

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Nick <ncusimano@ymail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 1:47 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Districting

An idea for the district could mirror and slightly modifying the current beat map that the Police Department uses. The Police Department has currently the city divided into 6 beats. This could be used for the 6 districts. The beat system has 3 beats south of el Camino, 2 north of ECR and 1 north of HWY 101. This could be modified to meat the goals of districting the population.

Nick Cusimano

Sent from my iPhone

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Doris Modesitt <modesitt7@att.net>
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 1:51 PM
To: Districts
Subject: voting

Guess our votes count for nothing!

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: ravi <sharmarv@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 4:59 PM
To: Districts
Subject: COURT ORDERED COUNCIL DISTRICTING PROCESS

Hello,

Court should obey what the voters have decided which is Reject Measure A. If the vested interests don't like the election results, then they should not try to circumvent it and try to have the courts pass it by hook or by crook. Listen to what voters have to say. Judges are not above voters.

Sincerely,

Ravi Sharma

Santa Clara Resident

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Amvargas@yahoo.com
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 5:01 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Lets redistrict to at least 3 at max 7 districts

I am concerned that 2 districts is not enough—it can become dysfunctional like our 2 party system.

Many thanks
Ana Vargas-Smith

Sent from my iPhone

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Kay Khandpur <kkhandpur@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 6:40 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Council districting process

In a post on NextDoor the Web Manager (presumably on behalf of the City) said that

- A professional demographer will utilize the City's demographic information to prepare draft district maps with separate districts.

What specific guidance is being given to the demographer for this exercise, and by whom? What rules will the demographer use, and in what order of priorities? Are these published somewhere for review by the public?

This email is being sent to the contact email in the NextDoor post.

Thank you,

Kay Khandpur

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Richard Fong <rich.fong@alumni.stanford.edu>
Sent: Thursday, June 28, 2018 12:43 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Santa Clara Needs Neighborhood Districts

Hello,

Santa Clara should be divided into 6 neighborhood districts, with one council member per district. I feel that 6 neighborhood districts will give the council the diversity that it currently lacks. I voted against the City measure in the last election because I did not feel that two large districts would achieve the goal of greater diversity on the City council.

Regards,

Richard Fong (resident of Santa Clara since 1978)

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Rob Jerdonek <robjerdonek@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 28, 2018 1:38 PM
To: Districts
Cc: City Attorney; Manager; Mayor and Council
Subject: Public Input for Court Ordered Council Districting Process

Dear Districting Committee,

The courts have ordered Santa Clara to draw district boundaries for single-member districts. This will require drawing boundaries for six or seven voting districts, depending on if the ability to directly elect our mayor is retained. The court is allowing less than 30 days for the maps to be created. In my opinion, this is not sufficient time to draw 6-7 districts from scratch with sufficient community input.

As part of Measure A, the city's Districting Committee already drew a district line that divided the city into two. This was done following a formal legally defensible process in two months with four public hearings and 8 maps formally considered. Conducting a similar process for 6-7 districts in half the time is not feasible.

In order to comply with the court order in an expedited manner, the city should use the work that was already done as part of Measure A. The city should keep the same district line that was drawn to divide the city into two. Then, the only remaining task is to subdivide each of those halves into 3 districts each, for a total of six districts.

With the above process, only four new lines need to be drawn (two lines for the Northern half and two lines for the Southern half.) This will divide a complex problem into smaller, and more manageable, sub-problems. This will also save time by making use of the extensive work that has already been done.

Finally, the city should ensure that the final agreement with the court includes language that specifically enables IRV (Instant Runoff Voting) to be used to elect the councilmember in each district, and also enables IRV to be used to elect the mayor and other citywide offices. IRV with single member districts is a proven solution that is currently used in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, San Leandro, and many other cities.

IRV in each district will help increase minority representation in each district. Without IRV, multiple minority candidates may split the vote in a single-member district and reduce their chance of winning a seat on the city council. The use of IRV for Mayor and other citywide offices will help increase choices for voters and ensure that candidates are elected with true majorities.

The court agreement language should clearly state that IRV should be used for all elected offices as soon as the election equipment is available. (County elections software will likely be able to support IRV by 2020.)

Rob Jerdonek
Santa Clara Resident

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz
Sent: Saturday, June 30, 2018 12:48 AM
To: Districts
Cc: Ken Kratz
Subject: First take on redistricting from Diane Harrison

Hi! I didn't use the census info on this one (partly because I'd thought I'd thrown it out, but it turned out I hadn't, but also I thought it might be interesting to look at the zoning, i.e. to consider the socio-economic status of the districts). Socio-economic status may or may not correlate to minority status, but, like race & ethnicity, it's a common interest.

I noticed one possible discrepancy when looking at piece #12 on the following zoning map: <http://santaclaraca.gov/home/showdocument?id=4499>

On the map, it shows quite a bit of medium and high density residential. But the piece shows a total population of zero. Since I assume it's not housing ghosts, was none of it built yet at the end of 2017? In any case, for future voting, we have to assume a number of people.

For the purposes of coming up with districts, I used the estimated 2017 total population which is 123,694. Divide that by 6, and I got 20,616 per district. The biggest difficulty was the large size of some of the pieces, several of which were almost a district in and of themselves. If the pieces over 10,000, say, were divided in two, this would make our redistricting goals easier to achieve.

Anyway, following are my first stab at 6 districts.

District 1: Pieces 1-6 - about 18,579 people
District 2: Pieces 7-11, 13-16, 28 - about 19,396 people
District 3: Pieces 12, 17, 18 - about 22,658 people
District 4: Pieces 19, 20, 22-24 - about 22,094 people
District 5: Pieces 21, 25, 29 - about 22,849 people
District 6: Pieces 26, 27, 30, 31 - about 18,016 people

No, I don't like that difference between 18,016 on the low end and 22,849 on the high end either. So, I'll keep trying things and see you on July 3rd. Perhaps smaller pieces are already on the drawing board.

Sincerely,

Diane Harrison
3283 Benton St.
Santa Clara, CA 95051
408-554-5854 or 408-246-8149
diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Pat Waddell <pat.waddell@smythwad.net>
Sent: Sunday, July 1, 2018 1:50 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Questions and Comments on (yet another) District election plan

Ad Hoc group members and City staff:

Having followed the Proposition A preparation earlier (and participated in hearings), read the judge's rulings, and the demographer's new slide deck, I find my level of confusion still very high. I may not be alone...

We live in the South edge of the city (1/4 mile from Stevens Creek). We've been here 30+ years and watched the demographics of the city change.

So first some questions:

1. Are the demographics of the new scheme supposed to include ALL residents (even non-citizens) or just eligible voters? If all residents, what is the legal rationale for that (versus just voters)?
2. If the demographics are permitted to focus on current actual voters, does that change the district "skew" from North to South? The South edge of the city is already fairly fully built out. The North edge seems likely to be built out over the next decade or so. How many of the new residents are likely to be non-citizens versus citizens (or do we have any idea)?
3. If the law requires a focus on ALL residents, then are the proposed major housing developments along Tasman permitted to be a factor in the district boundaries?
4. There are a number of well-respected groups (Pew Research Center for one) who have studied some of these issues. Is the city permitted to cite such studies in both our district boundary planning and responses to the Court?

Last some observations:

1. While I understand Staff hesitancy to comment on some of these topics, as a member of the public who is not a lawyer, hearing some factual description of "what the law says" would help everyone attending the hearings a great deal. We really don't need "the blind leading the blind" here!
2. The district discussion needs to completely separate the districts per se from any question about voting method. I fear the recent loss on the June ballot was due to mixing the two issues and thus confusing voters. Can we please keep them separated?

I am expecting to attend the hearing in the main library this week...

Thanks

Pat Waddell
Arthur Court

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Randy Castello <rrcastello@att.net>
Sent: Monday, July 2, 2018 3:21 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Re-Districting

For heaven's sake--quit trying to protect your own council seat and stop wasting City time and resources on these countless lawsuits that we keep losing! I have lived in Santa Clara for 32 years and it is very clear to me what minimal amount of turnover there has really been in that time on the Council and in the Mayor's position--seems to be just a great big merry-go-round. I think 6-7 Districts would be fair. It is quite clear that the needs of those across the 101 by the stadium are much different from the needs of those of use on the other side--making sure all those constituents have representation would be a good thing. I was one who voted NO on that inane ballot proposition that had no hope of surviving a court challenge. Do your jobs and get this done!

Randy Castello
479 Kiely Blvd
Santa Clara, CA 95051

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz
Sent: Monday, July 2, 2018 4:49 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Second take on re-districting from Diane Harrison

I couldn't do better on the southern section (districts 4-6) than your existing Drafts 1 & 2. And combining pieces 17 & 21 for districts 3 was also on my plan. However, I'd like to change districts 1 & 2 as follows:

District 1: Pieces 1, 4, 11-16, 18-20 - 20,062 residents
District 2: Pieces 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 - 19,279 residents

Or reverse 1 & 2, if you prefer, but I believe this will up the Hispanic percentage in that central district.

Sincerely,

Diane Harrison
3283 Benton St.
Santa Clara, CA 95051
408-554-5854 or 408-246-8149
diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz

P.S. Of course, all minorities, as well as all not-so-well-funded candidates, will benefit from ranked choice voting, so while I know that is not on the agenda for these 4 meetings, I look forward to seeing that meeting on the calendar soon.

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: david lee <divadleelee@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, July 2, 2018 5:57 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Council districting process

Hi. I fully support the court order to draft single member district maps. It's time now to get it done. Thanks.
david lee, 774 orkney ave, santa clara, ca 95054

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Bob Aldridge <jan47bob@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, July 2, 2018 8:11 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Court order on districts

Dear City Officials,

I have reviewed your districts elections web page and I would like more information before commenting.

1. Who was the judge that issued the court order?
2. What prompted the court order?
3. What is the wording of the court order?
4. What part of the California Voting Rights Act does the current election system violate?
5. Where and in what courtroom will the July 23rd trial be held?

Thank you for your attention to this request,

Robert C. Aldridge (631 Kiely Boulevard)

--

"He who loves nothing destructable has no place in himself where he can be wounded by the man of power and he becomes inviolable, since he loves inviolable values the way they ought to be loved."

-- Guigo the Carthusian

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: David Cary <david.cary.rep@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 3, 2018 1:03 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Suggestions about demographic numbers
Attachments: CRS-Report-20120416_R42483.pdf

Please consider the following suggestions regarding the use of demographic statistics during these hearings:

Suggestion 1: Publish as soon as possible the detailed demographic data that is being used by the city's demographer to construct and evaluate various plans. Such data could be published as a spreadsheet at the level of voter registration precincts and at the level of census blocks.

Rationale: Especially given the compressed schedule for these hearings, the public's ability to offer input about various plans would be enhanced if this data were available. When the city did its districting for Measure A, it ended up adopting a districting plan submitted by a member of the public. For that effort, the demographer published demographic data for bigger geographic pieces of the city, but which are too big to be useful for drawing single-member districts.

For example, the demographer's report for today's hearing indicates that she is using CVAP data at the census block level. To the extent that the data already exists, publishing it can and should be done as soon as possible and at very little cost.

Suggestion 2: Explain why the demographer's total CVAP population for the city (66,036) is significantly different than the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated total 2012-2016 CVAP for the city (71,405).

Rationale: The demographer's total is about 7.5% below the Census Bureau's. This is more than might be expected due to the demographer applying special refinements to the data. The accuracy of the CVAP data is important when assessing various plans as possible remedies. The Census Bureau's number can be accessed in the Place.csv file in "CVAP_2012_2016_ACS_csv_files.zip" which is linked to from the "2018" tab at:
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.2018.html>

Suggestion 3: Use the most recent, but still reliable total population data to assess whether districts are of sufficiently equal population rather than necessarily rely on the 2010 decennial census numbers. If the 2010 decennial population numbers are still used, at least explain why.

Rationale: According to a Congressional Research Service paper, court cases allow, even require the best estimates of total population when drawing equal population districts *other than* congressional districts. During the districting effort for Measure A, the city's demographer provided 2017 estimates of population for the geographic pieces of the city for which other demographic data was published. The population growth during those 7 years for individual pieces ranged from 0% up to 33%. That suggests that more recent data is available and could be significant in determining whether districts are sufficiently equal in population size.

The Congressional Research Service paper cites relevant court cases on this issue. See the section "State Redistricting and the Best Available Data". A copy of the paper is attached and can be downloaded from:
<https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R42483.html>



Legal Issues Regarding Census Data for Reapportionment and Redistricting

name redacted
Legislative Attorney

April 16, 2012

Congressional Research Service

7-....

www.crs.gov

R42483

Summary

This report provides an overview of selected issues regarding census data that have arisen during recent decennial censuses, including use of sampling or other estimation techniques and counting U.S. citizens residing abroad. The Constitution requires that state representation in the House of Representatives be based on a population census conducted at least once every 10 years. The Constitution does not expressly require use of official federal decennial census data for intrastate redistricting, but courts have found that states must use the best data available, which may or may not be official census data. Currently, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico receive census data for reapportionment and redistricting via the census program conducted pursuant to P.L. 94-171.

Under the Constitution and census statutes, the federal government has broad authority over how the census is conducted. The Supreme Court has found that federal law bars using sampling data to adjust the decennial census for House of Representatives reapportionment but that hot-deck imputation, an estimation technique, is permissible. Adjusting census data for other purposes, such as intrastate redistricting, is also not prohibited. In addition, the Secretary of Commerce has authority over whether it is feasible to release adjusted data for intrastate redistricting purposes.

The Supreme Court has held that the Secretary of Commerce has discretion whether to include overseas federal personnel in the apportionment census. It has also found that the Secretary of Commerce can include U.S. military and civilian federal government overseas employees in the apportionment census while excluding other expatriate U.S. citizens. Because Congress has authority to legislate census methodology with regard to treatment of expatriates, several bills have been introduced in the 112th Congress addressing the inclusion of expatriates and categories of expatriates.

Contents

Background.....	1
State Redistricting and the Best Available Data.....	2
Adjustments to Census Data.....	2
Departures from Use of Total Population Figures.....	4
Use of Official Census Data	5
Sampling and Estimation Adjustment.....	6
Counting of Overseas Citizens	7
Additional Reading	9

Contacts

Author Contact Information.....	10
---------------------------------	----

This report provides an overview of selected issues regarding census data that have arisen during recent decennial censuses, including use of sampling or other estimation techniques and counting U.S. citizens residing abroad.¹

Background

The Constitution requires that members of the House of Representatives “shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole numbers of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed,” and to this end an “actual Enumeration shall be made ... within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such manner as [Congress] shall by Law direct.”² The framers of the Constitution provided for a simple population headcount and made no provision for counts by sex, age, or address.³ The census was to provide figures to adjust periodically apportionment of representatives among the states. It was also originally intended to provide figures for determining proportionate shares of direct taxes for states. Congress has established and authorized the U.S. Census Bureau, an agency within the Department of Commerce, to administer the decennial population census and other surveys.⁴

In addition to determining the apportionment of Representatives among the states, decennial population census data fulfills several purposes:

- provides state and local governments a basis for establishing district boundaries for congressional, state legislative, and local representative bodies, because the data is generally considered to be the best available, although its use is not expressly mandated;
- determines allocation of electoral votes among states for presidential elections;⁵
- determines allocations and/or triggers federal and state funding for a variety of public benefits and assistance programs; and
- triggers certain voting rights, such as identifying when the 10,000 single-language-minority citizens of voting age threshold is reached for the bilingual balloting provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.⁶

With regard to intrastate redistricting, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico currently receive census data for reapportionment and redistricting via the P.L. 94-171 census program.⁷ Under this program, the Census Bureau provides states decennial census figures for

¹ The issue of excluding unauthorized aliens in the federal decennial census for reapportionment of the House of Representatives and intra-state redistricting is addressed in CRS Report R41048, *Constitutionality of Excluding Aliens from the Census for Apportionment and Redistricting Purposes*, by (name redacted) and (name redacted).

² U.S. Const. art. I, §2, cl. 3, as amended by U.S. Const. amend. XIV, §2.

³ H. Alterman, *Counting People* 193 (1969). Kutner, *Our Extraconstitutional Census*, 68 U. of Detroit L. Rev. 117, 118 (1991).

⁴ 13 U.S.C. §2; the Census Act is codified as amended at 13 U.S.C. §§1 *et seq.*

⁵ U.S. Const. art II, §1, cl. 2. “Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress....”

⁶ 42 U.S.C. §1973aa-1a(b)(2)(A)(i)(II).

⁷ This statutory authority for the state redistricting data is codified at 13 U.S.C. §141.

state-identified geographic areas and election precincts to use for intrastate redistricting activities prior to April 1 of the year following the decennial census.⁸ In addition, the President transmits figures for House of Representatives apportionment to Congress and each state by the end of the first week of the regular congressional session following the decennial census.⁹

State Redistricting and the Best Available Data

The Constitution requires Congress to use census data to apportion Representatives among the states but does not expressly require states to use census data for intrastate congressional and state legislative redistricting. Courts, however, have held that states must use the best data available, regardless of whether it is census apportionment data.

Adjustments to Census Data

Federal court findings that states are not required to use federal census data for redistricting but must use the best data available has raised questions over whether the Census Bureau must provide states with adjusted census data in addition to census apportionment data. Courts have generally found that the Census Bureau is not required to provide such adjusted data

The best available data principle was set forth in the 1969 Supreme Court decision *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*.¹⁰ In this case, the Supreme Court invalidated Missouri's congressional redistricting plan but indicated that Missouri's use of projected population figures was not *per se* invalid if such data would have a higher degree of accuracy than other available data. However, the *Kirkpatrick* Court stated that, in the instant case, the federal decennial census data were the best data available.¹¹

In *Senate of the State of California v. Mosbacher*,¹² the Ninth Circuit addressed whether the Census Bureau was required to provide states adjusted census data for state intrastate redistricting activities. In *California*, the California state senate sued the Secretary of Commerce to release adjusted data after the Census Bureau decided not to adjust the official 1990 census data. In reaching its decision, the Ninth Circuit noted that if a state knows that census data is underrepresentative of the population, it can and should utilize non-census data, in addition to the official count, for redistricting.¹³ The Ninth Circuit found, however, that the Secretary of Commerce had no affirmative duty under the Census Clause of the Federal Constitution (Art. 1, §2, cl. 3) or federal law to provide states adjusted census data.¹⁴ Similarly, in *City of Los Angeles*

⁸ 13 U.S.C. §141(c).

⁹ 2 U.S.C. §2a.

¹⁰ 4 U.S. 526 (1969).

¹¹ See also *Dixon v. Hassler*, 412 F. Supp. 1036, 1040-41 (W.D. Tenn 1976), *aff'd sub nom. Republican Party of Shelby County v. Dixon*, 429 U.S. 934 (1976); *Exon v. Tiemann*, 279 F. Supp. 601, 608 (D. Neb. 1967).

¹² 8 F.2d 974 (9th Cir. 1992).

¹³ 8 F.2d at 979, citing *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*, 918 F.2d 763, 772-73 (9th Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 498 U.S. 1028 (1991).

¹⁴ 968 F.2d at 979 (but Judge Pregerson, dissenting, argued that by refusing to disclose the adjusted data, the Secretary may have impermissibly interfered with the state senate's duty to redistrict under the Federal Constitution and the Voting Rights Act).

v. U.S. Dep't. of Commerce,¹⁵ the Ninth Circuit held that the Secretary of Commerce had no obligation under 13 U.S.C. §195 to adjust the official 2000 decennial census figures for intrastate redistricting purposes.

The circuits are divided on whether adjusted census data must be released under the Freedom of Information Act. In *Assembly of the State of California v. U.S. Department of Commerce*,¹⁶ the same court affirmed a lower court's decision requiring the Department of Commerce to release computer tapes containing statistically adjusted data from the 1990 census to the Assembly under the Freedom of Information Act, noting that "states are not obliged to use official census data when drawing their state legislative or congressional districts."¹⁷ However, *Florida House of Representatives v. U.S. Department of Commerce*,¹⁸ the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit held that the statistically adjusted data was exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

While states may use non-apportionment census data for redistricting purposes, such adjusted data must be able to withstand scrutiny. For example, in *Young v. Klutznick*, the city of Detroit sued the Department of Commerce regarding an adjustment to an alleged undercount in the 1980 census data. In dicta, the Sixth Circuit stated that the state legislature is not required by the federal Constitution to use Census Bureau data for congressional redistricting, but could use adjusted population figures when redistricting between decennial censuses, as long as any adjustment is thoroughly documented and applied systematically.¹⁹

Similarly, in *City of Detroit v. Franklin*,²⁰ the city sought to adjust an alleged undercount in the 1990 census data, arguing that *Young* had been overruled by *Karcher v. Daggett*.²¹ The city argued that in *Karcher* the U.S. Supreme Court had held that the apportionment clause imposes an obligation on states to use only the official population count as determined by the Census Bureau in redistricting. This argument was probably based on the sentence in *Karcher* that "[a]dopting any standard other than population equality, using the best census data available ... would subtly erode the Constitution's ideal of equal representation"²² and the fact that the *Karcher* Court considered the census data the only reliable indication of the districts' relative population levels.²³ In *City of Detroit*, the District Court held, however, that the plaintiffs misconstrued *Karcher* and that it did not require states to use census figures in redistricting or overrule *Young*. Rather, the Supreme Court had "merely reiterated a well-established rule of constitutional law: states are

¹⁵ 307 F.3d 859 (9th Cir. 2002). 13 U.S.C. §195 states that "Except for the determination of population for purposes of apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, the Secretary shall, if he considers it feasible, authorize the use of the statistical method known as 'sampling' in carrying out the provisions of this title."

¹⁶ 968 F.2d 916 (9th Cir. 1992). In *Carter v. U.S. Dep't. of Commerce*, 307 F. 3d 1084 (9th Cir. 2002), the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit cited this decision in upholding the district court's order for the release of adjusted 2000 decennial census data by the U.S. Department of Commerce pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act.

¹⁷ 968 F.2d at 918, n. 1, citing *Burns v. Richardson* and *Young v. Klutznick*, discussed below.

¹⁸ 961 F.2d 941 (11th Cir. 1992).

¹⁹ 652 F.2d 617, 624 (6th Cir. 1981).

²⁰ 800 F. Supp. 539 (E.D. Mich. 1992).

²¹ 462 U.S. 725 (1983).

²² 462 U.S. at 731 (citing *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 532 (1969)).

²³ 462 U.S. at 738.

required to use the ‘best census data available’ or ‘the best population data available’ in their attempts to effect proportionate political representation.”²⁴

Departures from Use of Total Population Figures

Federal courts have also examined whether state legislatures are required to use total population data for redistricting activities. In these cases, courts have found that the best available data standard does not necessarily require use of total population figures.

For example, in *Burns v. Richardson*,²⁵ the Supreme Court held that in state legislative redistricting cases the Constitution “does not require the states to use total population figures derived from the federal census as the standard” of measurement. The Court noted that in earlier cases it had been careful to leave open the question of the appropriate population basis for redistricting activities, even though total population figures were, in fact, the basis for determining whether the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution had been violated in several cases.

In *Burns*, Hawaii had used the number of registered voters as the basis for redistricting the state senate. The Court found that the redistricting plan “satisfies the Equal Protection Clause only because on this record it was found to have produced a distribution of legislators not substantially different from that which would have resulted from the use of a permissible population basis.”²⁶ Hawaii was found to have a unique situation, wherein significant numbers of tourists, military personnel, and other transient population segments distorted the distribution of actual state citizens. The redistricting plan that would have resulted from using the total population would not have reflected the true state population distribution as accurately as one based on state citizenship. Since a registered voter population basis was the closest approximation of the state citizen population, use of the registered voter population was deemed consistent with the Equal Protection Clause. However, the Court was careful to note that *Burns* did not establish the validity of its unique redistricting population basis for all time or circumstances.²⁷ Although federal decennial census figures need not be used as the basis for redistricting, any alternate data must be shown to be the best available or justified by particular circumstances that will result in a more accurate redistricting plan than one based on total population figures from the federal decennial census.

The Supreme Court has not addressed the constitutionality or propriety of using total population as opposed to voting population for intrastate redistricting when use of total population would produce a disparity in voter strength between districts with equal total populations. In *Garza v.*

²⁴ 800 F. Supp. at 543 (quoting also from *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 528 (1969) (“the best population data available”)).

²⁵ 384 U.S. 73, 91 (1966).

²⁶ 384 U.S. at 93.

²⁷ See also *MacGovern v. Connolly*, 673 F. Supp. 111 (D. Mass. 1986) (court upheld state redistricting scheme which entailed use of data from a decennial state census held every 10 years beginning in 1975 and refused to order a new scheme based on “inapposite” 1980 federal census data); *Klahr v. Williams*, 313 F. Supp. 148 (D. Ariz. 1970) (court held invalid congressional and state legislative redistricting plans based, *inter alia*, on a population estimate formula “converting 1968 voter registration to 1960 census on a proportionate basis” which did not truly represent the population, but ordered the plan used anyway because no better alternative was feasible before the next election).

County of Los Angeles,²⁸ the County of Los Angeles disputed a court-ordered redistricting plan that used total population. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit rejected the County's arguments to hold that redistricting based on voting populations instead of the total population would be unconstitutional. Justice Thomas, however, in his dissent from a denial of a writ of certiorari in *Chen v. City of Houston*,²⁹ contrasted the Ninth Circuit decision in *Garza* with Fourth and Fifth Circuit decisions holding that whether to use total population as opposed to voting population for redistricting within a state should be determined through the legislative and political process.³⁰

Although most states prescribe state legislative redistricting procedures through statute, many do not have a statutory procedure for congressional redistricting. In such states, state legislatures conduct congressional redistricting on an *ad hoc* basis after a federal decennial census. This means that often in such states there is no explicit statutory requirement to use official federal decennial census data for congressional redistricting, although there may be such an explicit requirement for state legislative redistricting. To the extent that a state's own laws do not explicitly require use of official federal decennial census data for intrastate redistricting, the state is free to use any other data.

Use of Official Census Data

Even if a State's laws require use of official federal decennial census data, it is unclear what this means if the Federal Government releases two official sets of data. This issue was considered during oral arguments in the census sampling cases.³¹ If the Secretary of Commerce transmits an official adjusted data set, that data arguably could be considered official federal decennial census data even if it is not the data used to apportion the House of Representatives. One should note, however, that the Court's holding on standing for the plaintiffs in *Department of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives* indicates that a majority of the Court considers references to official federal decennial census data to refer to apportionment data.³² At the time *Department of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives* was decided, there had been a flurry of state legislative activity concerning the type of federal decennial census data to be used in intrastate redistricting because of the absence of sufficiently clear and explicit statutory guidelines on the appropriate data under such circumstances.³³

²⁸ 918 F.2d 763, 773-776 (9th Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 498 U.S. 1028 (1991).

²⁹ 532 U.S. 1046 (2001).

³⁰ *Id.* (citing *Chen v. City of Houston*, 206 F.3d 502 (5th Cir. 2000)(looking to Supreme Court precedent, *Burns v. Richardson*, 384 U.S. 73, 92 (1966), for the proposition that "the choice between measurements 'involves choices about the nature of representation with which we have been shown no constitutionally founded reason to interfere.'"); *Daly v. Hunt*, 93 F.3d 1212, 1227 (4th Cir. 1996)(finding "[t]here is no reason to believe that voting-age population is significantly better than total population in achieving the goal of one person, one vote" and until the Supreme Court speaks clearly on this issue, any actions by the courts "[should be] tempered by the overriding theme in the Court's prior apportionment cases weighing against judicial involvement.")).

³¹ Oral Argument Transcript, found at 1998 WL 827383 on Westlaw (oral argument of Michael A. Carvin on behalf of the appellees in No. 98-564).

³² 525 U.S. at 332-4, 119 S. Ct. at 774-5. A summary of the decision in this case is found below at "Sampling and Estimation Adjustment."

³³ *See, e.g.*, the following legislation enacted in Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, and Virginia. In Alaska, S.B. 99, Ch. 18 of the 1999 Acts, was enacted on May 11, 1999. In Arizona, H.B. 2698, Ch. 47 of the 1999 Laws, was enacted on April 22, 1999. In Colorado, S.B. 206, Ch. 170 of the 1999 Laws, was enacted on May 7, 1999. In Kansas, S.B. 351, Ch. 148 of the 1999 Laws, was enacted on May 12, 1999. In Virginia, H.B. 1486, ch. 884 of the 2000 Acts, was (continued...)

Although Congress has not explicitly required states to use federal decennial census data in congressional redistricting, it could arguably do so under the same constitutional powers which give Congress the authority to establish other redistricting guidelines if it chooses. Art. I, §2, cl. 1, provides that the Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the People and Art. I, §4, cl. 1, gives Congress authority to determine the times, places and manner of holding elections for Members of Congress. While it is not clear that one data set is more accurate than the other and the constitutional goal of equal representation is not implicated, Congress arguably could require that a particular type of data (e.g., limited to citizens or including citizens and aliens) be used in congressional redistricting. However, it could not do so with regard to redrawing state legislative or municipal districts, which remain state prerogatives as long as no constitutional voting rights are violated.

Sampling and Estimation Adjustment

Historically sampling and estimation techniques have been controversial, particularly, as discussed above, with regard to data released to or used by states in intrastate redistricting efforts. Therefore, a brief overview of the most recent U.S. Supreme Court cases may be useful.

In 1999, the U.S. Supreme Court held in *Department of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives*³⁴ that the Census Act³⁵ prohibits sampling in the census for apportionment of the House of Representatives. The Court, however, declined to decide whether sampling would also violate the census clause of the U.S. Constitution. The Court's decision was the culmination of two lawsuits challenging the Census Bureau's plans to use sampling in the 2000 census and two decades of litigation arising from attempts to use sampling and adjustment techniques for decennial census apportionment and redistricting data. Opponents of sampling claimed victory and promised to focus on improving the traditional headcount through methods such as expanded outreach to undercounted groups and use of administrative records. But proponents of sampling, including the Clinton Administration, noted that the decision did not determine sampling's constitutionality and did not prohibit sampling for purposes other than apportionment of the House of Representatives. Because the Court stated that Section 195 of the Census Act "requires [the use of] statistical sampling in assembling the myriad demographic data that are collected in connection with the decennial census,"³⁶ supporters of adjustment argued that sampling techniques were not only permissible, but were required, in taking the census for purposes of intrastate redistricting and federal funding allocations.

In 2002, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld in *Utah v. Evans*³⁷ the use of hot-deck imputation, an estimation technique³⁸ used in the 2000 census, against a challenge by Utah after Utah lost a

(...continued)

enacted on April 9, 2000.

³⁴ 525 U.S. 316, 119 S.Ct. 765 (1999).

³⁵ Codified as amended at 13 U.S.C. §§1 *et seq.*

³⁶ 525 U.S. at 339, 119 S.Ct. at 777. 13 U.S.C. §195 states that "Except for the determination of population for purposes of apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, the Secretary shall, if he considers it feasible, authorize the use of the statistical method known as 'sampling' in carrying out the provisions of this title."

³⁷ 536 U.S. 452 (2002).

³⁸ *Utah v. Evans*, 536 U.S. 452, 457-458 (U.S. 2002):

"Hot-deck imputation" refers to the way in which the Census Bureau, when conducting the year
(continued...)

congressional seat to North Carolina. The Court held that hot-deck imputation does not violate the Census Clause or the 13 U.S.C. §195 prohibition on census data sampling for apportionment of the House of Representatives on the grounds that imputation was an estimation technique distinct from sampling. The Census Bureau had interpreted the Census Act to permit hot-deck imputation and had used it for many decennial censuses with no intervention from Congress. In fact, Congress had amended the Census Act after the Census Bureau had started using the technique and could have clarified the sampling prohibition to prohibit other estimation techniques. Significantly, the Court held that the term “actual enumeration” in the Census Clause distinguished subsequent apportionments of the House of Representatives from the one for the first Congress, which was based on conjecture and estimation before the first census could be conducted. It further found that the Census Clause and the Census Act broadly authorized Congress and the Census Bureau, respectively, to determine the methods and manner for conducting the census.

While Congress could revise or clarify the statutory guidelines as to the permissible types of estimation and sampling techniques, no such legislation is currently pending in Congress. Federal case law is based on statutory interpretation rather than an interpretation of the Census Clause of the U.S. Constitution. Congress could legislatively require that the Census Bureau make adjusted data available, whether or not it is the official data transmitted through the P.L. 94-171 program.

Counting of Overseas Citizens

In November 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a federal district court opinion upholding the Secretary of Commerce’s decision to not include expatriate U.S. citizens, other than U.S. military and civilian federal government personnel, in the 2000 census data for reapportionment of the House of Representatives. U.S. military and federal civilian employees abroad have been included in census data used for apportionment of the House of Representatives in 1970, 1990, 2000, and 2010.³⁹ The Census Bureau did not include such persons in the apportionment data for

(...continued)

2000 census, filled in certain gaps in its information and resolved certain conflicts in the data. The Bureau derives most census information through reference to what is, in effect, a nationwide list of addresses. It sends forms by mail to each of those addresses. If no one writes back or if the information supplied is confusing, contradictory, or incomplete, it follows up with several personal visits by Bureau employees (who may also obtain information on addresses not listed). Occasionally, despite the visits, the Bureau will find that it still lacks adequate information or that information provided by those in the field has somehow not been integrated into the master list.... And the Bureau may then decide “imputation” represents the most practical way to resolve remaining informational uncertainties.

The Bureau refers to different kinds of “imputation” depending upon the nature of the missing or confusing information.... In each case, however, the Bureau proceeds in a somewhat similar way: It imputes the relevant information by inferring that the address or unit about which it is uncertain has the same population characteristics as those of a “nearby sample or ‘donor’” address or unit.... Because the Bureau derives its information about the known address or unit from the current 2000 census rather than from prior censuses, it refers to its imputation as “hot-deck,” rather than “cold-deck,” imputation.

³⁹ U.S. General Accounting Office, *2010 Census: Overseas Enumeration Test Raises Need for Clear Policy Direction*, GAO-04-470, at 6-7, May 2004.

the 1980 census and was apparently not intending to include them in the 1990 apportionment data, but did so in response to pending legislative activity in the late 1980s.⁴⁰

In 1992, in *Franklin v. Massachusetts*,⁴¹ the United States Supreme Court upheld the Secretary of Commerce's decision to include and allocate overseas federal employees in the 1990 census data for the apportionment of the House of Representatives, which resulted in a loss of one congressional seat for Massachusetts. The Court held that there was no final agency action reviewable under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and that the allocation of overseas federal employees to their home states was consistent with the "usual residence standard" of other censuses and furthered the constitutional goal of equal representation.⁴² However, the issue of distinguishing between overseas federal employees and other expatriate U.S. citizens by including the former in the census and excluding the latter was not before the Court and was not decided.

This issue was raised in January 2001, when the state of Utah filed suit against the Secretary and Department of Commerce alleging that the defendants had unlawfully excluded overseas missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints (LDS) in violation of the Census Clause, the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment; of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA, 5 U.S.C. §§701 *et seq.*); of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RIFRA, 42 U.S.C. §§2000bb *et seq.*); of 2 U.S.C. §2a; and of the Census Act (13 U.S.C. §§1 *et seq.*).⁴³ The inclusion of such overseas missionaries would have meant that Utah would have gained a congressional seat which went to North Carolina instead.

A three-judge panel⁴⁴ upheld the Secretary of Commerce's decision,⁴⁵ citing *Franklin v. Massachusetts* in finding that the President's report of apportionment data and calculations was the final act in apportionment rather than the Secretary's conduct of the census, and that, therefore, the APA did not apply. It further concluded that RIFRA and the Free Exercise Clause were not violated because there was no evidence that the exclusion of religious missionaries from the apportionment count burdened or in any way affected their right to exercise their religion. Finally, the court, citing *Franklin v. Massachusetts* with regard to the Census Clause and Census Act assertions, concluded that the Secretary's decision to include federal employees and military personnel overseas in the census apportionment data, while excluding other expatriates, was "a rational exercise of the Secretary's discretion, delegated to the Census Bureau, to conduct its obligation to enumerate the population for apportionment purposes."⁴⁶ The court noted, among other things, that there was no clear remedy for including LDS missionaries while excluding other private citizens or for including all U.S. expatriates. Inclusion of U.S. military and federal civilian personnel was based on factors such as the federal government's possession of reliable

⁴⁰ See *Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 793 (1992).

⁴¹ 505 U.S. 788 (1992).

⁴² 505 U.S. at 796-806.

⁴³ *State of Utah v. Evans*, No. F-2-01-CV-23:B (D. Utah 2001).

⁴⁴ Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2284(a), a three-judge panel is convened "when an action is filed challenging the constitutionality of the apportionment of congressional districts or the apportionment of any statewide legislative body."

⁴⁵ *Utah v. Evans*, 143 F. Supp. 2d 1290 (D. Utah 2001); affirmed without opinion by the U.S. Supreme Court at *Utah v. Evans*, 534 U.S. 1038 (2001).

⁴⁶ 143 F. Supp. 2d at 1301.

records maintained according to its guidelines, guidelines for determining home state residence, and the involuntary nature of such expatriates residence abroad.

In 2004, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted a couple of studies and presented testimony in congressional hearings regarding the feasibility and cost of counting all expatriate U.S. citizens, not just U.S. military and federal civilian employees, and evaluated a 2004 test expatriate census conducted by the Census Bureau in Kuwait, France, and Mexico.⁴⁷ The GAO concluded that including other expatriate groups would not be feasible or cost-effective, and would require clearer congressional guidance regarding the methodology to be used for data collection. Several bills (S. 677 and H.R. 868) have been introduced in the 112th Congress to mandate the inclusion of all expatriate U.S. citizens in the decennial census in accordance with specific guidelines but none have been enacted legislation yet.⁴⁸

Additional Reading

CRS Report R41048, *Constitutionality of Excluding Aliens from the Census for Apportionment and Redistricting Purposes*, by (name redacted) and Er(name redacted).

CRS Report R40551, *The 2010 Decennial Census: Background and Issues*, by (name redacted).

CRS Report R41584, *House Apportionment 2010: States Gaining, Losing, and on the Margin*, by (name redacted).

CRS Report R41382, *The House of Representatives Apportionment Formula: An Analysis of Proposals for Change and Their Impact on States*, by (name redacted).

CRS Report R41357, *The U.S. House of Representatives Apportionment Formula in Theory and Practice*, by (name redacted).

⁴⁷ U.S. Government Accountability Office, *2010 Census: Counting Americans Overseas as Part of the Census Would Not Be Feasible*, GAO-04-1077T, September 14, 2004; U.S. Government Accountability Office, *2010 Census: Counting Americans Overseas as Part of the Decennial Census Would Not Be Cost-Effective*, GAO-04-898, August 2004; U.S. General Accounting Office, *2010 Census: Overseas Enumeration Test Raises Need for Clear Policy Direction*, GAO-04-470, May 2004.

⁴⁸ E.g., S. 677 and H.R. 868 in the 112th Congress would require the Secretary of Commerce to take measures to ensure that, beginning with the 2020 decennial census, the tabulation for apportionment of the House of Representatives among the states includes a full and accurate count of all U.S. citizens residing abroad and proper attribution to their respective states. Bills in past Congresses that provided for the counting of selected expatriate groups or all expatriates in census data for apportionment of the House and/or for related issues such as feasibility studies included H.R. 3013 and Section 240 of H.R. 2410 as passed by the House in the 111th Congress; H.Res. 1262 in the 110th Congress; H.R. 1619/S. 1682 in the 108th Congress; H.R. 680/S. 1260, H.R. 1745, H.R. 2171, and S. 1784 in the 107th Congress; and S.Con.Res. 38 and H.Con.Res. 129 in the 106th Congress.

Author Contact Information

(name redacted)
Legislative Attorney
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

EveryCRSReport.com

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is a federal legislative branch agency, housed inside the Library of Congress, charged with providing the United States Congress non-partisan advice on issues that may come before Congress.

EveryCRSReport.com republishes CRS reports that are available to all Congressional staff. The reports are not classified, and Members of Congress routinely make individual reports available to the public.

Prior to our republication, we redacted names, phone numbers and email addresses of analysts who produced the reports. We also added this page to the report. We have not intentionally made any other changes to any report published on EveryCRSReport.com.

CRS reports, as a work of the United States government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

Information in a CRS report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to members of Congress in connection with CRS' institutional role.

EveryCRSReport.com is not a government website and is not affiliated with CRS. We do not claim copyright on any CRS report we have republished.

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: bruce donoghue <bdonog4579@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 3, 2018 7:50 PM
To: Districts
Subject: PUBLIC HEARING- BACKGROUND

Sir,

Please provide a source or information on the legal deadlines that the State and County have for entering an item on the coming ballot. Ms. O'Neill has stated that the current schedule proposed by the Superior Court Judge violates existing laws designed to provide adequate lead times for posting information.

Mr. B. Donoghue

Sent from Mail for Windows

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: beylamcintosh@gmail.com
Sent: Wednesday, July 4, 2018 6:47 AM
To: Districts
Subject: Court Ordered Council Districting Process

Dear Sirs,

Between April and July, 2017, I was a member of the 2017 Charter Review Committee. In July, 2017, I left the Committee, as I could not support the election plan that Committee recommended to the City Council.

As part of an information packet, I submitted a single-member district election plan to the Committee, on May 30, 2017. This information packet never made the Committee's agenda, and was not considered at public meeting. Except for me, the Committee supported the 2-District, multi-member Plan.

As I have received a flyer, asking for input; I re-submit this plan. This plan suggests 6-single member districts, where, according to 2010 census data, at least two or more districts offer "protected class" voters opportunities to elect candidates of their choice, as they would have plurality or majority advantage in selected districts.

In proposed District 1, Asian-Americans could have nearly 65% of the population, and proposed District 4 could have nearly 48% of the population. Other populations would also have an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

This plan is again offered, based on the assumption, that the City's motivations have changed; I thank you for your considerations.

Rex McIntosh
390 N. Winchester Blvd. 5-2G
Santa Clara, CA. 95050

District-Based Plans

By-District Plan No. 2	Census Tract Nos	Population of District	Deviation from Ideal District Size
Proposed District 1	5049.01, 5050.01	19,271	0.76%
Proposed District 2	5050.07, 5052.01, 5052.03, 5053.01	19,183	1.2%
Proposed District 3	5053.02, 5053.03, 5053.04, 5053.05	18,734	3.5%
Proposed District 4	5054.01, 5054.02, 5054.03, 5061.01, 5085.07 - estimated, 5085.06 - Blocks (BNAs) 201, 202A, 206A, 207A, 208, 210, 211, 304, 301, 302A, 305A 306A - estimated	18,817	3.1%
Proposed District 5	5055, 5056, 5057, 5052.03/2 - estimated	19,683	1.4%
Proposed District 6	5059, 5060, 5061.02, 5061.03	20,203	4.05%
Population Deviation Range		Ideal District Population: 18,417 10% Deviation = 1,942 Deviation: 1,520 = 7.5%	
Average District Population Deviation from Ideal Population			1.66%

DISTRICT-BASED PLAN 2

An example based on the assumption that the Mayor remains an elective office; elected by the voters of the entire city, and not representing a specific geographical area.

This plan yields six geographical city council districts. Each district attempts to achieve equality, compactness, contiguity, and considers other criteria desired by the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965. An ideal district population calculated by dividing the 2010 Santa Clara population (116,497) by six. The result of this calculation yields an ideal district population of 19, 417. Deviation from the ideal District size is calculated as the difference of the district population from the ideal district population divided by the ideal population x 100 yields % deviation.

Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 suggest guidelines for deviation from the ideal population size should be less than 10%. Secondly, the difference between the greatest populated district and the least populated district should also be 10% or less.

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Bern Steves <bernsteves@calbengoshi.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 4, 2018 12:18 PM
To: Districts
Subject: URGENT - PLEASE Place Notice of Districting Hearings ON CITY HOME PAGE & Further Requests

Hi,

I spoke at yesterday's (July 3, 2018) hearing.

Thank you to the City staff for their heroic efforts to bring the matter to public notice, including sending out mailers - that is surely the most reliable approach, and that is how I heard about the matter, THANK YOU.

I was slightly surprised to find that there is still NO LINK to the districting page on the City's homepage.

PLEASE PLACE A PROMINENT LINK to the Districting page on the City's website.

The Districting page must also include the following **as a minimum to inform City voters:**

- **All court filings** in the two redistricting cases, **including the interlocutory appeal.** (Pro tip - as a first step/shortcut, please post the **appellate** filings first as these are not available from the Court of Appeal website. The City Attorney has all the documents in electronic form. The Superior Court documents are available at the Court's website at <https://cmportal.sccourt.org/Portal> Case numbers are 17CV308056 and 17CV319862) **Without this background info the public hearings are meaningless.**

ONE MORE NOTE: members of the Ad Hoc Commssion persisted in addressing the City-retained, City-paid demographer "Dr. Gobalet." Although very common in *Continental* Europe and most of Asia, It is NOT the common American custom to address the holder of a PhD as "Dr." outside a college classroom or medical clinic.

In the present situation, it is grossly inappropriate for City agents to confer a spurious air of professional authority on an individual who wants to use Nextdoor maps of ADMITTEDLY UNKNOWN PROVENANCE AND RELIABILITY because they are available in convenient GIS format.

Let's stick to the common, neutral, respectful American convention: "Ms. Gobalet."

Thank you,

Bern Steves

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Judy Tucker <judytucker@pacbell.net>
Sent: Wednesday, July 4, 2018 12:57 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Meeting 7/3/18

I have a few suggestions for future meetings about districting:

Place the City representatives and districting committee members in a slight V (assuming they want to see each other) at the front of the room facing the audience. The layout used on 7/3 was awful - chairs were pushed together at the back of the room so that there was constant noise when a new attendee came and had to pull out a chair to have a seat. Most of the audience were looking at the City reps and committee members from the side and couldn't see their faces or nameplates. The demographer gave a wonderful presentation. The person "running" the meeting talked waaaaay too much and ignored the attorney's comment that he couldn't respond to hypothetical questions - she didn't respect guidelines she gave the audience (i.e. 3 min to speak, etc) and rambled on when there were many in the audience waiting to speak. This caused many in the audience to become frustrated. Also the guidelines should have included caution that "only total population figures" are required to be used and no hypothetical questions, since there is no Court order for guidance at this time. Such cautions would have eliminated about 1/2 of the audience questions and kept the meeting much more efficient.

I realize this was the first meeting that seemed to be given with little consideration of the audience, but please correct these errors so future meetings are more pleasant.

Thanks, Judy Tucker

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Judy Tucker <judytucker@pacbell.net>
Sent: Wednesday, July 4, 2018 1:35 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Re: Meeting 7/3/18

Oh I forgot to mention that the first speaker asked to be given a signal when he reached the 2 and then 1 minute mark, and that's wasn't done - no one knew where they were because the timer was behind them - another example of inconsideration of the audience and speakers.

On 7/4/2018 12:56 PM, Judy Tucker wrote:

> I have a few suggestions for future meetings about districting:
>
> Place the City representatives and districting committee members in a
> slight V (assuming they want to see each other) at the front of the
> room facing the audience. The layout used on 7/3 was awful - chairs
> were pushed together at the back of the room so that there was
> constant noise when a new attendee came and had to pull out a chair to
> have a seat. Most of the audience were looking at the City reps and
> committee members from the side and couldn't see their faces or
> nameplates. The demographer gave a wonderful presentation. The person
> "running" the meeting talked waaaay too much and ignored the
> attorney's comment that he couldn't respond to hypothetical questions
> - she didn't respect guidelines she gave the audience (i.e. 3 min to
> speak, etc) and rambled on when there were many in the audience
> waiting to speak. This caused many in the audience to become
> frustrated. Also the guidelines should have included caution that
> "only total population figures" are required to be used and no
> hypothetical questions, since there is no Court order for guidance at
> this time. Such cautions would have eliminated about 1/2 of the
> audience questions and kept the meeting much more efficient.
>
> I realize this was the first meeting that seemed to be given with
> little consideration of the audience, but please correct these errors
> so future meetings are more pleasant.
>
> Thanks, Judy Tucker
>

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Bern Steves <bernsteves@calbengoshi.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 4, 2018 5:43 PM
To: Districts
Cc: Gobalet@Demographers.com
Subject: Santa Clara Districting Issue - BASIC LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO EXCLUDE NON-CITIZEN NUMBERS

cc Ms. Gobalet due to urgency

Dear Commissioners,

At yesterday's public hearing (7/3/2018), I spoke to point out that the districting process is about VOTING by VOTERS. Much of the discussion to date appears to have gone astray by losing sight of this basic point.

I have since reviewed some of the court filings in the two filings. These confirm that the plaintiffs themselves were focused on the ability of certain **voters** to vote for candidates of their own racial category. This is a legitimate concern according to current federal statutes and the CVRA. Conversely, the position of non-citizen aliens is **IRRELEVANT** to in-city districting, and if allowed to be considered, would inevitably introduce **major and likely fatal error** into the process. (Different considerations apply in the case of U.S. Congressional districting.)

Specifically, the two lawsuits focus solely on claims by certain **voters** that they have been unable to have been unfairly denied a chance to elect candidates of their own racial background, which they claim violates the California **VOTING** Rights Act. For example, plaintiff Wes Mukoyama's court complaint states:

Plaintiff Wesley Kazuo Mukoyama resides within the City of Santa Clara. He is Asian-American and a member of a protected **class of voters** under the CVRA. [Emphasis added.]

Similarly, Ladonna Yumori-Kaku avers:

[Yumori-Kaku] is Asian-American and a member of a protected **class of voters** under the CVRA. [Emphasis added]

The California Voting Rights Act of 2001 itself aims to address discrepancies between "in the choice of electoral candidates ... that are preferred **by voters** in a protected class, and in the choice of candidates ... that are preferred by voters in the rest of the electorate." The CVRA does NOT, for instance, aim to address the municipal political preferences - if any - of non-citizens who just stepped off the plane at San Jose Airport.

Given this background, it is NOT remotely acceptable, especially given the ultra-compressed TIME FRAME, to complicate and effectively DERAIL the districting process by introducing into the process IRRELEVANT CONSIDERATIONS such as the substantial non-citizen population residing in the City. These individuals ("aliens" in federal parlance) have well-defined Constitutional and legal rights, but those rights do NOT include any voting rights whatever. This population MUST NOT be considered for purpose of redistricting. NOTHING in the Court's order mandates or even permits the re-districting process to be based on the make-up of the non-citizen population.

It will be noted that the data presented by Ms. Gobalet showed (as is intuitively obvious to any local

resident) that a far higher proportion of non-citizens than citizens in Santa Clara City are "Asian" under the U.S. Census definitions. To the extent that data including non-citizens (e.g. the 2010 Census) is used at all to ascertain racial make-up in different districts, **SUITABLE METHODS MUST BE USED TO COMPENSATE FOR THE DIFFERENT RATIO OF RACIAL GROUPS AMONG NON-CITIZENS AS COMPARED TO CITIZENS.** This - and only this - is in line with the plaintiffs' asserted interest in enhancing the ability of minority voters to secure the election of candidates of their own ethnic background. Non-citizens would not be able to assist the plaintiffs' electoral aims by voting for candidates of the plaintiffs' race.

Full voter registration data including residential addresses are, of course, available from the Registrar of Voters' office. This is the **ONLY base data** that is acceptable for redistricting purposes. Racial composition can then be derived using recognized techniques such as (1) voting language preference which with care can statistically extrapolated to households; (2) name analysis, (3) consumer and other demographic data available from commercial providers. Of course, the provenance of the underlying data must be ascertained in each case, **PRECISELY BECAUSE THE TIMELINE LEAVES NO ROOM FOR ERROR.**

As I pointed out in my remarks at the hearing, the draft "Plan 1" has 9,707 voters in the least populous district, vs. 13,427 in the most populous District 6. In other words, a vote in District 6 is worth only 5/7 of a vote in the elite district. This degree of disenfranchisement is **NOT LEGALLY ACCEPTABLE.**

A related question also needs to be considered from a **LEGAL PERSPECTIVE** as a matter of urgency - namely, **WHETHER** and (if so) **HOW** to account for residents who are (i) eligible to vote but not registered; or (ii) resident but not eligible to vote due to age, felony disqualification, etc. I express no opinion on the legal situation with respect to this group. In **PRACTICAL** terms, the only reliable data currently to hand is the most recent voter registration data for each voter. Under California law, each registrar of voters is required to report voter registration data to the Secretary of State every month. Attempts to guesstimate the numbers of unregistered voters and ineligible individuals would almost inevitably introduce **RELATIVE ERRORS** far greater than acceptable given the purposes of the CVRA lawsuits.

REQUESTS:

- (1) Ensure that all plans are exclusively based on the most recent voter registration data available from the Registrar of Voters.
- (2) ROV voter data can then be analyzed for racial group composition, residence etc. by reference to internal data (language preferences, names, etc.) and pertinent extraneous data.
- (3) To the extent that extraneous data (e.g. U.S. Census) is referred to, appropriate corrections must be made to compensate for non-citizens. U.S. government figures about the number of visas granted may serve as a useful proxy for non-citizen resident numbers.
- (4) Underlying **DATA AND METHODOLOGY** must be fully documented in any proposal. This includes express statements of whether any data set includes non-citizens, how exactly the underlying data was derived, etc. Similarly, the **METHODOLOGY** must set out in full and **QUANTIFY** how non-citizen elements within any data set were compensated for.
- (5) **URGENCY** is no excuse for slipshod, faulty methodology. Indeed, the ultra-urgent nature of the process precisely calls for SIMPLE, conceptually and legally SOLID, practicable approaches, WITHOUT introducing irrelevant and misleading data that would **DISTORT** the outcome beyond any parameters

permitted under the U.S. Constitution, the California Constitution, and the Elections Code provisions.

Sincerely,

Bern Steves

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Kevin Park <santaclarakevin@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 2:22 AM
To: Districts
Cc: Rob Jerdonek
Subject: Districting submissions
Attachments: Calculator for 6-District plans with Pieces map 070318.xlsx; Calculator for 7-District plans with Pieces map 070318.xlsx

To whom it may concern:

Attached are two maps, one for 6 districts and one for 7. I modified the 6-district spreadsheet given to us by Dr. Gobalet to make the 7-district map, and provide it in its entirety for others to use, or find errors in. The 7-district plan is incomplete and cannot be done nicely for the reasons I state below.

I would request that this e-mail message be attached as part of my submission, unlike with my last districting committee submission of which the committee omitted my comments and printed only the district pieces.

Justifications:

=====

While the districting committee wording was heavy on "6-districts", the judge had asked the plaintiffs to provide both 6-district and 7-district maps. There was no indication as to which one was preferred, but I find it remiss to submit only a 6-district map and rob the residents of Santa Clara the opportunity to define its own 7-district map if that is the direction the judge decides to go.

The judge made it clear that CVRA trumps charter city power, which is why district maps of any sort are even considered during the remediation phase. The possibility of going to seven districts is similarly on the table regardless of city charter.

Issues:

=====

While the "pieces" data may have seemed sufficient to split the city into two parts, we can see with just a little bit of work that they are not sufficient when considering six and especially seven districts. If we try to make seven districts with the pieces Dr. Gobalet defined, Piece #17 has to stand on its own and adjacent pieces are often too populated to be combined. This is similarly true with six districts. I tried to work off of the block data, but it is unlikely that I will finish or that Dr. Gobalet can validate such a submission within the timeframe.

Even with six districts, the size of the pieces obviates several groupings once a single district is created. When creating an initial group based on the districting criteria (namely: Topography; Geography; Cohesiveness; contiguity, integrity, & compactness of territory; and "Communities of interest"), the other districts tend to define themselves once you try to meet the population deviation guidelines. This is why so many attempts look almost exactly, if not exactly, like Dr. Gobalet's original drafts.

Consider Piece #17 alone and you will see that there are only a few options with six districts -- and, as mentioned above, only one possible option with seven districts. This is largely true of Piece #28 as well. In fact, Piece #17's population alone deviates more than 2100 between the 2010 census and 2017 estimates.

While there seems to be some freedom with the large pieces that contain fewer people (see District 2 in Draft Plan1 and District 1 in Draft Plan 2), that is a false hope that does not help balance the numbers or improve representation.

There seems to be some work done to create additional pieces since the last districting committee meetings earlier this year (there are an additional five pieces created by splitting some of the original 31 pieces, for a total of 36 pieces in the most recent Pieces map). It would have been nice to have also spent time dividing the most populous areas into smaller pieces as well, especially since the definition of more districts essentially requires an increase in the "resolution" of each area with respect to population. Perhaps a guideline stating that each piece should contain no more than some number (on the order of $(\text{total_population} / \text{number_of_districts}) / \text{pieces_desired_for_each_district}$, where $\text{pieces_desired_for_each_district}$ is at least 3) people/CVAP.

Comments on Draft Plans:

=====

Draft Plan 2, in addition to breaking up major ethnic groups, splits off many people affected by the stadium from the stadium itself. Neither seems like a good idea, which eliminates Draft Plan 2 from my choices.

While Nextdoor neighborhoods may seem like a good way to define communities, they are arbitrary, often set by the first person or group to request a Nextdoor account in that area. I am a member of two Nextdoor groups because my community is not defined well by either Nextdoor definition. That fact, in conjunction with an "Old Quad" district that spreads too far west -- it almost encompasses Central Park, for goodness' sake -- eliminates Draft Plan 3 from my choices.

Which leaves only a preference for Draft Plan 1, if we must pick a city drafted plan.

Thank you.

Kevin Park

Do not touch anything except the yellow-shaded cells O25-60! These cells are for your data entry (see yellow-shaded information). The other cells contain data and formulas for the calculations. See Instructions worksheet for details.

Fill in yellow-highlighted column to make your new plan - location of each piece is shown on the Pieces 6-28-18 map provided in the second worksheet of this file. Pink-shaded area summarizes your plan's characteristics.

District	Census 2010 Population Balance				Citizens of Voting Age Shares				Estimated 2017 Population Balance			
	Population	Deviation	Percent Deviation		NH Asian CVAP	NH White CVAP	Hispanic CVAP	NH Other CVAP	District	Population	Deviation	Percent Deviation
1	20,083	872	3.6%		27%	42%	27%	4%	1	20,933	1,522	7.6%
2	19,258	-163	-0.8%		51%	35%	11%	4%	2	19,423	12	0.1%
3	18,614	-797	-4.1%		33%	46%	19%	2%	3	20,759	1,348	6.9%
4	18,676	-733	-3.8%		31%	50%	17%	3%	4	21,616	2,205	11.4%
5	19,974	463	2.4%		27%	60%	10%	2%	5	20,829	1,418	7.3%
6	19,951	650	2.8%		13%	67%	17%	4%	6	20,123	712	3.7%
Total	116,468		7.6%		28%	51%	17%	3%	Total	123,683		11.3%
				Most populous Council district								
				Least populous Council district								
				Difference								
				1,489								
				Ideal Council district population								
				19,411								
				Plan's Percent Deviation								
				7.6%								

This number should be 123,683

This number should be 116,468

District Assignment	Piece Number	total	pop growth	population	NH Asian	NH White	origin	NH Black	American AK	Pacific	NH Other race	mixed race	18+	NH Asian 18+	NH White 18+	Hispanic 18+	NH Black 18+	American AK	Pacific
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	4	1	0	10	1	10	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	3	6	0	0
2	5	3,458	8	3,466	2,196	695	430	79	7	7	5	13	33	2,536	1,600	557	282	56	5
2	6	14,944	155	15,099	9,216	3,324	1,576	472	29	29	66	68	193	11,635	7,115	2,912	1,049	335	46
1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	9	856	2	858	398	196	201	196	5	5	1	2	13	659	312	167	139	27	1
2	10	18	0	18	7	6	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	17	6	6	3	2	0
1	11	4,065	2	4,067	1,805	1,020	931	147	26	26	55	13	68	3,173	1,439	877	624	114	37
1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	14	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	15	340	0	340	13	84	215	11	0	0	16	0	1	243	9	72	139	10	12
1	16	27	0	27	2	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	9	9	0	0
1	17	16,266	2,128	18,394	6,569	5,039	3,770	364	88	88	152	102	182	12,631	5,107	4,318	2,563	258	115
3	18	4,015	249	4,264	1,131	1,693	993	102	102	9	57	10	20	3,102	858	1,429	679	69	8
1	19	5,940	8	5,948	2,342	1,529	1,727	161	18	18	63	14	86	4,512	1,805	1,307	1,151	120	15
1	20	5,664	591	6,255	1,577	1,434	2,243	267	36	36	32	16	59	4,286	1,258	1,233	1,496	184	30
1	21	2,348	17	2,365	1,242	776	235	40	11	11	8	8	28	1,723	859	631	165	33	5
3	22	5,957	752	6,709	3,145	1,569	961	152	20	20	19	16	75	4,713	2,496	1,345	662	117	15
4	23	1,066	0	1,066	402	376	245	20	4	4	11	8	0	827	313	320	166	13	4
4	24	1,340	0	1,340	248	786	236	35	9	9	9	7	10	1,083	192	657	177	28	7
4	25	6,595	2,172	8,767	2,659	2,313	1,247	233	31	31	25	24	63	5,198	2,077	2,005	858	161	19
4	26	416	0	416	176	139	81	14	14	14	3	0	3	339	364	667	120	58	2
4	27	1,760	14	1,774	481	776	415	47	47	85	4	3	20	1,393	364	667	304	32	11
4	28	13,925	158	14,083	2,538	7,564	2,996	479	110	12	95	42	126	12,105	2,179	6,912	2,323	405	66
5	29	7,068	32	7,100	3,679	2,665	547	110	12	13	13	5	37	5,187	2,490	2,214	365	73	8
5	30	4,422	593	5,015	1,727	1,998	1,118	108	9	9	13	16	41	3,640	1,366	1,734	401	84	6
5	31	3,769	330	4,099	1,118	1,812	658	91	12	12	25	9	44	2,977	826	1,555	460	70	11
4	32	774	0	774	199	357	188	11	3	3	7	6	3	602	142	313	128	6	3
4	33	770	0	770	232	261	237	24	2	2	6	2	6	596	171	233	164	15	2
4	34	966	0	966	219	393	271	56	6	6	9	4	8	776	168	348	193	48	5
5	35	4,615	0	4,615	1,337	2,422	671	84	30	30	23	18	30	3,595	1,017	1,992	470	57	19
6	36	5,070	4	5,074	1,022	2,780	983	185	24	24	28	14	34	4,113	813	2,402	684	139	24
Totals		116,468	7,215	123,683	45,681	42,026	22,589	3,334	492	745	420	1,181	91,694	35,132	36,341	15,718	2,465	375	551

[illegible]

District 2	
Asian	White Hispanic Other

District 3			
CVAP	Asian	White	Hispanic Other
100%	0%	0%	0%

	District 4	White	Hispanic	Other
CVAP	Asian			

	CVAP	Asian	White	Hispanic	Other
District 5	0	0	0	0	0

CVAP	Asian	White	Hispanic	Other
0	0	0	0	0

Total CVAP	Total District				
	Asian	White	Hispanic	Other	
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	3	4	0	0
1638	877	516	199	47	0
7614	3899	2696	740	279	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
446	171	155	98	22	0
13	3	6	2	2	18
2136	789	812	440	95	4067
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1
178	5	67	98	8	340
16	1	8	6	0	27
8819	2799	3998	1808	215	0
2330	470	1323	479	57	4264
3111	989	1210	812	100	5948
3039	689	1142	1055	153	6255
1199	471	584	116	27	0
3177	1368	1245	467	97	0
596	172	296	117	11	0
862	105	608	125	23	0
3734	1138	1856	605	134	0
240	81	111	41	7	0
1058	199	618	214	27	0
9569	1194	6399	1638	337	0
3732	1365	2050	257	61	0
2707	749	1605	283	70	0
2275	453	1440	324	58	0
463	78	290	90	5	0
438	94	216	116	12	0
590	92	322	136	40	0
2780	557	1844	331	47	0
3268	446	2224	482	116	0
66027	19252	33640	11082	2054	20933
100%	29%	51%	17%	3%	

Current population estimates						
District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	3466	0	0	0	0	0
0	15099	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	858	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0
4067	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	18394	0	0	0	0	0
4264	0	0	0	0	0	0
5948	0	0	0	0	0	0
6255	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2365	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	6709	0	0	0	0
0	0	1066	0	0	0	0
0	0	1340	0	0	0	0
0	0	8767	0	0	0	0
0	0	416	0	0	0	0
0	0	1774	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	14083	0
0	0	0	0	7100	0	0
0	0	0	0	5015	0	0
0	0	0	0	4099	0	0
0	0	0	774	0	0	0
0	0	0	770	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	965	0
0	0	0	0	4615	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	5074	0
20933	19423	20759	21616	20829	20123	

Do not touch anything except the yellow-shaded cells Q25-60! These cells are for your data entry (see yellow-shaded information). The other cells contain data and formulas for the calculations. See instructions worksheet for details.

Fill in yellow-highlighted column to make your new plan - location of each Piece is shown on the Pieces 6-28-18 map provided in the second worksheet of this file. Pink-shaded area summarizes your plan's characteristics.

District	Census 2010 Population Balance				Citizens of Voting Age Shares				Estimated 2017 Population Balance			
	Population	Deviation	Percent Deviation		NH Asian CVAP	NH White CVAP	Hispanic CVAP	NH Other CVAP	Population	Deviation	Percent Deviation	
1	15,803	-835	-5.0%		50%	35%	10%	4%	15,980	-878	-4.1%	
2	17,674	1,298	7.4%		33%	42%	22%	3%	18,141	1,603	9.0%	
3	16,288	-372	-2.2%		32%	45%	20%	2%	18,384	1,788	10.6%	
4	15,316	-1,922	-12.5%		37%	45%	15%	3%	18,257	1,619	9.7%	
5	16,105	-533	-3.2%		23%	60%	8%	2%	16,730	92	0.6%	
6	16,231	-407	-2.4%		19%	67%	17%	4%	16,389	-249	-1.5%	
7	18,873	2,235	11.9%		28%	55%	22%	3%	19,812	3,174	16.8%	
Total	116,468		21.4%						123,683		23.2%	
				Most populous Council district								
				Least populous Council district								
				Difference								
				16,938								
				3,957								
				18,873								
				21.4%								
				116,468								
				21.4%								
				116,468								
				21.4%								

This number should be 123,683

District Assignment	Piece Number	total	pop growth	population	NH Asian	NH White	origin	NH Black	American AK	Pacific	18+	NH Asian 18+	NH White 18+	Hispanic 18+	NH Black 18+	American AK	Pacific
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	4	10	0	10	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	10	1	3	6	0	0
2	5	8	3,458	3,466	2,196	695	430	79	7	7	13	2,536	1,600	557	282	56	5
2	6	155	14,944	15,099	9,216	3,324	1,576	472	29	29	66	11,635	7,115	2,912	1,049	335	19
2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	9	856	0	856	398	196	201	40	5	1	13	659	312	167	139	27	1
2	10	18	0	18	7	6	3	2	2	0	0	17	6	6	3	2	0
2	11	4,065	2	4,067	1,805	1,020	931	147	26	26	55	3,173	1,439	877	624	114	37
2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	14	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	15	340	0	340	13	84	215	11	0	0	1	243	9	72	139	10	12
2	16	27	0	27	2	12	13	0	0	0	0	20	2	9	9	0	0
2	17	2,128	18,394	6,569	5,039	3,770	364	88	152	102	182	12,631	5,107	4,318	2,563	258	71
2	18	249	4,264	1,131	1,693	993	102	18	57	10	20	3,102	858	1,429	679	69	8
2	19	5,940	8	5,948	2,342	1,529	1,727	161	36	14	86	4,512	1,805	1,307	1,151	120	15
2	20	5,664	591	6,255	1,577	1,434	2,243	267	36	32	59	4,286	1,258	1,233	1,496	184	30
2	21	2,348	17	2,365	1,242	776	235	40	11	8	28	1,723	859	631	165	33	5
2	22	5,957	752	6,709	3,145	1,569	961	152	20	19	16	4,713	2,496	1,345	662	117	15
2	23	1,066	0	1,066	402	376	245	20	4	11	8	827	313	320	166	13	4
2	24	1,340	0	1,340	248	786	236	35	9	9	7	1,083	192	657	177	28	7
2	25	6,595	2,172	8,767	2,659	2,313	1,247	233	31	25	24	5,198	2,077	2,005	858	161	19
2	26	416	0	416	176	139	81	14	4	3	63	5,198	147	120	58	9	2
2	27	1,760	14	1,774	481	776	415	47	14	4	3	339	364	667	304	32	4
2	28	13,925	158	14,083	2,538	2,996	479	85	95	42	126	12,105	2,179	6,912	2,323	405	66
2	29	7,068	32	7,100	3,679	2,665	547	110	12	13	37	5,187	2,480	2,214	365	73	8
2	30	4,422	593	5,015	1,727	1,998	510	108	9	13	16	3,640	1,366	1,734	401	84	10
2	31	3,769	330	4,099	1,118	1,812	658	91	12	25	44	2,977	826	1,555	460	70	11
2	32	774	0	774	199	357	188	11	3	7	6	602	142	333	128	6	3
2	33	770	0	770	232	261	237	24	2	6	3	596	171	233	164	15	2
2	34	966	0	966	219	393	271	56	6	9	8	776	168	348	193	48	5
2	35	4,615	0	4,615	1,337	2,422	671	84	30	23	18	3,595	1,017	1,992	470	57	17
2	36	5,070	4	5,074	1,022	2,780	983	185	24	28	14	4,113	813	2,402	684	139	24
Totals		116,468	7,215	123,683	45,681	42,026	22,589	3,334	492	745	420	91,694	35,132	36,341	15,718	2,465	375

[illegible]

[illegible]

total District					Current population estimates						
Asian	White	Hispanic	Other		District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
877	516	199	47	0	3466	0	0	0	0	0	0
3899	2696	740	279	15099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	155	98	22	858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	6	2	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
789	812	440	95	0	4067	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	67	98	8	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	8	6	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
2799	3998	1808	215	0	0	18394	0	0	0	0	0
470	1323	479	57	0	4264	0	0	0	0	0	0
989	1210	812	100	0	5948	0	0	0	0	0	0
689	1142	1055	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6255
471	584	116	27	0	0	0	2365	0	0	0	0
1368	1245	467	97	0	0	0	6709	0	0	0	0
172	296	117	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1066	0
105	608	125	23	0	0	0	0	0	1340	0	0
1138	1856	605	134	0	0	0	8767	0	0	0	0
81	111	41	7	0	0	0	416	0	0	0	0
199	618	214	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1774	0
1194	6399	1638	337	0	0	0	0	0	14083	0	0
1365	2050	257	61	0	0	0	0	7100	0	0	0
749	1605	283	70	0	0	0	0	5015	0	0	0
453	1440	324	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	4089	0
78	290	90	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	0
94	216	116	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	770	0
92	322	136	40	0	0	0	0	0	966	0	0
557	1844	331	47	0	0	0	0	4615	0	0	0
446	2224	482	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	5074	0
19252	33640	11082	2054	13960	18141	18394	18257	16730	16389	19812	
29%	51%	17%	3%								

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 2:58 AM
To: Districts
Subject: Redistricting from Diane Harrison

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi! I've just been playing around with the calculator, and everything I tried to do with districts 4-6 made things worse, so sticking with your numbers, my possible deviation for districts 1 & 2 is as follows:

District 1: Pieces 2, 3, 5-10 - 19,279 residents
District 2: Pieces 1, 4, 11-16, 18-20 - 20,062 residents

Districts 3-6: No change from your draft plan 1

My changes actually do nothing to change the Hispanic percentages or any other percentages, now or in the projected future. (Like the previous go-around, I decided to concentrate on Hispanic representation since everyone else seems to be concentrating on Asian representation, and Hispanics seem to be far less numerous on committees and commissions.)

If you don't like my changes, I'd be fine with draft plan 1 or 3.

Then, I started playing around with 7 districts, manually, as discussed at the meeting. The goal would be 16,638 people per district with an approximate deviation from 15,807 to 17,469. The pieces would probably need further sub-dividing since I ended up with an extra piece (#5), parts of which could be added to districts 1 & 2, but 3458 people is too much for either. Anyway, here's my first stab at 7 districts.

District 1: Pieces 1, 4, 11-16, 19-20 - 16,048 residents
District 2: Pieces 2, 3, 6-10 - 15,821 residents
District 3: Piece 17 - 16,266 residents
District 4: Pieces 18, 32 (with a slightly different border that extends up to the El Camino), 33, 27, 31, 36 - 16,158 residents
District 5: Pieces 21-23, 25-26 - 16,382 residents
District 6: Pieces 24, 28, 34 - 16,231 residents
District 7: Pieces 29-30, 35 - 16,105 residents

Sincerely,

Diane Harrison
3283 Benton St.
Santa Clara, CA 95051

408-554-5854 or 408-246-8149
diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz

P.S. Of course, all minorities, as well as all not-so-well-funded candidates, will benefit from ranked choice voting, so while I know that is not on the agenda for these 3 meetings, I look forward to seeing that meeting on the calendar soon.

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Rob Jerdonek <robjerdonek@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 9:46 AM
To: Districts
Subject: Sequencing for Court Ordered Council Districting - July 5, 2018

July 5, 2018

Dear Districting Committee,

Below are my recommendations for the sequencing of elections using the new 6-district map that is being proposed for the court.

My understanding is that two council seats and the Mayor will be up for election in November 2018. I believe the Mayor should remain as an at-large election. The two council seats will be elected using the new 6-district plan.

According to the maps prepared by the demographer, the district with the highest Asian CVAP is on the Northside in the Rivermark area. While it would seem logical to include this district in the November 2018 election, I do not think this is the best approach for the following reasons:

1. This neighborhood already has an elected councilmember whose term expires in 2020. It would not be perceived as fair by the citizens to stuff the council with two representatives from the same neighborhood. I am saying this even though I live in the Northside (Rivermark) neighborhood and I would stand to benefit from having two representatives.
2. There are numerous qualified Asian-American city council candidates that ran for office in the 2016 election. None of those candidates live on the Northside. Since the candidate filing deadline is only weeks away, it would be better to start with districts where we know that experienced qualified Asian-American candidates are likely to run for office.
3. Historically, the presidential election years have higher turnout for underrepresented minority groups. Since 2020 is a presidential election year, it would be better to have the first majority Asian CVAP district election held in 2020. This would allow more time for potential candidates to prepare. It would also coincide with the end of the term for the current councilmember who lives in Rivermark/Northside.
4. Drawing 6 districts alone will not solve the problem of minority representation on our city council. If multiple minority candidates run for office in a district, they could easily split the vote among each other, and the incumbent would still win. This problem can be solved by using IRV (Instant Runoff Voting) within each district. IRV is the form of Ranked Choice Voting used in single-winner elections. By conducting the highest Asian CVAP district election in 2020, it would allow for IRV to be used for this election since the county election systems are likely to have support for IRV by that year.

In summary, my recommendations are:

1. In November 2018, conduct the district city council elections in two districts where known experienced Asian American candidates reside. The criteria should be that the candidates ran for city council in 2016 and received a significant number of votes. For example, if city draft map #1 is used, the November election could be done in district #4, where Kevin Park resides. (Kevin ran for office in 2016 and received more than 30% of the vote in that at-large

election.) A similar exercise should be done for Raj Chahal, Suds Jain, and Mohammed Nadeem, who also ran for office in 2016. If the above four candidates live in more than two districts, the preference should go to the two districts that have the highest Asian CVAP among the four.

2. In November 2020, conduct the elections in the remaining four districts using IRV. The court agreement should mandate IRV by 2020 to ensure that vote-splitting does not occur. We want to encourage multiple minority candidates to run for office, not limit them due to unnecessary fears of vote-splitting issues.

Thank you,
Rob Jerdonek
Santa Clara resident

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Hosam Haggag <hosamhaggag@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 9:58 AM
To: Districts
Cc: Jennifer Yamaguma
Subject: Districting suggestions to be passed to Dr. Gobalet and the committee

Hi,

Please share these thoughts and request with Dr. Gobalet and the districting committee:

As I suggested in my public comments at Tuesday's meeting, I'd request that the committee provide 3 options to the judge on behalf of the City. Given we have no direction from the judge on whether he will lean towards 6 or 7 districts (or any other configuration), I believe that more options for him to consider will be better.

Option 1:

2 districts using the same district line as was proposed in Measure A. For the November 2018 election, with 2 open seats elect 1 councilmember from District 1 and elect 1 councilmember from District 2.

Option 2:

6 districts using Draft Plan 1 from Dr. Gobalet. For the November 2018 election, with 2 open seats elect 1 councilmember from each of the 2 highest Asian CVAP districts.

Option 3:

3 districts using Draft Plan 1 from Dr. Gobalet as the basis, but then combining Districts 1+2, 3+4 and 5+6 to form 3 distinct districts. For the November 2018 election, with 2 open seats, elect 1 councilmember from each of the 2 highest Asian CVAP districts. Alternatively, you could elect 2 councilmembers from one single district, which would be the one with the highest Asian CVAP.

Because I am using the 6 district map as a basis, the requirements about district boundaries and population differences would still hold as valid.

My request is to submit these 3 options to the judge on behalf of the city.

Thanks!

Hosam

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Edward Souza <edward5593@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 1:40 PM
To: Districts
Subject: In favor of 6 districts

I would support a plan for six council districts that would be broken into geographic areas using existing streets. El Camino dividing north and south and three districts in each. The boundaries could be the eastern boundary of the city to Scott Blvd, Scott to Kiely/ Bowers and Kiely/ Bowers to the western border of the city. North of Bayshore could be included in one or two of the northern districts.

No matter how it is split up, we need diversity on the council with fresh ideas and an end to the revolving door of the same council members.

Ed Souza
356 Monroe St.
Santa Clara , CA. 95050
edward5593@comcast.net

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Vera Masters <vera2218@att.net>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 2:52 PM
To: Districts
Subject: District Maps

I am a long-time resident of Santa Clara. I understand the reason for re-districting and I want to say that I think Santa Clara is a large enough city that 4 or 6 districts would work just fine. I did not vote for the two district solution that was on the ballot because I knew that still wouldn't work. So, do your best to divide this city fairly not taking into consideration where current Council Members reside.

Vera Masters
3160 Humbolt Avenue
Santa Clara 95051
408-246-4497

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Susan Hinton <suewalt@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 7:25 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Districts for the City of Santa Clara

Dear City of Santa Clara Staff,

Voting for City Council seats, for voters, tends to boil down to

'OMG there are X candidates for each of 3 seats. How do I even know who these people are? Let's see. There are 20 signs for candidate Y.

Candidate Y must be Ok. That's a single seat down and two to go. I have to go to work, then pick up my kids from daycare/school. I wish the League of Women Voters grilled City Council members so I could learn something more about them than "Stan-Jan is a Good Man" or "Pete Pot is Responsible." '

If there are districts, finally voters would be able to better go through a list of candidates .. for one (1) district. Hooray!

Or, if there are no districts and seats remain, the City should implement Ranked Choice Voting ASAP.

Sincerely,
Susan Hinton

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Ram Misra <rmisra05@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 8:40 PM
To: Districts
Subject: My suggestions

My suggestions are as follows;

1. A District should be contiguous. There should be no gerrymandering - i.e. any district should not be split between 2 or more separate geographical locations.
2. Every District should have about same number of Registered voters. Thus, each Council member will represent about same number of registered electorate.
3. For the upcoming 2 Council seats, they should be allocated to those districts which have no representation now. If both vacancies belong to same district, whose Council members resigned, then 1 Council seat should be allocated to the district whose term will expire earliest.

Thanks.

With Regards,

Ram Misra.

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Pat Waddell <pat.waddell@smythwad.net>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 9:24 PM
To: Districts
Cc: Gobalet@Demographers.com
Subject: Happiness and frustration with tonight's AHG meeting at the Library

Ad-hoc Advisory Districting Committee members:

I was the speaker with the card which could not be read and who seconded the comments of the lady before me. Having said that, Let me clarify a couple of minor points which may be important as this moves forward:

1. The use of "Nextdoor" data: is, as she noted, completely illegal prima facie. Having said that, the results are "spot on" and, as a resident, I like. She needs to establish another ground for using those boundaries (which, as a resident, are self-explanatory, and she can contact me offline, I will explain).
2. I am a member of a "cannot be categorized" family. The City needs to be careful of using such broad categories and assuming they are true. I don't think they are.

Next hearing, the staff with speaker cards needs to loudly notify the group that we need to fill them out. That will minimize the "hieroglyphics" of my card and others.

Thank you

Pat Waddell
Arthur Court

=====
J. Patrick Waddell
408-248-1870 home
408-656-8237 cell
pat.waddell@smythwad.net

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Keith <keithgdxm@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 11:17 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Draft Plan 3

On the understanding that our City has to positively respond to the latest Court Order I am recommending we adopt the Draft Plan 3 as presented by the Professional Demographer as our prime choice for the 2018 mid-term elections this November ... based upon the results and experience gained, as a City, can then expeditiously work on modifying the process and harden each Election District boundaries well ahead of the expected far greater Voter turn out for the next General Election in 2020.

We should really only be concerned with setting up Districts with projected City residential build-outs which the City already has knowledge of; Draft Plan 3 fits that criteria ... every resident needs to be represented by their own Council Member, from the new born to the eldest of us, regardless of whether they are a US Citizen, a Registered Voter or not ... or whether they exercise their vote or not ... they all deserve the benefits from the taxes they pay toward City Services, schools, hospitals, roads, etc.. Therefore the Next-door/Neighborhood Draft Plan 3 proposal, in my opinion, will be the most beneficial for our City as residents will start to feel like a team, with their own, known, elected leader, accessible and responsive to their needs. This should encourage increased voter turnout as residents will feel they have a stake in the process.

I recommend that all Council Seats be put up for election for the upcoming mid term election as the only means of having a clean start under the new system ... after all, isn't the whole process we now find ourselves the result of questionable tactics, wealth and cronyism appointments in recent and past election practices, that we aim to eliminate ? Why perpetuate it for another two or more years ?

It has only taken 25 years to practically double what were definitely non-white minorities in our City, and at the rate the newer arrivals are gaining US Citizenship, I predict our so called white voter population will be the minority group in each proposed District by the next General Election in 2020, rendering all of this current attempted gerrymandering of districts in an attempt to guarantee a non white person being guaranteed a Council Seat a complete waste of time.

These public meetings have shown that our City already has a good number of well qualified, enthusiastic, honorable, articulate, non-white citizens, deserving of everyone's vote for a Council Seat ... all they need is a fair chance ... any of the the 3 Draft Plans will finally provide such opportunity; I just happen to think Draft Plan 3 is the best.

Respectfully submitted. Keith Adams (Santa Clara resident for over 50 years).

Sent from my iPad

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Tracy Hurt <totorotlh@icloud.com>
Sent: Friday, July 6, 2018 3:42 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Preference re: Draft District Maps

Esteemed Ad Hoc Advisory Committee,

Thank-you for your efforts on behalf of our City to respond to the court order for districting.

I prefer Draft Maps 1 and 2 to Draft Map 3. I reside in the southwest corner of the city and do most of my business south of El Camino. Based on that lived experience of Santa Clara, I feel that the shape of Districts 5 and 6 in Maps 1 and 2 do the best job of keeping together the distinct areas/neighborhoods around me. In particular, I dislike the use Pruneridge as a boundary between District 4 and 6 in Map 3. I live south of Pruneridge yet have many common concerns with my neighbors in Forest Park living north of Pruneridge.

Thank-you for your time and consideration.

Cordially,
Tracy L. Hurt
263 Redwood Ave.
Santa Clara, Ca 95051

Sent from the Tattle Tale Pad

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz
Sent: Saturday, July 7, 2018 1:56 AM
To: Districts
Subject: Redistricting from Diane Harrison (7 districts)
Attachments: Calculator for 7-District plans with Pieces map 070318.ods; CensusBlocks2010.pdf

Hi! I know we're not submitting a 7-district plan, and frankly I also like electing a mayor city-wide, but the plaintiff on July 3rd said that that was what he wanted, so it could come back up. I decided to tackle it again.

I wanted to further sub-divide some pieces myself, but the 1900 census blocks in the file provided do not seem to match in any way the census blocks in the attached pdf file, not in terms of name or size. And I could find no information anywhere on the boundaries of the census blocks in your file. So that made it difficult. I realize Dr. Gobalet has this information, so I'm sure it's out there somewhere in the public realm, but I was unable to find it.

However, using the existing pieces, I threw piece 5 with piece 6, creating an over-large district with a 13.8% deviation overall. The results are attached in an Open Office format. If you can't read it, district 1 is now pieces 1-4, 7-16, 19-20. Districts 3 - 7 are as in my July 5th email.

Some suggestions for further sub-dividing pieces:

- Extend piece border on Agnew Rd. all the way to the city line. This will affect pieces 6 & 11.
- Extend piece border on Lafayette all the way to the city line. This will affect pieces 20 (mildly or not at all if you adjust the piece border on El Camino Real) & 28.
- Extend piece border along Pruneridge from the west side of the city to the east side or that little blocky bit. This will affect pieces 29, 30, 31 (mildly or not at all if you adjust the piece border on Saratoga), & 36.

I think that these changes will make district creation easier for all.

Sincerely,

Diane Harrison
3283 Benton St.
Santa Clara, CA 95051
408-554-5854 or 408-246-8149
diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Redistricting from Diane Harrison

From: <diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz>

Date: Thu, July 05, 2018 2:58 am

To: Districts@SantaClaraCA.gov

Hi! I've just been playing around with the calculator, and everything I tried to do with districts 4-6 made things worse, so sticking with your numbers, my possible deviation for districts 1 & 2 is as follows:

District 1: Pieces 2, 3, 5-10 - 19,279 residents

District 2: Pieces 1, 4, 11-16, 18-20 - 20,062 residents

Districts 3-6: No change from your draft plan 1

My changes actually do nothing to change the Hispanic percentages or any other percentages, now or in the projected future. (Like the previous go-around, I decided to concentrate on Hispanic representation since everyone else seems to be concentrating on Asian representation, and Hispanics seem to be far less numerous on committees and commissions.)

If you don't like my changes, I'd be fine with draft plan 1 or 3.

Then, I started playing around with 7 districts, manually, as discussed at the meeting. The goal would be 16,638 people per district with an approximate deviation from 15,807 to 17,469. The pieces would probably need further subdividing since I ended up with an extra piece (#5), parts of which could be added to districts 1 & 2, but 3458 people is too much for either. Anyway, here's my first stab at 7 districts.

District 1: Pieces 1, 4, 11-16, 19-20 - 16,048 residents

District 2: Pieces 2, 3, 6-10 - 15,821 residents

District 3: Piece 17 - 16,266 residents

District 4: Pieces 18, 32 (with a slightly different border that extends up to the El Camino), 33, 27, 31, 36 - 16,158 residents

District 5: Pieces 21-23, 25-26 - 16,382 residents

District 6: Pieces 24, 28, 34 - 16,231 residents

District 7: Pieces 29-30, 35 - 16,105 residents

Sincerely,

Diane Harrison

3283 Benton St.

Santa Clara, CA 95051

408-554-5854 or 408-246-8149

diane@dianesdreamdestinations.biz

P.S. Of course, all minorities, as well as all not-so-well-funded candidates, will benefit from ranked choice voting, so while I know that is not on the agenda for these 3 meetings, I look forward to seeing that meeting on the calendar soon.

Fill in yellow-highlighted column to make your new plan - location of each Piece is shown on the Pieces 6-28-18 map provided in the second worksheet of this file. Pink-shaded area summarizes your plan's characteristics.

Census 2010 Population				Citizens of Voting Age Shares				Estimated 2017 Population Balance			
District	Population	Deviation	Percent Deviation	NH Asian CVAP	NH White CVAP	Hispanic CVAP	NH Other CVAP	District	Population	Deviation	Percent Deviation
1	16,924	286	1.7%	30%	38%	28%	4%	1	17,527	889	5.3%
2	18,402	1,764	10.6%	52%	35%	10%	4%	2	18,565	1,927	11.6%
3	16,266	-372	-2.2%	32%	45%	20%	2%	3	18,394	1,756	10.6%
4	16,158	-480	-2.9%	18%	62%	17%	3%	4	16,755	117	0.7%
5	16,382	-256	-1.5%	36%	46%	15%	3%	5	19,323	2,685	16.1%
6	16,231	-407	-2.4%	139137%	732956%	189937%	40072%	6	0	-16,638	-100.0%
7	16,105	-533	-3.2%	13%	67%	17%	4%	7	16,389	-249	-1.5%
Total	116,468		13.8%	29%	50%	18%	3%	Total	106,953		116.1%
Most populous Council district	18,402							Most populous Council district	19,323		
Least populous Council district	16,105							Least populous Council district	0		
		Difference	2,297					Difference	19,323		
Ideal Council district population	16,638							Ideal Council district population	17,826		
Plan's Percent Deviation	13.8%							Plan's Percent Deviation	116.1%		

This number should be 116,468

This number should be 123,683

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: David Cary <david.cary.rep@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, July 8, 2018 9:30 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Anomalies in Total CVAP and CVAP percentages

It appears that some of the demographic analysis is excluding from Total CVAP any amounts associated with the non-Hispanic Other CVAP (2012-2016) category. This appears to be an incorrect exclusion. It would be helpful if someone could explain this apparent anomaly and check whether any analyses or tools should be updated.

Note that some of the demographic analyses do report numbers for an Other CVAP category, but those numbers appear to reflect only the underlying quantities for the NH Black CVAP, and not also quantities for the underlying NH Other CVAP category.

For example, using Dr. Gobalet's spreadsheet published by the city that has demographic data at the granularity of census blocks, the total across all census blocks for the various CVAP columns are:

19,252.3360	for est NH Asian CVAP 2012-16	(27.76%)
33,644.4978	for est NH White CVAP 2012-16	(48.52%)
11,085.9054	for est Hispanic CVAP 2012-16	(15.99%)
2,053.5915	for est NH Black CVAP 2012-16	(2.96%)
3,308.9014	for est NH Other CVAP 2012-16	(4.77%)
66,036.3307	for total CVAP 2012-16	

Note however, that the total CVAP number is the sum of just the first four numbers, while the sum of the first five numbers is 69,345.2321, which is also closer to the Census Bureau's reported total CVAP for the city of 71,405. The above parenthetical percentages are calculated using a denominator of 69,345.2321.

It appears that CVAP percentages for various draft plans are overstated, as a result of using a total CVAP number that is too low in the percentage denominators.

For example, for Draft Plan 1, District 1 is reported to have a 51% NH Asian CVAP. However when using a denominator that includes the NH Other CVAP, that percentage falls to 45.40% ($= 4,947.3440 / 10,897.9197$). When the denominator does not include NH Other CVAP, just CVAP for NH Asian, NH White, Hispanic, and NH Black, the percentage is 50.96% ($= 4,947.3440 / 9,707.4404$). The NH Other CVAP for the district is 1,190.4793, about 10.92% of the more encompassing total CVAP for the district.

Similarly, the NH White CVAP percentage falls from a reported 35%, more precisely 34.72% ($= 3,370.8378 / 9,707.4404$) to 30.93% ($= 3,370.8378 / 10,897.9197$).

-- David Cary

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Clysta <clysta@igc.org>
Sent: Tuesday, July 10, 2018 11:46 AM
To: Districts
Subject: Map Option

I really like the seven district options that just showed up on the website.
One of these makes the most sense for Santa Clara.

Thank you,
Clysta Seney

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Edward Souza <edward5593@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, July 10, 2018 2:21 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Review of District Map

I have reviewed the district map proposals and I am in favor of the city's six district plan version 1. I don't think a city of our size requires seven districts. I oppose the city two and three district proposals. These proposals won't be beneficial to diversifying the council and representing the entire community.

Ed Souza
356 Monroe St.
Santa Clara, CA. 95050
edward5593@comcast.net

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Toby McPheeters <tlmcpheeters@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 12:08 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Fw: Announcements from the City of Santa Clara for 07/11/2018

Some questions regarding districting:

- 1) For legal compliance, do we have to equalize residents (citizens plus non-citizens plus children) or only CVAP (Citizen Voting Age Population)?
- 2) There is significant new construction along El Camino Real and other areas since the 2010 census. Some still ongoing like El Camino and Lawrence (piece 21). How can those new residents be included in district population estimates? I read that we must use 2010 numbers. Are those "construction districts" (piece 21) defined with lower (but legal deviations) from 2010 populations to account for the 2018 population? This looks to be the case since district 3 (including piece 21) is -4.1% deviation.
- 3) Will the districts be adjusted again after 2020 census? I guess they would have to be if the population deviation is greater than 10%.

thank you, Toby

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Santa Clara <support@opengov.com>
To: "tlmcpheeters@yahoo.com" <tlmcpheeters@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018, 4:06:39 AM PDT
Subject: Announcements from the City of Santa Clara for 07/11/2018

Updates from the City of Santa Clara about Open City Hall

Is this email not displaying correctly?
[View it in your browser](#)



Seeking Public Input on Proposed Council District Maps

Jul 10, 2018 03:15 pm | The City of Santa Clara

Draft Proposed Council District Maps are now available for public input.
The Court ordered Districting Process is still underway and we encourage

residents to review the draft maps and provide feedback. Due to the schedule of the Court ordered process, we will be collecting public comment on the proposed maps through July 17, 2018.

To learn more about the Court ordered Districting Process, please visit our website for the latest information: www.santaclaraca.gov/districts The next public hearing will be held on Wednesday, July 11, 6:00 p.m. Council Chambers 1500 Warburton Avenue

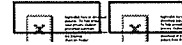
Provide your feedback with the following options: 1) Review the maps and provide feedback on a survey: <https://www.opentownhall.com/6502> 2) The Proposed District maps are also available on the website www.santaclaraca.gov/districts. Please email comments to districts@santaclaraca.gov

Background On June 6, 2018, the Santa Clara County Superior Court issued a ruling stating that the City of Santa Clara's current way of electing its council members in City-wide elections is in violation of the California Voting Rights Act. The Court will hold an additional trial beginning July 18, 2018 to determine the judicial remedy for this violation. The Court has indicated that it may order that for the November 2018 election for the two Council seats that are up for election that candidates will not be elected on a City-wide basis, but by district elections. On June 26, 2018, the Court issued an Order regarding the Schedule for the Remedies Phase of Trial. The Order requires the City to take immediate actions to hold (4) four public hearings before July 22, 2018 for the purpose of receiving public input on potential district maps for the election of Council members. A change in elections by district will be a substantial change in how Santa Clara voters elect their Council members. If the Court orders district elections, the voters will only be able to elect one council member who lives in the same district as those voters.

For more information, contact the City Clerk's office at (408) 615-2220.



[Read More](#)



Recent Posts

[Provide input on the Court Ordered Council Districting Process](#)

[Silicon Valley Power wants your input on YOUR energy future!](#)

[Phase 2: Community Engagement for Issues Related to Levi's Stadium](#)

[Agnew Park Playground Improvements](#)

[Seeking Public Input on District Voting Lines](#)

Copyright © 2018 OpenGov, All rights reserved.

You are receiving this email because you participated on the City of Santa Clara - Open City Hall website.

Our mailing address is:

OpenGov
955 Charter Street
Redwood City, CA 94063

Add us to your address book

[unsubscribe from this list](#) | [update subscription preferences](#)

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Charles Sedlacek <skullman@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 2:50 PM
To: Districts
Subject: The district map plans

Ad-hoc Committee,

First off I regretfully cannot make it to the meeting tonight (7/11). I would like to thank everyone for providing the maps with 3 districts. Draft plan 1 has the most optimal and clearest district lines verses the alternative draft plan 3. I do not support the 7 district alternative because the Mayor should be elected at large because he/she is supposed to represent (and be accountable to) the city at large and not a particular district. Looking at even the Plaintiff's maps I don't see where the nice person talking before the community would get any more representation with the districts that he is proposing. Anyway, thank you to the Ad-hoc committee, the Demographer, the City Attorney and the Plaintiffs for bringing this issue to everyone's attention and working so hard to resolve the conflict.

V/r,

Charles Sedlacek

2632 Tartan Drive

skullman@hotmail.com



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: jack & Jane Lueder <jjlueder@comcast.net>
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 2:49 PM
To: Districts
Subject: District Maps: Proposed

Comments by Jack Lueder, 2655 Taft Ave, 95051

In General: There are no explicit criteria shown for each "map". A serious deficiency.

Two Dist Map:

Looks artificially adjusted at west end of hwy 82

Three Dist, (DP 1):

Looks artificially adjusted at west end of hwy 82

Best of the 3D choices

Three Dist, (DP 3):

Looks artificially adjusted at west end of hwy 82

Six Dist (DP 1):

Looks artificially adjusted at west end of hwy 82

Best of the 6D choices

Six Dist (DP 3):

Looks artificially adjusted at west end of hwy 82

Plaintiff Proposal:

Looks artificial Dist 3-4-5 contiguous boundaries.

Plaintiff Alternative:

3,4,5 boundaries still look artificial.

Better of the two Plaintiffs'

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: David Cary <david.cary.rep@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 5:49 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Problems with CVAP Percentages
Attachments: more-accurate-cvap-estimates.pdf

Please see the attached file for my comments on this topic

-- David Cary

Overview

Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) estimates play an important role in evaluating the potential effectiveness of possible remedies for a violation of the California Voting Rights Act (CVRA). A review of the single-member districting plans filed with the court on July 6 indicates that they all have problems that include in various combinations:

- Dropping some racial/ethnic groups from the analysis.
- Supplementing the reported racial/ethnic groups with counts from other groups.
- Inaccurate allocations of Census Bureau CVAP numbers at the census block-group level to individual census blocks in a way that distorts claimed CVAP counts and percentages for proposed electoral districts.

These problems indicate the importance of vetting any calculation of CVAP when evaluating possible remedies. Crucial to that vetting is having full, public disclosure of the methodology and intermediate results of the CVAP calculations. Providing only summary data is not adequate.

Due to problems I saw in the CVAP numbers offered by Dr. Gobalet, I computed CVAP numbers directly from data supplied by the Census Bureau. This paper and its supporting materials describe how that was done and the results of applying those calculations to five of the plans filed with the court. A selected summary of those results are also included.

Summary

All of the CVAP numbers referenced in this paper are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's CVAP estimates from its American Community Survey (ACS) 2012-2016.

There are currently three available sources for CVAP counts for the city of Santa Clara as a whole: the Census Bureau, summations of Dr. Gobalet's allocations to city census blocks, and summations of my allocations to city census blocks. The following table shows those three versions of counts and their corresponding percentages.

	Total	NH White	NH Asian	Hispanic	NH Black	NH Other
Census Bureau	71,405 100.00%	33,680 47.17%	21,875 30.64%	10,735 15.03%	2,795 3.91%	2,315 3.24%
David Cary	71,278 100.00%	33,903 47.56%	21,510 30.18%	10,820 15.18%	2,724 3.82%	2,322 3.26%
Dr. Gobalet	66,036 100.00%	33,644 50.95%	19,252 29.15%	11,086 16.79%	2,054 3.11%	3,309 5.01%

Table 1: Comparison of city-wide CVAP numbers

For all of my counts and for the Census Bureau counts, I have combined categories for American Indian and Alaska Native Alone, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone, and other combinations of two or more races into a single reported category of NH Other. The Census Bureau's counts are themselves estimates, so it is notable, but not surprising that the total of their non-overlapping racial/ethnic categories is 71,400, a number slightly different than their reported Total of 71,405. Both my and Dr. Gobalet's counts have been rounded to the nearest integer.

Note that my counts and percentages are quite a bit closer to the the Census Bureau's than Dr. Gobalet's. Her Total count is 5,369 (7.52%) lower than the Census Bureau's. Her racial / ethnic components add up to 69,345, because her reported total of 66,036 does not include the 3,309 count for NH Other, a sizable discrepancy that will be discussed later. Even the 69,345 count is 2060 (2.88%) below the Census Bureau's Total. Possible reasons for that will also be discussed later. My racial/ethnic components, if first added and then rounded, sum to 71,278, the same as my reported total.

Note that all of the above versions of the Asian American CVAP are high enough to justify Asian Americans being able to elect 2 out of 7 city council members, provided they would vote cohesively and at the same rate as other groups.

Corresponding counts, as used by the plaintiffs to evaluate their plan, are not currently disclosed.

The four single-member plans filed with the court have the following claimed Asian American CVAP percentages for each of their districts. For all of these plans, District 1 has the highest percentage within the plan. Both that and the second highest percentage within the plan are shown in bold. The two-district plan adopted for use if Measure A had passed is also shown.

Plan	District <u>1/A</u>	District <u>2/B</u>	District <u>3/C</u>	District <u>4/D</u>	District <u>5/E</u>	District <u>6/F</u>	District <u>7/G</u>
City Draft Plan 1	51%	27%	33%	31%	27%	13%	
City Draft Plan 3	51%	27%	33%	31%	14%	25%	
City Measure A Plan	37%	23%					
Plaintiff Plan 1	50.5%	33.5%	44.9%	33.7%	27.7%	22.3%	18.7%
Plaintiff Alternative	49.6%	33.8%	35.9%	42.2%	26.8%	22.3%	18.6%

Table 2: Claimed Asian American CVAP by Districts

In contrast, the following table shows more accurate estimates of the Asian American CVAP using my calculations.

Plan	District <u>1/A</u>	District <u>2/B</u>	District <u>3/C</u>	District <u>4/D</u>	District <u>5/E</u>	District <u>6/F</u>	District <u>7/G</u>
City Draft Plan 1	46.13%	30.37%	40.92%	26.82%	28.54%	16.54%	
City Draft Plan 3	46.13%	30.37%	40.92%	29.13%	26.97%	15.89%	
City Measure A Plan	38.55%	23.13%					
Plaintiff Plan 1	49.10%	32.49%	43.64%	33.24%	26.34%	21.57%	15.77%
Plaintiff Alternative	48.07%	32.95%	35.01%	41.27%	25.61%	21.57%	15.74%

Table 3: More Accurate Asian American CVAP by Districts

Note particularly that the best percentage for both of the city's single-member plans declined by nearly 5% (to 46.13% from 51%), while the second-best percentage increased by about 8% (to 40.92% from 33%). Other differences for those plans are smaller.

The best and second-best percentages for the plaintiff plans also declined, but by lesser amounts, generally between about 1% and 1.5%.

The more accurate CVAP estimates put all four single-member plans below 50% for any of their districts.

Understanding the CVAP allocation challenge

A census block is the smallest unit for which the Census Bureau reports various population totals. In Santa Clara, a census block often corresponds to a residential city block. Census blocks exist within larger areas called census tracts. There are about 30 census tracts that contain parts of the City of Santa Clara. Within a census tract, blocks are numbered with four-digit numbers, starting with 1000. Santa Clara has nearly 1900 census blocks, about half of which have no population. Between census blocks and census tracts are census block groups. A block group consists of

those blocks within a tract that have a block number with the leading digit. So within a census tract, blocks 1000, 1003, and 1025 would be part of block group 1, while blocks 2002, 2014, and 2031 would be part of block group 2.

One of the challenges of working with CVAP numbers for districting is that districts are often drawn at the granularity of a census block, but the Census Bureau doesn't report CVAP estimates for census blocks. The finest granularity for which it reports CVAP estimates is for block groups.

As a result, allocating the block-group CVAP counts to its individual blocks is something that has to be done before CVAP numbers for proposed electoral districts can be aggregated. There are numerous ways that allocation could be performed. But even once the allocation is done, there are various ways that CVAP numbers can be reported as counts or as percentages. Not all of those ways can be readily justified, however.

Problems with Gobalet's Claimed CVAP

There are problems with the CVAP numbers claimed by both the city and the plaintiffs. So far, the city and Dr. Gobalet have disclosed more about what their CVAP numbers are and what some of their intermediate results are. As a result it has been easier to verify specific problems with those numbers.

In particular, the city has published the CVAP allocations to census blocks that Dr. Gobalet uses to aggregate CVAP counts for districts. Those allocations have been published as a spreadsheet. It is from that spreadsheet that the Gobalet city-wide CVAP numbers for racial/ethnic groups were determined.

One of the problems that becomes apparent is that when it comes time to report CVAP percentages for individual districts in a plan, no NH Black category is reported. Instead, the NH Black quantities are treated as NH Other counts and the allocated NH Other counts are dropped from the aggregation to district-level CVAP counts and from hence from the denominator used to calculate district-level CVAP percentages. As a result, the CVAP percentages for NH White, NH Asian, and Hispanic are correspondingly inflated.

As an example, correcting for this error, drops the NH Asian American CVAP for District 1 of Draft Plan 1 from 50.96% to 45.40% and the NH White percentage falls from 34.72% to 30.93%.

That Gobalet's city-wide CVAP total still does not account for nearly 3% of the city's total suggests that there are other problems. Other differences in district percentages suggest that there are problems with her methodology for allocating

CVAP from block groups to blocks. I am not aware of the details of the methodology. Dr. Gobalet has indicated that she uses city-wide factors to do the allocation, something that would likely mis-allocate CVAP between block groups. However that alone might not be enough to explain why her city-wide CVAP total is still so low.

Problems with Plaintiffs' Claimed CVAP

The problems with Gobalet's CVAP numbers gave reason to look more closely at the percentages claimed for the two districting plans filed by the plaintiffs. Generally their percentages more closely agree with my corresponding percentages. However it is a concern that they do not report percentages for NH Other. The percentages they do report are reported to one decimal place, but add up to less than 100%, usually less than 99% and sometimes as little as 97.5%. This is more of a discrepancy than would be the result of rounding for presentation purposes. At the same time, adding in likely NH Other amounts is too big of an adjustment (city wide, NH Other is about 3.2%).

One possible explanation might be that some of the components of NH Other have been classified by the plaintiffs as belonging to other reported racial/ethnic groups. Notably, their NH Asian percentages are always higher than mine.

At a minimum, greater disclosure is needed on how the plaintiffs are categorizing CVAP numbers, allocating CVAP counts to census blocks, and how those allocations are aggregated and turned into percentages. There may be legitimate choices that explain the differences, but greater transparency is crucial to determining if that is the case.

Methodology for my CVAP numbers

My CVAP calculations started with the following downloads of information from the Census Bureau's website:

- 2010 total population data by race and ethnicity for census "places" of which the City of Santa Clara is one.
- 2010 total population data by race and ethnicity and by census block for all of Santa Clara County.
- 2012-2016 ACS districting information by race and ethnicity just for and at the level of the City of Santa Clara; the districting information includes the Census Bureau's CVAP estimates.
- 2012-2016 ACS districting information by race and ethnicity and by census block-group.

I also had Dr. Gobalet's list of census blocks that comprise the City of Santa Clara. I double checked that list against two other sources.

For all of the data, I categorized the respective counts into five racial / ethnic categories:

- NH White, from a single Census Bureau category which is sometimes labeled as "White Alone", but does not reflect any numbers reported as Hispanic or Latino.
- NH Asian, from a single Census Bureau category which is sometimes labeled as "Asian Alone", but does not reflect any numbers reported as Hispanic or Latino.
- Hispanic, from a single Census Bureau category, sometimes labeled as "Hispanic or Latino".
- NH Black, from a single Census Bureau category which is sometimes labeled as "Black or African American Alone", but does not reflect any numbers reported as Hispanic or Latino.
- NH Other, from all other categories that do not overlap with any of the previous categories or with each other. This includes categories sometimes labeled as "American Indian or Alaska Native Alone" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone", and other categories indicating combinations of two or more races.

For data that encompassed all of Santa Clara County, I also excluded data that was not in block groups that had any blocks in the city. That way, if I kept data for some blocks in a block group, I kept data for all of the blocks in that block group.

Next, I calculated total population by race and ethnicity for each block group, by totaling the corresponding values from the respective blocks.

Next I performed the allocation of CVAP from block groups to blocks. This was done separately for each racial/ethnic category. For a given block B, its block-group G, and a racial/ethnic category R, the allocation was performed with the calculation:

$$CVAP(B, R) = (TotPop(B, R) / TotPop(G, R)) * CVAP(G, R)$$

with the result rounded to the nearest four decimal places.

Given the level of uncertainty and minor inconsistencies in the Census Bureau's CVAP estimates, I did not make any attempt to ensure that the resulting CVAP counts across blocks within a block group exactly added up to the corresponding total for the block-group. Such minor discrepancies could occur because of the rounding that is done.

For each districting plan, census blocks were assigned to districts using the filed maps

and an interactive block visualization tool that recorded the observed block assignments. In some cases, the filed maps lacked enough resolution to definitively assign some small blocks on district boundaries, even though they had non-zero populations. This left 2010 total population in unassigned blocks of at most 52, an amount deemed negligible for the purposes of this assessment. CVAP counts for each district were calculated by adding the corresponding CVAP counts for the assigned blocks. District CVAP percentages were calculated by dividing the district CVAP count for a given racial ethnic group by the district's totals for all of the racial/ethnic groups.

Supporting materials for these and related calculations will soon be made available at <http://3by2.org/santa-clara-cvra>. Those supporting material will include CVAP counts and percentages for every district and racial / ethnic group for each of the five plans mentioned earlier.

Conclusions

Before being relied upon for evaluating districting plans, the methodology and CVAP calculations, including intermediate results, should be fully disclosed and vetted. This disclosure and vetting should include:

- what information is input to the process
- how the Census Bureau's many racial /ethnic categories are consolidated into a smaller number of categories
- how Census Bureau CVAP estimates at the block-group level are allocated to census blocks
- provision of a list of which census blocks are assigned to which districts
- how CVAP data is aggregated to district-level CVAP counts
- how CVAP district-level percentages are calculated from district-level CVAP counts
- how CVAP data at a block level is aggregated to city-wide counts and percentages, and how those compare to corresponding city-wide counts supplied by the Census Bureau.

The data currently supplied by parties in support of their districting plans filed by the court show evidence of anomalous calculations, which at a minimum require further explanation and in some cases, likely need corrections.

There may be legitimate, justifiable reasons for doing some of these tasks different ways which produce somewhat different results. However only after adequate disclosure and review can assessments about those differences be made.

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: David Cary <david.cary.rep@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 6:35 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Problems with CVAP Percentages -- better results
Attachments: plan-stats-city-plans.pdf; plan-stats-plaintiff-plans.pdf

Please see the two attached PDF files that show details of assessing various plans with more accurate CVAP calculations.

-- David Cary

Plan Stats

City of Santa Clara, Draft Plan 1

Districts	Population	Pop %	Deviation	Deviation %
[A]	19,271	16.55%	-140	-0.72%
[B]	20,065	17.23%	654	3.37%
[C]	18,614	15.98%	-797	-4.11%
[D]	18,678	16.04%	-733	-3.78%
[E]	19,863	17.05%	452	2.33%
[F]	19,961	17.14%	550	2.83%
[G]		0.00%		0.00%
Range		0.00%	1,451	7.48%
None	16	0.01%		

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Pop %</u>	<u>CVAP</u>	<u>CVAP %</u>
District A				
White	4,221	21.90%	3,635	37.85%
Asian	11,432	59.32%	4,430	46.13%
Hispanic	2,213	11.48%	830	8.64%
Black	538	2.79%	475	4.95%
Other	867	4.50%	234	2.44%
Total	19,271	100.00%	9,604	100.00%

District B				
White	5,777	28.79%	5,083	42.19%
Asian	6,595	32.87%	3,660	30.37%
Hispanic	6,125	30.53%	2,337	19.39%
Black	613	3.06%	624	5.18%
Other	955	4.76%	346	2.87%
Total	20,065	100.00%	12,050	100.00%

District C				
White	5,815	31.24%	4,251	38.96%
Asian	7,519	40.39%	4,465	40.92%
Hispanic	4,005	21.52%	1,416	12.98%
Black	352	1.89%	408	3.74%
Other	923	4.96%	372	3.41%
Total	18,614	100.00%	10,911	100.00%

District D				
White	6,577	35.21%	5,005	46.77%
Asian	7,195	38.52%	2,870	26.82%
Hispanic	3,610	19.33%	2,065	19.30%
Black	466	2.49%	430	4.02%
Other	830	4.44%	332	3.10%

Plan Stats				
Total	18,678	100.00%	10,702	100.00%
District E				
White	8,893	44.77%	6,473	53.45%
Asian	7,420	37.36%	3,456	28.54%
Hispanic	2,383	12.00%	1,453	12.00%
Black	333	1.68%	339	2.80%
Other	834	4.20%	389	3.21%
Total	19,863	100.00%	12,109	100.00%
District F				
White	10,737	53.79%	9,451	59.47%
Asian	3,365	16.86%	2,628	16.54%
Hispanic	4,250	21.29%	2,718	17.10%
Black	627	3.14%	447	2.82%
Other	982	4.92%	647	4.07%
Total	19,961	100.00%	15,892	100.00%

Plan Stats

City of Santa Clara, Draft Plan 3

Districts	Population	Pop %	Deviation	Deviation %
[A]	19,271	16.55%	-140	-0.72%
[B]	20,065	17.23%	654	3.37%
[C]	18,614	15.98%	-797	-4.11%
[D]	18,649	16.01%	-762	-3.93%
[E]	20,302	17.43%	891	4.59%
[F]	19,551	16.79%	140	0.72%
[G]		0.00%		0.00%
Range		0.00%	1,688	8.70%
None	16	0.01%		

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Pop %</u>	<u>CVAP</u>	<u>CVAP %</u>
District A				
White	4,221	21.90%	3,635	37.85%
Asian	11,432	59.32%	4,430	46.13%
Hispanic	2,213	11.48%	830	8.64%
Black	538	2.79%	475	4.95%
Other	867	4.50%	234	2.44%
Total	19,271	100.00%	9,604	100.00%

District B				
White	5,777	28.79%	5,083	42.19%
Asian	6,595	32.87%	3,660	30.37%
Hispanic	6,125	30.53%	2,337	19.39%
Black	613	3.06%	624	5.18%
Other	955	4.76%	346	2.87%
Total	20,065	100.00%	12,050	100.00%

District C				
White	5,815	31.24%	4,251	38.96%
Asian	7,519	40.39%	4,465	40.92%
Hispanic	4,005	21.52%	1,416	12.98%
Black	352	1.89%	408	3.74%
Other	923	4.96%	372	3.41%
Total	18,614	100.00%	10,911	100.00%

District D				
White	6,819	36.56%	4,891	44.56%
Asian	7,360	39.47%	3,198	29.13%
Hispanic	3,205	17.19%	2,185	19.90%
Black	441	2.36%	363	3.31%
Other	824	4.42%	341	3.10%

Plan Stats				
Total	18,649	100.00%	10,977	100.00%
District E				
White	9,247	45.55%	6,954	57.08%
Asian	7,142	35.18%	3,286	26.97%
Hispanic	2,685	13.23%	1,243	10.20%
Black	418	2.06%	384	3.15%
Other	810	3.99%	316	2.60%
Total	20,302	100.00%	12,182	100.00%
District F				
White	10,141	51.87%	9,084	58.44%
Asian	3,478	17.79%	2,470	15.89%
Hispanic	4,353	22.26%	2,808	18.06%
Black	567	2.90%	470	3.02%
Other	1,012	5.18%	712	4.58%
Total	19,551	100.00%	15,544	100.00%

Plan Stats

City of Santa Clara, Measure A Plan

Districts	Population	Pop %	Deviation	Deviation %
[A]	57,950	49.76%	-284	-0.49%
[B]	58,513	50.24%	279	0.48%
[C]		0.00%		0.00%
[D]		0.00%		0.00%
[E]		0.00%		0.00%
[F]		0.00%		0.00%
[G]		0.00%		0.00%
Range		0.00%	563	0.97%
None	5	0.00%		

District A	<u>Population</u>	<u>Pop %</u>	<u>CVAP</u>	<u>CVAP %</u>
White	15,813	27.29%	12,969	39.83%
Asian	25,546	44.08%	12,555	38.55%
Hispanic	12,343	21.30%	4,582	14.07%
Black	1,503	2.59%	1,507	4.63%
Other	2,745	4.74%	952	2.92%
Total	57,950	100.00%	32,565	100.00%

District B				
White	26,211	44.80%	20,932	54.07%
Asian	17,982	30.73%	8,954	23.13%
Hispanic	10,246	17.51%	6,237	16.11%
Black	1,426	2.44%	1,217	3.14%
Other	2,648	4.53%	1,370	3.54%
Total	58,513	100.00%	38,710	100.00%

Plan Stats

Plaintiff Plan 1

Districts	Population	Pop %	Deviation	Deviation %
[A]	16,222	13.93%	-416	-2.50%
[B]	16,704	14.34%	66	0.40%
[C]	17,013	14.61%	375	2.25%
[D]	16,114	13.84%	-524	-3.15%
[E]	17,197	14.77%	559	3.36%
[F]	16,142	13.86%	-496	-2.98%
[G]	17,024	14.62%	386	2.32%
Range		0.00%	1,083	6.51%
None	52	0.04%		

District A	Population	Pop %	CVAP	CVAP %	Pltff CVAP%	Diff CVAP%	Abs Diff
White	3,249	20.03%	2,838	35.24%	35.20%	-0.04%	0.04%
Asian	10,101	62.27%	3,953	49.10%	50.50%	1.40%	1.40%
Hispanic	1,722	10.62%	662	8.23%	8.30%	0.07%	0.07%
Black	422	2.60%	386	4.80%	5.30%	0.50%	0.50%
Other	728	4.49%	212	2.63%	--	--	--
Total	16,222	100.00%	8,052	100.00%	99.30%	-0.70%	0.70%

District B	Population	Pop %	CVAP	CVAP %	Pltff CVAP%	Diff CVAP%	Abs Diff
White	4,352	26.05%	4,067	41.07%	40.90%	-0.17%	0.17%
Asian	6,151	36.82%	3,217	32.49%	33.50%	1.01%	1.01%
Hispanic	4,812	28.81%	1,869	18.88%	18.70%	-0.18%	0.18%
Black	583	3.49%	504	5.09%	5.20%	0.11%	0.11%
Other	806	4.83%	245	2.47%	--	--	--
Total	16,704	100.00%	9,902	100.00%	98.30%	-1.70%	1.70%

District C

Plan Stats

White	5,213	30.64%	3,633	40.98%	41.00%	0.02%	0.02%
Asian	8,844	51.98%	3,868	43.64%	44.90%	1.26%	1.26%
Hispanic	1,946	11.44%	863	9.74%	9.90%	0.16%	0.16%
Black	352	2.07%	140	1.58%	2.30%	0.72%	0.72%
Other	658	3.87%	360	4.06%	--	--	--
Total	17,013	100.00%	8,864	100.00%	98.10%	-1.90%	1.90%

District D

White	5,828	36.17%	4,215	42.64%	42.60%	-0.04%	0.04%
Asian	5,072	31.48%	3,286	33.24%	33.70%	0.46%	0.46%
Hispanic	4,068	25.25%	1,495	15.12%	15.10%	-0.02%	0.02%
Black	303	1.88%	538	5.44%	6.30%	0.86%	0.86%
Other	843	5.23%	351	3.55%	--	--	--
Total	16,114	100.00%	9,886	100.00%	97.70%	-2.30%	2.30%

District E

White	6,674	38.81%	4,913	46.89%	47.70%	0.81%	0.81%
Asian	6,224	36.19%	2,760	26.34%	27.70%	1.36%	1.36%
Hispanic	3,180	18.49%	2,139	20.41%	20.40%	-0.01%	0.01%
Black	352	2.05%	348	3.32%	3.40%	0.08%	0.08%
Other	767	4.46%	317	3.03%	--	--	--
Total	17,197	100.00%	10,477	100.00%	99.20%	-0.80%	0.80%

District F

White	8,007	49.60%	6,285	58.54%	58.40%	-0.14%	0.14%
Asian	3,988	24.71%	2,316	21.57%	22.30%	0.73%	0.73%
Hispanic	2,990	18.52%	1,388	12.92%	12.90%	-0.02%	0.02%
Black	422	2.61%	500	4.66%	5.00%	0.34%	0.34%
Other	735	4.55%	248	2.31%	--	--	--
Total	16,142	100.00%	10,736	100.00%	98.60%	-1.40%	1.40%

District G		Plan Stats					
White	8,697	51.09%	7,947	59.57%	59.50%	-0.07%	0.07%
Asian	3,133	18.40%	2,104	15.77%	18.70%	2.93%	2.93%
Hispanic	3,854	22.64%	2,400	17.99%	17.90%	-0.09%	0.09%
Black	484	2.84%	302	2.27%	2.70%	0.43%	0.43%
Other	856	5.03%	587	4.40%	--	--	--
Total	17,024	100.00%	13,341	100.00%	98.80%	-1.20%	1.20%
				<u>Deviations</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Total Abs</u>	
				White	0.37%	1.29%	
				Asian	9.15%	9.15%	
				Hispanic	-0.09%	0.55%	
				Black	3.04%	3.04%	
				Other	0.00%	0.00%	
				Total	-10.00%	10.00%	

Plan Stats

Plaintiff Plan 2 - Alternative				
Districts	Population	Pop %	Deviation	Deviation %
[A]	16,621	14.27%	-17	-0.10%
[B]	16,305	14.00%	-333	-2.00%
[C]	16,815	14.44%	177	1.06%
[D]	16,816	14.44%	178	1.07%
[E]	16,693	14.33%	55	0.33%
[F]	16,203	13.91%	-435	-2.61%
[G]	16,963	14.56%	325	1.95%
Range		0.00%	760	4.57%
None	52	0.04%		

District A	Population	Pop %	CVAP	CVAP %	Pltf CVAP%	Diff CVAP%	Abs Diff
White	3,472	20.89%	3,065	36.95%	36.90%	-0.05%	0.05%
Asian	10,311	62.04%	3,987	48.07%	49.60%	1.53%	1.53%
Hispanic	1,647	9.91%	627	7.56%	7.70%	0.14%	0.14%
Black	434	2.61%	389	4.69%	5.10%	0.41%	0.41%
Other	757	4.55%	226	2.72%	--	--	--
Total	16,621	100.00%	8,294	100.00%	99.30%	-0.70%	0.70%

District B	Population	Pop %	CVAP	CVAP %	Pltf CVAP%	Diff CVAP%	Abs Diff
White	4,129	25.32%	3,840	39.75%	39.70%	-0.05%	0.05%
Asian	5,941	36.44%	3,183	32.95%	33.80%	0.85%	0.85%
Hispanic	4,887	29.97%	1,904	19.71%	19.50%	-0.21%	0.21%
Black	571	3.50%	501	5.19%	5.40%	0.21%	0.21%
Other	777	4.77%	231	2.39%	--	--	--
Total	16,305	100.00%	9,659	100.00%	98.40%	-1.60%	1.60%

District C	Population	Pop %	CVAP	CVAP %	Pltf CVAP%	Diff CVAP%	Abs Diff
------------	------------	-------	------	--------	------------	------------	----------

Plan Stats							
White	6,693	39.80%	4,420	44.61%	44.60%	-0.01%	0.01%
Asian	7,055	41.96%	3,468	35.01%	35.90%	0.89%	0.89%
Hispanic	2,056	12.23%	1,454	14.68%	14.60%	-0.08%	0.08%
Black	292	1.74%	183	1.84%	2.40%	0.56%	0.56%
Other	719	4.28%	383	3.86%	--	--	--
Total	16,815	100.00%	9,907	100.00%	97.50%	-2.50%	2.50%
District D							
White	4,875	28.99%	3,668	38.32%	38.30%	-0.02%	0.02%
Asian	7,050	41.92%	3,950	41.27%	42.20%	0.93%	0.93%
Hispanic	3,720	22.12%	1,219	12.74%	12.70%	-0.04%	0.04%
Black	369	2.19%	405	4.23%	4.90%	0.67%	0.67%
Other	802	4.77%	330	3.45%	--	--	--
Total	16,816	100.00%	9,572	100.00%	98.10%	-1.90%	1.90%
District E							
White	6,147	36.82%	4,673	47.95%	48.00%	0.05%	0.05%
Asian	6,035	36.15%	2,496	25.61%	26.80%	1.19%	1.19%
Hispanic	3,418	20.48%	1,823	18.70%	18.70%	0.00%	0.00%
Black	346	2.07%	438	4.49%	4.90%	0.41%	0.41%
Other	747	4.47%	316	3.24%	--	--	--
Total	16,693	100.00%	9,747	100.00%	98.40%	-1.60%	1.60%
District F							
White	8,045	49.65%	6,319	58.54%	58.40%	-0.14%	0.14%
Asian	3,996	24.66%	2,328	21.57%	22.30%	0.73%	0.73%
Hispanic	2,998	18.50%	1,391	12.89%	12.90%	0.01%	0.01%
Black	425	2.62%	506	4.69%	5.00%	0.31%	0.31%
Other	739	4.56%	250	2.32%	--	--	--
Total	16,203	100.00%	10,794	100.00%	98.60%	-1.40%	1.40%

		Plan Stats							
District G	White	8,659	51.05%	7,913	59.57%	59.50%	-0.07%	0.07%	
	Asian	3,125	18.42%	2,091	15.74%	18.60%	2.86%	2.86%	
	Hispanic	3,846	22.67%	2,397	18.04%	18.00%	-0.04%	0.04%	
	Black	481	2.84%	297	2.24%	2.70%	0.46%	0.46%	
	Other	852	5.02%	586	4.41%	--	--	--	
	Total	16,963	100.00%	13,284	100.00%	98.80%	-1.20%	1.20%	
		<u>Deviations</u>		<u>Net</u>		<u>Total Abs</u>			
		White		-0.29%		0.39%			
		Asian		8.98%		8.98%			
		Hispanic		-0.22%		0.52%			
		Black		3.03%		3.03%			
		Other		0.00%		0.00%			
		Total		-10.90%		10.90%			

Jennifer Yamaguma

From: Kevin Krave <kevin.krave@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 9:54 PM
To: Districts
Subject: Council Districting

Sirs,

As a resident of North Santa Clara, I am opposed to Draft 2 of the demographers' options and to the two proposals from Plaintiffs that divide our neighborhood into multiple districts. The northern neighborhood of the city will be directly affected by a number of current development proposals in the neighborhood and residents will be better served by a single district and council member.

Thank you for your consideration,
Kevin Krave
4365 Watson Circle, Santa Clara