



DELEGATE U

Redistricting 101

California Citizens Redistricting Commission



The Selection

Registered with same party for 5 years

Voted 2 of 3 last general elections

Last 10 years applicant or their immediate family cannot have been:

- A candidate for federal/state office
- Staff to the Legislature, Congress, or the BOE
- Paid by a political party or campaign for federal/state office
- A central committee member
- Contributed \$2k to a candidate in a year
- A lobbyist

The Selection



“Most qualified applicants”

- Relevant analytical skills
- Ability to be impartial
- Appreciation of CA’s diverse demographics and geography

To create commission:

- Independent of Legislative influence
- Representative of state’s diversity

The Selection



Resulting 14-member commission is incredibly diverse:

- 5 Dems, 5 Reps, 4 Others*
- 8 Women, 6 Men
- 4 Latinx, 4 Asian, 3 Black
- 2 LGBTQ
- 2 Under 35
- 1 Disabled
- 7 North, 7 South

* Partisan division required by law

The Selection

Variety of backgrounds from overseas election observer, to architect, to political science professor, to epidemiologist, to community organizer

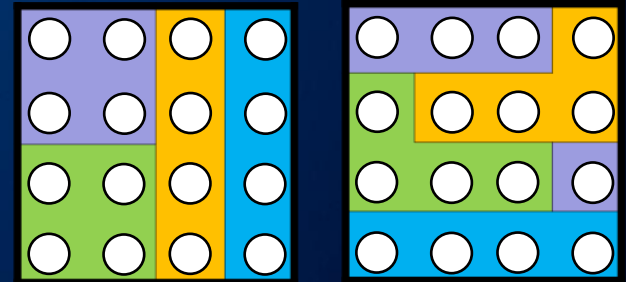
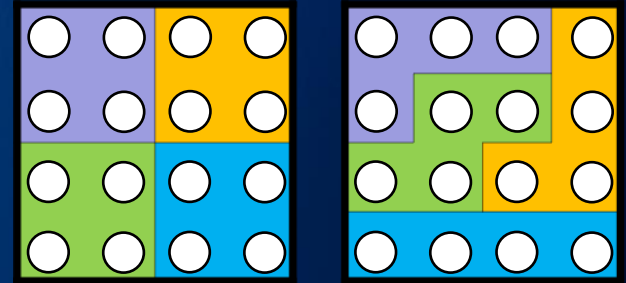


The Law

Reapportionment is the process of determining how many Congressional seats California will be allocated

Redistricting is the process of drawing boundaries to divide the state into new districts

How those lines are drawn affects how people are represented



Federal Constitution and Law

State Criteria (in order of priority):

- Equal population
- Federal Voting Rights Act (VRA)
- Contiguous
- Cities, counties, neighborhoods, & communities of interest
- Compactness
- Nesting

The Law

Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.

The place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of a map.

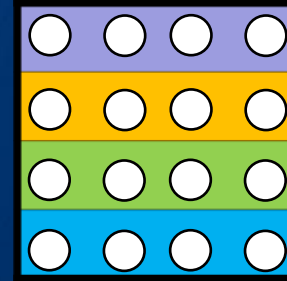
Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

The Law

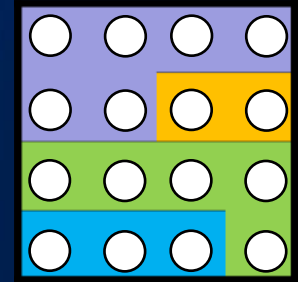
Equal Population: Districts must be substantially equal in population. i.e. “One-Person, One-Vote”

Seems reasonably straightforward, but...

Equal



Not



The Law

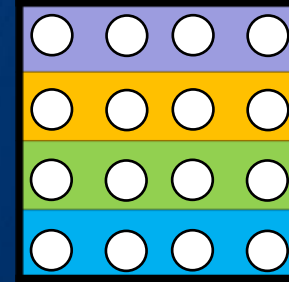
Equal Population: Congress “As nearly as is practicable” vs. State “Reasonably equal...”

Federal litigation regarding counting of undocumented for purposes of reapportionment

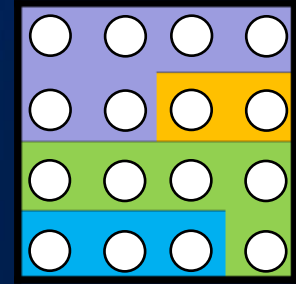
California law explicit all must be counted for purposes of redistricting

Adjustment for incarcerated persons

Equal



Not



The Law

Race: Under 14th Amendment must not be the “predominant” factor

Does not prohibit considering along with traditional, race-neutral, criteria

Traditional criteria must not be subordinate

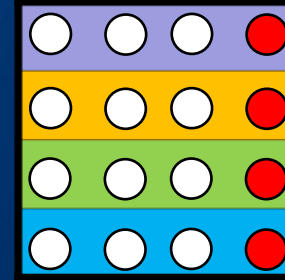
Vote Dilution: Under federal VRA avoid depriving minority voters of an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice

Discriminatory intent not required, only effect

Gingles Criteria

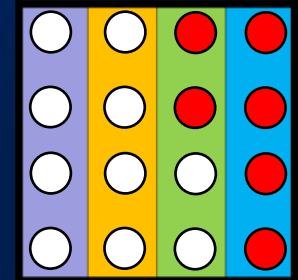
1. The minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a district
2. The minority group must be politically cohesive
3. The white majority votes sufficiently as a block to enable it to usually defeat the minority's preferred candidate

Cracking



Dispersing voters into districts such that a block-voting majority can routinely outvote them

Packing



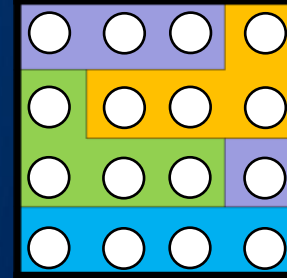
Concentrating voters to minimize their influence in other districts

The Law

Contiguity: All parts of the district should be connected

There are nuances (i.e. bridges, islands)

Non-Contiguous



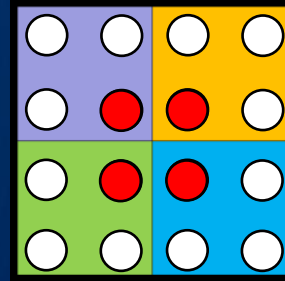
The Law

City, county, neighborhood, and community of interest

All same level of priority

Higher priority than other factors people
often think about in redistricting

“Pretty”, But...



The Law

A community of interest is a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.

Examples of such shared interests are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area, or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process.

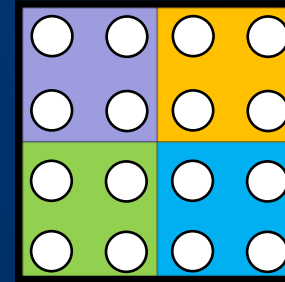
The Law

Compactness: Generally should be aware of shape and appearance

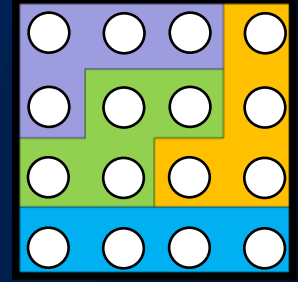
However, state law does not favor abstract shapes

Nor any of many statistical measures

More Compact

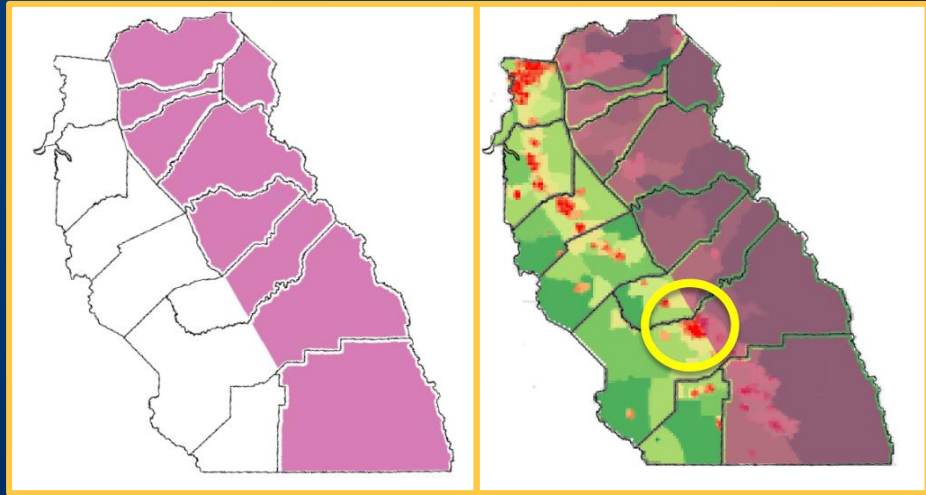


Less Compact



The Law

Compactness: California, “districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population.”





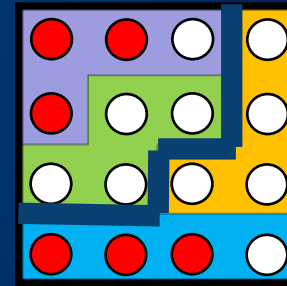
The Law

Nesting: 2 Assembly =
1 Senate

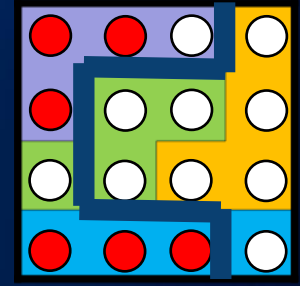
Lowest ranked criterion

Map that may be valid for one
level could be invalid for another

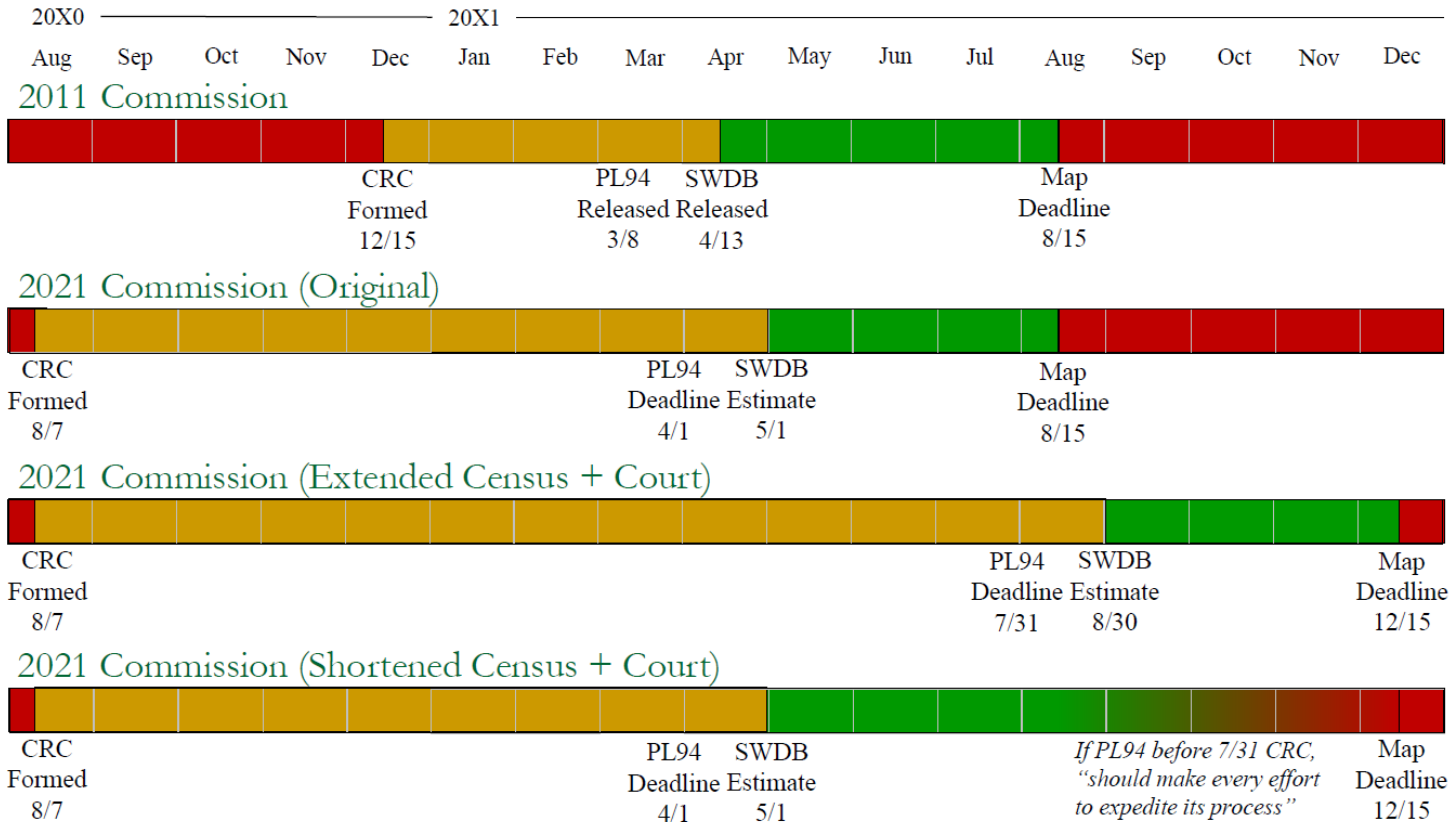
Nested



Not



The Timeline





Contact Us

WAGAMAN STRATEGIES

info@wagamanstrategies.com

916.440.0883



Thank You!