



LWV California Local Redistricting Survey Results

After the results of the 2020 Census were released, local Leagues observed and commented on the redistricting processes of county, city, and other local governmental agencies in California. For the first time some of this (cities and counties) redistricting was governed by the FAIR MAPS Act's criteria. As the process started to reach final districts, the LWV California asked for local Leagues' help in assessing the process that the League of Women Voters advocated for when it co-sponsored the FAIR MAPS Act in 2018 and 2019. The goal of the survey was to get first hand observations of the process at work, to ask what was effective and what was not, to understand how the public comment process worked, and to obtain suggestions for reform of the process.

Executive summary

We received 47 total responses from 26 different local Leagues. Leagues were from urban, suburban, and more rural areas representing a good cross section of the state. Approximately 50% of the responses were about county governments. The rest were distributed between city, school district, community college, and special districts.

Most agencies followed the rules -- but there were a number of examples of real problems. Several themes emerged.

- One of the most glaring was the lack of adequate public notice – or sometimes no public notice – of public meetings. Local Leagues collaborated with community partners as well as individual members of the public to lodge complaints and request adequate notice.
- Some Leagues noted that information about upcoming public meetings as well as basic information about demographics, the Voting Rights Act, maps submitted by the public as well as maps drawn by the consultants were not easily found on the websites. “Buried under another file” was one comment. Leagues acting with community partners and individual members of the public requested easy access.
- Refusing to allow public comment, limiting public comment to an inadequate time frame, and/or not providing live streaming for some public input meetings was another set of problems.
- Maps that ‘came from nowhere’, were drawn behind closed doors, emerged at the last minute, with inadequate or no time for the public to review, and/or refusing to identify who submitted maps was the final area of problems.

Cities and counties had a mandatory set of criteria to use when drawing new districts. Most of them followed those criteria, but this was not uniform.

Problems centered around:

- lack of prioritizing the Voting Rights Act;
- lack of interest in giving priority to input on communities of interest;

- giving priority to protection of incumbents; in some cases using incumbent protection as the only real priority.

Leagues, either singly or working in coalition with community partners, protested the violations of criteria and submitted alternative maps, with mixed results. In some cases, attention to VRA compliance increased although Leagues felt more could have been done, particularly in terms of majority/minority and influence districts. This is also true of community of interest input. There are a number of suits for violations of the Fair Maps Act either in process or under consideration.

The body that made the decisions on the maps, whether a commission or the elected officials, received most of their advice from two main sources:

- staff who worked directly for the agency – County Councils, City Attorneys, election officials
- consultants – demographers/line drawing firms, in some cases individual VRA experts

In most cases, the information provided was good. A few Leagues noted that the information provided was inadequate, factually wrong (clearly violated the Fair Maps Act), and in one case no legal analysis was provided at all beyond the most superficial level.

Leagues had a whole variety of partners that ranged from none – the League was alone -- up through broad community coalitions; from the very local to established national organizations. This seems to reflect the wide variety of community based organizations in local areas throughout the state.

Community input varied across the state; most reports indicated that the input was reasonably representative of the community, but again, there were gaps.

In general the comments to the final question asking about anything else we should know were pretty specific to the agency involved. However, a few themes emerged. The whole redistricting process was rushed. A couple of Leagues reported that the governing bodies had conclusions about what the maps should be before the process began, and discounted public testimony that didn't support it. One or two felt the redistricting agencies gave short shrift to community offered maps and discounted community of interest (COI) testimony. Two Leagues felt that the general public did not show up to offer comments, especially for community college redistricting.

Suggestions for the future

Local Leagues identified a number of needed improvements or reforms during conversations in webinars. They included:

- require medium and large (in population) counties and cities to establish independent redistricting commissions;
- whether an advisory or independent commission is established, elected officials should not be responsible for appointing or selecting commission members;
- communities of interest should perhaps be more clearly defined to exclude ideas like "everyone in Oakland who cares about the location of a baseball field" is part of a COI;

- make respect for COIs in redistricting of local jurisdictions part of the California Constitution;
- help jurisdictions locate Voting Rights Act resources, consultants, data analysts, and mapping experts and pay for them;
- fund continuing administrative staff so that there is some organization in place before the commission or committee starts meetings;
- make a website for redistricting stand alone, not a tab on the agency's existing site;
- provide funding specifically for outreach programs both for any commission or committee members and for public input;
- provide high quality, standardized training for whoever is charged with drawing and adopting the maps on the rules and the map drawing itself and for any staff that supports it.

The full results of the survey are included in this report.

2. Local League

ResponseID	Response
11	Monterey Co.
12	Eden Area
13	LWVFNUC
14	Redding CA
15	Monterey County
16	LWV Whittier
17	Mendocino Coast
18	Santa Barbara
19	McKown
21	Central Orange County Area
22	Placer
23	Alameda
24	San Luis Obispo County
25	Redding
26	LWV Oakland
27	LWV Placer County
28	League of Women Voters of the Santa Maria Valley
29	LWV Tulare County
30	LWV Tulare County
31	Southwest Santa Clara Valley
32	Southwest Santa Clara Valley
33	Los Altos-Mountain View
34	Marin County
35	LWV Tulare County
36	LWV of the San Bernardino Area
37	San Bernardino Area
38	Eden Area
39	Roskoski
40	North County San Diego
41	North County San Diego
42	San Diego
43	LWV of Marin County
44	LWV Tulare County
45	Cupertino-Sunnyvale
46	League of Women Voters of Plumas County
47	Monterey County
48	Monterey County

ResponseID	Response
49	Monterey County
50	Los Angeles County-ILO
51	Long Beach Area
52	Monterey County
53	LWVGLA
54	LWV Riverside
55	LWVMC
56	LWVMC
57	LWVGLA
58	Los Altos-Mountain View Area

5. Name of local agency

ResponseID	Response
11	Monterey Peninsula College
12	Alameda County Board of Supervisors
13	Alameda County
14	Shasta County Board of Supervisors
15	Board of Supervisors
16	Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
17	Mendocino County Board of Supervisors
18	City of Goleta
19	County of Marin
21	County Committee for School District Organization
22	City of Lincoln
23	Alameda County
24	Board of Supervisors
25	Shasta County Board of Supervisors
26	Oakland Redistricting Commission
27	Placer County
28	County of Santa Barbara
29	Tulare Co. Board of Supervisors
30	Visalia Unified School District
31	Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors
32	Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors
33	Foothill-DeAnza Community College
34	Marin Water (MMWD)
35	City of Visalia City Council
36	I don't understand the question
37	City of San Bernardino
38	Alameda County
39	Shasta County Board of Supervisors
40	County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission
41	City of Escondido Independent Redistricting Commission
42	City of El Cajon
43	Marin Community College District
44	Kaweah-Delta Health Care District
45	Foothill-DeAnza Community College District
46	Plumas County Board of Supervisors
47	Pacific Grove Unified School District
48	Pacific Grove Unified School District

ResponseID	Response
49	Salinas Union High School District
50	Los Angeles County Independent Redistricting Commission
51	Long Beach Independent Redistricting Commission
52	Carmel Unified School District
53	Los Angeles Unified School District
54	Riverside County
55	Monterey Peninsula College
56	Monterey Peninsula Unified School District
57	Los Angeles City Council
58	Santa Clara County

6. Type of local agency

Value	Percent	Responses
County government	48.9%	23
City government	19.1%	9
School	17.0%	8
Community College	10.6%	5
Special District	4.3%	2

Totals: 47


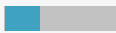


Other - Write In

Count

Totals

0

7. Type of redistricting




Value		Percent	Responses
Independent Commission		23.4%	11
Advisory Commission		31.9%	15
Electeds		40.4%	19
Other - Write In		4.3%	2
			Totals: 47

Other - Write In	Count
No idea	1
the board of trustees	1
Totals	2

8. Please provide a link to any local redistricting rules or regulations.

ResponseID	Response
13	acgov.org
16	https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/LA-County-CRC-Resolution-Adopting-Redistricting-Report.pdf
19	https://redistrictmarin.org/resources/
26	https://assets.ctfassets.net/mla2k9txthv8/3GaT9LvLfa04kgmEAEgm08/fe219c024f792552cc6b7139c18a13b0/OaklandCityCharter.pdf
27	https://www.placer.ca.gov/7303/Redistricting-Placer
28	https://drawsantabarbaracounty.org/
29	https://tularecounty.ca.gov/redistricting/
30	https://www.vusd.org/site/default.aspx?PageType=3&DomainID=8&ModuleInstanceID=9045&ViewID=6446EE88-D30C-497E-9316-3F8874B3E108&RenderLoc=0&FlexDataID=108749&PageID=9
35	https://www.visalia.city/government/redistricting/default.asp
36	https://sbcountyredistricting.com/
38	https://redistricting2021.acgov.org/
40	https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/redistricting/docs/IRC Bylaws.pdf
41	2013 Consent Decree https://www.escondido.org/Data/Sites/1/media/PDFs/ProposedConsentDecree.pdf
42	https://www.elcajon.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/25257/637608437068800000
44	https://www.kawahhealth.org
46	https://plumascounty.us/2781/Redistricting-2021
47	https://www.pgusd.org/California-Voting-Right-Act/index.html
48	https://www.pgusd.org/California-Voting-Right-Act/index.html ----see form I filled out already, but it automatically said I was finished before I was.
49	Could find nothing on line
50	https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/
51	https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/city_charter?nodeId=CH_ARTXXVCODIRE
53	https://ens.lacity.org/cla/sdlausdrc/clasdlausdrc3204154124_08312021.pdf and https://ens.lacity.org/cla/sdlausdrc/clasdlausdrc3204153728_08162021.pdf
54	https://rivco.org/about-county/county-boards-committees-and-commissions/county-redistricting-efforts
57	Operating Principles - https://laccrc2021.org/about-us/ ; mapping process https://ens.lacity.org/cla/sdrc/clasdrc3199153333_08052021.pdf

9. Did they follow the process rules?

Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		73.3%	33
No		11.1%	5
Not sure		17.8%	8

10. If they did NOT follow the process rules, where were the problems?

Value	Percent	Responses
Legal Compliance	8.3%	1
Process Problems	8.3%	1
Other - describe the problems	83.3%	10

Totals: 12

Other - describe the problems	Count
Applying COI testimony	1
As a school district, their legal requirements were looser. Even so, without the League vigilance, their entire process would have been completed in exactly 4 weeks, with no real public input.	1
Confusion and uncertainty re: role and decision making criteria	1
KDHCD has not drawn new zone lines since 1991 (sic). The current zone boundaries have deviations of 75.2% (sic). Zone 5 is shaped like a snake to rival the picture in the dictionary that illustrates the original 'gerrymander.' This zone goes from the extreme west of KDHCD to include a mostly Latinx unincorporated town; meanders east and southeast to pick up the mostly Latinx neighborhood of Visalia; heads north to scoop up more Latinx; and then goes to the extreme east part of the District to encompass another unincorporated 90% Latinx town. It smacks of packing. Also, as there is no comprehensive map of the entire District, showing the zones, on their website, LWVTC created one using the five individual zones maps available on the website (all at different scales). LWVTC made this comprehensive map available to the public. It garnered interest.	1
The committee was made of supervisor appointed planning commissioners.	1
The first error was that LAUSD was going to have staff draw the lines for the Board districts. At another point in the process, the commission was selecting a company to coordinate reaching out to the communities. Criteria had been identified. One company had been eliminated incorrectly due to a technicality. The public questioned the action. And the process was started again.	1
They said that the public would know who submitted maps to the commission, and that information was not shared. They said that the maps would be drawn in public, and some of the draft maps were created privately by the Executive Director and some of the commissioners.	1
both legal compliance and process	1
not proceeding	1
too much "guidance" from a nonmember of the IRC who had been active in previous redistricting.	1
Totals	10

11. What action was taken If they did NOT follow the process rules? Who took the action and what was the result?

ResponseID	Response
22	Email sent to Town Clerk and Town Attorney. Email answered identifying that the "mystery" person was just participating as a member of the public and as the work of the IRC went forward they would develop their discussion and maps. Of course this person did not fade into the background and was deferred to and lauded for his contributions. We are still in progress.
24	County being sued by the SLO County Citizens for Good Government for violations of the California Fair Maps Act. The court has agreed to hear the case but has denied a preliminary injunction to stop implementation of the new map. SLOCCGG is appealing.
26	Potential problem: They received input from the Department of Race and Equity in Oakland at a time when draft maps were already up. Potential problem of city official (department head) opining on maps in official capacity although ostensibly presentation was about Oakland history. It should have happened during training.
27	Initial map was discussed with supervisors before public comment. Supervisors made comments in public about their preferences.
30	LWVTC was present at all VUSD Board meetings that had redistricting agenda. We publicly questioned the consultant's plan to create map proposals (based exclusively on the current map) prior to receiving any public input. We were also present at the the 4 poorly noticed, one-hour "Public Input" meetings held during two evenings at four schools around Visalia. League encouraged a member of the public to submit a map proposal in the fourth week of the original timeline, which had the effect of extending the timeline by 2 months. This extension allowed another member of the public enough time to submit another proposal. Also, at the last meeting, a motion was made by a trustee to approve a map (known as Plan C), and seconded, almost without discussion. When another trustee insisted on discussion, four of the 7 trustees indicated they preferred Plan B. Even so, the motion for Plan C carried unanimously. LWVTC objected, asking the Board to rescind that motion, and have another vote this time on Plan B. The recommendation was ignored.
35	1) The first "Public Hearing" scheduled for the City by their consultant, National Demographics Corp. (NDC), was attended by zero members of the public. Even though LWVTC had been asking City officials and staff when they would be initiating their process, we, too, were unaware of this initial meeting. When we discovered, after the fact, that this hearing had taken place, we made reference to this problem at the second Public Hearing. Later, the City negotiated with NDC to add more public hearings/ meetings and workshops. 2) All "Public Hearings" were merely agenda items on regular City Council meeting agendas, rather than discrete redistricting-focused hearings. 3) The first two (and, originally, the only two) workshops held were advertised as "Map-Drawing Workshops," the main purpose of which was to introduce the public to on-line map-drawing tools. However, no wi-fi was available at these workshops, undermining the value of the workshops. 3) NDC was very slow to make the Census 2020 data available to the public through the City portals. This data was not made available till late November. 4) Likewise, NDC and the City did not make an on-line mapping tool available till December. 5) The original timeline was unrealistic, with an end date of January 10. Things came to a head at the Dec. 9 City Council meeting, with unhappiness expressed by Council members, City staff and the public. Per LWVTC's recommendation, the City negotiated an extension of the timeline, including more map-drawing workshops and public hearings. Only three maps had been proposed by the original December 9 deadline. The extended January 20 deadline made it possible for 13 more maps to come in from the public. 6) LWVTC noticed that no map proposals were forthcoming from NDC, and we periodically inquired about this. On January 21 (the day after the deadline for public submissions), very late in the process, NDC posted four proposals on the City's website. 7) NDC failed to do data and criteria analyses of constituent-submitted maps until the week of January 17, after LWVTC brought this up at earlier Council meetings. Even then, after reviewing the on-line postings, LWVTC strongly suspects that the data sets for two of the maps had been switched. 8) The draft maps were posted twice, in two lists on the same webpage, numbering the maps differently in each list. This caused much public confusion. LWVTC fielded these confused public inquiries, and provided a spreadsheet of map equivalencies. 9) City Council did not have a discussion of criteria until the February 7 hearing. Finding the NDC criteria on the City's website is very difficult, as they are buried under another topic. 10) City Council's process for deciding on a map is unclear, with no clear timeline, and no clear system for utilizing the criteria and making their decisions. 11) The City has ongoing issues with their meeting streaming capacity. Members of the public have complained on numerous occasions that they have been unable to attend these meetings remotely. 12) Authors of constituent map proposals were not given time to present their maps nor the underlying principles supporting their proposals. They were told that they could speak for the usual 3-minute time allotted to public comment (which is insufficient), and they could not use a slide presentation.
41	Suppressing public comment. LWV and Common Cause held conversation with IRC Clerk and Chair. LWV Comments on process: https://lwvsandiego.org/content.aspx?page_id=5&club_id=681146&item_id=72225 Process at subsequent hearings seemed to reflect improved process (ensuring speakers access and timing).
42	LWV San Diego submitted letter on failure to prioritize COI testimony. https://lwvsandiego.org/docs.ashx?id=945353
44	The president of the foundation associated with KDHCD has been paying close attention to the Visalia City Council process (including LWVTC input and op-eds), and noting its problems. She also paid some attention to the earlier County process, which went smoothly. She was integral to the selection of the consultant. KDHCD only started their process on January 24. Board and staff seem very open to majority-minority input (unlike several other jurisdictions/agencies in this county). LWVTC pushed for a timeline to be made explicit, a request that was eventually satisfied. Also, at LWVTC's suggestion, the board agreed to allow all constituent map authors to have 15 minutes to present their thinking on each map, and allowed them to present with a slide show.
52	Communication from the Carmel school district has been poor over past months regarding what was supposed to be their initial districting process. Recently Carmel Unified School District informed our League that "we have not received information from demographers, so at this point in time are not pursuing redistricting." Last month we sent a letter to the County Office of Education, which is coordinating redistricting for many local school districts, about our expectations for an inclusive and transparent process that provides for citizen input. That letter noted that we've observed a range of openness and effectiveness in redistricting across various school boards but we did not single out Carmel by name as we were still hoping they could turn things around. We have not sent any additional letter to Carmel Unified or to the County Office of Ed regarding Carmel Unified's decision not to district.
53	When rules were not followed, the public called out the mistake.
54	The County Planning Commission was designated as the Redistricting Commission. They relied heavily on an Advisory Technical Committee made up of county staff, including BOS staff, to direct the process and draft the maps. Initial maps were drafted with raw census numbers, ignoring CVAP data and the Voting Rights Act.

ResponseID **Response**

57

The public asked for who submitted maps that were being considered. The Commission Chair said that they ended up not collecting the names of those who submitted maps. Some of the commissioners pointed out that some of the drafts were not drawn in public. The Commission Chair continued to say the maps were drawn in public, and it was clear to all that was not true.

12. Did they follow the redistricting criteria?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	71.1%	32
No	11.1%	5
Not sure	17.8%	8

13. If they did NOT follow the criteria, where were the problems? Did anyone take action and what was the result?

ResponseID	Response
24	County being sued by the SLO County Citizens for Good Government for violations of the California Fair Maps Act. The court has agreed to hear the case but has denied a preliminary injunction to stop implementation of the new map. SLOCCGG is appealing.
26	They certainly tried to follow criteria, but there seemed to be some mission creep when one or another member suggested there should be an economic engine (airport, coliseum, lake, port) or water frontage for each district or when members spoke of goals such as increasing particular CVAPS in all districts.
30	Our observers noted that there was very little interest on the part of most of the trustees in this process. Those few who seemed interested, and wanted to know more, were over-ridden by fellow trustees. Also, most notably, the VRA-compliance criterion was ignored. VUSD general population is 55% Latino. The two community proposals offered 2 H-CVAP areas (out of 7); the 3 SchoolWorks's proposals offered one. One of the SchoolWorks's proposals was finally adopted.
35	NDC's slide presentation initially included a slide of criteria that Included three columns of criteria, in descending ranked order. Column 3 was four bullet points, all of which were inconsistent with the Fair Maps Act: 1) Three bullets were different ways of advocating to protect incumbency. 2) One bullet recommended considering future growth. LWVTC, present at all meetings, hearings and workshops, objected to the inclusion of these as criteria. By the third meeting, column 3 had been stripped from the slide. (Note: Over a month later, LWVTC was monitoring the process at the City of Tulare, which had also hired NDC for their redistricting. Column 3 was still in that presentation. LWVTC objected during public comment. NDC tried, weakly, to defend it but, by the next month, column 3 had been deleted from their presentations.)
36	Just wanted to mention that there was disagreement between the Board of Supervisors and community groups focused on redistricting. BOS pushed for 2 VRA districts when the community advocated for 3.
38	The TriValley repeatedly asked to not be split across districts and the Supervisors chose to put part of that area into an area that was not included in any COI. In so doing, they created a district that is not compact.
41	
42	LWV San Diego submitted letter on failure to prioritize COI testimony. https://lwvsandiego.org/docs.ashx?id=945353
44	LWVTC has, so far, been happy with the consultant, Redistricting Insights (RI). Part of the consultant's initial presentation was up-front regarding what parts of the Fair Maps Act do not explicitly apply to special districts, such as KDHCDC, but also encouraged the board of directors to approach their task within the spirit of the law. The attitude of the directors, for their part, is openness to understanding the process, and respecting Fair Maps Act criteria. RI created 5 map proposals within a week of the first public hearing. None of these were based on the current flawed map. The first constituent-proposed map was submitted by an individual with whom LWVTC has been working closely on other redistricting jurisdictions, and gained much expertise by participating in the Tulare County Equitable Maps Coalition, of which LWVTC is an active member. This individual, in his presentation to the board, utilized a set of criteria that LWVTC endorsed when developed by the County during their supervisorial redistricting process and based on VRA and FMA principles. Both the consultant and the KDHCDC board and top staff were so impressed by this criteria spreadsheet that they decided to apply it as an analytic tool for all proposed maps.
52	see p. 11-- may not go through with process. (Most of rest of this questionnaire therefore irrelevant.)
54	Riverside Co is a little over 49% Latino, yet the initial maps did not have a single minority/majority district. Three local Assembly Members, LULAC, MALDEF and local redistricting coalitions were all over them in a heartbeat. The County was forced to scrap the initial maps and start from scratch. LWV Riverside alerted coalition partners that the County was in violation of state law, as it was evident during commission meetings that elected officials' staff was directing the entire process. Coalition members agreed, but chose to focus on one battle - VRA compliance. The 5 final maps have one minority/majority district.
58	I think the criteria are vague and flawed. What does it mean to take into account "communities of interest"? If the "testimony" is conflicting, is it enough so long as one person supports it?

14. Who staffed the redistricting work?

Value	Percent	Responses
Agency Staff	25.5%	12
Hired Consultant	46.8%	22
Other - Write In	27.7%	13

Totals: 47

Other - Write In	Count
Agency staff and hired consultant	1
City staff plus demographer consultant	1
County	1
County Executive Officer hired the consulting firm KH Consulting to serve as ED for the Commission, a technical assistant, a law firm to advise, County GIS staff facilitated software for mapping	1
County staff plus demographer, VRA, and legal consultants	1
County staff worked with a hired consultant	1
Hired Consultant and law firm.	1
Redistricting Partners and County Staff	1
Staff from County CEO's office	1
Supervisor appointees and county staff	1
There was City staff as well as outside consultant for the mapping.	1
hired consultant and outside law firm	1
unsure	1
Totals	13

15. Who made the hiring decisions?

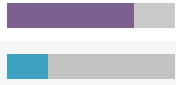
Value	Percent	Responses
General Counsel	2.9%	1
Voting Rights Counsel	5.7%	2
Other - Write In	91.4%	32

Totals: 35

Other - Write In	Count
Board of Supervisors	2
City staff	2
Dual process of Bd of Supervisors nominees and community applicants	2
not sure	2
Assisstant County Commisiioner	1
Asst. County Administrative Officer (CAO)	1
Board Supervisor appointed members	1
Board of Super	1
Citizens Independent Redistricting Commission	1
City Council	1
City Council approved City staff recommendation	1
City of Goleta/County of Santa Barbara	1
Community College	1
County CEO?	1
County Executive's Office	1
County Staff	1
Don't know	1
Exec. Director, lawyer, hired by Executive Office. Demogrpher/Mapping firm selected by Commission and hired by ED . Voting Rights consultants selected by Demographer and hired by ED.	1
IRC	1
KDHCD board, based on a staff search	1
No new hires	1
Not sure	1
Not sure. I think the staff brought recommendations for the mapping consultants to the commission members.	1
School Board on advise of VUSD administration	1
Supervisors	1
city council	1
no hires made	1
unsure	1
Totals	32

16. If a commission was used, was the staff hired before or after a commission was seated?

Value	Percent	Responses
BEFORE	76.2%	16
AFTER	23.8%	5



17. Did the redistricting body receive advice about using information about racial, ethnic, and language communities in the redistricting?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	95.1%	39
No	4.9%	2

18. If so, what was that advice, and who offered it?

ResponseID	Response
11	State info
12	alameda county coalition for fair redistricting
13	Consulting staff
15	Fed/state law from the demographers and county counsel
16	Various organizations provided training for the commissioners. They were selected and scheduled by the training subcommittee of the commission. During the COI and mapping phase, the VRA consultants weighed in with instruction to consider race, language, socioeconomic levels, historic neighborhoods etc, and justify boudaries using multiple descriptions not primarily, racial.
17	County Council went over federal and state guidelines
19	Nielsen=Merksamer
22	Law firm/city attorney/consultant
24	County counsel and the hired consultant
25	Elections office staff briefed advisory committee and supervisors numerous times about requirements including communities of intereSt
26	The professional mapping consultants did a training.
27	LWVPC had the county advisor attend our monthly meeting. She gave us the presentation she had made to the board and we advised her of the need for tranparency.
28	Their legal firm.
29	The guidance re every aspect of the process was thorough, and repeated at every public meeting, by County in-house staff. Closed session legal advice was given by County Council on numerous occasions. Community outreach was extensive and done by temporary staff hired from the local Latino community. A Spanish-English interpreter was hired for all public meetings. LWVTC also provided consistent advice throughout process, as did the Tulare Co. Equitable Maps Coalition.
30	SchoolWorks downplayed the need for protected-class equity. LWVTC iterated and reiterated the need for equity.
31	Information was given to all members of the Advisory Commission and posted online
32	Information was given to all members of the Advisory Commission and posted online
39	County elections office
40	Educational sessions on VRA provided by demographer, VRA, and legal counsel provider
41	Demographer provided VRA educational sessions.
42	Demographer (NDC)
43	Demographers hired by district provided information about redistricting criteria to Board of Trustees who made final decision.
44	LWVTC was prepared to do this, but the consultant fulfilled this very well in the first public meeting.
45	Consultant
47	Jeff Tilton of NDG
48	Jeff Tilton of NDG
49	unsure
50	several consultants including Steven Ochoa , MALDEF, Justin Levitt, Loyola Law, hired Voting Polarization team Adelson and Katz
53	They reviewed past reports, received instruction from the City Attorney's office, and the Executive Director.
54	County staff was clearly aware of all new laws and required procedures. Everything was spelled out on their website and reviewed before each public meeting.
57	The City Attorney's office provided information stated in the city charter; the Executive Director provided information about the Voting Rights Act. The Commission had access to past commission policies and practices.
58	The advice was limited and inadequate. No information was provided about racial/ehntnic voting patterns or whether racially polarized voting exists. County Counsel's office was asked to provide legal analysis beyond a minor superficial presentation and it never did not.

19. What coalition partners did your local League work with in observing and/or commenting on the redistricting?

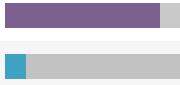
ResponseID	Response
11	The LWV redistricting committee of 10 members
12	alameda county coalition for fair redistricting
13	Alameda County Coalition for Fair Redistricting Common Cause as sponsored by League of San Mateo
15	Just us
16	Common Cause, MALDEF, NALEO, LULAC, Community Coalition, Advancement Project, AAAJ, CHIRLA, and others
17	I applied to be a member of the local Commission. My local League supported my interest in becoming a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee
18	County of Santa Barbara City of Goleta
21	All three local Leagues were watching this process that was hotly contested by the OC Board of Education. A recently formed group supporting public education also watched and commented.
22	Lincoln Democratic Party Club
23	Nonr
25	None
26	No coalition partners.
27	We had a joint presentation to the public with NALEO (National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials) .
28	n/a
29	Our main collaboration was with the newly-formed Tulare Co. Equitable Map Coalition, created for this purpose. We met extensively (weekly), and were a major presence throughout the County process. Coalition partners included (with varying degrees of consistency): Dolores Huerta Foundation (including several local Vecinos Unidos groups) SEIU L.U.L.A.C. of Tulare Co. California League of Conservation Voters (changed their name mid-process to EnviroVoter) O.L.A. Raza (a gender-equity group) Tule River Tribe Sierra Club Center for Race, Poverty and the Environment (C.R.P.E.) Leadership Council for Justice and Accountability (L.C.J.A.) Central Valley Partnership (C.V.P.) Community Water Center (A.C.L.U. as observers) Several local activist individuals
30	None
35	The Equitable Maps Coalition, consisting of: League of Women Voters of Tulare County (including several Vecinos Unidos groups) Dolores Huerta Foundation L.U.L.A.C. of Tulare Co. Sierra Club, Kern-Kaweah Chapter LGBTQIA O.L.A. Raza California League of Conservation Voters (now known as EnviroVoters) Tule River Tribe Central Valley Partnership Center for Race, Poverty and the Environment (CRPE) SEIU Local 521 Leadership Council for Justice and Accountability (LCJA) Community Water Center (ACLU as observers) Several local activist individuals
36	IE United led the IE Redistricting Hub Center for Community Action & Environmental Justice Inland Equity Partnership led the Black & Brown Redistricting Alliance
37	Black & Brown redistricting alliance IE United
38	Alameda County Coalition for Fair Redistricting
39	none
40	Common Cause and PANA (Partnership for New Americans)
41	Common Cause and PANA (Partnership for New Americans)
42	Common Cause and PANA (Partnership for New Americans)
43	none
44	Several engaged individuals, and the Equitable Maps Coalition partners: League of Women Voters of Tulare County Dolores Huerta Foundation (including several Vecinos Unidos groups) LGBTQIA O.L.A. Raza Sierra Club, Kern-Kaweah Chapter (ACLU as observers) Several local activist individuals
50	Common Cause, Advancement Project, Community Coalition , LULAC, NAACP, NALEO, AAAJ, MALDEF, CHIRLA, and several more
51	Common Cause
53	Common Cause Unrig LA
54	LULAC, MALDEF, NAACP, ACLU and the Black and Brown Coalition, a coalition of local community groups.
57	Asian Americans Advancing Justice CHIRLA Citizens Take Action Common Cause Ground Game LA League of Conservation Voters NAACP National Lawyers Guild National Women's Political Caucus

20. Was the public participation (commenting on the maps and providing community of interest testimony) representative of the community?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	78.0%	32
No	24.4%	10

21. Did those who made comments/statements do so in the name of a particular Community of Interest?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	87.8%	36
No	12.2%	5



22. If comments were made in the name of community interests list the communities below:

ResponseID	Response
12	Cherryland, Oakland, Pleasanton, Castro Valley, San Leandro, Ashland, Fairview, Fremont, Livermore, Hayward
15	Latino Alisal/East Salinas Prunedale/rural DelRey Oaks Asian community of Marina
16	Latino areas in East LA, Southeast LA, San Fernando Valley; Santa Monica Mountains area; San Gabriel Valley; South Central LA; Long Beach, Gateway Cities; traditionally African American areas that are in District 2; Thai Town, Chinatown, Little Tokyo, Koreatown; Antelope Valley, Glendale-Burbank with Armenian population; South Bay-Torrance
17	Regional areas of our county were the vast majority of the comments.
18	senior community
19	Non English speaking, Hispanic, Vietnamese
21	see general comments below. This was an unusual situation.
22	mostly blocks of homeowner associations Hispanic community
23	Asian Black Others
24	coastal communities of Cambria, Cayucos, Morro Bay, and Los Osos communities of Oceano and Nipomo communities within the City of San Luis Obispo
25	Rural areas Environmentally concerned
26	Various community based organizations made comments allegedly based on COI although the communities were quite large and, in some cases, disbursed. Neighborhood groups and business district groups as well as homeowners' associations spoke on behalf of alleged COIs.
27	rural vs Urban, cities,
28	Latine/ Hispanic
29	Latinx community Environmental community Three Rivers community Foothills/mountain region community Republican party Established farmer community City of Visalia Commercial interests
30	Latinx community Fundamentalist Christian community (stating that race should not be a consideration)
31	Church groups; school districts; various communities of color representatives.
32	Church groups; school districts; various communities of color representatives.
33	only 17 community of interest forms were submitted and most spoke of their neighborhood.
34	NO public comments were made in either the Board and Board Committee meetings, or in the 1st Public Hearing (2/1/22).
35	Latino community North Visalia neighborhood St. John's River neighborhood
36	People were mostly advocating to keep their cities whole within one district or their distinct terrain (ie valley, mountain, desert)
37	neighborhood associations and whether to preserve their boundaries
38	Eden Area TriValley Specific Oakland COI Fremont was underrepresented
39	Environmental groups Rural areas
40	Refugee, BIPOC, Chaldean, Farming, Latinx, Hwy 78 corridor, military, coastal
41	Latinx
42	Arabic (Majdal Center) Afghan Community Center PANA on behalf of refugee community
44	Latinx community
47	Del Monte Park, a lower income, more ethnically diverse part of the school district
48	Del Monte Park, a low income, ethnically diverse region of the school district
50	CHIRLA, East LA, SouthEast LA, various Asian groups, South Central LA, San Fernando Valley, Long Beach, Beach Cities, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Gateway Cities, San Gabriel Valley, Pomona area, LGBTQ group, Santa Monica MTNS. area, etc.
51	complete list available here: https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/redistricting/media-library/documents/get-involved/coi-responses/full-list--coi-responses-11-18-21

ResponseID Response

53 * Keep the Valley together * Keep students in the same district so they go from elementary, to middle, to high school in the same district. * Use the 105 freeway as a natural border to keep Gardena schools together. * Adams/Normandie Neighborhood Association * Use the 10 and the 110 freeways to create a more diverse district. * Keep the Palms community diverse. * Don't ignore the needs of East L.A. * Boyle Heights, Spanish-speaking immigrant community * South East Los Angeles, working class communities * South L.A. - 10, 110, 105 freeways and La Cienega. * Community Coalition - South L.A. * People's Block - South Gate and other Spanish-speaking communities adjacent. * Latino Innovative Public Schools * Meet the needs of Latinos in Walnut Park. * Keep Pacoima the way it is, which is the best it has ever been. * Don't break up Northeast San Fernando Valley, maintain Latino character. * Sun Valley, North Hollywood Spanish-speaking community. * Please keep Huntington Park the way it is. * Leimert Park Black Community * Pueblo Block * Inner City Struggle - East L.A. * Keep Lincoln Heights, El Sereno, City Terrace, and Boyle Heights in East L.A. together. * Keep Valley districts east of the 405 together. * Make Northwest Valley whole. * Westlake/MacArthur Park lose their voice to Silver Lake/Echo Park. * Buena Park * Please split Watts so that it could benefit from better schools currently in the nextdoor districts.




54 Latino and Native American communities. Several smaller cities lobbied to be mapped together.

55 There was very limited community input.

57 North Hills W and North Hills E Sherman Oaks Homeowners Association Sherman Oaks Neighborhood Council Encino, Tarzana Northridge Woodland Hills South Carthay Neighborhood Council (historic preservation) Palms Neighborhood Council Westwood/Brentwood/Pacific Palisades Westside Neighborhood Council Venice Greater Wilshire Area (Jewish community) Belair, Beverly Crest Rancho Park/Cheviot Hills Laurel Canyon Coastal Communities Studio City, North Hollywood, Valley Village Valley Glen West Hills Van Nuys Watts NE San Fernando Valley LGBTQ Communities CD8 and CD9 fought fiercely between each other for community assets of USC and Exposition Park People's Block (South L.A.) Koreatown Redistricting Task Force East Hollywood, Sunset Junction Echo Park Sunset Blvd. El Salvadoran and Bangladeshi communities Silver Lake Conservancy Keep equestrian community together Pacoima South Bay (mostly San Pedro, Harbor City, Wilmington and Watts) Harbor Gateway North Downtown Los Angeles East L.A. (El Sereno, Boyle Heights, and Lincoln Heights) MacArthur Park Eagle Rock, Highland Park, Garvanza Thai Town, Historic Filipinotown Chinatown Glassell Park Reseda Angeleno Heights Los Feliz, Griffith Park Atwater Arlington Heights, Harvard Heights Leimert Park, Baldwin Hills, Crenshaw Manor Keep river communities together Armenian communities

58 There was a fair number of comments. People spoke on their own behalf and on behalf of organizations.

23. How long did it take for the entity to put up a website?

Value		Percent	Responses
At the beginning of the redistricting process		70.0%	28
Within 4 weeks		22.5%	9
More than 4 weeks after process began		7.5%	3

Totals: 40

24. Was the website adequate in terms of providing necessary information and user-friendly?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	86.0%	37
No	14.0%	6

25. Was the website updated in a timely manner showing any of the following items: meeting minutes, draft maps, other

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	85.4%	35
No	14.6%	6

Totals: 41

26. Tell us more about the information on the website

ResponseID	Response
13	Drawing a COI was difficult to do on the website that provided it.
15	Time and location of meetings Demographic info Tool for drawing COIs and maps Proposed maps
16	Description of Redistricting and requirements. Bios of Commissioners. Agendas and minutes of meeting. Links to you tube to access recordings of all meetings. Bylaws. Mapping software link. All paps submitted during October-December. Schedule of all public COI hearings with map of county identifying focus area for each hearing. Final map with demographic data and list of communities and neighborhoods in eacf district. Report of process and recommendations. Agreed that mapping tools needed to be upgraded for future and to make more data about regions usable by mappers
17	The County established the website to inform the public of the members of the local commission, access to maps and ability to make comments
19	See; redistrictmarin.org
21	n/a
23	Draft maps
25	Districting rules and process to be used. Maps. Dates for public input meetings. Dates for advisory committee meetings. Frankly, a very complete information source.
26	All meeting dates, agendas, background info, draft maps, Rules of Procedure etc were on the website as well as minutes and recordings of prior meetings. Staff was unable to keep up with minutes after mid-Dec but recordings were thre.
27	Powerpoint presentations: https://www.placer.ca.gov/7540/Powerpoint-Presentations Video presentations: https://www.placer.ca.gov/7376/Video-Presentations Community servey results: https://www.placer.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/55809/Redistricting-Community-Survey-Results
28	The information on the website was good but keeping things current was a challenge.
29	It was simply thorough, timely, complete, user-friendly, transparent and accurate, and available in two languages. It also provided FAQs and other useful information about redistricting in general. All 57 proposed maps were posted as they came in, and each was accompanied, within a week, by a staff analysis based on the 8 criteria utilized by the Advisory Commission.
30	SchoolWorks did work with the two authors of the community proposals to adequately represent their maps and data on the website.
33	Draft maps, Community of Interest, Reason for change, FAQ, Contacts and press releases, Mapping tool, How to get involved.
34	Their outreach exceeded statutory requirements for public outreach for Special Districts. Website includes interactive maps (current and proposed); detailed maps of proposed boundary changes; Redistricting meeting schedules and past meeting recordings; slide presentations; FAQs
35	Please see 11) and 13) above for issues already noted. LWVTC continues working with Council and staff to improve the information on, and accessibility of, the website.
36	Census data was not easily accessible for the general public. It was buried within the minutes of the particular meeting it was introduced.
37	census data map drawing tool
38	While the website improved over time, there was a lack of accessibility (especially for those who have visual impairments), language access, and completeness of information.
39	Notice of committee meetings Current district maps Process and protocols Proposed district maps Definition of terms, like communities of interest
40	https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/redistricting.html Viewable eComments Training Continuum Video recordings COI mapping
41	Slightly difficult to navigate, but the essential information is there. https://www.escondido.org/independent-redistricting
42	https://www.elcajon.gov/your-government/elected-officials/redistricting
43	The website provided clear information about the redistricting process, redistricting timeline and links to meetings, a platform for the public to submit comments and/or maps for consideration, and a link to mapping tools. Draft maps drawn by consultant demographers and maps submitted by public were posted on the website. However, public comments, if there were any, were not posted.
44	We do not see minutes available.
47	The problem is that the website is under California Voting Right Act, which is not intuitively tied to districting---PGUSD is going through initial districting, not redistricting.
48	It was under California Voting Right Act, which didn't intuitively mean districting or redistricting. PGUSD is going through initial districting.
49	I could not find a website. I called and emailed the school board. The only info I got back was that SUHSD was only holding in-person meetings----DURING A PANDEMIC! I got the impression they did not go out of their way for public input

ResponseID **Response**

51	Included instructions for making public comments and other methods for getting involved, included resources for preparing a map for submission.
53	https://redistricting2021.lacity.org/LAUSDRC/index.html
54	The website had comprehensive information, if not always easy to navigate.
57	Ex Parte communication was not posted in an easily read format. Missing information about new commissioners who replaced others.
58	The information was not easy to find, the website was poor, used inaccessible language, and was not easy to navigate. One supposedly should have been able to manipulate Redistricting partners' maps, but they were impossible to use. t

27. Was the publicity and information provided by the agency adequate?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	61.0%	25
No	39.0%	16

28. What means of communication did they use? Check all that apply.

Value	Percent	Responses
website	24.4%	10
email	2.4%	1
newspapers	7.3%	3
Other - Write In	65.9%	27

Totals: 41

Other - Write In	Count
They used many: website, social media, print media, radio, flyers, etc. etc	2
website, social media, newspapers, flyers	2
All above except TV	1
All except, flyers, TV and radio.	1
All of the above. Could not click all that applies as the program deleted the previous answer	1
Couldn't select more than one bullet, so listing here: website, social media, email, Neighborhood Councils, Homeowners Associations	1
I cannot check more than one. They used all.	1
I'm not sure what they used	1
No idea	1
This is a matter of contention. County says they fulfilled the obligation. Opponents of the map say they didn't, especially in Spanish-speaking communities.	1
Website, email, and limited newspaper	1
Website, email. Newspapers, radio, TVevents	1
Website, flyers, newspapers, events	1
Website, social media, email, newspapers all were used. This question does not allow multiple responses.	1
Website, social media, flyers, events	1
Website, social media, radio, TV, newspapers, events	1
all of the above including the "coalition" to inform their constituents	1
all of the above plus they expected the Common Cause-LWV-ethnic and other organizations to publicize	1
all of the above, except radio and TV, as far as we know; also hired two temporary staff for the express purpose of outreach	1
communications with school families, not general community	1
email,website,	1
info to school families	1
survey only allows one	1
website, social media, email, flyers, neighborhood councils, homeowners associations	1
website, social media, email, newspaper, events	1
Totals	27

29. What languages did they provide information/publicity?

Value	Percent	Responses
English	26.8%	11
Spanish	7.3%	3
Other - Write In	65.9%	27

Totals: 41




Other - Write In	Count
English and Spanish	5
Primarily English and Spanish	2
not sure	2
ALL of the 12 LA County required languages --Japanese, Gujarati, Hindi, Tagalog, Khmer, plus ones you listed. Only Spanish at hearings. didn't see any ASL	1
Both English and Spanish--not sure if any SE Asian languages were available upon request	1
Both English and Spanish -if more than one language clicked, the previous one was deleted	1
Certainly English. Need to double check and see if it was accessible in other languages.	1
Couldn't select more than one bullet, so listing here: English, Spanish, Mandarin, Korean, and others depending on the area.	1
English , Spanish, Mixteco	1
English and Spanish; also the redistricting website had a translation feature.	1
English, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese	1
English, Spanish and Chinese	1
English, Spanish, Armenian, Farsi, Chinese Traditional, Chinese Simplified, Hindi, Japanese, Kmer, Korean, Russian, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese	1
English, Spanish, Farsi	1
English, Spanish, Mandarin, Vietnamese and Tagalog	1
I am not sure, but I don't think the website was available in other languages or much outreach was done in other languages	1
Multiple: English/Spanish and I think there was an offer of others.	1
Spanish Vietnamese	1
Spanish at map hearings and a few others. People could request other of our 13 languages but no one did.	1
all above plus Cambodian	1
unknown	1
Totals	27

30. Was language translation/ signing made available at public comment meetings if necessary or requested?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	79.4%	27
No	20.6%	7




Totals: 34

31. How were the redistricting meetings held?

Value		Percent	Responses
virtual		38.1%	16
in-person		14.3%	6
hybrid		47.6%	20

Totals: 42

32. Did the agency proactively schedule virtual meetings?

Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		86.0%	37
No		9.3%	4
League had to push for virtual meetings		4.7%	2

Totals: 43

33. How many hearings were held?

Value		Percent	Responses
1-2		7.9%	3
3-5		36.8%	14
5+		55.3%	21

Totals: 38

34. How much time was allotted to public comment in the meetings?

Value	Percent	Responses
15 minutes or less	16.2%	6
15-30 minutes	2.7%	1
30 minutes to one hour	13.5%	5
One hour +	67.6%	25

Totals: 37

One hour +	Count
1.5 hrs	1
16 Advisory Commission meetings lasting up to 5.5 hours each; then 4 Board of Supervisor hearings lasting up to 5 hours each	1
2 minutes each	1
3 minutes per person	1
However, it wasn't always clear when the public comment period would be and the time to speak was limited	1
Meetings, so far, have allowed for every member of the public--in person and remote--to say what they want with no hard time limit.	1
Some meetings went on for 9 hours or more. There was extensive opportunity for comment.	1
Sometimes varied. People had to sign up by 8pm to speak. Mtg started at 6:30 or 7	1
There was no obvious time limit. However, few members of the public attended the hearings despite public notice.	1
Time expanded based on public participation extending the sessions unless there were facility cut-off times.	1
Time expanded based on public participation, extending the sessions unless there were facility cut-off times.	1
access open until no more comments/questions	1
as long as needed	1
as long as public wanted to speak	1
as much as was necessary, usually only a couple of people spoke up	1
no idea	1
no limit on time	1
no time limit	1
some meetings went beyond the scheduled time to allow for more comments	1
usually	1
Totals	20

35. What day(s) of the week were the meetings held?

Value	Percent	Responses
Monday	13.2%	5
Tuesday	34.2%	13
Wednesday	15.8%	6
Thursday	23.7%	9
Saturday	10.5%	4
Sunday	2.6%	1

Totals: 38

36. What time(s) of the week were the meetings held?

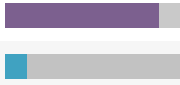
Value	Percent	Responses
Morning	5.0%	2
Midday	2.5%	1
Afternoon	5.0%	2
Evening	35.0%	14
mixture	22.5%	9
Other - Write In	30.0%	12

Totals: 40


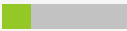

Other - Write In	Count
Some were all day meetings; others shorter and at various times	2
3 were day-long meetings; 1 was an evening meeting	1
Meeting were scheduled for four different times of the day, to maximize accessibility.	1
Midday mostly, few weekday evenings & weekends	1
Most meetings were on Wed. at 7 pm but several Sat. daytime hearings, Sunday map hearings at 3, a Tuesday and a Monday. Ma at end on Fri., Mon. etcp hearings	1
The form does not allow me to say they were also held on the weekend and during the morning	1
Wednesday late afternoon; Saturday morning	1
meetings held tues,wed,thurs 3:00 mostly afternoon. sit	1
morning and evening	1
some were in the afternoon; others in the evening	1
weekday evenings; Saturday mornings	1
Totals	12

37. Was there sufficient time allowed at public comment meetings to meet demand?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	87.2%	34
No	12.8%	5



38. How much time was set for public comment on final maps?

Value		Percent	Responses
15 minutes or less		9.7%	3
30 minutes-one hour		22.6%	7
One hour +		67.7%	21

Totals: 31

39. Was that sufficient time for the public to comment on final maps?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	82.9%	29
No	17.1%	6

40. Did the approval of the final maps feel rushed?

Value	Percent	Responses
Yes	34.3%	12
No	65.7%	23

41. Is there anything else you would like to share with us about your experience?

ResponseID	Response
11	There were mainly people involved with the college and LWV. There were few folks from the general public.
12	Elected officials ignored public comments COI and decided against comments to include Pleasanton in District 4.
16	Commission mtgs on Wed. at 7 or 6:30 pm Hearings on several days and times. Sat. at 10am, Sun. at 3 pm, Tues. at 7. At the end held 7 mtgs in 2 wks on various days & times. Total 10 COI hearings & 4 map.
17	Mendocino is a small county, and our process went smoothly. County Council originally recommended they take on this task and staff would make recommendations to the Board. . Due to public comment, the 5 member BOS decided to appoint a community-based commission with each supervisor selecting a representative from their district.
18	The local agency switched around the dates of election for various districts. Wasn't sure if this was political.
21	The OC Board of Education selected maps and then tried to bully the state-mandated County Committee for School District Organization into approving those maps with insufficient time and information to make a rational decision. For support, they brought in parents who had been well coached but clearly knew nothing about the OC Department of Education or the OC Board of Education. The OCBE also persuade the OC Board of Supervisors to pass a resolution that OCBE should make the decision about the maps (which is contrary to state law). The OCBE typically resorts to lawsuits when they oppose anything; they sued the state of CA over CHYA (which was passed in 2016), they are suing the county superintendent of Education over something, I can't even remember. To their credit, the CCSDO objected to the tight time-line (they were told on December 10 that a decision was required by December 15; the OC ROV gave them till February 3), asked for appropriate information, hired appropriate help and eventually approved maps that took into account those issues of most concern for the OCDE and OCBE. I don't actually know how many League members weighed in because a number were sending emails.
22	We are still in progress. Final maps not due yet. Are just moving to Public meetings.
23	The deceased supervisor's (Wilma Chan), David Brown, led the process and made it work. Without him the process would have been far less transparent. Concerning that the quality of the process depends so much on an individual.
25	The Shasta County elections office and the advisory committee did a great job in a short period of time.
26	Oakland does not yet have a final map. The final proposed map has been posted for 14 days and we are waiting for the commission to schedule a date to ratify that map as final.
27	Supervisors initially adopted original Map A that was crafted prior to public comment. It was placed back on the Agenda after public outcry by one of the supervisors. After public discussion, the community developed hybrid Map was adopted unanimously.
29	The County process was so stellar (and the first agency to complete their work) that it set the standard for all other local agencies in Tulare County (at least where the public was visible). It is recognized locally as the model against which all other redistricting processes are being assessed. LWVTC has even recommended to other local agencies to consult with County staff regarding their redistricting questions.
30	The authors of the two community maps were not given sufficient time to present their proposals and the thinking supporting them. Other weaknesses: * There was a disinterested Board. * Trustees a little more interested were discouraged from seeking further information/clarification/etc. * The original timeline was unrealistically short, not allowing sufficient time for public involvement. * Our observers felt the consultant took a "cookie-cutter" approach to the process. * Consultant maps were based on the current map which is flawed re VRA compliance and compactness. * All of this took place in an atmosphere of the trustees being challenged at every meeting by a disruptive group of local "Unmask Tulare County" members, typically adding a half-hour to each meeting, and making it even more difficult for those trustees who wanted to focus more time on redistricting to do so.
31	The Advisory Committee crafted and submitted 3 maps to the Board of Supervisors. Then, 2 supervisors submitted their own. One of the supervisors had his/her map adopted.
32	The Advisory Committee crafted and submitted 3 maps to the Board of Supervisors. Then, 2 supervisors submitted their own. One of the supervisors had his/her map adopted.
33	It is frightfully easy to lodge a threat of a lawsuit under the California Voting Rights Act (CVRA). The plaintiff never followed up with any written or in-person contact with the district to explain why he thought there was racially polarized voting in the district. By dividing up a small community college district into five smaller areas, the minority group can only vote for one person out of the five trustees, thereby, reducing their impact on who will be on the board of trustees.
34	Board committee meeting on 2/24/22 to address Board and public comments; 2nd and final Public Hearing 3/1/22. Marin Water went above and beyond Special District requirements for public information - no public comments were received at any prior meetings.
35	At survey submission time, the City's process is not yet completed.
36	We need a local independent redistricting commission!
37	we need an independent redistricting commission
38	Board appeared to have forgone assumptions (such as that Oakland had to have three representatives). COI that did not support these assumptions was dismissed.
40	Late-census and legislative deadline rushed the entire process. COI testimony was difficult to categorize. LWV letter on Lessons Learned https://lwvsandiego.org/content.aspx?page_id=5&club_id=681146&item_id=71979&
41	Final maps to be approved 2/23/22.

ResponseID Response

42	The City elected to use the first criteria (equal population) from 2017 maps instead of the full range of criteria.
43	The Marin Community College District was drawing district maps for the first time this year--moving from at-large to district elections. They hired a demographer to draw maps for them, but--finally--the Board of Trustees adopted a map submitted by a member of the public--a young man who had been involved with redistricting/districting advisory committees for other jurisdictions in Marin County. At their 4th hearing, they invited him to describe his map and explain his choices. They decided at that time to add a 5th hearing in order to allow time for further review and consideration of the map he submitted (including review by their demographers). At the 5th and final hearing, they voted unanimously to adopt that map. One other note, despite the district's efforts to publicize the hearings, there was minimal public participation. The LWVMC also tried to spread the word, to no effect. The only county-wide redistricting effort that attracted public attention and Communities of Interest input was for the County Board of Supervisors districts.
44	This process is only one-third complete. KDHCD is the major health provider for Tulare County. LWVTC has had several redistricting op-eds and letters to the editor in local papers, as well as mention in several local media stories on the subject, with the effect of raising public awareness about this process, and seems to have had the additional effect of putting agencies on notice that there are federal and state laws to be considered and the public is paying attention.
45	This was initial districting.
48	Actually, the final maps will not be selected until March 3. One of the maps (favored by public comments) would result in three incumbents living in the same district. The other one without that problem appears to be favored by the School Board who makes the decision. The LWV noted that incumbency ideally was not as high a priority as honoring COIs.
49	This school board has many difficult responsibilities to juggle, and redistricting did not seem to be a high priority.
50	I filled this out once before. The final report of the Commission was very detailed and is on website. They stated that starting earlier would have helped. League Coalition Commented that Exec. Dir. should have been chosen by Commission but county hired her. Also legal firm hired by county. Strict requirements of the state law (which LWVC helped write) was so restrictive in conflict of interest rules that it was very hard to hire demographer/mapping team. Had to settle for one from Md. who spent very little time here. Voter Polarization team also hard to find. Adelson is in PA and Katz is actually at Cal Tech. The "Coalition" chaired by Common Cause met biweekly from Dec. 2020 until Jan. 22. We discussed problems, concerns, wrote letters with our issues to Exec. Dir and Comm. co-chairs, had phone conferences with Ex. Dir. about concerns, testified at hearings. We observed every meeting and hearing (55 mtgs.) and took notes to share with Coalition members. Two county LWV board members took notes at least half of meetings/hearings. Some of us attended in person hearings or meetings in Aug. /Sept. League members described what the Boundary Committee meetings were like in 2001 and 2011 when Supervisors made final decision. Steve Ochoa of MALDEF also very helpful there. We had Winter and Summer League Days devoted to the Redistricting process, criteria, etc. Our Commission was criticized at the end for making arbitrary and capricious changes to maps and choosing one to help a candidate for 3rd District. They did make significant changes in the last few days so public had little chance to object before the deadline. One of the reasons was to satisfy requests by San Fernando Valley residents and various Asian communities to be kept together. In a county of 10,000,000 people and 5 Supervisors, as well as densely populated diverse regions and a large sparsely populated region it is difficult to satisfy all requirements and avoid using race as the main justification. We think they did pretty well.
53	One Valley district was very upset about being redistricted across the mountain to an area they did not feel connected to. And vice versa.
54	Assembly Member Sabrina Cervantes has introduced AB 1307 which will create a Riverside County citizens redistricting commission. Cervantes tell us the bill has moved to the senate and she is confident it will become law.
56	It takes quite a bit of time. This survey needs to add an "I don't know" to options".
57	Great resource: Los Angeles Equity Index - https://lacontroller.org/data-stories-and-maps/equityindex/ Commissioners were replaced at the end; some did not complete ethics training Ex parte communication was not reported correctly, and some communication took place that was not reported. The commission recommended that City Council establish an independent commission going forward.
58	Sorry, some of these questions need comment boxes or make assumptions. All the meetings we had were on Wednesday evenings except one was held on a Saturday afternoon. There was a limited number of people who commented publicly. They could also comment online. The entire process felt rushed and was unsatisfactory--I served on the advisory commission. I have many more comments.