proposed plan and both would remain split under this adjustment.

S.2 Studio City and Toluca Lake

Council District 4 has proposed that the area bounded by US 101 and Vineland Avenue between Whipple Street and Lankershim Boulevard south to Willowcrest Avenue be moved from CD 2 to CD 4.

- Population increase of 478 in CD 4 and a corresponding decrease in CD 2.
- This change would not have an impact on the population deviation in the plan.
- The Studio City NC and Hollywood Hills West NC are both split in the proposed plan and both would remain split under this adjustment.

T. Stonehurst

This proposal from CD 7 would move the area east of Glenoaks Boulevard between Montague and Vinedale from CD 6 to CD 7. It would resolve concerns raised by the public in Committee testimony. This area contains a population of 246 people. This adjustment would not affect the population deviation in either district. This change would result in the Foothills Trails NC being made whole in CD 7. The Sun Valley District NC is currently split and would remain split.

U. North of Adams

Council District 1 has submitted a proposal to move the area bounded by Interstate 10 on the north, Normandie Avenue on the west, Adams Blvd on the south, and Chester Place/Interstate 110 on the east, from CD 8 to CD 1. This change would create a population increase of 11,192 in CD 1 and a corresponding decrease in population in CD 8, but this proposal did not suggest how this population shift would be balanced across the map. This move would require adjustments in CD 9 and CD 14 to ensure a balanced population within the allowable population deviation.

V. Alternate City Plan

Council District 8 and Council District 9 have jointly submitted an alternative All-City redistricting plan (Appendix E). This proposed plan was submitted to address legal concerns described in the submittal. Population deviation in this proposed plan is consistent with the Commission's plan, keeping deviations within a 5% range (+/-2.5%). Impact on Neighborhood Councils is not known. Summary data for each district are provided below; detailed data are provided in Appendix E.

CD 8/CD 9 Proposed Alternative City Plan

District	Population	% Deviation	% Remain/ % Displacement
CD 1	247,300	-2.2%	82% / 18%
CD 2	246,610	-2.5%	53% / 47%
CD 3	259,045	-2.5%	84% / 16%
CD 4	258,565	2.3%	65% / 35%
CD 5	247,056	-2.3%	68% / 32%
CD 6	247,073	-2.3%	73% / 27%
CD 7	246,729	-2.4%	75% / 25%
CD 8	256,089	1.3%	91% / 9%
CD 9	257,430	1.8%	92% / 8%
CD 10	257,240	1.7%	83% / 17%
CD 11	251,931	-0.4%	95% / 5%
CD 12	259,073	2.5%	83% / 17%
CD 13	252,552	-0.1%	75% / 25%
CD 14	247,770	-2.0%	87% / 13%
CD 15	258,158	2.1%	98% / 2%

Appendix A

Database Elements Adopted by the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission

Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission
Official Database
2011-12 Technical Documentation

Layers

Base Layers

ccblk	Data Variables, by 2010 Census Block
cctract	Data Variables, by 2010 Census Tract

Base Plans

Existing Council Base	Base Plan for Use in Redistricting- Includes Current City Council Districts
City Base	Base Plan for Use in Redistricting- Does Not Include Current City Council Districts

Misc City Layers- City of Los Angeles

cdd_sites	Community Development Department Sites, including WorkSource centers, FamilySource centers, BusinessSource Centers, One Stop Centers
cdd_zones	Community Development Department Zones
cdbg_tracts	CDBG Eligible Census Tracts
lahd_nsp_zones	LAHD NSP Zones
city_empower_zones	City Empowerment Zones
ent_c34	Federal Enterprise Communities
ent_zones	State Empowerment Zones
facilities	Facilities, including parks, recreation centers, hospitals, airports, churches, fire stations, police stations, libraries, colleges, cemeteries, etc.
fedempwr	Federal Empowerment Zone
lafd_firstin_districts	Fire Department Service Areas
lapd_areas	Police Department Service Areas
nc_areas	Neighborhood Council Areas
latimes_neigh	LA Times Neighborhood Areas
zip	Zip Codes

Planning Layers- City of Los Angeles

bids	Business Improvement Districts
cpala	Community Planning Areas
cpd_hpozs	Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
cra	Community Redevelopment Areas
Land Use	Land Use/Zoning Areas
specplan	Community Specific Plan Areas

Political Layers

2011

ad11	2011 State Assembly Districts
cd11	2011 Congressional Districts
sd11	2011 State Senate Districts
sup11	2011 County Supervisor Districts
Voter Reg Precincts	2010 County Voter Registration Precincts

School Layers

attende0102	Elementary School Attendance Areas
attendh0102	High School Attendance Areas
attndm0102	Middle School Attendance Areas
minidist2010	LAUSD Mini Districts
new_site	New School Sites
schoolsail	All Schools and School Facilities

Transportation Layers

mr_bl_1	Metrorail Blue Line
mr_gl_1	Metrorail Green Line
mr_rl_1	Metrorail Red Line
mr_gl_1	Metrorail Gold Line
mr_el_1	Metrorail Expo Line
mr_cl_1	Metrorail Crenshaw Line
mtalines_2011	Metro 2011 Bus Lines
taz_la	Metro Transportation Attribute Zones
ladot_dash	LADOT Dash Lines

Base Layers Data

Totals

Census PL 94-171

POP	Population
UNIF SCHOOL	LAUSD Student Population
LATPOP_D	Latino/Hispanic Origin Population - DOJ
WHIPOP_D	White only Population - DOJ
BLAPOP_D	Black only and Black+White Population - DOJ
AMIPOP_D	American Indian only and American Indian+White Population - DOJ
ASIPOP_D	Asian only and Asian+White - DOJ
HPIPOP_D	Hawaiian, Pacific Islander only and HPI+White Pop. - DOJ
OTHPOP_D	Other Race only and Other Race + White Pop. - DOJ
MMRPOP_D	Any Multi Minority Race Non-Hispanic Combination Pop. - DOJ
VAP	Voting Age Population
LATVAP_D	Latino/Hispanic Origin VAP - DOJ
WHIVAP_D	White only VAP - DOJ Category

BLAVAP_D	Black only and Black+White VAP - DOJ
AMIVAP_D	American Indian and American Indian+White VAP - DOJ
ASIVAP_D	Asian only and Asian+White VAP - DOJ
HPIVAP_D	Hawaiian, Pacific Islander only and HPI+White VAP- DOJ
OTHVAP_D	Other Race only and Other Race + White VAP - DOJ
MMRVAP_D	Any Multi Minority Race Combination VAP - DOJ

American Community Survey

TCVAP_095E	Citizen Voting Age Population - 2009
LCVAP_095E	Latino/Hispanic Citizen Voting Age Population - 2009
WCVAP_095E	White Citizen Voting Age Population - 2009
BCVAP_095E	Black Citizen Voting Age Population - 2009
ACVAP_095E	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population - 2009
AOCVAP_095	All Other Citizen Voting Age Population - 2009
TOTCVAP_E1	Citizen Voting Age Population - 2010
LATCVAP_E1	Latino/Hispanic Citizen Voting Age Population - 2010
WHICVAP_E1	White Citizen Voting Age Population - 2010
BLACVAP_E1	Black Citizen Voting Age Population - 2010
ASICVAP_E1	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population - 2010
AOCVAP_E10	All Other Citizen Voting Age Population - 2010

Census SF1

AGE

age0_4	0-4 Years Old
age5_17	5-17 Years Old
age18_34	18-34 Years Old
age35_64	35-64 Years Old
age65plus	65+ Years Old

Household type

hhtot	Total Households
hh1persn	1 Person Households
hhm_kids	Married Households with Children
hhs_kids	Single Households with Children
hhm_nokd	Married Households with no Children
hhs_nokd	Single Households with no Children
hhnonfam	Non-Family Households

Group Quarters

GQI_CORR	Correctional facilities for adults
GQI_JUVI	Juvenile facilities
GQI_NURSE	Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities
GQI_OTHER	Other institutional facilities
GQN_STUDENT	College/University student housing
GQN_MILITARY	Military quarters
GQN_OTHER	Other noninstitutional facilities

Tenure

OCC_TOT	Total Occupancy
OCC_OWN_M	Owner Occupied with mortgage
OCC_OWN_C	Owner Occupied free and clear
OCC_RENT	Renter Occupied

Household size

HH_TOT	Total Households
HU_1P	1 Person Households
HU_2P	2 Person Households
HU_3P	3 Person Households
HU_4P	4 Person Households
HU_5P	5 Person Households
HU_6P	6 Person Households
HU_7P	7 Person Households

2011 Registration Data - Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

TOTREG11	Voter Registration
LATREG	Latino/Hispanic - Spanish Surname Registration
AFAMREG	African-American Registration
CHIREG	Chinese Surname Registration
FILREG	Filipino Surname Registration
INDREG	Asian Indian Surname Registration
JPNREG	Japanese Surname Registration
KORREG	Korean Surname Registration
VEITREG	Vietnamese Surname Registration
ARMNREG	Armenian Surname Registration
JWSHREG	Jewish Surname Registration
MALE	Male
FEMALE	Female
DEM	Democratic
REP	Republican
DTS	Decline to State
AI	American Independent
PF	Peace and Freedom
GRN	Green
LIB	Libertarian
OTH	Other

2010 Registration Data - Statewide Database

TOTREG	Voter Registration
DEM	Democratic
REP	Republican
DCL	Decline to State
OTH	Other
AIP	American Independent
PAF	Peace and Freedom
MSC	Miscellaneous
LIB	Libertarian

NLP	Natural Law Party
GRN	Green
REF	Reform
MALE	Male
FEMALE	Female
LATREG	Latino/Hispanic - Spanish Surname Registration
LATDEM	Latino/Hispanic Democratic - Spanish Surname Registration
LATREP	Latino/Hispanic Republican - Spanish Surname Registration
LATDCL	Latino/Hispanic Decline to State - Spanish Surname Registration
LATOTH	Latino/Hispanic Other Party - Spanish Surname Registration
ASNREG	Asian Surname Registration
ASNDDEM	Asian Democratic Surname Registration
ASNREP	Asian Republican Surname Registration
ASNDCL	Asian Decline to State Surname Registration
ASNOTH	Asian Other Party Surname Registration
KSNREG	Korean Surname Registration
JSNREG	Japanese Surname Registration
CSNREG	Chinese Surname Registration
ISNREG	Asian Indian Surname Registration
VSNREG	Vietnamese Surname Registration
FSNREG	Filipino Surname Registration
KORDEM	Korean Democratic Surname Registration
KORREP	Korean Republican Surname Registration
KORDCL	Korean Decline to State Surname Registration
KOROTH	Korean Other Party Surname Registration
JPNDDEM	Japanese Democratic Surname Registration
JPNREP	Japanese Republican Surname Registration
JPNDCL	Japanese Decline to State Surname Registration
JPNOTH	Japanese Other Party Surname Registration
CHIDEM	Chinese Democratic Surname Registration
CHIREP	Chinese Republican Surname Registration
CHIDCL	Chinese Decline to State Surname Registration
CHIOTH	Chinese Other Party Surname Registration
INDDEM	Asian Indian Democratic Surname Registration
INDREP	Asian Indian Republican Surname Registration
INDDCL	Asian Indian Decline to State Surname Registration
INDOTH	Asian Indian Other Party Surname Registration
VIETDEM	Vietnamese Democratic Surname Registration
VIETREP	Vietnamese Republican Surname Registration
VIETDCL	Vietnamese Decline to State Surname Registration
VIETOTH	Vietnamese Other Party Surname Registration
FILDEM	Filipino Democratic Surname Registration
FILREP	Filipino Republican Surname Registration
FILDCL	Filipino Decline to State Surname Registration
FILOTH	Filipino Other Party Surname Registration
JEWDEM	Jewish Democratic Surname Registration
JEWREP	Jewish Republican Surname Registration
JEWDCL	Jewish Decline to State Surname Registration
JEWOTH	Jewish Other Party Surname Registration

State Election Data - Statewide Database

2010 General Election

TOTAL_V10G	Total Voter Turnout
TOTDEM_V10	Democratic Voter Turnout
TOTREP_V10	Republican Voter Turnout
TOTDCL_V10	Decline to State Voter Turnout
TOTOTH_V10	Other Party Voter Turnout
LATTOT_V10	Latino/Hispanic - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATDEM_V10	Latino/Hispanic Democratic - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATREP_V10	Latino/Hispanic Republican - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATDCL_V10	Latino/Hispanic Decline to State - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATOTH_V10	Latino/Hispanic Other Party - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
ASNTOT_V10	Asian Surname Voter Turnout
ASNDEM_V10	Asian Democratic Surname Voter Turnout
ASNREP_V10	Asian Republican Surname Voter Turnout
ASNDCL_V10	Asian Decline to State Surname Voter Turnout
ASNOTH_V10	Asian Other Party Surname Voter Turnout
KSNTOT_V10	Korean Surname Voter Turnout
JSNTOT_V10	Japanese Surname Voter Turnout
CSNTOT_V10	Chinese Surname Voter Turnout
ISNTOT_V10	Asian Indian Surname Voter Turnout
VSNTOT_V10	Vietnamese Surname Voter Turnout
FSNTOT_V10	Filipino Surname Voter Turnout
GOVT_10G	Governor, Total
GOVD_10G	Jerry Brown
GOVR_10G	Meg Whitman
LTGT_10G	Lieutenant Governor, Total
LTGD_10G	Gavin Newsom
LTGR_10G	Abel Maldonado
ATGT_10G	Attorney General, Total
ATGD_10G	Kamala Harris
ATGR_10G	Steve Cooley
SOST_10G	Secretary of State, Total
SOSD_10G	Debra Bowen
SOSR_10G	Damon Dunn
TRST_10G	Treasurer, Total
TRSD_10G	Bill Lockyer
TRSR_10G	Mimi Walters
CONT_10G	Controller, Total
COND_10G	John Chiang
CONR_10G	Tony Strickland
INST_10G	Insurance Commissioner, Total
INSD_10G	Dave Jones
INSR_10G	Mike Villines
SENT_10G	State Senate, Total
SEND_10G	State Senate Democratic Candidate
SENR_10G	State Senate Republican Candidate
ASMT_10G	Assembly, Total

ASMD_10G	Assembly Democratic Candidate
ASMR_10G	Assembly Republican Candidate
CNGT_10G	Congress, Total
CNGD_10G	Congress Democratic Candidate
CNGR_10G	Congress Republican Candidate

2008 General Registration - Statewide Database

TOTAL_R08G	Total Registration
TOTDEM_R08	Democratic Registration
TOTREP_R08	Republican Registration
TOTDCL_R08	Decline to State Registration
TOTOTH_R08	Other Registration
LATTOT_R08	Latino/Hispanic - Spanish Surname Registration
LATDEM_R08	Latino/Hispanic Democratic - Spanish Surname Registration
LATREP_R08	Latino/Hispanic Republican - Spanish Surname Registration
LATDCL_R08	Latino/Hispanic Decline to State - Spanish Surname Registration
LATOTH_R08	Latino/Hispanic Other Party - Spanish Surname Registration
ASNTOT_R08	Asian Surname Registration
ASNDEM_R08	Asian Democratic Surname Registration
ASNREP_R08	Asian Republican Surname Registration
ASNDCL_R08	Asian Decline to State Surname Registration
ASNOTH_R08	Asian Other Party Surname Registration
KSNTOT_R08	Korean Surname Registration
JSNTOT_R08	Japanese Surname Registration
CSNTOT_R08	Chinese Surname Registration
ISNTOT_R08	Asian Indian Surname Registration
VSNTOT_R08	Vietnamese Surname Registration
FSNTOT_R08	Filipino Surname Registration

2008 Statewide General Election - Statewide Database

TOTAL_V08G	Total Voter Turnout
TOTDEM_V08	Democratic Voter Turnout
TOTREP_V08	Republican Voter Turnout
TOTDCL_V08	Decline to State Voter Turnout
TOTOTH_V08	Other Party Voter Turnout
LATTOT_V08	Latino/Hispanic - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATDEM_V08	Latino/Hispanic Democratic - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATREP_V08	Latino/Hispanic Republican - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATDCL_V08	Latino/Hispanic Decline to State - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATOTH_V08	Latino/Hispanic Other Party - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
ASNTOT_V08	Asian Surname Voter Turnout
ASNDEM_V08	Asian Democratic Surname Voter Turnout
ASNREP_V08	Asian Republican Surname Voter Turnout
ASNDCL_V08	Asian Decline to State Surname Voter Turnout
ASNOTH_V08	Asian Other Party Surname Voter Turnout
KSNTOT_V08	Korean Surname Voter Turnout
JSNTOT_V08	Japanese Surname Voter Turnout

CSNTOT_V08	Chinese Surname Voter Turnout
ISNTOT_V08	Asian Indian Surname Voter Turnout
VSNTOT_V08	Vietnamese Surname Voter Turnout
FSNTOT_V08	Filipino Surname Voter Turnout
PRST_08G	Total Presidential Voter Turnout
PRSD_08G	Presidential Democratic Voter Turnout - Barack Obama
PRSR_08G	Presidential Republican Voter Turnout - John McCain

2006 Total Registration - Statewide Database

TOTAL_R06G	Total Registration
TOTDEM_R06	Democratic Registration
TOTREP_R06	Republican Registration
TOTDCL_R06	Decline to State Registration
TOTOTH_R06	Other Party Registration
LATTOT_R06	Latino/Hispanic - Spanish Surname Registration
LATDEM_R06	Latino/Hispanic Democratic - Spanish Surname Registration
LATREP_R06	Latino/Hispanic Republican - Spanish Surname Registration
LATDCL_R06	Latino/Hispanic Decline to State - Spanish Surname Registration
LATOTH_R06	Latino/Hispanic Other Party - Spanish Surname Registration
ASNTOT_R06	Asian Surname Registration
ASNDEM_R06	Asian Democratic Surname Registration
ASNREP_R06	Asian Republican Surname Registration
ASNDCL_R06	Asian Decline to State Surname Registration
ASNOTH_R06	Asian Other Party Surname Registration
KSNTOT_R06	Korean Surname Registration
JSNTOT_R06	Japanese Surname Registration
CSNTOT_R06	Chinese Surname Registration
ISNTOT_R06	Asian Indian Surname Registration
VSNTOT_R06	Vietnamese Surname Registration
FSNTOT_R06	Filipino Surname Registration

2006 Statewide General Election - Statewide Database

TOTAL_V06G	Total Voter Turnout
TOTDEM_V06	Democratic Voter Turnout
TOTREP_V06	Republican Voter Turnout
TOTDCL_V06	Decline to State Voter Turnout
TOTOTH_V06	Other Party Voter Turnout
LATTOT_V06	Latino/Hispanic - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATDEM_V06	Latino/Hispanic Democratic - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATREP_V06	Latino/Hispanic Republican - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATDCL_V06	Latino/Hispanic Decline to State - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
LATOTH_V06	Latino/Hispanic Other Party - Spanish Surname Voter Turnout
ASNTOT_V06	Asian Surname Voter Turnout
ASNDEM_V06	Asian Democratic Surname Voter Turnout
ASNREP_V06	Asian Republican Surname Voter Turnout
ASNDCL_V06	Asian Decline to State Surname Voter Turnout
ASNOTH_V06	Asian Other Party Surname Voter Turnout
KSNTOT_V06	Korean Surname Voter Turnout

JSNTOT_V06	Japanese Surname Voter Turnout
CSNTOT_V06	Chinese Surname Voter Turnout
ISNTOT_V06	Asian Indian Surname Voter Turnout
VSNTOT_V06	Vietnamese Surname Voter Turnout
FSNTOT_V06	Filipino Surname Voter Turnout
GOVT_06G	Governor, Total
GOVD_06G	Phil Angelides
GOVR_06G	Arnold Schwarzenegger
SOST_06G	Secretary of State, Total
SOSD_06G	Debra Bowen
SOSR_06G	Bruce McPherson
INST_06G	Insurance Commissioner, Total
INSD_06G	Cruz Bustamante
INSR_06G	Steve Poizner
LTGT_06G	Lieutenant Governor, Total
LTGD_06G	John Garamendi
LTGR_06G	Tom McClintock
ATGT_06G	Attorney General, Total
ATGD_06G	Jerry Brown
ATGR_06G	Chuck Poochigian
TRST_06G	Treasurer, Total
TRSD_06G	Bill Lockyer
TRSR_06G	Claude Parrish
CONT_06G	Controller, Total
COND_06G	John Chiang
CONR_06G	Tony Strickland
SENT_06G	State Senate, Total
SEND_06G	State Senate Democratic Candidate
SENR_06G	State Senate Republican Candidate
ASMT_06G	Assembly, Total
ASMD_06G	Assembly Democratic Candidate
ASMR_06G	Assembly Republican Candidate
CNGT_06G	Congress, Total
CNGD_06G	Congress Democratic Candidate
CNGR_06G	Congress Republican Candidate

2003 Statewide Special Election - Statewide Database

GOVT_03S	Replace Governor, Total
GOVS_03S	Arnold Shwarzenegger
GOVB_03S	Cruz Bustamante
RECT_03S	Recall Governor, Total
RECY_03S	Recall Governor, Yes
RECN_03S	Recall Governor, No

1998 Statewide Primary Election - Statewide Database

P227T_98P	Proposition 227, Total
P227Y_98P	Proposition 227, Yes
P227N_98P	Proposition 227, No

1996 Statewide General Election - Statewide Database

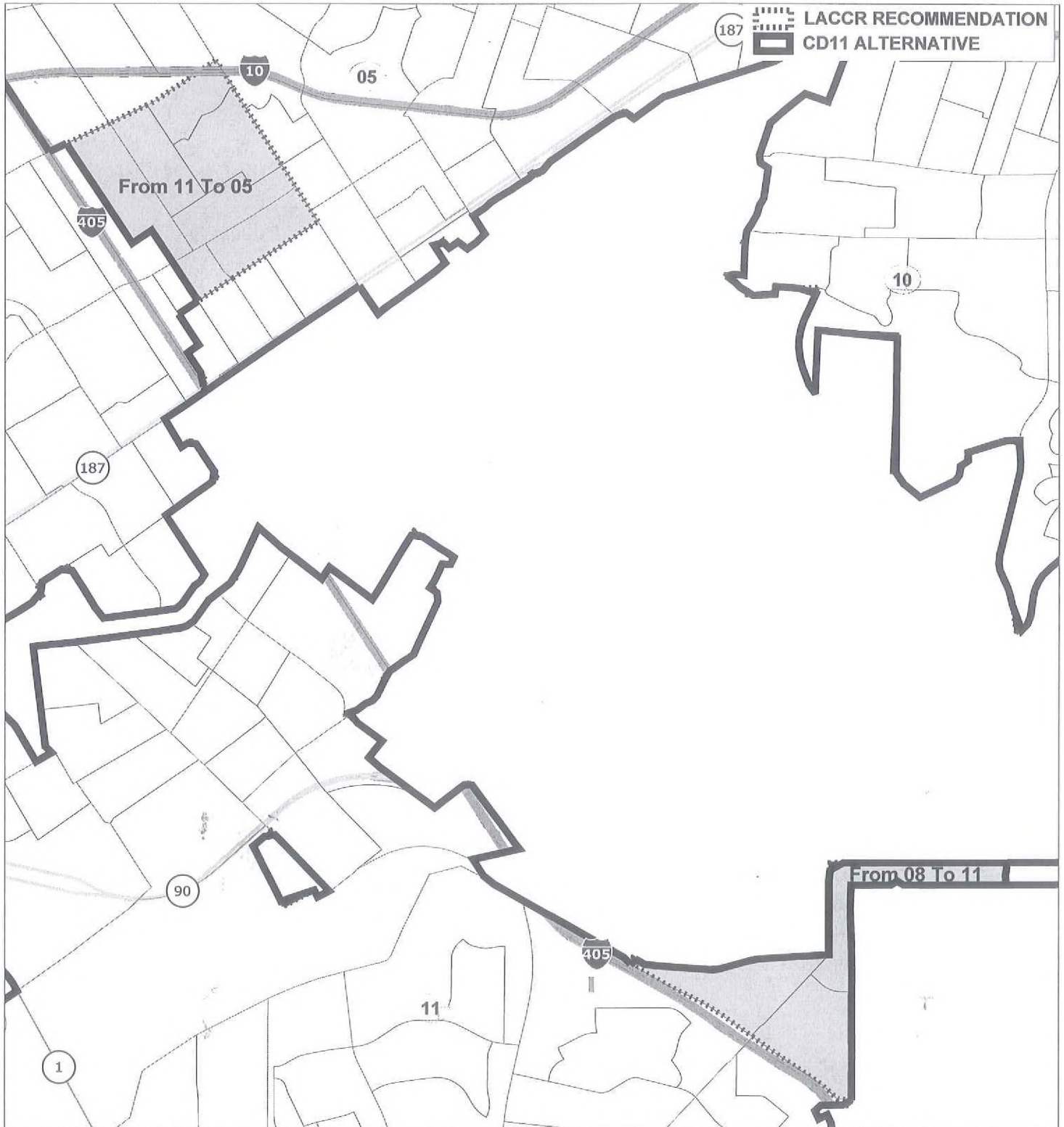
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P209Y_96G	Proposition 209, Yes
P209N_96G	Proposition 209, No

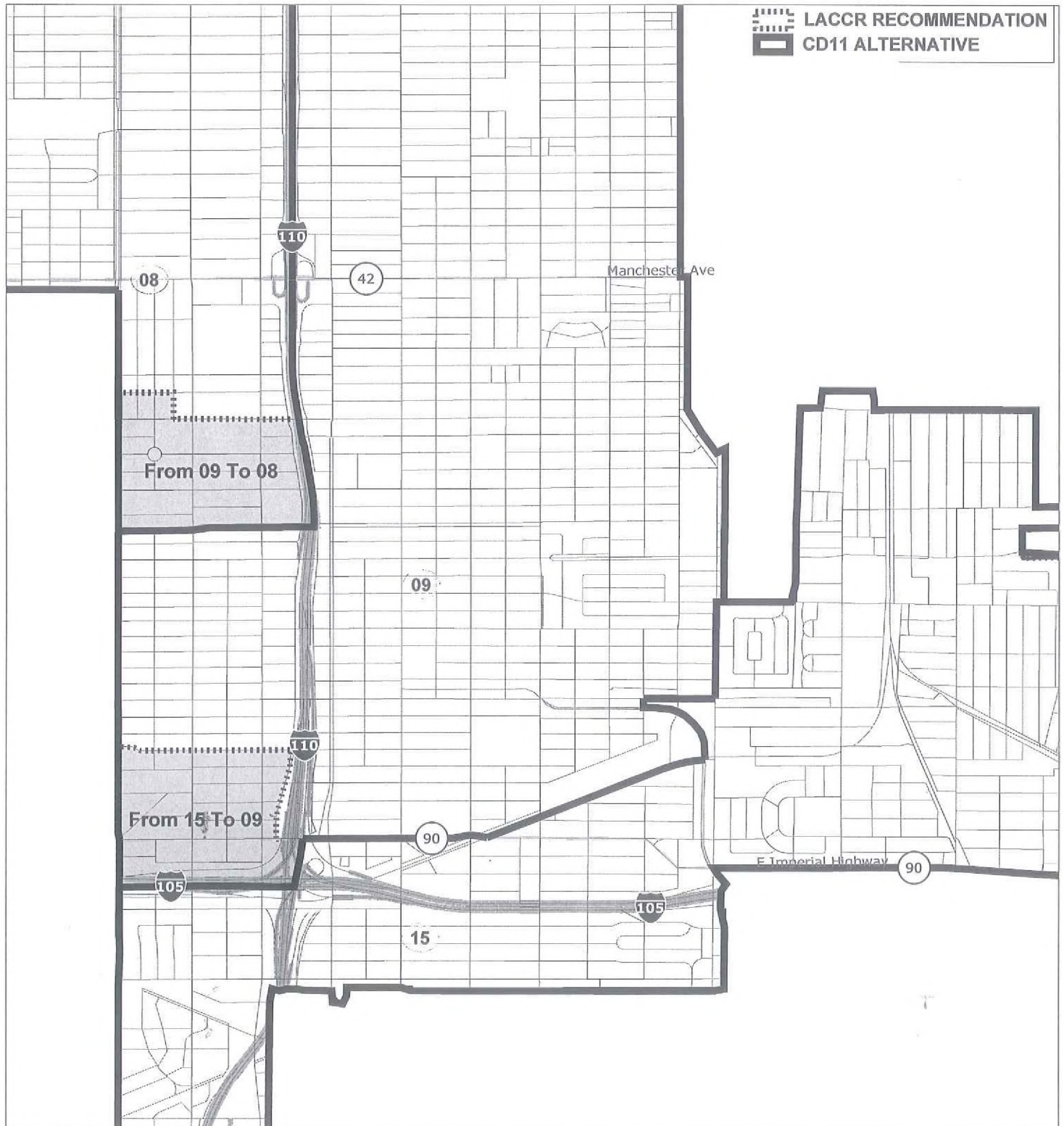
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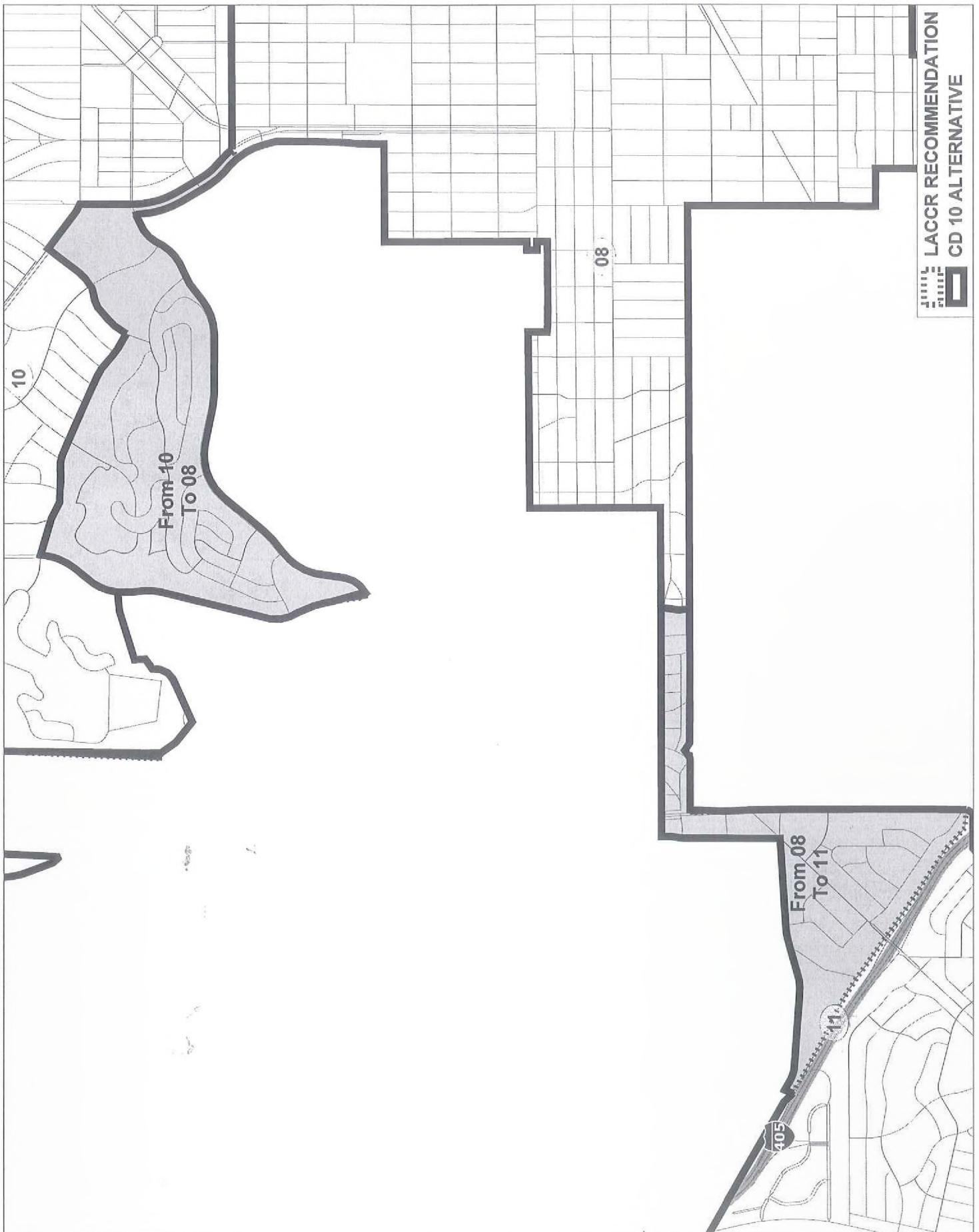
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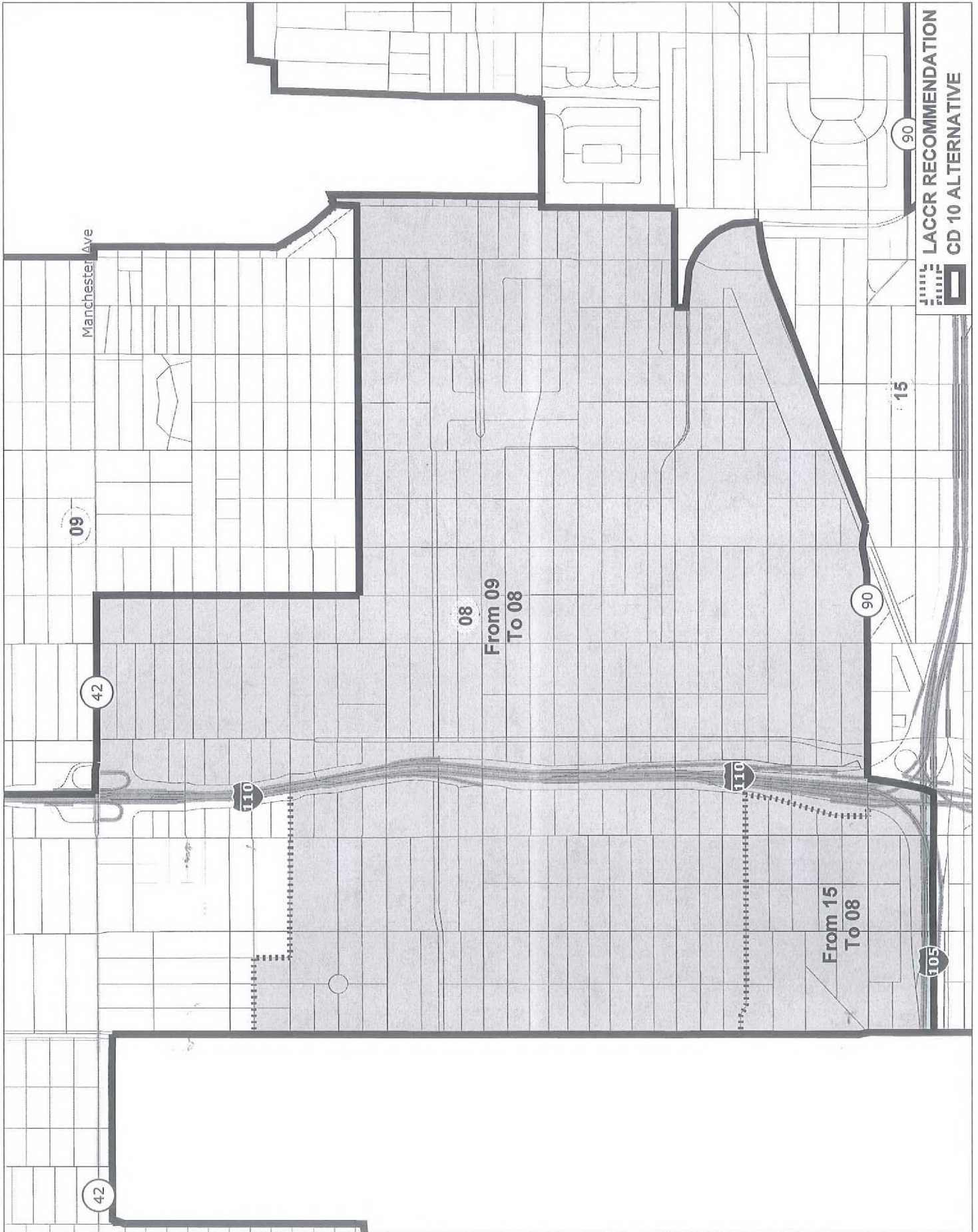
Appendix B

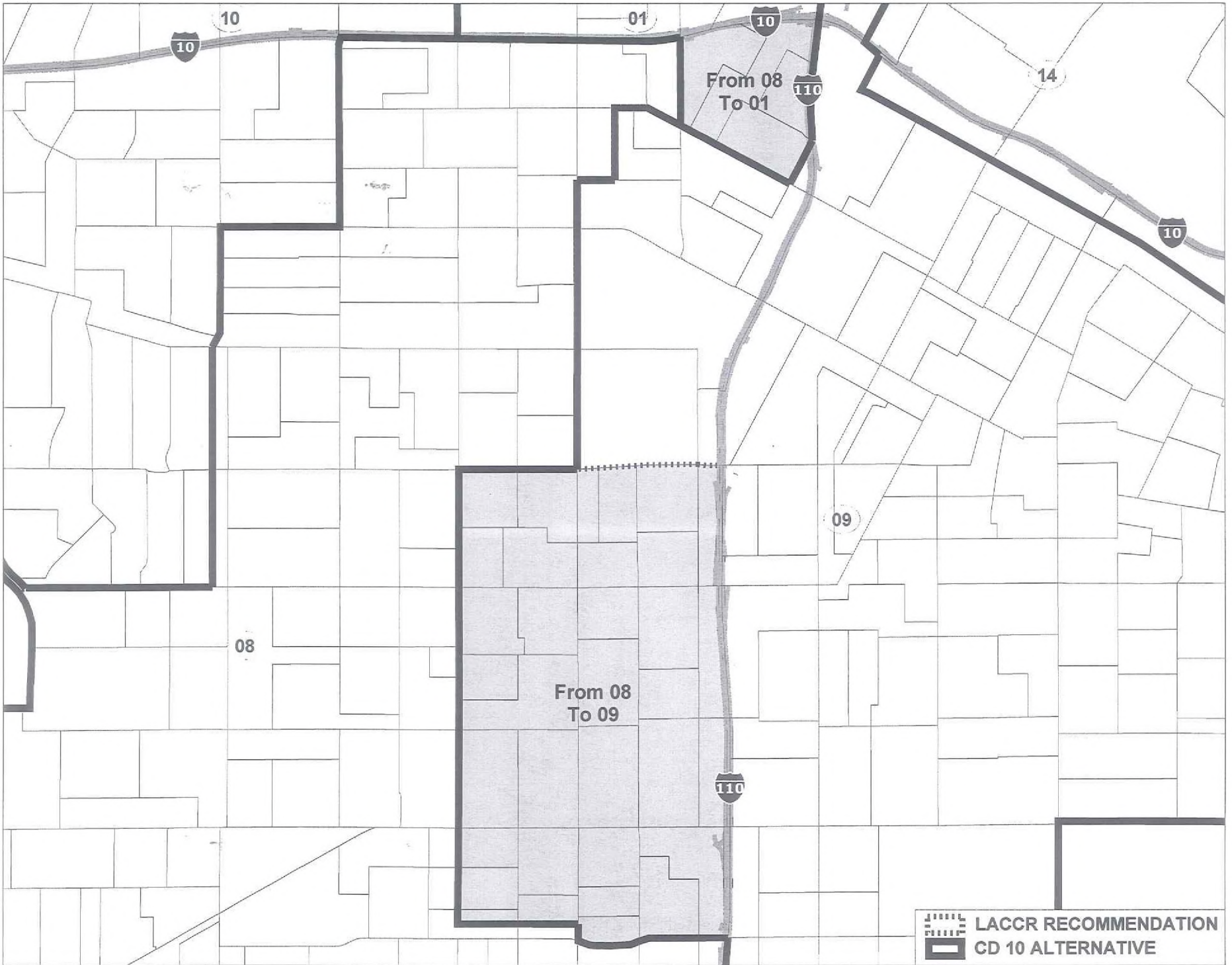
Maps of Westchester A.1 and Westchester A.2

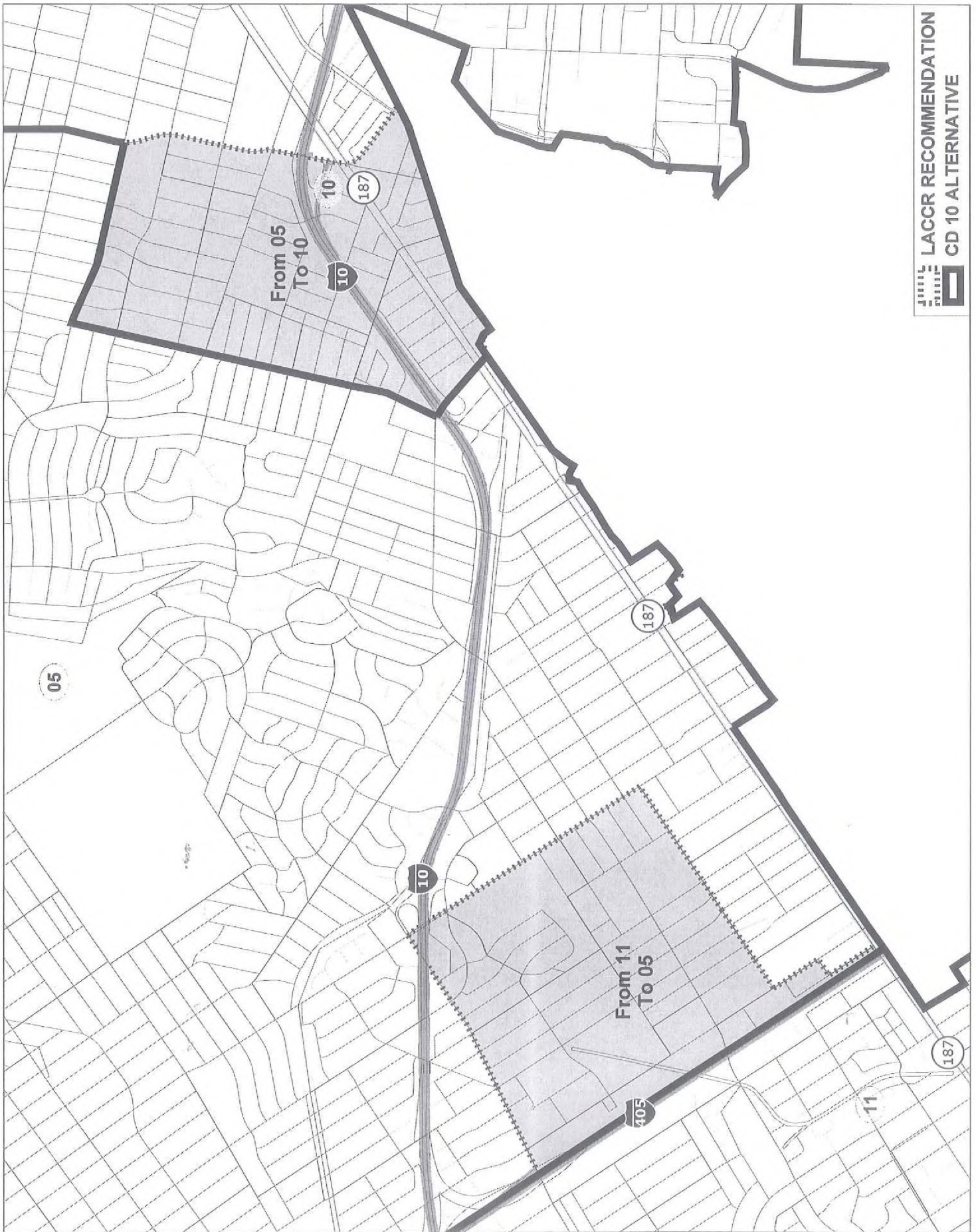








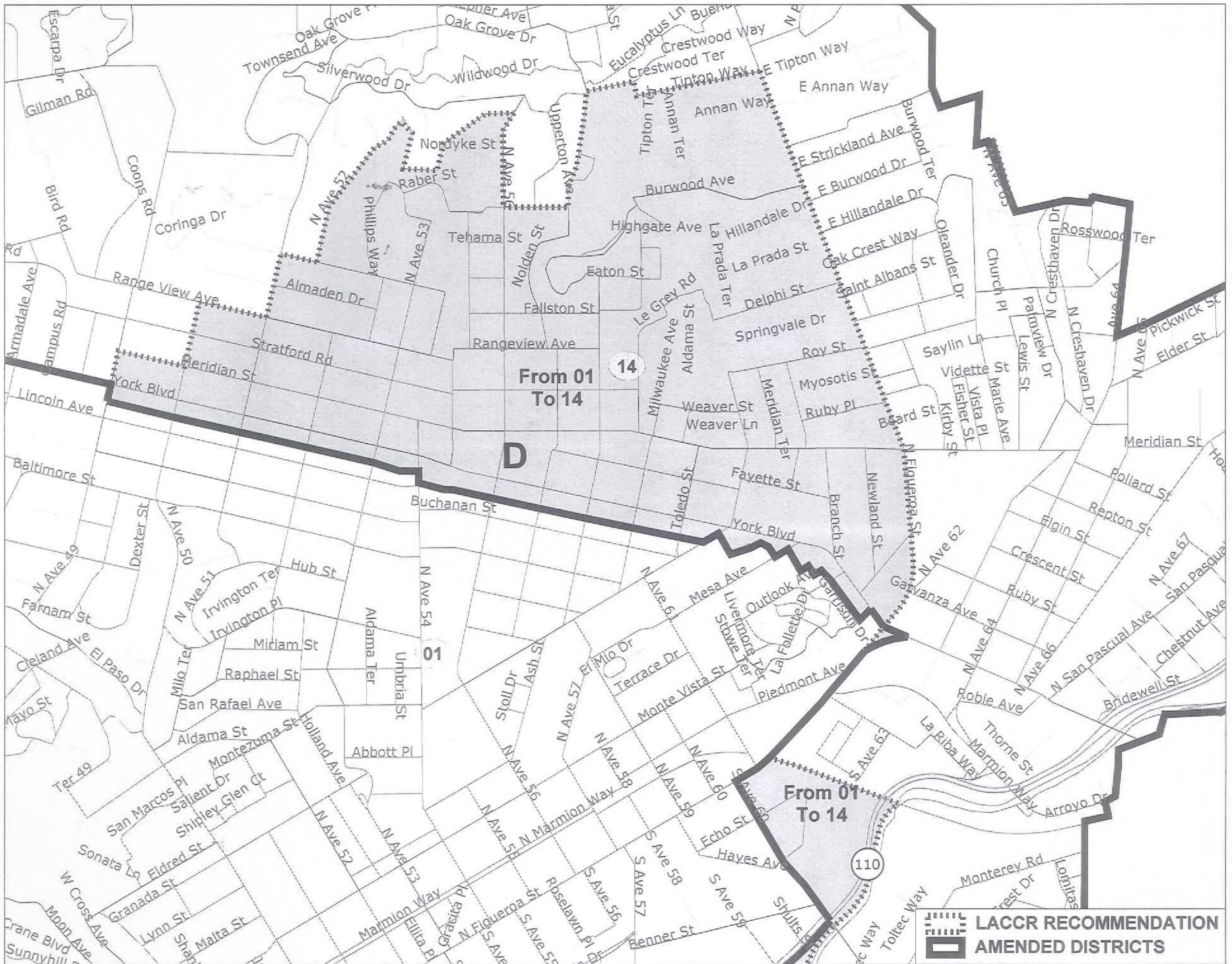


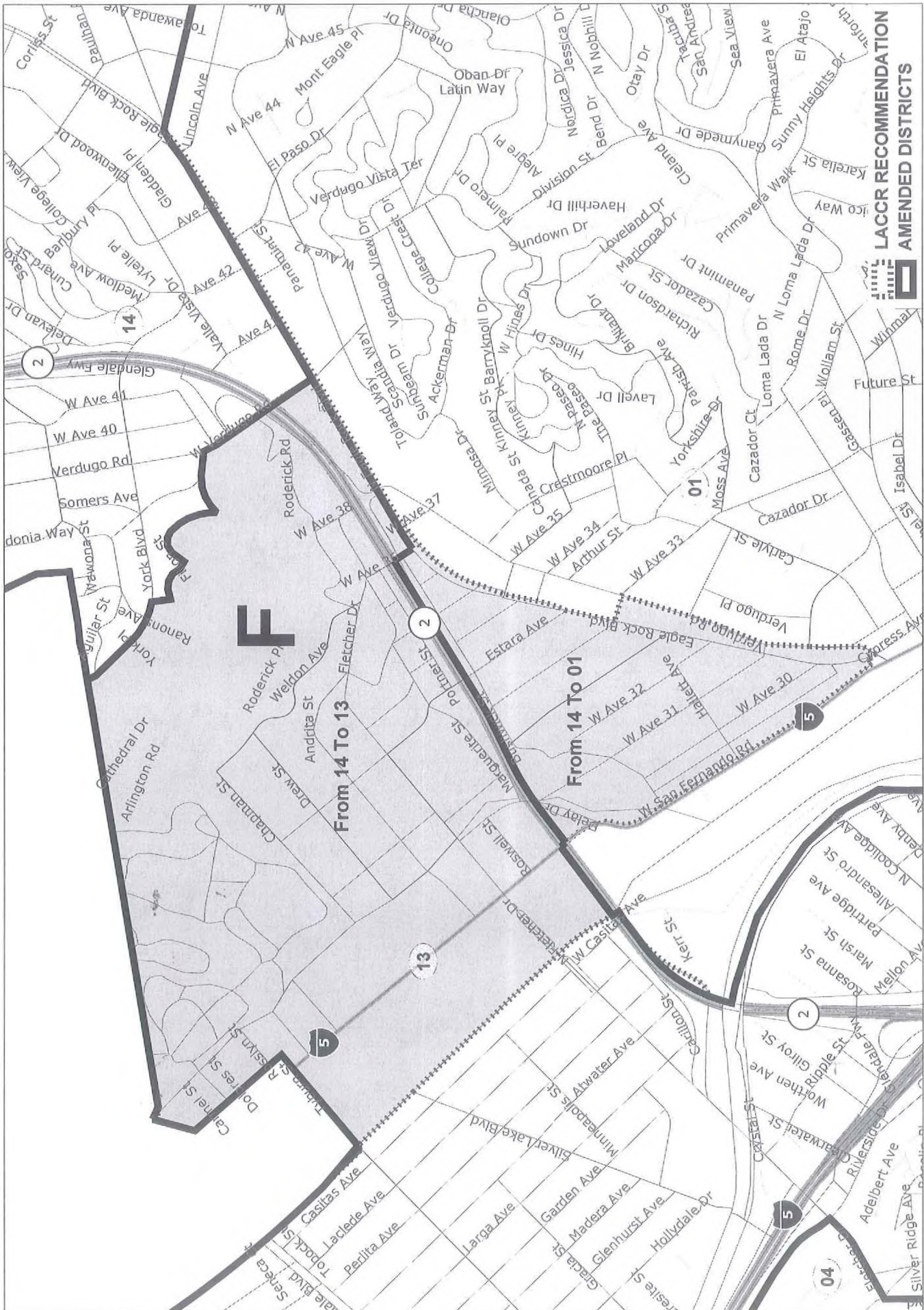


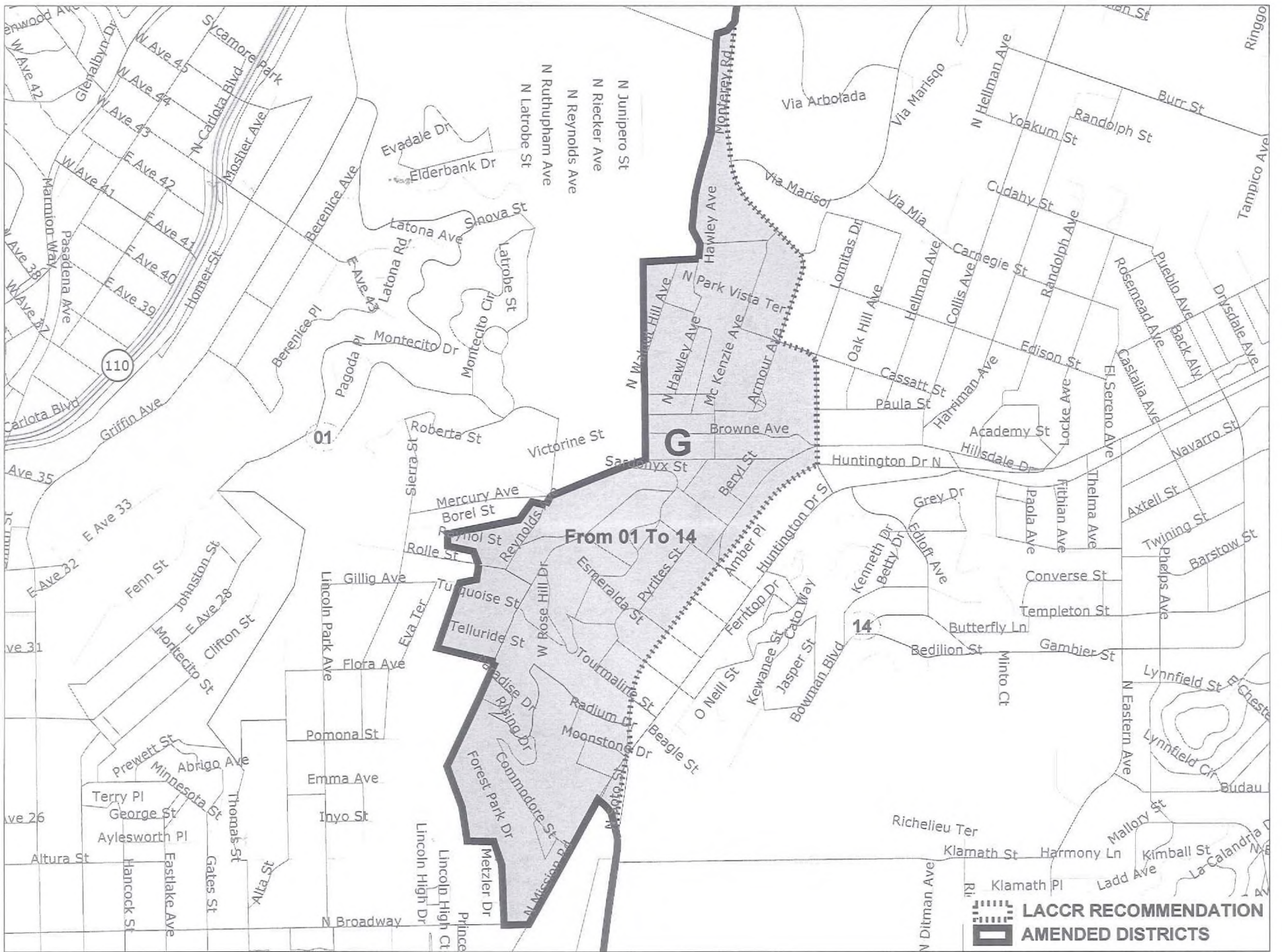
LACCR RECOMMENDATION
CD 10 ALTERNATIVE

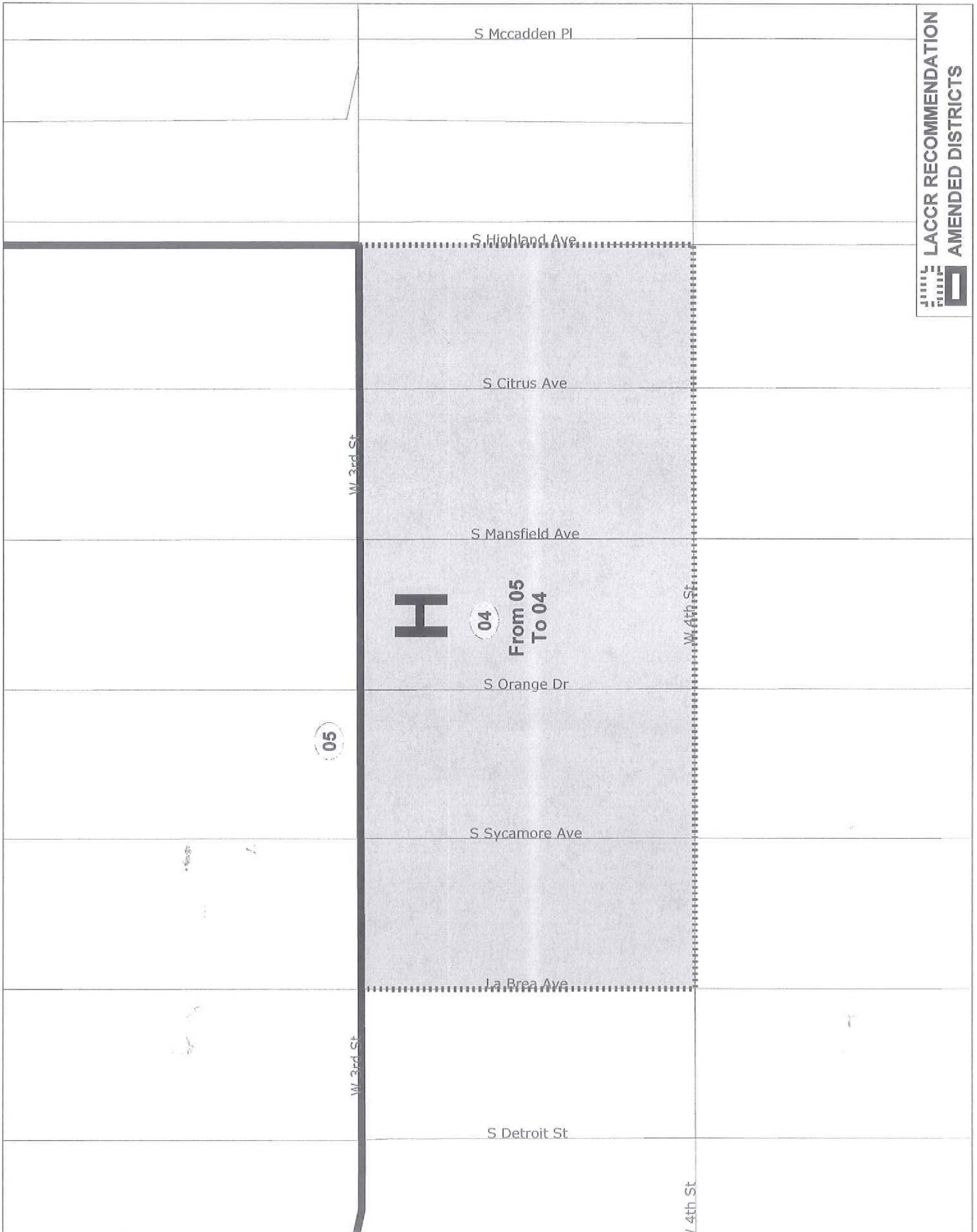
Appendix C

Maps of Agreed-Upon Adjustments

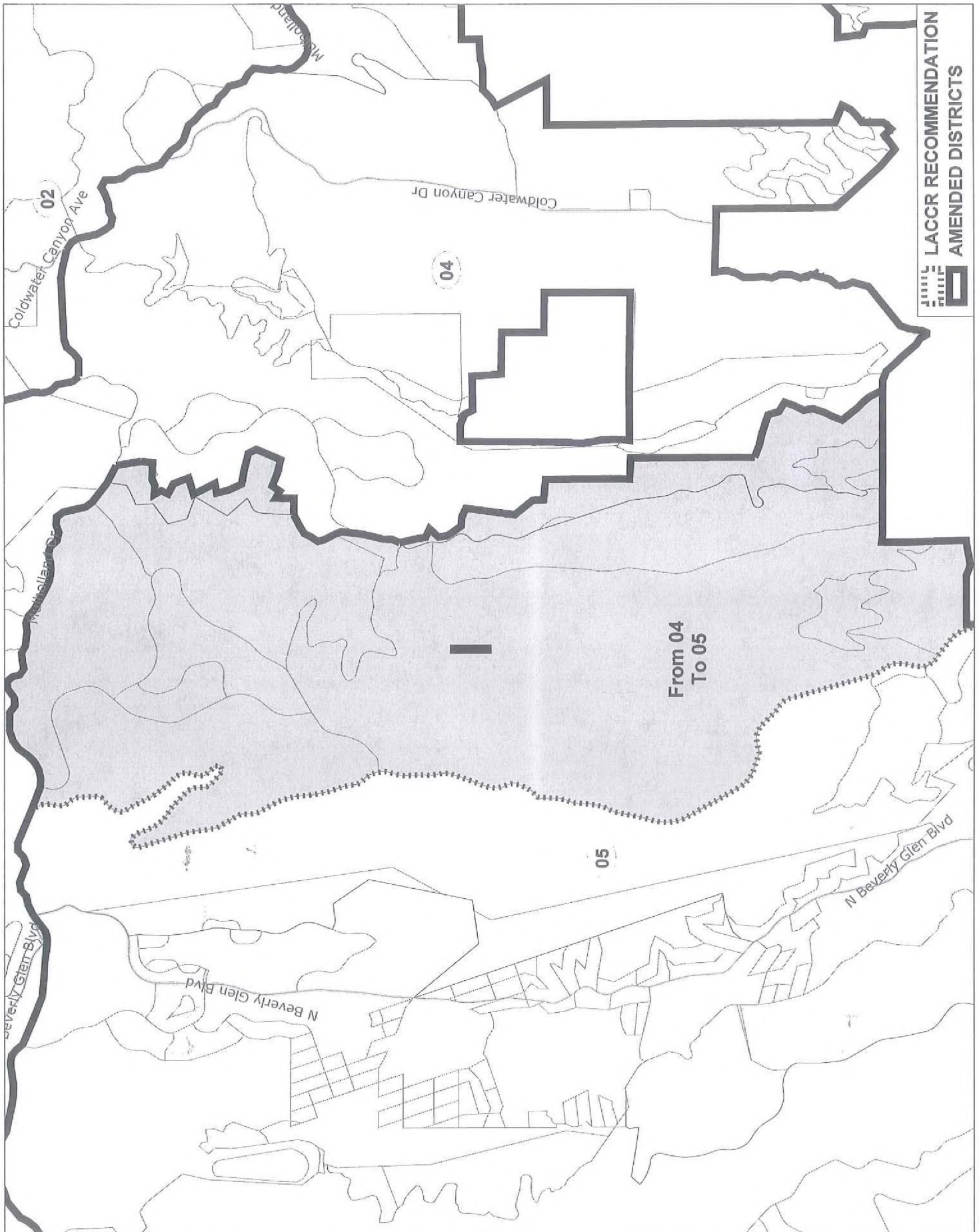


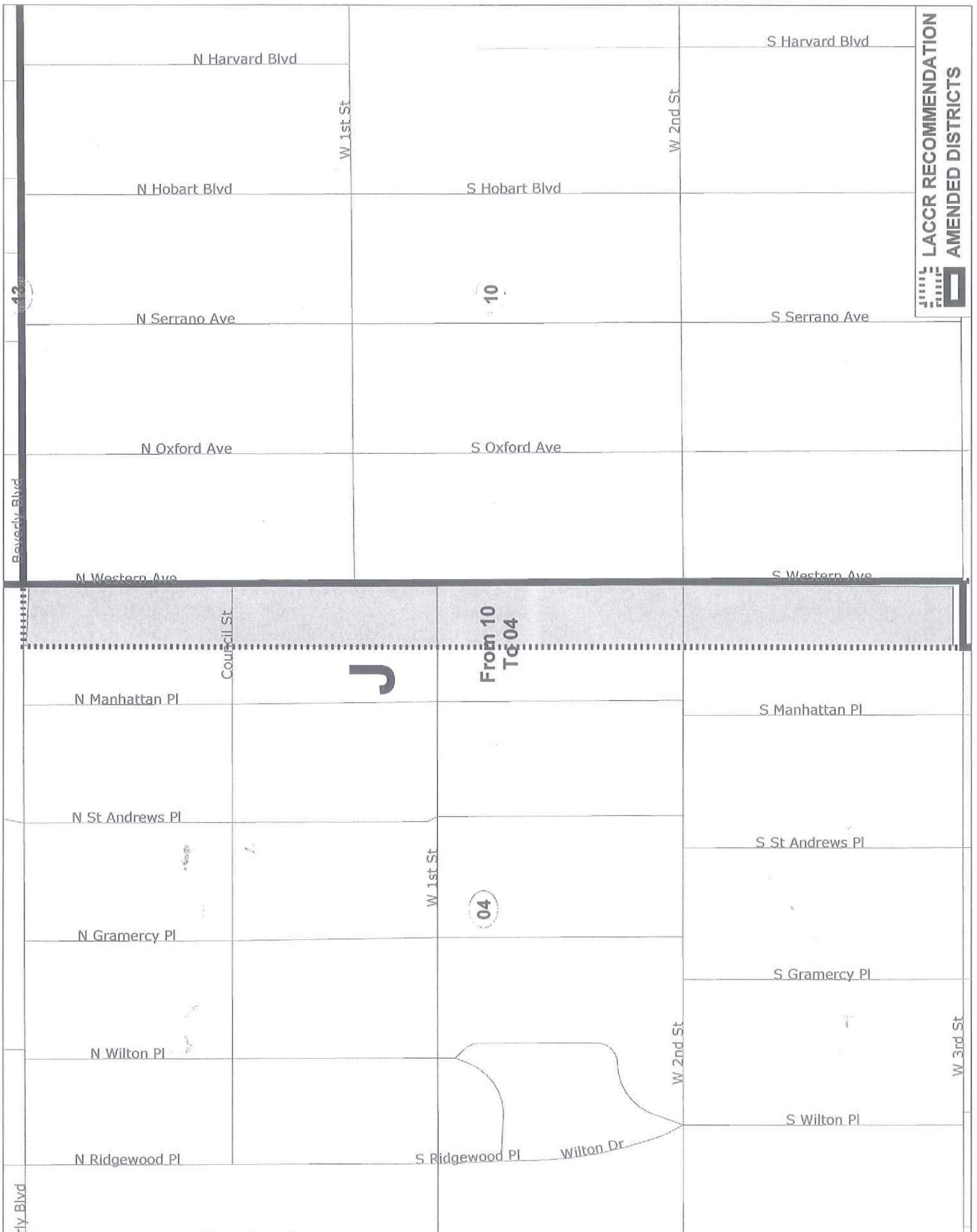


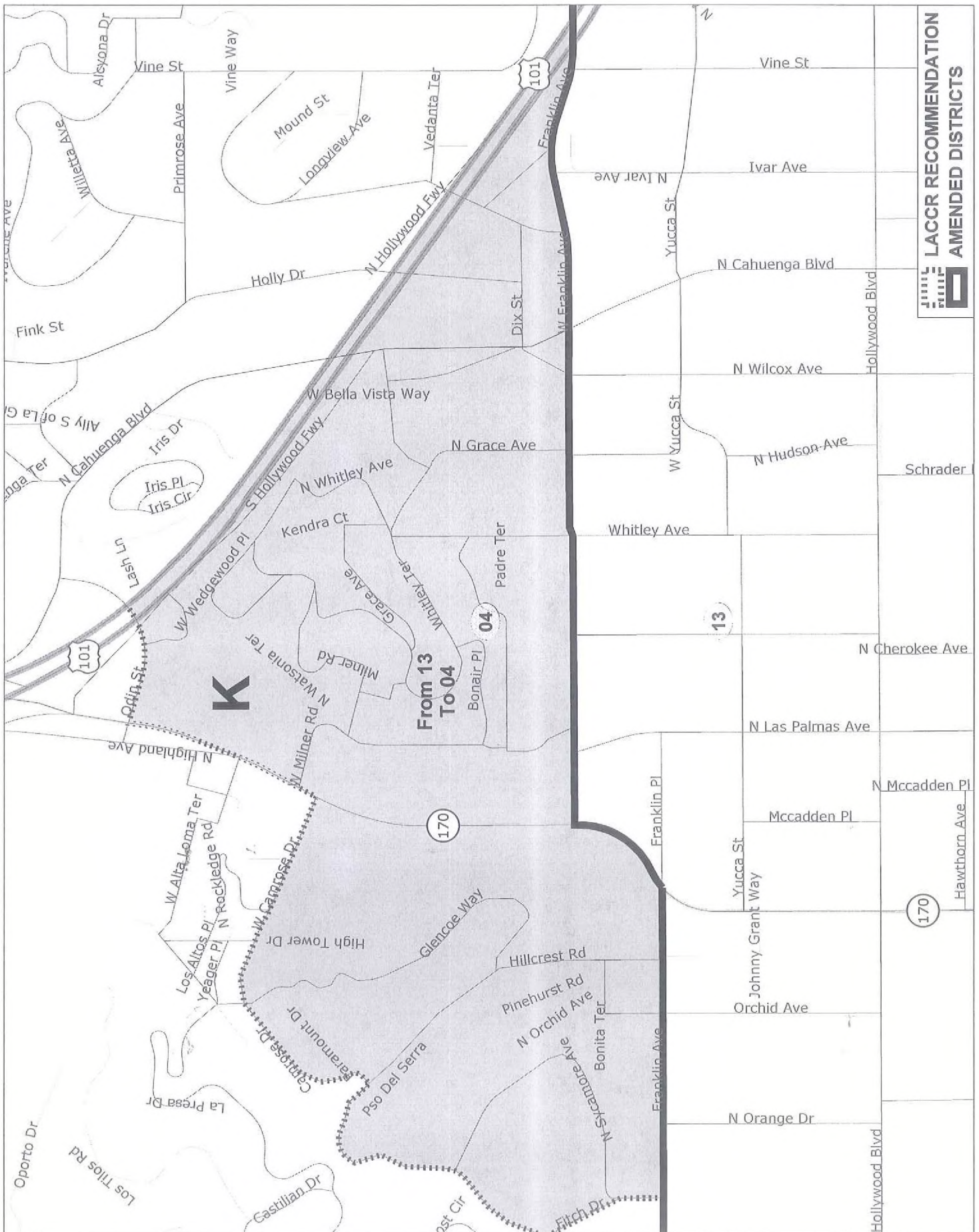




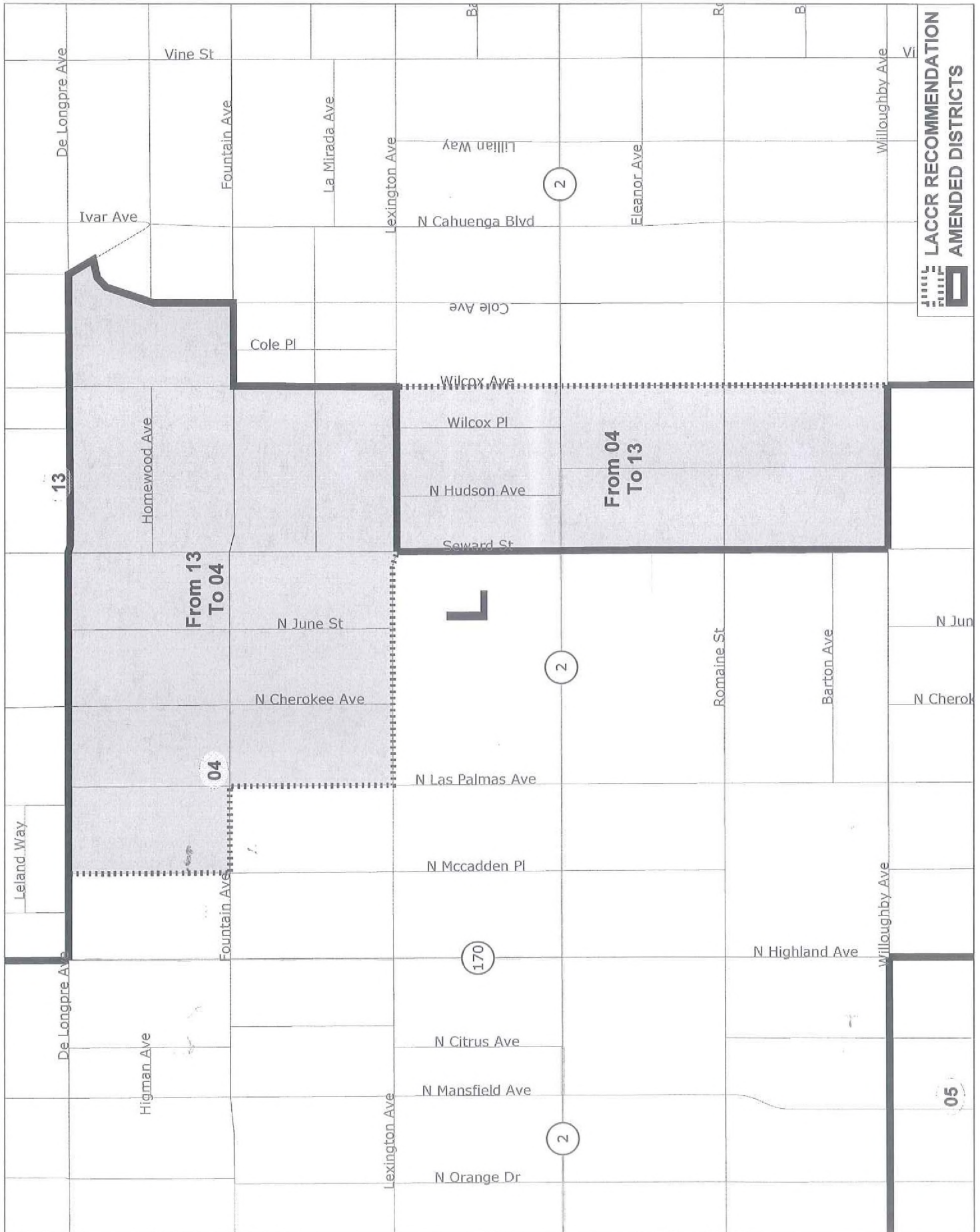
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AMENDED DISTRICTS

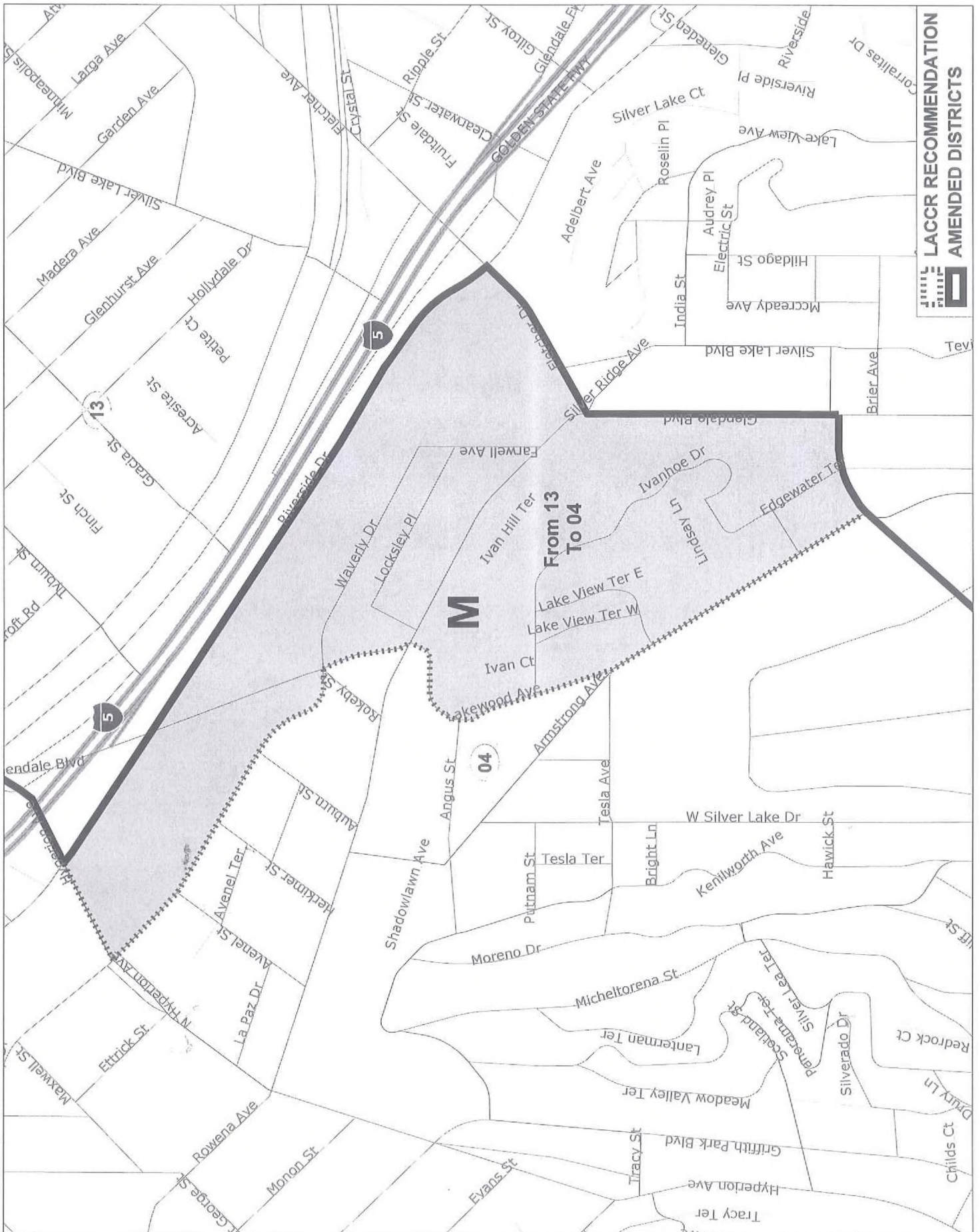




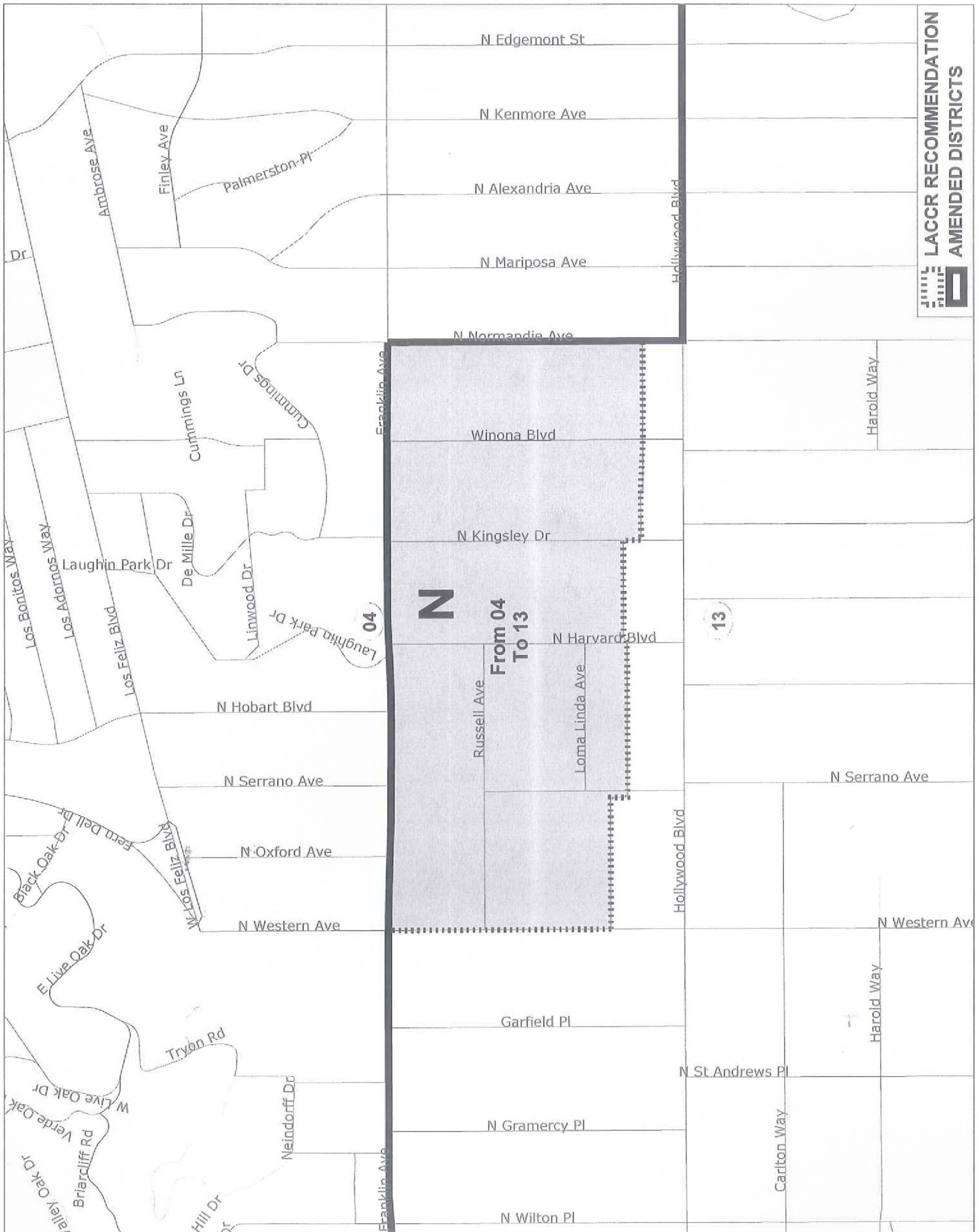


LACCR RECOMMENDATION
AMENDED DISTRICTS



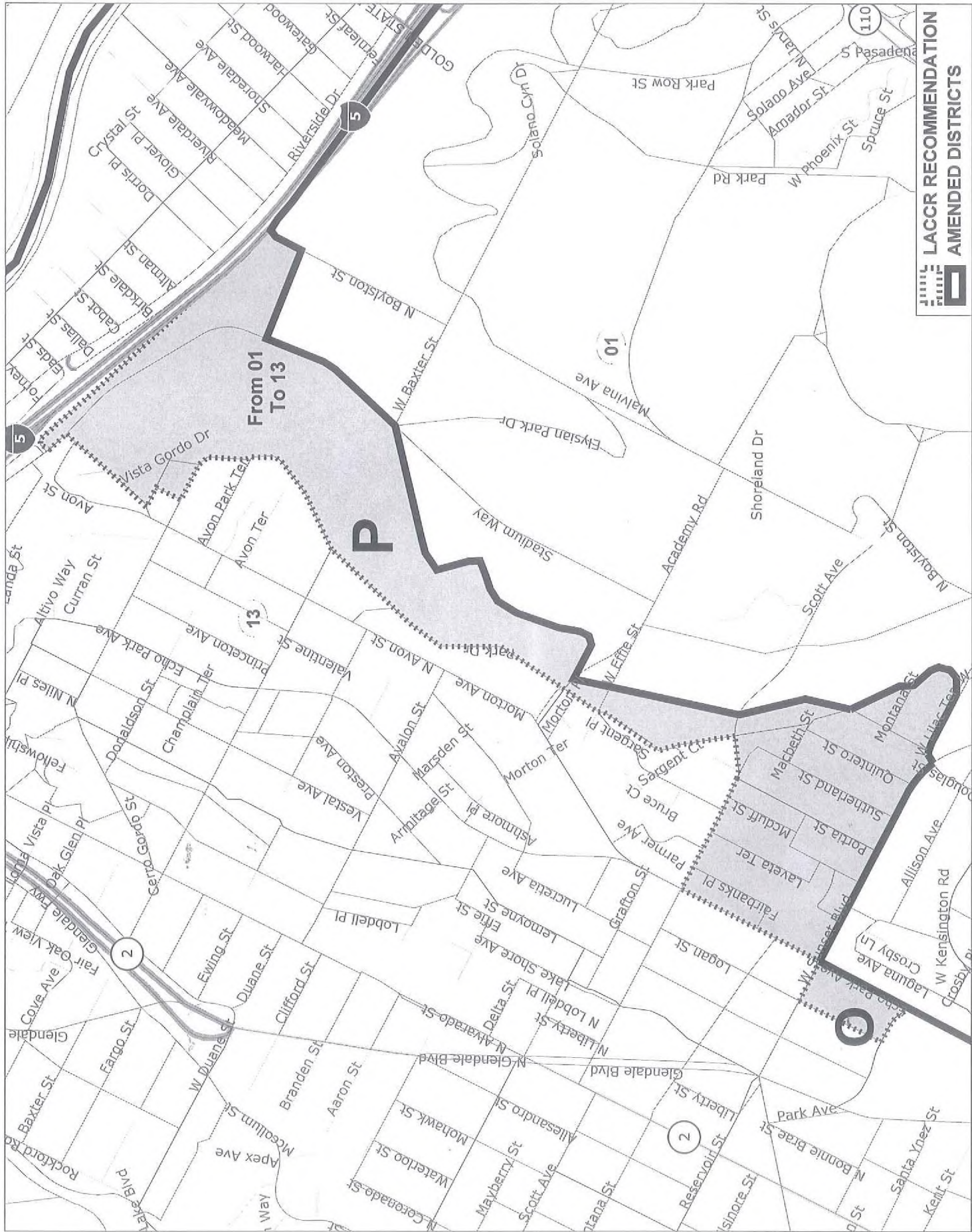


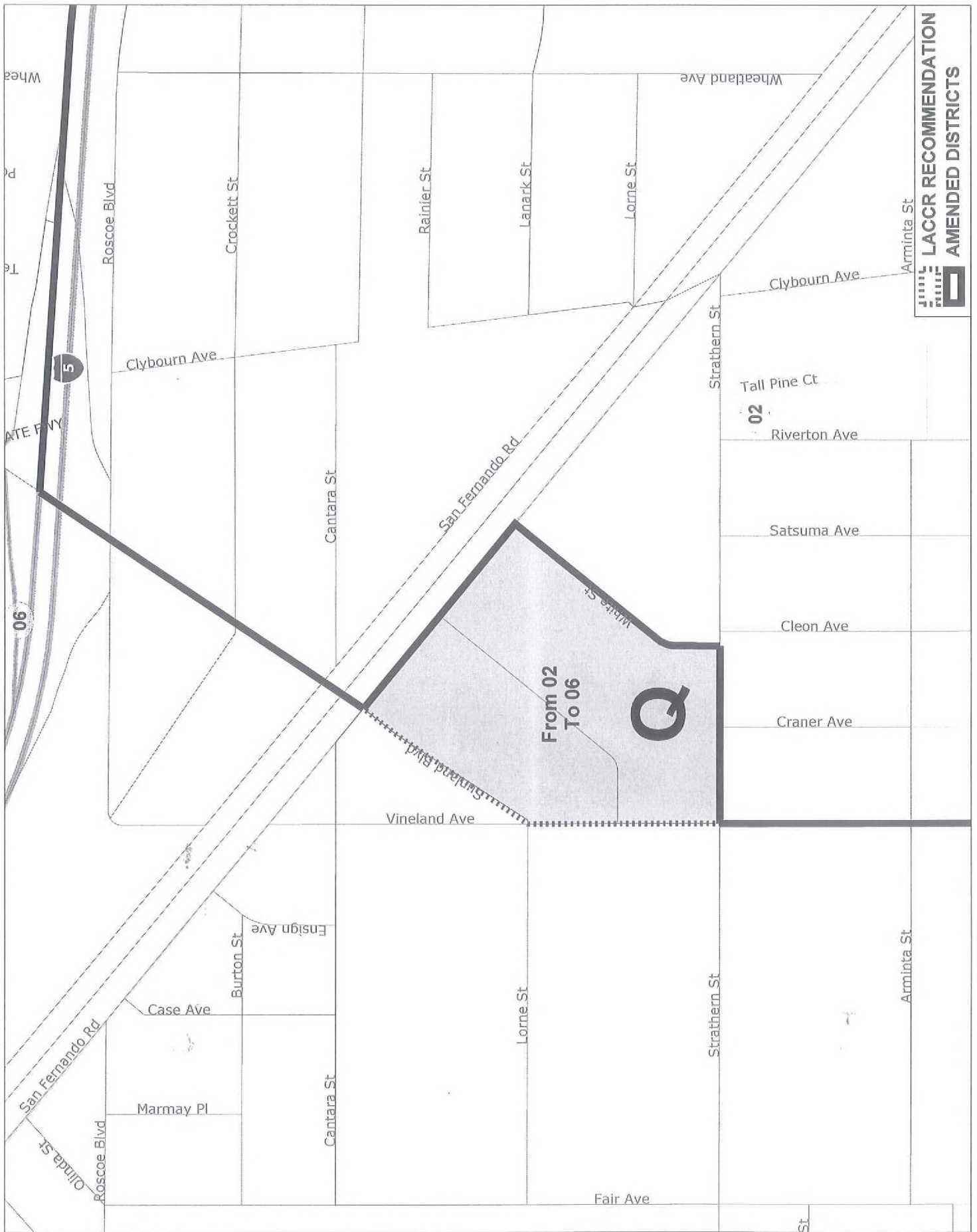
**LACRR RECOMMENDATION
AMENDED DISTRICTS**

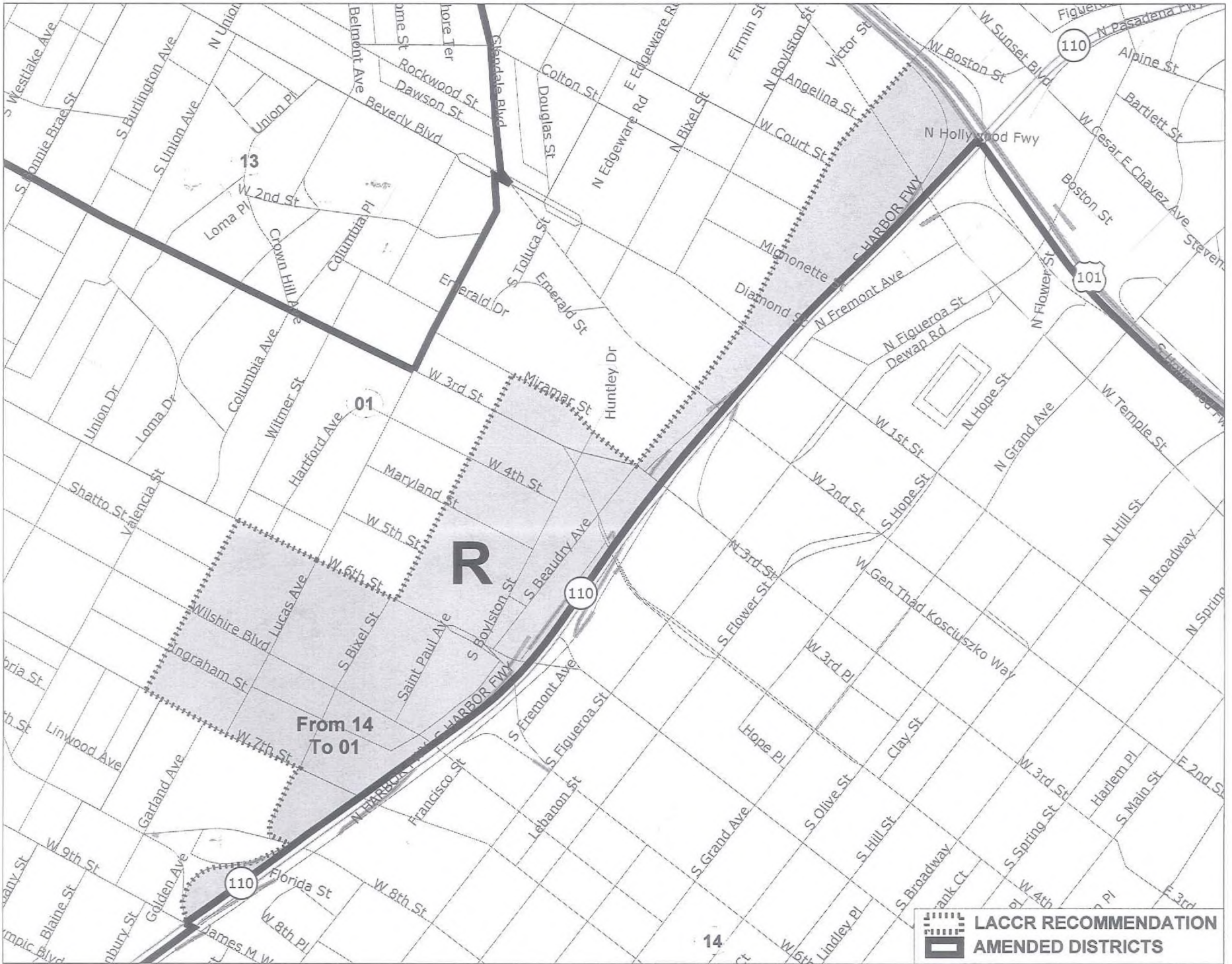




 LACCR RECOMMENDATION
AMENDED DISTRICTS

LACCR RECOMMENDATION
AMENDED DISTRICTS





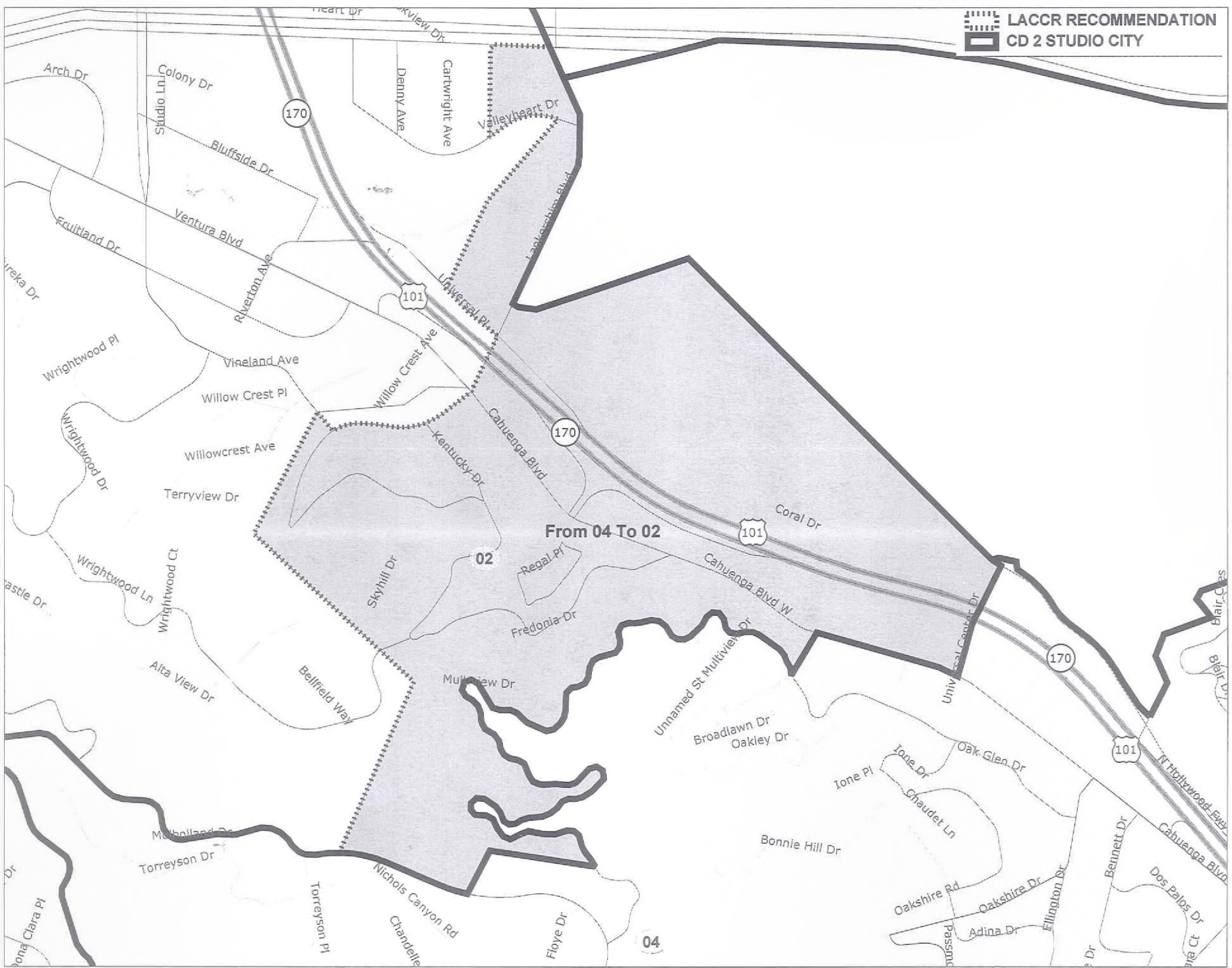


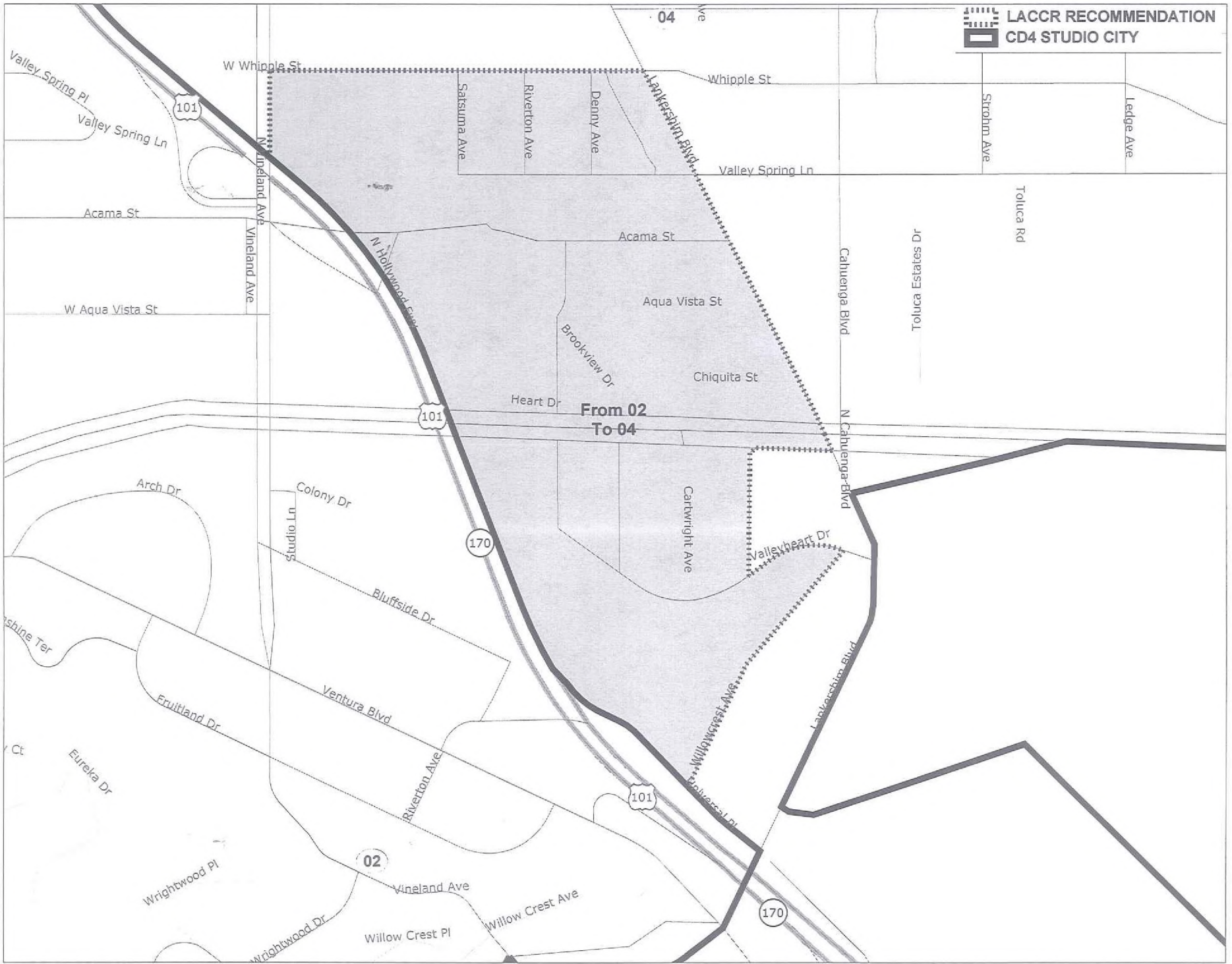
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 AMENDED DISTRICTS

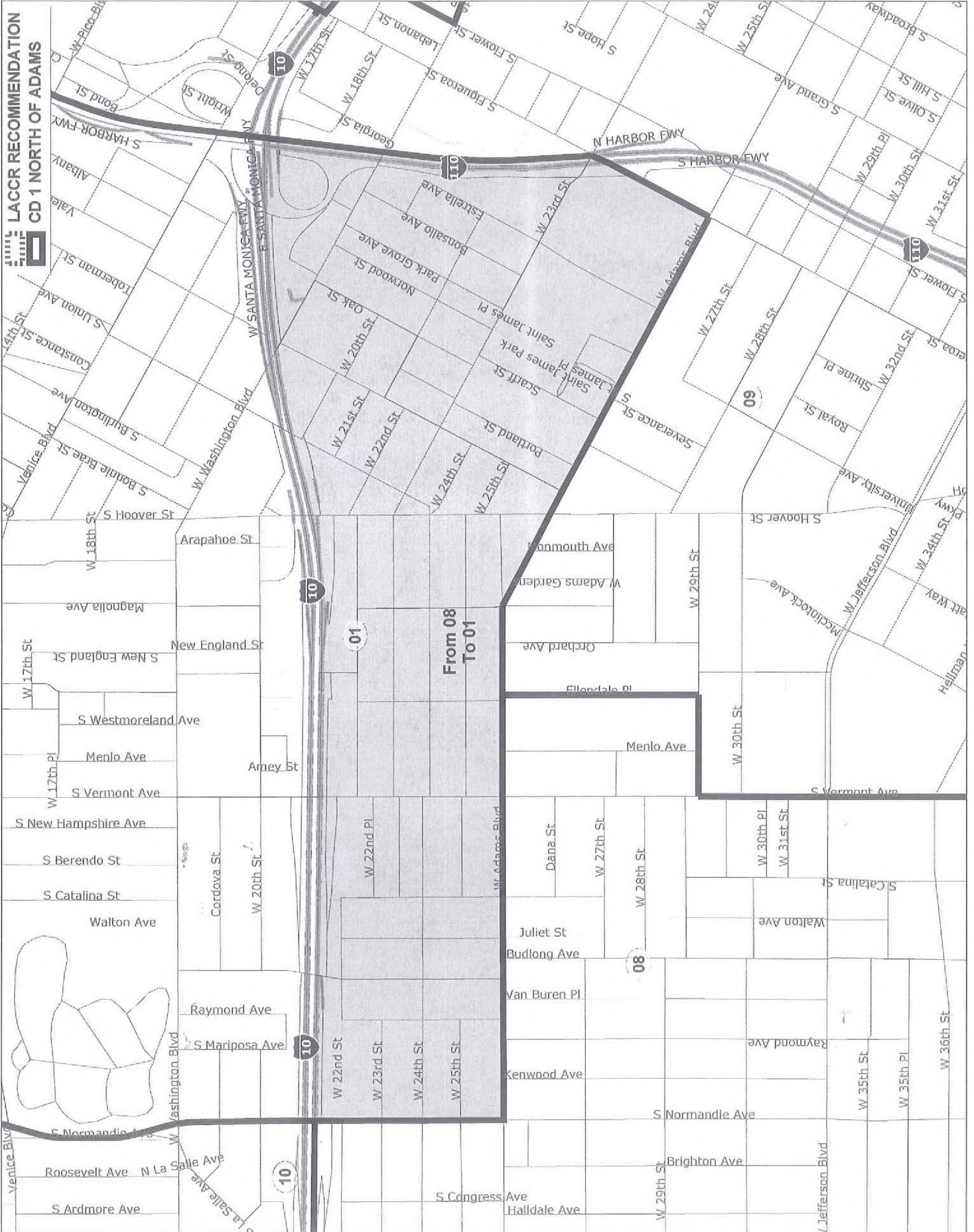
ADJUSTMENT R

Appendix D

**Maps of
Unresolved Proposal Areas**







Appendix E

Council District 8 and Council District 9 All-City Proposal



CITY HALL
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

March 8, 2012

Gerry Miller
Chief Legislative Analyst
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Miller,

We have submitted a citywide district map for the record and for consideration that includes changes that we believe should be made to the Commission proposal. We have stated for the record that the process and the final map submitted by the Redistricting Commission are legally flawed in that the commission made arbitrary choices without justification, ignored public input, and drew districts predominantly on the basis of race and without respect for communities of interest. Most recently, our attorney has outlined these problems in greater detail in a letter to the City Attorney and members of the Council. Our proposal to make adjustments to these districts responds to these legal concerns expressed below.

In Council District 9 there is no compelling legal reason for shifting practically all of downtown's residents into CD 14. Currently, 75% of downtown's residents live and vote in CD 9. Only one in every four downtown residents are located in CD 14. As our mapping configuration shows, the population deviation issues for both CD 1 and CD 14 can be resolved using the northeast communities where CD 14 is currently rooted. This approach also keeps communities of interest together in both downtown and the northeast, where residents explicitly asked to remain in the 14th which the commission report fails to do.

Aside from the asserted issue involving population loss, the only asserted defense that the commission report offers is that some of downtown residents asked to be in CD 14. As with other inaccuracies, the Commission report fails to note that those statements in the public hearings came from people who already live in CD 14 -- who represent barely a quarter of downtown residents. The residents of CD 9, three-quarters of all of downtown residents -- were resolute that they wanted to remain in the Ninth District. This view was

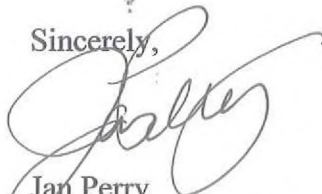
consistently expressed by members of the public representing areas including the Music Center, the Cathedral, Little Tokyo and Skid Row.

This proposed set of adjustments also corrects a severe legal problem concerning CD 8. While this district currently is slightly overpopulated, the Commission's proposal inexplicitly leaves the district among the most under populated in the city. Our mapping configuration responds to the serious constitutional problems associated with the unwarranted use of race in moving voters from CD 8 to CD 10. Following explicit statements on the record by Commissioners that indicate their intent to target voters based on race, the Commission removed several key portions from CD 8 that ignored the constitutional prohibitions against classifying voters in this fashion. Without any evidence that is required under federal law for targeting and transferring voters to meet pre-established racial percentages in CD 1, CD 9, or CD 10, these changes leave this plan open to challenge.

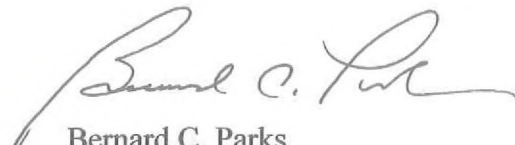
Some examples of the most blatant changes include (but are not limited to) shifting approximately 17,000 voters (approximately 82% African American CVAP) – far in excess of any population needs of CD 10; carving out approximately 5,000 Westchester voters from CD 11 (also with a significant African American population) to CD 8; and adding new communities in the southern area of the city absence any consideration of the record evidence from the public or any cited reasoning that links these areas to CD 8. In addition the Commission's map places the University of Southern California in CD 9. We correct this by placing USC back into CD 8. Our proposed adjustments, which do comply with existing federal law, correct these missteps by following the public testimony that the current residents and voters of CD 8 expressed their desire to remain largely undisturbed. At the same, the plan resolves the population needs of CD 10. Importantly, the proposed adjustments preserve the existing coalition-based constituency that now exists in CD 10 – which is one specific legal defect in the Commission map.

In sum, we have submitted a map that more closely follows public testimony and expresses the distinct wishes that were expressed by the public during the Commission hearings. We believe that the map produced by the Redistricting Commission is not consistent with the law and respectfully submit this map for consideration.

Sincerely,



Jan Perry
Councilwoman CD 9



Bernard C. Parks
Councilman CD 8

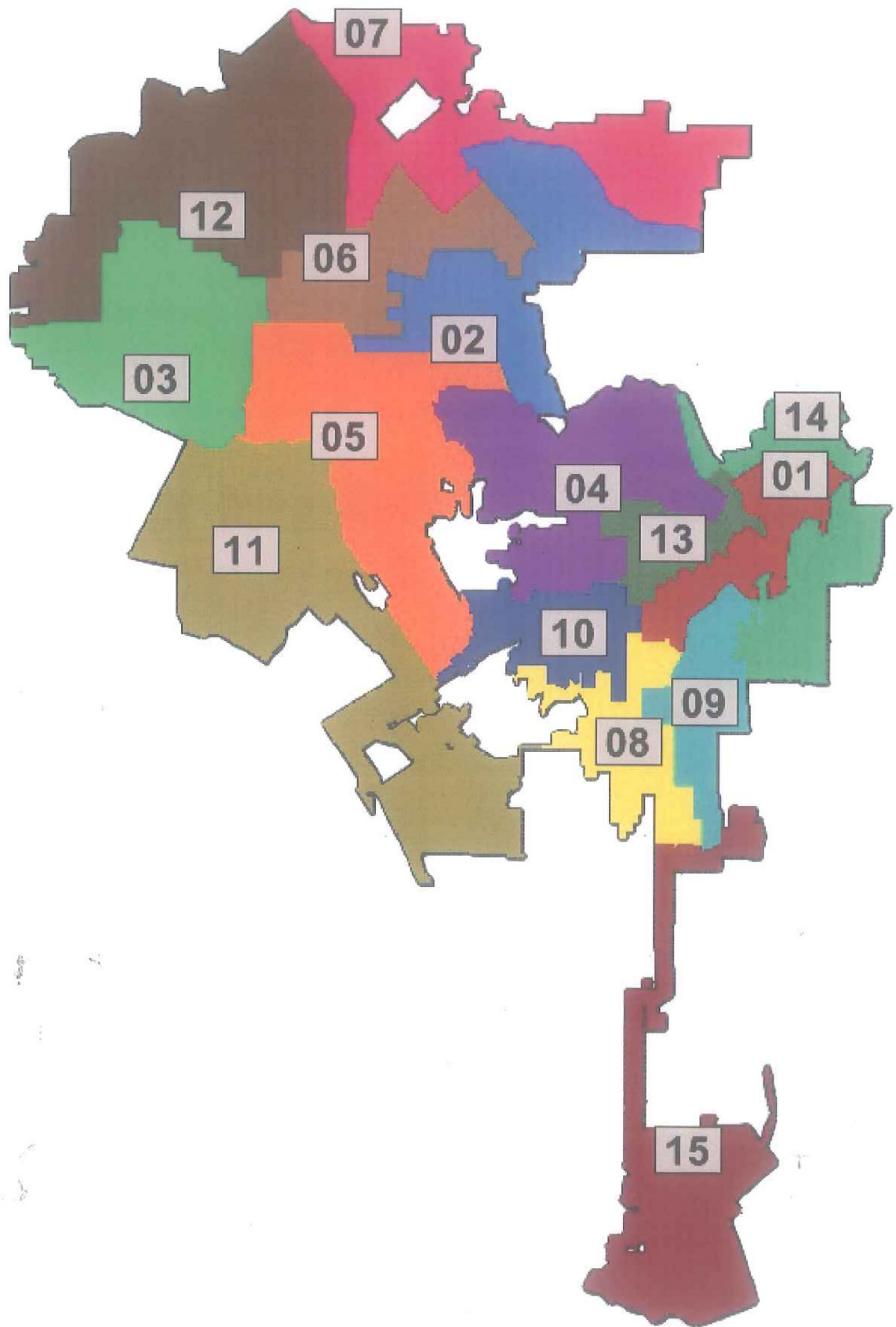
CD8 Plan Revisions

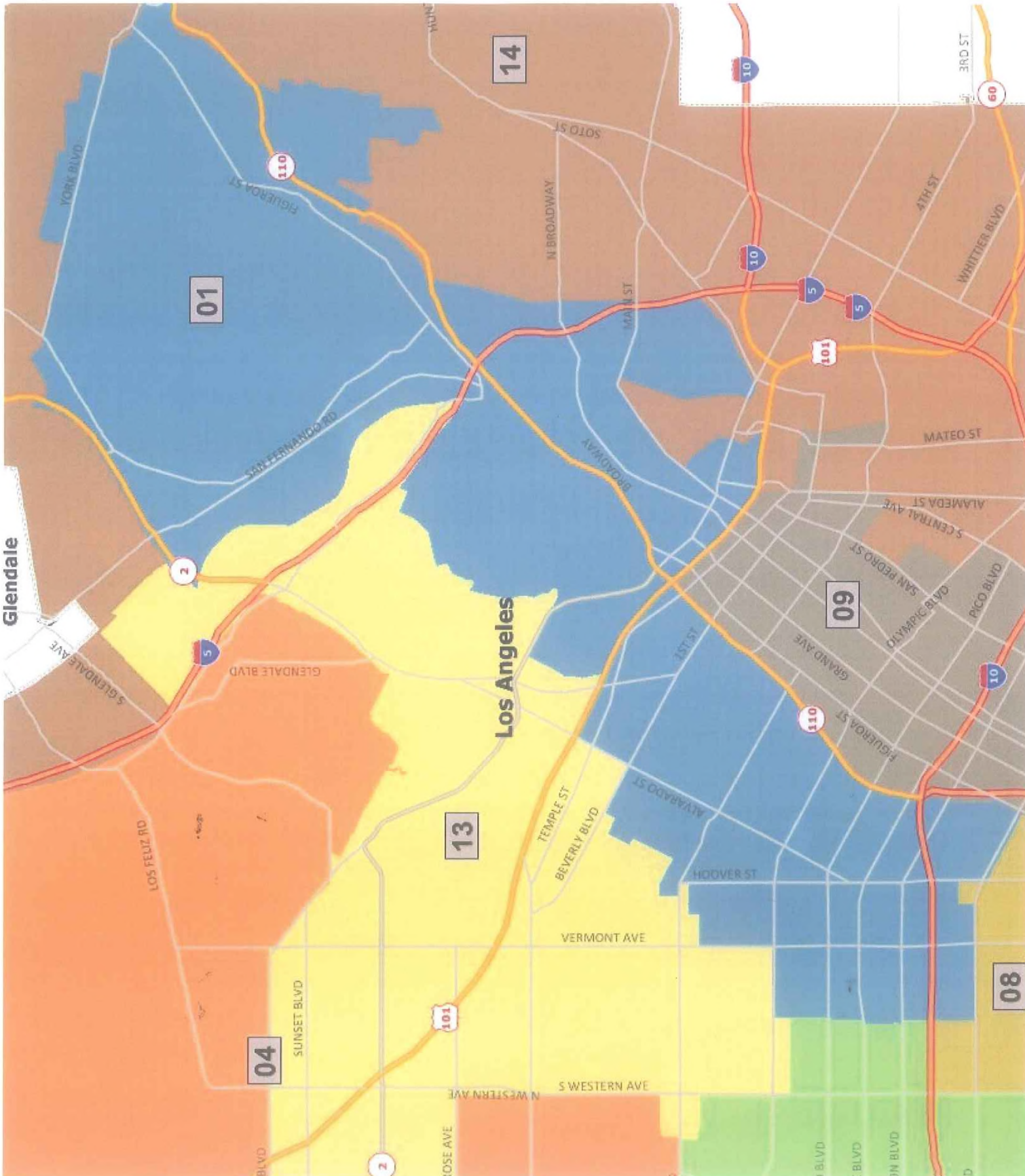
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01	247300	-5541	-2.19%	100020.6	50425.51	50.42%	16496.05	16.49%	6031.04097	6.03%
02	246610	-6231	-2.46%	134943	46003	34.09%	65977	48.89%	8457	6.27%
03	259045	6204	2.45%	151063	33811	22.38%	86758	57.43%	8441	5.59%
04	258565	5724	2.26%	190828	21009.83	11.01%	134791.5	70.64%	10591.7994	5.55%
05	247056	-5785	-2.29%	183646.5	16928.08	9.22%	133270.8	72.57%	7603.30695	4.14%
06	247073	-5768	-2.28%	106306	55024	51.76%	29363	27.62%	6235	5.87%
07	246729	-6112	-2.42%	124508	69957	56.19%	36010	28.92%	6783	5.45%
08	256089	3248	1.28%	132545.8	36005.42	27.16%	8951.163	6.75%	80025.8937	60.38%
09	257430	4589	1.81%	95600.14	45560.32	47.66%	9248.327	9.67%	32566.9611	34.07%
10	257240	4399	1.74%	144074	38449.78	26.69%	35244.55	24.46%	49495.1773	34.35%
11	251931	-910	-0.36%	183393.4	24152.02	13.17%	122521.5	66.81%	11061.1155	6.03%
12	259073	6232	2.46%	173481	34621	19.96%	98420	56.73%	8440	4.87%
13	252552	-289	-0.11%	111562.3	38742.04	34.73%	30879.47	27.68%	7426.50149	6.66%
14	247770	-5071	-2.01%	124397.8	73970.76	59.46%	22090.46	17.76%	6999.93256	5.63%
15	258158	5317	2.10%	130980.3	58439.2	44.62%	34934.37	26.67%	23631.2638	18.04%

District	POP	ASICVAP_1	% ASICVAP_1	Total Latino	% LATPOP	Total White Pop	% WHIPOP	Total Black Pop	% BLAPOP_D
01	247300	25983.7	25.98%	176713	71.46%	19985	8.08%	7592	3.07%
02	246610	12561	9.31%	127349	51.64%	86152	34.93%	10880	4.41%
03	259045	20324	13.45%	96755	37.35%	111978	43.23%	11966	4.62%
04	258565	21617.41	11.33%	37979	14.69%	167031	64.60%	12485	4.83%
05	247056	23449.17	12.77%	26520	10.73%	169852	68.75%	9980	4.04%
06	247073	14428	13.57%	173787	70.34%	37356	15.12%	8587	3.48%
07	246729	10352	8.31%	173615	70.37%	45588	18.48%	9080	3.68%
08	256089	4906.747	3.70%	127862	49.93%	10525	4.11%	105226	41.09%
09	257430	6643.095	6.95%	192275	74.69%	10823	4.20%	42362	16.46%
10	257240	17853.47	12.39%	113208	44.01%	45607	17.73%	63557	24.71%
11	251931	22717.15	12.39%	47416	18.82%	150907	59.90%	14405	5.72%
12	259073	29767	17.16%	69807	26.94%	123538	47.68%	11512	4.44%
13	252552	33157.56	29.72%	134551	53.28%	39622	15.69%	9191	3.64%
14	247770	20071.29	16.13%	180530	72.86%	26112	10.54%	8148	3.29%
15	258158	11261.58	8.60%	160455	62.15%	41832	16.20%	34390	13.32%

CD8 Plan Revisions

District	POP	Total Asian	% ASIPOP_D
01	247300	40712	16.46%
02	246610	18735	7.60%
03	259045	34640	13.37%
04	258565	36944	14.29%
05	247056	36972	14.97%
06	247073	24489	9.91%
07	246729	15945	6.46%
08	256089	7995	3.12%
09	257430	9523	3.70%
10	257240	29649	11.53%
11	251931	34656	13.76%
12	259073	50115	19.34%
13	252552	66067	26.16%
14	247770	30824	12.44%
15	258158	16991	6.58%





Glendale

Los Angeles

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YORK BLVD

FIGUEROA ST

SAN FERNANDO RD

S GLENDALE AVE

GLENDALE BLVD

LOS FELIZ RD

SUNSET BLVD

ROSE AVE

N WESTERN AVE

TEMPLE ST
BEVERLY BLVD

VERMONT AVE

S WESTERN AVE

ALVARADO ST
HOOVER ST

15TH ST

SOTO ST
N BROADWAY
MAIN ST

BROADWAY

ALAMEDA ST
S CENTRAL AVE
SAN PEDRO ST
OLYMPIC BLVD
PICO BLVD

MATEO ST

4TH ST
WHITTIER BLVD

3RD ST

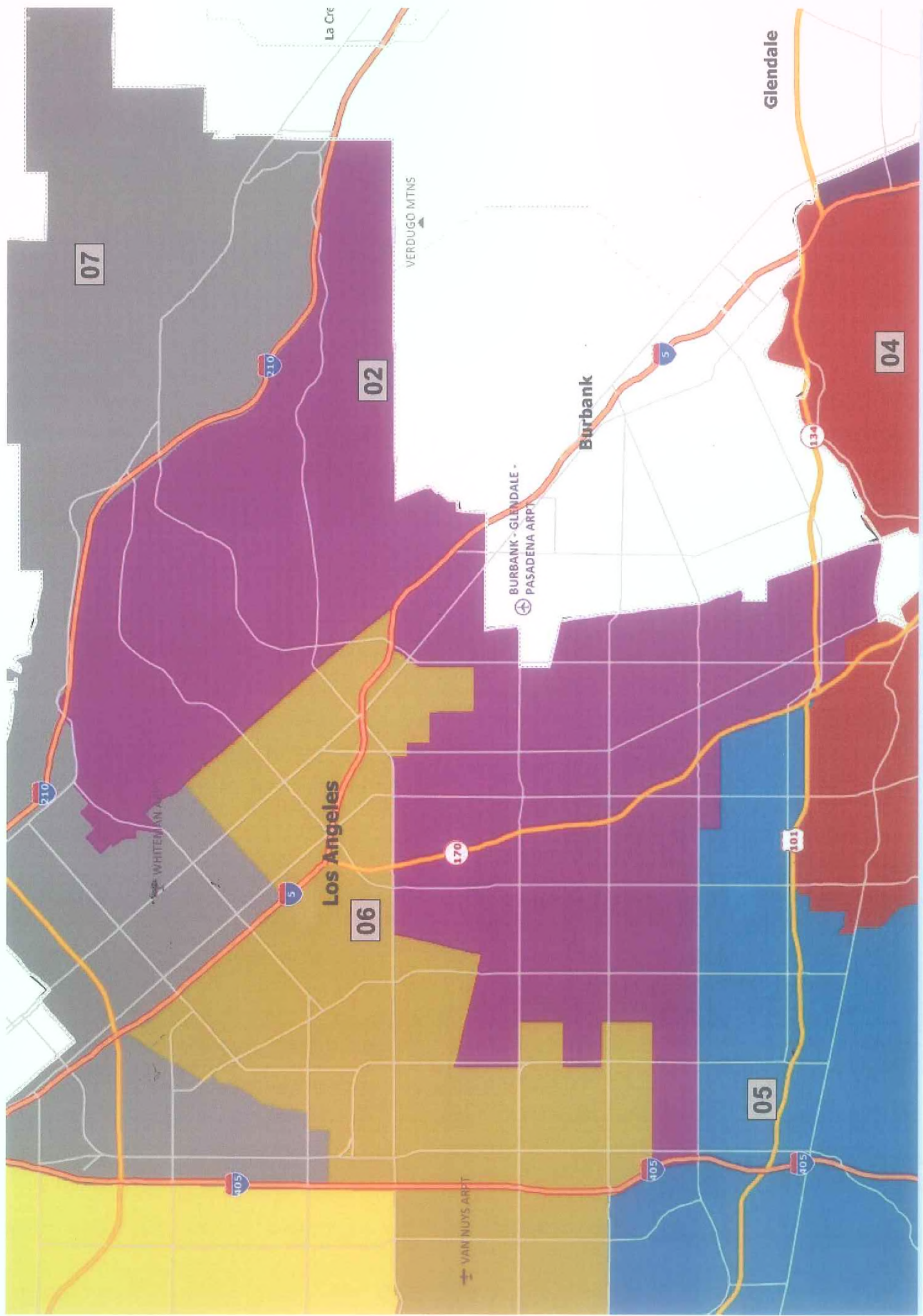
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MATEO ST

ALAMEDA ST
S CENTRAL AVE
SAN PEDRO ST
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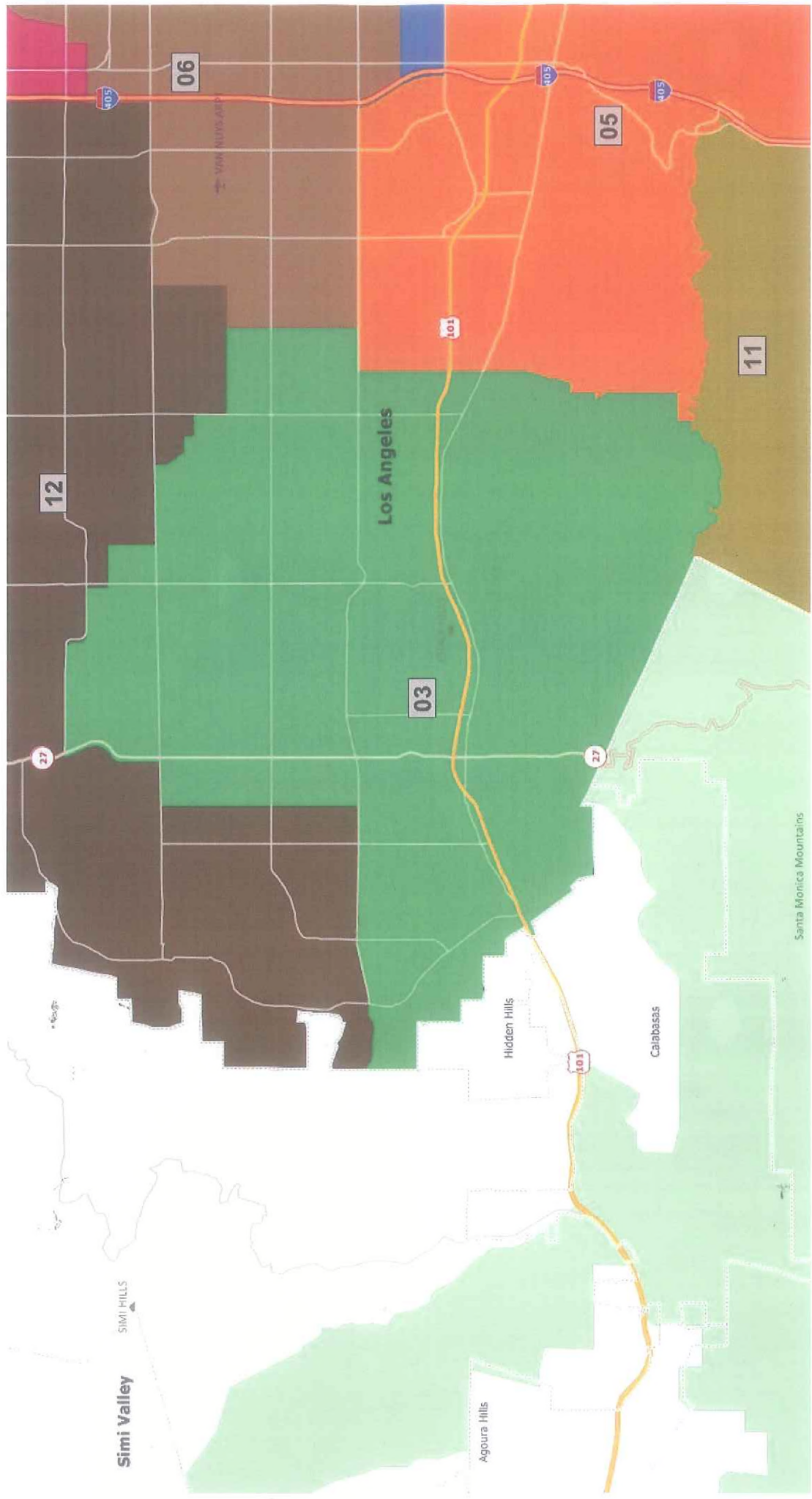
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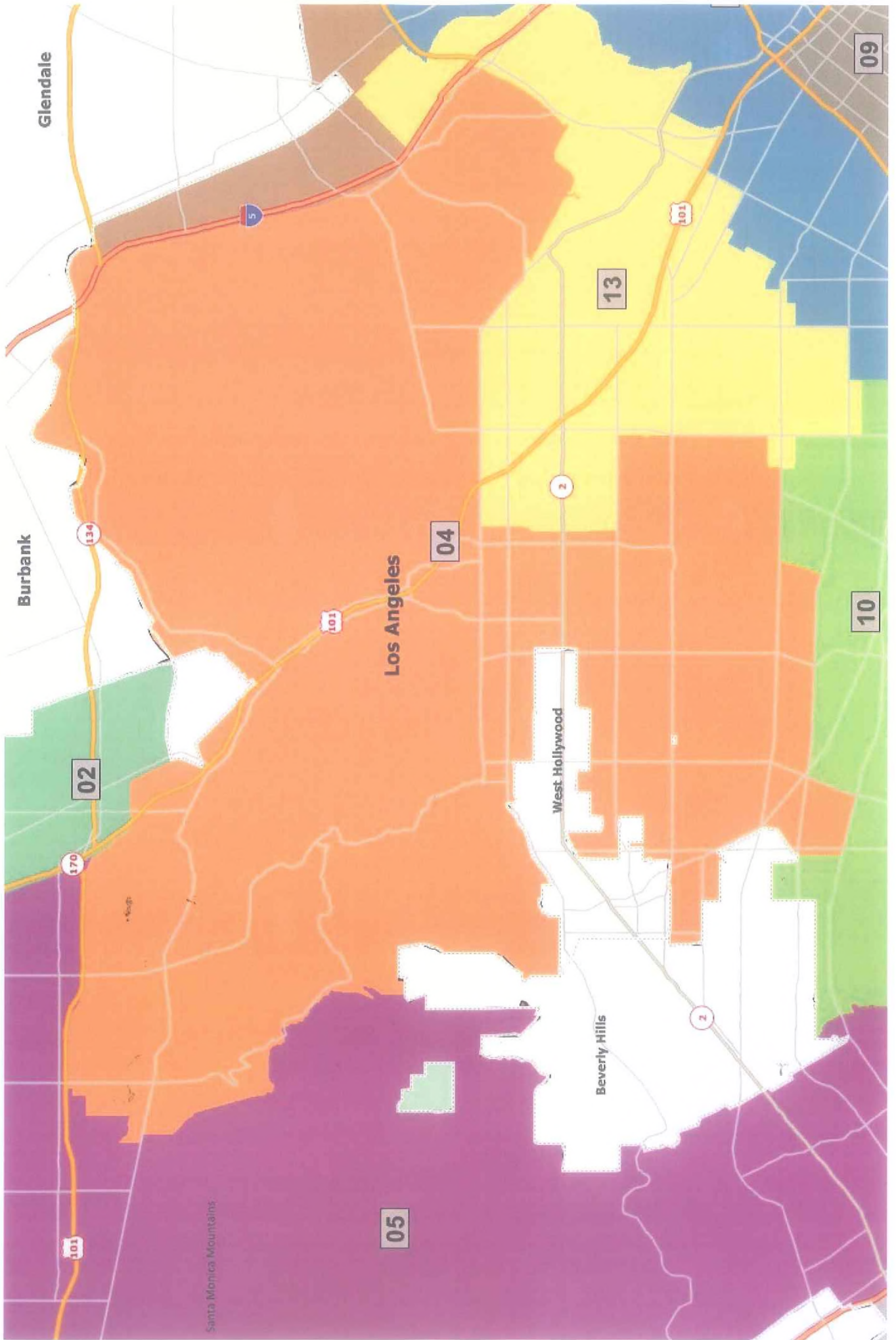
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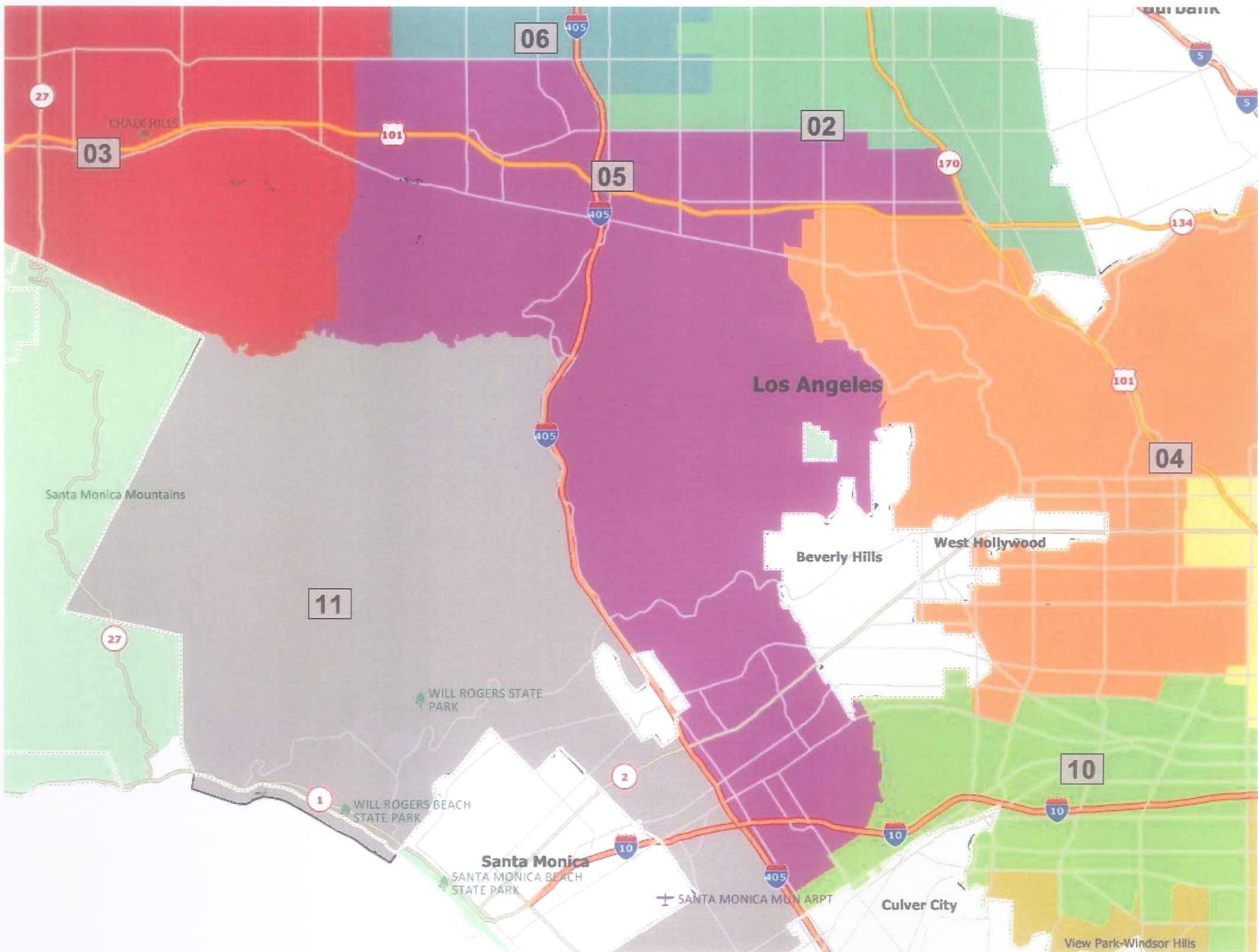
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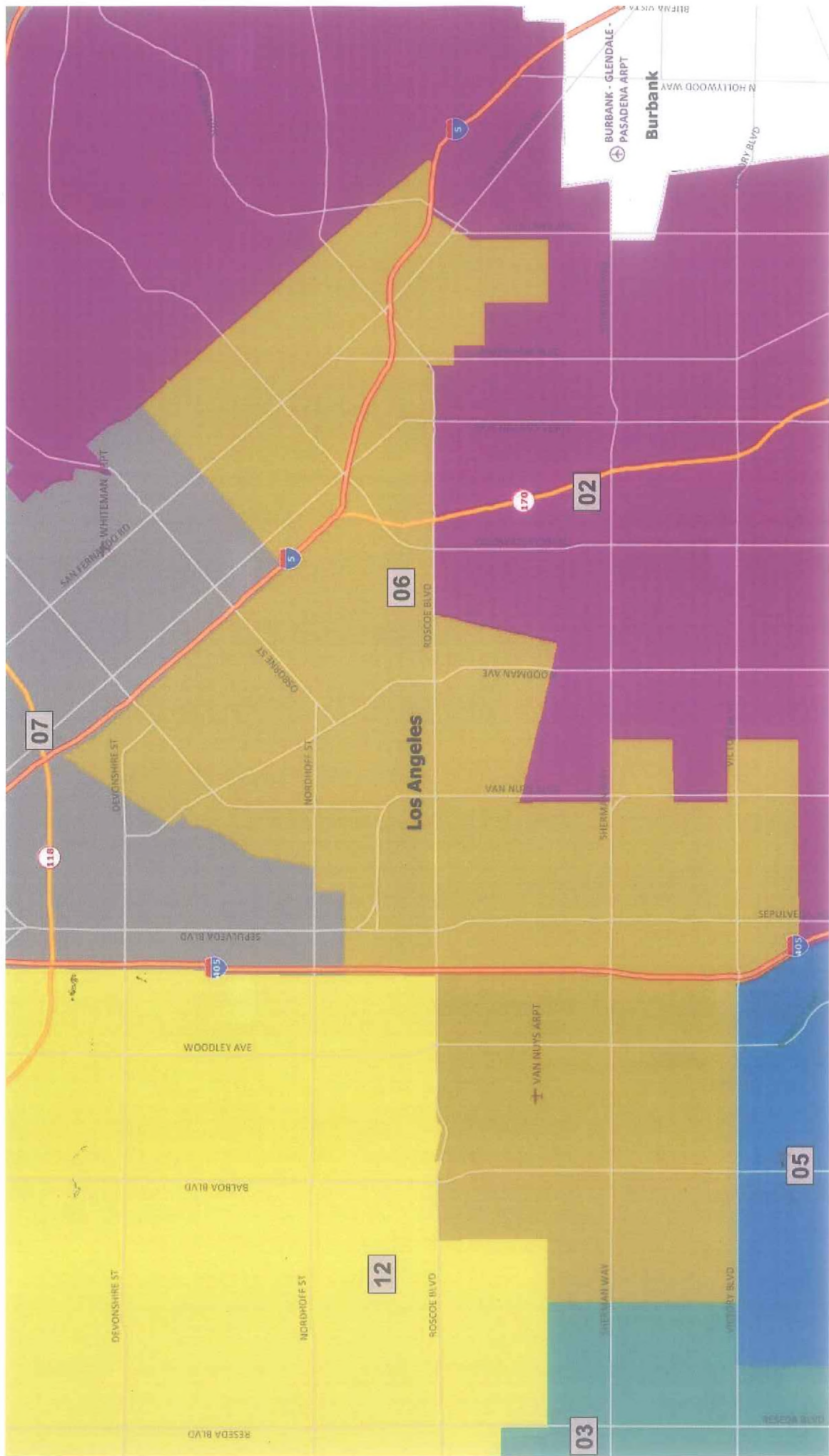
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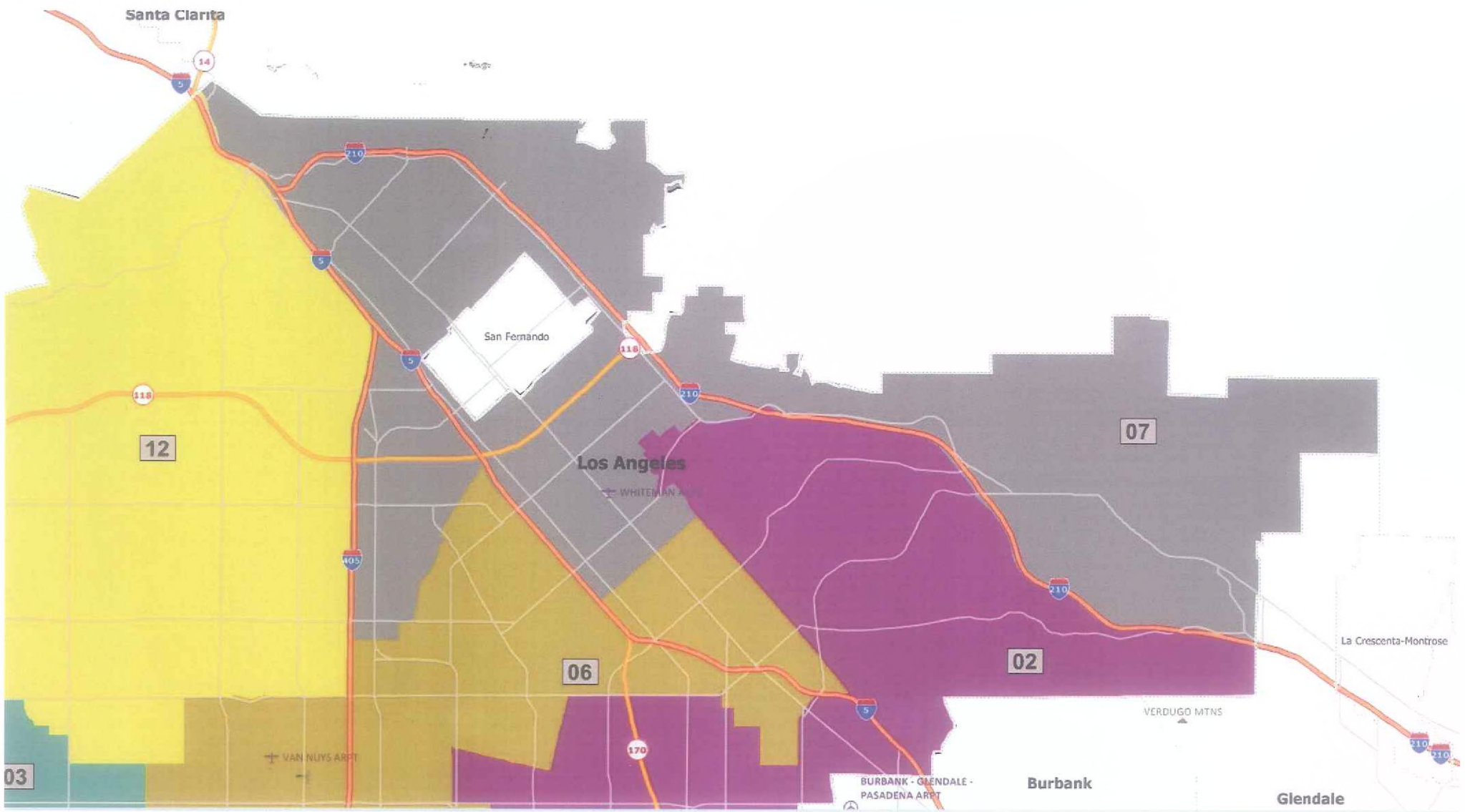
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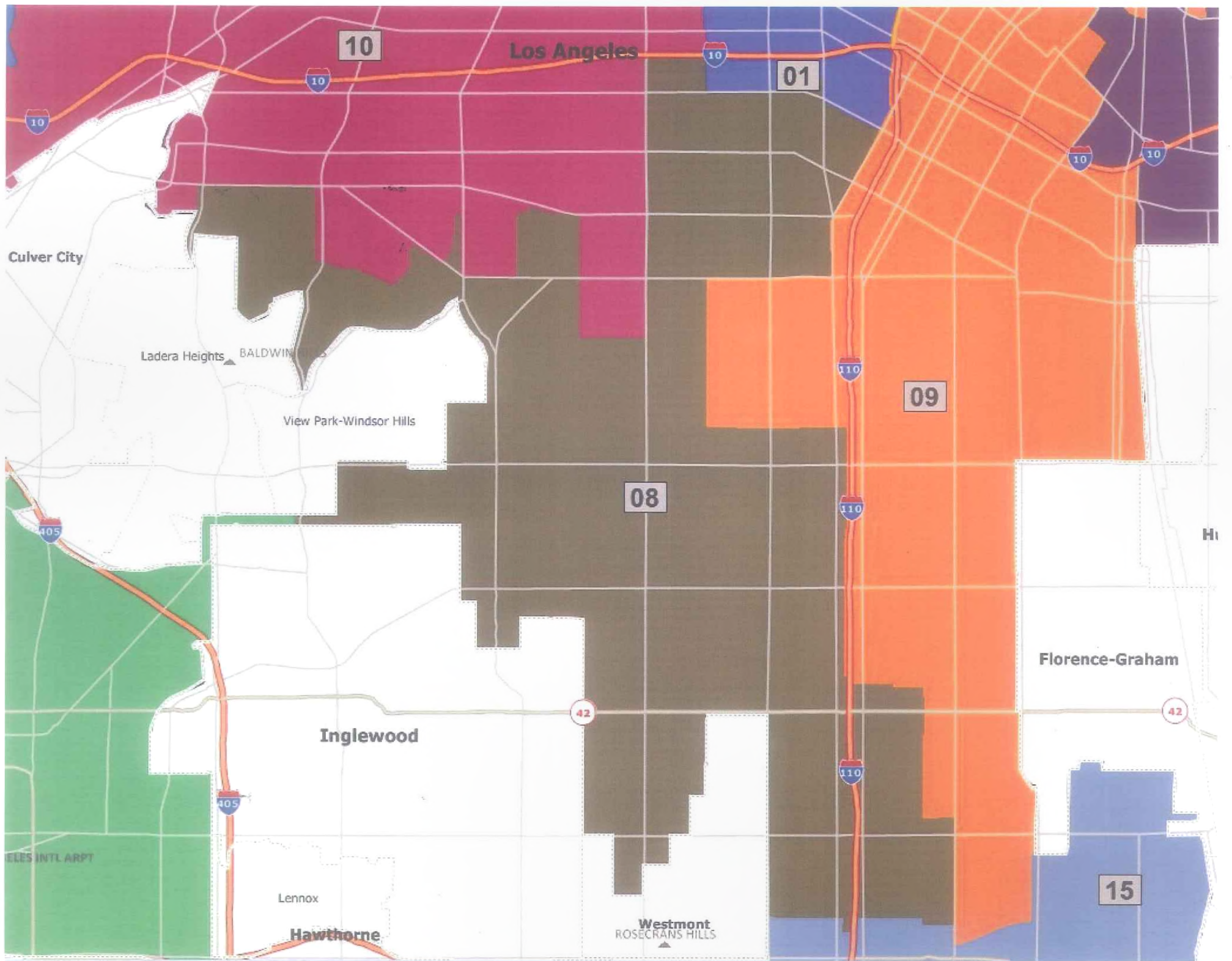


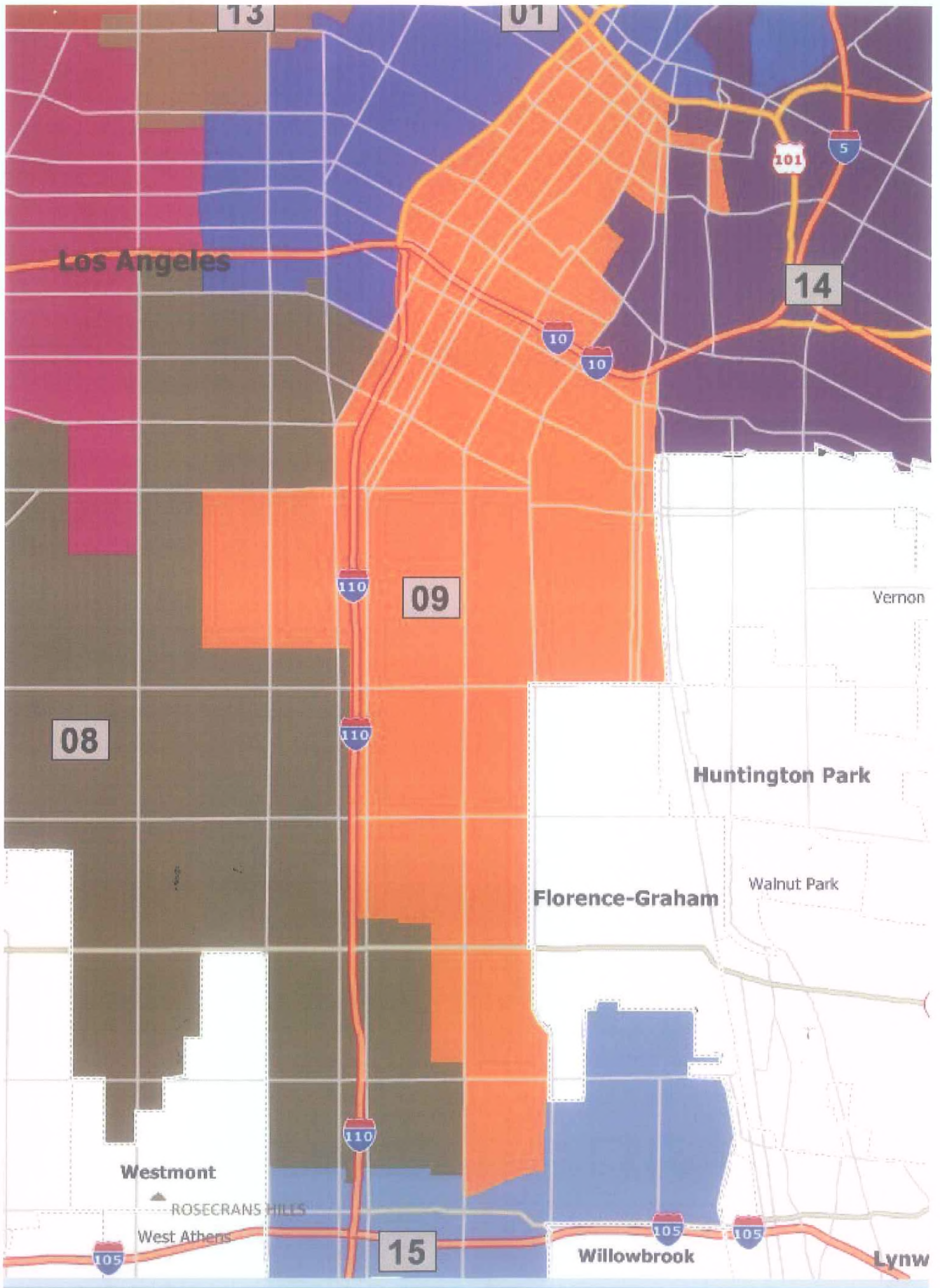


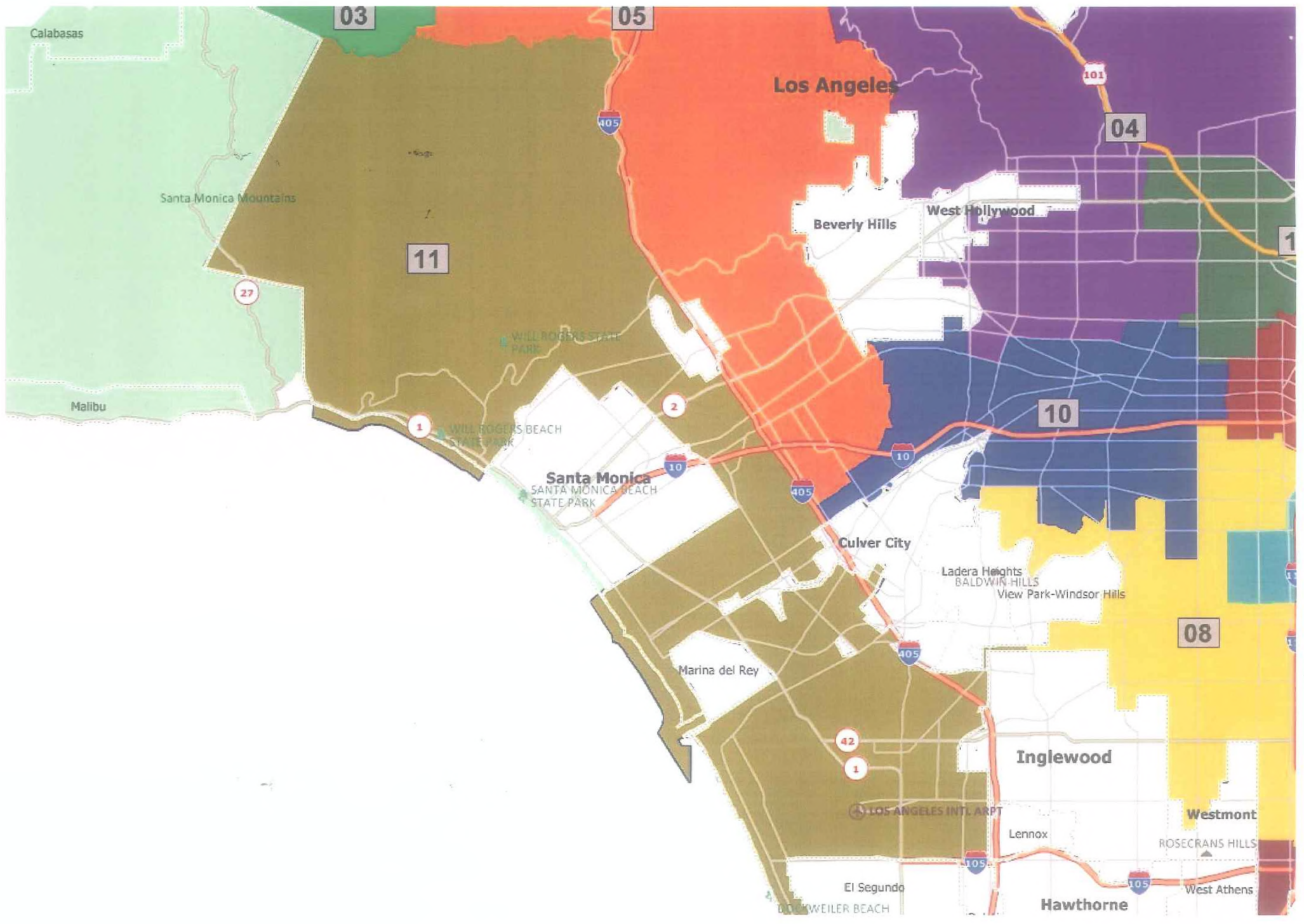


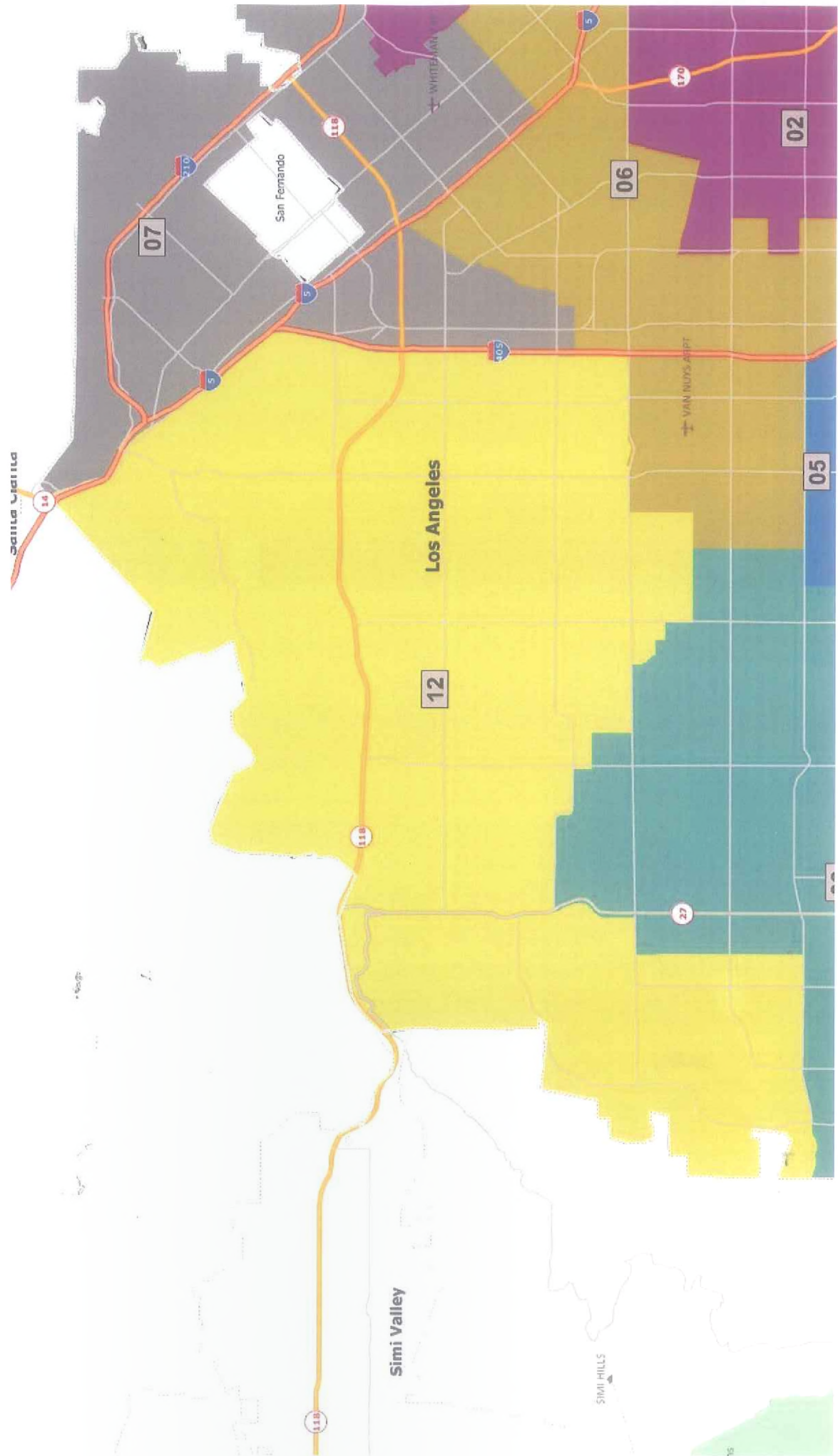


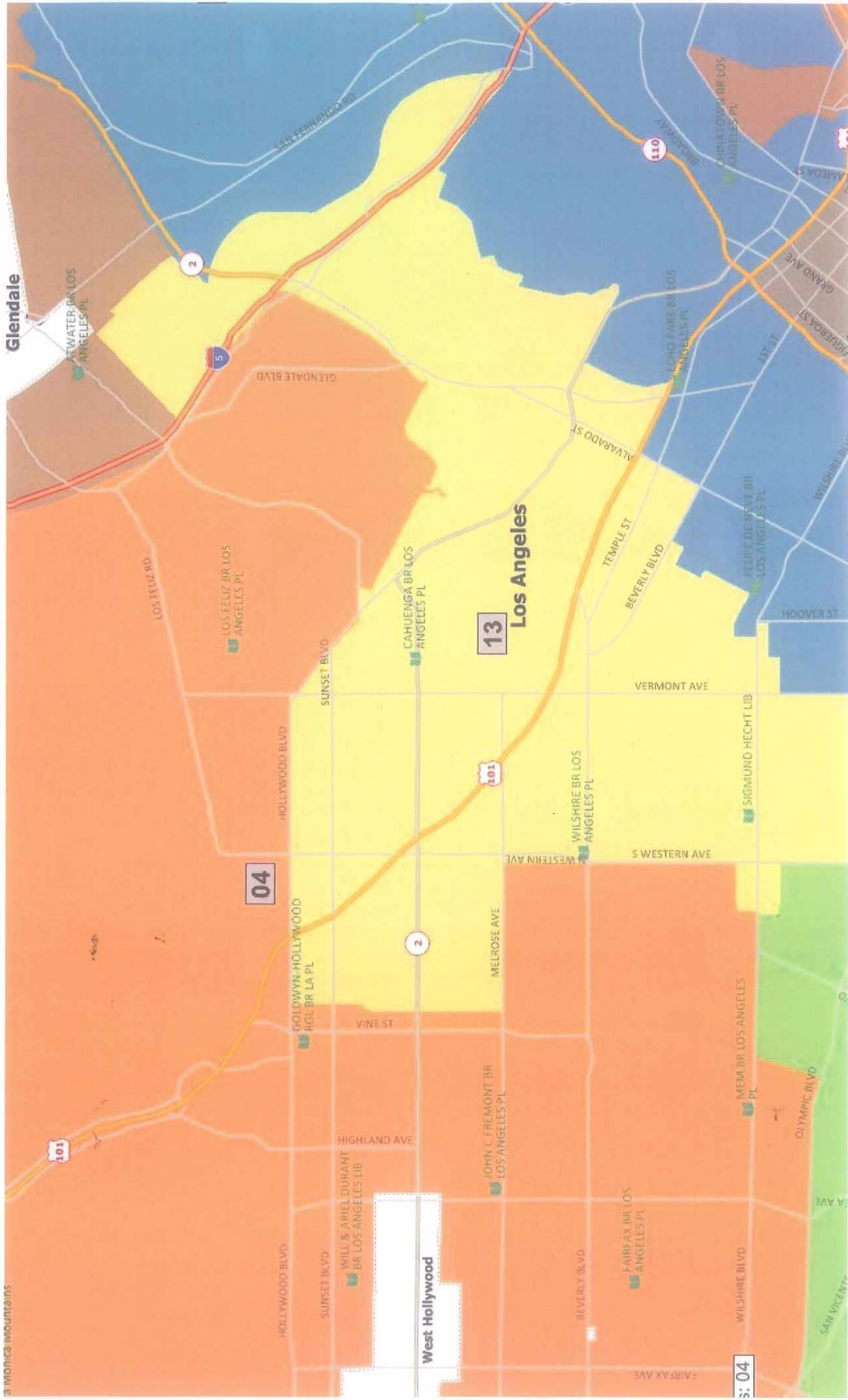












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San Monica Mountains

West Hollywood

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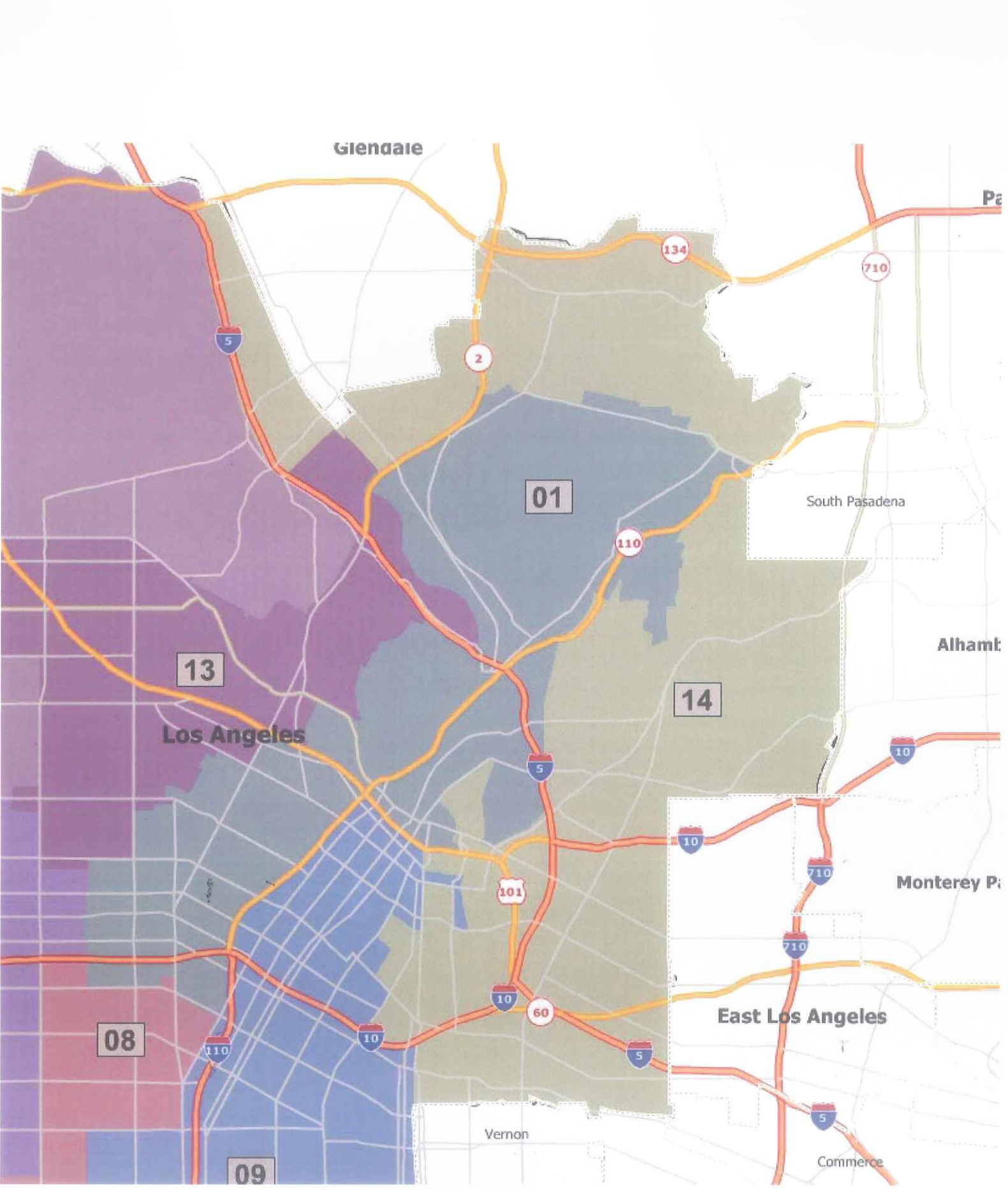
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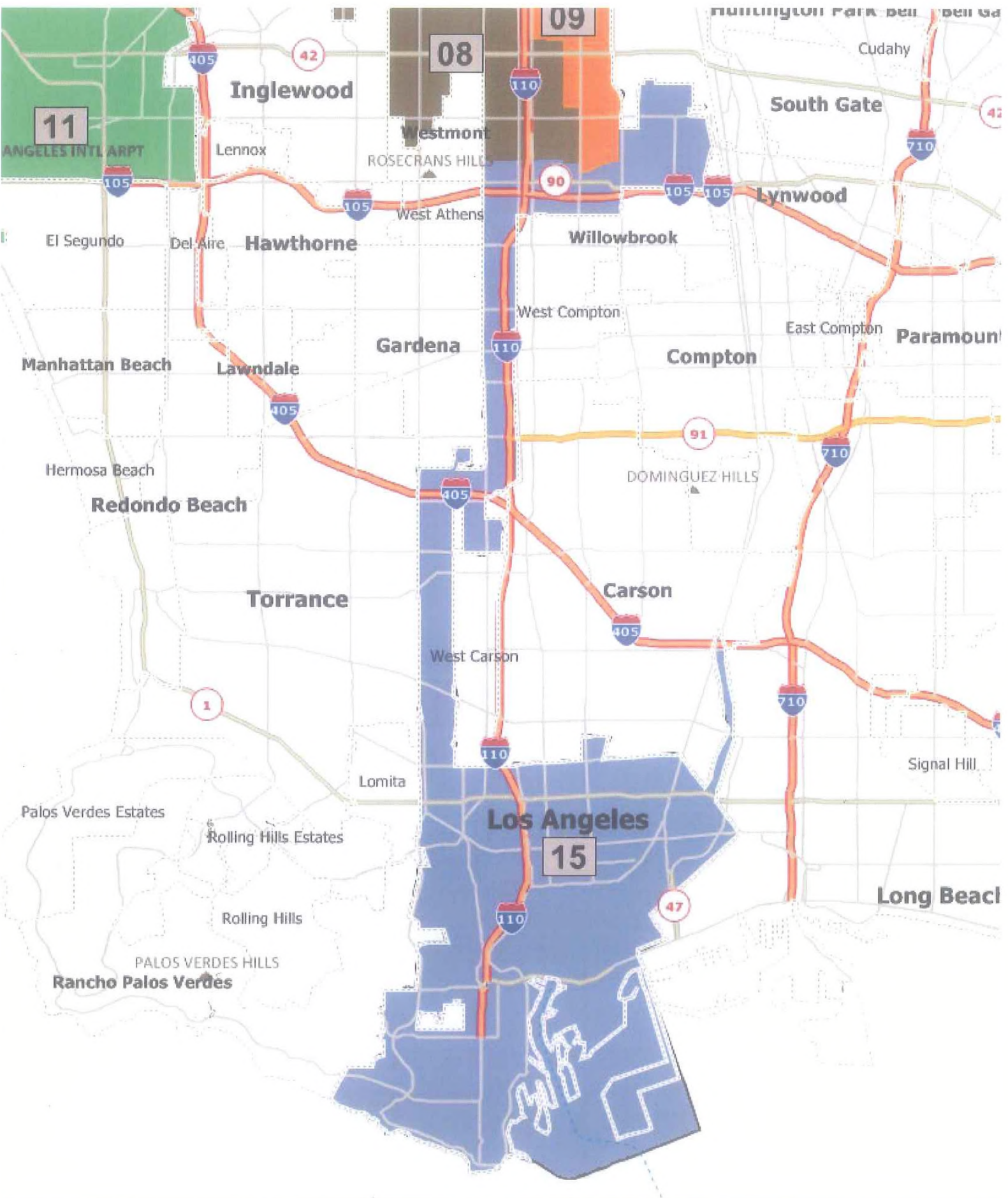
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GOLDBERG, LOWENSTEIN & WEATHERWAX LLP

A LIMITED LIABILITY LAW PARTNERSHIP

1925 CENTURY PARK EAST, SUITE 2120

LOS ANGELES, CA 90067

TELEPHONE (310) 203-9222

WEBSITE: www.glwllp.com

The Honorable Carmen A. Trutanich
City Attorney
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office
200 North Main Street
8th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90012

Subject: *The Redistricting Commission's Unconstitutional and Discriminatory Plan*

Dear Mr. Trutanich,

We are writing on behalf of City Councilmembers Jan Perry and Bernard Parks to raise grave concerns regarding the legality of the plan passed by the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission and recommended to the Los Angeles City Council on March 2, 2012. The evidence amply demonstrates that a driving motivation behind the Commission's plan was to segregate voters into districts based upon race. Such divisions are, absent a compelling governmental interest, prohibited by the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution. Moreover, to accomplish its race driven purposes, the Commission's plan disregards the requirements of the City Charter dictating that districts be of equal population, that neighborhoods and communities not be split, that districts be compact, and that the redistricting process be subject to public input.

Should the City Council adopt the Redistricting Commission's plan, or one that is substantially similar to it, the end result will almost certainly be needless litigation. The risk of litigation has already been highlighted by the City Attorney's own representative on the Redistricting Commission:

[The Redistricting Commission] could have drawn a better map and done the right thing more often than we did. *We certainly could have drawn one that minimizes the risk of litigation, instead of increasing that risk.* . . . [E]ven if the City can prevail in court, why provoke costly and wasteful litigation, especially in times when public funds are in such short supply? If we are more responsive to some of the most reasonable requests of the public, more compromising on contested boundaries and more equitable in distribution of assets, we might avert costly litigation.¹

Thus, it is requested that the City Attorney's Office inform the City Council and the Mayor's office of the significant legal challenges that face the Commission's Plan, should it

¹ Ex. A [Minority Report by Commissioner Downey].

March 5, 2012

Page 2

be adopted, and to strongly advise the Council and Mayor to make the appropriate changes to the Plan in order to avoid the cost and distraction of litigation, not to mention the indignity to the City of Los Angeles for it to be associated with seeking to defend districts designed to segregate voters on the basis of race in violation of the United States Constitution.

As detailed below:

- The Supreme Court has consistently held that the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution forbids drawing districts predominantly on the basis of race;
- The public record conclusively reveals that the Commission drew multiple district lines predominantly on the basis of race;
- In drawing such race-based districts, both traditional redistricting criteria and the City Charter—which requires equal population districts, respect for communities of interest, and compactness—were ignored in order to create race-based districts; and
- In violation of the City Charter, the redistricting process was secretive, deeply flawed, and designed to conceal the impermissible use of race.

I. **The Public Record Demonstrates That Districts Were Drawn On The Basis Of Race In Violation Of The Equal Protection Clause Of The 14th Amendment.**

The United States Supreme Court has long held that the “central mandate” of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th amendment is “racial neutrality in governmental decisionmaking.”² As the Supreme Court recognized nearly two decades ago:

Racial classifications with respect to voting carry particular dangers. Racial gerrymandering, even for remedial purposes, may balkanize us into competing racial factions; it threatens to carry us further from the goal of a political system in which race no longer matters—a goal that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments embody, and to which the Nation continues to aspire. It is for these reasons that race-based districting by our state legislatures demands close judicial scrutiny.³

Notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition on drawing district lines predominantly on the basis of race, the public record conclusively demonstrates that City Council districts were drawn on the basis of race.

² *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 904 (1995).

³ *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 657 (1993).

A. The Public Record Demonstrates That Districts Were Drawn On The Basis Of Race.

Dissenting from the redistricting plan adopted by the Commission, Commissioners Ahn, Anderson, Kim, and Roberts issued a Minority Report on February 29, 2009 (“the Minority Report”) that revealed the Commission’s intent to segregate voters on the basis of race and alluded to the legal risks inherent in such a plan:

- “This Minority Report also discusses the *Commission’s decision to draw the boundaries for numerous Council Districts on the basis of race*, in possible violation of the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Protection Clause.”⁴
- “[T]he Commission nevertheless *set out to draw majority-minority districts in Council Districts 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 14*, purportedly to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This *threshold decision* to draw district lines on the basis of race had significant adverse effects on keeping communities intact in, and boundaries for, Council Districts 8, 9, 11 and 13.”⁵
- “The *heavy emphasis on race* in drawing the boundaries of CD10 is particularly problematic . . .”⁶

These findings are well founded. Multiple Commissioners flatly admitted that districts were drawn on the basis of race. For example, Commissioner Ellison stated in an email to certain of his fellow commissioners:

Being a historical African American opportunity district, we found it *necessary to increase the AA population [of CD 10]*. We attempted to protect the historical African American incumbents in this district by increasing the black voter registration percentage and CVAP #s [Citizen Voting Age Population] accordingly. As you can discern on the attachment, we were able to increase the numbers to 50.12% and 42.8%, respectively. This was a significant increase in the black voters in CD 10 which would protect and assist in keeping CD 10 a predominately African-American opportunity district.⁷

⁴ Ex. B [Minority Report by Commissioners Ahn, Anderson, Kim and Roberts] at 1 (emphasis added).

⁵ *Id.* at 6.

⁶ *Id.* at 7.

⁷ Ex. B [Minority Report by Commissioners Ahn, Anderson, Kim and Roberts] at 7 (quoting email).

March 5, 2012

Page 4

As another example, Commissioner Cornejo (the Commissioner for CD 6) stated at the February 15, 2012 Commission meeting in discussing an amendment proposed by Commissioner Anderson that would have only affected Council Districts 8 and 9:

Commissioners, I would ask for a no vote. This is the area of the city where it is possible to create a fifth CVAP district that has - gives Latinos an ability to grow. If you look at how we grew in the last ten years, we grew by about a 100,000 people. The Anglo/white population grew 33,000 voters, but the Latino population grew by 119,000. The Asian population of the city grew by 58,000, and the African American population actually declined by 54,000. *That's what the struggle is in the conflict of CD 9 and how we're drawing it.* That's the conflict in the change in demographics that are happening in the city, and, those are decisions that we are all working on, whether it's district this district that, what is it? It's a conflict. *And by moving these lines over west of the 110, you are diluting Latino population and Latino voter registration and, therefore, taking away the opportunity for there to be a Fifth Latino councilman on the Council.*

Following Commissioner Cornejo's statement on the record, the amendment he opposed failed by a majority vote of the Commission.

In another exchange on the record, Commissioner Cornejo continued his single-minded focus on increasing the influence of Latinos and insisted that Latino CVAP and Latino registration both had to exceed 50% in Council District 1:

Mr. Cornejo: What does that do for Latino CVAP?

Public Speaker: What it does, actually the Latino CVAP for the CD 1 they're proposing 52.2 percent so it's -

Mr. Cornejo: But that doesn't - that drops Latino Voter registration below 50%. While Latino CVAP may be above 50 percent, it's when you start talk [sic] Latino voter registration and it may drop below 50 percent; and it's one of the areas where the Voting Rights Act issue can come into play. That's been my concern with doing something like that.⁸

In accordance with Commissioner Cornejo's wishes, Council District 1 in the Commission's plan has Latino CVAP of 52% and Latino registration of 54%. By purposefully creating districts with over 50% Latino registration, the Commission created districts in which candidates would only have to appeal to Latino voters, rather than create a coalition.

⁸ Ex. D [February 6, 2012 Transcript] at 16:12-22.

B. No Analysis Was Done To Demonstrate Section 2 Of The Voting Rights Act Necessitated The Creation Of Majority Minority Districts.

As noted above, the Commission's line drawing decisions were pervasively dictated by considerations of race. Worse yet, the City Attorney's Office's February 27, 2012, letter appears to confirm that the City Attorney's Office encouraged the creation of race-based districts. The February 27 letter states:

In regard to the number of majority-Latino districts in the City, we have informed the Commission that it is theoretically possible to draw five majority Latino districts based on citizen voting age population in the City. Accordingly, we will continue to examine the Commission's proposed map to determine whether there are five districts in which Latinos have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice in compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

These admissions raise significant questions about the advice provided to the Commission by the City Attorney's Office. As the City Attorney's Office is well aware, Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act can only require the creation of majority minority districts where three specific criteria are met:

- (1) there is a sufficiently large and geographically compact minority population,
- (2) that is politically cohesive, and
- (3) white voters vote sufficiently as a bloc so as to usually be able to defeat the minority group's preferred candidate.

It is undisputed that there was never *any* attempt to show that factors (2) and (3), or polarized voting, are present. Indeed, as your February 27, 2012 letter confirms: "a formal racially-polarized voting study has *not* been conducted by the City to date. Nor are we aware of any formal racially-polarized voting study provided to the Commission from any other entity."⁹ The Minority Report further confirmed that though no polarized voting study was conducted, Section 2 was invoked to justify the creation of districts on the basis of race:

Without evidence of racially polarized voting, and without any analysis or consideration of polarized voting prepared by, or submitted to, the Commission, the Commission nevertheless set out to draw majority-minority districts in Council

⁹ Ex. D [February 27, 2012 Letter From The City Attorney's Office] (emphasis added).

March 5, 2012

Page 6

Districts 1, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 14, purportedly to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.¹⁰

Because no one has made any showing that Section 2 is applicable, there was no reason for the City Attorney's Office to inform the Commission that it "will continue to examine the Commission's proposed map to determine whether there are five districts in which Latinos have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice in compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act." It is axiomatic that there would be no reason to create race based districts in compliance with Section 2 when there has been no showing that Section 2 is even applicable.

And there was no attempt to show evidence of legally cognizable polarized voting for good reason; it's not there. In 2001, a three judge federal panel rejected a Section 2 claim because there was no evidence of polarized voting in Los Angeles.¹¹ Since that case was decided, far from white voters voting as a bloc to defeat minority-preferred candidates, minority candidates, including Latino candidates, such as Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, Sherriff Lee Baca, and former City Attorney Rocky Delgadillo, among many others, have all had great success in city elections over the course of the last ten years.

Indeed, the only "evidence" provided in support of the assertion that the Voting Rights Act mandates each of the majority-Latino CVAP configurations in the Commission's proposed map is that Latinos are 44% of the city's population. This is irrelevant. Section 2 explicitly prohibits granting any legal remedy to a group based solely on a theory of proportional representation. Thus, the Commission cannot sustain its proposal to provide a remedy under Section 2 without a more significant showing. In other words, the Commission's excessive attention to race evident throughout this process is not required by Section 2 and is, therefore, impermissible under the Equal Protection Clause.

Los Angeles today is not the Deep South in the 1960's. In recent decades, minority candidates have flourished with the help of significant cross-over voting from people of all ethnicities, including whites. The notion that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act requires the balkanization of voters into districts based upon race in Los Angeles is meritless, and unbecoming of our city.

¹⁰ Ex. B [Minority Report by Commissioners Ahn, Anderson, Kim and Roberts] at 6 (emphasis added).

¹¹ *Cano v. Davis*, 191 F. Supp. 2d 1140 (C.D. Cal. 2002) (per curiam).

C. The City Charter Was Violated Repeatedly To Draw Race-Based Districts.

In its effort to segregate voters on the basis of race, the Commission time and again ignored public testimony and the City Charter's requirements that council districts be of equal population, that neighborhoods not be split, and that districts be compact.

Equal Population

Section 204(a) of the Los Angeles City Charter requires that the City Council districts formed such that each shall contain, "*as nearly as practicable*, equal portions of the total population of the City as shown by the Federal Census immediately preceding the formation of districts" (emphasis added). The phrase "as nearly as practicable" that is used in Section 204(a) of the City Charter arose from Supreme Court decisions discussing the requirement for mathematical precision in drawing congressional district boundaries. In 1964, the Supreme Court held that the United States Constitution requires "*as nearly as is practicable* one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."¹² That same year, the Supreme Court held that "the 'as nearly as practicable' standard requires that the State make a good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality."¹³ Thus, by requiring that council districts have equal population "as nearly as is practical," the City Charter invokes a standard of "precise mathematical equality" between districts.

The Commission's plan, however, falls well short of "precise mathematical equality." Indeed, the Commission's plan shows population deviations of up to 5% between the largest and smallest districts. Given the sophisticated mapping programs the Commission and the Council have at their disposal, there is no excuse for such significant deviations.

Moreover, these population deviations are not necessitated by any compelling governmental interest. Nor are they random. On the contrary, the deviations exist *because* they further the Commission's plan of drawing districts on the basis of race. For instance, Council Districts 1, 8, 9, 10, and 14—some of the districts that are most likely to violate the Equal Protection Clause—are all severely underpopulated and, on average, have 4.5% fewer residents than the most populated district in the City. It was only through systematically underpopulating these districts that the Commission was able to create five districts with a Latino CVAP of over 50%. This is reflected by the bare majorities contained within each of the five districts, designed by the Commission to be Latino majority CVAP:

¹² *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 8 (1964).

¹³ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 577 (1964).

Districts With Over 50% Latino CVAP	
Council District	%Latino CVAP
1	52%
6	52%
7	54%
9	50%
14	51%

Neighborhoods and Communities Were Unnecessarily Split

Section 204(d) of the City Charter requires that districts “keep neighborhoods and communities intact.” In an effort to create race-based districts, however, the Commission unnecessarily divided numerous communities, including Westchester/Playa, Koreatown, Hollywood, Downtown, and Leimert Park. Indeed, as the City Attorney’s own representative noted, many of these moves were wholly unnecessary, unjust, disruptive, and wholly contrary to the public’s will:

We heard from hundreds of stakeholders from CD9, in writing and in person, on the several occasions we met in City Hall. The vast majority of voices spoke in favor of keeping the boundaries largely intact. . . . Our proposed map moves virtually all of downtown to the northeast into CD 14 to the detriment of CD9. The turnaround in downtown under CD9 is one of our City’s greatest success stories. Why alter a working formula?

The hearings at the Expo Center on January 10 and at West Angeles Church on February 11 gave a forum for hundreds of voices in CD8 to state their wishes about their district. The vast majority asked that CD8’s boundaries be kept intact. That would not include USC, as proposed, but would include Leimert Park whole and the redeveloping Baldwin Hills Shopping Center. Even the current representative of CD9 objected to moving USC, as proposed, out of CD8 and into CD9. *CD8 was badly disserved in this process, for no apparent reason.*¹⁴

Time and again, the Commission not only violated the City Charter, it also disregarded the overwhelming majority of public testimony submitted from these communities pleading to

¹⁴ Ex. A [Minority Report by Commissioner Downey] (emphasis added).

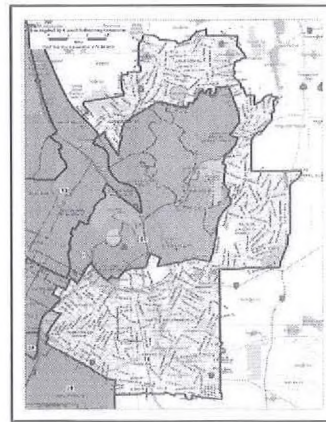
have their neighborhoods and communities remain intact. The Commission did this in order to segregate voters on the basis of their race.¹⁵

Geographic Compactness

Section 204(d) of the City Charter requires that Council Districts be “geographically compact.” It is clear that the Commission gave little heed to this requirement in constructing its district lines. As just one example, Council District 14, one of the majority Latino seats the Commission set out to create, is the mirror image of Massachusetts Governor Eldridge Gerry’s 1812 salamander shaped district that gave rise to the term “gerrymander.”



The “Gerrymander”

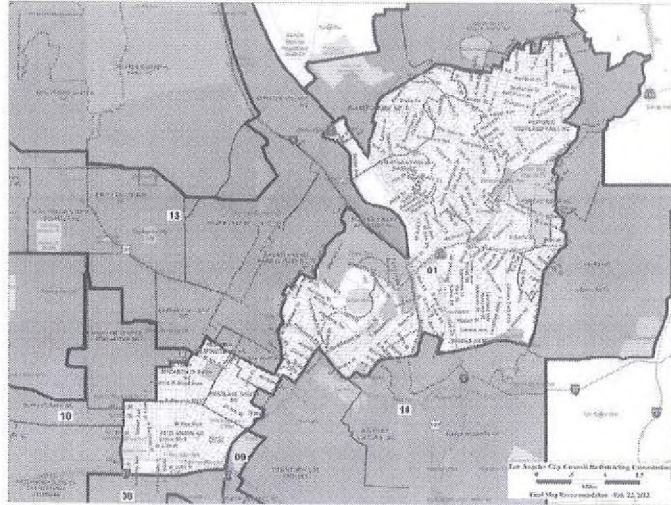


Council District 14 (in lighter tone)

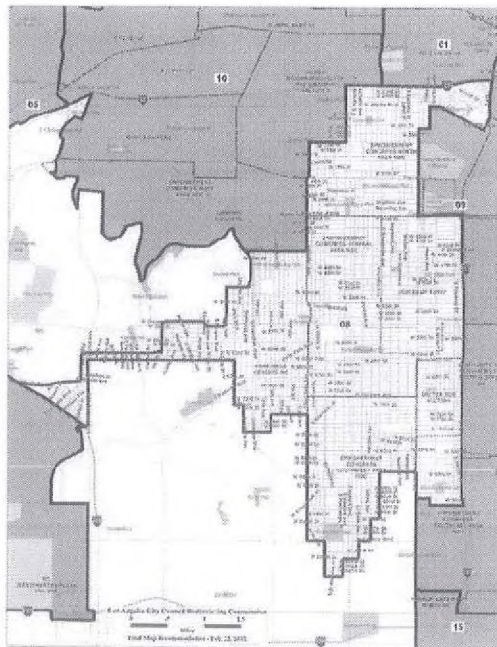
While the Commission has touted its ability to avoid splitting neighborhood council districts in the plan as a whole, such concerns fell by the wayside in the single-minded effort to create majority minority districts. To create Council District 14 (51% Latino CVAP) at least seven neighborhood council districts were split.

Council District 1 (52% Latino CVAP) is another example of a contorted district which split nine neighborhood council districts to create another majority Latino seat.

¹⁵ This testimony is summarized at length in the Commission’s Minority Report. *See* Ex. B [Minority Report of Commissioners Ahn, et al] at 1-6.



In Council District 8, a 59% African American CVAP district, the Commission disregarded all notions of compactness when following a land bridge to pick up a pocket of several thousand voters in “black Westchester,” thereby segregating the residents of Westchester on the basis of race.



II. The Commission's Plan Was The Result Of A Deeply Flawed And Arbitrary Process.

It is no surprise that the Commission's plan is subject to so many legal infirmities. It was the result of a process that was procedurally flawed at every turn and designed to allow the lines to be drawn by a few decision-makers without regard to public scrutiny and comment. Here are but a few examples of these problems.

- No Guidelines: The Commission refused to adopt any formal redistricting criteria that would guide its application of district lines during this process. By way of example, no population deviation goal was set, and yet the line drawers created districts with as much as a 5% deviation in contravention of the City Charter's requirement that the districts be equal in population "as nearly as practicable."¹⁶ The justifications that were ultimately given in favor of the plan the Commission adopted were all post-hoc.
- Closed Meetings: Section 204(c) of the City Charter requires the Commission to "seek public comment throughout the redistricting process." This mandate was purposefully violated. During the critical period when the Commission drew the boundaries for its initial draft map, all decisions were made behind closed doors and without public input. In an attempt to circumvent the Brown Act, which requires open meetings, the Commission divided itself into sub-committees to meet in secret to decide how the lines would be drawn. In essence, public comment was allowed only after the key decisions were already made.
- Misrepresenting the Record: the Commission and its Executive Director also misrepresented the record in an attempt to justify their plans. For example, the Executive Director alleged that the weight of public input concerning CD 9 indicated that downtown residents wished to move to CD 14. Not true. The only downtown testimony requesting a move to CD 14 came from individuals who currently live in CD 14. By contrast, the residents of Little Tokyo, Skid Row, Bunker Hill and others who actually live in downtown repeatedly stated their strong preference to remain linked with South Los Angeles in CD 9.

As another example, to justify moving USC from Council District 8 to Council District 9, the Executive Director stated that there were five different map submissions from the public that advocated moving USC to CD 9. This was also incorrect. It was only upon questioning that the Executive Director acknowledged that only one map, which was submitted by the Mexican American Legal Defense

¹⁶ See Section I.C, *supra*.

March 5, 2012
Page 12

and Education Fund, made this proposal; every other map on the subject kept USC in the 8th District.

Should the Commission's plan be passed by the City Council, litigation will likely result and the plan will likely fail. In the interest of saving the City the cost and embarrassment of defending segregation, it is requested that the City Attorney's Office advise both the City Council and the Mayor of the significant legal challenges that the Commission's plan is subject to and to pass a lawful plan.

Respectfully,



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Exhibit A

MINORITY REPORT BY COMMISSIONER DOWNEY

A. Needed Changes to the Commission's Recommended Map

When I was appointed to the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission (LACCRC) by the City Attorney, I was told by my appointing authority only two things: make the proposed map legally defensible and do the right thing. Based on what I know, I believe the map is defensible but I don't think we have done the right thing in several respects, the most troublesome of which follow, and only the City Council can correct our missteps.

1. The overwhelming weight of the testimony we heard suggested that Koreatown should be kept whole or largely whole in CD 13. At virtually every one of our 22 public hearings, we heard a repeated request from Korean Angelenos to be kept whole, almost always couched as whole in CD13. Even if it may not be feasible to keep the entire Wilshire Center/Koreatown Neighborhood Council of nearly 100,000 people in a single district, we should have deferred to the huge presence and common chorus of the Korean voices at every step in our process. Those residents want to be in CD13 where other Asian immigrants live and where their common social services needs can be better served.

2. We heard from hundreds of stakeholders from CD9, in writing and in person, on the several occasions we met in City Hall. The vast majority of voices spoke in favor of keeping the boundaries largely intact. In the last ten years downtown Los Angeles has enjoyed a remarkable and exciting renaissance. That has been due in large part to a synergy between private developers and the City. This public private partnership has brought us the boom in commercial and residential growth downtown we have witnessed in the last decade. It is the combination of energy from big business at the Staples Center together with the Bank District's loft conversions using the City's adaptive reuse program that explains the impressive success story of CD9. We heard from people as diverse as the leadership at the Music Center, the Museum of Contemporary Art, the LA Opera, The Bank District and homeless service providers- all asking for the same thing- "keep downtown in CD9." If it's not feasible to keep all of downtown together in CD9, at least make a more equitable and reasonable split between CD 9 to the south and CD14 to the northeast. Our proposed map moves virtually all of downtown to the northeast into CD 14 to the detriment of CD9. The turnaround in downtown under CD9 is one of our City's greatest success stories. Why alter a working formula?

3. The hearings at the Expo Center on January 10 and at West Angeles Church on February 11 gave a forum for hundreds of voices in CD8 to state their wishes about their district. The vast majority asked that CD8's boundaries be kept intact. That would not include USC, as proposed, but would include Leimert Park whole and the redeveloping Baldwin Hills Shopping Center. Even the current representative of CD9 objected to moving USC, as proposed, out of CD8 and into CD9. CD8 was badly disserved in this process, for no apparent reason.

It is clear that we could not draw a perfect map meeting all the demands of all the communities in our huge city and still complying with all requirements of law. But we could have drawn a better map and done the right thing more often than we did. We certainly could have drawn one that minimizes the risk of litigation, instead of increasing that risk. Of course, anyone can sue anytime, with or without likelihood of success. But even if the City can prevail in court, why provoke costly and wasteful litigation, especially in times when public funds are in such short supply? If we are more responsive to some of the most reasonable requests of the public, more compromising on contested boundaries and more equitable in distribution of assets, we might avert costly litigation.

B. Needed Changes to the Redistricting Process

Redistricting has always been a purely political process under which elected officials worked with or against each other or horse traded with each other in the drawing of their own district lines. Reform of redistricting under section 204 of the Charter was intended to make the process driven less by the political self interest of incumbents, more openly and impartially for the benefit of the entire city.

Sad to say, but not surprisingly, when the vast majority of the "independent" Commission is appointed by sitting officials often with their own political futures at stake, the independence of the Commission is compromised. For this reason, The City should consider alternatives. One is the model used by the State of California in which we have a balanced and diverse group from different parts of town with no particular affiliation with local elected officials selected by a disinterested body. And that commission, most importantly, draws the final map. Of course one of the problems is finding such disinterested persons who are satisfactory to the affected parties and still willing and able to volunteer the hours to undertake the complex job of drawing the map. One of the issues from the outset of our process in hiring staff was that almost anyone with the knowledge and interest in the rather arcane exercise of local political mapping was already likely to be rooted in local politics

Alternatively, we could return to the previous City system and most jurisdictions nationwide of having the elected officials draw their own maps. The politicians would then answer directly to their constituents for their mapping decisions.

Other jurisdictions have tried other formats such as establishing a panel of judges or some other group to make the mapping decisions, presumably a group totally disinterested in the outcome of the mapping decision.

If by choice or inertia we retain something like the current hybrid "independent/politically appointed" system, we need to allow more time for public input and thoughtful deliberation than was given in this mad dash from September to February. We also need to do all our line drawing as a total group, in public under the Brown Act, so that we can see the citywide impacts on the whole of any proposed boundary in any one district. The work of the regional sub quorum groups had to be scrapped and largely redone. And, of course, we need a set of clear and binding principles and restrictions to inform our work.

Fortunately we have ten years to learn from our mistakes.

**Minority Report and Recommendations
of the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission**

Submitted by:

**Commissioner Robert Ahn, Esq.
Commissioner Bobbie Jean Anderson
Commissioner Helen B. Kim, Esq.
Commissioner David Roberts**

The purpose of this Minority Report is to discuss issues that the City Council should consider in reviewing the Commission's Final Map Recommendation and Final Report. With very few exceptions, the universal request heard by the Commission throughout the redistricting process was to keep neighborhoods and communities intact and, where presently split, to unite them in single Council Districts. Although the Final Map Recommendation unites many communities of interest that were previously split under the boundaries drawn in 2001, we respectfully submit that the Final Map Recommendation does not respect substantial public input from certain communities of interest – communities which the Commission could have kept intact, in conformance with Section 204(d) of the Los Angeles City Charter.

This Minority Report also discusses the Commission's decision to draw the boundaries for numerous Council Districts on the basis of race, in possible violation of the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Protection Clause. We also discuss possible violations of the Brown Act and Section 204(c), the lack of guiding principles or other criteria to ensure a consistent reason or rationale for the Commission's decision-making, as well as other procedural irregularities and errors that marred the Commission's redistricting process.

While this Minority Report does not purport to include an exhaustive list, we believe that these material failures have exposed the City to a significant risk of litigation or other efforts to remedy the deficiencies of the Commission's Final Map. We therefore urge the City Council to consider amendments to the Final Map Recommendation that would minimize the substantial costs and burdens that litigation would impose on the City should the Council approve the Commission's Final Map.

I. With Respect to Certain Communities, the Final Map Recommendation Fails to Respect the Public Input It Received or to Keep Communities Intact, In Conformance with Section 204 of the Los Angeles City Charter

A. The Final Map Recommendation Fails to Respect Public Input from Five Neighborhood Councils, Which Easily Could Have Been Kept Intact, In Conformance with Section 204(d)

The Commission failed to respect or give appropriate weight to the public input it received from the Neighborhood Council of Westchester Playa, the three Neighborhood Councils in Hollywood and the Wilshire Center Koreatown Neighborhood Council, all of which asked the Commission to keep their respective Neighborhood Councils intact in single Council Districts:

- Hundreds of stakeholders from the Neighborhood Council of Westchester/Playa asked that the portion east of the 405 Fwy be united with the rest of Westchester/Playa in CD11; there was no contrary testimony requesting a split of Westchester/Playa.
- Hundreds of stakeholders from Wilshire Center Koreatown Neighborhood Council ("WCKNC") asked that their boundaries be kept intact in a single Council District and placed in CD13; there was no contrary testimony requesting a split of WCKNC. Only four individuals asked that Koreatown be placed in CD10 –

individuals who were given special access to the Council Chambers through the rear entrance in order to testify at the February 22 Commission meeting.

- Numerous stakeholders from San Fernando Valley, including the Valley Industry & Commerce Association and the Sherman Oaks Homeowners Association (SOHA), asked the Commission to include only one "cross-over" district or, alternatively, a sixth Council District that was more than 50% in the Valley. SOHA was so strongly in support of such a request that it was even willing to tolerate a small split of the Sherman Oaks Neighborhood Council in order to create a sixth majority Valley Council District. Yet, on February 22, 2012, the Commission refused even to consider the merits of Amendment N, which would have moved the vast bulk of Sherman Oaks NC from CD04 to CD05 and thereby make CD05 a sixth Council District with a majority in the Valley.
- Numerous stakeholders from Hollywood asked that Hollywood not be "carved up"; yet, that is precisely what the Final Map Recommendation does. The Final Map Recommendation ignored this public input and splits three different Hollywood Neighborhood Councils between CD04 and CD13.

While we understand that it may not always be feasible to respect public input, stakeholders from the aforementioned communities came out in overwhelming numbers in favor of keeping their respective communities intact. Although the maps received by the Commission and proposed by various Commissioners demonstrated that it was, in fact, feasible to keep all of these communities intact, the Commission failed to unify these communities. The Commission failed to do so, even as it acknowledged keeping other communities of interest intact in conformance with Section 204(d).

Not only does the Final Map Recommendation fail to respect the input from these communities, the Final Report even distorts the record on the public input from these communities. For example, the Commission's February 23, 2012 Press Release and the Final Report proclaim that the Final Map Recommendation "makes Koreatown whole in CD10 for the first time in 40 years." (See Feb. 23, 2012 Press Release; Final Report at 17-18). This claim uses the most restrictive Koreatown boundaries used in the City's community renaming process and was seemingly made for the sole purpose of touting the so-called "unification of Koreatown" as one of the major achievements of this Commission and its Final Map Recommendation.

In truth, however, this Commission failed to unite WCKNC in a single Council District, despite the overwhelming testimony from the Korean-American community and stakeholders of WCKNC, requesting that the Commission honor the boundaries of WCKNC, which are also identical to the White House "Preserve America" boundaries for Koreatown. The community's request to keep WCKNC intact in CD13 was reflected in all of the map submissions by the Asian American community, including the Asian Pacific American Legal Center and the Korean American Coalition, maps submitted by Commissioners Ahn and Kim, as well as petitions submitted by 3056 residents and stakeholders of WCKNC. Moreover, as reported in numerous articles in the press, support for the Koreatown community's request for the WCKNC/Preserve America boundaries to be kept intact in CD13 was overwhelming and made not only by ethnic Koreans, but also ethnic Bangladeshis, Mongolians and Latinos in that community. E.g.,

<http://www.labeez.org/2012/02/koreatown-activists-continue-fight-for-political-future.php>
<http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/lanow/2012/02/city-council-redistricting.html>. Although the Final Report claims that the Bangladeshi and Latino communities requested WCKNC to be in CD10 (Final Report at 16), the record shows that the Bangladeshi community simply wanted to be kept intact regardless of Council District. See http://ens.lacity.org/cla/minutesrc/claminutesrc319775750_02112012.pdf at pp. 30-31. And one public speaker, who purported to speak on behalf of the entire Central American community in support of the draft boundaries for CD10, could not even identify the location of any Central American communities within the boundaries of CD10. *Id.* at pp. 77-80.

Even the closing comments by Commissioners at the Commission's February 22, 2012 meeting made clear that splitting WCKNC was not a "win" for the Korean-American community. As Commissioner David Roberti acknowledged, Koreatown "lost" in the Commission's Final Map Recommendation, because the Commission ignored the overwhelming input from that community to respect their Neighborhood Council and national "Preserve America" boundaries. See audio podcast of February 22, 2012 Commission meeting.

Although the Final Report attempts to justify the use of the most restrictive definition of Koreatown on the ground that the Commission "made a de facto policy decision to maintain and respect communities ... that had been identified by the City of Los Angeles' community renaming policy" (Final Report at 17), that statement is plainly false. As the Commission's treatment of Historic Filipinotown demonstrates, the Commission did **not** adopt any "de facto policy" to use the City's community renaming process to determine a community's boundaries. Indeed, with respect to Historic Filipinotown, the Final Map Recommendation adopted the community's testimony that its southern boundary is 3rd Street, not Beverly, and kept intact the community's definition of Historic Filipinotown, even though the community's definition is approximately double the size of Historic Filipinotown using the City's community renaming process. See Amendment B adopted at Commission's February 22, 2012 meeting.

The Final Report also distorts the record with respect to the split of the Neighborhood Council of Westchester Playa. The Final Report states that such a split was necessary because the Commission made a "policy decision" to use the 405 Freeway as a "natural boundary" for CD11. (Final Report at 19-20). The Commission adopted no such policy. Indeed, CD 11 in the Final Map Recommendation includes Mar Vista Neighborhood Council, which extends east of the 405 Freeway. Moreover, as the audio podcast of the Commission meeting on February 15, 2012 demonstrates, the Commission merely agreed that CD11 must include the population west of the 405 Freeway. The Commission then "received and filed" other proposed adjustments that would have required portions east of the 405 Freeway to be in CD11, thereby tabling and preserving that issue for later discussion. See February 15, 2012 audio podcast, <http://redistricting2011.lacity.org/LACITY/audioVideo.html> at 2:33:50 - 2:40.

We note that, when some stakeholders of Neighborhood Councils made specific requests of the Commission, those requests were adopted in the Final Map Recommendation. For example, when Toluca Lake asked to be moved from CD02 to CD04, that request was adopted in the Final Map Recommendation. When Watts asked to be moved from CD09 to CD15, that request was adopted in the Final Map Recommendation. When the Sunland Tujunga and other foothill communities asked to be united with the communities of Shadow Hills, Lakeview

Terrace and Hansen Dam, that request was adopted in the Final Map Recommendation. When the Neighborhood Council of Westchester/Playa complained of being split from LAX, the Commission announced, without even a Commission vote, that that split was an "inadvertent error" and reunited the majority (but not all) of Westchester/Playa with LAX in CD11 in its Final Draft Map. When Greater Wilshire Neighborhood Council asked to be kept whole, the Commission placed them intact in CD05 in its initial draft map; but when they came back and complained that they didn't want to be whole in CD05, because their mission of preservation was incompatible with other voices in CD05, the Commission agreed to place the Orthodox Jewish community in CD05, and the rest of Greater Wilshire Neighborhood Council in CD04.

Yet, when the stakeholders of Neighborhood Council of Westchester Playa, Hollywood Hills West NC, Central Hollywood NC, Hollywood United NC and the Wilshire Center Koreatown Neighborhood Council made similar requests to be kept intact in single Council Districts, the Commission did not implement those requests or keep those communities intact, in conformance with Section 204(d), even though it could easily have been accomplished.

Accordingly, we request that the Council consider and respect the public input from the stakeholders of Neighborhood Council of Westchester Playa, Hollywood Hills West NC, Central Hollywood NC, Hollywood United NC and the Wilshire Center Koreatown Neighborhood Council, and to make the adjustments necessary to the Final Map Recommendation to keep those communities intact, including but not limited to the changes suggested by Amendment N submitted to the Commission on February 22, 2012.

B. The Final Map Recommendation Fails to Respect Public Input from the Vast Majority of Stakeholders in Council District 09

The Commission also did not respect or give appropriate weight to the public input from the numerous communities and neighborhoods in Council District 09, which requested that the Commission keep their boundaries intact to the extent feasible.

Hundreds of stakeholders from CD09 asked that the 2001 boundaries of CD09 be kept intact, other than minor changes to account for slight population shifts. Stakeholders from Little Tokyo, Skid Row and senior executives from numerous major Downtown landmark institutions, including the Music Center, the Museum of Contemporary Art, the Cathedral of Our Lady of Angels were uniform not only in their request to remain in CD09, but the need to remain in CD09 in order to maintain the cultural, educational and economic partnerships between Downtown and South Los Angeles. The testimony included petitions and map submissions that demonstrated precisely how CD09 and CD14 could continue to share the Downtown territory and account for the population needs of CD14.

Although there was significant public testimony requesting that Downtown be united in a single Council District, the vast majority of that testimony came from current residents of CD14, not from residents of CD09. We note that, under the 2001 boundaries, approximately 75% of the 40,000 residents living in Downtown now reside in CD09, while only 25% of the Downtown population resides in CD14.

The Commission's failure to give proper weight to public input can be attributable, in part, to the Commission Staff's failure and refusal to circulate or otherwise make readily available to Commissioners the written submissions of testimony and related evidence from the public. In sharp contrast to the publicly submitted maps, which were posted on the Commission's website, the public comment cards, community of interest forms and other written submissions received by Commission Staff were not posted on the Commission's website or made readily available to Commissioners. Commission Staff did not produce any significant analysis of the public's written and verbal testimony until it was too late. As a result, during key votes to amend the Commission's draft map on February 15, 2012, Commissioners were urged to rely primarily on their recollection of the public's verbal testimony. And when the Commission Staff finally prepared summaries of the public's written and verbal testimony, they were often inaccurate and did not fairly reflect the testimony received. For example, petitions submitted by hundreds of residents and stakeholders requesting that CD09's boundaries remain intact apparently were not included in Commission Staff's summaries and "fact sheets."

The Commission's apparent failure to respect the public input from CD09 stakeholders has not gone unnoticed. After the Commission released its Final Map Recommendation, even those who had initially called for a united Downtown have reversed their position. As the Downtown News summarized in its February 24, 2012 editorial:

We now believe Downtown should be divided more cleanly between the Ninth and 14th districts. It is not a decision we come to lightly or happily. Early in the redistricting process we called for a unified Downtown, noting that concentrating the community in a single district would be consistent with the letter and spirit of the requirement to keep communities of interest together. We still believe that, but it's not worth further harming poverty-stricken areas for our minimal gains — not only would the Ninth suffer in the current proposal, but Bernard Parks' Eighth District would also lose its economic engines . . . This proposal will not please everyone, but the mapmakers, and some of the politicians guiding them, have made this necessary with their back-door dealing, potential Brown Act violations, power grabbing and land grabbing.

See http://www.ladowntownnews.com/opinion/redistricting-solution-for-a-unified-city-divide-downtown/article_1f241058-5f3a-11e1-a680-0019bb2963f4.html

Accordingly, we urge the City Council to consider a more equitable division of Downtown between CD09 and CD14.

C. The Final Map Recommendation Fails to Respect Public Input from the Vast Majority of Stakeholders in Council District 8

Hundreds of stakeholders from CD08 asked that the 2001 boundaries of CD08 be kept intact, both at the pre-map hearings and the post-map hearings. As with CD 09, this district also required only minimal alterations in order to satisfy even the most stringent population deviation standards. The Commission received a submission showing precisely how this goal could be accomplished.

In fact, 74% of the public input received at the Commission's February 11, 2012 regional public hearing at West Angeles Church in South Central Los Angeles spoke in favor of keeping the current boundaries of CD08 intact. The review of the record shows that the written testimony regarding the communities of Baldwin Hills, Leimert Park and Westchester was split, which is contrary to the opinion offered by the Executive Director "that the strong weight of the testimony favored being kept whole and moved to CD 10," at the Commission meeting on February 22, 2012.

We note here that CD08 is the city's single African American majority CVAP district. The communities and neighborhoods that have formed the core of this district for more than four decades include the residential areas of Baldwin Hills, Baldwin Vista, Leimert Park, and a significant portion of the Crenshaw corridor. These areas represent an important component of the district's economic base; it also includes several landmark institutions including the Baldwin Hills Mall, USC, and First AME Church. No one doubts that CD08 serves as the main hub of activity of African American political and social activity in Los Angeles.

Notwithstanding the public testimony, the Commission stripped CD08 of USC, Exposition Park, the "Dons" portion of Baldwin Hills, and Leimert Park, most of which had been in CD08 under the 2001 boundaries.

The Commission's Final Map Recommendation failed to respect the substantial public input, requesting that CD08's boundaries remain intact. Accordingly, we urge the City Council to consider revisions to the Final Map Recommendation that would substantially restore CD08 to its 2001 boundaries, including Amendment M.

II The Boundaries of Certain Council Districts May Have Been Illegally Drawn, Due to the Predominant Use of Race in Drawing Their Boundaries

As a preliminary matter, we note that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act requires three specific findings in order to purposefully construct a majority non-white district: (1) a sufficiently large and geographically compact minority population, (2) that is politically cohesive community of voters, and (3) white voters vote sufficiently as a bloc so as to usually be able to defeat the minority group's preferred candidate. Without such findings, dividing voters into districts on the basis of race may run afoul of the Equal Protection Clause, which prohibits racial gerrymandering.

Without evidence of racially polarized voting, and without any analysis or consideration of polarized voting prepared by, or submitted to, the Commission, the Commission nevertheless set out to draw majority-minority districts in Council Districts 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 14, purportedly to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This threshold decision to draw district lines on the basis of race had significant adverse effects on keeping communities intact in, and boundaries for, Council Districts 8, 9, 11 and 13. Because the Commission did not have the benefit of any of the studies or analyses that would justify drawing districts on the basis of race, we have serious questions about the legality of the heavy reliance on race as a basis for drawing boundaries for those Council Districts, as demonstrated in the record.

A. The Boundaries of CD 10 May Have Been Improperly Drawn Due to the Improper Use of Race in Drawing Its Boundaries

The boundaries of CD10 were originally drawn by the West/South Ad Hoc Regional Line Drawing Committee on Friday, January 20, 2012. During that meeting, Commissioner Ellison, the appointee from CD10, announced that his goal was to increase African-American registered voters in CD10 to over 50% from its 2001 level of 43.2%. Likewise, under the Final Map Recommendation, CD10's African-American CVAP has been increased from 36.8% to 41.8%.

After announcing that his goal was to increase African-American registered voters in CD10, he directed the Commission's Technical Director, Nicole Boyle, to show the African-American demographics and then added every contiguous census tract with a majority African-American population to CD10, including Leimert Park and other heavily-African-American neighborhoods and communities, until African-American registered voters represented over 50% of CD10's voters.

Commissioner Ellison also acknowledged his goal of focusing on race in his written, post-meeting assessment of his proposed map. As Commissioner Ellison stated in an email to the members of the West/South Ad Hoc Line Drawing Committee:

Being a historical African American opportunity district, we found it necessary to increase the AA population. We attempted to protect the historical African American incumbents in this district by increasing the black voter registration percentage and CVAP #s accordingly. As you can discern on the attachment, we were able to increase the numbers to 50.12% and 42.8%, respectively. This was a significant increase in the black voters in CD 10 which would protect and assist in keeping CD 10 a predominantly African-American opportunity district.

(See email thread, dated Jan. 20-22, 2012, from Commissioner Ellison to Commissioners Anderson, Downey, Kadota, Kim, McKean, Roberti, Vargas, attached as Exhibit A, at p.6.)

The heavy emphasis on race in drawing the boundaries of CD10 is particularly problematic, because it appears to place a priority on bolstering the African-American population in CD10, a historically African-American influence district that has always relied on cross-racial alliances with other similarly-sized groups, with little apparent regard to the impact on CD08, the City's only Council District with a majority African-American CVAP. Moreover, the significant increase in CD10's African-American registered voters (from 43.2% to 50.6%) and African American CVAP (from 36.8% to 43.1%) was accomplished almost entirely by taking African-American voters from CD08, possibly diluting African-American voting power in CD08 over the next decade.

B. The Boundaries of CD08 and CD11 May Have Been Improperly Drawn Due to the Improper Use of Race

Another area in which race may have been improperly used in drawing Council District boundaries was the split of the Neighborhood Council of Westchester/Playa between CD08 and CD11. The testimony from hundreds of stakeholders of the Neighborhood Council of

Westchester/Playa was uniform in requesting that their Neighborhood Council remain intact and in CD11. There was no testimony requesting a split of that Neighborhood Council.

Notwithstanding that uniform testimony, however, the Commission nevertheless treated the section of Westchester/Playa east of the 405 Fwy different from the remainder of Westchester/Playa located west of the 405 Fwy. The different treatment appeared to be based on the fact that the portion of Westchester/Playa east of the 405 Fwy has a significant African-American population and therefore could be used to bolster the African-American population in CD08 as remediation for other African-American communities that were moved from CD08 to CD10. Again, this raises troubling questions, which may needlessly expose the City of Los Angeles to the risk of significant and substantial litigation.

C. The Boundaries Deprive Asian Americans of Any Reasonable Possibility of Representation on the City Council

Last but not least, although the Commission was presented with several alternative maps from the Asian Pacific American Legal Center, the Korean American Coalition and Commissioner Helen B. Kim, each of which created an Asian influence district with Asian CVAPs ranging from 31% to 36%, the Final Map Recommendation adopts the opposite approach and effectively splits the densely-populated Korean-American community into three Council Districts (CD04, CD10 and CD13), and places the majority of Korean-Americans in CD10. The Final Map Recommendation's configuration of CD10 makes the Korean-American community a captive minority, with an Asian voter registration of only 9.2%, as compared to an African-American voter registration of 50.6%.

Given the significant increase of Asian Americans, as reflected in the 2010 Census, this raises troubling issues that may expose the City of Los Angeles to the risk of significant and substantial litigation.

III Procedural Irregularities that Marred the Commission's Redistricting Process

A. The Initial Draft Map Was Drawn Behind Closed Doors And Without Public Input, Raising Concerns About Potential Violations Of The Brown Act and Section 204(c) of the City Charter

At the beginning of the Commission's work, and in conformance with Section 204(c), which requires the Commission to seek public input "throughout the redistricting process," the Commission promised in several public meetings and press conferences that the Commission would conduct "an open and transparent" redistricting process.

But on January 11, 2012, the Commission adopted procedures for developing a draft Council District Boundaries Map that affirmatively prevented public input in the drafting process for the Commission's initial draft map. Importantly, during the critical period of January 11, 2012 and January 25, 2012 – when the Commission drew the boundaries for its initial draft map – all decisions were made behind closed doors and without public input, resulting in numerous procedural irregularities and flaws that infected the Commission's initial draft map.

Specifically, under the January 11-adopted procedures, the Commission was divided into three Ad Hoc Regional Line Drawing Committees, each comprised of seven Commissioners. As confirmed by the City Attorney's Office at the Commission's January 11, 2012 meeting, this was done expressly to attempt to avoid triggering the Brown Act and thereby prevent the public from giving public input during the initial line-drawing process. Thus, all discussions among Commissioners regarding regional line drawing were held behind closed doors, and the Commission prevented public input in this phase of the redistricting process in apparent contravention of Section 204(c) of the City Charter.

To make matters worse, the Ad Hoc Regional Line Drawing Committees were prevented from communicating with each other – again, in order to attempt to avoid triggering the Brown Act and thereby prevent the public from giving public input during this phase of the redistricting process. Because Commission-wide discussion was not conducted, there were important decisions made and driven by one Regional Line Drawing Committee, that, in turn, tied the hands of the other Regional Line Drawing Committees who met subsequently. For example, the seven members of the Ad Hoc Valley Regional Line Drawing Committee met first and decided that the Valley would contain five whole Council Districts and only one cross-over district. Because they were scheduled by Commission Staff to meet first, that Regional Committee's decisions then bound the other two Regional Line Drawing Committees who met later.

Under the January 11-adopted procedures, after the three Line Drawing Committees made decisions about their own regions, there were two Dispute Resolution Committees – the Valley/West Resolution Committee and the East/West Resolution Committee – each comprised of 10 members, who were tasked with "stitching together" the various maps from the Ad Hoc Regional Line Drawing Committee. Again, the structure of the two Resolution Committees was designed to attempt to avoid triggering the Brown Act and to prevent public input during this phase of the redistricting process.

The Valley/West Resolution Committee met first. Because they met first and "locked in" their decisions, the East/West Resolution Committee could not touch the boundaries or decisions made by the Valley/West Resolution Committee. The Valley Regional Line Drawing Committee decided, among other things, to include all of South Robertson NC in CD05; that decision, alone, unilaterally cut through the area that had connected Palms to CD10 in the West/South Regional Line Drawing Committee's maps. As a result, in the East/West Resolution Committee meeting, CD11 had no choice but to take Palms and to shift most of Westchester/Playa out of CD11 in order for CD11 to comply with the Equal Population Principle. We understand this to be the "inadvertent error" referred to by Chair Vargas at the February 2, 2012 public hearing in Westchester; but, in fact, the split of Westchester/Playa was not "inadvertent." It was the direct result of the Commission's January 11-adopted procedures, which did not permit the two Resolution Committees to confer or meet or to allow public input during this phase of the redistricting process.

The errors produced by the closed-door line-drawing sessions were significant, because the opportunities to correct those errors were limited. At its meeting on February 15, 2012, the Commission was forced to address over 80 adjustments requested by various Commissioners in a marathon session lasting over 9 hours. Due to the large number of adjustments, discussion of each adjustment was limited to just 10 minutes, regardless of the size or impact of the adjustment

or the desire by Commissioners to continue discussion. Thus, the initial closed-door line drawing sessions had a significant adverse impact on the overall redistricting process.

B. The Lack of Guiding Principles or Other Criteria to Guide the Commission's Decision-Making Process

In sharp contrast to the redistricting process at the State level, the Commission never developed or adopted any guiding principles or other criteria to guide Commission decision-making. On January 11, 2012, the Chair and Co-Chairs proposed a set of Guiding Principles for discussion and approval by the Commission; those Guiding Principles were rejected.

At the January 11, 2012 Commission meeting, the Chair appointed an Ad Hoc Committee, comprised of the Chair, Co-Chairs Kadota and Dupont-Walker, and Commissioners Cornejo, Gaines and Kim, to revise the draft Guiding Principles. That Ad Hoc Committee was never convened. Commissioner Kim, at the request of Co-Chair Kadota, drafted a revised set of Guiding Principles, which were presented to the Commission for approval on February 4, 2012. But those revised Guiding Principles were never adopted by the Commission, nor were any other Guiding Principles prepared.

The Commission's failure to adopt or agree upon a set of Guiding Principles prevented the Commission from providing any consistent reason or rationale for its decisions or for any significant changes to the Commission's draft maps. As a result, public input from communities and neighborhoods was not treated consistently or in a fair or equal manner, and justifications for the Commission's decisions were developed *post hoc*.

C. Suppression of the Kim Map.

In the West/South Ad Hoc Regional Committee, two maps were created: one by Commissioners Ellison and McKean and one by Commissioner Kim. The Ellison/McKean map split WCKNC and put the south half of WCKNC in CD10; the Kim map did not include any portion of WCKNC in CD10, thereby leaving WCKNC to be kept intact in CD13. Since both maps received votes of 3-4 and neither received a majority of votes, the Committee decided to put both maps forward for consideration by the Valley/West Resolution Committee. (See Exhibit A at p.1). But the Valley/West Resolution Committee was never informed of the Kim map and therefore it was never reviewed by that Committee. This was a significant procedural error, because at the January 25, 2012 Commission meeting, several Commissioners were under the impression that the Ellison/McKean map (Map 1) was the only map to have "gone through the proper process" and that the Kim map (Map 2) had "not gone through the process" when, in fact, the Kim map was improperly prevented from consideration by the Valley/West Resolution Committee.

D. Presentation of the Initial Draft Map for Public Release, Despite the Lack of Approval by the Dispute Resolution Committee

Yet another procedural irregularity was the decision to present the initial draft map (Map 1) to the Commission for public release on January 25, 2012, even though that initial draft map failed to obtain a majority of votes in committee. The Ellison/McKean map was considered by the East/West Resolution Committee, which was comprised of 10 members. But the

East/West Resolution Committee's vote on that map was 5-5, meaning that the Ellison/McKean map failed to obtain a majority of votes. Notwithstanding the failure to get a majority of votes, the Ellison/McKean map was placed on the agenda for the Commission meeting on January 25, 2012 for public release by the Commission. The public was never informed that the initial draft map had failed to obtain a majority of votes in the East/West Resolution Committee.

E. Unequal Treatment of Written Public Submissions.

For the most part, only written submissions by public members who brought sufficient hard copies to the Commission meetings were circulated to the Commission. Most written public submissions were not circulated to the Commission electronically, even though various Commissioners repeatedly requested electronic circulation of written submissions. But when it came to Toluca Lake's emails requesting inclusion in CD04, not CD02, those email submissions were circulated electronically to every member of the Ad Hoc Line Drawing Committee responsible for drafting the initial boundaries for CD04. The Commission's Executive Director, Andrew Westall, is President of the Greater Toluca Lake Neighborhood Council.

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The foregoing does not attempt to be an exhaustive list of the problems, deficiencies and errors that marred the Commission's redistricting process. However, we raise some of the most significant issues that the City Council can and should address in reviewing the Commission's Final Map Recommendation and Report.

We urge the City Council to consider amendments to the Final Map Recommendation, including but not limited to, Amendments K, M and N that were on the Commission's agenda for February 22, 2012, in order to minimize the likelihood of litigation and the substantial costs and burdens that such litigation would impose on the City.