

2011

Supervisory District  
Boundary Review Committee



Information/Resource Guide

# **BOUNDARY REVIEW COMMITTEE INFORMATION / RESOURCE BOOK**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1. COMMITTEE MISSION, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES
2. COMMITTEE ROSTER
3. BROWN ACT REQUIREMENTS
4. ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER
5. REDISTRICTING TIMELINE
6. PUBLIC ACCESS PLAN
7. DATA TO BE USED FOR 2011 DECENIAL REDISTRICTING
8. REDISTRICTING LEGAL ISSUES
9. U. S. CENSUS BUREAU GUIDE TO REDISTRICTING DATA
10. STATE ELECTIONS CODE
11. COUNTY CHARTER
12. VOTING RIGHTS ACT
13. CURRENT SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT ORDINANCE
14. CURRENT SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT MAP
15. LIST OF UNINCORPORATED AREAS
16. LIST OF INCORPORATED CITIES
17. LIST OF LA CITY COMMUNITIES
18. WORKGROUP CONTACT LIST

# **SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY REVIEW COMMITTEE MISSION, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES**

## **Mission**

- *To study the existing supervisorial district boundary ordinance and determine, based on Census 2010 population data and applicable legal requirements, if and how supervisorial districts should be adjusted to account for population and demographic changes;*
- *To convene public hearings to receive, review, and analyze proposed redistricting plans submitted by committee members, the public, and other organizations; and*
- *To recommend for adoption by the Board of Supervisors a decennial redistricting plan which provides fair and effective representation for all the people of the County, enhances the opportunity for all voters to elect candidates of their choice, and which otherwise meets all the requirements of law. A final Supervisorial Redistricting Plan shall be approved to the Board of Supervisors by October 31, 2011 to comply with the Election Code.*

## **Membership**

There shall be ten voting members and ten alternate members of the Supervisorial District Boundary Review Committee. Each member of the Board of Supervisors shall nominate two voting members and two alternate members to the Boundary Review Committee. Members and alternates must be residents of the County of Los Angeles. Alternates shall assume the rights and authorities in the absence of voting members. The entire Board of Supervisors shall appoint the membership of the Boundary Review Committee.

## **Staffing**

The Chief Executive Office and the Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors shall provide staff support for the Boundary Review Committee. The Internal Services Department, Chief Information Office, and Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk shall provide technical support to the Boundary Review Committee to facilitate public participation in the work of the Committee. The County Counsel shall serve as legal advisor to the Boundary Review Committee.

The Chief Executive Officer will engage specialized consultants to provide additional technical analysis and support to ensure that the Boundary Review Committee can accomplish its mission in the required time frame.

Staff shall implement the Public Access Plan approved by the Board to educate the public concerning the work of the Committee and to encourage public participation in its deliberations with particular attention to include outreach to groups affected by proposed changes to the existing boundaries of the Supervisorial Districts.

### **Structure of the Boundary Review Committee**

The Boundary Review Committee shall elect a chairperson from among its members and such other officers as are consistent with its adopted rules of order.

### **Meetings**

Meetings of the Boundary Review committee are subject to the Brown Act. The Boundary Review Committee shall conduct its first meeting no later than 30 days following the appointment of the Committee. At its first meeting, the Boundary Review Committee shall adopt rules of order for its operation, review, and adopt the proposed meeting schedule to implement its mission and shall consider a plan for action concerning the subject under study.

Staff shall assist the Boundary Review Committee to facilitate public participation and public input into the work of the Committee.

### **Voting**

All action by the Boundary Review Committee requires majority vote of its total membership.

# 2011 SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY REVIEW COMMITTEE

## ROSTER OF VOTING MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES

<b>1<sup>st</sup> District Appointments – Gloria Molina</b>
<b>VOTING MEMBERS</b> Sean A. Andrade Steve Reyes
<b>ALTERNATES</b> Alma Martinez Louisa Ollague

<b>2<sup>nd</sup> District Appointments – Mark Ridley-Thomas</b>
<b>VOTING MEMBERS</b> Teresa Holoman John Choi
<b>ALTERNATES</b> Jesus Escandon Vincent Harris

<b>3<sup>rd</sup> District Appointments – Zev Yaroslavsky</b>
<b>VOTING MEMBERS</b> Kevin M. Acebo The Honorable Terry Friedman (Retired)
<b>ALTERNATES</b> Fred A. Flores Ann Hollister

<b>4<sup>th</sup> District Appointments – Don Knabe</b>
<b>VOTING MEMBERS</b> Curt Pedersen Herb Hatanaka
<b>ALTERNATES</b> Randal Hernandez Steve Napolitano

<b>5<sup>th</sup> District Appointments – Michael Antonovich</b>
<b>VOTING MEMBERS</b> Allan Hoffenblum Dr. Richard Sun, DDS
<b>ALTERNATES</b> Brian Mejia Marina Tse

**COUNTY COUNSEL GUIDE  
TO  
BROWN ACT REQUIREMENTS**

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2011

## FORWARD

The following is a brief outline on the key provisions of the Brown Act and how they apply to the Board of Supervisors and County commissions, committees, etc.

This is an overview and is not intended to be a comprehensive summary.

The Ralph M. Brown Act was enacted by the Legislature in 1953. Beginning at Government Code section 54950<sup>1</sup>, it contains a myriad of detailed and technical requirements governing the conduct of meetings of local agencies<sup>2</sup>, as well as the conduct of the governing officials of those agencies.

Although there have been some revisions throughout the years, two key provisions of the Brown Act have remained unchanged since its passage. The first is the intent section, which provides as follows:

"In enacting this chapter, the Legislature finds and declares that public commissions, boards and councils and the other public agencies in this State exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.

The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating their authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created." (Section 54950)

The second key provision of the Act is contained in section 54953:

"All meetings of the legislative body of a local agency shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the legislative body of a local agency, except as otherwise provided in this chapter."

The main focus of the Brown Act is the public's right to attend and participate in the decision making process of local legislative bodies.

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<sup>1</sup> All references to sections refer to the Government Code.

<sup>2</sup> The terms "legislative body, local agency, and body," are used throughout this summary to refer to government entities subject to the Brown Act.

## I. APPLICABILITY OF THE ACT

Section 54952 sets forth a comprehensive definition of "legislative body" which includes commission, committee, board, or other body of a local agency, whether permanent or temporary, decision making or advisory, created by charter, ordinance, resolution, or formal action of a legislative body.

Advisory committees comprised solely of less than a quorum of the legislative body are not legislative bodies as long as they are not standing committees. (Section 54952(b)) Standing committees of the legislative body, despite their composition, which have continuing subject matter jurisdiction, or a meeting schedule fixed by charter, ordinance, resolution, or formal action of the legislative body, are legislative bodies for purposes of the Act. (Section 54952(b))

Sections 54952.2(c)(4) and (6) provide for non-compliance by a Brown Act legislative body to attend a Brown Act meeting of another local agency provided that business within the subject matter jurisdiction of the attending body is not discussed. In addition, the majority of a legislative body may attend a Brown Act meeting of one of its standing committees, provided that they do not participate in the meeting unless they are members of that standing committee.

## II. WHAT IS A MEETING?

If official business is discussed, any gathering of a quorum, no matter how informal, is a "meeting" subject to the requirements of the Brown Act. (61 Ops.Atty.Gen. 220 (1978).)

The Brown Act does not apply to:

- A) individual contacts between a member and any other person that do not violate section 54952.2(b) (Section 54952.2(c)(1));
- B) attendance by the majority at a conference or similar gathering open to the public that involves a discussion of issues of general interest, provided a majority of the members do not discuss business of a specified nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency (Section 54952.2(c)(2));
- C) attendance by a majority at an open and publicized meeting organized to address a topic of local community concern by a person or organization other than the local agency, provided a majority of the members do not discuss business of a specified nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency (Section 54952.2(c)(3));

- D) attendance by a majority at an open and noticed meeting of another body of the local agency, or at an open and noticed meeting of another legislative body of another local agency, provided that a majority do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled meeting, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency (Section 54952.2(c)(4));
- E) attendance by a majority at a purely social or ceremonial occasion, provided a majority of the members do not discuss business of a specified nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency (Section 54952.2(c)(5)); and
- F) attendance by a majority at an open and noticed meeting of a standing committee of that body, provided that the members of the legislative body who are not members of the standing committee attend only as observers (Section 54952.2(c)(6)).

### III. AGENDA REQUIREMENTS

#### Regular Meetings:

At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body, or its designee, shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session. A brief general description is defined to generally not exceed twenty words. The agenda shall specify the time and location of the regular meeting and shall be posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public.

In general, no action can be taken if the item is not listed on the agenda.

One exception is made upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present at the meeting, or if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted as required. (Section 54954.2(b)(2))<sup>3</sup>

Action may also be taken on an item not listed in the agenda if a determination is made, by a majority vote, that an "emergency situation" exists. (Section 54954.2(b)(1)). "Emergency situation" is defined narrowly as either a work stoppage or other activity which severely impairs the public health or safety, or a crippling disaster which severely impairs public health or safety. (Section 54956.5)

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<sup>3</sup> For our Board, if 5 members are present, two-thirds vote is 4; if 4 members are present, two-thirds vote is 3; and if 3 members are present, a unanimous vote is required.

Each legislative body shall provide, by ordinance, resolution, bylaws, or by whatever other rule is required, for the conduct of business of that body, and the time and place for holding regular meetings. This requirement does not apply to advisory and standing committees. (Section 54954)

Meetings of advisory committees or standing committees, for which an agenda is posted at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting, shall be considered as regular meetings of those bodies. (Section 54954)

### Special Meetings:

A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the legislative body, or by a majority of the members of the legislative body, by delivering personally or by any other means, written notice to each member of the legislative body and to each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station requesting notice in writing.

The notice shall be received at least 24 hours before the meeting and shall specify the time and place, and the business to be transacted or discussed. No other business shall be considered by the legislative body.

The written notice may be dispensed with as to any member who at, or prior to the time that the meeting convenes, files with the clerk or secretary of the legislative body a written waiver of the notice. The waiver may be given by telegram. The written notice may also be dispensed with as to any member who is actually present at the meeting at the time it convenes.

Notice shall be required pursuant to the section, regardless of whether any action is taken at the special meeting. The call and notice shall be posted at least 24 hours prior to the special meeting, in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public. (Section 54956)

### Emergency Meetings

There are two definitions of emergency situations which can result in the necessity for a legislative body to hold an emergency meeting.

Emergency situations are defined as either a work stoppage, crippling activity, or other activity that severely impairs public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.

Dire emergency situations are defined as a crippling disaster, mass destruction, terrorist act, or threatened terrorist act that poses immediate and significant peril as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.

In both situations, the legislative body may hold an emergency meeting without complying with either the 24 hour notice or posting requirements. Instead, notice shall be given by telephone and each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or

television station which has requested notice of special meetings must be telephonically notified by the presiding officer of the legislative body one hour prior to the emergency meeting, or in the case of a dire emergency meeting, at or near the time of the emergency meeting, notice shall be given.

All telephone numbers provided in the most recent request of such newspaper or station for notification of special meetings must be exhausted. In the event that telephone services are not functioning, the notice requirements are waived and the legislative body or designee of the legislative body must notify those newspapers, radio and television stations, as soon as possible after the meeting, of the purpose of the meeting and any action taken

During an emergency meeting, the legislative body may meet in closed session if agreed to by two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, by unanimous vote. In addition, with the exception of the 24 hour notice requirement, all of the requirements of special meetings must apply to emergency meetings. (Section 54956.5)

#### Regular & Special Meetings:

Any person may request a copy of the agenda, or a copy of all documents constituting the agenda packet of any meeting of the legislative body. Upon receipt of the written request, the legislative body or its designee shall mail the materials at the time the agenda is posted or upon distribution to the legislative body, whichever occurs first. Any request for mailed copies of agendas shall be valid for the calendar year in which it is filed, and must be renewed the following January 1 of each year. The legislative body may establish a fee that does not exceed the cost of providing the service.

Failure of the requesting person to receive the agenda pursuant to this section, shall not constitute grounds for invalidation of the actions of the legislative body taken at the meeting for which the agenda was not received. (Section 54954.1)

#### Supporting Documentation

All disclosable writings related to an agenda item that are distributed to a majority of the members of the legislative body must be made available to the public upon request without delay. (Section 54957.5(a))

If these writings are distributed to a majority of the members of the legislative body less than 72 hours before the meeting (i.e. after the agenda is posted), they must be made available for public inspection at a public office or location designated by the local agency. (Section 54957.5(b)(1)) The address of the designated office or location must be listed on the agenda. (Section 54957.5(b)(2))

If these writings are distributed to a majority of the members of the legislative body during the meeting, they must be made available for public inspection at the meeting if prepared by the local agency or a member of the legislative body, or after the meeting if prepared by another person. (Section 54957.5(c))

## Compliance with ADA

The agenda and all disclosable writings related to an agenda item which are distributed to a majority of the members of the legislative body must be made available in appropriate alternate formats upon request by a person with a disability, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. (Sections 54954.2(a)(1) and 54957.5(c))

The agenda must include information regarding how, to whom, and when a request for disability related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services may be made by a person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting. (Section 54954.2(a)(1))

## IV. TELECONFERENCING PERMITTED

All meetings of the legislative body shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting, except as otherwise provided. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the legislative body may use teleconferencing for the benefit of the public in connection with any meeting.

Teleconferencing may be used for all purposes in connection with any meeting within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. All votes taken during the teleconference meeting shall be by roll call. If the legislative body elects to use teleconferencing equipment, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties or the public appearing before the legislative body.

Each teleconference location shall be identified in the agenda and shall be accessible to the public. During the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body shall participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. The agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly at each location. (Section 54953.)

## V. WHAT IS ACTION TAKEN?

"Action taken" means a collective decision made by a majority of the members of a legislative body, a collective commitment or promise by a majority of the members of a legislative body to make a positive or negative decision, or an actual vote by a majority of the members of a legislative body when sitting as a body, upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order or ordinance. (Section 54952.6)

Many items are discussed when no action is taken. However, if discussion has proceeded to a point where a general consensus by a majority of the members has been reached, a court could conclude that action has been taken, even though a formal vote is put off to a later date.<sup>4</sup>

## VI. KNOWINGLY TAKING ACTION IN VIOLATION OF THE ACT MAY BE A CRIME

Each member of a legislative body who attends a meeting of that legislative body where action is taken in violation of any provision of the Act, with wrongful intent to deprive the public of information to which it is entitled under this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Section 54959)

Examples of conduct which could constitute a violation are:

- (1) taking action on an item in closed session when an open meeting is required;
- (2) taking action on an item not listed on the agenda; and
- (3) taking action at a meeting held without notice.

The standard for criminal culpability in terms of a mental state is “wrongful intent” to deprive the public of information to which it is entitled to, pursuant to the Brown Act. This is a very difficult standard to prove and there are no reported cases involving criminal liability.

## VII. PUBLIC COMMENT

Every agenda for regular meetings must include an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body’s consideration of the item.

In addition, every notice for a special meeting at which action is proposed to be taken on an item shall provide an opportunity to members of the public to address the legislative body concerning that item prior to action on that item. (Section 54954.3)

## VIII. PUBLIC'S RIGHTS WHILE ATTENDING A MEETING

In order to attend a public meeting of a legislative body, a member of the public shall not be required to register his or her name, to complete a questionnaire, or otherwise to fulfill any condition in order to attend the meeting. (Section 54953.3)

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<sup>4</sup> Pursuant to Section 54952.2(b), the sending of e-mails would be the "use of ... technological devices, therefore, a majority of the board members of the legislative body may not e-mail each other to develop a collective concurrence as to action to be taken by the body.

If an attendance list or similar document is posted or circulated, it must clearly state that signing or completing it is voluntary.

In the absence of a reasonable finding by the legislative body that the recording would constitute a disruption of the proceeding, any member of the public has a right to record the proceeding with an audio, videotape recorder or motion picture camera. (Section 54953.5)

## IX. CLOSED SESSIONS

Agenda items may be discussed in closed session under certain limited circumstances. The four exceptions are:

- (1) litigation - to discuss actual or the threat of litigation involving the local agency (section 54956.9);
- (2) personnel - to discuss matters posing a threat to the security of public buildings or a threat to the public's right of access to public services or facilities, to consider the appointment, employment, performance evaluation, discipline, or dismissal of a public employee, or to hear complaints or charges brought against the employee, unless the employee requests a public session (section 54957);
- (3) real estate negotiations - to discuss the purchase, sale, exchange or lease of real property by or for the local agency (section 54956.8); and
- (4) labor negotiations - to discuss with designated representatives the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits for represented and unrepresented employees (section 54957.6).

The legislative body shall describe the closed session item on the agenda and state the section that authorizes the closed session. (Section 54954.5) The local agency must disclose the name(s) of its real property negotiators prior to discussing the purchase, sale, exchange or lease of real property. This requirement also applies to disclosing the name(s) of designated representatives regarding labor negotiators. (Section 54954.5)

While still in open session, the local agency, must identify the negotiators, the real property and the persons with whom the negotiators may negotiate. Negotiators may be members of the local agency. (Section 54956.8)

The local agency must also identify its designated representatives, to discuss the salary, salary schedules, or fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees, (Section 54957.6)

Prior to adjournment, the body must reconvene in open session and publicly report any action taken in closed session. (Section 54957.1)

Disclosure of confidential information that is acquired during closed session is prohibited unless the legislative body authorizes such disclosure. Confidential information is defined as a communication made in closed session that is specifically related to the basis for the legislative body to lawfully meet in closed session.

#### X. CIVIL REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT

A civil action can be commenced to stop or prevent violations or threatened violations of the Act. (Section 54960)

As a condition precedent to bringing the lawsuit, a demand of the legislative body to cure or correct the action must be made within 30 days from the date the alleged violation occurred. (Section 54960.1)

A civil action can then be filed against the legislative body. Any action taken in violation of the open meeting requirement, the agenda posting requirements or the special meeting requirements, can be declared null and void by the court. (Section 54960.1)

If a court determines that the Brown Act was violated, court costs and reasonable attorney fees may be awarded to the complaining party. (Section 54960.5)

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**  
**PROCEDURAL RULES FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES**  
**BASED ON ROBERTS' RULES OF ORDER (ABRIDGED)**  
**MEETINGS - TIME AND PLACE OF REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS**

**REGULAR MEETINGS.** The Commission or Committee shall provide by resolution, by-law or other rule the time for regular meetings, which shall be held at least once a month. If the day of any regular meeting falls on a holiday, such regular meeting shall be held at the same hour on the next business day.

**ADJOURNMENT OF REGULAR MEETING.** Any regular meeting may be adjourned to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment.

**LACK OF A QUORUM.** If less than a quorum is present at any meeting, the members present may adjourn the meeting to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment.

**NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT WHERE NONE OF THE MEMBERS ARE PRESENT.** If all members are absent from any regular or adjourned regular meeting, the Clerk or Secretary may declare the meeting adjourned to a stated time and place and shall cause a written notice of the adjournment to be given to each of the members of the Commission or Committee in the manner required for special meetings.

**POSTING OF NOTICE OR ORDER OF ADJOURNMENT.** A copy of the order or notice of adjournment shall be conspicuously posted on or near the door of the place where the regular or adjourned regular meeting was held and within twenty-four (24) hours after the time of adjournment.

**SPECIAL MEETINGS.** A special meeting may be called any time by the Presiding Officer or by a majority of the members of the Commission or Committee.

**SPECIAL MEETINGS, NOTICE.** The Presiding Officer or a majority of the members of the Commission or Committee must deliver written notice of a special meeting to each member of the Commission or Committee personally or by mail at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time of such meeting as specified in the notice.

**NOTICE, CONTENTS.** The notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted. No other business shall be considered at a special meeting.

**MEETINGS SHALL BE PUBLIC.** All meetings of the Commission or Committee shall be open and public.

### **BUSINESS**

**ORDER OF BUSINESS.** The following is usual:

- (1) Call to order;
- (2) Reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting;
- (3) Reports of officers and standing committees;
- (4) Reports of special committees;
- (5) Unfinished business;
- (6) New business;
- (7) Adjournment.

**BRINGING UP A MATTER.** A matter is brought up either by a member, or by the presentation of a communication.

**MOTIONS MUST BE STATED BY THE CHAIRPERSON.** After a motion has been made, the Chairperson must state the motion before the Commission or Committee. The Chairperson alone puts the motion before the Commission or Committee. He/She must either rule it out of order, or state the question on it so that the Commission or Committee may know what is before it for consideration and action.

**MODIFICATION OF A MOTION BEFORE DEBATE.** Before a motion is stated or ruled out of order, no debate or other motion is in order, but members may suggest modifications of the motion, and the mover has the right to make modifications or to withdraw his/her motion. After the motion is stated by the chairperson, the mover cannot modify or withdraw his/her motion without consent of the Commission or Committee.

### **DEBATING THE MOTION**

**WHAT MAY BE DEBATED.** All resolutions, committee reports, communications, and all motions, except un-debatable motions may be debated before final action is taken on them.

**DISPOSAL OF MOTION WITHOUT DEBATE.** The Commission or Committee may by a two-thirds vote decide to dispose of a resolution, committee report, communication, or motion without debate.

**SUBJECT MATTER OF DEBATE.** Debate must be limited to the merits of the immediately pending question, except that in a few cases the main question is also opened to debate.

**METHOD OF LIMITING DEBATE.** The debate, by a two-thirds vote, may be limited to any extent desired. The maker of the motion is entitled to close the debate.

### **VOTING ON THE MOTION**

**CALLING THE QUESTION.** When the debate appears to the Chairperson to be finished, he/she should inquire as to whether the Commission or Committee is ready for the question. If, after a reasonable pause, no one claims the floor, the Chairperson may proceed to put the question, i.e. to take the vote on the question.

**ORDER OF VOTE.** The Chairperson must first call for the affirmative and then the negative votes.

**STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION.** In stating the question, the Chairperson should make perfectly clear what the question is that the Commission or Committee is to decide.

**MAJORITY VOTE.** When a quorum is present, a majority vote, with certain exceptions, is sufficient for the adoption of any motion that is in order.

**TIE VOTE.** On a tie vote the motion is lost.

**DUTY OF THE CHAIRPERSON TO VOTE.** The Chairperson, as a member of the Commission or Committee, has the same duty as any other member to vote on every question submitted to the Commission or Committee.

**VOTE MUST BE ANNOUNCED.** Announcing the vote is necessary part of putting the question, and the vote does not go into effect until announced.

**METHOD OF ANNOUNCING THE VOTE.** In announcing the vote the Chairperson should state first whether the motion is carried or lost; second, what is the effect, or result, of the vote; and third, what is the immediately pending business, if any.

## **MOTIONS**

**MAIN MOTION.** This motion is necessary to bring up a particular subject. It cannot be made when any other question is before the Commission or Committee, and it yields to all privileged, incidental, and subsidiary motions, i.e., any of those motions can be made while a main motion is pending. A main motion is debatable, subject to amendment and can have any subsidiary motion applied to it. Generally, a main motion requires for its adoption a majority vote.

**SUBSIDIARY MOTION .** This motion is applied to another motion for the purpose of disposing of it. Thus, by means of this motion, the original motion may be changed, it may be referred to a committee, action may be postponed, etc. When applied to any main motion, it supersedes the main motion and must be decided before the main motion can be acted upon. With the exception of the motion to amend and those motions affecting the limits of debate, the subsidiary motion cannot be applied to a subsidiary, incidental, or privileged motion. And with certain exceptions, the subsidiary motion may be amended. A motion to amend anything which has already been adopted is not a subsidiary motion but is a main motion.

**INCIDENTAL MOTION .** This motion arises with relation to a pending motion and therefore must decide before the motion out of which it arose is acted upon. It yields to a privileged motion and to the motion to lay on the table. It is un-debatable and cannot be amended.

**PRIVILEGED MOTION .** This is the highest ranking motion, used to bring an important and urgent matter before the Commission or Committee. Although it has no relation to the pending question, it takes precedence over all other motions, and thus it is un-debatable and, with certain exceptions, cannot have any subsidiary motion applied to it.

## **OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES**

**PRESIDING OFFICER (Chairperson).** The Chairperson's duties are generally as follows: To open the session, by taking the chair and calling the members to order; to announce the business before the Commission or Committee in the order in which it is to be acted upon; to recognize members entitled to the floor; to state and to put to vote all questions which are regularly moved or which arise in the course of the proceeding and to announce the result of the vote; to protect the Commission or Committee from the annoyance of frivolous or dilatory motions by refusing to recognize them; to assist in the expediting of business in every way compatible with the rights of the members, as by allowing brief remarks when un-debatable motions are pending, if procedural rules

for he/she thinks it is advisable; to restrain the members when engaged in debate, within the rules of order; to enforce the observance of order and decorum among the members, deciding all questions of order unless when in doubt he/she prefers to submit the question for the decision of the Commission or Committee; to inform the Commission or Committee on any point of order or practice pertinent to pending business; to authenticate, by his/her signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders, and proceedings of the Commission or Committee.

The Vice Chairperson, in absence or incapacity of the Chairperson, shall perform the duties of the Chairperson. Should the office of the Chairperson become vacant, the Vice Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairperson until the Commission or Committee Members elect a new Chairperson.

***SECRETARY OR CLERK.*** The secretary is the recording officer of the Commission or Committee and the custodian of the records. He/She is also obligated to keep a roll of the members and to call the roll, to notify officers and committees of their appointments and to furnish committees with all papers referred to them. He/She should send out all proper notices of all called meetings and conduct the correspondence of the organization. The secretary should make out an order of business for each meeting. In the absence of the Chairperson and if there is no Vice Chairperson, the secretary should call the meeting to order and preside until the election of Chairperson, pro tem, which should take place immediately.

### **ELECTION AND TERMS OF OFFICERS**

The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall be elected from among the Members of the Commission. The contact person shall be the secretary. The Commission or Committee Members may appoint such other officers (permanent, acting, or temporary) as may be appropriate. The Members may fix and determine the qualifications, and duties of the officers.

The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall be elected each year at the annual meeting of the Commission or Committee. The terms of offices of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson are for the calendar year or for the portion thereof remaining after election to office. Should any of the offices of Chairperson or Vice Chairperson become vacant, the Commission or Committee Members at the next regular meeting shall elect a successor for the un-expired term. The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall hold such offices until successors are elected and assume office.

## **FOOTNOTES**

### **1. Un-debatable Motions:**

Adjourn  
Take a recess  
Suspension of the rules  
Objection to the consideration of a question  
Lay on the table  
Take from the table  
Motions to close, limit, or extend the limits of debate  
Amend an un-debatable motion  
Dispense with reading the minutes

### **2. Motions that Open the Main Question to Debate:**

Postpone indefinitely  
Reconsider a debatable question

### **3. Motions Requiring a Two-Thirds Vote:**

Amend (annul, repeal, or rescind) any part of the standing rules order previously adopted – previous notice is also required; amend or rescind a standing rule,

Amend (annul, repeal, or rescind) a program or order of business, or a resolution, previously adopted, without notice being given at a previous meeting or in the call for the instant meeting;

Take up a question out of its proper order;  
Suspend the rules;  
Limit or extend the limits of debate

### **4. Subsidiary Motions:**

(Arranged in the order of their precedence; when one of these motions is the immediate question, every motion above it is in order and every one below it is out of order.)

Lay on the table;  
The previous question;  
Limit or extent limits of debate;  
Postpone indefinitely, or to a certain time;  
Commit or refer, or recommit to committee or otherwise amend;  
Postpone indefinitely

**5. Un-amendable Subsidiary Motions:**

Un-amendable subsidiary motions:

Lay on the table;

The previous question;

Postpone indefinitely.

**6. Incidental Motions:**

Questions or order;

Suspension of the rules;

Objection to the consideration of a matter;

Requests growing out of business pending or that has just been pending; as, a parliamentary inquiry, a request for information, for leave to withdraw a motion, to read papers, to be excused from a duty, or for any other privilege.

**7. Privileged Motions:**

Fix the time to which to adjourn

(if made while another question is pending);

Adjourn (when unqualified);

Take a recess (if made when another question is pending);

Raise a question of privilege.

**8. The Following Privileged Motions Can Be Amended:**

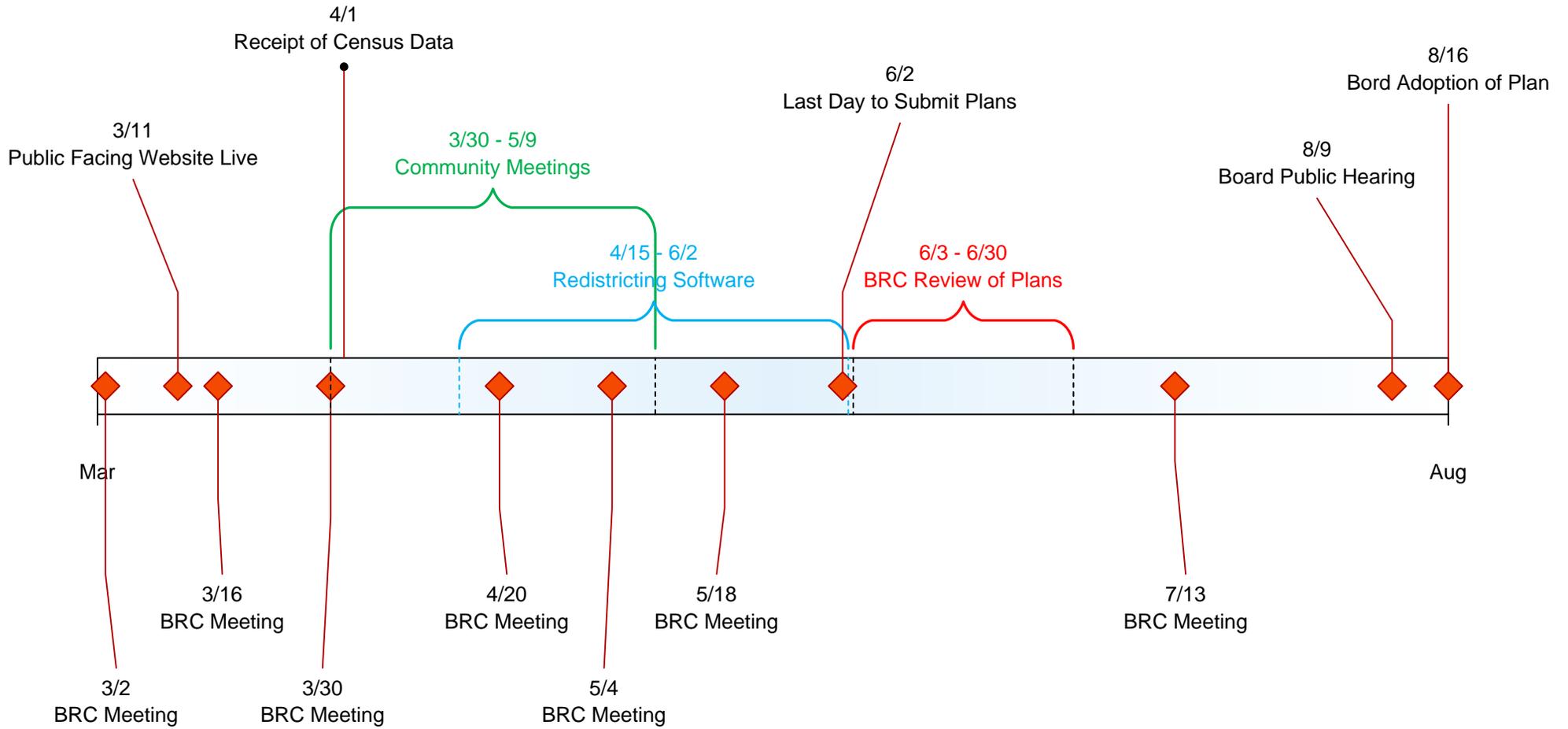
Fix the time to which to adjourn;

Take a recess.

## COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DRAFT 2011 REDISTRICTING TIMELINE

Date	Action
March 2, 2011	Organizational Meeting of the BRC
March 11, 2011	Public Facing Redistricting Website Goes Live
March 16, 2011	BRC Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discuss Community Meetings</li> <li>▪ Review Analysis/Format of Reports for Submitted Redistricting Plans</li> <li>▪ Report on Data/Technical Anomalies</li> </ul>
March 30, 2011	BRC Meeting
April 1, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receipt of Census Data</li> <li>• Begin Community Meetings</li> </ul>
April 20, 2011	BRC Meeting
April 22, 2011	Redistricting Software Goes Online
Late-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solicit Input from Public on Communities of Interest</li> <li>• End Community Meeting Period</li> </ul>
May 4, 2011	BRC Meeting
May 18, 2011	BRC Meeting
June 2, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Last Day to Submit Plans/Provide Input on Communities of Interest</li> </ul>
June 3, 2011	BRC Begins Analyzing Submitted Plans
June 30, 2011	BRC Completes Analyzing Submitted Plans
July 13, 2011	BRC Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Hearing/Adoption of Recommended Plan</li> </ul>
August 9, 2011	Board Holds Public Hearing on Recommended Redistricting Plan
August 16, 2011	Board Adopts Supervisorial Redistricting Plan

# COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2011 PROPOSED REDISTRICTING TIMELINE



# COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DECENNIAL REDISTRICTING

## PROPOSED PUBLIC ACCESS PLAN

### **Purpose**

The Los Angeles County (County) Supervisorial District Boundary Review Committee (Boundary Review Committee) will recommend to the County Board of Supervisors adoption of a Decennial Redistricting Plan which: 1) provides fair and effective representation for all the people of the County, 2) enhances the opportunity of all voters to elect candidates of their choice, and 3) otherwise meets all the requirements of applicable law.

Pursuant to the California Elections Code 21500, et seq., counties must redistrict after each Decennial Census, using that Census as a basis. Supervisorial district boundaries must be adjusted so that districts are “as nearly equal in population as may be.” The County must comply with the requirements of the Federal Voting Rights Act to ensure fair and effective representation for racial and language minority groups. The purpose of this Public Access Plan (Plan) is to promote and urge participation by the maximum number of Los Angeles County residents in this important task.

The Boundary Review Committee consists of 10 members and 10 alternates. Two members and two alternates are nominated by each Supervisor and appointed by the full Board of Supervisors. The Boundary Review Committee will be assisted in its work by County staff and technical consultants with expertise in managing and analyzing databases and proposed plans.

### **Public Access – Major Elements**

Consistent with the commitment to promote public participation in the redistricting process, this Plan seeks to ensure the widest practicable participation and dissemination of pertinent redistricting information and materials. To accomplish this, the Plan includes the following major elements:

- Development of a County Redistricting Website;
- Community outreach, including public outreach meetings;
- Process for developing/submitted redistricting plans;
- Review process and public access to review submitted plans; and
- Timetable for adoption of a Supervisorial District Boundary Ordinance.

### **Development of a County Redistricting Website**

The County Redistricting Website will be the primary source to disseminate all redistricting information and materials, including providing online redistricting software for the public to develop and submit redistricting plans for Boundary Review Committee consideration. The County's Redistricting Website will include, but is not limited to, the following Information, materials, and tools:

- Redistricting background information
- Applicable redistricting law and redistricting principles

- Boundary Review Committee information
- Public Access Plan
- Meeting schedules, agendas, and minutes
- Summary of public comments/letters
- Timeline and schedule of important dates
- Current Supervisorial districts and data
- Glossary of terms/Frequently Asked Questions
- Resources

### **Community Outreach**

To facilitate and encourage public participation, it is recommended that at least one Boundary Review Committee outreach meeting be scheduled in each Supervisorial District. Community outreach meetings are expected to be held in the month of April 2011 during the evening hours. These meetings will address legal requirements for redistricting, time frames, public access procedures and the role of the Boundary Review Committee. Further, they will provide an opportunity for the public to identify communities of interest and advise the Committee on issues of concern with regard to the redistricting process.

A listing of all scheduled community meetings, as well as summaries of those meetings already conducted, can be found on the Redistricting Website. In addition, Boundary Review Committee outreach will include the following:

- News advisories/press releases;
- Media advertising;
- E-mail notices publicizing meetings and public hearing to cities, neighborhood councils, and interested organizations, communities, and individuals; and
- Use of social network technology such as Twitter and Facebook.

### **Developing/Submitting Redistricting Plans**

Members of the public will have the opportunity to submit proposed redistricting plans for consideration by the Boundary Review Committee. This will be facilitated in part, by providing free online redistricting tools on the Redistricting Website, as well as providing redistricting information and materials. However, proposed redistricting plans may also be submitted by mail or hand delivery. The following is proposed to be provided with the redistricting software to assist in developing redistricting proposals:

- A list of datasets
- The Boundary Ordinance from Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 1.08, Supervisor Districts
- Statutory and other legal requirements for County redistricting
- Instructions/requirements for submitting a redistricting plan

### **Plan Submissions and Review Process/Public Hearings of the Review Committee.**

The following are requirements/guidelines for plan submission and review process of the Boundary Review Committee:

- Proposed redistricting plans must be received by June 2, 2011, in order to be considered by the Boundary Review Committee. Plans may be submitted electronically using the County-provided redistricting software, or mailed/delivered to:

Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors  
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Attention: Commission Services  
Phone: (213) 974-1431  
Email: [commserv@bos.co.la.ca](mailto:commserv@bos.co.la.ca)

- Plans submitted to the County will be reviewed for accuracy of data and conformance with legal requirements. Unless there are unusual circumstances, County analysis of submitted plans using the County-provided redistricting software will be completed in three business days. Plans submitted not using the County's redistricting software may take longer than three business days, but no more than ten business days, depending on submitted content.
- Proposers may resubmit plans that have been revised as a result of a County analysis. However, resubmittals are subject to the June 2, 2011 deadline. Therefore, original submissions must be received in sufficient time to allow for review, revision, and resubmission. Any initial plans submitted after May 25, 2011 may not be analyzed nor returned for resubmission because of time constraints.
- Plans submitted to the County are subject to the deliberations of the Boundary Review Committee and may be revised or modified as the Committee deems appropriate. Proposers may request to rescind submitted plans, which will be recorded and reported to the Committee. However, any plans submitted will remain available for Committee consideration.
- Plans must be submitted seven business days in advance of a scheduled Boundary Review Committee meeting in order to be properly noticed, reviewed, and placed on the Committee's agenda. Plans submitted at a meeting of the Boundary Review Committee cannot be considered at the meeting.
- All plans submitted to the Boundary Review Committee will be made available for public review after a reasonable time following submittal.
- Public Hearings are scheduled for the month of June 2011 and will be for the purpose of public input on communities of interest, any submitted redistricting proposal(s), and the general goals of the redistricting process.
- Specific plans may be considered at Boundary Review Committee meetings. Proposers may wish to attend the meetings and testify on their plans. Attendance by proposers however, is not required.

**Timetable For Adoption Of Supervisorial District Boundary Ordinance**

The timetable below represents the schedule for adoption of a Supervisorial District Boundary Ordinance. It may be revised by the Boundary Review Committee or the Board of Supervisors in order to meet the statutory deadline for implementing new boundaries by October 31, 2011. This is in compliance with Election Code Section 21506.

Adoption of the Ordinance by October 31, 2011, allows for the requisite 30-day period for the Ordinance to become effective. During this time, the public has the right to challenge the Ordinance by referendum.

<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Action</b>
<b>November 2010</b>	Submit proposed redistricting process to Board of Supervisors, including establishment of a Boundary Review Committee (BRC).
<b>Fall 2010</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board appoints BRC members/alternates.</li> <li>• County staff prepares for redistricting process (e.g., review requirements, current plan, and data requirements; secure consultant assistance; design website).</li> </ul>
<b>December 2010</b>	Census Bureau delivers 2010 Census data to President.
<b>January 2011</b>	The President delivers apportionment count to the U.S. House of Representatives.
<b>March 2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizational meeting of BRC.</li> <li>• Activate Website.</li> <li>• Prepare for receipt of Census data (no later than 4/1/11).</li> <li>• Establish hearing/public meeting calendar.</li> <li>• Issue press releases on process.</li> </ul>
<b>April 2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze existing election districts using the 2011 redistricting data.</li> <li>• Activate redistricting software.</li> <li>• Regular BRC meetings and outreach meetings in Supervisorial Districts</li> </ul>
<b>May 2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular BRC Meetings</li> <li>• Staff analyzes redistricting plans submitted.</li> </ul>
<b>June 2011</b>	BRC deliberates on recommended redistricting plan(s).
<b>July 2011</b>	BRC recommends redistricting plan(s) to Board of Supervisors.
<b>August 2011</b>	<p>Board holds public hearings on redistricting plan.            Board adopts Supervisorial Redistricting Plan (statutorily, no later than 10/31/11) and accompanying Ordinance; 4/5 vote required.  <i>(If Board fails to adopt a Plan by 10/31/11, responsibility for adopting boundaries shifts to a redistricting commission composed of (in LA County) the District Attorney, Assessor and Sheriff, as prescribed by Elections Code 21502.)</i></p>
<b>September 2011</b>	Redistricting Ordinance becomes effective.
<b>December 2011</b>	Filing to run for County Supervisor in the June 2012 Primary commences in late December.

# DATA TO BE USED FOR 2011 DECENNIAL REDISTRICTING OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

## 1. 2010 CENSUS PL94 REDISTRICTING DATA

This data provides population tools and demographic information by census tract and is intended to be used for the redistricting process. This data should be available in late March 2011, but by no later than April 1, 2011.

## 2. CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS

The Department of Justice and/or the Federal Office of Management and Budget will continue to provide authoritative guidance on the aggregation and allocation of multiple racial/ethnic category responses. In addition, data collected by the Bureau of the Census through the American Community Survey (ACS) program will also be used to help ascertain demographic data like gender, age, and citizenship.

## 3. ELECTION DATA FROM REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK

This data summarizes how people voted and who they voted for. The information is summarized by precinct and is used for redistricting purposes. Selected elections include the following for the various contested offices, state measures and all county-wide measures:

Election	Race / Measure	Measure Description
<b>2002 Primary</b>		
<b>March 5, 2002</b>	Assessor	
	Sheriff	
	Supervisorial District 1	
	Prop 40	Clean Water/Air Safe Park
	Prop 41	Voting Modernization Bond
	Prop 42	Congestion Improvement
	Prop 43	Vote Counted Rights
	Prop 44	Chiropractors Conduct
	Prop 45	Legislator Term Limits
	County Measure A	County Office Term Limits
	County Measure B	Supervisors Term Limits
	County Measure C	Sheriff DPT-Restructuring
<b>2002 General</b>		
<b>November 5, 2002</b>	Governor	
	Prop 46	Housing/Emergency Shelter
	Prop 47	Public Education Bond Act
	Prop 48	Court Consolidation
	Prop 49	School Programs
	Prop 50	Water Project G O Bonds
	Prop 51	Transportation Taxes
	Prop 52	Election Day Registration

<b>2004 Primary</b>		
<b>March 2, 2004</b>	District Attorney	
	Supervisorial District 2	
	Supervisorial District 4	
	Supervisorial District 5	
	Prop 55	Public Education Facilities
	Prop 56	State Budget/Related Tax
	Prop 57	Economic Recovery Bond
	Prop 58	Ca Balanced Budget Act
<b>2004 General</b>		
<b>November 2, 2004</b>	President	
	U.S. Senate	
	Prop 1A	Local Gov. Resource Funds
	Prop 60A	Surplus Property Proceeds
	Prop 59	Public Records/Open Mtngs
	Prop 60	Political Party Rights
	Prop 61	Children's Hospital Bond
	Prop 62	Primary Elections
	Prop 63	Mental Health Services Tax
	Prop 64	Unfair Business Laws
	Prop 65	Local Gov. Funds Revenues
	Prop 66	Three Strikes Law Limits
	Prop 67	Emergency Services Funding
	Prop 68	Non-Tribal Gambling
	Prop 69	Dna Samples Collection
	Prop 70	Tribal Gaming Compacts
	Prop 71	Stem Cell Research Bonds
	Prop 72	Health Care Coverage
<b>2006 Primary</b>		
<b>June 6, 2006</b>	Assessor	
	Sheriff	
	Supervisorial District 1	
	Supervisorial District 3	
	Prop 81	Reading/Literacy Improvement
	Prop 82	Preschool Education - Tax
<b>2006 General</b>		
<b>November 7, 2006</b>	Governor	
	U.S. Senate	
	Prop 1A	Transport Fund Protection
	Prop 1B	Hwy/Port Safety Bond Act
	Prop 1C	Housing And Shelter Fund
	Prop 1D	Kindergarten-University Bond
	Prop 1E	Disaster And Flood Bond
	Prop 83	Sex Offenders Monitoring
	Prop 84	Water Quality Improvement
	Prop 85	Terminate Minor's Pregnancy
	Prop 86	Cigarette Tax Initiative
	Prop 87	Oil Producer Tax-Energy
	Prop 88	Education Funding / Parcel Tax
	Prop 89	Campaign Limits/Corp Tax
	Prop 90	Gov. Prvt Prop Acquisition
<b>2008 Presidential</b>		
<b>February 5, 2008</b>	Presidential Primary	
	Prop 91	Transportation Funds
	Prop 92	Comm Colleges Funding

	Prop 93	Legislators' Term Limits
	Prop 94	Indian Gaming Referendum
	Prop 95	Indian Gaming Referendum
	Prop 96	Indian Gaming Referendum
	Prop 97	Indian Gaming Referendum
<b>2008 June Primary</b>		
<b>June 3, 2008</b>	District Attorney	
	Supervisorial District 2	
	Supervisorial District 4	
	Supervisorial District 5	
	Prop 98	Limits On Gov. Authority
	Prop 99	Limits Gov. Acquisition
<b>2008 General</b>		
<b>November 4, 2008</b>	President	
	Supervisorial District 2	
	Prop 1A	Passenger Train Bond Act
	Prop 2	Farm Animals Initiative
	Prop 3	Children's Hospital Bond
	Prop 4	Pregnancy Of Minors
	Prop 5	Nonviolent Drug Offenses
	Prop 6	Police/Law Enforcement
	Prop 7	Renewable Energy
	Prop 8	Same-Sex Initiative
	Prop 9	Criminal Justice System
	Prop 10	Alternative Fuel Vehicles
	Prop 11	Redistricting Initiative
	Prop 12	Veterans' Bond Act 2008
	Measure R	MTA Sales Tax
<b>2010 Primary</b>		
<b>June 8, 2010</b>	Assessor	
	Prop 13	Property Tax Limits
	Prop 14	Increases Election Rights
	Prop 15	CA Fair Elections Act
	Prop 16	Constitutional Amendment
	Prop 17	Auto Insurance Initiative
<b>2010 General</b>		
<b>November 2, 2010</b>	Governor	
	Assessor	
	U.S. Senate	
	Prop 19	Marijuana Initiative
	Prop 20	Congressional Dist Redistrict
	Prop 21	Vehicle License Surcharge
	Prop 22	Prohibits State Borrowing
	Prop 23	Suspend Pollution Control
	Prop 24	Repeal Business Lower Tax
	Prop 25	Changes Vote Requirement
	Prop 26	Fees Approved By 2/3 Vote
	Prop 27	Authority Redistricting

#### 4. ELECTION DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis on registered voters will determine the following:

- Ethnicity based on surname (Hispanic and Asian Only)
- Gender by title (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) or designation (voter indicates male/ female)
- Age (automatically calculated using voter's entered birth date)

## 5. **SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ANALYSIS**

The following data is not included in the Census data to be released by April 1, 2011, but will be obtained from data collected by the Bureau of the Census through the American Community Survey (ACS) program:

- Household Income by Census Tract
- Self-Reported Estimate Value of Homes by Census Tract
- Homeowners/Renters by Census Tract

# REDISTRICTING LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2011



LEGAL ISSUES

# Los Angeles County's Redistricting Process Must Comply With...

- U.S. Constitution
- Federal Statutes and Regulations
- State Statutes
- County Charter
- Applicable Court Decisions

# U.S. Constitutional Mandate

- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment requires equal treatment.
- One Person, One Vote.
- Plan must achieve “substantial equality of population among the various districts”.  
*Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964).
- However, local electoral districts do not require perfect equality. Some deviation may be OK if necessary to achieve a rational state policy.

# U.S. Constitutional Mandate (continued)...

- There is no “safe harbor” deviation percentage that would eliminate the need to have a rational state policy. *Larios v. Cox*, 305 F. Supp. 2d 1335 (2004).
- Don’t ask “Is a deviation of 2% ok?”
- Ask
  - What is the policy that requires the deviation?
  - Why is the deviation necessary to achieve it?

## U.S. Constitutional Mandate (continued)...

- No racial gerrymandering. The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment prohibits using race as the “predominant” criterion in drawing districts to the subordination of traditional race-neutral districting principles. *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993); *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900 (1995).
- Cannot use race as predominant factor in redistricting.

## U.S. Constitutional Mandate (continued)...

- It does not, however, prohibit all consideration of race in redistricting. *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001).
- Traditional standards must prevail unless narrow tailoring to serve compelling state interest.
- Do not need to maximize minority districts.
- Appearances do matter – Bizarre shapes may trigger closer scrutiny.

# Measuring Equality of Population Among Districts

- Percent deviation within a district is the result of dividing the actual population in the district by the ideal  $1/5$  of the population and subtracting 1.00 from the result. Total deviation is calculated by adding the highest individual deviation plus the lowest individual deviation.
- Imagine a 5 district County with a population of 50,000. Ideal population per district is 10,000 (i.e.  $1/5$  of total).

# Consider this plan....

District	Population	Percent deviation	
1	10,300	+3	
2	10,500	+5	<b>14.5%</b>
3	9,050	-9.5	
4	9,700	-3	
5	10,450	+4.5	

- The TOTAL deviation in this plan is 14.5%.

# Federal Statutes – Section 2 of Voting Rights Act

- Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (42 USC § 1973) prohibits any voting practice or procedure that results in the “denial or abridgement” of anyone’s right to vote based on race, color or minority language status.
- Section 2 prohibits electoral systems, including redistricting, which dilute minority voting rights by denying minorities an equal opportunity to nominate and elect candidates of their choice. A violation of this type is sometimes called “vote dilution.”

# Test for Violation

- Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act requires a showing that members of a protected class have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to elect representatives of their choice.
- Totality of circumstances.

# Test for Violation (continued)...

## Majority-Minority Districts

- The threshold requirements for Section 2 liability under the Voting Rights Act: (*Gingles* Factors)
  - (1) The minority group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district;
  - (2) The minority group is politically cohesive; and
  - (3) White bloc voting has regularly defeated the minority group's preferred candidate.

*Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

## Test for Violation (continued)....

### *Bartlett v. Strickland*

- As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S. Ct. 1231 (2009), the first *Gingles* factor requires a showing that the minority group is more than 50% of a district-sized population.
- County is not required to draw a majority-minority district unless a compact district can be drawn with a minority population that is more than 50% of the voting age population.
- *Bartlett* does not, however, prohibit the County from drawing minority "influence" districts that keep smaller minority communities together, so long as race and ethnicity are not the predominant reasons for the district's boundaries.

## Federal Statutes – Section 5 of Voting Rights Act

- Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act does not apply to the 2011 County redistricting process, given the County is not one of the areas in California that must seek “preclearance” from the Justice Department.
- Section 5 was an issue in the 2001 County redistricting process given the stipulation in *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*.

# Los Angeles County Charter

- Article II, Section 4 of the County Charter provides for a Board of Supervisors consisting of 5 members.
  - “The County of Los Angeles shall have a Board of Supervisors consisting of five members, each of whom must be an elector of the district which he represents, must reside therein during his incumbency, must have been such an elector for at least one year immediately preceding his election, and shall be elected by such district....”

# Los Angeles County Charter (continued)...

- Article II, Section 5 of the County Charter requires 5 supervisorial districts.
  - “The County is hereby divided into five supervisorial districts, the boundaries of which shall be and remain as they are now or until otherwise changed as provided in this Charter.”
- Any change to the number of supervisorial districts would require voter approval.

# Los Angeles County Charter (continued)...

- Article II, Section 7 of the County Charter requires a 2/3<sup>rd</sup> vote (i.e. minimum 4 votes) to change district boundaries.
  - “The Board of Supervisors may, by a two-thirds' vote of its members, change the boundaries of any supervisorial district. No such boundaries shall ever be so changed as to affect the incumbency in office of any supervisor.....”

# State Statutes - California Elections Code § 21500

- California Elections Code §§ 21500-21506, et seq. applies to the County redistricting process.
- Section 21500 provides:
  - Decennial redistricting required to equalize population
  - Must use census data
  - Must comply with Voting Rights Act
  - In establishing boundaries, Board may consider
    - Topography
    - Geography
    - Cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, compactness of territory
    - Communities of interest of the districts

## State Statutes (continued)...

### California Elections Code § 21501.1

- Section 21501.1 requires minimum two public hearings.
  - “The board shall hold at least one public hearing on any proposal to adjust the boundaries of a district, prior to a public hearing at which the board votes to approve or defeat the proposal.”
- No maximum on public hearings. May choose to hold as many additional public hearings to solicit community input.

# State Statutes (continued)...

## California Elections Code § 21505

- Section 21505 provides:
  - The Board may appoint a committee (BRC) composed of residents of the county to study changing the boundaries of the supervisorial districts.
  - The BRC shall report to the Board its findings on the need for change of boundaries, and the recommended changes, within six months after Census data is released, but by no later than August 1st of the year following the census.
  - Recommendations of the BRC are advisory only.

# State Statutes (continued)...

## California Elections Code § 21506

- Section 21506 provides that:
  - No supervisor's term may be cut short by any change in the boundaries of his/her district.
  - A change in the boundaries of a supervisorial district shall not be made within 45 days before the first day for circulating nomination papers for an election of supervisors or between the direct primary election and the general election.

## State Statutes (continued)... California Voting Rights Act

- The California Voting Rights Act (CVRA) applies to “at large” multi-member elections, where the voters elect several officeholders from the same district.
- The California Voting Rights Act is not an issue for the County’s redistricting process.

# Strength in Numbers

Your Guide to Census 2010 Redistricting Data From the U.S. Census Bureau



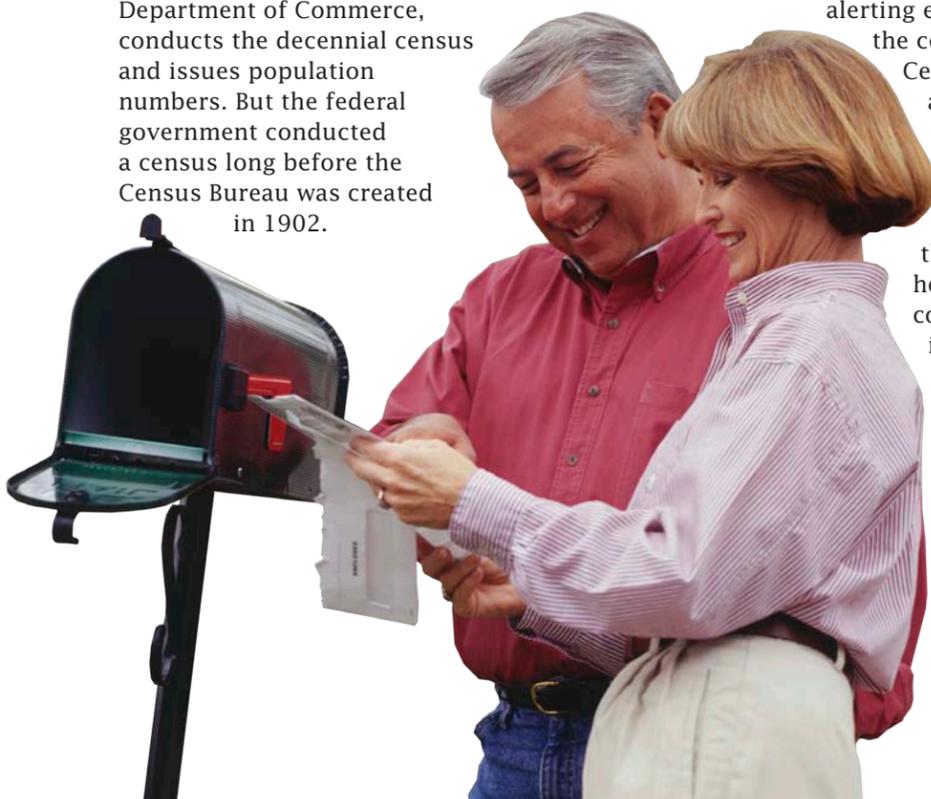
Once every 10 years, Americans stand up to be counted. Downtown and out-of-town, in the mountains and on the farms, we speak up and let our governments know that we intend to be represented in the decisions that they make.

The census gives us an opportunity to be part of the democratic process. Census numbers ensure that our representative districts—for the U.S. Congress and for state legislatures, and in our city and town governments—reflect our numbers, north or south, east or west.

This brochure explains where census numbers come from and the role those numbers have in the way states and localities redraw the boundaries of their legislative districts. The information here looks in particular at the maps and numbers that state governments and others get from the Census Bureau and use in redistricting.

## Why a Census?

The U.S. Census Bureau, part of the U.S. Department of Commerce, conducts the decennial census and issues population numbers. But the federal government conducted a census long before the Census Bureau was created in 1902.



The first census was taken in 1790. Article 1, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution established that the apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be based upon a national census. The census has many other important uses. It affects our lives in ways we don't often realize. The road you take to work each day, the hospital that serves your community, the schools your children attend, the products your grocery stocks—all these have been influenced by the census.

Governments use census statistics, for example, in planning needed highways or in locating new services or schools. Businesses use census numbers in marketing new products and locating new stores.

The imagination is the only limit upon the uses of the statistics that come out of the census.

## The Census at a Glance

In early March 2010, the U.S. Postal Service delivered a letter to households announcing that the 2010 Census would be coming and alerting everyone to watch for the census form. The 2010 Census questionnaire arrived shortly thereafter, and the Census Bureau asked all households to return the forms using April 1, 2010, as the reference date. Some households in hard-to-count areas received the initial questionnaire and then redeliveries of the questionnaire. The Census Bureau used enumerators to take the census in rural areas and check on questionnaires that had not been returned by mail.

The questionnaires were sent to one of

three processing offices, where digital scanners read the unique barcode on each questionnaire through the envelope window to record its return status. The questionnaires were optically scanned and converted to digital images. All information was further processed and tabulated at the Census Bureau's secure computer center in Bowie, Maryland.

Finally, the Census Bureau generates the geographic and summary file data for you to use in redistricting. Media to bring you the data will include DVD-ROMs and the American FactFinder, which is the Census Bureau's data access and dissemination system on the Internet at <[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)>.



## Confidentiality Is a Must

Title 13 of the U.S. Code contains the laws governing the Census Bureau. Section 9 of Title 13 assures the confidentiality of information gathered by the Census Bureau. It specifies that neither the Secretary of Commerce nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce—in fact, no one—may use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which the information is supplied.

The law also states that no Census Bureau tabulation can identify any particular establishment or individual and that no

one other than the sworn officers and employees of the Census Bureau can examine information supplied in response to censuses and surveys. Only after 72 years are the census schedules opened to public inspection and use.

### Redistricting Must Aim at Equality

The decennial census has played a crucial role in the apportionment of the Congress for more than two centuries. But it is only in the last 35 years that the Census Bureau has played a major role in the redistricting process.

U.S. Supreme Court decisions handed down during the 1960s clarified the Constitution's intention to provide equality of representation for all Americans. In 1964, the *Wesberry v. Sanders* decision held that, "as nearly as is practicable one person's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's." That same year, in *Reynolds v. Sims*, the Court ruled that state legislative districts must be "as nearly of equal population as is practicable."

Both U.S. congressional districts and state legislative districts must be drawn so that their residents have a fair and equal share in the way they are governed. These Supreme Court decisions increased the states' need for geographically detailed census information in the redistricting process.

The urgency of the states' need for these data led the Congress to pass Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 in December 1975.

### Taking the Census

Before we look at the statistics, maps, and electronic geographic files that states will use in redistricting, let's look at the census itself—the undertaking through which the Census Bureau gathers the statistics and the important first step in the redistricting process.

The Census Bureau began to prepare for the twenty-third decennial census long before 2010. For the public, however, the process began in March 2010 when census questionnaires were mailed to most households in the United States. In some rural areas, census takers delivered questionnaires. People filled out the questionnaire using a reference date of April 1, 2010—Census Day—and returned them by mail. In some instances, a census taker visited a household to collect the census information.

To conduct the census, the Census Bureau hires enumerators working out of 494 local census offices nationwide. To process the questionnaires, we use three data capture



centers. People living in populous areas mail their forms directly to a data capture center. In less populous areas, census staff leave a questionnaire at each household for a resident to fill out and mail back in a postage-paid envelope or staff will perform an in-person interview. In all cases, if a form is not received, the Census Bureau attempts to follow up with a personal visit to try to collect the information. The data capture centers are located in Baltimore, Maryland; Jeffersonville, Indiana; and Phoenix, Arizona.

As soon as a form reaches a data capture center, the clock starts ticking for the Census Bureau. These centers use scanners to record the arrival of the questionnaires, so we can keep an automated list of forms returned and those still outstanding.

The data capture centers use optical scanners to capture a picture of each questionnaire

form and extract the data. Once the Census Bureau has completed the processing of the census forms, we begin to compile final data in the our Washington offices. Census Day, April 1, 2010, may be the most conspicuous date on our calendar, but it's not our only one. Now we face several deadlines in processing the final census counts.

The Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau provide census counts to the President and the states by the deadlines set forth in Title 13 of the U.S. Code (U.S.C.) Section 141 (b) and (c). For the 2010 Census, the Secretary of Commerce and the Census Bureau Director will report the total population counts by state to the President by December 31, 2010. By April 1, 2011, the Director will provide the detailed population counts for all areas within each state to the governors and legislative leaders, under the provisions of Public Law 94-171.

## U.S. Census Bureau

Dr. Robert M. Groves,  
Director

Thomas L. Mesenbourg, Jr.,  
Deputy Director

Census 2010 Redistricting  
Data Office

Cathy C. McCully,  
Chief

James Whitehorne,  
Assistant Chief

## 2010 Census Leadership



Dr. Robert M. Groves,  
Director



Thomas L. Mesenbourg,  
Deputy Director



Arnold Jackson,  
Associate Director for  
the Decennial Census

**Robert M. Groves** is the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau. President Barack Obama nominated Robert M. Groves for director of the U.S. Census Bureau on April 2, 2009, and the Senate confirmed him on July 13, 2009. He began his tenure as director on July 15, 2009. Groves had been a professor at the University of Michigan and director of its Survey Research Center, as well as research professor at the Joint Program in Survey Methodology at the University of Maryland. He was the Census Bureau's Associate Director for Statistical Design, Methodology and Standards from 1990 to 1992, on loan from the University of Michigan.

**Thomas L. Mesenbourg** is the Deputy Director of the U.S. Census Bureau. Since May 2, 2008, Mesenbourg has been serving as Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer, overseeing the day-to-day operations of the government's preeminent statistical agency. The Bureau has about 12,000 employees - nearly 5,000 at Suitland, Md., headquarters and the rest are based at regional offices and telephone centers across the country.

**Arnold Jackson** is the Associate Director for Decennial Census at the U.S. Census Bureau. He provides executive leadership for all decennial census and related programs, and is principal adviser to the executive staff, providing overall direction, planning and coordination for all decennial census operations. He works closely with the six decennial division chiefs and two program office chiefs to provide overall direction for reengineering the 2010 Census.

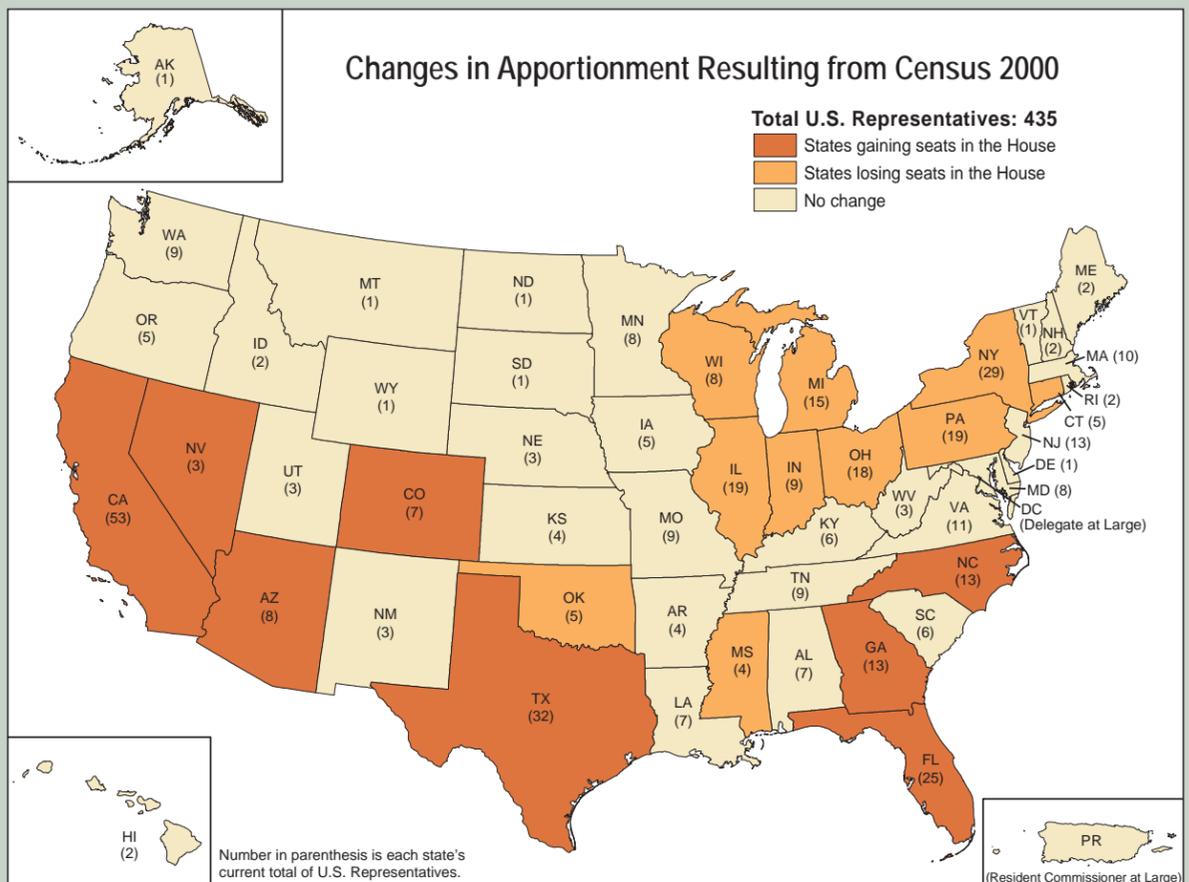
# Apportionment *Is the* Fundamental Use

According to the Constitution, the census has one fundamental purpose: to ensure that the representation of each state in the U.S. House of Representatives reflects the relative size of its population as compared with other states.

There are 435 representatives divided up among the 50 states. Each one of these representatives is elected by the voters of a congressional district.

Populous states have more representatives than less populous states. In the 111th Congress, California had 53 representatives. Wyoming, the least populous state, had just one. The map on this page shows how many representatives each state had as a result of Census 2000.

“Apportionment” is the process of determining how many representatives each state is entitled to. How does the Census Bureau figure in this process? Our role is twofold—to conduct the census and, as a part of the Executive Branch, to calculate the apportionment based upon the census results. Once we take the census and compile the results, we then use the method of equal proportions to determine the number of representatives each state receives. But our job doesn’t end there.



## In 2000, the South and West Gained Seats!

“One person/one vote” court decisions and legislation have given the Census Bureau a major role in redistricting, the process by

which state governments redraw U.S. congressional and state legislative districts.

## Off to the President

The Census Bureau must prepare the final, official state population counts required for the apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives.

These official counts are to be reported to the President on or before December 31, 2010, a brief 9 months after Census Day. According to the U.S. Code, the President must then report these figures to the Congress. He will do this in early January 2011, during the first week of the 112th Congress.

This report will show:

- The population of each state.
- The number of representatives apportioned to each state.

The apportionment section of the U.S. Code also tells the steps that are to be followed after the Congress receives the President’s report. Within 15 calendar days, the Clerk of the House of Representatives must send to each state’s governor a certificate showing how many representatives the state may send to the next Congress.

With this information and with the data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, the states and nongovernmental organizations—in fact anyone with access to geographic information system software—will have the ability to design district boundaries using desktop computers, laptop computers, or the Internet.

## Method of Equal Proportions Guides Apportionment

How does the method of equal proportions work?

Adopted in 1941 (U.S. Code, Title 2, Section 2a), the method of equal proportions requires the Census Bureau to compile a priority list of states. Priority value is determined by dividing a state’s population by the geometric mean of its current and next House seats.

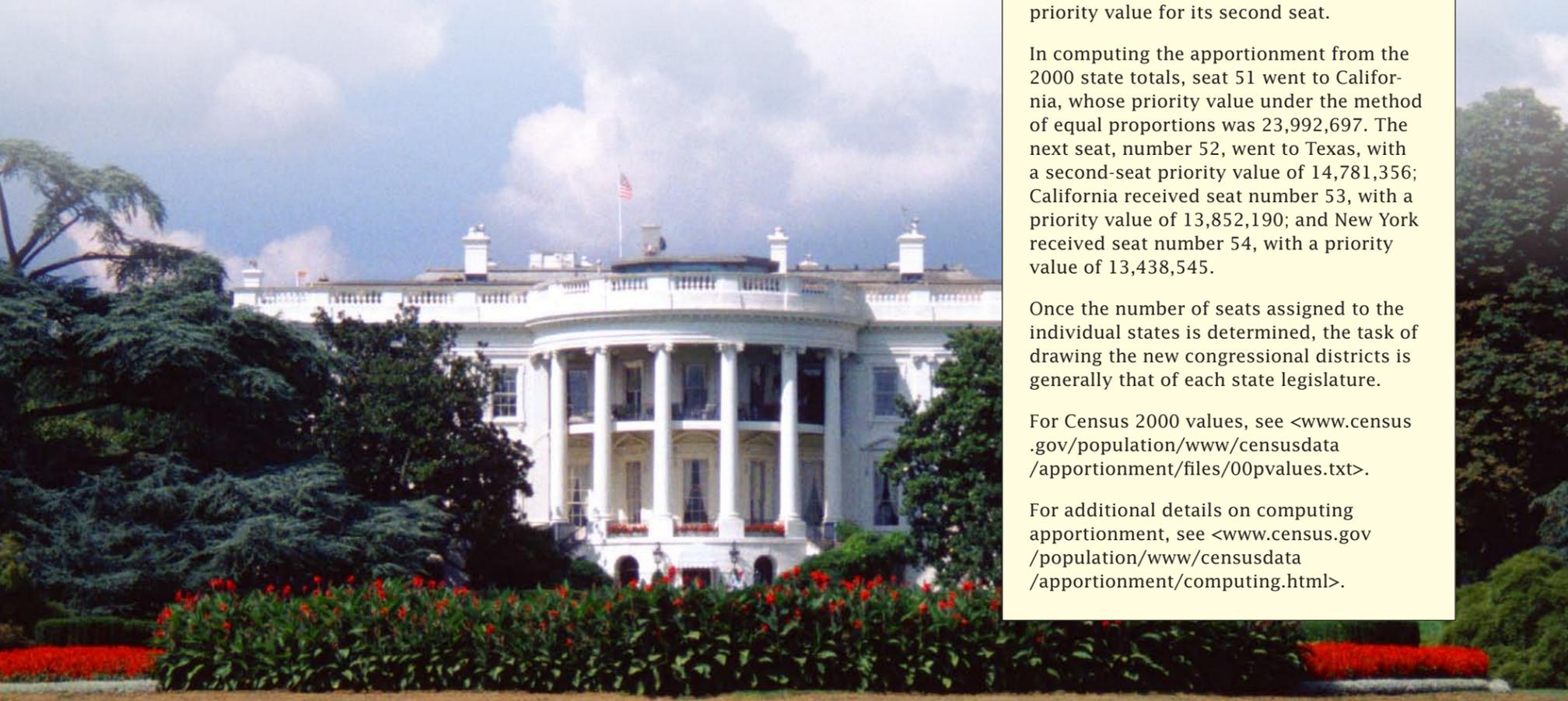
For example, following Census 2000, each of the 50 states was awarded 1 seat out of the current 435 total. Then, the fifty-first seat went to the state that had the highest priority value for its second seat.

In computing the apportionment from the 2000 state totals, seat 51 went to California, whose priority value under the method of equal proportions was 23,992,697. The next seat, number 52, went to Texas, with a second-seat priority value of 14,781,356; California received seat number 53, with a priority value of 13,852,190; and New York received seat number 54, with a priority value of 13,438,545.

Once the number of seats assigned to the individual states is determined, the task of drawing the new congressional districts is generally that of each state legislature.

For Census 2000 values, see <[www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/apportionment/files/00pvalues.txt](http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/apportionment/files/00pvalues.txt)>.

For additional details on computing apportionment, see <[www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/apportionment/computing.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/apportionment/computing.html)>.



## The Redistricting Process Begins

But wait! The clock is still ticking! The Census Bureau still has another important deadline to meet.

In December 1975, the Congress passed Public Law (P.L.) 94-171. This law requires the Census Bureau to make special preparations to provide redistricting data to the 50 states no later than April 1 of the year following a census (so April 1, 2011, for the 2010 Census). P.L. 94-171 specifies that within 1 year of Census Day, the Census Bureau must send each state the small-area data the state will need to redraw districts for the state legislature.

P.L. 94-171 sets up a voluntary program between the Census Bureau and those states that wish to receive population tabulations for voting districts and other state-specified geographic areas.

Under this program, those responsible for the legislative apportionment or redistricting of each state may devise a plan identifying the voting districts for which they want the specific tabulations and submit it to the Census Bureau.

Beginning in 2005, the Redistricting Data Office of the Census Bureau met with state officials in 46 states. These meetings explained the timeline and programs available for the 2010 Census, providing states the time to prepare and allocate resources in advance of the census. The states also provided the Census Bureau with valuable feedback on census program planning.

The 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program is a five-phase program. During Phase 1 (2005–2006), the Census Bureau collected state legislative district boundaries and associated updates to tabulate legislative districts. This phase also included an aggressive 2010 Census communications plan, with visits to state capitals, to make sure the states were informed and prepared for the upcoming census.

Phase 2 (2008–2010) consisted of the Voting District/Block Boundary Suggestion Project (VTD/BBSP) in which states received TIGER/Line® shapefiles and the MAF/TIGER Partnership Software (MTPS) to electronically collect voting district boundaries, feature updates, suggested block boundaries, and corrected state legislative district boundaries. Both Phase 1 and Phase 2 are voluntary programs that include a step where the state verifies the submitted data.

Phase 3 constitutes the delivery of the data for the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau will deliver the geographic and data products to the majority and minority leadership in the state legislatures, the governors, and any designated P.L. 94-171 liaisons. Once



Cathy McCully, chief, and James Whitehorne, assistant chief, Redistricting Data Office are responsible for ensuring all phases of the redistricting data program are managed successfully, including the delivery of the P.L. 94-171 data by April 1, 2011.

Census 2010 Redistricting Data Program					
Phase 1 and Phase 2 Participation (SLDU/SLDL and VTD/BBSP)					
	VTD	BBSP	SLDU	SLDL	CD
Alabama	x		x	x	x
Alaska	x	x	x	x	AL
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x
Arkansas	x		x	x	x
California	x	x	x	x	x
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x
Connecticut	x		x	x	x
Delaware	x		x	x	AL
District Of Columbia	x		x	##	NV
Florida	x	x	x	x	x
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x
Hawaii	x	x	x	x	x
Idaho	x		x	x	x
Illinois	x	x	x	x	x
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x
Iowa	x		x	x	x
Kansas	x		x	x	x
Kentucky			x	x	x
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x
Maine	x		x	x	x
Maryland	x	x	x	x	x
Massachusetts	x		x	x	x
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x
Mississippi	x		x	x	x
Missouri	x		x	x	x
Montana	x (see below)		x	x	AL
Nebraska	x	x	x	##	x
Nevada	x		x	x	x
New Hampshire	x		x	x	x
New Jersey	x		x	x	x
New Mexico	x	x	x	x	x
New York	x		x	x	x
North Carolina	x		x	x	x
North Dakota	x		x	x	AL
Ohio	x		x	x	x
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x
Oregon	x (see below)	x	x	x	x
Pennsylvania	x		x	x	x
Rhode Island	Did not participate for Phase 2		x	x	x
South Carolina	x	x	x	x	x
South Dakota	x		x	x	AL
Tennessee	x	x	x	x	x
Texas	x		x	x	x
Utah	x	x	x	x	x
Vermont	x		x	x	AL
Virginia	x		x	x	x
Washington	x	x	x	x	x
West Virginia	x		x	x	x
Wisconsin	x		x	x	x
Wyoming	x		x	x	AL
Puerto Rico	x		x	x	NV
Montana: the following counties submitted VTDs for Phase 2: 001, 005, 007, 009, 011, 013, 017, 019, 023, 025, 029, 031, 033, 035, 037, 043, 049, 051, 059, 063, 065, 067, 069, 073, 075, 079, 081, 085, 089, 091, 093, 095, 103, 105, 109, 111					
Oregon: only county 051 submitted VTDs for Phase 2.					
<b>State Legislative Districts:</b> Original SLDs were collected during Phase 1 of the RDP. Delaware, South Dakota, Indiana, and Utah submitted new plans in 2008.					
All states contain complete coverage for SLDUs.					
## - The District of Columbia has city council wards. Nebraska's legislature is unicameral. Therefore, these two state/state equivalents have no SLDL coverage.					
<b>Congressional Districts:</b> These were last collected for the 110th Congress, and there were no changes for the 111th Congressional Districts for Census 2010.					
AL - At Large Congressional Representation NV - Non-Voting Congressional Delegation					
BBSP - Block Boundary Suggestions CD - Congressional District RDP - Redistricting Data Program SLDL - State Legislative District Lower (House) SLDU - State Legislative District Upper (Senate) VTD - Voting District					

bipartisan receipt of the data is confirmed, the data will be made available online to the public within 24 hours through the American FactFinder. For this census, the P.L. 94-171 data will include population counts for small areas within each state, as well as housing occupied/vacancy counts.

After the Census Bureau provides the data, the states will begin their redistricting. States are responsible for delineating their own congressional and legislative boundaries and their legislatures. Legislatures, secretaries of state, governors, and/or redistricting commissions carry out the process.

During Phase 4 (2011–2013) the Census Bureau's Redistricting Data Office will collect the post-2010 Census state legislative and congressional district plans. We will retabulate the 2010 redistricting data for the 113th Congress and newly drawn state legislative districts. The American Community Survey (ACS) will also present data for these new areas. (See below for more information on the ACS.)

The final phase of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, Phase 5, will be an evaluation and solicitation of recommendations for the 2020 Census. Working with the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Census Bureau will conduct a historical review by the states of the successes and failures of the Census Bureau to meet the P.L. 94-171 mandate. These findings will be used to develop recommendations for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program.

### MAF/TIGER Partnership Software

Advances in geographic information system (GIS) software and the wide adoption of the use of digital geographic data meant that the 2010 Redistricting Data Program (RDP) could be conducted solely as a digital exchange. During the years before the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau, through a contractor, developed a customized GIS to help states update census-provided geographic data and return the updates to the Census Bureau for inclusion in the MAF/TIGER database. From this, the MAF/TIGER Partnership Software (MTPS) was created. All RDP participants received the MTPS, along with a full suite of data files for their state. The MTPS allowed participants to add linear features, create or update their redistricting entity boundaries, apply block boundary suggestions, and update areal water bodies and area landmarks. In addition, participants could bring in their own geographic data or imagery as a reference tool for making their changes. The MTPS featured data-quality tools to help identify and eliminate some commonly occurring data errors. Once participants completed their work, the MTPS packaged all of the updated information into a single compressed file that could be sent by file transfer protocol (FTP) to the Census Bureau for processing.

### Out Goes the Long Form and In Comes the American Community Survey

Designed to replace the long form used in past decennial censuses, the American Community Survey (ACS) is conducted by the Census Bureau in every county, American Indian and Alaska Native Area, and Hawaiian Home Land. It began in 1996 in a sample of counties across the country. Today the survey is conducted in 250,000 households per month throughout all U.S. counties and in all municipios in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. While the 2010 Census focuses on counting the population for purposes of apportionment and redistricting, the ACS provides yearly data similar to that available from the long form used in previous decennial censuses. The questions cover such topics as

journey to work; age; income and housing; race, Hispanic origin, and language spoken at home; military service; and more.

While most redistricting plans are based on the P.L. 94-171 data and other statewide data, the ACS also will be of interest to those drawing plans since plans are routinely analyzed. Experts will analyze demographic characteristics such as citizenship and language ability when reviewing congressional and legislative plans. ACS estimates are released annually as 1-year, 3-year and 5-year estimates based on population thresholds. The 5-year estimates provide ACS data at the nationwide level down to small geographic areas such as state legislative district, census tract, and block group. Many redistricting experts will use 5-year ACS estimates when they review redistricting plans.



### Tools To Do the Job

When state officials begin the difficult task of redrawing their districts, they'll have in hand several important tools resulting from census redistricting data:

- 2010 Census Redistricting Data [P.L. 94-171] Summary Files
- 2010 Census P.L. 94-171 Voting District/State Legislative District Reference Maps
- 2010 Census P.L. 94-171 County Block Maps
- 2010 Census Tract Reference Maps
- 2010 Census School District Reference Maps

- 2010 Census Tabulation Geography TIGER/Line® Shapefiles
- 2010 Census Tabulation Geography Block Assignment Files for Congressional Districts, State Legislative District Upper Chambers, State Legislative District Lower Chambers, Voting Districts, Elementary School Districts, Secondary School Districts, and Unified School Districts

The P.L. 94-171 summaries have population totals and summaries by race, Hispanic or Latino, and voting age for all appropriate geographic areas delimited on the maps: state, counties or equivalent areas, state legislative districts, voting districts, county subdivisions, school districts, places, American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian areas, census tracts, block groups, and blocks.

New for the 2010 Census, housing unit counts will be included as part of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data [P.L. 94-171] Summary Files. Also for 2010, states recommended including school districts as part of the geographic summary levels and a new table on housing unit occupancy status.

### Public Law 94-171 Tabulations

While P.L. 94-171 requires the Census Bureau to furnish only counts of the total population, additional data items are included. Since the inception of the Census Redistricting Data Program for the 1980 census, the Census Bureau has included summaries for the major race groups specified by the Statistical Programs and Standards Office of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in Directive 15 (as issued in 1977 and revised in 1997).

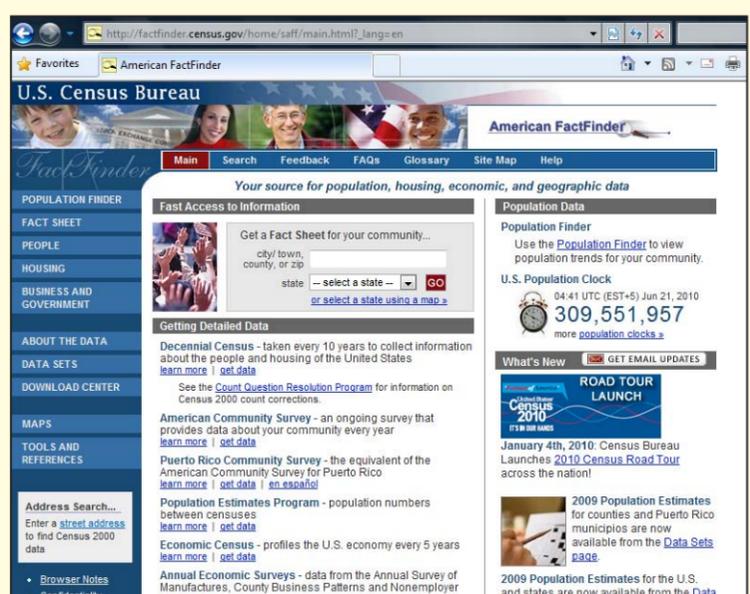
Originally the tabulation groups included White, Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander, plus "some other race." These race data were also cross-tabulated by Hispanic/Non-Hispanic origin.

At the request of the state legislatures and the Department of Justice, for the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program, voting age (18 years old and over) was added to the cross-tabulation of race and Hispanic origin.

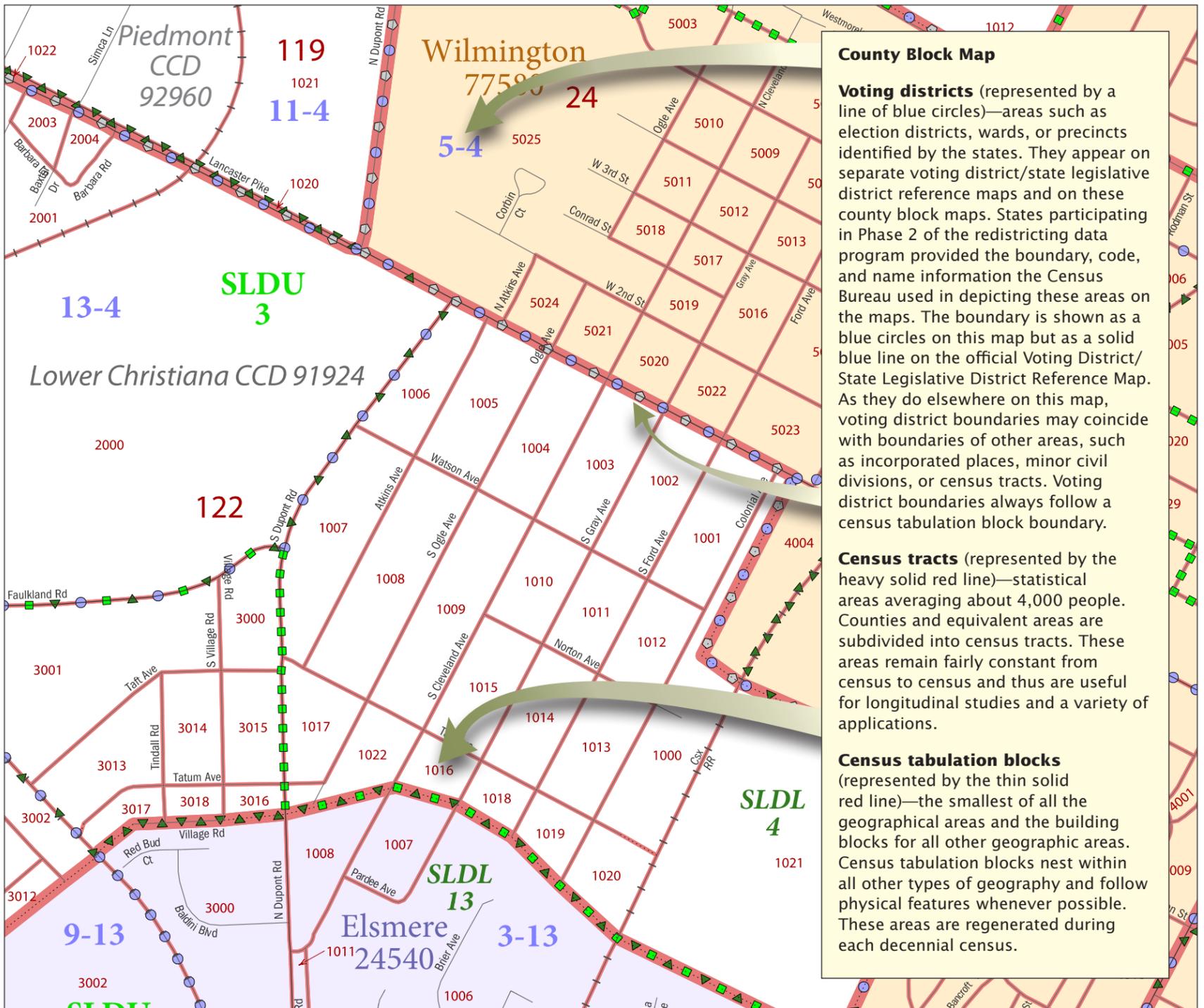
## Census Statistics for 2010: The American FactFinder

The American FactFinder (AFF) is a data-access system that gives users facts and information about communities, the economy, and society. The interactive electronic system allows data users access to predefined data products, metadata, and online help, as well as the ability to create custom data products online. This dissemination method allows for a quicker release of the detailed data users want. Users may access data and create their own reports.

The AFF currently offers data from the 2000 decennial census, the American Community Survey, the Population Estimates Program, and the 2002 and 2007 economic censuses, and annual economic surveys. It also will provide data from the 2010 Census. The 2010 Census Redistricting Data [P.L. 94-171] Summary File will be available, by state, through the AFF within 24 hours after the bipartisan acknowledgement of its receipt by each state's designated officials.



The volumes of data collected by the Census Bureau require a large and efficient system of dissemination. With AFF, Census Bureau customers have more flexibility to request the data they need for their geography of interest. The AFF provides for a quick release of detailed data about the nation's people and the economy to meet the needs of data users. To access the American FactFinder, go to the Census Bureau home page at <www.census.gov>.



**County Block Map**

**Voting districts** (represented by a line of blue circles)—areas such as election districts, wards, or precincts identified by the states. They appear on separate voting district/state legislative district reference maps and on these county block maps. States participating in Phase 2 of the redistricting data program provided the boundary, code, and name information the Census Bureau used in depicting these areas on the maps. The boundary is shown as a blue circles on this map but as a solid blue line on the official Voting District/State Legislative District Reference Map. As they do elsewhere on this map, voting district boundaries may coincide with boundaries of other areas, such as incorporated places, minor civil divisions, or census tracts. Voting district boundaries always follow a census tabulation block boundary.

**Census tracts** (represented by the heavy solid red line)—statistical areas averaging about 4,000 people. Counties and equivalent areas are subdivided into census tracts. These areas remain fairly constant from census to census and thus are useful for longitudinal studies and a variety of applications.

**Census tabulation blocks** (represented by the thin solid red line)—the smallest of all the geographical areas and the building blocks for all other geographic areas. Census tabulation blocks nest within all other types of geography and follow physical features whenever possible. These areas are regenerated during each decennial census.

**You Need to Map Things Out!**

The data presented in the P.L. 94-171 data set won't mean much until you look at the supporting geographic products and learn a little about the geographic areas. The Census Bureau has made the Census 2010 maps as clear as we can to convey the greatest detail about small areas. The maps are on a few map sheets as possible, are digital, and

are in portable document format (.pdf). The scale varies from county to county depending on area size and population density, and in many areas insets are used to ensure a readable map. We made the maps using our TIGER® system, an automated geographic database the Census Bureau first developed for the 1990 census and updates and maintains to support all Census Bureau censuses and surveys, including the 2010 Census.

This system provides the ability to develop nationwide block-level data that legislatures request. Data users easily can review the .pdf maps or data without ever unfolding a map sheet!

**Voting district/state legislative district reference maps** (see example, page 7) cover a county or equivalent area and show the outline of voting districts (if defined) and

**TIGER/Line® Shapefiles**

Think of the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system) database, as provided in our TIGER/Line® shapefile products, as a huge map of the United States. That's basically what it is. It includes geographic data for visible features on the earth's surface—features such as roads, railroads, and streams. For most features, the TIGER/Line® shapefiles also include attributes, such as the names of the feature, and for streets, the potential address range and associated ZIP Code for each side of the street. The TIGER/Line® shapefiles also include the boundaries and codes for all geographic areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, including American Indian/Alaska Native areas, states, counties, townships, cities, and similar functioning general-purpose governments. It also has the boundaries and codes for statistical areas (such as census tracts and census blocks) for which the Census Bureau collects and tabulates data.

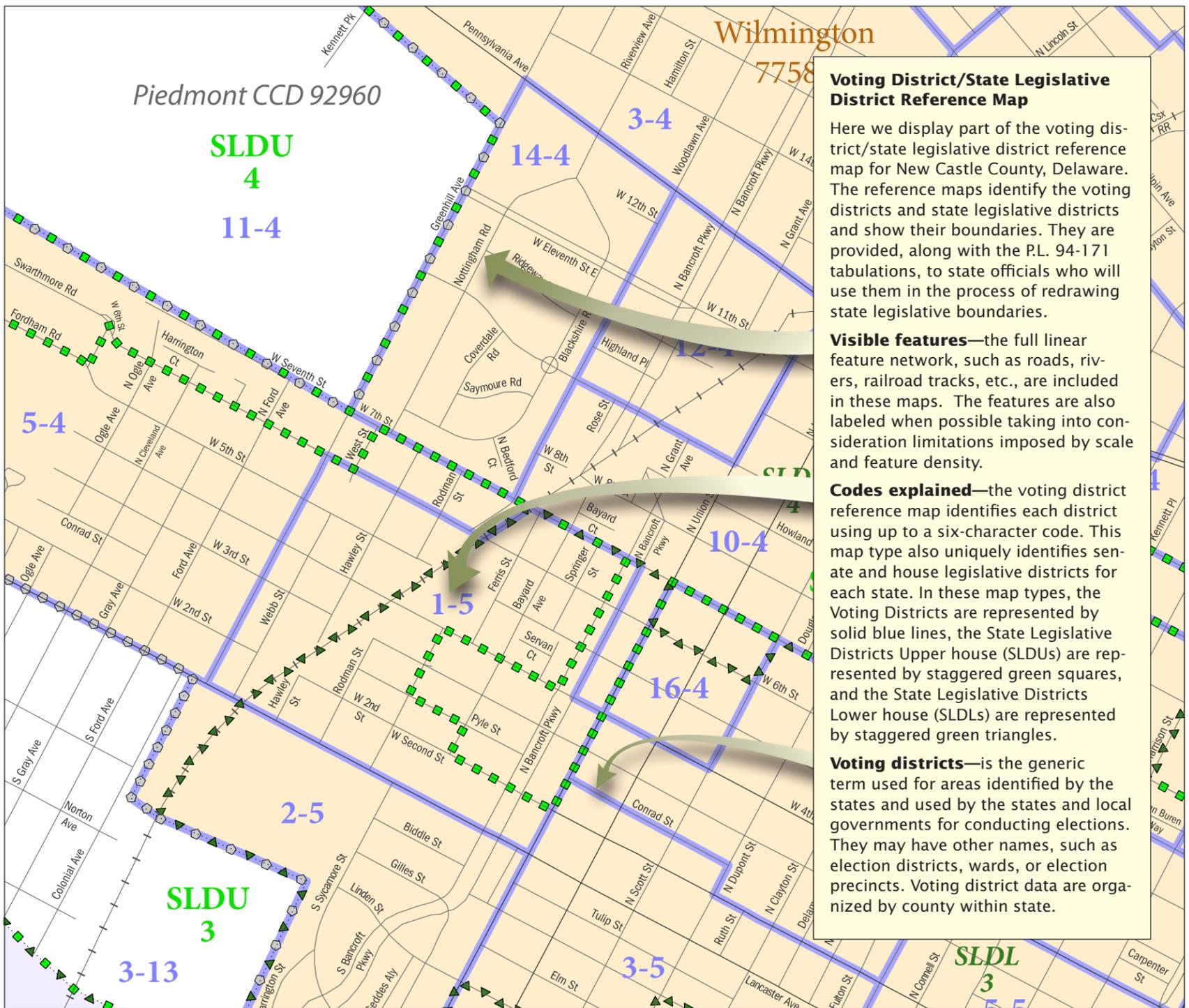
The Census Bureau developed the TIGER system jointly with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in the 1980s. We combined detailed USGS digital data (based on map sheets in which 1 inch equals approximately 1.6 miles) with digital data from the geographic base files used in the 1980 census. We continue to update the TIGER database (streets, address ranges, and political boundaries) based on information we obtain from local and tribal governments, the U.S. Postal Service, and our own field staff.

In the 2000s, we undertook a major realignment of the TIGER database, through the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project, using imagery to improve its spatial accuracy. By the time we finished in 2007, TIGER had an accuracy of 7.6 meters or better.

Just before we tabulate the 2010 Census data, we will use the TIGER database to assign the census tabulation block numbers for all census blocks in the entire nation, using the updated base features and geographic area boundaries. This will best ensure that Census 2010 tabulation blocks are meaningful and represent the latest possible information.

Because the TIGER database contains legal and statistical geographic areas and codes, and the underlying street network, users now have a powerful tool to display demographic data graphically. Using the TIGER/Line® shapefiles (the public version of the TIGER database) and appropriate software, you can rapidly determine the impact on the demographic makeup of a district when you move a boundary. You can quickly perform this analysis at all levels, from city blocks to congressional districts.

TIGER/Line® shapefiles will be available with all of the 2010 Census geographic codes shortly before the 2010 Census summary file data become available. All of the 2009 TIGER/Line® shapefiles for the nation comprise approximately 55 gigabytes of compressed data or 92 gigabytes of uncompressed data. The smallest state or state equivalent is about 32 kilobytes uncompressed, while the largest is over 6.7 gigabytes uncompressed. The 2010 TIGER/Line® shapefiles will be in similar size ranges.



state legislative districts. These maps provide a quick picture of areas that can be used as references for constructing new legislative districts. These maps also show the boundaries of the current state legislative districts.

When greater detail is needed, **county block maps** (page 6) are the reference to consult. These maps show the smallest tabulation areas—census blocks—that can be used in the redistricting process. Map sheets are organized by county. For the block map, an index sheet shows the layout of the relationship between individual map sheets within the county.

**Voting districts**—areas such as election districts, wards, or precincts identified by the states. They appear on separate voting district/state legislative district reference maps and on the county block maps. States participating in the redistricting data program provided the boundary, code, and name information we used in depicting these

areas on the maps. The boundary is shown as a shaded stippled pattern on this map but may be different on the official 2010 Census maps. As they do elsewhere on this map, voting district boundaries may coincide with boundaries of other areas, such as incorporated places, minor civil divisions, or census tracts, and they always follow a census block boundary.

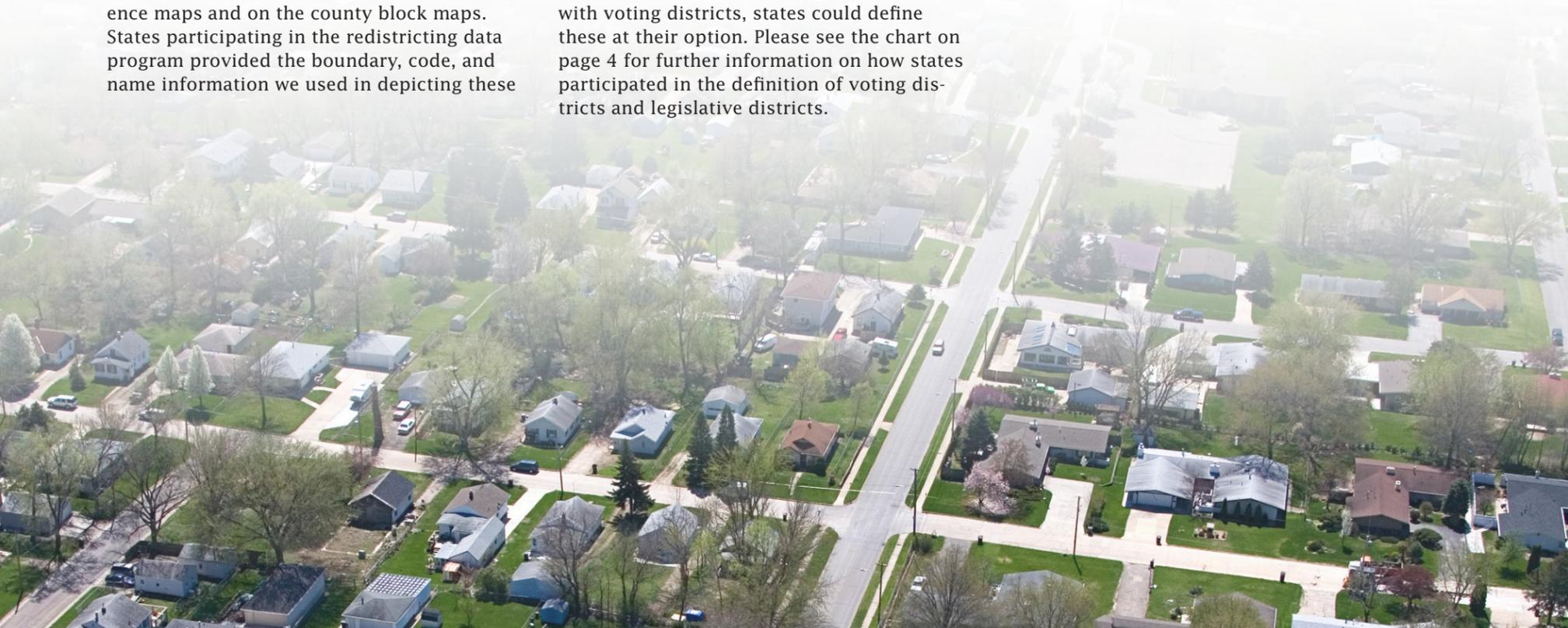
**Census tracts**—statistical areas averaging about 4,000 people. Counties and equivalent areas are subdivided into census tracts. These areas remain fairly constant from census to census and thus are useful for longitudinal studies and a variety of applications.

**Legislative districts**—districts used to elect a member to the upper (senate) or lower (house) chambers of state legislatures. As with voting districts, states could define these at their option. Please see the chart on page 4 for further information on how states participated in the definition of voting districts and legislative districts.

**Census tabulation blocks**—smallest of census geographic areas, normally bounded by streets or other prominent physical features or by the boundaries of geographic areas. They may be as small as a typical city block that's bounded by four streets or larger than 100 square miles in some rural areas. Blocks are identified by a four-digit number, unique within census tracts for the 2010 Census. Nationally, blocks average about 100 people each.

**Block groups**—a set of census blocks identified by the same first digit within a census tract. For example, all blocks in a census tract in the 1000 range define block group 1.

Once you study the map series and definitions shown here, you'll be ready to work with the statistics for these areas.



**Record Layout for P.L. 94-171 Data**

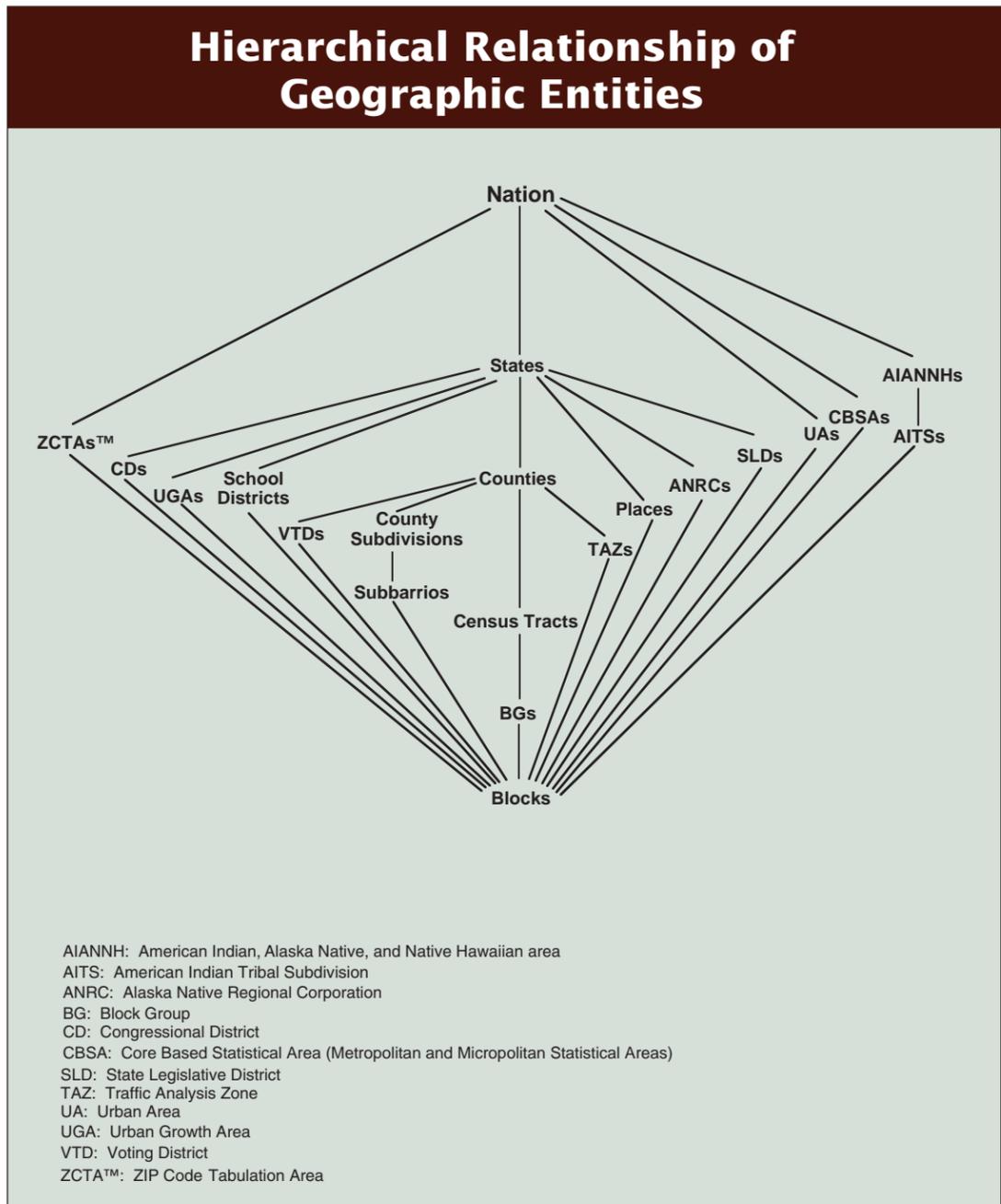
Earlier we mentioned that the Census Bureau will furnish each governor and the majority and minority leaders of each state legislature with a full set of their state’s census redistricting data. The law requires us to do this by April 1, 2011.

While P.L. 94-171 requires the Census Bureau to furnish only counts of the total population, additional data also will be included. Cathy McCully, chief of the Census 2010 Redistricting Data Office, notes, “We’ll provide data on the voting-age population and cross-tabulations of voting age by race characteristics, as well as by Hispanic or Latino.” For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau carried out extensive consultations between 2005 and 2009 with stakeholders in the redistricting process.

During this period, the Census Bureau conducted the 2010 Census Dress Rehearsal in April 2008 in the city of San Joaquin, California. In keeping with the criteria from the 2010 Census, each of the “single race” categories (5 plus “some other race”), plus the 57 possible categories for those who choose more than one race were included. This approach produced up to 63 racial tallies and will provide users the maximum flexibility for analyzing these new data for any area. This flexible design also meets the needs of the Department of Justice for enforcement of civil rights programs.

During the evaluation phase of the program, states will make recommendations for the next census. James Whitehorne, assistant chief of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Office notes, “We are including a housing unit table on vacancy status in the 2010 P.L. summary levels. This recommendation is similar to the inclusion of housing units during the 1990 Census.”

At each step of the process for collecting and tabulating these P.L.94-171 redistricting data, the Census Bureau will take the necessary steps to protect the confidentiality of individual responses.



Hispanic/Latino origin is not considered a race category. Race and Hispanic/Latino data are obtained from a separate question on the 2010 Census questionnaire. The chart starting on page 9 shows a portion of the computer record layout for how these

data will be arrayed on DVD, along with the geography that will link the P.L. redistricting data to each block, voting district, census tract, city, county, etc.



# 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File - EXTRACT

## SUMMARY TABLE OUTLINES Final v2.0

Table No.	Cell Count	Indent	
P1.		0	RACE [71]
P1.		0	Universe: Total population
P1.	1	0	Total:
P1.	2	1	Population of one race:
P1.	3	2	White alone
P1.	4	2	Black or African American alone
P1.	5	2	American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P1.	6	2	Asian alone
P1.	7	2	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P1.	8	2	Some Other Race alone
P1.	9	1	Two or More Races:
P1.	10	2	Population of two races:
P1.	11	3	White; Black or African American
P1.	12	3	White; American Indian and Alaska Native
P1.	13	3	White; Asian
P1.	14	3	White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	15	3	White; Some Other Race
P1.	16	3	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
P1.	17	3	Black or African American; Asian
P1.	18	3	Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	19	3	Black or African American; Some Other Race
P1.	20	3	American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
P1.	21	3	American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	22	3	American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
P1.	23	3	Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	24	3	Asian; Some Other Race
P1.	25	3	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	26	2	Population of three races:
P1.	27	3	White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
P1.	28	3	White; Black or African American; Asian
P1.	29	3	White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	30	3	White; Black or African American; Some Other Race
P1.	31	3	White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
P1.	32	3	White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	33	3	White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
P1.	34	3	White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	35	3	White; Asian; Some Other Race
P1.	36	3	White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	37	3	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
P1.	38	3	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	39	3	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
P1.	40	3	Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	41	3	Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race
P1.	42	3	Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	43	3	American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	44	3	American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race
P1.	45	3	American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	46	3	Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	47	2	Population of four races:
P1.	48	3	White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
P1.	49	3	White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	50	3	White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
P1.	51	3	White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	52	3	White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race
P1.	53	3	White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	54	3	White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	55	3	White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race
P1.	56	3	White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	57	3	White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	58	3	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	59	3	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race
P1.	60	3	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	61	3	Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	62	3	American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	63	2	Population of five races:
P1.	64	3	White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P1.	65	3	White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race

# 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File - EXTRACT

## SUMMARY TABLE OUTLINES Final v2.0

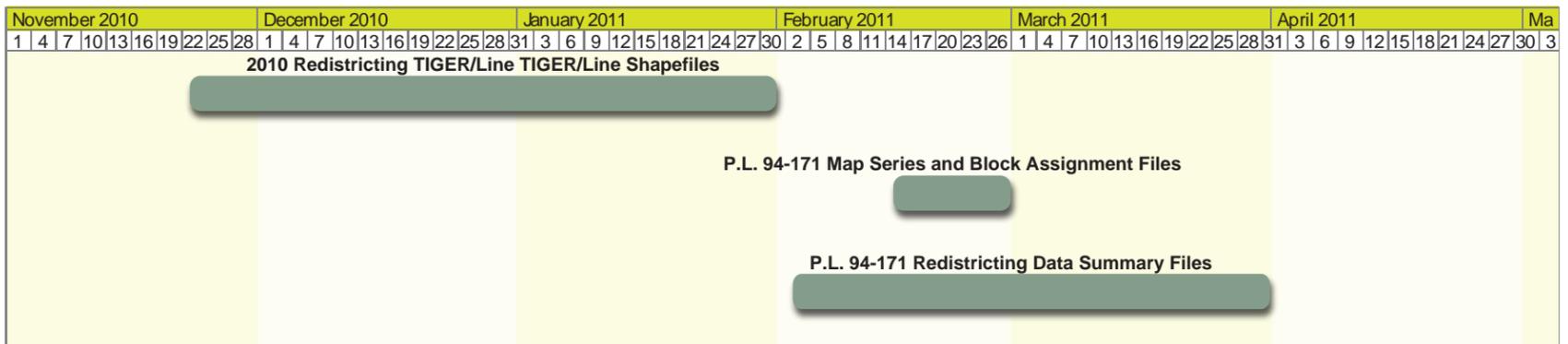
P1.	66	3				White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	67	3				White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	68	3				White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	69	3				Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P1.	70	2				Population of six races:
P1.	71	3				White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
P2.		0				HISPANIC OR LATINO, AND NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE [73]
P2.		0				Universe: Total population
P2.	1	0				Total:
P2.	2	1				Hispanic or Latino
P2.	3	1				Not Hispanic or Latino:
P2.	4	2				Population of one race:
P2.	5	3				White alone
P2.	6	3				Black or African American alone
P2.	7	3				American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P2.	8	3				Asian alone
P2.	9	3				Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P2.	10	3				Some Other Race alone
P2.	11	2				Two or More Races:
P2.	12	3				Population of two races:
P2.	13	4				White; Black or African American
P2.	14	4				White; American Indian and Alaska Native
P2.	15	4				White; Asian
P2.	16	4				White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P2.	17	4				White; Some Other Race
P2.	18	4				Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
P2.	19	4				Black or African American; Asian
P2.	20	4				Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P2.	21	4				Black or African American; Some Other Race
P2.	22	4				American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
P2.	23	4				American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P2.	24	4				American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
P2.	25	4				Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P2.	26	4				Asian; Some Other Race
P2.	27	4				Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
<CONTINUED>						
P4.		0				HISPANIC OR LATINO, AND NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE FOR THE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER [73]
P4.		0				Universe: Total population 18 years and over
P4.	1	0				Total:
P4.	2	1				Hispanic or Latino
P4.	3	1				Not Hispanic or Latino:
P4.	4	2				Population of one race:
P4.	5	3				White alone
P4.	6	3				Black or African American alone
P4.	7	3				American Indian and Alaska Native alone
P4.	8	3				Asian alone
P4.	9	3				Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
P4.	10	3				Some Other Race alone
P4.	11	2				Two or More Races:
P4.	12	3				Population of two races:
P4.	13	4				White; Black or African American
P4.	14	4				White; American Indian and Alaska Native
P4.	15	4				White; Asian
P4.	16	4				White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P4.	17	4				White; Some Other Race
P4.	18	4				Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
P4.	19	4				Black or African American; Asian
P4.	20	4				Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P4.	21	4				Black or African American; Some Other Race
P4.	22	4				American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
P4.	23	4				American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P4.	24	4				American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
P4.	25	4				Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
P4.	26	4				Asian; Some Other Race
P4.	27	4				Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
<CONTINUED>						

# 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File - EXTRACT

## SUMMARY TABLE OUTLINES Final v2.0

H1.		0	OCCUPANCY STATUS [3]
H1.		0	Universe: Housing units
H1.	1	0	Total:
H1.	2	1	Occupied
H1.	3	1	Vacant

## 2010 P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Products Delivery Timeline



The 2010 Redistricting TIGER/Line® Shapefiles are spatial extracts from the Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER database. These files contain linear features such as roads, railroads, rivers as well as geographies such as American Indian reservations, places, census tracts, census block groups, and census blocks, in addition to many others.

The 2010 P.L. 94-171 Map Series includes County Block Maps, Census Tract Reference Maps, School District Reference Maps, and Voting District Reference Maps.

The 2010 P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary Files will include four population tables, including total population, total population by race, ethnicity, and voting age (18+). In addition, for the 2010 Census, this file will include a table on occupancy status of housing units

### Where to Go to Learn More!

Responsive government at all levels begins with legislative boundaries that reflect an accurate count of the population. We hope this brochure helps you better understand the data and maps that the Census Bureau provides and how you can use them in redistricting. You can learn more about the design and content of other Census Bureau data products from the Census Bureau's Web site,

particularly the American FactFinder. Just point your browser to <[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)>. More information about the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, can be obtained by calling 301-763-4039 or sending e-mail to <[catherine.clark.mccully@census.gov](mailto:catherine.clark.mccully@census.gov)> or <[james.whitehorne@census.gov](mailto:james.whitehorne@census.gov)>. You also may write to:

U.S. Census Bureau,  
Redistricting Data Office, HQ – 8H019  
Washington, DC 20233.

For more information on redistricting data, access the the Redistricting Data Office Web page located at <[www.census.gov/rdo](http://www.census.gov/rdo)> and click on "Redistricting Data" or access the National Conference of State Legislatures Web site at <[www.ncsl.org](http://www.ncsl.org)>.

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*Your Guide to Census 2010 Redistricting Data From the U.S. Census Bureau*

# Strength in Numbers

*Issued July 2010*

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
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**CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS CODE (2011)**  
**Division 21. State and Local Reapportionment**  
**Chapter 6. Supervisorial Districts**

**§ 21500. Adjustment of boundaries of supervisorial districts following federal census**

Following each decennial federal census, and using that census as a basis, the board shall adjust the boundaries of any or all of the supervisorial districts of the county so that the districts shall be as nearly equal in population as may be and shall comply with the applicable provisions of Section 1973 of Title 42 of the United States Code, as amended. In establishing the boundaries of the districts the board may give consideration to the following factors: (a) topography, (b) geography, (c) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (d) community of interests of the districts.

**§ 21500.1. Public hearing**

The board shall hold at least one public hearing on any proposal to adjust the boundaries of a district, prior to a public hearing at which the board votes to approve or defeat the proposal.

**§ 21501. Time for adjusting boundaries**

The boundaries of the supervisorial districts shall be adjusted by the board before the first day of November of the year following the year in which each decennial federal census is taken. If the board fails to adjust the boundaries before the first day of November following the year in which the federal census is taken, a supervisorial redistricting commission shall do so before the 31st day of December of the same year. The adjustment of the district boundaries shall be immediately effective the same as if the act of the supervisorial redistricting commission were an ordinance of the board, subject, however, to the same provisions of referendum as apply to ordinances of the board.

**21502. Composition of supervisorial redistricting commission**

The supervisorial redistricting commission shall be composed of the district attorney, who shall be chairman, the county assessor, and the county elections official if he or she is elected by the qualified electors of the county, or, if not, the county superintendent of schools if he or she is elected by the qualified electors of the county, or, if not, the sheriff.

**§ 21503. Adjustment of district boundaries at other times; Bases**

At any time between the decennial adjustments of district boundaries, the board may cause a census of the county to be taken as provided in Section 26203 of the Government Code, and may

adjust the boundaries of the supervisorial districts on the basis of that census, or on the basis of population estimates prepared by the State Department of Finance or the county planning department or planning commission, pursuant to Section 21500.

**§ 21504. Commencement of action in superior court in declaratory relief to determine appropriate district boundaries**

Any person claiming that the estimates of population used in the redistricting pursuant to Section 21503 do not reflect the current population within the district boundaries more accurately than the most recent census data, may commence an action in the superior court in declaratory relief to determine that fact. The action shall be brought within 30 days after the adoption of the redistricting ordinance.

**§ 21505. Committee to study changing of boundaries of supervisorial districts**

The board may appoint a committee composed of residents of the county to study the matter of changing the boundaries of the supervisorial districts. The committee shall make its report to the board of its findings on the need for change of boundaries, and the recommended changes, within six months after the final population figures determined in each federal decennial census have been released, but in any event not later than August 1st of the year following the year in which the census is taken. Recommendations of the committee are advisory only.

**§ 21506. Effect of change of boundaries on term of office**

The term of office of any supervisor who has been elected and whose term of office has not expired shall not be affected by any change in the boundaries of the district from which he or she was elected.

At the first election for county supervisors in each county following adjustment of the boundaries of supervisorial districts, a supervisor shall be elected for each district under the readjusted district plan that has the same district number as a district whose incumbent's term is due to expire.

A change in the boundaries of a supervisorial district shall not be made within 45 days before the first day for circulating nomination papers for an election of supervisors in the county or between the direct primary election and the general election.

# CHARTER

of the

## County of Los Angeles

Annotated Edition

Includes Amendments  
Ratified by the Voters  
through March 5, 2002



**CHARTER  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

ANNOTATED EDITION

Includes Amendments Ratified

by the Voters Through

March 5, 2002

PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS	SEPTEMBER 24, 1912
RATIFIED BY THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY	NOVEMBER 5, 1912
FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE	JANUARY 29, 1913
IN EFFECT	JUNE 2, 1913

AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

Revised June 2006

Reprinted December 2008

Published by the County of Los Angeles

# LOS ANGELES COUNTY

## CHARTER

We, the people of the County of Los Angeles, do ordain and establish for its government this Charter.

### ARTICLE I.

#### Name and Rights of the County

**Section 1.** The County of Los Angeles, as it now exists, is a body corporate and politic,<sup>1</sup> and as such has all the powers specified by the constitution and laws of the State of California,<sup>2</sup> and by this Charter,<sup>3</sup> and such other powers as are necessarily implied.

**Section 2.** The powers mentioned in the preceding Section can be exercised only by a Board of Supervisors,<sup>4</sup> or by agents and officers acting under their authority or by authority of law of this Charter.

**Section 3.** The corporate name shall be "County of Los Angeles," which must be thus designated in all actions and proceedings touching its corporate rights, properties and duties. Its boundaries and County seat shall remain the same as they now are, until otherwise changed by law.

---

<sup>1</sup>The County is not a corporation, nor even a municipal corporation. Strictly speaking, a county is not a corporation at all. It is a legal subdivision of a state charged with governmental powers. *Estate of Miller*, 5 Cal.2d 588, 55 P.2d 491 (1936); *Whelan v. Bailey*, 1 Cal. App.2d 334, 36 P.2d 709 (1934). But see *Sacramento v. Chambers*, 33 Cal. App. 142, 164 P. 613 (1917), to the effect that a county is a quasi corporation. (Gov. Code, Sec. 23003.) A county is a legal department of the state. *Watson v. Los Altos School District*, 149 Cal. App.2d 768 at 772, 308 P.2d 872 (1957).

<sup>2</sup>Gov. Code, Sec. 23004.

<sup>3</sup>The Charter may be called the "organic law of the County." *People v. McAleer*, 33 Cal. App. 135, 164 P. 425 (1917).

<sup>4</sup>Gov. Code, Sec. 23005.

## ARTICLE II.

### Board of Supervisors

**Section 4.** The County of Los Angeles shall have a Board of Supervisors consisting of five members, each of whom must be an elector of the district which he represents, must reside therein during his incumbency, must have been such an elector for at least one year immediately preceding his election,<sup>5</sup> and shall be elected by such district. Their terms of office shall be four years, and each shall hold until his successor is elected and qualified. No person while a member of the Board of Supervisors shall receive any compensation, in addition to that provided for by this Section, for services rendered to any public or governmental entity. They shall each receive as compensation for their services a salary, payable monthly from the County Treasury, which shall be the same as that now or hereafter prescribed by law for a judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Los Angeles, except that retirement benefits shall be those now or hereafter provided by law for officers and employees of the County of Los Angeles.<sup>6</sup> They shall devote all their time during business hours to the faithful service of the public.

---

<sup>5</sup>*Smith v. Evans*, 42 Cal. App.3d 154 (1974) hold a one year residency requirement in a city charter to be in violation of the equal protection clause.

<sup>6</sup>Article XI, Sec. 4 (former Sec. 712) of the State Constitution, fairly constructed simply requires a county charter to make provisions for compensation of supervisors; it does not require nor state explicitly that such compensation shall be set forth and fixed in charter itself. *Brown v. Francisco*, 123 Cal. App.2d 413, 266 P.2d 951 (1954).

**Section 4.** (Continued)

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Charter, this amendment shall be operative as to incumbent members of said Board during their respective terms.<sup>7</sup>

If any provision of this amendment is held inoperative as to incumbent members during their current terms, then no change made by this amendment shall be operative as to incumbent members during their current terms, but in all other respects this amendment shall be operative to the extent legally possible.<sup>8</sup>

No person shall be elected and qualified for the office of member of the Board of Supervisors if such person has been elected or served in such office for three consecutive terms, commencing with a term of office which begins in December, 2002. The limitation on terms shall not apply to any unexpired term to which a person is elected or appointed if the remainder of the terms is less than one-half of the full term of office.<sup>9</sup>

**Section 5.** The County is hereby divided into five supervisorial districts, the boundaries of which shall be and remain as they are now or until otherwise changed as provided in this Charter.

---

<sup>7</sup>A charter amendment relating to salaries of supervisors held to affect incumbents as it applied to such officers and no exception was made as to incumbents. Mapes v. Williams, 2 Cal.2d 177, 25 P.2d 896, 39 P.2d 421 (1934).

Section 4 is limited by Sec. 56. All elective county officers whose terms commenced before the charter went into effect should during such terms continue to draw the salaries which attached to such officers under the general laws of the state. Pridham v. Lewis, 30 Cal. App. 395, 158 P. 333 (1916).

<sup>8</sup>1952 Amendment. Amended by Stats. 1953, Resolution Chap. 5, P. 3781 at P. 3783.

<sup>9</sup>2002 Addition. Added by Stats. 2002, Charter Chapter Nos. 10 and 11.

**Section 6.** At each general election at which the Governor is to be elected, and every four years thereafter, supervisors shall be elected from the First and Third Supervisorial districts, whose terms shall be four years, beginning at noon the first Monday in December following their election, and ending at noon on the first Monday in December, four years thereafter; provided that each shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.

At each general election at which the office of President appears on the ballot, and every four years thereafter, supervisors shall be elected from the Second, Fourth and Fifth districts, whose terms shall be four years, beginning at noon on the first Monday in December following their election, and ending at noon on the first Monday in December, four years thereafter; provided that each shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.<sup>10</sup>

**Section 7.** The Board of Supervisors may, by a two-thirds' vote of its members, change the boundaries of any supervisorial district. No such boundaries shall ever be so changed as to affect the incumbency in office of any supervisor. Any change in the boundaries of any supervisorial district must be made within one year after a general election.<sup>11</sup>

**Section 8.** Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Board of Supervisors the Governor shall fill such vacancy, and the appointee shall hold office until the election and qualification of his successor. In such case, a Supervisor shall be elected at the next general election, to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, unless such term expires on the first Monday in December succeeding said election.

---

<sup>10</sup>1984 Amendment. Proposed by Board of Supervisors February 28, 1984, ratified at special election June 5, 1984, filed with Secretary of State August 9, 1984, and was given Charter Chapter No. 20

<sup>11</sup>Note also Sec. 25001.1 of the Government Code.

The one man one vote principle applies to supervisorial districts. *Avery v. Midland County*, 390 U.S. 474, 88 S. Ct. 1114, 20 L.Ed.2d 45 (1968).

While the factors of "(a) topography, (b) geography, (c) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (d) community of interests of the districts," should be considered, none of these will excuse or justify a departure from mathematical exactness in population. In *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 89 S. Ct. 1225, 22 L.Ed.2d 519 (1969).

As to apportionment on the basis of registered voters, see *Calderon v. City of Los Angeles*, 4 Cal.3d 251, 93 Cal. Rptr. 361, 481 P.2d (1971).

See also Weinstein. "The Effect of the Federal Re-Apportionment Decisions on Counties and other Forms of Municipal Government," 65 Columbia Law Review 21 (Jan. 1965).

**Section 9.** The Board of Supervisors shall elect a Chairman, who shall preside at all meetings. In case of his absence or inability to act, the members present must, by an order entered of record, select one of their number to act as Chairman pro tem. Any member of the Board may administer oaths, when necessary in the performance of his official duties. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and no act of the Board shall be valid or binding unless a majority of the members concur.

### ARTICLE III.

#### General Powers of the Board of Supervisors<sup>12</sup>

**Section 10.** The Board of Supervisors shall have all the jurisdiction and power which are now or which may hereafter be granted by the constitution<sup>13</sup> and laws of the State of California or by this Charter.

**Section 11.** It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors: (1) To appoint all County officers other than elective officers, and all officers, assistants, deputies, clerks, attaches<sup>14</sup> and employees whose appointment is not provided for by this Charter.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup>"A county may by charter impose duties upon supervisors and other county officers in addition to those prescribed by general laws but not inconsistent or in conflict therewith. The power of the legislature to enact general laws prescribing the duties of such officers is not affected or impaired by the constitutional provisions authorizing counties to frame and adopt charters for their own government." Wilkinson v. Lund, 102 Cal. App. 767, 283 P. 385 (1929).

<sup>13</sup>Article XI Sec. 7 of the State Constitution.

A police regulation must be by ordinance, not a resolution. City of Sausalito v. County of Marin, 12 Cal. App.3d 550 at 565-566, 90 Cal. Rptr. 843 at 853 (1970).

A county police ordinance applies only to unincorporated territory. Stirling v. Board of Supervisors, 48 Cal. App.3d 184; 121 Cal. Rptr. 435 (1975); Glasser v. Municipal Court, Superior Court of County of Los Angeles, No. 407228, reversed on other grounds, 27 Cal. App.2d 455, 81 P.2d 260 (1938).

<sup>14</sup> The Secretary of the Superior Court is not a County officer or attaché of the county within the purview of Sec. 4 (formerly Sec. 7<sup>(1/2)</sup>) of the Article XI of the Constitution or Sec. 56 of the Charter. Therefore compensation can be changed by legislative act during the term appointment. Noel v. Lewis, 35 Cal. App. 658, 170 P. 857 (1917).

<sup>15</sup> The Board of Supervisors being authorized under the Charter, Sec. 11, to make provision for appointment of probation officers, and such appointment having been provided for, the general laws of the state cease to operate as to that matter. Gibson v. Civil Service Commission, 27 Cal. App. 396, 150 P. 78 (1915).

**Section 11.** (Continued)

Except in the cases of appointees to the unclassified service, all appointments by the Board shall be from the eligible civil service list. The Board shall provide, by ordinance<sup>16</sup>, for the compensation<sup>17</sup> of elective officers and of its appointees<sup>18</sup>, unless such compensation is otherwise fixed by this Charter.<sup>19</sup>

(2) Repealed.<sup>20</sup>

(3) To provide, by ordinance,<sup>21</sup> for the number of assistants, deputies, clerks,<sup>22</sup> attaches<sup>23</sup> and other persons to be employed from time to time in the several offices and institutions of the County, and for their compensation and the times at which they shall be appointed.

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<sup>16</sup> The absence in the Charter of provisions fixing a time for the taking effect of ordinances or relative to the initiative and referendum makes the general law provisions of Gov. Code Secs. 25120-25125 effective in these matters. Cline v. Lewis, 175 Cal. 315, 165 P. 915 (1917).

<sup>17</sup> The salary of the Sheriff, having been fixed pursuant to this Section, the general law provisions relative to keeping for his own use fees received by the Sheriff for transporting persons to state prisons and asylums are superseded, and those fees though collected from the state, are required, pursuant to Sec. 15 of the Charter, to be paid into the County Treasury. County of Los Angeles v. Cline, 37 Cal. App. 607, 174 P. 73 (1918).

<sup>18</sup> The charter amendment of Butte County attempting to regulate the compensation of assistants, deputies and clerk was in violation of Sec. 4 (former Sub. 5 of Sec. 7<sup>1/2</sup>) of Article XI of the Constitution, which provides that this power is vested in the Board of Supervisors, Morton v. Richards, 134 Cal. App. 665, 26 P.2d 320 (1933).

<sup>19</sup> A charter provision fixing the salary of an officer takes precedence over a general law provision fixing the salary for the same officer. County of Tehama v. Winter, 56 Cal. App. 341, 205 P. 97 (1922).

<sup>20</sup> Repeal proposed by Board of Supervisors February 28, 1984, ratified at special election June 5, 1984, filed with Secretary of State August 9, 1984.

<sup>21</sup> When Board of Supervisors, in enacting an ordinance providing for probation officers and fixing the compensation, makes no mention of the manner in which the appointment shall be made, the general laws of the state govern the matter. Anderson v. Lewis, Cal. App. 24, 154 P. 287 (1915).

<sup>22</sup> County ordinances enacted pursuant to this Charter authority provided for the appointment of deputy County clerks without compensation to be parcelled out among the deputies of other County departments in order to facilitate the administration of County business and which permit a deputy or a clerk in one County office to hold an appointment under another County office, have not been nullified. Markowitz v. Carpenter, 94 Cal. App.2d 667, 211 P.2d 617 (1949).

<sup>23</sup> See note 12 *supra*.

**Section 11.** (Continued)

(4) To provide, by ordinance, for the creation of offices<sup>24</sup> other than those required by the constitution and laws of the State, and for the appointment of persons to fill the same, and to fix their compensation. The Board of Supervisors may also, by ordinance, consolidate or separate offices provided for in this Charter or by law.<sup>25</sup>

(5) To require, if deemed expedient, any County or township officer, or employee, before or after entering upon the duties of his office, or service, to give bond for the faithful performance thereof, in such penal sums as may be fixed by the Board.

(6) To provide, publish and enforce, a complete code of rules, not inconsistent with general laws<sup>26</sup> or this Charter, prescribing in detail the duties, and the systems of office and institutional management, accounts and reports for each of the offices, institutions and departments of the County.

(7) No ordinance controlling rents of residential rental units shall be enacted to control the rent of any rental unit located in a structure for which a certificate of occupancy was issued after November 1, 1980. This Section shall be in effect until November 1, 2000 upon which date it shall expire.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> *There is no requirement that an ordinance shall relate to but one subject or that its title should disclose all its purposes. Thus, legislation creating the office of director of public health and sanitation is not invalid because it is included in the Administrative Code of the County of San Diego. Lesem v. Getty, 23 Cal. App.2d 57, 72 P.2d 183 (1937).*

<sup>25</sup> *1966 Amendment. Amended by Stats. 1967, Resolution Chapter 6.*

<sup>26</sup> *Under this Section and the provisions of the Statutes of 1933, page 2005, Sec. 6, the Board of Supervisors had authority to enact ordinance providing for an affidavit by an applicant for relief. People v. Ziady, 8 Cal.2d 149, 64 P.2d 425 (1937).*

<sup>27</sup> *1980 Addition. Proposed by the Board of Supervisors August 19, 1980, ratified at special election November 4, 1980, accepted by and filed with Secretary of State June 8, 1981, published Stats. 1981, Charter Chapter No. 19.*

## Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended in 1982 and renewed on July 20, 2006, reads:

- a. *"No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 1973b(f)(2) of this title, as provided in subsection (b) of this section*
  
- b. *A violation of subsection (a) of this section is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) of this section in that its member have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected to office in the State or political subdivision is one circumstance which may be considered. Provided, that nothing in this section establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their participation in the population."*

Title 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

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**Chapter 1.08 SUPERVISOR DISTRICTS**

1.08.010 Intent.

1.08.020 District No. 1.

1.08.030 District No. 2.

1.08.040 District No. 3.

1.08.050 District No. 4.

1.08.060 District No. 5.

**1.08.010 Intent.**

It is the intent of the board of supervisors in enacting this chapter to adopt a redistricting plan in a manner consistent with the boundary descriptions maintained by the Los Angeles county registrar-recorder, and which provides fair and effective representation for all the people of the county, enhances the opportunity for all voters to elect candidates of their choice, and which otherwise meets all the requirements of law. (Ord. 2001-0067 § 1 (part), 2001.)

**1.08.020 District No. 1.**

Supervisor District No. 1 is hereby established as and shall consist of the following whole and partial census tracts:

**Whole Census Tracts:**

181300	197500	204420	209520
181400	197600	204600	209810
181500	197700	204700	209820
181600	199000	204810	210010
183102	199110	204820	221710
183210	199120	204910	224010
183220	199201	204920	224020
183300	199202	205110	224200
183400	199300	205120	224310
183510	199400	206010	224320
183520	199700	206020	224410
183610	199800	206030	224420
183620	199900	206040	224600

183700	201110	206050	224700
183810	201120	206200	400602
183820	201200	207100	400603
185100	201301	207300	401703
185201	201302	207400	401704
185202	201401	207500	402101
185310	201402	207710	402102
185320	201501	207900	402200
186100	201503	208000	402301
186200	201504	208300	402302
186401	201600	208400	402402
186402	201700	208500	402501
187100	203100	208610	402502
187200	203200	208620	402600
187300	203300	208800	402702
195500	203500	208902	402703
195600	203600	208903	402704
195710	203710	208904	402801
195720	203720	209101	402802
195801	203800	209102	402901
195802	203900	209200	402902
197110	204110	209300	403000
197200	204120	209401	403317
197300	204200	209402	403318
197410	204300	209403	403401
197420	204410	209510	403402
403403	408301	482303	530700
403404	408302	482304	530801
403405	408303	482401	530802
403406	408800	482402	530901
403407	432201	482502	530902
403408	432202	482503	531000
404100	432300	482521	531101
404200	432401	482522	531102
404301	432402	482600	531201
404302	432601	482701	531202

404401	432602	482702	531301
404402	432700	482800	531302
404501	432801	500401	531501
404502	432802	500402	531502
404600	432901	500500	531602
404701	432902	500600	531603
404702	433100	500700	531604
404703	433200	500800	531701
404801	433301	500900	531702
404802	433302	502200	531800
404803	433303	502301	531901
404901	433401	502302	531902
404902	433402	502401	532001
404903	433403	502402	532002
405001	433501	502500	532101
405002	433502	502601	532102
405101	433601	502602	532200
405102	433602	502700	532302
405201	433700	502800	532303
405202	433801	503000	532304
405203	433802	503102	532400
407001	433901	530003	532500
407002	433902	530004	532603
407101	434001	530005	532604
407102	434002	530006	532605
407200	481300	530101	532606
407301	481711	530102	532700
407302	481712	530202	533000
407500	481713	530203	533103
407600	481714	530204	533104
407701	482001	530301	533105
407702	482002	530302	533106
407800	482101	530400	533107
408132	482102	530500	533201
408202	482201	530601	533202
408211	482202	530602	533203

533300	533804	534501	535607
533401	533901	534502	535701
533402	533902	534700	535702
533403	534001	534802	535802
533501	534002	534803	535803
533502	534101	534804	535804
533503	534102	534900	535901
533601	534201	535300	535902
533602	534202	535501	536000
533603	534301	535502	536101
533701	534302	535503	536102
533702	534403	535603	536200
533703	534404	535604	
533801	534405	535605	
533803	534406	535606	

**Partial Census Tracts as described below:**

181000--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
181000--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
183101--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
186300--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
300902--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
302502--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
400604--That portion contained in the City of Azusa.  
400604--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
400800--That portion contained in the City of Azusa.  
401302--That portion contained in the City of Pomona.  
401701--That portion contained in the City of Pomona.  
401701--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area  
402401--That portion contained in the City of Pomona.  
402403--That portion contained in the City of Pomona.  
402404--That portion contained in the City of Pomona.  
403200--That portion contained in the City of Pomona.  
403303--That portion contained in the City of Industry and Census Blocks 1000, 1002, 1012  
403312--That portion contained in the City of Industry.  
403312--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
403316--That portion contained in the City of Pomona.  
403321--That portion contained in the City of Pomona.  
403500--That portion contained in the City of Walnut.  
404000--That portion contained in the City of Azusa.  
404000--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
405300--That portion contained in the City of Irwindale.  
405400--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
406601--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
406602--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
406900--That portion contained in the City of Baldwin Park.  
406900--That portion contained in the City of La Puente.  
406900--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
407900--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
408002--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.

- 408101--That portion contained in the City of Walnut.  
 408101--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
 408102--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
 408212--That portion contained in the City of Industry.  
 408401--That portion contained in the City of Industry and Census Blocks 1000, 2000.  
 408402--That portion contained in the City of Industry.  
 431500--That portion contained in the City of El Monte.  
 432101--That portion contained in the City of El Monte.  
 432102--That portion contained in the City of El Monte.  
 432500--That portion contained in the City of El Monte.  
 463800--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
 480600--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
 480702--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
 482301--That portion contained in the City of Rosemead.  
 500300--That portion contained in the City of Industry.  
 500300--That portion contained in the City of Pico Rivera and Census Blocks 1000, 1001, 1002.  
 500401--That portion contained in the City of Pico Rivera not assigned to District 4.  
 501000--That portion contained in the City of Pico Rivera.  
 501000--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
 502901--That portion contained in the City of Santa Fe Springs.  
 502902--That portion contained in the City of Santa Fe Springs.  
 502902--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
 504101--That portion contained in the City of Santa Fe Springs.  
 504102--That portion contained in the City of Santa Fe Springs.  
 534203--That portion contained in the City of Bell Gardens.  
 550200--That portion contained in the City of Santa Fe Springs.

(Ord. 2007-0086 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2001-0067 § 1 (part), 2001.)

### 1.08.030 District No. 2.

Supervisor District No. 2 is hereby established as and shall consist of the following whole and partial census tracts:

#### Whole Census Tracts:

191420	213100	221220	231100
191610	213201	221301	231210
192420	213202	221302	231220
192510	213310	221400	231300
192520	213320	221500	231400
192610	213401	221600	231500
192620	213402	221810	231600
192700	216100	221820	231710
206300	216200	221900	231720
208710	216300	222000	231800
208720	216700	222100	231900
211110	216800	222200	232110
211120	216900	222500	232120
211200	217000	222600	232200

211310	217100	222700	232300
211320	217200	226000	232400
211410	218110	226410	232500
211420	218120	226420	232600
211702	218210	226700	232700
211801	218220	227010	232800
211802	218300	227020	234000
211910	218400	228100	234200
211920	218500	228210	234300
212100	218600	228220	234500
212202	218700	228310	234600
212203	218800	228320	234700
212204	218900	228410	234800
212303	219010	228420	234900
212304	219020	228500	235100
212305	219300	228600	235201
212306	219500	228710	235202
212410	219700	228720	236000
212420	219800	228800	236100
212500	219900	228900	236201
212610	220000	229100	236202
212620	220100	229200	236400
212700	221110	229300	237100
212800	221120	229410	237200
212900	221210	229420	237300
237400	269100	291220	542900
237500	269300	291300	543000
237600	269500	532800	543100
237710	269600	532900	543201
237720	269700	535000	543202
237800	269800	535101	543303
237900	269901	535102	543304
238000	269902	535200	543305
238100	270100	535400	543321
238200	270200	540101	543322
238310	270300	540102	543400

238320	271100	540201	543502
238400	271200	540202	543503
239200	271300	540203	543601
239310	271400	540300	543602
239320	271500	540400	543603
239330	271600	540501	543604
239500	271701	540502	543701
239600	271702	540600	543702
239700	271801	540700	543703
239800	271802	540800	543801
240010	271900	540901	543802
240020	272100	540902	543903
240200	272200	541001	543904
240300	272301	541002	600100
240400	272302	541100	600201
240500	273800	541200	600202
240600	274100	541300	600301
240700	275100	541400	600302
240800	275200	541500	600400
240900	275302	541603	600501
241000	275311	541604	600502
241110	275400	541605	600601
241120	275510	541606	600602
241200	275520	541700	600702
241300	275601	541801	600703
241400	276100	541802	600704
242000	276601	542000	600801
242100	276602	542101	600802
242200	277100	542401	600902
242300	277200	542501	600911
242600	277400	542502	600912
242700	291110	542601	601001
243000	291120	542602	601002
243100	291130	542700	601100
267700	291210	542800	601202
601211	602004	602800	604000

601212	602103	602900	604100
601301	602104	603001	702400
601302	602105	603003	702501
601303	602106	603004	702502
601401	602200	603101	702600
601402	602301	603102	702700
601501	602302	603301	702801
601502	602402	603400	702802
601600	602403	603500	702803
601700	602404	603600	703001
601801	602501	603702	703002
601802	602502	603703	703100
601900	602503	603704	703200
602002	602600	603800	
602003	602700	603900	

**Partial Census Tracts as described below:**

- 269000--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles and Census Block 1002.  
278000--That portion contained in Census Blocks 6024, 6025, 6026, 6027, 6028, 6029.  
540000--That portion contained in the City of Lynwood.  
540000--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
542102--That portion contained in the City of Compton.  
542102--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
542200--That portion contained in the City of Compton.  
542200--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
542402--That portion contained in the City of Compton.  
543501--That portion contained in the City of Carson.  
543501--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles and Census Blocks 1000,1003.  
544000--That portion contained in the City of Carson.  
570401--That portion contained in the City of Compton.  
572301--That portion contained in the City of Carson.  
603200--That portion contained in the City of Gardena.  
603200--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.  
603200--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
603302--That portion contained in the City of Gardena.  
650001--That portion contained in the City of Gardena.  
(Ord. 2001-0067 § 1 (part), 2001.)

**1.08.040 District No. 3.**

Supervisor District No. 3 is hereby established as and shall consist of the following whole and partial census tracts:

**Whole Census Tracts:**

104103	113401	120400	124400
104105	113421	121010	124500
104106	113422	121020	124600

104201	115101	121100	124700
104310	115102	121210	124901
104320	115201	121220	125100
104401	115202	121600	125200
104402	115301	121800	125310
104500	115302	121900	125320
104610	115401	122000	125400
104620	115402	122110	125500
104701	117100	122120	125600
104702	117200	122410	127101
104810	117301	122420	127102
104820	117302	123010	127210
106020	117303	123020	127220
106112	117404	123104	127300
106113	117405	123203	127400
106114	117406	123204	127510
106402	117510	123205	127520
106403	117520	123206	127601
106404	117530	123301	127602
106510	119000	123303	127710
106520	119100	123304	127801
106604	119200	123410	127802
106605	119310	123420	127910
106606	119320	123510	127920
107010	119330	123520	128100
107020	119340	123601	128210
109100	119400	123602	128220
109200	119700	123700	128302
109300	119800	123800	128303
109400	119900	123900	128400
109500	120010	124000	128500
109601	120020	124101	128600
109602	120030	124102	128702
109700	120101	124201	128800
109800	120102	124202	128910
113234	120300	124300	131010

131020	137401	189600	211701
131100	137402	189701	214000
131200	137501	189702	214100
131300	137502	189800	214400
131400	137504	189901	214500
131600	138000	189902	214600
131700	139000	190100	214700
131800	139200	190200	214800
131900	139301	190301	214900
132000	139302	190400	215100
132100	139303	190510	216400
132300	139400	190520	261101
132500	139501	190700	261102
132700	139502	190800	261200
132900	139600	190901	262100
133000	139701	190902	262200
133100	139702	191000	262301
134000	139703	191110	262302
134101	139801	191120	262303
134103	139802	191201	262400
134104	141100	191203	262500
134201	141200	191204	262601
134303	141301	191300	262602
134304	141302	191410	262701
134305	141400	191500	262702
134306	141500	191620	262800
134421	141600	191710	264000
134422	141700	191720	264101
134510	143100	191810	264301
134520	143200	191820	264302
134710	143300	191900	265100
134720	143400	192000	265200
134800	143500	192300	265301
134901	143601	192410	265303
134902	143602	194100	265304
135102	143700	194200	265305

135111	143800	194300	265410
135112	143901	194400	265420
135201	143902	194500	265510
135202	188200	195100	265520
135203	188300	195200	265600
137000	189100	195300	265700
137102	189200	195400	267100
137201	189300	195900	267200
137301	189400	211000	267300
137302	189500	211500	267401
267402	320200	701302	800102
267501	320300	701400	800201
267502	700100	701501	800202
267600	700200	701502	800302
267800	700300	701601	800303
267900	700400	701602	800323
273100	700500	701701	800324
273200	700600	701702	800325
273300	700700	701801	800326
273400	700800	701802	800401
273500	700901	701900	800403
273600	700902	702000	800404
273700	701000	702100	800501
273900	701100	702201	800502
274200	701201	702202	
320000	701202	702300	
320100	701301	800101	

**Partial Census Tracts as described below:**

- 103300--That portion contained in Census Block 2003.
- 104104--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 104107--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 104202--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 106111--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 123103--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 188100--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 269000--That portion contained in the City of Beverly Hills.
- 301601--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 311600--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 920312--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 930200--That portion contained in the City of Los Angeles.
- 106010--That portion which does not include Olive View Hospital.

106602--That portion contained in Census Blocks 4007, 4011, 4012, 4013, 4014, 4015.

106603--That portion contained in Census Blocks 1000, 1028, 1037.

269000--That portion contained in Census Block 1026.

(Ord. 2001-0067 § 1 (part), 2001.)

#### 1.08.050 District No. 4.

Supervisor District No. 4 is hereby established as and shall consist of the following whole and partial census tracts.

##### Whole Census Tracts:

276000	297200	501600	551201
276400	297300	501700	551202
276500	297400	501801	551300
277000	297500	501802	551400
278100	297600	501900	551500
292000	403304	502001	551600
293201	403305	502002	551700
293202	403319	502100	551800
293301	403320	503101	551900
293302	403322	503201	552000
293304	403323	503202	552100
293305	403324	503301	552200
294110	403325	503302	552300
294120	408501	503401	552400
294200	408502	503402	552601
294300	408503	503501	552602
294410	408601	503502	552700
294420	408623	503601	552800
294510	408624	503602	552900
294520	408625	503701	553000
294610	408626	503702	553100
294620	408627	503703	553200
294700	408628	503801	553300
294810	408629	503802	553400
294820	408703	503901	553501
294830	408704	503902	553502
294900	408705	504001	553601
295101	408706	504002	553602
296100	408721	550000	553701

296210	408722	550100	553702
296220	500100	550300	553801
296300	500201	550400	553802
296400	500202	550500	553901
296500	501200	550600	553902
296600	501300	550700	554001
296900	501400	550800	554002
297000	501501	550900	554101
297110	501503	551000	554102
297120	501504	551100	554201
554202	570702	574201	577100
554300	570800	574202	577200
554401	570901	574300	577300
554403	570902	574400	577400
554404	571000	574500	577501
554511	571101	574601	577502
554512	571102	574602	577601
554513	571200	574700	577602
554514	571300	574800	577603
554515	571400	574901	599000
554516	571501	574902	599100
554517	571502	575001	609900
554518	571600	575002	620001
554519	571701	575101	620002
554521	571702	575102	620003
554522	571800	575103	620101
554600	571900	575201	620102
554700	572001	575202	620201
554801	572002	575300	620301
554802	572100	575401	620302
554900	572201	575402	620303
555001	572202	575500	620400
555002	572302	575600	620501
555102	572400	575801	620521
555103	572500	575802	620522
555104	572600	575803	620601

555202	572700	575901	620602
555211	572800	575902	620701
555212	572900	576000	620702
570001	573001	576100	620800
570002	573002	576200	620901
570003	573100	576300	620902
570100	573201	576401	621001
570202	573202	576402	621002
570203	573300	576403	621101
570204	573401	576501	621102
570301	573402	576502	621201
570303	573403	576503	621202
570304	573500	576601	621301
570402	573600	576602	621321
570501	573700	576700	621322
570502	573800	576801	621400
570601	573901	576802	650002
570602	573902	576901	650101
570603	574000	576902	650102
570701	574100	577000	650200
650300	650902	670001	670406
650400	651001	670002	670407
650501	651002	670003	670411
650502	651101	670100	670413
650601	651102	670201	670414
650602	651201	670202	670500
650603	651221	670301	670600
650701	651222	670321	670701
650702	651301	670322	670702
650800	651302	670403	702901
650901	651400	670405	

**Partial Census Tracts as described below:**

278000--That portion not assigned to District 2.

403200--That portion contained in the City of Diamond Bar.

403303--That portion contained in the City of Diamond Bar and that portion of the Unincorporated area not assigned to District 1.

403312--That portion contained in the City of Diamond Bar.

403316--That portion contained in the City of Diamond Bar.

403321--That portion contained in the City of Diamond Bar.  
 408212--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
 408401--That portion not assigned to District 1.  
 408402--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
 500300--That portion contained in the City of Whittier and that portion not assigned to District 1.  
 500401--That portion contained in the City of Pico Rivera not assigned to District 1 (i.e., Census Block 2017).  
 501000--That portion contained in the City of Whittier.  
 502901--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
 502902--That portion contained in the City of Whittier.  
 504101--That portion contained in the City of La Mirada.  
 504102--That portion contained in the City of Cerritos.  
 534203--That portion contained in the City of Downey.  
 540000--That portion contained in the City of Paramount.  
 542102--That portion contained in the City of Paramount.  
 542200--That portion contained in the City of Paramount.  
 542402--That portion contained in the City of Long Beach.  
 543501--That portion contained in Census Blocks 1006, 1007.  
 544000--That portion contained in the City of Long Beach.  
 550200--That portion contained in the City of Norwalk.  
 570401--That portion contained in the City of Long Beach.  
 572301--That portion contained in the City of Long Beach.  
 603200--That portion contained in the City of Torrance.  
 603302--That portion contained in the City of Torrance.  
 650001--That portion contained in the City of Torrance.

(Ord. 2007-0086 § 2, 2007; Ord. 2001-0067 § 1 (part), 2001.)

### 1.08.060 District No. 5.

Supervisor District No. 5 is hereby established as and shall consist of the following whole and partial census tracts:

#### Whole Census Tracts:

101110	113322	302501	401312
101120	122200	310100	401500
101210	134302	310200	401601
101220	134401	310300	401602
101300	300100	310400	401603
101400	300200	310500	401800
102101	300300	310600	401901
102102	300400	310701	401902
103101	300501	310702	402000
103102	300502	310703	403600
103200	300600	310800	403702
103400	300701	310900	403703
106641	300702	311000	403721
106642	300800	311100	403722
106643	300901	311200	403801

108101	301000	311300	403802
108102	301100	311400	403901
108103	301202	311500	403902
108104	301203	311700	405500
108200	301204	311800	405600
111100	301300	400203	405700
111201	301400	400204	405800
111202	301501	400205	405900
111203	301502	400206	406000
111204	301602	400302	406101
111301	301701	400303	406102
111302	301702	400304	406200
111400	301800	400401	406300
113100	301900	400402	406402
113202	302001	400500	406411
113211	302002	400900	406412
113212	302102	401001	406500
113213	302103	401002	406700
113231	302104	401101	406800
113232	302201	401102	407400
113233	302202	401201	408001
113301	302301	401202	408133
113303	302302	401203	408134
113321	302400	401311	408135
430001	461400	480903	901203
430002	461500	481001	901204
430101	461600	481002	901205
430102	461700	481101	901206
430200	461900	481102	901207
430301	462000	481103	910000
430302	462100	481201	910100
430400	462200	481202	910201
430501	462300	481401	910202
430502	462400	481402	910203
430600	462500	481500	910204
430701	462600	481602	910205

430721	462700	481603	910206
430723	462800	481604	910301
430724	462900	481800	910302
430801	463000	481901	910401
430802	463101	481902	910402
430803	463102	900101	910403
430900	463200	900102	910404
431001	463300	900200	910501
431002	463400	900300	910502
431100	463500	900501	910503
431200	463600	900502	910601
431300	463700	900503	910602
431400	463900	900504	910603
431600	464000	900602	910604
431700	464100	900604	910703
431800	464200	900605	910704
431900	480002	900606	910705
432000	480011	900607	910706
460000	480012	900701	910707
460100	480101	900703	910708
460200	480102	900704	910709
460301	480201	900705	910710
460302	480202	900803	910803
460400	480301	900804	910804
460501	480302	900805	910805
460502	480400	900806	910806
460600	480500	900900	910807
460700	480703	901003	910808
460800	480704	901004	910809
460900	480802	901005	910810
461000	480803	901006	910901
461100	480804	901007	910902
461200	480901	901101	911000
461300	480902	901102	920013
920014	920032	920105	920326
920015	920033	920106	920327

920016	920034	920107	920328
920017	920035	920108	920329
920018	920036	920109	920330
920019	920037	920110	920331
920020	920038	920111	920332
920023	920039	920112	920334
920026	920040	920113	920335
920027	920041	920200	930000
920028	920042	920303	930100
920029	920043	920313	
920030	920103	920314	
920031	920104	920322	

**Partial Census Tracts as described below:**

- 103300--That portion not assigned to District 3.
- 104104--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 104107--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 104202--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 106010--That portion which contains Olive View Hospital.
- 106111--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 106602--That portion not assigned to District 3.
- 106603--That portion contained in the Unincorporated area and that portion contained in the City of Los Angeles and not assigned to District 3.
- 123103--That portion contained in the City of Burbank.
- 181000--That portion contained in the City of Glendale.
- 183101--That portion contained in the City of Pasadena.
- 186300--That portion contained in the City of Glendale.
- 188100--That portion contained in the City of Glendale.
- 300902--That portion contained in the City of Glendale.
- 301601--That portion contained in the City of Glendale.
- 302502--That portion contained in the City of Glendale.
- 311600--That portion contained in the City of Burbank.
- 400604--That portion contained in the City of Glendora.
- 400800--That portion contained in the City of Glendora.
- 400800--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 401302--That portion contained in the City of La Verne.
- 401302--That portion contained in the City of San Dimas.
- 401302--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 401701--That portion contained in the City of Claremont.
- 402401--That portion contained in the City of San Dimas.
- 402403--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 402404--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 403500--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.
- 403500--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 404000--That portion contained in the City of Glendora.
- 405300--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.
- 405300--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.
- 405400--That portion contained in the City of Covina.
- 405400--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.
- 406601--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.
- 406602--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.
- 406900--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.

407900--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.  
408002--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.  
408101--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.  
408102--That portion contained in the City of West Covina.  
431500--That portion contained in the City of Arcadia.  
431500--That portion contained in the City of Temple City.  
431500--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
432101--That portion contained in the City of Temple City.  
432102--That portion contained in the City of Temple City.  
432500--That portion contained in the City of Arcadia.  
463800--That portion contained in the City of Pasadena.  
480600--That portion contained in the City of San Marino.  
480600--That portion contained in the City of South Pasadena.  
480702--That portion contained in the City of South Pasadena.  
482301--That portion contained in the City of San Gabriel.  
920312--That portion contained in the City of Santa Clarita.  
920312--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
930200--That portion contained in the City of Santa Clarita.  
930200--That portion contained in the County Unincorporated area.  
(Ord. 2001-0067 § 1 (part), 2001.)

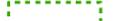
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# COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

## Supervisory Districts

2001

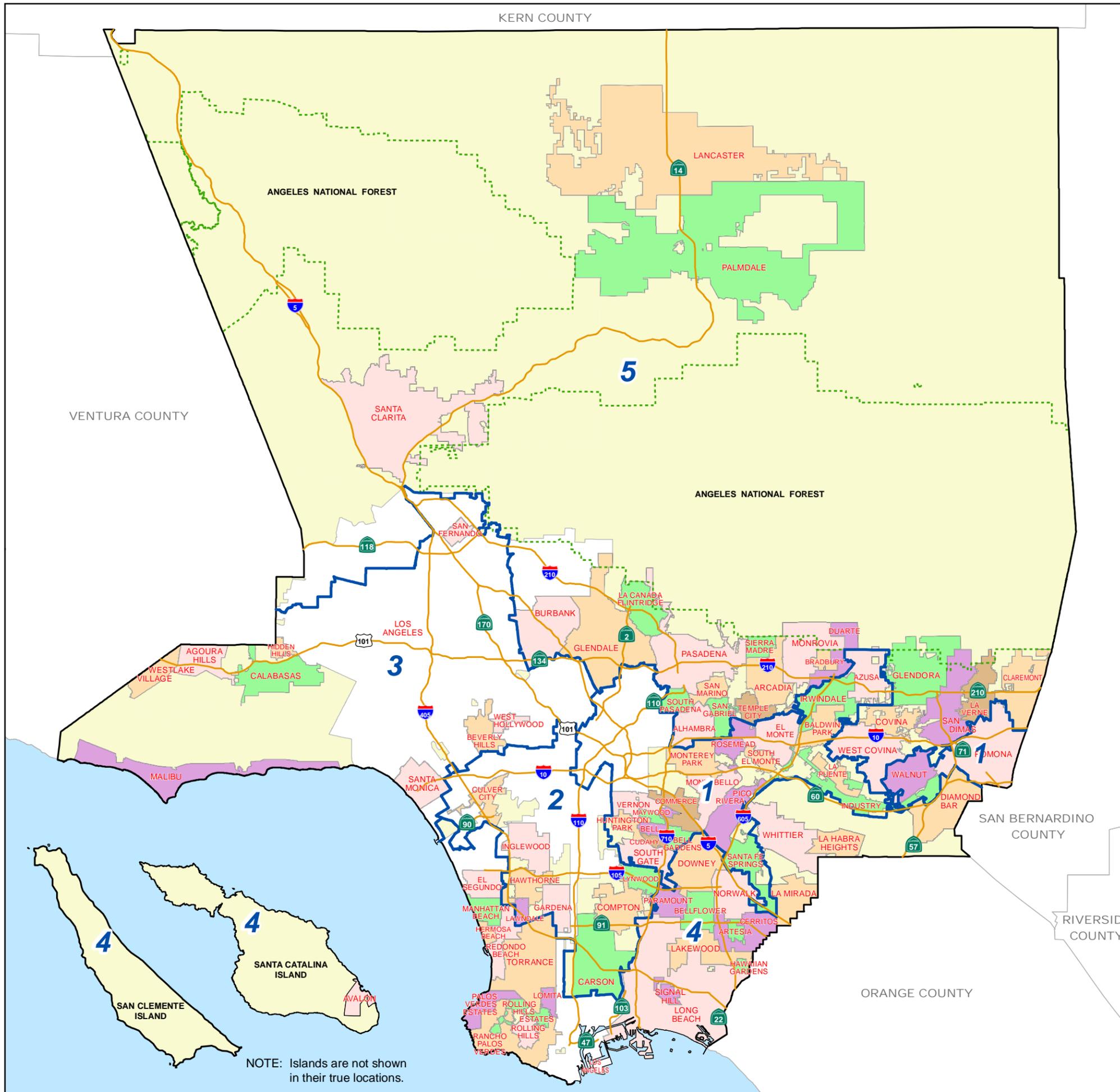
### LEGEND:

-  Supervisory District Boundary
-  Freeway
-  National Forest Boundary
-  City Boundary

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0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles



VENTURA COUNTY

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

NOTE: Islands are not shown in their true locations.



# Unincorporated Areas within the County of Los Angeles

<b>Unincorp. Area</b>	<b>Supervisory District</b>	<b>Unincorp. Area</b>	<b>Supervisory District</b>	<b>Unincorp. Area</b>	<b>Supervisory District</b>
Acton	5	La Crescenta	5	Santa Catalina Island	4
Agoura	3	La Rambla	4	Saugus	5
Agua Dulce	5	Ladera Heights	2	Soledad	5
Alpine	5	Lake Hughes	5	South San Gabriel	1
Altadena	5	Lake Los Angeles	5	South San Jose Hills	1
Antelope Acres	5	Lakeview	5	South Whittier	1, 4
Athens (or West Athens)	2	Lang	5	Stevenson Ranch	5
Avocado Heights	1	Lennox	2	Sulphur Springs	5
Baldwin Hills	2	Leona Valley	5	Sun Village	5
Bandini (islands)	1	Littlerock	5	Sunland/Sylmar/Tujunga (adjacent)	5
Bassett	1	Llano	5	Sunshine Acres	1
Big Pines	5	Long Beach (islands)	4	Three Points	5
Bouquet Canyon	5	Longview	5	Topanga Canyon	3
Calabasas (adjacent)	3	Los Cerritos Wetlands	4	Fernwood	
Calabasas Highlands	3	Los Nietos	1, 4	Glenview	
Canyon Country	5	Malibu Vista	3	Sylvia Park	
Castaic	5	Marina del Rey	2, 4	Topanga	
Castaic Junction	5	Mint Canyon	5	Twin Lakes	5
Charter Oak (islands)	5	Monrovia/Arcadia/ Duarte (islands)	5	Universal City	3
Citrus (Covina islands)	1, 5	Monte Nido	3	Val Verde	5
Crystallaire	5	Montrose	5	Valencia	5
Deer Lake Highlands	5	Mulholland Corridor	3	Valinda	1
Del Aire	2	Cornell		Valyermo	5
Del Sur	5	Las Virgenes/Malibu Canyon		Vasquez Rocks	5
East Azusa (islands)	1, 5	Malibou Lake		Veterans Administration Center	3
East Rancho Dominguez	2	Malibu Bowl		View Park	2
East Los Angeles	1	Malibu Highlands		Walnut Park	1
Belvedere Gardens		Malibu/Sycamore Canyon		West Arcadia (islands)	5
City Terrace		Monte Nido		West Carson	2, 4
Eastmont		Seminole Hot Springs		West Chatsworth	3, 5
East Pasadena	5	Sunset Mesa		West Pomona (islands)	5
East San Gabriel	5	Trifuno Canyon		West Puente Valley	1
East Whittier	4	Neenach	5	West Rancho Dominguez/ Victoria	2
El Camino Village	2	Newhall	5	West Whittier	1, 4
El Dorado	5	North Claremont (islands)	1, 5	Westfield	4
Elizabeth Lake	5	Northeast San Dimas (islands)	5	Westmont	2
Fairmont	5	Northeast Whittier (island)	4	White Fence Farms	5
Firestone	1, 2	Northwest Whittier	4	Whittier Narrows	1
Florence	1, 2	Norwalk/Cerritos (islands)	4	Willowbrook	2
Forrest Park	5	Oat Mountain	5	Wilsona Gardens	5
Franklin Canyon	3	Pearblossom	5	Windsor Hills	2
Glendora (islands)	5	Placerita Canyon	5	Wiseburn	2
Gorman	5	Quartz Hill	5	Wrightwood	5
Graham	1, 2	Rancho Dominguez	2		
Green Valley	5	Redman	5		
Hacienda Heights	1, 4	Roosevelt	5		
Hi Vista	5	Rowland Heights	1, 4		
Juniper Hills	5	San Clemente Island	4		
Kagel Canyon	5	San Pasqual	5		
Kinneloa Mesa	5				

Public Affairs, Chief Executive Office  
 County of Los Angeles  
 Room 358, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
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"Enriching Lives"

# Cities within the County of Los Angeles

City Name	Supervisorial District	Incorporation Effective	Class	Population*	Chronological Order of Incorporation
Agoura Hills	3	Dec. 8, 1982	General Law	23,387	1. Los Angeles
Alhambra	5	July 11, 1903	Charter	89,501	2. Pasadena
Arcadia	5	Aug. 5, 1903	Charter	56,719	3. Santa Monica
Artesia	4	May 29, 1959	General Law	17,608	4. Monrovia
Avalon	4	June 26, 1913	General Law	3,559	5. Pomona
Azusa	1	Dec. 29, 1898	General Law	49,207	6. Long Beach
Baldwin Park	1	Jan. 25, 1956	General Law	81,604	7. South Pasadena
Bell	1	Nov. 7, 1927	Charter	38,867	8. Compton
Bell Gardens	1	Aug. 1, 1961	General Law	77,312	9. Redondo Beach
Bellflower	4	Sept. 3, 1957	General Law	47,002	10. Whittier
Beverly Hills	3	Jan. 28, 1914	General Law	36,224	11. Azusa
Bradbury	5	July 26, 1957	General Law	963	12. Covina
Burbank	5	July 15, 1911	Charter	108,469	13. Alhambra
Calabasas	3	April 5, 1991	General Law	23,788	14. Arcadia
Carson	2	Feb. 20, 1968	General Law	98,047	15. Vernon
Cerritos (a)	4	April 24, 1956	Charter	54,946	16. Glendale
Claremont	5	Oct. 3, 1907	General Law	37,608	17. Huntington Park
Commerce	1	Jan. 28, 1960	General Law	13,581	18. La Verne
Compton	2	May 11, 1888	Charter	99,769	19. Hermosa Beach
Covina	5	Aug. 14, 1901	General Law	49,622	20. Sierra Madre
Cudahy	1	Nov. 10, 1960	General Law	26,029	21. Claremont
Culver City	2	Sept. 20, 1917	Charter	40,722	22. Inglewood
Diamond Bar	4	April 18, 1989	General Law	61,019	23. Burbank
Downey	4	Dec. 17, 1956	Charter	113,715	24. San Fernando
Duarte	5	Aug. 22, 1957	General Law	23,124	25. Glendora
El Monte	1	Nov. 18, 1912	General Law	126,464	26. El Monte
El Segundo	4	Jan. 18, 1917	General Law	17,049	27. Manhattan Beach
Gardena	2	Sept. 11, 1930	General Law	61,927	28. San Gabriel
Glendale	5	Feb. 15, 1906	Charter	207,902	29. San Marino
Glendora	5	Nov. 13, 1911	General Law	52,830	30. Avalon
Hawaiian Gardens	4	April 14, 1964	General Law	15,884	31. Beverly Hills
Hawthorne	2	July 12, 1922	General Law	90,145	32. Monterey Park
Hermosa Beach	4	Jan. 10, 1907	General Law	19,599	33. El Segundo
Hidden Hills	3	Oct. 19, 1961	General Law	2,025	34. Culver City
Huntington Park	1	Sept. 1, 1906	General Law	64,219	35. Montebello
Industry	1	June 18, 1957	Charter	803	36. Torrance
Inglewood	2	Feb. 14, 1908	Charter	119,053	37. Lynwood
Irwindale	1	Aug. 6, 1957	Charter	1,717	38. Hawthorne
La Cañada-Flintridge	5	Dec. 8, 1976	General Law	21,261	39. South Gate
La Habra Heights	4	Dec. 4, 1978	General Law	6,161	40. West Covina
La Mirada (b)	4	March 23, 1960	General Law	50,015	41. Signal Hill
La Puente	1	Aug. 1, 1956	General Law	43,355	42. Maywood
La Verne (c)	5	Sept. 11, 1906	General Law	34,051	43. Bell
Lakewood	4	April 16, 1954	General Law	83,636	44. Gardena
Lancaster	5	Nov. 22, 1977	Charter	145,875	45. Palos Verdes Estates
Lawndale	2	Dec. 28, 1959	General Law	33,641	46. Lakewood
Lomita	4	June 30, 1964	General Law	21,015	47. Baldwin Park
Long Beach (d)	4	Dec. 13, 1897	Charter	494,709	48. Cerritos
Los Angeles	1-5	April 4, 1850	Charter	4,094,764	49. La Puente
Lynwood	2	July 16, 1921	General Law	73,295	50. Downey
Malibu	3	March 28, 1991	General Law	13,765	51. Rolling Hills

City Name	Supervisorial District	Incorporation Effective	Class	Population*
Manhattan Beach	4	Dec. 7, 1912	General Law	36,773
Maywood	1	Sept. 2, 1924	General Law	30,034
Monrovia	5	Dec. 15, 1887	General Law	39,984
Montebello	1	Oct. 15, 1920	General Law	65,781
Monterey Park	1	May 29, 1916	General Law	65,027
Norwalk	4	Aug. 26, 1957	General Law	109,817
Palmdale	5	Aug. 24, 1962	Charter	152,622
Palos Verdes Estates	4	Dec. 20, 1939	General Law	14,085
Paramount	4	Jan. 30, 1957	General Law	57,989
Pasadena	5	June 19, 1886	Charter	151,576
Pico Rivera	1	Jan. 29, 1958	General Law	66,967
Pomona	1	Jan. 6, 1888	Charter	163,683
Rancho Palos Verdes	4	Sept. 7, 1973	General Law	42,893
Redondo Beach	4	April 29, 1892	Charter	68,105
Rolling Hills	4	Jan. 24, 1957	General Law	1,974
Rolling Hills Estates	4	Sept. 18, 1957	General Law	8,157
Rosemead	1	Aug. 4, 1959	General Law	57,756
San Dimas	5	Aug. 4, 1960	General Law	36,946
San Fernando	3	Aug. 31, 1911	General Law	25,366
San Gabriel	5	April 24, 1913	General Law	42,984
San Marino	5	April 25, 1913	General Law	13,415
Santa Clarita	5	Dec. 15, 1987	General Law	177,641
Santa Fe Springs	1	May 15, 1957	General Law	17,929
Santa Monica	3	Dec. 9, 1886	Charter	92,703
Sierra Madre	5	Feb. 7, 1907	General Law	11,099
Signal Hill	4	April 22, 1924	Charter	11,465
South El Monte	1	July 30, 1958	General Law	22,627
South Gate	1	Jan. 15, 1923	General Law	101,914
South Pasadena	5	Feb. 29, 1888	General Law	25,881
Temple City	5	May 25, 1960	Charter	35,892
Torrance	4	May 12, 1921	Charter	149,717
Vernon	1	Sept. 22, 1905	Charter	96
Walnut	1	Jan. 19, 1959	General Law	32,659
West Covina	5	Feb. 17, 1923	General Law	112,890
West Hollywood	3	Nov. 29, 1984	General Law	37,805
Westlake Village	3	Dec. 11, 1981	General Law	8,872
Whittier	4	Feb. 28, 1898	Charter	87,128

\*Source: California Department of Finance, January 2010

Chronological Order of Incorporation
52. Paramount
53. Santa Fe Springs
54. Industry
55. Bradbury
56. Irwindale
57. Duarte
58. Norwalk
59. Bellflower
60. Rolling Hills Estates
61. Pico Rivera
62. South El Monte
63. Walnut
64. Artesia
65. Rosemead
66. Lawndale
67. Commerce
68. La Mirada
69. Temple City
70. San Dimas
71. Cudahy
72. Bell Gardens
73. Hidden Hills
74. Palmdale
75. Hawaiian Gardens
76. Lomita
77. Carson
78. Rancho Palos Verdes
79. La Cañada-Flintridge
80. Lancaster
81. La Habra Heights
82. Westlake Village
83. Agoura Hills
84. West Hollywood
85. Santa Clarita
86. Diamond Bar
87. Malibu
88. Calabasas

### Cities Now Consolidated

City Name	Date of Incorporation	Consolidated with City of	Date of Consolidation
Barnes City	Feb. 13, 1926	Los Angeles	April 11, 1927
Belmont Heights	Oct. 9, 1908	Long Beach	Nov. 24, 1909
Eagle Rock	March 1, 1911	Los Angeles	May 17, 1923
Hollywood	Nov. 9, 1903	Los Angeles	Feb. 7, 1910
Hyde Park	May 12, 1921	Los Angeles	May 17, 1923
San Pedro	Mar. 1, 1888	Los Angeles	Aug. 28, 1909
Sawtelle	Nov. 26, 1906	Los Angeles	July 13, 1922
Tropico	Mar. 15, 1911	Glendale	Jan. 9, 1918
Tujunga	May 1, 1925	Los Angeles	March 7, 1932
Venice (e)	Feb. 17, 1904	Los Angeles	Nov. 25, 1925
Watts	May 23, 1907	Los Angeles	May 29, 1926
Wilmington	Dec. 27, 1905	Los Angeles	Aug. 28, 1909

### Footnotes

- (a) Name changed from Dairy Valley to Cerritos, March 1, 1966.
- (b) Incorporated March 23, 1960 as City of Mirada Hills. Name changed to La Mirada on December 15, 1960 (approved by voters November 8, 1960, filed with Secretary of State on December 15, 1960).
- (c) Incorporated September 11, 1906 as City of Lordsburg Name changed to La Verne on August 24, 1917.
- (d) First incorporated on February 10, 1888, disincorporated July 24, 1896. Second incorporation effective December 13, 1897—Long Beach.
- (e) Incorporated as the City of Ocean Park on February 17, 1904. Name changed to Venice June 2, 1911.

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 County of Los Angeles  
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 REV. 4/10 AS (9-10)



# Communities Areas within the City of Los Angeles and Their Supervisorial District

Community	Supervisorial District	Community	Supervisorial District
Adams	2	Olive View Hospital (in Sylmar)	5
Arleta	3	Pacific Palisades	3
Atwater Village	3	Pacoima	3
Barnes City	2	Palms	2, 3
Bel Air	3	Panorama City	3
Benedict-Coldwater Canyons	3	Park La Brea	3
Beverly Glen	3	Playa del Rey	4
Boyle Heights	1	Porter Ranch	5
Brentwood	3	Rancho Park	3
Canoga Park	3, 5	Reseda	3
Central Avenue	2	San Pedro	4
Chatsworth	3, 5	Sawtelle	2, 3
Chinatown	1	Sepulveda	3
Crenshaw	2	Sherman Oaks	3
Downtown Los Angeles	1	Silverlake	1, 3
Eagle Rock	1	South Park	2
Echo Park	1	South Vermont	2
El Sereno	1	Studio City	3
Encino	3	Sunland	3, 5
Expo Park	1, 2	Sun Valley	3, 5
Glassell Park	1	Sylmar	3
Granada Hills	5	Tarzana	3
Green Meadows	2	Toluca Lake	3
Hancock Park	3	Tujunga	5
Harbor City	4	Valley Glen	3
Highland Park	1	Valley Village	3
Hollywood	2, 3	Van Nuys	3
Koreatown	2	Venice	2, 3
La Brea	2	Vermont Square	2
Lake Balboa	3	Warner Center	3
Lakeview Terrace	3	Watts	2
Lincoln Heights	1	West Adams	2
Little Tokyo	1	West Los Angeles	3
Los Feliz	1, 3	West Hills	3, 5
Mar Vista	2	Westchester	2, 4
Miracle Mile	2, 3	Westlake	1, 2
Mission Hills	3, 5	Westwood	3
Mount Olympus	3	Wholesale District	1, 2
North Hills	3	Wilmington	4
North Hollywood	3	Wilshire Center	2, 3
North Shoestring	2	Winnetka	3
Northridge	3	Woodland Hills	3

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