

Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission

Draft Final Report December 12, 2021



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Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission

Final Report

DRAFT as of December 12, 2021



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December 15, 2021

TO BE WRITTEN FROM THE CO-CHAIRS – TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Redistricting is challenging, but particularly challenging when given the size, diversity, and complexity of Los Angeles County.

INCLUDE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: List thanks to the Commissioners, public, LA County departments, etc.

The 14 Commissioners did not know each other prior to joining the LA County CRC. Each Commissioner was highly committed to this independent redistricting effort. They were thoughtful, diligent, and serious about this important endeavor.

Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission

Commissioners

Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda
Co-Chair Carolyn Williams
Commissioner Jean Franklin
Commissioner David Holtzman
Commissioner Mary Kenney
Commissioner Mark Mendoza
Commissioner Apolonio Morales
Commissioner Nelson Obregon
Commissioner Priscilla Orpinela-Segura
Commissioner Hailes Soto
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Sincerely,

Daniel M Mayed

Daniel Mark Mayeda, Co-Chair Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission Carolyn Williams, Co-Chair

Carolyn Williams, Co-Chair
Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission



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COMMISSIONERS

A special recognition to the Co-Chairs and Commissioners for
Their Dedication and Extensive Commitment of Time, Expertise, and Insights
to the Redistricting Process

Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda

Co-Chair Carolyn Williams

Commissioner Jean Franklin

Commissioner David Holtzman

Commissioner Mary Kenney

Commissioner Mark Mendoza

Commissioner Apolonio Morales

Commissioner Nelson Obregon

Commissioner Priscilla Orpinela-Segura

Commissioner Hailes Soto

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Commissioner Hailes Soto – Mapping
Commissioner Doreena Wong – Demography and Outreach



ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMINOLOGY USED

	Description of Abbreviation or Terminology
ACS	American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau
ARCBridge	ARCBridge Consulting & Training Inc.: Demographer and mapping consultants for LA County CRC
BOS	County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors
BRC	Boundary Redistricting Committee: The BOS-appointed advisory committee for
DIC	redistricting in 2011
California CRC	California Citizens Redistricting Commission
CBO	Community Based Organization
City of Los Angeles	Used when referring to the formal governmental entity that governs Los Angeles City
COG	Council of Governments
COI	Community of Interest: A community of interest is a contiguous population that shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single
	district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.
County of Los Angeles	Term used when referring to the formal governmental entity that governs Los
, 3	Angeles County
CSA	Countywide Statistical Areas ¹
CVAP	Citizen Voting Age Population, based on the American Community Survey
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DONE	City of Los Angeles Department of Neighborhood Empowerment
Elect. Code	California Election Code
Esri	Vendor providing the redistricting mapping software
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FCC	Federal Compliance Consulting LLC, subcontractor to ARCBridge
ISD	County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department: The department in charge of the
	software contract and its installation, including the data sets
KH	KH Consulting Group: Firm retained to provide the Executive Director, GIS/Technical
	support, media strategy, and contracting services for demographer, mapping, and
	racially polarized voting analysis

¹ https://arcgis.gis.lacounty.gov/arcgis/rest/services/DRP/Gentrification/MapServer/0









	Description of Abbreviation or Terminology	
LA City CRC	Los Angeles City Citizens Redistricting Commission (not an independent commission)	
LA County CRC	Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission	
LEP	Limited English Proficiency	
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual	
NC	Neighborhood Councils, which are part of DONE, in the City of Los Angeles	
PL	Public Law	
PRA	California Public Records Act	
RDU	Redistricting Data Units or Redistricting Units	
RPV	Racially polarized voting	
RR/CC	County of Los Angeles Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk	
SB	Senate Bill	
SD	Supervisorial Districts (there are 5 SDs in Los Angeles County)	
SPA	Service Planning Area	
U.S. Census Bureau	U.S. Bureau of the Census	
VAP	Voting Age Population, based on the Census data	
VRA	Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965	

Race/Ethnicity	U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Race/Ethnicity Categories
Latino (LAT)	Everyone who responded affirmatively to Hispanic Origin ethnicity question
	regardless of race
	Following race categories are Non-Hispanic or Latino:
White (WHT)	Single race White alone
Black (BLA)	Single race Black and 2 race Black and White
American Indian/Alaska Native	Single race AIN and 2 race AIN and White
(AIN)	
Asian (ASI)	Single race Asian and 2 race Asian and White
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Single race HPI and 2 race HPI and White
(HPI)	
Other Race (OTH)	Single race Other and 2 race Other and White
Multi Minority Race (MMR)	All multi race categories except those assigned above.
Triater trimioney reace (tritting)	All materiale entegories except those assigned above.





Part A

EXECUTIVE
OVERVIEW, FINAL
MAP, AND LESSONS
LEARNED
CONTENTS

A.1 – OVERVIEW

In 2016, the California Legislature passed <u>Senate Bill 958</u>, requiring the County of Los Angeles to assemble the Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission (LA County CRC) following the 2020 Federal census. The LA County CRC's role is to establish the boundary lines of the five single-member supervisorial districts of the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors (BOS) following each Federal decennial Census. The LA County CRC is to be <u>independent</u> from the influence of the BOS and reasonably representative of the County's diversity.

This Final Report is pursuant to Elections Code Section 21534, subd. (d)(4). The Executive Summary presents the final map. The balance of the report focuses on the process for developing the final map.

REDISTRICTING CONTEXT

Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the United States with a population greater than 10 million people. It is home to 25% of California's population and has a population greater than 41 individual U.S. states. It is the largest non-state level government entity in the United States, and the third largest metropolitan economy in the world. It covers 4,000 square miles and consists of 88 cities and 122 unincorporated areas that include 10% of the County's population. The City of Los Angeles alone has 4 million people and is divided into 35 planning areas, 99 Neighborhood Councils, and 15 City Council districts.

California is one of eight states that uses a non-partisan approach to redistricting. The California Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC) proved this approach could work in 2011 and implemented it again in 2021. The LA County CRC is one of 10 local jurisdictions using this approach in 202 1 for the first time. Of the 10 local jurisdictions, Los Angeles County is the largest county in the nation to adopt this approach at the local level. The LA County CRC can serve as a model for other local and state jurisdictions in the coming years.

Population shifts over time may result in unequal district populations. Therefore, every 10 years, the district lines must be redrawn to make each supervisorial district reasonably even in population again, based on the latest Census data. In Los Angeles County for 2021, this requirement translates into about 2 million people per supervisorial district. Drawing the boundaries is called "redistricting."

CHALLENGES

Not only was 2021 was the first time the independent commission for redistricting the County of Los Angeles supervisorial districts was created, but the LA County CRC faced many historic challenges as well .



2020 Census Data Delays

Because of the COVD-19 pandemic, the U.S. Bureau of the Census (U.S. Census Bureau) conducted the 2020 Census online for the first time in U.S. history and could not conduct the usual in-person follow-up surveys to capture the current population count more accurately. Moreover, the COVD-19 pandemic caused the U.S. Census Bureau to extend the deadline to complete the Census survey. In December 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that it would "...continue to process the data collected and plan to deliver a complete and accurate state population count for apportionment in early 2021, as close to the statutory deadline as possible." The U.S. Census Bureau added the caveats that the reporting schedule was not "static" and that "projected dates [were] fluid."

The U.S. Census Bureau extended the Census deadline in October 2020, which affected its timeline for delivering the census data. The U.S. Census Bureau did not release the 2020 Census data until August 2021, however. The late arrival of the census data delayed much of the work of the LA County CRC, including delays with inputting the data into the county software program. The County finally uploaded this Census data into the mapping software so that the LA County CRC could train the public on the software and so the public could submit preliminary draft maps. The Elections Code required the Commission to wait a minimum of XX weeks after before it could release its own draft maps.

NOTE: CONFIRM BLUE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL

California Census Data Adjustments for In-State Incarcerated Individuals

Another first was the implementation of a new statute (Elec. Code § 21003) that requires Census data be adjusted for the in-state incarcerated population. Specifically, if incarcerated individuals were in-state residents before incarceration, they are to be counted based on their last known place of residence, and not in the location of their incarceration. The State did not release that adjustment – referred to as the Public Law Census data – until September 20, 2021, causing further delays in drafting potential redistricting maps.

Mapping Software

Another first was the use of more user-friendly mapping software that was in the cloud. Users could simply create a username and password and have access to both the free software and datasets required for redistricting purposes. A decade ago, this technology was not possible. Users would have had to have larger computers that could handle downloading the redistricting software and large data files. Typically, they would have had to have a background in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Instead, the cloud-based software permitted many more interested members of the public to participate in LA County CRC training workshops,



² https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/2020-census-update-apportionment.html

view online videos, and build their own redistricting maps without the need for sophisticated software or hardware. In total, 106 maps were submitted.

The LA County CRC identified refinements and upgrades needed to the mapping software. By the time the Public Law Census data was uploaded into the upgraded software, the launch date of the official mapping software with the official datasets for redistricting purposes was October 7, 2021, with little time before the final map had to be submitted by December 15, 2021.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The LA County CRC also had to perform its mission in the midst of the worst pandemic in a century. On December 11, 2020, when the LA County CRC was being formed, Los Angeles County reported 20,671 cases in the prior 7 days. Residents were on edge about the potential spread of COVID-19.

Therefore, COVID-19 pandemic required that the majority of our meetings and public hearings be held virtually (i.e., access via the "Zoom" webinar program). The LA County CRC did hold some meetings and public hearings in a hybrid format where the public could attend either in person or virtually. Both the virtual and hybrid formats were "firsts" for any commission in the County of Los Angeles history.

Exacerbating the challenges was the fact that a number of the Commissioners, staff, and their family members contracted COVID-19⁵. Some Commissioner family members died of COVID-19 during the redistricting process. Such tragic losses added stress to the redistricting work effort. Moreover, the Commissioners had limited opportunities to interact with each other in person – an important factor in building working relationships and working efficiently.

Despite these challenges, the Commissioners soldiered on, working overtime with staff help, and were able to meet their deadlines.

Commissioner Workload

When the Commissioners applied to serve on the LA County CRC, they anticipated a 6-month process with possibly bi-weekly meetings. In addition to their career and family obligations, and stress associated with the



³ Zoom is a cloud-based video conferencing platform that can be used through a computer desktop, mobile app or telephone, and allows users to connect online for video conference meetings, webinars, live chat, screen-sharing, and other collaborative capabilities. During the Covid-19 crisis, Zoom experienced a surge in popularity, with millions of people using it to stay in touch with others.

⁴ Zoom webinars are video-conferencing, cloud-based platform that can be used through a computer desktop, mobile app, or telephone. It allows users to connect online for video meetings, webinars, live chat, screen-sharing, and other collaborative needs...

pandemic, these dedicated Commissioners embarked on a 12-month process with many more meetings and public hearings than anticipated.

Time Periods for Public Input and Commission Deliberations

Based on the delay in the release of the official Census data, both the public and the Commission had a truncated timeline to submit and review official maps; using the Public Law 2020 Census data. Despite the shortened timeline, the public submitted 31 official maps between October 7, 2021, and October 28, 2021. The LA County CRC identified four map options for the initial public hearings by October 28, 2021.

The public continued to submit maps and refinements to the map options during the public hearings that started on November 7, 2021. Before the final map was adopted, the Commissioners reviewed 106 maps and promoted 16 maps for public input at Public Hearings and subsequent regular and special meetings.

Finally, the LA County CRC had a short time frame after the last public hearing on December 7, 2021, to agree on the final map by December 15, 2021.

Public Interest in County Supervisorial Redistricting Overshadowed by Other Redistricting Efforts

Our level of public engagement was not as robust as desired. Residents were confused by redistricting efforts being conducted by various jurisdictions. Within Los Angeles County during 2021, there were four major concurrent redistricting commissions operating: the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Unified School District, the City of Long Beach, and the County Board of Supervisors. Simultaneously, the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (California CRC) was focused on its statewide redistricting efforts, which included drawing districts within the County for the U.S. Congress, California State Senate, and California State Assembly. Simultaneously, other smaller cities in Los Angeles County (e.g., Bellflower and Downey) were performing their own redistricting.

As a result, residents who were aware of the importance of redistricting shared that they had to set priorities regarding the redistricting process on which they would focus. Despite the importance of the supervisorial districts to the residents of Los Angeles County, county supervisorial redistricting often took second place to local council districts. Specific community-based organizations were intimately involved throughout the process. Their staff and stakeholders attended, gave public testimony, and monitored the work of the LA County CRC to ensure transparency. Some also submitted maps.

The non-independent commissions garnered significant media attention because of some of the controversial steps in their process. For example, the Los Angeles City redistricting efforts were performed by an advisory and non-independent commission. This commission had high turnover, received considerable public input (and outrage), and became even more politicized when the City Council rejected the commission's maps and



decided to appoint an ad hoc redistricting committee and redraw the council districts, which they approved on 12/8/21.

In light of that media attention, the LA County CRC was not in the limelight but nevertheless conducted its work in a transparent way. The LA County CRC's approved map is the final map and cannot be redrawn by the BOS.

Unfortunately, the media often opts to focus on controversial or bad practices rather than innovative and new ways of improving the redistricting process to avoid gerrymandering and ensure the lines are drawn to keep communities of interest together, as the LA County CRC has tried to do. There were some articles published as the LA County CRC did its work, but it did not garner broad media attention until late in the Public Hearing process in late November and the first half of December 2021.

MAJOR COMMISSIONER WORK EFFORTS

Public Engagement Process

Extensive public input led to the adoption of the Final Map. The unpaid Commissioners devoted hundreds of hours to the redistricting efforts, which entailed:

- Twenty-six regular and special meetings (see website for meetings)
- Nine Ad Hoc Working Groups working on various issues from public outreach, By-laws and values development, and selection of a replacement Commissioner (see Part B, Chapter B.2, that describes the Ad Hoc Working Groups' charters and memberships)
- Twelve COI public hearings, exceeding the minimum of seven required COI public hearings by more than 60%
- Four public hearings to review the map options, doubling the minimum of the two statutorily required public hearings (which does not include their time preparing and reviewing public input for the public hearings)
- Dozens of workshops and presentations made
- Hundreds of pages of written public comment read, including:
 - Many hours of public comment at Commission meetings and hundreds of public comments submitted throughout the year on agenda items or as general comments
 - More than 500 submissions regarding COIs, including more than 50 formal written letters from CBOs, Chambers of Commerce, governments (e.g., city councils, Councils of Governments (COGs)), and others



 More than XXX submissions regarding map options at the November-December 2021 public hearings

COI Maps

A community of interest (COI) is a contiguous population that shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

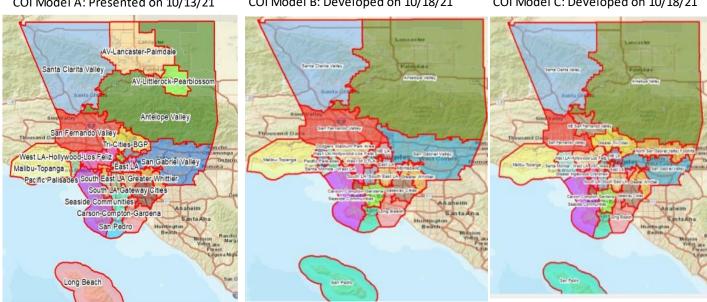
After completing the 12 COI public hearings, the Commissioners developed three different maps that displayed COIs, based on public input to date. These COI map models were an effort to codify the major communities described during the 12 public hearings. Because the Commissioners received conflicting viewpoints at times, three COI models were developed. Appendix C.6 contains more details about the process for developing these COI models.

Community of Interest (COI) Groupings: Models A, B, C

COI Model A: Presented on 10/13/21

COI Model B: Developed on 10/18/21

COI Model C: Developed on 10/18/21



These COI models were useful reference tools as the Commissioners began to consider draft maps and make their final map selection.



Subject Matter Experts and Staff Resources

KH Consulting Group (KH) was retained to provide support services for the LA County CRC, including an Executive Director, GIS/Technical support, media strategy, and contracting services for demographer, mapping, and racially polarized voting analysis

The Commissioners selected the subcontractors to KH to provide the following services:

- Subject matter experts in the Voting Rights Act (VRA) and racially polarized voting (RPV) analysis. As
 discussed further in Appendix C.9, they found no legally cognizable RPV.
- ARCBridge to provide mapping and demography services

The final supervisorial district map is described next in Chapter A.II.



A.2 – FINAL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT MAP

The Commissioners adopted its final map on December 15, 2021, by Resolution No. 21-XX. The final map had to provide for five supervisorial districts, reasonably equal in size or about 2 million people per supervisorial district. The Commission had no authority to change the number of supervisorial districts. Any such change would require voter approval in the future.

REDISTRICTING CRITERIA

The LA County CRC established five supervisorial districts reasonably equal in total population, with a total deviation between the highest and lowest population districts of X%. This chapter sets forth an explanation for how the Commission achieved compliance with the criteria specified in Section 21534, subdivisions (a) and (b). The LA County CRC used the following criteria in order of priority:

- 1. Districts shall comply with the United States Constitution and each district shall have a reasonably equal total population with other districts except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- 2. Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. § 10101 et seq.).
- 3. Districts shall be geographically contiguous.
- 4. The geographic integrity of any city, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive. A community of interest is a contiguous population that shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.
- 5. To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with paragraphs (1) to (4), districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant areas of population.

Additionally, the place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of a map. And districts shall not be drawn for purposes of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.

FINAL MAP

Based on such criteria, the Commission adopted the following final map:



[INSERT IMAGE]

Appendix C.10 delineates the specific census tracks, blocks, and partial blocks in each Supervisorial District.

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS

Table A.1 at the end of the chapter lists the cities and unincorporated areas in each Supervisorial District.

Supervisorial District 1

District 1 is depicted on the map below:

[INSERT IMAGE]

Population and Demographics

District 1's total population is reasonably equal to the other four districts.

[insert data with total population and VAP, including deviation calculation. Include demographic data chart]

VRA Compliance

LEGAL COUNSEL: [insert discussion of compliance]

Geographic Contiguity

District 1 is geographically contiguous as its territory is not interrupted by other land or water.

Geographic Integrity of Communities of Interest

District 1 contains the following incorporated whole cities:

[add list]

District 1 contains the following parts of incorporated cities:

[add list and explain basis for division, if any—e.g., The City of Los Angeles contains a population of XXX million, which is too many to include into one district. As a result, the Commission placed the City of Los Angeles in multiple districts drawing from public testimony regarding communities of interest as well as other factors including, but not limited to, geographic, demographic, and socio-economic factors.]

District 1 contains the following whole communities of interest identified during the Commission's public hearing process:

INSERT LIST



The Commission placed the following communities of interest partially in District 1 and partially in other districts:

[list and explain rationale.]

Geographic Compactness

Of the five criteria enumerated in Elections Code section 21534, subd (a), geographic compactness has the lowest priority. Geographic compactness is to be achieved "to the extent practicable" and where it does not conflict with the first four criteria.

District 1 achieves such compactness by not bypassing nearby populations to reach more distant areas of population, except where doing so conflicted with other, higher-priority criteria. [We can expand on this statement if there are any areas that cry out for explanation on maps. For example, the shape of a District that appears to "bypass" near areas may be the result of keeping an incorporated City or COI whole. Etc.]

Incumbents/Candidates/Political Parties

The Commission did not consider the residence of any incumbent or candidate in drawing District 1. Nor did it draw District 1 for purposes of discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party. For example, the Commission neither asked for nor was presented with any data regarding the political affiliation of registered voters in any proposed district. Similarly, the Commission neither asked for nor was it presented with any maps depicting the residences of incumbents or candidates. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss the residences of incumbents other than to note that such consideration was prohibited by the Elections Code. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party other than to note that the Elections Code prohibited such considerations in drafting the map.

Supervisorial District 2

District 2 is depicted on the map below:

[INSERT IMAGE]

Population and Demographics

District 2's total population is reasonably equal to the other four districts.

[insert data with total population and VAP, including deviation calculation. Include demographic data chart]

VRA Compliance

LEGAL COUNSEL: [insert discussion of compliance]



Geographic Contiguity

District 2 is geographically contiguous as its territory is not interrupted by other land or water.

Geographic Integrity of Communities of Interest

District 2 contains the following incorporated whole cities:

[add list]

District 2 contains the following parts of incorporated cities:

[add list and explain basis for division, if any—e.g., The City of Los Angeles contains a population of XXX million, which is too many to include into one district. As a result, the Commission placed the City of Los Angeles in multiple districts drawing from public testimony regarding communities of interest as well as other factors including, but not limited to, geographic, demographic, and socio-economic factors.]

District 2 contains the following whole communities of interest identified during the Commission's public hearing process:

INSERT LIST

The Commission placed the following communities of interest partially in District 2 and partially in other districts:

[list and explain rationale.]

Geographic Compactness

Of the five criteria enumerated in Elections Code section 21534, subd. (a), geographic compactness has the lowest priority. Geographic compactness is to be achieved "to the extent practicable" and where it does not conflict with the first four criteria.

District 2 achieves such compactness by not bypassing nearby populations to reach more distant areas of population, except where doing so conflicted with other, higher-priority criteria. [We can expand on this statement if there are any areas that cry out for explanation on maps. For example, the shape of a District that appears to "bypass" near areas may be the result of keeping an incorporated City or COI whole. Etc.]

Incumbents/Candidates/Political Parties

The Commission did not consider the residence of any incumbent or candidate in drawing District 2. Nor did it draw District 2 for purposes of discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party. For example, the Commission neither asked for nor was presented with any data regarding the political



affiliation of registered voters in any proposed district. Similarly, the Commission neither asked for nor was it presented with any maps depicting the residences of incumbents or candidates. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss the residences of incumbents other than to note that such consideration was prohibited by the Elections Code. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party other than to note that the Elections Code prohibited such considerations in drafting the map.

Supervisorial District 3

District 3 is depicted on the map below:

[INSERT IMAGE]

Population and Demographics

District 3's total population is reasonably equal to the other four districts.

[insert data with total population and VAP, including deviation calculation. Include demographic data chart]

VRA Compliance

LEGAL COUNSEL: [insert discussion of compliance]

Geographic Contiguity

District 3 is geographically contiguous as its territory is not interrupted by other land or water.

Geographic Integrity of Communities of Interest

District 3 contains the following incorporated whole cities:

[add list]

District 3 contains the following parts of incorporated cities:

[add list and explain basis for division, if any—e.g., The City of Los Angeles contains a population of XXX million, which is too many to include into one district. As a result, the Commission placed the City of Los Angeles in multiple districts drawing from public testimony regarding communities of interest as well as other factors including, but not limited to, geographic, demographic, and socio-economic factors.]

District 3 contains the following whole communities of interest identified during the Commission's public hearing process:

INSERT LIST



The Commission placed the following communities of interest partially in District 3 and partially in other districts:

[list and explain rationale.]

Geographic Compactness

Of the five criteria enumerated in Elections Code section 21534, subd. (a), geographic compactness has the lowest priority. Geographic compactness is to be achieved "to the extent practicable" and where it does not conflict with the first four criteria.

District 3 achieves such compactness by not bypassing nearby populations to reach more distant areas of population, except where doing so conflicted with other, higher-priority criteria. [We can expand on this statement if there are any areas that cry out for explanation on maps. For example, the shape of a District that appears to "bypass" near areas may be the result of keeping an incorporated City or COI whole. Etc.]

<u>Incumbents/Candidates/Political Parties</u>

The Commission did not consider the residence of any incumbent or candidate in drawing District 3. Nor did it draw District 3 for purposes of discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party. For example, the Commission neither asked for nor was presented with any data regarding the political affiliation of registered voters in any proposed district. Similarly, the Commission neither asked for nor was it presented with any maps depicting the residences of incumbents or candidates. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss the residences of incumbents other than to note that such consideration was prohibited by the Elections Code. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party other than to note that the Elections Code prohibited such considerations in drafting the map.

Supervisorial District 4

District 4 is depicted on the map below:

[INSERT IMAGE]

Population and Demographics

District 4's total population is reasonably equal to the other four districts.

[insert data with total population and VAP, including deviation calculation. Include demographic data chart]

VRA Compliance

LEGAL COUNSEL: [insert discussion of compliance]



Geographic Contiguity

District 4 is geographically contiguous as its territory is not interrupted by other land or water.

Geographic Integrity of Communities of Interest

District 4 contains the following incorporated whole cities:

[add list]

District 4 contains the following parts of incorporated cities:

[add list and explain basis for division, if any—e.g., The City of Los Angeles contains a population of XXX million, which is too many to include into one district. As a result, the Commission placed the City of Los Angeles in multiple districts drawing from public testimony regarding communities of interest as well as other factors including, but not limited to, geographic, demographic, and socio-economic factors.]

District 4 contains the following whole communities of interest identified during the Commission's public hearing process:

INSERT LIST

The Commission placed the following communities of interest partially in District 4 and partially in other districts:

[list and explain rationale.]

Geographic Compactness

Of the five criteria enumerated in Elections Code section 21534, subd. (a), geographic compactness has the lowest priority. Geographic compactness is to be achieved "to the extent practicable" and where it does not conflict with the first four criteria.

District 4 achieves such compactness by not bypassing nearby populations to reach more distant areas of population, except where doing so conflicted with other, higher-priority criteria. [We can expand on this statement if there are any areas that cry out for explanation on maps. For example, the shape of a District that appears to "bypass" near areas may be the result of keeping an incorporated City or COI whole. Etc.]

Incumbents/Candidates/Political Parties

The Commission did not consider the residence of any incumbent or candidate in drawing District 4. Nor did it draw District 4 for purposes of discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party. For example, the Commission neither asked for nor was presented with any data regarding the political



affiliation of registered voters in any proposed district. Similarly, the Commission neither asked for nor was it presented with any maps depicting the residences of incumbents or candidates. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss the residences of incumbents other than to note that such consideration was prohibited by the Elections Code. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party other than to note that the Elections Code prohibited such considerations in drafting the map.

Supervisorial District 5

District 5 is depicted on the map below:

[INSERT IMAGE]

Population and Demographics

District 5's total population is reasonably equal to the other four districts.

[insert data with total population and VAP, including deviation calculation. Include demographic data chart]

VRA Compliance

LEGAL COUNSEL: [insert discussion of compliance]

Geographic Contiguity

District 5 is geographically contiguous as its territory is not interrupted by other land or water.

Geographic Integrity of Communities of Interest

District 5 contains the following incorporated whole cities:

[add list]

District 5 contains the following parts of incorporated cities:

[add list and explain basis for division, if any—e.g., The City of Los Angeles contains a population of XXX million, which is too many to include into one district. As a result, the Commission placed the City of Los Angeles in multiple districts drawing from public testimony regarding communities of interest as well as other factors including, but not limited to, geographic, demographic, and socio-economic factors.]

District 5 contains the following whole communities of interest identified during the Commission's public hearing process:

INSERT LIST



The Commission placed the following communities of interest partially in District 5 and partially in other districts:

[list and explain rationale.]

Geographic Compactness

Of the five criteria enumerated in Elections Code section 21534, subd. (a), geographic compactness has the lowest priority. Geographic compactness is to be achieved "to the extent practicable" and where it does not conflict with the first four criteria.

District 5 achieves such compactness by not bypassing nearby populations to reach more distant areas of population, except where doing so conflicted with other, higher-priority criteria. [We can expand on this statement if there are any areas that cry out for explanation on maps. For example, the shape of a District that appears to "bypass" near areas may be the result of keeping an incorporated City or COI whole. Etc.]

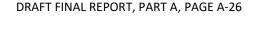
Incumbents/Candidates/Political Parties

The Commission did not consider the residence of any incumbent or candidate in drawing District 5. Nor did it draw District 5 for purposes of discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party. For example, the Commission neither asked for nor was presented with any data regarding the political affiliation of registered voters in any proposed district. Similarly, the Commission neither asked for nor was it presented with any maps depicting the residences of incumbents or candidates. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss the residences of incumbents other than to note that such consideration was prohibited by the Elections Code. At no point during any of the Commissioners' deliberations did they discuss discriminating against or favoring an incumbent, candidate, or political party other than to note that the Elections Code prohibited such considerations in drafting the map.

CITIES AND UNINCORPORATED AREAS BY SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT

Table A.1 lists the cities and unincorporated areas in each supervisorial district.

INSERT TABLE A.1



A.3 – LESSONS LEARNED

Los Angeles County is large, complex, diverse, and bigger than most states. It is our hope that the LA County CRC can serve as a role model for future independent redistricting commissions by demonstrating that citizens can successfully redistrict the five supervisorial districts of Los Angeles County. The LA County CRC anticipates that our success can lay the groundwork for independent redistricting to become the prevailing practice throughout the country, not just California.

Our LA County CRC was successful despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Census data delays, pioneering new ways of performing redistricting analysis, including new technologies. We had to adjust to virtual and hybrid meeting formats, interpret new State legislation with little guidelines, and develop new protocols for implement redistricting efforts. The LA County CRC humbly proffer some lessons learned, which are presented in two groupings:

- Lessons learned for the County of Los Angeles governmental agencies
- Lessons learned for future LA County CRCs or other redistricting commissions

Lessons Learned for the Future LA County CRCs

Lesson 1. The LA County CRC should continue to retain the subject matter expertise for performing racially polarized voting analysis.

The LA County CRC should continue to retain expertise to perform racially polarized voting analysis to establish a baseline assessment of the current supervisorial districts, evaluate the LA County CRC's map options, and review and refine the tentative final map before it is adopted.

Lesson 2. The LA County CRC should modify the format for public COI input, focusing on their community and neighboring communities that are alike, and explore new surveying techniques to gather more quantitative data on COIs.

The LA County CRC used Community of Interest (COI) questions that the California Citizens Redistricting Commission used in 2011 and 2021 for consistency. The Commissioners too often found that residents went to great lengths to describe the social, culture, and economic aspects of their COIs – both in writing and oral public comments – but dedicated little time to precisely define the geographic location of their COI.

On the basis of these LA County CRC's experiences, these questions should be reordered and consolidated:



- Clearly describe the geographic location of the COI being described (city names, streets bordering it, significant locations in the neighborhood, etc.)
- List the other COIs that are most similar to your COI and that you would like to be in the same SD with;
 explain why or why not
- Describe the shared resources (e.g., universities, fairgrounds, ports, airports, commercial areas, parks)
 with the COIs that are similar
- List the nearby COIs that are most dissimilar to your COI and that you would prefer not to be in the same SD with; explain why or why not
- Describe your COI
 - a. The economic and social interests that bind your community together
 - b. Why your community should be kept together for fair and effective representation
 - c. How your community comes together to advocate for important services, better schools, roads, or health centers in your neighborhood

In addition, during the coming years, new and better ways to collect quantitative data on COIs will become available. For example, some organizations are using geospatial mobility data to analyze interactions among people who live near each other at various times of the days. Researchers can then apply algorithms to define COIs. Future redistricting commissioners should explore this approach and others for gaining more robust COI information versus relying on the testimony of a small percent of the public who have the incentive and time to attend and speak.⁶

Lesson 3. The LA County CRC should implement a robust outreach and engagement plan, and strongly consider hiring an outreach and engagement coordinator/manager.

The importance of outreach and engagement is inherent in this CRC value:

Inclusion & Equity: We seek to create and foster a true sense of belonging and eliminate potential barriers by being purposeful, deliberate, and effective in comprehensive public outreach, engagement, and feedback.

In February 2021, the Commissioners approved an Outreach Plan, building on the approach for outreach during the 2020 Census. This approach focused on community-based organizations, cities and governmental agencies, and other organizations so that they would in turn reach out to their stakeholders.



⁶ https://electionlawblog.org/?p=126158

At that start of the LA County CRC, the Commission had 50 emails of individuals who had signed up in December 2020. By December 2021, the distribution list had grown to 9,500 emails, still a small number given the population of Los Angeles County. Routine bulletins were sent out to these individuals and organizations, but the LA County CRC was reliant on them to spread the word. Some organizations did a better job than others.

Underlying the entire redistricting process is engagement. A county-level commission of this importance should have more resources and County support to:

- Implement a robust outreach plan
- Communicate the process and relevance of redistricting to the public and key community organizations and groups
- Ensure outreach efforts are early and that ongoing contact with the public is sustained
- Launch a media campaign earlier in the process, starting with the COI public hearings
- Use social media texting to reach more individual residents

The outreach efforts evolved into three phases. These phases should be integrated into the next Outreach Plan:

- In the beginning, the Commissioners must focus on education what is redistricting and how does it impact communities.
- As organizations and community groups become increasingly interested in redistricting, they need to learn more about how to communicate and provide public input to the LA County CRC.
- A final phase should focus on community input and understanding of the mapping reiterative process. The community's understanding of how to stay current as the process and maps evolve is important.

The Outreach Plan should also go beyond simply using media and find ways that are effective in all five districts, taking into consideration the diverse ethnic communities in the county.

During 2021, most groups in the process represented business groups, such as chambers or economic organizations or community-based alliances. A few of these groups developed and submitted their own maps, including the People's Bloc, a coalition of 27 CBOs. The Commissioners observed that many other organizations and individuals were not involved and yet may have an interest but did not understand how to engage or the importance of engagement.

To be most effective, the LA County CRC needs to hire an outreach coordinator/manager to coordinate and provide outreach to key communities, CBOs, and other groups to ensure more engagement throughout the redistricting process. Although Commissioners participated in a number of discussions and workshops,



additional staff resources are needed beyond those of Commissioners who have other commitments, such as jobs and family. This staff position would be responsible for working directly with community- based organizations and other groups to coordinate presentations and support for workshops. The intended outcome is to increase engagement by helping more people understand the importance of redistricting, their role in the process, and increased participation.

The County of Los Angeles could help support this outreach effort further by routinely putting banners across its website about upcoming LA County CRC public hearings, reaching out to other cities to request that they promote residents to sign up, etc. The City of Los Angeles could also do more to help get the word out to its Neighborhood Councils through EmpowerLA.

Lesson 4. The LA County CRC should continue to establish Commission values and By-laws.

The LA County CRC created not only values, but also strong By-laws by which to govern itself. Both were useful throughout the process regarding Commissioner conduct and adherence to both. The values were:

- Accountability: We are accountable to the process and each other to serve all the constituents of Los Angeles County.
- Transparency: We are committed to openness in all aspects of the redistricting process.
- **Objectivity:** We are careful, intentional, fair-minded, and impartial and will actively resist undue influence in establishing supervisorial district boundaries in an equitable manner.
- Integrity: We are honest, truthful, ethical, principled, respectful, and professional.
- Inclusion & Equity: We seek to create and foster a true sense of belonging and eliminate potential barriers by being purposeful, deliberate, and effective in comprehensive public outreach, engagement, and feedback.

The By-laws were particularly useful and guided the CRC during the 12 months on such issues as filling vacancies, communications, conduct, and meeting protocol (see Appendix C.1).

Lesson 5. The LA County CRC must continuously educate the public regarding the Voting Rights Act and redistricting criteria.

Before each COI public hearing, the Co-Chairs and Commissioners provided a 10-minute overview of the redistricting process, including the Voting Rights Act (VRA) and redistricting mapping criteria. This overview was important because different members of the public attended different public hearings.



As time progressed and the Commissioners began reviewing submitted maps, more members of the public became engaged. Many of these members of the public had not attended the COI public hearings and were not schooled in redistricting. As a result, many public comments were couched in racial terms with racial targets, instead of descriptions of COIs.

This situation drove home the need for continuous educating the public about the redistricting criteria.

Lesson ?. ANY OTHERS?

TO BE WRITTEN/EXPANDED – ANY OTHERS?

Lessons Learned for the County of Los Angeles Agencies

Lesson 6. The Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk (RRCC/CC) should inform applicants of the time commitment and consider some form of compensation given the immense time required.

The Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk (RR/CC) should make sure applicants understand the time commitment for serving as redistricting commissioners, as it is considerable. Our Commissioners were dedicated and made the time, despite the added responsibilities of family, work, and health during a pandemic. A Commissioner should anticipate devoting between one to days per month to redistricting:

- During the first six months, Commissioners averaged two meetings per month, combined with ad hoc working group meetings between. This effort equated to approximately one day per month.
- During the next three months, Commissioners dedicated approximately three hours for each of the 12 COI public hearings. Each of the public hearings required preparation time to review the agenda and public comments to date.
- During the last three months, Commissioners' workload increased as they reviewed the many months submitted, conducted 4 additional public hearings, and met to hone the final map plan. The Commissioners' meetings last four or more hours and increased in frequency to meeting 5 times in the last week.

Los Angeles County should assess what other state redistricting commissions are paid and develop plans to cover meeting time and mileage and parking to meetings.

Lesson 7. The County of Los Angeles should have the redistricting mapping software vendor develop enhancements to the redistricting software well in advance of the redistricting process.

The County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department (ISD) should issue a Request for Qualifications from multiple vendors to see what features are available.



ISD should work with the selected vendor ahead of time to ensure the needed enhancements are built into the software well in advance of the redistricting process. Important software features are:

- Ensure the selected software is user friendly
- Provide multiple levels of sophistication options for the public to use, ranging from novice to sophisticated demographer (e.g., a simplified version without all of the bells-and-whistles, as well as a "pro" version with multiple data layers and capabilities)
- Have software vendors improve the visuals in the software since users today expect such maps to be comparable other GIS maps (e.g., Google, Waze, MapQuest) that display streets, terrain, and landmarks with clarity
- Have the software vendor provide the software earlier in the process to work out kinks ahead of time
- Have the software vendor provide the ability for users to start with either Census blocks or Redistricting Data Units (RDUs), discussed further in Chapter B.5 (The current software only allows one of the two options.) Moreover, while using RDUs as the basic geographic unit facilitates initial map drawing, the software should also include lower-level geographies, including census blocks and tracks.

Lesson 8. Los Angeles County should identify ways to broaden the pool of potential bidders to provide mapping and consulting services for the LA County CRC

The Senate Bill's conflict of interest provisions narrowed the pool of demographer and mapping consultants who could bid on the mapping and demographic consulting services Request for Proposal (RFP), prepared by the LA County CRC. Although there were multiple qualified firms that could do the work, the LA County CRC only received three bids.

The firm selected met the Conflict-of-Interest provisions, established by the State, but lacked intimate knowledge of Los Angeles County communities, which is important for redistricting. Demographers need to understand the complexities of historic COIs, Neighborhood Councils in the City of Los Angeles, unincorporated areas, and basic geography and topography of Los Angeles County.

Lesson 9. The County of Los Angeles should adopt new technological advancements for conducting hybrid public hearings while weighing the needs of residents and communities with persistent digital barriers.

The County of Los Angeles and the LA County CRC should continue to adopt new technological advancements in conducting hybrid public meetings – an anticipated trend in the coming years. Hybrid meetings allow the public to attend either remotely (via webinar or other platforms) and others to attend in person.



Because of the pandemic, this LA County CRC pioneered new approaches out of necessity, including convening both virtual and hybrid meetings in compliance with the Brown Act, expanding access to meetings through multiple platforms and social media, and holding the first press conference in front of the Hall of Administration since the COVID-19 pandemic started in March 2020. Some future considerations are:

- Adopt the hybrid meeting format which allows:
 - Individuals who cannot drive or do not want to drive to in-person meetings to still have access to meetings
 - Individuals who use their phones to call in and provide their public comments
 - o Individuals who want to attend in person can
 - Individuals and communities, who lack struggle with the digital barrier, can attend in person
- Continue to record live meetings on YouTube⁷ or other similar channels because many individuals who could not attend the meetings later viewed the recorded meetings
- Select sites for the in-person meetings in communities where there may have been substantial technological barriers to access the meetings virtually

Lesson 10. The County of Los Angeles should provide the staffing support, budget, and technological support required for the Commissioners.

The LA County CRC needed staff to get established – to develop or revise By-laws, prepare meeting agenda and training/educational programs, prepare public outreach plans, etc. It would have been useful if the Commissioners had had greater input regarding the firms and individuals selected. That said, other CRCs in the State that solicited such input took much longer to get established.

Prior to the formation of the LA County CRC, the County decided not to staff the commission with County staff. Instead, to reinforce the independence of the LA County CRC and build an arms-length relationship between the Commissioners and County staff, the County retained the services of two private firms:

- County Counsel retained Colantuono, Highsmith & Whatley, PC from its master list of pre-approved law firms to provide legal services for the LA County CRC.
- The County's Executive Office used a master list of pre-approved consulting firms maintained by the Chief Executive Office (CEO) to retain the services of KH Consulting Group (KH). KH responded to a Statement of Work prepared by the Executive Office and CEO.



⁷ YouTube is an online video sharing and social media platform that is cloud-based.

Both of these firms were brought on in early December 2020 and informed that the full Commission had to be put into place by December 31, 2021. This late start necessitated a compact schedule of four meetings with the 8 randomly selected Commissioners, including one on December 26 and 28, to select the other 6 Commissioners from the remaining 52 highly qualified applicants (see Chapter B.1 on the "Formation of Independent Commission" for details)

When the full LA County CRC met for the first time on January 13, 2021, an Agenda item was "Consent Under California Professional Rule of Responsibility No. 1.8.6 to Independent Legal Counsel's Representation of the Commission" regarding approval of Holly O. Whatley, Esq., as the LA County CRC's Independent Legal Counsel.

KH's President, Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, Ph.D., presented her firm qualifications in February 2020, outlining the firm's work with performing management audits and performance reviews on behalf of various county and city agencies (e.g., County of Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury). The Project Manager from the Executive Office reviewed the budget with the LA County CRC.

KH established the budget, based on the Statement of Work (SOW) and requirements outlined in the Senate Bill. The work scope far exceeded the expectations outlined in the SOW – both in terms of time, frequency of meetings, number of public hearings, technical GIS support required of the Commissioners and public, and related matters. The staffing budget should have been greater.

In addition, the \$100,000 media budget should have been increased significantly, given the highly competitive media market in Los Angeles County.

Finally, the County developed a budget for providing internal support for the Commissioners, including the website, mapping software, and email services, among other services. The email system was clunky for Commissioners to access and its use became burdensome to them. Consequently, emails were distributed via both their @crc.lacounty.gov email and personal emails for effective (but not efficient) communications. The County should address this shortcoming.

Lesson 11. The County of Los Angeles should approach the California legislature to establish a more unified and integrated approach to redistricting software and databases.

On a statewide level, the California legislature should consider the development of an integrated database and common software for redistricting purposes across the State. In this way:

• It would be more cost-effective than having every city, county, school district, water district, and other governmental jurisdictions having to procure software, build databases, train the public in its use, etc.



- It would be easier for the public to learn one mapping tool for all California redistricting initiatives versus learning multiple GIS systems that are used frequently in the same geographic vicinity (e.g., most recently, redistricting efforts for the County of Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, City of Long Beach, and Los Angeles Unified School District.
- It might bring greater clarity about the differences among the various redistricting initiatives, many of which overlap.

Lesson 12. The County of Los Angeles should explore a ballot measure and legislative changes to increase the number of Board of Supervisors

Although beyond the scope of the LA County CRC, the Commissioners received frequent input regarding the size of the supervisorial districts, combined with the need to expand the number of Supervisors. Editorials on this topic appeared in the media.

To manage a supervisorial district of 2 million is unwieldy, particularly given the diversity of Los Angeles County in terms of COIs, geography, land vastness, and budget sizes. The commute from Lancaster to most urban areas is more than one hour. Members of the public indicated that they thought smaller supervisorial districts would enable Supervisors to more responsive to their communities' needs.

Lesson ?. ANY OTHERS?

TO BE WRITTEN/EXPANDED – ANY OTHERS?

CONTENTS OF THIS REPORT

This report is divided into three parts:

- Part A (this part) provides an executive summary, presents the final supervisorial map, and shares lessons learned for future LA County CRCs
- Part B: Year in Review documents the process, starting with the formation of the LA County CRC and how it was organized. It outlines public outreach efforts, COI public hearings during the summer, the mapping database and software, selection of mapping options for public hearings, and public hearings on the map options that led to the adoption of the final map.
- Part C: Appendices presents additional background information and reports on the process, such as Commissioner-approved documents (e.g., Public Outreach Plan, calendar); racially polarized voter analysis performed; lists of the Census tracks and blocks assigned to each supervisorial district; and assigned staff support.





Part B YEAR IN REVIEW

PART B CONTENTS

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B.1 – FORMATION OF INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

PAST PRACTICES

In the past, the BOS appointed an advisory Boundary Redistricting Committee (BRC) to study proposed changes to the boundaries. The BOS could make revisions before adopting the final redistricted boundaries. The five supervisorial districts established in 2011 are displayed in the map.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION TODAY

Today, the LA County CRC is independent of the BOS. In 2016, the California Legislature passed Senate Bill 958 requiring the County of Los Angeles to assemble an independent citizens redistricting commission following the Federal Decennial Census.

Based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2020 population data and applicable legal requirements, the LA County CRC's responsibility is to define how the Supervisorial Districts will be drawn to account for population and demographic changes since the 2010 Census.

Selection of the Commissioners

The selection process was a three-phase process:

Phase 1: RegistrarRecorder/County Clerk Identification of 60 Most Qualified Applicants

- 741 applications
- 533 qualified applicants
- 60 most qualified

Phase 2:

Auditor-Controller Random Drawing of 8 Commissioners

- 1 randomly drawn per Supervisorial District
- 3 randomly drawn from remaining 55 applicants

Phase 3:

Selection of 6
Additional
Commissioners

- Ratings of all 60 applications
 - Holistic approach
 - Scale of 1-10
- List narrowed to reflect:
 - Political party affiliations
 - Diverse demographics
- Slate of 6



Phase 1. Applications to the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

During 2020, the LA County CRC was in the process of being formed. The County of Los Angeles Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk (RR/CC) received 741 applications and identified 533 that were qualified (e.g., Los Angeles County residents and registered voters), which they then scored to establish a pool of 60 qualified applicants. The applications of these qualified applicants are available by candidates' first names at: <u>LA County CRC Applications</u>

Phase 2. Auditor-Controller Random Drawing of the 8 Commissioners

The County of Los Angeles Auditor-Controller conducted a random drawing at the BOS' meeting on November 24, 2020, selecting one Commissioner from each of the five existing Supervisorial Districts and three Commissioners randomly drawn from the remaining 55 applicants. The following Commissioners were selected through this random drawing:

- Commissioner David Adam Holtzman
- Commissioner Daniel Mark Mayeda
- Commissioner Nelson Obregon
- Commissioner Brian Mark Stecher, PhD
- Commissioner John Patrick Kevin Vento
- Commissioner Carolyn Williams
- Commissioner Doreena Wong

Phase 3. Selection of the Six Remaining Commissioners

The randomly selected eight Commissioners met at four posted special meetings during December 2020 to select the remaining six Commissioners from the remaining 52 most qualified applicants. The following Commissioners were selected through this process:

- Commissioner Mark Mendoza
- Commissioner Apolonio Morales
- Commissioner Priscilla Orpinela-Segura
- Commissioner Hailes Horacio Soto
- Commissioner Saira Soto
- Commissioner Priya Sridharan

Effective December 28, 2020, the CRC had its full complement of 14 Commissioners to begin its work with the necessary quorum to meet, starting in 2021.

Appendix C.2 contains the report on the selection process in 2020.



Replacement of a Commissioner Who Resigned

In April 2021, Commissioner Priya Sridharan resigned. Commissioner Mary Kenney was selected to replace her in May 2021. Appendix C.3 outlines the process for making the selection of her replacement. The report is also available at: <u>LA County CRC Commissioner Replacement Process</u>.

COMMISSIONERS

The LA County CRC has two Co-Chairs – Daniel Mayeda and Carolyn Williams – approved by a quorum vote of the Commissioners. Their <u>biographies and emails</u> are posted on the LA County CRC website. The 14 Commissioners today are:

Commissioner Jean Franklin
Commissioner David Holtzman
Commissioner Mary Kenney
Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda
Commissioner Mark Mendoza
Commissioner Apolonio Morales
Commissioner Nelson Obregon

Commissioner Priscilla Orpinela-Segura Commissioner Hailes Soto Commissioner Saira Soto Commissioner Brian Stecher Commissioner John Vento Co-Chair Carolyn Williams Commissioner Doreena Wong



B.2 – COMMISSION ORGANIZATION

OATH OF OFFICE

The County of Los Angeles Executive Office led the swearing in ceremony for the Commissioners on January 13, 2021. Here is the Oath of Office they took:

I, (state your name), during such times as I hold the office of the County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.

INITIAL TRAINING

During the January 2021 regular meetings, Holly O. Whatley, Esq., CRC Independent Legal Counsel, covered:

- Consent Under California Professional Rule of Responsibility No. 1.8.6 to Independent Legal Counsel's Representation of the Commission
- Brown Act requirements
- Conflict of Interest
- Public Records Act (PRA)
- Requirement to complete AB 1234 training online within 60 days
- Election Code
- Ethics training online (submit proof to Independent Legal Counsel)

BYLAWS

The LA County CRC developed its bylaws during January and February 2021 and decided to follow Rosenberg's Rules of Order. The revised bylaws were expanded to include social/interactive and non-interactive media on October 27, 2021. Resolutions passed, discussed later regarding virtual meetings, are also posted with the bylaws.

The Senate bill requires that the LA County CRC have a quorum of 9 members to conduct the business of the Commission; 9 members to vote on any official actions; and 9 "yes" votes to pass any action.



VALUES

The Commission adopted the following values:

- Accountability: We are accountable to the process and each other to serve all the constituents of Los Angeles County.
- Transparency: We are committed to openness in all aspects of the redistricting process.
- **Objectivity:** We are careful, intentional, fair-minded, and impartial and will actively resist undue influence in establishing supervisorial district boundaries in an equitable manner.
- Integrity: We are honest, truthful, ethical, principled, respectful, and professional.
- Inclusion & Equity: We seek to create and foster a true sense of belonging and eliminate potential barriers by being purposeful, deliberate, and effective in comprehensive public outreach, engagement, and feedback.

TIMELINE

Because of COVID-19, there was uncertainty regarding when the 2020 Census data would be released, so the target dates were in flux until May 2021 when the U.S. Census Bureau indicated it would release legacy data by mid-August 2021. Key milestones were:



TO BE WRITTEN/FIXED - INSERT BETTER GRAPHIC OF TIMELINE

Appendix C.4 contains the details of the Calendar of the Year. The timeline was aggressive in light of:

- The delayed availability of the Census data
- The added delay in receiving the Census data adjusted for the incarcerated population on September 20, 2021



The impact of COVID-19 restrictions and precautions necessarily throughout the redistricting process

The LA County CRC and its Ad Hoc Working Group -Legislation - reached out to the California State legislation to extend the deadline beyond December 15, 2021, on multiple occasions:

- June 29, 2021: Letter to Senator Steven M. Glazer, State Capitol, regarding support for Senate Bill (SB)
 594 (As Amended S/3/2021) if amended
- August 22, 2021: Letter to Senator Steven M. Glazer, State Capitol, Opposition to SB 594 (as amended 8/16/2021) unless amended
- August 24, 2021: Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda's oral testimony before the California Assembly Elections Committee on SB 594

The State legislation rejected all requests.

MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING FORMATS

Virtual and Hybrid Meetings

Because of COVID-19 and for the safety of the public, the Commissioners and staff, the LA County CRC meetings and business were conducted virtually, except for five COI public hearings held in a hybrid format (a combination of virtual and in-person model) in August and September 2021 (see Chapter B.4 on the COI Public Hearings).

Governor's Executive Order

The meetings were conducted using video conferencing and electronic means, consistent with Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-29-20, regarding the COVID- 19 pandemic. The Governor extended the Executive Order through September 30, 2021.

Resolutions

In September 2021, new legislation allowed legislative bodies to continue to conduct teleconference meetings after September 30, 2021, if certain criteria are met and findings made regarding health and safety issues. The LA County CRC passed a total of three resolutions to continue remote teleconference meetings in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e) and other applicable provisions of the Brown Act.

Bob Hope Patriotic Hall

The LA County CRC identified Bob Hope Patriotic Hall; 1816 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90015 as the site for other hybrid meetings and public hearings because of its central location, seating capacity, safety protocols in light of COVID-19, and access to public transportation. The LA County CRC held a special meeting at Patriotic



Hall on September 14, 2021, and then decided to defer holding additional hybrid meetings for the balance of the year because of COVID-19 safety concerns.









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Regular and Special Meetings

The LA County CRC regular meetings were scheduled for the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, starting at 7:00 p.m. By October 2021, the number of meetings increased to weekly meetings. By December 2021, the Commissioners held six meetings over a two-week period to deliberate on potential maps, map modifications, and the adoption of the final map.

The public had multiple means for accessing meetings.





REDISTRICTING 2021



Sign up and stay informed: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov



October meetings will only be virtual. If we offer hybrid formats in the future, attendance in person in keeping with COVID19 health safety protocols – <u>masks required</u>



Attend and participate virtually in CRC meetings and public hearings: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82726060927



<u>Listen</u> only to CRC meetings and public hearings by calling: (669) 900 -9128, enter: 827 2606 0927#



View CRC meetings and public hearings on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/LACountyRedistricting/



Submit written comments via:

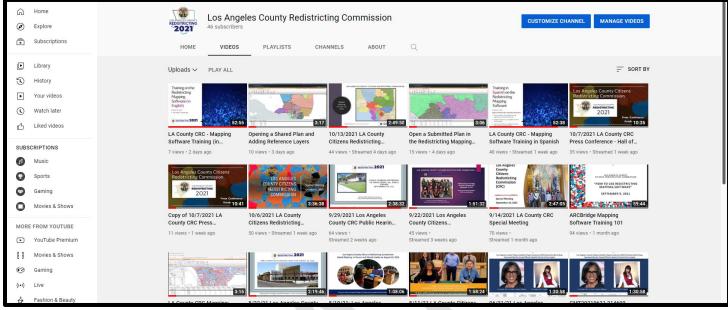
https://publiccomment.redistricting.lacounty.gov/

By mail: Los Angeles County CRC, P.O. Box 56447, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413

DRAFT FINAL REPORT, PART B, PAGE B.13

All regular and special meetings, as well as public hearings, are conducted in accordance with Brown Act and recorded live on the <u>LA County CRC YouTube channel and directly at:</u> https://www.youtube.com/c/LACountyRedistricting/videos.





Agenda, minutes, recordings, and supporting materials are posted on the CRC website: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/ (discussed in Chapter B.2).

Threshold Languages

The LA County CRC received no requests (but would have responded to all requests) for interpreters as per Senate Bill and Brown Act guidelines. In addition to summer public hearings, all meetings after November 7, 2021, had Spanish interpreters. The following instructions were provided:



Attention all participants: you must select your preferred language. Click on "Interpretation" at the bottom of your screen. Select English or Spanish. You then can choose to "mute original audio" for a clearer interpretation. If you do not choose a language, you will not hear the interpretation.

Atención todos los participantes: haga clic en la interpretación ("Interpretation") abajo en su pantalla a mano derecha Elija Inglés, o Español. Debe elegir el idioma que prefiere. Luego, puede optar por silenciar el audio original ("mute the original audio") para escuchar una interpretación más clara. Sí usted no selecciona un idioma, no podrá escuchar la interpretación.



COMMISSIONER EDUCATION

The LA County CRC established the following policy regarding honorariums:

- Will endeavor to secure speakers who are willing to donate their time
- If not au gratis, can pay an honorarium up to \$1,000 per speaker
- Make no payments, honorariums, or donations to nonprofit organizations

In addition to the training provided through the Independent Legal Counsel, just discussed, some of the speakers before the Commissioners were:

- Justin Levitt, Esq., Loyola Law School faculty, Topic: Voting Rights Ac5 (Full bio at: https://www.lls.edu/faculty/faculty/istl-r/justinlevitt/)
- Kathay Feng, Esq., National Redistricting Director, Common Cause; Topic: Redistricting 101 (Full bio at: https://www.commoncause.org/people/kathay-feng-2)
- Community Based Organizations (CBOs) engaged in the redistricting process, including a panel of:
 - o Rosalind Gold, Jacqueline Coto, and Giovany Hernandez from NALEO Educational Fund
 - Karen Diaz from CHIRLA
 - o Daniel Jeon and Charles Evans from Asian Americans Advance Justice Los Angeles
 - Kirk Samuels from Community Coalition
 - Alejandra Ramirez-Zarate from Advancement Project
 - Margo Reeg and Fatima Malik from the League of Women Voters of Los Angeles County
 - Yvonne Gonzalez Duncan and Kimberly Fuentes from California LULAC
 - o Julia Gomez from ACLU SoCal
 - Steven Ochoa from MALDEF
- Dr. Raphael J. Sonenshein, Executive Director, Pat Brown Institute for Public Affairs at Cal State LA (Full bio: https://calstatela.patbrowninstitute.org/who-we-are/executive-director/)
- County of Los Angeles Panel on Mapping Tool Being Developed
 - o Steven J. Steinberg, Ph.D., MPA, GISP, Geographic Information Officer, County of Los Angeles
 - o Richard Leadbeater, Esri Redistricting Team
 - David Ely, Compass Demographics, Inc.
- 2011 County of Los Angeles Border Redistricting Committee (BRC) on Experiences and Lessons learned



- Steve Napolitano, former BCR Committee Alternate; currently City Council Member, City of Manhattan Beach, CA
- Martin Zimmerman, Assistant Chief Executive Officer, serving as BCR Executive Director (now retired)
- Mark Greninger, GIS Manager, Mapping & GIS Services, County of Los Angeles Public Works
- o Nick Franchino, GIS Manager, County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
- Matt A. Barreto, Professor of Political Science & Chicana/o and Central American Studies, UCLA, and Director of UCLA Voting Rights Project (Full bio at: http://mattbarreto.com)

AD HOC WORKING GROUPS

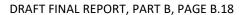
Throughout the year, the Commissioners saw the benefit of forming Ad Hoc Working Groups to review materials or information for consideration by the full Commission. The following Ad Hoc Working Groups were created by the Co-Chairs, who attended some pre-assigned ones. Some of the Ad Hoc Working Groups were in place for multiple months; others focused on a specific purpose, such as the development of values or the replacement of a Commissioner.

Ad Hoc Working Groups	Members
Demography – Selection of demographer and review of redistricting mapping software and training plan	 Co-Leaders Commissioner Brian Stecher Commissioner John Vento Commissioner Priya Sridharan (original Leader until she resigned) Members Commissioner Nelson Obregon Commissioner David Holtzman Commissioner Doreena Wong Co-Chair Liaison: Co-Chair Carolyn Williams
Education – Identification of Commissioners' topics of interest and subject matter experts as speakers Outreach – Review of the Public Outreach Plan, leveraging community organization networks, conducting presentations or workshops on redistricting, and reviewing the media strategy for promoting the public hearings	Leader: Commissioner Mark Mendoza Member: Commissioner John Vento Co-Chair Liaison: Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda Leader: Commissioner Apolonio Morales Members Commissioner Priscilla Orpinela-Segura Commissioner Saira Soto Commissioner Doreena Wong Commissioner Hailes Soto



Ad Hoc Working Groups	Members
	 Commissioner Jean Franklin
	Co-Chair Liaison: Co-Chair Carolyn Williams
Legislation and Other CRC Best	Leader: Commissioner David Holtzman
Practices – Updates about other	Members
redistricting commissions	 Commissioner Mary Kenney
	 Commissioner Brian Stecher
	Co-Chair Liaison: Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda
Mapping – Integration of the COI input into	Leader: Commissioner Hailes Soto
mapping models	Members
	 Commissioner Brian Stecher
	 Commissioner Saira Soto
	 Commissioner Doreena Wong
	 Commissioner John Vento
	Co-Chair Liaison: None assigned because the Co-Chairs
	preferred to review the Ad Hoc Working Group's input
	simultaneously with the full Commission
Specific Map Refinements – Refinement of	Map Option B Series
map options discussed at Public Hearing	 Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda
Nos. 3 and 4	 Commissioner Hailes Soto
	 Commissioner Jean Franklin
	 Commissioner Mark Mendoza
	 Commissioner Mary Kenney
	Map Option F and G Series
	Co-Chair Carolyn Williams
	 Commissioner Apolonio Morales
	 Commissioner Brian Stecher
	 Commissioner John Vento
	 Commissioner Saira Soto
Technical Report (this document) – Review	Leaders: Co-Chair Carolyn Williams and Co-Chair Daniel
of the draft report before presentation to	Mayeda
the full Commission	Members
	 Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda
	Co-Chair Carolyn Williams
	 Commissioner Apolonio Morales – Outreach
	 Commissioner Mary Kenney – Legislation
	 Commissioner Hailes Soto – Mapping

Ad Hoc Working Groups	Members
	 Commissioner Doreena Wong – Demography and Outreach
Commission Replacement – Development of a process for vetting and selecting a commissioner for consideration by the full Commission	Leaders Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda Co-Chair Carolyn Williams Members Commissioner John Vento Commissioner Mark Mendoza Commissioner Saira Soto
Values— Development of the LA County CRC tenets on how to behave and treat each other and the public	Leader: Commissioner John Vento Members Commissioner Mark Mendoza Commissioner Apolonio Morales Commissioner Nelson Obregon Co-Chair Liaison: Co-Chair Carolyn Williams



B.3 – PUBLIC OUTREACH

PUBLIC OUTREACH PLAN

Appendix C.5 contains the <u>Public Outreach Plan</u>, adopted in February 2021 and posted on the LA County CRC website. Its contents are:

- I. Overview: Plan Purpose and Redistricting Overview
- II. Public Access and Outreach: Website, Other CRC Communication Vehicles, Building on Existing Organizational Networks, Media Outlets and Media Buys
- III. Public Involvement: Overview, Threshold Languages, Timetable, Redistricting Map Submissions, Metrics

Attachments: CBOs Potentially Interested in Redistricting

THRESHOLD LANGUAGES

Threshold languages are defined as: "a language for which the number of residents of the County of Los Angeles who are members of a language minority is greater than or equal to 3 percent of the total voting age residents of the county." As a result, the threshold languages in Los Angeles County are:

1. Armenian	7. Korean
2. Cambodian/Khmer	8. Russian
3. Chinese	9. Spanish
4. Farsi	10. Tagalog/Filipino
5. Hindi	11. Thai
6. Japanese	12. Vietnamese

During the course of the year, the California Secretary of State identified additional threshold languages (Arabic, Armenian, Hmong, Persian, Punjabi, and Syriac) for Los Angeles County as a result of a lawsuit.¹



¹ Memo from Alex Padilla, Secretary of State, State of California Elections Division to All County Clerks/Registrars of Voters,

[&]quot;Additional Languages Required under California Elections Code Section 14201, Language Minority Determinations," May 21, 2020.

One in three Angelenos are foreign born.² In Los Angeles County, approximately 25% of the population is characterized as having Limited English Proficiency (LEP). These 12 threshold languages represent 96% of Los Angeles County's LEP population. The remaining 4% of the LEP population speak more than 100 different languages and represent approximately 97,000 residents.

County of Los Angeles commissions normally request 72-hours notification for interpreter services for regular and special meetings. The Election Code requires that the CRC provide interpreter services within 24-hours notification for the public hearings in the Summer 2021 and the public hearings in November-December 2021.

WEBSITE

The LA County CRC quickly put together a website that was launched in late January 2021, available at: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/ The website was also tested to ensure ADA compliance and access on phones and tablets.

The major tabs on the homepage website are:

- About Us, Meetings
- Community Outreach
- Making a Redistricting Map
- Want to Know More?³



² University of Southern California, Dornsife, "State of Immigrants in L.A. 2020 Report," January 9, 2020: https://dornsife.usc.edu/csii/state-of-immigrants-la

³ By law, the 2011 redistricting website had to be available through September 2021. The 2021 LA County CRC website had a link to the 2011 website to meet this requirement under "Want to Know More?".



Individuals can sign up on the website for alerts and bulletins about upcoming meetings and public hearings. Although the Commission recognized the limitations of Google Translate, the LA County CRC used it to increase the accessibility to the website via more than 100 language options.

Branding

For consistency, meeting information, reports, PowerPoint presentations, and promotional materials carried the LA County CRC logo and website graphics. The logo and graphics were designed with a friendly motif that was less bureaucratic than other governmental entities.

GovDelivery

The LA County CRC relied on the County's GovDelivery system for disseminating bulletins about upcoming regular and special meetings, workshops, presentations, mapping options, and public hearings. Building the email database consisted of such contacts as:

- Los Angeles County 2020 Census
- CRC sign-ups
- City managers, clerks, mayors, and council members
- 2011 Border Redistricting Committee outreach





Media outlets

The number of emails on our list serve grew from 50 in December 2020 to more than 9,500 by December 2021.

FACT SHEET AND OUTREACH TOOLKIT

The Ad Hoc Working Group – Outreach developed a one-page Fact Sheet and <u>outreach toolkit</u>, which were available in English and most of the County's threshold languages.







REDISTRICTING 2021



Redistricting Fact Sheet

A first in Los Angeles County history! An independent Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission (LA County CRC) will redraw the supervisorial districts for the next 10 years.

What You Need to Know

How This Redistricting Process Differs From Past Practices
In the past, the Board of Supervisors had the final say before
adopting the final redistricted boundaries. Today, the LA County
CRC is designed to be independent from the influence of the Board
and reflect the County's diversity.

Redistricting Overview

Our work involves adopting supervisorial districts that are about equal in population – about 2 million people per district – based on U.S. Census data. Other considerations are fairness regarding race and ethnicity; not splitting cities, neighborhoods, and communities of interest; and having compact districts.

Why Redistricting Matters

At the local level, periodic redistricting can help to:

- Ensure our County's diverse population and communities have opportunities to have their voices heard
- Enable voters to elect representatives of their choosing and not draw supervisorial districts in such a way as to dilute fair opportunities
- Have Supervisors be responsive to the preferences and needs of residents through:
 - Public policies to improve lives
 - Public services and resources (e.g., public health and medical centers, social services, parks, sheriff, municipal services to unincorporated areas and contract cities... and many more)



We want a transparent and inclusive process. Have your voice heard by:

- Attending our regular meetings
- Sharing your thoughts at our Public Forums and Public Hearings
- Submitting written public comments
- Preparing and submitting maps for consideration
- Letting others know about redistricting

Sign up! Get involved:

https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/



Who We Are

Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda Co-Chair Carolyn Williams

Commissioner Jean Franklin
Commissioner David Holtzman
Commissioner Mary Kenney
Commissioner Mark Mendoza
Commissioner Apolonio Morales
Commissioner Nelson Obregon
Commissioner Priscilla Orpinelæegura
Commissioner Hailes Soto
Commissioner Saira Soto
Commissioner Brian Stecher
Commissioner John Vento
Commissioner Doreena Wong



WORKSHOPS

LA County CRC-Sponsored Workshops

The Ad Hoc Working Group – Outreach conducted two workshops in April 2021. The purpose of these workshops was to inform and engage organizations in outreach and redistricting. The workshops targeted the following groups:

- April 6 at 5:00-6:00 pm: Community Based Organizations (CBOs) & Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)
- April 20 at 5:00-6:00 pm: Cities, government agencies, educational systems

During the workshops, the Commissioners focused on how their organizations could participate and assist with outreach, particularly during the Public Hearings, to solicit input from Communities of Interest (COI) and later to provide input on the November-December Public Hearings on map options.

The Executive Director routinely met with community-based organizations to update them on the LA County CRC's activities and planned next steps to solicit input and help promote the Commission with their respective stakeholders. She also conducted a workshop in October 2021 about:

- The LA County CRC's timeline for the November-December Public Hearings
- Process for submitting maps for consideration by the LA County CRC

As elaborated on in Chapter B.5 on the mapping software and datasets, the LA County CRC also provided videos and workshops on how to use the mapping software. Virtual workshops were held on:

- August 2021 when the preliminary Census data were released
- October 2021 when the Public Law Census data adjusted for the incarcerated population and updated software were available
- October 2021 in Spanish, using the Public Law Census data and updated software
- October 2021 in English, using the Public Law Census data and updated software



Invitations to Speak

The Commissioners and staff conducted <u>educational presentations</u> for various organizations throughout the year. Highlights are:

- Avalon City Council
- Calabasas City Council
- CHIRLA en tu Casa
- Dymally Institute at CSUDH (a state coalition of black organizations to have a voice in redistricting)
- Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments
- Los Angeles Jewish Foundation Jewish Federation of Southern California
- Northeast Neighbors (NEN) and North of Montana Avenue (NoMA) neighborhood associations in Santa Monica
- Panel Webinar on Redistricting for the Nonprofit Community with Common Cause California
- Pastor Raymond Dennis of Gospel Mission Baptist Church of Los Angeles, Pastor Jason Malveaux of Progressive Community Church of Inglewood Presentation on Redistricting
- Power of Prayer Radio
- San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments
- South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce
- Torrance Chamber of Commerce, Government Relations Committee
- West Valley Democratic Club panel with LA County CRC and LA City Redistricting Commissioner Richard Katz
- Wilmont Neighborhood Association
- Women in Leadership Vital Voices, NAACP, including First AME Church Pasadena, We Breathe Committee, Metropolitan Baptist Church, National Black Women Congress - SGVC, AME VAIert, AME WMS Political Action Committee
- Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
- KPWR-FM / KDAY-FM radio/podcast interviews with Cece and Teddy
- Harvard Kennedy School interview for its Data-Smart City Solutions blog:
 https://datasmart.ash.harvard.edu/maps-give-los-angeles-county-residents-voice-redistricting
- South East Los Angeles Collaboration (SELA)

Commissioner External Communications

Commissioners reported any <u>external or ex parte communications</u> with the public. Such communications were posted on the LA County CRC website and made available to the public for review.



PROMOTION OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Flyers

The LA County CRC promoted the COI public hearings through:

- Flyers in the 12 threshold languages, shared with hundreds of community-based organizations
- Gov-Delivery bulletins
- Workshops
- Collaboration with CBOs and other governmental agencies to promote the public hearings: County of Los Angeles departments, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), Los Angeles City DONE and EMPOWER LA (99 Neighborhood Councils), Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD), etc.
- Cross-promotional efforts with California CRC, Los Angeles City CRC, and Long Beach Independent Redistricting Commission

Social Media

The LA County CRC established the following social media links:

Website: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/LACountyRedistricting/

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/RedistrictingLACounty

Twitter: #DrawLACounty

LA County CRC bulletins were posted on Facebook and Twitter. LA County CRC workshops, meetings, and public hearings are posted on YouTube. Meetings and public hearings were broadcasted live on YouTube.

Sample Ballot/Voter Information Guide

RR/CC included a small blurb about redistricting in the Sample Ballot/Voter Information Guide for the September 14, 2021, California Gubernatorial Election. This Guide was sent to every household in LA County and targeted to reach the county's 5.7 million registered voters.



Help Draw the Lines for the Supervisorial Districts for Electing County Board of Supervisors

The <u>independent</u> Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission is holding Communities of Interest (COI) Public Hearings about how to redraw the supervisorial district lines.

Details at: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/ Help Draw LA County!

Media Coverage and Outreach

As of December 12, 2021, more than 20 news articles that cite the LA County CRC are posted on the website under Redistricting in the News.

Because of the limited size of the media budget, the media buy was deferred and used to promote the November-December public hearings on the map options. The media buys were combinations of on-air radio spots, social media Zoom interviews (KPWR-FM / KDAY-FM), one on-air interview (KIRN-AM), social media, digital banner ads, radio streaming, on-air radio spots, and print ads.



Platform	Language	
English Radio - General Market, African American, and Others		
 KPWR-FM & KDAY-FM 	English	
■ KJLH-FM	English	
Spanish Radio - Hispanic Market		
■ KLVE-FM	Spanish	
■ KRCD-FM	Spanish	
■ KSCA-FM	Spanish	
Asian Market		

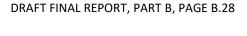


Platform	Language	
 KWRM-AM (Chinese Radio) 	Chinese	
 KOREAN DAILY or KOREAN TIMES 	Korean	
Persian / Armenian Radio		
 KIRN 670 AM Socal Persian 	Persian	
 KLOS 95.5 FM HD Socal Armenian 	Armenian	
English Print - General Market, Spanish, and African American Market		
 Los Angeles Times 	English	
 Digital Print - General Market, African American, and Hispanic 		
 Los Angeles Times and Los Angeles Times En Español 	English and Spanish	
 Los Angeles Sentinel 	African American/English	
Our Weekly		
Spanish Print and Spanish Digital – Hispanic Market		
La Opinion	Spanish	
 Los Angeles Times En Español 	Spanish	

PRESS RELEASES AND PRESS CONFERENCE

The LA County CRC released **Press Releases**, which are posted on the website.

On October 7, 2021, the LA County CRC held the first Press Conference in the front of the Hall Administration since COVID-19 had stopped such press conference in March 2020.

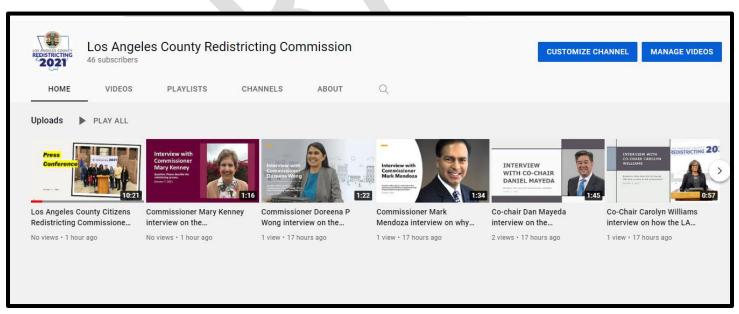




REDISTRICTING 2021



After the Press Conference, the attending 8 Commissioners were interviewed on different aspects of the redistricting process. These <u>interviews</u> are posted on the LA County CRC Website and <u>LA County CRC YouTube Channel</u>.





LA COUNTY CRC CONTACT POINTS

The public had multiple options for communications with or contacting the LA County CRC:

- Sign up to receive bulletins at: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/
- An online Public Comment form linked to regular and special meeting agenda
- An online GOOGLE Form for communities of interest to provide input into the Public Hearings
- Correspondence via CRC, P.O. Box 56447, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413
- E-mail via Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, Ph.D., Executive Director, at ghartsough@crc.lacounty.gov or Thai
 V. Le, Clerk, Ph.D., at tle@crc.lacounty.gov
- Phone via (818) 907-0397
- LA County Executive Office
- Co-Chairs Carolyn Williams and Daniel Mayeda who served as contact points for inquiries regarding presentations, interviews, reporter queries, etc.



B.4 – COMMUNITY OF INTEREST (COI) PUBLIC HEARINGS

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST (COI) DEFINITION

According to the California CRC, "A community of interest is a contiguous population that shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates."

The LA County CRC asked the public to describe their communities, including:

- The economic and social interests that bind your community together
- Why your community should be kept together for fair and effective representation
- Where your community is located
- What nearby areas do they want to or not want to be grouped with

The LA County CRC provided additional guidance, based on the COI questions developed by the California CRC, for defining a community of interest (COI); some suggestions were:

- Begin with your city or unincorporated area: Mention the street names and significant locations in your neighborhood to help identify the parameters of your community.
- What are your shared interests?
- What brings you together?
- What is important to your community?
- Are there nearby areas you want to be in a district with?
- Nearby areas you don't want to be in a district with? Why or why not?
- Has your community come together to advocate for important services, better schools, roads, or health centers in your neighborhood?



12 COI PUBLIC HEARINGS

Senate Bill 958 requires a minimum of 7 public hearings with 1 per supervisorial district. In total, the LA County CRC conducted 12 public hearings, including:

- 1 hybrid (in-person/virtual) in each of the 5 supervisorial districts
- 1 in Spanish with interpreters for the English-speaking attendees

The LA County CRC designed and provided a form for the public to use to provide COI input:

https://forms.gle/2SDZSxEuKNZ3ZU1KA All

ATENCION TODOS LOS PARTICIPANTES

Debe elegir el idioma que prefiere! 1. Haga clic en la "[Interpretación" abajo en su

- pantalla a mano derecha

 2. Elija Inglés o Español
 Luego, puede optar por "silenciar el audio
 original" para escuchar una interpretación
- PARTICIPANTS

You must select your preferred language!

Click on "Interpretation" at the bottom of your screen
 Select English or Spanish
 You then can choose to mute the origina audio for a clearer interpretation.



SÍ USTED NO SELECCIONA UN IDIOMA, NO PODRÁ ESCUCHAR LA INTERPRETACIÓN

IF YOU DO NOT CHOOSE A LANGUAGE, YOU WILL NOT HEAR THE INTERPRETATION.

Initial 10 Public Hearing Process and Format

The LA County CRC adopted a regional or zone approach for the initial 10 public hearings. In this way, the Commissioners could receive input from COIs that covered a smaller geographic area than the 5 supervisorial districts. The LA County CRC also wanted the geographical areas to differ from the existing supervisorial districts since the Commissioners wanted a fresh look at the districts.

Nine geographic zones were developed for the COI public hearings. The basis for the 9 zones were the County's 8 Service Planning Areas (SPA), used primarily for planning, statistical tracking, and provision of health and social services.⁴ Some adjustments were made to even the populations (e.g., San Fernando Valley and Santa Clarita Valley were assigned to separate zones). The County CRC provided <u>an interactive zone map</u> to help interested attendees to find the location nearest their zip code.

Public Hearing Zone	Submitted Public Comments Through COI Form	Suggested Zip Codes
Zone A	View Zone A Public Comments	91350; 91351; 91354; 91355; 91381; 91382; 91384; 91387; 91390; 91321
Zone B	View Zone B Public Comments	91042; 91759; 92397; 93243; 93510; 93523; 93532; 93534; 93535; 93536; 93543; 93544; 93550; 93551; 93552; 93553; 93563; 93591
Zone C	View Zone C Public Comments	91040; 91301; 91302; 91303; 91304; 91306; 91307; 91311; 91316; 91324; 91325; 91326; 91330; 91331; 91335; 91340; 91342; 91343; 91344; 91345; 91352; 91356; 91361; 91362;

⁴ https://www.laalmanac.com/health/he798.php





REDISTRICTING 2021

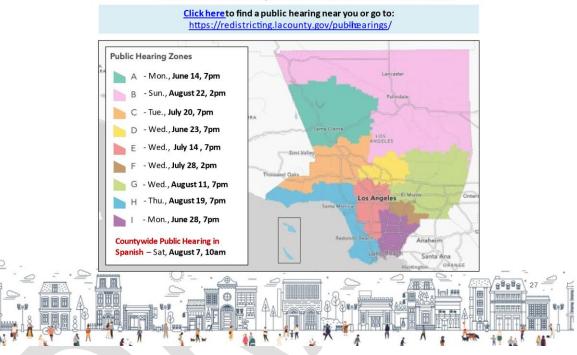
Public Hearing Zone	Submitted Public Comments Through COI Form	Suggested Zip Codes
		91364; 91367; 91401; 91402; 91403; 91405; 91406; 91411; 91423; 91436; 91601; 91602; 91604; 91605; 91606; 91607
Zone D	<u>View Zone D Public</u> <u>Comments</u>	90041; 91001; 91011; 91020; 91023; 91046; 91101; 91103; 91104; 91105; 91106; 91107; 91125; 91126; 91201; 91202; 91203; 91204; 91205; 91206; 91207; 91208; 91210; 91214; 91501; 91502; 91504; 91505; 91506; 91521; 91522; 91523
Zone E	View Zone E Public Comments	90001; 90002; 90003; 90004; 90005; 90006; 90007; 90008; 90010; 90011; 90012; 90014; 90015; 90016; 90017; 90018; 90019; 90020; 90021; 90023; 90026; 90027; 90028; 90029; 90031; 90032; 90033; 90036; 90037; 90038; 90039; 90042; 90043; 90044; 90046; 90047; 90048; 90056; 90057; 90058; 90059; 90061; 90062; 90063; 90065; 90068; 90069; 90071; 90089; 90211; 90220; 90222; 90247; 90248; 90249; 90301; 90302; 90303; 90304; 90305; 90746; 90747; 90013; 90090; 91608
Zone F	View Zone F Public Comments	90022; 90040; 90601; 90602; 90603; 90604; 90605; 90606; 90631; 90640; 90660
Zone G	View Zone G Public Comments	91006; 91007; 91008; 91010; 91016; 91024; 91030; 91108; 91702; 91706; 91709; 91710; 91711; 91722; 91723; 91724; 91731; 91732; 91733; 91740; 91741; 91744; 91745; 91746; 91748; 91750; 91754; 91755; 91765; 91766; 91767; 91768; 91770; 91773; 91775; 91776; 91780; 91789; 91790; 91791; 91792; 91801; 91803; 92821; 92823
Zone H	View Zone H Public Comments	90024; 90025; 90034; 90035; 90045; 90049; 90064; 90066; 90067; 90073; 90077; 90094; 90095; 90210; 90212; 90230; 90232; 90245; 90250; 90254; 90260; 90261; 90263; 90265; 90266; 90272; 90274; 90275; 90277; 90278; 90290; 90291; 90292; 90293; 90401; 90402; 90403; 90404; 90405; 90501; 90502; 90503; 90504; 90505; 90506; 90704; 90710; 90717; 90731; 90732; 90744; 90745
Zone I	View Zone I Public Comments	90201; 90221; 90240; 90241; 90242; 90255; 90262; 90270; 90280; 90623; 90630; 90638; 90639; 90650; 90670; 90701; 90703; 90706; 90712; 90713; 90715; 90716; 90723; 90755; 90802; 90803; 90804; 90805; 90806; 90807; 90808; 90810; 90813; 90814; 90815; 90822; 90831; 90840; 90846; 90802; 90803; 90803; 90803
Countywide Spanish	View Public Comments View Translated Public Comments	all zip codes





10 Public Hearings on Los Angeles County Redistricting

Learn about redistricting. Tell us about your community. Share your ideas on how to drawthe 5 Board of Supervisors' districts for the next decade.



Two Additional Hybrid COI Public Hearings

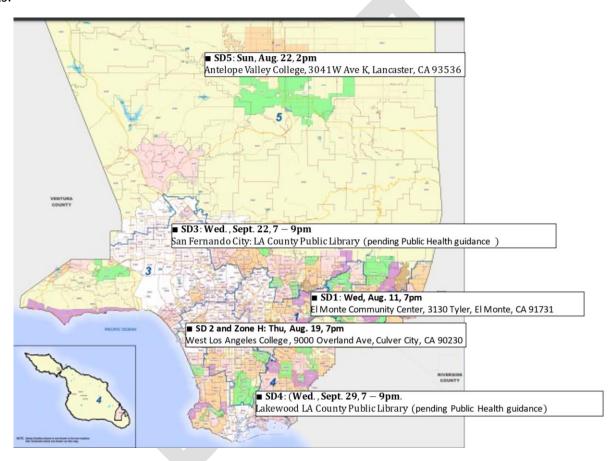
According to the statute governing our Commission in Elec. Code, § 21534 (2)(B):

"(B) In the event any state or local health order prohibits large gatherings, the commission may modify the location of the hearings, including use of virtual hearings that use technology to permit remote viewing and participation, to the extent required to comply with public health requirements. If the commission modifies the location of a hearing, it shall provide opportunities to view and listen to proceedings by video, to listen to proceedings by phone, and to provide public comment by phone and in writing with no limitation on the number of commenters. The commission shall, to the greatest extent practicable, provide an opportunity for in-person participation for at least one hearing in each supervisorial district. Methods for providing in-person participation may include, but are not limited to, setting up multiple rooms with audiovisual connections to the hearing, allowing community members



to make appointments to make public comment, providing personal protective equipment, or holding hearings in outdoor spaces."

In July 2021, the COVID-19 situation seemed to be in decline and the Commissioners requested the LA County CRC staff to design a hybrid approach to the public hearings scheduled for August 2021. The Commission also decided to add 2 more public hearings for September 2021. In this way, the LA County CRC met the requirement that at least one in-person COI public hearing was conducted in each of the 5 supervisorial districts.



Care was given that the hybrid public hearing sites be accessible for the handicapped, parking, and public transportation. In addition, specific communities were identified where there were likely digital barriers for accessing public hearings virtually: El Monte, Bellflower, and San Fernando City. The other two locations were at community colleges – West Los Angeles College and Antelope Valley College – because they had the technology to handle hybrid meeting formats.







Health Safety Protocols

The L.A. County Health Officer Order was modified to align with the State on masking guidance, requirements for workplaces to adhere to Cal/OSHA standards, and sector-specific protocols that remained in place for indoor K-12 schools, day cares, camps, and high-risk congregate settings. Currently, Cal/OSHA standards continue to require distancing and masking for all employees.



The LA County CRC was the first County commission to conduct meetings in a hybrid format in history. To conduct such hybrid public hearings required special consideration, particularly since the LA County facilities had not yet opened to the public at that time.

Steps were taken to ensure adherence to LA County Public Health protocols. Masks were required, and care was given to endure safe distance seating of the Commissioners and the public. At the two public library settings, there were limitations on the number of the Commissioners and public who could be in the space.

For your safety and others:

Wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth—INDOORS— regardless of vaccination status Social distance from others who don't live with you Wash your hands often with soap and water, or use hand sanitizer

The County of Los Angeles "re-opened" with the rest of the state on June 15, 2021. Changing conditions in the County due to the rapid spread of the Delta variant of COVID-19 prompted new restrictions by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (LACPDH). Effective as of Sunday, July 18, 2021, LACPDH Health Orders required all persons, regardless of vaccination status, to wear masks/facial coverings at all indoor public settings.

At the start of each hybrid COI public hearing, the LA County CRC Clerk outlined the safety protocols:5

Initial Response If Reporting Positive COVID-19 Test

- Immediately home-quarantine for 10 days
- Instruct individual to tell his/her close contacts to home-quarantine for 10 days
- Call your doctor/healthcare provider for further direction
- Continue to monitor symptoms between 11 to 14 days and seek care if symptoms escalate
- Remain in contact with Public Health
- Seek medical attention immediately if you are having difficulty breathing or keeping fluids down

Initial Response if Reporting COVID-19 Symptoms

- Immediately home-quarantine for 10 days
- Get tested at any Public Health test site immediately at a location near you
- Call your doctor/healthcare provider for further direction
- Continue to monitor symptoms between 11 to 14 days and seek care if symptoms escalate



⁵ Source: LACCD, http://laccd.edu/About/News/Documents/Safety-Advisories/Safety%20Advisory%20-%20Protocols%20for%20Reporting%20COVID-19%20Exposure%20Incidents%20revised%20July%2027%202021.pdf

Seek medical attention immediately if you are having difficulty breathing or keeping fluids down

Reporting Positive COVID-19 Test or Symptoms after the Public Hearing

 Contact <u>tle@crc.lacounty.gov</u> to report COVID-19 exposures and positive cases so we can let individuals who signed in know of their potential risks.

Definition of Infectious and Close Contact Defined

- A patient with presumed or confirmed COVID-19 is considered to be infectious from 2 days before their symptoms started until their isolation period ends.
- Asymptomatic patients with a laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 infection are considered to be infectious from 2 days before their test was taken until 10 days after their test was taken.
- A "close contact" refers to any of the following people who were exposed to a patient with presumed or confirmed COVID-19 ("patient") while they were infectious:
 - An individual who was within 6 feet of the patient for a total of 15 minutes or more within a
 24-hour period
 - An individual who had unprotected contact with the patient's body fluids and/or secretions (e.g., being coughed or sneezed on, sharing utensils or saliva, or providing care without wearing appropriate protective equipment)

COI INPUT AND COI MAPS

Public COI Map Input

COI input through October 3, 2021 is posted in a sortable Excel Spreadsheet on the LA County CRC website on the orange bar: COI INPUT COI input received after October 3, 2021 was posted with the scheduled special and regular meetings and public hearings. The LA County CRC also posted input from the California CRC so the public could review public testimony made before that commission that might pertain to the County of Los Angeles supervisorial districts.

Overall, the LA County CRC reviewed:

- Hundreds of pages of written public comment
- 500 submissions regarding COIs
- 50 formal written letters from CBOs, governments (e.g., city councils, COGs), and others
- 20 COI maps submitted by the public for the LA County CRC's consideration. They are displayed as
 "Public's Submitted Communities of Interest Maps" on the LA County CRC website.



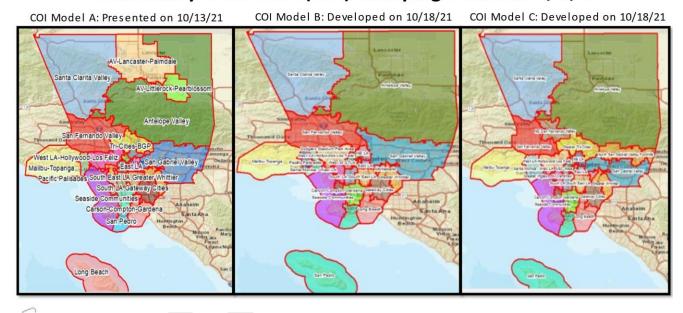
Commissioner COI Models

In October 2021, the LA County CRC formed five teams of two to three Commissioners each to analyze COI input and develop hypotheses about the COI patterns described in the written and oral public testimonies. Each zone was reviewed by two teams. The Commissioners' team meetings were recorded.

The Executive Director summarized the input from the COI teams in a report, "Summary of Community of Interest (COI) Hypotheses." The report also includes links to the recorded team meetings; the report is posted on the website and appears in Appendix C.6.

On the basis of this input, the LA County CRC formed an Ad Hoc Working Group to create visualizations of the COI input. The full Commission reviewed the models at two public meetings. The outcome was three COI Models that depicted public input:

Community of Interest (COI) Groupings: Models A, B, C



Details of each COI model are available at:

- COI Model A
- COI Model B
- COI Model C



The models reflect the diverse viewpoints received (e.g., keep the San Gabriel Valley together; separate the foothills from the rest of the San Gabriel Valley; keep the Tri-Cities of Pasadena, Glendale; and Burbank together; or group Burbank with the San Fernando Valley).





B.5 – MAPPING DEMOGRAPHER, SOFTWARE AND DATABASES

SELECTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND MAPPING CONSULTING SERVICES

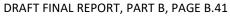
The LA County CRC issued a <u>Request for Proposal/Statement of Work (RFP/SOW)</u> which is in Appendix C.7. The criteria for evaluating the proposal were:

Criteria for Evaluating Proposals	Weightings
Ethics Requirements (If the Proposer fails this requirement, the bid cannot be	Pass/Fail
considered.) ⁶	
Proposers' Plans to meet RFP Objectives and Tasks	
Task 1 – Redistricting Mapping Planning	10%
Task 2 – Public Involvement in Redistricting Mapping	10%
Task 3 – Review of Public-Submitted Maps	10%
Task 4 – Preparation of Line drawings of LA County	10%
Proposers' Proposed Timeline to Satisfy Redistricting Deadlines Realistically	10%
Proposers' Firm and Team Capabilities	30%
Proposers' Project Costs and Hourly Rates	20%

The LA County CRC received three proposals. The Ad Hoc Working Group – Demography evaluated the proposals and submitted two finalists for the full Commission's consideration: ARCBridge Consulting & Training Inc. and National Demographics Corporation (NDC). The Commission listened to oral presentations of both firms. NDC withdrew its proposal. The Commission selected ARCBridge.

CENSUS DATA

According to the U.S. Census Bureau:





⁶ California Elections Code Sections 21533(d) & 21532(d)(4)

"The 2020 Census counted every person living in the United States and the five U.S. territories. It marked the 24th census in U.S. history and the first time that households were invited to respond to the census online."⁷

Delayed Release of 2020 Census

In December 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that it would:

"...continue to process the data collected and plan to deliver a complete and accurate state population count for apportionment in early 2021, as close to the statutory deadline as possible."8

Unfortunately, that was not the case. The release date of the 2020 Census was a moving target this year because of a) COVID-19; and b) the extension of the Census deadline. The Census data were finally released in August 2021.

Official California Public Law (P.L. 94-171) Census

In 2012, the voters of California passed a proposition to adjust the Census data for the in-state incarcerated population. Specifically, if incarcerated individuals were in-state residents prior to incarceration, they are to be counted in their last known residences' district population (Elec. Code § 21003). This redistricting cycle was the first year for implementing P.L. 94-171. Specifically:

P.L. 94-171 redistricting data is a tabulation from the decennial census that includes counts of population by race and ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino origin); voting age; housing occupancy status; and group quarter s population, all at the census block level. The California Citizens Redistricting Commission and many local jurisdictions, including cities and counties are required by law to use the official redistricting dataset provided by the Statewide Database. This dataset is different form the data that the U.S. Census Bureau provides in that it has reallocated data from incarcerated persons that were enumerated in facilities under the control of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to their last known residential address.

The LA County CRC had to wait for the official Census data to be adjusted for the incarcerated population by the Statewide Database at the University of California, Berkeley. It was released on September 20, 2021.

The GIS-Demography Team at ISD prepared a report on the impact of the adjusted Census data for the incarcerated population. <u>This report is posted on LA County CRC website</u>: (pages 4-7).



⁷ https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/2020-census-main.html

⁸ https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/2020-census-update-apportionment.html

Total Population, VAP, and CVAP Data

The 2020 Census data is the source to use for determining the total population to ensure the map options and adopted final map are within 10% deviation among the five districts. Two other population data points are also used:

- Voter Age Population([VAP), based on 2020 Census data
- Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) based on the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS)

VAP and CVAP inform the analysis of whether a proposed map complies with the VRA. Consideration of 2019 ACS is appropriate for that evaluation. Chapter B.7 elaborates further on the VAP and CVAP data sets, including limitations in the accuracy of the CVAP.

U.S. Department of Justice Ethnic Categories

The LA County CRC used the ethnic categories developed by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ):

Latino (LAT)	Everyone who responded affirmatively to Hispanic Origin question
	regardless of race

The following categories are Not Hispanic or Latino:

White (WHI)	Single race White alone
Black (BLK)	Single race Black and 2 race Black and White
American Indian (AIN)	Single race AIN and 2 race AIN and White
Asian (ASI)	Single race Asian and 2 race Asian and White
Hawaiian Pacific Islander (HPI)	Single race HPI and 2 race HPI and White
Other Race (OTH)	Single race Other and 2 race Other and White
Multi Minority Race (MMR)	All multi race categories except those assigned above.

The mapping software provides the DOJ ethnic categories for Adjusted Population (POP_A20), Adjusted Voting Age Population (VAP_A20), and unadjusted Citizen Voting Age Population from 2019 CVAP tabulation (CVAP_D19). The variable names combine the ethnic prefix and the universe suffixes.

CITIES AND UNINCORPORATED AREAS

Countywide Statistical Areas (CSAs)

The <u>Countywide Statistical Areas (CSA)</u> project was developed to provide a common geographic boundary for reporting departmental statistics for cities and unincorporated areas. The City of Los Angeles' neighborhoods were identified by the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering. CSAs differ from the more informal "Community" geographies because:



- They represent geographies comprised of Census block groups split by cities.
- They must cover the entire unincorporated and incorporated areas of Los Angeles County.
- There can be no holes or overlapping areas.

The CSAs originally were created using Census Block Groups split by cities (e.g., "Split Block Groups") as a geographic building block. These boundaries are subsequently updated as needed based on the cities' annexation/deannexation records.

CSAs are named according to the following recommended naming conventions:

- All names will be assumed to begin with "Unincorporated" (e.g., Unincorporated El Camino Village) for the unincorporated areas. They will not be part of the Statistical Geography Name (so the name of the Statistical Area would be "El Camino Village").
- Names will not contain "Island," referring to a small unincorporated area surrounded by incorporated cities. Such small unincorporated areas also begin their names with "Unincorporated" to distinguish them from any surrounding cities. There may be one or more exceptions for certain small areas (e.g., "Bandini Islands").
- A forward slash implies an undetermined boundary between two areas within a statistical geography (e.g., Westfield/Academy Hills or View Park/Windsor Hills).
- Certain established names may include hyphens (e.g., Florence-Firestone).
- Aliases may be defined in parentheses (e.g., Unincorporated Long Beach (Bonner/Carson Park)).

A <u>full listing of the 348 CSAs</u> is posted on the LA County CRC website. They include the 87 cities, 139 <u>CSAs</u> <u>within the City of Los Angeles</u>, and the 122 unincorporated areas.

Redistricting Data Units (RDUs)

The County staff provided the Commissioners with an overview of the 2011 redistricting experiences and introduced the use of Redistricting Data Units or Redistricting Units (RDUs) at the May 29, 2021, LA County CRC meeting. The County developed and used RDUs for the 2001 and 2011 redistricting to:

- Reflect the administrative and governmental jurisdictions within the County
- Align with U.S. Census Bureau geographies, which is required to provide population figures for the redistricting process
- Bring clarity to city and unincorporated area boundaries







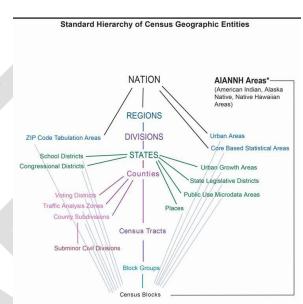


⁹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oyil3dH0LFs (Note: The panel starts at 14 minutes 47 seconds.)

Today, County departments use RDUs for regional planning, delivery of municipal services to unincorporated areas and contract cities, and County operations. RDUs also minimize the problem of cities and unincorporated areas being unintentionally split between two SDs.

<u>RDUs</u> are primarily census tracts, split along city boundaries, from which data have been compiled for use in the redistricting software.

In addition to aligning census geographies with incorporated city boundaries, the RDUs also delineate the boundaries of the named unincorporated areas in Los Angeles County that represent about 1 million residents. The unincorporated areas in Los Angeles County cover more than 2,600 square miles, represent 66% of the County's land, and more than 1 million residents (10% of the county's population). The unincorporated areas are socially and economically diverse. ¹⁰ They can be small (a few blocks); large, such as East Los Angeles with more than 150,000 residents; or sparsely populated (high desert). Without RDUs, users of the software might unknowingly bifurcate



unincorporated areas since the U.S. Census Bureau does not reflect certain unincorporated areas as contiguous names.

The U.S. Census Bureau is obligated to protect the privacy of people. Blocks are the smallest unit of geography. In sparsely populated areas, such as North County in Los Angeles County, the blocks are large because few people live there. In densely populated areas, the blocks are small.

The tract, block group, block, and RDU geographies are nested. The totals for each level of geography add up to the total population of the County.

Census data Levels	Actual	Rounded
Blocks	91,626	92,000
Block Groups	6,591	6,600
Tracts	2,498	2,500
RDU at Block Group level with CSAs	7,029	7,000
RDU at Tract Level with CSAs	2,957	3,000

¹⁰ https://planning.lacounty.gov/view/unincorporated_los_angeles_county/



Census data Levels	Actual	Rounded
CSAs	348	350

The Ad Hoc Working Group for Demography further discussed the pros and cons of RDUs, including the complexities of manipulating 92,000 Blocks versus 3,000 RDUs during August 2021.

The County's demographer, David Ely of Compass Demographics, described the datasets built into the mapping software at the <u>September 29, 2021, LA County CRC meeting</u>. He outlined the data sets, being built into the software, including the importance of each data set for redistricting purposes:

- RDUs, which reflect existing city and unincorporated area boundaries, including CSAs, and reduces the number of geographic areas to manipulate from 90,000 Census blocks to 3,000 RDUs
- Adjusted population and Voter Age Population (VAP) total, presented based on DOJ categories
- Unadjusted CVAP by DOJ categories
- 2020 Voter Registration Total and by surname matched categories
- Socio-Economic Data from the American Community Survey (ACS), 2019, including:
 - o Language spoken at home, just Spanish, Asian Language, and Other
 - Renter/owner occupied
 - o Income Categories
 - Education Categories
 - Poverty

The LA County CRC used the RDUs as the building block for redistricting.

Los Angeles City Neighborhood Councils

Corresponding to the City of Los Angeles Department of Neighborhood Empowerment (DONE), the 99 Neighborhood Councils in the City of Los Angeles was another consideration. They lie within the City of Los Angeles but do not follow the CSA boundaries. Although most of the City of Los Angeles has a Neighborhood Council, there are some residential areas that opted not to be part of DONE. Based on the rules that a geographic unit should not have overlaps and gaps.

Therefore, for the City of Los Angeles, the Neighborhood Council file was overlaid on the Block Groups and boundaries assigned using the centroid of the block group; therefore, while the names of the CSAs in the City of Los Angeles match the neighborhood file, the boundaries are not the same.



¹¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eALiuxsOV2w (Note: David Ely's presentation starts at 6 minutes 20 seconds.)

MAPPING SOFTWARE

The County of Los Angeles contracted with Esri to supply the redistricting mapping software. The County provided this free, web-based, mapping software so that:

- Individuals and community groups could participate in the redistricting process.
- The public could prepare and submit Redistricting Map Plans for the CRC's consideration.

The software was first made available as a soft launch in August 2021 so users could become familiar with it and participate in training sessions.

Personalized help was made available in English, Spanish, Mandarin, Farsi, Hindi, Korean, and Vietnamese. Interpreters were provided for additional languages, as requested.

The official launch of the redistricting mapping software and datasets was on October 7, 2021.

TRAINING ON MAPPING SOFTWARE

The LA County CRC developed a training plan for the launch of the mapping software.

Type of		Lead	Target Audience	Timing				
Training	Approach	Implementers		Aug 1- 15	Aug 16- 31	Sep 1- 15	Sep 16- 30	Onward
Technical & Administrative Training			ARCBridge; Thai V. Le; LA County GIS experts (approx. 18)					
Commissioners	3 small groups of 4-5 Commissioners; two 1-hour sessions (2nd hour optional)	ARCBridge	Commissioners					
Personalized Help for Commissioners	Scheduled appointments	ARCBridge; Thai V. Le	Commissioners					
Glossary of technical terms	Post on website Glossary tab	ARCBridge with additions from LA County ISD	Commissioners & Public					
= :	Live training program recorded and posted	ARCBridge	Public					





REDISTRICTING 2021

Type of		Lead	Target			Timi	ng	
Training	Approach	Implementers	Audience	Aug 1- 15	Aug 16- 31	Sep 1- 15	Sep 16- 30	Onward
on sections of recording for posting								
Webinar in Spanish (1 hour)	Live training program recorded and posted	•	Public					
Webinar in other languages	Add Google captions; have County GIS review recording for technical accuracy; refer to HELP line for language requests	LA County ISD	Public					
Webinar for trouble shooting, based on identified need (optional)	Live training program recorded and posted	ARCBridge	Public					
Help Line in multiple languages	Scheduled appointments	Thai receives emails 8 schedules with LA County ISD/GIS staff	& Public					
Website: Online printed materials and video links	Information on CRC website with links to video training	Thai V. Le	Public					
Website: Translation of online printed training materials	Translate Spanish version; use Google translate for other languages		Public					
Website: Translation of online video training materials	Use Google translate/ captions for other languages		Public					





In addition, the LA County CRC posted Esri training videos and made customized training videos to address questions that arose from the public.

ARCBridge conducted two training workshops for the Commissioners and the public in August 2021, using the preliminary software and Census data.

Once the Public Law Census data adjusted for the incarcerated population, RDUs, and updated software were available, the LA County CRC provided two additional workshops in October 2021, on how to use the mapping software:

- One workshop in English by ARCBridge
- One workshop in Spanish, conducted by GIS bilingual staff from the County of Los Angeles



Alma Vazquez

Ricardo Contreras Juan-Raul Cardenas

Para asistirpor Zoom: Haga Clic Aquí ID de reunión: 827 9895 2671 Contraseña/Passcode: 322580

+16699009128,,82798952671#,,,,*322580# US

MAPPING DATABASE

Datasets to Draw Redistricting Maps

David Ely of Compass Demographics and the County's retained demographer met with the LA County CRC to describe the datasets built into the mapping software.

- RDUs, which reflect existing city and unincorporated area boundaries, including CSAs, and reduces the number of geographic areas to manipulate from 90,000 Census blocks to 3,000 RDUs
- Adjusted population and Voter Age Population (VAP) total, presented based on DOJ categories
- Unadjusted CVAP by DOJ categories
- 2020 Voter Registration Total and by surname matched categories
- Socio-Economic Data from the American Community Survey (ACS), 2019, including:
 - Language spoken at home, just Spanish, Asian Language, and Other
 - o Renter/owner occupied
 - Income Categories
 - Education Categories
 - Poverty



Mapping Files and Data Downloads

The LA County CRC also made <u>files and data available for download</u> and use by mapmakers.

Census Data

File Name	File Description
P.L. 194 Data	2020 Decennial Census Public Law 194 data for County of Los Angeles
Tract Shapefile	Tract-level geography shapefile for County of Los Angeles
Block Group Shapefile	Block Group-level geography shapefile for County of Los Angeles
Block Shapefile	Block-level geography shapefile for County of Los Angeles

Mapping Shapefiles and Reference Layers

File Name	File Description
All Reference Layers	This zip files contains all reference layers available in the redistricting mapping
	software
Assembly Districts	Reference layer for California's Assembly Districts
Senate Districts	Reference layer for California's Senate Districts
Census Places	Reference layer for Census Places
Cities and Communities	Reference layer for Cities and Communities
Congressional Districts	Reference layer for Congressional Districts
County Subdivisions	Reference layer for County Subdivisions
City of Los Angeles	Reference layer for City of Los Angeles Council Districts
Council Districts	
City of Los Angeles	Reference layer for City of Los Angeles Neighborhood Councils
Neighborhood Councils	
School Districts	Reference layer for School Districts
2011 Supervisorial Districts	Reference layer for County of Los Angeles' 2011 adopted Supervisorial Districts
2015-2019 CVAP (Tracts)	Reference layer with underlying data for citizen voting age population (CVAP)
	at the tract level
2015-2019 CVAP (Block	Reference layer with underlying data for citizen voting age population (CVAP)
Group)	at the Block Group level
2015-2019 CVAP (Block)	Reference layer with underlying data for citizen voting age population (CVAP)
	at the block level
Socioeconomic	This is a geodatabase file with socioeconomic reference layers
Educational Attainment	Reference layer for educational attainment
Linguistic Isolation	Reference layer for linguistic isolation
Poverty	Reference layer for poverty level





REDISTRICTING 2021

File Name	File Description
Consolidated COIs	Reference layer prepared by ARCBridge consolidating COIs based on input
(Model A)	from public hearings and synthesized by Commissioners
Consolidated COIs	Reference layer prepared by ARCBridge consolidating COIs based on input
(Model B)	from public hearings and synthesized by Commissioners
Consolidated COIs	Reference layer prepared by ARCBridge consolidating COIs based on input
(Model C)	from public hearings and synthesized by Commissioners

Data Tables

File Name	File Description
Educational Attainment	Data table for educational attainment
Linguistic Isolation	Data table for linguistic isolation
Poverty	Data table for poverty level

Election Data

File Name	File Description
2012 Primary Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2012 Primary Election
2012 General Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2012 General Election
2014 Primary Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2014 Primary Election
2014 General Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2014 General Election
2016 Primary Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2016 Primary Election
2016 General Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2016 General Election
2018 Primary Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2018 Primary Election
2018 General Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2018 General Election
2020 Primary Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2020 Primary Election
2020 General Election	County of Los Angeles voting data for 2020 General Election

Additional Files

File Name	File Description
DxVAR 2020 Redistricting	This is the DX_VAR configuration file used in the mapping software. This is essentially a data dictionary and dictates how the application shows the
	datasets in the demographics menu.
FGDB	This is the updated geodatabase (zipped) containing the datasets in the
	mapping software, matched to the DX_VAR file.
Ethnic Categories	Document used to identify and categorize different ethnic groups in the DX_VAR file.
Additional Fields	Additional fields defined, including CVAP and socioeconomic variables.



Environmental Health Hazards and Housing Data Layers

File Name	File Description
CalEnviroScreen (CES) 4.0	The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has made public the latest geodatabases and shapefiles with indicators that "reflect environmental conditions or a population's vulnerability to environmental pollutants." For more information, visit the OEHHA website by clicking here.
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Data	The California Department of Housing and Community Development has collected data, geodatabases, and shapefiles on several indicators, including housing, access to opportunity, and displacement risks. For more information, visit the AFFH website by clicking here.

Additional Data Layers

File Name	File Description File Description
File Name CalEnviroScreen (CES) 4.0	File Description File Description The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has made public the latest geodatabases and shapefiles (2021) with indicators that "reflect environmental conditions or a population's vulnerability to environmental pollutants." For more information, visit the OEHHA website by clicking here. Reference layers added to the software: Overall Percentile (Results) Pollution Burden Ozone PM2.5 Diesel Particulate Matter Drinking Water Contamination Children's Lead Risk from Housing Pesticide Use Toxic Releases from Facilities Traffic Impacts
	Cleanup SitesGroundwater Threats
	Hazardous Waste
	Impaired WatersSolid Waste Sites
	Population Characteristics
	■ Asthma





REDISTRICTING 2021

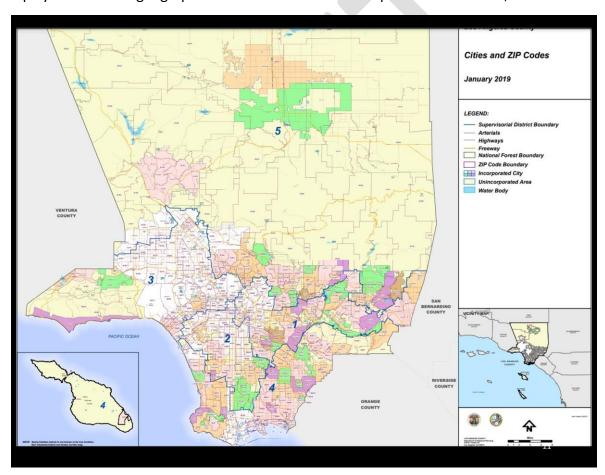
File Name	File Description File Description
	 Cardiovascular Disease Low Birth Weight Education Housing Burden Linguistic Isolation Poverty Unemployment
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Data	The California Department of Housing and Community Development has collected data, geodatabases, and shapefiles on several indicators, including housing, access to opportunity, and displacement risks. For more information, visit the AFFH website by clicking here. Reference layers added to the software: Social Vulnerability Index (CDC 2018) SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities Health Places Index (PHASC 2021) Special Flood Hazard Areas (FEMA 2020) TCAC Area of High Segregation and Poverty (2021) Overcrowded Households (CHHS) — No Date
	 Sensitive Communities (UCB, Urban Displacement Project 2021) Job Proximity Index (HUD 2014-2017) TCAC Opportunity Areas – Composite Score (2021) TCAC Opportunity Areas – Economic Score (2021) TCAC Opportunity Areas – Environmental Score (2021) Median Income (ACS 2015-2019) Poverty Status (ACS 2015-2019)

B.6 – SELECTION OF MAP OPTIONS FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

This chapter reviews the legal requirements and criteria for developing viable map options and describes the various maps submitted and reviewed by the LA County CRC.

CURRENT SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS

The map displays the current geographic boundaries for the five Supervisorial Districts, drawn in 2011.





LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND MAPPING CRITERIA

According to the U.S. Constitution, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, Cal. Election Code § 21534, the LA County CRC must adopt supervisorial district lines using the following criteria, listed in order of priority:

- 1. Each district shall be <u>reasonably equal in total resident population</u> to the other districts, except where deviation is required to comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965 or allowable by law.
- 2. Districts shall comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965.
- 3. Districts shall be geographically contiguous.
- 4. The geographic integrity of city, local neighborhood, or community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division.
- 5. To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with numbers 1-4 above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographic compactness.

Besides the above criteria, districts shall not be drawn for purposes of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.

PRELIMINARY MAPS AND COI MAPS

Prior to the release of the Public Law Census data, the public had submitted 7 preliminary maps for the <u>5</u> <u>supervisorial districts and 20 COI maps</u>, which are posted on the LA County CRC website. In addition to the 20 COI maps are the three COI Models that the LA County CRC developed (see Chapter B.4 for details).

PUBLIC SUBMITTED OFFICIAL MAPS

In total, the public submitted 31 official redistricting maps that met the minimum requirements for redistricting purposes by October 28, 2021. These <u>31 redistricting maps</u> are posted on the LA County CRC.

COMMISSION REDISTRICTING INITIAL MAPPING OPTIONS

The LA County CRC reviewed the 31 public submitted maps, including maps prepared by Commissioners, on October 26, 27, 28, 2021. The Commissioners were able to build redistricting maps, having:

- Received extensive training on the mapping criteria, including the VRA
- Listened to and read the COI input during the 12 COI public hearings
- Reviewed more than a thousand public comments throughout the redistricting process at that point in time



Completed the mapping software training

The Commissioner-prepared maps were not posted until October 25, 2021, to allow time for the public to submit maps without the influence of Commissioner-created maps.

ARCBridge completed a Scorecard that displayed metrics about each map option submitted (see final Scorecard at the end of this chapter).

Map Options Considered for Initial Public Hearing

On October 28, 2021, 31 maps had been submitted to the LA County CRC. The Commissioners focused on which map options to put forth as starting points for the November-December Public Hearings. Three Commissioner-prepared maps – Maps 020, 021, and 022 – were withdrawn from consideration. The Commissioners then could share up to three of their top map preferences. An "X" means they liked the map, but it was not among their top 3. No Commissioner had more than 3 ratings.

Last Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Franklin				1						1		Х						1										
Holtzma n	1																			1	1				Х			
Mayeda		1						4											1	1								
Mendoza														1				1		Χ		1						
Morales												1		7				1		1								
Obregon	1													1	1		Х		1									
Orpinela- Segura								1				1											1					
H. Soto												1							Х	1				Х			1	
S. Soto			$\overline{}$									Х			1				1					1			Х	
Kenney			1	abla						Х					1		1		Х									
Stecher		Х			abla					х				Х	1		Х	1	Х	1				Х				
Vento	1					Х						1						Х		1				Х				
Williams				Х								1		Х				1		1								
Wong					1							1				1				Х								
	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	1	4	1	1	5	3	7	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0

Maps 012, 015, 018, and 023 had the highest ratings initially. The Commissioners explained individually the logic behind their selected top 3 map choices and related considerations. The Commissioners discussed other maps that were comparable to each other.



The Commissioners made individual motions to adopt maps. Motions were made for six of the maps; four of the maps were approved by a quorum of the LA County CRC.

- Map 012 Prepared by the People's Block (Passed)
- Map 018 Prepared by Commissioner Brian Stecher (Passed)
- Map 023 Prepared by MALDEF (Passed)
- Map 015 Prepared by Faraz Aqil (Failed)
- Map 001 Prepared by Josh Rasmussen (Failed)
- Map 019 Prepared by Commissioner Brian Stecher (Passed)

The LA County CRC relabeled the initial maps options as Maps A, B, C, and D:

- 1. Map A (formerly Map 012)
- 2. Map B (formerly Map 018)
- 3. Map C (formerly Map 023)
- 4. Map D (formerly Map 019)

The four approved map options were posted on the map hub on the LA County CRC website at: CLICK HERE.

Chapter B.8 describes the public hearings on map options.

Map Options Chosen by Commissioners for Further Public Input and Discussion at Upcoming Public Hearings





Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission -- Map Scorecard (Updated December 11, 2021)

			-	nority Districts	Splits				Community of Interest Models					
			# Iviajority Iviii	ionty Districts		Spints	•			Commi	unity of int	erest ivi	bueis	
Maps	Max Deviation	Polsby Popper- Compactness Score	Based on Total Population	Based on CVAP	# CSAs		NCs	•	COI A		COI B		COI C	
Maximum	10%	# SDs >.20	10,047,926	6,315,311	348		99		27		27		27	
Comparison	Pass/Fail	Higher # is Better	10,047,320	0,313,311		Lower # is I			27		Lower # is	Better	27	
Denominator	10%	5	5	5	348		99		27		27		27	%
	% Dev	# SDs	# SDs	# SDs	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Current SDs	4.36	3	2	1	25	7%	25	25%	13	48%	11	41%	13	48%
1	8.92	2	3	3	60	17%	37	37%	20	74%	16	59%	19	70%
2	2.17	1	3	2	41	12%	30	30%	17	63%	16	59%	19	70%
<u>3</u>	1.13 1.55	2	2 2	1	22 24	6% 7%	19 19	19% 19%	14 14	52% 52%	14	52% 52%	14	52%
5	0.76	3 2	2	1	23	7%	18	19%	16	59%	14 15	56%	14 16	52% 59%
6	5.42	1	3	3	44	13%	23	23%	18	67%	13	48%	16	59%
7	7.92	3	3	2	27	8%	10	10%	12	44%	11	41%	13	48%
8	3.56	3	2	1	19	5%	13	13%	14	52%	13	48%	14	52%
9	3.66	1	4	0	4	1%	20	20%	15	56%	11	41%	12	44%
10	0.80	3	1	1	22	6%	18	18%	16	59%	16	59%	16	59%
11	7.66	3 2	3	1	19	5% 8%	22 12	22% 12%	9	33% 48%	9 12	33% 44%	11 14	41% 52%
12 13	7.23 3.63	3	2	2 1	29 30	9%	21	21%	15	56%	15	56%	16	59%
14	9.82	2	2	1	7	2%	17	17%	9	33%	4	15%	3	11%
15	3.75	4	2	1	13	4%	14	14%	12	44%	11	41%	12	44%
16	2.96	3	2	1	25	7%	23	23%	12	44%	11	41%	14	52%
17	0.20	4	2	1	18	5%	15	15%	12	44%	14	52%	14	52%
18	4.57	4	2	2	21	6%	19	19%	11	41%	10	37%	12	44%
19 20	1.54 6.15	1	3	2 1	36 38	10%	30 27	30% 27%	19 19	70% 70%	17 16	63% 59%	19	70% 70%
21	5.60	1	3	2	36	10%	27	27%	19	70%	19	70%	19 16	59%
22	5.79	2	3	2	30	9%	30	30%	15	56%	11	41%	14	52%
23	3.61	2	3	2	43	12%	30	30%	17	63%	16	59%	19	70%
24	6.20	2	3	2	28	8%	30	30%	15	56%	11	41%	14	52%
25	7.57	2	2	1	5	1%	20	20%	7	26%	4	15%	6	22%
26	8.68	2	2	1	5	1%	21	21%	7	26%	2	7%	4	15%
27 28	2.99	0	1	1	15 23	4% 7%	13 31	13% 31%	15 15	56% 56%	14 11	52% 41%	14 13	52% 48%
29	5,36 5.56	3	3	2	23	6%	13	13%	13	48%	14	52%	15	56%
30	8,46	1	2	1	3	1%	11	11%	8	30%	6	22%	6	22%
31	9.76	1	1	1	8	2%	11	11%	9	33%	8	30%	9	33%
32	4.36	3	2	1	25	7%	25	25%	13	48%	11	41%	13	48%
33	0.06	4	1	1	23	7%	17	17%	13	48%	12	44%	13	48%
34	8.21	2	3	2	12	3%	21	21%	12	44%	9	33%	11	41%
35 36	1.24 8.36	3	3	2 2	5 31	1% 9%	19 30	19% 30%	12 13	44% 48%	13 13	48% 48%	13 15	48% 56%
37	7.43	2	2	2	23	7%	23	23%	15	56%	12	44%	15	56%
42	3.31	3	2	2	22	6%	17	17%	11	41%	10	37%	12	44%
43	2.99	4	1	1	15	4%	13	13%	15	56%	14	52%	14	52%
44	9.31	3	3	1	16	5%	18	18%	12	44%	11	41%	14	52%
45	7.28	3	2	2	29	8%	20	20%	15	56%	15	56%	18	67%
46 47	3.85 2.98	1	4	0	19 22	5% 6%	16 15	16% 15%	15 15	56% 56%	16 15	59% 56%	17 16	63% 59%
48	2.23	3	2	2	35	10%	13	13%	15	56%	15	56%	16	59%
49	8.76	3	2	2	28	8%	20	20%	14	52%	13	48%	14	52%
50	8.58	2	2	2	26	7%	13	13%	14	52%	13	48%	16	59%
51	8.82	2	4	2	25	7%	21	21%	14	52%	12	44%	13	48%
52	9.35	2	3	2	21	6%	19	19%	12	44%	11	41%	13	48%
53 54	2.50 0.70	3	3 2	2	11 12	3%	21 9	21% 9%	12 15	44% 56%	12 14	44% 52%	15 16	56% 59%
55	9.07	2	2	2	24	7%	24	24%	12	44%	12	44%	14	52%
56	7.00	2	3	1	34	10%	29	29%	15	56%	14	52%	17	63%
57	3.49	4	3	1	12	3%	20	20%	12	44%	12	44%	14	52%
58	7.61	2	2	1	18	5%	16	16%	11	41%	10	37%	12	44%
59	8.98	3	2	2	24	7%	10	10%	13	48%	12	44%	15	56%
60 61	8.69 3.56	3 2	2 2	2 2	23 23	7% 7%	10 11	10% 11%	12 12	44%	12 12	44%	14 14	52% 52%
62	6.95	2	3	2	26	7%	15	15%	13	44%	13	44%	15	56%
63	4.68	2	2	2	21	6%	17	17%	12	44%	12	44%	14	52%
64	6.94	3	2	2	2	1%	19	19%	9	33%	9	33%	10	37%
65	12.16	1	3	2	5	1%	18	18%	10	37%	8	30%	10	37%
66	11.65	3	2	2	3	1%	20	20%	9	33%	7	26%	9	33%
67	6.42	3	2	2	14	4%	16	16%	10	37%	8	30%	10	37%
68	3.01	3	2	2	3	1%	20	20%	11	41%	11	41%	12	44%

Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission -- Map Scorecard (Updated December 11, 2021)

			# Majority Mir	Splits				Community of Interest Models						
Maps	Max Deviation	Polsby Popper- Compactness Score	Based on Total Population	Based on CVAP	# CSAs		NCs		COI A	СОІ В		согс		
Maximum	10%	# SDs >.20	10,047,926	6,315,311	348		99		27		27		27	
Comparison	Pass/Fail	Higher # is Better			ı	Lower # is	Better		Lower # is Better					
Denominator	10%	5	5	5	348		99		27		27		27	%
	% Dev	# SDs	# SDs	# SDs	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Current SDs	4.36	3	2	1	25	7%	25	25%	13	48%	11	41%	13	48%
69	7.73	3	2	2	3	1%	20	20%	10	37%	8	30%	10	37%
70	5.56	4	3	1	13	4%	11	11%	11	41%	11	41%	12	44%
71	9.01	3	2	2	15	4%	16	16%	11	41%	11	41%	13	48%
72	8.60	1	3	2	11	3%	19	19%	9	33%	8	30%	10	37%
73	5.08	3	3	2	8	2%	17	17%	9	33%	7	26%	9	33%
74	8.85	3	2	2	20	6%	8	8%	10	37%	11	41%	13	48%
75	9.88	3	3	1	5	1%	26	26%	13	48%	12	44%	14	52%
76	6.82	4	3	1	9	3%	21	21%	11	41%	11	41%	12	44%
77	9.91	2	3	2	9	3%	19	19%	10	37%	9	33%	11	41%
78	8.90	3	2	2	22	6%	6	6%	12	44%	12	44%	14	52%
79	9.15	3	2	2	4	1%	21	21%	11	41%	9	33%	11	41%
80	9.49	3	2	2	23	7%	9	9%	14	52%	14	52%	16	59%
81	10.08	1	3	2	7	2%	19	19%	10	37%	8	30%	10	37%
82	8.18	1	3	2	3	1%	17	17%	8	30%	8	30%	10	37%
83	7.83	3	2	2	0	0%	22	22%	10	37%	9	33%	11	41%
84	8.16	3	2	2	3	1%	21	21%	10	37%	8	30%	10	37%
85	9.99	4	2	2	13	4%	23	23%	12	44%	12	44%	13	48%
86	7.94	3	2	0	14	4%	14	14%	13	48%	13	48%	15	56%
87	8.57	3	2	2	6	2%	16	16%	10	37%	8	30%	10	37%
88	8.49	3	2	1	22	6%	12	12%	14	52%	14	52%	15	56%
89	9.21	3	3	1	1	0%	11	11%	9	33%	9	33%	9	33%
90 91	9.21 7.52	2	2	2	7	0%	9 18	9%	8 12	30%	8 12	30%	8	30%
92	7.52	3 2	2 2	2	19	2% 5%	12	18% 12%	10	44% 37%	11	44% 41%	14 11	52% 41%
93	8.77	3	2	1	18	5%	12	12%	13	48%	12	41%	14	52%
94	8.35	2	2	2	5	1%	21	21%	12	44%	12	44%	14	52%
95	7.40	3	3	1	4	1%	19	19%	10	37%	8	30%	10	37%
96	7.95	3	3	1	1	0%	24	24%	9	33%	7	26%	9	33%
97	9.70	2	2	1	7	2%	18	18%	11	41%	10	37%	13	48%
98	9.98	3	2	1	17	5%	17	17%	11	41%	11	41%	14	52%
99	6.38	2	3	2	8	2%	18	18%	9	33%	8	30%	10	37%
100	8.52	3	3	2	5	1%	14	14%	12	44%	11	41%	13	48%
101	8.19	3	3	2	19	5%	23	23%	11	41%	9	33%	11	41%
102	9.81	2	2	2	6	2%	15	15%	10	37%	4	15%	10	37%
103	8.78	3	2	2	14	4%	16	16%	11	41%	10	37%	10	37%
104	7.43	2	2	1	17	5%	15	15%	11	41%	11	41%	13	48%
105	1.25	3	2	1	2	1%	17	17%	8	30%	3	11%	8	30%
106	9.39	3	2	2	20	6%	19	19%	11	41%	9	33%	11	41%
						0%		0%		0%		0%		0%
Mean	6.40	2.5	2.4	1.6	17.2		18.4		12.3		11.1		12.9	

COI Legend: <u><40%</u> 41%-59% 60% ≥

B.7 – CENSUS DATA AND RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTER ANALYSIS

CENSUS DATA

The Total Population and Citizen Voter Age Population (CVAP), using the 2020 Census data adjusted for the incarcerated population (Public Law Census Data) are displayed in Table VIII-1.

Table VIII-1: Total Population and Citizen Voter Age Population (CVAP) By Current Supervisorial District (2020 Public Law Census Data)

Census Data)		
2020 Public Law Census Data	Number	Percent
Total Population	10,047,926	100.00%
Total Hispanic Population	4,821,703	47.99%
Total NH White Population	2,565,941	25.54%
Total NH Black Population	822,831	8.19%
Total NH American Indian/Alaskan Native Population	49,259	0.49%
Total NH Asian Population	1,588,092	15.81%
Total NH Hawaiian Pacific Islander Population	25,639	0.26%
Total NH Other Race Population	98,459	0.98%
Total NH Mixed Population	76,002	0.76%
Total Voting-Age Population	7,993,713	100.00%
Total Hispanic Population	3,579,695	44.78%
Total NH White Population	2,228,127	27.87%
Total NH Black Population	666,380	8.34%
Total NH American Indian/Alaskan Native Population	41,894	0.52%
Total NH Asian Population	1,328,643	16.62%
Total NH Hawaiian Pacific Islander Population	20,273	0.25%
Total NH Other Race Population	73,709	0.92%
Total NH Mixed Population	54,992	0.69%
Total Citizen Voting-Age Population	6,315,480	100.00%



2020 Public Law Census Data	Number	Percent
Total Citizen Voting-Age Hispanic Population	2,451,768	38.82%
Total Citizen Voting-Age NH White Population	2,143,680	33.94%
Total Citizen Voting-Age NH Black Population	650,141	10.29%
Total Citizen Voting-Age NH Asian Population	981,769	15.55%
Total Citizen Voting-Age All Other Population	87,953	1.39%

Table VIII-2 displays the Total Population and CVAP numbers, by the current supervisorial districts, using the Public Law Census Data. It indicates population shifts, by supervisorial district.

Table VIII-2: Percent Total Population and Citizen Voter Age Population (CVAP) By Current Supervisorial District (2020 Public Law Census Data)

NOTE: These are 2011 supervisorial district lines and 2020 Census Data (Pop and VAP) and 2019 ACS data (CVAP)

District	Total Population	Target Population	Target Deviation	Target Deviation (%)
District 1	1,953,798	2,009,585	-55,787	-2.78
District 2	2,028,579	2,009,585	18,994	0.95
District 3	2,018,087	2,009,585	8,502	0.42
District 4	2,006,054	2,009,585	-3,531	-0.18
District 5	2,041,408	2,009,585	31,823	1.58

Tables VIII-3, VIII-4, and VIII-5 display the population (numbers and percentages) for total population, voting age population (VAP), and citizen voting age population (CVAP), by supervisorial district.

Table VIII-3: Census Data 2020 for Los Angeles County: Total Population By Race

	Total Population (Number)													
	NH White	Hispanic	NH Black	NH AIAN	NH HPI	NH Asian	NH Other	NH Multiple Race						
District 1	188,437	1,344,110	53,210	6,558	2,044	339,240	11,776	8,423						
District 2	237,323	1,111,033	413,349	6,364	6,714	211,351	19,069	23,376						
District 3	876,634	758,071	92,195	10,013	2,843	239,365	26,309	12,657						
District 4	506,520	912,610	132,882	12,233	10,842	394,303	20,350	16,314						
District 5	757,027	695,879	131,195	14,091	3,196	403,833	20,955	15,232						
			Total Po	pulation (Pe	rcent)									
	NH White	Hispanic	NH Black	NH AIAN	NH HPI	NH Asian	NH Other	NH Multiple Race						





REDISTRICTING 2021

District 1	9.64	68.79	2.72	0.34	0.10	17.36	0.60	0.43
District 2	11.70	54.77	20.38	0.31	0.33	10.42	0.94	1.15
District 3	43.44	37.56	4.57	0.50	0.14	11.86	1.30	0.63
District 4	25.25	45.49	6.62	0.61	0.54	19.66	1.01	0.81
District 5	37.08	34.09	6.43	0.69	0.16	19.78	1.03	0.75

Table VIII-4: Census Data 2020 for Los Angeles County: Voting Age Population (VAP) By Race

			Total	VAP (Numbe	r)			
	NH White	Hispanic	NH Black	NH AIAN	NH HPI	NH Asian	NH Other	NH Multiple Race
District 1	169,595	1,012,326	46,089	5,537	1,631	292,502	8,294	6,150
District 2	207,548	809,586	337,428	5,256	5,342	184,829	14,084	17,935
District 3	763,638	575,319	78,197	8,694	2,255	202,531	20,352	9,133
District 4	443,254	675,161	104,866	10,598	8,496	321,889	15,279	11,238
District 5	644,092	507,303	99,800	11,809	2,549	326,892	15,700	10,536
			Tota	VAP (Percen	t)			
	NH White	Hispanic	NH Black	NH AIAN	NH HPI	NH Asian	NH Other	NH Multiple Race
District 1	11.00	65.64	2.99	0.36	0.11	18.97	0.54	0.40
District 2	13.12	51.17	21.33	0.33	0.34	11.68	0.89	1.13
District 3	46.00	34.66	4.71	0.52	0.14	12.20	1.23	0.55
District 4	27.86	42.44	6.59	0.67	0.53	20.23	0.96	0.71
District 5	39.79	31.34	6.17	0.73	0.16	20.19	0.97	0.65

Table VIII-5: Census Data 2020 for Los Angeles County: Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) By Race

		Total CVA	AP (Number)		
	NH White	Hispanic	NH Black	NH Asian	All other
District 1	165,206	709,212	43,794	219,691	11,384
District 2	185,388	469,102	342,667	124,822	19,110
District 3	719,526	388,561	71,630	148,368	15,331
District 4	451,796	506,525	98,289	248,962	22,310
District 5	621,764	378,368	93,761	239,926	19,818
		Total CV	AP (Percent)		
	NH White	Hispanic	NH Black	NH Asian	All other
District 1	14.37	61.70	3.81	19.11	0.99





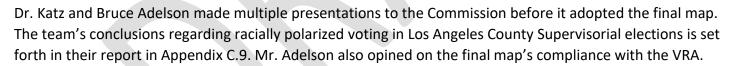
District 2	16.24	41.10	30.02	10.94	1.67
District 3	53.56	28.92	5.33	11.04	1.14
District 4	34.02	38.14	7.40	18.75	1.68
District 5	45.94	27.96	6.93	17.73	1.46

RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING ANALYSIS

Other than constitutional compliance and ensuring a reasonably equal population among districts, compliance with the VRA has a higher priority than all other criteria listed in Elections Code Section 21534. Section 2 of the VRA prohibits electoral practices, including redistricting plans, that result in the denial or abridgment of the right of any citizen to vote on account of race or color, or membership in one of the language minority groups specified in Section 4(f)(2) of the VRA. Given

the high priority placed on VRA compliance in establishing a map, the LA County CRC retained the services of Federal Compliance Consulting LLC (FCC) to perform racially voter polarization voter (RPV) analysis. The team included:

- Bruce Adelson, Esq., Federal Compliance Consulting LLC; Instructor of Family Medicine, Georgetown University School of Medicine; Adjunct Professor of Law, University of Pittsburgh School of Law
- Dr. Jonathan N. Katz, Kay Sugahara Professor of Social Sciences and Statistics, Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology





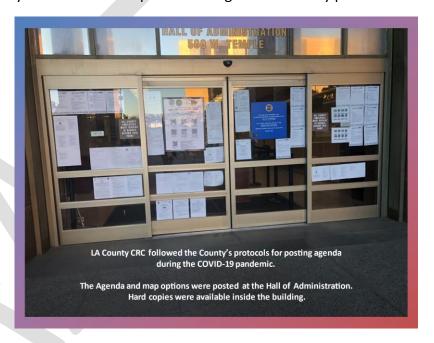
B.8 – FALL PUBLIC HEARINGS ON MAP OPTIONS

PUBLIC HEARING REQUIREMENTS

The Elections Code requires that, after the LA County CRC draws a draft map, it must conduct at least 2 public hearings over no fewer than 30 days. The LA County CRC conducted 4 public hearings over a 30-day period.

In addition, the LA County CRC posted draft maps from the public as they came in. After each public hearing, the Commissioners made changes to some of the original proposed maps. The modified maps were posted in advance of any public hearings as they (or the one map if it is only one) evolved.

Throughout the year, in addition to posting all agenda on the LA County CRC website, the County's Executive Office posted agendas physically on the front doors to the Hall of Administration. The public could obtain hard copies of the agenda and maps inside the Hall of Administration.



PUBLIC HEARING OVERVIEW

Public engagement in these public hearings grew:

Public		Enga	gement Level (N	umber)		
Hearing	Unique Attendees	Total Viewers	Oral Comments	Written Comments	YouTube Views ¹²	Duration
No. 1	175	387	53	300	<mark>155</mark>	5 hrs.
No. 2	184	291	92			4 hrs. 15 mins.
No. 3						4 hrs. 9 mins.
No. 4						
Totals						

¹² As of December 2021



All maps being considered at public hearings were posted 7 days prior to the public hearing. The <u>minutes</u> for all public hearings (and regular and special meetings) are posted on the LA County CRC website.

Public Hearing No. 1

The first public hearing was held labeled pm Maps A, B, C, and D on Sunday, November 7, 2021, at 1:00 p.m. Each of the four mapmakers provided an overview of their proposed maps and responded to Commissioners' questions. The Commissioners listened to public comments and then directed ARCBridge to make minor adjustments or "tweaks" to the maps, based on the public input.

Public Hearing No. 2

The second public hearing was held on Wednesday, November 17, 2021, at 6:30 p.m. The LA County CRC identified six map options, labeled Maps A-1, B-1, C-1, D-1, E, and F. Maps E and F were modifications of Map A-1. The Commissioners listened to public comments and then identified their top two map preferences (marked as "1"), including potential contenders (X) and the addition of other maps submitted (OP 044, OP 051, and OP 053).

Last Name	First Name	A1	B1	C 1	D1	E	F	OP 044	OP 051	OP 053
Franklin	Jean		1	1			Х			
Holtzman	David									1
Kenney	Mary		1		1					
Mayeda	Daniel					1	1			
Mendoza	Mark T.	1	1							
Morales	Apolonio	Х		1			1			
Obregon	Nelson	1								
Orpinela-Segura	Priscilla	1					1			
H. Soto	Saira G.	1		Х			1			
S. Soto	Hailes									
Stecher	Brian		1		Х		1	Х		
Vento	John		1			Χ	1			
Williams	Carolyn	1				1	Χ			
Wong	Doreena P.			1		1			Χ	
		5	5	3	1	3	6	0	0	1





The Commissioners discussed the rationale for their choices for continuation at a subsequent special meeting on November 22, 2021.

Public Hearing No. 3

TO BE WRITTEN

Public Hearing No. 4

TO BE WRITTEN

FINAL MAP SELECTION

The final map is described in Chapter A.2.





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APPENDIX C.1 – BYLAWS



BYLAWS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Article I. Authority

The County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission ("Commission" or "LA County CRC") is formed under Chapter 6.3 of Division 21 of the California Elections Code (currently, sections 21530 - 21535).¹

Article II. Purpose

The Commission's purpose is to "adjust the boundary lines of the supervisorial districts" of the Board of Supervisors (Board) "in the year following the year in which the decennial federal census is taken." (Elections Code section 21531.) The Commissioner selection process is "designed to produce a commission that is independent from the influence of the board and reasonably representative of the County's diversity." (Elections Code section 215312, subd. (b).)

Article III. Powers and Duties

Section 3.01 The Commission has the powers and duty to establish single-member supervisorial districts for the Board pursuant to a mapping process as set forth in Elections Code section 21534.

Section 3.02 Prohibition. The Commission shall not consider the place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate in the creation of a map. Districts shall not be drawn for purposes of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party. (Elections Code section 21534, subd. (b).)

Section 3.03 Public Records. All records of the Commission related to redistricting and all data considered by the Commission in drawing the draft and final maps are public records. (Elections Code section 21534, subd. (d)(1).)

Section 3.04 Public Hearings. The Commission shall conduct the public hearings as required by Elections Code section 21534, subdivisions (c)(2) and (c)(3).

Section 3.05 Redistricting Plan. The Commission shall adopt a redistricting plan redrawing the boundaries of the supervisorial districts and shall file the plan with the county elections official by the map adoption deadline set forth in Elections Code section 21501, subdivision (a).

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all statutory references herein are to the California codes.

Article IV. Rules of Membership

Section 4.01 Selection. The Commissioners have been, or shall once a decade be, selected in the manner provided by Elections Code section 21532.

Section 4.02 Size. The Commission shall be composed of 14 members. (Elections Code section 21532, subd. (c).)

Section 4.03 Qualifications. Commissioners shall meet all of the following qualifications:

- (a) Commissioners shall meet all of the qualifications set forth in Elections Code section 21532.
- (b) Any Commissioner who ceases to meet these qualifications during their term of service (e.g., moves outside Los Angeles County) must immediately notify the Co-Chairs in writing of such fact.

Section 4.04 Conduct. Commissioners shall conduct themselves in a manner that reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process and shall apply Elections Code sections 21530 - 21535 in an impartial manner. (Elections Code section 21533, subd. (a).)

Section 4.05 Conflict of Interest.

- (a) Commission members are subject to the conflict of interest code the Board enacted for the Commission on January 5, 2021. (See Statement of Proceedings, http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/sop/1101631_010521.pdf, page 27 [item 25].) "Each commission member [is] a designated employee" for purposes of that code. (Elections Code section 21533(e).)
- (b) Each Commissioner shall timely file with the appropriate official or office a Statement of Economic Interests (California Fair Political Practices Commission Form 700, or its successor) as required by the conflict of interest code referenced in Section 4.05, subdivision (a) of these bylaws.
- **Section 4.06 Ethics Training.** Each Commissioner shall complete AB 1234 Local Officials Ethics Training offered by the Fair Political Practices Commission within 60 days of taking office and shall provide proof of completion to the Commission's legal counsel. Commissioners who completed AB 1234 training in the eighteen months before taking office need not repeat such training upon taking office, but are required to provide proof of such completion to the Commission's legal counsel and must also comply with the obligation to repeat such training within two years of their last training.

Section 4.07 Vacancy.

- (a) A vacancy may arise upon any of the following occurrences:
 - (1) Death or the three (3)-month or longer incapacity of a Commissioner;
 - (2) Submission of written notice to the Co-Chairs stating a Commissioner's intent to resign;
 - (3) Removal of a Commissioner by a recorded affirmative vote of nine (9) Commissioners, due to:
 - i. Three consecutive unexcused absences or five total unexcused absences in a calendar year. An unexcused absence means an absence which is not approved by a Co-Chair;
 - ii. A Commissioner's failure to continue to meet the qualifications in Elections Code section 21532;
 - iii. Conviction of a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude; or,
 - iv. Repeated or systematic violations of any provision of these Bylaws or Elections Code sections 21530-21535.
- (b) The Commission may fill a vacancy at a properly noticed meeting called in whole or in part for that purpose. If the Commission chooses to fill the vacancy, it shall endeavor to do so in a manner such that the newly constituted Commission as a whole will meet the criteria under which it was originally established under Section 21532. If possible, the Commission should select a replacement, if at all, from the pool of remaining qualified candidates from the initial Commissioners' selection process prescribed by Section 21532.

Section 4.08 Communications.

- (a) Email. Except as otherwise provided herein, each Commissioner shall use the Commission-provided email address (@crc.lacounty.gov) for all communications involving Commission business. Each Commissioner shall encourage the public to use the Commissioner's official email address in all correspondence with the Commissioner. Commissioners may use their personal email address for outgoing email related to Commission business only if the Commissioner also copies their official email address in all such correspondence. Each Commissioner shall promptly forward all email related to Commission business sent to their personal email address to their official Commission email address unless the incoming email copied the Commissioner's official email address in the first instance.
- (b) Representing the Commission. The Co-Chairs are the only official spokespersons for the Commission unless this responsibility is delegated in writing by the Co-Chairs or by a

vote of nine (9) Commissioners. Except as provided in this paragraph, no Commissioner shall make any statement or take any action taken on behalf of or in the name of the Commission. This does not prevent Commissioners from disseminating information in the name of the Commission regarding the time, place, or agendas of upcoming Commission meetings or hearings.

- (c) Communications Outside of Open Meetings or Hearings.
 - (1) **Prohibition Regarding LA County Supervisors**. Except during a public meeting, workshop or hearing, a Commissioner shall not intentionally communicate with a member of the Board, an agent for a member of the Board, or any of a Board member's immediate family members regarding redistricting of Los Angeles County supervisorial districts (other than the time, place, or agendas of upcoming Commission meetings or hearings). A Commissioner shall promptly summarize and report any such communication that arises unintentionally to the Clerk of the Commission.
 - (2) **Prohibition Regarding All Other Parties**. Except during a public meeting, workshop or hearing, a Commissioner shall not intentionally communicate with a member of the public, organization, or interest group regarding the specific placement of supervisorial district boundaries in Los Angeles County. A commissioner shall promptly summarize and report any such communication that arises unintentionally to the Clerk of the Commission. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as prohibiting a Commissioner from communicating outside of a public meeting, workshop or hearing with a member of the public, an organization, or an interest group regarding best practices, accessibility, education, and outreach.
 - (3) Reporting Requirement for Other Communications. Except during a public meeting, workshop, or hearing, if a Commissioner directly communicates with anyone other than another Commissioner, LA County CRC staff, legal counsel, consultants retained by the Commission or experts to learn about general redistricting principles, regarding a redistricting matter that might come before the Commission other than the specific placement of district boundaries (which is covered in subparagraph (2) above), the Commissioner shall promptly forward originals or copies of all involved written or electronic communications to the Clerk of the Commission. For unrecorded verbal or other communication, a Commissioner shall promptly prepare a written summary of the communication and transmit the summary to the Clerk.
 - (4) Full Commission Awareness of Communications. The Clerk of the Commission shall electronically distribute copies of, or links to, all reports or other materials the Clerk receives pursuant to paragraph (1)-(3) above to all Commissioners and post a copy of each communication or report on a Commission-approved website within one full business day of receipt.
 - (5) **Log of Communications.** The Clerk of the Commission shall keep and post on a Commission-approved website a log of all substantive communications regarding

redistricting or administrative matters received by the Commission or Commissioners outside of public meetings or hearings. This log shall include at least the following: the name of the person or organization communicated with, date of communication, and a general description of where the communication or a summary thereof can be located on a Commission-approved website.

- (d) Information Regarding Meetings/Hearings. Nothing in this Section (4.08) prevents Commissioners from disseminating information regarding the time, place, or agendas of upcoming Commission meetings or hearings, and Commissioners are not required to report or disclose such communications under subsections (1)-(3) above.
- (e) Internet/Social Media. Commissioners should keep in mind the provisions of Section 4.04 and are encouraged to use caution when communicating about redistricting on any internet platform or social media website, including the use of any digital icons that express emotion.

Article V. Officers

Section 5.01 Co- Chairs. The officers of the Commission shall be two (2) Co-Chairs. These officers may exercise powers and shall perform the duties prescribed by law, these bylaws, and any parliamentary authority adopted by the Commission.

Section 5.02 Duties of Officers. The duties of the Co-Chairs shall include the following:

- (a) To preside, one at a time, over Commission meetings, including all meetings and public hearings.
- (b) To set the meeting agendas.
- (c) To determine whether a quorum is present subject to the requirements of Elections Code section 21533.
- (d) To call special meetings, as allowed by law, when necessary.
- (e) To serve as the Clerk of the Commission unless the Commission has hired or the Co-Chairs designate someone else to fill that role.
- (f) To appoint Commissioners to ad hoc subcommittees or working groups established pursuant to Section 6.07, below.
- (g) Such other duties applicable to the office as prescribed by the parliamentary authority adopted by the Commission.

Section 5.03 Election of Officers.

(a) The election of officers shall be administered by a Commission staff member.

- (b) The term of office shall be one (1) year from the date of election unless nine (9) Commissioners affirmatively vote otherwise.
- (c) The person administering the election shall entertain and accept nominations of candidates at a properly noticed public meeting of the Commission.
- (d) Each Commissioner shall have one vote for each officer.
- (e) To win an election, a candidate must receive a majority of the votes cast in that election. If no candidate receives a majority, a last-place candidate shall be eliminated from the election (in case of a tie, elimination shall be by lot), the previous votes shall be erased, and Commissioners shall cast new votes.
- (f) Officers may serve multiple and/or consecutive terms.
- (g) Commissioners may elect a new officer after the term of an officer expires, or to complete the term of an officer who resigns or otherwise vacates their office.

Section 5.04 Succession of Duties. If both Co-Chairs are absent from a meeting, a majority of the members of the Commission present may select a Chair Pro Tem.

Article VI. Meetings

Section 6.01 Brown Act. As stated in Elections Code section 21534, subdivision (d), the Commission "shall comply with the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code)." The Commission shall endeavor to provide more than the minimum 72-hour notice of meetings, agendas and supporting materials when practicable.

Section 6.02 Rules of Order. The rules contained in the 2011 edition of "Rosenberg's Rules of Order," attached as Exhibit A, except as otherwise provided herein, shall govern the Commission in its proceedings. The Commission may adopt additional rules to govern conduct at its meeting and all proceedings. Such rules may be changed by affirmative vote of nine Commissioners.

Section 6.03 Regular Commission Meetings. Regular meetings of the Commission shall be held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7 p.m. until such time as the Commission files the final map with the county elections official.

Section 6.04 Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Commission may be called in the manner provided by Government Code section 54956.

Section 6.05 Quorum. Nine members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Nine or more affirmative votes shall be required for any official action. (Elections Code section 21533, subd. (c).)

Section 6.06 Agenda Items. A Co-Chair may place items on the agenda. A Co-Chair shall place items on the agenda at the request of four or more Commissioners.

Section 6.07 Committees. The Commission may establish ad hoc subcommittees or ad hoc working groups to focus on key issues. Such subcommittees or working groups shall consist of six (6) or fewer Commissioners.

Section 6.08 Attendance. Commissioners shall contact the Co-Chairs and the Clerk of the Commission in advance to report meeting absences or tardiness.

Section 6.09 Public comment. Public comment on non-agenda items will be limited to two (2) minutes per person, and public comment on agenda items will be limited to two (2) minutes per person. The time for non-English speakers shall be doubled if their comments need to be translated. The presiding Co-Chair may increase or decrease the time per person in the exercise of their discretion based on the number of speakers and the time available. To the extent time is increased or decreased, all persons speaking on a particular item shall be allowed equal time.

Article VII. Adoption and Amendment of Bylaws

Section 7.01 Adoption. These bylaws may be adopted by an affirmative vote of nine Commissioners present at a duly convened regular meeting.

Section 7.02 Amendment. These bylaws may be amended by an affirmative vote of nine Commissioners present at a duly convened regular meeting.

Adopted 2/24/2021

APPENDIX C.2 – COMMISSIONER SELECTION PROCESS

This Executive Director report outlines the process for selecting the County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission (LA County CRC) Commissioners. The LA County CRC did not become an official commission until all 14 Commissioners were selected by the State's required deadline of December 31, 2020.

OVERVIEW

The LA County CRC was established by State legislation (Senate Bill (SB) 958), effective January 1, 2017.1/2 LA County CRC's role is to redraw Supervisorial District boundaries following the Federal census.

The Commission is required to reflect the County's diversity, including racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity. The applicants are required to demonstrate they possess the following experience:

- Analytical skills relevant to the redistricting process and voting rights
- An ability to comprehend and apply the applicable State and Federal legal requirements
- Ability to be impartial
- An appreciation for the diverse demographics and geography of Los Angeles County

The political party preferences of the LA County CRC Commissioners are not required to be exactly the same as the proportion of political party preferences among the registered voters of Los Angeles County; however, they must be as proportionate as possible.

SELECTION PROCESS

The selection process involved three phases, involving different review groups to reinforce the LA County CRC's independence from the BOS:

 Phase 1 – Screening of applications by the County of Los Angeles Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk (RR/CC) to identify the pool of 60 most qualified applicants

1 SB 958, Lara; Stats. 2016, Ch. 781

2 The law governing the LA County CRC and the once-a-decade selection of its members is codified in Division 21, Chapter 6.3 (commencing with Section 21530) of the State Elections Code.

- Phase 2 Random selection of eight Commissioners from the RR/CC's pool of 60 most qualified applicants by the County of Los Angeles Auditor-Controller
- Phase 3 Selection of the final six Commissioners from the remaining 52 most qualified applicants by the eight randomly selected Commissioners

Phase 1 – Applications and Development of the 60 Most Qualified Applicant Pool

RR/CC received 741 applications by September 8, 2020. The RR/CC reviewed the applications and narrowed the applicant pool to 533 qualified applicants, based on specific requirements of Los Angeles County residency, voter registration, and election participation. The RR/CC separated demographic information from the review of subjective questions to eliminate potential bias. The RR/CC then assigned RR/CC staff to independently review the applications.

RR/CC identified the pool of 60 most qualified applicants, averaging 12 applicants per Supervisorial District. The purpose of the 30-day review period was to allow the public to identify any applicants who might not be qualified, based on the Election Code qualification requirements. The RR/CC submitted these names to the Auditor-Controller after the 30-day public review period.

Attachment A-1 lists the RR/CC's 60 most qualified applicants.

Phase 2 – Random Selection of Eight Commissioners

The Auditor-Controller conducted random drawings during the BOS' meeting on November 24, 2020, selecting 1 Commissioner from each of the 5 existing Supervisorial Districts and 3 Commissioners randomly drawn from RR/CC's remaining 55 most qualified applicants.

Here is the link to view the live random drawing from a bingo-style drum: https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=185484406501211

Phase 3 – Selection of Six Additional Commissioners

In accordance with Elections Code section 21550(g), the 8 randomly selected Commissioners reviewed the RR/CC's remaining 52 applicants with the goal of selecting 6 additional Commissioners. To accomplish this goal, the Commissioners met during four public special meetings between December 14, 2020, and December 28, 2020. Recordings of each of these LA County CRC meetings can be viewed at:

- December 14, 2020, meeting: https://youtu.be/lpwG3X1ad8U
- December 21, 2020, meeting: https://youtu.be/Nc3K 2g8y6k



- December 26, 2020, meeting: https://youtu.be/DVFWpSkyUME
- December 28, 2020, meeting: https://youtu.be/glSNsypnVMY

At each public special meeting, the Commissioners received public comments regarding the process, RR/CC's list of most qualified applicants, and future considerations.

December 14, 2020, Special Meeting

The Commissioners considered five options for evaluating the remaining 52 applicants. They opted to use a holistic approach in which they read applications and rated applicants in terms of the applicants' overall analytical skills relevant to redistricting/voting rights, State and Federal legal requirements, impartiality, and appreciation of LA County's diverse demographics and geography. They agreed to:

- Ensure applicants had at least two Commissioners review their applications; each Commissioner reviewed 12 to 13 applications randomly assigned to him/her/them.
- Provide latitude to Commissioners to evaluate more of the RR/CC's most qualified applicants if they wanted to

The Commissioners agreed to apply a 10-point scale, displayed in Table 1, that distinguished gradations of the holistic criterion among the remaining 52 applicants.

Table 1: 10-Point Rating Scale for First Round of Commissioners' Evaluations

Scale	Evaluation Groupings
10	Exceptional applicant, stands out from all of the rest
9	
8	Top 30% of the applicant applications reviewed
7	_
6	
5	Middle 30% of the applicant applications reviewed
4	
3	
2	Bottom 30% of the applicant applications reviewed
1	_



December 21, 2020, Special Meeting

The Commissioners acknowledged the valued experiences of the remaining 52 applicants. On average, the Commissioners each reviewed 27 applications for a total of 215 application reviews. Applications had an average of 4 Commissioner reviews.

Overall, 12 applicants (23% of the subpool) scored ratings of 8.0 or above; another 11 applicants (21% of the subpool) were in the 7.0 to 7.9 ratings range, as displayed in Table 2.

Commissioners' Ratings	Remaining 5	Remaining 52 Applicants		
Commissioners Ratings	Number	Percent		
8.0 or above	12	23%		
7.0-7.9	11	21%		
6.0-6.9	15	29%		
5.0-5.9	5	10%		
4.0 or below	9	17%		
Total	52	100%		

Table 2: Distributing of Commissioners' Ratings

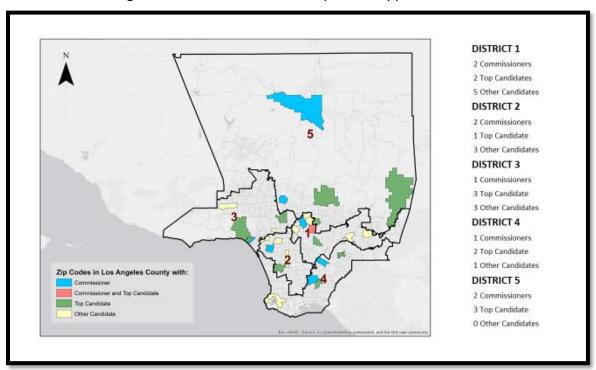
The Commissioners initially focused on the applicants rated 7.0 and above on the 10-point rating scale to see if they could meet the other criteria within this group.

The LA County CRC application that each applicant submitted to RR/CC has a privacy waiver that allows the County to disclose the applicant's city and supervisorial district but does not permit release of their physical or mailing addresses. As a result, the LA County CRC Executive Director was able to obtain city or unincorporated area information for the 60 most qualified applicants for the December 21, 2020, meeting. The Attachment lists the location of the RR/CC's most qualified applicants (cities or unincorporated areas are in green).

Once the Commissioners reviewed these new data points, the Commissioners agreed to expand their discussions and deliberations of the remaining 52 qualified applicants to ensure the Los Angeles County political party affiliation and geographic and demographic diversity requirements were met. For example, some of the remaining 52 applicants rated 7.0 or higher resided in neighborhoods that were the same as or adjacent to the 8 Commissioners.

December 26, 2020, Special Meeting

The Commissioners analyzed a series of maps that LA County CRC staff developed that indicated the geographic location of the eight Commissioners and most qualified applicants under consideration.



This discussion led to the Commissioners refining their list of applicants and agreeing to each develop their own individual "Slate of 6" to share at the next meeting.

December 28, 2020, Special Meeting

The Commissioners shared their rationales for their Slates of 6. After further deliberations, a commissioner made a motion for a proposed Slate of 6, which was seconded and approved by a vote of seven to one among the Commissioners.

Table 3 lists the 14 Commissioners, listed alphabetically by last name.



Table 3: LA County CRC Commissioners

Commissioner Jean A. Franklin

Commissioner David Adam Holtzman

Commissioner Daniel Mark Mayeda

Commissioner Mark Mendoza

Commissioner Apolonio Morales

Commissioner Nelson Obregon

Commissioner Priscilla Orpinela-Segura

Commissioner Hailes Horacio Soto

Commissioner Saira Soto

Commissioner Priya Sridharan

Commissioner Brian Mark Stecher, PhD

Commissioner John Patrick Kevin Vento

Commissioner Carolyn Williams

Commissioner Doreena Wong

SELECTED COMMISSIONERS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The Attachment presents additional information, including the Commissioners' political party affiliations, demographics, and geographic distribution.

Political Party Preference

The California Election Code requires that:

"The commission shall consist of 14 members. The political party preferences of the commission members, as shown on the members' most recent affidavits of registration, shall be as proportional as possible to the total number of voters who are registered with each political party in the County of Los Angeles or who decline to state or do not indicate a party preference, as determined by registration at the most recent statewide election. However, the political party or no party preferences of the commission members are not required to be exactly the same as the proportion of political party and no party preferences among the registered voters of the county."3

3 Elections Code § 21532(c).



As of January 5, 2021, RR/CC reports that Los Angeles County has 5.8-million registered voters.4 Table 4 displays the political party affiliations of registered voters in Los Angeles County.

Table 4: Number of Registered Voters by Political Party Affiliation in Los Angeles County5

Political Posts Affiliation	Registered Voters			
Political Party Affiliation	Number	Percent	Rounded Percent	
Democratic	3,048,960	52.449%	52%	
No Party Preference	1,450,170	24.946%	25%	
Republican	996,999	17.151%	17%	
American Independent	143,054	2.461%	2%	
Libertarian	41,081	0.707%	<1%	
Peace and Freedom	35,228	0.606%	<1%	
Green	22,483	0.387%	<0%	
Unknown/Other	75,192	1.293%	1%	
	5,813,167	100.000%	Approx. 100%	

The Attachment lists the political party preferences (in purple) of the RR/CC's 60 most qualified applicants. Among the remaining 52 applicants, there was one Green Party member and none from the American Independent, Libertarian, or Peace & Freedom Parties.

The Commissioners discussed whether it would be unfair or unconstitutional to eliminate qualified applicants at this phase simply for being in a small party preference group. They then decided to follow the lead of the California Citizen Redistricting Commission and consider Not Democrat/Not Republican party preference

 $^{5\} Registrar-Recorder\ Voter\ Registration\ specific\ report,\ October\ 19,\ 2020:\ https://lavote.net/docs/RR/CC/election-info/LA_ROR_County_Summary_10192020.pdf$



⁴ Overall, 73% of the Los Angeles County population is over age 18 (n=7.3 million); thus, 79% of the eligible population are registered voters.

voters as a single group.6 This "NDR" category includes all registered voters who are not registered as preferring either the Democratic or the Republican parties.

Table 5 displays the calculations the Commissioners used for considering political party affiliation makeup of the LA County CRC, considering three groups: Democrat, Republican, and NDR.

Table 5: Number of Registered Voters by Democratic, NDR, and Republican Political Party Affiliation in Los Angeles County

Delitical Deuts, Affiliation		Registered Voters	
Political Party Affiliation	Number	Percent	Rounded Percent
Democratic	3,048,960	52.449%	52.4%
NDR	1,767,208	30.400%	30.4%
Republican	996,999	17.151%	17.2%
Totals	5,813,167	100.000%	100.0%

The Commissioners then focused on balancing the LA County CRC's political party affiliation, based on this new breakdown and displayed in Table 6.

Table 6: Los Angeles County Political Party Affiliations vis-à-vis 14 Commissioners

	Percent of	Percentages	Commissioner	s Selected
Political Party Affiliation	Registered Applied to 14 Voters		Number	Percent
Democratic	52.449%	7.343	8	57%
NDR	30.400%	4.256	4	29%
Republican	17.151%	2.401	2	14%
Totals	100.000%	14.000	14	100%

Reflection of LA County Diversity and Demographics

The law governing the Commission states that the Commission member:

6 See California Constitution, Article XXI, Sec. 2(c)(2).



"...selection process is designed to produce a commission that is independent from the influence of the board and reasonably representative of the county's diversity."

It requires that the first eight Commissioners appoint the final six Commissioners:

"...based on relevant experience, analytical skills, and ability to be impartial, and to ensure that the commission reflects the county's diversity, including racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity," without applying "formulas or specific ratios."8

To comply with the law, the eight Commissioners did not use such statistics to generate specific ratios or to develop or apply formulas. Commission staff prepared the next summary tables (Table 7 Through Table 10) after the final selection of Commission members.

Los Angeles County population demographics used for assessing this reflection in this report are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's most recent estimates: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/losangelescountycalifornia# (July 1, 2019).

The Attachment lists the demographic information (in blue).

Age Ranges

The Commissioners range in age from 31 to 73 years. In Los Angeles County, approximately 27% of the population is under age 18 and, therefore, not eligible to register to vote. Another 59% of the Los Angeles County population is between ages 18 and 64; 14% are age 65 or older.

Approximately 71% of the Commissioners are between age 30 and 64; 29% of the Commissioners are age 65 or older, as displayed in Table 7.

Table 7: Comparison of Commissioner and Los Angeles County Age Ranges

Age Ranges	# CRC Commissioners	% CRC	% CRC	% of LA County
Under 18	NA	NA	NA	27%
Under 30	0	0%		
30 – 39	2	14%	71%	59%
40 – 49	3	21%		

7 Elections Code § 21523(b)

8 Elections Code § 21532(h)(2)



Age Ranges	# CRC Commissioners	% CRC	% CRC	% of LA County
50 – 59	2	21%		
60 – 64	2	14%		
65 - and Over	5	29%	29%	14%
	14	100%	100%	100%

Race/Ethnicity Representation

The graph displays the race/ethnicity makeup of Los Angeles County in the larger pie chart. The smaller pie chart provides a further break-down that differentiates between Hispanic/Latino versus White Alone.

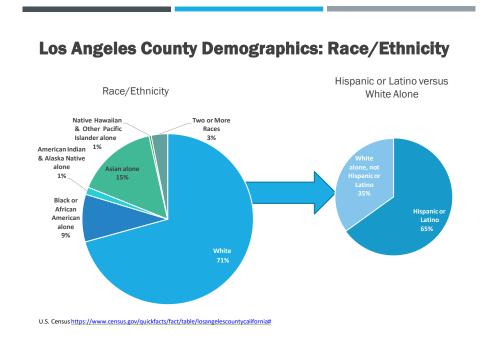


Table 8 displays the Commissioners' racial/ethnic makeup compared to Los Angeles County.



Table 8: Comparison of Commissioner and Los Angeles County Racial/Ethnicity Demographics

Race/Ethnicity	# CRC Commissioners	% CRC (rounded)	% of LA County
Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Latinx	6	43%	46%
Asian (incl. Pacific Islander)	3	21%	15%
White (Not of Hispanic Origin)	3	21%	25%
Black/African American	2	14%	9%
Other (incl. American Indian/Alaskan Native)		0%	5%

Gender Representation

The Phase 2 random selection of the eight Commissioners resulted in an outcome of six male and two female Commissioners. Table 9 displays the final Commissioner gender comparisons.

Table 9: Comparison of Commissioner and Los Angeles County Gender Demographics

Gender	# CRC Commissioners	% CRC	% of LA County
Female	6	43%	50%
Male	8	57%	50%
Non-Binary	0		

Supervisorial District Representation

Approximately 10 million individuals reside in Los Angeles County. Each Supervisorial District serves approximately 2 million residents. If the 14 Commissioners were divided evenly, each Supervisorial District would have between 2 and 3 Commissioners. Subdivision (c) states:

At least one commission member shall reside in each of the five existing supervisorial districts of the board.

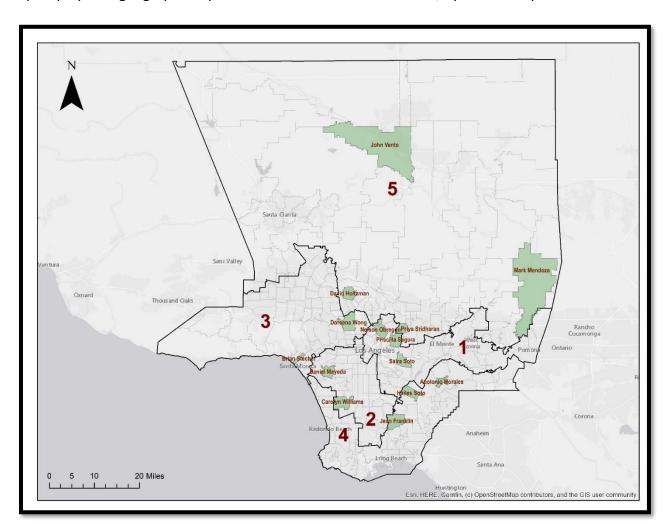
At least one Commissioner resides in each of the five Supervisorial Districts, as displayed in Table 10.

Table 10: Commissioners Residency, by Los Angeles County Supervisorial District

Districts	# CRC Commissioners	% CRC	% of LA County
District 1	3	21%	20%
District 2	3	21%	20%
District 3	2	14%	20%
District 4	2	14%	20%
District 5	4	29%	20%

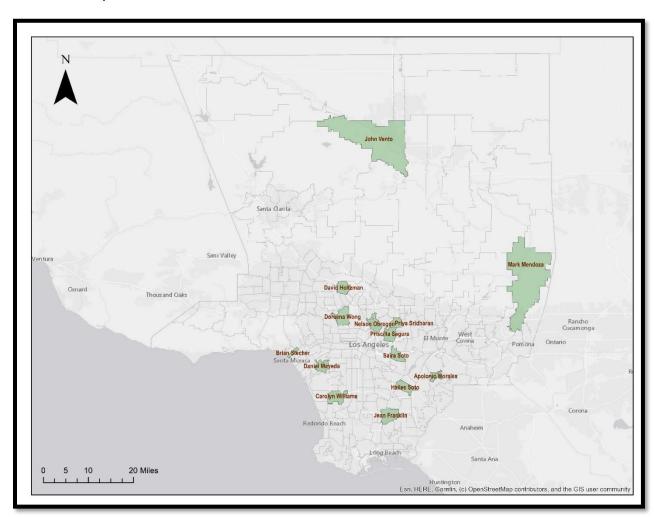


The map displays the geographic representation of the Commissioners, by current Supervisorial Districts:



Geographic Representation

The Commissioners were interested in understanding geographic distribution, regardless of existing supervisorial districts. Los Angeles County consists of 88 incorporated cities and more than 100 unincorporated areas. The next map displays the geographic representation of the Commissioners without regard to current supervisorial districts:



ATTACHMENT A-1: ADDITIONAL DETAILS

	<u></u> 4		Demographics			Geographic Distribution
Name	Political Party Affiliation	Gender	Age (yrs.)	Race / Ethnicity	SD#	City or Unincorporated Area
8 Commissioners Randomly Sel				ntroller		
Brian Stecher	D	M	73	White	3	Santa Monica
Daniel Mayeda	D	M	62	Japanese	2	Culver City
David Holtzman	NDR	M	60	White	5	Burbank
Hailes Soto	NDR	M	39	Mexican/Mexican American	4	Downey
Jean Franklin	D	F	72	Black	2	Long Beach
John Vento	NDR	М	51	White	5	Palmdale
Nelson Obregon	R	М	59	Cuban	1	Los Angeles
Priscilla Segura	D	F	31	Mexican/Mexican American	1	Los Angeles
6 Commissioners Selected by th	ne 8 Con	nmissi	oners			
Apolonio Morales	D	M	43	Mexican/Mexican American	4	Whittier
Carolyn Williams	D	F	67	Black/African American	2	Hawthorne
Doreena Wong	D	F	68	Chinese	3	Los Angeles
Mark Mendoza	R	М	58	Mexican/Mexican American	5	La Verne
Priya Sridharan	D	F	45	Asian Indian	5	South Pasadena
Saira Soto	NDR	F	40	Mexican/Mexican American	1	Los Angeles
Remaining 46 Applicants					•	
Adela Barajas	D	F	54	White, Mexican/Mexican American	1	South Gate
Alan Ehrlich	NDR	М	57	White	5	South Pasadena
Arturo Adame	NDR	М	72	Mexican/Mexican American	4	Redondo Beach
Avo Babian	D	М	41	Armenian	3	Sherman Oaks
Carmen Gonzalez	D	F	57	Mexican/Mexican American, White, Other Latinx	5	Glendale
Charles Lindenblatt	D	М	53	White	3	Los Angeles
Charlotte Williams	D	F	53	Black, Latinx	2	Inglewood





REDISTRICTING 2021

	ty			Demographics		Geographic Distribution
Name	Political Party Affiliation	Gender	Age (yrs.)	Race / Ethnicity	SD#	City or Unincorporated Area
Christine Walker	NDR	F	36	Black/African American	2	Westchester
Christopher Castaneda	NDR	M	46	Mexican/Mexican American	1	Los Angeles
Constance Boukidis	D	F	62	White	3	Los Angeles
Dan Woods	R	M	67	White	3	Santa Monica
David Coher	R	M	43	Hispanic/Latinx	5	Pasadena
Elizabeth Johnson	D	F	77	Black/African American	2	Los Angeles
Gloria Medel	D	F	50	Mexican/Mexican American	5	Pasadena
James Toma	D	M	49	Japanese	1	West Covina
Jia Lin Sayers	R	F	41	Chinese, Other Hispanic/Latinx	4	San Pedro
John Merguerian	R	M	46	White	5	Glendale
Jose Avila	NDR	M	33	Mexican/Mexican American	3	North Hollywood
Jose Luis Benavides	NDR	M	59	Mexican/Mexican American	5	Glendale
Joseph Roth	D	M	53	White	3	Los Angeles
Lawrence Harris	NDR	M	64	White	2	Los Angeles
Linda Timmons	D	F	70	Black	4	Paramount
Louise Chao	D	F	66	Chinese	4	Rancho Palos Verdes
Luis Claro	D	M	29	Mexican/Mexican American	3	Pacoima
Manuel Gonez	D	M	55	Mexican/Mexican American	1	Pomona
Margaret Milligan	D	F	65	White	3	Pacific Palisades
Maria Williams-Slaughter	NDR	F	52	Black	4	Lakewood
Marisa DiDomenico	G	F	51	White	5	Burbank
Mary Kenney	R	F	70	White/Lithuanian American	4	Palos Verdes Estates
Molly Greene	D	F	35	White	1	Los Angeles
Mona Field	D	F	67	White	1	Los Angeles
Nancy Diaz	NDR	F	41	Latinx	1	Pomona





REDISTRICTING 2021

	. 4	Demographics		Geographic Distribution		
	Political Party Affiliation	Gender	Age (yrs.)			City or Unincorporated
Name				Race / Ethnicity	SD#	Area
Nyanza Shaw	D	F	50	Black/African American	2	Los Angeles
Patricia Don	NDR	F	66	Black	2	Los Angeles
Ricardo Mireles	D	M	55	Mexican/Mexican American	1	Los Angeles
Rosalinda Lugo	D	F	60	Mexican/Mexican American	1	La Puente
Sara Eastwood	D	F	27	White	1	Los Angeles
Stevan Colin	D	M	63	Native American-Blackfeet Tribe and Mexican/Mexican American	4	Redondo Beach
Teresa Wheatley-Humphrey	D	F	53	Black/African American	2	Los Angeles
Theresa Fuentes	D	F	51	Mexican/Mexican American	5	Altadena
Thomas Baxter	NDR	M	65	White	5	Pasadena
Tim Forest	R	М	60	White	3	Woodland Hills
Todd Hays	R	M	58	White	4	Torrance
Verda Bradley	D	F	79	Black/African American	2	Los Angeles
Victor Manalo	D	М	57	Filipino	4	Artesia
Vinod Kashyap	R	M	78	Asian Indian	4	Diamond Bar



APPENDIX C.3 – FILLING A VACANCY PROCESS

This document supplements the "Commissioner Selection Process" report because of the resignation of former Commissioner Priya Sridharan on April 17, 2021, and her replacement by Commissioner Mary Kenney, effective May 19, 2021, on the County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission (LA County CRC).

Please go to our website at https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/ for additional details:

- LA County CRC's purpose to redraw Supervisorial District boundaries following the Federal census and related information
- Commissioner Selection Process report available at: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/CRC-Selection-Process-210127-FINAL-rev-2.pdf9
- LA County CRC By-Laws at: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Bylaws.pdf

PROCESS TO FILL VACANCY

The selection process involved the Co-Chairs Carolyn Williams and Dan Mayeda convening an Ad Hoc Working Group of three other Commissioners who volunteered: Commissioners Mark Mendoza, Saira Soto, and John Vento. Thus constituted, the Ad Hoc Working Group consisted of members who are registered Democrat, Republican, and Neither Democrat nor Republican (NDR). It also reflected a mixture of races/ethnicities and genders.

Because the vacancy created an increased imbalance in gender, the Ad Hoc Working Group focused on the remaining highly qualified applicants who were female. They each selected up to 5 top candidates, many of whom appeared on multiple lists. The Co-Chairs directed the Executive Director, Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, to reach out to the tentative list of 7 top candidates who appeared on more than one Working Group member's list to confirm:

Their continued interest and availability

9 This report also outlines related State legislation (Senate Bill (SB) 958), effective January 1, 2017. The law governing the LA County CRC and the once-a-decade selection of its members is codified in Division 21, Chapter 6.3 (commencing with Section 21530) of the State Elections Code.

- Their continued residency in Los Angeles County
- Their continued lack of any conflict of interest as per the Senate Bill requirements

Three of these candidates were eliminated from consideration because of potential conflicts of interest or residency changes.

This Ad Hoc Working Group engaged in a vigorous two-hour discussion to review the remaining candidates and ultimately reached consensus on their top candidate who they wished to put forward to the full Commission for approval: Mary Kenney. Co-Chair Williams reached out to Ms. Kenney to alert her that her name would be put forth at the May 12, 2021, regular meeting of the LA County CRC.

At the May 12, 2021, regular meeting, Co-Chair Mayeda outlined the process and Co-Chair Williams presented the qualifications and criteria that the Ad Hoc Working Group considered in recommending Mary Kenney to fill the Commissioner vacancy.

A motion was made and seconded. The motion was passed to appoint Mary Kenney as a Commissioner. She took her Oath of Office at a Special Meeting on May 19, 2021.

UPDATE ON COMMISSIONERS' DEMOGRAPHICS

With the addition of Commissioner Kenney, the demographics of the LA County CRC changed but continue to reflect the County's demographic profile.

Political Party Preference

The political party preferences of the LA County CRC Commissioners are not required to be exactly the same as the proportion of political party preferences among the registered voters of Los Angeles County; however, they must be as proportionate as possible.10 With the resignation of Commissioner Priya Sridharan and

10 The California Elections Code § 21532(c) requires that: "The commission shall consist of 14 members. The political party preferences of the commission members, as shown on the members' most recent affidavits of registration, shall be as proportional as possible to the total number of voters who are registered with each political party in the County of Los Angeles or who decline to state or do not indicate a party preference, as determined by registration at the most recent statewide election. However, the political party or no party



replacement by Commissioner Mary Kenney, the LA County CRC's political party affiliations changed from 8 Democrats to 7 Democrats and from 2 Republicans to 3 Republicans, as displayed in Table 1. As Table 1 reveals, the final political party preferences in the Commission are as proportionate as reasonably possible to the registered voters in Los Angeles County.

Table 1: Los Angeles County Political Party Affiliations vis-à-vis 14 Commissioners

	Percent of	Percentages	LA County CRC Commissioners		
Political Party Affiliation	Registered Voters	Applied to 14	Number	Percent	
Democratic	52.449%	7.343	7	50%	
NDR11	30.400%	4.256	4	29%	
Republican	17.151%	2.401	3	21%	
Totals	100.000%	14.000	14	100%	

Reflection of LA County Diversity and Demographics

The Commission is required to reflect the County's diversity, including racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity.12 To comply with the law, the Commissioners did not use such statistics to generate specific ratios or to develop or apply formulas.13

preferences of the commission members are not required to be exactly the same as the proportion of political party and no party preferences among the registered voters of the county."

- 11 Not Democrat/Not Republican (NDR) includes all registered voters who are not registered as preferring either the Democratic or the Republican parties.
- 12 Elections Code § 21523(b) governing the Commission states that the Commission member: "...selection process is designed to produce a commission that is independent from the influence of the board and reasonably representative of the county's diversity."
- 13 Los Angeles County population demographics used for assessing this reflection in this report are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's most recent estimates: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/losangelescountycalifornia# (July 1, 2019).



Race/Ethnicity Representation

Table 2 displays the Commissioners' current racial/ethnic makeup with the change in Commissioners, compared to Los Angeles County. As Table 2 reveals, the final racial/ethnic makeup of the Commission is reasonably reflective of the County's diversity in terms of race and ethnicity.

Table 2: Comparison of Commissioner and Los Angeles County Racial/Ethnicity Demographics

Race/Ethnicity	# Commissioners	% Commissioners (rounded)	% of LA County
Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Latinx	6	43%	46%
Asian (incl. Pacific Islander)	2	14%	15%
White (Not of Hispanic Origin)	4	29%	25%
Black/African American	2	14%	9%
Other (incl. American Indian/Alaskan Native)		0%	5%

Gender Representation

The gender profile of the 14 Commissioners remained unchanged: 8 male and 6 female Commissioners, as displayed in Table 3.

Table 3: Comparison of Commissioner and Los Angeles County Gender Demographics

Gender	# Commissioners	% Commissioners	% of LA County
Female	6	43%	50%
Male	8	57%	50%
Non-Binary	0		

<u>Supervisorial District Representation</u>

Los Angeles County has 5 Supervisorial Districts, serving approximately 2 million individuals per District. If the 14 Commissioners were divided evenly, each District would have either 2 or 3 Commissioners. At least one of the 14 Commissioners resides in each of the five Supervisorial Districts, as required by law and displayed in Table $4^{\cdot 14}$

¹⁴ Subdivision (c) states: At least one commission member shall reside in each of the five existing supervisorial districts of the board.



Table 4: Commissioners Residency, by Los Angeles County Supervisorial District

Supervisorial Districts	# Commissioners	% Commissioners	% of LA County
District 1	3	21%	20%
District 2	3	21%	20%
District 3	2	14%	20%
District 4	3	21%	20%
District 5	3	21%	20%

With the change in Commissioners, the number of Commissioners in District 4 changed from 2 to 3 and in District 5 from 4 to 3.

OVERVIEW OF COMMISSIONERS IN MAY 2021

Table 5 presents the composition of the current 14 Commissioners:

Table 5: Profile of Current Commissioners

			Demographics		Geographic Distribution	
Name	Political Party Affiliation	Gender	Age (yrs.)	Race / Ethnicity	SD#	City or Unincorporated Area
Apolonio Morales	D	M	43	Mexican/Mexican American	4	Whittier
Brian Stecher	D	M	73	White	3	Santa Monica
Carolyn Williams	D	F	67	Black/African American	2	Hawthorne
Daniel Mayeda	D	M	62	Japanese	2	Culver City
David Holtzman	NDR	M	60	White	5	Burbank
Doreena Wong	D	F	68	Chinese	3	Los Angeles
Hailes Soto	NDR	M	39	Mexican/Mexican American	4	Downey
Jean Franklin	D	F	72	Black	2	Long Beach
John Vento	NDR	M	51	White	5	Palmdale
Mark Mendoza	R	M	58	Mexican/Mexican American	5	La Verne
Mary Kenney	R	F	70	White/Lithuanian American	4	Palos Verdes Estates
Nelson Obregon	R	M	59	Cuban	1	Los Angeles
Priscilla Segura	D	F	31	Mexican/Mexican American	1	Los Angeles
Saira Soto	NDR	F	40	Mexican/Mexican American	1	Los Angeles



APPENDIX C.4 – CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR

Developed January 2021; Revised February 25, 2021

This document presents the draft Calendar for the Year for the Los Angeles County Redistricting Commission (LA County CRC). The Commissioners officially took their Oath of Office on January 13, 2021.

The LA County CRC has scheduled its *regular meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays at 7:00 pm of every month*. The LA County CRC encourages the public to check back regularly because the dates on the Calendar for the Year may change.

Milestones, Meetings, and Work Activities	Type of Meeting	Target Dates
Winter 2021: January-February		
Work to be accomplished: Bylaws, Selection of Chair/Vice	Chair, Training, C	Calendar for the Year, Public
Access Plan		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	January 13, 2021, 7:00 pm
Oath of Office		
Orientation		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	January 20, 2021, 7:00 pm
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	January 27, 2021, 7:00 pm
Note: Starting in February 2021, LA County CRC meetings	will be scheduled t	the 2 nd and 4 th Wednesday of
every month unless otherwise posted.		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	February 10, 2021, 7:00 pm
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	February 24, 2021, 7:00 pm
Spring 2021: March-May		
Work to be accomplished: Launch of Public Access Plan, P	romotion of Publ	ic Hearings, Conduct of 7 Public
Hearings		
LA County CRC Staff: Launch of Public Access Plan		March 2021 Through
		December 15, 2021
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	March 10, 2021
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	March 24, 2021
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	April 14, 2021 , 7:00 pm
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	April 28, 2021 , 7:00 pm
		-



Milestones, Meetings, and Work Activities	Type of Meeting	Target Dates		
Minimum of 7 Public Hearings	Public	April-June 2021 – TBD		
	Hearings			
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	May 12, 2021, 7:00 pm		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	May 26, 2021, 7:00 pm		
Summer 2021: June-August				
Work to be accomplished: Continued public outreach (e.g.,		* **		
redistricting mapping software, LA County CRC and public to	raining on the use	of the redistricting mapping		
software				
LA County CRC and public access to the software tool to		July-August-September 2021		
develop and propose Redistricting Plans; training		– TBD; software access		
workshops available on the use of the tool		ongoing thereafter		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	June 9, 2021, 7:00 pm		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	June 23, 2021, 7:00 pm		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	July 14, 2021, 7:00 pm		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	July 28, 2021, 7:00 pm		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	August 11, 2021, 7:00 pm		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	August 25, 2021, 7:00 pm		
Fall 2021: September-December 15 ¹⁵				
Work to be accomplished: Redistricting mapping process be	-			
uploaded,16 submission of proposed Redistricting Plans by t	he public, LA Cou	nty CRC review of submitted		
Redistricting Plan, development of LA County CRC's Redistri	cting Plan option	(s), 2 Public Hearings, final		
adopt of the LA County CRC Redistricting Plan				
LA County CRC Regular Meeting		September 8, 2021, 7:00 pm		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	September 22, 2021, 7:00 pm		
U.S. Census Bureau delivers 2020 Decennial Census data	Dependent on	TBD because of extended		
to President	U.S. Bureau of	Census deadline, given		
President delivers apportionment count to the U.S. House	the Census	COVID-19		
of Representatives	sentatives COVID-19			

¹⁵ The Commissioners may need to hold weekly meetings during Fall 2021, depending on the number of Redistricting Plans submitted by the public for review, development of the LA County CRC Redistricting Plan option(s), conduct of 2 public hearings, and time required for Commissioners to discuss and adopt the final Decennial Redistricting Map.



¹⁶ Los Angeles County Internal Services Department (ISD) anticipates it will need lead time to upload the Census 2020 data into the redistricting mapping software before the tool can be made available for LA County CRC or public use.

Milestones, Meetings, and Work Activities	Type of Meeting	Target Dates
U.S. Census Bureau data available to Los Angeles County		September 30, 2021 – TBD
The public begins to submit proposed Redistricting Plans.		October 2021; ongoing ¹⁷
LA County CRC staff analyze Redistricting Plans submitted.		October 2021; ongoing
LA County CRC Meeting (TBD based on number plans to	Potential	October 6, 2021, 7:00 pm
be publicly reviewed)	Special	
 LA County CRC review of submitted Redistricting 	Regular	October 13, 2021, 7:00 pm
Plans from the public (continued)	Potential	October 20, 2021, 7:00 pm
 LA County CRC deliberates on Redistricting Plan 	Special	
options	Regular	October 27, 2021, 7:00 pm
 LA County CRC proposes LA County CRC's 		
Redistricting Plan option(s) for 2 Public Hearings		
Note: The Commissioners may want to defer the LA County C	RC Regular Me	etings in November, given the 2
Public Hearings for Commissioners to attend		
Minimum of 2 Public Hearings to review the proposed LA	Public	November 2021 – TBD
County CRC Redistricting Plan options	Hearings	
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	November 10, 2021, 7:00 pm
 Refinement of LA County CRC Redistricting Plan 	Regular	November 24, 2021, 7:00 pm
 Adoption of LA County CRC Final Decennial 		
Redistricting Plan		
LA County CRC Staff: Submission of LA County CRC Final	Regular	November 24-30, 2021
Decennial Redistricting Plan to ISD to develop maps,		
based on the LA County CRC's decision		
LA County CRC Meeting	Regular	December 8, 2021, 7:00 pm
 Final Decennial Redistricting Plan with maps 		
LA County CRC Meeting (if needed)	Potential	December 15, 2021 – at the
Final Decennial Redistricting Plan with maps	Special	latest

¹⁷ It will be important for the public to submit their Redistricting Plans as early as possible to provide Commissioners adequate time to evaluate them fully.



APPENDIX C.5 – OUTREACH PLAN

I – INTRODUCTION

The Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission (LA County CRC) is charged with developing the 2021 Decennial Redistricting Plan. Redistricting is important to:

- Provide fair and effective representation for all the people of the County
- Enhance the opportunity of all voters to elect candidates of their choice
- Meet the requirements of applicable laws

The U.S. Census Bureau provides a snapshot of how many people there are and where they live. Every ten years, the United States attempts to count every person in the country in its Decennial Census, as mandated in the U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 2). Because of COVID-19, the end date for the 2020 Decennial Census was extended to October 15, 2020.

Public Outreach Plan Purpose

The purpose of this Public Outreach Plan is to promote and urge participation by Los Angeles County residents in this important task through:

- A County Redistricting Website: <u>www.redistricting.lacounty.gov</u>
- Community outreach, including public hearings and workshops (Chapter II)
- A process for developing and submitting Redistricting Plans (Chapter III)
- A review process and public access to view submitted Redistricting Plans (Chapter III)

Chapter III also presents a Timetable for the public outreach and access initiative.

Overview

What is redistricting?

Every ten years, supervisorial districts must be redrawn so that each district is substantially equal in population. This process, called redistricting, is important in ensuring that each BOS Supervisor represents about the same number of constituents. In the County of Los Angeles, the LA County CRC is responsible for drawing these supervisorial districts. Redistricting is done using Census data, which is usually released around



March 31, 2021, but is expected to be delayed until June or July 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the County of Los Angeles, the redistricting process must be completed by December 15, 2021.

Why is redistricting important?

Redistricting determines which neighborhoods and communities are grouped together into a supervisorial district for purposes of electing a Board of Supervisor member. Our <u>independent</u> redistricting commission, made up of members of the public, are responsible for redrawing the next district map for our supervisorial districts. You have an opportunity to share how you think district boundaries should be drawn to best represent your community.

How is redistricting different this time?

In the past, the BOS appointed an advisory Boundary Redistricting Committee (BRC) to study proposed changes to the boundaries. The BOS could make revisions before adopting the final redistricted boundaries.

Today, the Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission (LA County CRC) is independent of the BOS. In 2016, the California Legislature passed Senate Bill 158 requiring Los Angeles County to assemble an <u>independent</u> Citizens Redistricting Commission, following the Federal Decennial Census. The LA County CRC consists of 14 Commissioners. The LA County CRC is assisted in its work by staff, consultants, subject matter experts, and independent legal counsel.

How can the public participate safely in redistricting, given the COVID-19 pandemic?

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected everyone's lives, including how to effectively reach out to communities interested in redistricting.

The LA County CRC wants active public participation for input and dissemination of redistricting information. Individuals can sign up for meeting information at: www.redistricting.lacounty.gov

The public can attend and speak at virtual LA County CRC meetings and public hearings and submit maps with proposed Supervisorial District boundaries. The LA County CRC meetings and public hearings are also broadcasted live and recorded at: https://www.youtube.com/LACountyRedistricting/

How will LA County CRC work with trusted Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reach Los Angeles County's diverse communities?

The LA County CRC welcomes participation from individuals as well as organizations.



This Public Outreach Plan builds on lessons learned from the 2020 Census outreach during COVID-19. The LA County CRC outreach strategy is to build on County of Los Angeles departments, the 88 cities in the County,

unincorporated areas, and other interested and trusted community-based organizations (CBOs).

The LA County CRC will provide toolkits in the County's 12 threshold languages, including:

- Ready-to-use talking points
- Electronic handouts and flyers
- Text to send messages via Twitter, Facebook, and other social media platforms

The LA County CRC will also reach out to local ethnic media outlets that routinely engage diverse communities.

Where can Los Angeles County residents find information about LA County CRC?

Other LA County CRC information is available through:

- LA County CRC website: www.redistricting.lacounty.gov
- Videos recordings of LA County CRC meetings and public hearings at: https://www.youtube.com/LACountyRedistricting/
- Webinars of the 7 public hearings in the Spring 2021 and 2 public hearings in the Fall 2021
- Webinars on redistricting, mapping tools, and proposed redistricting map options

How will delays in the issuance of the 2020 Census data affect public outreach?

The deadline to complete the 2020 Census was extended. This extension directly affects redistricting efforts, particularly the availability of 2020 Census data. In turn, the delivery of the 2020 Census data will affect the amount of time available to analyze and develop redistricting maps – by the public and the Commissioners.

The LA County CRC Commissioners must approve the final Redistricting Plan and maps by December 15, 2021.

The U.S. Census Bureau anticipates a release date of September 30, 2021, of the 2020 Census data.

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBOs) ARE TYPICALLY LOCAL NON-PROFIT **GROUPS THAT WORK TO GENERATE IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN A** COMMUNITY ON THE LOCAL LEVEL. CBOs may include community, NONPROFIT, FAITH-BASED (CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS), LGBTQIA+, AND RACIAL/ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS, AMONG OTHERS.





The State of California will then need 30 days to adjust the 2020 Census data to reflect actual residency
of incarcerated individuals.

It is important that the LA County CRC outreach efforts begin this Spring to build momentum and increase involvement so that the public is ready to prepare and submit redistricting maps when the U.S. Bureau of the Census releases 2020 Census data.

For more information on LA County CRC and redistricting, go to: www.redistricting.lacounty.gov



II – PUBLIC ACCESS AND OUTREACH

Consistent with the commitment to promote public participation in the redistricting process, this Public Outreach Plan seeks to ensure the widest practicable participation and dissemination of pertinent redistricting information and materials.

LA County CRC Redistricting Website

The LA County CRC Redistricting Website will be the primary source to disseminate all redistricting information and materials, including online redistricting software for the public to develop and submit Redistricting Plans for LA County CRC consideration.

The LA County CRC redistricting website is: www.redistricting.lacounty.gov. Information posted includes:

- "Home Page," which provides an Introduction, sign-up for more information, and privacy/terms and addresses such questions as:
 - o What is Redistricting?
 - O Why is Redistricting important?
 - O What criteria will be used for drawing district lines?
 - o How can the public participate in Redistricting?
- "About Us," including the Selection Process, Commissioners, Bylaws and Values, and Commission Staff
- "Meetings," including:
 - o 2021 Virtual Meetings
 - o 2020 Meetings to Select Commissioners
 - Calendar for the Year
- "Community Outreach"
 - o Public Outreach Plan
 - Spring Public Hearings
 - Fall Public Hearings
 - Press Releases



- "Making a Redistricting Map," including the current SD map and information about training and use of the mapping software
- "Want to Know More?" listing Legal Resources, Frequently Asked Questions, and Glossary of Terms

Users can access different foreign languages by using Google translator on the website.

The LA County CRC will initially have a soft launch of the website to announce its regular meetings, which will allow time to refine it. The hard launch of the website will occur in the Spring 2021 to promote the workshops and public hearings for widespread participation.

Other LA County CRC Communication Vehicles

In addition to the LA County CRC website, the public can contact LA County CRC by:

- Mail: Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission, P.O. Box 56447, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413
- Telephone: (818) 907-0397
- Email to the LA County CRC Executive Director: ghartsough@crc.lacounty.gov
- County of Los Angeles Executive Office: <u>CommServ@bos.lacounty.gov</u> for submission of written public comments

Building on Existing Organizational Networks

Given the rapid ramp up and the short timeframe for redistricting, the LA County CRC's best strategy is to work with agencies and organizations interested in redistricting that already have established networks and distribution channels.

To facilitate their involvement, the LA County CRC staff will:

- Build on the Census 2020, County departmental, CBO, business, and related networks
- Develop toolkits in multiple languages for promoting redistricting events
- Recruit a broad cross-section of organizations with distribution channels that can promote accessibility to the redistricting process and activities both through traditional channels and in languages beyond English



Toolkits

LA County CRC will develop toolkits in multiple languages for cities, agencies, and organizations to use to distribute redistricting information via their social networks (e.g., Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, WeChat), websites, pop-up events, and email.

Target Networks

The table lists the target networks, form of engagement, and contact resources. The Attachment lists many of these organizations as a starting point for public outreach. These organizations, among others, will be added through GovDelivery to ensure they receive timely information about LA County CRC meetings, workshops, public hearings, mapping opportunities, and other bulletins and updates.

These organizations will receive:

- Emailed notifications of LA County CRC agenda, meetings, public hearings, workshops, redistricting plan submission process, and other related information
- Toolkits in multiple languages to share with their databases and networks and post on their websites,
 Facebook pages, and other social media
- Invitation to the Outreach Workshops proposed for Spring 2021

Starting Points Only for Launching Outreach Efforts								
Network	Engagement	Best Source for Contacts						
County of Los Angeles Executive Office	 Post LA County CRC meeting agenda and public hearings as a source for commission information 	 County of Los Angeles Executive Office, Lorayne Lingat 						
Los Angeles County 2020 Census	 Already engaged because of prior work with the 2020 Census 	 County of Los Angeles's team that worked on the 2020 Census 						
		 The more than 500 CBOs that supported the 2020 Census outreach efforts 						
		 Already collected more than 1,900 emails from Census outreach 						
County of Los Angeles Departments	 Already engaged because of prior work with the 2020 Census 	 County of Los Angeles Executive Office 						



Starting Points Only for Launching Outreach Efforts									
Network	Engagement	Best Source for Contacts							
		 County of Los Angeles Registrar- Recorder/County Clerk 							
		County of Los Angeles Public Library							
		County of Los Angeles Public Works							
		 County of Los Angeles Regional Planning Department 							
Unincorporated areas (more than 100 such	 Already engaged because of prior work with the 2020 Census 	See list of County of Los Angeles Departments							
areas)	 Build on existing County relationships because County departments currently provide municipal services to unincorporated areas 								
Los Angeles City	 Poised to be engaged because of prior work with the 2020 Census 	 Los Angeles City's team that worked on the 2020 Census 							
	 In the processing of redistricting for the City of Los Angeles 	 Los Angeles City Department of Neighborhood Empowerment (DONE) and its network of 99 Neighborhood Councils (more than 10,000 email subscribers) – introduction through the County of Los Angeles Executive Office 							
		 Los Angeles City Library 							
		City Council constituents							
		 Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission 							
Other 87 cities	 Poised to be engaged because of prior work with the 2020 Census 	 County of Los Angeles Executive Office 							



Starting Points Only for Launching Outreach Efforts								
Network	Engagement	Best Source for Contacts						
		 County of Los Angeles Departments that work with contract cities 						
Organizations Already Involved in LA County CRC	 A coalition of CBOs have already expressed their interest to be involved in the Los Angeles County redistricting efforts 	See Attachment at end of this document for a list of these organizations. Database that the LA County CRC Executive Director has been compiling Work with Commissioners, the 2020 Census network, and this group to identify any missing organizations						
CBOs, including partners in the 2020 Census outreach	 Poised to be engaged because of prior work with the 2020 Census Direct emails to confirm their support to help distribute information on Redistricting 	 Database of organizations that have signed up for LA County CRC notifications (See database of organizations involved in the 2020 Census) 						
Expanded community involvement	 Contact their communications officers to determine interest 	 Identification of gaps in existing databases and reach out to them 						
Expanded faith-based outreach (e.g., churches and other religious organizations)	 Contact their leaders to determine interest 	 Identification of the major organizations in Los Angeles County to help with redistricting efforts 						
Businesses	 Some already engaged because of prior work with the 2020 Census; however, should be expanded 	 Chambers of Commerce Business associations Los Angeles County American Jobs Centers of California (AJCC) 						
Media outlets	Use of the County's media contacts already identifiedPreparation of Press Releases	 Los Angeles County Public Information Office list of 721 media outlets 						



Starting Points Only for Launching Outreach Efforts							
Network	Engagement	Best Source for Contacts					
	Preparation of Public Service Announcements (PSAs)	 Carlos Alba, LA County CRC Team 					
Media advertising	 Purchase time on radio and TV spots 	 Carlos Alba, LA County CRC Team 					
LA County CRC notices	 E-mail notices publicizing LA County CRC meetings and public hearings 	 Database of individuals and organizations that have signed up for LA County CRC notifications 					
2011 Involvement with the Border Redistricting Committee (BRC)	 E-mail notices publicizing LA County CRC meetings and public hearings 	 1,100 emails Executive Office already reached out to the emails to confirm interest in 2021 redistricting 					
Board Offices	 Email lists of individuals or organizations that may be interested in redistricting 	 County of Los Angeles Executive Office, Lorayne Lingat (request made) 					

Outreach Workshops

LA County CRC staff will organize two Outreach workshops this spring (probably March), prior to the outreach efforts of the first 7 public hearings.

- Outreach Workshop #1: Community-Based Organizations. Outreach Workshop #1 will focus on engaging CBOs. Given COVID-19, the contacts for some of these organizations may have changed and will need to be confirmed.
- Outreach Workshop #2: Cities, County Departments, and Other Governmental Agencies. Outreach
 Workshop #2 will involve the 88 cities, educational enterprises, County departments, and other
 governmental agencies so they are on board in supporting the LA County CRC's redistricting efforts.

The purpose of these two Outreach Workshops is to:

- Identify the organizations that are the "influencers"
- Solicit their input to refine the LA County CRC approach

- Solicit their involvement and support to help engage the diverse communities in Los Angeles County
- Explore how these organizations can support the public outreach efforts:
 - Coalition building
 - Digital, print, media outreach
 - Conducting redistricting mapping workshops
 - Building redistricting maps for LA County CRC consideration
 - Providing language translation support services
- Identify the organizations' reach in terms of communities of interest, Supervisorial Districts, racial/ethnic groups, and other demographic factors
- Pinpoint ways that residents who are not affiliated with an organization can locate organizations that align with their interests and that they might opt to work with
- Identify coverage gaps to pinpoint other organizations to recruit and involve in the redistricting activities

These gaps may be based on a variety of factors, such as:

- Age groups (e.g., young people, seniors, and older adults)
- Racial/ethnicity groups
- Geography (Supervisorial Districts or County regions (Note: The County has 8 Service Planning Areas (SPAs).))
- People with disabilities
- LGTBQ individuals and families
- Households with Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
- Addressing digital divide issues by enabling residents to work with trusted CBOs



Email Lists

To date, the LA County CRC Executive Director has compiled some emails lists for promoting the 7 public hearings in the Spring 2021 and subsequent LA County CRC activities, including the 2 public hearings in the Fall 2021:

Email Lists	Size				
Current Distribution of LA County CRC Bulletins through GovDelivery	1,200				
Los Angeles County 2020 Census	1,900				
LA County CRC sign-ups					
Los Angeles City 88 Neighborhood Councils (DONE)					
 Neighborhood Council Board members 	1,800				
2011 Border Redistricting Committee outreach					
Media outlets	721				

The LA County CRC will continue to use GovDelivery for distributing bulletins, flyers, updates, and notices via email. Commissioners may reinforce the communications by forwarding such LA County CRC information through their contacts and networks.

The assumptions are that:

- The database will grow as the 7 public hearings are launched this Spring 2021.
- If the participate levels in the 7 public hearings are low, the LA County CRC will consider other strategies to bolster involvement (e.g., stipends to CBOs to get the word out, increases to the media buy budget)
- The networks include a diverse cross-section of Los Angeles County, including cities, residents of cities and unincorporated areas, CBOs, special interest groups (e.g., voter rights, ethnic focus, community focus, handicapping conditions), business chambers, and others

Media Outlets and Media "Buys"

Approach to Media

The proposed approach to media for the LA County CRC involves a mix of traditional and non-traditional media to:

- Build awareness among Los Angeles County residents
- Drive residents to the website to learn about redistricting
- Motivate residents to attend public hearings and submit input into the redistricting maps
- Generate awareness about redistricting among residents, including residents who may be learning about redistricting for the first time
- Educate the community on the importance of providing fair and effective representation on the Board supervisors for the people residing in the County
- Leverage multi-cultural media to reach Los Angeles County's diverse populations

Rather than a scatter approach, the Public Outreach Plan focuses on a "zero in" approach within the community where our target audience works, lives, and plays. This approach allows the LA County CRC to increase messaging and expand our limited advertising budget.

Media Platforms Overview

Because of Los Angeles County's diverse demographics and fragmented media, the county's market is unique with different media consumption patterns and habits. Consumer patterns have also shifted during the pandemic. Residents are spending more time on their phones, computers, and tablets so digital promotion will be important. Similarly, residents are more apt to see promotional materials at grocery, convenience, and pharmacy stores versus malls and other popular venues of the past.

LA County CRC has budgeted \$100,000 for media buys. Although that dollar amount may seem sizeable, it is not comparison to the actual cost of radio, TV, and social media. Therefore, a tactical approach for leveraging these dollars is vital. To leverage the available dollars, the LA County CRC will need to vary the advertising media mix depending on the needs.

Some of the media platforms that may or may not be included in the mix are described next.

Television

Television is the most trusted form of advertising, generating mass target audience reach. Television allows an organization to convey the message with sight, sound, and motion, which gives instant credibility. According to recent studies on media consumption habits of average Americans and despite the internet's steady rise in popularity during the last few years, television remains a dominant medium in most U.S. households. On average, the general population spends more than 3.5 hours per day in front of their television, making TV watching one of the most common modern leisure activities.



Radio

Radio is a frequency building medium when used in conjunction with visual mediums. Radio reinforces messaging and helps increase frequency levels. Besides the typical radio spots, digital (mobile/desktop), social media (Facebook and Instagram), and community affairs on-air interviews will be considered.

Outdoor Advertising

Outdoor advertising is a branding reinforcement delivery vehicle, which is highly geographically targetable and reinforces other media platform messages. Outdoor advertising reinforces the message when viewers are away from their homes during the course of daily activities and when combined with TV and radio, reaches a mobile audience, and can offer a layer of sight and sound.

Newspapers

Newspapers have a longer shelf-life medium. Local newspapers help add credibility and legitimacy to any brand or messaging. Newspaper supports outdoor and online platforms to provide further details about redistricting messaging. Some key values of newspaper are that the ads can be saved for future reference and discussion. Newspapers also provide a visual channel that increases message frequency and target reach among those residents not already reached by other media platforms. Newspapers can potentially reach stakeholders, city officials, and community influencers.

Social Media Networks

In addition to leveraging the social networks of the various CBOs, County departments, and cities, the LA County CRC may want to build its own social networks, such as: LA County CRC Facebook page, LA County CRC Instagram, or Hashtags (e.g., #redistrictinglacounty2021 or #redistrictinglacounty).

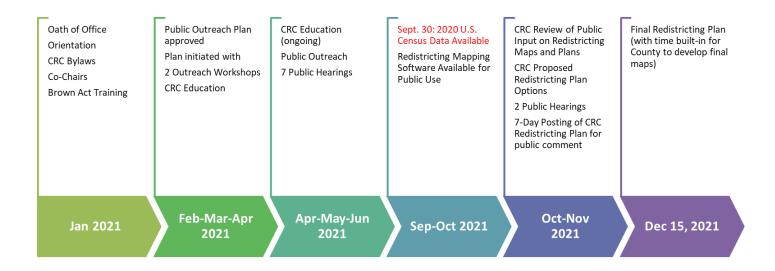
The LA County CRC could also explore other forums and platforms (e.g., Next Door, Zócalo Public Square) as a means to reach County residents through other vehicles.



III – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Overview

Seven public hearings will occur before the LA County CRC begins any remapping of the Supervisorial Districts. Once the 2020 Census data and mapping software are available, the public can develop maps for submission and consideration by the LA County CRC. On the basis of this input, the LA County CRC will develop its proposed redistricting map(s) for further feedback. Two public hearings will occur prior to the LA County CRC's final adoption of a Los Angeles County 2021 Decennial Redistricting Plan by December 15, 2021.



A listing of all scheduled LA County CRC meetings and Public Hearings, as well as recordings and summaries of them, will be posted on the LA County CRC website at: www.redistricting.lacounty.gov

LA County CRC meetings and public hearings will be conducted virtually and broadcasted live on YouTube because of COVID-19 until further notice: https://www.youtube.com/LACountyRedistricting/ Because the public hearings will be virtual, we can conduct survey polls of attendees to identify how many attended, by Supervisorial District.

Threshold Languages

County of Los Angeles commissions request 72-hours notification for translation services for regular and special meetings.

FINAL REPORT, APPENDICES, PAGE C-45

The Election Code requires that the LA County CRC provide translation services within 24-hours notification for the 7 public hearings in the Spring 2021 and the 2 public hearings in the Fall 2021. The threshold is "a language for which the number of residents of the County of Los Angeles who are members of a language minority is greater than or equal to 3 percent of the total voting age residents of the county." As a result, the threshold languages in Los Angeles County are:

1. Armenian	7. Tagalog/Filipino
2. Chinese	8. Vietnamese
Cambodian/Khmer	9. Hindi
4. Farsi	10. Japanese
5. Korean	11. Thai
6. Spanish	12. Russian

In Los Angeles County, approximately 25% of the population is characterized as Limited English Proficiency (LEP). These 12 threshold languages represent 96% of Los Angeles County's LEP population. The remaining 4% of the LEP population speak more than 100 different languages and represent approximately 97,000 residents.

The Webinar platform allows the capability to provide links to interpreters who can simultaneously translate the public hearings: 80% volume for the interpreters and 20% volume for the speakers so individuals can listen to both if they like.

Similarly, if requested, the LA County CRC will retain American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters with magnified screens to provide simultaneous interpreting during the LA County CRC Zoom virtual meetings, workshops, and public hearings.

Timetable

With the latest update from the U.S. Bureau of the Census will not be releasing the 2020 Census data until September 30, 2021, the LA County CRC will have more time to hold the initial 7 public hearings, but a compressed timeline for the public to submit plans, the LA County CRC to review them, and the Commissioners to prepare their proposed LA County CRC Redistricting Mapping Plan.

Timing	Purpose
Spring 2021	7 Public Hearings
February 2021	LA County CRC Commission review the Public Outreach Plan
March-April 2021	Outreach Workshop #1 with CBOs to review this Public Outreach Plan and
	engage them in the outreach process



Timing	Purpose
	Outreach Workshop #2 with County departments, cities, educational systems and enterprises, and other agencies to review this Public Outreach Plan and engage them in the outreach process
	Development of the Public Hearing Agenda and schedule for ensuring one public
March May 2021	hearing per Supervisorial District and coverage of various foreign languages Promotion of Public Hearings' dates, times, and virtual links
March-May 2021 April-May-June 2021	Initial 7 Public Hearings. To facilitate and encourage public participation, a minimum of 7 public hearings are legally required. These public hearings will be scheduled during the evening hours and weekends in April and May 2021: At least 1 public hearing in each Supervisorial District
	 Suggestion of 1 public hearing in Spanish for direct communication
	 Suggestion that the other public hearing be at large
	These public hearings will consist of two parts: Overview of the redistricting process, timeline, public input and engagement opportunities, and LA County CRC's independence
	Opportunity for the public to identify communities of interest and advise the LA County CRC on issues of concern with regard to the redistricting process
Summer-Fall 2021	Developing/Submitting Redistricting Plans
TBD (currently set for September 30, 2021)	2020 Census data made available and incorporated into the County's mapping software
July, August, or September 2021 (TBD)	 Free Redistricting mapping software. The LA County CRC will provide free online redistricting tools, information, and materials on the redistricting website: www.redistricting.lacounty.gov. The following is proposed to be provided with the Redistricting software to assist in developing redistricting proposals: A list of datasets Statutory, ordinances, and other legal requirements for County redistricting
	Instructions/requirements for submitting a Redistricting Plan



Timing	Purpose
	LA County CRC staff, in collaboration with County of Los Angeles Internal
	Services Department (ISD), will organize virtual workshops on the use of the
	mapping software.
October 2021 on	Members of the public will have the opportunity to submit proposed
	Redistricting Plans for consideration by the LA County CRC.
	Earlier submission of proposed Redistricting Plans will allow the Commission
	adequate time to evaluate them fully. See "Submission Time Frame" under
	"Redistricting Map Submissions."
October 2021 on	Commissioners will review submitted Redistricting Plans at regularly scheduled
	and special meeting times, depending on the volume of Redistricting Plans to be
	reviewed.
October-November 2021	2 Public Hearings on Proposed LA County CRC Redistricting Plan(s). On the basis
	of the LA County CRC's review of submitted Redistricting Plans, the
	Commissioners will develop the LA County CRC's preferred Redistricting Plan
	with map option(s). The LA County CRC will hold two public hearings regarding
	the LA County CRC Redistricting Plan(s).
November 2021	Post the LA County CRC Redistricting Plan for 7 days and receive public comment
November 2021	Final LA County CRC Decennial Redistricting Plan. The LA County CRC develops
	its Final Decennial Redistricting Plan, including ISD's delineation of the final
	Maps.
December 15, 2021	Final LA County CRC Redistricting Deadline. The statutory deadline for
	implementing new Supervisorial District boundaries has been extended to
	December 15, 2021, because of the delays in the provision of the 2020 Census
	data due to COVID-19. The LA County CRC must adopt the Los Angeles County
	2021 Decennial Redistricting Plan by then.
December 20, 2021	Missed Deadline – petition for maps due to Superior Court
Election Day	June 7, 2022

Redistricting Map Submissions

<u>Criteria for Redistricting Maps</u>

District lines will be adopted using the following criteria in order of priority:

1. Each district shall be reasonably equal in total resident population to the other districts, except where deviation is required to comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 or allowable by law.

- 2. Districts shall comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- 3. Districts shall be geographically contiguous.
- 4. The geographic integrity of city, local neighborhood, or community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division.
- 5. To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with numbers 1-4 above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographic compactness.

Besides the above criteria, districts shall not be drawn for purposes of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.

Submission Time Frame

The LA County CRC will be reviewing submitted Redistricting Plans beginning in late August 2021.

- Redistricting Plans may be submitted electronically using the County-provided redistricting software or by other means.
 - o The redistricting software will review plans to ensure they conform with the redistricting criteria, legal requirements, and quality checks. If they plans have an issue, the software will alert the user regarding the problem area(s) to address before submitting.
- Redistricting Plans submitted not using the County's redistricting software will require LA County CRC staff time to review to ensure the maps conform to the redistricting criteria and legal requirements. Proposers may resubmit Redistricting Plans that have been revised as a result of the LA County CRC analysis.

The LA County CRC will review the majority of the submitted redistricting maps during September 2021.

Review Process

- Any Redistricting Plans submitted will remain available for LA County CRC consideration.
- Redistricting Plans submitted to the LA County CRC are subject to the deliberations of the LA County CRC and may be revised or modified as the Commissioners deem appropriate.
- Proposers may request to rescind submitted Redistricting Plans; rescinded Redistricting Plans will be noted to the LA County CRC.
- Redistricting Plans must be submitted in advance of a scheduled LA County CRC meeting to be properly noticed, reviewed, and placed on the LA County CRC agenda. Redistricting Plans submitted at a meeting of the LA County CRC cannot be considered at the meeting.
- All Redistricting Plans submitted to the LA County CRC will be made available for public review after a reasonable time following submittal.



 Specific Redistricting Plans may be considered at LA County CRC meetings. Proposers may wish to attend the meetings and testify on their Redistricting Plans. Attendance by proposers, however, is not required.

IV - REDISTRICTING PLAN OPTIONS

On the basis of the public's input:

- The LA County CRC will then develop their proposed Redistricting Plan option(s).
- Two Public Hearings are scheduled for Fall 2021. The purpose of these Public Hearings will be for the purpose of public input on the LA County CRC's Redistricting Plan option(s).

Other Options for Redistricting Plan Submissions

In the event that an individual or an organization does not want to use the free redistricting mapping software, proposed Redistricting Plans may also be submitted:

By mail: Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission P.O. Box 56447 Sherman Oaks, CA 91413 By hand delivery (9:00 am – 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday):
KH Consulting Group (Attn.: LA County CRC)
1901 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Metrics

The LA County CRC staff will track at a minimum:

- Numbers attending each Public Hearing, including distribution by Supervisorial District
- Frequency of requested interpreters, by language, for Public Hearings
- Number of redistricting maps submitted
- Email reach (tracked through GovDelivery) (e.g., size of outreach, based on emails in database and number of emails opened, bounced-back, etc.)



ATTACHMENT D-1 – CBOS POTENTIALLY INTERESTED IN REDISTRICTING

The organizations listed in this Attachment are *not exhaustive but instead a starting point for public outreach*. These organizations, among others, will be added through GovDelivery to ensure they receive timely information about LA County CRC meetings, workshops, public hearings, mapping opportunities, and other bulletins and updates.

Organizations Who Have Made Public Comment at LA County CRC Meetings

The following organizations have submitted written public comments or made public comments at LA County CRC meetings between December 2020 through January 2021.

Written Public Comments from the Los Angeles County Redistricting Coalition

- ACLU of Southern California
- Advancement Project California
- Asian Americans Advancing Justice/Los Angeles
- Black Census and Redistricting Hub
- California Common Cause
- California League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
- Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights¹⁸
- Community Coalition
- League of Women Voters of Los Angeles County
- Valley Industry & Commerce Association (VICA)

Oral Public Comments

- ACLU of Southern California
- Advancement Project California
- Asian Americans Advancing Justice/Los Angeles
- Asian Resources, Inc.
- California Common Cause
- California League of Conservation Voters
- California League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
- Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)
- Community Coalition

¹⁸ Added in a written letter for the LA County CRC regular meeting of February 10, 2021.



- Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), Greater Los Angeles, California
- FarsiVoter
- League of Women Voters of Los Angeles County
- NALEO Educational Fund
- Ward Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) in Los Angeles
- Whittier Latino Coalition

Organizations Involved in Census 2020

County Census 2020 List

The County of Los Angeles has a list of approximately 1,900 emails of County of Los Angeles departments, cities, governmental agencies, and CBOs that supported the 2020 Census efforts.¹⁹

- 2nd AME Church
- A New Way of Life (Reentry Project)*
- A Place Called Home
- A World Fit For Kids!
- AADAP West Adams WSC
- AARP
- AARP California (American Association of Retired Persons)*
- Action Civics LA*
- Active San Gabriel Valley
- Advancement Project California*
- African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church
- African Methodist Episcopal (AME)
 Ministerial Alliance
- Agricultural Commissioner/Weights & Measures (AC/WM)
- Alcott Center for Mental Health Services
- All Peoples Community Center
- Alliance for a Better Community*
- Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE)*
- Alma Family Service

- AltaMed Health Services Corporation*
- Alternate Public Defender
- Anahuak Youth Soccer Association
- ANCA Glendale
- Antelope Valley College
- Antelope Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce*
- Archdiocese of Los Angeles
- Armenian Assembly of America
- Arroyo Vista Family Health Center
- Asian Americans Advancing Justice | Los Angeles*
- Asian Pacific American Bar Association of LA County
- Asian Pacific Health Care Venture, Inc.
- Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council*
- Asian Youth Center
- Assemblymember Patrick O'Donnell
- AVP Antelope Valley
- Avph
- Azusa Pacific University*
- Bartz-Altadonna Community Health Center

^{19*} Indicates part of LA Regional Census Table.



- Bienestar Human Services*
- Biola University
- Black Women for Wellness*
- Board of Supervisors Executive Office
- Border Angels*
- Bresee Foundation
- Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation
- Build West Valley WS Center
- Business Source
- Business Source Central West/Mid City -PACE
- CA Air National Guard
- CA Complete Count Census 2020
- CAIR Los Angeles (Council on American-Islamic Relations)
- Cal State LA Pat Brown Institute for Public Affairs
- California Association of Nonprofits*
- California Black Women's Health Project
- California Calls*
- California Charter Schools Association
- California Common Cause*
- California Community Foundation
- California Complete Count Office 2020 Census
- California Labor Fed
- California Native Vote Project*
- California Policy and Research Initiative
- California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.*
- California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
- California State University, Dominguez Hills
- California State University, Long Beach
- California State University, Long Beach -Center for Community Engagement

- California State University, Los Angeles
- California State University, Los Angeles Pat Brown Institute for Public Affairs
- California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA) - Pat Brown Institute for Public Affairs
- California State University, Northridge
- California Women's Law Center*
- CARECEN (Central American Resource Center)
- Casa Guerrero en California
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Inc.
- CD Tech
- Center for Family Health & Education
- Center for Nonprofit Management
- Central City Neighborhood Partners
- Centro Community Hispanic Association Centro CHA Inc.
- Centro de Vida Victoriosa AG
- Century Villages at Cabrillo
- Cerritos Community College
- ChapCare
- Child & Family Center
- Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
- Child360*
- Children Now*
- Children's Bureau
- Children's Hospital Los Angeles Office of Government & Community Affairs
- Children's Institute
- CHIRLA (Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights)*
- Citrus College*
- City Attorney





- City Manager's Department, Public Affairs
 Office
- City Manager's Office
- City of Agoura Hills
- City of Alhambra
- City of Artesia
- City of Azusa
- City of Azusa/Neighborhood Improvement
- City of Baldwin Park*
- City of Bell
- City of Bell Community Services
- City of Bell Gardens
- City of Bell Gardens Community Development Department, Planning Division
- City of Beverly Hills
- City of Burbank
- City of Carson
- City of Cerritos
- City of Cerritos, Community Development
- City of Commerce
- City of Compton
- City of Culver City
- City of Downey
- City of Duarte
- City of Duarte
- City of El Monte
- City of El Segundo
- City of Gardena
- City of Glendale
- City of Glendora Economic Development and Housing
- City of Hawaiian Gardens
- City of Hawaiian Gardens Public Safety
- City of Hawthorne

- City of Hermosa Beach
- City of Huntington Park
- City of Industry
- City of Inglewood
- City of Inglewood Inglewood Public Library
- City of Irwindale
- City of Irwindale Irwindale Public Library
- City of La Habra Heights
- City of La Puente
- City of La Verne
- City of Lakewood
- City of Lancaster
- City of Lancaster Administration
- City of Lawndale
- City of Lomita
- City of Long Beach
- City of Long Beach City Manager's Office
- City of Long Beach Office of Mayor Robert Garcia
- City of Los Angeles
- City of Los Angeles City Clerk
- City of Los Angeles Animal Services
- City of Los Angeles CD 9
- City of Los Angeles Census 2020
- City of Los Angeles City Planning
- City of Los Angeles Department of Building & Safety (LADBS)
- City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning
- City of Los Angeles Department of Disability
- City of Los Angeles Department of Neighborhood Empowerment
- City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT)



- City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- City of Los Angeles Department of Zoo
- City of Los Angeles Disability
- City of Los Angeles Library
- City of Los Angeles Los Angeles
 Department of Water & Power (LADWP)
- City of Los Angeles Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA)
- City of Los Angeles Mayor's East Area Representative
- City of Los Angeles Mayor's Office
- City of Los Angeles MVA
- City of Los Angeles Office of the Chief Legislative Analyst
- City of Lynwood
- City of Lynwood Community Development
- City of Maywood
- City of Monrovia
- City of Monrovia Community Development
- City of Montebello
- City of Monterey Park
- City of Norwalk
- City of Palmdale Economic & Community Development/Administration
- City of Pasadena
- City of Pico Rivera
- City of Pico Rivera Community Economic Development
- City of Pomona
- City of Redondo Beach
- City of Refugee
- City of Rosemead
- City of San Dimas, Administration
- City of San Fernando

- City of San Fernando Community Development
- City of San Gabriel
- City of San Marino Planning and Building
- City of Santa Clarita
- City of Santa Clarita City Manager's Office
- City of Santa Fe Springs
- City of Santa Monica
- City of Sierra Madre
- City of South El Monte
- City of South Gate
- City of South Pasadena
- City of Torrance
- City of Whittier
- Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice*
- Clínica Monseñor Oscar A. Romero
- Coalition for Responsible Community Development
- COFEM (Council of Mexican Federations)*
- College of the Canyons
- Communities Actively Living Independent & Free (CALIF)
- Communities for a Better Environment
- Community and Economic Development Department
- Community Clinic Association
- Community Clinic Association of LA County
- Community Coalition
- Community Coalition*
- Community Connect Labs
- Community Corporation of Santa Monica
- Community Development
- Community Worship Center
- CommunityConnect Labs





- Compton College
- Congressman Ted W. Lieu
- Congresswoman Norma Torres
- Connections for Children
- Councilmember Paul Koretz
- County of Los Angeles Animal Care and Control (DACC)
- County of Los Angeles Assessor's Office
- County of Los Angeles Auditor-Controller
- County of Los Angeles CEO
- County of Los Angeles CEO, Legislative Affairs
- County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office
- County of Los Angeles Chief Executive
 Office Homeless Initiative
- County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office, Public Information
- County of Los Angeles Child Support Services
- County of Los Angeles Consumer & Business Affairs (DCBA)
- County of Los Angeles Consumer & Business Affairs, Office of Immigrant Affairs
- County of Los Angeles Coroner
- County of Los Angeles County Counsel
- County of Los Angeles County Counsel
- County of Los Angeles Department of Human Resources
- County of Los Angeles Department of Mental Health
- County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health
- County of Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services (DPSS)

- County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
- County of Los Angeles Development Authority
- County of Los Angeles Health Services
- County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department
- County of Los Angeles Office of Education (LACOE)
- County of Los Angeles Parks & Recreation
- County of Los Angeles Probation Department
- County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office
- County of Los Angeles Public Library
- County of Los Angeles Public Works
- County of Los Angeles Regional Planning
- County of Los Angeles Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk
- County of Los Angeles Supervisor Sheila Kuehl
- County of Los Angeles Workforce Development Aging and Community Services (WDACS)
- Crenshaw United Methodist
- Crystal Stairs, Inc.
- CSSD
- Culver City
- Dayle McIntosh Center
- Development Services Director
- Disability Community Resource Center
- Disability Rights California
- Disabled Resources Center, Inc.
- DOD
- Dorris Dann Kids Campus



- Downtown Women's Center
- East Los Angeles College
- East Los Angeles College South Gate Center
- East Valley Community Health Center
- East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
- Eastside Union School District
- Economic and Community Development Planning Division
- Economic Development
- Eisner Health
- El Camino College
- El Monte City School District
- El Nido Family Centers
- Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC)*
- Empowering Success Now
- Ephesus SDA Church
- Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles Interfaith Refugee & Immigration Service (IRIS)
- Equality California
- Equality California | Equality California Institute*
- Esperanza Community Housing Corporation
- Ethiopia Community Center
- EWDD
- Families in Schools
- Fenine-USA
- Fenton
- First 5 LA
- Food Policy Council
- Foothill Employment and Training and Connection
- Foothill Unity Center, Inc

- Friends of the Family
- From Lot to Spot
- Gateway Cities COG (Council of Governments)
- Girls Today Women Tomorrow
- Glendale College
- Glendora Public Library
- Global Refugee Awareness Healing Center
- Grace Resources
- Grant AME Church
- Greater Huntington Park Area Chamber of Commerce
- Greater Toluca Lake Neighborhood Council
- Gupta
- Hawthorne School District
- HCIDLA (City of LA)
- Health Services
- Helping Hands AV
- Hermandad Mexicana Nacional
- Highland Park Neighborhood Council
- Homies Unidos
- Human Services Association
- I Did Something Good Today Foundation
- IDEAL CDC
- Inclusive Action for the City
- Independent Living Center of Southern California (ILCSC)
- Information Technology
- Inglewood Public Library
- Inner City Struggle*
- Instituto de Avance Latino
- Interfaith Refugee and Immigration Service
- International Rescue Committee
- Invest In Kids
- Investing in Place



- Jakara Movement*
- KAFLA
- Kaiser Permanente Government and Community Relations
- Karsh Center
- Karsh Family Social Service Center
- KH Consulting Group
- Khmer Girls in Action
- Kingdom Life Fellowship Church
- Korean American Coalition
- Korean American Coalition Los Angeles
- Korean American Federation of Los Angeles (KAFLA)
- Korean Immigrant Workers Advocates of Southern California
- Korean Resource Center
- Koreatown Youth & Community Center (KYCC)
- LA Black Worker Center
- LA Care Health Plan
- LA Education Partnership
- LA Federation of Labor
- LA Mas
- LA Voice*
- LACCD Los Angeles Mission College
- LACCD Los Angeles Pierce College
- LACCD Los Angeles Southwest College
- LACCD Los Angeles Southwest College
- LACCD Los Angeles Trade Technical College
- LACCD Los Angeles Valley College
- LACCD Los Angeles West College
- LACDA
- LAHSA
- Lancaster Elementary School District
- Lancaster School District

- Latino Equality Alliance
- Latino Equality Alliance/Mi Centro Boyle Heights
- Latino Equity Alliance
- Latinos In Action
- League of Women Voters of Los Angeles
- Learn 4 Life
- Levitt Pavilion, Los Angeles
- Liberty Community Plaza/Helpline Youth Counseling
- Little Tokyo Service Center
- Long Beach City College
- Long Beach Forward
- Long Beach Unified School District
- Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
- Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce / Unite-LA
- Los Angeles Black Worker Center*
- Los Angeles City College
- Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission
- Los Angeles Community College District
- Los Angeles Community College District -District Board of Trustees
- Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition
- Los Angeles County League of Women Voters
- Los Angeles Harbor College
- Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA)
- Los Angeles LGBT Center
- Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust
- Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD)
 - Moore MST Academy



- Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD)
 SEPA Center*
- Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD)
 - Wanda Mikes Early Education Center
- Los Angeles Urban League
- Los Angeles Urban League Young Professionals
- Los Angeles Valley College
- Loyola High School of Los Angeles
- Loyola Marymount University
- MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense Fund)
- Mayor's Office of Budget and Innovation (MOBI)
- Mayor's Office of Budget and Innovation (MOBI) - Census 2020 Initiative
- MEND Meet Each Need with Dignity
- MEND (Meet Each Need with Dignity) Poverty
- MEND Poverty
- Mental Health America of Los Angeles
- Mexican American Opportunity Foundation
- Mi Familia Vota*
- Mission City Community Network
- Mission Community United Methodist Church
- Mobilize the Immigrant Vote (MIV)*
- MONARKS Strategic Alliances, LLC, and Mundo Maya Foundation
- Montebello Unified School District
- Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library
- Mount San Antonio College
- Mount St. Mary's University
- NAACP LA (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

- NALEO (National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials)*
- Native American/Indian Commission (Los Angeles City/County) & United American Indian Involvement Community Clinic
- Natural History Museum
- Occidental College
- Office of Assemblymember Miguel Santiago
- Office of Assemblymember Wendy Carrillo (AD-51)
- Office of Communications
- Office of Congresswoman Nanette Barragan
- Office of Congresswoman Norma Torres
- Office of Senator Ben Allen
- Ohana Center
- Pacific Gateway HGWSC
- Pacoima Beautiful*
- Palmdale School District
- Palos Verdes Library District
- Para Los Ninos
- Pars Equality Center, Los Angeles
- Pasa Alta Community Youth Association
- Pasadena City College
- Pasadena Public Library Department
- Paving the Way Foundation
- Penny Lane Centers
- People for Mobility Justice
- PICO California*
- Pico Union Project
- Pierce College
- Pilipino Workers Center of Southern California
- Planning
- Planning & Building Department
- Planning Department



- Planning Department
- Planning Division, Community Development Department
- Planning Division, Community Development Department
- PodShare
- Pomona Economic Opportunity Center
- Prevention Institute
- Providence Little Company of Mary Medical Centers
- Pueblo y Salud, Inc.
- Queenscare Health Centers
- Recreation & Community Services
- Rio Hondo College*
- Rolling Start, Inc
- Royce Agency
- SALEF
- SALVA
- Salvation Army
- SBCC
- SBCC Thrive LA
- SCANPH
- SCOPE
- Second African Methodist Church
- Service Center for Independent Life (SCIL)
- SHARE! the Self-Help and Recovery Exchange
- Shields for Families
- SHIELDS for Families (ARK)
- Social Justice Learning Institute
- South Asian Network (SAN)*
- South Bay Center
- South Bay Center for Counseling
- South Central Family Health Center

- South Central Los Angeles Ministry Project, Inc. (SCLAMP)
- South Central Los Angeles Regional Center
- South Gate Chamber
- South Whittier Community Resource Center- Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA)
- Southeast Community Development Corporation*
- Southeast LA Collaborative (SELA)*
- Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)
- Southern California Association of Nonprofit Housing (SCANPH)
- Southern California Grantmakers
- Special Services for Groups
- St. James AME Church
- St. John the Baptist Social Services
- Student Professional
- Success in Challenges, Inc.
- Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
- TCC Family Health (The Children's Clinic)
- Telemundo52
- Temple Beth Am
- Tessie Cleveland Community Services
- The California Endowment
- The Children's Center of the Antelope Valley
- The Children's Clinic
- The Children's Partnership
- The Claremont Colleges Services
- The James Irvine Foundation
- The Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles
- The Meantime Men
- The Palmdale Aerospace Academy



- The Whole Child
- The YMCA of Metropolitan Los Angeles
- Tierra Del Sol
- Tri City Wellness Center
- U.S. Census Bureau
- U.S. Census Bureau Los Angeles Regional Office
- U.S. Census Bureau Van Nuys Area Census Office
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein
- UMMA Community Clinic
- Unincorporated District Action Council (CA 39)
- United American Indian Involvement, Inc.
- University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)
- University of Southern California (USC)
- University of Southern California (USC) -Gould School of Law - Initiative on Immigrants and Global Migration
- University of Southern California (USC) -Local Government Relations
- University of Southern California (USC) Von Kleinsmid Center Library
- Univision
- Urban Works Community Development Corporation
- Vaughn Next Century Learning Center
- Venice Family Clinic
- VIP Community Mental Health Center
- Vision y Compromiso
- Ward Economic Development Corp
- WCLAC/Southeast WorkSource Center

- Weingart East LA YMCA
- Weingart Foundation
- Wells Fargo
- West LA College
- Wilmington Community Clinic
- Woodbury University
- Workforce Development Corporation of Southeast Los Angeles County, Inc
- YMCA of Greater Whittier
- YMCA of LA
- YMCA of Metropolitan LA*
- Youth Policy Institute
- YWCA Greater Los Angeles



Other Community-Based Census 2020 Initiatives

The State of California provided special funding for CBOs to do the grassroots outreach. California Community Foundation (CCF) received the funding for Los Angeles County to coordinate the outreach.²⁰ The focus of the Census 2020 outreach effort was on the "Hard-to-Count" communities in Los Angeles County. The outreach effort evolved eight regions (not the 5 supervisorial districts) with different organizations as the "leads." A map of these eight regions and a list of the involved CCF CBOs are available at: https://wecountla.org/our-partners/

Region	Lead Organization
1. Metro LA	Advancement Project CA
2. Antelope Valley + Santa Clarita Valley	Antelope Valley Partners for Health
3. South LA + South Bay	Community Coalition
4. San Gabriel Valley	LA Voice
5. Long Beach	Long Beach Forward
6. San Fernando Valley	Pacoima Beautiful
7. Pomona Valley	Pomona Day Labor Center
8. Southeast LA	SELA Collaborative

Other CBOs Identified

The Commissioners have begun to identify gaps in the Census 2020 listing, including:

- Brotherhood Crusade
- Calvary Baptist Church of Hawthorne
- Central Lutheran Church Van Nuys
- Christ Liberation Ministries
- Church One Long Beach
- City of Refuge LA Church
- Ezrach Foundation
- Faith and Community Empowerment (FACE LA)
- Faith Central Bible Church
- Faithful Central Bible Church
- Holman United Methodist Church
- Jobs Create Peace

²⁰ Other funders of "We Count LA" included the Weingarten Foundation, James Irvine Foundation, Balmer Group, California Endowment, SMIDT Foundation, Libra Foundation, Mind and Gene Stein, California Wellness Foundation, State of California, City of Los Angeles, Roy and Patricia Disney Family Foundation, and California Community Foundation.



- Los Angeles County American Jobs Centers of California (AJCC)
- Mt. Tabor Church
- Our Weekly Newspaper
- Progressive Christian United Church
- Progressive Community Church of Inglewood
- South Bureau Ministerial Alliance
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- West Angeles Church of God in Christ Church

This list will grow as this Public Outreach Plan is implemented and word gets out about the upcoming workshops, public hearings, and opportunities to submit redistricting maps.

State-Level Coalitions

For the upcoming 2021 California redistricting process, the State of California has at least three coalitions forming. For example, CA Common Cause is partnering with other organizations to co-convene the Redistricting California Collaborative: <u>click here</u>. Their initiative builds on their 2011 work and involves the relaunching of ReDrawCA.org to help residents understand and navigate California's redistricting process.



APPENDIX C.6 – SUMMARY OF COI HYPOTHESES

Executive Director Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, Ph.D., prepared a report on the COI hypotheses developed by the Commissioner Teams. This report was discussed as part of Agenda Item 6a for Wednesday, October 6, 2021, at a special meeting.

INTRODUCTION

The LA County CRC is in charge of drawing the lines for the five supervisorial districts for the Board of Supervisors (BOS). At this point, the Commissioners are only developing hypotheses – speculations of what are commonly held Communities of Interest (COI). These COI hypotheses are based on input to date and may not reflect the full range of public sentiment.

The LA County CRC listened to public testimonies, reviewed submitted COI forms, and have received letters from cities, governmental entities, councils of governments, nonprofit organizations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) who represent large numbers of stakeholders. For example, the South Bay Council of Governments alone represents 16 cities and all of their residents.

The Commissioners also know that they have received limited or no input from some communities who may be interested in supervisorial redistricting in Los Angeles County. The LA County CRC wants them to know that the Commissioners want to hear from them. Therefore, these hypotheses will be subject to updates and changes, based on additional input from the public.

The COI hypotheses are an important starting point for the next mapping phase of the LA County CRC. Review of the COI hypotheses can be:

- Reviewed and commented on by the public (add/delete community names or adjust boundaries)
- Further tested to see if the public agrees
- Refined based on public input
- Drawn by ARCBridge on a map
- Used as possible building blocks for redistricting maps
- Used to guide further review of redistricting maps submitted

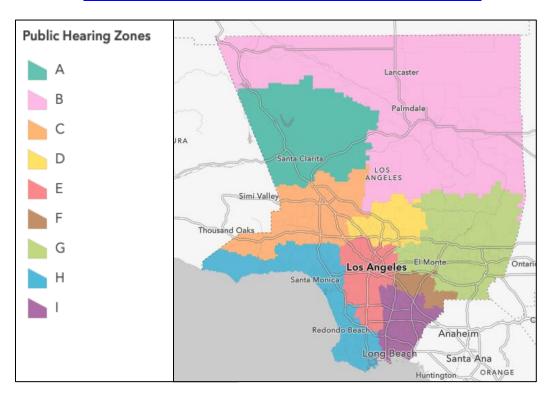


PUBLIC HEARING ZONES

BETWEEN JUNE AND SEPTEMBER 2021, THE LA COUNTY CRC HELD 12 PUBLIC HEARINGS, INCLUDING ON-SITE, HYBRID PUBLIC HEARINGS IN EACH OF THE 5 SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS AND ON IN SPANISH WITH TRANSLATORS FOR ENGLISH-ONLY SPEAKERS.

THE LA COUNTY CRC SOLICITED INPUT AROUND GEOGRAPHIC CLUSTERS, REFERRED TO AS ZONES, DISPLAYED IN THE ZONE MAP. <u>THESE ZONES IN NO WAY REFLECT HOW THE FINAL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS MAY BE DRAWN</u>. THE ZONES WERE MERELY ESTABLISHED FOR CONVENIENCE SO THAT WE COULD GROUP INPUT FROM SMALLER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS.

THE PUBLIC CAN IDENTIFY THEIR ZONES BY ENTERING THE NAMES OF CITIES, UNINCORPORATED AREAS, NEIGHBORHOODS, OR STREETS BY USING THE BLUE TAB "FIND YOUR PUBLIC HEARING ZONES" ON THE LA COUNTY CRC WEBSITE: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/public-hearings/





COI INPUT TO DATE

The LA County CRC website displays all the COI information received to date, by zone and zip codes: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/public-hearings/

The ORANGE BAR "CLICK HERE TO DOWNLOAD THE ENTIRE CATALOG OF COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST (COI) INPUT allows Commissioners and the public to download the catalog of all comments as an Excel spreadsheet for sorting and analysis purposes.

- Comments in white reflect public input between December 2020 and August 2021, including the first 10 public hearings.
- Some individuals made two or more public testimonies, frequently making the same points at each public hearing.
- Comments in grey were made in Spanish. Both the original Spanish and English interpretations are
- Comments in blue were compiled from the California CRC public hearings by Commissioner Mary Kenney.
- Comments in lilar reflect public input between September 1, 2022, and September 21, 2021, including the second to last public hearing.
- Comments in green reflect public submitted between September 22, 2022, and September 29, 2021, including the last public hearing

COMMISSIONER TEAMS AND ASSIGNED ZONES

The following abbreviations are used in the tables in this report for conciseness:

- Zone A: Santa Clarita Valley (SCV)
- Zone B: Antelope Valley (AV)
- Zone C: San Fernando Valley (SFV)²¹
- Zone D: Pasadena (PAS)
- Zone E: Central Los Angeles (CEN)
- Zone F: East Los Angeles (ELA)

- Attachment A-1: Letter from Sherman Oaks Homeowners Association, Map of Sherman Oaks, p. 3
- Attachment A-2: Letter from Part of Sherman Oaks, Map of Sherman Oaks, p. 1
- Attachment A-3: Letter from Valley Industry and Commerce Association, Map of San Fernando Valley
- Attachment A-6: message from Chris Rowe, Map of San Fernando Valley, Map of Neighborhood Councils
- Attachment A-7, a message from Wayne Fishback, contains 2 proposed maps of supervisor districts.



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²¹ The following maps were submitted:

Zone G: San Gabriel Valley (SGV)²²

Zone H: Seacoast (Sea)²³
 Zone I: Long Beach (LB)
 North County (SCV and AV)

Tri-cities: Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena

Note: More COI maps were submitted after October 1, 2021, than the ones listed in the footnotes. The listed COI maps are the ones that Team 5 reviewed.

Table 1 displays the Commissioner team assignments, including zones to review.

Table 1: Commissioner Team and Zone Assignments

Commissioner	Team	Groupings	SD	City	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	- 1	Totals
					SCV	AV	SFV	Pas	Cen	ELA	SGV	SEA	LB	
John Vento	1	A, B, D, I	5	Palmdale	1	1		1					1	4
Mark Mendoza	1	A, B, D, I	5	La Verne	1	1		1					1	4
Priscilla Orpinela-Segura	2	E, F, G	1	Los Angeles					1	1	1			3
Saira Soto	2	E, F, G	1	Los Angeles					1	1	1			3
Apolonio Morales	2	E, F, G	4	Whittier					1	1	1			3
Daniel Mayeda	3	B, C, D, H	2	Culver City		1	1	1				1		4
David Holtzman	3	B, C, D, H	5	Burbank		1	1	1				1		4
Nelson Obregon	3	B, C, D, H	1	Los Angeles		1	1	1				1		4
Jean Franklin	4	E, F, I	2	Long Beach					1	1			1	3
Carolyn Williams	4	E, F, I	2	Hawthorne					1	1			1	3
Hailes Soto	4	E, F, I	4	Downey					1	1			1	3
Brian Stecher	5	A, C, G, H	3	Santa Monica	1		1				1	1		4
Doreena Wong	5	A, C, G, H	3	Los Angeles	1		1				1	1		4
Mary Kenney	5	A, C, G, H	4	Palos Verdes Estates	1		1				1	1		4
				Number of Reviews	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	5	

o Map of El Camino Community College District and Los Angeles Harbor College District



²² The following map was submitted: Attachment A-2: Grace Peng Map of Chinese American Community

²³ The maps were submitted:

Attachment A-1: Westside Neighborhood Council map

Attachment A-2: City of Rancho Palos Verdes

Map of South Bay Cities Council of Governments

Attachment A-4: Grace Peng

o Map of Dominguez Channel and LA Harbor Watersheds

COI HYPOTHESES SUMMARY

Table 2 assigns colors to each of the Commissioner teams as a reference point to the COI hypotheses' sources. In some instances, Commissioner teams identified COI hypotheses in neighboring zones from theirs, based on public input.

Table 2: Color Coding for Commissioner Team and Zone Assignments

Team	Commissioners	Zones
1	Commissioners John Vento and Mark Mendoza	A, B, D, I
2	Commissioners Priscilla Orpinela-Segura, Saira Soto, Apolonio Morales	E, F, G
3	Commissioners David Holtzman and Nelson Obregon, Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda	B, C, D, H
4	Commissioners Jean Franklin and Hailes Soto; Co-Chair Carolyn Williams	E, F, I
5	Commissioners Brian Stecher, Mary Kenney, Doreena Wong	A, C, G, H

Table 3 presents the Commission Team's COI Hypotheses, sorted by Community Names, followed by Zones, to facilitate analysis of areas of agreement or disagreement. Some of the communities overlap and may belong in two or more categories. Other communities may belong better in another community cluster. The current array is only a starting point for discussions and refinements of the COI hypotheses.

Table 3: Commissioner Teams' COI Hypotheses by Community Name and Zone

Greater East Los Angeles (ELA) Communities

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
E	ELA	Keep East LA (includes Boyle Heights), Southeast LA (South Gate, Bell,	2
		Huntington Park, Maywood, Vernon, Commerce, Bell Gardens, Northeast LA	
		(City Terrace, Mount Washington, El Sereno, University Hills, Highland Park)	
		together with Lynwood and Lincoln Heights.	
E & F	ELA	Keep East LA, Boyle Heights, Lincoln Heights, City Terrace, El Sereno together	4
F	ELA	Keep City Terrace, Garfield, Commerce, and East LA together	4
Е	ELA +Highland Park	Group East LA with Highland Park, Mt. Washington	4
	+Mt. Washington		
Е	ELA: Boyle Heights	Keep as cultural and historical COI	4
Е	ELA: City Terrance/	Include City Terrace and Commerce with East LA but not Monterey Park and	4
	Commerce	Montebello. East LA is defined by the streets Whittier Blvd, Indiana, and Cesar	
		Chavez	



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
G	ELA: Greater ELA	Keep Northeast LA, East Los Angeles, Southeast LA together. (If necessary,	5
		expand east into San Gabriel Valley.) "Northeast LA" includes Highland Park,	
		Glassell Park, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Elysian Valley, Mt. Washington and	
		Silverlake. "Southeast LA" includes South Gate, Walnut Park, Huntington Park,	
		Maywood, Cudahy, Vernon, Lynwood, Bell, and Bell Gardens.	
E	ELA: NE LA/EI	Keep East LA and Northeast LA: zip codes 90063 + 90022 + El Sereno and	4
	Sereno/ University	University Hills + City Terrance + City of Commerce	
	Hills/ City Terrance/		
	Commerce		
E	ELA: Northeast LA/	Keep East LA together with NE LA and SE LA in the same district	4
	Southeast LA		

South Central LA, South LA, and Southeast LA Communities

E Compton/ Watts/ Keep together Compton, Watts, Gardena, Rancho Dominguez E Compton/Long Keep Compton with Long Beach, Watts, Lynwood, South Central Beach/ Watts/ South Central E Inglewood/ Keep Inglewood with Crenshaw area Crenshaw E Crenshaw/Leimert Keep together – Cultural and Arts COI Park	4
Gardena, Rancho Dominguez E Compton/Long Keep Compton with Long Beach, Watts, Lynwood, South Central Beach/ Watts/ South Central E Inglewood/ Keep Inglewood with Crenshaw area Crenshaw E Crenshaw/Leimert Keep together – Cultural and Arts COI	
Beach/ Watts/ South Central E Inglewood/ Keep Inglewood with Crenshaw area Crenshaw E Crenshaw/Leimert Keep together – Cultural and Arts COI	_
Crenshaw E Crenshaw/Leimert Keep together – Cultural and Arts COI	4
,	4
	4
Downtown LA, Chinatown, Koreatown	
E Downtown LA/ Keep DTLA and Chinatown together Chinatown	4
E Downtown LA/ Keep Downtown LA whole and with Chinatown Chinatown	4
E Koreatown Keep Koreatown, Los Angeles, whole and unified in a single LA County district.	4
South LA and Southeast LA	
H South Bay Inland Inglewood, Hawthorne, Gardena, Lawndale, Lynwood, Lenox, Compton, Carson. These areas are not similar to the coastal communities (Torrance, El Segundo, Marina del Rey, Culver City, Westchester, Manhattan Beach, Mar Vista).	5
E South LA Compton, Watts, Gardena, Rancho Dominguez, West Adams	





Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
E	South LA/	Keep South LA with Crenshaw, Inglewood (90003, 90011, 90037, 90043,	4
	Inglewood/	90044, 90047, 90062)	
	Crenshaw		
F	Southeast LA	Keep together Lynwood, Florence Firestone, Bell Gardens, and South Gate	4
F	Southeast LA +	Keep together Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park,	4
	Commerce	Lynwood, Maywood, South Gate, Vernon	
_		Unincorporated Areas and Neighboring Communities	_
E	Unincorporated	Include the Florence Firestone unincorporated area (90001) with the City of	4
	Florence Firestone/	Los Angeles.	
_	City of LA		
E	Unincorporated	Group with neighboring Southeast Los Angeles cities like Walnut Park, South	4
	Florence Firestone/	Gate, Huntington Park	
Е	SE LA cities Unincorporated	Keep unincorporated Florence Firestone together with Lynwood, Watts, and	4
	Florence	Compton	4
	Firestone/Lynwood	Compton	
	Watts/Compton		
Е	Southeast LA/	Keep Southeast LA together: Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy Huntington Park,	4
	Unincorporated	Lynwood, Maywood, South Gate, Vernon plus unincorporated Florene	
	Florence Firestone/	Firestone and Walnut Park	
	Walnut Park		
Е	Southeast LA/	Keep Southeast LA together: Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy Huntington Park,	4
	Unincorporated	Lynwood, Maywood, South Gate, Vernon plus unincorporated Florene	
	Florence Firestone/	Firestone and Walnut Park	
	Walnut Park		
- 1	Unincorporated	Keep unincorporated Walnut Park together	4
	Walnut Park		
		Other Communities in Zone E	
E	Pico/South	Keep together Pico, South Robertson, Olympic Park.	4
	Robertson/Olympic		
	Park		
E & I	Rancho Dominguez	Keep Rancho Dominguez, Compton, Lynwood, Willowbrook, South Gate and	4
		Paramount together	

Harbor & Gateway Cities PLUS Long Beach

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
- 1	Gateway Cities 1	Keep the Gateway Cities together: Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, Norwalk,	4
		Downey, Artesia, Cerritos.	
1	Gateway Cities 2	Keep Cerritos, Artesia, Norwalk, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood	4





Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
Н	Harbor Cities	Wilmington, Long Beach, Carson, Harbor City. Includes the area between 110,	5
		710 and 405. The Harbor Area is different from the coastal towns (Playa del	
		Rey to the Palos Verdes Peninsula).	
1	Harbor Gateway	Keep Harbor Gateway together with Huntington Park, Maywood, Bell, Bell	4
	with other cities	Gardens, Cudahy, include Lynwood	
1	Long Beach	Do not place Long Beach in multiple supervisorial districts. Keep Long Beach	1
		together as well as coastal communities	
1	Long Beach	Keep Long Beach together	4
H ²⁴	Sea	San Pedro, Wilmington, Long Beach, Signal Hill, Harbor City	3
H ²⁵	Sea	Communities along the 110 or between the 110 and 405, including (from	3
		south going to the north): Lomita, Carson, Harbor Gateway, Gardena,	
		Lawndale, Hawthorne, Lennox, West Athens, Inglewood)	
Н	South Bay Inland	Inglewood, Hawthorne, Gardena, Lawndale, Lynwood, Lenox, Compton,	5
		Carson. These areas are not similar to the coastal communities (Torrance, El	
		Segundo, Marina del Rey, Culver City, Westchester, Manhattan Beach, Mar	
		Vista).	

Baldwin Hills, Hollywood, Westside North, Hancock Park, Los Feliz, Silver Lake

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
Н	Baldwin Hills	<u>Culver City</u> , West Adams, Baldwin Hills, Palms, Beverlywood.	5
Е	Baldwin Hills/ Mid-	Keep Mid City LA with Baldwin Hills, Cienega Park	4
	Cities		
Е	Hancock Park	COI large Jewish Orthodox community Contiguous.	4
Е	Hollywood	Keep greater Hollywood together.	2
E	Hollywood	Keep LGBTQIA+ Communities Together - Hollywood, North Hollywood,	2
		Highland Park, East Hollywood, Valley Village, Los Feliz, and Silver Lake.	
Е	Hollywood	Do not group Hollywood with Pasadena, Glendale, Burbank, or South	4
		Pasadena.	
Н	Hollywood	Hollywood, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood.	5
Е	Hollywood/ Tri-	Separate Glendale, Burbank, South Pasadena from Hollywood.	2
	Cities		
Е	Los Feliz/ Hollywood	Keep Los Feliz with Hollywood Hills, Atwater Village, Silver Lake	4
	Hills/ Silver Lake		
Н	Westside North	(South of Mulholland, North of I-10, Beverly Hills and westward). Beverly Hills,	5
		Brentwood, Century City, Westwood, Pacific Palisades, Wilshire Corridor,	

²⁴ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

²⁵ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA





Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
		Cheviot Hills, UCLA, Santa Monica, 26 Westdale, Sawtelle, North Westwood,	
		Holmby Hills, Bel-Air.	

North Country: AV and SCV

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
В	North County/ AV	Keep North LA County together: Lancaster and Palmdale share overlapping services	1
В	North County/ AV	Divide the North County area into three north-south "stripes" (regions) per "Three Stripes Keeping Spheres of Influence (SOIs) Whole" plan prepared in Redistricting Online by Comm'r Holtzman (see provided shape map). Roughly, one stripe would include Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch and Newhall, and areas to the north; a second stripe would include Lancaster and Palmdale and their official "Spheres of Influence," extending south to the hills northeast of San Fernando and north of La Cañada Flintridge; and a third stripe would include areas to the east-southeast of the second, extending to the hills above Claremont. ²⁷	3
В	North County/ AV	Keep Lancaster, Palmdale, and entire North County area with Santa Clarita	3
В	North County/ AV	Keep Littlerock + Pearblossom + Sun Village + Southeast Antelope Valley together, as distinct from incorporated Palmdale, but not necessarily placed in a different district.	3
В	North County/ AV	Put into a North County region not only Santa Clarita, but also some of the western SF Valley areas including Sylmar, communities along the 118 (Granada Hills, Porter Ranch), and further south but West of Topanga Canyon Blvd (Chatsworth, West Hills, Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Malibu)	3
Α	North County/ AV, SCV, West SFV	Keep the North LA County Cities together: Lancaster, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, West SFV	1
A	North County/ SCV & AV	Keep the Santa Clarita Valley with the Antelope Valley and the rest of the North County. This includes Castaic, Castaic Lake, Lancaster, Palmdale, Agua Dulce, and Canyon Country, Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch, Acton, Hasley Canyon and surrounding unincorporated areas.	5
А	North County/SCV + SFV	If it is necessary to include more people than North County, add portions of the northern San Fernando Valley, maybe including Chatsworth, Granada Hills, Porter Ranch, and maybe even including Burbank and Glendale.	5

²⁷ This hypothesis would allow including each stripe in a separate supervisorial district, to ensure that North County is represented by more than one supervisor, as several commenters desire. See Illustration 1.



²⁶ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
Α	North County/SCV,	If it is necessary to include more people than North County, do not include	5
	Not SFV	parts of the San Fernando Valley.	

Sea Coastal Communities

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
H ²⁸	Sea	Peninsula areas (Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Rancho Palos Verdes) to the south, up the coast including the cities that share the coastline (Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, up to El Segundo)	3
H ²⁹	Sea	Peninsula areas to the south, up the coast but further north to Playa del Rey, Marina del Rey, Venice, and Santa Monica	3
H ³⁰	Sea	"Coastal North," including Santa Monica, West LA, Westwood, Century City	3
H ³¹	Sea	"Westside" including Pacific Palisades, Santa Monica, West LA, Brentwood, Westwood, Bel Air, Holmby Hills, Century City, Cheviot Hills, Rancho Park, Palms, Culver City, Mar Vista, Venice, Marina del Rey, Playa del Rey, Westchester to LAX on the South, and Mulholland Drive on the North	3
H ³²	Sea	"Expanded Westside" including all of "Westside" but extending further east to also include Beverlywood, Beverly Hills, Melrose, Mid-City West, Fairfax, Miracle Mile Carthay, South Carthay, Wilshire Vista, Picfair Village, and West Hollywood	3
Н	Sea/ Coastline	(From Santa Monica to Palos Verdes). <u>Santa Monica</u> , <u>Marina del Rey</u> , <u>Playa del Rey</u> , <u>El Segundo</u> , <u>Manhattan Beach</u> , <u>Hermosa Beach</u> , <u>Redondo Beach</u> , <u>Palos Verdes Estates</u> , <u>Rancho Palos Verdes</u> , <u>Rolling Hills Estates</u> , <u>Rolling Hills</u> , <u>Torrance</u> . 33 Keep the Palos Verdes Peninsula together.	5
Н	Sea/ South of LAX	South of LAX, West of I-405 and I-110. <u>El Segundo</u> , <u>Torrance</u> , <u>Manhattan</u> <u>Beach</u> , <u>Hermosa Beach</u> , <u>Redondo Beach</u> , <u>Palos Verdes Estates</u> , <u>Rancho Palos Verdes</u> , <u>Rolling Hills Estates</u> , <u>Rolling Hills</u> . ³⁴ South of LAX could be combined with South Bay Inland.	5
Н	Sea/ Westside South	Santa Monica, Culver City, Mar Vista, West LA, Venice, Playa del Rey, Marina del Rey, Ballona Creek, LAX, Westchester. ³⁵	5

³⁵ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



²⁸ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

²⁹ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

³⁰ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

³¹ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

³² Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

³³ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

³⁴ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

Santa Monica Mountains: Topanga, Malibu, Pacific Palisades, Las Virgenes, Santa Monica

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
Н	Santa Monica	Topanga, Malibu, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Pacific Palisades, Westlake Village,	5
	Mountains	Hidden Hills Topanga State Park, National Santa Monica Mountains Recreation	
		Area, Sunset Mesa Woodland Hills, West Hills, Santa Monica ³⁶	

San Fernando Valley (SFV)

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
С	SFV	Lake Balboa and Northridge request to be with East San Fernando Valley	1
С	SFV	Keep the entire SFV together from the westernmost parts of the County	3
		(Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Malibu) all the way	
		across to Burbank and Glendale on the East, with the southern boundary	
		being Mulholland Drive	
С	SFV	Keep together the communities of Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Calabasas,	3
		Hidden Hills, Malibu, and associated unincorporated areas (the Las Virgenes-	
	0=14	Malibu area)	
С	SFV	Keep working class communities of the SFV together, including Sylmar, San	3
		Fernando, Mission Hills, Pacoima, Arleta, Panorama City, Sun Valley, Van	
	CEV	Nuys, Reseda, Winnetka, North Hills, Northridge	
С	SFV	Entire SFV. Keep as much of SFV as possible, including West Hills, San	5
		<u>Fernando</u> , <u>Sylmar</u> , <u>Pacoima</u> , <u>Canoga Park</u> , Woodland Hills, <u>Northridge</u> , <u>North</u> <u>Hollywood</u> , <u>North Hills</u> , <u>Reseda</u> , <u>Van Nuys</u> , Sun Valley, <u>Studio City</u> , <u>Sherman</u>	
		Oaks (all of it), Encino, Chatsworth, Porter Ranch, Granada Hills, Lake View	
		Terrace, Sunland, Shadow Hills, Tujunga, Kagel Canyon, Lake Balboa, Tarzana,	
		Valley Glen, Valley Village, Burbank, Glendale, Toluca Lake, Winnetka, Arleta,	
		Panorama City. ³⁷ Keep the whole SFV together, from Mulholland Dr and	
		Hollywood Hills on the south to the Santa Susannah Mountains on the north	
		and San Gabriel Mountains on the east. There were comments that the San	
		Fernando Valley should NOT include Los Feliz, Hollywood, Beverly Hills,	
		Malibu, Santa Monica, or anything south of Mulholland, or the "west side."	
С	SFV Plus	Include Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Hidden Hills, and Westlake Village. 38	5
С	SFV/ 101 Pass	Keep North Hollywood, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Studio City and Toluca Lake	5
		together. ³⁹	

³⁹ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



³⁶ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

³⁷ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

³⁸ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
С	SFV/ Central	Keep Lake Balboa, Reseda, North Hills, Van Nuys, and Northridge (Cal State	5
		Northridge), Canoga Park, together. 40 They are different from Tarzana,	
		Woodland Hills, Granada Hills, Calabasas, and Porter Ranch. Some comments	
		included Granada Hills in this community and some comments excluded it.	
С	SFV/ Encino,	Keep all parts of Encino together and all parts of Sherman Oaks together. 41	5
	Sherman Oaks		
С	SFV/ Foothill	Keep together Chatsworth, Granada Hills and Porter Ranch and group them	5
	Communities	with the Santa Clarita Valley. ⁴²	
С	SFV/ North Central	Keep Sylmar, San Fernando, Northridge, North Hills, Canoga Park, North	5
	SFV	Hollywood, Winnetka, Reseda, Van Nuys, Arleta, Pacoima, Panorama City, and	
		Sun Valley together. 43 They are different from Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu,	
		Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Westwood, W. Hollywood, Woodland Hills,	
		Encino, and Topanga Canyon.	
С	SFV/ Northeast	Keep Kagel Canyon, Lakeview Terrace, Sunland, and Shadow Hills together	5
		and keep with Santa Clarita Valley.	
С	SFV/ Santa Monica	Keep Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, Westlake Village ⁴⁴ and	5
	Mountains	Topanga together but not other Coastal cities. Keep Santa Monica Mountains	
	Watershed	together (Santa Monica Mountain Recreational Area).	

Tri-Cities: Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
D	Pasadena Area	Burbank and Glendale together	3
D	Pasadena Area	Keep Tri-Cities (Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena) together	3
D	Pasadena Area	Eagle Rock should be grouped with predominately Latinx areas to the south,	3
		including Highland Park, Glassell Park, Cypress Park and Lincoln Heights	
D	Pasadena Area	The Eagle Rock grouping above should extend further east to El Sereno and	3
		further south down to the 60 Freeway to include Boyle Heights, East LA, and	
		City Terrace	
D	Tri-Cities: Burbank,	Keep Tri-Cities together (Burbank, Glendale & Pasadena)	1
	Glendale, Pasadena		

San Gabriel Valley (SGV)

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
G	SGV: Azusa	Note: Azusa (needs more clarity) – We need more input.	2

⁴⁰ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁴⁴ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



⁴¹ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁴² Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁴³ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
G	SGV: Central SGV	Keep El Monte, South El Monte, North El Monte, Baldwin Park, West Covina, La Puente, Puente Valley, Azusa, Pico Rivera, Irwindale, Azusa, <u>Pomona</u> (includes Phillips Ranch), 45 Mt. San Antonio College, Bassett, and Whittier	5
		together.	
G	SGV: Claremont and Altadena	Unify Claremont and Altadena in the same district.	2
G	SGV: Duarte	Duarte should be included in the San Gabriel Valley in the same district.	2
G	SGV: EL Monte, South El Monte, Baldwin Park	Keep South El Monte in the same district as El Monte and Baldwin Park.	2
G	SGV: entirely together	Keep the San Gabriel Valley in one supervisorial district because it increases the opportunity for AAPI community to elect someone of their choice.	2
		(Note: SGV region includes the cities of Alhambra, Altadena, Arcadia, Baldwin Park, Covina, Diamond Bar, Duarte, East Los Angeles, El Monte, Industry, Irwindale, La Canada Flintridge, La Puente, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Pasadena, Pomona, Rosemead, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South El Monte, South Pasadena, Temple City, Walnut, West Covina, and some unincorporated areas of Northeast Los Angeles County.)	
G	SGV: entirely together	The eastern boundary should be Claremont/Pomona and continue west past Whittier and north to the San Gabriel Mountains to create one district.	5
G	SGV: Foothills	Keep Duarte, Covina, San Dimas, Glendora, La Verne, <u>Pomona</u> , <u>Claremont</u> together. ⁴⁶	5
G	SGV: Hacienda Heights and Diamond Bar	Unify Hacienda Heights and Diamond Bar together because they share environmental issues (note: Hacienda Heights splits into two Supervisorial Districts, District 1, District 4)	2
G	SGV: I-210 Corridor	Keep together cities from Claremont to Altadena along the I-210 corridor, including Arcadia.	5
G	SGV: Southeast SGV	Keep Roland Heights, <u>Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona, Phillips Ranch)</u> , Walnut Valley, Hacienda Heights, West Covina, Covina, Walnut (Mt. San Antonio College), Diamond Bar, Industry, <u>Claremont</u> together. ⁴⁷	5
G	SGV: Walnut, Diamond Bar, Rowland Heights	Unite Walnut, Diamond Bar, Rowland Heights together because of the AAPI community representation.	2

⁴⁷ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



⁴⁵ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

 $^{^{\}rm 46}$ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
G	SGV: West SGV	Keep Alhambra, Arcadia, Monterey Park, San Gabriel, Rosemead, and Temple	5
		City together.	

Montebello and Monterey Park

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
E	Montebello/	Montebello and Monterey Park are considered distinct from East LA (they are	2
	Monterey Park	distinct economically with greater home ownership and don't share the same issues/challenges).	
- 1	Montebello/ Pico	Keep Montebello and Pico Rivera together (HS)	4
	Rivera		

Whittier

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier, Pico Rivera, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs together.	2
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier and Pico Rivera in two different districts because of their differences.	2
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier and Pico Rivera in two different districts because of their differences.	2
I	Whittier/ Santa Fe Springs	Keep Whittier and Santa Fe Springs together	4
F	Whittier/Montebell o/ Pico Rivera	Keep Armenian communities in Montebello, Whittier, and Pico Rivera together	4



ATTACHMENT E-1: ADDITIONAL SORTS OF COI HYPOTHESES

Attachment E-1 displays two additional sorts of the COI hypotheses: by Commissioner team and zone and by zone and community name.

Sort by Commissioner Team, Zone, and Community Name

Table 4 summarizes all COI hypotheses by Commissioner team. Where Commissioner teams identified conflicting viewpoints regarding a given COI, they described two or more hypotheses for further Commissioner deliberation and public input.

Table 4: Commissioner Team COI Hypotheses, by Zone Assignments

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
Α	North County/ AV,	Keep the North LA County Cities together: Lancaster, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, West	1
	SCV, West SFV	SFV	
В	North County/ AV	Keep North LA County together: Lancaster and Palmdale share overlapping services	1
С	SFV	Lake Balboa and Northridge request to be with East San Fernando Valley	1
D	Tri-Cities: Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena	Keep Tri-Cities together (Burbank, Glendale & Pasadena)	1
I	Long Beach	Do not place Long Beach in multiple supervisorial districts. Keep Long Beach together as well as coastal communities	1
E	ELA	Keep East LA (includes Boyle Heights), Southeast LA (South Gate, Bell, Huntington Park, Maywood, Vernon, Commerce, Bell Gardens, Northeast LA (City Terrace, Mount Washington, El Sereno, University Hills, Highland Park) together with Lynwood and Lincoln Heights.	2
E	Hollywood	Keep greater Hollywood together.	2
E	Hollywood	Keep LGBTQIA+ Communities Together - Hollywood, North Hollywood, Highland Park, East Hollywood, Valley Village, Los Feliz, and Silver Lake.	2
Е	Montebello/ Monterey Park	Montebello and Monterey Park are considered distinct from East LA (they are distinct economically with greater home ownership and don't share the same issues/challenges).	2
E	Hollywood/ Tri-Cities	Separate Glendale, Burbank, South Pasadena from Hollywood.	2
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier, Pico Rivera, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs together.	2
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier and Pico Rivera in two different districts because of their differences.	2
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier and Pico Rivera in two different districts because of their differences.	2
G	SGV	Keep the San Gabriel Valley in one supervisorial district because it increases the opportunity for AAPI community to elect someone of their choice.	2
		(Note: SGV region includes the cities of Alhambra, Altadena, Arcadia, Baldwin Park, Covina, Diamond Bar, Duarte, East Los Angeles, El Monte, Industry, Irwindale, La Canada Flintridge, La Puente, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Pasadena, Pomona, Rosemead, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South El Monte, South	





Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
		Pasadena, Temple City, Walnut, West Covina, and some unincorporated areas of Northeast Los Angeles County.)	
G	SGV: Azusa	Note: Azusa (needs more clarity) – We need more input.	2
G	SGV: Claremont and Altadena	Unify Claremont and Altadena in the same district.	2
G	SGV: Duarte	Duarte should be included in the San Gabriel Valley in the same district.	2
G	SGV: EL Monte, South El Monte, Baldwin Park	Keep South El Monte in the same district as El Monte and Baldwin Park.	2
G	SGV: Hacienda Heights and Diamond Bar	Unify Hacienda Heights and Diamond Bar together because they share environmental issues (note: Hacienda Heights splits into two Supervisorial Districts, District 1, District 4)	2
G	SGV: Walnut, Diamond Bar, Rowland Heights	Unite Walnut, Diamond Bar, Rowland Heights together because of the AAPI community representation.	2
В	North County/ AV	Keep Lancaster, Palmdale, and entire North County area with Santa Clarita	3
В	North County/ AV	Put into a North County region not only Santa Clarita, but also some of the western SF Valley areas including Sylmar, communities along the 118 (Granada Hills, Porter Ranch), and further south but West of Topanga Canyon Blvd (Chatsworth, West Hills, Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Malibu)	3
В	North County/ AV	Divide the North County area into three north-south "stripes" (regions) per "Three Stripes Keeping Spheres of Influence (SOIs) Whole" plan prepared in Redistricting Online by Comm'r Holtzman (see provided shape map). Roughly, one stripe would include Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch and Newhall, and areas to the north; a second stripe would include Lancaster and Palmdale and their official "Spheres of Influence," extending south to the hills northeast of San Fernando and north of La Cañada Flintridge; and a third stripe would include areas to the east-southeast of the second, extending to the hills above Claremont. ⁴⁸	3
В	North County/ AV	Keep Littlerock + Pearblossom + Sun Village + Southeast Antelope Valley together, as distinct from incorporated Palmdale, but not necessarily placed in a different district.	3
С	SFV	Keep the entire SFV together from the westernmost parts of the County (Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Malibu) all the way across to Burbank and Glendale on the East, with the southern boundary being Mulholland Drive	3
С	SFV	Keep together the communities of Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and associated unincorporated areas (the Las Virgenes-Malibu area)	3
С	SFV	Keep working class communities of the SFV together, including Sylmar, San Fernando, Mission Hills, Pacoima, Arleta, Panorama City, Sun Valley, Van Nuys, Reseda, Winnetka, North Hills, Northridge	3
D	Pasadena Area	Burbank and Glendale together	3
D	Pasadena Area	Keep Tri-Cities (Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena) together	3

⁴⁸ This hypothesis would allow including each stripe in a separate supervisorial district, to ensure that North County is represented by more than one supervisor, as several commenters desire. See Illustration 1.



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Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
D	Pasadena Area	Eagle Rock should be grouped with predominately Latinx areas to the south, including Highland Park, Glassell Park, Cypress Park and Lincoln Heights	3
D	Pasadena Area	The Eagle Rock grouping above should extend further east to El Sereno and further south down to the 60 Freeway to include Boyle Heights, East LA, and City Terrace	3
H ⁴⁹	Sea	Peninsula areas (Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Rancho Palos Verdes) to the south, up the coast including the cities that share the coastline (Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, up to El Segundo)	3
H ⁵⁰	Sea	Peninsula areas to the south, up the coast but further north to Playa del Rey, Marina del Rey, Venice, and Santa Monica	3
H ⁵¹	Sea	San Pedro, Wilmington, Long Beach, Signal Hill, Harbor City	3
H ⁵²	Sea	Communities along the 110 or between the 110 and 405, including (from south going to the north): Lomita, Carson, Harbor Gateway, Gardena, Lawndale, Hawthorne, Lennox, West Athens, Inglewood)	3
H ⁵³	Sea	"Coastal North," including Santa Monica, West LA, Westwood, Century City	3
H ⁵⁴	Sea	"Westside" including Pacific Palisades, Santa Monica, West LA, Brentwood, Westwood, Bel Air, Holmby Hills, Century City, Cheviot Hills, Rancho Park, Palms, Culver City, Mar Vista, Venice, Marina del Rey, Playa del Rey, Westchester to LAX on the South, and Mulholland Drive on the North	3
H ⁵⁵	Sea	"Expanded Westside" including all of "Westside" but extending further east to also include Beverlywood, Beverly Hills, Melrose, Mid-City West, Fairfax, Miracle Mile Carthay, South Carthay, Wilshire Vista, Picfair Village, and West Hollywood	3
Е	Unincorporated Florence Firestone/ SE LA cities	Group with neighboring Southeast Los Angeles cities like Walnut Park, South Gate, Huntington Park	4
E	Baldwin Hills/Mid Cities	Keep Mid City LA with Baldwin Hills, Cienega Park	4
Е	Boyle Heights	Keep as cultural and historical COI	4
E	Downtown LA/ Chinatown	Keep DTLA and Chinatown together	4
E	Compton/Long Beach/ Watts/So Central	Keep Compton with Long Beach, Watts, Lynwood, South Central	4
Е	Compton/Watts/Gard ena, Rancho Dominguez	Keep together Compton, Watts, Gardena, Rancho Dominguez	4

⁴⁹ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

⁵⁵ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA



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⁵⁰ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

⁵¹ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

⁵² Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

⁵³ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

⁵⁴ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
E	Crenshaw/Leimert Park	Keep together – Cultural and Arts COI	4
E	Downtown LA/Chinatown	Keep Downtown LA whole and with Chinatown	4
E	ELA +Highland Park +Mt. Washington	Group East LA with Highland Park, Mt. Washington	4
E	ELA: City Terrance/ Commerce	Include City Terrace and Commerce with East LA but not Monterey Park and Montebello. East LA is defined by the streets Whittier Blvd, Indiana, and Cesar Chavez	4
Е	ELA: NE LA/El Sereno/ University Hills/ City Terrance/ Commerce	Keep East LA and Northeast LA: zip codes 90063 + 90022 + El Sereno and University Hills + City Terrance + City of Commerce	4
E	ELA: Northeast LA/ Southeast LA	Keep East LA together with NE LA and SE LA in the same district	4
E	Hancock Park	COI large Jewish Orthodox community Contiguous.	4
E	Hollywood	Do not group Hollywood with Pasadena, Glendale, Burbank, or South Pasadena.	4
E	Inglewood/Crenshaw	Keep Inglewood with Crenshaw area	4
Е	Koreatown	Keep Koreatown, Los Angeles, whole and unified in a single LA County district.	4
E	Los Feliz/ Hollywood Hills/ Silver Lake	Keep Los Feliz with Hollywood Hills, Atwater Village, Silver Lake	4
E	Pico/South Robertson/Olympic Park	Keep together Pico, South Robertson, Olympic Park.	4
Е	SE LA/Unincorporated Florence Firestone /Walnut Park	Keep Southeast LA together: Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy Huntington Park, Lynwood, Maywood, South Gate, Vernon plus unincorporated Florene Firestone and Walnut Park	4
Е	South LA	Compton, Watts, Gardena, Rancho Dominguez, West Adams	4
E	South LA/Inglewood/Crensh aw	Keep South LA with Crenshaw, Inglewood (90003, 90011, 90037, 90043, 90044, 90047, 90062)	4
E	Unincorporated Florence Firestone/ City of LA	Include the Florence Firestone unincorporated area (90001) with the City of Los Angeles.	4
E	Unincorporated Florence Firestone/Lynwood Watts/Compton	Keep unincorporated Florence Firestone together with Lynwood, Watts, and Compton	4
E&F	ELA	Keep East LA, Boyle Heights, Lincoln Heights, City Terrace, El Sereno together	4
E & I	Rancho Dominguez	Keep Rancho Dominguez, Compton, Lynwood, Willowbrook, South Gate and Paramount together	4
F	ELA	Keep City Terrace, Garfield, Commerce, and East LA together	4
F	Southeast LA	Keep together Lynwood, Florence Firestone, Bell Gardens, and South Gate	4
F	Southeast LA + Commerce	Keep together Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Lynwood, Maywood, South Gate, Vernon	4







Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
F	Whittier/Montebello/ Pico Rivera	Keep Armenian communities in Montebello, Whittier, and Pico Rivera together	4
1	Gateway Cities 1	Keep the Gateway Cities together: Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, Norwalk, Downey, Artesia, Cerritos.	4
1	Gateway Cities 2	Keep Cerritos, Artesia, Norwalk, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood	4
I	Harbor Gateway with other cities	Keep Harbor Gateway together with Huntington Park, Maywood, Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy, include Lynwood	4
1	Long Beach	Keep Long Beach together	4
ı	Montebello/Pico Rivera	Keep Montebello and Pico Rivera together (HS)	4
1	Unincorporated Walnut Park	Keep unincorporated Walnut Park together	4
1	Whittier/ Santa Fe Springs	Keep Whittier and Santa Fe Springs together	4
A	North County/ SCV & AV	Keep the Santa Clarita Valley with the Antelope Valley and the rest of the North County. This includes Castaic, Castaic Lake, Lancaster, Palmdale, Agua Dulce, and Canyon Country, Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch, Acton, Hasley Canyon and surrounding unincorporated areas.	5
А	North County/SCV + SFV	If it is necessary to include more people than North County, add portions of the northern San Fernando Valley, maybe including Chatsworth, Granada Hills, Porter Ranch, and maybe even including Burbank and Glendale.	5
Α	North County/SCV, Not SFV	If it is necessary to include more people than North County, do not include parts of the San Fernando Valley.	5
С	SFV	Entire SFV. Keep as much of SFV as possible, including West Hills, San Fernando, Sylmar, Pacoima, Canoga Park, Woodland Hills, Northridge, North Hollywood, North Hills, Reseda, Van Nuys, Sun Valley, Studio City, Sherman Oaks (all of it), Encino, Chatsworth, Porter Ranch, Granada Hills, Lake View Terrace, Sunland, Shadow Hills, Tujunga, Kagel Canyon, Lake Balboa, Tarzana, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Burbank, Glendale, Toluca Lake, Winnetka, Arleta, Panorama City. 66 Keep the whole SFV together, from Mulholland Dr and Hollywood Hills on the south to the Santa Susannah Mountains on the north and San Gabriel Mountains on the east. There were comments that the San Fernando Valley should NOT include Los Feliz, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Malibu, Santa Monica, or anything south of Mulholland, or the "west side."	5
С	SFV Plus	Include Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Hidden Hills, and Westlake Village. 57	5
С	SFV/ 101 Pass	Keep North Hollywood, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Studio City and Toluca Lake together. ⁵⁸	5

⁵⁸ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



⁵⁶ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁵⁷ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
С	SFV/ Central	Keep <u>Lake Balboa</u> , <u>Reseda</u> , North Hills, <u>Van Nuys</u> , and <u>Northridge</u> (<u>Cal State Northridge</u>), <u>Canoga Park</u> , together. ⁵⁹ They are different from Tarzana, Woodland Hills, Granada Hills, Calabasas, and Porter Ranch. Some comments included Granada Hills in this community and some comments excluded it.	5
С	SFV/ Encino, Sherman Oaks	Keep all parts of Encino together and all parts of Sherman Oaks together. 60	5
С	SFV/ Foothill Communities	Keep together <u>Chatsworth</u> , <u>Granada Hills</u> and <u>Porter Ranch</u> and group them with the Santa Clarita Valley. ⁶¹	5
С	SFV/ North Central SFV	Keep <u>Sylmar</u> , <u>San Fernando</u> , <u>Northridge</u> , <u>North Hills</u> , <u>Canoga Park</u> , <u>North Hollywood</u> , <u>Winnetka</u> , <u>Reseda</u> , <u>Van Nuys</u> , <u>Arleta</u> , <u>Pacoima</u> , <u>Panorama City</u> , and <u>Sun Valley</u> together. ⁶² They are different from Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Westwood, W. Hollywood, Woodland Hills, Encino, and Topanga Canyon.	5
С	SFV/ Northeast	Keep <u>Kagel Canyon</u> , <u>Lakeview Terrace</u> , <u>Sunland</u> , and <u>Shadow Hills</u> together and keep with Santa Clarita Valley.	5
С	SFV/ Santa Monica Mountains Watershed	Keep <u>Agoura Hills</u> , <u>Calabasas</u> , <u>Hidden Hills</u> , Malibu, <u>Westlake Village</u> ⁶³ and Topanga together but not other Coastal cities. Keep Santa Monica Mountains together (Santa Monica Mountain Recreational Area).	5
G	ELA/Greater ELA	Keep Northeast LA, East Los Angeles, Southeast LA together. (If necessary, expand east into San Gabriel Valley.) "Northeast LA" includes Highland Park, Glassell Park, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Elysian Valley, Mt. Washington and Silverlake. "Southeast LA" includes South Gate, Walnut Park, Huntington Park, Maywood, Cudahy, Vernon, Lynwood, Bell, and Bell Gardens.	5
G	SGV: Central SGV	Keep El Monte, South El Monte, North El Monte, Baldwin Park, West Covina, La Puente, Puente Valley, Azusa, Pico Rivera, Irwindale, Azusa, <u>Pomona (includes Phillips Ranch)</u> ,64 Mt. San Antonio College, Bassett, and Whittier together.	5
G	SGV: entirely together	The eastern boundary should be Claremont/Pomona and continue west past Whittier and north to the San Gabriel Mountains to create one district.	5
G	SGV: Foothills	Keep Duarte, Covina, San Dimas, Glendora, La Verne, Pomona, Claremont together. 65	5
G	SGV: I-210 Corridor	Keep together cities from Claremont to Altadena along the I-210 corridor, including Arcadia.	5
G	SGV: Southeast SGV	Keep Roland Heights, <u>Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona, Phillips Ranch)</u> , Walnut Valley, Hacienda Heights, West Covina, Covina, Walnut (Mt. San Antonio College), Diamond Bar, Industry, <u>Claremont</u> together. ⁶⁶	5

⁵⁹ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁶⁶ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



⁶⁰ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁶¹ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁶² Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁶³ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁶⁴ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁶⁵ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
G	SGV: West SGV	Keep Alhambra, Arcadia, Monterey Park, San Gabriel, Rosemead, and Temple City together.	5
Н	Baldwin Hills	<u>Culver City</u> , West Adams, Baldwin Hills, Palms, Beverlywood.	5
Н	Harbor Cities	Wilmington, Long Beach, Carson, Harbor City. Includes the area between 110, 710 and	5
		405. The Harbor Area is different from the coastal towns (Playa del Rey to the Palos	
		Verdes Peninsula).	
Н	Hollywood	Hollywood, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood.	5
Н	Santa Monica	Topanga, Malibu, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Pacific Palisades, Westlake Village, Hidden	5
	Mountains	Hills Topanga State Park, National Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, Sunset	
		Mesa Woodland Hills, West Hills, <u>Santa Monica</u> ⁶⁷	
Н	Sea/ Coastline	(From Santa Monica to Palos Verdes). <u>Santa Monica</u> , <u>Marina del Rey</u> , <u>Playa del Rey</u> , <u>El</u>	5
		Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates,	
		Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills Estates, Rolling Hills, Torrance. 68 Keep the Palos	
		Verdes Peninsula together.	
Н	Sea/ South of LAX	South of LAX, West of I-405 and I-110. <u>El Segundo</u> , <u>Torrance</u> , <u>Manhattan Beach</u> ,	5
		Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling	
		Hills Estates, Rolling Hills. 69 South of LAX could be combined with South Bay Inland.	
Н	Sea/ Westside South	Santa Monica, Culver City, Mar Vista, West LA, Venice, Playa del Rey, Marina del Rey,	5
		Ballona Creek, LAX, Westchester. ⁷⁰	
Н	South Bay Inland	Inglewood, Hawthorne, Gardena, Lawndale, Lynwood, Lenox, Compton, Carson. These	5
		areas are not similar to the coastal communities (Torrance, El Segundo, Marina del	
		Rey, Culver City, Westchester, Manhattan Beach, Mar Vista).	
Н	Westside North	(South of Mulholland, North of I-10, Beverly Hills and westward). Beverly Hills,	5
		Brentwood, Century City, Westwood, Pacific Palisades, Wilshire Corridor, Cheviot	
		Hills, UCLA, <u>Santa Monica</u> , ⁷¹ Westdale, Sawtelle, North Westwood, Holmby Hills, Bel-	
		Air.	

Sort by Zone and Community Name

Table 5 presents the Commission Team's COI Hypotheses, sorted by Zone and Community Name to facilitate analysis of areas of agreement or disagreement.

Table 5: Commissioner Teams' COI Hypotheses by Zone and Community Name

Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
Α	North County/ AV,	Keep the North LA County Cities together: Lancaster, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, West	1
	SCV, West SFV	SFV	

⁶⁷ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

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⁶⁸ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁶⁹ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁷⁰ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
Α	North County/ SCV &	Keep the Santa Clarita Valley with the Antelope Valley and the rest of the North	5
	AV	County. This includes Castaic, Castaic Lake, Lancaster, Palmdale, Agua Dulce, and	
		Canyon Country, Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch, Acton, Hasley Canyon and	
		surrounding unincorporated areas.	
Α	North County/SCV +	If it is necessary to include more people than North County, add portions of the	5
	SFV	northern San Fernando Valley, maybe including Chatsworth, Granada Hills, Porter	
		Ranch, and maybe even including Burbank and Glendale.	
Α	North County/SCV,	If it is necessary to include more people than North County, do not include parts of	5
	Not SFV	the San Fernando Valley.	
В	North County/ AV	Keep North LA County together: Lancaster and Palmdale share overlapping services	1
В	North County/ AV	Divide the North County area into three north-south "stripes" (regions) per "Three	3
		Stripes Keeping Spheres of Influence (SOIs) Whole" plan prepared in Redistricting	
		Online by Comm'r Holtzman (see provided shape map). Roughly, one stripe would	
		include Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch and Newhall, and areas to the north; a second	
		stripe would include Lancaster and Palmdale and their official "Spheres of Influence,"	
		extending south to the hills northeast of San Fernando and north of La Cañada	
		Flintridge; and a third stripe would include areas to the east-southeast of the second,	
		extending to the hills above Claremont. ⁷²	
В	North County/ AV	Keep Lancaster, Palmdale, and entire North County area with Santa Clarita	3
В	North County/ AV	Keep Littlerock + Pearblossom + Sun Village + Southeast Antelope Valley together, as	3
		distinct from incorporated Palmdale, but not necessarily placed in a different district.	
В	North County/ AV	Put into a North County region not only Santa Clarita, but also some of the western SF	3
		Valley areas including Sylmar, communities along the 118 (Granada Hills, Porter	
		Ranch), and further south but West of Topanga Canyon Blvd (Chatsworth, West Hills,	
		Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Malibu)	
С	SFV	Lake Balboa and Northridge request to be with East San Fernando Valley	1
С	SFV	Keep the entire SFV together from the westernmost parts of the County (Hidden Hills,	3
		Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Malibu) all the way across to Burbank and	
		Glendale on the East, with the southern boundary being Mulholland Drive	
С	SFV	Keep together the communities of Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, Calabasas, Hidden	3
		Hills, Malibu, and associated unincorporated areas (the Las Virgenes-Malibu area)	
С	SFV	Keep working class communities of the SFV together, including Sylmar, San Fernando,	3
		Mission Hills, Pacoima, Arleta, Panorama City, Sun Valley, Van Nuys, Reseda,	
		Winnetka, North Hills, Northridge	
С	SFV	Entire SFV. Keep as much of SFV as possible, including West Hills, <u>San Fernando</u> ,	5
		<u>Sylmar</u> , <u>Pacoima</u> , <u>Canoga Park</u> , Woodland Hills, <u>Northridge</u> , <u>North Hollywood</u> , <u>North</u>	
		Hills, Reseda, Van Nuys, Sun Valley, Studio City, Sherman Oaks (all of it), Encino,	
		Chatsworth, Porter Ranch, Granada Hills, Lake View Terrace, Sunland, Shadow Hills,	
		Tujunga, <u>Kagel Canyon</u> , <u>Lake Balboa</u> , Tarzana, <u>Valley Glen</u> , <u>Valley Village</u> , Burbank,	

⁷² This hypothesis would allow including each stripe in a separate supervisorial district, to ensure that North County is represented by more than one supervisor, as several commenters desire. See Illustration 1.



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Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
		Glendale, Toluca Lake, Winnetka, Arleta, Panorama City. 73 Keep the whole SFV	
		together, from Mulholland Dr and Hollywood Hills on the south to the Santa Susannah	
		Mountains on the north and San Gabriel Mountains on the east. There were	
		comments that the San Fernando Valley should NOT include Los Feliz, Hollywood,	
		Beverly Hills, Malibu, Santa Monica, or anything south of Mulholland, or the "west side."	
С	SFV Plus	Include Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Hidden Hills, and Westlake Village. 74	5
С	SFV/ 101 Pass	Keep <u>North Hollywood</u> , <u>Valley Glen</u> , <u>Valley Village</u> , <u>Studio City</u> and <u>Toluca Lake</u> together. ⁷⁵	5
С	SFV/ Central	Keep Lake Balboa, Reseda, North Hills, Van Nuys, and Northridge (Cal State	5
		Northridge), Canoga Park, together. 76 They are different from Tarzana, Woodland	
		Hills, Granada Hills, Calabasas, and Porter Ranch. Some comments included Granada	
		Hills in this community and some comments excluded it.	
С	SFV/ Encino, Sherman Oaks	Keep all parts of Encino together and all parts of Sherman Oaks together. ⁷⁷	5
С	SFV/ Foothill	Keep together Chatsworth, Granada Hills and Porter Ranch and group them with the	5
	Communities	Santa Clarita Valley. ⁷⁸	
С	SFV/ North Central	Keep Sylmar, San Fernando, Northridge, North Hills, Canoga Park, North Hollywood,	5
	SFV	Winnetka, Reseda, Van Nuys, Arleta, Pacoima, Panorama City, and Sun Valley	
		together. 79 They are different from Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, Santa Monica,	
		Beverly Hills, Westwood, W. Hollywood, Woodland Hills, Encino, and Topanga	
		Canyon.	
С	SFV/ Northeast	Keep <u>Kagel Canyon</u> , <u>Lakeview Terrace</u> , <u>Sunland</u> , and <u>Shadow Hills</u> together and keep with Santa Clarita Valley.	5
С	SFV/ Santa Monica	Keep Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, Westlake Village ⁸⁰ and Topanga	5
	Mountains Watershed	together but not other Coastal cities. Keep Santa Monica Mountains together (Santa	
		Monica Mountain Recreational Area).	
D	Pasadena Area	Burbank and Glendale together	3
D	Pasadena Area	Keep Tri-Cities (Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena) together	3
D	Pasadena Area	Eagle Rock should be grouped with predominately Latinx areas to the south, including	3
		Highland Park, Glassell Park, Cypress Park and Lincoln Heights	
D	Pasadena Area	The Eagle Rock grouping above should extend further east to El Sereno and further	3
		south down to the 60 Freeway to include Boyle Heights, East LA, and City Terrace	

⁷³ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁸⁰ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



⁷⁴ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁷⁵ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

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⁷⁸ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁷⁹ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
D	Tri-Cities: Burbank,	Keep Tri-Cities together (Burbank, Glendale & Pasadena)	1
	Glendale, Pasadena		
E	Baldwin Hills/Mid Cities	Keep Mid City LA with Baldwin Hills, Cienega Park	4
E	Downtown LA/ Chinatown	Keep DTLA and Chinatown together	4
E	Compton/Long Beach/ Watts/So Central	Keep Compton with Long Beach, Watts, Lynwood, South Central	4
E	Compton/Watts/Gard ena, Rancho Dominguez	Keep together Compton, Watts, Gardena, Rancho Dominguez	4
E	Crenshaw/Leimert Park	Keep together – Cultural and Arts COI	4
E	Downtown LA/Chinatown	Keep Downtown LA whole and with Chinatown	4
E	ELA	Keep East LA (includes Boyle Heights), Southeast LA (South Gate, Bell, Huntington Park, Maywood, Vernon, Commerce, Bell Gardens, Northeast LA (City Terrace, Mount Washington, El Sereno, University Hills, Highland Park) together with Lynwood and Lincoln Heights.	2
E	ELA +Highland Park +Mt. Washington	Group East LA with Highland Park, Mt. Washington	4
Е	ELA: Boyle Heights	Keep as cultural and historical COI	4
E	ELA: City Terrance/ Commerce	Include City Terrace and Commerce with East LA but not Monterey Park and Montebello. East LA is defined by the streets Whittier Blvd, Indiana, and Cesar Chavez	4
E	ELA: NE LA/EI Sereno/ University Hills/ City Terrance/ Commerce	Keep East LA and Northeast LA: zip codes 90063 + 90022 + El Sereno and University Hills + City Terrance + City of Commerce	4
E	ELA: Northeast LA/ Southeast LA	Keep East LA together with NE LA and SE LA in the same district	4
Е	Hancock Park	COI large Jewish Orthodox community Contiguous.	4
Е	Hollywood	Keep greater Hollywood together.	2
E	Hollywood	Keep LGBTQIA+ Communities Together - Hollywood, North Hollywood, Highland Park, East Hollywood, Valley Village, Los Feliz, and Silver Lake.	2
Е	Hollywood	Do not group Hollywood with Pasadena, Glendale, Burbank, or South Pasadena.	4
Е	Inglewood/Crenshaw	Keep Inglewood with Crenshaw area	4
E	Koreatown	Keep Koreatown, Los Angeles, whole and unified in a single LA County district.	4
E	Los Feliz/ Hollywood Hills/ Silver Lake	Keep Los Feliz with Hollywood Hills, Atwater Village, Silver Lake	4
E	Montebello/ Monterey Park	Montebello and Monterey Park are considered distinct from East LA (they are distinct economically with greater home ownership and don't share the same issues/challenges).	2





Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
E	Pico/ South Robertson/Olympic Park	Keep together Pico, South Robertson, Olympic Park.	4
E	SE LA/Unincorporated Florence Firestone /Walnut Park	Keep Southeast LA together: Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy Huntington Park, Lynwood, Maywood, South Gate, Vernon plus unincorporated Florene Firestone and Walnut Park	4
Е	South LA	Compton, Watts, Gardena, Rancho Dominguez, West Adams	4
E	South LA/Inglewood/Crensh aw	Keep South LA with Crenshaw, Inglewood (90003, 90011, 90037, 90043, 90044, 90047, 90062)	4
Е	Hollywood/ Tri-Cities	Separate Glendale, Burbank, South Pasadena from Hollywood.	2
E	Unincorporated Florence Firestone/ City of LA	Include the Florence Firestone unincorporated area (90001) with the City of Los Angeles.	4
E	Unincorporated Florence Firestone/ SE LA cities	Group with neighboring Southeast Los Angeles cities like Walnut Park, South Gate, Huntington Park	4
E	Unincorporated Florence Firestone/Lynwood Watts/Compton	Keep unincorporated Florence Firestone together with Lynwood, Watts, and Compton	4
E & F	ELA	Keep East LA, Boyle Heights, Lincoln Heights, City Terrace, El Sereno together	4
E & I	Rancho Dominguez	Keep Rancho Dominguez, Compton, Lynwood, Willowbrook, South Gate and Paramount together	4
F	ELA	Keep City Terrace, Garfield, Commerce, and East LA together	4
F	Southeast LA	Keep together Lynwood, Florence Firestone, Bell Gardens, and South Gate	4
F	Southeast LA + Commerce	Keep together Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Lynwood, Maywood, South Gate, Vernon	4
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier, Pico Rivera, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs together.	2
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier and Pico Rivera in two different districts because of their differences.	2
F	Whittier	Keep Whittier and Pico Rivera in two different districts because of their differences.	2
F	Whittier/Montebello/ Pico Rivera	Keep Armenian communities in Montebello, Whittier, and Pico Rivera together	4
G	ELA/Greater ELA	Keep Northeast LA, East Los Angeles, Southeast LA together. (If necessary, expand east into San Gabriel Valley.) "Northeast LA" includes Highland Park, Glassell Park, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Elysian Valley, Mt. Washington and Silverlake. "Southeast LA" includes South Gate, Walnut Park, Huntington Park, Maywood, Cudahy, Vernon, Lynwood, Bell, and Bell Gardens.	5
G	SGV	Keep the San Gabriel Valley in one supervisorial district because it increases the opportunity for AAPI community to elect someone of their choice. (Note: SGV region includes the cities of Alhambra, Altadena, Arcadia, Baldwin Park, Covina, Diamond Bar, Duarte, East Los Angeles, El Monte, Industry, Irwindale, La	2







Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
		Canada Flintridge, La Puente, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Pasadena,	
		Pomona, Rosemead, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South El Monte, South	
		Pasadena, Temple City, Walnut, West Covina, and some unincorporated areas of	
		Northeast Los Angeles County.)	
G	SGV: Azusa	Note: Azusa (needs more clarity) – We need more input.	2
G	SGV: Central SGV	Keep El Monte, South El Monte, North El Monte, Baldwin Park, West Covina, La	5
		Puente, Puente Valley, Azusa, Pico Rivera, Irwindale, Azusa , <u>Pomona (includes Phillips</u>	
		Ranch), 81 Mt. San Antonio College, Bassett, and Whittier together.	
G	SGV: Claremont and Altadena	Unify Claremont and Altadena in the same district.	2
G	SGV: Duarte	Duarte should be included in the San Gabriel Valley in the same district.	2
G	SGV: EL Monte, South El Monte, Baldwin Park	Keep South El Monte in the same district as El Monte and Baldwin Park.	2
G	SGV: entirely together	The eastern boundary should be Claremont/Pomona and continue west past Whittier and north to the San Gabriel Mountains to create one district.	5
G	SGV: Foothills	Keep Duarte, Covina, San Dimas, Glendora, La Verne, <u>Pomona</u> , <u>Claremont</u> together. ⁸²	5
G	SGV: Hacienda Heights	Unify Hacienda Heights and Diamond Bar together because they share environmental	2
	and Diamond Bar	issues (note: Hacienda Heights splits into two Supervisorial Districts, District 1, District 4)	
G	SGV: I-210 Corridor	Keep together cities from Claremont to Altadena along the I-210 corridor, including Arcadia.	5
G	SGV: Southeast SGV	Keep Roland Heights, <u>Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona, Phillips Ranch)</u> , Walnut Valley, Hacienda Heights, West Covina, Covina, Walnut (Mt. San Antonio College), Diamond Bar, Industry, <u>Claremont</u> together. ⁸³	5
G	SGV: Walnut,	Unite Walnut, Diamond Bar, Rowland Heights together because of the AAPI	2
	Diamond Bar,	community representation.	
	Rowland Heights		
G	SGV: West SGV	Keep Alhambra, Arcadia, Monterey Park, San Gabriel, Rosemead, and Temple City together.	5
Н	Baldwin Hills	<u>Culver City</u> , West Adams, Baldwin Hills, Palms, Beverlywood.	5
Н	Harbor Cities	Wilmington, Long Beach, Carson, Harbor City. Includes the area between 110, 710 and	5
		405. The Harbor Area is different from the coastal towns (Playa del Rey to the Palos Verdes Peninsula).	
Н	Hollywood	Hollywood, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood.	5
Н	Santa Monica	Topanga, Malibu, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Pacific Palisades, Westlake Village, Hidden	5
	Mountains	Hills Topanga State Park, National Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, Sunset Mesa Woodland Hills, West Hills, <u>Santa Monica</u> ⁸⁴	

⁸¹ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁸⁴ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



⁸² Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁸³ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
Н	Sea/ Coastline	(From Santa Monica to Palos Verdes). <u>Santa Monica</u> , <u>Marina del Rey</u> , <u>Playa del Rey</u> , <u>El Segundo</u> , <u>Manhattan Beach</u> , <u>Hermosa Beach</u> , <u>Redondo Beach</u> , <u>Palos Verdes Estates</u> , <u>Rancho Palos Verdes</u> , <u>Rolling Hills Estates</u> , <u>Rolling Hills</u> , <u>Torrance</u> . ⁸⁵ Keep the Palos Verdes Peninsula together.	5
Н	Sea/ South of LAX	South of LAX, West of I-405 and I-110. <u>El Segundo, Torrance, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills Estates, Rolling Hills.</u> South of LAX could be combined with South Bay Inland.	5
Н	Sea/ Westside South	Santa Monica, Culver City, Mar Vista, West LA, Venice, Playa del Rey, Marina del Rey, Ballona Creek, LAX, Westchester. ⁸⁷	5
Н	South Bay Inland	Inglewood, Hawthorne, Gardena, Lawndale, Lynwood, Lenox, Compton, Carson. These areas are not similar to the coastal communities (Torrance, El Segundo, Marina del Rey, Culver City, Westchester, Manhattan Beach, Mar Vista).	5
Н	Westside North	(South of Mulholland, North of I-10, Beverly Hills and westward). Beverly Hills, Brentwood, Century City, Westwood, Pacific Palisades, Wilshire Corridor, Cheviot Hills, UCLA, Santa Monica, 88 Westdale, Sawtelle, North Westwood, Holmby Hills, Bel-Air.	5
H ⁸⁹	Sea	Peninsula areas (Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Rancho Palos Verdes) to the south, up the coast including the cities that share the coastline (Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, up to El Segundo)	3
H ⁹⁰	Sea	Peninsula areas to the south, up the coast but further north to Playa del Rey, Marina del Rey, Venice, and Santa Monica	3
H ⁹¹	Sea	San Pedro, Wilmington, Long Beach, Signal Hill, Harbor City	3
H ⁹²	Sea	Communities along the 110 or between the 110 and 405, including (from south going to the north): Lomita, Carson, Harbor Gateway, Gardena, Lawndale, Hawthorne, Lennox, West Athens, Inglewood)	3
H ⁹³	Sea	"Coastal North," including Santa Monica, West LA, Westwood, Century City	3
H ⁹⁴	Sea	"Westside" including Pacific Palisades, Santa Monica, West LA, Brentwood, Westwood, Bel Air, Holmby Hills, Century City, Cheviot Hills, Rancho Park, Palms, Culver City, Mar Vista, Venice, Marina del Rey, Playa del Rey, Westchester to LAX on the South, and Mulholland Drive on the North	3

⁹⁴ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA



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⁸⁵ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁸⁶ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁸⁷ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁸⁸ Note: Cities in more than one area are underlined.

⁸⁹ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

 $^{^{90}}$ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

⁹¹ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

⁹² Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA

⁹³ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA



Zone	Community Name	Hypothesis	Team
H ⁹⁵	Sea	"Expanded Westside" including all of "Westside" but extending further east to also	3
		include Beverlywood, Beverly Hills, Melrose, Mid-City West, Fairfax, Miracle Mile	
		Carthay, South Carthay, Wilshire Vista, Picfair Village, and West Hollywood	
- 1	Gateway Cities 1	Keep the Gateway Cities together: Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, Norwalk, Downey,	4
		Artesia, Cerritos.	
- 1	Gateway Cities 2	Keep Cerritos, Artesia, Norwalk, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood	4
1	Harbor Gateway with	Keep Harbor Gateway together with Huntington Park, Maywood, Bell, Bell Gardens,	4
	other cities	Cudahy, include Lynwood	
- 1	Long Beach	Do not place Long Beach in multiple supervisorial districts. Keep Long Beach together	1
		as well as coastal communities	
- 1	Long Beach	Keep Long Beach together	4
1	Montebello/Pico	Keep Montebello and Pico Rivera together (HS)	4
	Rivera		
1	Unincorporated	Keep unincorporated Walnut Park together	4
	Walnut Park		
1	Whittier/ Santa Fe	Keep Whittier and Santa Fe Springs together	4
	Springs		

⁹⁵ Note: This region had many comments that extended to Westside LA and Harbor into South LA



ATTACHMENT E-2: COI HYPOTHESES ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1. Team 3 provided a shape map of the "Three Stripes" hypotheses for North County/Antelope Valley. Team 3 also provided other supplemental maps that are posted on the LA County CRC website under this agenda item.





ATTACHMENT E-3: COMMISSIONER TEAM MEETING RECORDINGS

Table 6 displays the discussion dates and provides links to their recorded discussions. The discussions were recorded for purposes of transparency.

Table 6: Commissioner Teams Meeting Dates, Attendees, and Recordings

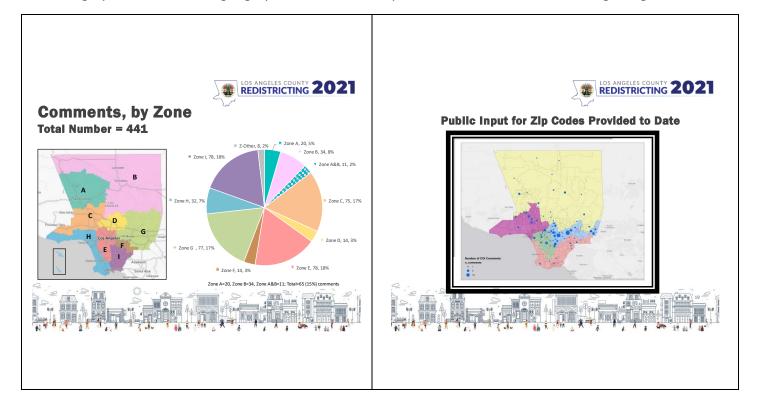
Table 6: Commissioner Teams Meeting	Bates, Attendees, and Necordings
Team 1 and Zones Reviewed	A, B, D, I
Commissioners Attending	Commissioners John Vento and Mark Mendoza
Meeting Date(s) and Links to	October 1, 2021
Recordings:	CLICK HERE FOR TEAM 1
Team 2 and Zones Reviewed	E, F, G
Commissioners Attending	Commissioners Priscilla Orpinela-Segura, Saira Soto, Apolonio Morales
Meeting Date(s) and Links to	September 27, 2021
Recordings:	CLICK HERE FOR TEAM 2-Sept 27
Team 3 and Zones Reviewed	B, C, D, H
Commissioners Attending	Commissioners David Holtzman and Nelson Obregon; Co-Chair Daniel
	Mayeda
Meeting Date(s) and Links to	September 23, 2021
Recordings:	CLICK HERE FOR TEAM 3
Team 4 and Zones Reviewed	E, F, I
Commissioners Attending	Commissioners Jean Franklin and Hailes Soto; Co-Chair Carolyn Williams
Meeting Date(s) and Links to	September 25, 2021
Recordings:	CLICK HERE FOR TEAM 4-Sept 25
	September 28, 2021
	CLICK HERE FOR TEAM 4-Sept 28



Team 5 and Zones Reviewed	A, C, G, H
Commissioners Attending	Commissioners Brian Stecher, Mary Kenney, Doreena Wong
Meeting Date(s) and Links to	September 23, 2021 (audio only available)
Recordings:	audio only.m4a
	playback.m3u
	September 25, 2021:
	CLICK HERE FOR TEAM 5-Sept 25
	September 28, 2021
	CLICK HERE FOR TEAM 5-Sept 28

ATTACHMENT E-4: DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC INPUT

The next graphics indicate the geographic distribution of public comments received through August 31, 2021.





APPENDIX C.7 – REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP) FOR DEMOGRAPHIC AND MAPPING CONSULTING SERVICES FOR REDISTRICTING

I – BACKGROUND

I.A - Introduction

The County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission (LA County CRC) is charged with drawing the lines for Los Angeles County supervisorial districts (SDs) after the Federal decennial census and in compliance with:

- U.S. Constitution
- Federal Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965⁹⁶
- California Election Code⁹⁷

Additional information about the LA County CRC is available at: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/, which also contains links to the mentioned legal and other related documents under "Want to Know More?".

The LA County CRC issues this Request for Proposal (RFP) to retain Demographic and Mapping Consulting Services – from either an individual consultant or consulting firm (Proposer). The Proposer will serve as the lead demographer to draw redistricting maps for the LA County CRC in accordance with Commissioners' instructions.

The Proposer, in partnership with the LA County CRC's independent legal counsel and Executive Director, will play a crucial role in the LA County CRC's work to establish five single-member SDs for Los Angeles County pursuant to a process that incorporates significant public input.

I.B - Key Entities Referenced in this RFP

Several entities are referenced in this RFP and represent entities that the Proposer will be interfacing with:

LA County CRC

The LA County CRC consists of 14 Commissioners; two of them serve as Co-Chairs.

⁹⁷ California Election Code Section 21534(c)(2)



⁹⁶ Voting Rights Act of 1965, 52 U.S.C. Sec. 10101 et seq.

- The LA County CRC has set up advisory ad hoc working groups. The Proposer will work directly with the Ad Hoc Working Group – Demography and periodically with the Ad Hoc Working Groups on Outreach, Education, and Legislation.
- The LA County CRC's independent legal counsel is Holly O. Whatley, Esq., Colantuono, Highsmith & Whatley, PC
- The LA County CRC's Executive Director is Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, President of KH Consulting Group (KH). KH's assigned GIS and technical expert is Thai V. Le, who also serves as the LA County CRC's Clerk.

County of Los Angeles Departments Referenced

- County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department (ISD) the lead in developing and importing the data sets into the mapping software tool
 - ISD has contracted with ESRI, the vendor to provide the mapping software tool (Note: ESRI provided the software for prior redistricting efforts in Los Angeles County.)
 - ESRI firm information: https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/esri-redistricting/overview
 - ESRI tutorial: https://learn.arcgis.com/en/projects/redraw-political-boundaries-with-public-participation/
 - County demography consultant a separate demographer to be retained to support ISD
- County of Los Angeles Public Works
- County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
- County of Los Angeles Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk (RR/CC) Los Angeles County elections official
- County Counsel
- County Program Manager Lorayne Lingat in the Executive Office (EO)

The Public

- Individual residents
- Community-based organizations (CBOs)
- Faith-based organizations (FBOs)
- Cities
- Unincorporated areas
- Governmental agencies
- Educational systems
- Communities of Interest (COIs)
- Others

A glossary of terms is available at: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/glossary/



II – STATEMENT OF WORK (SOW)

II.A - Overview

The Proposer will provide guidance to the LA County CRC on drawing maps that comply with laws. The Proposer will undertake tasks listed in "IIB – Tasks" and will be responsible for supervising staff they assign to the tasks. The Proposer will provide a final report documenting the process and the end result.

The final map will be delivered by December 15, 2021, and comply with the following requirements:

- 1. Districts shall comply with the U.S. Constitution and each district shall have a reasonably equal population with other districts for the board, except where deviation is required to comply with the VRA or allowable by law.
- 2. Districts shall comply with the VRA.
- 3. Districts shall be geographically contiguous requiring knowledge of Los Angeles County cities and unincorporated areas.
- 4. The geographic integrity of any city, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive.
 - (A community of interest is a contiguous population that shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.)
- 5. Districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant areas of population.

II.B - Tasks

The Proposer should describe the approach for performing the following work. The LA County CRC is issuing a separate RFP for Voting Rights Act/Voter Polarization Analysis (VRA/VPA) Consulting Services. Bidders are welcomed to respond to both RFPs. Responding to both RFPs might result in efficiencies, which the Proposer can outline.

The selected Demographic and Mapping Consultant(s) will work directly with the LA County CRC's Ad Hoc Working Group – Demography, which is advisory. Decisions are made by the full LA County CRC.



Task 1 – Redistricting Mapping Planning – June 2021

- In conjunction with LA County CRC Commissioners and staff, plan the mapping process to implement all requirements, including:
 - Procedures and schedule for how the LA County CRC plans to study SD boundaries, population data from the 2020 Census, and other data sources
 - Preparation of draft and final map(s) that meet applicable legal requirements, including VRA
 analysis in consultation with other retained consultants and Independent Legal Counsel,
 incorporation of public input and consideration of public feedback
 - Proposing key milestones, including proposed and final maps for the LA County CRC to review and vote on, and determine final district boundaries
- Revise timeline based on receipt of Census data and Los Angeles County updates, including any other deadlines or extensions of extended deadlines
- Coordinate with ISD and other County departments in setting up, accessing, and analyzing redistricting data sets
- Upon LA County CRC's direction, review additional data sets (e.g., socio-economic data to help identify communities of interest) and share analysis with LA County CRC about data sets' utilization for mapping process
- Work with LA County CRC's Executive Director and staff
- Work with the LA County CRC's independent legal counsel, including any counsel specializing in the VRA compliance analysis
- Coordinate with ISD regarding the data sets and ESRI mapping software for use by LA County CRC and members of the public
- Prepare information about the redistricting mapping software, training, and related information for the public to access via the LA County CRC website

Task 2 – Public Involvement in Redistricting Mapping – Summer and Fall 2021

- Draft materials and presentations about the mapping process
- Prepare materials, including ESRI's training materials, to inform about and help engage the public in redistricting mapping (e.g., mapping information, training links, and materials), which will be made available on the LA County CRC website
- Train Commissioners, staff, and others involved in the redistricting mapping process to draw, review, and evaluate maps, including coordinating training on the ESRI mapping software tool



- In accordance with Brown Act requirements, work with the Commissioners and the public to collect data and build maps; coordinate public outreach with LA County CRC's Ad Hoc Working Group – Outreach
 - Answer inquiries from the public about the mapping process
- Coordinate resolution of technical issues with ISD and ESRI

<u>Task 3 – Review of Public-Submitted Maps – Fall 2021</u>

- Develop an approach for organizing the public-submitted maps (e.g., clustered around themes or patterns of submitted suggestions) for efficient LA County CRC review and public input; review proposed approach for input with the Ad Hoc Working Group – Demography
- Track, review, and analyze submitted maps from the public with particular attention to constitutional requirements and VRA; share analysis with LA County CRC in an efficient manner
- Incorporate VRA/VPA analysis, including input to the Commissioners regarding how the proposals under consideration address the VRA/VPA analysis

<u>Task 4 – Preparation of Line Drawings of LA County CRC Redistricting Map Options and Final Official Report</u> with Redistricting Maps – Fall 2021 through December 2021

- Identify the differences between the public-submitted maps and the LA County CRC's proposed and final maps; present these differences at the LA County CRC's regular and special meetings, according to the agenda items
- Construct a map or multiple maps of the LA County CRC's proposals for SDs, based on LA County CRC direction
- After the LA County CRC draws its recommended draft redistricting map(s):
 - Coordinate the posting of the map and related information for public comment on the redistricting website
 - Assist with preparation of and be available to respond to questions at the LA County CRC public hearings to take place over a period of no fewer than 30 days
 - Refine the LA County CRC's proposed SDs based on LA County CRC direction
 - Provide the LA County CRC's final redistricting map and assist LA County CRC staff in posting it for 7 days
- Once approved by the Commissioners, submit final Los Angeles County Redistricting Map to RR/CC and County Counsel on behalf of the LA County CRC by December 15, 2021
 - Finalize and file the map, associated data sets/shapefiles, by the legislative deadline



 Draft and make requested LA County CRC revisions to the Official Report that explains the basis for the mapping decisions to achieve compliance with redistricting legal criteria

III - TIMELINE

The contract will run from June 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021, unless there is a governmental change in deadlines that impacts the timeline. The Proposer should provide a GANTT chart or similar visual depiction to show the timeline to analyze public maps, hold public hearings, and develop the LA County CRC redistricting map (and shapefiles) and Official Report within a tight timeline. (Note: U.S. Census 2020 data may not be available until September 30, 2021.) Key target dates include:

De	eliverables and Milestones for Demographic and Mapping Consultant	Related Tasks	Target Dates
1.	Obtain or review foundational data and map overlays developed by ISD; help identify and obtain any additional data sets to be added to the LA County/ESRI mapping software	1	Jun 2021 on
2.	Review input from the LA County CRC initial public hearings held in May-July 2021	1	Jul 2021
3.	Establish a schedule and implement training for the LA County CRC and the public on using mapping software; coordinate the outreach regarding training opportunities with the LA County CRC's Executive Director and Ad Hoc Working Group – Outreach	1	Jun-Sep 2021
4.	Ensure proper uploading of Census 2020 data with ISD	1, 2, 3, 4	Sep 30, 2021, on
5.	Prepare guidelines to be posted on the LA County CRC website for submitting maps (e.g., the map must establish 5 and only 5 districts)	2, 3	Aug 2021
6.	Solicit input – draft maps and redistricting suggestions – from the broader community; organize them for posting and public input on the LA County CRC website	2, 3	Oct 2021
7.	Review identified maps with the full LA County CRC	3, 4	Oct 2021
8.	Coordinate mapping efforts so that the LA County CRC can post public hearing dates, so the public has <u>at least 7 days</u> notification	3	Oct 19, 2021



Deliverables and Milestones for Demographic and Mapping Consultant		Target Dates
 Work with the full LA County CRC to develop its proposed map(s)⁹⁸ (Note: The LA County CRC will likely need to schedule additional meetings to meet this deadline.) 	4	Oct 25, 2021
10. Incorporate State of California's adjustments to Census 2020 for the state prison population to their resident addresses	3, 4	Oct 30, 2021 (latest)
11. Support the LA County CRC during <u>at least</u> 2 public hearings on the LA County CRC's proposed map(s) over a period of <u>no fewer</u> than 30 days	3, 4	1 st Public Hearing: Oct 26, 2021 2 nd Public Hearing: Nov 28, 2021
12. Finalize maps according to LA County CRC direction, based on the public hearings' feedback	4	Dec 3, 2021
13. Deliver the finalized redistricting map for the LA County CRC staff to post for 7 days	4	Dec 4-10, 2021
14. Deliver the LA County CRC redistricting map(s) and draft Official Report as Agenda items for posting for the meeting to approve the map and Official Report	4	Dec 4-10, 2021
15. Coordinate with LA County the production of the approved LA County CRC redistricting map	4	Dec 10-15, 2021
16. Work with the Commissioners to adopt the final LA County CRC redistricting map and Official Report that explains the basis for its decision and compliance with the constitutional and statutory requirements; review the Official Report as a draft prior to LA County CRC approval before issuance ⁹⁹	4	Dec 15, 2021
17. Following the LA County CRC adoption, deliver the LA County CRC redistricting map (and shapefiles) and Official Report to the RR/CC and County Counsel	4	Dec 15, 2021

The Proposer should indicate if they will be available after December 15, 2021, if the timeline changes.

⁹⁹ Section 21535 states: "The Commission shall issue, with the final map, a report that explains the basis on which the commission made its decisions in achieving compliance with the criteria ...".



⁹⁸ Note: The Commission is able to adopt the final map at a meeting even if two (or more) maps are proposed for consideration. So long as the map adopted by the Commission is posted publicly at least 7 days before it is adopted, the Commission can adopt it no matter how many other maps may also have been posted at the same time. The public must have ample notice of the maps that might actually be adopted.

IV - EXPERTISE AND PRIOR EXPERIENCE

The Proposer should demonstrate a full understanding of all legal mandates and requirements to be met by LA County CRC to meet its redistricting mapping goals and objectives. The Proposer should present information regarding proposed consultants, staff, and technical support to be provided to the LA County CRC.

IV.A - Biographies and Project Descriptions

The Proposer should provide:

- A firm overview
- Descriptions of 1 to 3 redistricting or similar projects performed
- The team structure, including the assigned Project Director, technical staff, subcontractors, etc., if more than one staff or consultants are proposed
- Biographies of the proposed team member(s)

The Proposer and team members should possess experiences that:

- Ensures compliance with all relevant California and Federal laws and legal mandates and requirements regarding redistricting to be met by LA County CRC (e.g., VRA)
- Ability to be impartial
- Ability to work on redistricting initiatives involving diverse demographics and geography, particularly in working with community members, CBOs, FBOs, COIs, diverse communities, counties with diverse cities and unincorporated areas, etc.

IV.B – Technical Expertise

Please outline expertise with:

- Mapping software, including redistricting mapping software in general and ESRI mapping software specifically
- Analytical skills to perform redistricting mapping tasks, including building, geocoding, and importing additional data sets

Please provide an example of a prior mapping project.

IV.C – References

Consultant should submit at least 3 references who can attest to similar work performed. Reference information should include:

Contact name, title



- Organization affiliation
- Email and phone number
- Brief description of work performed

IV.D – California Elections Code Ethics Requirement¹⁰⁰

The LA County CRC may not retain any consultants to advise the Commission or Commissioners regarding redistricting if, within the last 10 years, they or any of their immediate family members (i.e., a spouse, child, in-laws, parents, or siblings) have:

- Been appointed to, elected to, or have been a candidate for office at the local, California, or Federal level representing the County of Los Angeles, including as a member of the board
- Served as an employee of, or paid consultant for, an elected representative at the local, California, or Federal level representing the County of Los Angeles
- Served as an employee of, or paid consultant for, a candidate for office at the local, California, or
 Federal level representing the County of Los Angeles
- Served as an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a political party or as an appointed member of a political party central committee
- Been a registered California or local lobbyist

The above requirement also applies to any team members or subcontractors that the Proposer proposes. The Proposer must make a statement in the proposal to attest that the proposed team meets these requirements.

IV.E – County of Los Angeles Certification

Please indicate if your firm is certified by the County of Los Angeles as a Local Small Business Enterprise (LSBE), Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE), Community Based Enterprise (CBE), or Social Enterprise.

V – PROJECT COST

V.A - Cost Schedule

The Proposer should prepare a cost estimate that delineates the tasks, associated hours by task, and overall project cost for a maximum, not to exceed, contract amount that is consistent with the Statement of Work/Deliverables, outlined in this RFP.

¹⁰⁰ California Elections Code Sections 21533(d) & 21532(d)(4)



The maximum budget is \$85,000 for the work. In the event the Proposer identifies tasks that require additional funding, please present them as options.

The Proposer shall bear any cost incurred to complete this project in excess of the maximum not-to-exceed costs.

V.B – Hourly Rates

The Proposer's services provided will be billed based on the hourly rates proposed. Please provide the following information:

Consultant Title/Skill Category	Hourly Rate

Hourly rates should include routine overhead and other ordinary expenses, including but not limited to clerical/technical office support, office supplies/materials/equipment, mileage, parking, charges, fees, and other normal and reasonable expenses necessary to complete the services described in this RFP.

County of Los Angeles is providing the ESRI redistricting mapping software. The Proposer should:

- Provide all of its own equipment such as, but not limited to, computing and telephonic equipment
- Set its own schedule to complete the tasks and deliverables by the assigned deadlines

The Proposer retains the ability to provide contract services for other entities but shall not engage in any conflict of interest relating to the specific requirements for the LA County CRC redistricting process. The Proposer should not undertake any other contract work that might conflict with the ability to meet the LA County CRC's deadlines.

V.C – LA County CRC Contract and Invoicing Policy

On behalf of the LA County CRC, the contract will be made between the LA County CRC-selected Proposer and KH Consulting Group (KH) and KH's assigned LA County CRC Executive Director, Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough.

The LA County CRC will be named in the Proposer's contract with KH as the contract's intended beneficiary.



The Demographic and Mapping Consultant should submit monthly invoices, outlining the work performed, hours, and costs, to KH. The LA County CRC Co-Chairs may review the invoices before payment and may request additional documentation as a condition of payment.

KH will remit payment for the Demographic and Mapping Consultant's invoice once KH receives reimbursement from the County of Los Angeles.

VI – PROPOSAL FORMAT AND SUBMISSION TIMELINE

VI.A - Format

Please provide a cover page with the name and contact information of the individual who can enter into contractual agreement for this project.

Please limit the body of the proposal to <u>20 pages</u>, <u>single spaced and 12-point font</u>. The proposal body should contain:

- I. Executive Overview (2 pages max)
 - a. Critical Redistricting Mapping Considerations
 - b. Proposers' Unique Capabilities
- II. Objectives and Tasks to be Performed as Per SOW (see RFP Section II)
- III. Timeline (see RFP Section III)
- IV. Proposed Team (see RFP Section IV)
- V. Project Costs and Hourly Rates (see RFP Section V)

The Appendix does not have a page limit and should contain:

- A. Firm Qualifications (see RFP Section IV.A)
- B. Team Biographies or Resumes (see RFP Sections IV.A and IV.B)
- C. References (see RFP Section IV.C)
- D. Compliance with Ethics Requirement (see RFP Section IV.D)
- E. County of Los Angeles Certification if applicable (see RFP Section II.E)

VI.B - Submission Timeline

The proposals are due April 28, 2021, at 5:00 pm.

Submission Steps	Due Dates
Email interest in bidding on the RFP/SOW to the LA County CRC Executive	April 7, 2021, 5:00 pm
Director (ghartsough@crc.lacounty.gov)	Extended to April 14, 2021,
	5:00 pm



Submission Steps	Due Dates
Submit questions regarding the RFP to the LA County CRC Executive	April 14, 2021, 5:00 pm
Director (ghartsough@crc.lacounty.gov)	
Answers to submitted questions to be shared with all who indicated	April 19, 2021, 5:00 pm
interest in receiving the RFP	
Submit proposals	April 28, 2021, 5:00 pm
Oral presentations by Demographic and Mapping Consultant finalist(s)	May 12, 2021
before the LA County CRC	
Enter into contract with the selected Demographic and Mapping Consultant	June 1, 2021
so that work can begin	

Proposals may be submitted as PDFs by Email:

- In the subject line, enter "Proposal on Demographics and Mapping Services for LA County CRC"
- Email to: Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, Ph.D., LA County CRC Executive Director, at ghartsough@crc.lacounty.gov

VI.C – Selection Process and Criteria

RFP Review Process

The LA County CRC's Ad Hoc Working Group – Demography will review submitted proposals and recommend the most qualified Proposers to the full Commission. The LA County CRC will invite the most qualified Proposers for oral interviews with the full Commission. Selection of the Demographics and Mapping Consultant will be an official act of the full Commission.

Selection Criteria

The LA County CRC will apply the following criteria and weightings in its review of submitted proposals.

Criteria for Evaluating Proposals	Weightings	See RFP Section for More Details
Ethics Requirements (If the Proposer fails this requirement, the bid cannot be considered.) ¹⁰¹	Pass/Fail	Section IV.C
Proposers' Plans to meet RFP Objectives and Tasks		Section II
Task 1 – Redistricting Mapping Planning	10%	Section II
Task 2 – Public Involvement in Redistricting Mapping	10%	Section II
Task 3 – Review of Public-Submitted Maps	10%	Section II
Task 4 – Preparation of Line drawings of LA County	10%	Section II

¹⁰¹ California Elections Code Sections 21533(d) & 21532(d)(4)



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Criteria for Evaluating Proposals	Weightings	See RFP Section for More Details
Proposers' Proposed Timeline to Satisfy Redistricting Deadlines Realistically	10%	Section III
Proposers' Firm and Team Capabilities	30%	Section IV
Proposers' Project Costs and Hourly Rates	20%	Section V

VI.D – Required County Conditions and Forms

If selected and as a subcontractor to KH, the Proposer will need to comply with:

- County of Los Angeles insurance requirements contained in Attachment A.
- The terms in the County of Los Angeles Delegated Authority Agreements (DAAs) contained in Attachment B.

In addition, the selected Proposer will need to complete the following County of Los Angeles forms:

- Exhibit C: Contractor's EEO Certification
- Exhibit D: Consultant Employee Acknowledgement and Confidentiality Agreement
- Exhibit G: Consultant Non-Employee Acknowledgement and Confidentiality Agreement

Highlights of other County of Los Angeles requirements are:

- Contractor's warranty of adherence to County's child support compliance program
- Contractor's need to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the COUNTY, its Special Districts, elected and appointed officers, employees, agents and volunteers ("County Indemnitees") from and against any and all liability, including but not limited to demands, claims, actions, fees, costs and expenses (including attorney and expert witness fees), arising from and/or relating to the Contractor's work (which is separate from the LA County CRC members' actions, decisions, and recommendations), except for such loss or damage arising from the sole negligence or willful misconduct of the County Indemnitees.
- Time off for employees to vote
- Paid time off for jury duty
- Contractor's providing its employees with a fact sheet regarding the Safely Surrendered Baby Law, its
 implementation in Los Angeles County, and where and how to safely surrender a baby. The fact sheet is
 available for printing purposes at: www.babysafela.org



APPENDIX C.8 – COUNTYWIDE STATISTICAL AREAS

CITIES IN LOS ANGLES COUNTY, EXCLUDING CITY OF LOS ANGELES

- 1. City of Agoura Hills
- 2. City of Alhambra
- 3. City of Arcadia
- 4. City of Artesia
- 5. City of Avalon
- 6. City of Azusa
- 7. City of Baldwin Park
- 8. City of Bell
- 9. City of Bell Gardens
- 10. City of Bellflower
- 11. City of Beverly Hills
- 12. City of Bradbury
- 13. City of Burbank
- 14. City of Calabasas
- 15. City of Carson
- 16. City of Cerritos
- 17. City of Claremont
- 18. City of Commerce
- 19. City of Compton
- 20. City of Covina
- 21. City of Cudahy
- 22. City of Culver City
- 23. City of Diamond Bar
- 24. City of Downey
- 25. City of Duarte
- 26. City of El Monte
- 27. City of El Segundo
- 28. City of Gardena
- 29. City of Glendale
- 30. City of Glendora

- 31. City of Hawaiian Gardens
- 32. City of Hawthorne
- 33. City of Hermosa Beach
- 34. City of Hidden Hills
- 35. City of Huntington Park
- 36. City of Industry
- 37. City of Inglewood
- 38. City of Irwindale
- 39. City of La Canada Flintridge
- 40. City of La Habra Heights
- 41. City of La Mirada
- 42. City of La Puente
- 43. City of La Verne
- 44. City of Lakewood
- 45. City of Lancaster
- 46. City of Lawndale
- 47. City of Lomita
- 48. City of Long Beach
- 49. City of Los Angeles¹⁰²
- 50. City of Lynwood
- 51. City of Malibu
- 52. City of Manhattan Beach
- 53. City of Maywood
- 54. City of Monrovia
- 55. City of Montebello
- 56. City of Monterey Park
- 57. City of Norwalk
- 58. City of Palmdale
- 59. City of Palos Verdes Estates
- 60. City of Paramount

- 61. City of Pasadena
- 62. City of Pico Rivera
- 63. City of Pomona
- 64. City of Rancho Palos Verdes
- 65. City of Redondo Beach
- 66. City of Rolling Hills
- 67. City of Rolling Hills Estates
- 68. City of Rosemead
- 69. City of San Dimas
- 70. City of San Fernando
- 71. City of San Gabriel
- 72. City of San Marino
- 73. City of Santa Clarita
- 74. City of Santa Fe Springs
- 75. City of Santa Monica
- 75. City of Santa Monico
- 76. City of Sierra Madre
- 77. City of Signal Hill
- 78. City of South El Monte
- 79. City of South Gate
- 80. City of South Pasadena
- 81. City of Temple City
- 82. City of Torrance
- 83. City of Vernon
- 84. City of Walnut
- 85. City of West Covina
- os. City of West Covina
- 86. City of West Hollywood
- 87. City of Westlake Village
- 88. City of Whittier

CSAs WITHIN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

- 1. Los Angeles Adams-Normandie
- 2. Los Angeles Alsace
- 3. Los Angeles Angeles National Forest
- 4. Los Angeles Angelino Heights

- 5. Los Angeles Arleta
- 6. Los Angeles Atwater Village
- 7. Los Angeles Baldwin Hills
- 8. Los Angeles Bel Air

¹⁰² Refer to specific CSA listings within the City of Los Angeles





REDISTRICTING 2021

- Los Angeles Beverly Crest
- 10. Los Angeles Beverlywood
- 11. Los Angeles Boyle Heights
- 12. Los Angeles Brentwood
- 13. Los Angeles Brookside
- 14. Los Angeles Cadillac-Corning
- 15. Los Angeles Canoga Park
- 16. Los Angeles Carthay
- 17. Los Angeles Central
- 18. Los Angeles Century City
- 19. Los Angeles Century Palms/Cove
- 20. Los Angeles Chatsworth
- 21. Los Angeles Cheviot Hills
- 22. Los Angeles Chinatown
- 23. Los Angeles Cloverdale/Cochran
- 24. Los Angeles Country Club Park
- 25. Los Angeles Crenshaw District
- 26. Los Angeles Crestview
- 27. Los Angeles Del Rey
- 28. Los Angeles Downtown
- 29. Los Angeles Eagle Rock
- 30. Los Angeles East Hollywood
- 31. Los Angeles Echo Park
- 32. Los Angeles El Sereno
- 33. Los Angeles Elysian Park
- 34. Los Angeles Elysian Valley
- 35. Los Angeles Encino
- 36. Los Angeles Exposition
- 37. Los Angeles Exposition Park
- 38. Los Angeles Faircrest Heights
- 39. Los Angeles Figueroa Park Square
- 40. Los Angeles Florence-Firestone
- 41. Los Angeles Glassell Park
- 42. Los Angeles Gramercy Place
- 43. Los Angeles Granada Hills
- 44. Los Angeles Green Meadows
- 45. Los Angeles Hancock Park
- 46. Los Angeles Harbor City
- 47. Los Angeles Harbor Gateway
- 48. Los Angeles Harbor Pines
- 49. Los Angeles Harvard Heights
- 50. Los Angeles Harvard Park
- 51. Los Angeles Highland Park
- 52. Los Angeles Historic Filipinotown
- 53. Los Angeles Hollywood

- 54. Los Angeles Hollywood Hills
- 55. Los Angeles Hyde Park
- 56. Los Angeles Jefferson Park
- 57. Los Angeles Koreatown
- 58. Los Angeles Lafayette Square
- 59. Los Angeles Lake Balboa
- 60. Los Angeles Lakeview Terrace
- 61. Los Angeles Leimert Park
- 62. Los Angeles Lincoln Heights
- 63. Los Angeles Little Armenia
- 64. Los Angeles Little Bangladesh
- 65. Los Angeles Little Tokyo
- 66. Los Angeles Longwood
- 67. Los Angeles Los Feliz
- 68. Los Angeles Manchester Square
- 69. Los Angeles Mandeville Canyon
- 70. Los Angeles Mar Vista
- 71. Los Angeles Marina Peninsula
- 72. Los Angeles Melrose
- 73. Los Angeles Mid-city
- 74. Los Angeles Miracle Mile
- 75. Los Angeles Mission Hills
- 76. Los Angeles Mt. Washington
- 77. Los Angeles North Hills
- 78. Los Angeles North Hollywood
- 79. Los Angeles Northridge
- 80. Los Angeles Pacific Palisades
- 81. Los Angeles Pacoima
- 82. Los Angeles Palisades Highlands
- 83. Los Angeles Palms
- 84. Los Angeles Panorama City
- 85. Los Angeles Park La Brea
- 86. Los Angeles Pico-Union
- 87. Los Angeles Playa Del Rey
- 88. Los Angeles Playa Vista
- 89. Los Angeles Porter Ranch
- 90. Los Angeles Rancho Park
- 91. Los Angeles Regent Square
- 92. Los Angeles Reseda
- 93. Los Angeles Reseda Ranch
- 94. Los Angeles Reynier Village
- 95. Los Angeles San Pedro
- 96. Los Angeles Shadow Hills
- 97. Los Angeles Sherman Oaks
- 98. Los Angeles Silverlake





REDISTRICTING 2021

99. Los Angeles - South Carthay

100. Los Angeles - South Park

101.Los Angeles - St Elmo Village

102. Los Angeles - Studio City

103.Los Angeles - Sun Valley

104. Los Angeles - Sunland

105.Los Angeles - Sycamore Square

106.Los Angeles - Sylmar

107.Los Angeles - Tarzana

108.Los Angeles - Temple-Beaudry

109.Los Angeles - Thai Town

110.Los Angeles - Toluca Lake

111.Los Angeles - Toluca Terrace

112.Los Angeles - Toluca Woods

113.Los Angeles - Tujunga

114.Los Angeles - University Hills

115.Los Angeles - University Park

116. Los Angeles - Valley Glen

117.Los Angeles - Valley Village

118.Los Angeles - Van Nuys

119.Los Angeles - Venice

120.Los Angeles - Vermont Knolls

121.Los Angeles - Vermont Square

122.Los Angeles - Vermont Vista

123.Los Angeles - Vernon Central

124.Los Angeles - Victoria Park

125.Los Angeles - View Heights

126.Los Angeles - Watts

127.Los Angeles - Wellington Square

128.Los Angeles - West Adams

129.Los Angeles - West Hills

130.Los Angeles - West Los Angeles

131.Los Angeles - West Vernon

132.Los Angeles - Westchester

133.Los Angeles - Westlake

134.Los Angeles - Westwood

135.Los Angeles - Wholesale District

136.Los Angeles - Wilmington

137.Los Angeles - Wilshire Center

138.Los Angeles - Winnetka

139.Los Angeles - Woodland Hills

UNINCORPORATED AREA CSAs

- 1. Unincorporated Acton
- 2. Unincorporated Agua Dulce
- 3. Unincorporated Altadena
- 4. Unincorporated Anaverde
- 5. Unincorporated Angeles National Forest
- 6. Unincorporated Arcadia
- 7. Unincorporated Athens Village
- 8. Unincorporated Athens-Westmont
- 9. Unincorporated Avocado Heights
- 10. Unincorporated Azusa
- 11. Unincorporated Bandini Islands
- 12. Unincorporated Bassett
- 13. Unincorporated Bouquet Canyon
- 14. Unincorporated Bradbury
- 15. Unincorporated Canyon Country
- 16. Unincorporated Castaic
- 17. Unincorporated Cerritos
- 18. Unincorporated Charter Oak
- 19. Unincorporated Claremont
- 20. Unincorporated Covina
- 21. Unincorporated Covina (Charter Oak)

- 22. Unincorporated Del Aire
- 23. Unincorporated Del Rey
- 24. Unincorporated Del Sur
- 25. Unincorporated Desert View Highlands
- 26. Unincorporated Duarte
- 27. Unincorporated East Covina
- 28. Unincorporated East La Mirada
- 29. Unincorporated East Lancaster
- 30. Unincorporated East Los Angeles
- 31. Unincorporated East Pasadena
- 32. Unincorporated East Rancho Dominguez
- 33. Unincorporated East Whittier
- 34. Unincorporated El Camino Village
- 35. Unincorporated El Monte
- 36. Unincorporated Elizabeth Lake
- 37. Unincorporated Florence-Firestone
- 38. Unincorporated Franklin Canyon
- 39. Unincorporated Glendora
- 40. Unincorporated Hacienda Heights
- 41. Unincorporated Harbor Gateway
- 42. Unincorporated Hawthorne





REDISTRICTING 2021

- 43. Unincorporated Hi Vista
- 44. Unincorporated Kagel/Lopez Canyons
- 45. Unincorporated La Crescenta-Montrose
- 46. Unincorporated La Habra Heights
- 47. Unincorporated La Rambla
- 48. Unincorporated La Verne
- 49. Unincorporated Ladera Heights
- 50. Unincorporated Lake Hughes
- 51. Unincorporated Lake Los Angeles
- 52. Unincorporated Lake Manor
- 53. Unincorporated Lakewood
- 54. Unincorporated Lennox
- 55. Unincorporated Leona Valley
- 56. Unincorporated Littlerock
- 57. Unincorporated Littlerock/Juniper Hills
- 58. Unincorporated Littlerock/Pearblossom
- 59. Unincorporated Llano
- 60. Unincorporated Long Beach
- 61. Unincorporated Lynwood
- 62. Unincorporated Marina del Rey
- 63. Unincorporated Miracle Mile
- 64. Unincorporated Monrovia
- 65. Unincorporated Newhall
- 66. Unincorporated North Lancaster
- 67. Unincorporated North Whittier
- 68. Unincorporated Northeast San Gabriel
- 69. Unincorporated Padua Hills
- 70. Unincorporated Palmdale
- 71. Unincorporated Palos Verdes Peninsula
- 72. Unincorporated Pearblossom/Llano
- 73. Unincorporated Pellissier Village
- 74. Unincorporated Placerita Canyon
- 75. Unincorporated Pomona
- 76. Unincorporated Quartz Hill
- 77. Unincorporated Rancho Dominguez
- 78. Unincorporated Roosevelt
- 79. Unincorporated Rosewood
- 80. Unincorporated Rosewood/East Gardena
- 81. Unincorporated Rosewood/West Rancho Dominguez
- 82. Unincorporated Rowland Heights

- 83. Unincorporated San Clemente Island
- 84. Unincorporated San Francisquito Canyon/Bouquet C
- 85. Unincorporated San Jose Hills
- 86. Unincorporated San Pasqual
- 87. Unincorporated Sand Canyon
- 88. Unincorporated Santa Catalina Island
- 89. Unincorporated Santa Monica Mountains
- 90. Unincorporated Saugus
- 91. Unincorporated Saugus/Canyon Country
- 92. Unincorporated South Antelope Valley
- 93. Unincorporated South Edwards
- 94. Unincorporated South El Monte
- 95. Unincorporated South San Gabriel
- 96. Unincorporated South Whittier
- 97. Unincorporated Southeast Antelope Valley
- 98. Unincorporated Stevenson Ranch
- 99. Unincorporated Sun Village
- 100. Unincorporated Sunrise Village
- 101. Unincorporated Twin Lakes/Oat Mountain
- 102. Unincorporated Universal City
- 103. Unincorporated Val Verde
- 104. Unincorporated Valencia
- 105. Unincorporated Valinda
- 106. Unincorporated View Park/Windsor Hills
- 107. Unincorporated Walnut
- 108. Unincorporated Walnut Park
- 109. Unincorporated West Antelope Valley
- 110.Unincorporated West Carson
- 111. Unincorporated West Chatsworth
- 112. Unincorporated West LA
- 113. Unincorporated West Puente Valley
- 114. Unincorporated West Rancho Dominguez
- 115. Unincorporated West Whittier/Los Nietos
- 116. Unincorporated Westfield/Academy Hills
- 117. Unincorporated Westhills
- 118. Unincorporated White Fence Farms
- 119.Unincorporated Whittier Unincorporated Whittier
 Narrows
- 120. Unincorporated Willowbrook
- 121. Unincorporated Wiseburn





APPENDIX C.9 – RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING ANALYSIS



Los Angeles County Racially Polarized Voting Analysis for 2021 Redistricting

Bruce Adelson, Esq., and Jonathan N. Katz, Ph.D.

December 9, 2021

1 Introduction

This report presents results of a racially polarized voting analysis of elections for the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. We analysed all contested Board of Supervisors elections between 2012 and 2020, both the top-two primaries and general elections.

The election analysis reveals some statistical evidence of racially polarized voting (RPV). However, the RPV is not legally cognizable because cohesion is inconsistent and non-minority voters do not vote as a bloc to usually defeat minority preferred candidates.

The next section reviews the methods for estimating voting behavior from aggregate data. This is referred to as ecological inference in the statistics and social science literature. The next section then discusses the results of the analysis of the Board of Supervisor selections. The final section discusses the implications of this analysis.

2 Methods for Ecological Inference

The problem of inferring voting behavior from aggregate information is known as ecological inference. We are interested in estimating how groups of voters, say Latinos and Others (i.e., non-Latinos), voted in a given election when all we observe are the precinct-level returns and the demographic make-up of the precincts.

2.1 Homogenous Precincts and the Method of Bounds

A common starting point is to consider only homogeneous precincts. That is, we could examine the election results from precincts that are closest to racially/ethnically homogeneous in character. For example, if a precinct were completely homogeneous, say with a population that was 100% Latino, then we know what fraction of Latinos that voted for a given candidate in the precinct: it is just the share the given candidate got in the precinct. While this might be a useful starting point, as a statistical procedure it is problematic since it throws out most of the data unless most of the precincts are homogeneous.

However, we can use the intuition from the homogeneous precincts to place bounds on the level of support each group gives a candidate. Consider the following equation, which is true by definition, that relates the vote share of given candidate to the voting behavior of Latinos and Others (i.e., non-Latinos):

$$V_i = \lambda_i^L X_i + \lambda_i^O (1 - X_i), \tag{1}$$

where V_i is the share of the vote a given candidate received in precinct i, X_i is the fraction of Latinos in the precinct and therefore $(1-X_i)$ is the fraction of Other voters, assuming for the moment that there are only two groups in the electorate. λ_i^L is the fraction of Latinos voting for the given candidate and similarly λ_i^O is the fraction of Others voting for the given candidate. In other words, the equation states the fact that the total vote share for a candidate must equal the proportion of Latino voters who support them multiplied by the proportion of the electorate that is Latino plus the proportion of the Other voters who support the candidate multiplied by the proportion of the electorate which is Other.

In the case of only two groups — e.g., Latinos and Others – and only two candidates, then racially polarized voting occurs when λ_i^L and λ_i^O are on opposite sides of 0.5 — e.g., $\lambda_i^L>0.5$ and $\lambda_i^O<0.5$. That is, a majority of one group voting for one candidate and the majority of the other group voting for the opposite candidate. If this holds, then the larger the difference between support levels, the greater the level of polarization. Of course, since we are dealing with statistical estimates, this difference must be greater than the statistical uncertainty in the estimates.

Now consider homogeneous Latino precincts again. In these precincts, $X_i=1$, so that the equation simplifies to $V_i=\lambda_i^L$ as we stated above. However, from these precincts we can not say anything about the voting behavior of Others because any proportion of Others voting for a given candidate is consistent with the observed vote shares in these precincts. We can generalize this idea using Equation 1. Consider, for example, a precinct where $X_i=0.6$, that is sixty percent of voters are Latino (and, therefore, 40% are Other), and the candidates vote share, V_i , is 0.5.

Since 60% of the voters are Latino and the given candidate got 50% of the vote, then at most $\frac{5}{6}$ ths of the Latino voters could have voted for the candidate. If it were higher than this bound, then the vote share in the precinct would have to be higher. On the other hand, even if all of the Others voted for the candidate, then at least $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the Latinos would have had to vote for the candidate as well, otherwise the vote share would have been less than 0.5. Thus, we know that proportion of Latinos voting for the candidate, λ_i^L , must be greater than 1/6 and less than 5/6 and λ_i^O can take on any value between zero and one. We actually know more than this: we know that the feasible values for this district must lie on the line segment, called a constraint line, defined by the bounds $(\frac{1}{6},1)$ and $(\frac{5}{6},0)$. Using standard algebra by plugging in $X_i=0.6$ and $V_i=0.5$, we find that $\lambda_i^{OW}=-\frac{3}{2}\lambda_i^L+\frac{5}{4}$.

Duncan and Davis (1953) fully developed the method of bounds outlined above to analyze ecological data. Unfortunately, with a large number of precincts, it is difficult to make much direct use of these bounds since we need a way to combine them to understand typical behavior in the district. These bounds do, however, provide useful information as we will see below.

2.2 Ecological or Goodman's Regression

An alternative approach that examines all precincts simultaneously was developed by Goodman (1959) and is perhaps the most commonly used procedure. It is referred to in the literature as ecological regression or Goodman's regression. Like the method of bounds, it is based on the identity in Equation 1. Suppose that the fraction of support for a given candidate for both Others and Latinos was the same across all precincts in the district. A bit more formally, suppose that $\lambda_i^L = \lambda^L$ and $\lambda_i^O = \lambda^O$ for every precinct i. Then we could estimate these fractions by choosing the best fitting line to the precinct-level data. This is just a standard linear regression, the most commonly used statistical procedure in the social sciences. From these estimates we could then compare the voting behavior between groups.

It is important to note that ecological regression can produce widely inaccurate estimates of group voting behavior (King 1997). First, the assumption that the fraction of group support is constant across every precinct is highly implausible. Second, ecological regression does not use the bounds information either at the precinct level (discussed above) nor even the overall bounds that the average fraction of a group's support for a given candidate must be between zero and one. For example, ecological regression analysis can produce negative estimates for the fraction of a group supporting a particular candidate or values greater than 100%

2.3 Ecological Inference/EI

King (1997) has developed an alternative approach called Ecological Inference or EI. While the technical details are complex, its advantage is that it uses all available information to generate more accurate estimates of voting behavior from aggregate data. EI is basically a way to combine the regression approach of Goodman (1959) with the bounds from Duncan and Davis (1953). Further, it allows the estimates to vary (systematically) across precincts. The idea is we calculate the constraint lines for every precinct. We then choose as our estimate for a given precinct a point on its constraint line near the center of the intersection of all of the other lines. The actual point chosen is based on a standard statistical model. We can then use these precinct estimates to calculate quantities of interest such as the average support level across the district.

It is important to note that since King's method relies heavily on the bounds information, it works best when at least some of these bounds are informative — i.e., narrower than the entire range from 0 to 1. This will happen when more precincts have large proportions of each of the groups whose voting behavior we want to estimate. In other words, we will need some precincts that are relatively homogeneous for each ethnic group we want to study.

2.4 More than Two Groups or Two Candidates

The above discussion on the development of methods for ecological inference assumed that we only had two groups and two candidates (or vote choices). Accommodating more than two groups is rather straight-forward, although notation and intuition become more complicated, especially for the constraint lines. All that is required is adding the additional group fractions to Equation 1.

Allowing for more than two candidates or vote choices, however, is a bit more complicated. In the special case of only two choices, we only need to model the vote share going to one of them since we then automatically know the fraction going to the other candidate: this is just one minus the first vote share. If, for example, we add a third choice, then we need to model the vote share going to any two of the options and then we get third by subtracting the sum of the other two shares from one. Formally, we need to add an additional equation for each vote choice greater than two. Typically, there will always be more than two vote choices even when there are only two candidates because some individuals will choose not to vote in the election. We need to account for this abstention in order to make proper inferences. However, since what we care about is the share of voters supporting each of the candidates, we need to condition out these non-voters. This is not straight-forward, but can be done once we estimate the full set of options: don't vote or vote for one of the candidates on the ballot.

In the general case of more than two groups and more than two vote choices, racially polarized voting is also a more complicated concept. If we only have two choices, then we get voting cohesion among each group automatically since one of the choices must receive a majority of support from the members (ignoring the unlikely event of an exact tie in the election). However, when we have more than two choices, it is possible that no choice receives majority support of the group. In fact, given the estimation uncertainty, it may not be possible to infer which candidate is preferred by the members of the group.¹ Even if we find that the groups both have a strictly preferred candidates (i.e., they are cohesive), we still need to see if the distribution between the groups is statistically different to find racially polarized voting.²

I finally note that adding additional groups and vote choices to King's (1997) EI is not straightforward. The generalization was first developed by King, Rosen, and Tanner (1999). Unfortunately, their approach was computationally inefficient and was later refined by Rosen, Jiang, King and Tanner (2001). I use the Rosen et al. (2001) approach in my analysis here.³

3 Results of the Analysis of Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

The results of the EI analysis of all 13 contested elections for the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors between 2012 and 2020 are presented in the tables at the end of this report.

The race/ethnicity of voters was obtained by using U.S. Census name matching to the actual voter list for each election. This is generally preferred to using U.S. Census counts at the precinct level because we do not need to separately estimate the turnout rate of each group, which adds considerable statistical uncertainty to the estimates of voter behavior. However, it is not possible to separately identify Black voters using this name match method. Instead, Blacks are grouped into the non-Latino and non-Asian residual group, Others. Given that Blacks make up 9% of the Los Angeles County population, this gain in statistical efficiency is worth the cost of not separately estimating their voting behavior. Finally, as previously noted, the voters who did not cast a valid ballot for this race are conditioned out.

¹Formally, we can not rule out the null hypothesis that the group equally split their votes across two or more choices.

²Formally, we need to reject the null hypothesis that the distribution of vote shares across groups is identical.

³All the computations discussed in this report were done in R (R Core Team 2012), a statistical computing language, using the eiPack (version 0.2–1) developed by Olivia Lau, Ryan T. Moore, and Michael Kellerman.

To read the tables, consider the results for the first election in the set, the 2020 General election for Supervisor for the 2nd District. The two candidates are Herb Wesson, Jr. and Holly Mitchell. The table shows that the estimated fraction of Latinos voting for Wesson is 45.5% and the parenthetical values underneath that provide the 95% confidence interval of the estimate is (44.5%, 46.6%). These measure our statistical uncertainty; and we can not rule out that true percent is within this interval with high probability. Similarly, it is estimated that 37.3% of Other (non-Latinos/non-Asians) voted for Wesson with a confidence interval of (36.6%, 38.0%). Similarly it is estimated that 54.5% of Latinos voted for Mitchell with a confidence interval of (53.4%, 55.5%) and 62.7% of Other voters with a confidence interval of (62.0%, 63.4%). In this election, a clear majority of all three groups of voters – Latinos, Asians, and Others – supported the same candidate, Mitchell, who won the elections. Given this, there is no evidence of racially polarized voting in this election.

Given the large number of precincts in Los Angeles county, many with relatively homogeneous population of voters, these estimates are precisely estimated. This can be seen in the rather narrow confidence intervals for all estimated vote proportions. However, the confidence intervals are systematically slightly larger for Asian voters because there are fewer precincts that are homogeneously Asian. However, they are still narrow enough that we are confident in our estimates of their voting behavior.

Since we have relatively precise estimates of group voting behavior in the Supervisorial elections, which is the focus of this redistricting, there is no compelling scientific reason to analyze non-Supervisorial elections (referred to as exogenous elections in redistricting litigation). Further, from a practical point of view, there are no other elected offices held in the county that are of similar type to the Board of Supervisors, which is for a non-partisan, legislative body. The academic literature is clear that voting behavior differs substantially between partisan and non-partisan elections (see, for example, Schaffner and Streb 2002, Wright 2008, Bernhard and Freeder 2020, or Lim and Snyder 2015). In particular, voters are more likely to use other information cues, such as incumbency status, in making their decisions. Further, they are more likely to abstain in non-partisan elections. Therefore, we did not statistically analyze any other elections for this report. However, we do discuss two recent elections in Los Angeles County that have been suggested are probative in the final section of the report.

Most of the elections analysed show no pattern of racially polarized voting, as we saw in the 2020 General Election for the 2nd District seat discussed above. The lone exception being the 2016 General election for the 5th District seat between Kathryn Barger and Darrell Park. Barger won the election with 57.90% of the vote. If we look at the estimated voting behavior by group, we see that Park was the majority preferred candidate of Latino voters with 63.0% of their vote with a confidence interval of (61.7%, 64.5%). However, Barger was the majority preferred candidate of both Asian and Other voters with 57.1% (54.3%, 59.9%) and 66.1% (65.5%, 66.6%) respectively, estimated vote share of the group. However, given that this is the only example we can find in the last decade, there is not systematic evidence that a majority Others voting in bloc to usually prevent Latinos or Asians from electing their candidates of choice.

Further, if we look at the 2016 Primary for this seat which featured 8 candidates, including both Brager and Park, we do not see evidence of racially polarized voting. For example, while Barger was the plurality preferred candidate of Asian and Other voters with approximately one third of their respective votes each, we would hardly call their voting behavior cohesive. Further, we see

that Barger and Park were statistically tied as the plurality preferred candidate of Latino voters in this primary election. This casts doubt even on the general election result between the top two finishers, Barger and Park, really being racially polarized.

The other notable elections among this set are the 2020 Primary for the 2nd District and the 2016 Primary for the 4th. In the 2nd District race, we see that Jeong was clearly the preferred candidate of Asian voters with an estimated 64.4% of them voting for him with a confidence interval of (61.3%, 66.8%). However, neither Latinos nor Other voters were cohesive in their vote preference given that no candidate in this election even gets close to a majority of their support. Therefore, there is no statistical significant evidence of racially polarized voting.

In the 2016 Primary for the 4th district, Pacheco was the plurality, but not majority, preferred candidate for Latino voters getting about 45.0% of their vote with a confidence interval of (44.4%, 45.6%). Further, about 36.8% of Latino voters chose Hahn, the ultimate winner of the election, with a confidence interval of (35.9%, 37.6%). This lack of cohesion by Latinos means that this race also does not show evidence of statistically significant racially polarized voting.

Overall, we find that there is no legally cognizable racially polarized voting in elections for Los Angeles Board of Supervisors because cohesion is inconsistent and White/Other voters do not vote as a bloc to usually defeat minority preferred candidates.

4 Implications for Redistricting for the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

In redistricting, compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) is one of the non-negotiable tasks for the Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting Commission (LA CRC). To enable and inform such compliance, the LA CRC tasked us, its Voting Rights consultants, to analyze relevant election results, as the Voting Rights Act and federal courts require, to determine if voting in County Board of Supervisors (BOS) elections is racially polarized.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in its key decision of *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), decided that one of the most important factors in a VRA analysis of redistricting plans is "the extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized." We determine after analyzing more than one dozen Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors elections from 2012-2020 that legally significant racially polarized voting does not exist in such elections since White (i.e., Other) voters do not vote as a bloc to usually defeat minority candidates of choice. *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

Furthermore, the Voting Rights Act does not choose winners among minority groups or favor one minority over another. A preferred candidate of a minority group may win and defeat the preferred candidate of another minority group. In addition, the candidate of choice of two of three (Latinos, Blacks, and Asians) minority groups may similarly prevail as the candidate of choice in an election.

In determining the presence of legally significant racially polarized voting, the courts overwhelmingly recognize the significant value of elections involving candidates of different races. The non-partisan Los Angeles County local elections analyzed and reviewed for our report virtually all

feature candidates of multiple races. "Elections between white and minority candidates are the most probative in determining the existence of legally significant white bloc voting." *Old Person v. Cooney*, 230 F.3d 1113, 1123-24 (9th Cir. 2000). Single race elections are not typically entitled to the same evidentiary weight as those elections involving minority candidates. *U.S. v. City of Euclid*, 580 F.Supp.2d 584 (N.D. Ohio 2008) and *Rural West Tenn. African-Am. Affairs Council v. Sundquist*, 209 F.3d 835, 840 (6th Cir.2000).

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibits, among other things, any electoral practice or procedure that minimizes or cancels out the voting strength of members of racial or language minority groups in the voting population. This phenomenon is known as vote dilution. Redistricting plans cannot crack or pack a geographically concentrated minority community across districts or within a district in a manner that dilutes their voting strength.

In *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), the Supreme Court set out the framework for challenges to such practices or procedures. In Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee, 141 S. Ct. 2321, 2337 (2021), the Supreme Court described *Gingles* as "our seminal § 2 vote dilution case" and recognized that "[o]ur many subsequent vote-dilution cases have largely followed the path that *Gingles* charted."

Analysis begins by considering whether three *Gingles* preconditions exist.

- 1. The minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of the voting age population in a single-member district.
- 2. The minority group must be politically cohesive.
- 3. The majority must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enabled it usually to defeat the minority group's preferred candidate (emphasis added).

Our analysis and report focus on Los Angeles County BOS elections also known as "endogenous elections" with minority and white candidates running for the same as the most probative in assessing whether white bloc voting exists to satisfy the third *Gingles* precondition. BOS elections are non-partisan. In examining election results and behavior in Los Angeles County over the past decade, we also assessed the 2018 County Sheriff and 2019 County District Attorney elections from secondary sources, both of which are also non-partisan as are the BOS elections. In both elections, minority and White candidates were on the ballot for sheriff and district attorney. In both elections, the minority candidates of choice won, Alex VIllanueva (Latino) and George Gascon (White).

In Villaneuva's election, he beat a longtime White incumbent, "marking a stunning upset for a seat that hasn't seen an incumbent lose in more than a century" (Los Angeles Times, 11/8/18).

In 2019, George Gascon defeated incumbent Jackie Lacey (Black) for County District Attorney. Gascon was the candidate of choice of minority voters. Lacey had been the first Black person and the first woman to hold the office (see KCRW, 9/17/20 and *Los Angeles Times*, 11/6/20).

A *Los Angeles Times* analysis of the Gascon victory over Lacey general election results shows how Gascon assembled a winning coalition. His political path to victory came from uniting the progressive opposition in the densely populated core of the county, while winning over areas where Lacey once enjoyed strong support.

A block-by-block map of the neighborhood precincts provides the most detailed view available of the election It shows that Gascon gained support all across the L.A. Basin, racking up the biggest margins in East and South Los Angeles. Majority-Latino neighborhoods remained opposed to Lacey's reelection, with Gascon claiming most of those precincts Perhaps the biggest upset came from areas where Black people make up the largest share of the population. In a drastic shift from the primary, Gascon won the vast majority of plurality-Black precincts, 58% to 42%. In the City of Los Angeles, wealthier precincts still gave many of their votes to Lacey. Gascon performed strongly in lower-income areas (*Los Angeles Times*, 11/6/20: "How George Gascon unseated L.A. County Dist. Atty. Jackie Lacey")

As we know, the race of the candidate does not necessarily determine whether or not they are the minority candidate of choice. Legally significant RPV did not exist in these two elections because the minority candidates of choice won, thus exemplifying that Whites did not bloc vote to prevent their elections.

Thus, these elections align with our analysis of BOS elections, that White bloc voting does not prevent minorities from usually electing their BOS candidates of choice, the standard set by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Thornburg v. Gingles*.

In addition, *Gingles* does not even apply to the two above elections because of the candidates' electoral success. Electoral success confirms there is no white bloc voting and no legally significant RPV.

The existence of RPV in any given election is not the dispositive consideration. Instead, the key is minority candidates of choice winning elections, as they did in 2018 and 2019 Sheriff and DA and as candidates have for BOS. Candidate of choice victories confirm that there is no legally significant RPV in non-partisan elections for Los Angeles County local offices over the past decade.

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EI Results for 2020 General for Supervisor 2nd District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Wesson, Jr.	45.5	12.2	37.3
	(44.4, 46.7)	(8.7, 16.8)	(36.5, 38.0)
Mitchell	54.5	87.8	62.7
	(53.3, 55.6)	(83.2, 91.3)	(62.0, 63.5)

Winner: Mitchell (66.57%)

EI Results for 2020 Primary for Supervisor 2nd District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Perry	6.2	3.3	15.3
	(5.5, 7.0)	(2.6, 4.4)	(15.0, 15.7)
Nuño	20.0	1.9	1.1
	(19.6, 20.5)	(1.5, 2.3)	(0.9, 1.2)
Mitchell	10.7	20.2	37.9
	(9.8, 11.7)	(17.3, 24.6)	(37.3, 38.4)
Rigard	13.5	3.0	2.2
	(13.0, 14.0)	(2.4, 3.7)	(2.0, 2.4)
Wesson Jr.	17.4	2.7	38.0
	(16.3, 18.5)	(2.0, 3.5)	(37.5, 38.6)
Jeong	5.8	64.4	1.4
_	(5.4, 6.2)	(61.3, 66.8)	(1.2, 1.6)
Robles	26.4	4.5	4.2
	(25.6, 27.2)	(2.9, 6.4)	(3.9, 4.6)

Winner: Wesson Jr. (29.93%)

EI Results for 2020 Primary for Supervisor 4th District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Hahn	72.5	84.8	76.6
	(71.4, 73.6)	(81.1, 88.5)	(76.0, 77.4)
Washington	27.5	15.2	23.4
	(26.4, 28.6)	(11.5, 18.9)	(22.6, 24.0)

Winner: Hahn (76.15%)

EI Results for 2020 Primary for Supervisor 5th District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Barger	44.2	41.4	65.1
	(42.2, 46.1)	(37.7, 44.7)	(64.4, 65.7)
Harabedian	15.5	38.2	20.1
	(13.8, 17.1)	(34.8, 41.1)	(19.6, 20.7)
Park	40.4	20.5	14.8
	(38.4, 42.2)	(17.8, 23.5)	(14.3, 15.4)

Winner: Barger (58.75%)

EI Results for 2018 Primary for Supervisor 3rd District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Glaser	15.1	6.7	9.6
	(14.4, 15.8)	(4.6, 9.5)	(9.4, 9.8)
Kuehl	57.7	79.0	79.4
	(56.7, 58.8)	(71.8, 84.0)	(79.1, 79.8)
Preven	27.2	14.3	10.9
	(26.2, 28.2)	(8.1, 22.1)	(10.5, 11.3)

Winner: Kuel (75.50%)

EI Results for 2016 General for Supervisor 4th District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Hahn	60.9	51.4	54.4
	(60.1, 61.7)	(48.7, 54.4)	(53.7, 55.0)
Napolitano	39.1	48.6	45.6
	(38.3, 39.9)	(45.6, 51.3)	(45.0, 46.3)

Winner: Hahn (56.33%)

EI Results for 2016 General for Supervisor 5th District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Barger	37.0	57.1	66.1
	(35.5, 38.3)	(54.3, 59.9)	(65.6, 66.7)
Park	63.0	42.9	33.9
	(61.7, 64.5)	(40.1, 45.7)	(33.3, 34.4)

Winner: Barger (57.90%)

EI Results for 2016 Primary for Supervisor 4th District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Pacheco	45.0	6.3	2.6
	(44.4, 45.6)	(4.9, 8.0)	(2.3, 2.9)
Hahn	36.8	46.4	52.5
	(35.9, 37.6)	(43.2, 50.0)	(51.9, 53.2)
Napolitano	18.2	47.3	44.9
	(17.3, 19.0)	(43.2, 50.9)	(44.3, 45.5)

Winner: Hahn (47.13%)

EI Results for 2016 Primary for Supervisor 5th District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Kahlon	2.6	1.8	0.8
	(2.4, 2.8)	(1.5, 2.1)	(0.8, 0.9)
Najarian	3.7	10.5	15.9
	(2.9, 4.5)	(8.2, 12.8)	(15.6, 16.2)
Malone	6.8	1.6	1.2
	(6.4, 7.1)	(1.3, 2.0)	(1.2, 1.4)
Park	26.3	21.3	11.7
	(24.8, 27.6)	(17.4, 24.0)	(11.2, 12.1)
Barger	28.1	36.9	29.5
	(26.7, 29.5)	(33.5, 40.4)	(28.9, 30.0)
Englander	7.2	5.9	14.1
	(6.1, 8.2)	(3.5, 8.5)	(13.7, 14.4)
Carr	19.3	5.7	9.6
	(18.2, 20.6)	(4.3, 7.7)	(9.2, 9.9)
Huff	6.0	16.4	17.3
	(4.9, 7.3)	(13.9, 18.8)	(16.9, 17.7)

Winner: Barger (29.64%)

EI Results for 2014 General for Supervisor 3rd District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Kuehl	50.9	56.9	53.1
	(49.6, 52.2)	(48.0, 66.8)	(52.6, 53.6)
Shriver	49.1	43.1	46.9
	(47.8, 50.4)	(33.2, 52.0)	(46.4, 47.4)

Winner: Kuehl (52.89%)

EI Results for 2014 Primary for Supervisor 1st District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Hood	8.8	19.6	24.8
	(8.2, 9.4)	(17.2, 22.0)	(23.8, 25.8)
Solis	77.2	61.1	62.8
	(76.5, 78.0)	(58.3, 64.1)	(61.7, 64.1)
Gomez	14.0	19.3	12.4
	(13.4, 14.6)	(17.0, 21.6)	(11.5, 13.3)

Winner: Solis (70.13%)

EI Results for 2014 Primary for Supervisor 3rd District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Preven	1.7	5.1	1.5
	(1.4, 2.0)	(4.0, 6.5)	(1.4, 1.6)
Melendez	22.2	5.8	0.8
	(21.4, 22.9)	(4.2, 8.1)	(0.7, 0.8)
Fay	4.7	15.9	2.8
	(3.9, 5.4)	(13.1, 19.1)	(2.6, 2.9)
Conley Ulich	15.2	28.7	4.1
	(14.2, 16.2)	(23.3, 33.7)	(3.8, 4.3)
Kremer	2.7	3.9	3.4
	(2.3, 3.2)	(3.1, 6.1)	(3.3, 3.5)
Duran	13.3	7.1	17.3
	(12.2, 14.4)	(4.5, 11.0)	(17.0, 17.6)
Shriver	23.0	19.0	30.5
	(21.6, 24.4)	(14.1, 24.1)	(30.2, 30.9)
Kuehl	17.4	14.5	39.8
	(16.0, 18.7)	(8.7, 20.5)	(39.4, 40.1)

Winner: Kuehl (35.96%)

EI Results for 2012 Primary for Supervisor 5th District

	Latino	Asian	Other
Antonovich	71.6	85.2	80.2
	(68.5, 74.7)	(81.0, 88.8)	(79.7, 80.7)
Kahlon	28.4	14.8	19.8
	(25.3, 31.5)	(11.2, 19.0)	(19.3, 20.3)

Winner: Antonovich (79.55%)



APPENDIX C.10 – FINAL MAP LISTING OF CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCKS





TO BE PREPARED BY ARCBRIDGE ONCE FINAL MAP APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION



APPENDIX C.11 – LA COUNTY CRC STAFF SUPPORT

KH CONSULTING GROUP

Executive Director

Qualifications

County Counsel determined that the LA County CRC Executive Director consultant should also meet the same qualifications as the commissioners:

- (1) Be a resident of the County of Los Angeles
- (2) Be a voter who has been continuously registered in the County of Los Angeles with the same political party or no party preference and who has not changed their political party or no party preference for five or more years
- (3) Have voted in at least one of the last three statewide elections
- (4) Within the 10 years, neither the applicant nor an immediate family member of the applicant has:
 - (A) Been appointed to, elected to, or have been a candidate for office at the local, state, or Federal level representing the County of Los Angeles, including as a member of the board.
 - (B) Served as an employee of, or paid consultant for, an elected representative at the local, state, or Federal level representing the County of Los Angeles.
 - (C) Served as an employee of, or paid consultant for, a candidate for office at the local, state, or Federal level representing the County of Los Angeles.
 - (D) Served as an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a political party or as an appointed member of a political party central committee.
 - (E) Been a registered state or local lobbyist.
- (5) Possess experience that demonstrates analytical skills relevant to the redistricting process and voting rights, and possess an ability to comprehend and apply the applicable state and Federal legal requirements.
- (6) Possess experience that demonstrates an ability to be impartial



(7) Possess experience that demonstrates an appreciation for the diverse demographics and geography of the County of Los Angeles

Selection

The County issued a Task Order and selected KH Consulting Group (KH) from consultants on the pre-approved Master Agreement list with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). KH is headquartered in Los Angeles and proposed that its President, Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, Ph.D., serve as the Executive Director. She met the qualifications outlined in the Task Order.

Clerk and GIS Technical Expertise

KH added Thai V. Le, Ph.D., to the team because of his GIS technical expertise and track record in running virtual and hybrid meetings. The Commissioners later appointed him as the Clerk as well. He too met the qualifications outlined in the Task Order.

Media Strategy

KH brought in Carlos De Alba to develop the media strategy campaign and provide guidance regarding the public outreach process. He too met the qualifications outlined in the Task Order.

ARCBridge

As the request of the Commissioners, KH entered into a contract with ARCBridge to provide mapping and demographic services. Also, at the request of the Commissioners, KH made an amendment to the ARCBridge contract to retain Federal Compliance Consulting LLC (FCC) to perform voter polarization analysis.



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