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1. **Legal Statutes and Considerations**

    - Elections Code Sections 21550-21553
    - County of San Diego Charter
    - Bylaws and Operating Procedures of the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

ELECTIONS CODE - ELEC

DIVISION 21. STATE AND LOCAL REAPPORTIONMENT [21000 - 23004] *(Division 21 enacted by Stats. 1994, Ch. 920, Sec. 2.)*

CHAPTER 6.5. County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission [21550 - 21553] *(Chapter 6.5 added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 508, Sec. 1.)*

21550. (a) As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Board" means the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego.

(2) "Clerk of the Board of Supervisors" means the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego.

(3) "Commission" means the Independent Redistricting Commission established by subdivision (b).

(4) "Immediate family member" means a spouse, child, in-law, parent, or sibling.

(b) (1) There is, in the County of San Diego, an Independent Redistricting Commission. The commission shall be created no later than December 31, 2020, and in each year ending in the number zero thereafter. The 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.

(2) In the year following the year in which the decennial federal census is taken, the commission shall adjust the boundary lines of the supervisorial districts of the board in accordance with this chapter.

(c) The commission shall be comprised 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 San Diego 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 preferences of the commission members are not required to be exactly the same as the proportion of political party preferences among the registered voters of the county. At least one commission member shall reside in each of the five existing supervisorial districts of the board. Commissioners shall each meet the following qualifications:

(1) Be a resident of the County of San Diego.

(2) Be a voter who has been continuously registered in the County of San Diego with the same political party preference or with no political party preference and who has not changed the voter's political party preference for five or more years immediately preceding the date of the voter's appointment to the commission.

(3) Have voted in at least one of the last three statewide elections immediately preceding the voter's application to be a member of the commission.

(4) Within the 10 years immediately preceding the date of application to the commission, neither the applicant, nor an immediate family member of the applicant, has done any of the following:

(A) Been appointed to, elected to, or have been a candidate for office at the local, state, or federal level representing the County of San Diego, 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 San Diego.

(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 San Diego.

(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 federal, 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 San Diego.

(d) An interested person meeting the qualifications specified in subdivision (c) may submit an application to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to be considered for membership on the commission. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall review the applications and eliminate applicants who do not meet the specified qualifications.

(e) (1) From the pool of qualified applicants, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall select 60 of the most qualified applicants, taking into account the requirements described in subdivision (c). The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall make public the names of the 60 most qualified applicants for at least 30 days. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall not communicate with a member of the board, or an agent for a member of the board, about any matter related to the nomination process or applicants before the publication of the list of the 60 most qualified applicants.

(2) During the period described in paragraph (1), the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors may eliminate any of the previously selected applicants if the clerk becomes aware that the applicant does not meet the qualifications specified in subdivision (c).

(f) (1) After complying with the requirements of subdivision (e), the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall create a subpool for each of the five existing supervisorial districts of the board.

(2) (A) At a regularly scheduled meeting of the board, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall conduct a random drawing to select one commissioner from each of the five subpools established by the clerk.

(B) After completing the random drawing pursuant to subparagraph (A), at the same meeting of the board, the clerk shall conduct a random drawing from all of the remaining applicants, without respect to subpools, to select three additional commissioners.

(g) (1) The eight selected commissioners shall review the remaining names in the subpools of applicants and shall appoint six additional applicants to the commission.

(2) The six appointees shall be chosen 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. However, formulas or specific ratios shall not be applied for this purpose. The eight commissioners shall also consider political party preference, selecting applicants so that the political party preference of the members of the commission complies with subdivision (c).

(Amended by Stats. 2019, Ch. 29, Sec. 80. (SB 82) Effective June 27, 2019.)

21551. (a) A commission member shall apply this chapter in a manner that is impartial and that reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process.

(b) The term of office of each member of the commission expires upon the appointment of the first member of the succeeding commission.

(c) Nine members of the commission shall constitute a quorum. Nine or more affirmative votes shall be required for any official action.

(d) (1) The commission shall not retain a consultant who would not be qualified as an applicant pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (c) of Section 21550.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "consultant" means a person, whether or not compensated, retained to advise the commission or a commission member regarding any aspect of the redistricting process.

(e) Each commission member shall be a designated employee for purposes of the Conflict of Interest Code adopted by the County of San Diego pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 87300) of Chapter 7 of Title 9 of the Government Code.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 92, Sec. 67. (SB 1289) Effective January 1, 2019.)

21552. (a) The commission shall establish single-member supervisorial districts for the board pursuant to a mapping process using the following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:

(1) (A) Districts shall comply with the United States 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 federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. Sec. 10101 et seq.) or is allowable by law.

(B) Population equality shall be based on the total population of residents of the county as determined by the most recent federal decennial census for which the redistricting data described in Public Law 94-171 are available.

(C) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), an incarcerated person, as that term is used in Section 21003, shall not be counted towards the county's population, except for an incarcerated person whose last known place of residence may be assigned to a census block in the county, if information about the last known place of residence for incarcerated persons is included in the computerized database for redistricting that is developed in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 8253 of the Government Code, and that database is made publicly available.

(2) Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. Sec. 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), inclusive, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant areas of population.

(b) The place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered 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.

(c) (1) 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).

(2) (A) Before the commission draws a map, the commission shall conduct at least seven public hearings, to take place over a period of no fewer than 30 days, with at least one public hearing held in each supervisorial district.

(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.

(3) After the commission draws a draft map, the commission shall do both of the following:

(A) Post the map for public comment on the internet website of the County of San Diego.

(B) Conduct at least two public hearings to take place over a period of no fewer than 30 days.

(4) (A) The commission shall establish and make available to the public a calendar of all public hearings described in paragraphs (2) and (3). Hearings shall be scheduled at various times and days of the week to accommodate a variety of work schedules and to reach as large an audience as possible.

(B) Notwithstanding Section 54954.2 of the Government Code, the commission shall post the agenda for the public hearings described in paragraphs (2) and (3) at least seven days before the hearings. The agenda for a meeting required by paragraph (3) shall include a copy of the draft map.

(5) (A) The commission shall arrange for the live translation of a hearing held pursuant to this chapter in an applicable language if a request for translation is made at least 24 hours before the hearing.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, an "applicable language" means a language for which the number of residents of the County of San Diego who are members of a language minority is greater than or equal to 3 percent of the total voting age residents of the county.

(6) The commission shall take steps to encourage county residents to participate in the redistricting public review process. These steps may include:

(A) Providing information through media, social media, and public service announcements.

(B) Coordinating with community organizations.

(C) Posting information on the internet website of the County of San Diego that explains the redistricting process and includes a notice of each public hearing and the procedures for testifying during a hearing or submitting written testimony directly to the commission.

(7) The board shall take all steps necessary to ensure that a complete and accurate computerized database is available for redistricting, and that procedures are in place to provide to the public ready access to redistricting data and computer software equivalent to what is available to the commission members.

(8) The board shall provide for reasonable funding and staffing for the commission.

(9) All records of the commission relating to redistricting, and all data considered by the commission in drawing a draft map or the final map, are public records.

(d) (1) The commission shall adopt a redistricting plan adjusting the boundaries of the supervisorial districts and shall file the plan with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors by the map adoption deadline set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 21501. The commission shall not release a draft map before the date set forth in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 21508.

(2) The plan shall be subject to referendum in the same manner as ordinances.

(3) 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 described in subdivisions (a) and (b).

(Amended by Stats. 2020, Ch. 90, Sec. 8. (AB 1276) Effective January 1, 2021.)

21553. A commission member shall be ineligible for a period of five years beginning from the date of appointment to hold elective public office at the federal, state, county, or city level in this state. A commission member shall be ineligible for a period of three years beginning from the date of appointment to hold appointive federal, state, or local public office, to serve as paid staff for, or as a paid consultant to, the Board of Equalization, the Congress, the Legislature, or any individual legislator, or to register as a federal, state, or local lobbyist in this state.

(Added by Stats. 2017, Ch. 711, Sec. 4. (AB 801) Effective January 1, 2018.)

CHARTER
of the
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

Includes Amendments through:
November 6, 2018

The Charter of the County of San Diego is maintained by:
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County Administration Center
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 402
San Diego, CA 92101-2471
(619) 531-5600

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY CHARTER
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CHARTER

SAN DIEGO COUNTY STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREAMBLE

We, the People of the County of San Diego, adopt this Charter to protect our rights and to promote a just, honorable, and efficient government.

ARTICLE I
DEFINITIONS

Section 100: General Law. General Law means the Constitution, Statutes, and Codes of the State of California.

Section 101: State. State means the State of California.

Section 102: County. County means the County of San Diego.

Section 103: Board. Board means the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego.

Section 104: Officers. Officers include elective and appointive County officers as specifically designated by general law, by this Charter, or by ordinance of the Board.

Section 105: Employees. Employees include deputies and all other persons whose personal services are engaged for compensation by the County, except officers and independent contractors.

Section 106: Departments. Departments includes County agencies, departments, offices, institutions, boards, commissions, committees, and all other branches and divisions of County administration.

ARTICLE II
INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL

Section 200: Initiative, Referendum, and Recall. The people of the County may exercise the initiative, referendum, and recall provisions of general law.

ARTICLE III
COUNTY POWERS

Section 300: County Powers. As a political subdivision of the State, the County has all the powers specifically stated and necessarily implied in general law and this Charter, including the power to assess, levy, and collect taxes.

Section 301: County Authority. The County may exercise its powers only through a five-member Board of Supervisors or through persons authorized by general law, this Charter, County ordinance, or by resolution, policy or order approved by the Board. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

ARTICLE IV
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Section 400: Number and Apportionment of Districts. For the purpose of electing Supervisors, the County is divided into five legally apportioned districts.

Section 400.1: Redistricting Commission. After each federal decennial census, the supervisorial districts of the County shall be reapportioned in the manner specified by general law by a redistricting commission established pursuant to the California Elections code. The supervisorial district boundaries shall be drawn in such a way that the area of at least three districts shall include unincorporated territory with two of the districts having geographic area that is predominantly outside of the incorporated cities as population will permit. (Amended, effective 11-6-18)

Section 400.5: For purposes of this Article, "elective office" means any of the following offices:

(1) County supervisor;
(2) District Attorney;
(3) Sheriff;
(4) Assessor, recorder, and county clerk;
(5) Treasurer and tax collector;
(6) Member of the County Board of Education.

Section 401: Election and Appointment of Supervisors. The voters in each of the County's five districts nominate and elect one Supervisor from their district to serve on the Board for a four-year term, beginning at noon on the first Monday after January first following election, and to hold office until the qualification of a successor.

Section 401.1: Elections of Supervisors occur every two years: Supervisors for the first, second and third districts are elected at one general election; Supervisors for the fourth and fifth districts are elected at the alternate general election.

Section 401.2: A candidate for election or appointment as Supervisor shall fulfill residency and elector requirements established by general law.

Section 401.3: When there are more than two candidates that qualify to participate in the primary election for one elective office, including write-in candidates, the two candidates who receive the highest number of votes in the primary are the candidates in the general election, and the one who receives the higher number of votes in the general election is elected. In the event there are two or fewer candidates who qualify to participate in the primary election for one elective office, including write-in candidates, the office shall be voted upon at the general election and not the primary election. Write-in candidates are permitted to participate in the primary election. However, no write-in candidates are permitted to participate in the general election except in circumstances where there are two or fewer total candidates who qualify to participate in the primary election and one or both qualified candidates is a write-in candidate. When one or two write-in candidates qualify to participate in a primary election with two or fewer total candidates, the names of the write-in candidates who qualified to participate in the primary election shall be printed on the general election ballot in the same manner as non-write-in candidates who qualify for the general election. The County shall establish rules governing qualification and filing dates for write-in candidates including, but not limited to, ensuring the deadline to qualify as a write-in candidate precedes the printing of ballots and does not otherwise interfere with the county's administration of the election. (Amended, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81) (Amended, effective 9-11-06) (Amended, effective 11-6-18)

Section 401.4: In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of supervisor, the remaining members of the Board shall within thirty (30) days of the vacancy fill the vacancy either by appointment for the unexpired term, by appointment until the qualification of a successor elected at a special election or by calling a special election. If the remaining members of the Board fail to fill the vacancy within such thirty (30) day period, the remaining members of the Board shall immediately cause a special election to be held to fill such vacancy. A special election to fill a vacancy in the office of Supervisor shall consist of a special primary election and if necessary, a special general election. A special primary election shall be held in the Supervisorial district in which the vacancy occurred on a Tuesday, at least 76 days, but not more than 90 days, following the adoption of the resolution calling the special election, except that any such

special primary election may be conducted within 180 days following the adoption of such resolution in order that the special primary election or special general election may be consolidated with the next regularly scheduled statewide election.

Candidates at the special primary election shall be nominated in the manner set forth in the Elections Code for the nomination of candidates for a nonpartisan office for a direct primary election, except that nomination papers shall not be circulated prior to the adoption of the resolution calling the special election and shall be filed with the Registrar of Voters for examination no later than 14 days after the adoption of the resolution calling the special primary election.

If only one candidate qualifies for the special primary election, that candidate shall be appointed to the vacancy by the remaining members of the Board for the unexpired term, shall serve exactly as if elected to such vacancy, and no special primary election or special general election to fill the vacancy shall be held. A candidate who receives a majority of all votes in the special primary election is elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, and no special general election shall be held. In the event there are no more than two candidates for a vacancy, the office shall be voted upon at the special primary election, and no special general election shall be held.

When no candidate receives a majority of all votes in the special primary election, a special general election shall be held on the twelfth Tuesday after the date of the special primary election. The two candidates who received the highest number of votes in the special primary election shall be the candidates in the special general election, and the one who receives the higher number of votes in the special general election is elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. Write-in candidates are permitted to participate in the special primary election in accordance with the rules established by the county. However, no write-in candidates are permitted to participate in the special general election except as provided in Section 401.3.

In a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of supervisor, the Board may authorize either the special primary election or the special general election, or both, to be conducted wholly by mail, provided that the special primary election or the special general election to be conducted by mail does not occur on the same date as the statewide election with which it has been consolidated. In no event may a special primary election or a special general election be conducted on the day after a state holiday. (Repealed and new Section 401.4 added, effective 12-17-82) (Amended, effective 8-7-86) (Amended, effective 9-11-06) (Amended, effective 11-6-18)

Section 401.5: Term Limits.

(a) No person may serve for more than two terms as Supervisor, regardless of district represented, after the effective date of this section.
(b) Any person who is elected or appointed to an unexpired term as a Supervisor after the effective date of this section and who serves more than one-half of a full term of office shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have served a full term.
(c) Any Supervisor who resigns or is removed from office with less than one-half of a full term remaining until the expiration of the term shall be deemed, for the purpose of this section, to have served a full term.

(Added, effective 6-8-10)

Section 402: Compensation. Salaries of Supervisors are established by ordinance of the Board.

Section 402.1: While holding office and for one year after a Supervisor is ineligible for appointment to or employment in any other County position providing compensation.

Section 403: Election of Presiding Officer. At its first meeting following the first Monday after January first, or within thirty (30) days thereafter, the Board shall elect a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and Chairperson Pro Tem. The Vice-Chairperson has full authority to act if the Chairperson is absent or unable to act. The Pro Tem has full authority to act if both the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson are absent or unable to act. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 404: Quorum. Three Supervisors constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Acts of the Board are invalid unless three Supervisors concur.

ARTICLE V
POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Section 500: General Powers. The Board has the jurisdiction and all powers granted to it by general law and this Charter.

Section 500.1: The Board has the power to establish, by ordinance, appointive offices other than those required by general law and this Charter and to combine and, having combined, to separate them.

Section 500.2: Unless otherwise specified in this Charter, the Board has the power to fill, by appointment, any vacancy that occurs in an elective office. The appointee holds office until the election and qualification of a successor. The successor is elected at the next primary election, or at the next primary and general elections, to complete the term, if it does not expire the following January, or to begin a new term of office. For all elections involving the elective offices specified under Section 600, write-in candidates are permitted to participate in the primary election in accordance with state general law. However, no write-in candidates are permitted to participate in the general election. (Amended, effective 3-17-10)

Section 500.3: The Board may suspend from office, at its discretion, an officer who has been indicted for official misconduct, an offense involving moral turpitude, or an infamous crime. The Board shall fill the vacancy until final legal action is determined.

Section 500.4: At the request of any city, district, or the state or federal government performing functions within the County, the Board may provide for the County's assumption of functions of the governmental entity which correspond to those of the County. The terms of the agreement shall be established in writing by the County and the governmental entity; and they may include provision for payment to the County, and notwithstanding the personnel and compensation provisions of this charter, may include provision for employment by the County of the governmental entity's personnel and employee benefits to be granted such personnel. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 501: Duties. The Board shall appoint the following appointive officers:

(a) The Chief Administrative Officer;
(b) The County Counsel;
(c) The Probation Officer, subject to the confirmation by a majority of the judges of the San Diego County Superior Court; and
(d) The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

All other appointive officers, either established by this Charter, general law or ordinance, shall be appointed by the Chief Administrative Officer. (Amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85) (Amended, effective 8-7-86) (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 501.1: The Board shall establish, by ordinance, the number of nonelective employee positions and designate all positions as either regular or temporary, and also shall provide for the powers, duties, qualifications, and the manner and terms of appointment of employees to such positions. (Amended, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81) (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 501.2: The Board shall adopt an ordinance to establish the compensation of all officers and employees, which shall implement and conform to any applicable provisions contained in memorandums of agreement with recognized employee organizations for those employees represented by such organizations. When establishing compensation, the Board shall consider, among other factors, the following:

(a) the prevailing rate of compensation paid and fringe benefits provided by private employers in the County and by other public employees in the State for similar quality or quantity of service;
(b) the fringe benefits provided by the County; and
(c) the revenues available to the County for payment of compensation. The Board of Supervisors shall not delegate legislative power or responsibility which they were elected to exercise in the adoption of any ordinance or resolution setting compensation for appointive County officers and employees. This prohibition

against unlawful delegation of the legislative responsibility to set compensation for appointive County officers and employees shall extend to any scheme or formula which seeks to fix the compensation of appointive County officers and employees at the level of compensation paid to officers or employees of any other public agency.

(Amended, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81) (Amended, effective 12-11-81) (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 501.3: The Board shall require adequate bond or, in the alternative, an insurance policy in accordance with state general law, the premium for which is paid by the County, from all officers and employees who handle funds and, when necessary, from other officers and employees. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 501.4: The Board shall adopt, by ordinance, an administrative code establishing the powers and duties of all officers and the procedures and rules of operation of all departments.

Section 501.5: The Board shall provide for the regulation of the marking and operation of County vehicles.

Section 501.6: The Board shall establish, by resolution or ordinance, rules for the Civil Service in accordance with this Charter. (Added, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81)

Section 501.7: The Board shall establish rules which provide for the administration of employer-employee relations and establish a neutral appellate authority regarding unfair labor practices and representation cases. The rules shall not be in conflict with State law. (Added, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81)

Section 501.8: The Board, or such persons as the Board shall specify, shall represent the County in employer-employee relations and salary matters. (Added, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81)

Section 501.9: Non-interference. No member of the Board nor any member of the Supervisor's staff shall give orders, instruct, or interfere, publicly or privately, with any officer or employee appointed by or under the Chief Administrative Officer except through the Chief Administrative Officer.

This section does not limit a member of the Board or member of the Supervisors' staff from seeking information.

The Chief Administrative Officer shall establish a procedure for responding to requested information from members of the Board and the staff.

A violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute an infraction and violation by a member of the Board of Supervisors shall also constitute misconduct in office. The District Attorney shall enforce the provisions of this section. (Added, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85)

ARTICLE VI
ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Section 600: Elective Officers. In addition to Supervisors, the elective officers are:

(a) Assessor/Recorder/County Clerk
(b) District Attorney
(c) Sheriff,
(d) Treasurer/Tax Collector, and
(e) Members of the Board of Education,

each of whom is nominated and elected according to general law and this Charter.
(Amended, effective 8-7-86; amended, effective 12-26-90; amended, effective 11-2-93) (Amended, effective 3-17-10)

Section 601: Consolidation of the Offices of Assessor and Recorder/County Clerk. The officers of the Assessor and Recorder/County Clerk shall be consolidated at noon on January 2, 1995, the operative date of this section, and the duties of the Assessor/Recorder/County Clerk, including all of the duties now performed by both, shall be performed by one person elected at the statewide election in 1994 for a four year term which shall begin at noon on January 2,

1995. (Section 601, Limitation of Terms, repealed, effective 8-7-86; Section 601, Consolidation of Offices of Recorder and County Clerk, repealed, effective 12-26-90; new Section 601, Consolidation of the Offices of the Assessor and Recorder/County Clerk, added, effective 11-2-93, operative 1-2-95)

Section 602: Consolidation of the Offices of Treasurer and Tax Collector. The offices of Treasurer and Tax Collector are consolidated, and the duties of the Treasurer/Tax Collector shall be performed by one person elected by general law. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 603: County Board of Education. The County Board of Education consists of five members elected from and by the voters of their districts. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 603.1: At the completion of the present incumbent's term of office, each newly elected member of County Board of Education shall hold office for a four-year term beginning on the first Monday after January first following election, and continue to serve until the election and qualification of a successor. For all elections involving members of the County Board of Education under this Section 603.1 and Section 603.2, write-in candidates are permitted to participate in the primary election in accordance with the rules established by the county. However, no write-in candidates are permitted to participate in the general election except as provided in Section 401.3. (Amended, effective 1-8-79, Operative 7-1-79) (Amended, effective 3-17-10) (Amended, effective 11-6-18)

Section 603.2: A vacancy on the County Board of Education is filled from the district in which it occurs within forty-five days by appointment of a majority of the remaining members of the County Board of Education or thereafter by appointment by the Board of Supervisors. The appointee holds office until the election and qualification of a successor. The successor is elected at the next general election, either to complete the term, if it does not expire the following January, or to begin a new four-year term of office. (Amended, effective 1-8-79, Operative 7-1-79)

Section 603.3: The County Board of Education may, by resolution, change the boundaries of educational districts; however, a change of boundaries may not be made between February first and December first of an even numbered year, may not affect the term of office of an incumbent member and may not take effect until a certified copy of the resolution has been filed with and approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 603.4: The County Board of Education shall, by majority vote appoint the Superintendent of Schools, either to serve at its pleasure, or on a fixed term contract which shall not exceed four years. The Board of Education may, by a majority vote, remove the Superintendent. (Amended, effective 1-8-79, Operative 7-1-79)

Section 604: Restrictions on the District Attorney. The District Attorney and the District Attorney's deputies may not engage in private law practice.

Section 605: Sheriff. The Sheriff shall organize the Sheriff's Department for efficient and effective law enforcement.

Section 606: Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board.

(a) The Board of Supervisors, by ordinance, shall establish a Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board consisting of not less than nine (9) nor more than fifteen (15) members nominated by the Chief Administrative Officer and appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Members of the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board shall serve without compensation for terms not to exceed three years as established by ordinance, and members shall be appointed for not more than two consecutive full terms. County employees and persons employed as peace officers or custodial officers shall not be eligible to be members of the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board.

(b) Members of the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, and they may be removed at any time by a majority vote of the Board of Supervisors.

(c) Vacancies on the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the same manner as the position was originally filled.

(d) The Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board shall have the power to subpoena and require attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers pertinent to its investigations and to administer oaths.

(e) The Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board may appoint in accordance with its established procedures such personnel as may be authorized by the Board of Supervisors. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Charter, any authorized executive director and investigators of the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board shall be in the classified or the unclassified service as determined, by ordinance, by the Board of Supervisors.

(f) The Board of Supervisors, by ordinance, shall establish the duties of the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board and its duties may include the following:

(1) Receive, review and investigate citizen complaints which charge peace officers or custodial officers employed by the Sheriff's Department or the Probation Department with (A) use of excessive force, (B) discrimination or sexual harassment in respect to members of the public, (C) the improper discharge of firearms, (D) illegal search or seizure, (E) false arrest, (F) false reporting, (G) criminal conduct or (H) misconduct. All action complaints shall be in writing and the truth thereof shall be attested under penalty of perjury. "Misconduct" is defined to mean and include any alleged improper or illegal acts, omissions or decisions directly affecting the person or property of a specific citizen by reason of:

1. An alleged violation of any general, standing or special orders or guidelines of the Sheriff's Department or the Probation Department; or
2. An alleged violation of any state or federal law; or
3. Any act otherwise evidencing improper or unbecoming conduct by a peace officer or custodial officer employed by the Sheriff's Department or the Probation Department.

(2) Review and investigate the death of any individual arising out of or in connection with actions of peace officers or custodial officers employed by the Sheriff's Department or the Probation Department, regardless of whether a citizen complaint regarding such death has been filed with the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board.

(3) Prepare reports, including at least the Sheriff or the Probation Officer as recipients, on the results of any investigations conducted by the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board in respect to the activities of peace officers or custodial officers, including recommendations relating to the imposition of discipline and recommendations relating to any trends in regard to employees involved in citizen complaints.

(4) Prepare an annual report to the Board of Supervisors, the Chief Administrative Officer, the Sheriff and the Probation Officer summarizing the activities and recommendations of the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board, including the tracking and identification of trends in respect to all complaints received and investigated during the reporting period.

(5) Notify in writing any citizen having filed a complaint with the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board of the disposition of his or her complaint. The Chief Administrative Officer shall also receive appropriate notification of the disposition of citizen complaints.

(6) Review and make recommendations on policies and procedures of the Sheriff and the Probation Officer.

(7) Establish necessary rules and regulations for the conduct of its business, subject to approval of the Board of Supervisors.

(8) Perform such other duties as the Board of Supervisors, by ordinance, may assign to the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board.

(9) Established rules and procedures for receipt of complaints from detention facility inmates.

(g) In the event that a County Department of Corrections is established, the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board shall have the same powers and duties in respect to that Department, its Director, and its peace officer and custodial officer employees, as the Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board has in respect to the Sheriff, the Probation Officer and their departments and employees.

(Added, Effective 12-26-90)

ARTICLE VII
APPOINTIVE OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Section 700: Appointive Officers. The appointive officers include:

Alternate Public Defender
Auditor and Controller

Chief Financial Officer
Chief Information Officer
Chief Probation Officer
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County Counsel
County Librarian
County Veterinarian
Director of Agriculture, Weights & Measures
Director of Animal Services
Director of Child Support Services
Director of Emergency Services
Director of Environmental Health
Director of General Services
Director of Health and Human Services Agency
Director of Housing & Community Development
Director of Human Resources
Director of Media and Public Relations
Director of Parks and Recreation
Director of Planning and Land Use
Director of Public Works
Director of Purchasing and Contracting
Medical Examiner
Public Administrator/Public Guardian
Public Defender
Registrar of Voters

and all other officers who may be required by general law or ordinance. Notwithstanding this listing of appointive officers, the Board of Supervisors by ordinance may establish or abolish appointive offices, or revise their respective titles, in accordance with general law or this Charter. (Amended, effective 8-7-86) (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 701: [Reserved.]

Section 702: [Reserved.]

Section 703: Chief Administrative Officer. The Chief Administrative Officer exercises the Board's administrative supervision over affairs of the County delegated to that officer, over all organizational units within the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, and over all departments, except the Civil Service Commission and the offices of Assessor/Recorder/County Clerk, District Attorney, Sheriff, and the Treasurer/Tax Collector. The Fire Authority is an organizational unit within the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, not a department. The Chief Administrative Officer is responsible to the Board for the proper administration of such affairs of the County. (Amended, effective 8-7-86) (Amended, effective 9-11-06) (Amended, effective 11-6-18)

Section 703.1: The Chief Administrative Officer shall be in the Unclassified Service and shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Chief Administrative Officer may be removed by a majority vote of all members of the Board fifteen days after written notice of intention to remove. (Amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85)

Section 703.2: The Chief Administrative Officer assists the Board in coordinating the function and operations of the County.

Section 703.3: The Chief Administrative Officer is responsible for carrying out all of the Board's policy decisions that pertain to the functions assigned to that officer.

Section 703.4: The Chief Administrative Officer supervises the expenditures of all departments and reports to the Board whether those expenditures are necessary.

Section 703.5: The Chief Administrative Officer shall attend Board meetings and shall have the right to report on or discuss any matters before the Board which concern the affairs of any of the departments under that officer's supervision.

Section 703.6: For assistance in carrying out official duties, the Chief Administrative Officer may call upon officers and employees in departments or organizational units under the Chief Administrative Officer's supervision, so long as that assistance falls within the legally authorized scope of their activities.

Section 703.7: To promote efficiency, the Chief Administrative Officer may recommend to the Board and to the Civil Service Commission the temporary transfer of personnel within the departments under that officer's supervision. The Chief Administrative Officer may also recommend to the Board the creation or abolition of positions in any departments. New positions shall not be created or filled without the recommendation of the Chief Administrative Officer.

Section 703.8: [Reserved]

Section 703.9: The Chief Administrative Officer is responsible for administering the personnel system in accordance with this Charter, the Civil Service Rules and the policy direction of the Board.
(Added, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81)

Section 703.10: In cases where the County intends to employ an independent contractor, the Chief Administrative Officer shall first determine that the services can be provided more economically and efficiently by an independent contractor than by persons employed in the Classified Service. (Added, effective 8-7-86)

Section 704: County Counsel. The County Counsel serves as the attorney for the County, and in that capacity acts as legal advisor to the Board and County officials in their official capacity. County Counsel also represents the County, which acts through the Board and County officers, in their official capacity, in civil actions and proceedings in which they are involved. In accordance with state law, the Board may, but is not required to, authorize County Counsel to defend officers and employees, who are defendants in a criminal or administrative action prosecuted by the State or County. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 704.1: The County Counsel performs all of the duties of a district attorney, except those of a public prosecutor, and all duties which a County Counsel is authorized by statute, this Charter, or County ordinance to perform. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 704.2: The County Counsel represents the Public Administrator in estate matters administered by that officer, collects the attorney's fee allowed by law, and pays it into the County Treasury.

Section 704.3: When the County Counsel determines that a conflict of interest exists in the performance of a duty and chooses to be disqualified, the Board may ask the District Attorney to perform that duty. However, the Board retains the power to employ counsel to assist the County Counsel at other times.

Section 704.4: With the Board's approval, the County Counsel and the District Attorney may agree to perform any of each other's functions; however, the agreement may be canceled at any time by the County Counsel, by the District Attorney, or by the Board.

Section 704.5: The County Counsel and the County Counsel's deputies may not engage in private law practice.

Section 705: Purchasing Agent. The Director of Purchasing and Contracting acts as the Purchasing Agent. Except in cases of emergency, the Purchasing Agent shall make all purchases for the County and may make them only upon receipt of a requisition signed by an official authorized by the Board. Emergency purchases may be made by others authorized by the Board, but they shall be subsequently either approved by the Purchasing Agent or ratified by a four-fifths vote of the Board. Purchases of property for the County are invalid unless made as specified in this Section. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 705.1: Except in cases of emergency, the Purchasing Agent may not issue a formal purchase order without the Auditor and Controller's certification that sufficient funds are, or will become, available in the proper fund.

Section 705.2: The Purchasing Agent shall follow the rules and procedures established by ordinance of the Board for the purchase of necessary materials, supplies, furnishings, and property.

Section 705.3: A Supervisor or an officer shall not attempt, directly or indirectly, to influence or coerce the Purchasing Agent in the performance of duty. Except for the purpose of inquiry, a Supervisor shall not deal directly with the Purchasing Agent for the purpose of buying supplies. The Board shall conduct official business with the Purchasing Agent only as a Board convened in regular session.

Section 705.4: Prohibition on Requiring Project Labor Agreements.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Contractor" shall mean and include a contractor, subcontractor, material supplier, carrier or other person or firm engaged in the completion of a construction project;

(2) "Construction project" shall mean and include any project for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, extension, maintenance, repair, or improvement of any structures or real property;

(3) "Project labor agreement" shall mean any pre-hire, collective bargaining or similar type of agreement entered into with one or more labor organizations, employees or employee representatives that establishes the terms and conditions of employment on a construction project.

(b) Except as required by State or federal law as a contracting or procurement obligation, or as a condition of the receipt of State or federal funds, the County shall not require a contractor on a construction project to execute or otherwise become a party to a project labor agreement as a condition of bidding, negotiating, awarding or the performing of a contract.

(c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as prohibiting private parties that may perform work on County construction projects from entering into project labor agreements or engaging in activity protected by law.

(Added, effective 11/2/2010)

Section 706: Director of Public Works. The Director of Public Works acts as County Engineer and Road Commissioner and County Surveyor. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 706.1: The Director of Public Works has control over County rock quarries and gravel pits.
(Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 706.2: The Director of Public Works, subject to regulations prescribed by the Board, has control over the construction and maintenance of all County roads and bridges, and related material and property, except work done under contract. The Director shall inspect contract work as it progresses and shall approve it, in a written report to the Board, after it has been completed. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 706.3: The Director of Public Works may not authorize work on a road or bridge until all rights of way have been obtained, approved by the County Counsel, and accepted by the Board. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 706.4: The Director of Public Works provides estimates for each proposed construction job. If the estimates are approved by the Board and incorporated in the final budget, they are binding. Neither the Director nor any other

person may approve the use of labor, material, or equipment, the cost of which will exceed approved estimates on a project. The continuation of a project in excess of approved estimates can be authorized only by a majority vote of the Board. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 706.5: The Board may specify whether construction work on a County road or bridge will be done by contract or by the County and may, by a four-fifths vote, authorize nonbudgeted construction work on a road or bridge if the Auditor and Controller certifies that funds are available.

Section 707: [Reserved.]

Section 708: Restrictions on the Public Administrator. The Public Administrator may not act as a private administrator, executor, or administrator with the will annexed.

Section 709: District Attorney. The District Attorney is the public prosecutor of the County whose duties are prescribed by law. (Added, effective 8-7-86)

Section 710: Citizen Advisory Board. The Board shall, by ordinance, establish and empower citizen advisory boards on public health and welfare.

Section 710.1: The Board may compensate, consolidate, or separate Citizen advisory boards.

Section 710.2: In selecting the members of advisory boards, the Board shall consider, among other factors, qualifications, race, age, sex, and location of residence. Each advisory board shall be representative of the entire County.

ARTICLE VIII
BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING

Section 800: Budget. The preparation and adoption of the County Budget and the appropriation, accounting, and transfer of funds are governed by general law and this Charter.

Section 800.1: Pension Stabilization. Once the Board of Supervisors has appropriated funds for pension stabilization, these funds shall not be used for any purpose other than pension-related liabilities. Pension-related liabilities shall include, but are not limited to any liability associated with a defined benefit, defined contribution or other post-employment benefit. (Added, effective 11-6-18)

Section 800.2: Debt. Proceeds of any long-term obligation of the General Fund of the County shall not be used for recurring operational needs. (Added, effective 11-6-18)

Section 801: Auditor and Controller. As the chief accounting officer of the County, the Auditor and Controller shall:

(a) in accordance with general law and generally accepted accounting principles, maintain accounts of the financial transactions of all departments and of those districts whose funds are kept in the County Treasury;
(b) prescribe and supervise accounting systems and necessary financial reports; and
(c) prepare reports the Board or the Chief Administrative Officer considers necessary for management of County operations.

Section 801.1: The Auditor and Controller shall provide for an audit:

(a) if a vacancy occurs in the office of a department head;
(b) if statute or ordinance requires;
(c) if the Board requests;
(d) if, in the Auditor and Controller's judgment, circumstances demand; or
(e) if an officer requests one for that officer's department and obtains the approval of the Board.

Section 801.2: The Auditor and Controller shall file reports of all audits with the Board.

Section 802: External Audit. The Board shall order an annual audit of county financial statements to be conducted by a certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The audit shall be completed and the report submitted to the Board as soon as possible after the end of the fiscal year, and copies of the report shall be made available for public inspection by the Clerk of the Board.

Section 803: Access to Records. The Auditor and Controller or an authorized deputy shall have the cooperation of officers and employees, and access to records and documents necessary to conduct an audit or investigation.

Section 803.1: Failure of an officer or employee to cooperate with the Auditor and Controller or an authorized deputy during an audit or investigation constitutes misconduct, and the Auditor and Controller may file a written complaint with the Board. If the Board, after investigation, finds the complaint valid, it shall suspend the person immediately without pay and may not order the suspension lifted until it determines that the reasonable requests of the auditor or investigator have been satisfied.

Section 804: Expenditures. Money in the County Treasury may not be drawn or obligated except in accordance with general law or this Charter.

Section 804.1: An investigation of a claim against the County Treasury may be conducted by the Auditor and Controller. If the legality of the claim cannot be established, payment will be denied and the claim returned, with an explanation, to the requesting officer.

Section 805: Limitation on Charter Amendments Imposing Mandatory Costs.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Charter, except as provided in subdivision (c) of this section, any amendment to the Charter of the County of San Diego taking effect on or after November 3, 1992 imposing any mandatory service, duty or cost on the County shall be effective only if such amendment is accompanied at the same time by a new, specific and legally available source of revenue to fully fund all costs created by such amendment for each and every year.
(b) In the event full funding of any amendment is not provided as required by subdivision (a), the mandate shall be void and unenforceable.
(c) The restriction provided in subdivision (a) shall not apply to any amendment to the Charter of the County of San Diego which is approved by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of the County of San Diego.
(d) If any section, part, clause or phrase of this amendment is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining portion shall not be affected but shall remain in full force and effect.
(e) It is the intent of the voters that the provisions of this section shall apply to any proposed amendments to the Charter of the County of San Diego submitted to the voters at the election to be held on November 3, 1992 or thereafter.

(Original Section 805 repealed, effective 8-7-86; Amended, effective 11/3/92)

ARTICLE IX
PERSONNEL SYSTEM

(Article IX, effective 8-21-78, repealed and new Article IX added, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81)

Section 900: Personnel System. The County shall establish, implement, and maintain a personnel system which will assure:

(a) recruitment, selection, promotion and retention of employees on the basis of merit; and
(b) the development of a County career service.

Section 901: Employment Policy. The County shall hire, transfer, promote, compensate, discipline and dismiss individuals on the basis of job-related qualifications, merit, and equal opportunity without regard to age, color, creed, disability, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sex, or any other non-job-related factor.

Section 902: Administration. The Director of Human Resources, who is appointed by the Chief Administrative Officer, is responsible for the administration of the personnel department in accordance with this Charter, the Rules for the Unclassified Service, and the Rules for the Classified Service which also are referred to as Rules for the Civil Service in this Charter. (Amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85) (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 903: Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission consists of five persons appointed by the Board. Each Commissioner shall be an elector of the County.

Section 903.1: Each Commissioner serves a six-year term beginning and ending at noon on the first Monday after January first and continues to serve until the appointment and qualification of a successor. No more than one Commissioner's term may expire in the same year. A Commissioner is limited to one full six-year term; provided, however, that a Commissioner may not be appointed to a full six-year term if the Commissioner has served more than three years of the unexpired term of a previous Commissioner. (Amended, effective 8-7-86).

Section 903.2: A Commissioner may be removed by a majority vote of the Board if the Board serves the Commissioner a written statement containing the reasons for removal, records the statement in its minutes, and allows the commissioner the opportunity to be heard publicly.

Section 903.3: A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled within forty-five days of its occurrence by the Board for the unexpired term.

Section 904: General Duties of the Civil Service Commission. The Commission is responsible for protecting the merit basis of the personnel system through its appellant authority, investigative powers, and review of Civil Service Rules. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 904.1: The Commission is the administrative appeals body for the County in personnel matters authorized by this Charter. Upon appeal, the Commission may affirm, revoke or modify any disciplinary order, and may make any appropriate orders in connection with appeals under its jurisdiction. The Commission's decisions shall be final, and shall be followed by the County unless overturned by the courts on appeal.

Section 904.2: The Commission's appellate authority includes appeals from actions involving:

(a) discipline of classified employees with permanent status;
(b) the selection process;
(c) complaints of discrimination in personnel matters based on non-job-related factors;
(d) charges filed by a citizen against a person in the classified service, in accordance with the Civil Service Rules; and
(e) such other matters as are provided for in the Civil Service Rules.

Section 904.3: The Commission reviews proposed Rules for the Civil Service pursuant to Section 910 of the Charter.

Section 904.4: The Commission shall establish written procedures to govern the conduct of its duties. The procedures of the Commission shall provide for regular meetings to be held at least monthly, the election of a president and the keeping of minutes of its proceedings. The Commission shall annually submit to the Board a budget for its usual and necessary operating expenses.

Section 904.5: The Commission may advise the Director of Human Resources, the Chief Administrative Officer and the Board on matters concerning personnel policies and the administration of the personnel system. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 905: Hearing Officers of the Commission. The Commission may appoint one of its members, a hearing officer or board to hear appeals and submit findings and a proposed decision to the Commission for its review and action. The appointment of a hearing officer or board is subject to the budgetary and personnel constraints established by the Board.

Section 906: Staff of the Commission. The Commission shall employ an Executive Officer who shall be in the Unclassified Service. The Commission shall employ such other staff as necessary to perform its responsibilities. Such other staff shall be in the Classified Service, and shall be subject to the budgetary and personnel constraints established by the Board. The Commission's staff has no authority to administer personnel services and programs. (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 907: Investigative Powers of the Commission. For purposes of protecting the merit basis of the personnel system, the Commission has the power to investigate, either as a group or as individuals, the conduct and operations of all departments, to administer oaths, and to subpoena witnesses and materials.

Section 907.1: In connection with an investigation, the Commission may make any necessary orders, including, but not limited to, back pay and classification adjustments, to carry out the provisions of the Charter and the Civil Service Rules.

Section 907.2: The Commission has the power to take legal action, as provided by general law for boards of supervisors, against a person who, by failing to comply with its subpoena or by refusing to testify, shall be considered in contempt.

Section 908: Classified and Unclassified Services. Employment in the County is divided into the Classified and Unclassified Services. (Amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85)

Section 908.1: The Classified Service consists of all offices and positions not included by this Charter in the Unclassified Service. (Amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85)

Section 908.2: The Unclassified Service consists of:

(a) elective officers, their chief deputies, and special assistants employed by the elective officers;
(b) the Assistant District Attorney, the Chief Deputy District Attorney, the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Investigation and the Confidential Secretary to the District Attorney, and not more than three special assistants designated by the District Attorney;
(c) the Under-Sheriff, three Assistant Sheriffs, and not more than three special assistants or deputies designated by the Sheriff;
(d) each appointive County officer appointed by the Board of Supervisors or the Chief Administrative Officer and that officer's principal assistant, or principal assistants.
(e) management employees having significant responsibilities for formulating or administering County policies and programs. Each such position shall be exempted from the Classification Service, by ordinance, upon recommendation of the Chief Administrative Officer and approval by the Board;
(f) members of appointed boards and commissions;
(g) an Executive Officer employed by the Civil Service Commission;
(h) persons serving without compensation;
(i) officers and employees whose appointments must be approved by the State;
(j) students engaged in regularly established, accredited training programs;
(k) persons employed as guards or keepers in law enforcement agencies, including the offices of Sheriff and Chief Probation Officer, for no more than one hundred and twenty (120) working days during a fiscal year;
(l) deputy registrars of voters employed only to register electors and election workers;
(m) persons employed seasonally as guards, custodians, rangers, or caretakers in County parks;
(n) persons employed for temporary expert professional services in positions that have been exempted from the Classified Service by the Director of Human Resources for a specified period; and
(o) persons employed for no more than one hundred and twenty (120) working days during a fiscal year on a part-time or intermittent basis in positions exempted from the Classified Service by the Director of Human Resources.

(Amended, effective 7-30-84; Amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85; Amended, effective 8-7-86; Ratified 11-5-96, Certified 7-21-97; Amended, effective 11/3/98) (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 909: Appointment and Dismissal of Employees. Officers shall have the power to appoint employees to positions that the Board may authorize. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 909.1: Persons in the Classified Service appointed to regular positions from eligible lists, who have successfully completed the probationary period for that position, shall only be removed for cause and in accordance with the Civil Service Rules. All other persons in the Classified Service serve and are removed from service at the pleasure of their appointing authorities.

Section 909.2: Persons in the Unclassified Service shall acquire no tenure in their position and serve at the pleasure of their appointing authorities. The Board shall adopt rules governing persons other than elective officers in the Unclassified Service. The provisions of Sections 904.3 and 910 of the Charter shall not apply to the adoption or amendment of such rules. The Rules for the Classified Service shall not apply to persons in the Unclassified Service. (Original Section 909.2 repealed and Section 909.3 renumbered 909.2 and amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85)

Section 910: Rules for Civil Service. The Civil Service Rules, which have the force and effect of law, are implemented by the Director of Human Resources under the administrative jurisdiction of the Chief Administrative Officer. The Commission reviews proposed Rules and amendments and, after a public hearing, makes any modifications it deems appropriate, and transmits the Rules and amendments to the Board. The Board adopts or rejects, but may not modify, the Rules and amendments following review by the Commission in accordance with the procedures established pursuant to Section 910.1(l). (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 910.1: The Rules for the Classified Service shall include provisions for:

(a) determining the classification of all positions according to duties and responsibilities;
(b) the development of a County career service;
(c) appointments, not exceeding a period of one year, to temporary positions;
(d) open and promotional competitive examinations for classified employees to measure the relative fitness of applicants; and the creation of eligible lists of persons qualified through examination and their certification therefrom;
(e) a process for the temporary suspension of competitive examinations where impractical for positions requiring extraordinary, scientific, professional or expert qualifications;
(f) the making of provisional appointments in the absence of eligible lists. Provisional appointments shall not exceed six months and may not be renewed;
(g) probationary periods of six months for classified employees appointed to regular positions from eligible lists. Such probationary periods may be extended to no more than eighteen months for Deputy Sheriffs or no more than twelve months for all other classified employees, upon approval of the Director of Human Resources. An appointing authority has the right to dismiss a person in the Classified Service during the probationary period if the appointing authority considers the employee unsatisfactory for or incompetent to fulfill the duties of the position. The appointing authority of an employee dismissed during probation shall give the dismissed employee a statement of the reasons for dismissal, and shall file such statement with the Director of Human Resources; the dismissed employee shall have no right of appeal to the Commission;
(h) procedures for the transfer of employees within the County service;
(i) performance appraisals;
(j) the disciplining of employees in the Classified Service for cause and their rights of appeal;
(k) the appeal processes to be conducted under the jurisdiction of the Commission; and
(l) the review of proposed Rules for the Classified Service and amendments to those Rules.

(Amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85; Amended, effective 8-7-86) (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 911: Preferential Credits. In open examinations the Director of Human Resources shall, in addition to all other credits, give a credit of five percent of the maximum rating prescribed for the examination to successful examinees who have served during a war (as war is now defined in Section 205 of the State's Revenue and Taxation Code or as it may be defined if that Section is amended) in the military or naval service of the United States, including all uniformed auxiliaries authorized by Congress, and who have subsequently been separated, placed on inactive duty, or retired under honorable conditions without full pensions. However, the Director of Human Resources gives the

credit to veterans only once, only upon their first employment or reemployment after disengagement from service, and only during the eight-year period following their disengagement. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 911.1: The surviving spouse of a person who died in the service specified above or who cannot engage in a remunerative occupation because of a disability connected with the service specified above receives a credit of five percent on every open examination taken and passed.

Section 911.2: A person who has been separated, placed on inactive duty, or retired under honorable conditions from the service specified above and who has a service-connected disability, as recognized under Federal law, receives a five percent credit that is separate and distinct from the one authorized by Section 911 on every open examination taken and passed.

Section 912: Citizenship Requirements for Employment. The Board may establish, by resolution or ordinance, whatever citizenship requirements are legal for employment in public service.

Section 913: Reimbursement for Travel. A person who is required to travel in the performance of official County duty shall receive, in addition to regular compensation, reimbursement for travel expenses.

Section 913.1: The Board shall establish, by ordinance, the types of expenditures which can be reimbursed and the manner and rates of reimbursement. The ordinance shall implement and conform to any applicable provisions contained in memorandums of agreement with recognized employee organizations. (Amended, effective 9-11-06)

Section 914: Regulation of Political Activities. Officers and employees shall not engage in political activities during hours when they have been directed to perform assigned duties.

Section 915: Prohibition of Nepotism. No person related by blood or marriage to an officer or department head may be employed in the department of that officer or department head. This section shall not apply to anyone appointed prior to the operative date of this section.

Section 916: Independent Contractors. Nothing in this Article prevents the County from employing an independent contractor when the Board or Purchasing Agent determines that services can be provided more economically and efficiently by an independent contractor than by persons employed in the Classified Service. (Amended, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85) (Amended, effective 8-7-86)

Section 917: Labor on Public Works. Labor on public works in this County is governed by general law.

ARTICLE X
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1000: Conflict of Interest. Attorneys, agents, officers, majority stockholders, and employees of firms, associations and corporations doing business under franchises granted by the County or contracts made with the County; persons doing that business; and persons with a financial interest in those franchises, or contracts are any ineligible to hold County office if the holding of such office would empower the incumbent to enter into or approve such franchise or contract. (Amended, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81)

Section 1000.1: Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest.

(a) Intent. State law allows members of the Board of Supervisors to accept gifts and campaign contributions from potential and existing contractors and their offices, owners, and lobbyists. Public disclosure of these gifts and campaign contributions is required, but there is no requirement in State law that disclosure be made immediately prior to the time the Board of Supervisors considers approval, amendment or extension of service contracts. This Charter section is intended to require public disclosure of gifts and campaign contributions to members of the Board of Supervisors by potential and existing contractors and their registered lobbyists prior to Board consideration of the service contracts. If the required disclosure is not complete and accurate, the contract

will be voidable. This Charter section is intended to protect against actual and perceived conflicts of interests by requiring timely public disclosure of the gifts and campaign contributions from contractors and their registered lobbyists when service contracts are being considered by the Board. This section is also intended to allow contracting to be conducted outside of the political arena.

(b) Disclosure. Any person or entity whose service contract is to be considered by the Board of Supervisors for approval, amendment, or extension, and the registered lobbyists of such person or entity, must make a public disclosure of gifts and campaign contributions made to members of the Board of Supervisors prior to the Board's decision. Hereinafter, reference to "contractor" within this section shall mean any person or entity whose service contract is to be considered for approval, amendment, or extension by the Board of Supervisors, and reference to "registered lobbyist" shall mean any person who is registered as a lobbyist with the County of San Diego. At least four (4) calendar days before the day of the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at which the approval, amendment or extension of the service contract is to be considered by the Board, the contractors and their registered lobbyists shall disclose in writing the following:

(1) All gifts that are reportable pursuant to the provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974, as amended, given by contractors and their registered lobbyists to any member of the Board of Supervisors or to the immediate family of such member during the year preceding the date of the disclosure.

(2) All federal, State and local campaign contributions made by the contractors and their registered lobbyists to any member of the Board of Supervisors or his or her controlled committees during the year preceding the date of the disclosure.

If there are no gifts or campaign contributions to disclose, that fact shall be disclosed in writing by the contractors or their registered lobbyists within the time limit set forth above.

(c) Disclosure Requirement and Definitions.

(1) The contractor's disclosure shall include gifts and all campaign contribution from:
(i) any natural person or legal entity constituting the contractor, and
(ii) Any principal owner or principal officer of the contractor.

(2) The registered lobbyist's disclosure shall include gifts and all campaign contributions from the registered lobbyist.

(3) "Principal owner" of a limited partnership shall include all general partners but not the limited partners.

(4) "Principal owner" of a corporation, trust or joint venture shall include all persons and entities who own directly, indirectly or beneficially a ten percent (10%) interest or greater.

(5) "Principal officer" includes any member or a chairperson of a board of directors, president, any vice president, secretary, treasurer, chief financial officer, general manager, trustee and any person performing substantially the same functions associated with the above titles, regardless of their actual titles.

(6) "principal officer" shall also include the person or persons employed by the contractor and in charge of contracting with the County on behalf of the contractor, including but not limited to, regional managers and regional division heads.

(d) Filing and Dissemination. The required written disclosure by the contractors and their registered lobbyists shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors on a form prescribed by the Clerk and shall be open to inspection by all members of the public. In addition, the Clerk of the Board shall make all disclosures available to the public on the County's internet site after they are filed with the Clerk and prior to the day on which the Board acts on the service contract. The County's cost of implementing the disclosure required by

this section in respect to any specific contractor shall be paid by that contractor at the time of the required initial disclosure of the contractor or the contractor's registered lobbyist.

(e) Supplemental Disclosures. Gifts or campaign contributions from contractors or their registered lobbyists to members of the Board of Supervisors made subsequent to the required written disclosure, but prior to the Board's decision to approve, amend or extend the service contract, and any gift or campaign contribution inadvertently not included in the initial written disclosure, shall be disclosed in writing at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors to consider the contract and announced by the Clerk of the Board prior to the Board's decision to approve, amend, or extend the contract.

(f) Exclusion of Contracts with Governmental Entities. This section shall not apply to contracts between the County of San Diego and other government entities.

(g) Voidability of Contracts. If, subsequent to Board approval, amendment or extension of a service contract, the disclosure required by this Charter section is found by the Board of Supervisors to be substantially incomplete or inaccurate due to intentional misconduct or gross negligence of the contractor or the contractor's registered lobbyist, the contract may be voided at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors. All service contracts approved by the Board on or after January 1, 2001 shall include a provision stating that the contract is voidable as provided above. In addition, the contractor shall submit a written certification that the contractor and the contractor's registered lobbyist have complied with the disclosure requirements imposed by this Charter section.

(h) Delegation. In accordance with applicable law, and the provisions of this Charter, the Board of Supervisors may continue to delegate to the County's Purchasing Agent or to other appropriate County officers the authority to approve service contracts in order to permit the Purchasing Agent and other appropriate County officers to continue to approve service contracts outside the political arena.

(i) No additional disclosure. This Charter section sets forth the complete disclosure requirements to be applied specifically to the County's contracting process. No additional disclosure in the specific context of the County's contracting process shall be required, except as may be required by State legislation or a Charter amendment which is adopted subsequent to the effective date of this section.

(j) Construction. This section shall be interpreted and construed in accordance with the provisions and definitions contained in the California Political Reform Act of 1974, as amended, and the regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission adopted pursuant thereto.

(Added, operative date and operative effect 1/1/2001)

Section 1001: Prohibition of Bribes. A person who, directly or indirectly, offers, solicits, gives, or takes a bribe in connection with a County purchase is guilty of a misdemeanor and, if convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and/or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

Section 1002: Violation of Charter. Unless otherwise specified in this Charter, a violation of a provision of this Charter constitutes misconduct in office and may be grounds for removal from office as provided by general law. (Amended, effective 12-31-80, Operative 7-1-81)

Section 1003: Severance Clause. If a provision of this Charter is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this Charter shall not be affected.

Section 1004: Operative Date. This addition of Sections 501.6, 501.7, 501.8 and 703.9; the repeal of Sections 701, 702, and 702.1; the repeal of Article IX; the addition of Article IX; and the amendment of Sections 501.1, 501.2, 1000 and 1002 shall be operative on July 1, 1981, if theretofore filed with the Secretary of State according to general law after ratification by the voters at the general election on November 4, 1980. (Added, effective 12-31-80)

Section 1005: Operative Date. The amendment to Section 603.1, 603.2 and 603.4 shall be operative July 1, 1979, if theretofore filed with the Secretary of State according to general law after ratification by the voters at the General Election on November 7, 1978. (Added, effective 1-8-79)

Section 1006: Operative Date. The amendment to the Charter of the County of San Diego approved by the voters at the General Election on November 6, 1984, shall become operative on February 6, 1985, and shall apply to all persons who are in the Executive Service on the date immediately preceding the operative date of these amendments and nothing in these amendments shall affect the continuity of employment of persons in the position held at that time. (Added, effective 1-22-85, Operative 2-6-85)

Section 1007: Operative Date. The amendment to the Charter of the County of San Diego which includes the amendment of Section 600, the repeal of Sections 601 and 601.1, and the addition of Section 601 and of this Section, approved by the voters at the November 2, 1993, special election, shall become operative at noon on January 2, 1995, if theretofore filed with the Secretary of State according to general law after ratification by the voters at the November 2, 1993, special election. (Added, effective 11-2-93, Operative 1-2-95)

Section 1008: Operative Date and Operative Effect: The amendment to the San Diego County Charter, which includes the addition of Section 1000.1, shall become operative on January 1, 2001 if approved by the voters on November 7, 2000. Further, this amendment to the San Diego County Charter, which adds Section 1000.1 to the Charter, is in conflict with another measure on the November 7, 2000 ballot entitled "The Clean Contracting Charter Amendment," which proposes to add Sections 502 through 502.6, inclusive, to the San Diego County Charter. Based upon the conflict between these two measures, if each measure is approved by a majority vote of those voting on each measure, then the measure with the highest affirmative vote shall prevail, and the measure with the lowest affirmative vote shall be deemed disapproved and shall have no force or effect.
(Added, effective and operative 1/1/2001)

Section 1009: Operative Date. The amendment to the Charter of the County of San Diego which includes the amendment of Sections 400.1, 401.3, 401.4, 603.1, 703, 703.6, and the addition of Sections 400.5, 800.1 and 800.2, approved by the voters at the November 6, 2018 general election, shall become operative upon acceptance and filing by the Secretary of State according to general law. (Added, effective 11-6-18, Operative 12-24-18)

BYLAWS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES
OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Date Adopted: July 29, 2021

ARTICLE I –AUTHORITY

The authority for the establishment and operation of the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission (Commission) is set forth in California Elections Code sections 21550 through 21553 and Article IV, § 400.1 of the Charter of the County of San Diego.[1]

ARTICLE II – PURPOSE

Section 2.01. **Purpose.** The Commission's purpose is to establish single-member supervisorial districts for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors pursuant to a mapping process using criteria as set forth in the applicable sections of the Elections Code and of the County Charter. The federal government conducts a census every ten years, when it counts all individuals residing in the U.S., and district boundaries are redrawn every ten years based on that census data. The Commission is committed to drawing a supervisorial district map that will accurately and fairly represent the residents of San Diego County in accordance with applicable laws, and ensuring as broad and diverse participation as is possible in the redistricting process.

Section 2.02. **Independence.** Fourteen people shall be selected for the Commission in a process intended to ensure independence from the influence of the Board of Supervisors and reasonable representation of the County's diversity, pursuant to applicable law.

Section 2.03. **Timing.** The Commission is required to adopt a redistricting plan adjusting the boundaries of the supervisorial districts and file the plan with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors (Clerk of the Board) no later than the date set forth in the applicable sections of the California Elections Code.

ARTICLE III - COMMISSIONERS

Section 3.01. **Selection of Commissioners.** The Commission shall be comprised of fourteen (14) Commissioners who shall have submitted applications and met the specified qualifications as determined by the Clerk of the Board pursuant to the applicable sections of the Elections Code.

Section 3.02. **Compensation.** Commissioners shall receive no compensation unless authorized by law, but shall be eligible for reimbursement of pre-approved expenses actually incurred and reimbursement of reasonable mileage for Commission business.

[1] Note: all references to the California Elections Code and to the Charter of the County of San Diego include those laws as they currently exist, or may hereafter be amended.

Section 3.03. **Qualifications.**

(a) Commissioners shall meet all the qualifications set forth in the applicable sections of the Elections Code.

(b) Any Commissioner who ceases to meet the qualifications of the applicable section in the Elections Code requiring residency in San Diego County during that Commissioner's term of service (e.g., moves outside San Diego County) must immediately notify the Chair and the Clerk of the Commission in writing of such fact.

Section 3.04. **Conduct.** Commissioners shall maintain the highest ethical standards and shall conduct themselves in a manner that reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process. Commissioners shall apply the relevant Elections Code sections in an impartial manner.

Section 3.05. **Political Activity**. In order to promote confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process, the following guidelines and rules regarding political activity shall apply:

(a) The Commission is a non-partisan, non-sectarian, publicly-funded entity created by state law. It does not take part officially in nor does it lend its influence to any political issues. The Commission will not endorse, support or oppose any political activity or candidate for elective offices or any ballot measure. Individual Commissioners will not engage in political activity while engaged in Commission business or on County property. Individual Commissioners will not use public resources to engage in political activity or reference her/his title as Commissioner in any endorsement in a manner that implies representation of the Commission.

(b) Commissioners should voluntarily refrain from publicly endorsing, or otherwise publicly supporting or opposing any current member of or declared candidate for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, or engaging in any political activity related to said races, including making financial contributions (monetary or in kind) and including any ballot measures that pertain to or shall otherwise affect or influence the terms or offices of the Board of Supervisors, for a period of two years beginning from December 31st of a year ending in zero.

(c) Commissioners shall be ineligible for a period of five years, beginning from the date of appointment, to hold elective public office at the federal, state, county, or city level in this state. Commissioners shall be ineligible for a period of three years, beginning from the date of appointment, to hold appointive federal, state, or local public office, to serve as paid staff for, or as a paid consultant to, the Board of Equalization, the Congress, the Legislature, or any individual legislator, or to register as a federal, state or local lobbyist in the state.

(d) Except as set forth above, there shall be no prohibitions on political activity for any other elective offices or ballot measures.

Section 3.06. **Ethics Training.** All Commissioners shall complete the Fair Political Practices Commission training titled AB 1234 Local Officials Ethics Training within six (6) months of selection to the Commission and shall provide proof of completion to the Clerk of the Commission.

Section 3.07. **Conflict of Interest Disclosure.** All Commissioners shall complete a Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700) upon taking office and file the Form 700 as required.

Section 3.08. **Attendance.** Commissioners are expected to attend all regular meetings, special meetings, and public hearings, and are expected to serve on standing and ad hoc committees, or in other roles, as needed. If a Commissioner cannot attend a regular or special meeting, or public hearing, they must notify the Chairperson in advance of such an absence. Absences may be excused or unexcused. An unexcused absence means an absence that is not approved by the Chairperson. Consistent with Sections 3.09(a)(i) and (v) below, failure to attend public meetings or hearings may result in removal from the Commission.

Section 3.09. **Vacancy.** Any vacancy on the Commission shall be filled by the Commission at a public meeting as described in Section (b) below.

(a) **Vacancy Definition**. A vacancy shall occur upon the following occurrence:

i. Death or three (3) month or longer incapacity of a Commissioner;

ii. Submission of written notice to the Chair stating a Commissioner's intent to resign,

iii. Conviction of a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude;

iv. A Commissioner's failure to continue to meet the qualifications specified in the applicable sections of the Elections Code; or

v. Removal of a Commissioner by a recorded affirmative vote of nine (9) Commissioners, due to three consecutive unexcused absences, or five total unexcused absences in a calendar year, from regularly scheduled Commission meetings or public hearings.

(b) **Filling a Vacancy.** Any vacancy on the Commission shall be filled by the Commission at a properly noticed meeting called in whole or in part for that purpose within fifteen (15) business days of the vacancy occurring. The Commission shall fill the vacancy in a manner such that the newly constituted Commission, as a whole, will meet the criteria pursuant to the applicable sections of the Elections Code. The Commission shall select a replacement from the pool of remaining qualified candidates from the initial Commissioner selection process prescribed by the applicable sections of the Elections Code.

Section 3.10. **Communication.**

(a) **Email**. Commissioners shall use the County-provided email address for all communications involving Commission business. Any communications involving Commission business not sent to a Commissioner's County-provided email (e.g. sent to a personal email or other such electronic means of communication) shall be forwarded to the Commissioner's County-provided email address. Commissioners shall retain emails in accordance with the County's email retention policy, which shall be public records pursuant to applicable sections of the Elections Code and the California Public Records Act.

(b) **Representing the Commission.** The Chairperson is the only official spokesperson for the Commission, except as provided in Article V, Section 5.02(f). No statements shall be made, or action taken by, any Commissioner on behalf of, or in the name of the Commission, unless specifically authorized by the Chairperson. This provision is not intended to prohibit the discussion of procedural information, such as discussion of the time, place and list of items on the agendas (but not the substance of those agenda items) of upcoming meetings, public hearings or other Commission events.

(c) **Prohibition Regarding San Diego County Supervisors.** Commissioners shall not communicate outside of a public meeting with any member of the Board of Supervisors, a member's immediate family member, a member's staff, or a member's paid consultant regarding redistricting matters. This section shall not restrict the Chairperson from communicating with Board of Supervisors' staff regarding administrative matters of the Commission.

(d) **Communications Outside of Public Meetings or Hearings.** Commissioners shall refrain from discussing with or inviting communications from anyone outside of a public meeting about the redrawing of district boundaries for each of the five supervisorial districts in San Diego County. In the event Commissioners receive or engage in such communications, Commissioners shall promptly report all such communications (including written, electronic, and oral communications), as specified in sections (i) and (ii) below, and all such communications shall be published on the Commission's "ex parte communications log." This provision is intended to ensure that communications about the line drawing process that could impact or influence the specific location of district boundaries are placed into the public record. This provision is not intended to restrict Commissioners from directly communicating with another Commissioner, Commission staff, legal counsel, or consultants retained by the Commission, nor shall such communications require disclosure as described in subsections i and ii below.

i. **Oral Communications.** Oral communications subject to this policy must be summarized in writing by that Commissioner, including the name of the person or organization and date of communication, and forwarded to the Clerk of the Commission within 24 hours of the communication for posting on the Commission's ex parte communications log. The Clerk of the

Commission will maintain the ex parte communications log and advise the Commission that the log has been updated. The log will be published on the Commission website.

ii. **Written Communications**. Copies of written and electronic communications subject to this policy shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Commission within 24 hours of receipt, for distribution to all Commissioners, posting on the Commission's website, and inclusion on the ex parte communications log. The Clerk of the Commission will maintain the ex parte communications log and advise the Commission that the log has been updated. The log will be published on the Commission website.

(e) **Internet/Social Media**. Commissioners shall not communicate about the redrawing of district boundaries for each of the five supervisorial districts in San Diego County on any internet platform or social media website. "Communicate" includes the use of digital icons that express emotion in response to a communication. Subject to the foregoing prohibition, any and all communications on social media shall comply with the requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act, regarding the number of Commissioners involved with a given communication. This section is not intended to prohibit the publication of information regarding the time, place and agendas of upcoming Commission meetings, public hearings or other Commission events.

ARTICLE IV – POWERS AND DUTIES

Section 4.01. **Power & Duty.** The Commission has the powers and the duties to establish single-member supervisorial districts for the Board of Supervisors pursuant to a mapping process using criteria as set forth in the applicable sections of the Elections Code of the County Charter. The Commission is required to act independently from the influence of the Board of Supervisors in the performance of these duties. The Commission has decision-making authority on all redistricting matters and shall take such action as is required to be in compliance with its independence requirement and authority throughout its tenure.

Section 4.02. **Prohibitions.** The Commission shall not consider the place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate in the creation of a map. Pursuant to the applicable sections of the Elections Code, districts shall not be drawn for purposes of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.

Section 4.03. **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 per the applicable sections of the Elections Code.

Section 4.04. **Public Hearings.** The Commission shall conduct public hearings as required by the applicable sections of the Elections Code.

Section 4.05. **Redistricting Plan.** The Commission shall adopt a redistricting plan adjusting the boundaries of the supervisorial districts and shall file the plan with the Clerk of the Board by the map adoption deadline set forth in the applicable sections of the Elections Code.

Section 4.06. **Consultants.** The Commission shall determine if and for what purposes consultants (sometimes referred to in these by-laws and other Commission documents as "service providers") are needed to assist the Commission in fulfilling its duties, as outlined in Section 4.01, above, including retention of specialized legal counsel. The Commission shall decide the process for selecting consultants and shall be responsible for the selection of consultants, in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including those set forth in the applicable sections of the Elections Code. The Commission will retain all decision-making authority, direct and define the activities of the service providers and consultants, and continue to perform its oversight duties on these activities.

Section 4.07. **Committees.** The Commission may establish ad hoc and/or standing committees to focus on key issues. Such committees shall consist of six (6) or fewer Commissioners. The specific duties of ad hoc or standing committees will be determined by the Commission. Consistent with the Ralph M. Brown Act, the Chairperson or a Vice-Chairperson may serve as an ex-officio member of any committee. An ad hoc committee member's communications, in furtherance of the purpose of the ad hoc committee, do not require disclosure pursuant to Article III, Section 3.10(d) of these bylaws. The ad hoc committee shall report to the full Commission at its next meeting all substantive communications and activities undertaken by the committee. The Commission will retain all authority to direct and define the activities of the committees.

ARTICLE V – OFFICERS, SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT, AND STAFF

Section 5.01. **Officers.** The initial eight (8) randomly selected Commissioners shall select an Interim Chairperson and an Interim Vice Chairperson who will serve in that capacity until the full Commission of 14 members is selected and seated. Thereafter, the full Commission shall select from its membership a Chairperson and one or more Vice Chairperson(s) and any other officers it deems necessary. The Commission officers may rotate or serve simultaneously as specified by the Commission. These officers may exercise powers and shall perform the duties prescribed by law, these bylaws, and any parliamentary procedures adopted by the Commission.

Section 5.02. **Duties of the Chairperson.** The duties of the Chairperson shall include the following:

(a) To convene and preside over regular and special Commission meetings and public hearings and perform duties otherwise established by these Bylaws and Operating Procedures.

(b) To set the meeting agendas in collaboration with the Vice Chairperson(s).

(c) To determine whether a quorum is present, subject to the requirements of the applicable sections of the Elections Code

(d) To call special meetings, as allowed by law, when necessary.

(e) To appoint a Commissioner to serve as Single Point of Contact for Commission consultants pursuant to Section 5.05.

(f) To serve as the sole official spokesperson for the Commission unless this responsibility is delegated in writing. Any inquiries will be directed to the attention of the Chairperson.

(g) To assign duties to the Vice Chairperson(s) as necessary.

(h) To perform other such duties of the office as prescribed by the parliamentary procedures adopted by the Commission.

Section 5.03. **Duties of the Vice Chairperson(s).** The duties of the Vice Chairperson(s) shall include the following:

(a) To collaborate with the Chairperson in setting the meeting agenda.

(b) To perform coordinating functions for the Single Point of Contact for each consultant as needed and other duties as assigned by the Chairperson.

(c) To assume, in the absence of the Chairperson, the duties and responsibilities of that office on a rotating basis in last name alphabetical order or as mutually agreed by the Officers.

Section 5.04. **Officer Vacancy.** If the office of the Chairperson is vacated, the Vice Chairperson(s) will assume the duties of the Chairperson until a Chairperson is selected by the Commission at the next regular meeting. If the office of a Vice Chairperson is vacated, the Chairperson may temporarily appoint a member of the Commission to fill the vacancy until a new Vice Chair is selected by the Commission.

Section 5.05. **Role of the Single Point of Contact.** To facilitate the provision of services by consultants to the Commission, the Commission may establish a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for each consultant. The Chairperson will appoint the SPOC who will serve as the Commission's liaison with a contracted consultant between Commission meetings, facilitating communications, coordinating activities, and reviewing performance relative to contracted services. The specific duties of the SPOC will be determined by the Commission. A SPOC's communications with a consultant do not require disclosure pursuant to Article III, section 3.10(d) of these bylaws. Legal counsel retained to represent the Commission is not subject to this section.

Section 5.06. **Commission Staff.** The County of San Diego Board of Supervisors is required to provide reasonable funding and staffing for the Commission. Staff is key to the successful, independent operation of the Commission in accordance with law. Consistent with the legislative intent in creating the Commission, Commission staff performs its duties in a manner to safeguard the independence of the Commission pursuant to the applicable sections of the Elections Code and to support the legislative mandate that the Commission apply the law in a manner that is impartial and reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process.

(a) As part of staffing required by the Commission, County may provide general counsel on an interim basis until such time that the Commission selects permanent general counsel, subject to the applicable sections of the Elections Code.

(b) The Clerk of the Commission attends all Commission meetings and records the minutes all such meetings.

(c) The Clerk of the Commission keeps the roll, certifies the presence and maintenance of a quorum for meetings, calls the roll and tallies votes, keeps records of motions and actions as they occur at each meeting, and announces the results of voting on motions.

(d) The Clerk of the Commission serves as the parliamentarian to the Commission.

(e) Commission staff provides administrative and organizational support to the Commission, including recordkeeping, to facilitate Commission compliance with applicable sections of the Elections Code, by, among other actions:

(i) Maintaining ongoing communication with the Chair about Commission business.

(ii) Assisting in coordinating and supporting the duties, goals, functions, and operations of the Commission in consultation with the Chair, including assisting ad hoc committees and standing committees formed by the Commission and such SPOC as may be appointed.

(iii) Using best efforts to count the number of members of the public attending a Commission meeting, tallying the number of phone calls, emails, and in-person communications from the public since the previous meeting, and entering such information into the current meeting's minutes.

(iv) Providing administrative and organizational support for preparation of the agenda and supporting materials.

(v) Posting notices of meetings as required by law and maintaining all records of Commission business as required by law.

(vi) Maintaining and reasonably promptly updating an electronic log of oral ex parte communications required to be disclosed pursuant to Article III, § 3.10(d) and an electronic repository of all written or electronic communications required to be disclosed pursuant to Article III, § 3.10(d), and reasonably promptly advising the Commissioners when the log or the repository has been updated.

(vii) Providing information requested by a Commissioner.

ARTICLE VI - MEETINGS

Section 6.01. **Brown Act.** The Commission is subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act.

Section 6.02. **Quorum.** At least nine (9) Commissioners of the 14-member Commission constitute a quorum and are required to take affirmative action. Less than a quorum may adjourn a meeting.

Section 6.03. **Voting.** Voting is done on the basis of one vote per person. No proxy or

absentee voting is permitted. Nine or more affirmative votes shall be required for any official action.

Section 6.04. **Rules of Order.** Except as otherwise provided by these Bylaws and Operating Procedures, Rosenberg's Rules of Order shall govern the procedure at meetings of the Commission. https://www.cacities.org/Resources/Open-Government/RosenbergText_2011.aspx. The Chairperson or Commission may formulate additional specific procedural rules of order to govern the conduct of its meetings. A technical defect in following the rules governing Commission meetings shall not invalidate official action taken by nine or more affirmative votes.

Section 6.05. **Regular Commission Meetings.** The full Commission, once seated, shall adopt a regular schedule for meeting twice per month and shall schedule meetings at various times to accommodate a variety of work schedules and to reach as large an audience as possible. The regular meeting schedule can be modified by the Commission. The Commission may schedule additional meetings as needed.

Section 6.06. **Special Commission Meetings.** Special Meetings of the Commission may be called in the manner provided by the Ralph M. Brown Act.

Section 6.07. **Schedule and Agenda Posting.** All Commission meeting schedules and agendas will be posted as required by the Ralph M. Brown Act and the Elections Code insofar as its provisions supersede the Ralph M. Brown Act. Meetings will be recorded and posted online.

Section 6.08. **Public Comment.** Public comment on non-agenda items will be limited to 2 minutes per person with an opportunity to provide such comment at the beginning of the meeting, and public comment on agenda items will be limited to 3 minutes per person. Public speakers using translation assistance will be allowed to testify for twice the amount of the public testimony time limit. If simultaneous translation services are used, speakers will be governed by the public testimony time limit applied to speakers not requesting translation assistance. The Commission Chairperson may increase or decrease the time per person in the exercise of the Chairperson's sound discretion, provided, however, that to the extent time is increased or decreased, all persons speaking on a particular item will be given equal time. The Chairperson may reopen non-agenda public comment, or public comment on an item on the agenda, in the exercise of the Chairperson's sound discretion.

ARTICLE VII - ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 7.01. **Adoption of Bylaws.** These Bylaws and Operating Procedures may be adopted by a vote of nine (9) of the fourteen (14) the Commissioners.

Section 7.02. **Amendment of Bylaws.** These Bylaws and Operating Procedures may be amended by a vote of nine (9) of the fourteen (14) the Commissioners.

Section 7.03. **Additional Rules and Regulations.** In addition to the Bylaws and Operating Procedures, the Chairperson or Commission may prepare and establish rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

Section 7.04. **Enforcement of Bylaws.** The Commission may take such appropriate action as allowed by law to enforce these bylaws.

These Bylaws and Operating Procedures were approved by the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission on July 29, 2021.

2. **Map of prior San Diego County Supervisorial Districts as adopted by the Board of Supervisors on September 27, 2011**

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS (2011)

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Pechanga Reservation
Pala Reservation
Pauma and Yuima Reservation
Rincon Reservation
La Jolla Reservation
Los Coyotes Reservation
San Pasqual Reservation
Santa Ysabel Reservation
Mesa Grande Reservation
Inaja and Cosmit Reservation
Barona Reservation
Capitan Grande Reservation
Viejas Reservation
Cuyapaipe Reservation
Sycuan Reservation
Manzanita Reservation
La Posta Reservation
Jamul Indian Village
Campo Reservation

MCB CAMP JOSEPH H PENDLETON
Fallbrook Naval Weapons Station
MCAS MIRAMAR

OCEANSIDE
VISTA
CARLSBAD
SAN MARCOS
ESCONDIDO
ENCINITAS
SOLANA BEACH
DEL MAR
POWAY
SANTEE
SAN DIEGO
EL CAJON
LA MESA
LEMON GROVE
NATIONAL CITY
CORONADO
CHULA VISTA
IMPERIAL BEACH

Legend

Current Supervisorial Districts (2011)
- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Military Facility
- Indian Reservation

0 5 10 Miles

N

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

3. **Board Letters pertaining to creation of the IRC:**

- October 13, 2020: Notice of Public Hearing: Selection of The First Eight Members of The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission by Random Drawing and Establish Appropriations for Support of the Independent Redistricting Commission
- June 8, 2021: Establish Appropriations of $467,500 to Support the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

DATE: **October 13, 2020** **04**

TO: Board of Supervisors

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING: SELECTION OF THE FIRST EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION BY RANDOM DRAWING AND ESTABLISH APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION (DISTRICTS: ALL)

OVERVIEW

Pursuant to California Elections Code Section 21550-21553 and the Charter of the County of San Diego, the responsibility to draw the new supervisorial district boundaries will be done by the County's Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC). From May 18, 2020 through July 31, 2020, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors received applications from San Diego County residents to serve on the IRC. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors verified the applicants' voter registration status with the Registrar of Voters, rated the applications in accordance with the requirements listed in the aforementioned Elections Code, and identified the 60 most qualified applicants.

The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is required to select, by random drawing, eight applicants from the pool of qualified applicants to serve on the IRC. The random drawing will be conducted in two rounds. The first round will select one commissioner for each of the five supervisorial districts. The second round will select three commissioners from the pool of remaining applicants.

The eight randomly selected commissioners will meet to select six more commissioners from the pool of qualified applicants to form a commission with 14 citizens. The full commission must be created no later than December 31, 2020.

RECOMMENDATION(S)
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

1. Observe a random drawing conducted by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to select one commissioner for the County's Independent Redistricting Commission from each of the five supervisorial district subpools established by the Clerk.
2. After completing the first random drawing, observe a second random drawing conducted by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors from all the remaining applicants, without respect to subpools, to select three additional commissioners.

3. Establish appropriations of $750,000 in the Finance and General Government Group Executive Office, Services & Supplies as a preliminary budget for required support of the County's Independent Redistricting Commission in Fiscal Year 2020-21 based on available General Fund fund balance. **(4 VOTES)**

FISCAL IMPACT
There is no fiscal impact associated with the Board's observation of the random drawing to select eight commissioners for the County's Independent Redistricting Commission. There will be no change in net General Fund cost and no additional staff years.

Funds for support of the Commission's tasks are not included in the Fiscal Year 2020-21 Operational Plan in the Finance and General Government Group Executive Office. If approved, this request will result in costs of $750,000 in Fiscal Year 2020-21 and will be funded by available General Fund fund balance. County staff may return to the Board to request additional appropriations at a later date, subject to the needs and direction of the full Commission once seated. There will be no additional staff years.

BUSINESS IMPACT STATEMENT
N/A

ADVISORY BOARD STATEMENT
N/A

BACKGROUND
Every ten years, after the federal census, district boundaries for federal, state, and local elected offices are redrawn to reflect new population data and shifting populations to ensure equal voter representation to the extent possible. This process is called redistricting.

California Elections Code Section 21550-21553 and the County Charter, Section 400.1 set forth the rules for drawing the supervisorial boundaries and provides that the responsibility to draw the new supervisorial district boundaries rests with the County's Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC).

Elections Code Section 21550 provides that the political party preferences of the IRC members, shall be as proportional as possible to the total number of voters who are registered with each political party in the County of San Diego or those who do not have a party preference, as determined by registration at the most recent statewide election. However, the political party preferences of the IRC members are not required to be exactly the same as the proportion of political party preferences among the registered voters of the County. At least one IRC member shall reside in each of the five existing supervisorial districts of the Board of Supervisors.

Additionally, Elections Code Section 21550 requires IRC members meet the following qualifications

1. Be a resident of the County of San Diego.
2. Be a voter who has been continuously registered in the County of San Diego with the same political party preference or with no political party preference and who has not changed the voter's political party preference for five or more years immediately preceding the date of the voter's appointment to the IRC.
3. Have voted in at least one of the last three statewide elections immediately preceding the voter's application to be a member of the IRC.
4. Within the 10 years immediately preceding the date of application to the IRC, neither the applicant, nor an immediate family member of the applicant, has done any of the following:
    a. Been appointed to, elected to, or run as a candidate for office at the local, county, state or federal level representing the County of San Diego.
    b. Served as an employee of, or paid consultant for, an elected representative at the local, state or federal level representing the County of San Diego.
    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 San Diego.
    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 federal, state or local lobbyist.
5. Must have experience that demonstrates analytical skills relevant to the redistricting process and voting rights. Must also possess an ability to comprehend and apply the applicable state and federal legal requirements.
6. Must have experience that demonstrates an ability to be impartial.
7. Must have experience that demonstrates an appreciation for the diverse demographics and geography of the County of San Diego.

The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors conducted an extensive outreach campaign to inform residents of the opportunity to apply for the IRC. The Clerk sent several mass e-mails announcing the opening of the application period to nearly 5,000 individuals. The e-mail included members of County boards, commissions, committees, school district officials, special districts, city clerks, elected officials in the County, voter advocacy groups, local community organizations participating in the CountMe 2020 Census outreach efforts, and anyone that has previously applied for the County's Community Enhancement Grant funding since they represent a wide variety of organizations. The Clerk also provided several virtual presentations on the redistricting application process to community organizations that were interested. Additionally, the California State Auditor sent a notification to all individuals in San Diego County that previously applied for the State's Citizens Redistricting Commission and the City of San Diego sent a notification to those who signed up for the City's redistricting interest list. Finally, the County's Communications Office conducted outreach through the County News Center and posted videos and messages on social media through Twitter, Facebook, NextDoor, and Instagram.

From May 18, 2020 through July 31, 2020, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors received 291 applications to serve on the IRC. Of those, 231 applicants met the qualifications listed above. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors verified the applicants' voter registration status with the

Registrar of Voters, rated the eligible applications and, in accordance with the aforementioned Elections Code, identified the 60 most qualified applicants. The names of the 60 most qualified applicants were posted on the Clerk of the Board's webpage on August 26, 2020 and their corresponding applications were available to the public for the required 30-day period.

Today's action is to allow the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to conduct a random drawing to select one IRC member from each of the five District subpools established by the Clerk. After completing the first random drawing, the Clerk of the Board will conduct a second random drawing from all the remaining applicants, without respect to subpools, to select three additional IRC members.

The eight randomly selected IRC members will meet in late October and early November to review the remaining applicants and will appoint six additional applicants to the IRC. The six appointees shall be chosen based on relevant experience, analytical skills, and ability to be impartial, and to ensure that the IRC reflects the County's diversity, including racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity. However, formulas or specific ratios shall not be applied for this purpose. The eight IRC members shall also consider political party preference, selecting applicants so that the political party preference of the members of the IRC complies with California Elections Code Section 21550, subdivision (c).

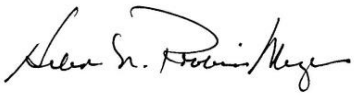
The full IRC must be created no later than December 31, 2020.

Additionally, California Elections Code Section 21552(c)(8) requires the Board of Supervisors to provide for reasonable funding and staffing for the commission. If approved, today's actions would establish appropriations of $750,000 in the Finance and General Government Group Executive Office, Services & Supplies as a preliminary budget for County staff support of the IRC in Fiscal Year 2020-21 as required under State law, including public hearings in each supervisorial district, mapping, public outreach, translation, contracted and other services. The funding source is available General Fund fund balance. These appropriations will support the initial activities of County staff to prepare for the onboarding and associated activities of the IRC until all members are appointed by December 31, 2020. County staff may return to the Board to request additional appropriations at a later date, subject to the needs and direction of the full IRC once seated.

LINKAGE TO THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO STRATEGIC PLAN

Today's proposed action supports the Sustainable Environments/Thriving Strategic Initiative in the County of San Diego's 2020-25 Strategic Plan by creating and promoting diverse opportunities for residents to exercise the right to be civically engaged and find solutions to current and future challenges.

Respectfully submitted,



HELEN N. ROBBINS-MEYER
Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. California Elections Code Section 21550-21553
2. List of 60 Most Qualified Applicants

AGENDA ITEM INFORMATION SHEET

REQUIRES FOUR VOTES: ☒ Yes ☐ No

WRITTEN DISCLOSURE PER COUNTY CHARTER SECTION 1000.1 REQUIRED
☐ Yes ☒ No

PREVIOUS RELEVANT BOARD ACTIONS:
N/A

BOARD POLICIES APPLICABLE:
N/A

BOARD POLICY STATEMENTS:
N/A

MANDATORY COMPLIANCE:
California Elections Code, Division 21, Chapter 6.5 (Sections 21550-21553)
Charter of the County of San Diego, Section 400.1

ORACLE AWARD NUMBER(S) AND CONTRACT AND/OR REQUISITION NUMBER(S):
N/A

ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

OTHER CONCURRENCE(S): Finance & General Government Group Executive Office

CONTACT PERSON(S):

Andrew Potter	Barbara Jiménez
Name	Name
619-531-5434	619-338-2722
Phone	Phone
Andrew.Potter@sdcounty.ca.gov	Barbara.Jiménez@sdcounty.ca.gov
E-mail	E-mail

DATE: **June 8, 2021** **17**

TO: Board of Supervisors

SUBJECT: ESTABLISH APPROPRIATIONS OF $467,500 TO SUPPORT THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION (DISTRICT: ALL)

OVERVIEW

Pursuant to California Elections Code Section 21550-21553 and the Charter of the County of San Diego, the decennial responsibility to draw new supervisorial district boundaries in 2021 is being completed by the County's first Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC). The full IRC was seated on November 20, 2020.

Since that time, the IRC has reviewed the preliminary redistricting budget of $750,000 that was established by the Board of Supervisors (Board) in the context of actual experience and work currently underway along with the many uncertainties in the redistricting timeline and meeting schedule due to delayed release of Census data. On March 11, 2021 the IRC formed an Ad Hoc Committee to develop recommendations for an update to the redistricting budget as a basis for a request to the Board, and on May 13, 2021 the IRC approved making a request to the Board for additional appropriations of $467,500 primarily for unanticipated legal services, Information Technology (IT) needs, translation and interpretation services and to establish a reserve for future and unforeseen expenses.

Today's action includes a request from the IRC to the Board to establish appropriations of $467,500 for support of the IRC and its redistricting responsibilities through project completion.

RECOMMENDATION
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Establish appropriations of $467,500 in the Finance and General Government Group Executive Office, Services & Supplies to support the County's Independent Redistricting Commission based on available prior year General Fund fund balance. **(4 VOTES)**

EQUITY IMPACT STATEMENT

The County's decennial redistricting process of the IRC seeks to ensure equal voter representation to the extent possible and meet requirements under law, including for public input. Budgeted appropriations support the IRC's broad and diverse public outreach, engagement, and community participation efforts toward drawing equitable supervisorial district lines that represent the

County's diversity. With increased inclusivity, the Commission's redistricting process can result in equitable political representation, thereby increasing the opportunity for public policies that support all San Diego County communities in building better health, living safely, and thriving.

FISCAL IMPACT
Additional funds for support of the Commission's services and activities are not included in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-21 Operational Plan for the Finance and General Government Group Executive Office. If approved, this request will result in additional appropriations of $467,500 for the Independent Redistricting Commission in Fiscal Year 2020-21 for a total budget of $1,217,500 based on available prior year General Fund fund balance. There will be no additional staff years. Any funds remaining at the end of FY 2020-21 will be carried forward for use in support of the Commission in FY 2021-22 and through redistricting project completion.

BUSINESS IMPACT STATEMENT
The IRC has issued two Requests for Proposals to competitively procure Public Outreach and Engagement Services, and Demographer Services, respectively, to support redistricting. Issuance of these contracts will provide additional business opportunities for community-based organizations and/or private firms to implement outreach and demography projects approved by the IRC.

ADVISORY BOARD STATEMENT
On May 13, 2021 the IRC approved a recommendation from its Budget Ad Hoc Committee, "to increase the San Diego County Independent Redistricting Commission Budget in the amount of $467,500 to $1,217,500 and direct staff to request from the San Diego County Board of Supervisors an additional funding allocation in the amount of $467,500." During the discussion, the IRC reviewed the budgetary impact of changes to the contract with legal counsel and other needs that have been identified since the formation of the IRC by the Budget Ad Hoc Committee. The IRC unanimously approved, by a 14-0 vote, the recommended increase and directed staff to request from the Board of Supervisors additional appropriations of $467,500 primarily for an unanticipated increase in contracted legal responsibilities but also for IT needs, translation and interpretation services and to establish a reserve, bringing the total IRC budget to $1,217,500.

BACKGROUND
Every ten years, after the federal census, district boundaries for federal, state, and local elected offices are redrawn to reflect new population data and shifting populations to ensure equal representation to the extent possible and meet requirements under law, including for public input. This process is called redistricting. California Elections Code Section 21550-21553 and the County Charter, Section 400.1 set forth the rules for drawing the supervisorial boundaries and provides that the responsibility to draw the new supervisorial district boundaries rests with the County's first Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC). Additionally, California Elections Code Section 21552(c)(8) requires the Board of Supervisors to provide for reasonable funding and staffing for the Commission.

On October 13, 2020 (4) the Board of Supervisors (Board) established appropriations of $750,000 as a preliminary budget for support of the IRC in Fiscal Year 2020-21 as required under State law

based on available prior year General Fund fund balance, and selected the first eight Commissioners by random drawing. On November 20, 2020 the IRC selected the remaining six Commissioners to form the full IRC, made up of 14 selected citizen volunteers from throughout the County.

As established by the Board, the preliminary budget was intended for County staff support of the IRC in Fiscal Year 2020-21, including initial onboarding and subsequent legally required and other activities of the IRC, including public hearings in each supervisorial district, mapping, public outreach, translation, contracted and other services.

Since its formation, the IRC has met biweekly, including monthly budget reviews and other budget-related actions and discussions. On March 11, 2021 the IRC formed an Ad Hoc Committee to develop recommendations for an update to the redistricting budget as a basis for a request to the Board, based largely on unanticipated changes to the County's contract with external legal counsel supporting redistricting and other unanticipated developments from outside the County (e.g., the delayed release of federal and state census data).

Since the redistricting budget was established by the Board, the responsibilities of contracted legal counsel have increased significantly from the initial project estimate, notably in the areas of general counsel services and procurement advisory services for the IRC. It was initially estimated that the County's contracted legal services would include only specialized redistricting counsel, with the other responsibilities addressed internally by County Counsel (general and procurement) at no direct cost to the Commission's budget. However, as the actual work of the IRC proceeded County Counsel determined it could not perform the services related to the increased responsibilities of contracted legal counsel. The legal services agreement with Nielsen Merksamer Parrinello Gross & Leoni LLP was amended to revise the payment structure to better align compensation with the hours required to fulfill increased responsibilities.

Further, the U.S. Census announced in February a four-month delay in the release of data for redistricting which is now anticipated no sooner than mid-August 2021. However, the statutory deadline for the IRC to adopt a redistricting map of December 15, 2021 has not changed, as of yet. However, the California State Legislature currently is considering Senate Bill 594 (Glazer) which attempts to address the impact on local redistricting efforts through changes to statutory requirements and by potentially extending the IRC's map adoption deadline. Due to these uncertainties, the IRC is now estimating that the timeline for the redistricting project could possibly extend through March 2022.

Accordingly, on May 13, 2021, the IRC Budget Ad Hoc Committee recommended the IRC request from the Board an increase of $467,500 for unanticipated legal services, IT needs, translation and interpretation services and to establish a reserve for future unforeseen expenses. This recommendation was approved unanimously by the IRC, with due regard for the IRC's work and its commitment to effective and efficient stewardship of public funds.

Attachment A includes the IRC approved line-item budget of the recommended budget increase, which includes:

- Increase of $360,000 including:
    - Net increase of $250,000 for unanticipated costs associated with the amendment to the existing contract with Nielsen Merksamer Parrinello Gross & Leoni LLP for external legal counsel.
    - Net increase of $110,000 for potential future legal costs for additional contracted expert legal services that may be needed to support the IRC's map drawing activities.
- Increase of $52,500 for costs associated with translation and interpretation for unanticipated future public meetings of the IRC that may be needed, based on the translation requirements of the California Elections Code. Due to the Census data delay and potential legislative changes, much uncertainty remains about the IRC's timeline for public meetings in the Fall of 2021. The recommended increase would support translation and interpretation for five "Education Tour" informational meetings about redistricting and ten additional meetings of the IRC that may be needed.
- Increase of $50,000 as a reserve for unforeseen future expenses, including any unanticipated needs as in-person meetings resume.
- Increase of $5,000 for additional IT equipment to address the County's emergent requirements for remote network security for Commissioners, and other future needs.

If approved, today's actions would establish additional appropriations of $467,500 in the Finance and General Government Group Executive Office, Services & Supplies in Fiscal Year 2020-21 to support the IRC based on available prior year General Fund fund balance. However, due to the uncertainties still present in the IRC's timeline, County staff may return to the Board to request additional appropriations at a later date, subject to the needs and direction of the IRC.

LINKAGE TO THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO STRATEGIC PLAN

Today's proposed action supports the Sustainable Environments/Thriving Strategic Initiative in the County of San Diego's 2021-26 Strategic Plan by creating and promoting diverse opportunities for residents to exercise the right to be civically engaged and find solutions to current and future challenges.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN N. ROBBINS-MEYER
Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENT(S)

Attachment A – IRC Budget Recommendation Approved 05-13-21

AGENDA ITEM INFORMATION SHEET

REQUIRES FOUR VOTES: ☒ Yes ☐ No

WRITTEN DISCLOSURE PER COUNTY CHARTER SECTION 1000.1 REQUIRED
☐ Yes ☒ No

PREVIOUS RELEVANT BOARD ACTIONS:
October 13, 2020 (4) Notice of Public Hearing: Selection of the First Eight Members of the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission by Random Drawing and Establish Appropriations for Support of the Independent Redistricting Commission

BOARD POLICIES APPLICABLE:
N/A

BOARD POLICY STATEMENTS:
N/A

MANDATORY COMPLIANCE:
California Elections Code, Division 21, Chapter 6.5 (Sections 21550-21553)
Charter o the County of San Diego, Section 400.1

ORACLE AWARD NUMBER(S) AND CONTRACT AND/OR REQUISITION NUMBER(S):
N/A

ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: Finance and General Government Group Executive Office

OTHER CONCURRENCE(S): N/A

CONTACT PERSON(S):

Barbara Jiménez	
Name	Name
619-338-2722	
Phone	Phone
Barbara.Jiménez@sdcounty.ca.gov	
E-mail	E-mail

4. **Commissioner Biographies**

As noted above in the Commissioner Selection Process, 14 individuals were selected to serve on the IRC. In order to assist the public in understanding the qualifications of the members, each member provided a short biography for website publication:

- https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/redistricting/commissioner-bios.html

4. Commissioner Biographies

As noted above in the Commissioner Selection Process, 14 individuals were selected to serve on the IRC. In order to assist the public in understanding the qualifications of the members, each member provided a short biography for website publication:

David Bame, Chair, District 1, Non-Partisan

David Bame is a retired U.S. diplomat (Foreign Service Officer), with 29 years of experience working in more than 70 other countries as well as in Washington. Mr. Bame's political-military focus throughout his career has included work on key U.S. national security policies around the word, especially the Middle East and Europe. His last assignment was in San Diego, where he advised Navy SEALs about national strategy and foreign policy issues. Mr. Bame has lectured on U.S. government and civics in Bosnia, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and numerous U.S. and other universities. He holds a B.A. and M.A.T. from the University of Virginia, and a Masters in Military Studies from the USMC Command Staff College in Quantico, Virginia. Mr. Bame and his wife enjoy volunteering with local schools and youth sports, as well as regularly securing cease-fires and hosting negotiations among their three children.

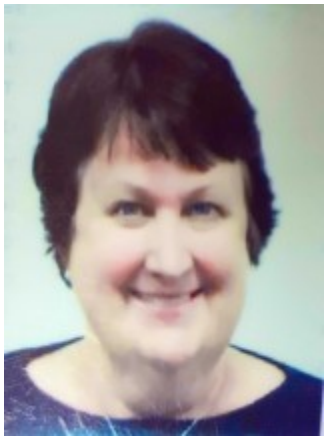
Amy Caterina, Co Vice-Chair, District 3, Democratic Party

Amy Caterina is an investor relations and corporate communications consultant in the biotechnology industry, providing investor relations, public relations, marketing communications and corporate communications consulting services. Previously, Caterina served as head of Investor Relations for Genetronics Biomedical and Dura Pharmaceuticals. She also worked in the financial services industry at State Street Bank & Trust and the Capital Group. Caterina is currently a board member for the Lymphedema Advocacy Group, a non-profit organization focused on advancing lymphedema care in the United States. As a co-founder of San Diego Schools, an education advocacy group, she counsels parents and students to help them better understand how their school district operates and how their participation can improve education in San Diego County. Caterina currently serves on the Canyon Crest Academy High School Site Council. Also, she volunteers as a merit badge counselor for the San Diego-Imperial Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Caterina is a graduate of Simmons College with a BA in International Business.

Carmen-Rosette Garcia (Rosette), Co Vice-Chair, District 5, Non-Partisan

Rosette is a 30-year resident of North County, where she and her husband raised their two children. An active and engaged community volunteer, she ran for and was elected to the Cardiff School Board. She currently is a Director on the Boards of the League of Women Voters of North County San Diego, the San Diego Women's Foundation, and Planned Parenthood of the Pacific Southwest (PPPSW), which serves San Diego, Riverside, and Imperial County. She is the previous Chair of the Board of the PPPSW
Action Fund, a 501(c)4 organization. She earned a bachelor's degree in Biology from the University of Texas and began her career doing administrative work in cancer research. She later completed graduate
studies and taught in the English Department at the University of San Diego.

She is an avid hiker, tennis player, reader, gardener, and solver of NY Times crossword puzzles.



Colleen Stephanie Brown, Commissioner, District 5, Republican Party

Commissioner Brown is elated to be able to participate in the first San Diego County 2020 Independent Redistricting Commission.

As the daughter of a lifelong Navy veteran, Commissioner Brown was born into public service. She was active in her student government throughout her years of schooling. Earning a degree in accounting she took employment with the State of CA as an auditor where she served for 26 years. She retired to spend more time with her son during his high school years. Commissioner Brown went back to work as the Controller for a family manufacturing business she finished her career as an auditor for DCAA in the Federal government.

Her life and work experience honed her skills with computers, data analytics, and government procedures. Commissioner Brown served six years on the State of CA Board of Equalization's Women's Advisory Committee developing her awareness of diversity in the workforce and society as a whole.

Commissioner Brown and her husband have lived in Valley Center for 35 years. They have one son and enjoy travelling and camping.

Commissioner Brown is committed to working hard to include every voice in San Diego County when performing her position on the 2020 Independent Redistricting Commission.

Chris Chen, Commissioner, District 5, Republican Party

Chris Chen runs a consulting business with clients who are innovators in the energy space such as GridX and Hygge Energy. In his most recent corporate role he was the Strategy Development Manager for San Diego Gas & Electric, focusing on business model innovation and advanced technology. He holds two patents related to electric vehicles.

He has a BA and MBA from the University of California, Irvine. Chris has been an adjunct professor at California State University, Long Beach, as well as a line manager in the information technology, finance and human resources functions. He has published four books and articles on a variety of topics and serves on the technical advisory boards for Orison, Hygge Power (unrelated to Hygge Energy), and GridX. Chris enjoys friendship, fellowship, family, faith and fitness.

Sonia Diaz, Commissioner, District 4, Democratic Party

Sonia Diaz (She/Her/Hers) is a Public Policy Manager for Outdoor Outreach, a nonprofit that connects youth from underrepresented communities to recreational opportunities in the outdoors. Sonia grew up most of her life in southeastern San Diego, where she attended Bell Middle School and Morse High School. She received her bachelor's degree in Sociology from the University of Chicago and has over a decade of experience in various roles working for both international and local nonprofits in the areas of fundraising and grant writing, policy advocacy, nonprofit development,
volunteer recruitment, and project management. In 2006-2007, she served as a California Senate Fellow and Legislative Aide to State Senator Sheila J. Kuehl where she staffed and analyzed bills covering environmental issues and health policy. She continued her service to her community as president of the Oak Park Neighborhood Council, and in 2016, received the women's leadership award in community activism by Assembly Member Shirley Weber. She enjoys traveling and the outdoors and is an avid ultrarunner and hiker. On her free time, you will most likely find her exploring one of many beautiful backcountry trails of San Diego County. Some of her favorites include El Cajon Mountain, Iron Mountain, and Carizzo Badlands of Anza-Borrego.

Elidia C. Dostal, Commissioner, District 1, Democratic Party

Elidia C. Dostal is a business attorney who has served the San Diego community since her graduation from Yale Law School in 2002. She began her career at the international law firm Latham & Watkins LLP, then maintained a solo practice for eight years before joining Vanst Law LLP in 2018. She also served as in-house counsel (secondment) at the San Diego Padres in the summer of 2016, when San Diego hosted the MLB All-Star Game. Elidia enjoys literature, yoga, writing letters to her friends and family around the globe, and strolling along the sand of San Diego's beautiful beaches.

Barbara Thompson Hansen, Commissioner, District 4, Republican Party

Barbara Thompson Hansen, originally from Westwood and Pasadena in Los Angeles County, is a retired educator and non-profit manager working with at-risk populations in San Diego County. A graduate of Northwestern University where she earned a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science, she later earned a Master's Degree from the University of Washington in Integrated Curriculum and Resource Development. She has spent her long and varied career working to create educational programs that provide greater opportunity for success to often overlooked children and adults. Since relocating to San Diego nearly 25 years ago, she has worked as a teacher, grant writer, contract manager and volunteer leader and has made it her business to learn as much as she could about her community - working, listening, participating, encouraging, supporting and demonstrating passion for learning in all that she does. She is an avid genealogist, loves to play bridge, has a beautiful garden, and does the crossword puzzle every day.

Kenneth Inman, Commissioner, District 2, Democratic Party

Ken is a retired senior executive whose extensive knowledge and expertise in cartography and spatial analytics dovetails well with the IRC's task of redrawing San Diego County's supervisorial districts. During his career, he led marketing analytics consulting and data science research and development teams at Neustar and Claritas. He was also an Assistant Professor of Economics at Claremont McKenna College and has a PhD in Economics and Econometrics from the University of Washington. His expertise includes big data analytics, predictive modeling, digital marketing analytics, geographic information systems, marketing effectiveness measurement, and spatial analytics. He enjoys traveling with his wife, mountain biking, hiking, cooking, and gardening.

Kristina Kruglyak, Commissioner, District 3, Non-Partisan

Bioinformatics Scientist; Head of Informatics at PetDx following 10 years at Illumina focusing on Informatics and Diagnostics; Received a B.S. in Mathematics from the College of William and Mary and a Ph.D. in Biomedical Engineering from the University of Virginia; Enjoys sports, especially soccer, tennis, and swimming.

Arv Larson, Commissioner, District 4, Democratic Party

With a PhD in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, has served in technical and management positions within several leading R&D professional services and consulting firms. Arv has also participated in the formation of two high-technology small businesses and has led a R&D consulting practice. He has served as technical consultant to the Defense Department's Office of Innovative Science and Technology and the White House's Office of National Drug Control Policy. Arv is a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and is a licensed Professional Engineer in the state of California. He also served as a Research Professor at George Mason University, as IEEE Vice President for United States Activities. and chaired several IEEE U.S. Technology Policy Conferences. Arv is past Commodore of the Shady Oaks Yacht Club and past President of the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation. As a second career, holding a Master's License from the U.S. Coast Guard as a professional yacht Captain, Arv currently provides yacht deliveries and other professional captain services to maritime clients. His personal interests include exploring, recreational boating, and special-interest automobiles.

Fernandez (Frank) Ponds, Commissioner, District 1, Democratic Party

Fernandez "Frank" Ponds, RDML, USN, Ret. - Principal and Owner of FPONDS LLC Independent Consultant provides consulting services in defense and national security, strategic planning, maritime safety, and security and disaster preparedness and response. Admiral Ponds served 33years in the U.S. Navy developing people, creating high-performing organizations, and driving transformation through continuous process improvement within complex global security environments. Frank is The Director of Strategic Planning for The Stevenson International Consulting Firm. He holds a B.A. from The University of Alabama; M.S. National Security Strategy, National Defense University; M.S. Military Studies, Marine Corps Command and Staff College and M.S. Information Systems Technology, The George Washington University. He is a graduate of the Darden Corporate Business School and The National Association of Corporate Directors for Executive Leaders. Actively involved in the local San Diego Community, he is a member of Mission: Readiness– Council For A Strong America, The National Naval Officers Association and supports the San Diego County Jackie Robinson Family YMCA Foundation. He and wife, Carol, are recent grandparents. Frank likes spending time with family and friends, traveling, and chasing golf balls out of the “rough” on a bright sunny day.

John (Jack) Russ, Commissioner, District 2, Republican Party

After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy, Jack Russ served over 20 years on both active and reserve duty in aviation, engineering and executive officer billets. After leaving active duty, he worked in the electric power industry -- both public and private sectors -- providing technical expertise and economic rationale regarding energy resources. As a Registered Professional Mechanical Engineer, he also provided expert witness testimony in regulatory, civil and criminal proceedings.

Concurrently, Jack was adjunct professor of economics at San Diego State University for over 30 years. His advanced degrees were in economics, finance and public policy.

Jack lives in Poway and has provided pro bono the City with opinions and analysis on various energy options. He was a voluntary board member of a State chartered credit union for over 30 years and also served on two Congressional advisory committees regarding Service Academy nominations.

Jack enjoys sailing and working around the home he shares with his wife of 50 years. But his most favorite time is with his family -- especially, his six grandchildren.

Ramesses Surban, Commissioner, District 3, Non-Partisan

Ramesses strengthens our community as an attorney with San Diego's largest non-profit legal services provider, where he practices housing and civil rights law. He began his legal career by founding a solo civil litigation practice before joining a national law firm's Environmental/Toxic Tort practice group.

Drawing on his nearly decade-long experience as a former urban planner, Commissioner Surban previously served several terms as a member of the Rancho Peñasquitos Planning Board and Rancho Peñasquitos Town Council. In 2016, he monitored the County of San Diego's 2016 Presidential election to ensure compliance with portions of the Voting Rights Act; his subsequent published report, including the County's response, can be found here.

A first-generation immigrant and a proud San Diegan, Ramesses (sounds like "premises") graduated from Mt. Carmel, Miramar College, UC San Diego, and California Western School of Law.

5. Training Continuum

Independent Redistricting Commission Training Continuum

Following is a list of training items for posting on the redistricting website, in alignment with the IRC Training Continuum as proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee on Commissioner Training and approved by the Independent Redistricting Commission. Web posting will include links to relevant presentations/materials/sites and/or video time codes as available.

ORIENTATION PHASE
NOVEMBER 2020 – MARCH 2021

Training Completed During IRC Meetings

- Brown Act *(Completed November and December 2020)*
- Competitive Procurement *(Completed December 2020)*
- County Financial Risk Assessment and Controls (FRAC) *(Completed January 2021)*
- Redistricting 101:
    - Overview & Responsibilities *(Completed February 2021)*
    - Outreach to Communities of Interest *(Completed February 2021)*

Additional Training Opportunities for Commissioners

- Common Cause California "Redistricting Workshop" *(Completed January 2021)*

EDUCATION PHASE
APRIL 2021 – AUGUST 2021

Training to be Completed During IRC Meetings *(suggest one per month)*

- Guest speakers (TBD)
    - Offer of presentation from Jeanine Erikat, Partnership for Advancement of New Americans (PANA) on best practices for language access and outreach to African, Arab, Middle Eastern, Muslim, and South Asian (AAMEMSA) our communities
- Demonstration of line drawing software (TBD)
- Training on current Census and other geography and data, as available, and demographics of supervisorial districts including communities of interest from demographer contractor (TBD)
- Mapping software/mapping/GIS training from demographer contractor (TBD)

Additional Training Opportunities for Commissioners

Topic: Baseline Training Identified by AHC *(suggest review during March/April 2021)*

- Common Cause California "Redistricting Workshop" *(review if did not attend in January)*
- National Conference of State Legislatures
    - "Redistricting Data 101"
    - Redistricting Software (4 presentations)
- Rose Institute of State and Local Government – Claremont McKenna College
    - "Webinars: 2020 Census and the New Redistricting Cycle"
        - "2021 Redistricting: New Rules for California Local Governments – Virtual Conference"

        - Census Overview and Projections
        - CA Redistricting Commission
        - Local Redistricting
- Websites and Materials Suggested by Commissioners
    - www.Localredistricting.org
    - www.Allaboutredistricting.org
    - www.longbeach.gov/redistricting
    - www.ncsl.org/research/redistricting.aspx

Topic: Public Outreach/Communities of Interest *(suggest review during April/May 2021)*

- Past Presentations/Speakers from California Citizen Redistricting Commission Meetings:
    - Global Access
    - Communities of Interest (COI) Tool
    - Global Access Issues
    - General Access/Language
    - Local/Field Level Nonprofit Panel on civic engagement
    - General Access/Increasing Public Access
    - Strategies for Outreach
    - Strategies for Public Input Meetings
    - Training on Communities of Interest (COI) and their relation to drawing the lines
- Websites and Materials Suggested by Commissioners
    - SANDAG "2020 Census Complete Count Strategic Plan"
    - California Common Cause "Roadmap for Local Redistricting in California"
    - "Community Engagement and Outreach" document

Topic: Census and Data *(suggest review during May/June 2021)*

- Past Presentations/Speakers from California Citizen Redistricting Commission Meetings:
    - Census Update: Presentation by Karin MacDonald, Statewide Database
    - Panel to Discuss Incarcerated Population
    - Update on 2020 Census
    - California Census
    - Training on California's Diverse Demographics and Geography, an overview of California's population, race and ethnic diversity, and geography
    - Training video: "California's Diverse Demographics and Geography," Eric McGhee (Public Policy Institute of California) provides an overview of California's population, race and ethnic diversity, and geography.
- Websites and Materials Suggested by Commissioners
    - www.drawmycacommunity.org
    - www.Census.gov

Topic: Voting Rights Act *(suggest review during June/July 2021)*

- Past Presentations/Speakers from California Citizen Redistricting Commission Meetings:
    - Voting Rights Act and Latino Community
    - Voting Rights Act Litigation

    - Voting Rights Act Compliance
    - Training on the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 and its application to Redistricting
    - Training video: "Redistricting 101," Justin Levitt (Loyola Law School) provides an overview of the redistricting process, with a focus on the applicable legal concepts including the Voters FIRST Act, U.S. Constitution, and the Voters Rights Act of 1965.
- Websites and Materials Suggested by Commissioners
    - National Conference of State Legislatures "Vote Dilution: Measuring Voting Patterns by Race/Ethnicity"

Topic: General *(suggest review during July/August 2021)*
- Websites and Materials Suggested by Commissioners
    - Public Speaking: Toastmasters International www.toastmasters.org
    - Writing Standards: Grammarly: Technology digital writing assistance tool based on artificial intelligence and natural language processing.
- Additional Training Topics Suggested by Commissioners *(content to be updated as available)*
    - Speaker training
    - Meeting protocols
    - Communities of Interest
    - Community outreach and engagement (planning, media, social media, PSA's)
    - Redistricting impact on elections and representation since 2010
    - Lessons learned from other redistricting efforts
    - Redistricting strategies
    - Basis of legal challenges to previous redistricting maps
    - Budget/accounting basics
    - Crucial conversations
    - Making meetings work

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE
MAY – NOVEMBER 2021

Topic: Outreach/Public Hearings *(suggest review May-October 2021)*
Training to be Completed During IRC Meetings *(suggest during outreach meetings)*
- General training about redistricting and how the public can participate (planned TBD)

Additional Training Opportunities for Commissioners
- Past Presentations/Speakers from California Citizen Redistricting Commission Meetings
    - Education Outreach Panel
    - Environment and Infrastructure Panel
    - Update on Outreach and Engagement Strategies - Regional Teams
    - Outreach: Presentations and discussion related to: a. Regional Teams b. Presentation of outreach strategy c. Community partner recommendations on outreach and public participation.

- Websites and Materials Suggested by Commissioners
    - Communities Scotland "National Standards for Community Engagement"
    - County of San Diego Climate Action Plan "Public Outreach and Engagement"

Topic: Pre-Mapping (First Drafts) *(suggest review May - June 2021)*
Additional Training Opportunities for Commissioners

- Past Presentations/Speakers from California Citizen Redistricting Commission Meetings:
    - Data Management & Civic Technology
    - Redistricting Software
    - Training on Census Data and the Process of Map-Drawing, an overview of census data, census geography, and line-drawing/mapping
    - Training video: "Commissioner Experience," Angelo Ancheta (2010 Citizens Redistricting Commissioner and Attorney) discusses communities of interest and diversity as they relate to the commission's map drawing work
    - Training video: "Impartiality and Working with Others," Andre Parvenu (2010 Citizens Redistricting Commissioner) discusses working with others as a member of the Commission.
- Websites and Materials Suggested by Commissioners
    - www.sangis.org
    - US Census "Creating 2020 Census Blocks"
    - www.statewidedatabase.org
    - Statewide Database "Creating California's Official Redistricting Database"

Topic: Map Development: *(suggest review July – August 2021)*
Additional Training Opportunities for Commissioners

- Past Presentations/Speakers from California Citizen Redistricting Commission Meetings:
    - "Redistricting 101 and the Legal Concepts that Apply to Redistricting in California"
    - Training video: "Census Data and the Process of Map-Drawing," Karin Mac Donald and Jaime Clark (Statewide Database, UC Berkeley School of Law) provide training on census data, census geography, and line-drawing / mapping.

Topic: Finalize Redistricting Map: *(suggest review September – November 2021)*
Additional Training Opportunities for Commissioners

- Websites and Materials Suggested by Commissioners
    - "13 Essential Characteristics or Features of a Good Report" http://bconsi.blogspot.com/2013/06/characteristics-features-of-good-business-report.html#:~:text=Essential

FINAL PHASE
DECEMBER 2021

Adopt Redistricting Map (Statutory): December 15, 2021
Additional Training Opportunities for Commissioners
TBD

6. **Education Tour Schedule**

Title of Event / Date	Location	Format	Attendance	Attendees Residing Within District	Attendees Residing Outside District
District 5 Education Tour Thursday, June 3, 2021, at 12:00 pm	Virtual	Virtual	29	66%	34%
District 4 Education Tour Tuesday, June 8, 2021, at 6:00 pm	Virtual	Virtual	20	70%	30%
District 1 Education Tour Wednesday, June 16, 2021, at 4:00 pm	Virtual	Virtual	19	37%	63%
District 3 Education Tour Wednesday, June 23, 2021, at 12:00 pm	Virtual	Virtual	17	59%	41%
District 2 Education Tour Wednesday, June 30, 2021, at 12:00 pm	Virtual	Virtual	23	78%	22%

7. **Pre-Mapping Public Hearings**

Date	Location	District	eComments received	Public Speakers	Attendees (Includes virtual and in-person)
August 12	Mira Mesa Senior Center	General Meeting	31	10	30
August 18	Bonita Sunnyside Library	District 1	11	7	14
August 26	Ronald Reagan Community Center	District 2	27	12	35
September 2	Escondido Chamber of Commerce	District 3	39	17	40
September 9	Valencia Park/Malcolm X Library	District 4	28	15	37
September 18	Green Dragon Tavern & Museum	General Meeting	33	27	65
September 23	Vista Civic Center	District 5	106	43	92
September 25	Spring Valley Community Center	General Meeting	31	24	49

8. **ABASD Final Report – Pre-Mapping**
    - ABASD PMPH Final Report - PPT
    - ABASD PMPH Final Report - Document

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Summary of Pre-Mapping Public Hearings and Success Metrics

During the Pre-map Public Hearings, ABASD coordinated and hosted 8 Pre-map Public Hearings throughout all 5 supervisorial districts with a total of 356 attendees virtual and in-person.

What we learned:

- Based on attendance at the Pre-Mapping Public Hearings, the public attended virtually **3:1**
- Based on the surveys received, **66%** of the participating public submitted input via e-comments
- 36% of the surveys received were from the age range of **61-75**
- More than **65%** of the surveys were submitted by women
- 57.5% of surveys were submitted by white individuals

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Summary of Pre-Mapping Public Hearings and Success Metrics

What worked well:

- Coordinating with community-based organizations through e-mail, newsletters and resharing social media posts
- Targeted outreach and communication with CBOs and trusted messengers
- Online ads- based on click-through rates (CTR) and according to our online ad vendor, the average CTR, for a similar campaign to create awareness for an event or issue, is between .06% to .08%, compared to ours at a higher rate of .19%.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Summary of Pre-Mapping Public Hearings and Success Metrics

What's next:

During the Draft Map Public Hearing period, ABASD will focus outreach efforts on communities with lower engagement such as District 4 through targeted emails to Community-Based Organizations and engagement through additional targeted MOUs. Community-Based Organizations will continue to be asked to push out meeting information via emails and share social media posts.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Summary of Pre-Mapping Public Hearings and Success Metrics

Targeted outreach:

Subcontractors for targeted outreach will be asked to share meeting and maps via e-mails to their members/database and social media outlets. They will also be asked to report back metrics such as: email numbers, social media reach and engagements.

- Central San Diego Black Chamber of Commerce
- Urban League
- RISE
- Voice & Viewpoint
- San Diego County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Made in Paradise Hills

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Summary of Pre-Mapping Public Hearings and Success Metrics

Targeted outreach:

Additional CBOs for targeted outreach:

CBOs

- Alliance San Diego
- Asian Solidarity Collective
- BAPAC
- Barrio Logan Association
- Bayside Community Center
- Chicano Federation
- Convoy District
- Diamond BID
- Disability Rights CA
- Downtown Partnership
- El Cajon Blvd BIA
- Environmental Health Coalition
- Hillcrest Business Association
- Indo-American Arts & Culture Society
- Jacob's Center
- La Vuelta
- League of Women Voters
- League of Women Voters San Diego
- LISC
- Logan Heights CDC
- North County LGBTQ Resource Center
- Palomar Airport Group
- PANA
- Partnership for the Advancement of New Americans
- Pillars of the Community
- Pride
- Promise Zone
- San Diego City College
- San Diego Organizing Project
- SBDC Connect
- The Brink at USD
- The Center
- Urban Corps

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Summary of Pre-Mapping Public Hearings and Success Metrics

Targeted outreach:

Additional CBOs for targeted outreach:

Houses of Worship
- First Samoan Congregational Christian Church
- First Samoan Baptist Community Church
- Metropolitan Community Church
- The Rock Church
- Awaken San Diego

Education
- PUSD
- SDUSD
- University San Diego
- UCSD Groups

Community Councils
- Linda Vista Town Council
- Serra Mesa Community Council
- Rolando Community Council
- Rancho Penasquitos Town Council
- PQ Planning Group
- Mira Mesa Community Council
- Clairemont Town Council

Other
- CCRC, City of San Diego, and City of Chula Vista

ABASD Summary of PMPHs and Success Metrics

SEPTEMBER 2021

County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission Pre-Draft Map Public Hearing Outreach Contractor: Asian Business Association San Diego (ABASD)

County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC) is responsible for the redrawing of the County's supervisorial district boundaries and retained ABASD to manage its outreach efforts and increase public participation in the redistricting process. ABASD's goal is to increase and encourage broad and diverse community participation and input in each supervisorial district throughout a series of public hearings.

Detailed Program Status

ABASD's strategy is to raise awareness of the redistricting process and promote participation in the Public Hearing process in each of the five supervisorial districts by working with its outreach partners throughout the county to communicate with various communities of interest to ensure maximum public participation.

The following is a report on the program status and results found.

Summary of Public Hearings

ABASD coordinated and hosted eight out of eight Pre-Mapping Public Hearings from Aug 12th to Sept 25th at eight different locations throughout five different districts. Three of the meetings were General Meetings and five were district-specific meetings, one in each district.

The first Public Hearing was held on August 12th and was a **General Meeting** at the Mira Mesa Senior Center. The second Public Hearing was held on August 18th at the Bonita Sunnyside Library for **District 1**. The third Public Hearing was held on August 26th at the Ronald Reagan Community Center for **District 2**. September 2nd was held at the Escondido Chamber of Commerce located in **District 3**. The fifth Public Hearing was held on September 9th at the Valencia Park/Malcolm X Library, in **District 4**. The sixth Public Hearing was a **General Meeting** held on September 18th at the Green Dragon Tavern & Museum. The seventh Public Hearing was held on September 23rd at the Vista Civic Center, in **District 5**. The eighth and last Public Hearing was a **General Meeting** held on September 25th at the Spring Valley Community Center.

Total attendance for the Pre-Mapping Public Hearings from August 12th to September 25th was **356**. Of the 356 attendees, **107** **[30%]** attended in person and **249** **[70%]** attended virtually. Based on attendance at the Pre-map Public Hearings, the public chose to attend virtually **3:1**. Based on the surveys received, **66%** of the participating public chose to submit input via e-comments.

What worked well

- Coordinating with community-based organizations through e-mail, newsletters and resharing social media posts
- Targeted outreach and communication with CBOs and trusted messengers
- Online ads- based on click-through rates (CTR) and according to our online ad vendor, the average CTR, for a similar campaign to create awareness for an event or issue, is between .06% to .08%, compared to ours at a higher rate of .19%.

What's next

During the Draft Mapping Public Hearing period, ABASD will focus outreach efforts on communities with lower engagement, based on the number of voluntary surveys received, public comments and e-comments submitted during the Pre-Draft Mapping phase. ABASD will reach these areas, such as district four, through targeted emails, and MOUs with Community-Based Organization to conduct outreach, share meeting information and maps and encourage engagement through their members via emails and sharing on social media platforms.

SUMMARY OF OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Collateral Materials

- Created IRC logo
- Created collateral materials review including an overall flyer with all scheduled dates and district-specific flyers and social media images and online banner ads
- Created flyer with all scheduled dates plus eight individual meeting-specific flyers (multiple revisions)

Social Media and Media

- Set up social media accounts:
  - Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SanDiegoCountyIRC
  - Twitter: https://twitter.com/sdcountyirc
- Created vanity URL: www.drawyourcommunity.com
- Developed social media graphics and distributed broadly through social media accounts
- Developed and distributed press release announcing public hearings to 85 ethnic and community media outlets
- Finalized Public Service Announcement for Radio and TV in English and Spanish and leveraged ABA member benefits to secure airtime with Cox and Spectrum (value $10,000)
- English PSA airtime across San Diego County, to include major networks such as ESPN, MTV, Bravo, MSNBC, CNN, Oxygen, USA, Food Network, VH1 and many more. PSA to run a minimum of 100 times from 9/6-9/25
- The Spanish version of the PSA ran 56 times on NBC7 and Telemundo 20.
- Earned media in several publications including Coronado Eagle, The Village News (Fallbrook & Bonsall), Union Tribune, KPBS, East County Magazine, Del Mar Times, Voice of San Diego, San Diego Reader
- Featured in online community calendars: 10 News, KUSI, 211 San Diego, Fox 5, KPBS, Patch, San Diego Community Newspaper Group, San Diego Reader, San Diego Union Tribune, The Coast News Group, Village News

Public Hearings

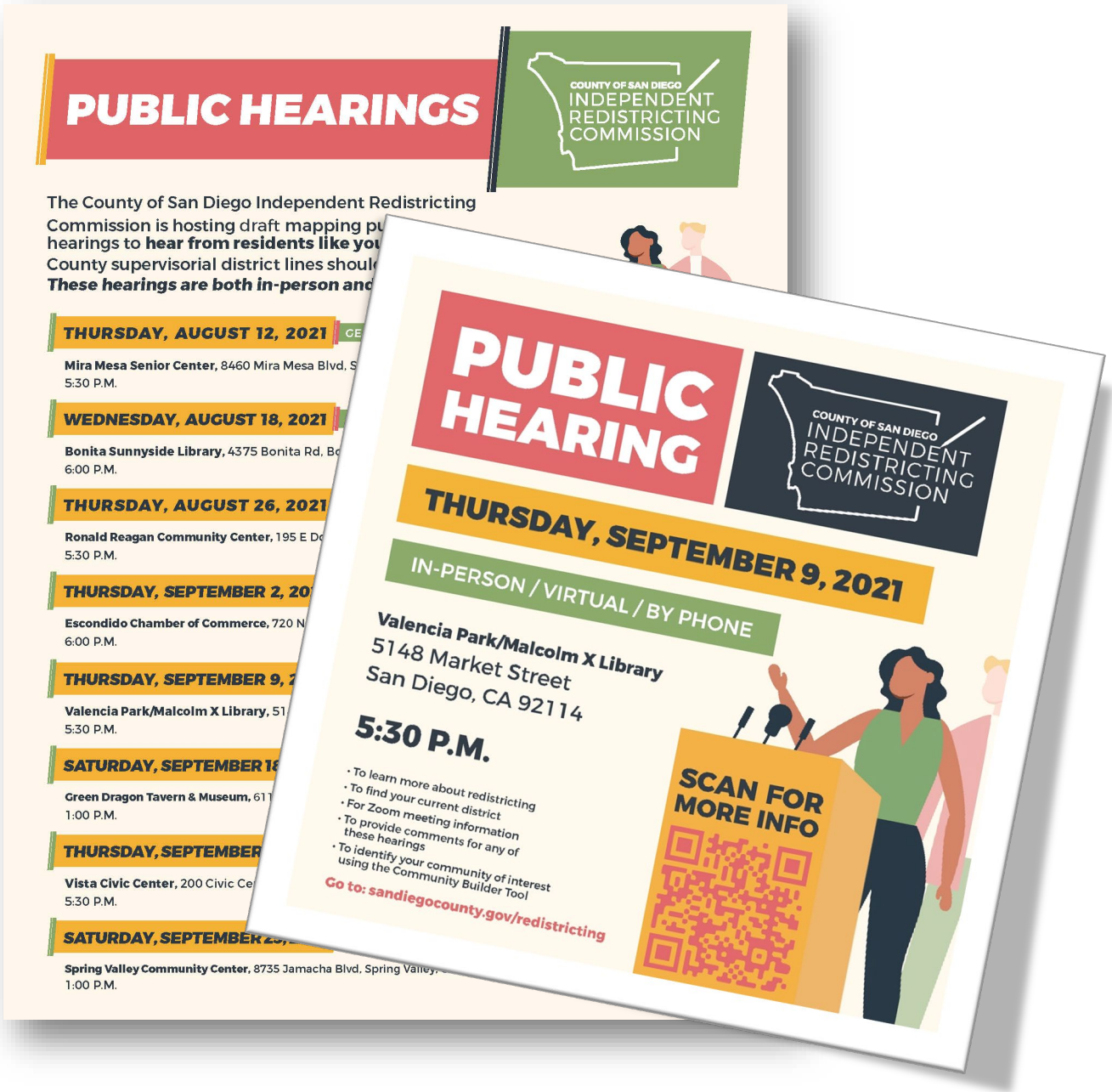
- Researched and secured venues for eight pre-mapping public hearing meetings, including the addition of a second Saturday hearing at Commissioners' request
- Drafted online voluntary survey, printed version for in-person meetings is in progress
- Created Presentation and Script for the pre-mapping public hearings (multiple revisions)

Outreach

- Created a draft Outreach Plan for the Pre-Mapping Public Hearing phase presented at the IRC meeting which included a schedule for seven pre-mapping public hearings and locations for six 6 of the meetings.
- Updated Outreach Plan documents to reflect changes sought by Commissioners, IRC staff, and Legal Counsel, including an additional public hearing (multiple revisions)

- Printed flyers for dissemination at community events
- Disseminated Flyers at community events: YMCA Community Block Party (August 20 – Jackie Robinson Family YMCA-Southeast San Diego) / Artwalk Little Italy Summer Series (Sept 5 - Little Italy) / Poway Rotary Parade (Sept 11 - 1500+ attendees) / San Diego Festival of the Arts (Sept 12 - Del Mar)
- Disseminated information on eight Pre-Mapping Public Hearings: digital flyers to more than 256 CBOs; 18 Tribes; 28 Chambers; 72 Planning Groups and Special Districts; 85 ethnic and community media outlets

FLYERS AND SOCIAL MEDIA IMAGES



VOLUNTARY SURVEY

Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC)

VOLUNTARY SURVEY

Meeting Date:_____

Attendee Information

Age:_____ Gender:_____

Race/ethnicity:_____

Language(s)_____

Zip code of residence:_____

Household Income (circle one):

under $100K / $100K-$200K / over $200K

Homeownership (circle one): rent / own

Your defined Community of Interest_____

_____

_____

_____

Industry or community organization you represent:

_____

_____

_____

SCAN ME

Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC)

VOLUNTARY SURVEY

Meeting Date:_____

Attendee Information

Age:_____ Gender:_____

Race/ethnicity:_____

Language(s)_____

Zip code of residence:_____

Household Income (circle one):

under $100K / $100K-$200K / over $200K

Homeownership (circle one): rent / own

Your defined Community of Interest_____

_____

_____

_____

Industry or community organization you represent:

_____

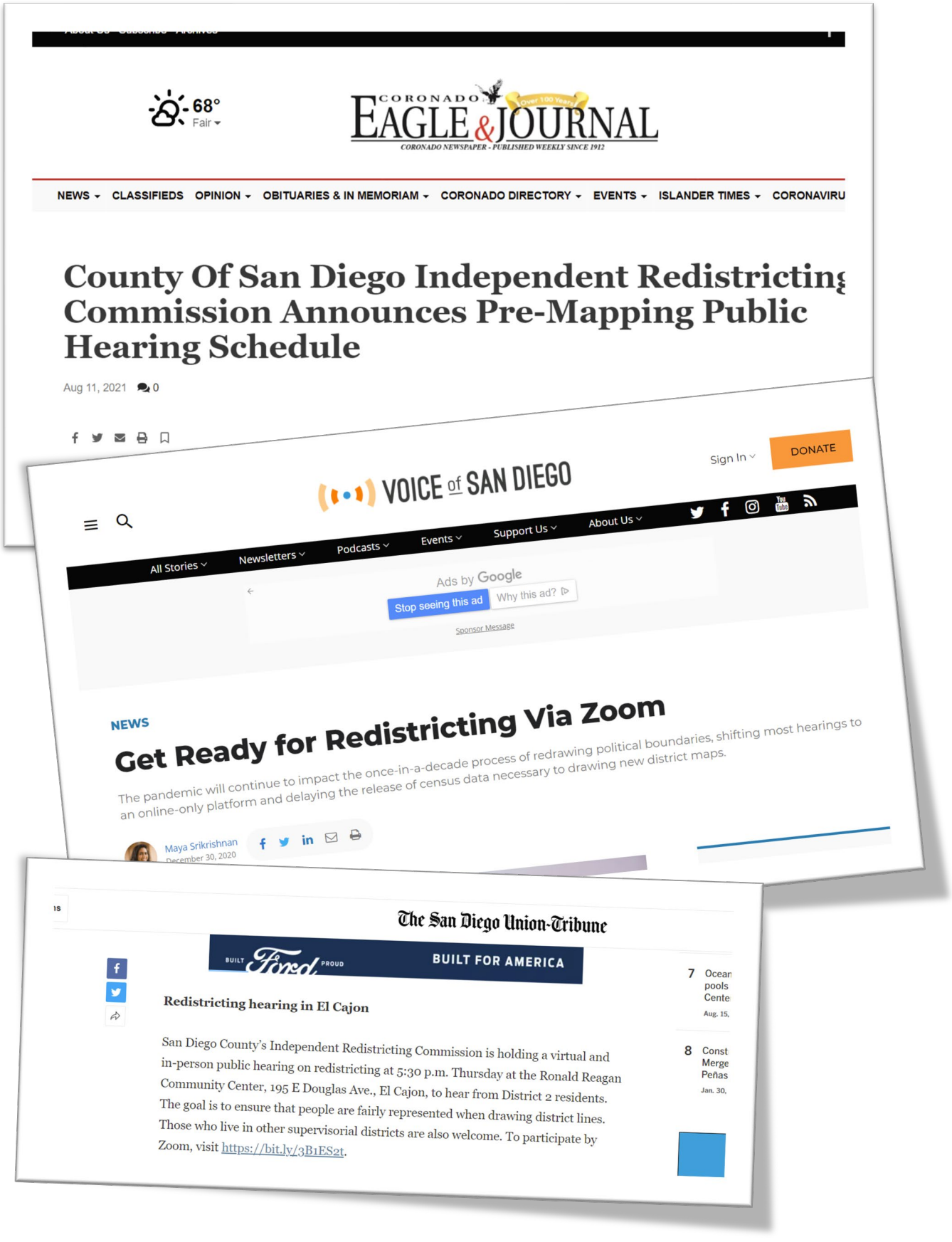
_____

_____

SCAN ME

SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS

PUBLICATIONS



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SUPERVISOR REDISTRICTING HEARINGS ANNOUNCED: AUG. 26 IN EL CAJON AND MORE

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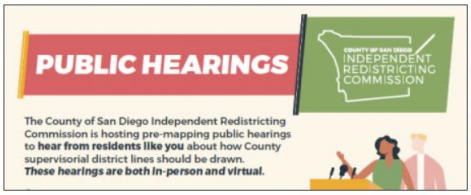

By Miriam Raftery

August 24, 2021 (San Diego) – How should redistricting lines be drawn for San Diego County's supervisorial district? The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission is hosting pre-mapping public hearings to hear from residents. The hearings will be held both in-personal and virtually online.

For East County residents in District 2, currently represented by Joel Anderson, a hearing is set for Thursday, Aug. 26 at 5:30 p.m. at the Ronald Reagan Community Center, 195 E. Douglas Ave. in El Cajon. Meeting link for Aug. 26 El Cajon hearing.

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Last updated 8/20/2021 at 11:
San Diego – The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission is seeking public input on redistricting, including communities of interest, at virtual and in-person public hearin across all five San Diego County supervisorial districts which started Aug. 12.
Redistricting takes place every 10 years after the federal census. District boundaries for federa state and local elected offices are redrawn to reflect new data and shifting populations. The County of San Diego IRC is tasked with redrawing the district boundaries for each of the Count five supervisorial districts so that each has roughly equivalent populations, to the extent
PUBLIC HEARINGS
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission is hosting pre-mapping public hearings to hear from residents like you about how County supervisorial district lines should be drawn. These hearings are both in-person and virtual.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 2021
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 2021
THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 2021
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2021
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2021
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2021
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2021
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The calendar is displaying all events. View virtual events only here. Some events may have changed so please verify prior to attending. You may update or remove any submitted or canceled events here.

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County Redistricting Public Hearing - District 5
Thursday, September 23, 2021
5:30 pm - 7:30 pm

Vista Civic Center
Vista, CA

Virtual Event URL: https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/redistricting/

Note: Virtual Event.

The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission is hosting pre-mapping public hearings to hear from District 5 residents about how County supervisorial district lines should be drawn. However, residents from all Districts are also welcome and encouraged to participate. This hearing is both in-person and virtual.

For virtual, please join by Zoom at https://us06web.zoom.us/j/96102756605 Webinar ID: 961 0275 6605 Passcode: 652093 OR by phone at (408) 638-0968

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It may take up to 5 business days after submission for a calendar event to be added.

Community Events Calendar

Today | Saturday, September 25 | Print | Week | Month | Agenda

1:00pm County Redistricting Public Hearing

When: Sat, September 25, 1pm – 3pm

Where: 8735 Jamacha Blvd, Spring Valley, CA 91977, USA (map)

Description: R. The County of San Diego Independent RedistrictingCommission is hosting pre-mapping public hearings to hear from residents likeyou about how County supervisorial district lines should be drawn. Residentsfrom all districts are welcome and encouraged to participate. This hearing isboth in-person and virtual. For more information, please visit https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/redistricting/

For virtual, please join by Zoom at https://us06web.zoom/us/j/81565171820

Webinar ID: 8156517 1820

Passcode: 648227

OR by phone at (669) 900-6833

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City of Coronado

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SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER GROUP
County Redistricting Public Hearing
Saturday, September 25, 2021
1:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Spring Valley Community Center
Spring Valley, CA
Virtual Event URL: https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/redistricting/
Note: Virtual Event.
The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission is hosting pre-mapping public hearings to hear from residents like you about how County supervisorial district lines should be drawn. Residents from all districts are welcome and encouraged to participate. This hearing is both in-person and virtual.
For virtual, please join by Zoom at https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81565171820 Webinar ID: 815 6517 1820 Passcode: 648227 OR by phone at (669) 900-6833
Contact Info
Rozanna Zane
redistricting@abasd.org
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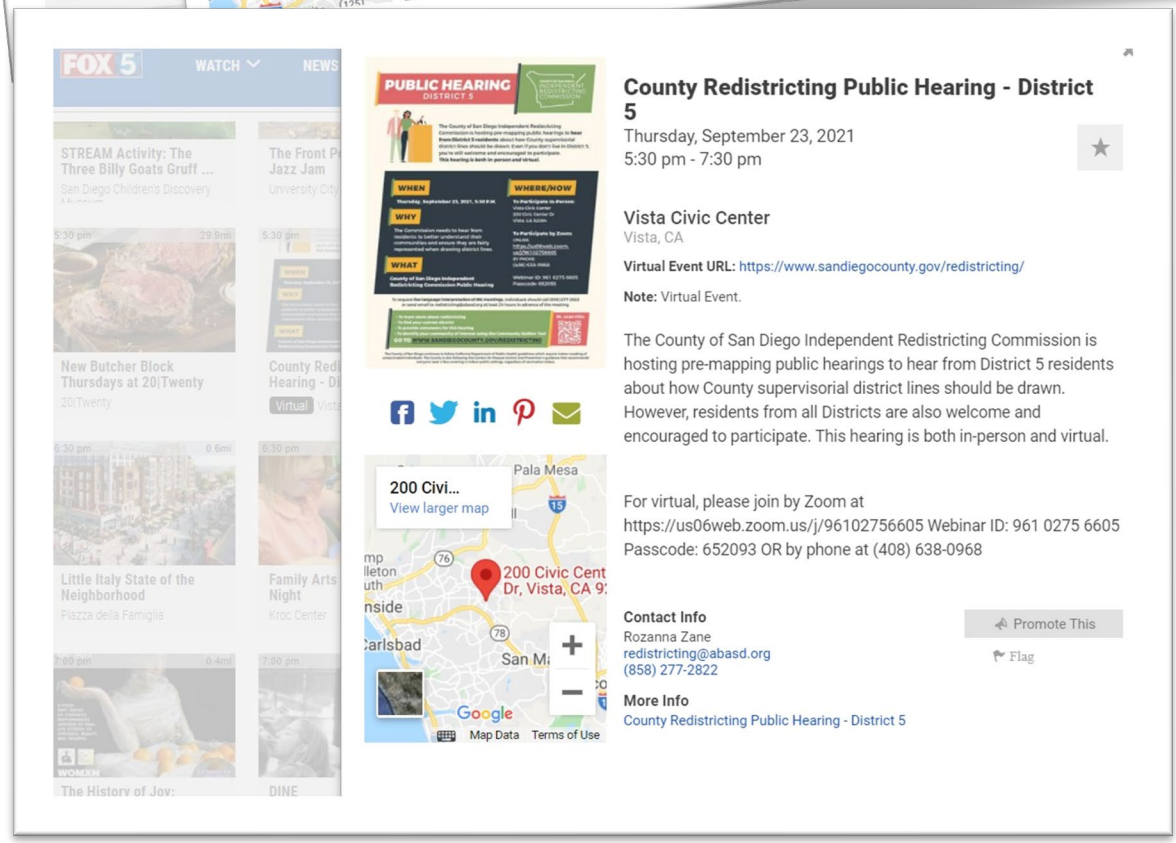
FOX 5
WATCH
NEWS
County Redistricting Public Hearing - District 5
Thursday, September 23, 2021
5:30 pm - 7:30 pm
Vista Civic Center
Vista, CA
Virtual Event URL: https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/redistricting/
Note: Virtual Event.
The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission is hosting pre-mapping public hearings to hear from District 5 residents about how County supervisorial district lines should be drawn. However, residents from all Districts are also welcome and encouraged to participate. This hearing is both in-person and virtual.
For virtual, please join by Zoom at https://us06web.zoom.us/j/96102756605 Webinar ID: 961 0275 6605 Passcode: 652093 OR by phone at (408) 638-0968
Contact Info
Rozanna Zane
redistricting@abasd.org
(858) 277-2822
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Event Classified

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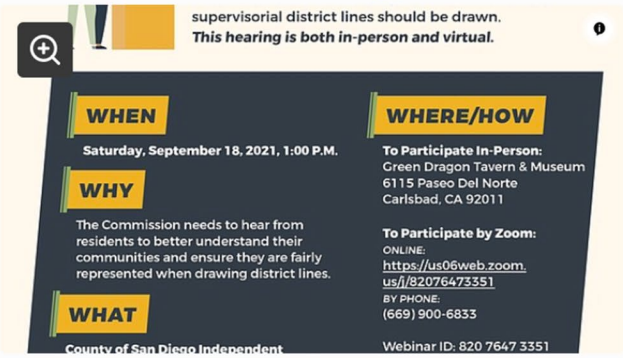
Discussion Groups Carlsbad

Saturday, September 18, 2021, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

County Redistricting Public Hearing



Green Dragon Tavern & Museum

6115 Paseo Del Norte, Carlsbad, 92011

Get Directions

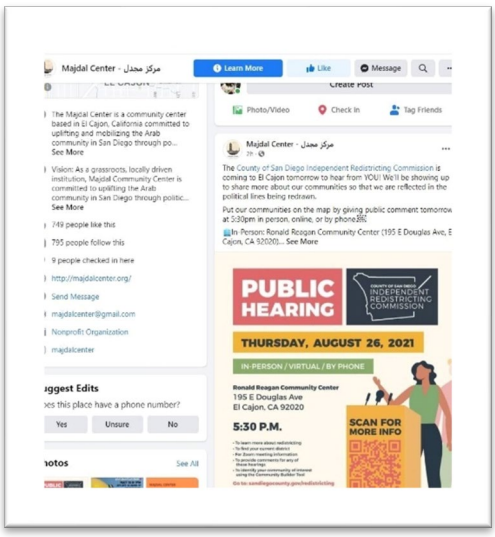
Cost: Free

The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting C
hosting pre-mapping public hearings to hear from resi
how County supervisorial district lines should be draw
from all Districts are welcome and encouraged to part
hearing is both in-person and virtual

SUMMARY OUTREACH METRICS

ABASD's marketing efforts are quantified by the following cumulative reach metrics. ABASD's marketing efforts since the commencement of Pre-Mapping Public Hearings demonstrate broad outreach to a variety of media outlets.

Media Outlet	Total
IRC Facebook (FB) Reach	5,158
FB Engagements	232
FB Reshared Reach (ABASD/CBOs /Media)	280,350
IRC Twitter Reach	44
ABASD/CBOs Twitter Reach	8,816
ABASD/CBOs Newsletter Reach	20,272
On-line ads-impressions county-wide (approximately 116,700 per supervisorial district)	2,500,118
TV (Cox, Spectrum, KPBS 108; NBC/Telemundo 50)	158
Instream Audio Ads	29,082
Radio impressions	70,200
Website: Total page views as of 8/26-9/2	1,689
Website: Total unique visitors as of 8/26-9/2	918



ONLINE ADS

Metrics based on online ads show Click Through Rates (CTR) for District 4, were 807, compared to district 1 at 1,256. Average click through for the entirety of the campaign is .19 %, and according to the online ad vendor, the average CTR for a similar campaign to create awareness for an event or issue, is between .06% to .08%, compared to ours at a higher rate of .19%.

Display - Placement Summary

Placement	Impressions	Clicks	CTR
124290-1_661710_Dovetail Partners/PAC Management & Consulting Inc. - CA - San Diego County Redistricting Meetings_District 1_DISPLAY_8/11/21 - 9/25/21	500,027	1,256	0.25%
124290-1_661710_Dovetail Partners/PAC Management & Consulting Inc. - CA - San Diego County Redistricting Meetings_District 2_DISPLAY_8/11/21 - 9/25/21	500,019	817	0.16%
124290-1_661710_Dovetail Partners/PAC Management & Consulting Inc. - CA - San Diego County Redistricting Meetings_District 3_DISPLAY_8/11/21 - 9/25/21	500,035	919	0.18%
124290-1_661710_Dovetail Partners/PAC Management & Consulting Inc. - CA - San Diego County Redistricting Meetings_District 4_DISPLAY_8/11/21 - 9/25/21	500,004	807	0.16%
124290-1_661710_Dovetail Partners/PAC Management & Consulting Inc. - CA - San Diego County Redistricting Meetings_District 5_DISPLAY_8/11/21 - 9/25/21	500,033	840	0.17%
Total	**2,500,118**	**4,639**	**0.19%**

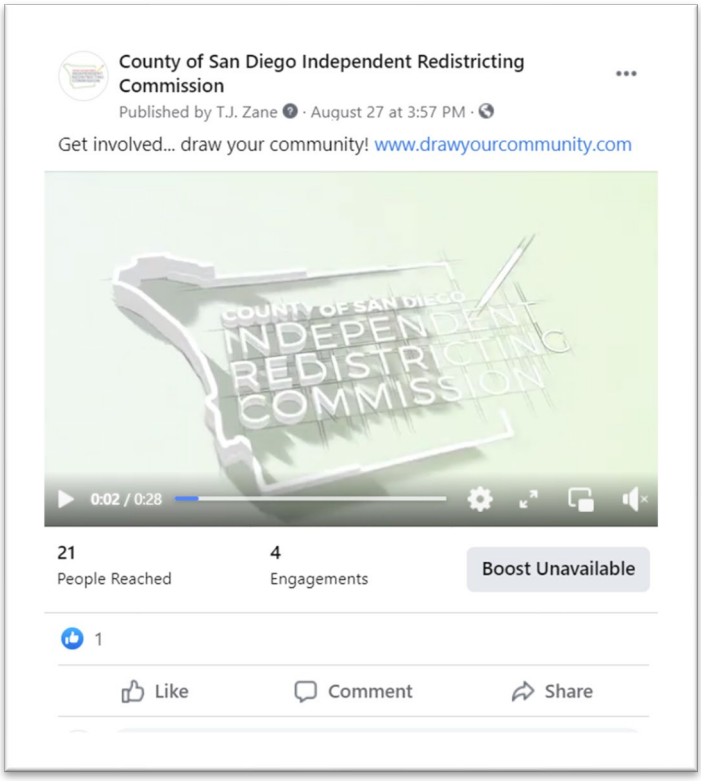
Display - Ad Size Summary

Ad Size	Impressions	Clicks	CTR
160x600	183,506	40	0.02%
300x250	880,363	1,433	0.16%
320x100	32,957	30	0.09%
320x50	916,694	1,801	0.20%
728x90	486,598	1,335	0.27%
Total	**2,500,118**	**4,639**	**0.19%**

PSAs AND RADIO

ABASD finalized the Public Service Announcement for English and Spanish T.V. and Spanish radio; leveraged ABA member benefits to secure airtime with Cox and Spectrum (value $10,000).
The English PSA ran across San Diego County including major networks such as ESPN, MTV, Bravo, MSNBC, CNN, Oxygen, USA, Food Network, VH1 and many more. The PSA ran a minimum of 100 times from 9/6-9/25. The Spanish version of the PSA ran 56 times on NBC7 and Telemundo 20.

Spanish radio ads garnered over 70,000 impressions. In-stream audio ads were also used, creating over 29,000 impressions.



TV SPOT TIME REPORT

AirDate	Zone	Network	ProgramName	AirTime
9/6/2021	SD North	APLW	North Woods Law	02:13:44 AM
9/6/2021	SD East	CMTW	Reba	02:14:43 AM
9/6/2021	SD Central-South	TRAVW	OsbournesBel.	02:53:48 AM
9/6/2021	SD North	BRVOW	Kelly Clarkson	04:21:48 AM
9/6/2021	SD East	AENW	Paid Programming	05:30:05 AM
9/6/2021	SD Central-South	SYFYW	Cult of Chucky	05:36:30 AM
9/6/2021	SD North	CMDW	Paid Programming	06:30:43 AM
9/6/2021	SD Central-South	CMDW	Parks and Recreation	08:21:19 AM
9/6/2021	SD East	PAC12W	Pac-12 After Dark	11:54:49 PM
9/7/2021	SD Central-South	CMDW	South Park	02:44:54 AM
9/7/2021	SD East	HISTW	American Pickers	02:50:10 AM
9/7/2021	SD North	AHCW	America: Facts	02:55:13 AM
9/7/2021	SD North	FSDAW	Tennis Classics	04:53:29 AM
9/7/2021	SD East	BETW	The Parkers	05:44:16 AM
9/7/2021	SD Central-South	TOONW	World of Gumball	06:58:36 AM
9/7/2021	SD East	HLNW	Forensic Files	08:16:18 PM
9/7/2021	SD North	PAC12W	Pac-12 Football	09:30:04 PM
9/8/2021	SD North	DIYW	Building Off the Grid	12:46:46 AM
9/8/2021	SD East	VICEW	Weediquette	01:39:33 AM
9/8/2021	SD Central-South	TOONW	Family Guy	02:28:28 AM
9/8/2021	SD North	DISCW	Deadliest Catch: Roughe	03:41:16 AM
9/8/2021	SD Central-South	DISCW	Deadliest Catch: Roughe	03:50:12 AM
9/8/2021	SD East	ESPNW	SportsCenter	03:51:32 AM
9/8/2021	SD East	LMNW	Paid Programming	05:30:43 AM
9/8/2021	SD North	AHCW	Apocalypse: Stalin	11:53:45 AM
9/9/2021	SD Central-South	CMDW	South Park	04:02:49 AM
9/9/2021	SD East	TLCW	Say Yes to the Dress: E	04:40:23 AM
9/9/2021	SD North	OXYGW	Killer Siblings	04:45:26 AM
9/10/2021	SD East	FRFMW	Paid Programming	02:29:57 AM
9/10/2021	SD Central-South	BETW	Martin	02:47:53 AM
9/10/2021	SD North	HGTVW	House Hunters Intl	02:47:57 AM
9/10/2021	SD East	TVLW	Old Christine	04:14:20 AM
9/10/2021	SD North	LMNW	Cook Smart & Healthy	04:31:43 AM
9/10/2021	SD Central-South	FS1W	First Things First	04:48:08 AM
9/10/2021	SD East	CCW	Cake Wars	08:55:38 AM
9/11/2021	SD Central-South	TBSCW	Family Matters	05:47:27 AM
9/11/2021	SD North	FRFMW	Paid Programming	05:59:57 AM
9/11/2021	SD East	TOONW	World of Gumball	06:55:08 AM
9/12/2021	SD North	ESP2W	SportsCenter	03:51:28 AM
9/12/2021	SD Central-South	LMNW	Tummy Tuck	04:31:43 AM
9/12/2021	SD East	LIFW	Figure 8 Fitness	05:00:42 AM
9/13/2021	SD East	TLCW	I Love a Mama's Boy	02:52:02 AM
9/14/2021	SD East	NICKW	Friends	02:14:11 AM
9/14/2021	SD North	FXW	Mayans M.C.	02:45:53 AM
9/14/2021	SD Central-South	SYFYW	Lavalantula	02:57:01 AM
9/14/2021	SD Central-South	CNNW	New Day with	04:51:29 AM
9/14/2021	SD North	OXYGW	Law & Order: CI	04:56:18 AM
9/14/2021	SD East	CMDW	Paid Programming	05:01:42 AM
9/15/2021	SD North	HGTVW	House Hunters	02:19:54 AM
9/15/2021	SD East	AHCW	America: Facts	02:26:12 AM
9/15/2021	SD Central-South	BETW	Martin	02:46:53 AM
9/15/2021	SD East	LMNW	Mommy's Deadly...	03:20:03 AM
9/15/2021	SD North	CMDW	The PiYo Craze!	03:42:00 AM
9/15/2021	SD Central-South	FOODW	Chopped Junior	04:24:00 AM
9/15/2021	SD East	ESPNW	Get Up	06:00:07 AM
9/15/2021	SD North	TRUW	Paid Programming	06:05:34 AM
9/15/2021	SD Central-South	TOONW	Pocoyo	08:00:21 AM
9/16/2021	SD Central-South	FXNCW	Fox & Friends First	02:45:51 AM
9/16/2021	SD East	MTVW	Ridiculousness	02:46:29 AM
9/16/2021	SD North	FXNCW	Fox and Friends	03:52:01 AM
9/17/2021	SD North	PARW	Ace Ventura: Pet	02:16:53 AM
9/17/2021	SD East	TBSCW	Full Frontal	02:18:29 AM

TV SPOT TIME REPORT

9/21/2021	SD East	SYFYW	Friday 13th, Part 2	07:48:17 AM
9/22/2021	SD East	SYFYW	Friday 13th, Part 2	02:07:06 AM
9/22/2021	SD Central-South	ENTW	The Bradshaw Bunch	03:18:53 AM
9/22/2021	SD East	AENW	Storage Wars	03:21:34 AM
9/22/2021	SD North	ENTW	The Bradshaw Bunch	03:48:04 AM
9/22/2021	SD Central-South	NICKW	Mom	04:50:22 AM
9/22/2021	SD East	CCW	Cheap Eats	06:47:04 AM
9/22/2021	SD North	OXYGW	Cold Justice	07:46:32 AM
9/23/2021	SD Central-South	MTVW	Ridiculousness	03:17:20 AM
9/23/2021	SD East	HGTVW	Curb Appeal Xtreme	03:23:54 AM
9/23/2021	SD North	FS1W	Skip/Shannon Undisputed	03:50:18 AM
9/24/2021	SD East	TRUW	Impractical Jokers	02:39:36 AM
9/24/2021	SD Central-South	ESP2W	UFC Main Event	02:45:29 AM
9/24/2021	SD East	TRUW	Paid Programming	05:03:16 AM
9/24/2021	SD North	AENW	Paid Programming	05:30:35 AM
9/17/2021	SD North	OXYGW	Mark of a Ser	03:45:24 AM
9/17/2021	SD Central-South	MLBW	Quick Pitch	03:46:31 AM
9/17/2021	SD East	TVLW	Old Christine	04:08:42 AM
9/17/2021	SD Central-South	LOGOW	Gilmore Girls	04:48:32 AM
9/17/2021	SD North	TNTW	NCIS: New Orleans	05:39:42 AM
9/17/2021	SD East	CCW	Cake Hunters	06:47:21 AM
9/17/2021	SD Central-South	ESNUW	Women's NCAA Volleyball	11:48:57 PM
9/18/2021	SD Central-South	CMTW	American Housewife	03:45:22 AM
9/18/2021	SD East	OXYGW	Exhumed	03:47:00 AM
9/18/2021	SD North	CNBW	Paid Programming	03:59:56 AM
9/19/2021	SD North	CNNW	CNN Newsroom Live	02:28:57 AM
9/19/2021	SD East	NICKW	Mom	03:46:30 AM
9/19/2021	SD Central-South	OXYGW	Dateline	05:53:54 AM
9/20/2021	SD East	FXW	Mr Inbetween	02:17:56 AM
9/20/2021	SD Central-South	TOONW	Bob's Burgers	02:28:51 AM
9/20/2021	SD North	NBCSW	Never Fear Power	02:29:14 AM
9/20/2021	SD North	FXNCW	Fox & Friends First	02:43:53 AM
9/20/2021	SD Central-South	TNTW	Jack Reacher:...	03:36:12 AM
9/20/2021	SD East	OXYGW	Dateline	03:51:56 AM
9/20/2021	SD North	MNBCW	Morning Joe	04:33:27 AM
9/20/2021	SD East	HGTVW	Renovation Inc	04:40:44 AM
9/20/2021	SD Central-South	TLCW	Darcey & Stacey	04:53:07 AM
9/20/2021	SD North	LIFW	Paid Programming	05:01:12 AM
9/20/2021	SD East	DISCW	Misfit Garage	07:40:21 AM
9/20/2021	SD Central-South	PAC12W	Pac-12 After Dark	08:56:51 AM
9/20/2021	SD North	VICEW	How to Rob a Bank	10:44:12 AM
9/21/2021	SD East	IDW	NightDi. End	02:14:42 AM
9/21/2021	SD Central-South	FRFMW	Paid Programming	02:29:56 AM
9/21/2021	SD North	LMNW	Killer Competition	03:15:29 AM
9/21/2021	SD Central-South	AENW	Paid Programming	05:30:35 AM
9/21/2021	SD North	SYFYW	Twilight Zone	06:46:00 AM

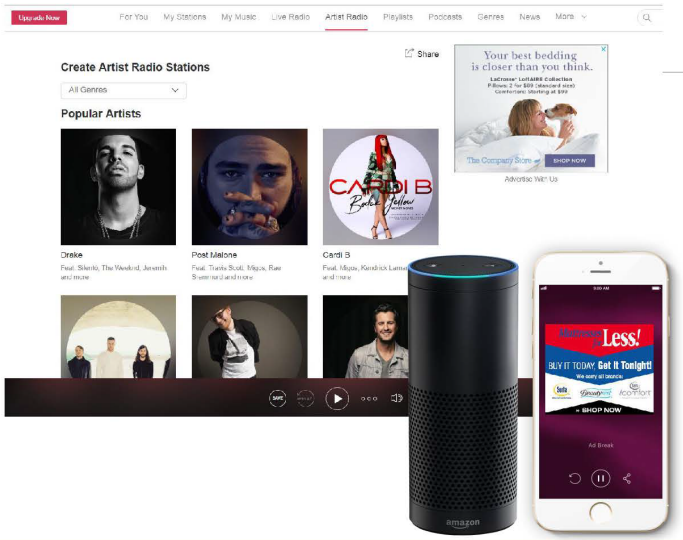
Length : 24

TDM#163960	9/14/2021	Tuesday	5:13:26 PM	NOTICIERO TELEMUNDO SAN DIEGO 5P	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/14/2021	Tuesday	11:38:15 AM	ACCESO TOTAL	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/14/2021	Tuesday	12:00:57 PM	MAS SABE EL DIABLO	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/15/2021	Wednesday	2:40:55 PM	EN CASA CON TELEMUNDO	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/15/2021	Wednesday	12:58:19 AM	CASO CERRADO	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/16/2021	Thursday	11:25:45 AM	LA CASA DE LOS FAMOSOS: SIN CENSURA	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/17/2021	Friday	11:54:45 AM	ACCESO TOTAL	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/20/2021	Monday	11:47:39 AM	ACCESO TOTAL	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/20/2021	Monday	12:23:14 PM	MAS SABE EL DIABLO	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/21/2021	Tuesday	12:11:03 PM	MAS SABE EL DIABLO	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/21/2021	Tuesday	11:46:38 AM	ACCESO TOTAL	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/22/2021	Wednesday	12:56:27 PM	NOTICIAS TELEMUNDO MEDIODIA	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/23/2021	Thursday	12:22:02 PM	MAS SABE EL DIABLO	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/24/2021	Friday	5:13:30 PM	NOTICIERO TELEMUNDO SAN DIEGO 5P	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/25/2021	Saturday	12:53:56 AM	LATIN X ROW	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/25/2021	Saturday	1:04:53 PM	CINE TELEMUNDO	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/25/2021	Saturday	11:29:49 PM	NOTICIERO TELEMUNDO SAN DIEGO 11P (RR)	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/25/2021	Saturday	6:22:49 PM	NOTICIERO TELEMUNDO SAN DIEGO 6P	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/25/2021	Saturday	7:42:16 PM	CINE TELEMUNDO	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/25/2021	Saturday	4:59:26 AM	LOCAL PAID PROGRAM	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/25/2021	Saturday	1:59:24 AM	LOCAL PAID PROGRAM	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA
TDM#163960	9/25/2021	Saturday	8:28:58 AM	LOCAL PAID PROGRAM	VPR21997RE36TRCTPSASPA

Length : :30

[redacted]	9/14/2021	Tuesday	5:13:33 AM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 5AM	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/14/2021	Tuesday	2:37:59 PM	KELLY CLARKSON	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/15/2021	Wednesday	5:26:48 AM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 5AM	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/15/2021	Wednesday	4:28:51 PM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 4	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/15/2021	Wednesday	1:56:33 AM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 11P ENCORE	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/15/2021	Wednesday	11:46:20 AM	CALIFORNIA LIVE	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/16/2021	Thursday	2:37:18 PM	KELLY CLARKSON	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/16/2021	Thursday	1:20:38 AM	LATE NIGHT WORTH WATCHING	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/17/2021	Friday	2:34:49 PM	KELLY CLARKSON	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/18/2021	Saturday	5:28:15 AM	SATURDAY TODAY	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/18/2021	Saturday	5:59:00 AM	SATURDAY TODAY	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/20/2021	Monday	3:06:26 AM	ACCESS	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/20/2021	Monday	11:57:45 AM	DAYS OF OUR LIVES	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/20/2021	Monday	5:51:30 AM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 5AM	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/21/2021	Tuesday	3:46:33 AM	ACCESS	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/21/2021	Tuesday	5:41:50 AM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 5AM	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/21/2021	Tuesday	11:44:12 AM	CALIFORNIA LIVE	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/21/2021	Tuesday	2:55:58 AM	ACCESS	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/22/2021	Wednesday	4:33:29 PM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 4	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/22/2021	Wednesday	1:56:19 AM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 11P ENCORE	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/22/2021	Wednesday	4:49:16 AM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 430AM	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/22/2021	Wednesday	11:41:07 AM	CALIFORNIA LIVE	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/23/2021	Thursday	3:01:53 AM	ACCESS	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/23/2021	Thursday	3:47:02 AM	KELLY CLARKSON	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/23/2021	Thursday	3:52:38 AM	ACCESS	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/23/2021	Thursday	5:43:17 AM	NBC 7 NEWS AT 5AM	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/23/2021	Thursday	3:58:36 AM	KELLY CLARKSON	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/23/2021	Thursday	12:58:41 PM	DAYS OF OUR LIVES	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/24/2021	Friday	3:01:28 AM	ACCESS	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/24/2021	Friday	4:22:01 AM	LXTV FIRST LOOK	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/24/2021	Friday	1:31:36 PM	ACCESS DAILY	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/24/2021	Friday	3:58:43 AM	KELLY CLARKSON	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/25/2021	Saturday	1:48:25 AM	OPEN HOUSE	[redacted]
[redacted]	9/25/2021	Saturday	1:23:04 AM	LXTV FIRST LOOK	[redacted]

THE POWER OF STORYTELLING THROUGH IN-STREAM AUDIO ADS



SVPR Communications amplified messages by reaching loyal listeners 1:1 on live local radio & artists stations on iHeartRadio

The week of 9.20.2021

29,082 impressions
:30 second messages

ASSETS INCLUDED:

- :30 second spots
- Devices: Desktop, Mobile, In-App & CE Devices

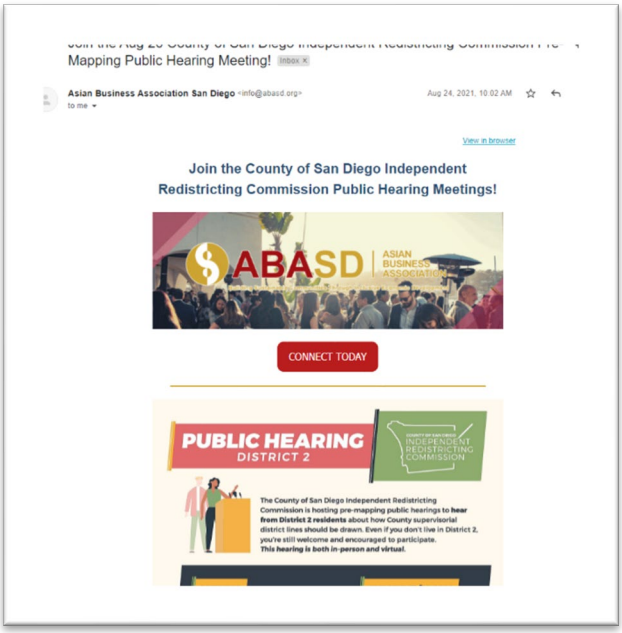
RADIO SPOTS IN SPANISH

- Thurs Sept 23 - Sat Sept 25
- 16x reach 5.5% Hispanic Adults 1.7x
- 70,200 Impressions

EMAIL CAMPAIGNS

ABASD conducted email campaigns to distribute IRC materials such as Pre-Mapping Public Hearing digital flyers to the following number of organizations. Also listed are CBOs, Tribes, Chambers and Planning Groups/Special Districts which were part of this email campaign.

Email Campaign	Total
CBOs	256
Tribes (18 Tribes in SD County)	18
Chambers (33 Chambers in SD County)	28
Planning Groups & Special Districts	72
Ethnic & Community Media Outlets (120 total outlets)	85



CBOs

Convoy District Partnership
Southeastern Diamond Business District
Adams Avenue Business Association
Barrio Logan Association
City Heights Business Association
Hillcrest Business Association
Logan Heights CDC
Logan Avenue Consortium
Mira Mesa Chamber of Commerce
North Park Main Street
San Ysidro Chamber of Commerce
La Vuelta
Urban Corps
San Diego Equality Business Association
Made in Paradise Hills
El Cajon Boulevard Business Improvement Association
The Brink at USD
International Rescue Committee
RISE San Diego
Rotary Club San Diego
San Diego Urban League
Black San Diego
Chaldean American Association
Chicano Federation
Community Events for Voice & Viewpoint Coverage
East African Community Center
Indo-American Arts & Culture Society
Jacobs Center
NAACP - North County
National Panhellenic Council
Otay Mesa Chamber of Commerce
Pastors on Point
Paving Great Futures
Power Referral Services
Promise Zone
San Diego Black Business Network
SD Urban League Young Professionals
Young Professionals Network San Diego
Southeastern Business Development Center (SBDC -Diamond BID)
Sudanese Community Center
The Rock Church
UAAMAC
Young Black and In Business
College Area Business District
College Area Business District
Access Inc
Horn of Africa (54th Area)
Little India (Miramar)
Universidad Popular
Justice Overcoming Boundaries
Asian Solidarity Collective
Asian Pacific Islander Initiative
Pillars of the Community
Majdal Community Center
The LGBT Center
San Diego Organizing Project
Partnership for the Advancement of New Americans — PANA
Mercado Business Association
Escondido Rotary Club
COMPACT
USA Multicultural
Tibetan Buddhist Meditation Center
Thai and Southeast Asian Association of California
Thai Buddhist Temple of California
Rotary Club of Del Mar
Del Mar Community Connections
Cedros Avenue Deisgn District
Friends of the San Dieguito River Valley
Friends of the Powerhouse
Concerned Citizens of Encinitas
Cardiff 101 Main Street
Encinitas 101 Main Street Association
Leucadia 101 Main Street Association
Friends of los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve
Mira Mesa Town Council
Sorento Valley Town Council

Rancho Peñasquitos Town Council
LAOSD
Scripps Ranch Civic Association
Rotary Club of Poway-Scripps
Muslim Community Center of San Diego
Sorrento Valley Town Council
Tarbuton - Israeli Cultural Center
Rancho Bernardo Community Council
Rancho Bernardo Town Council
Jewish Community Foundation San Diego
Jewish Federation of San Diego County
Tierrasanta Community Council
University City Community Association
Poway Kiwanis
Carlsbad Village Association
Karen Organization of San Diego
City Heights CDC
City Heights Town Council
LISC San Diego
Mid-City Community Advocacy Network
Clairemont Town Council
Linda Vista Town Council
Morena Business Association
Community Casa Linda Vista
La Jolla Town Council
La Jolla Shores Association
North Park Community Association
Pacific Beach Town Council
Discover Pacific Beach
Ocean Beach Main Street Association
Ocean Beach Town Council
Gaslamp Quarter Association
Hillcrest Town Council
Mission Beach Town Council
Old Town BID
University Heights Community Association
Carlsbad Equality Coalition
Assistance League of North Coast
Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation
Brother Benno's
Buena Vista Audubon
Carlsbad City Library
Carlsbad Community Theatre
Carlsbad Educational Foundation
Carlsbad Village Association
Carlsbad Firefighters Association
Rotary Club of Carlsbad
Women's Resource Center
Woman's Club of Carlsbad
United Way of San Diego County
Tri-City Hospital Foundation
Sierra Club North County Group
California Coastal Rose Society
Palomar Amateur Radio Club
League of Women Voters
Innovate78

Tribes

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Jamul Indian Village A Kumeyaay Nation
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Pala Band of Cupeño Indians
Pauma Band of Mission Indians
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians/Harrahs
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California/Valley View
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Chambers

Del Mar Chamber of Commerce
Solana Beach Chamber of Commerce
Encinitas Chamber of Commerce
Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce
Oceanside Chamber of Commerce
Vista Chamber of Commerce
San Marcos Chamber of Commerce
Escondido Chamber of Commerce
Poway Chamber of Commerce
North San Diego Business Chamber
San Diego North EDC
East County Chamber of Commerce (El Cajon)
Santee Chamber of Commerce
La Mesa Chamber of Commerce
San Diego Regional EDC
San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce
Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce
National City Chamber of Commerce
Coronado Chamber of Commerce
Imperial Beach Chamber of Commerce
Mira Mesa Chamber of Commerce
Otay Mesa Chamber of Commerce
San Ysidro Chamber of Commerce
Ramona Chamber of Commerce
East County EDC
South County EDC

Planning Groups/Special Districts

Alpine Community Planning Group
Alpine Fire Protection District
Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District
Borrego Springs Fire Protection
Borrego Water District
Boulevard Community Planning Group
Campo/Lake Morena Community Planning Group
Canebrake Co. Water
Crest/Dehesa/Granite Hills/Harbison Planning
Cuyamaca Water District
Deer Springs Fire Protection District
Descanso Community Planning Group
Fairbanks Ranch Community Services District
Fallbrook Community Planning Group
Fallbrook Healthcare District
Fallbrook Public Utility District
Grossmont Healthcare District
Helix Water District
Jacumba Community Services
Jamul- Dulzura Community Planning Group
Julian Community Planning Group
Julian Community Services
Lakeside Community Planning Group
Lakeside Fire Protection District
Lakeside Water District
Leucadia Wastewater District
Lower Sweetwater Fire Protection
Majestic Pines Community Services District
Morro Hills Community Services Group
North County Fire Protection District
Olivenhain Municipal Water District
Otay Water District
Padre Dam Municipal Water District
Palomar Health
Pauma Valley Community Services
Pine Valley Community Planning Group
Potrero Community Planning Group
Rainbow Community Planning Group
Rainbow Municipal Water District
Ramona Community Planning Group
Ramona Municipal Water District
Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District
Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District
Rincon Del Diablo Water District
San Dieguito Community Planning Group
San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District
Santa Fe Irrigation District
Spring Valley Community Planning Group
Sweetwater Community Planning Group
Tri-City Hospital District
Valle de Oro Community Planning Group
Valley Center Community Planning Group
Valley Center Municipal Water District

Valley Center Parks and Recreation District
Vista Fire Protection District
Vista Irrigation District
Whispering Palms Community Services District
Wynola Water District
Yuima Municipal Water District
Vallecitos Water District
Chollas Valley Community Planning Group
Skyline-Paradise Hills Community Planning Group

PRE-MAPPING PUBLIC HEARING METRICS

The ABASD tracked attendance and participation at each pre-mapping public hearing, as well as, submitted surveys. The target audience was (and continues to be) the residents of the County of San Diego (including all unincorporated areas)
The results of the outreach efforts are demonstrated through a review of the following metrics: meeting attendance, public input, and survey information. The total metrics for the period of August 12 through September 25 are listed below. These metrics are compared to the baseline month of July 2021, as appropriate.

ATTENDANCE

The first metric is meeting attendance. Attendees were both in person and virtual for the duration of the pre-mapping public hearings. A total of **356 attendees** participated in eight Pre-Mapping Public Hearings. Of the 356 attendees, **107** **[30%]** attended in person and **249** **[70%]** attended virtually.

Attendees	Baseline Totals	August Totals	September Totals	TOTAL
In Person	-	18	89	107
Virtual	25	61	188	249
Total	25	*79*	*277*	*356*

PUBLIC INPUT

Opportunity to submit public input was possible by in-person testimony, virtual testimony, e-comment, mailed letters and the online community builder tool. The majority of the public comments were submitted through **e-comments** by **66%**. The least used tool to submit public input was mailing in letters at only 4 received.

Public Input	Baseline Totals	August Totals	September	TOTAL
In Person	0	9	46	55
Virtual	3	20	61	81
e-Comment	9	73	234	307
Letter	0	0	4	4
CB Tool	0	10	5	15
Total	*12*	*112*	*350*	*462*

SURVEYS

Surveys were distributed to virtual and in person attendees at the three Pre-Mapping Public Hearings held and a total of **90 responses** were received. Surveys are available on the website. No surveys were distributed during the baseline month of July.

By District

Another metric, surveys per district, was established to track survey responses in each of the five supervisorial districts. A total of 74 responses were received. **District 3** and **District 5** **[40%]** had the most responses at 17 and 29 respectively.

Surveys Per District	Totals
District 1	16
District 2	8
District 3	17
District 4	4
District 5	29
Total	*74*

The following comments regarding **Communities of Interest** were recorded during the five Pre-Mapping Public Hearings held in September.

GENERAL, August 12th, 5:30pm

- South Carlsbad
- East County: La Mesa-El Cajon
- Filipino/AAPI working class community of South San Diego, mainly National City
- Senior services, affordable assisted housing living
- Senior services and easy transportation when I can't drive. Affordable assisted living
- Convoy District (Kearny Mesa, Mira Mesa)
- Seniors
- Asian American Pacific Islander

DISTRICT 1, August 18th, 6:00pm

- Adding: lights to our parks, activity gym for families and community family events.
- Bonita should be the same district as Chula Vista
- Would like to verify that Bonita is part of a district with Chula Vista
- Convoy District/Kearny Mesa
- Bonita Sunnyside
- San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, Barrio Logan, Imperial Beach, Chula Vista, Bonita

DISTRICT 2, August 26th, 5:30pm

- Environmental stewardship/correcting global warming so my grandchildren will survive
- North county coastal
- La Mesa
- Escondido, San Marcos, Vista, Oceanside, Elphin Forrest, Mountain Meadow, and
- Fallbrook, that is north county and the I-78 corridor, these cities should stay together, we have common interest and traffic and school issues
- East County

DISTRICT 3, September 2nd, 6:00pm

- East County
- Asian American community
- The 78 corridor, Vista
- 78 corridor that includes our growing Latino community together, along with our institutions of higher education and health sector.
- Carlsbad, Vista, San Marcos, Escondido, Oceanside, Veterans and Active-Duty Military
- North Coastal communities: Torrey Pines, Sorrento Valley, University City, Del Mar, So Beach, Encinitas, San Dieguito, Rancho Santa Fe, perhaps also La Jolla, Pac Beach
- Escondido, San Marcos, Vista, Hwy 78 corridor, North Inland County, Latino Communities, renters
- 78 and 76 corridors
- 78, Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista, San Marcos, Escondido
- Vista, Carlsbad, Oceanside, Escondido, San Marcos, Infrastructure equity and commerce
- 78 corridor
- North County inland, Asian, Diaspora, Escondido, San Marco, Vista, Oceanside

DISTRICT 4, September 9th, 5:30pm

- North County including Carlsbad, Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos and Escondido
- University Heights subdivision, founded in 1888, and its present-day boundaries; east to Texas St, on the south to Lincoln Ave, on the west Hwy 163, and on the north rim of Mission Valley.
- South Carlsbad
- University Heights
- Fallbrook, North County
- City Heights
- Historically Black (American Descendants Of Slavery) areas of San Diego County.
- The Highway 78 corridor cities (Escondido, San Marcos, Vista, Oceanside, and Carlsbad). These cities share common economic, educational, and cultural interests. Many residents of the 78-corridor commute to jobs in other 78 corridor cities, and youth compete against one another in school-based athletic activities.
- Old Town needs to remain a public & cultural living historical neighborhood.

GENERAL, September 18th, 1:00pm

- Carlsbad
- Del Mar
- Rural, working families, Latino, unincorporated Fallbrook
- Carlsbad near San Marcos, Vista
- All of Carlsbad stay in District 5
- Citizens for a friendly Airport (C4FA). 10 mile radius of
- Palomar Airport impact area
- Carlsbad District 5 remain part of
- Education - SDUHSD, Environmental, Equity
- TRI-CITY + Encinitas
- Keep Carlsbad in District 5. Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos
- and Escondido. Remain as is!!!
- Keeping Palomar Airport A 2
- Oceanside Vista Escondido Carlsbad San Marcos
- (Hwy 78 corridor)

DISTRICT 5, September 23rd 5:30pm

- Spring Valley (The unincorporated community surrounded by San Diego, Chula Vista, El Cajon, La Mesa, and Lemon Grove). ex: 91977, 91978, 91979
- Carlsbad/Oceanside/San Marcos/Vista/Escondido/Fallbrook - North County
- Fallbrook
- Fallbrook and North County
- North San Diego County - Fallbrook, Bonsall, Vista, Oceanside, Carlsbad, San Marcos, Escondido, Valley Center, Rainbow
- Escondido
- Rincon/Escondido- Please keep Escondido and Rural N. Inland cities together, North of the 78 corridor, in D5.
- North County
- Arab Middle Eastern Muslim South Asian + Afghan
- 78 corridor including Fallbrook and Bonsall
- North County, Rancho Bernardo
- senior communities, located in Oceanside
- East Oceanside near Vista
- Border Region

- Greater Fallbrook Community (Fallbrook, De Luz, Bonsall, Rainbow) Also Pala is part of Bonsall School District
- The communities along the 78-Corridor and 76-Corridor. North County as a regional home includes Carlsbad, Oceanside, Fallbrook, Bonsall, Vista, San Marcos, Escondido
- Resident of Escondido, in the unincorporated county

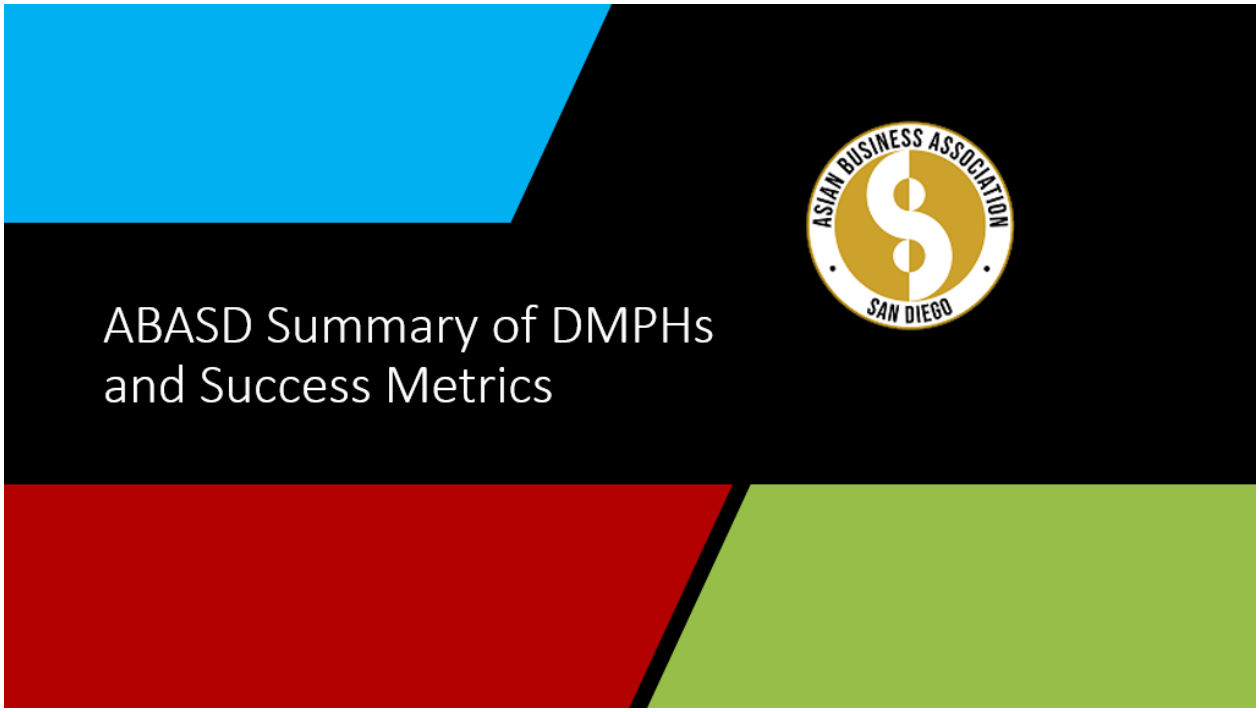
GENERAL, September 25th, 1:00pm

- "El Cajon: Bostonia to the North, Granite Hills to the East, Rancho San Diego to the South, and La Mesa to the West.Also in community with City Heights, Lemon Grove, La Mesa, Rancho San Diego, Granite Hills, La Presa Bostonia, Paradise Hills, Spring Valley, Encanto and Skyline communities and we define our COI as BIPOC, Immigrant, & Refugee."
- Chula Vista, D3, D1
- 78 Corridor, including Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido
- District 3 - El Cajon
- LGBTQ, metro San Diego
- Black residents in Southeastern San Diego County incuding: La Mesa, El Cajon, Rancho San Diego, Spring Valley, Skyline, Bay Terraces, Paradise Hills, Valencia Park, and City Heights.
- 78 corridor communities: Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista, San Marcos and Escondido. We share common educational systems, a transportation network that traverses the 78, Healthcare systems, common environmental issues, and cultural connections. SMUSD has 2 elementary schools in Carlsbad and 1 in Vista.
- Sweetwater

9. **Draft Map Public Hearings**

Date	Location	eComments received	Public Speakers	Attendees (Includes virtual and in-person)
November 1	City of Chula Vista City Hall Chambers	86	92	215
December 2	San Diego County Office of Education	717	192	545

10. ABASD Final Report – Draft Mapping



DECEMBER 2021

County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission Draft Map Public Hearing (DMPH) Outreach Contractor: Asian Business Association San Diego (ABASD)

The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC) is responsible for the redrawing of the County's supervisorial district boundaries and retained ABASD to manage its outreach efforts and increase public participation in the redistricting process. ABASD's goal is to increase and encourage broad and diverse community participation and input in each supervisorial district throughout a series of public hearings.

Detailed Program Status

ABASD's strategy is to raise awareness of the redistricting process and promote Public Hearing participation in each of the five supervisorial districts by working with its outreach partners throughout the county to communicate with various communities of interest to ensure maximum public participation.

The following is a report on the program status and results found.

Summary of Draft Map Public Hearings (DMPH)

ABASD coordinated and hosted two Draft Map Public Hearings at two different locations, one in district 1 and the other in district 4.
The first Draft Map Public Hearing was held on November 1st at the Chula Vista City Council Chambers. The second Public Hearing was held on December 2nd at the San Diego County Office of Education Building.

Total attendance for the Draft Map Public Hearings and IRC meetings from September 30th to December 2nd was **1,318**, over **3X** as many as attended the Pre-Draft Map Public Hearings.
Of the 1,318 attendees, 113 **[9%]** attended in person and **1205** **[91%]** attended virtually. Based on attendance at the Draft Map Public Hearings, the public preferred to attend virtually **10:1**.

What worked well

- Coordinated with community-based organizations through e-mail, newsletters and resharing social media posts; targeted outreach and communication with CBOs and trusted messengers.
- Focused outreach efforts on communities with lower engagement such as district 4 through targeted emails, communication through Community-Based Organizations and engagement through additional targeted MOUs.
- Conducted rural-area focused outreach to areas with limited broadband including disseminating flyers through school-site online flyer service called Peach Jar to school districts around the County, coordinated virtual and in-person Commissioner presentations to rural community planning groups, shared social media posts and emails with rural community-based groups such as community councils, libraries, chambers and planning groups and submitted op eds and ads in local and countywide publications.

SUMMARY OF OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- Scheduled and coordinated two Draft Mapping Public Hearings in District 1 & 4
- Created flyers and social media images for all meetings Nov 1st through Dec 14th.
- Translated flyer and social image into Spanish and Arabic.
- Create Informational flyer to help the public participate and give effective public input.
- Translated Information flyer into several languages including: Spanish, Tagalog and Arabic.
- Posted all meeting dates to online event calendars: 10 News, KUSI, 211 San Diego, Fox 5, KPBS, Patch, San Diego Community Newspaper Group, San Diego Reader, San Diego Union Tribune, The Coast News Group, Village News
- Coordinated Op-eds in several publications including: The Filipino Press, Union Tribune, LGBTQ+ News and Black San Diego Magazine
- To address specific rural outreach, ABA worked with Community Based Organizations through MOUs for outreach including:
    - Urban League San Diego
    - Pastors on Point
    - Majdal Center
    - San Diego County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
    - Made in Paradise Hills
    - Voice and Viewpoint
    - Central San Diego Black Chamber of Commerce
- Disseminated flyers to local school districts through an online service called Peach Jar, resulting in 26,000 views and over 13,000 impressions.
- Facilitated two live interviews on KUSI news
- Suggested IRC website enhancements
- Scheduled and coordinated Commissioner presentations to Community Planning Groups and other organizations including:
    - Jamul Dulzura Community Planning Group
    - Campo Lake Morena Community Planning Group
    - Pine Valley Community Planning Group
    - San Dieguito Planning Group
    - Fallbrook Planning Group
    - Chollas Valley Community Planning Group
    - Borrego Springs Community Sponsor Group
    - San Diego Law Library
- Created and shared an Informational Video

FLYERS AND SOCIAL MEDIA IMAGES

Arabic Flyer

Spanish Flyer

¡AYUDE A FORJAR EL FUTURO DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO!
REDISTRIBUCIÓN DE DISTRITOS DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO 2021

¿CÓMO PUEDO PROPORCIONAR RETROALIMENTACIÓN?

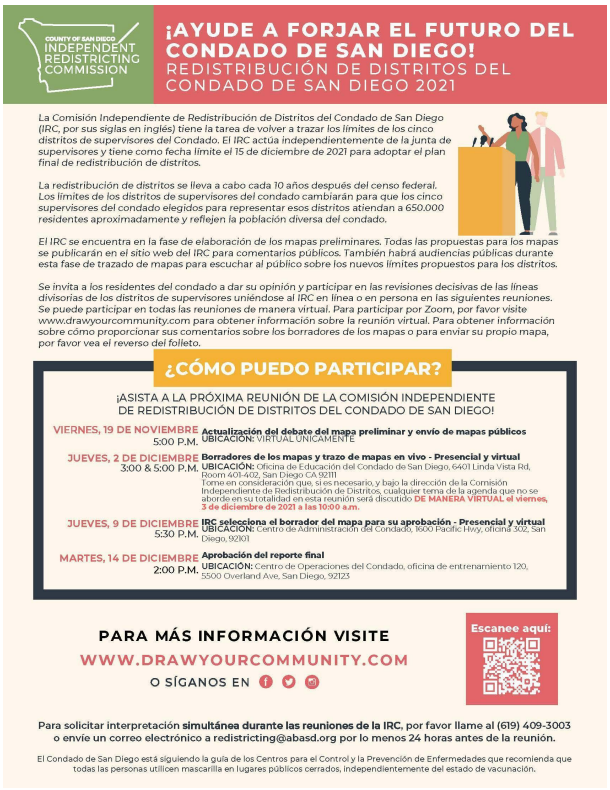
ES MUY SENCILLO
- Envíe un correo electrónico a **redistricting@sdcounty.ca.gov**
- Llámenos al **619-409-3003**
- Envíe un comentario electrónico a **www.drawyourcommunity.com**
- Envíe una carta a: **IRC del Condado de San Diego**
  1600 Pacific Highway, Room 402
  San Diego, CA 92101

¿SE SIENTE INSPIRADO?
- Dibuje su comunidad de interés usando la Community Builder Tool en **www.drawyourcommunity.com**
  (Proporcione tanta información como sea posible sobre su comunidad y las características o situaciones que los relacionan entre sí y el por qué deben estar unidos en un solo distrito)
- Dibuje su mapa usando el District Scenario Modeler en **www.drawyourcommunity.com**
- Descargue un mapa, trace las líneas directamente en el mapa y envíelo por correo electrónico a **redistricting@sdcounty.ca.gov**

¿QUÉ TIPO DE RETROALIMENTACIÓN SE NECESITA?

ALGUNOS EJEMPLOS INCLUYEN:

- **¿Siguen teniendo sentido los límites actuales del distrito?**
  Mire el mapa de los distritos de supervisores actuales y analice si todavía tienen sentido. Para usar la herramienta Find my District, por favor visite www.sandiegocounty.gov/general/bos.html
- **¿Cuál es su comunidad de interés (COI, por sus siglas en inglés)?**
  Un COI es una población adyacente que comparte intereses comunes ya sea sociales como económicos que deben incluirse dentro de un solo distrito para propósitos de tener una representación justa y efectiva. Piense en poblaciones que comparten asuntos comunes, características físicas, entidades como bases militares, centros comerciales, escuelas, hospitales, parques, lugares religiosos, servicios sociales, festivales en la calle, desfiles u otros eventos.
- **¿Dónde se deben trazar las líneas?**
  Considere los límites naturales como autopistas, carreteras, ríos, elementos naturales o cualquier otra cosa que pueda crear una barrera o una línea obvia.



¡AYUDE A FORJAR EL FUTURO DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO!
REDISTRIBUCIÓN DE DISTRITOS DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO 2021

La Comisión Independiente de Redistribución de Distritos del Condado de San Diego (IRC, por sus siglas en inglés) tiene la tarea de volver a trazar los límites de los cinco distritos de supervisores del Condado. El IRC actúa independientemente de la junta de supervisores y tiene como fecha límite el 15 de diciembre de 2021 para adoptar el plan final de redistribución de distritos.

La redistribución de distritos se lleva a cabo cada 10 años después del censo federal. Los límites de los distritos de supervisores del condado cambiarán para que los cinco supervisores del condado elegidos para representar esos distritos atiendan a 650.000 residentes aproximadamente y reflejen la población diversa del condado.

El IRC se encuentra en la fase de elaboración de los mapas preliminares. Todas las propuestas para los mapas se publicarán en el sitio web del IRC para comentarios públicos. También habrá audiencias públicas durante esta fase de trazado de mapas para escuchar al público sobre los nuevos límites propuestos para los distritos.

Se invita a los residentes del condado a dar su opinión y participar en las revisiones decisivas de las líneas divisorias de los distritos de supervisores uniéndose al IRC en línea o en persona en las siguientes reuniones. Se puede participar en todas las reuniones de manera virtual. Para participar por Zoom, por favor visite www.drawyourcommunity.com para obtener información sobre la reunión virtual. Para obtener información sobre cómo proporcionar sus comentarios sobre los borradores de los mapas o para enviar su propio mapa, por favor vea el reverso del folleto.

¿CÓMO PUEDO PARTICIPAR?

¡ASISTA A LA PRÓXIMA REUNIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN INDEPENDIENTE DE REDISTRIBUCIÓN DE DISTRITOS DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO!

VIERNES, 19 DE NOVIEMBRE 5:00 P.M. — **Actualización del debate del mapa preliminar y envío de mapas públicos** UBICACIÓN: VIRTUAL ÚNICAMENTE

JUEVES, 2 DE DICIEMBRE 3:00 & 5:00 P.M. — **Borradores de los mapas y traze de mapas en vivo - Presencial y virtual** UBICACIÓN: Oficina de Educación del Condado de San Diego, 6401 Linda Vista Rd, Room 401-402, San Diego CA 92111
Tome en consideración que, si es necesario, y bajo la dirección de la Comisión Independiente de Redistribución de Distritos, cualquier tema de la agenda que no se aborde en su totalidad en esta reunión será discutido **DE MANERA VIRTUAL el viernes, 3 de diciembre de 2021 a las 10:00 a.m.**

JUEVES, 9 DE DICIEMBRE 5:30 P.M. — **IRC selecciona el borrador del mapa para su aprobación - Presencial y virtual** UBICACIÓN: Centro de Administración del Condado, 1600 Pacific Hwy, oficina 302, San Diego, 92101

MARTES, 14 DE DICIEMBRE 2:00 P.M. — **Aprobación del reporte final** UBICACIÓN: Centro de Operaciones del Condado, oficina de entrenamiento 120, 5500 Overland Ave, San Diego, 92123

PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN VISITE
WWW.DRAWYOURCOMMUNITY.COM
O SÍGANOS EN

Escanee aquí:

Para solicitar interpretación **simultánea durante las reuniones de la IRC**, por favor llame al (619) 409-3003 o envíe un correo electrónico a redistricting@abasd.org por lo menos 24 horas antes de la reunión.

El Condado de San Diego está siguiendo la guía de los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades que recomienda que todas las personas utilicen mascarilla en lugares públicos cerrados, independientemente del estado de vacunación.

Tagalog Flyer

Tumulong Sa Paghubog sa Kinabukasan ng San Diego!
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO REDISTRICTING 2021

Ang County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC) ay naatasan na idraw ang boundary para sa County's Supervisorial District. Ang IRC acts independently sa impluwensiya ng mga Board of Supervisors at mayroong deadline ng Disyembre 15, 2021 to adopt ang pinal na redistricting na maps.

Ang Redistricting ay nangyayari kada Sampung taon pagkatapos ng Federal na Senso. Ang County Supervisorial District na boundaries ay magbabago para ang limang County Supervisor na elektado para magrepresenta ng nasabing distrito ay makapagsilbi ng bawat 650,000 na residente at mag reflect ng iba't ibang populasyon ng County.

Ang IRC ay nasa estado ng pag draw ng drafts na mapa. Ang bawat mapa ay ipa- publish para sa pampublikong komento sa IRC website. Magkakaroon din ng pampublikong hearing habang may drawing ng mapa na phase , para makinig sa publiko ng patungkol sa iminumungkahi na panibagong boundary nang distrito.

Ang mga residente ng County ay imbitado para magbigay ng input at mag participate para malaman ang pagrebisa ng Supervisorial District sa pamamagitan ng pagsali sa IRCS online o sa personal sa mga sumusunod na meeting. Ang virtual na partsipasyon ay makukuha para sa lahat ng meeting. Para sa participasyon sa Zoom, bumisita sa www.drawyourcommunity.com. Para sa iba pang impormasyon, kung paano ka makakapagbigay ng feedback sa draft ng mapa or magsumite ng sariling mapa, tingnan po ang likod ng flyer.

Paano Ako Makakapag Participate?

Mag attend ng susunod na Independent Redistricting Commission meeting!

BIYERNES, NOBYEMBRE 19 5:00 P.M. — Draft ng Mapa at Bagong Pampublikong Mapa **LOKASYON:** VIRTUAL ONLY

HUWEBES, DISYEMBRE 2 3:00 & 5:00 P.M. — Draft ng mga Mapa at Live Map na pag Drawing: online o sa personal
3 P.M. IRC Meeting / 5 P.M. Public Hearing
LOKASYON: County Office of Ed., 6401 Linda Vista Rd. Rm 401-402. San Diego CA 92111
Paalala, kung kailangan at mula sa direksyon ng Independent Redistricting Commission, anumang aytem sa adyenda na hindi kumpletong napagdiskusyunan sa ating meeting ay itutuloy sa Biyernes, Disyembre 3, 2021 ng 10am, VIRTUAL Lamang.

HUWEBES, DISYEMBRE 9 5:30 P.M. — IRC ay pipili ng Draft Map na Aampunin: online o sa personal **LOKASYON:** County Admin Center, 1600 Pacific Hwy, Rm 302, San Diego, 92101

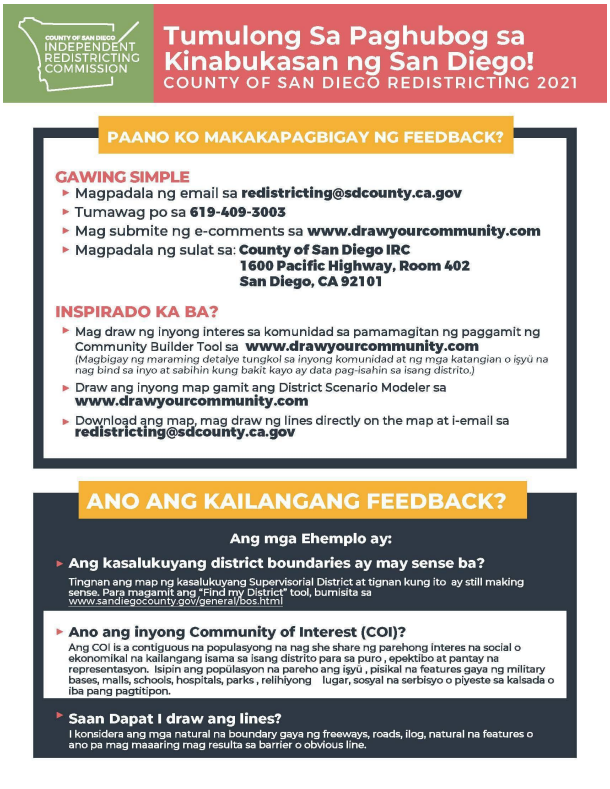
MARTES, DISYEMBRE 14 2:00 P.M. — Pag-apruba ng Pangwakas na Ulat: online o sa personal **LOKASYON:** County Operations Center, 5500 Overland Ave, Training Rm 120, San Diego, 92123

Para sa karagdagang impormasyon
Bumisita sa WWW.DRAWYOURCOMMUNITY.COM
o Sumunod sa

Scan Dito:

Para humiling ng live language interpretation ng IRC meetings, tumawag po sa (619)409-3003 o magpadala ng email sa **redistricting@sdcounty.ca.gov** ng mga 24 oras bago magsimula ang meeting.

Ang County of San Diego ay sumusunod sa patnubay ng Centers for Disease and Control Prevention na nag rerekomenda na lahat ay magsuot ng face covering sa indoor public settings, regardless kung ano man ang estado ng pagpapabakuna.



Tumulong Sa Paghubog sa Kinabukasan ng San Diego!
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO REDISTRICTING 2021

PAANO KO MAKAKAPAGBIGAY NG FEEDBACK?

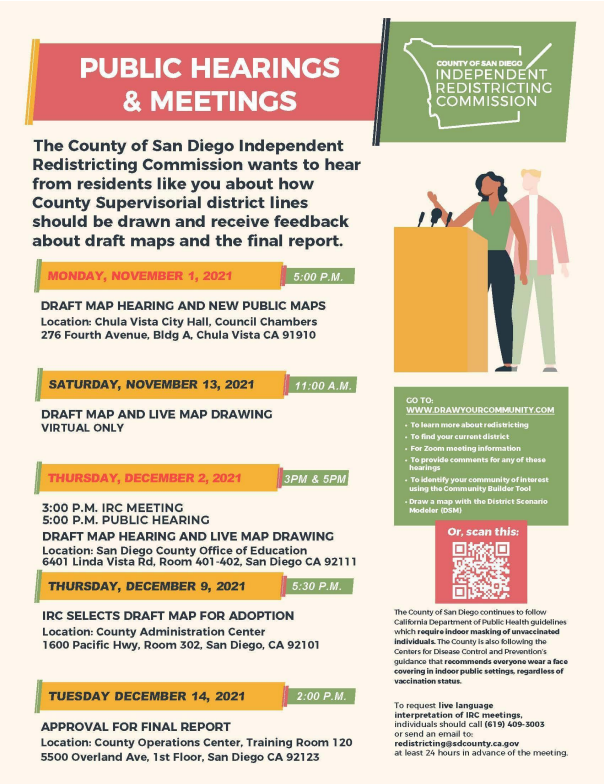
GAWING SIMPLE
- Magpadala ng email sa **redistricting@sdcounty.ca.gov**
- Tumawag po sa **619-409-3003**
- Mag submite ng e-comments sa **www.drawyourcommunity.com**
- Magpadala ng sulat sa: **County of San Diego IRC**
  1600 Pacific Highway, Room 402
  San Diego, CA 92101

INSPIRADO KA BA?
- Mag draw ng inyong interes sa komunidad sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng Community Builder Tool sa **www.drawyourcommunity.com**
  (Magbigay ng maraming detalye tungkol sa inyong komunidad at ng mga katangian o isyú na nag bind sa inyo at sabihin kung bakit kayo ay data pag-isahin sa isang distrito.)
- Draw ang inyong map gamit ang District Scenario Modeler sa **www.drawyourcommunity.com**
- Download ang map, mag draw ng lines directly on the map at i-email sa **redistricting@sdcounty.ca.gov**

ANO ANG KAILANGANG FEEDBACK?

Ang mga Ehemplo ay:

- **Ang kasalukuyang district boundaries ay may sense ba?**
  Tingnan ang map ng kasalukuyang Supervisorial District at tignan kung ito ay still making sense. Para magamit ang "Find my District" tool, bumisita sa www.sandiegocounty.gov/general/bos.html
- **Ano ang inyong Community of Interest (COI)?**
  Ang COI is a contiguous na populasyong na nag she share ng parehong interes na social o ekonomikal na kailangang isama sa isang distrito para sa puro , epektibo at pantay na representasyon. Isipin ang popúlasyon na pareho ang isyú , pisikal na features gaya ng military bases, malls, schools, hospitals, parks , relihiyong lugar, sosyal na serbisyo o piyeste sa kalsada o iba pang pagtitipon.
- **Saan Dapat I draw ang lines?**
  I konsidera ang mga natural na boundary gaya ng freeways, roads, ilog, natural na features o ano pa mag maaaring mag resulta sa barrier o obvious line.


PUBLIC HEARINGS & MEETINGS
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission wants to hear from residents like you about how County Supervisorial district lines should be drawn and receive feedback about draft maps and the final report.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2021
5:00 P.M.
DRAFT MAP HEARING AND NEW PUBLIC MAPS
Location: Chula Vista City Hall, Council Chambers
276 Fourth Avenue, Bldg A, Chula Vista CA 91910
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2021
11:00 A.M.
DRAFT MAP AND LIVE MAP DRAWING
VIRTUAL ONLY
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2021
3PM & 5PM
3:00 P.M. IRC MEETING
5:00 P.M. PUBLIC HEARING
DRAFT MAP HEARING AND LIVE MAP DRAWING
Location: San Diego County Office of Education
6401 Linda Vista Rd, Room 401-402, San Diego CA 92111
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2021
5:30 P.M.
IRC SELECTS DRAFT MAP FOR ADOPTION
Location: County Administration Center
1600 Pacific Hwy, Room 302, San Diego, CA 92101
TUESDAY DECEMBER 14, 2021
2:00 P.M.
APPROVAL FOR FINAL REPORT
Location: County Operations Center, Training Room 120
5500 Overland Ave, 1st Floor, San Diego CA 92123
GO TO: WWW.DRAWYOURCOMMUNITY.COM
To learn more about redistricting
To find your current district
For Zoom meeting information
To provide comments for any of these hearings
To identify your community of interest using the Community Builder Tool
Draw a map with the District Scenario Modeler (DSM)
Or, scan this:
The County of San Diego continues to follow California Department of Public Health guidelines which require indoor masking of unvaccinated individuals. The County is also following the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's guidance that recommends everyone wear a face covering in indoor public settings, regardless of vaccination status.
To request live language interpretation of IRC meetings, individuals should call (619) 409-3003 or send an email to: redistricting@sdcounty.ca.gov at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 2021
IN-PERSON / VIRTUAL / BY PHONE
County Operations Center
5500 Overland Ave
Training Room 120
San Diego, CA 92123
2:00 P.M.
To learn more about redistricting
To find your current district
For Zoom meeting information
To provide comments for any of these hearings
To identify your community of interest using the Community Builder Tool
To draw a map using the District Scenario Modeler
Go to: www.DrawYourCommunity.com
SCAN FOR MORE INFO

اجتماع للعامة
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
الخميس, ٢ كانون الأول/ديسمبر, ٢٠٢١
شخصياً / عن طريق الانترنيت / عن طريق الهاتف
County Office of Ed.
6401 Linda Vista Rd.
Room 401-402 San Diego, CA 92111
الساعة الـ ٣ مساءاً اجتماع الـ IRC
الساعة الـ ٥ مساءاً الجلسة العامة
للتعرف أكثر حول ترسيم الحدود
كي تجد منطقتك الحالية
كي تشارك رايك في الجلسة
كي تحدد المجتمع الملائم لك عن طريق استخدام أداة بناء المجتمع
كي ترسم خريطة باستخدام عارض سيناريو المنطقة DMS
للتفاصيل ادخل على الموقع ادناه
معلومات عن اجتماع الزووم
WWW.DRAWYOURCOMMUNITY.COM
او صور التالي
لمعلومات اكثر

PUBLICATIONS, OP-EDS AND INTERVIEWS

LGBTQSD.NEWS NEWS / PUZZLE NOVEMBER 2021 VOLUME 3 ISSUE 3 13

TIME TO DRAW THE LINES FOR
FAIR REPRESENTATION
By David Bome

Q Puzzle

TRUST IN RUSTIN

6 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 2021 • The San Diego Voice & Viewpoint WWW.SDVOICE.INFO

IN MORE NEWS

Local Parents, Community Orgs Hold Press Conference Advocating for Black Students

Voice & Viewpoint Staff

Monarch School Receives Major Gift for Arts Center

Voice & Viewpoint Staff

HELP SHAPE SAN DIEGO COUNTY'S FUTURE!
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO REDISTRICTING 2021

PUBLIC MEETING

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 2021

IN-PERSON / VIRTUAL / BY PHONE

County Office of Ed.
6401 Linda Vista Rd. Room 401-402
San Diego, CA 92111

3:00 P.M. IRC Meeting
5:00 P.M. Public Hearing

SCAN FOR MORE INFO

VISIT:
DRAWYOURCOMMUNITY.COM

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE?

INVESTIGATORS CLEAR MEN CONVICTED IN 1965

Assassination of Malcolm X

By Stacy M. Brown
NNPA Newswire

8 • November 19, 2021 - November 25, 2021 Filipino Press www.thefilipinopress.com

JESSE REYES

"Last Call to Engage in County of San Diego Redistricting"

"Why is it that America would educate the minority and not give them an opportunity to use this education? Why is that they hired a college education to be dishwashers?" - Flora Arca Marta

During a time when it was difficult for people of color to become educators, California's first Filipino American teacher, Flora Arca Marta was a trailblazer for the Filipino American community

PREGNANT

PLACE YOUR AD
E-MAIL: filpressads@aol.com
CALL: 619.434.1720

12/7/21, 5:20 PM For first time, independent body will draw San Diego County supervisor district lines - La Jolla Light

BY DEBORAH SULLIVAN BRENNAN

OCT. 6, 2021 2 PM PT

As San Diego County considers moving its supervisor district boundaries to adjust for population changes this year, the lines will be drawn for the first time by an independent redistricting commission.

"The U.S. Constitution says every 10 years we'll do a census, then right after that we'll look at how the population has changed to look at equal and equitable representation," said David Bame, a retired U.S. diplomat who chairs the commission.

"What's different this time, as opposed to 10 years ago, is that we have an independent redistricting commission. ... We draw a map, and that's the map that will go into effect for the next 10 years."

Independent redistricting commissions are designed to take political calculations out of boundary determinations. Until recently, most of those efforts were overseen and approved by elected lawmakers whose own jurisdictions were subject to change.

"Because this process ... generally involves political actors whose careers depend on how the lines are drawn, both major political parties have used the process to unfairly strip voters of their voice," the Campaign Legal Center, a nonpartisan legal organization in Washington, D.C. , stated on its website.

California adopted an independent commission in 2010 following the previous census and is resuming the process this year, based on results of the 2020 Census.

San Diego County's redistricting commission is established under the state law that guides California's commission, Bame said.

The San Diego Union-Tribune

Everyone in San Diego County can help solve the redistricting puzzle

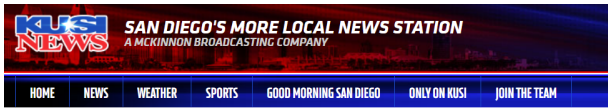
BY DAVID BAME

NOV. 2, 2021 2:56 PM PT

***Bame**, a retired U.S. diplomat, is chair of the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission. He lives in Chula Vista.*

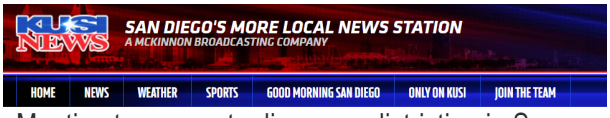
Can solving a puzzle help your community in San Diego County? It can if solving the puzzle helps your community get the fair political representation it deserves through a once-in-a-decade process called redistricting. And you have a chance to do just that, by describing your community's location and boundaries, its unique interests, and how it fits with other communities across San Diego County. As chair of the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission, I invite you to help solve the redistricting puzzle of adjusting the county Board of Supervisors electoral district boundaries.

San Diego County's current redistricting puzzle starts with the county's growth since 2010. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the county's population grew by over 6



Help shape San Diego County with your feedback in the redistricting decision

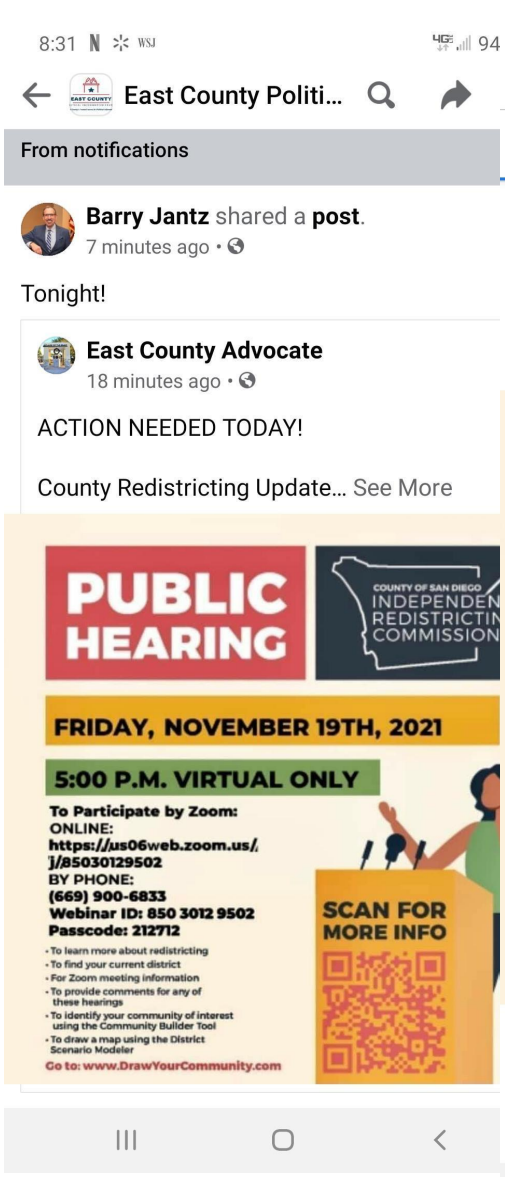
Posted: November 16, 2021 by Elizabeth Alvarez



Meeting tomorrow to discuss redistricting in San Diego

Posted: November 12, 2021 by KUSI Newsroom

SAMPLES OF SUB-CONTRACTOR/CBO SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS



Steve Robak ▸ LAKESIDE 92040
November 9 at 9:12 AM ·

https://fb.watch/9ameDjXodx/

The County of San Diego is currently redrawing the Board of Supervisors maps and boundary lines. (redistricting) They need Lakeside and East County's input from YOU. The current maps have broken up East County, and put us with Hillcrest, National City, La Jolla, and other West San Diego areas. They need YOUR input letting them know that you want our East County, not divided up, and put with dissimilar communities. East County is semi rural, and r... See more

County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission
Published by T.J. Zane · August 27 ·
Get involved... draw your community!
www.drawyourcommunity.com

Majdal Center - مركز مجدل
9 minutes ago •

The next San Diego County Redistricting hearing is tomorrow, Thursdays December 2, at 5pm! 📌 We need your support to advocate for El Cajon's inclusion with other refugee communities in the county lines!

Join us in giving public comment online or in person. E-mail us at majdalcenter@gmail.com to get involved! 🏞️

County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

1

Like Comment

Made in Paradise Hills
November 9 at 4:41 PM
Join the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission this Saturday, 11/13 11am virtually for their Draft Maps and Live Map Drawing. You can join by Zoom or phone. See below for more details on learning more about redistricting and how to participate.
PUBLIC MEETING
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 2021
11:00 A.M. VIRTUAL ONLY
To Participate by Zoom:
ONLINE:
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86715107277
BY PHONE:
(669) 900-6833
Webinar ID: 867 1510 7277
Passcode: 269301
SCAN FOR MORE INFO
Go to: www.DrawYourCommunity.com
County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission
November 8 at 4:07 PM
Join us for the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission's Draft Maps and Live Map Drawing on Saturday, November 13 at 11:00AM (PST) - Virtual O... See more
You and 1 other
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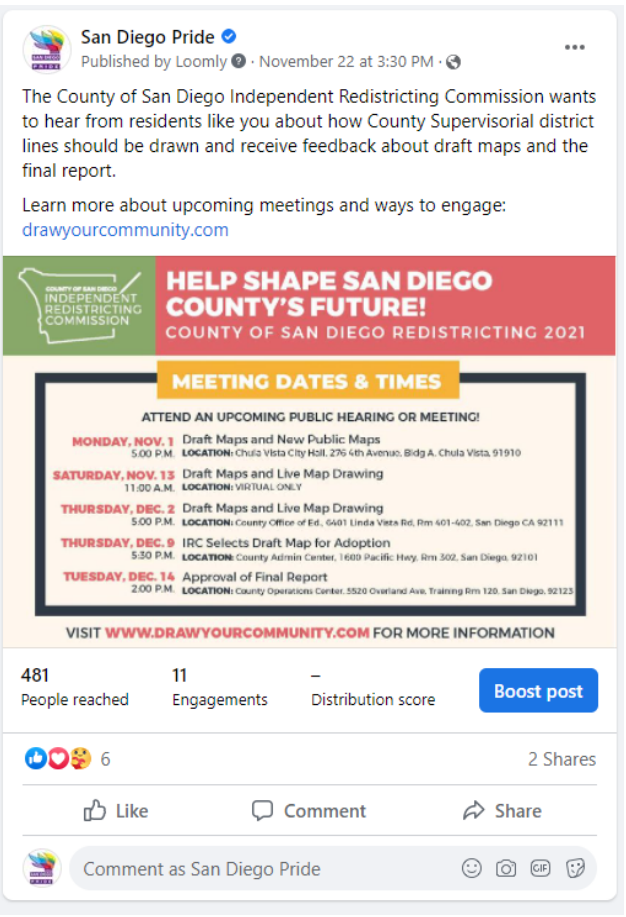
Comment
Share
Write a comment...


San Diego Pride
Published by Loomly · November 22 at 3:30 PM
The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission wants to hear from residents like you about how County Supervisorial district lines should be drawn and receive feedback about draft maps and the final report.
Learn more about upcoming meetings and ways to engage:
drawyourcommunity.com
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
HELP SHAPE SAN DIEGO COUNTY'S FUTURE!
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO REDISTRICTING 2021
MEETING DATES & TIMES
ATTEND AN UPCOMING PUBLIC HEARING OR MEETING!
MONDAY, NOV. 1 5:00 P.M. Draft Maps and New Public Maps LOCATION: Chula Vista City Hall, 276 4th Avenue, Bldg A, Chula Vista, 91910
SATURDAY, NOV. 13 11:00 A.M. Draft Maps and Live Map Drawing LOCATION: VIRTUAL ONLY
THURSDAY, DEC. 2 5:00 P.M. Draft Maps and Live Map Drawing LOCATION: County Office of Ed., 6401 Linda Vista Rd, Rm 401-402, San Diego CA 92111
THURSDAY, DEC. 9 5:30 P.M. IRC Selects Draft Map for Adoption LOCATION: County Admin Center, 1600 Pacific Hwy, Rm 302, San Diego, 92101
TUESDAY, DEC. 14 2:00 P.M. Approval of Final Report LOCATION: County Operations Center, 5520 Overland Ave, Training Rm 120, San Diego, 92123
VISIT WWW.DRAWYOURCOMMUNITY.COM FOR MORE INFORMATION
481 People reached
11 Engagements
– Distribution score
Boost post
6
2 Shares
Like
Comment
Share
Comment as San Diego Pride

9:32
64%
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Recent
Rancho Penasquitos Town Council
27m
Your community feedback is needed! Join us to voice your thoughts at the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission meeting scheduled virtually for tomorrow, Nov 19th at 5pm, virtual only. The attached maps are the three maps in consideration at tomorrow's meeting.... See More
PUBLIC HEARING
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 2021
5:00 P.M. VIRTUAL ONLY
To Participate by Zoom:
ONLINE:
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85030129502
BY PHONE:
(669) 900-6833
Webinar ID: 850 3012 9502
Passcode: 212712
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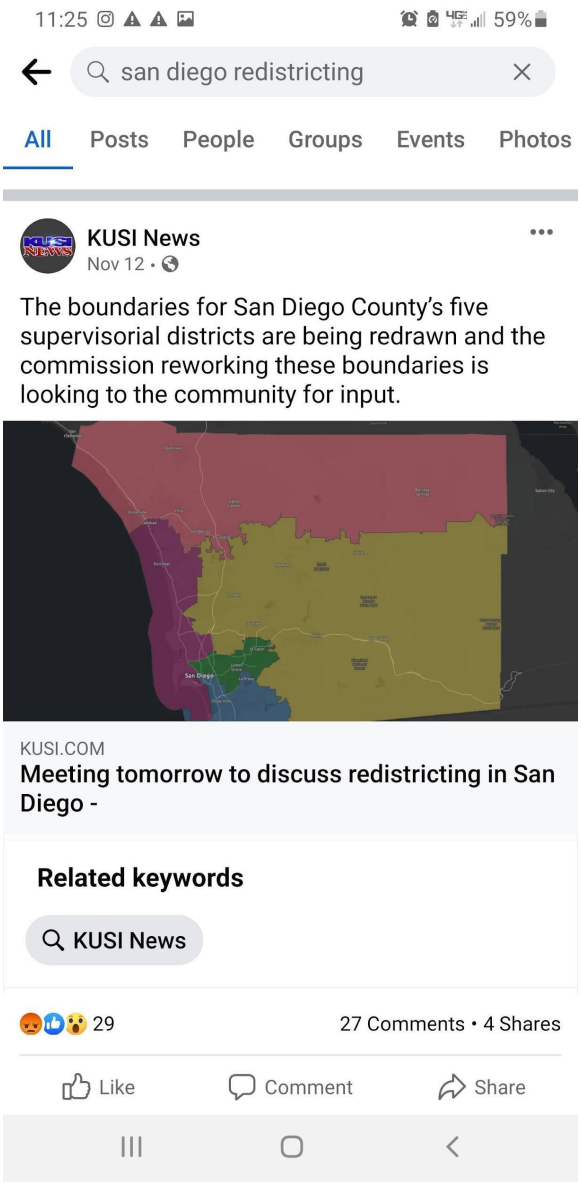
11:25
59%
san diego redistricting
All
Posts
People
Groups
Events
Photos
KUSI News
Nov 12 •
The boundaries for San Diego County's five supervisorial districts are being redrawn and the commission reworking these boundaries is looking to the community for input.
KUSI.COM
Meeting tomorrow to discuss redistricting in San Diego -
Related keywords
KUSI News
29
27 Comments • 4 Shares
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Comment
Share

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All
Posts
People
Groups
Events
Photos
5:00 P.M. VIRTUAL ONLY
To Participate by Zoom:
ONLINE:
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85030129502
BY PHONE:
(669) 900-6833
Webinar ID: 850 3012 9502
Passcode: 212712
SCAN FOR MORE INFO
SANDIEGOCOUNTY.GOV
Redistricting
Jason Paguio and 2 others
Like
Comment
Share
Jamul • Join
Donna Burns • 4h •
Virtual meeting tomorrow @ 5pm
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Redistricting
2
1 Comment
Like
Comment
Share

11:33 58%

san diego redistricting

All Posts People Groups Events Photos

Rural San Diego County - Talking Politics · Join

Tracy Joon · Nov 10 ·

It is my understanding there is a meeting on Nov. 13 (Saturday) regarding the redistricting. See below screen shot.

11:34 57%

san diego redistricting

All Posts People Groups Events Photos

City of Santee

Nov 1 ·

ATTENTION SANTEE RESIDENTS...

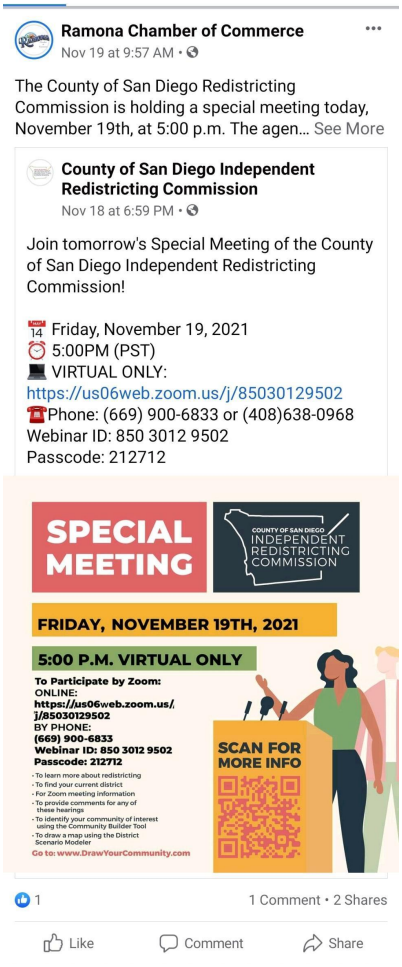
After decades Santee may not fall into the same San Diego County district boundaries...

Every 10 years redistricting takes place based around new census data. This is happening NOW!!! ... See more

22 13 Comments • 27 Shares

Impressions 400
times people saw this Tweet on Twitter

Total engagements 19
times people interacted with this Tweet



San Diego County Prosperity Institute
2 minutes ago
County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission
11 hours ago
Your input is needed! Join the next County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission Meeting!... See More
PUBLIC HEARING
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
The County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission wants to hear from residents like you about how County Supervisorial district lines should be drawn to receive feedback about draft maps.
WHEN
Thursday, December 2nd, 2021
3:00 P.M. IRC SPECIAL MEETING
5:00 P.M. PUBLIC HEARING
Please note, if needed and at the direction of the Independent Redistricting Commission, any agenda items that are not fully addressed at this meeting would be continued to:
Friday, December 3, 2021, 2:00 PM
The continued meeting will be remote only (no in-person location). This link, passcode and Webinar ID are the same as the meeting on December 2, 2021.
WHERE/HOW
To Participate In-Person:
County Office of Ed.,
6401 Linda Vista Rd,
Rm 401-402,
San Diego CA 92111
To Participate by Zoom:
ONLINE:
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84601574108
BY PHONE:
(669) 900-6833
Webinar ID: 846 0157 4108
Passcode: 717390
WHAT
The Commission will present draft maps and take public feedback on maps.
To request live language interpretation of IRC meetings, individuals should call (619) 409-3003 or send email to redistricting@sdcounty.ca.gov at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.
• To learn more about redistricting
• To find your current district
• To provide comments for this hearing
• To identify your community of interest using the Community Builder Tool
• To draw a map using the District Scenario Modeler (DSM)
GO TO WWW.DRAWYOURCOMMUNITY.COM
Or, scan this:
The County of San Diego continues to follow California Department of Public Health guidelines which require indoor masking of
Like
Comment
Share

Urban League of San Diego County @ULSDC_SDUL · 2h
County of SD Independent Redistricting Commission @... · Nov 8
Join us for the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission's Draft Maps and Live Map Drawing on Saturday, November 13 at 11:00AM (PST) - Virtual Only!
Your input is needed to help the Commissioners!
Learn more at: DrawYourCommunity.com
PUBLIC MEETING
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 2021
11:00 A.M. VIRTUAL ONLY
To Participate by Zoom:
ONLINE:
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86715107277
BY PHONE:
(669) 900-6833
Webinar ID: 867 1510 7277
Passcode: 269301
• To learn more about redistricting
• To find your current district
• For Zoom meeting information
• To provide comments for any of these hearings
• To identify your community of interest using the Community Builder Tool
• To draw a map using the District Scenario Modeler
Go to: www.DrawYourCommunity.com
SCAN FOR MORE INFO

Majdal Center - مركز مجدل
9 minutes ago •

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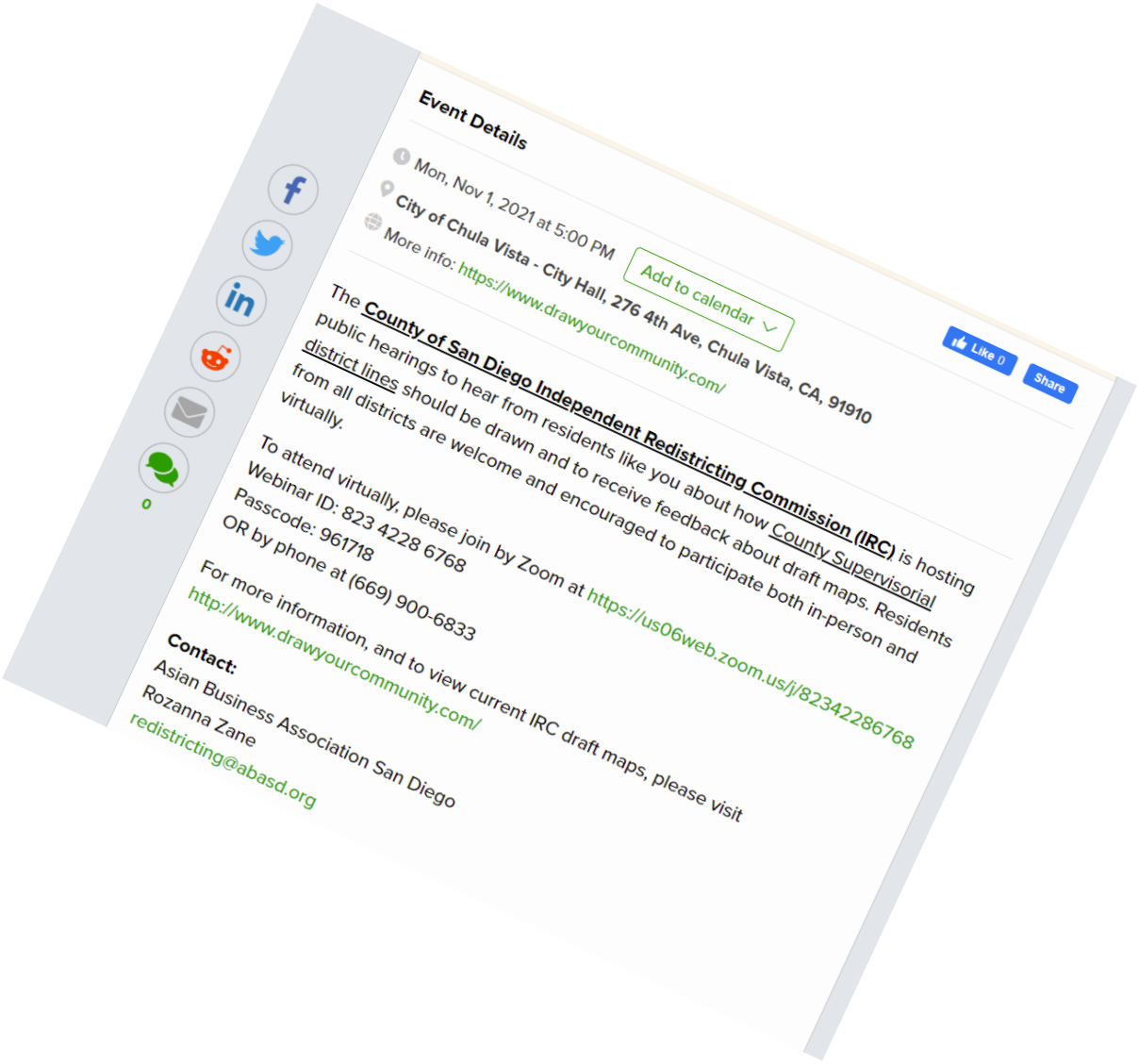
Join us in giving public comment online or in person. E-mail us at majdalcenter@gmail.com to get involved! 🏞️

County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

1

Like Comment

COMMUNITY CALENDARS



Event Details

Mon, Nov 1, 2021 at 5:00 PM

City of Chula Vista - City Hall, 276 4th Ave, Chula Vista, CA, 91910

More info: https://www.drawyourcommunity.com/

Add to calendar

Like 0 Share

The **County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC)** is hosting public hearings to hear from residents like you about how County Supervisorial district lines should be drawn and to receive feedback about draft maps. Residents from all districts are welcome and encouraged to participate both in-person and virtually.

To attend virtually, please join by Zoom at https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82342286768
Webinar ID: 823 4228 6768
Passcode: 961718
OR by phone at (669) 900-6833

For more information, and to view current IRC draft maps, please visit http://www.drawyourcommunity.com/

Contact:
Asian Business Association San Diego
Rozanna Zane
redistricting@abasd.org

0

County Redistricting Public Hearing - Draft Maps

Thursday, December 02, 2021
5:00 pm

San Diego County Office of Education
San Diego, CA

Virtual Event URL: No website has been specified for this event.

Note: Virtual Event.

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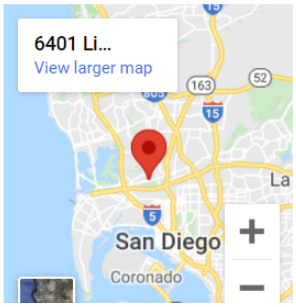
To attend virtually, please join by Zoom at https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84601574108 Webinar ID: 846 0157 4108 Passcode: 717390 OR by phone at (669) 900-6833

Show Full Description

Promote This



kpbs

KPBS
Marketplace
NEXT UP: 7:30

Lectures & Classes, Virtual

County Redistricting Public Hearing - Draft Maps

Get Tickets

05:00 PM on Thu, 2 Dec 2021

Free

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https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84601574108
Webinar ID: 846 0157 4108
Passcode: 717390 OR by phone at (669) 900-6833

Date: Dec. 2, 2021
Time: 5:00pm
Location: In person: at San Diego County Office of Education
Online: through Zoom Link
Cost: Free

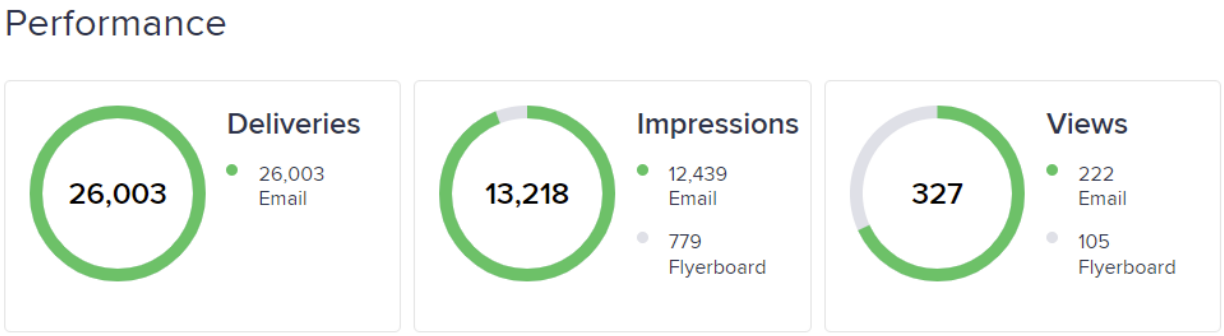
SUMMARY OUTREACH METRICS

ABASD's marketing efforts are quantified by the following cumulative reach metrics. ABASD's marketing efforts since Sept 30th, 2021, including both Draft Map Public Hearings and all IRC meetings, demonstrate broad outreach to a variety of media outlets.

Media Outlet	Total
IRC Facebook Reach	3,356
FB Engagements	135
FB Reshared Reach (ABASD/CBOs /Media)	113,000
IRC Twitter Reach	32
ABASD/CBOs Twitter Reach	7,743
ABASD/CBOs Newsletter Reach	104,060
Peach Jar- school district flyer dissemination	26,000
Distribution/Readership/Visits	12,112,612

PEACH JAR RECAP

Flyers were disseminated to high schools throughout the county through an online flyer distribution service called Peach Jar resulting in **26,000** deliveries and over **13,000** impressions. Approval of distribution of flyers was at the discretion of each school district Superintendent. The following school districts published the informational flyer to their schools: Bonsall USD, Carlsbad USD, Chula Vista ESD, Coronado USD, Jamul Dulzura Union SD, Poway USD, San Diego USD (partial), Learning Choice Academy District.



EMAIL CAMPAIGNS

ABASD conducted email campaigns to distribute IRC materials such as Draft Map Public Hearing and IRC meeting digital flyers to the following number of organizations. Also listed are CBOs, Tribes, Chambers and Planning Groups/Special Districts which were part of this email campaign.

Email Campaign	Total
Memorandums of Understanding	10
CBO's	256
Tribes (18 Tribes in SD County)	18
Chambers (33 Chambers in SD County)	33
Planning Groups & Special Districts	72
Ethnic & Community Media Outlets (120 total outlets)	85

CBOs

Convoy District Partnership
Southeastern Diamond Business District
Adams Avenue Business Association
Barrio Logan Association
City Heights Business Association
Hillcrest Business Association
Logan Heights CDC
Logan Avenue Consortium
Mira Mesa Chamber of Commerce
North Park Main Street
San Ysidro Chamber of Commerce
La Vuelta
Urban Corps
San Diego Equality Business Association
Made in Paradise Hills
El Cajon Boulevard Business Improvement Association
The Brink at USD
International Rescue Committee
RISE San Diego
Rotary Club San Diego
San Diego Urban League
Black San Diego
Chaldean American Association
Chicano Federation
Community Events for Voice & Viewpoint Coverage
East African Community Center
Indo-American Arts & Culture Society
Jacobs Center
NAACP - North County
National Panhellenic Council
Otay Mesa Chamber of Commerce
Pastors on Point
Paving Great Futures
Power Referral Services
Promise Zone
SD Urban League Young Professionals
Young Professionals Network San Diego
Southeastern Business Development Center (SBDC -Diamond BID)
Sudanese Community Center
The Rock Church
UAAMAC
Young Black and In Business
College Area Business District
Access Inc
Horn of Africa (54th Area)
Little India (Miramar)

Universidad Popular
Justice Overcoming Boundaries
Asian Solidarity Collective
Asian Pacific Islander Initiative
Pillars of the Community
Majdal Community Center
The LGBT Center
San Diego Organizing Project
Partnership for the Advancement of New Americans — PANA
Mercado Business Association
Escondido Rotary Club
COMPACT
USA Multicultural
Tibetan Buddhist Meditation Center
Thai and Southeast Asian Association of California
Thai Buddhist Temple of California
Rotary Club of Del Mar
Del Mar Community Connections
Friends of the San Dieguito River Valley
Friends of the Powerhouse
Concerned Citizens of Encinitas
Cardiff 101 Main Street
Encinitas 101 Main Street Association
Leucadia 101 Main Street Association
Friends of los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve
Mira Mesa Town Council
Sorento Valley Town Council
Rancho Peñasquitos Town Council
LAOSD
Scripps Ranch Civic Association
Rotary Club of Poway-Scripps
Muslim Community Center of San Diego
Sorrento Valley Town Council
Rancho Bernardo Community Council
Rancho Bernardo Town Council
Jewish Community Foundation San Diego
Jewish Federation of San Diego County
Tierrasanta Community Council
University City Community Association
Poway Kiwanis
Carlsbad Village Association
Karen Organization of San Diego
City Heights CDC
City Heights Town Council
LISC San Diego
Mid-City Community Advocacy Network
Clairemont Town Council
Linda Vista Town Council
Morena Business Association
Community Casa Linda Vista
La Jolla Town Council
La Jolla Shores Association
North Park Community Association
Pacific Beach Town Council
Discover Pacific Beach
Ocean Beach Main Street Association
Ocean Beach Town Council
Gaslamp Quarter Association
Hillcrest Town Council
Mission Beach Town Council
Old Town BID
University Heights Community Association
Carlsbad Equality Coalition
Assistance League of North Coast
Buena Vista Audubon
Carlsbad City Library
Carlsbad Community Theatre
Carlsbad Educational Foundation
Carlsbad Village Association
Carlsbad Firefighters Association
Rotary Club of Carlsbad
Women's Resource Center
Woman's Club of Carlsbad
United Way of San Diego County
Tri-City Hospital Foundation
Sierra Club North County Group
California Coastal Rose Society
Palomar Amateur Radio Club
League of Women Voters

Chambers
Del Mar Chamber of Commerce
Solana Beach Chamber of Commerce

Encinitas Chamber of Commerce
Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce
Oceanside Chamber of Commerce
Vista Chamber of Commerce
San Marcos Chamber of Commerce
Escondido Chamber of Commerce
Poway Chamber of Commerce
North San Diego Business Chamber
San Diego North EDC
East County Chamber of Commerce (El Cajon)
Santee Chamber of Commerce
La Mesa Chamber of Commerce
San Diego Regional EDC
San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce
Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce
National City Chamber of Commerce
Coronado Chamber of Commerce
Imperial Beach Chamber of Commerce
Mira Mesa Chamber of Commerce
Otay Mesa Chamber of Commerce
San Ysidro Chamber of Commerce
Ramona Chamber of Commerce
East County EDC
South County EDC

Planning Groups/Special Districts

Alpine Community Planning Group
Alpine Fire Protection District
Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District
Borrego Springs Fire Protection
Borrego Water District
Boulevard Community Planning Group
Campo/Lake Morena Community Planning Group
Crest/Dehesa/Granite Hills/Harbison Planning
Cuyamaca Water District
Deer Springs Fire Protection District
Descanso Community Planning Group
Fairbanks Ranch Community Services District
Fallbrook Community Planning Group
Fallbrook Healthcare District
Fallbrook Public Utility District
Grossmont Healthcare District
Helix Water District
Jacumba Community Services
Jamul- Dulzura Community Planning Group
Julian Community Planning Group
Julian Community Services
Lakeside Community Planning Group
Lakeside Fire Protection District
Lakeside Water District
Leucadia Wastewater District
Lower Sweetwater Fire Protection
Majestic Pines Community Services District
Morro Hills Community Services Group
North County Fire Protection District
Olivenhain Municipal Water District
Otay Water District
Padre Dam Municipal Water District
Palomar Health
Pauma Valley Community Services
Pine Valley Community Planning Group
Potrero Community Planning Group
Rainbow Community Planning Group
Rainbow Municipal Water District
Ramona Community Planning Group
Ramona Municipal Water District
Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District
Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District
Rincon Del Diablo Water District
San Dieguito Community Planning Group
San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District
Santa Fe Irrigation District
Spring Valley Community Planning Group
Sweetwater Community Planning Group
Tri-City Hospital District
Valle de Oro Community Planning Group
Valley Center Community Planning Group
Valley Center Municipal Water District
Valley Center Parks and Recreation District
Vista Fire Protection District
Vista Irrigation District
Whispering Palms Community Services District
Wynola Water District
Yuima Municipal Water District
Vallecitos Water District

Chollas Valley Community Planning Group
Skyline-Paradise Hills Community Planning Group

Tribes

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Jamul Indian Village A Kumeyaay Nation
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Pala Band of Cupeño Indians
Pauma Band of Mission Indians
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians/Harrahs
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California/Valley View
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

DRAFT MAP PUBLIC HEARING METRICS

The ABASD tracked attendance and participation at each Draft Map Public Hearing (DMPH) as well as submitted surveys. The target audience was (and continues to be) the residents of the County of San Diego (including all unincorporated areas).

The results of the outreach efforts are demonstrated through a review of the following metrics: meeting attendance, public input, and survey information. The total metrics for the period of November 1st through December 3rd are listed below. These metrics are compared to the averages from the Pre-Mapping Public Hearings.

PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDANCE

The first metric is public hearing attendance. Attendees were both in person and virtual for the duration of the Pre Mapping Public Hearings (PMPH). A total of **769 attendees** participated in two Draft Map Public Hearings (DMPH). Of the 769 attendees, **108** **[14%]** attended in person and **661** **[86%]** attended virtually.

Attendees	PMPH Average	Nov 1st Totals	Dec 2nd -3rd Totals	DMPH Average
In Person	14	21	87	54
Virtual	32	194	467	331
Total	46	*215*	*554*	*385*

PUBLIC INPUT AT PUBLIC HEARINGS

Opportunity to submit public input was possible by in-person testimony, virtual comment, e-comment, mailed letters and the online community builder and DSM tools. The majority of public input, approximately **72%**, was submitted through **e-comments**. The least used tool to submit public input was by submitting maps through either the CB tool, the DSM tool, in person or via email, for a total of 15 received.

Public Input	PMPH Average	Nov 1st Totals	Dec 2nd - 3rd Totals	TOTAL DMPH
In Person Speakers	7	13	123	68
Virtual Speakers	10	79	69	74
e-Comment/ email/ phone	4	86	717	402
Letter	1	1	18	10
CB Tool-COI	2	1		.5
Maps submitted-CB Tool map, DSM, In Person, E-mail			15	*7.5*
Total	*24*	*180*	*927*	*562*

SURVEYS

Surveys were distributed to virtual and in person attendees during the Draft Map Public Hearings and the IRC Meetings. A total of **57 responses** were received. Surveys are available on the website.

By District

The matrix below shows the surveys received per supervisorial district. A total of 43 responses were received. Similarly to the Pre-Mapping Public hearings, **District 3** and **District 5** **[58%]** had the most responses at 13 and 17 respectively.

Surveys Per District	Totals
District 1	7
District 2	16
District 3	13
District 4	3
District 5	17
Total	*57*

The following comments regarding **Communities of Interest** were recorded during the four IRC Meetings and the two Draft Map Public Hearings held between October and December.

IRC MEETING, October 21st, 5:30pm

- North County

IRC MEETING, October 28th, 5:30pm

- Valley Center, back country
- Encanto
- City Heights
- Living in Carlsbad for over 15 years at 2 different locations-Carlsbad Blvd ad Cherry St and now Park Ave across from Lagoon
- Ramona (ALL), San Diego County
- County of San Diego

PUBLIC HEARING, November 1st, 5:00pm

- Escondido
- Descanso, Mountain Empire School District

- Descanso/Greater Mountain Empire
- Escondido
- Unincorporated rural village with residents that is comprised of Latinos, retired people who moved here and many military families and many who work outside of town. Fallbook is the village
- Lincoln Acres
- Unincorporated rural areas
- Rancho Santa Fe, unincorporated north county area
- Put the City of Escondido in same district as her sister city of San Marcos, Vista, Oceanside & Carlsbad
- My COI is the 78 Corridor including Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido. I endorse Map 6, with the modifications mentioned in the 11/1 public hearing, including the exclusion of Alpine in DI and the inclusion of Barrio Logan in the same district. I also support the changes suggested by the Asian Solidarity Collective. Although it does satisfy all COIs, Map 6 is beneficial to almost all of them and will allow fair and equal representation to these communities.
- Jamul and the rest of the unincorporated County
- Soy líder de mi comunidad y pertenezco al distrito #4
- Logan Heights, Southeast San Diego, Encanto, Lemon Grove, National City, El Cajon
- Rancho Bernardo
- Fallbrook
- North County Coastal--Solana Beach
- Historic Barrio District, which includes Barrio Logan, Logan Heights, Sherman Heights, Grant Hill and Stockton. it is bordered by San Diego Bay to the southwest, downtown to the northwest, SR94 to north, I-15 to the east, and National City to the south.
- Carlsbad, Oceanside, Vista - 78 to include Escondido

IRC MEETING, November 13th, 11:00am

- El Cajon
- Jamul, East County
- All of San Diego County
- North San Diego county, north from Fallbrook, South to Carlsbad, East to Escondido.

IRC Meeting, November 19th, 5:00pm

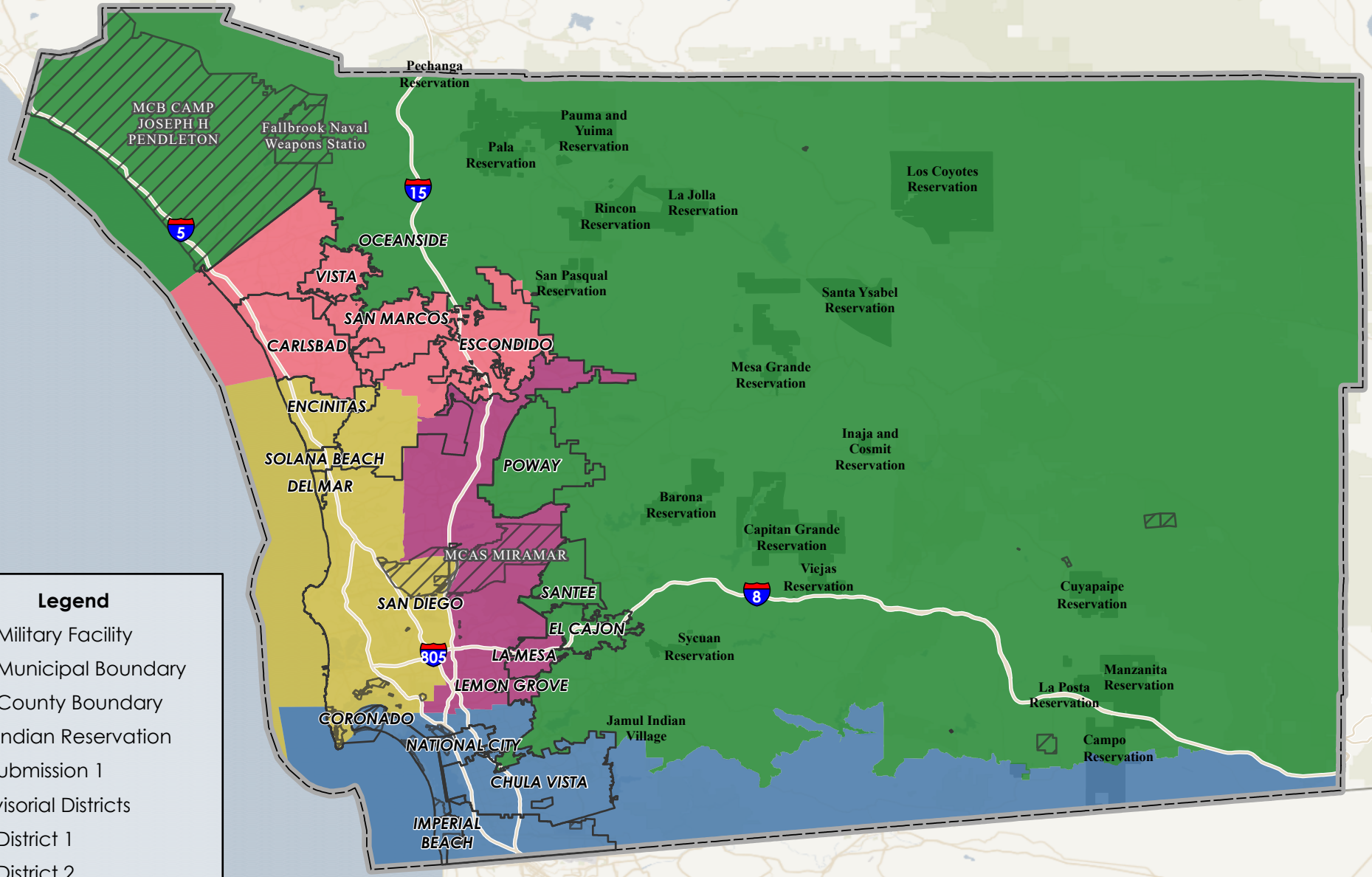
- Valley Center, lilac area
- Jamul/Dulzura/East County

PUBLIC HEARING, December 2nd, 5:00pm

- current east county district 2
- No. County, rural/unincorporated, Latino community
- Middle Eastern (El Cajon Rancho San Diego, Lakeside, and La Mesa)
- Escondido/Hidden meadows/ Valley Center and tribal lands
- While I am white, cis gendered, I firmly believe in consolidating communities of interest together to ensure they have a say in who represents their interest at all levels of government. I live in a vey diverse community that is predominantly Asian, so I am supporting keeping the neighborhoods of Carmel Valley, Rancho Penesquitos, Mira Mesa, Miramar, Kearny Mesa and Linda Vista together in the Coastal District
- Middle Eastern/ El Cajon, Rancho San Diego, Santee, lakeside
- Muslim across San Diego county
- Mt. Helix - East County
- Chaldean Community in El Cajon, and Rancho San Diego
- Latinx, north county
- Encinitas, CA
- Tribal
- I work in El Cajon
- east county
- Alpine, East County
- Lemon Grove
- Latino community of north county
- Central district
- Harmony Grove
- Asian Americans, Rancho Penasquitos
- Fallbrook/Escondido/San Marcos/Vista/Oceanside/Valley Center/Pala eastward
- Against redistricting for Clairemont, Pacific Beach
- Serra Mesa
- Rancho Penasquitos
- Oceanside - North Santa Fe and the 76, to the Coast

11. Publicly Submitted Maps

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
DSM SUBMISSION 1



Legend

- Military Facility
- Municipal Boundary
- County Boundary
- Indian Reservation

DSM Submission 1

Supervisorial Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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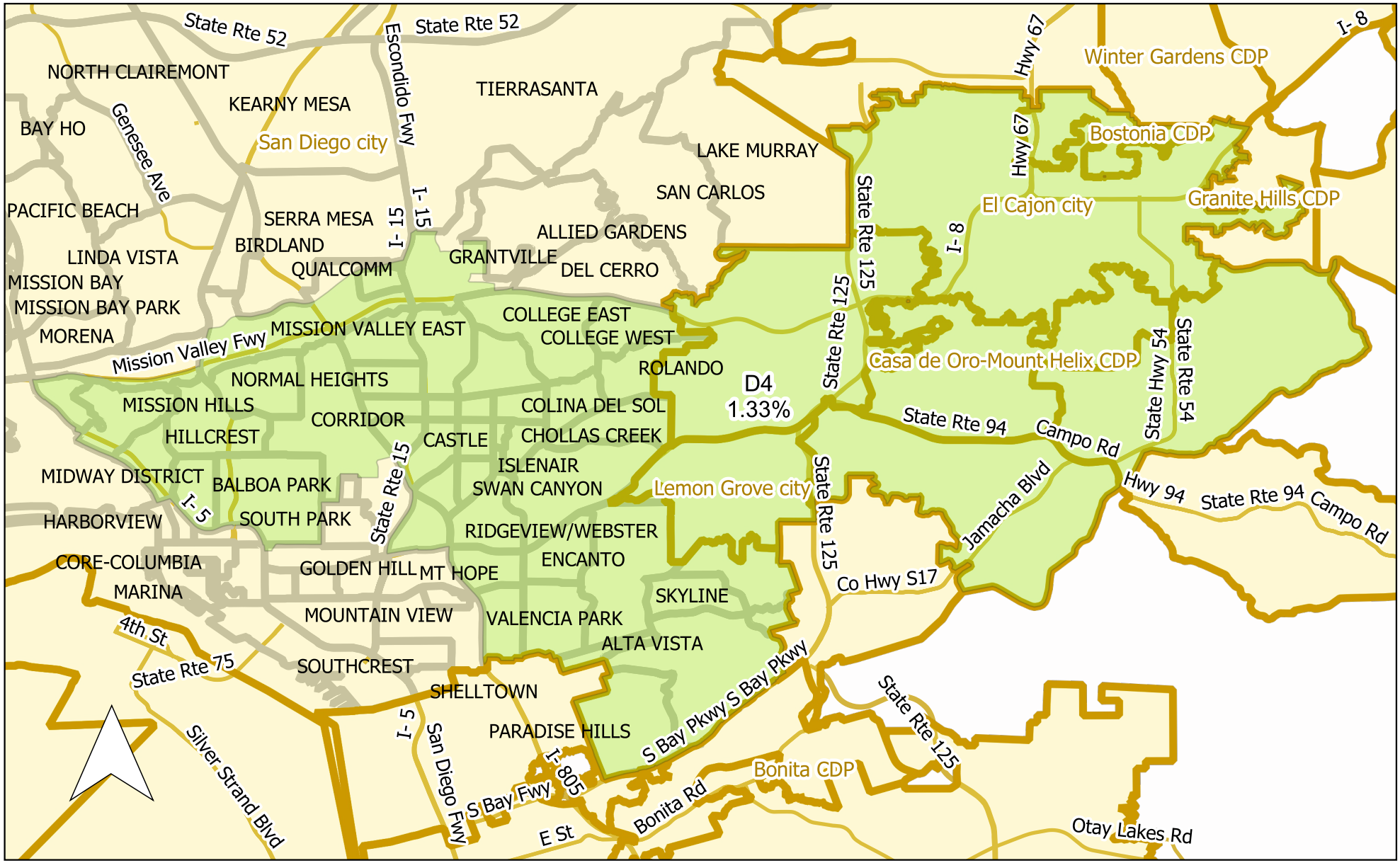
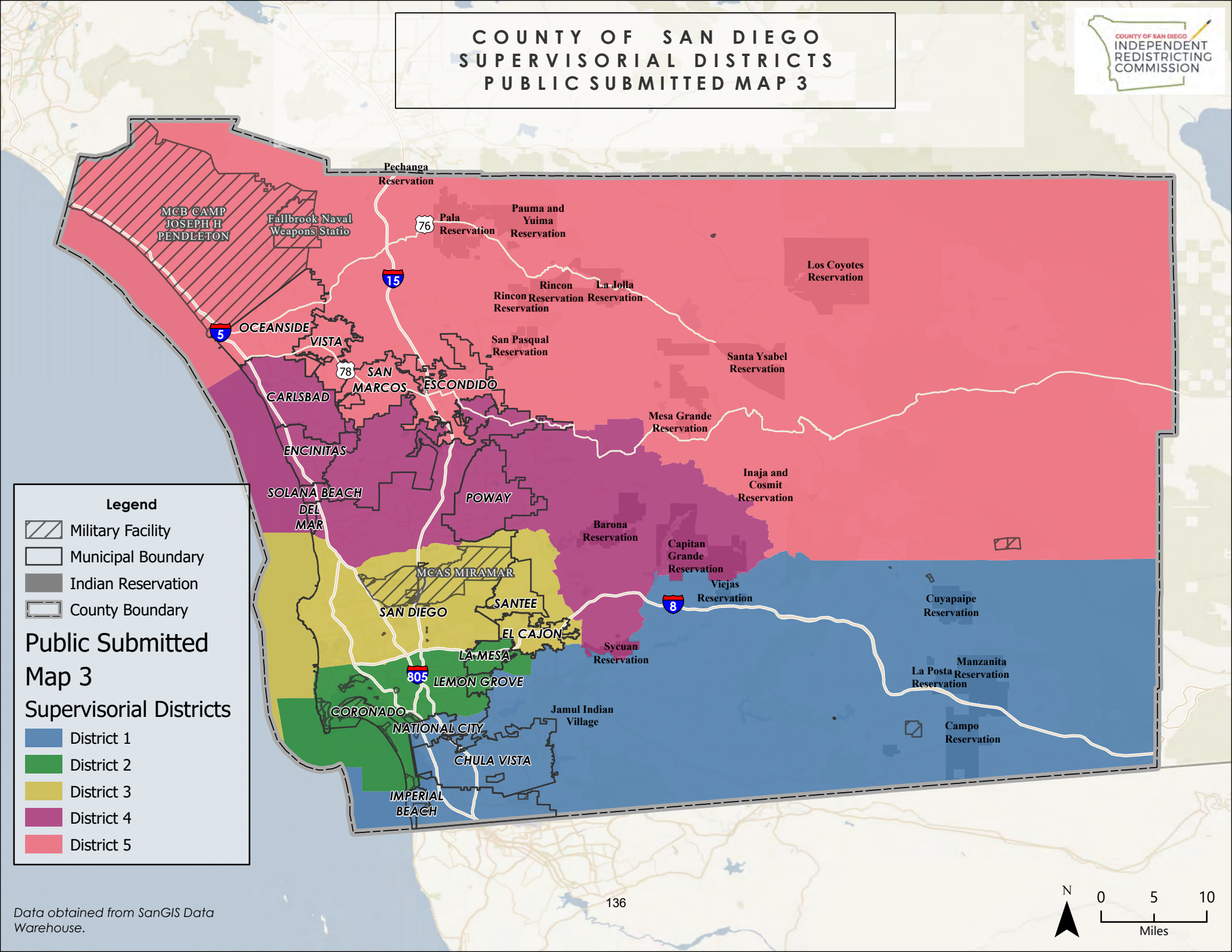
District: D4



District	Population	%Deviation	%Latino	%White	%Black	%Asian	%MMR
D4	669219	1.33	34.35	38.66	10.24	12.96	1.09

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 3

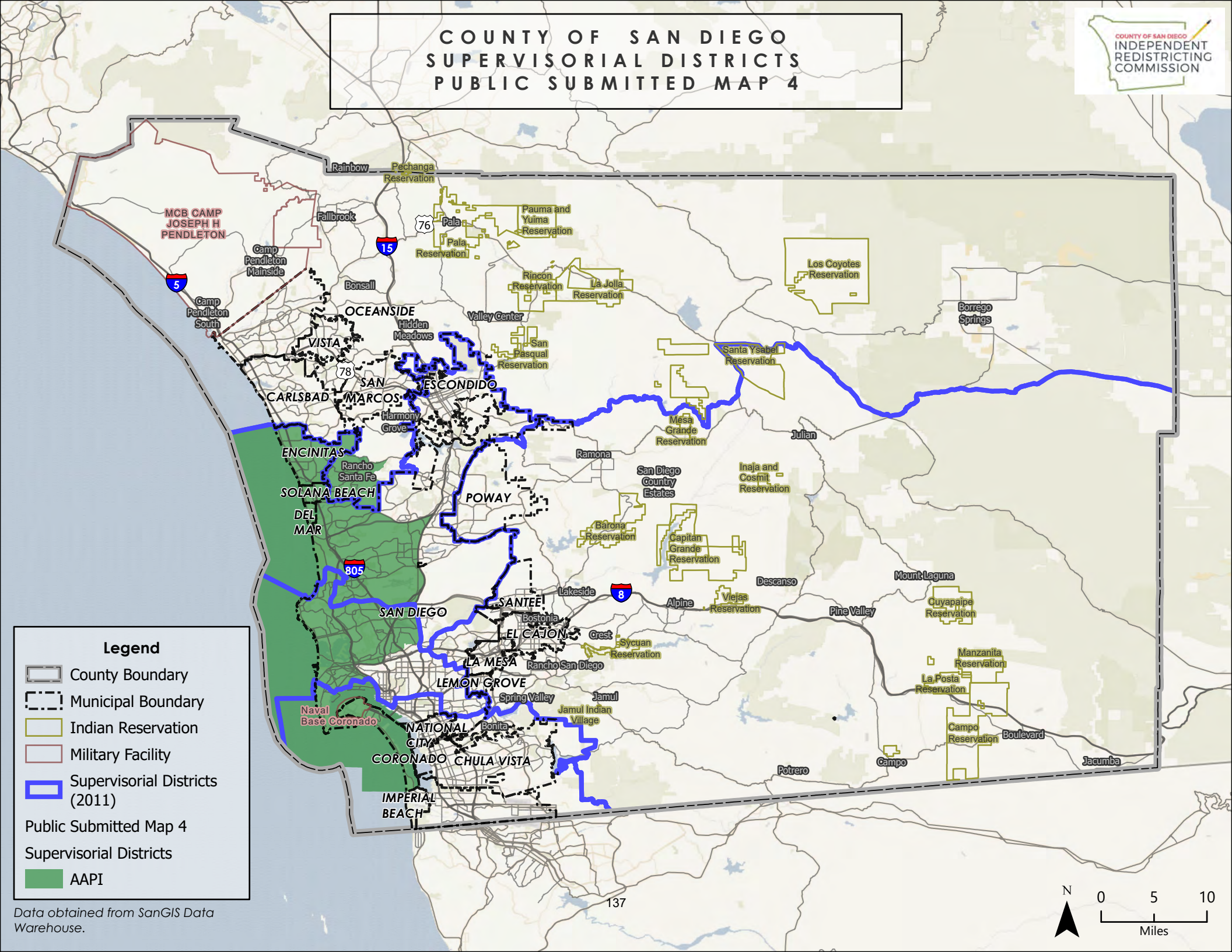
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION



Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 4

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)

Public Submitted Map 4

Supervisorial Districts

- AAPI

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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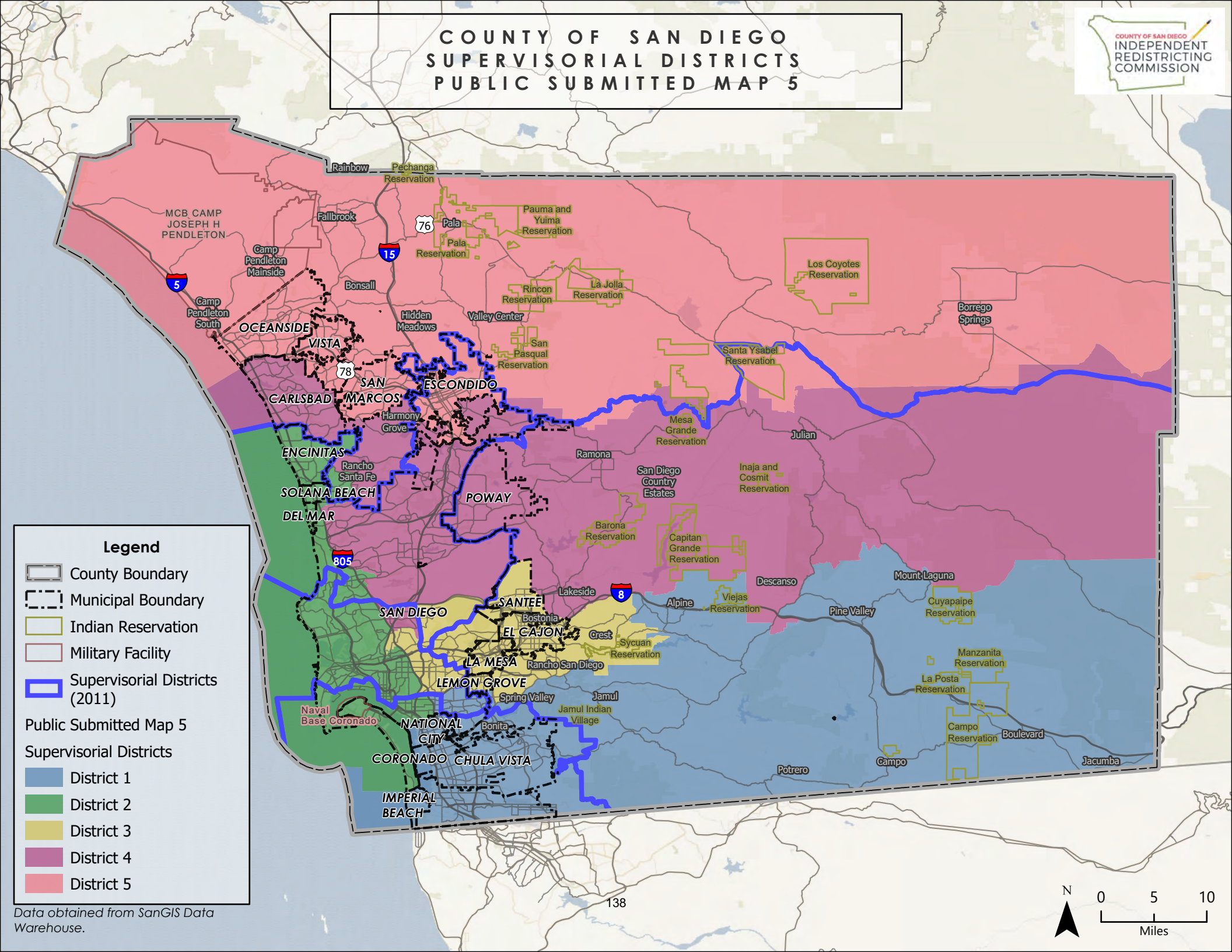
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 5

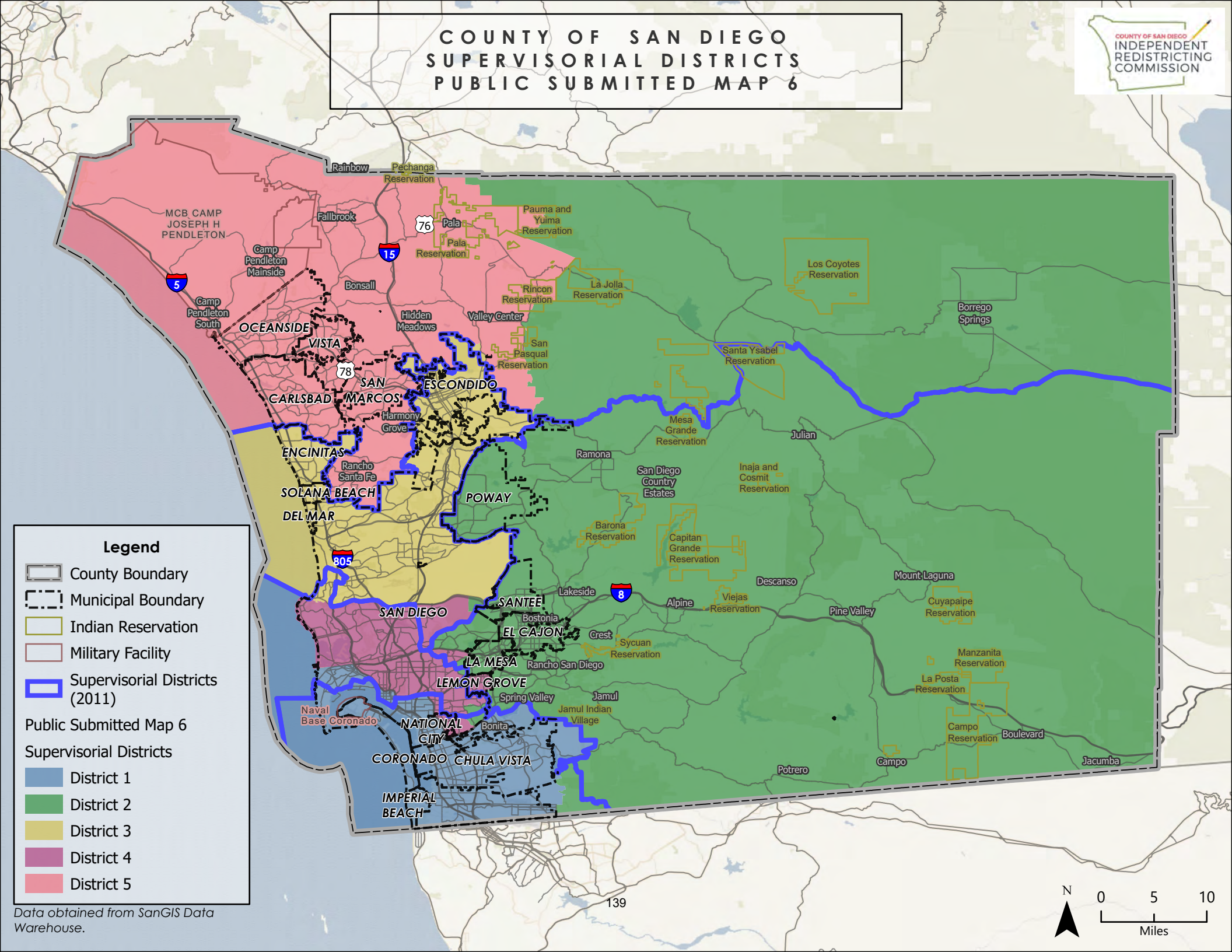
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 6

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)

Public Submitted Map 6

Supervisorial Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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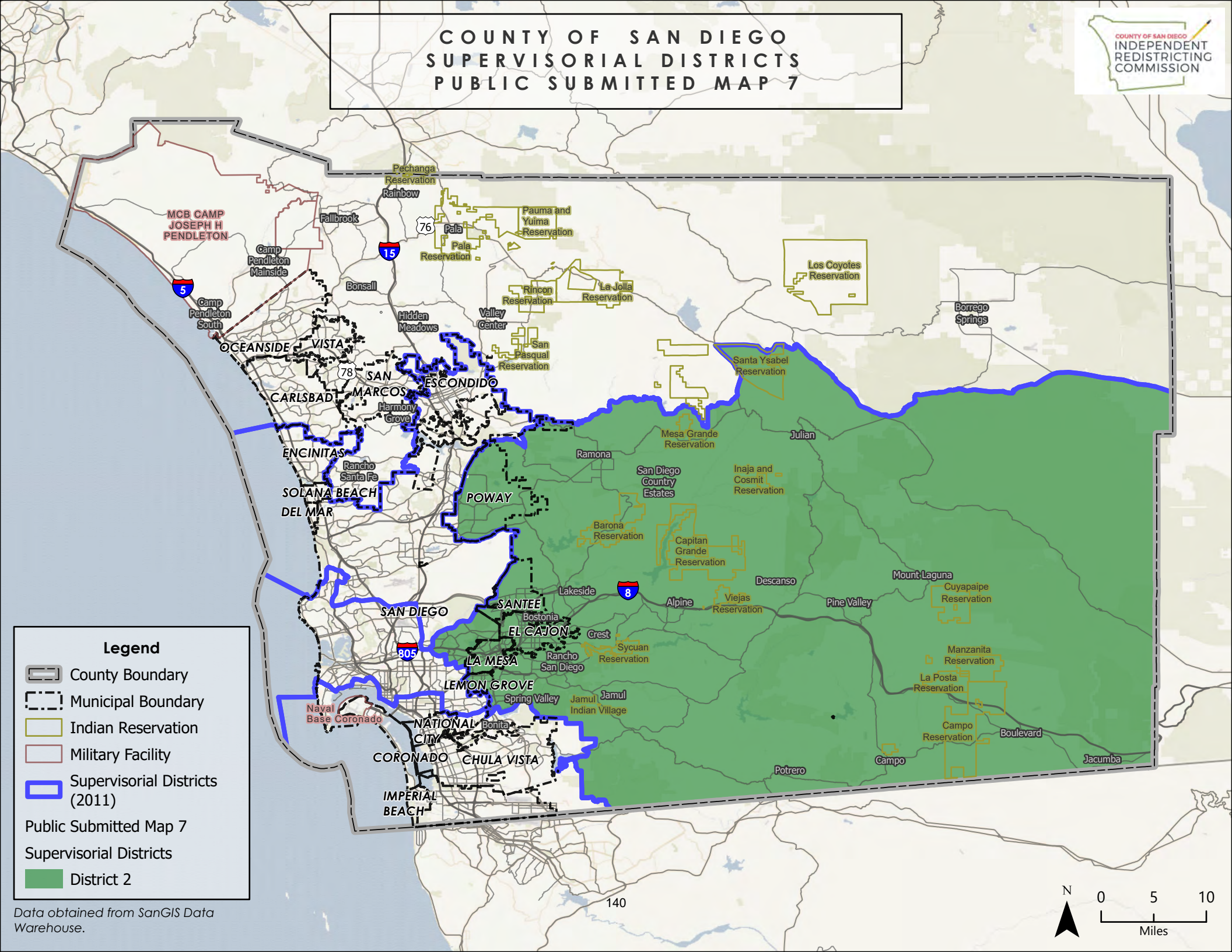
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 7

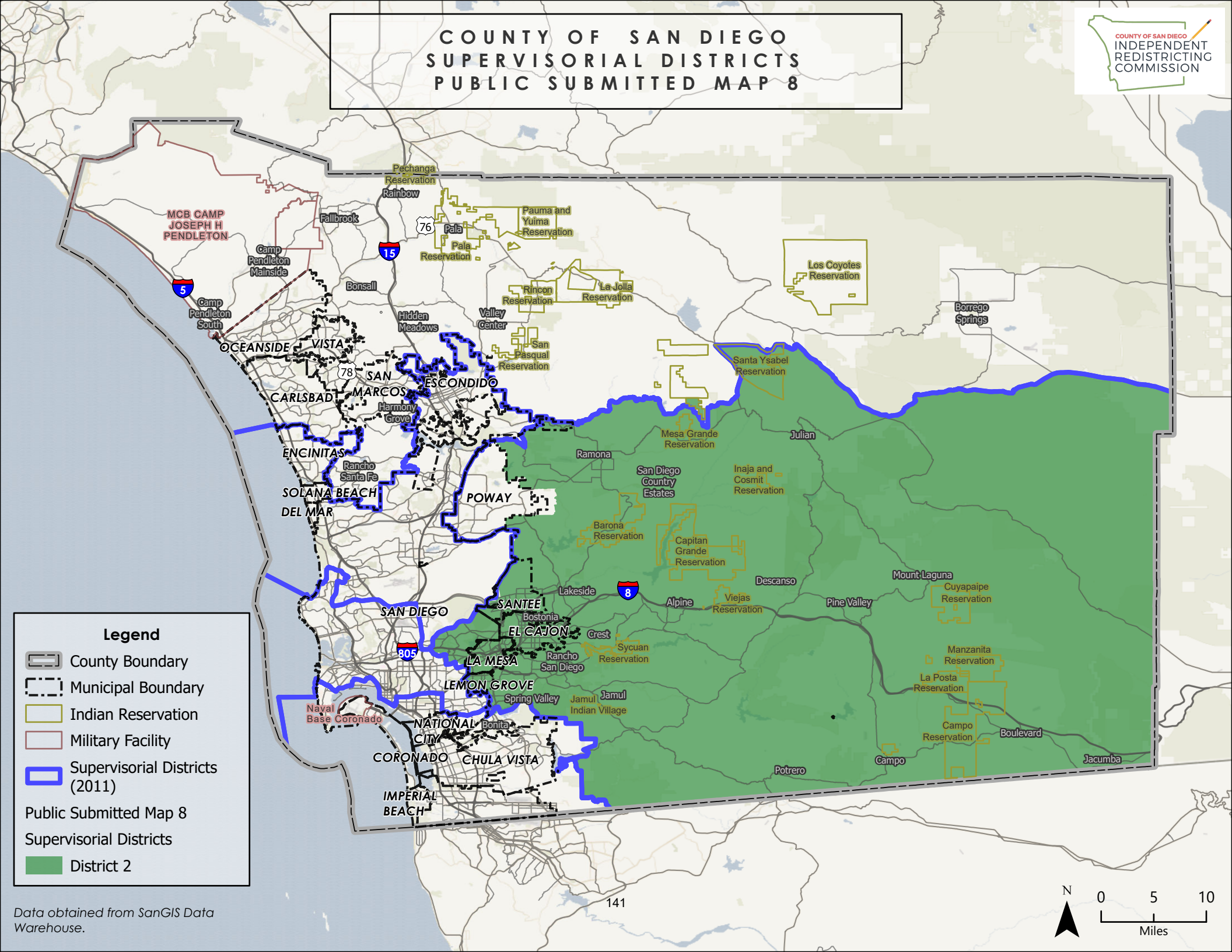
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 8

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)

Public Submitted Map 8

Supervisorial Districts

- District 2

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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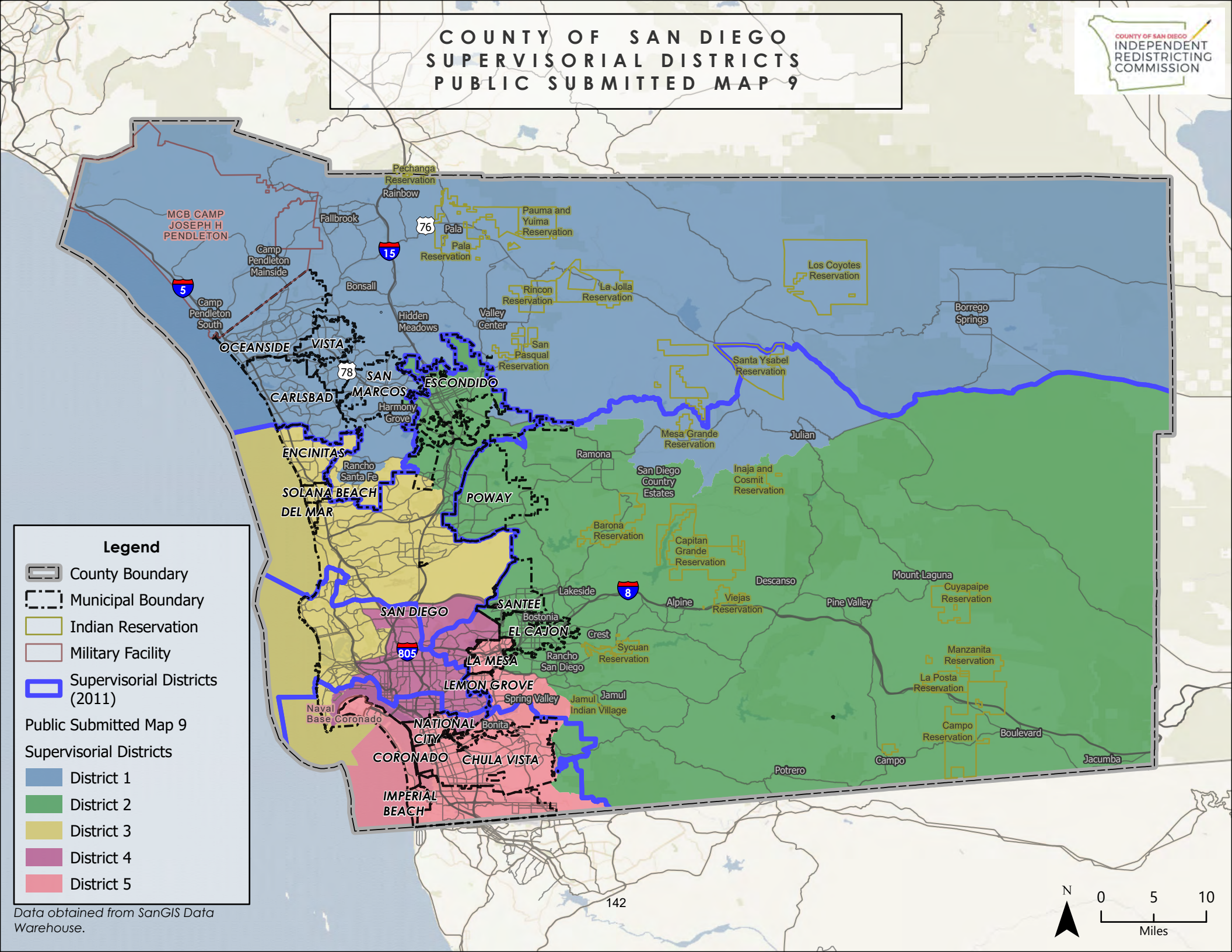
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 9

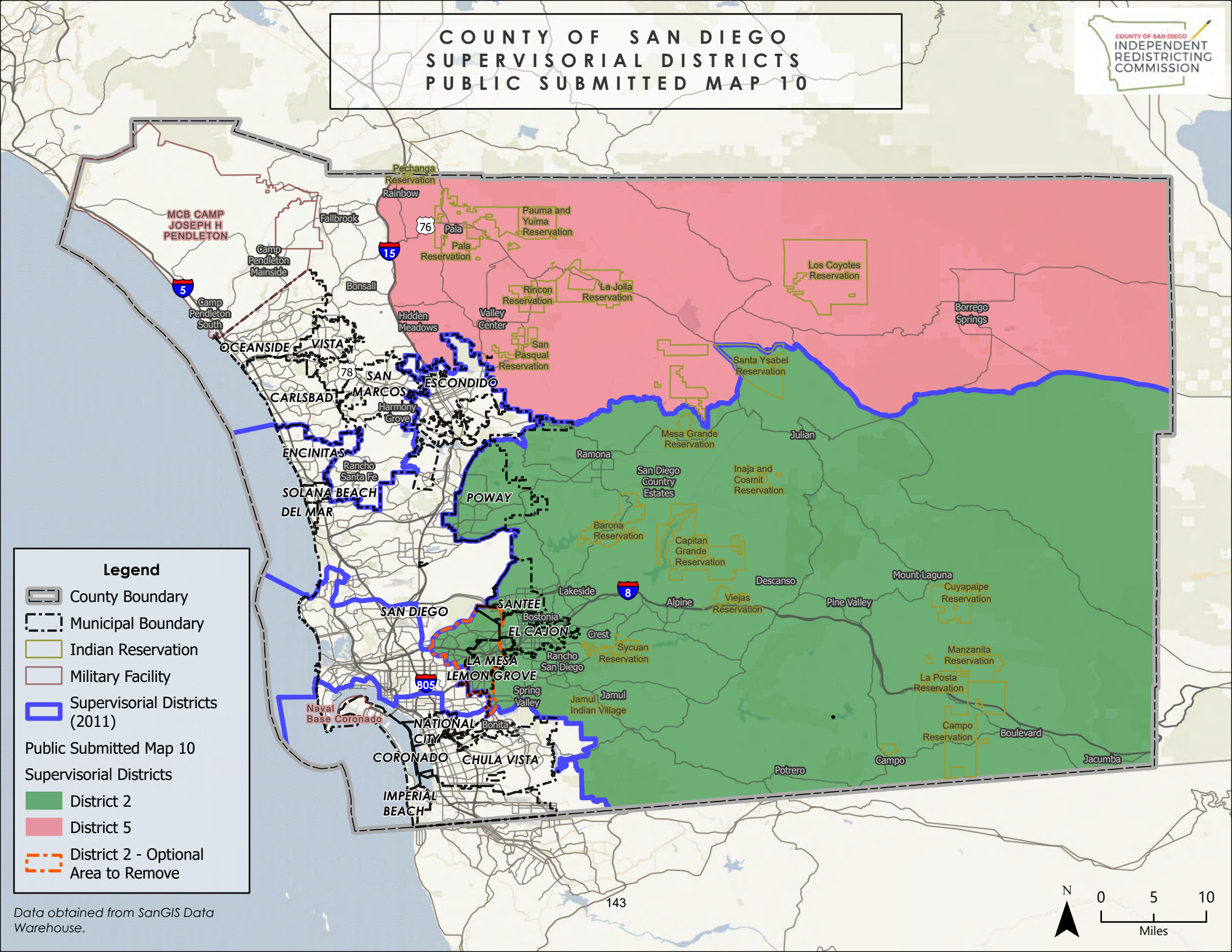
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 10

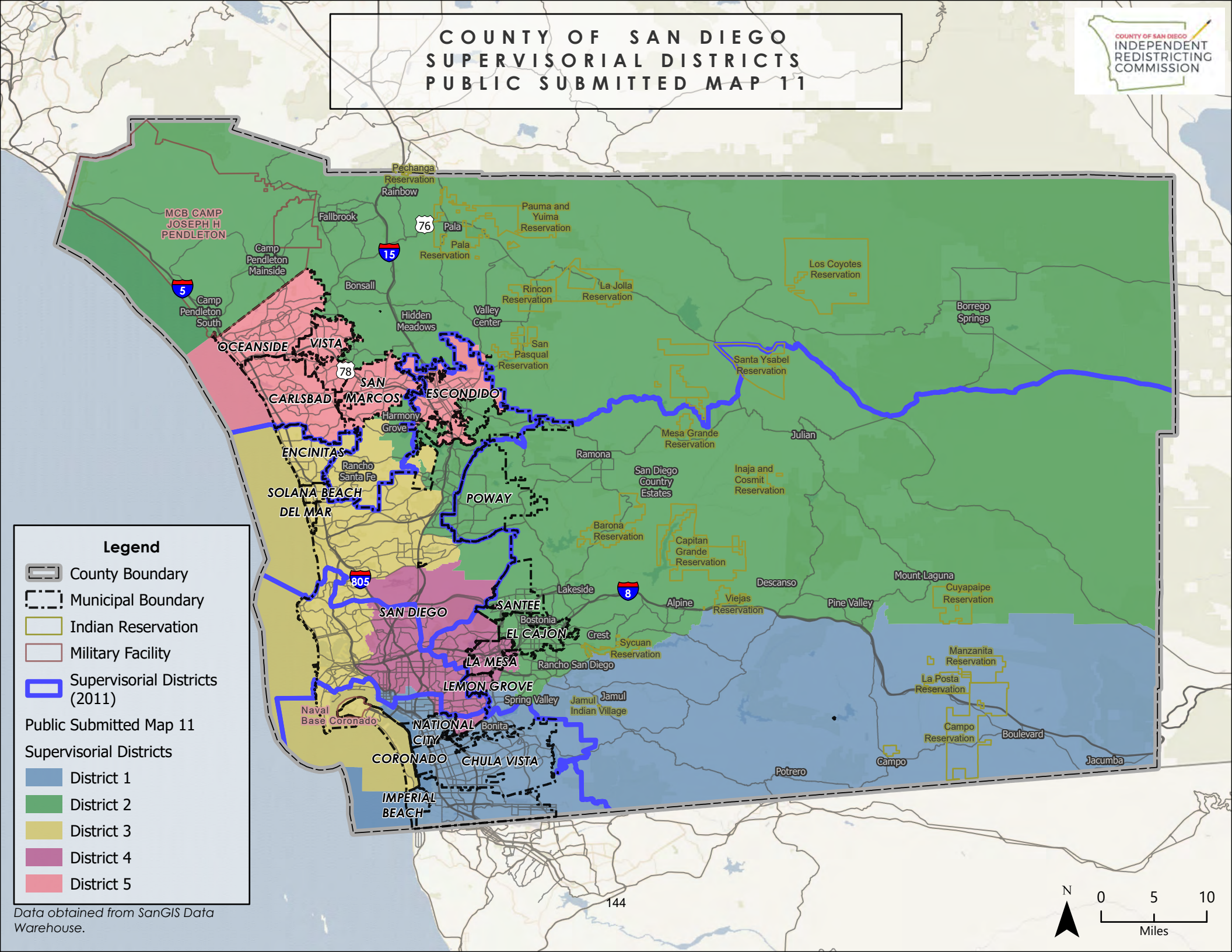
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 11

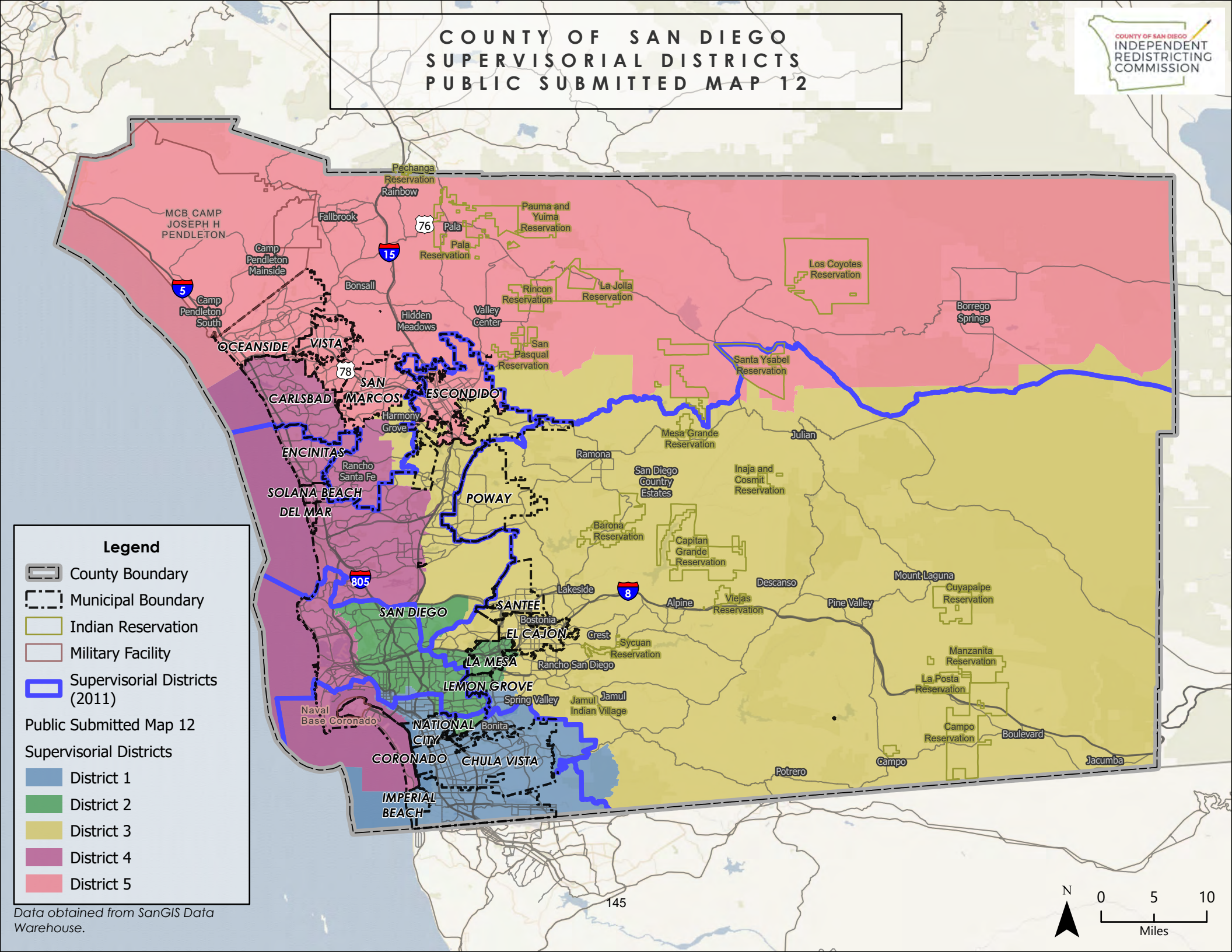
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 12

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)

Public Submitted Map 12

Supervisorial Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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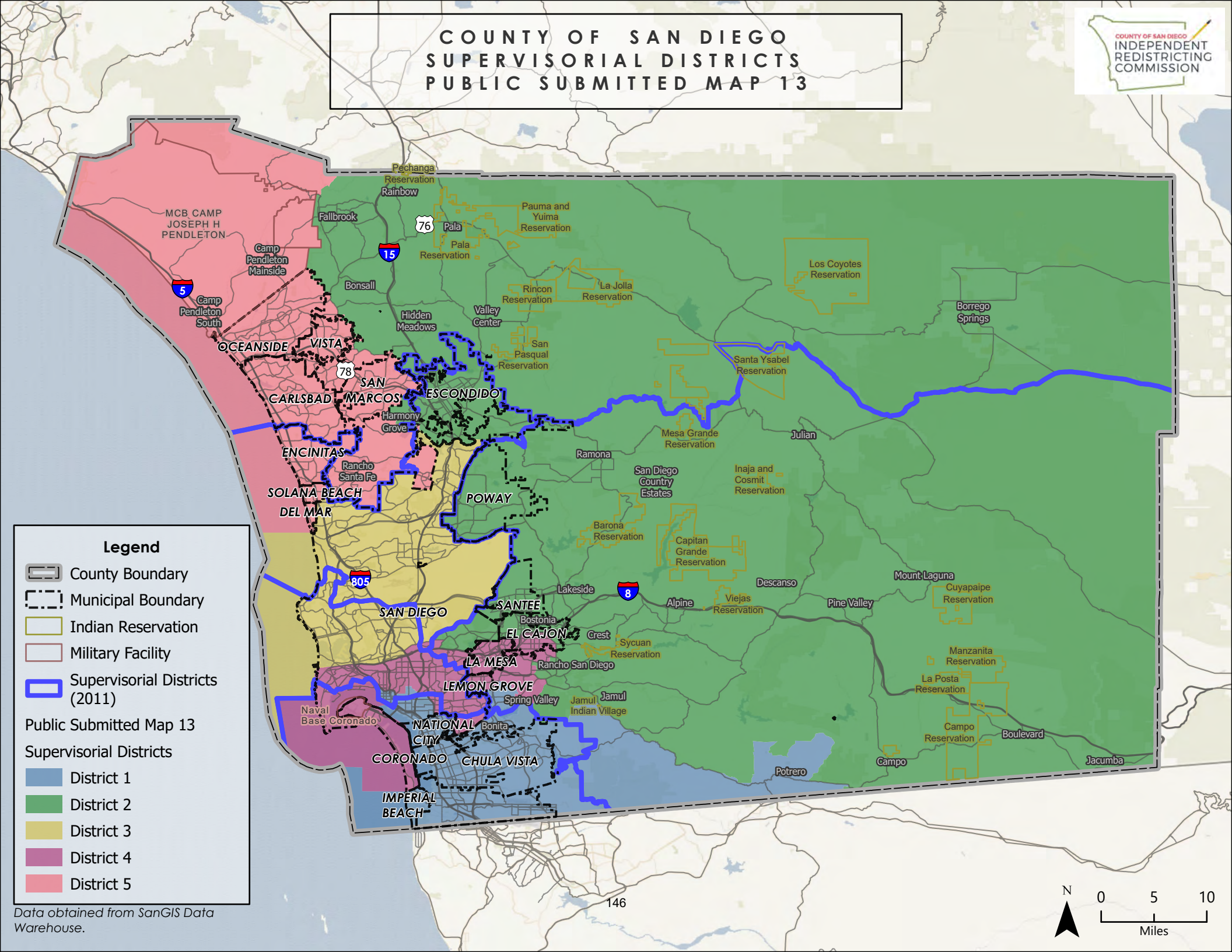
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 13

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)

Public Submitted Map 13

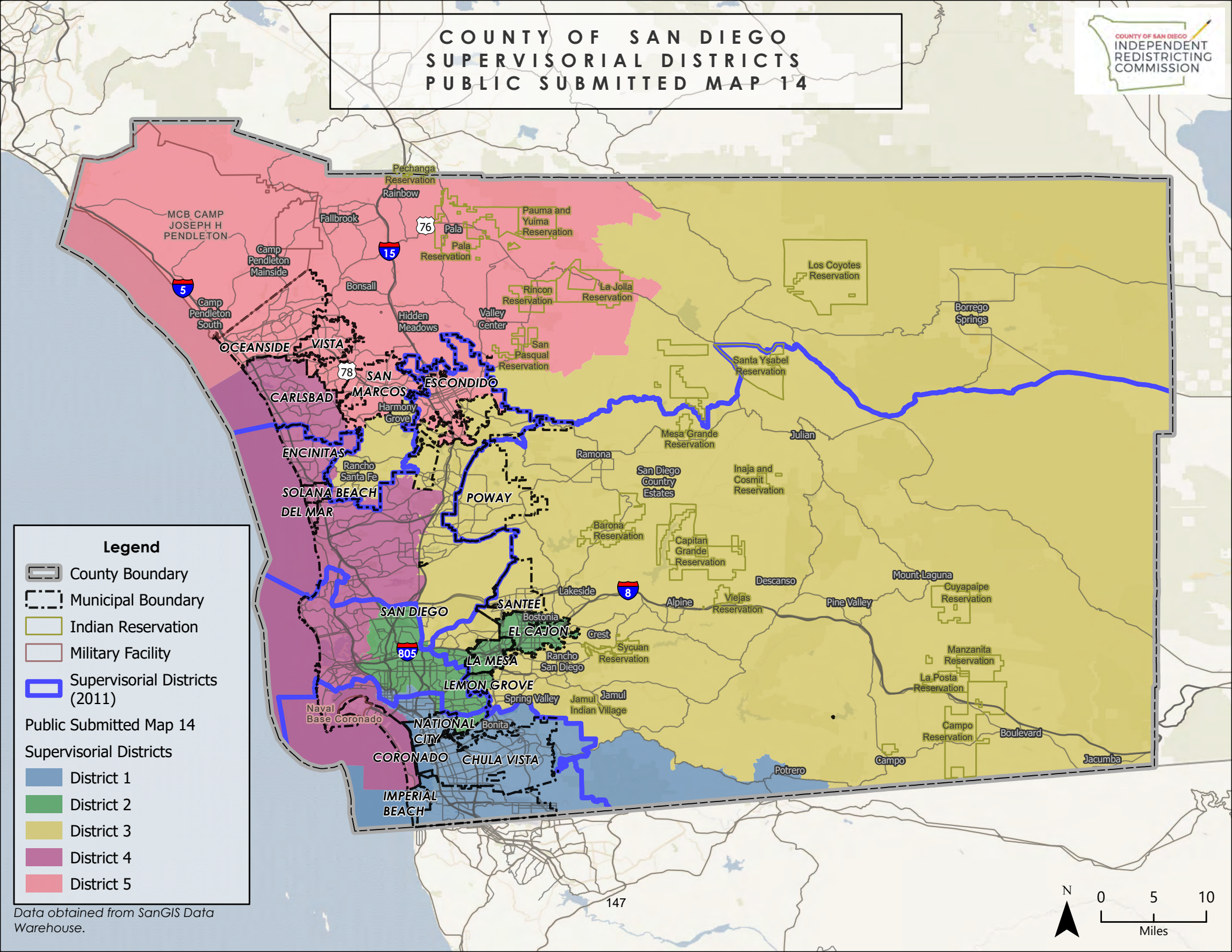
Supervisorial Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 14

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)

Public Submitted Map 14

Supervisorial Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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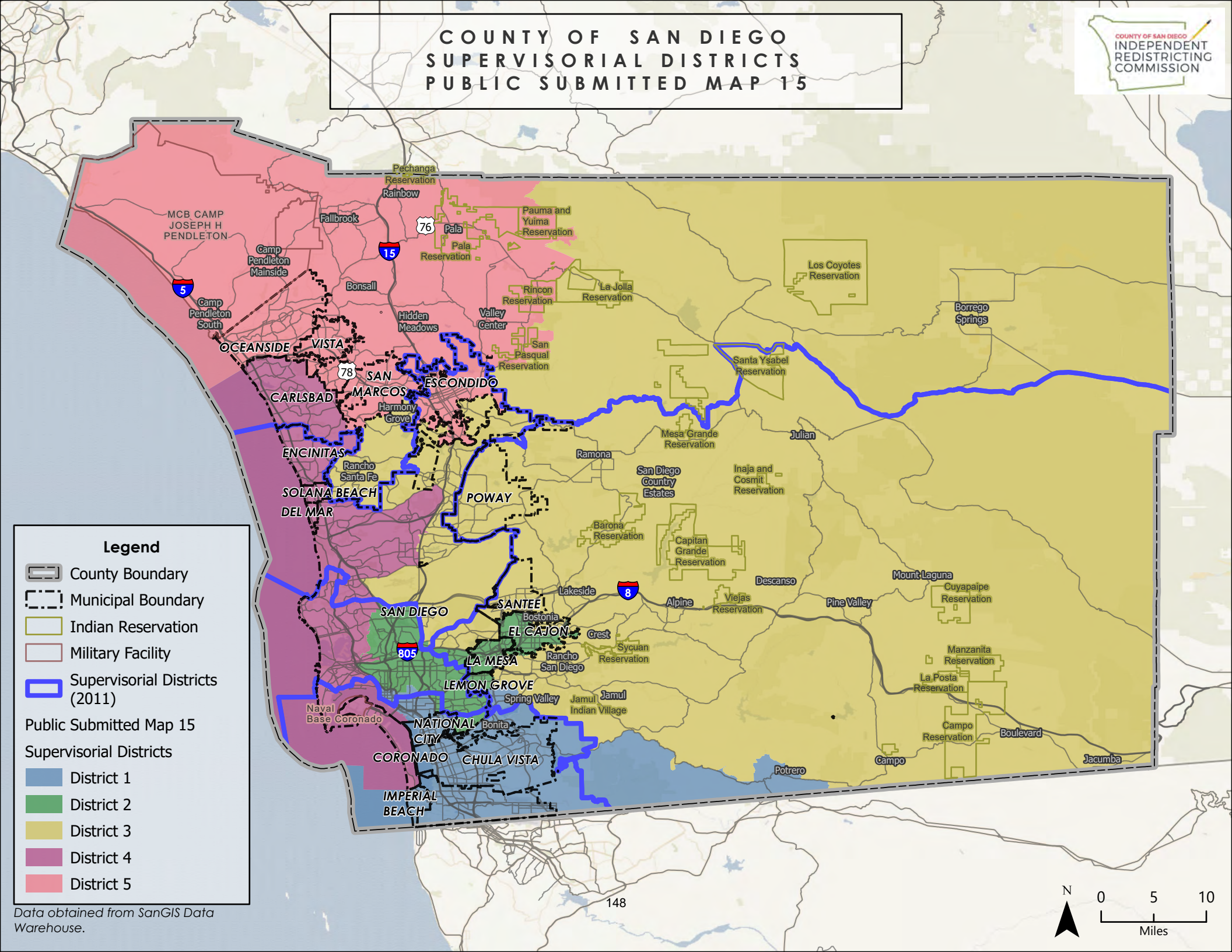
0 5 10

Miles

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 15

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)

Public Submitted Map 15

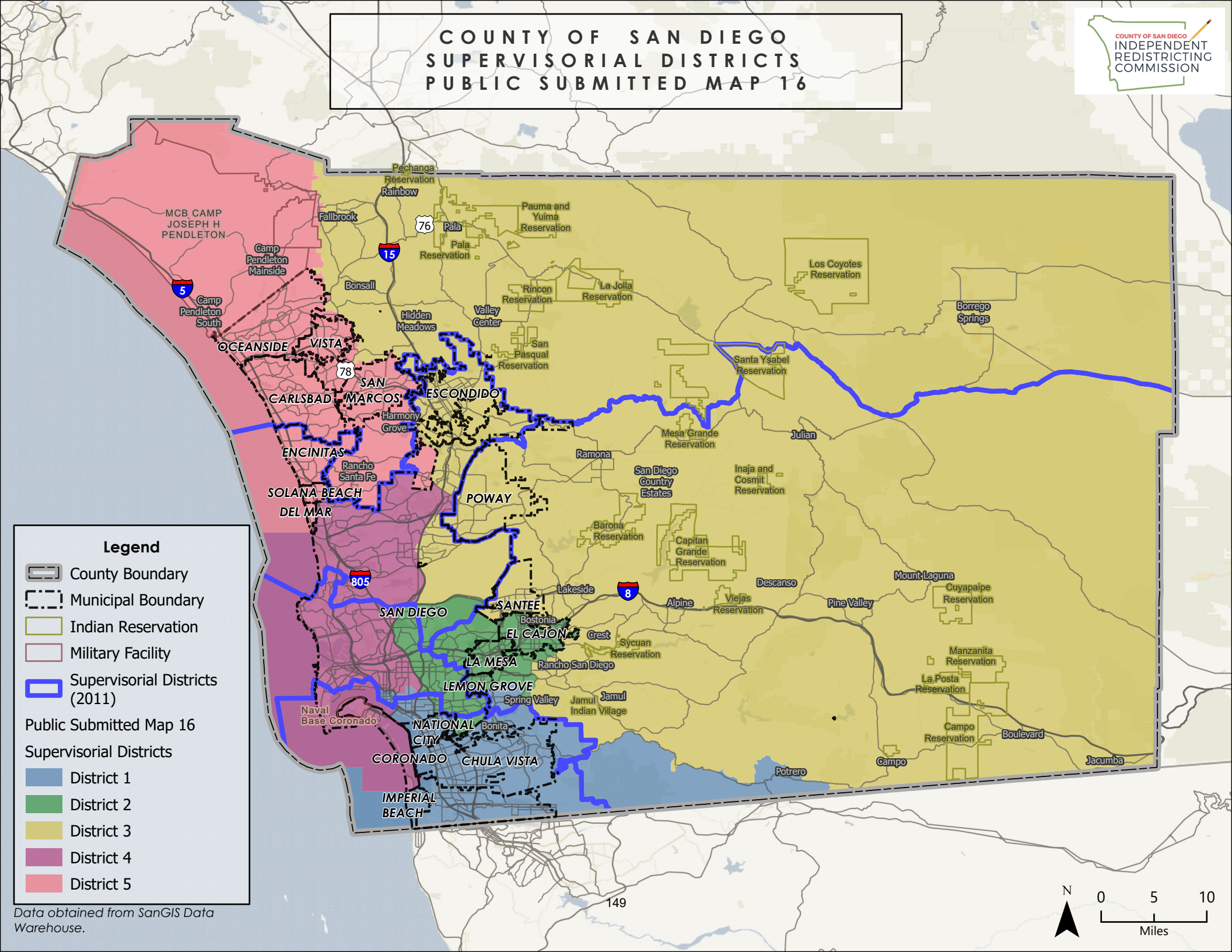
Supervisorial Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS PUBLIC SUBMITTED MAP 16

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)

Public Submitted Map 16

Supervisorial Districts

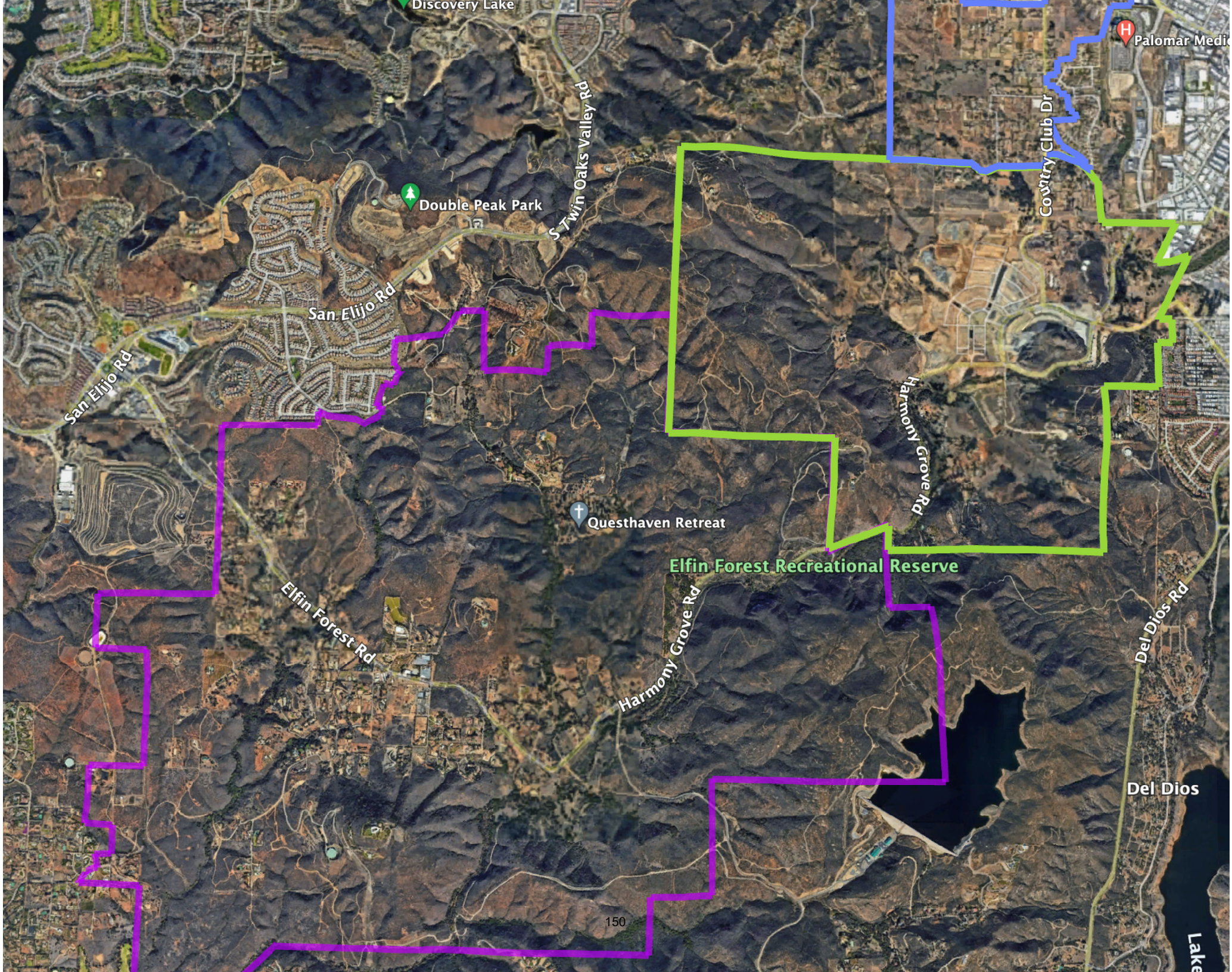
- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

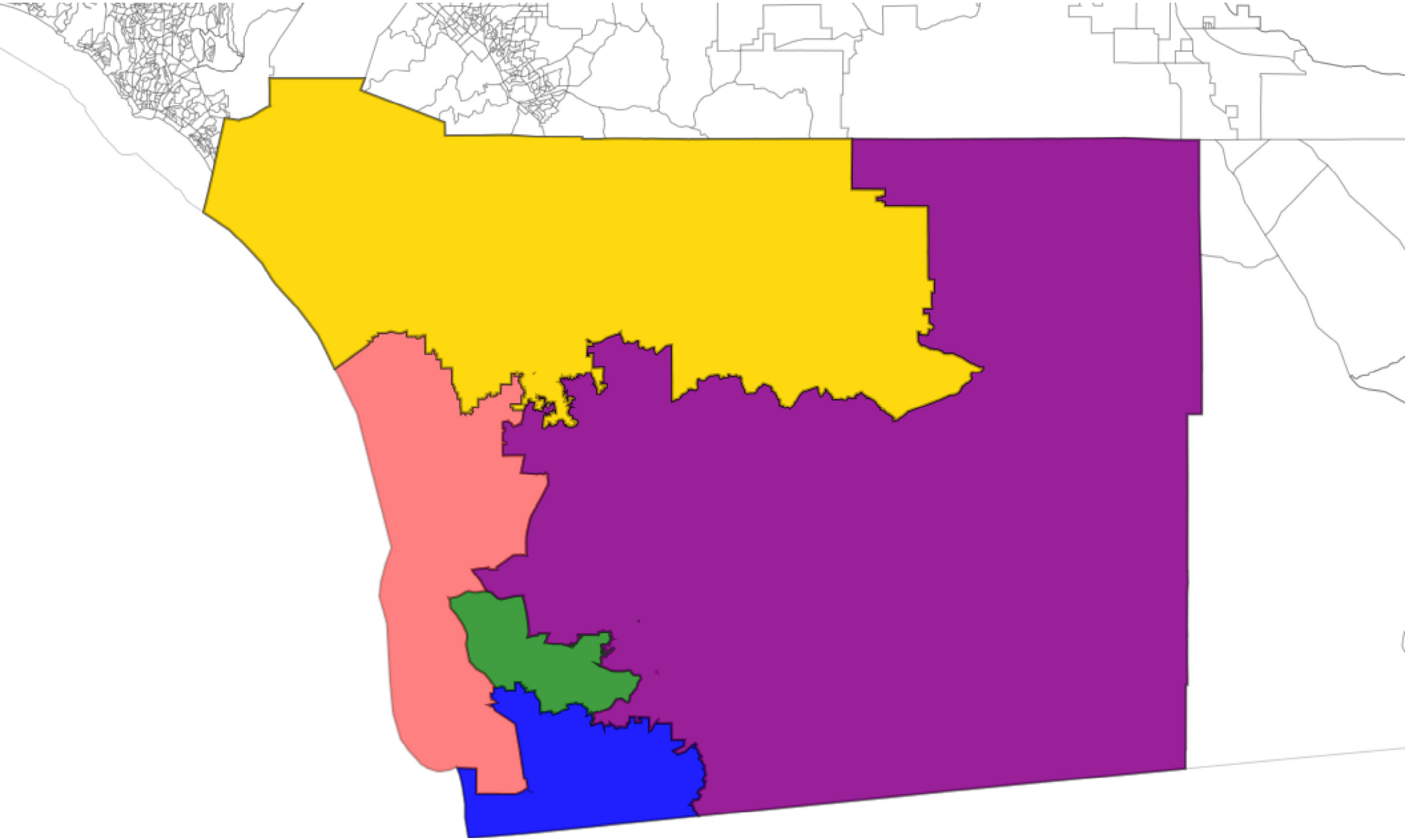
Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

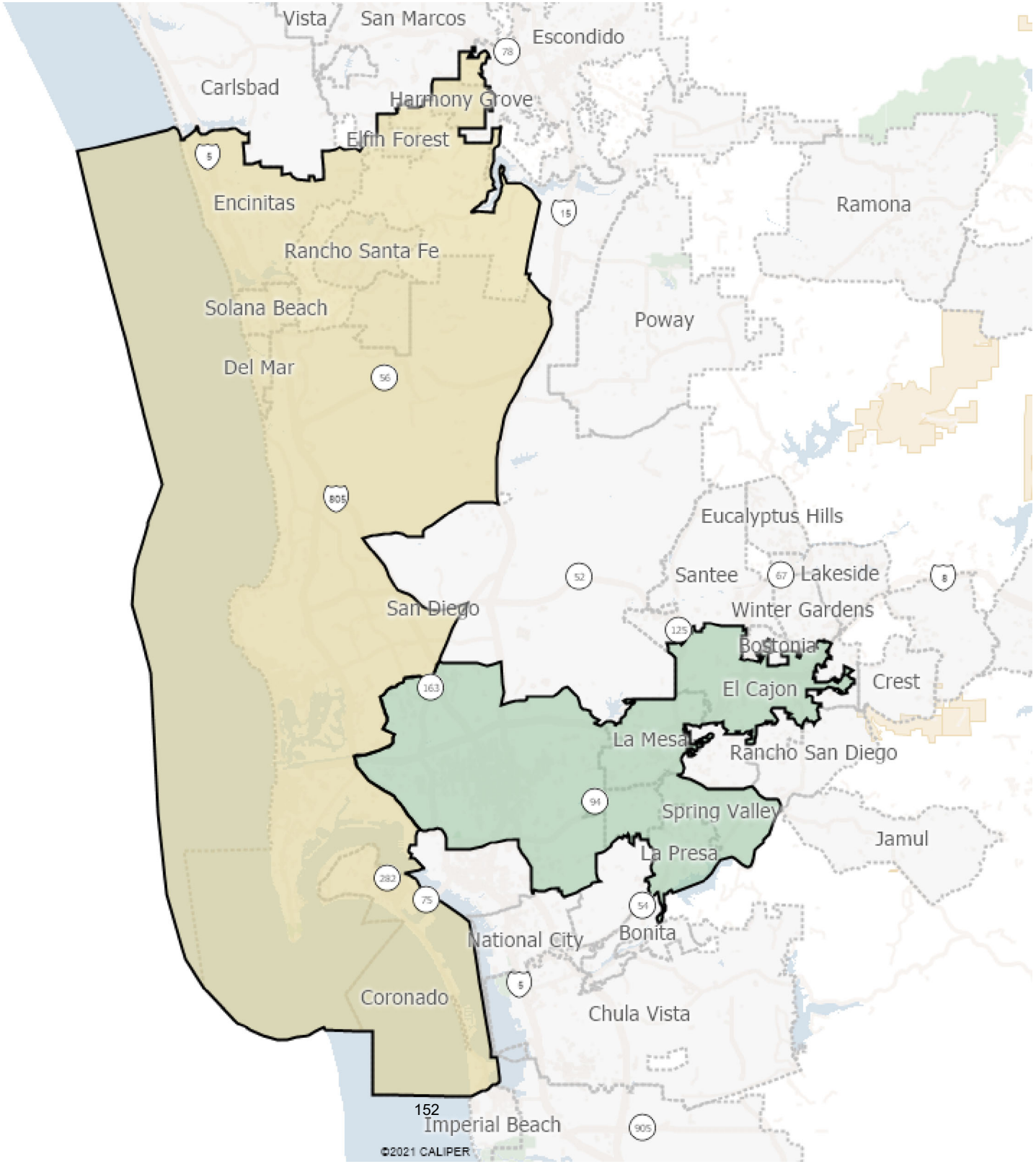
N

0 5 10

Miles


Discovery Lake
Double Peak Park
S Twin Oaks Valley Rd
San Elijo Rd
San Elijo Rd
Country Club Dr
Palomar Medi
Harmony Grove Rd
Questhaven Retreat
Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve
Elfin Forest Rd
Harmony Grove Rd
Del Dios Rd
Del Dios
150




Vista
San Marcos
Escondido
Carlsbad
Harmony Grove
Elfin Forest
Encinitas
Ramona
Rancho Santa Fe
Solana Beach
Poway
Del Mar
Eucalyptus Hills
Santee
Lakeside
San Diego
Winter Gardens
Bostonia
El Cajon
Crest
La Mesa
Rancho San Diego
Spring Valley
Jamul
La Presa
National City
Bonita
Coronado
Chula Vista
Imperial Beach
©2021 CALIPER

12. Diagram of Map Evolution and Map Directives

Draft Mapping Directives

Draft Map 1

7.1. ACTION:
ON MOTION of Commissioner Hansen, seconded by Co-Vice Chair Caterina, the Commission approved direction to FLO Analytics to draw a draft map that uses Co-Vice Chair Caterina's horizontal district concept from north to south and also taking into consideration the findings of the racially polarized voting report for IRC consideration with the data sheet and other visualizations as FLO is able to produce.

Co-Vice Chair Caterina: "I am proposing a map that is horizontal; that goes, starting at the border with a border map up to the top of National City, and then in District 2 you would have your BIPOC neighborhood running all the way East, all the way through East County. And that could include Coronado only because it fits, it crosses the bridge there. Otherwise Coronado is going to have to be in D1. District 3, I would think would be a central map. Could be an opportunity for an Asian or Asian Pacific area. I think D4 takes you up into more of a coastal map. And then D5 would be keeping 78 corridor. If you can keep Carlsbad in there that would be great."

Co-Vice Chair Caterina: "I think that we start with the southern border and keep the Hispanic community in South Bay. I don't know that we can go all the way up to any of the East-West intersections there, we may have to end it at the top of National City and Chula Vista. But, so that's one area. And then I thought the second region could be the immigrant community along the 8 freeway to Santee. So that would include their cities, it would include a small section of San Diego, again we're trying to manage this population issue. So we've got to include populated areas to even it out. The third area could be an Asian corridor, maybe going from even as far up as UCSD to Carmel Valley and to University City, Mira Mesa and Kearny Mesa and again to the east. Create a smaller coastal region from La Jolla, perhaps, up to Encinitas. And keep that, again, going as far east as possible. And then, do the northern portion with the 78 corridor, which would be Oceanside. Now, whether or not you can fit Carlsbad in there remains to be seen. So I do think it would be interesting to see a map with kind of this, maybe this, more horizontal look and having a different approach to managing our County."

Draft Map 2

7.2. ACTION:
ON MOTION of Commissioner Diaz, seconded by Co-Vice Chair Garcia, the Commission approved direction to FLO Analytics to draw a draft map with the following four themes for IRC consideration:

- Creates a border district that does not include Point Loma and Coronado.
- Creates a coastal district that includes Point Loma and Coronado and extends up along the coast to the border of Carlsbad and east to I-805.

- Creates a district in North County that includes the cities along the 78 corridor of Carlsbad, Vista, San Marcos, Escondido and Oceanside.
- Takes into consideration the refugee and immigrant communities in Southeastern San Diego along the communities that include City Heights, Lemon Grove, Spring Valley, Rancho San Diego, El Cajon, and La Mesa.

Draft Map 3

7.3. ACTION:
ON MOTION of Commissioner Kruglyak, seconded by Commissioner Brown, the Commission approved direction to FLO Analytics to draw a draft map with the following elements for IRC consideration:

Retains the elements of the map described in 7.2, except District 5 should include the northern border of the County and including the 76 corridor into Bonsall and Fallbrook, and extending south to include the 78 corridor according to population limits. This District should include Valley Center and Camp Pendleton.

Draft Map 4

7.4. ACTION:
ON MOTION of Commissioner Surban, seconded by Commissioner Brown, the Commission approved direction to FLO Analytics to draw a draft map with the following elements for IRC consideration:
Retains the elements of the map described in 7.2, but without direction to create a coastal district
Recognizes the community of interest geographies that have been identified for the Asian Pacific Islander (API) and Latino communities of interest.

Draft Map 5

ON MOTION of Commissioner Brown, seconded by Commissioner Hansen, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 3:

- Bring Escondido into District 5 by extending it to include the residents west of I-5 in Carlsbad and Oceanside, or exchanging with Carlsbad. If more population is needed, go to the southern portion of District 5 in the map and pick up more residents including Ramona and Julian.
- Revise the coastal district to include the communities east of I-5 that are associated with Solana Beach and Del Mar.

Draft Map 6

ON MOTION of Commissioner Inman, seconded by Commissioner Larson, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 2:

- For District 3 swap PANA map for that district and extend up as far as possible into Linda Vista; try to expand the coastal area eastward as discussed in the previous motion along I-5 to widen the coastal district, if possible.
- As coastal district is widened, if possible, include all of Carlsbad.

Draft Map 7

ON MOTION of Commissioner Chen, seconded by Co-Vice Chair Garcia, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 3:

- Recombine and keep intact cities like Ramona and Julian and include PANA proposal.

Draft Map 8

ON MOTION of Co-Vice Chair Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Russ, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO analytics regarding Draft Map 1:

- Move Carlsbad into District 4 and move Escondido into District 5. And in District 3, incorporate the PANA map. That may change District 2, which FLO is directed to adjust accordingly.
- Try to move District 3 east to extend to the border with District 5.
- Explore expansion of District 2 slightly east and south and ask FLO to present the numbers of that result.

Draft Map 9

ON MOTION of Commissioner Kruglyak, seconded by Commissioner Chen, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 7:

- Linking Oceanside, Vista, Carlsbad, San Marcos, all of Camp Pendleton, and all of Rancho Santa Fe.
- Escondido and areas north, and East County are a separate district.
- Coastal Districts expanded to include the regions that were highlighted by the Asian Pacific Islander Community in the discussion.
- District 1 expanded to include Barrio Logan and pushed south and potentially pushed a little bit north to allow for the size.
- And what is currently the PANA map focusing on keeping the BIPOC region at maybe the expense of Mission Hills, North Park, South Park, Kensington.

Draft Map 10

ON MOTION of Commissioner Surban, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 6:

- From District 4 to District 2: Mira Mesa, Sorrento Valley, Peñasquitos (south of Lake Hodges, west of I-15, north of MCAS Miramar).
- From District 2 to District 4: Tierrasanta, Navajo, Lake Murray, Allied Gardens (south of SR-52, east of I-15, north of I-8).
- From District 1 to District 4: Alpine, Pine Valley.
- From District 2 to District 1: Logan Heights, Sherman Heights, Barrio Logan.
- Generally - preserve COI polygons (identified through public input) and jurisdictional geographies such as municipalities, community planning groups, school districts (ex: Mountain Empire School District). Use Interstate 8 and other highways/major arterials as corridors rather than boundaries to the extent necessary to do so.
- Tertiary consideration - AAPI COI in District 2 and Latino COI in District 1/ District 5/District 3 (in that order).

Draft Map 11

ON MOTION of Co-Vice Chair Garcia, seconded by Commissioner Russ, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 7:

- District drawn with Escondido, San Marcos, Vista, Oceanside, to the northern border, to the eastern border, respecting what the North County tribal reservations described to us, in that district.
- Move Carlsbad south into the Coastal district, defer to FLO to make the rest of those districts work with regards to population size.
- The ultimate goal is to have in the East County two rural, unincorporated districts, a sort-of North County and a South County, rural districts like we heard mostly from East County, from South County citizens residents who spoke tonight.
- Incorporate the comments about AAPI and Barrio Logan neighborhoods.

Draft Map 12a

ON MOTION of Commissioner Chen, seconded by Commissioner Surban, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO analytics regarding Draft Map 7:

- Same as Commissioner Surban's [Draft Map 10] Motion except starting with Draft Map 7.

Commissioner Surban's Motion

ON MOTION of Commissioner Surban, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 6:

- From District 4 to District 2: Mira Mesa, Sorrento Valley, Peñasquitos (south of Lake Hodges, west of I-15, north of MCAS Miramar).
- From District 2 to District 4: Tierrasanta, Navajo, Lake Murray, Allied Gardens (south of SR-52, east of I-15, north of I-8).
- From District 1 to District 4: Alpine, Pine Valley.
- From District 2 to District 1: Logan Heights, Sherman Heights, Barrio Logan.
- Generally - preserve COI polygons (identified through public input) and jurisdictional geographies such as municipalities, community planning groups, school districts (ex: Mountain Empire School District). Use Interstate 8 and other highways/major arterials as corridors rather than boundaries to the extent necessary to do so.
- Tertiary consideration - AAPI COI in District 2 and Latino COI in District 1/ District 5/District 3 (in that order).

Draft Map 12b

ON MOTION of Commissioner Chen, seconded by Commissioner Surban, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO analytics regarding Draft Map 7:

- Same as Commissioner Surban's [Draft Map 10] Motion except starting with Draft Map 7.
  - Update motion item "From District 1 to District 4: Alpine, Pine Valley." to "From District 1 to District 5: Alpine, Pine Valley."

Commissioner Surban's Motion

ON MOTION of Commissioner Surban, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 6:

- From District 4 to District 2: Mira Mesa, Sorrento Valley, Peñasquitos (south of Lake Hodges, west of I-15, north of MCAS Miramar).
- From District 2 to District 4: Tierrasanta, Navajo, Lake Murray, Allied Gardens (south of SR-52, east of I-15, north of I-8).
- From District 1 to District 4: Alpine, Pine Valley.
- From District 2 to District 1: Logan Heights, Sherman Heights, Barrio Logan.
- Generally - preserve COI polygons (identified through public input) and jurisdictional geographies such as municipalities, community planning groups, school districts (ex: Mountain Empire School District). Use Interstate 8 and other highways/major arterials as corridors rather than boundaries to the extent necessary to do so.
- Tertiary consideration - AAPI COI in District 2 and Latino COI in District 1/ District 5/District 3 (in that order).

Draft Map 13a

ON MOTION of Commissioner Inman, seconded by Commissioner Russ, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 11:
Add North Mountain, Desert, Borrego Springs County Planning Districts to District 3 from District 5.

- Crest County Planning District to District 3.
- Jamul County Planning District to District 3.
- Lakeside County Planning District to District 3.
- Ramona County Planning District to District 3.
- Address contiguity between Coronado and District 4 via ferry landing at Broadway Pier/Convention Center.
- Move Santa Ysabel reservation to District 3.
- *~~Also develop a map variation that moves from District 3 to District 4 the area bounded by SR-52 on south, I-15 on east and SR-56 corridor area including Rancho Peñasquitos, Mira Mesa and Torrey Highlands.~~
- *~~Adjust District 4 to rebalance/reproportion CVAP to reduce the variance without significantly impacting surrounding districts.~~

➢ *Draft Map 13a excludes these items. Draft Map 13b includes these items.

Draft Map 13b

ON MOTION of Commissioner Inman, seconded by Commissioner Russ, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 11:
Add North Mountain, Desert, Borrego Springs County Planning Districts to District 3 from District 5.

- Crest County Planning District to District 3.
- Jamul County Planning District to District 3.
- Lakeside County Planning District to District 3.
- Ramona County Planning District to District 3.
- Address contiguity between Coronado and District 4 via ferry landing at Broadway Pier/Convention Center.
- Move Santa Ysabel reservation to District 3.

- Also develop a map variation that moves from District 3 to District 4 the area bounded by SR-52 on south, I-15 on east and SR-56 corridor area including Rancho Peñasquitos, Mira Mesa and Torrey Highlands.
- Adjust District 4 to rebalance/reproportion CVAP to reduce the variance without significantly impacting surrounding districts.

Draft Map 14

ON MOTION of Commissioner Surban, seconded by Commissioner Diaz, the Commission approved the following direction to FLO Analytics regarding Draft Map 10:

- Address contiguity between Coronado and District 4 via ferry landing at Broadway Pier/Convention Center.
- FLO to respect Community Planning Areas where possible including Alpine, Bonsall, Crest, Descanso, Hidden Meadows, Lakeside, County Metro and others identified as split in the table included with summary statistics.
- Adjust District 2 to rebalance/reproportion CVAP to reduce the variance without significantly impacting surrounding districts.

Draft Map 13a v.1-6

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 13a:

1. Move Elfin Forest and Harmony Grove in the same district
2. See about trading communities from coastal district into District 3 with the intent to expand into Mira Mesa, Rancho Peñasquitos, and Carmel Valley areas (e.g., Move Rancho Santa Fe into District 3 along with Solana Beach and areas east of I-5 in order to include Mira Mesa in District 4)
3. Move Rancho San Diego, Spring Valley, and unincorporated areas on the municipal boundaries of El Cajon from District 2 to District 3, and Bonita from District 1 to District 3
4. Look for ways to protect BIPOC and LGBTQ communities as population is added to District 2, referencing San Diego City Council District 3 map, with a goal of expanding District 2 into District 4 using communities immediately north of the I-8
5. Try to add unincorporated section of Escondido into District 5 from District 3
   Move Coronado into District 1
6. Move Coronado into District 1

Draft Map 13a v.1 (Provided to illustrate the effect of Item 1)

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 13a:

1. Move Elfin Forest and Harmony Grove in the same district

Draft Map 13a v.2-4 (Provided to illustrate the effect of Items 1, 2, and 3)

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 13a:

2 . See about trading communities from coastal district into District 3 with the intent to expand into Mira Mesa, Rancho Peñasquitos, and Carmel Valley areas (e.g., Move Rancho Santa Fe into District 3 along with Solana Beach and areas east of I-5 in order to include Mira Mesa in District 4)

3. Move Rancho San Diego, Spring Valley, and unincorporated areas on the municipal boundaries of El Cajon from District 2 to District 3, and Bonita from District 1 to District 3

4 . Look for ways to protect BIPOC and LGBTQ communities as population is added to District 2, referencing San Diego City Council District 3 map, with a goal of expanding District 2 into District 4 using communities immediately north of the I-8

Draft Map 13a v.5 (Provided to illustrate the effect of Item 5)

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 13a:

5. Try to add unincorporated section of Escondido into District 5 from District 3
Move Coronado into District 1

Draft Map 13a v.6 (Provided to illustrate the effect of Item 6)

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 13a:

6. Move Coronado into District 1

Draft Map 14 v.1

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 14:

1. Replicate map 13b by moving unincorporated area east of Encinitas, north of the City of San Diego, south of the City of San Marcos including Harmony Grove, Rancho Santa Fe, Elfin Forest, Eden Valley, Del Dios, Whispering Palms, Sun Valley and Fairbanks Ranch to District 2

Draft Map 14 v.2

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 14:

2. Move the area in District 1 that is approximately east of Lower Otay Reservoir to the County border into District 2, including Jamul

Draft Map 14 v.3

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 14:

3. Move Escondido into District 2 and move Pendleton, Fallbrook, Bonsall, Rainbow, Hidden Meadows and the Indian reservations/tribes north and east of Escondido including San Pasqual, La Jolla, Rincon, Los Coyotes, Pauma, Pala and Valley Center into District 5

Draft Map 14 v.4

ON MOTION of Commissioner Caterina, seconded by Commissioner Inman, the Commission approved to move forward with Draft Maps 13a and 14 with the following specific tasks to FLO Analytics:
For Map 14:

4. Move Coronado into District 1

Draft Map 13a v.7-9

- Draft Maps 13a v7-9 do not exist. Version numbering restarted at v10 for live scenario modeling data management purposes.

Draft Map 13a v.10

Summary Statements – Summary statements were not official motions. Rather, they were directions given by the Commission to FLO during the live scenario modeling portion of the IRC Special Meeting on Friday, December 3rd.

North County

In Map 13A, keeping Escondido as part of the North County including the unincorporated areas and the North County tribal areas based on public testimony that Escondido is part of a historical contiguous and compact minority, socioeconomic and agricultural community of interest with North County. We also heard from the tribal nations that they are part of this North County community of interest with respect to shared concerns including historic economic, social and fire concerns.

East County

Maintain East County as depicted in Map 13A, with the additions of unincorporated areas around El Cajon including Valle de Oro and Spring Valley planning areas; moving the tribal areas in the northeast and moving unincorporated areas south of Escondido into District 5.

Question: What to do with regard to the western boundaries and the AAPI community of interest and the communities of Mira Mesa and Rancho Peñasquitos?

South County

Considering all the input received and in order to achieve better population balance as well as respecting ability to elect and contiguity, it is the will of the majority of the Commission to move Coronado into District 1, respecting the military community of interest.

Central County

Move the communities of Mira Mesa and Rancho Peñasquitos to the coastal District 4 to maintain a cohesive community of interest representing historical AAPI interests.
Move District 2 boundaries north into District 4 necessary and perhaps south into District 1 to better balance population in those districts.

Draft Map 13a v.11 Renamed as Final Working Draft Map

ON MOTION of Commissioner Diaz, seconded by Commissioner Larson, the Commission approved to move forward with Map 13A with the following adjustments, as shown in Map 13A v11, specifically:

In District 1

- Add Skyline-Paradise Hills community plan area.

In District 2

- Add Mission Valley, Clairemont Mesa, Linda Vista community plan areas, and the Convoy area bounded by SR-52 on the north, I-805 on the east and SR-163 on the west.

In District 3

- Add unincorporated areas around El Cajon including Valle de Oro and Spring Valley community plan areas.
- Add Kearny Mesa community plan area excluding the Convoy area south of SR-52, east of I-805 and west of SR-163, and Serra Mesa community plan areas.

In District 4

- Add the community plan areas of Mira Mesa, Rancho Peñasquitos, Black Mountain Ranch and Torrey Highlands.
- Add San Dieguito community plan area including Harmony Grove, excepting the area south of Del Dios.

In District 5

- Expand to include the North County tribal reservations, not to include Borrego Springs, preserving the boundaries of the community plan areas.

➢ In addition, in District 2 add the Birdland area east of the SR-163 and west of the I-805, and north of the Mission Valley community plan area.

Final Working Draft Map Scenario 1

Commissioner Garcia:
Working from Draft Map 13av11:

- In District 1
  - Remove Skyline and Paradise Hills to District 4
  - Add La Presa and Coronado
- In the East County (District 2)
  - Remove the unincorporated areas of Valle de Oro and Spring Valley
  - Add Mira Mesa, Rancho Peñasquitos and the Convoy District (south of SR-52, east of I-805 and west of SR-163)
- In the Central area (District 4)
  - Remove Clairemont, Linda Vista, and the Convoy area and Mission Valley if necessary

    - Add Skyline, Paradise Hills, the unincorporated area of Valle de Oro, and Spring Valley excluding La Presa
- In the Coastal District (District 3)
    - Remove Coronado
    - Remove Rancho Peñasquitos and Mira Mesa
    - Add Clairemont and Linda Vista, add Mission Valley if needed or possible

Final Working Draft Map Scenario 2

Commissioner Russ:

- Move El Cajon from District 4 to District 2
- Move Navajo including Allied Gardens and San Carlos from District 2 to District 4
- Move Tierrasanta and Kearny from District 2 to District 4
- May move Serra Mesa from District 2 to District 4 if necessary

Final Working Draft Map Scenario 3a

Commissioner Ponds:

- Move Spring Valley, Paradise Hills, Casa de Oro/Mt Helix and Rancho San Diego to District 4
- Move El Cajon to District 2

Final Working Draft Map Scenario 3b

Commissioner Ponds:

- Move Spring Valley, Paradise Hills, Casa de Oro/Mt Helix and Rancho San Diego to District 4
- Move El Cajon to District 2
- Move La Presa CDP from District 2 to District 1

2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors

ON MOTION of Commissioner Inman seconded by Commissioner Ponds, the Commission approved to amend the Final Working Draft Map to include the changes reflected in Final Working Draft Map Scenario 3b, including everything in the Desert and Borrego Springs Community Plan Areas, and to include the Guejito area to include the Valley Center Fire District into District 5.*

ON MOTION of Commissioner Inman and seconded by Commissioner Russ, the Commission approved the Final Working Draft Map Scenario 3b as amended, and further amending to maintain the Mountain Empire Community Plan area.

*Intent is to move all the Valley Center Fire District into District 5

County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC)
Draft Map Tree

IRC Meeting Dates

10/07/2021 | 10/14/2021 | 10/21/2021 | 11/01/2021 | 11/13/2021 | 11/18/2021 | 12/03/2021 | 12/09/2021 | 12/11/2021

Springboard 1

Springboard 2

Springboard 3

Springboard 4

Draft Map 1 → **Draft Map 8**

Draft Map 2 → **Draft Map 6** → **Draft Map 10** → **Draft Map 14** → **Draft Map 14 v.1**, **Draft Map 14 v.2**, **Draft Map 14 v.3**, **Draft Map 14 v.4**

Draft Map3 → **Draft Map 5**, **Draft Map 7**

Draft Map 4

Draft Map 7 → **Draft Map 9**, **Draft Map 11**, **Draft Map 12a**, **Draft Map 12b**

Draft Map 11 → **Draft Map 13a**, **Draft Map 13b**

Draft Map 13a → **Draft Map 13a v.1**, **Draft Map 13a v.2-4**, **Draft Map 13a v.5**, **Draft Map 13a v.6**, **Draft Map 13a v.1-6**

Draft Maps created during IRC meeting as part of live scenario modeling

Draft Map 13a v.10 → **Draft Map 13a v.11*** → **Final Working Draft Map**

13a v.7-9 do not exist. Version numbering restarted at v.10 for live scenario modeling data management purposes.

***Name changed to Final Working Draft Map. See Final Working Draft Map for maps and statistics.**

Final Working Draft Map Scenarios

Final Working Draft Map → **Scenario 1**, **Scenario 2**, **Scenario 3a**, **Scenario 3b** → **2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors**

Springboard scenarios were the first revised supervisorial district maps presented to the IRC; however, they were not draft maps and their creation was not directed by the IRC.

Rather, the IRC's demographic consultant (FLO Analytics) developed the springboard scenarios to assist the IRC and the public in understanding how the redistricting criteria and public comment would influence the composition and shape of supervisorial districts during the development of draft maps.

13. **Racially Polarized Voting Analysis of San Diego County**
Presented to the IRC on October 14, 2021:
- 10/14: RPV Analysis of San Diego County - Presentation
- 10/14: San Diego County RPV Report

Presented to the IRC on November 10, 2021:
- 11/10: San Diego County RPV Report
- 11/10: Presentation on Ability to Elect

Presented to the IRC on December 2, 2021
- 12/2-3: Presentation on Ability to Elect

Presented to the IRC on December 9, 2021
- 12/9: Ability to Elect San Diego County – Presentation
- 12/9: San Diego County VRA RPV Consultant Report on Ability to Elect

Presented to the IRC on December 14, 2021
- 12/14: Ability to Elect San Diego County – Presentation Final 2021
- 12/14: San Diego County VRA RPV Consultant Report on Ability to Elect Final

Racially Polarized Voting Analyses of San Diego County

Dr. Christian Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson

Does the data show evidence of racial polarization in San Diego County?

Yes

But first… Definitions

Racially polarized voting: A majority of one racial group votes for one candidate and the other group regularly votes for another candidate.

Example: Two-candidate election in 2018, SD countywide results:

Xavier Becerra: Latino voters 88%; non-Hispanic white voters 42%

Steven Bailey: Latino voters 12%; non-Hispanic white voters 58%

Candidates of choice. The candidate preferred by a majority of a group. In example above, the Latino candidate of choice is Becerra and the white candidate of choice is Bailey.

Definitions

Latino candidate of choice. If Latino voters vote cohesively as a bloc for the same candidate, this is the candidate preferred by Latino voters.

Asian candidate of choice. If Asian American voters vote cohesively as a bloc for the same candidate, this is the candidate preferred by Asian American voters.

White candidate of choice. If non-Hispanic white voters vote cohesively as a bloc for the same candidate, this is the candidate preferred by non-Hispanic white voters.

White crossover voters. These are white voters who support the minority candidate of choice.

Latino ability to elect district. A district that is likely to elect a Latino candidate of choice. The % of Latino voters + % non-Latino voters willing to support Latino candidate of choice help determine the Latino VAP and CVAP in a district needed to elect a Latino candidate of choice.

How do you evaluate racial polarization? Three established conditions

1. Size. Minority group must be "sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of the voting-age population in a single-member district." *Check the data in the maps.*

2. Cohesion. This minority group must be "politically cohesive," which means consistently vote together as a bloc for the same candidates. *Check the data in the RPV analyses.*

3. White bloc voting. The majority group (white voters) "must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enable it to frequently defeat the minority group's candidate of choice." *Check the data in the RPV analyses.*

Source: DOJ VRA Section 2 guidance, 2021:
https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/file/1429486/download

Report findings organized by *Gingles* preconditions: What the data analyses reveal

1. Size.

   Latino voters are 31% VAP & 26% CVAP in San Diego County.

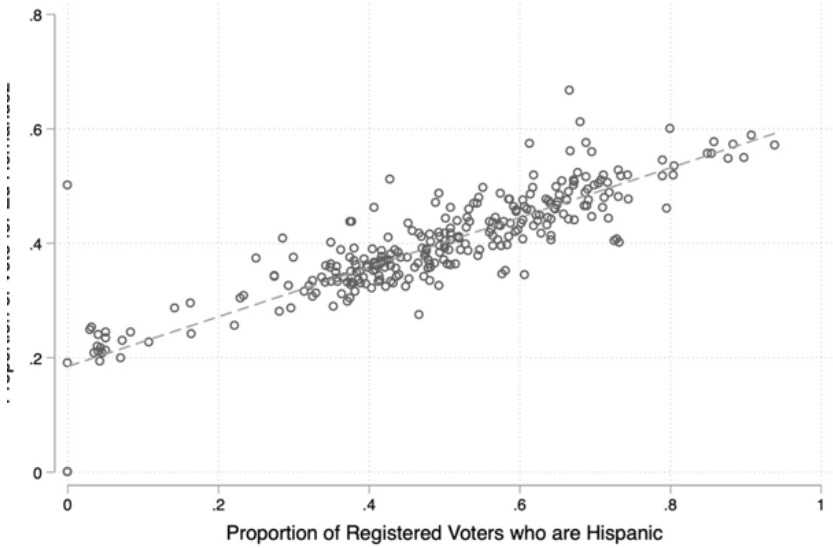
2. Cohesion.

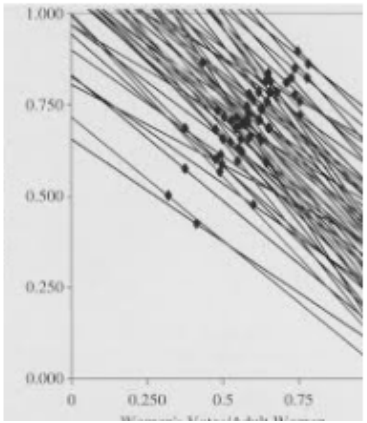
   RPV analysis shows Latino voters can be a politically cohesive voter bloc.

3. White bloc voting.

   RPV analysis finds the majority of white voters are cohesive voter bloc & vote for candidates of choice not preferred by Latino voters. RPV occurring in SD County.

   RPV also shows evidence of some white crossover voting that could provide opportunities to elect Latino candidates of choice in multiple supervisor districts.





Statistical Methodology

Ecological Regression (ER)

Ecological Inference (EI)

Homogenous Precinct Analysis (HPA)

Visualizations

Data:
Elections Analyzed in the Report

Endogenous elections (most probative):

Supervisor Primary elections 2012-2020

Supervisor General elections 2012-2020

Exogenous elections (highly probative):

Statewide office involving a Latino candidate 2012-2020

Statewide office involving an Asian American candidate 2012-2020

**All data provided to us by FLO Analytics*

Key findings

RPV: Latino voters & non-Hispanic white voters

Summary: Racial polarization exists between Latinos & whites, Supervisor elections, 2012-2020

San Diego Supervisor District	# (%) supervisor **general** elections with RPV	# (%) supervisor **primary** elections with RPV	% supervisor **primary & general** elections with RPV
District 1	0 of 1 (0%)	1 of 2 (50%)	33%
District 2	0 of 1 (0%)	2 of 3 (67%)	50%
District 3	0 of 3 (0%)	3 of 3 (100%)	50%
District 4	0 of 1 (0%)	1 of 1 (100%)	50%
District 5	1 of 1 (100%)	2 of 2 (100%)	100%

How often do Latino candidates of choice win in Supervisor elections? (2012-2020)

San Diego Supervisor District	# (%) supervisor **general** elections where Latino candidate of choice **wins**	# (%) supervisor **primary** elections where Latino candidate of choice **wins**
District 1	1 of 1 (100%)	2 of 2 (100%)
District 2	1 of 1 (100%)	1 of 3 (33%)
District 3	3 of 3 (100%)	0 of 3 (0%)
District 4	1 of 1 (100%)	0 of 1 (0%)
District 5	0 of 1 (0%)	1 of 2 (50%)

Key findings

RPV: Asian American voters & non-Hispanic white voters

Statewide elections in San Diego County, elections w/ Latino candidate vs. non-Latino candidate, 2012-20

Latino vs. white racial polarization is found	8 out of 9 (89%)
Latino candidate of choice wins in San Diego county	3 out of 9 (33%)
Asian American vs. white racial polarization is found	5 out of 8 (63%)
Asian Amer. cand. of choice wins in San Diego county	6 out of 8 (75%)

Please see Appx. D of the report for RPV results for exogenous statewide elections within each supervisor district.

Summary: Racial polarization exists between Asian Americans & whites in some supervisor elections, 2012-20

San Diego Supervisor District	# (%) supervisor **general** elections with RPV	# (%) supervisor **primary** elections with RPV	% supervisor **primary & general** elections with RPV
District 1	0 of 1 (0%)	0 of 2 (0%)	0%
District 2	1 of 1 (100%)	3 of 3 (100%)	100%
District 3	1 of 3 (33%)	2 of 3 (67%)	50%
District 4	0 of 1 (0%)	0 of 1 (0%)	0%
District 5	0 of 1 (0%)	0 of 2 (0%)	0%

How often do Asian American candidates of choice win in Supervisor elections? (2012-2020)

San Diego Supervisor District	# (%) supervisor **general** elections where Asian American candidate of choice **wins**	# (%) supervisor **primary** elections where Asian American candidate of choice **wins**
District 1	1 of 1 (100%)	1 of 2 (50%)
District 2	0 of 1 (0%)	0 of 3 (0%)
District 3	2 of 3 (67%)	3 of 3 (100%)
District 4	1 of 1 (100%)	1 of 1 (100%)
District 5	1 of 1 (100%)	2 of 2 (100%)

Statewide elections in San Diego County, elections w/ Asian candidate vs. non-Asian candidate, 2012-20

Asian American vs. white racial polarization is found	7 out of 8 (88%)*
Asian Amer. cand. of choice wins in San Diego county	6 out of 8 (75%)*
Latino vs. white racial polarization is found	7 out of 7 (100%)*
Latino. cand. of choice wins in San Diego county	5 out of 7 (71%)*

*Note: These estimates include the 2016 U.S. Senate race between an Asian American & Latina candidate so this election is also included in the slides re: Latino RPV. As a result, we do not include this election in the count of the last two rows in the above table.

Please see Appx. D of the report for RPV results for exogenous statewide elections within each supervisor district.

Conclusions & Recommendations

Findings & Recommendations to SDC IRC & to FLO

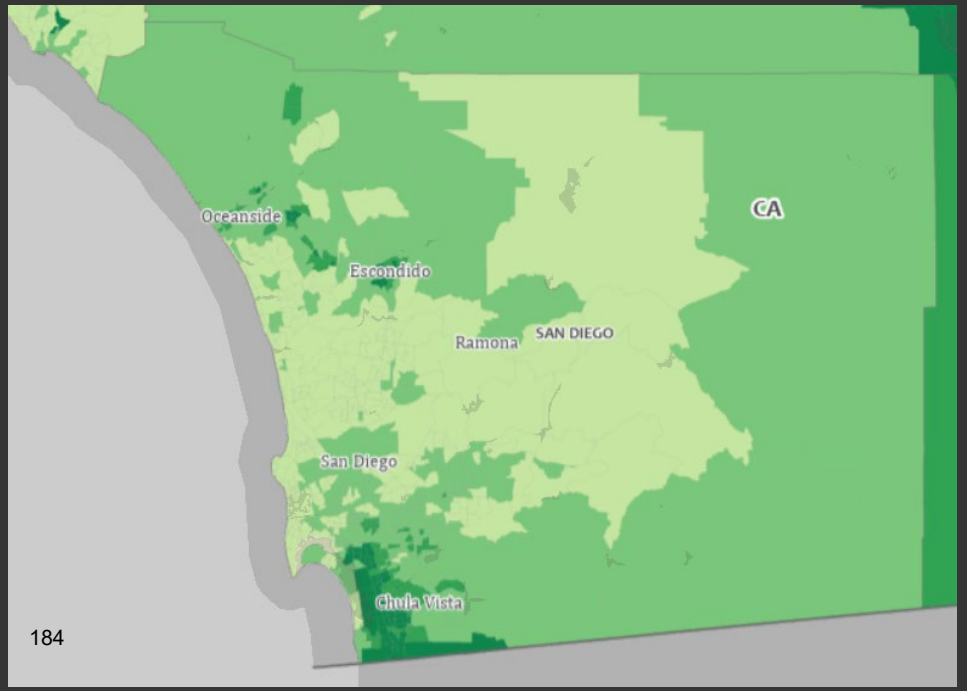
-RPV exists in San Diego County, per our data analyses.

-Given these RPV data analyses, the IRC is responsible for ensuring voting rights are protected and that minority vote dilution does not occur.

-The data suggest: do not dilute the vote when drawing the districts across the entire county.

Latino population in SD Cty.

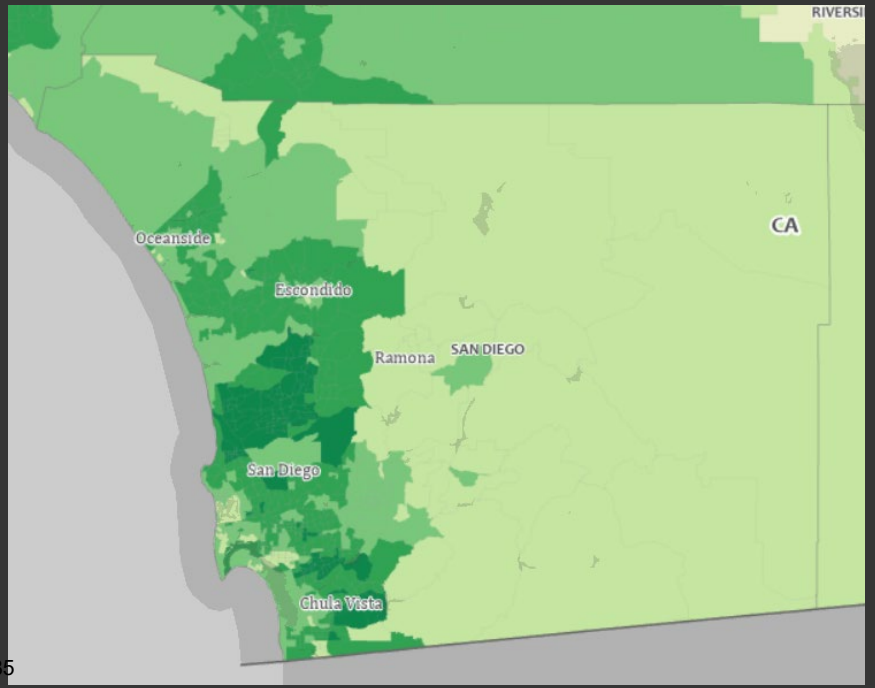
Darker green indicates higher Latino areas



Source: 2020 census

Asian population in SD Cty.

Darker green indicates higher Asian American areas



Source: 2020 census

Growth in racial diversity in SDC

SD County gained 242k people from 2010 to 2020. Growth in SDC driven by Latinos and Asian Americans

Latino: +128k people, +12.9% increase

Asian: +74k people, +22.2% increase

Black: -2k, -1.5% decrease

White*: 2010 64% popu. of county; 2020: 49.5% popu. of county.

VAP & CVAP key for VRA Section 2 compliance.

*White only, 2020 census.

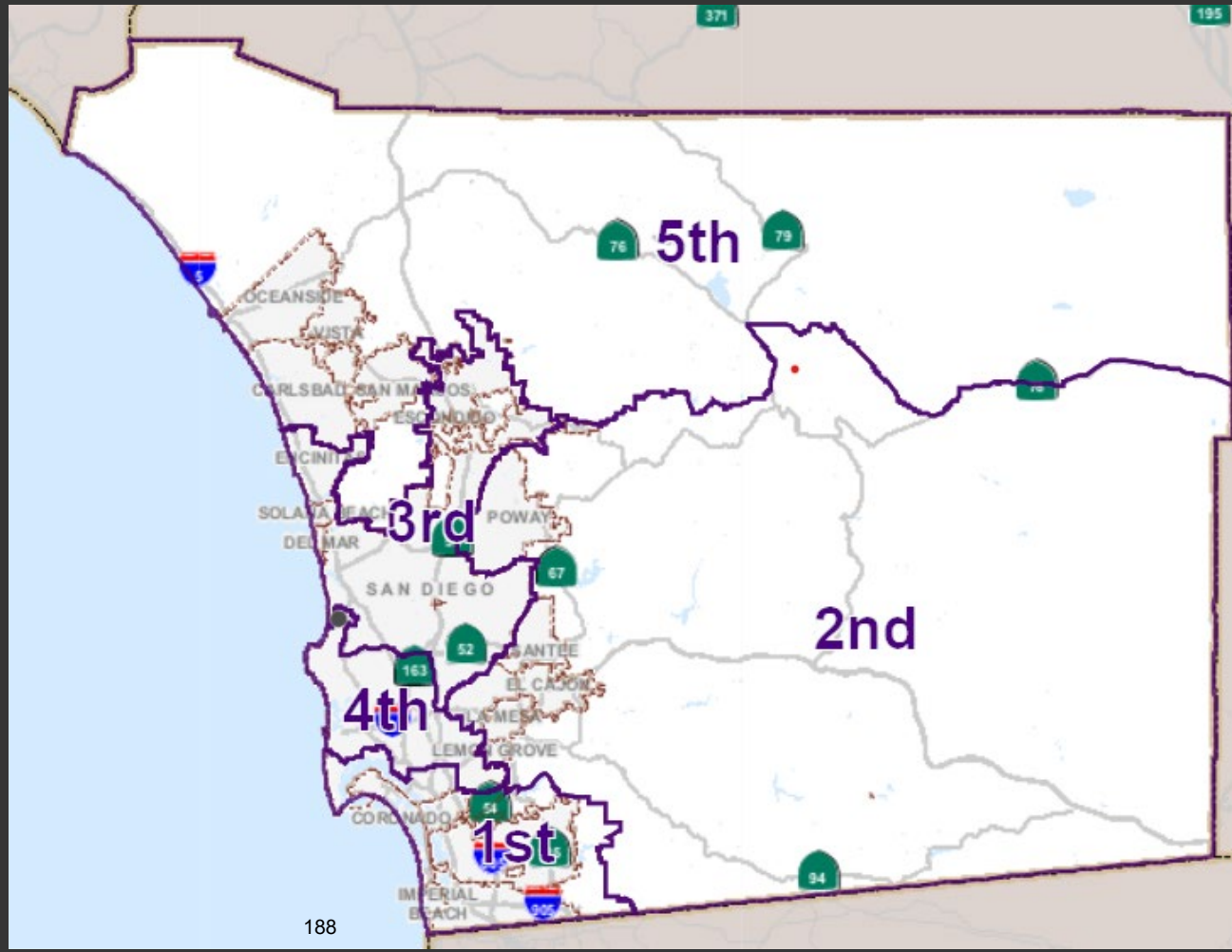
Current Districts

2015-2019 ACS CVAP by Race/Ethnicity

District	Non-Hispanic or Latino						Hispanic or Latino
	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or More	
1	98,610	27,171	670	54,857	2,605	7,801	207,851
2	313,712	25,315	2,458	25,045	1,740	14,384	95,417
3	261,561	12,042	1,161	83,071	1,545	14,331	70,757
4	271,811	40,163	1,092	54,152	1,610	13,911	102,608
5	284,477	15,283	3,596	27,548	1,887	11,164	113,483
County	**1,230,171**	**119,974**	**8,977**	**244,673**	**9,387**	**61,591**	**590,116**

District	Non-Hispanic or Latino						Hispanic or Latino
	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or More	
1	24.7%	6.8%	0.2%	13.7%	0.7%	2.0%	52.0%
2	65.6%	5.3%	0.5%	5.2%	0.4%	3.0%	20.0%
3	58.8%	2.7%	0.3%	18.7%	0.3%	3.2%	15.9%
4	56.0%	8.3%	0.2%	11.2%	0.3%	2.9%	21.1%
5	62.2%	3.3%	0.8%	6.0%	0.4%	2.4%	24.8%
County	**54.3%**	**5.3%**	**0.4%**	**10.8%**	**0.4%**	**2.7%**	**26.1%**

Current districts, used 2012-20



Guideposts for commissioners based on the RPV statistical analyses

What do RPV data tell you about how to draw maps?

What do you need to know about the data to draw districts?

Avoid packing.

Avoid cracking.

From our report: “When there is evidence of racial polarization, the Commission must draw district(s) that allow for the election of candidate(s) of choice in ways that do not dilute voting power across the entire districting plan.”

What's next?

-We were asked to analyze whether RPV exists. It does occur across much of SDC. Further, Latino + Asian American growth has occurred in SDC with implications for decisions the IRC must make in order to avoid vote dilution.

-We will conduct ability-to-elect analyses of draft maps after they are drawn. When you draw maps, please incorporate this knowledge from our report. The key takeaway is avoid vote dilution when drawing your map(s).

-We will be a continued resource for the IRC & FLO. We look forward to speaking to the IRC & FLO as needed regarding the IRC regarding RPV, ability to elect, and the data around VRA compliance. We would be happy to return again to discuss the ideal Latino VAP and minority VAP districts given this RPV.

Racially Polarized Voting Analyses of San Diego County

Dr. Christian Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson

RPV/VRA expert bios

Christian Grose is Associate Professor of Political Science and Public Policy at the University of Southern California. He is the Academic Director of the USC Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester and his B.A. from Duke University. He is the author of more than 40 articles and chapters about American politics; legislative politics; race and ethnicity; voting rights; and statistical methodology. His award-winning book *Congress in Black and White*, analyzes the role of race and ethnicity in the redistricting process. His research has been funded by the Russell Sage Foundation, the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, the MIT Election Data Science Center, and others. Grose directs USC's Fair Maps and Political Reform Lab, which produces nonpartisan research about redistricting, the top-two primary, and independent commissions. He has worked as an expert witness and consultant on numerous voting rights cases, and has extensive experience analyzing racially polarized voting and minority ability-to-elect districts. He has experience working with bipartisan and nonpartisan groups such as commissions.

Natalie Masuoka is Associate Professor of Political Science and Asian American Studies at UCLA. Professor Masuoka's research expertise is on racial minority voting and public opinion with a particular focus on Asian American and Latino voters. Her research uses quantitative statistical techniques to analyze racial voting patterns. She is the author of two books and 12 articles focusing on these areas. She obtained her Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of California, Irvine under the supervision of Professor Bernard Grofman, a longstanding expert on racially polarized voting and the Voting Rights Act. She is an expert on racially polarized voting analyses, especially Hispanic and Asian-American RPV in California. She teaches classes that focus on the Voting Rights Act, American immigration policy, the U.S. Census, political behavior as well as introductory statistics. She has previously held positions at Duke University and Tufts University.

Jordan Carr Peterson is Assistant Professor in the School of Public and International Affairs at North Carolina State University. He holds a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and a J.D. from the University of Florida Levin College of Law. His research and teaching interests include criminal procedure, criminal law, administrative law and regulatory processes, constitutional law, election law, and voting rights law. He has conducted racially polarized voting analyses and has published extensively about redistricting and local governance in California and other states. His research has been published in the *Journal of Politics*, *Political Research Quarterly*, the *Missouri Law Review*, the *Journal of Legal Studies*, the *University of Hawai'i Law Review*, *Law & Policy*, and others. His research on race and local governance was recognized by the Western Political Science Association as the best published in 2020.

Racially Polarized Voting Analyses of San Diego County

by Dr. Christian R. Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson

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Executive Summary

We conducted statistical analyses of racially polarized voting in San Diego County. We examined Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020 and statewide elections over the past decade within only San Diego County. There is evidence of racially polarized voting in San Diego County between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters; and between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

The frequency and magnitude of this racial polarization varies somewhat by geography, election, and year. For instance, primary elections for the Board of Supervisors are more likely to be racially polarized than general elections. Statewide elections within San Diego County are more frequently polarized than are Board of Supervisor elections.

We examined all contested primary and general elections to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020. During this period, we find that racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters has occurred in at least one Supervisor election held in each of the five districts; and that racially polarized voting between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters has occurred in at least one Supervisor election held in two of the five districts. Statistical analysis of elections in the districts being redrawn are considered highly probative for assessing racially polarized voting.

- District 5 showed the greatest frequency of racial polarization between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters with 100% of contested elections showing evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters. District 1, had the least frequent occurrences of racially polarized elections. In District 1, 33% of contested elections exhibited racially polarized voting. In Districts 2, 3 and 4, 50% of contested elections had racially polarized voting between Latinos and whites.

- For Supervisor elections, in 7 of the 11 primary elections analyzed across all five districts, the Latino candidate of choice does not advance to the general election or win the seat. In 1 out of 7 general election races analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice does not win.

- We also looked at whether there was racially polarized voting between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters in Board of Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020. District 2 showed the most frequent racial polarization: 100% of contested Supervisor elections showed evidence of racial polarization between Asian Americans and non-Hispanic white voters. In District 3, there were also some contested Supervisor elections with Asian American-white racial polarization in voting. In Districts 1, 4 and 5 there were no contested Supervisor elections that revealed racial polarization between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

We also produced statistical estimates measuring if racial polarization occurred in San Diego County using statewide elections. We examined all statewide general elections – though focused exclusively on voting patterns in San Diego County – that featured a Latino candidate who ran against a non-Latino candidate; or that featured an Asian American candidate who opposed a non-Asian American candidate. We also examined a primary election between a Latino candidate and non-Hispanic white candidates. These elections between candidates of different racial and ethnic groups are highly probative for assessing racially polarized voting. Key findings include:

- 88% of statewide elections examined between a Latino candidate and a non-Latino candidate showed evidence of racially polarized voting. Again examining just voting patterns in San Diego County, 100% of statewide elections examined where an Asian American candidate

ran against a non-Asian American candidate revealed racially polarized voting between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

- Latino and Asian American voters sometimes voted for similar candidates, but not always. In 62% of general elections between 2012 and 2020 with a Latino candidate running against a non-Hispanic white candidate, a majority of Latino voters and a majority of Asian American voters in San Diego County voted for the same candidate (thus not showing polarized voting between these two groups). In 38% of these general elections, Asian American voters did not support the Latino candidate of choice. In 88% of the elections with an Asian American candidate against a non-Asian American candidate, Latino voters preferred the Asian American candidate of choice.

- The Latino candidate of choice in a statewide contest more often is the less preferred candidate in San Diego County. In a majority of statewide elections (56% or 5 out of 9 elections analyzed with a Latino running against a non-Latino candidate), the Latino candidate of choice loses in the county. Yet, this means that there are some cases (44% of elections analyzed) where the Latino candidate of choice wins in the county. Asian American candidates of choice in Asian American-versus-white-candidate elections win the majority of the county's votes in 75% of these elections in San Diego County.

- While there is evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and white voters, there also are some elections that exhibit higher levels of white crossover voting in statewide contests. White crossover voting occurs when a numerical minority of white voters support the Latino candidate of choice. We find white crossover voting to be as high as 43.2% but as low as 19.6% in statewide general elections in San Diego County when there is racial polarization.

The San Diego County Redistricting Commission is charged with redrawing the lines of the five Board of Supervisor districts. One part of redrawing these lines is the consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which exists in order to protect the voting rights of people of color. We offer this report to inform the Commission as to whether there is racially polarized voting in San Diego County. We conduct statistical analyses to estimate the presence and extent of racially polarized voting.

What is racially polarized voting?

Racially polarized voting (RPV) is defined as when one racial group regularly votes for one candidate, and the other group regularly votes for another candidate. Multiple elections across years are analyzed to assess if this pattern is persistent in San Diego County. In a two-candidate election contest, racially polarized voting is typically observed when a majority of voters who belong to one racial/ethnic group vote for one candidate, and a majority of voters who belong to another racial/ethnic group vote for a different candidate. In a two-candidate contest, some have identified particularly extreme racial polarization as instances in which >60% of one group favors one candidate and another racial group registers only <40% support for the same candidate.[1] However, evidence of racially polarized voting is also when one candidate is preferred by a majority of one racial group and a different candidate is preferred by a majority of another racial group.

For example, imagine a two-candidate election where the two candidates are "candidate 1" and "candidate 2." In this hypothetical election, 71% of Latino voters supported candidate 1, while non-Hispanic white voters did not support candidate 1. Instead, 68% of non-Hispanic white voters supported candidate 2. This would be evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

In contrast, if both racial/ethnic groups support the same candidate with >50%, this is typically considered to be evidence that there is not racially polarized voting. As another example, consider a hypothetical election where 77% of Latino voters supported candidate 1 and 60% of non-Hispanic white voters also supported the same candidate. In this election, there would not be evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters as both groups supported the same candidate.

In the presence of three or more candidates, such as in a primary election, racial polarization is typically considered to exist when one candidate is the plurality or majority preference of one racial group; and a different candidate is the plurality or majority preference of another racial group.

It is important to note that racial polarization may occur even if there is no intent to discriminate by voter groups. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act protects numerical racial minority groups by using the redistricting process to remedy instances where majority racial groups often or always vote for a different candidate and, in doing so, thereby regularly defeat the minority voter group's preferred candidate.

What are candidates of choice?

Candidates of choice are those candidates that a majority of a racial/ethnic group supported in an election. In the earlier example, candidate 1 received 71% of Latino voter support and candidate 2 received 68% of non-Hispanic white voter support. In this instance, the *candidate of choice of Latino*

[1] Elmendorf, Christopher S., Kevin M. Guinn and Marisa J. Abrajano. 2016. "Racially Polarized Voting." *University of Chicago Law Review* 83:2.

voters would be candidate 1; and the *candidate of choice of non-Hispanic white voters* would be candidate 2.

Latino candidates of choice are defined as candidates who are preferred by a majority of Latino voters, and white candidates of choice are defined as candidates who are preferred by a majority of non-Hispanic white voters. Asian American candidates of choice are defined as candidates who are preferred by a majority of Asian American voters. The most probative election contests for assessing racial polarization between Latino and white voters are those that feature a candidate who is Latino running against a candidate who is not Latino. The most probative election contests for assessing racial polarization between Asian American and white voters are those that feature a candidate who is Asian American running against a candidate who is not Asian American. The most probative election contests for assessing racial polarization between Black and white voters are those between a candidate who is Black and a candidate who is not Black.[2] The other most probative elections in redistricting are analyses of the districts being redrawn using elections from the previous decade. In this instance, those probative elections are to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020.

Finally, the presence of racially polarized voting does not always imply the Latino candidate of choice cannot win. When racially polarized voting is found, it is important for the Redistricting Commission to consider whether Latino voters have the ability to elect candidates of choice. For instance, a district with 80% Latino voter support for the Latino candidate of choice and 38% non-Hispanic white support for the Latino candidate of choice would be evidence of racial polarization. However, if groups turned out at similar rates with these levels of voting support, then the Latino candidate of choice would win with very high levels of support from Latino voters and some numerical minority crossover from non-Latino voters in many districts with varying levels of Latino and non-Hispanic white voter percentages. As we show below, there is racially polarized voting in San Diego County in many contexts. When there is evidence of racial polarization, the Commission must draw district(s) that allow for the election of candidate(s) of choice in ways that do not dilute voting power across the entire districting plan.

Thus, we offer this analysis of the presence of racially polarized voting as evidence the Commission must consider in redrawing lines. The Commission also must consider whether Latino voters have the ability to elect candidates of choice in the districting plan(s) that the Commission produces.

Racially polarized voting and the Voting Rights Act

In 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act with the intention of enforcing the right to vote guaranteed by the 15th amendment.[3] In the original version of the Act, Congress focused on ensuring the right to cast a ballot during an election by barring the use of devices (such as poll taxes or grandfather clauses) which were being used in many localities at the time with the intent to deny racial minorities the right to vote. Even in California, literacy tests were used early in its state history.[4] Then over time, Congress further expanded the power of the Voting Rights Act protecting not only the right to cast a

[2] As we discuss more below, one of the *Gingles* preconditions is that a group must be "sufficiently large" to constitute a voting-age-population majority in at least one district. In San Diego County, Black voters are not sufficiently large enough to meet this condition given there are only five Supervisor districts.

[3] Christian R. Grose. 2011. *Congress in Black and White: Race and Representation in Washington and at Home*. New York: Cambridge University Press; Natalie Masuoka. 2017. *Multiracial Identity and Racial Politics in the United States.* New York: Oxford University Press.

[4] Maia Ferdman. 2020. "California has removed most obstacles to voting. Why are so many still not going to the polls?" UCLA report.

ballot but also the right to elect one's candidate of choice. By protecting the right to elect one's candidate of choice, redistricting commissioners must ensure that redistricting choices do not result in minority vote dilution or deny minority groups reasonable opportunity to affect the outcome of an election. Since district lines can affect election outcomes, redistricting decisions need to consider compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

In the 1986 *Thornburg v. Gingles* case, the Supreme Court ruled that race must be considered a factor for determining district lines when there is evidence of racially polarized voting (though contemporary cases have also cautioned that race cannot be the predominant factor in redistricting). In this case, the Supreme Court outlined conditions when racial minority voting has been diluted, often referred to as the "Gingles test." There are three preconditions: a) the minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact enough to constitute a majority-minority district; b) the minority group's vote is politically cohesive; and c) the majority group votes as a block that enables it to defeat the minority group's candidate of choice. If these three conditions exist in a district, then remedies will need to be implemented to protect the racial minority group's vote and ensure that the group has a reasonable chance of electing their preferred candidate. We offer the statistical analyses presented below to assess the presence and extent of racially polarized voting in San Diego County and within each of San Diego County's current Board of Supervisor districts.

Racial and ethnic groups in San Diego County

In San Diego County, the largest racial/ethnic group in the county is non-Hispanic whites. The second largest racial/ethnic group is Latinos. According to the 2020 census, 33.9% of San Diego County's population is Latino. The third largest racial/ethnic group in San Diego County is Asian. According to the 2020 census, 15.7% of San Diego County's population is Asian.[5]

Looking at only the voting-age population (VAP) of San Diego County, the 2020 census shows that the Latino VAP is 30.9% in San Diego County (807,212 Latinos of voting age out of 2,608,768 San Diego County residents of voting age). The Asian American voting-age population in the county is 12.7% (331,434 Asian residents age 18 and up out of 2,608,768 total VAP in the county).[6]

The largest VAP racial/ethnic group is non-Hispanic whites, who are 46.4% of the county's VAP (1,210,351 non-Hispanic white residents above age 18 out of 2,608,768 total VAP in the county). Black voters also make up just over 5% of San Diego County's voting-age population and the Native American/American Indian/indigenous voting-age population in San Diego County is about 1%.[7] The Black total population in San Diego County is 6.4% and the Native American/indigenous total population is 3.1% (2020 census). Because the San Diego Board of Supervisors has only five districts, Black voters and Native American/indigenous voters in San Diego County are not "sufficiently large [enough] …to

[5] This figure is from the 2020 census and includes those who said their racial group was "Asian alone" or "Asian in combination with other racial groups."

[6] This figure includes those who identified as Asian only and identified as non-Hispanic, and are above the age of 18. The data source is the 2020 census. These and other VAP data come from this source: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=san%20diego%20county&d=DEC%20Redistricting%20Data%20%28PL%2094-171%29&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P4&hidePreview=true

[7] This VAP data point for Black San Diegans includes those identifying as "Black alone" and Black in combination with other racial groups on the 2020 census. The Native American/American Indian population is less than 1% VAP when considering only those who on the 2020 census chose "American Indian or Alaskan Native," and is higher than 1% for those who chose "American Indian/Alaskan Native" in combination with other racial groups.

constitute a majority of the voting-age population [VAP] in a single-member district" (see U.S. Department of Justice, "Guidance under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. 10301, for redistricting and methods of electing government bodies," Sept. 1, 2021, p. 6). One of the *Gingles* preconditions to consider – in addition to the presence of racially polarized voting and whether minority voters' preferred candidates regularly lose because the largest racial group votes as a block to defeat the minority group – is whether a minority group is sufficiently large enough to be majority VAP in a district. Since the VAP numbers suggest these groups are not "sufficiently large" enough to constitute a majority of VAP in a Supervisor district in San Diego County, we focus our report on racially polarized voting analyses for the three largest groups in the county (non-Hispanic whites, Latinos, and Asian Americans). Nevertheless, while not extensively included in the text of this report, we did also conduct racially polarized voting analyses for Black voters in the Supervisor district elections that we discuss later.

Methodology and data

To demonstrate racially polarized voting, experts have relied on three different statistical methods: ecological regression, ecological inference, and homogenous precinct analysis. Ecological regression (ER) is the original statistical method used since *Thornburg v. Gingles* required the analysis of racially polarized voting.[8] Ecological inference (EI) is a statistical method that is also frequently used to evaluate racially polarized voting.[9] Finally, we bolster these ER and EI analyses of racially polarized voting by conducting homogenous precinct analysis (HPA). ER and EI take aggregate data, usually at the precinct level, and estimate support for candidates by racial and ethnic groups from these aggregate data across all available voting precincts within a district or a county.[10] HPA, in contrast, looks only those districts with very high percentages of a racial/ethnic group to see if voting patterns in those high-density minority or high-density white precincts show support for one candidate. All three of these methods are standard in the field for measuring racially polarized voting. We utilize all three methods in the analysis of San Diego County. ER is primarily presented in the text, and EI and HPA are included in the appendix. The findings in San Diego County regarding racially polarized voting are generally very consistent regardless of the method utilized.

Finally in the appendix, as additional evidence regarding the presence of racially polarized voting we have also produced visual plots of racially polarized voting in the elections analyzed in the text. These plots have, on the y-axis, vote support for the candidate of choice of a minority group; and have, on the x-axis, the percentage of the minority group in the precinct. We wanted to be thorough and present all methods of analysis to determine whether there is racially polarized voting in the county so the Commission has all information necessary to make informed decisions.

These analyses provide critical background information for the Commission to consider as they determine the new district boundaries so that the Commission's maps are in compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. We offer the analyses of racially polarized voting for consideration by the Commission. Ultimately, any decision about drawing the districts in order to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Acts is the decision of the San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission, following

[8] Bernard Grofman, Lisa Handley, and Richard G. Niemi. 1992. *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality.* New York: Cambridge University Press; Christopher H. Achen and W. Phillips Shively. 1995. *Cross-level Inference.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

[9] Gary King. 1997. *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

[10] For an example of ecological inference and ecological regression in California, see Sara Sadhwani. 2021. "The Influence of Candidate Race and Ethnicity: The Case of Asian Americans." *Politics, Groups, and Identities.*

guidance and advice of counsel. Our role as RPV/VRA statistical analysts is simply to provide these data analyses to the Commission so the Commission can use our empirical results to guide their decisions. Our report makes no statements regarding what districts should be drawn or how.

Given the size of the three groups, we consider voting patterns by non-Hispanic white voters (the largest group in the county), Latino voters (the second largest group), and Asian voters (the third largest group). The most probative elections for redistricting for Board of Supervisor districts are all of the primary and general election contests for the Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020 that were held under the previous redistricting map. We analyze voting patterns by race and ethnicity for every regularly scheduled contested election – primary and general – for the Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020. These are "endogenous elections" in the jargon of racially polarized voting analyses. By looking at every district, the Commission can learn whether there is a cohesive vote by a racial/ethnic group in certain locations/current districts in the county.

We also conducted racial polarization analyses on other levels of elections to add additional robustness regarding our assessment of the presence and level of racially polarized voting in the County ("exogenous elections" in the jargon of racially polarized voting analyses). These exogenous election analyses look at statewide elections between Latino candidates and non-Latino candidates for statewide office; and between Asian American candidates and non-Asian American candidates for statewide office. While these are statewide elections, we only look at voting patterns by race and ethnicity among voters within San Diego County; and also among voters within each of the five Supervisor districts. The most probative elections, beyond the endogenous Board of Supervisor elections, are these statewide exogenous elections featuring Latino candidates running against non-Latino candidates; and Asian candidates running against non-Asian candidates. We examine every general election from 2014 to 2020 that featured candidates for statewide office who were Latino running against non-Latino candidate(s); or that featured candidates for statewide office who were Asian running against non-Asian candidate(s). We also examine San Diego County voting patterns for the 2018 primary for governor with a Latino candidate running against non-Hispanic white candidates. By examining these exogenous elections in San Diego County, the Commission can make determinations about the extent of racially polarized voting in the County overall and within each of the Supervisor districts as they were drawn for 2012 to 2020.

The data used for the analyses of the Supervisor elections were provided directly to us by FLO Analytics. For the Supervisor election analyses, FLO also accessed the election return data at the voting precinct level directly from the San Diego County election administrator's web site. FLO merged the data from the election returns with the relevant citizen-voting-age population data by race and ethnicity (Latino CVAP, non-Hispanic white CVAP, Asian CVAP) into one dataset where each voting precinct was the unit of analysis.[11] These data calculated citizen-voting-age population counts and proportions for each voting precinct using the relevant proximate 5-year estimates of the American Community Survey. We then estimated the ecological regression, EI analyses, HPA estimates, and other analyses using these data.[12]

The data used for the analyses of the exogenous statewide elections come from two sources. The source for election data is the California Statewide Database, and the unit of analysis is the precinct boundaries created by the Statewide Database. The data on racial/ethnic groups used for the independent

[11] Any voting precincts showing 0 voters or 0 CVAP of all groups were not included when conducting analyses.

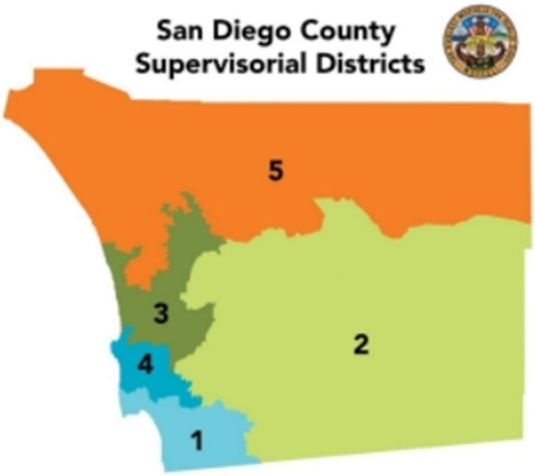
[12] Here we estimated the % of the vote for a candidate as the dependent variable and the % of the racial/ethnic group CVAP as the independent variable in the ecological regression analyses. Each estimate was determined from a separate bivariate regression analysis of % vote return and % of one racial/ethnic group in each precinct.

variable for share of Latinos in a precinct and the share of Asian Americans in a precinct are obtained from the voter registration records collected by the California Statewide Database. The California statewide database does not include estimates for non-Hispanic whites. Thus, the second source for the share of non-Hispanic whites in each precinct was data provided to us by FLO Analytics. Using a similar methodology employed for merging census data to the San Diego County Supervisor election data, FLO merged the ACS non-Hispanic white citizen-voting-age population counts to the voting precinct level used by the California Statewide Database. We then estimated the ecological regression, EI analyses, and other analyses using these data.[13]

[13] Here we estimated the % of the vote for a candidate as the dependent variable and the % of the racial/ethnic group CVAP as the independent variable in the ecological regression analyses. Each estimate was determined from a separate bivariate regression analysis of % vote return and % of one racial/ethnic group in each precinct.

Racially polarized voting analyses of Board of Supervisor elections (endogenous elections)

To begin our presentation of the racially polarized voting analyses, we focus on the elections to the Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020. The Supervisor elections held during these years all occurred after the previous redistricting that was conducted following the 2010 census. In the jargon of racially polarized voting analysis, these Supervisor district elections are the endogenous elections. Endogenous elections are the elections to which the San Diego County Redistricting Commission will be redrawing lines. These are highly probative elections because they offer an assessment on the degree to which racially polarized voting exists in the current Supervisor districts. Thus, it is useful to analyze the previous decade of Supervisor district elections for the presence and extent of racially polarized voting. Understanding patterns of racially polarized voting within each current district will help inform the Commission's work.



The map used from 2012 to 2020 for the San Diego County Board of Supervisors is displayed to the right. The elections to the Board are every four years and they are staggered. Staggered elections means that some districts are up for election in 2012 and then were up again in 2016 and 2020, while other districts were instead up for election in 2014 and then again in 2018. Districts 1, 2 and 3 held elections in 2012, 2016 and 2020; and districts 4 and 5 held elections in 2014 and 2018. In the racially polarized voting analyses presented below, we first use ecological regression to estimate the candidate of choice for the three largest racial groups in the county: Latino voters, Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters. Given the size of the Latino population in San Diego county, we further analyzed the relationship between Latino population and candidate choice by presenting visualization plots and homogenous precinct analyses. We then further substantiate these findings by confirming the same patterns using the King method of ecological inference (EI). By presenting the results using all of these methods, we are able to confidently estimate whether there is racially polarized voting in San Diego County's Supervisor districts.

Summary of racially polarized voting analyses of Board of Supervisor elections, 2012 to 2020

- The analysis of elections between 2012 and 2020 finds that racially polarized voting has occurred in at least one Supervisor election held in each of the five districts in San Diego County. We analyzed both primary and general elections. There is no general election if a candidate receives more than 50% in the primary. There is no primary and no general analyzed if a candidate ran unopposed.

- In District 1, there were three contested elections since 2012 (two primaries and one general). In one of these three elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters; and between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters. In two of these elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting across any groups.

- In District 2, there were four contested elections since 2012. In two of these four elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In two of these four elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and

non-Hispanic white voters. In all four elections, there was evidence of racial polarization between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In District 3, there were six contested elections since 2012; and some showed evidence of racial polarization and some did not. In four of these six elections, there was evidence that a majority of Latino voters preferred a candidate that was different from a majority of non-Hispanic white voters. Two elections had Latino and non-Hispanic white voters preferring the same candidate. Three elections in District 3 showed racial polarization between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters, and three did not. Of those elections with polarization, in some the differences across racial groups was very small, and in others the differences were larger.

- In District 4, there were two contested elections since 2012. In one of these two elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In one of these two elections, there was not evidence of racial polarization between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In both elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In District 5, there were three contested elections since 2012. In all three elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In all three elections, there was no evidence of racially polarized voting between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In 7 out of the 11 primary races analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice does not advance to the general election or win the seat. In 1 out of the 7 general election races analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice does not win.

- While not presented here because Black voters in San Diego County do not meet the *Gingles* precondition of a racial group needing to be "sufficiently large" in a geography, we did examine racial voting patterns between Black and non-Hispanic white voters. In 14 out of 18 Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020, Black voters had a different candidate of choice than non-Hispanic white voters; and the Black candidate of choice did not win in 12 of 18 of these Supervisor elections.

Analysis of racially polarized voting in Supervisor elections in District 1

In this section, we report the ecological regression (hereafter, ER) results of the racially polarized voting analyses. Since 2012, there were three regular primary elections and three regular general elections to determine the Supervisor for District 1: in 2012, 2016 and 2020. In the 2012 primary, incumbent Greg Cox successfully ran for reelection against challenger Brant Will. Then in 2016, Cox had no opponents and was re-elected without opposition. For this reason, we do not include the 2016 election in this analysis. In 2020, Cox did not run for reelection and the primary election was an open race among eight candidates with a runoff election held during the 2020 general election. In 2020, the slate of candidates was racially diverse with several candidates (i.e., Castellanos, Galicia, Hueso and Vargas) openly campaigning about their Latino identity and one (Villafranca) self-identifying as African American. The general election was a race between two Latino candidates.

The racially polarized voting analysis (ER) in the 2012 primary election is shown in Table 1. As can be seen in this table, incumbent Cox was the candidate of choice for Latino, Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters. Thus, in this election, there is not evidence to suggest that racially polarized voting

occurred in 2012 in district 1. Because Cox received more than 50% of the total vote, there was no general election and he won the Supervisor seat following the 2012 primary.

In the 2020 primary, district 1 was an open seat with no incumbent running. Table 1 shows evidence of racial polarization. Hueso was the Latino candidate of choice, and Castellanos was the candidate of choice of non-Hispanic white voters. Hueso and Castellanos were the two top candidates among Asian American voters, and they were estimated to split Asian American voter support at 20% each. Thus, in the 2020 primary for district 1, there is evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

In the 2020 general election, Ben Hueso faced off against Nora Vargas. Both of these candidates received the most votes in the primary to move forward to the November election. In this 2020 district 1 general election, we do not find evidence of racially polarized voting since a majority of voters from all racial/ethnic groups supported Vargas: 53% of Latino voters, 66% of Asian American voters, and 68% of non-Hispanic white voters were estimated to support Vargas, who won the election in district 1.

Table 1: District 1 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 1			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2012 Primary Election			
*Greg Cox**	**65%**	**78%**	**71%**
Brant Will	35%	22%	29%
2020 Primary Election			
Henry Belisle	2%	5%	2%
Rafa Castellanos	8%	**20%**	**28%**
Alex Galicia	3%	17%	26%
Ben Hueso*	**42%**	**20%**	12%
Camilo Marquez	3%	2%	4%
Sophia Rodriguez	18%	19%	7%
Nora Vargas*	23%	13%	13%
Tony Villafranca	1%	5%	5%
2020 General Election			
Ben Hueso	47%	34%	32%
Nora Vargas*	**53%**	**66%**	**68%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s). There is no 2016 election as the candidate who won was unopposed. In 2012, Cox won the primary with >50% so there was no general election.

In addition to these racially polarized voting results, we have visualized these results by plotting the vote for the candidate of choice in the elections by the % of the racial and ethnic group in the district. These plots are included in the appendix. Later, we report the ecological inference (EI) and homogenous precinct analysis (HPA) analyses for this district as well.

Analysis of Supervisor elections in District 2

Since the last redistricting, there were three elections to determine the supervisor for District 2: in 2012, 2016 and 2020. In the 2012 primary, incumbent Dianne Jacob successfully ran for reelection against challenger Rudy Reyes who is a member of the Barona Band of Mission Indians. Reyes again challenged Jacob in the 2016 primary election but Jacob retained her seat. In 2020, Jacob did not run for reelection. Thus, the primary election in 2020 featured no incumbent and had four candidates. Of these four candidates running in the 2020 primary, Kenya Taylor self-identifies as African American. The general election in 2020 was between Joel Anderson and Steve Vaus.

The racial polarization analyses for 2012, 2016, and 2020 are displayed in Table 2 below. In 2012, incumbent Jacob was the overwhelming candidate of choice among non-Hispanic white voters. Jacob was also the candidate of choice among Latino voters, but at a much lower rate (59%) compared to non-Hispanic whites (82%). Reyes was the candidate of choice for Asian American voters, although their vote was more evenly split across the two candidates. In the 2016 contest between Jacob and Reyes, the analysis finds that Reyes was the candidate of choice for both Latino and Asian American voters, while non-Hispanic white voters continued to overwhelmingly support Jacob. Even though both Latino and Asian American voters supported Reyes, Jacob was able to retain her seat in 2016 with 73% of the district vote due to support from non-Hispanic white voters.

Table 2: District 2 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 2			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2012 Primary Election			
*Dianne Jacob**	**59%**	48%	**82%**
Rudy Reyes	41%	**52%**	18%
2016 Primary Election			
*Dianne Jacob**	43%	31%	**81%**
Rudy Reyes	**57%**	**69%**	19%
2020 Primary Election			
Brian Sesko	7%	<1%	7%
Joel Anderson*	31%	<1%	**40%**
Kenya Taylor	**52%**	**81%**	16%
Steve Vaus*	10%	48%	37%
2020 General Election			
Joel Anderson*	**53%**	12%	**51%**
Steve Vaus	47%	**88%**	50%

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s). In 2012 and 2016, Jacob won the primary with >50% so there was no general election.

For the open seat in the 2020 primary election, majorities of Latino and Asian American voters supported the same candidate (Taylor) while the largest group of non-Hispanic white voters supported Anderson. In the 2020 general election, slight majorities of Latino and non-Hispanic white voters supported the same candidate (Anderson) but these groups were polarized from Asian American voters who preferred candidate Vaus.

Analysis of Supervisor elections in District 3

District 3 had elections in 2012, 2016, and 2020. In the 2012 primary, there was no incumbent and the race for the open seat featured five candidates. In the general election, Dave Roberts was elected to the seat. Then in the 2016 primary, incumbent Roberts ran for reelection against two challengers, and Roberts and Kristin Gaspar advanced to the general election. Roberts lost by a slim margin to Gaspar (49.7% for Roberts; 50.2% for Gaspar) in the 2016 general election. In 2020, incumbent Gaspar ran for reelection in a primary against two challengers, one of which was Olga Diaz who self-identifies as Latina. Gaspar and Terra Lawson Remer were the top two candidates in the primary and thus both advanced to the general. Gaspar lost her seat to Remer in the 2020 general election.

The ecological regression analysis, shown in Table 3 below, finds there is racially polarized voting in the primary elections but not in the general elections in District 3. For instance, in 2012, each of the three racial groups preferred a different candidate. For non-Hispanic white voters, the candidate of choice was Roberts. For Latino voters, the candidate of choice was Pate. For Asian American voters, the candidate of choice was Danon. Although Pate was the Latino candidate of choice, note that the Latino vote was relatively distributed across a number of candidates. Roberts and Danon advanced to the general election.

In 2016, Table 3 shows that Abed was the clear candidate of choice for Latinos (51% support from Latinos in the primary is estimated). Gaspar was the candidate of choice for non-Hispanic whites, but non-Hispanic white voters were more evenly split across a number of candidates. Asian Americans supported incumbent Roberts. Roberts and Gaspar advanced to the general election. Thus, the primary elections demonstrate evidence of racial polarization between Latinos and non-Hispanic whites and between Asian Americans and non-Hispanic whites.

The general elections in District 3 show less evidence of racial polarization, in contrast to the polarization observed in the primaries. In the 2012 general, the candidates effectively split the vote across all three racial/ethnic groups with slight majorities of all three groups supporting Roberts. In the 2016 general election, these racially polarized voting analyses show that 51% of Latino voters and 51% of non-Hispanic white voters supported the same candidate (Gaspar) with Asian American voters giving Gaspar just under 50% support. In the 2020 general election, the estimates suggest that a majority of Latino and Asian American voters supported candidate Remer; and that non-Hispanic white voters supported Remer as well.

Table 3: District 3 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 3			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2012 Primary Election			
Steve Danon*	18%	**40%**	34%
Carl Hilliard	18%	17%	21%
Stephen Pate	**25%**	6%	4%
Dave Roberts*	23%	23%	**36%**
Bryan Ziegler	17%	13%	6%

2012 General Election			
Dave Roberts*	**51%**	**52%**	**51%**
Steve Danon	49%	48%	49%
2016 Primary Election			
*Dave Roberts**	21%	**55%**	37%
Sam Abed	**51%**	23%	23%
Kristin Gaspar*	28%	22%	**40%**
2016 General Election			
Dave Roberts	49%	**51%**	49%
Kristin Gaspar*	**51%**	49%	**51%**
2020 Primary Election			
*Kristin Gaspar**	25%	**48%**	**45%**
Olga Diaz	**70%**	11%	20%
Terra Lawson Remer*	5%	42%	35%
2020 General Election			
Kristin Gaspar	42%	33%	50%
Terra Lawson Remer*	**58%**	**67%**	50%

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s).

Analysis of Supervisor elections in District 4

Since 2012, District 4 has been up for election twice to choose its supervisor: in 2014 and 2018. In 2014, incumbent Ron Roberts ran unopposed in the primary election, and thus there was also no general election. Therefore, we do not estimate for 2014 as there was only one candidate. In 2018, Roberts did not run for reelection. The 2018 primary election included five candidates to fill the open seat followed by a general election between the top two candidates.

We find that there was racially polarized voting in the 2018 primary election (see Table 4). The top two candidates in the primary contest overall were Bonnie Dumanis and Nathan Fletcher. These two candidates (Dumanis and Fletcher) were also the top two candidates of choice among non-Hispanic white voters. Dumanis received 31% of non-Hispanic white voter support and Fletcher received 29% of non-Hispanic white voter support (see Table 4). The analysis suggests that Bonnie Dumanis and Nathan Fletcher both received 30% of the Asian American vote. In contrast, the Latino candidate of choice was Lori Saldaña who was estimated to receive the plurality (41%) of Latino voter support. Thus, in this primary election, there was racially polarized voting as Latino candidates preferred Saldaña, non-Hispanic white voters preferred Dumanis, and Asian American voters split between Dumanis and Fletcher.

We also estimated racially polarized voting based on ecological regression for the 2018 general election in Table 4. The analysis further finds that there was not racially polarized voting in the 2018 general election. Fletcher received the overwhelming share of the vote in the district and was the candidate of choice for Latino, Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters. It can be noted however, that Fletcher received a much higher share of the Latino vote (82%) compared to non-Hispanic white voters (65%), which demonstrates that while the majority of the two groups did not differ in their candidate of choice, there were still differences in magnitude.

Table 4: District 4 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 4			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2018 Primary Election			
Bonnie Dumanis*	2%	**30%**	**31%**
Nathan Fletcher*	27%	**30%**	29%
Ken Malbrough	6%	10%	3%
Omar Passons	23%	4%	18%
Lori Saldaña	**41%**	25%	19%
2018 General Election			
Bonnie Dumanis	18%	37%	35%
Nathan Fletcher*	**82%**	**63%**	**65%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s). There is no 2016 election as the candidate who won was unopposed.

Analysis of Supervisor elections in District 5

Since the last redistricting, there were two elections to determine the Supervisor for District 5: in 2014 and 2018. In 2014, incumbent Bill Horn ran for reelection against challenger Jim Wood. Horn did not run for reelection in 2018. The 2018 primary election was a contest involving four candidates to fill the open seat followed by a general election between the top two candidates.

Table 5 shows that this racially polarized voting analysis has Latino voters in District 5 supporting a different candidate of choice from non-Hispanic white voters and Asian American voters. In 2014 incumbent Horn is estimated to receive 61% of non-Hispanic white voter support and 66% of Asian American voter support whereas challenger Wood was estimated to receive 76% of Latino voter support.

Then in the 2018 primary, the analysis finds that Jim Desmond was the clear candidate of choice of non-Hispanic white voters and Asian American voters, as Desmond earned an estimated 52% of non-Hispanic white voter support and 75% of Asian American voter support (see Table 5). In contrast, Michelle Gomez is the Latino candidate of choice as she earned an estimated 37% of the vote in the 2018 primary (although the Latino vote was relatively distributed across three of the four candidates). In the 2018 general election, the candidates of choice mirrored those in the primary with Desmond being the candidate of choice for non-Hispanic white and Asian American voters while Gomez was the candidate of choice for Latino voters. Desmond won the seat in 2018.

Table 5: District 5 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 5			
Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2014 Primary Election			
*Bill Horn**	24%	**66%**	**61%**
Jim Wood	**76%**	34%	39%
2018 Primary Election			
Jacqueline Arsivaud	3%	14%	17%
Jim Desmond*	29%	**75%**	**52%**
Michelle Gomez*	**37%**	16%	18%
Jerome Jerry Kern	31%	<1%	12%
2018 General Election			
Jim Desmond*	33%	**60%**	**65%**
Michelle Gomez	**67%**	40%	35%

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s). In 2014, Horn won the primary with >50% so there was no general election.

Additional analyses of Supervisor elections with ecological inference and homogenous precinct analysis

The above results are conducted using ecological regression, which is a dominant method used since *Thornburg v. Gingles* to measure racially polarized voting. However, we also estimated results using ecological inference (EI), another frequently used method. The results that we estimated via EI are substantively similar to the results presented here using ecological regression (ER), so we do not display them in the text. EI can yield slightly different estimates from ER (for instance, Greg Cox in 2012 was estimated above to have 65% of the Latino vote using ER, but the EI estimate says Cox received 66% of the Latino vote). The substantive results are not significantly changed whether using ER or EI.

We also used the method of homogenous precinct analysis (HPA). This method examines voting patterns in precincts that have very high levels of voters of one racial/ethnic groups. These results are only able to be conducted in some precincts in which there are high-enough populations one of one racial/ethnic group. Thus, they are only included for District 1. These results, like the EI estimates, generally confirm the ER estimates of racially polarized voting presented here.

Racially polarized voting analyses of probative statewide elections in San Diego County (exogenous elections)

Having examined whether there is racial polarization in voting patterns in San Diego County Supervisor elections, we now will examine statewide elections in San Diego County. Additional evidence of the presence of racial polarization can be gleaned from examining voting patterns by race/ethnicity for elections held statewide in California, but only looking at voters in San Diego County. Some of the most probative elections for assessing racially polarized voting are those elections that have a candidate of one racial/ethnic group opposing a candidate of another racial/ethnic group, so we focus on those elections in this analysis of exogenous elections.

Summary of racially polarized voting analyses in San Diego County, 2012 to 2020

● As we detail below, we analyze 9 elections held in California since 2012 that feature a Latino candidate running against a non-Latino candidate (8 of these are general elections and 1 is a primary). In San Diego County, 88% of these election had racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters. Only 1 of these nine elections showed Latinos and non-Hispanic whites supporting the same candidate.

● In 38% of general elections examined (3 of 8), a majority of Latino voters and a majority of Asian American voters preferred different candidates and therefore exhibited racial polarization. In 62% of these general elections (5 of 8), there was not racial polarization in San Diego County between Latino and Asian American voters. More often than not, Latino and Asian American voters in San Diego County vote in coalition with one another for the same candidates of choice.

● In 100% of the exogenous elections analyzed where an Asian American candidate ran against a non-Asian American candidate, there is racial polarization between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters. In San Diego County, a majority of non-Hispanic white voters do not support the same candidate as a majority of Asian American voters in every statewide election analyzed.

● When Asian American candidates run statewide, Asian American and Latino voters in San Diego County often vote together for the Asian candidate of choice. In 88% of elections we analyze with Asian American candidates on the ballot, a majority of Latino voters and a majority of Asian voters support the same candidate.

● The Latino candidate of choice received the most votes in 44% of elections in San Diego County (4 of the 9 probative exogenous elections). Thus, in 56% of these elections, the Latino candidate of choice received fewer votes in the county. In 67% of elections in San Diego County, the non-Hispanic white candidate of choice prevailed with the most votes in the county.

● Asian American candidates of choice received the most votes in San Diego County in 6 of 8 elections (75%) with an Asian candidate running against a non-Asian candidate.

● While there is evidence of racially polarized voting with a majority of non-Hispanic white voters frequently favoring a different candidate than the candidate preferred by a majority of Latino voters, there also are some elections that exhibit higher levels of white crossover voting in the presence of racial polarization. Some recent elections showed >40% of non-Hispanic white voters supporting the Latino candidate of choice. Across the eight elections featuring a Latino candidate versus a non-Latino candidate, an average of 31% of non-Hispanic white voters choose the Latino candidate of choice even in the presence of racially polarized voting.

Exogenous statewide elections in San Diego County

In San Diego County, over the last decade, voters had the opportunity to consider a number of statewide elections where a Latino candidate ran against a non-Latino candidate or an Asian American candidate ran against a non-Asian American candidate. These probative elections for examining racial polarization are at the state level, but we estimate racial polarization only among voters in San Diego County. Further, in the appendix, we also examine the presence of racial polarization in these statewide races, but only among voters within an individual supervisor district. This latter analysis provides additional evidence regarding the presence of racial polarization within specific districts in use from 2012 to 2020 beyond the earlier analyses of elections to the Board of Supervisors.

In San Diego County, in the last decade, we examine racial polarization in the following set of elections where voters had a choice between a Latino candidate and a non-Latino candidate (the Latino candidate is listed first):

2018 general election, Lt. Governor: Ed Hernandez vs. Eleni Kounalakis.
2018 general election, Secretary of State: Alex Padilla vs. Mark Meuser.
2018 general election, Attorney General: Xavier Becerra vs. Steven Bailey.
2018 general election, Insurance Commissioner: Ricardo Lara vs. Steve Poizner.
2018 general election, Supt. of Public Instruction: Tony Thurmond vs. Marshall Tuck.[14]
2018 general election, U.S. Senate: Kevin de León vs. Dianne Feinstein.
2016 general election, U.S. Senate: Loretta Sanchez vs. Kamala Harris.
2014 general election, Secretary of State: Alex Padilla vs. Pete Peterson.
2018 primary election, Governor: Antonio Villaraigosa vs. Gavin Newsom vs. John Cox.

In addition, over the past decade, San Diego County voters also participated in a number of statewide elections where an Asian American candidate ran against a non-Asian American candidate. We will examine these elections for San Diego voters only and they are listed below, with the Asian American candidate listed first:

2020 general election, President: Biden-Harris vs. Trump-Pence.[15]
2018 general election, Controller: Betty Yee vs. Konstantinos Roditis.
2018 general election, Treasurer: Fiona Ma vs. Greg Conlon.
2016 general election, U.S. Senate: Kamala Harris vs. Loretta Sanchez.[16]
2014 general election, Governor: Neel Kashkari vs. Jerry Brown.[17]
2014 general election, Controller: Betty Yee vs. Ashley Swearingen.
2014 general election, Treasurer: John Chiang vs. Greg Conlon.
2014 general election, Attorney General: Kamala Harris vs. Ronald Gold.

[14] Tony Thurmond identifies as both Latino and Black.

[15] Kamala Harris identifies as both Asian American and Black.

[16] While listed here, this U.S. Senate election is also included in the previous list of elections where a Latino candidate ran. We will present the results only once for this 2016 U.S. Senate election below.

[17] As we show later, a non-Hispanic white candidate, Jerry Brown, was the Asian American candidate of choice in San Diego County and not Neel Kashkari, who is Asian American.

Analysis of racially polarized voting in San Diego County: statewide elections with Latino candidates on the ballot

We first look at elections where Latino candidates ran against non-Latino candidates, and we assess voting patterns by race and ethnicity across the entire county. These results are presented below in reverse chronological order.

San Diego County, Lieutenant Governor, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor, Ed Hernandez, a Latino candidate, faced Eleni Kounalakis, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 6, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor. The estimates suggest that 57.9% of Latino voters preferred Hernandez, while 54.2% of Asian American voters and 80.4% of non-Hispanic white voters favored Kounalakis. Kounalakis was the top vote-getter among all San Diego County voters, and she also won statewide. Thus, in this instance the non-Hispanic white candidate of choice defeated the candidate of choice of Latino voters.

Table 6: Racially polarized voting analysis, Lt. Gov., 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Lieutenant Governor, 2018			
Ed Hernandez (L)	**57.9%**	45.8%	19.6%
Eleni Kounalakis (W)	42.1%	**54.2%**	**80.4%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate

San Diego County, Secretary of State, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Secretary of State, Alex Padilla, a Latino candidate, faced Mark Meuser, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 7, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2018 Secretary of State election. The estimates suggest that 88.4% of Latino voters preferred Padilla, and that 99% of Asian American voters favored Padilla, while 56.8% of non-Hispanic white voters favored Meuser. While there is polarization in this election, there is a large proportion (>40%) of crossover votes from non-Hispanic white voters for the Latino candidate of choice (especially in contrast to results seen in Table 6 for lt. governor).

Table 7: Racially polarized voting analysis, Sec. of State, 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Secretary of State, 2018			
*Alex Padilla (L)**	**88.4%**	**99.0%**	43.2%
Mark Meuser (W)	11.6%	1.0%	**56.8%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate

San Diego County, Attorney General, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Attorney General, Xavier Becerra, a Latino candidate, faced Steven Bailey, a non-Hispanic White candidate. Becerra was the incumbent, having been appointed to the position by Gov. Jerry Brown when a vacancy occurred due to the previous Attorney General, Kamala Harris, being elected to the U.S. Senate. As shown in Table 8 below, Becerra was the candidate of choice of Latino voters and of Asian American voters, while Becerra was not the choice of a majority of non-Hispanic white voters. Table 8 reveals that 87.4% of Latino voters and 99% of Asian American voters favored Becerra, while 58.1% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Bailey. While there is polarization in this election, there is a large proportion (>40%) of crossover votes from non-Hispanic white voters for the Latino candidate of choice. Becerra won the most votes in San Diego County, and also won the statewide election.

Table 8: Racially polarized voting analysis, Atty. General, 2018 general election, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Attorney General, 2018			
Xavier Becerra (L)*	**87.4%**	**> 99.0%**	41.9%
Steven Bailey (W)	12.6%	< 1.0%	**58.1%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Insurance Commissioner, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Insurance Commissioner, Ricardo Lara, who is Latino, faced Steve Poizner, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 9, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2018 Insurance Commissioner election. The estimates suggest that 85.4% of Latino voters and 93.5% of Asian American voters favored Lara, while 70.6% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Poizner. Lara received more votes in the county than Poizner, and thus the Latino candidate of choice won in San Diego County.

Table 9: Racially polarized voting analysis, Insurance Comm. 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Insurance Commissioner, 2018			
Ricardo Lara (L)*	**85.4%**	**93.5%**	29.4%
Steve Poizner (W)	14.6%	6.5%	**70.6%**

*Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tony Thurmond faced Marshall Tuck. Thurmond identifies as Latino and Black; while Tuck was a non-Hispanic white candidate. Our estimates suggest that Latino voters were split almost evenly in their preferences between Thurmond and Tuck. The analysis suggests that 50.0% of Latino voters and 66.9% of Asian American voters favored Thurmond,

while 71.1% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Tuck. Unlike other statewide elections with a Latino candidate, Latino voters in this election were pretty evenly split across both of these candidates. There is racial polarization between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters as these groups' majorities favored different candidates. Tuck won the most votes in San Diego County, though Thurmond won the statewide election.

Table 10: Racially polarized voting analysis, Supt. of Pub. Inst, 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018			
Tony Thurmond (L)	**50.0%**	**66.9%**	28.9%
Marshall Tuck (W)*	**50.0%**	33.1%	**71.1%**

*Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, U.S. Senate, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for U.S. Senate, Kevin de León, a Latino candidate, faced incumbent Senator Dianne Feinstein, a non-Hispanic white candidate. In 2018, Feinstein was running for her sixth term in the U.S. Senate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 11, suggests some level of racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2018 election for U.S. Senate. The estimates suggest that 53.6% of Latino voters in San Diego County preferred de León, while 61.5% of Asian-American voters and 64.7% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Feinstein. While there is polarization in this election, there is a large proportion (>35%) of crossover votes from non-Hispanic white voters for the Latino candidate of choice. Feinstein, the white and Asian candidate of choice, won more votes in San Diego County.

Table 11: Racially polarized voting analysis, U.S. Senate, 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
United States Senate, 2018			
Kevin de León (L)	**53.6%**	38.5%	35.3%
Dianne Feinstein (W)*	46.4%	**61.5%**	**64.7%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, U.S. Senate, 2016 general election

In the 2016 election for the U.S. Senate, Loretta Sanchez, a Latina candidate, faced Kamala Harris, who identifies as African American and Asian American. Table 12 shows evidence of racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2016 election for U.S. Senate. The estimates suggest that 67% of Latino voters in San Diego County preferred Sanchez, while 59.0% of Asian American voters and 76.8% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Harris. Harris won San Diego County, and won the state.

Table 12: Racially polarized voting analysis, U.S. Senate, 2016 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
United States Senate, 2016			
Loretta Sanchez (L)	**67.0%**	41.0%	23.2%
Kamala Harris (A/B)*	33.0%	**59.0%**	**76.8%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Secretary of State, 2014 general election

In the 2014 election for Secretary of State, Alex Padilla, a Latino candidate, faced Pete Peterson, a non-Hispanic white candidate. This election was an open seat with no incumbent in the general election. Table 13 shows that there was racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2014 election for Secretary of State. The analysis suggests that 86.8% of Latino voters and 85.5% of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Padilla, while 70.9% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Peterson. Peterson received the most votes in San Diego County, though Padilla prevailed in the statewide election.

Table 13: Racially polarized voting analysis, Secretary of State, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Secretary of State, 2014			
Alex Padilla (L)	**86.8%**	**85.5%**	29.1%
Pete Peterson (W)*	13.2%	14.5%	**70.9%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Governor, 2018, primary election

In the 2018 open top-two primary for Governor, Antonio Villaraigosa, a Latino candidate and former mayor of Los Angeles, faced Gavin Newsom and John Cox, both non-Hispanic white candidates, among other candidates. These candidates were the top three finishers in the primary election, and thus we present support by race/ethnicity for just these three candidates. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 14 for the countywide results, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2018 primary election for Governor. Villaraigosa was favored by 43% of Latino voters. Newsom received 19.3% of Latino voter support. John Cox was the candidate of choice of non-Hispanic white voters with 42.5% of support from that racial group. Cox won the most votes in San Diego County overall. Newsom received the second-most voters overall in San Diego County in the primary. In the state, Newson and Cox advanced to the general election.

Table 14: Racially polarized voting, Governor, primary election 2018, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
San Diego County		
Gavin Newsom (W)	19.3%	31.5%
John Cox (W)*	1.9%	**42.5%**
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**43.0%**	1.8%

* Designates the winner of the primary in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

Analysis of racially polarized voting in San Diego County: statewide elections with Asian American candidates on the ballot

As shown in the previous section, when Latino candidates run for office, San Diego County's Latino and non-Hispanic white voters polarize in most elections (8 of the 9, or 88%, exhibit racial polarization). Asian American candidates, in a majority of the above elections, voted with Latino voters for Latino candidates – though not always.

Next, we examine elections where Asian American candidates ran against non-Asian American candidates, and assess voting patterns by race/ethnicity across all of San Diego County. We summarized the elections featuring Asian American candidates that we analyze. These elections are discussed below in reversed chronological order:

San Diego County, President, 2020 general

In the 2020 presidential election, incumbent President Donald Trump, along with running mate Vice President Mike Pence, faced former Vice President Joe Biden and California U.S. Senator Kamala Harris. Harris identifies as both Asian American and Black American. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 15, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2020 presidential election. The results demonstrate that the Biden-Harris ticket was the preference of 76.4% of Latino voters and 89.4% of Asian-American voters, but that the Trump-Pence ticket was the preference of 57.4% of non-Hispanic white voters in San Diego County. Asian and Latino candidates voted in coalition for the Asian candidate of choice, and 42.6% of non-Hispanic white voters did also.

Table 15: Racially polarized voting analysis, President, general election 2020, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
President, 2020			
Biden-Harris (W/A&B)*	**76.4%**	**89.4%**	42.6%
Trump-Pence (W/W)	23.6%	10.6%	**57.4%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A&B=Biracial Asian American and Black candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Controller, 2018 general

In the 2018 election for Controller, Betty Yee, an Asian American candidate, faced Konstantinos Roditis, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 16, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2018 Controller election. The analysis suggests that 87.1% of Latino voters and about 99% of Asian American voters preferred Yee, while 56.7% of non-Hispanic white voters favored Roditis. Yee won San Diego County overall in 2018.

Table 16: Racially polarized voting analysis, Controller, 2018 general election, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Controller, 2018			
Betty Yee (A)*	**87.1%**	**> 99.0%**	43.3%
Steven Bailey (W)	12.9%	< 1.0%	**56.7%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Treasurer, 2018 general

In the 2018 election for Treasurer, Fiona Ma, an Asian American candidate, faced Greg Conlon, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 17, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2018 Treasurer election. The estimates suggest that, in San Diego County, 87.1% of Latino voters and greater than 99% of Asian American voters favored Ma, while 58.4% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Conlon. Even though there was racial polarization in voting, Ma won the most votes in San Diego County overall through a coalition of cohesive Latino voters, cohesive Asian American voters, and slightly more than 40% of white crossover voters.

Table 17: Racially polarized voting analysis, Treasurer 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Treasurer, 2018			
Fiona Ma (A)*	**87.1%**	**> 99.0%**	41.6%
Greg Conlon (W)	12.9%	< 1.0%	**58.4%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Governor, 2014 general

In the 2014 election for Governor, Neel Kashkari, an Asian American candidate, faced incumbent Governor Jerry Brown, a non-Hispanic white candidate. Table 18 shows that there was racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2014 election for Governor. The estimates suggest that 89.1% of Latino voters and a large percentage of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Brown, while 61.3% of White voters preferred Kashkari. These results suggest that Neel Kashkari was not the Asian

American candidate of choice, even though Kashkari is Asian American. Jerry Brown won the most votes overall in San Diego County.

Table 18: Racially polarized voting analysis, Governor, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Governor, 2014			
Neel Kashkari (A)	10.9%	< 1.0%	**61.3%**
Edmund "Jerry" Brown (W)*	**89.1%**	**> 99.0%**	38.7%

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Controller, 2014 general

In the 2014 election for Controller, Betty Yee, an Asian American candidate, faced Ashley Swearingen, a non-Hispanic white candidate who was mayor of Fresno. Racially polarized voting analyses are presented in Table 19. These results suggest racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2014 election for Controller. Our analysis suggests in the 2014 general election in San Diego County that 84.5% of Latino voters and 86.8% of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Yee, while 70.0% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Swearingen. Swearingen won the most voters overall in San Diego County, though Betty Yee won the statewide election.

Table 19: Racially polarized voting analysis, Controller, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Controller, 2018			
Betty Yee (A)	**84.5%**	**86.8%**	30.0%
Ashley Swearingen (W)*	15.5%	13.2%	**70.0%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Treasurer, 2014 general election

In the 2014 election for Treasurer, John Chiang, an Asian-American candidate, faced Greg Conlon, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 20, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2014 election for Treasurer. The data reveal that 83.0% of Latino voters and 94.6% of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Chiang, while 63.8% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Conlon. Chiang won more votes in San Diego County overall than did Conlon.

Table 20: Racially polarized voting analysis, Treasurer, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Controller, 2018			
John Chiang (A)*	**83.0%**	**94.6%**	36.2%
Greg Conlon (W)	17.0%	5.4%	**63.8%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Attorney General, 2014 general election

In the 2014 election for Attorney General, Kamala Harris, a biracial Black and Asian American candidate, faced Ronald Gold, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 21, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2014 election for Attorney General. These results in Table 19 show voting cohesion by Latino and Asian American voters: 80.4% of Latino voters and 89.7% of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Harris, while 67.8% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Gold. Ronald Gold won the most votes in total in San Diego County.

Table 21: Racially polarized voting analysis, Atty. General, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Attorney General, 2018			
Kamala Harris (A&B)	**80.4%**	**89.7%**	32.2%
Ronald Gold (W)*	19.6%	10.3%	**67.8%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A&B=Asian American and Black candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

Additional analyses of exogenous statewide elections with the method of ecological inference

The above results are conducted using ecological regression, which is one of the dominant methods used since *Thornburg v. Gingles* to measure racially polarized voting. However, we also estimated these results above using ecological inference (EI). These results are substantively similar to the results presented here using ecological regression (ER). Since there are not major differences in interpretation between the ER results presented in the text and the additional EI estimates, we do not display the EI results in the text.

In addition to these county-wide racially polarized voting analyses, we also estimated Latino voters' and non-Hispanic voters' preferences for these statewide candidates, but within each Supervisor district. These results are displayed in the appendix for greater information. This appendix simply lists the voting patterns among Latino voters, Asian American voters, and non-Hispanic white voters for these statewide candidates but focused only on the voters within each Supervisor district.

Appendices

Appendix A: Ecological Inference (EI) estimates of racially polarized voting, exogenous elections, San Diego County (L=Latino candidate; W=non-Hispanic white candidate; B=Black candidate):

Table A1: Vote for Lt. Governor, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Ed Hernandez (L)	59%	41%	21%
Eleni Kounalakis (W)	41%	59%	79%

Table A2: Vote for Secretary of State, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Alex Padilla (L)	89%	73%	44%
Mark Meuser (W)	11%	27%	56%

Table A3: Vote for Attorney General, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Xavier Becerra (L)	88%	69%	42%
Steven Bailey (W)	12%	31%	58%

Table A4: Vote for Insurance Commissioner, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Ricardo Lara (L)	86%	71%	30%
Steve Poizner (W)	14%	29%	70%

Table A5: Vote for U.S. Senate, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Kevin de León (L)	53%	13%	39%
Dianne Feinstein (W)	46%	87%	61%

Table A6: Vote for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Tony Thurmond (L/B)	50%	54%	44%
Marshall Tuck (W)	50%	46%	56%

Table A7: Vote for U.S. Senate, 2016 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Loretta Sanchez (L)	66%	40%	23%
Kamala Harris (A/B)	34%	60%	77%

Table A8: Vote for US President, 2020 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Biden (W) / Harris (B)	78%	68%	45%
Trump (W) / Pence (W)	22%	32%	55%

Table A9: Vote for Controller, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Betty Yee (A)	88%	75%	44%
Konstantinos Roditis (W)	12%	25%	56%

Table A10: Vote for Treasurer, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Fiona Ma (A)	88%	75%	43%
Greg Conlon (W)	12%	25%	57%

Appendix B: Homogenous Precinct Analysis (HPA)

Another method other than ecological regression and ecological inference for determining racially polarized voting is homogenous precinct analysis. In practice, homogenous precincts are defined as those where one racial group makes up a very large percentage of the precinct. For example, a homogenous Latino precinct would be one in which 90% or greater of the precinct is Latino. A homogenous precinct analysis offers one method of making inferences about Latino voter preferences given that nearly all voters in a precinct are Latino. We then compare vote preferences in homogenous Latino precincts against vote outcomes in homogenous non-Hispanic white precincts. Below, we show voting patterns for Supervisor candidates in precincts that are >90% Latino, >80% Latino, and >70% Latino in one Supervisor district with a large Latino population and thus a larger number of homogenous precincts to analyze.

There are not sufficient homogenous precincts in Supervisor districts 2 through 5 for reliable estimates using HPA. Thus, we only present HPA results for District 1. Further, in district 1, there are not enough homogenous Asian precincts to analyze.

In Supervisor District 1, we analyzed precincts that were at least 90% Latino, 80% Latino, and 70% Latino. There were varying levels of homogenous precincts at these different cutoff levels (70, 80, 90) so we present all three. We present data on the 2012 general and 2020 primary, which is generally consistent with the results presented from ecological regression in the text and from ecological inference in the appendix.

Table B1. Homogenous Latino Precincts, Supervisor District 1

	90% Latino	80% Latino	70% Latino
2012 Primary Election			
*Greg Cox**	67%	68%	66%
Brant Will	33%	32%	34%
2020 Primary Election			
Henry Belisle	2%	2%	3%
Rafa Castellanos	11%	11%	12%
Alex Galicia	6%	6%	7%
Ben Hueso*	41%	39%	37%
Camilo Marquez	2%	2%	2%
Sophia Rodriguez	16%	16%	16%
Nora Vargas*	23%	22%	21%
Tony Villafranca	1%	1%	2%
2020 General Election			
Ben Hueso	45%	48%	48%
Nora Vargas*	55%	52%	52%

Table B2. Homogenous non-Hispanic white Precincts, Supervisor District 1

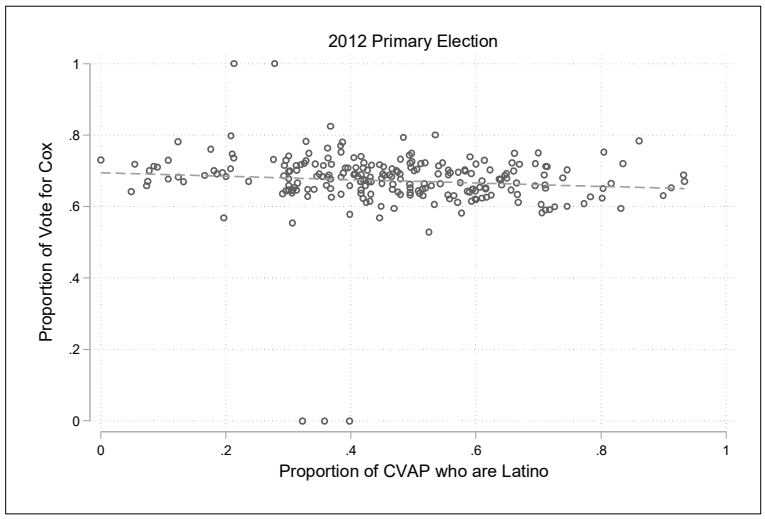
	90% white	80% white	70% white
2012 Primary Election			
Greg Cox*	73%	70%	70%
Brant Will	28%	30%	30%
2020 Primary Election			
Henry Belisle	3%	4%	3%
Rafa Castellanos	21%	24%	23%
Alex Galicia	26%	22%	20%
Ben Hueso*	16%	20%	20%
Camilo Marquez	3%	4%	3%
Sophia Rodriguez	7%	9%	11%
Nora Vargas*	24%	15%	14%
Tony Villafranca	2%	3%	5%

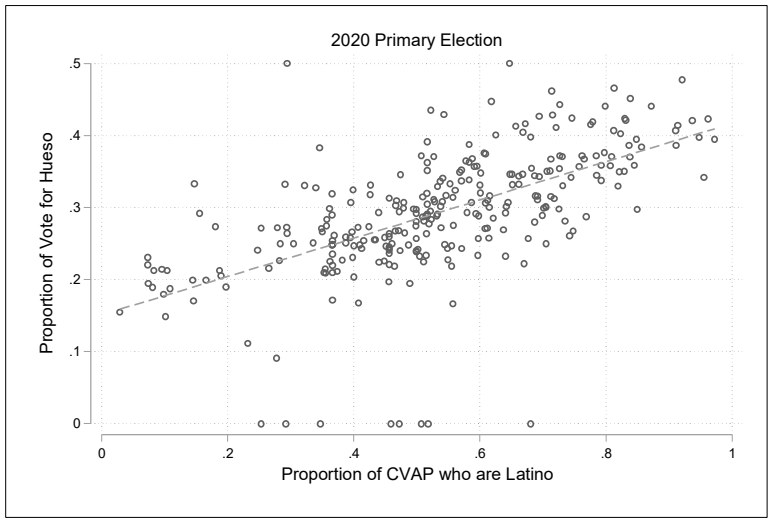
Appendix C: Visualizations of voting patterns, Board of Supervisor Districts, 2012-20

In addition to the results presented in the text of the report and in the other appendices, we also wanted to present visual plots of the relationship between the percentage of a racial/ethnic group in a precinct and vote percentage in each precinct for the candidate of choice. Below are these visualizations where we plot the % of the vote received for each candidate preferred by the most Latino voters in each election contest on the y-axis; and the x-axis is the % Latino in the precinct. Steep slopes may indicate high levels of racial polarization. These visualizations provide supplemental information to the estimates provided in the tables in the text of the report.

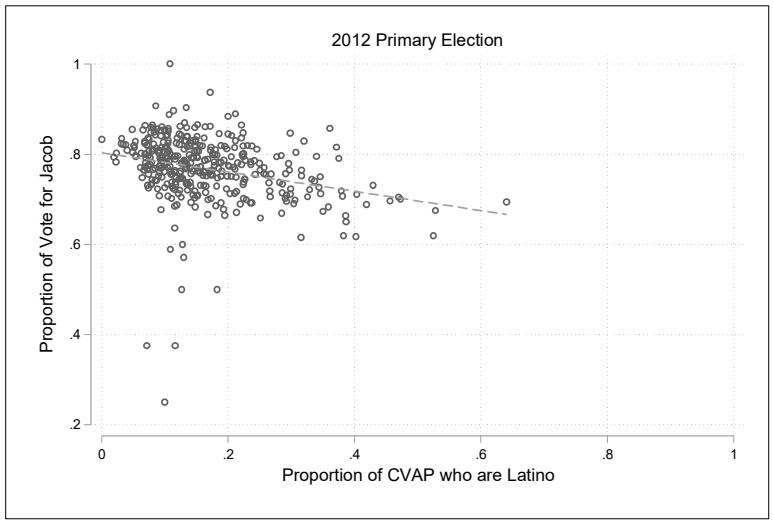
Further, while not displayed in the text, we also examined whether the percentage Latino, percentage Asian, and percentage non-Hispanic white was correlated with the percentage vote share at a statistically significant level for the ecological regression analyses presented in the text.

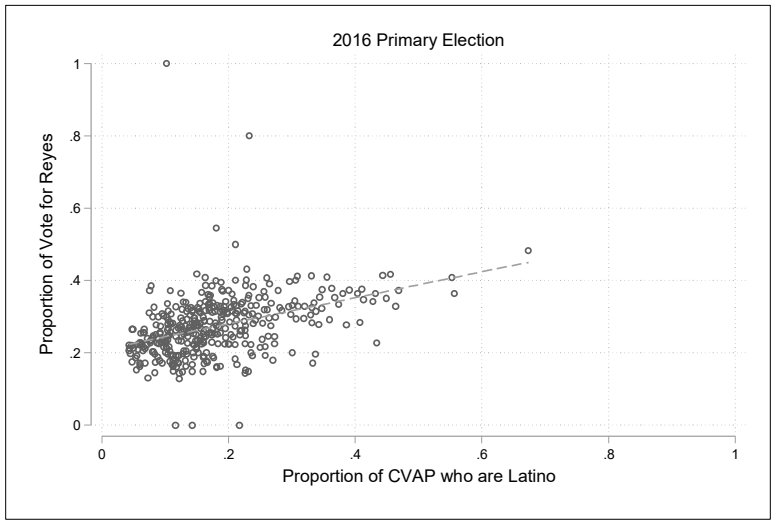
District 1, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice

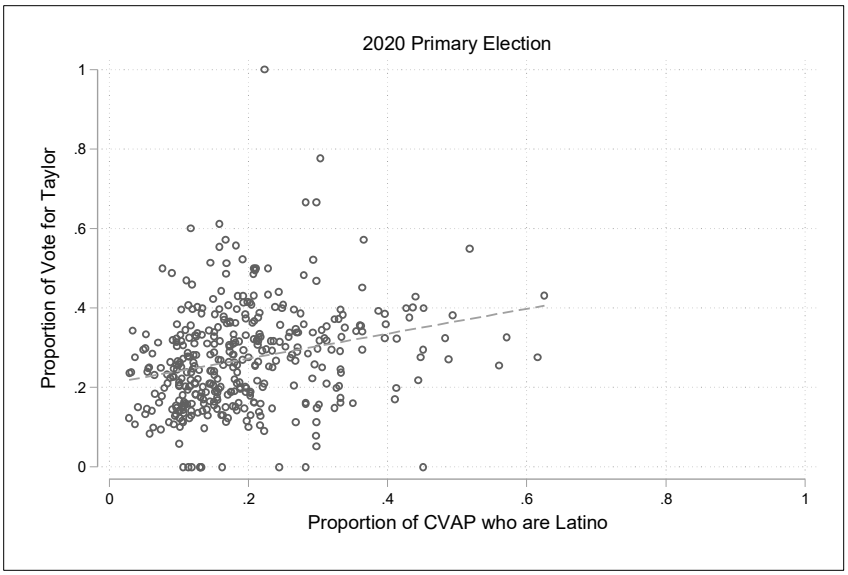


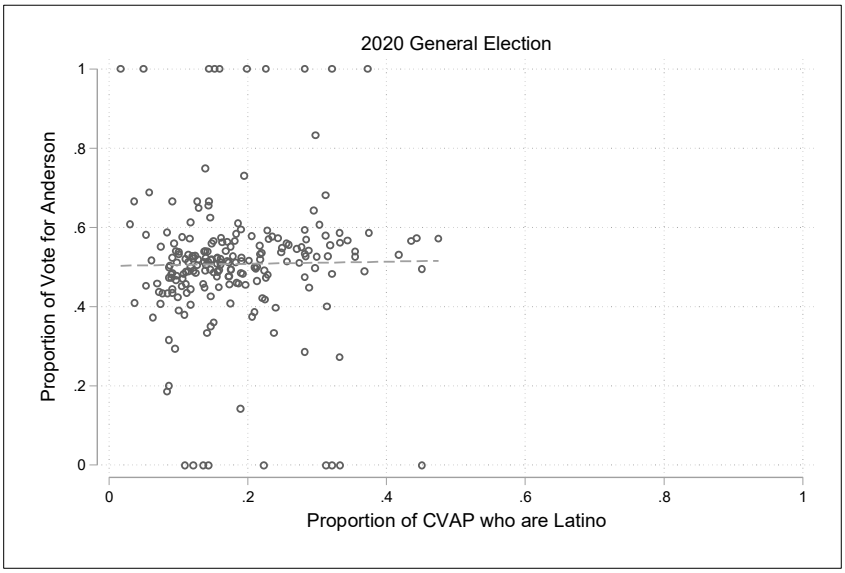


District 2, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice

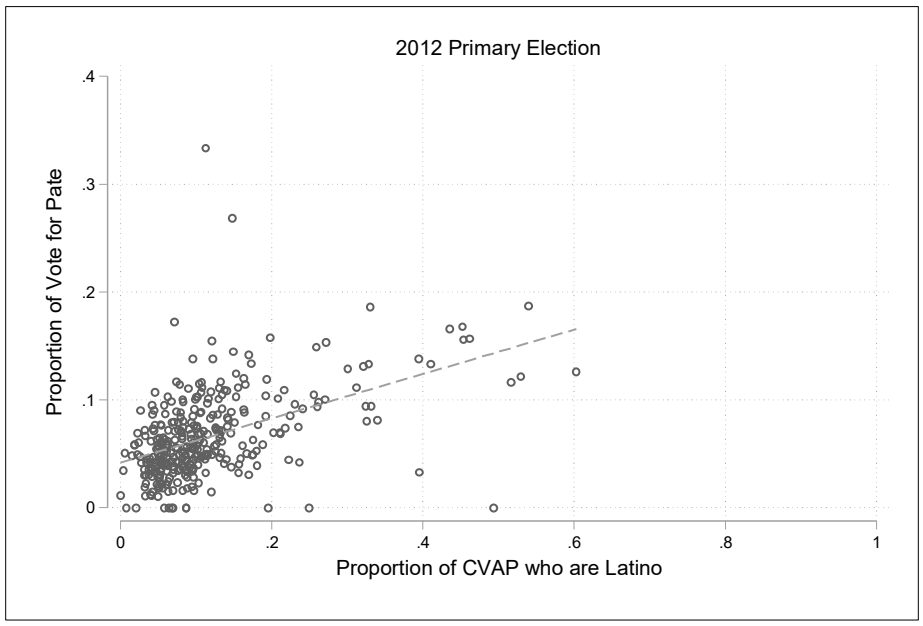


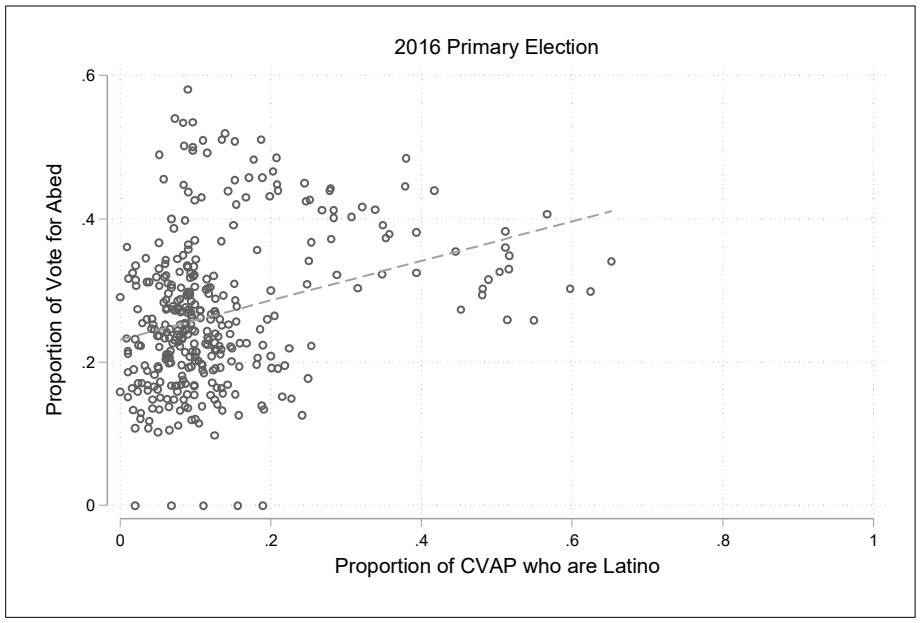


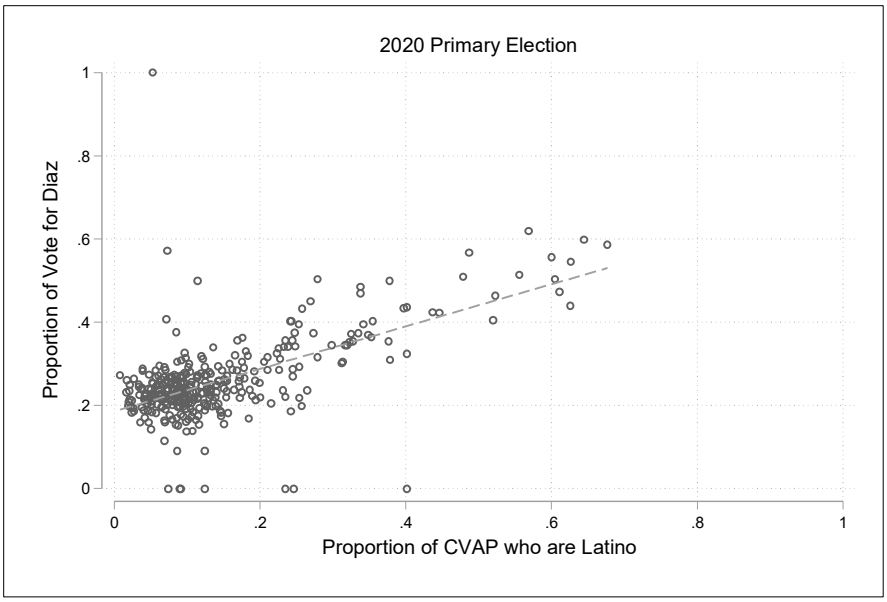

2020 Primary Election
Proportion of Vote for Taylor
0
.2
.4
.6
.8
1
Proportion of CVAP who are Latino

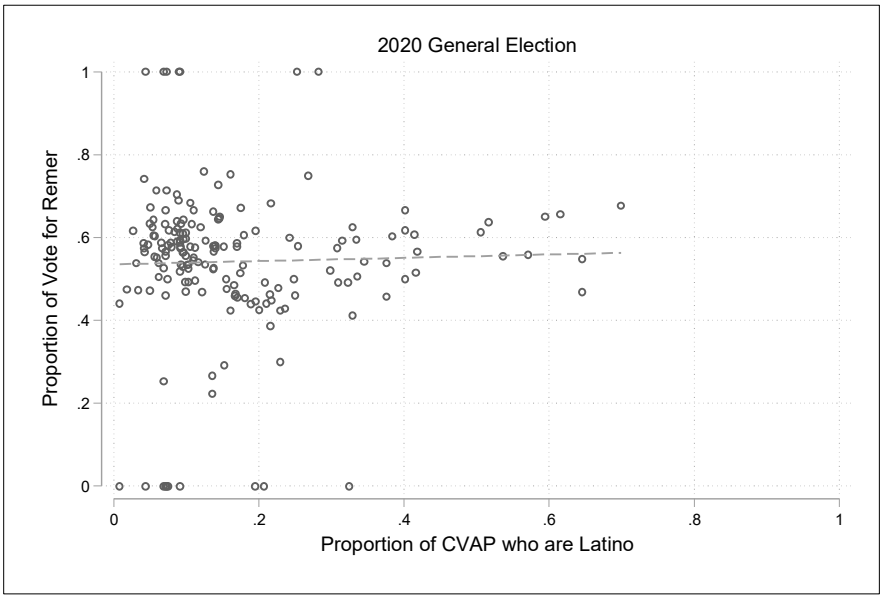

2020 General Election
Proportion of Vote for Anderson
0
.2
.4
.6
.8
1
Proportion of CVAP who are Latino

District 3, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice

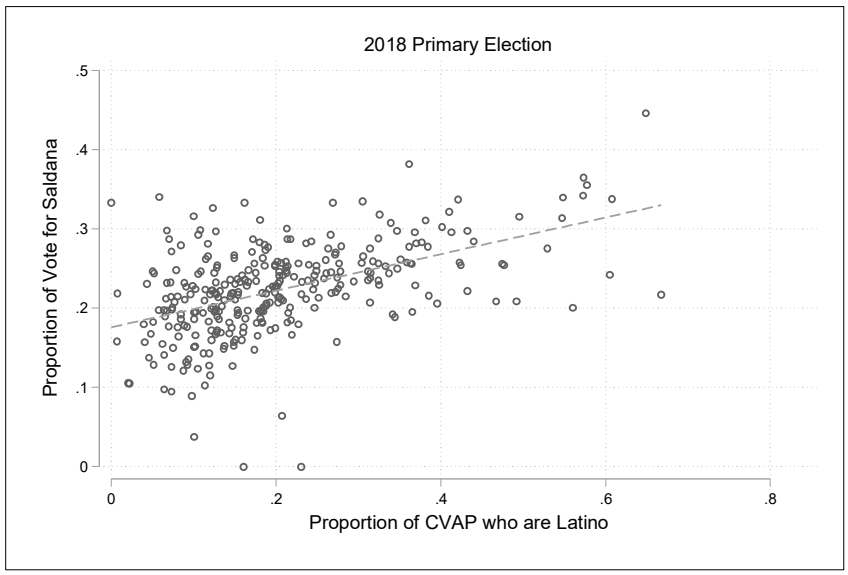


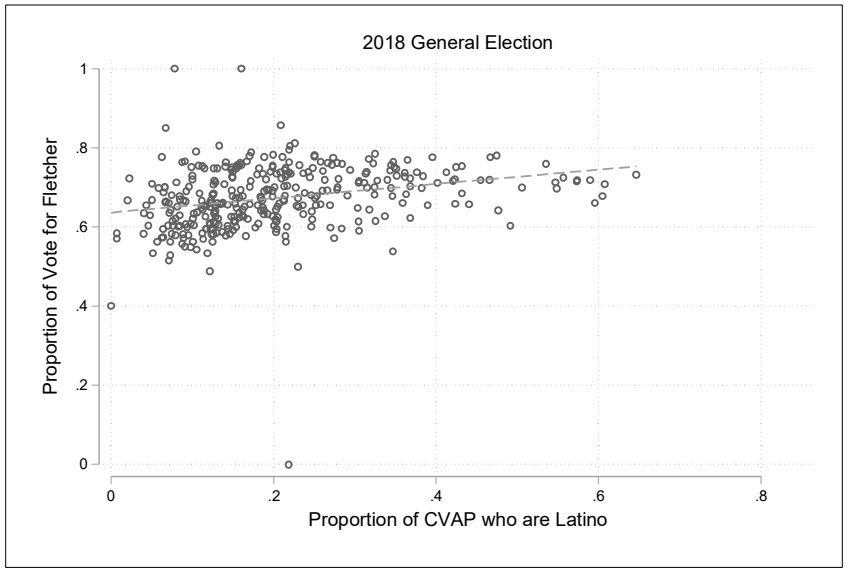



2020 Primary Election
Proportion of Vote for Diaz
0
.2
.4
.6
.8
1
Proportion of CVAP who are Latino

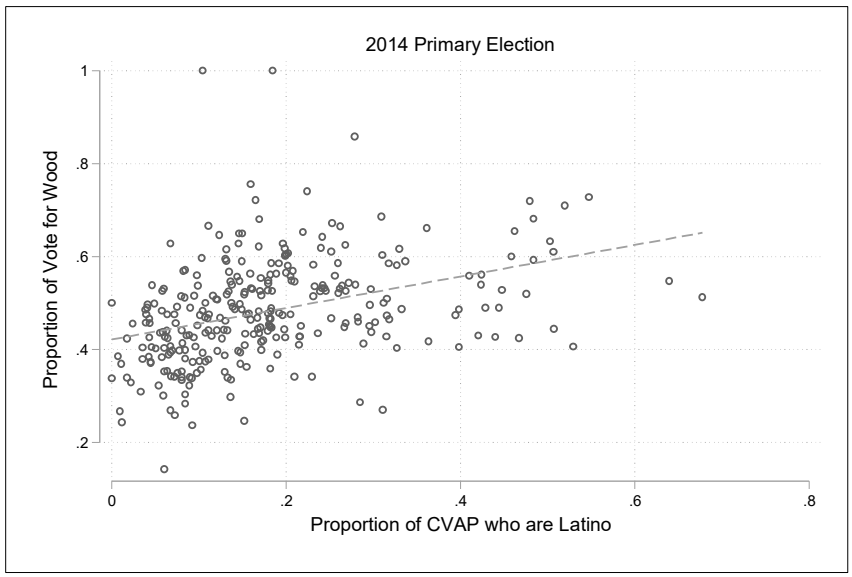

2020 General Election
Proportion of Vote for Remer
0
.2
.4
.6
.8
1
Proportion of CVAP who are Latino

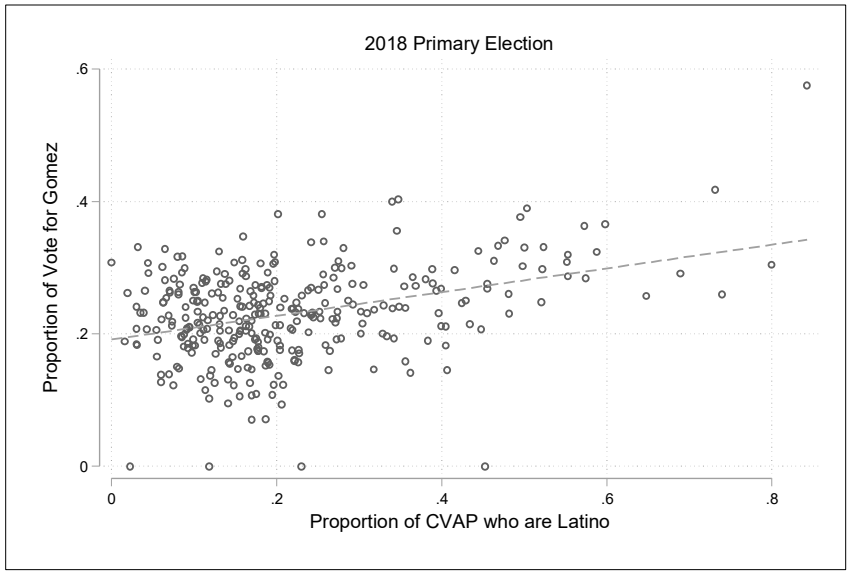
District 4, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice

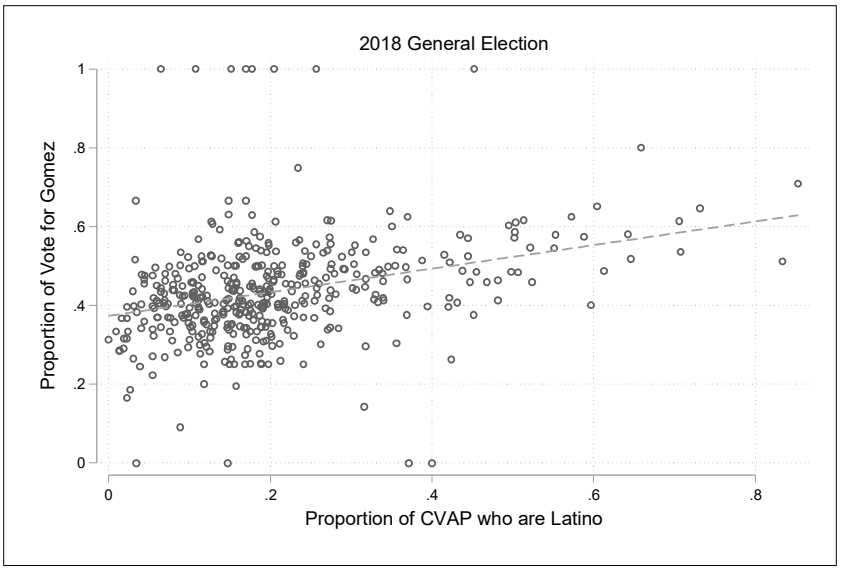




District 5, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice

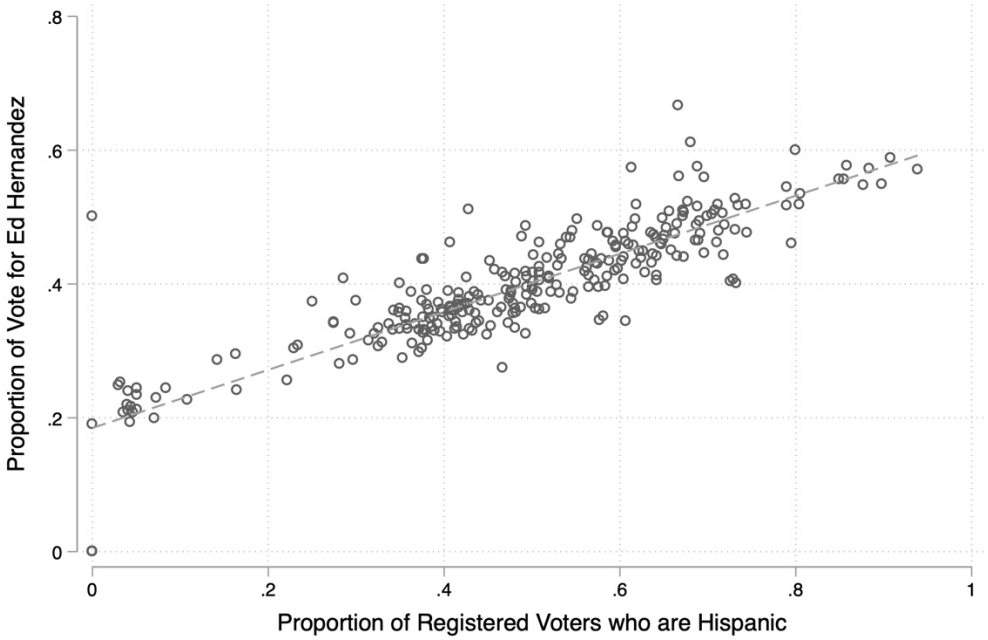




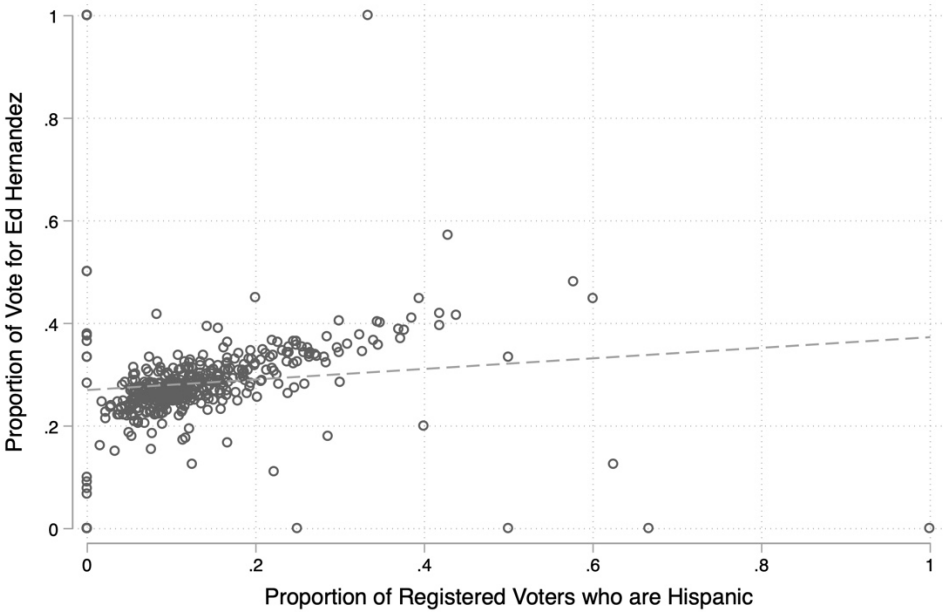

2018 General Election
Proportion of Vote for Gomez
1
.8
.6
.4
.2
0
0
.2
.4
.6
.8
Proportion of CVAP who are Latino

Appendix: Visualizations of voting patterns, exogenous statewide elections featuring Latino vs. Non-Latino candidates, estimated in Board of Supervisor Districts, 2012-20

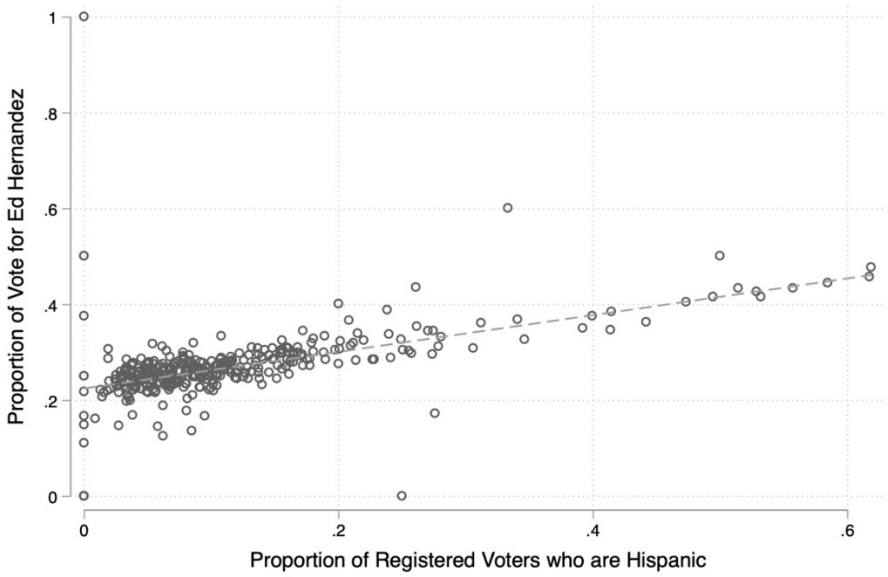
Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 1



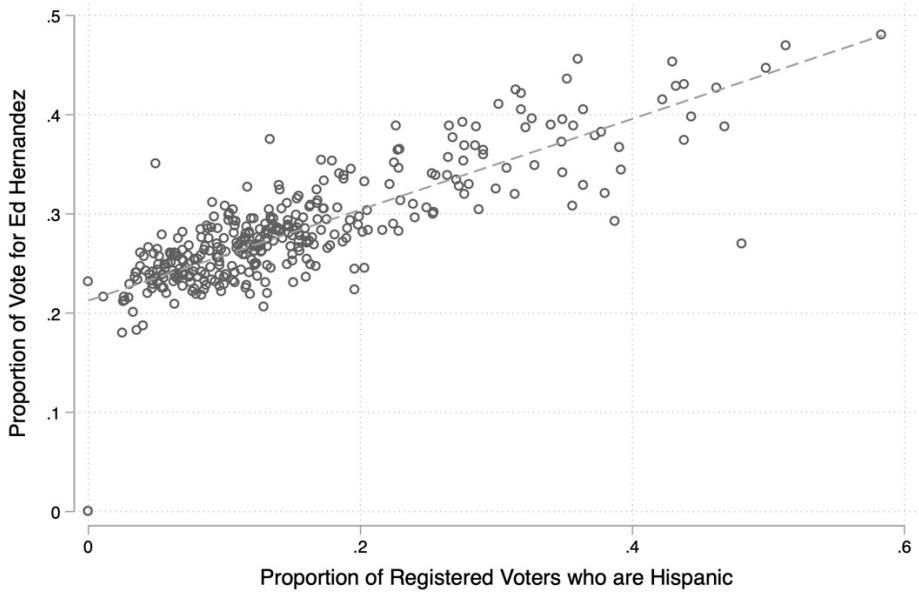
Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 2



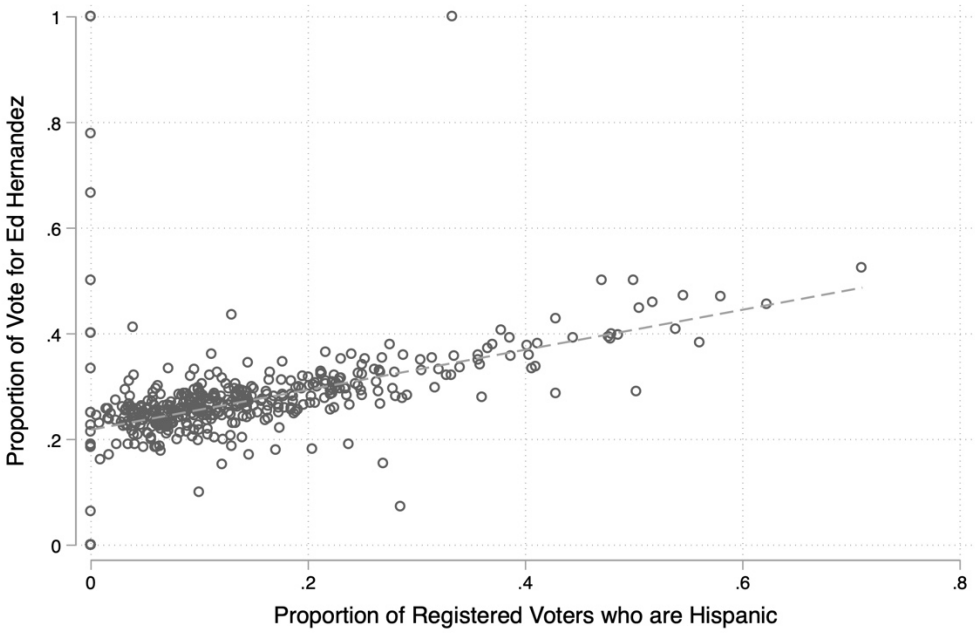
Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 3



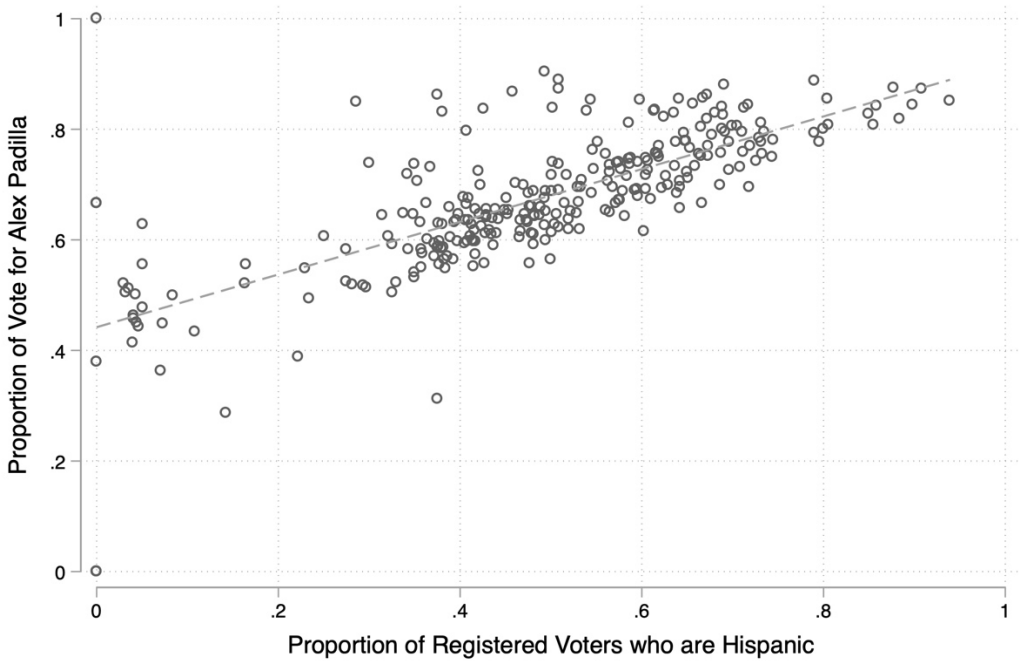
Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 4



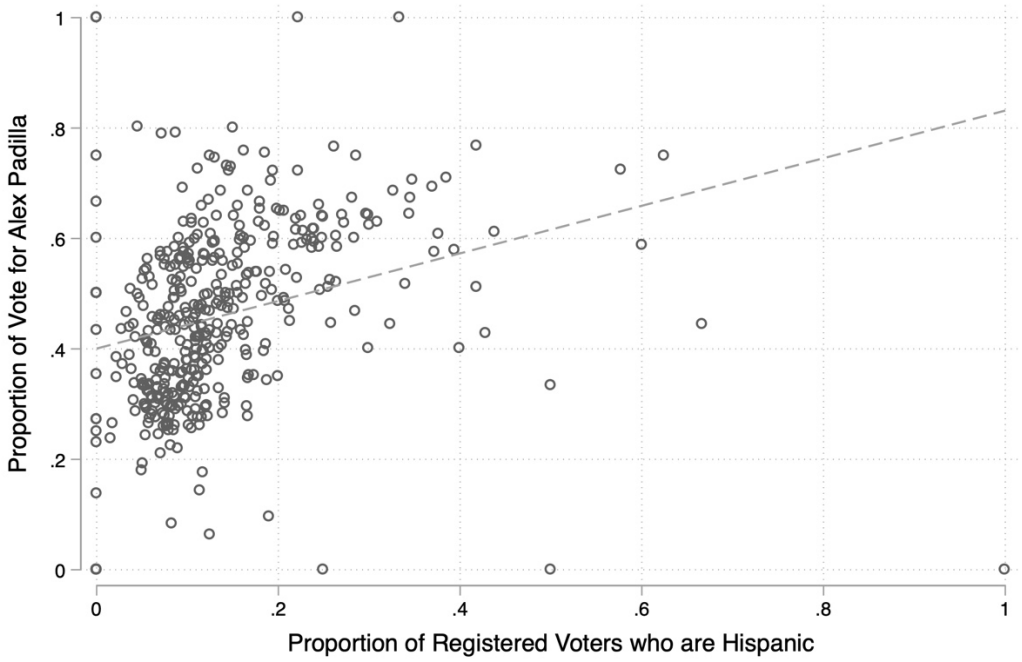
Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 5



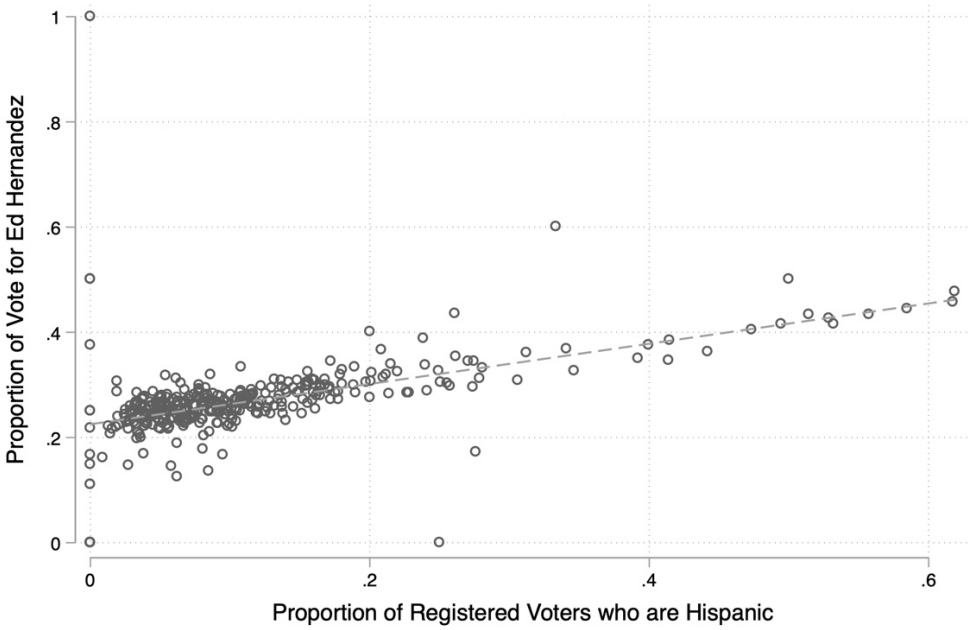
Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 1



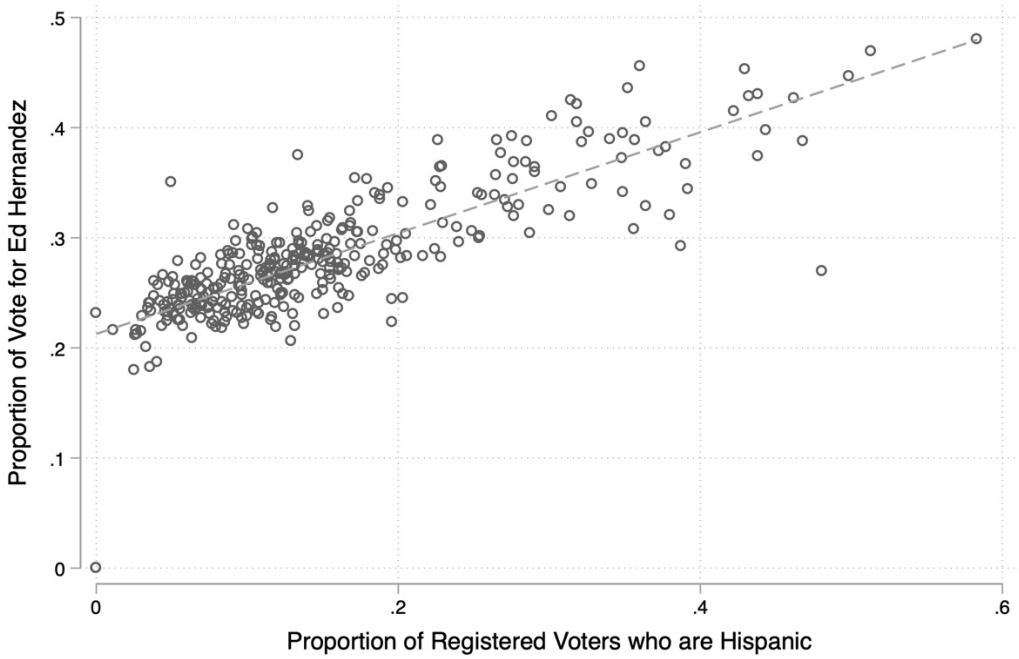
Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 2



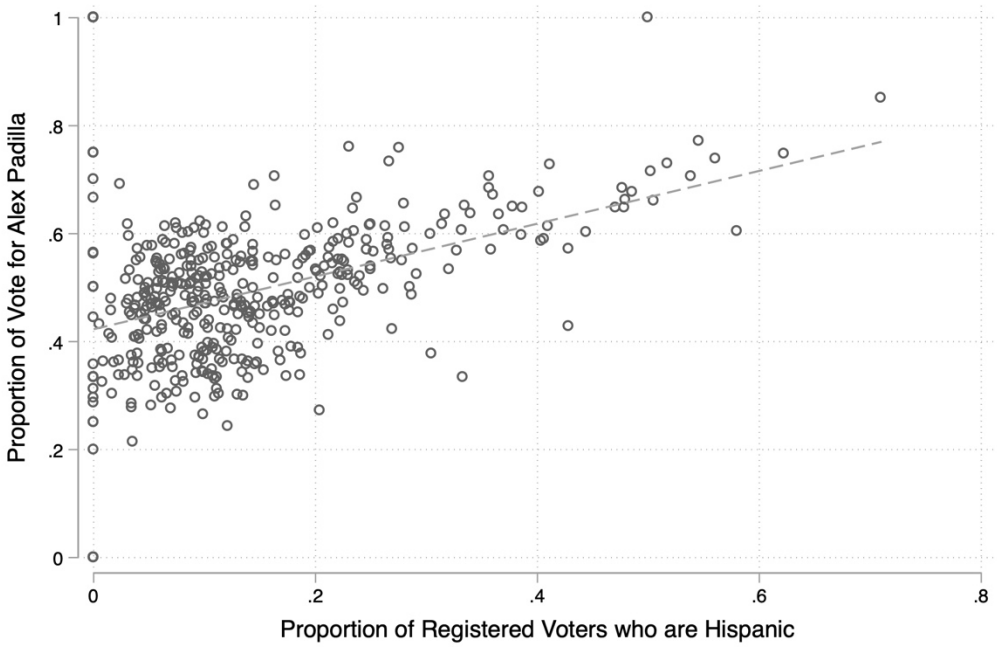
Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 3



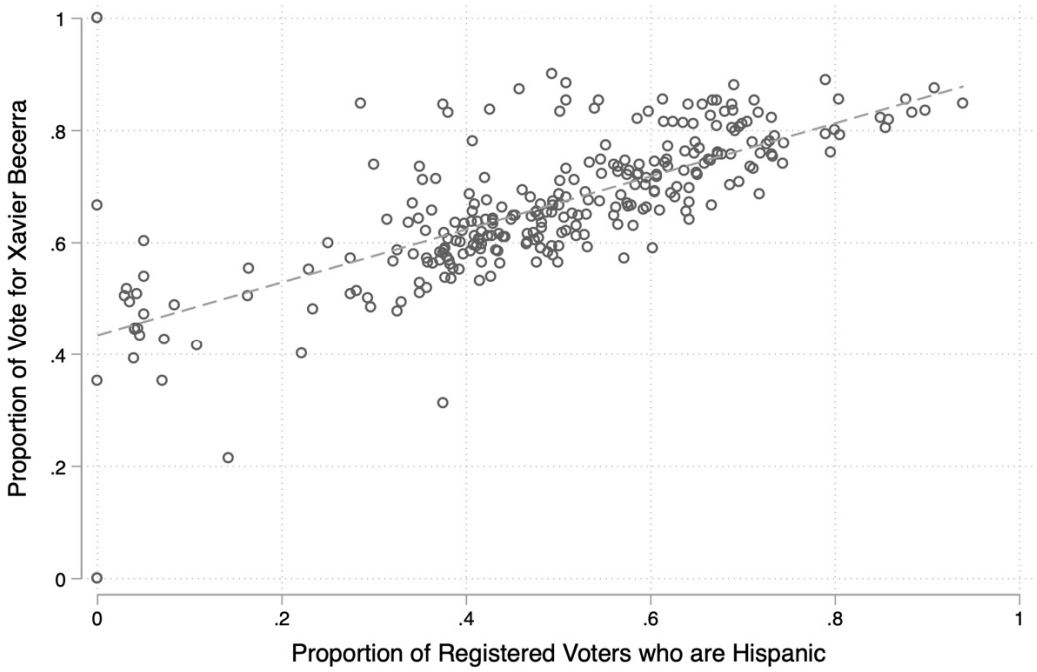
Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 4



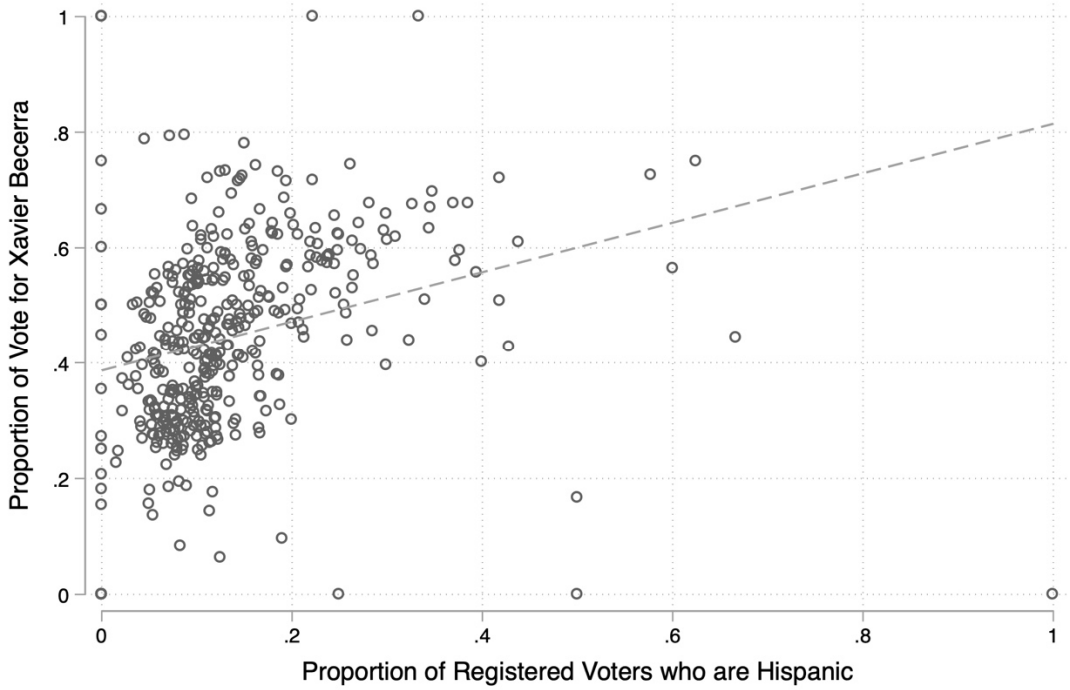
Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 5



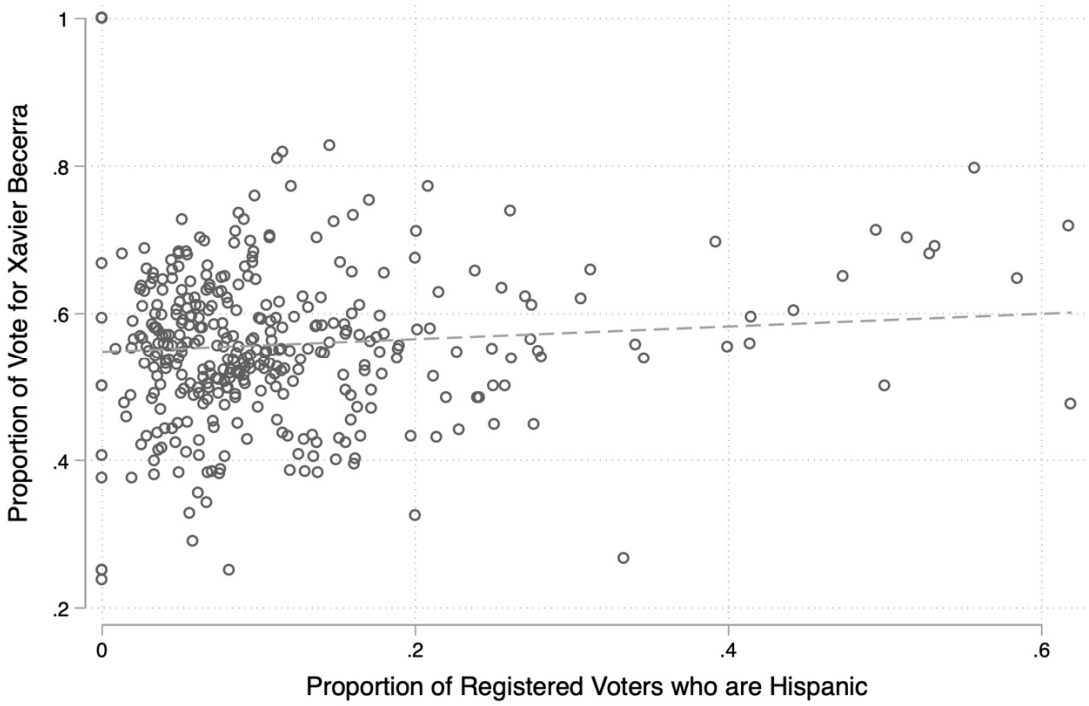
Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 1



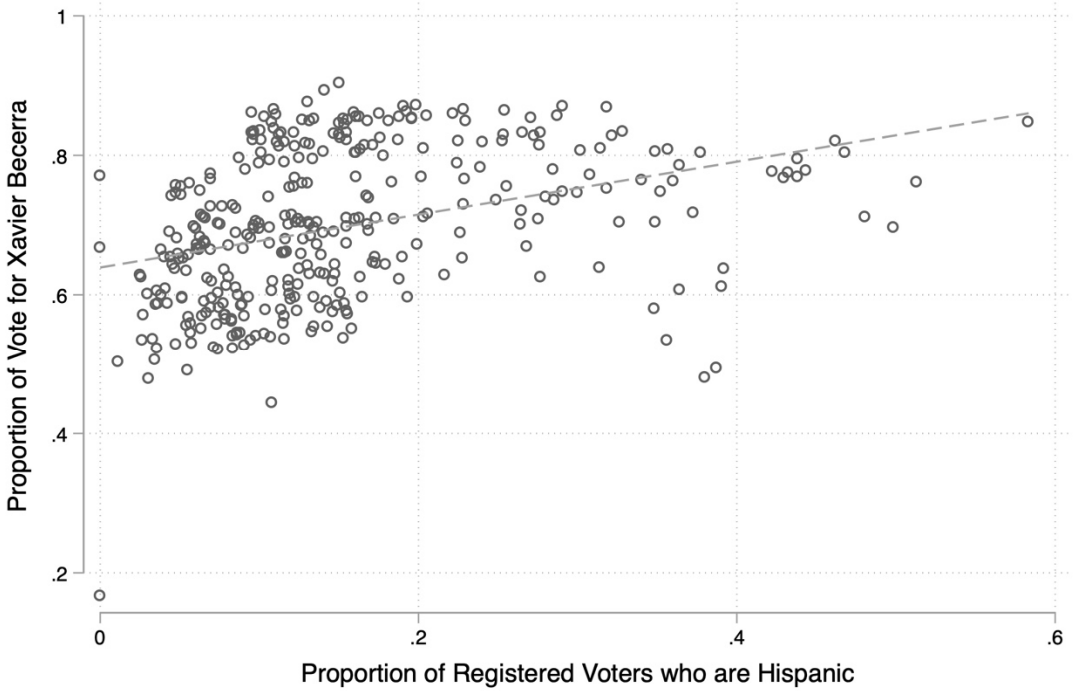
Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 2



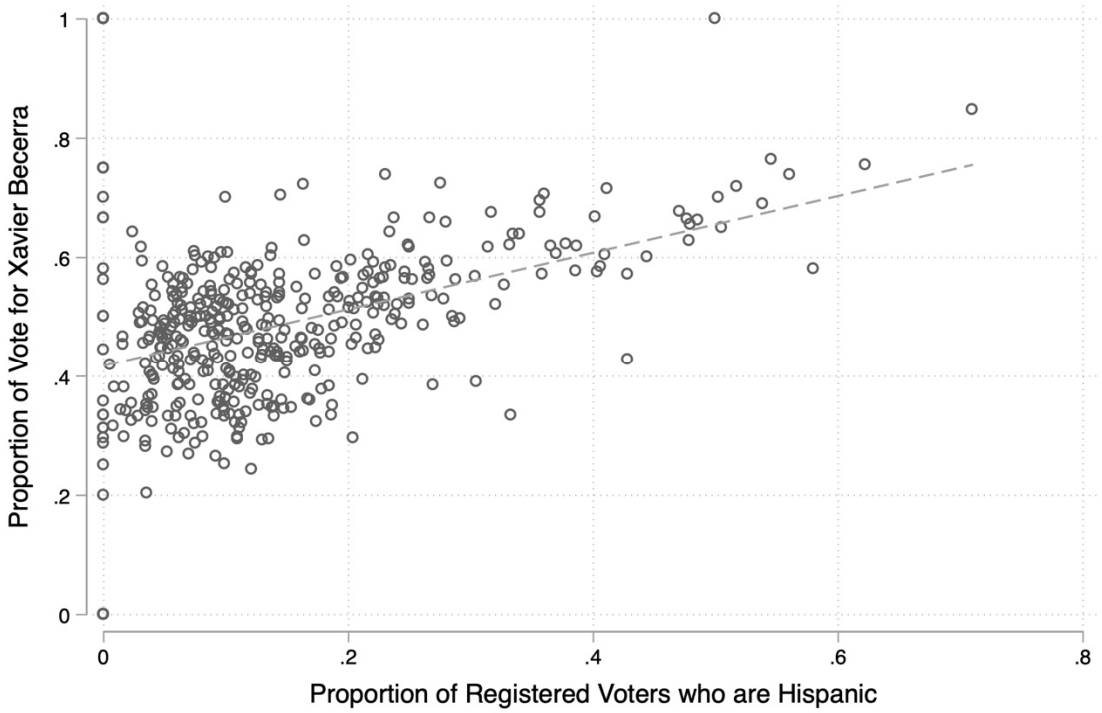
Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 3



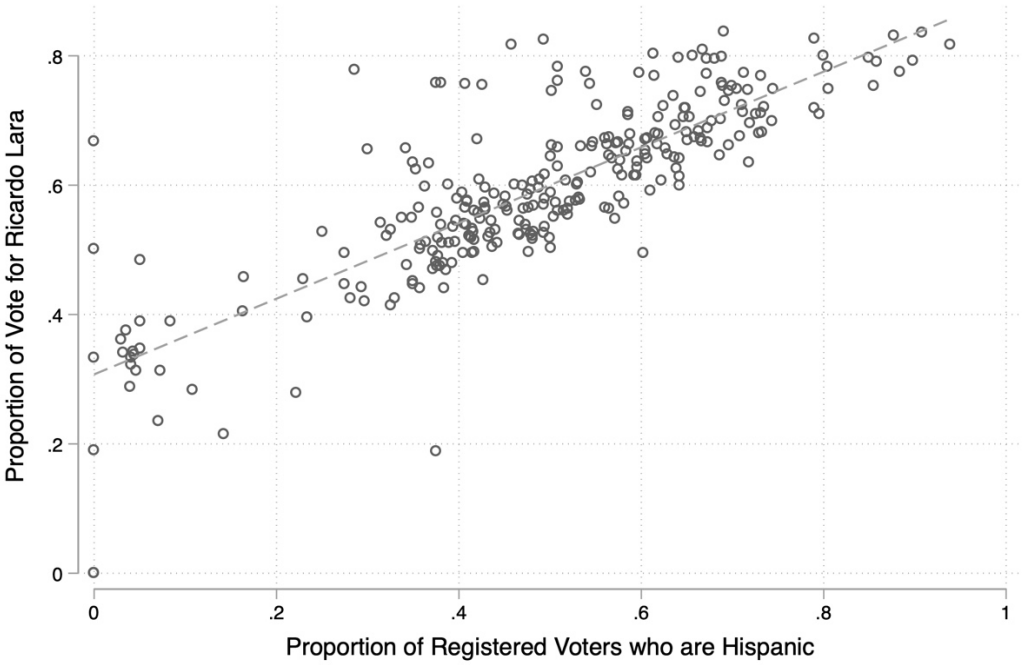
Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 4



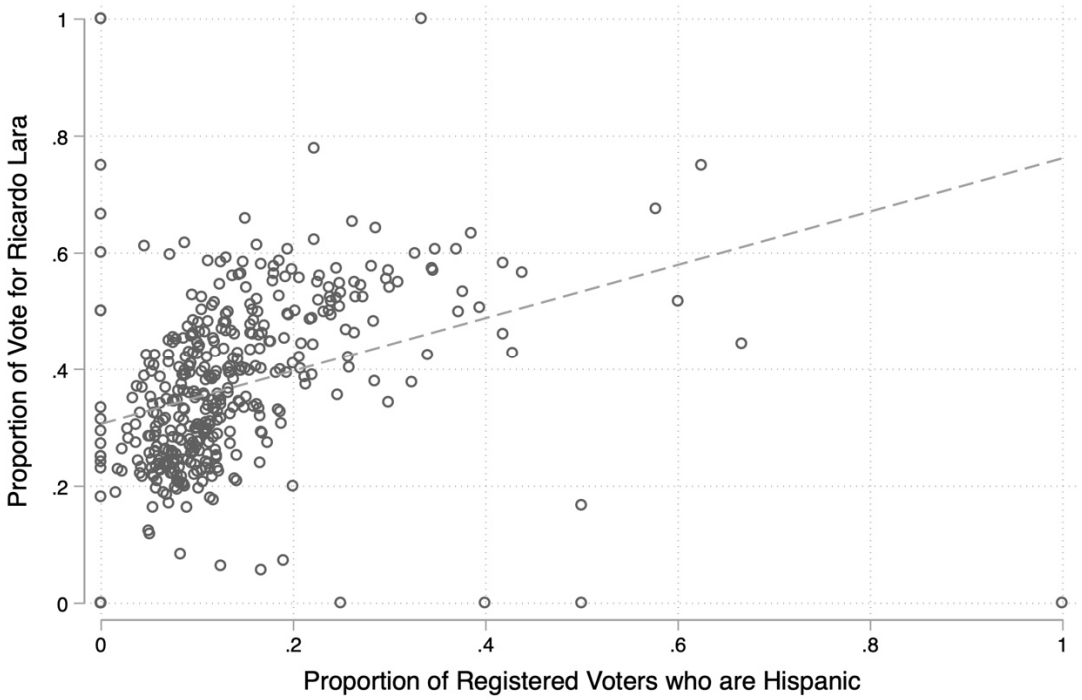
Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 5



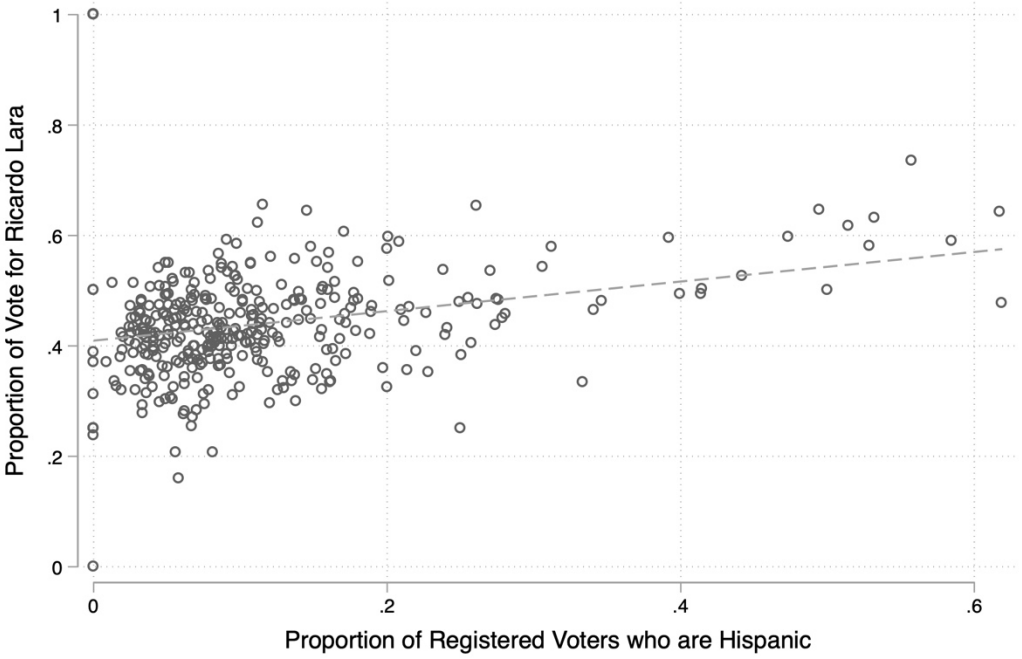
Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 1



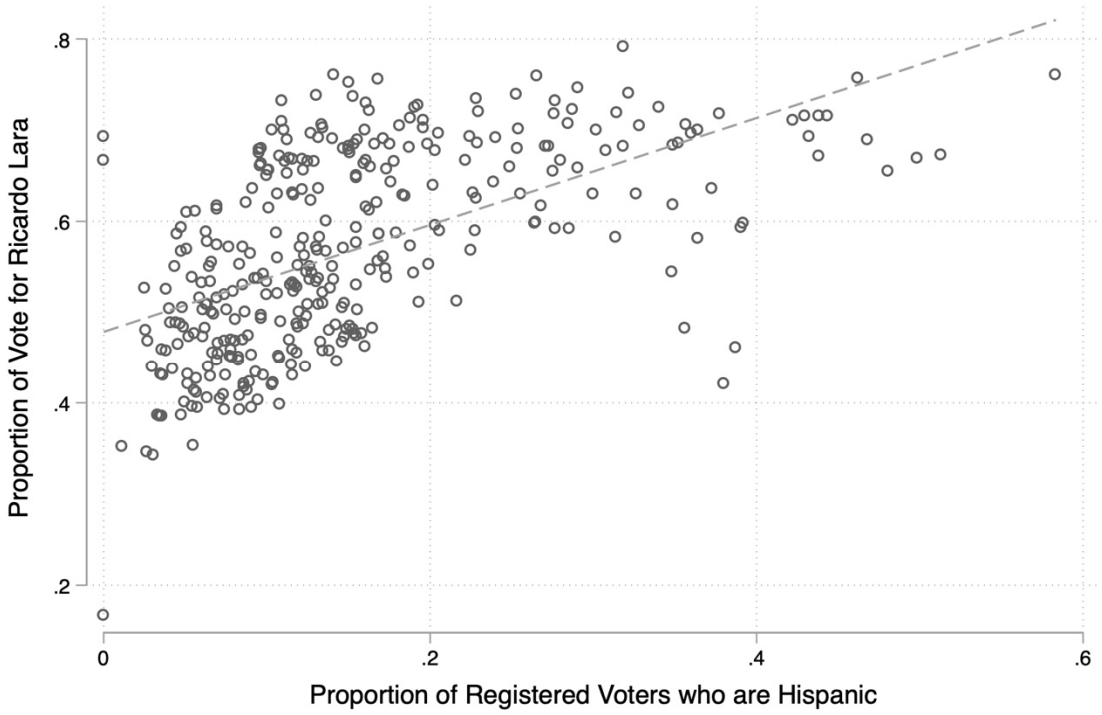
Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 2



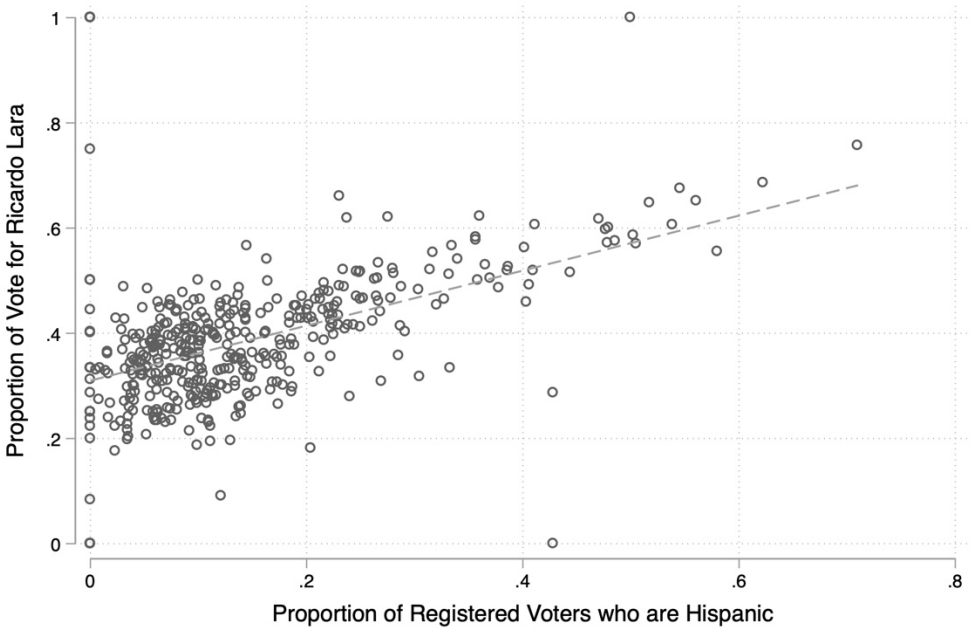
Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 3



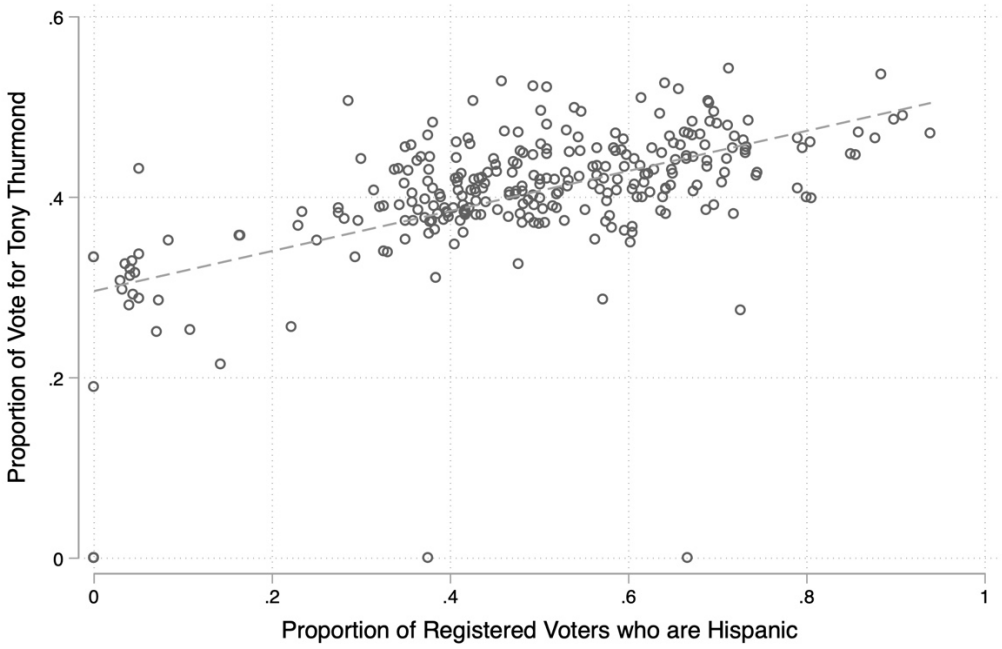
Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 4



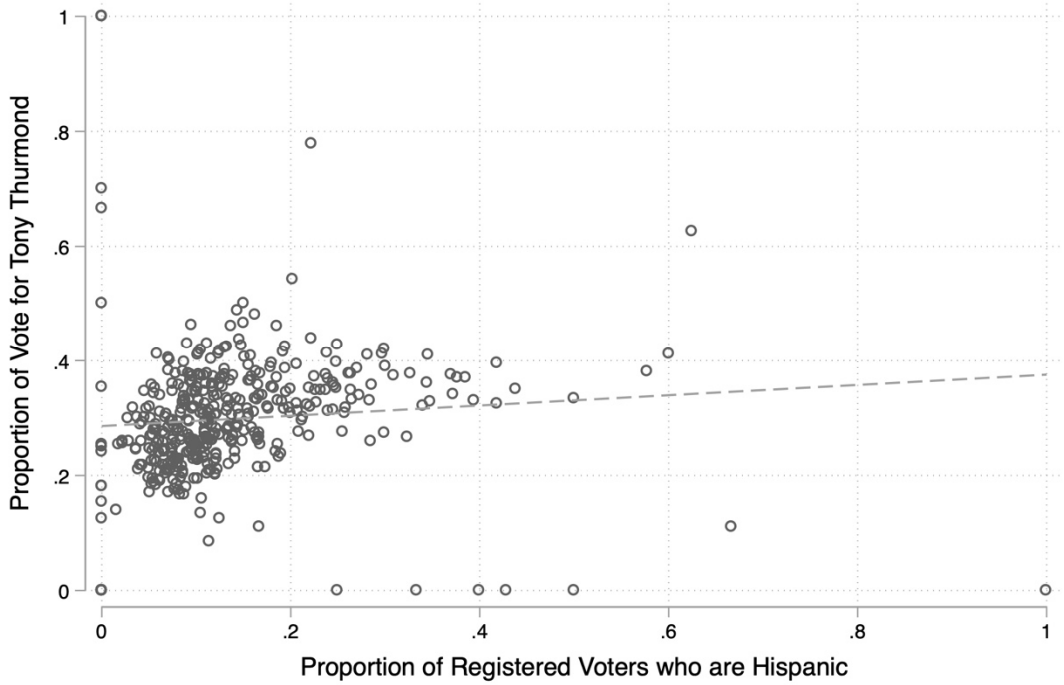
Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 5



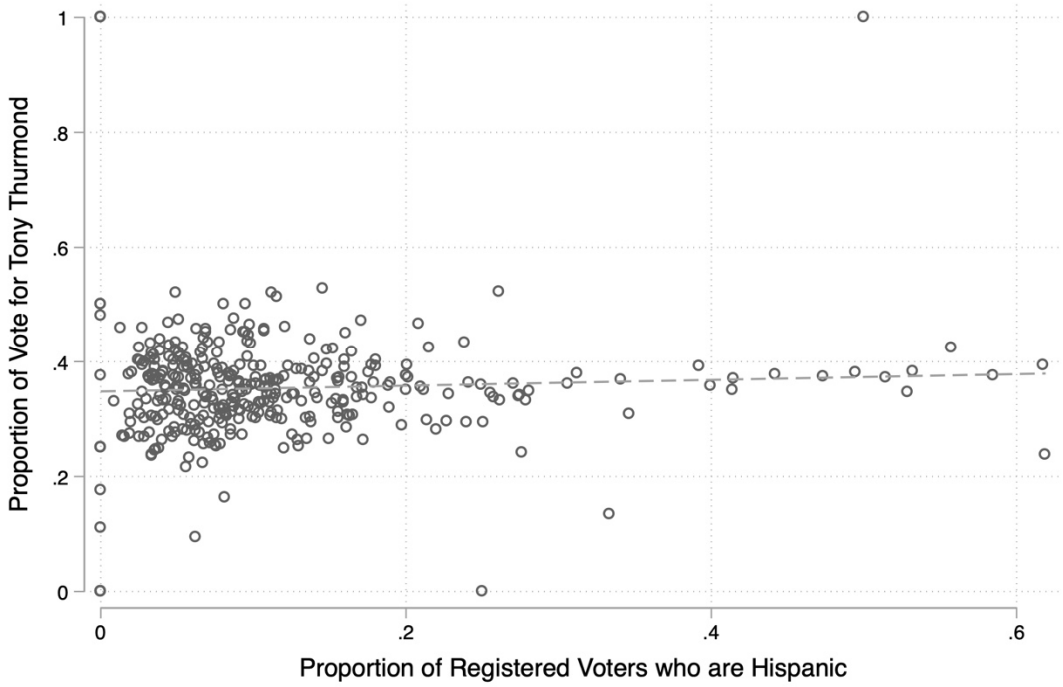
Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 1



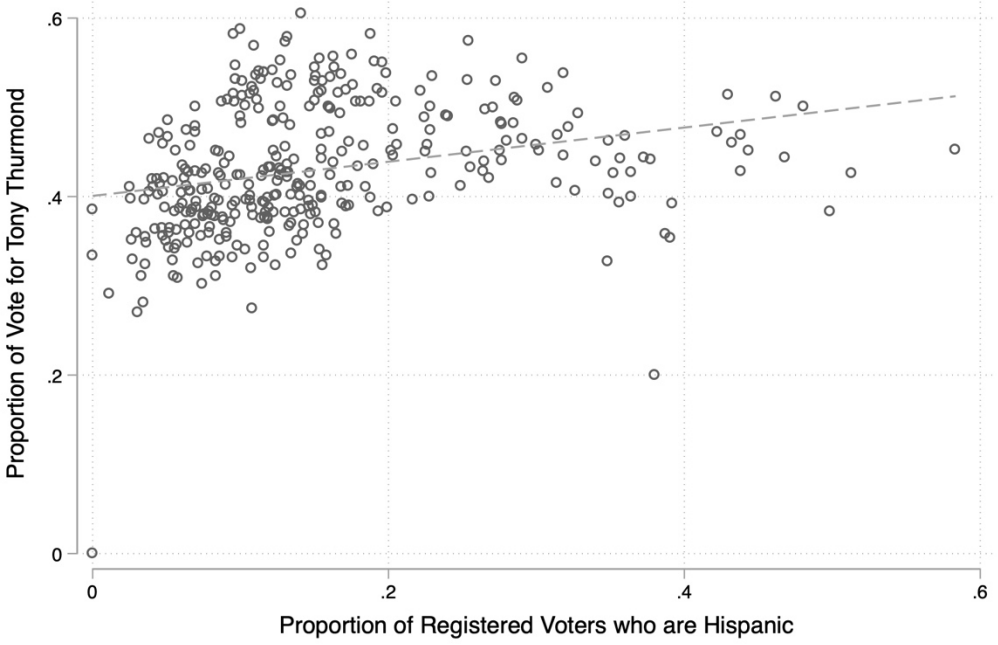
Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 2



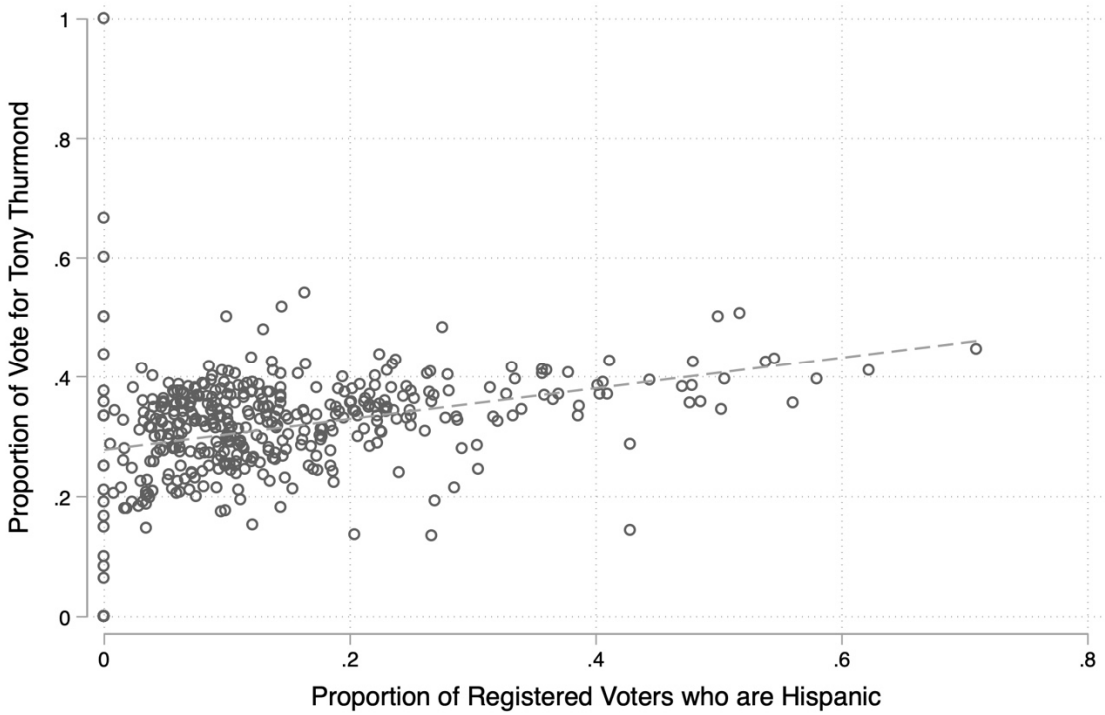
Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 3



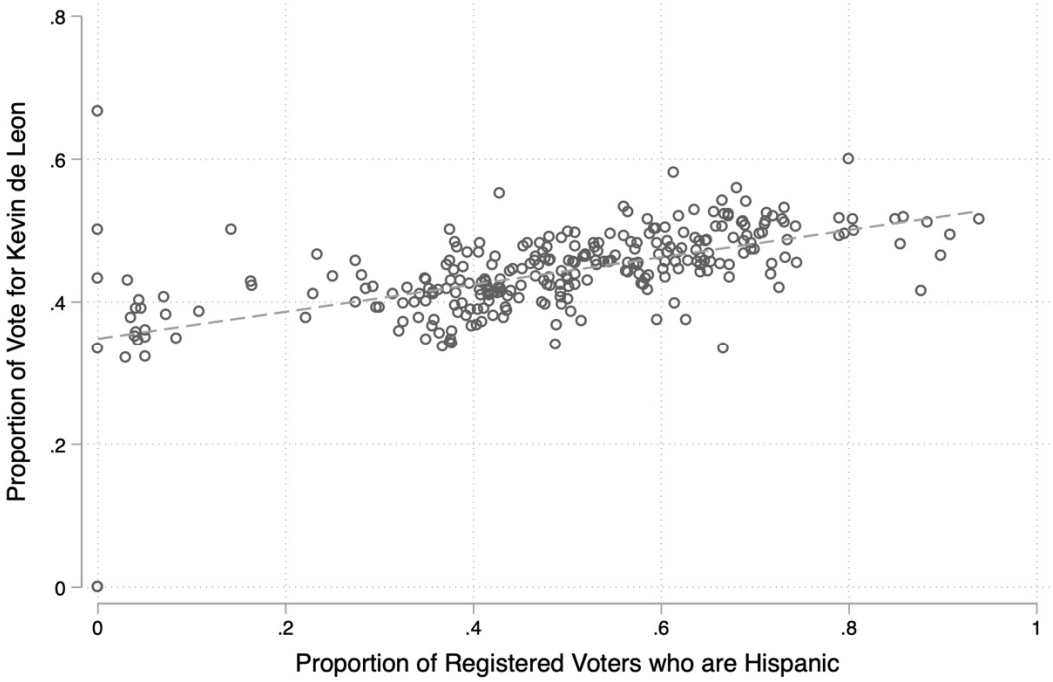
Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 4



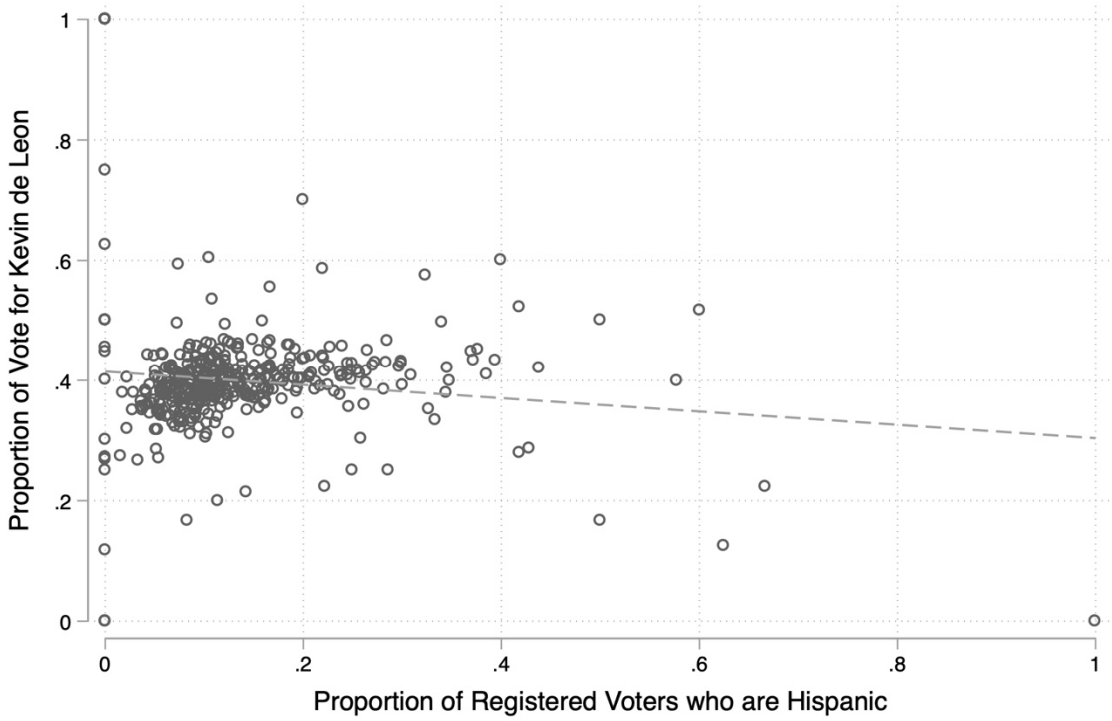
Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 5



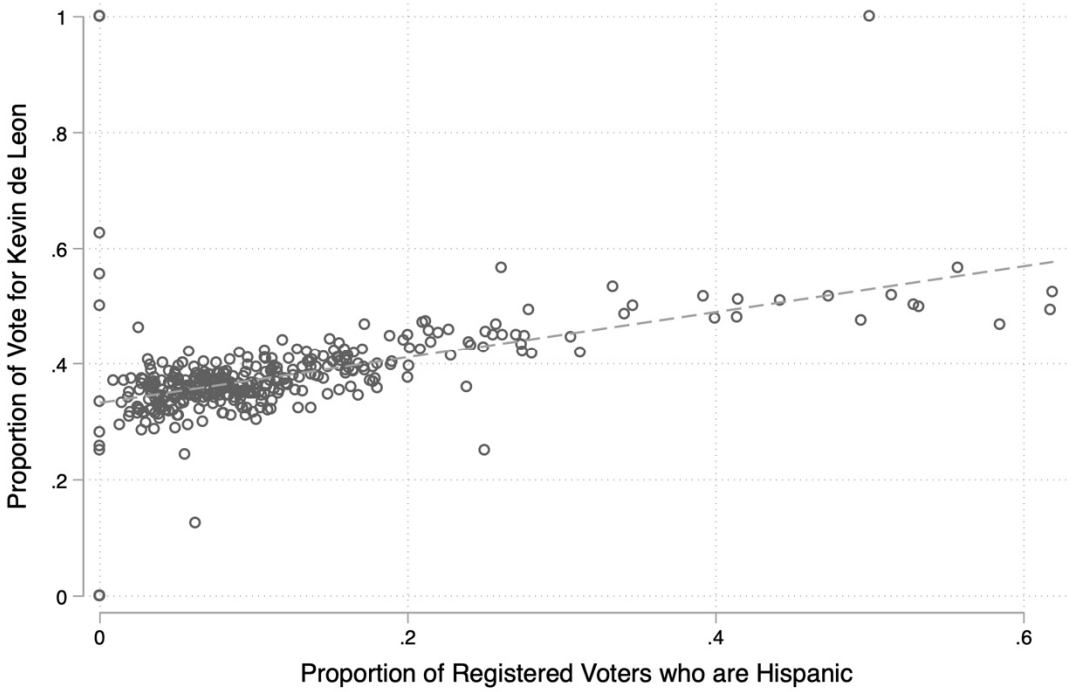
United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 1



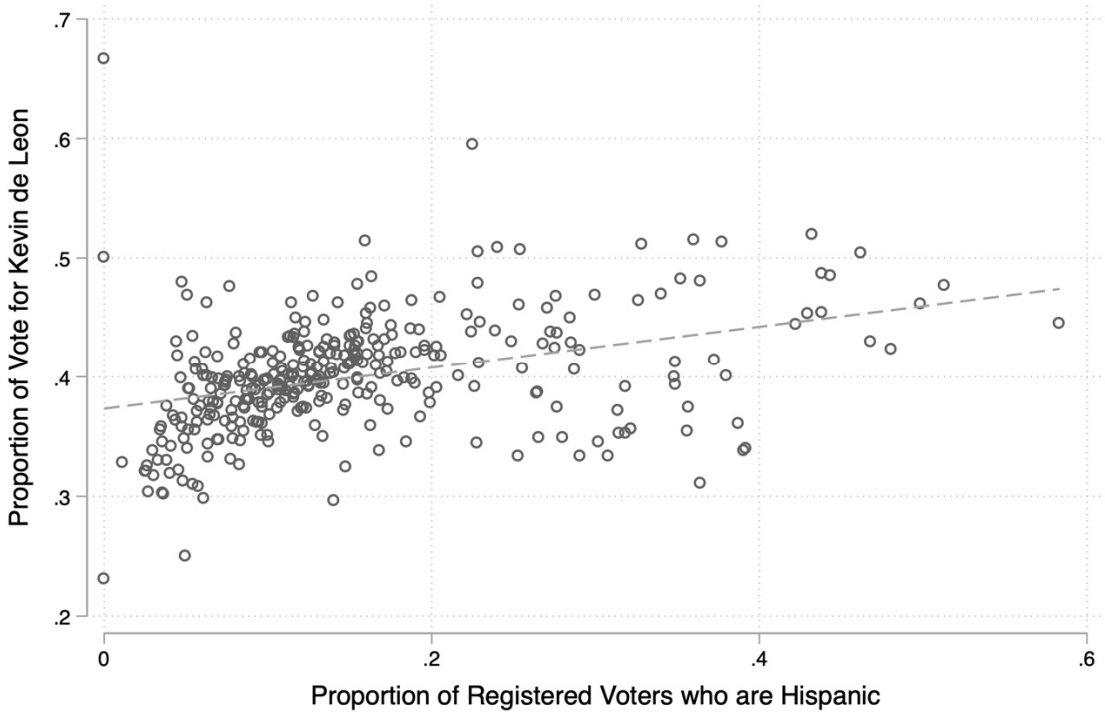
United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 2



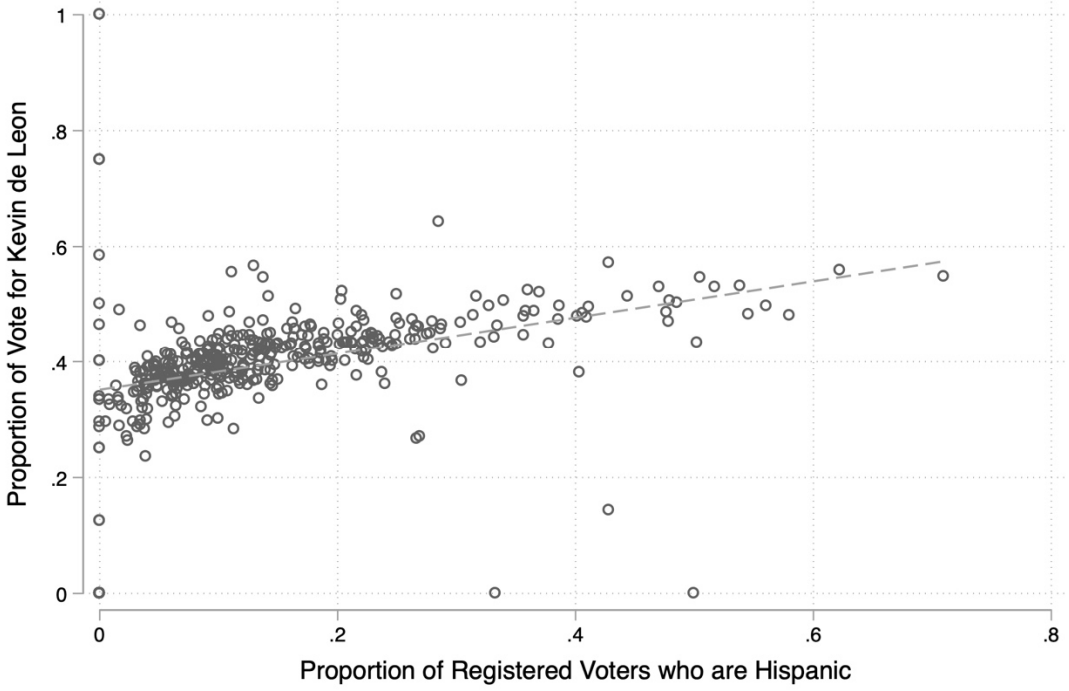
United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 3



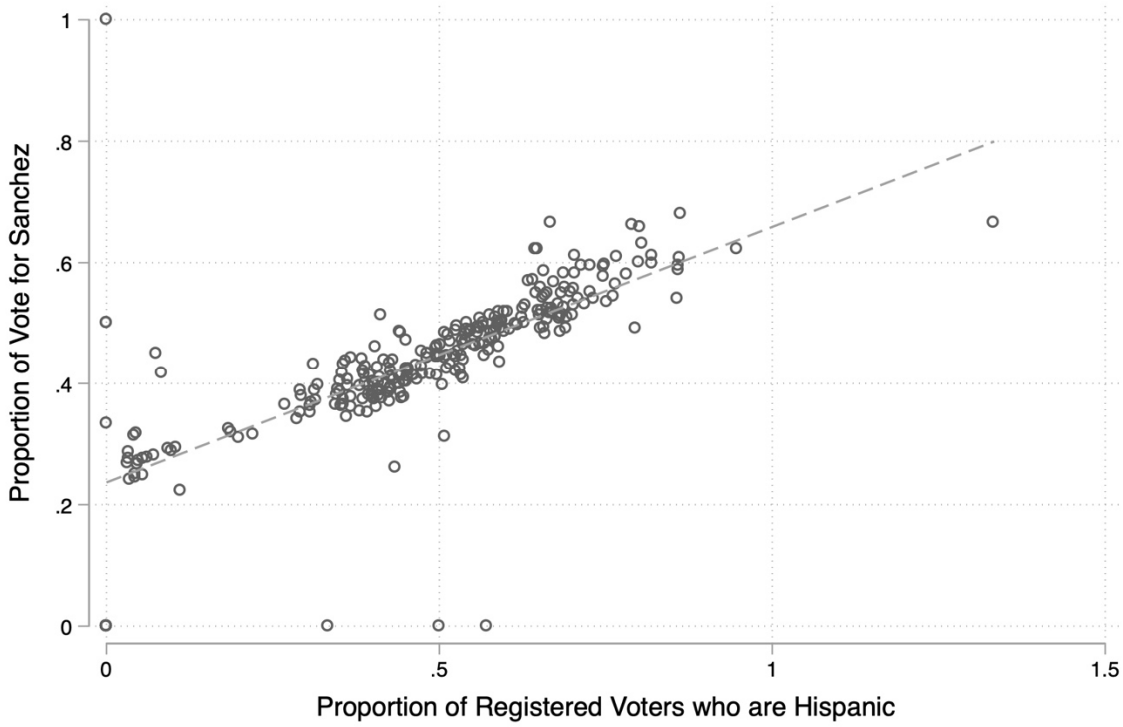
United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 4



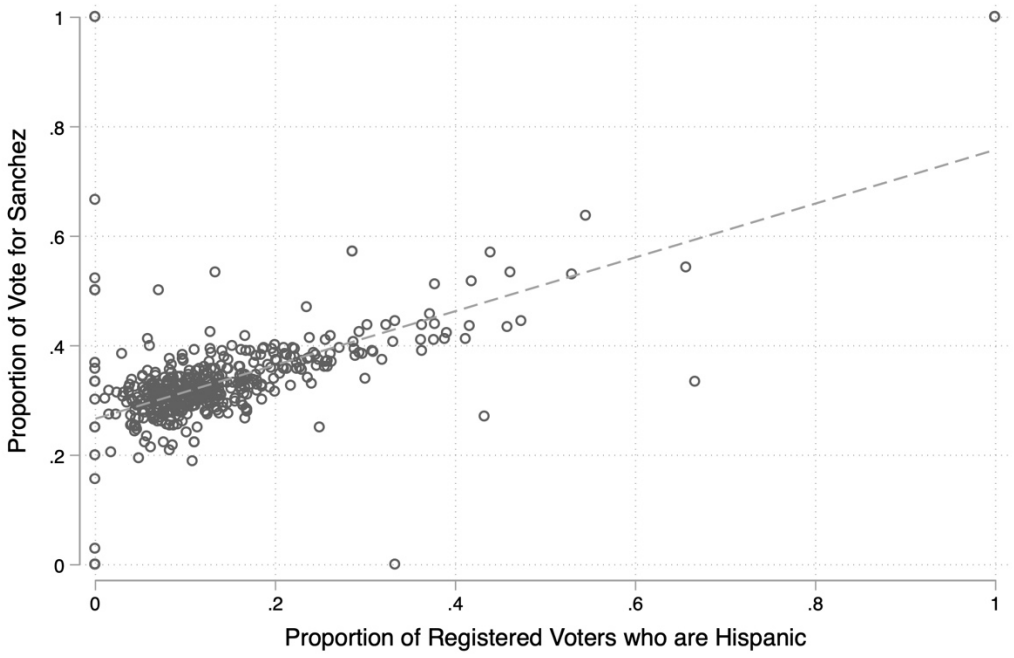
United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 5



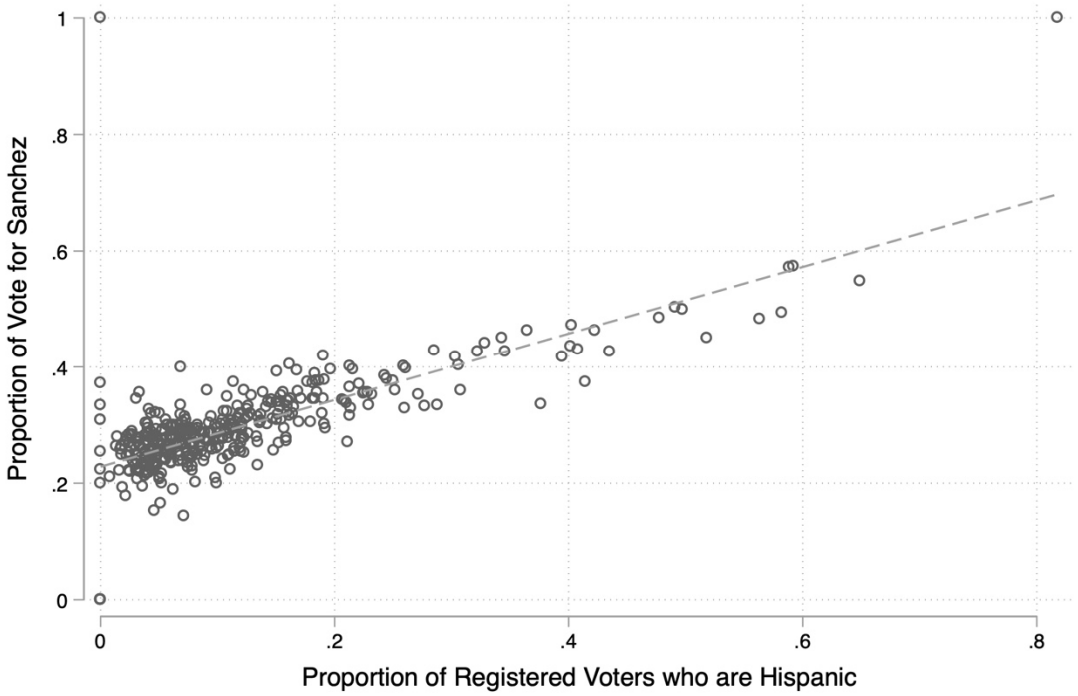
United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 1



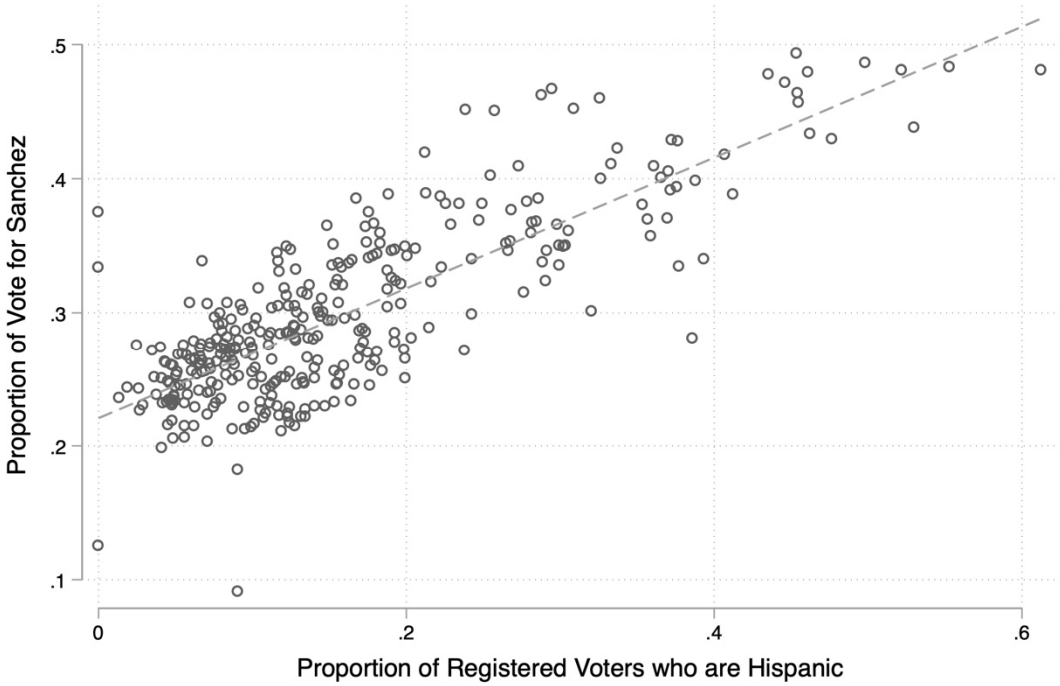
United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 2



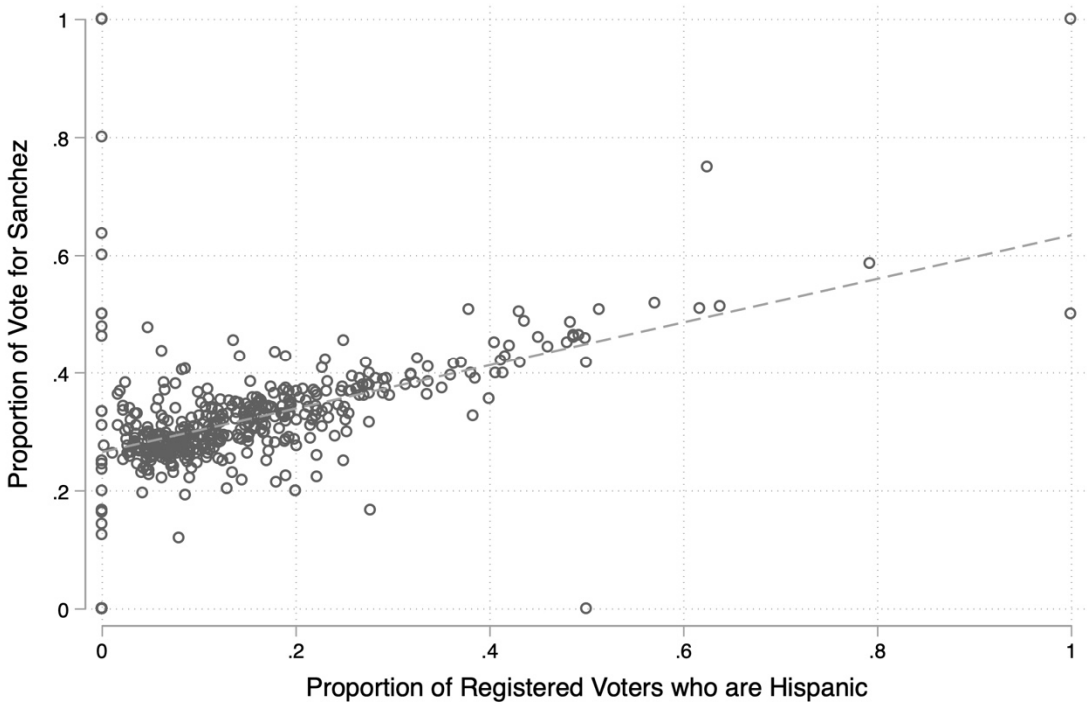
United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 3



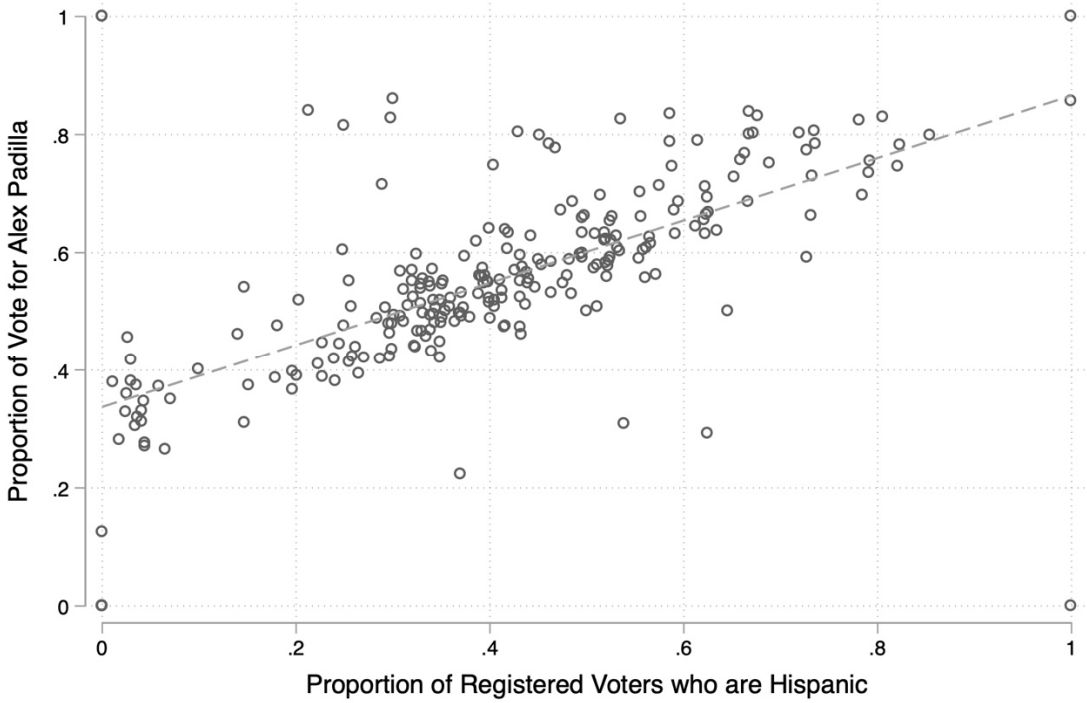
United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 4



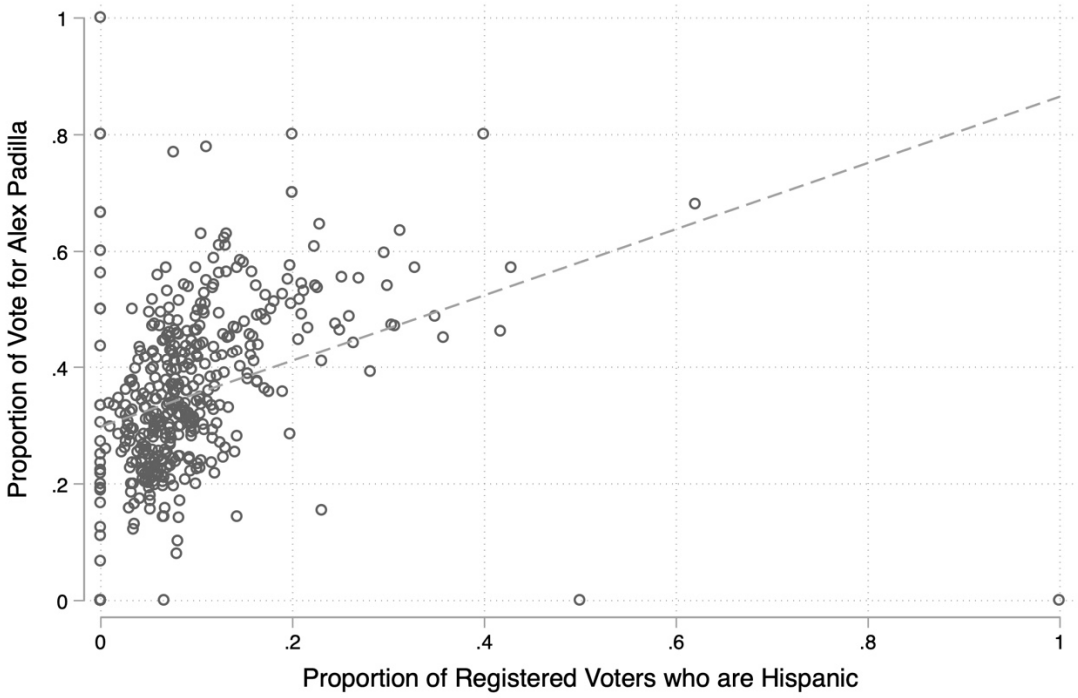
United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 5



Secretary of State, 2014, Supervisor District 1



Secretary of State, 2014, Supervisor District 2



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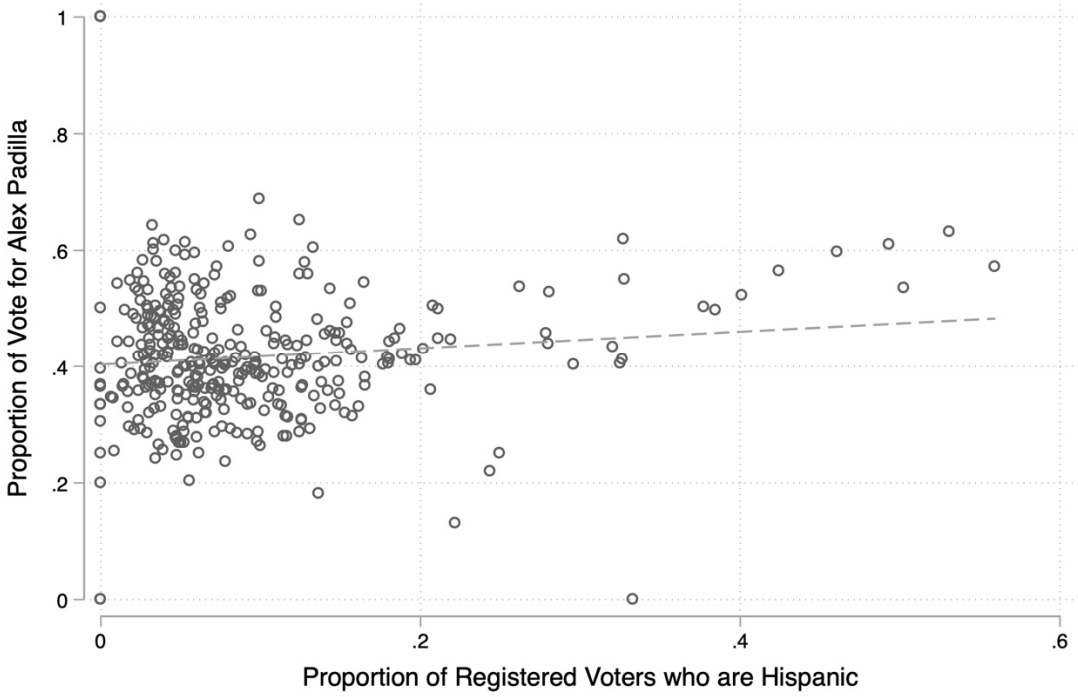

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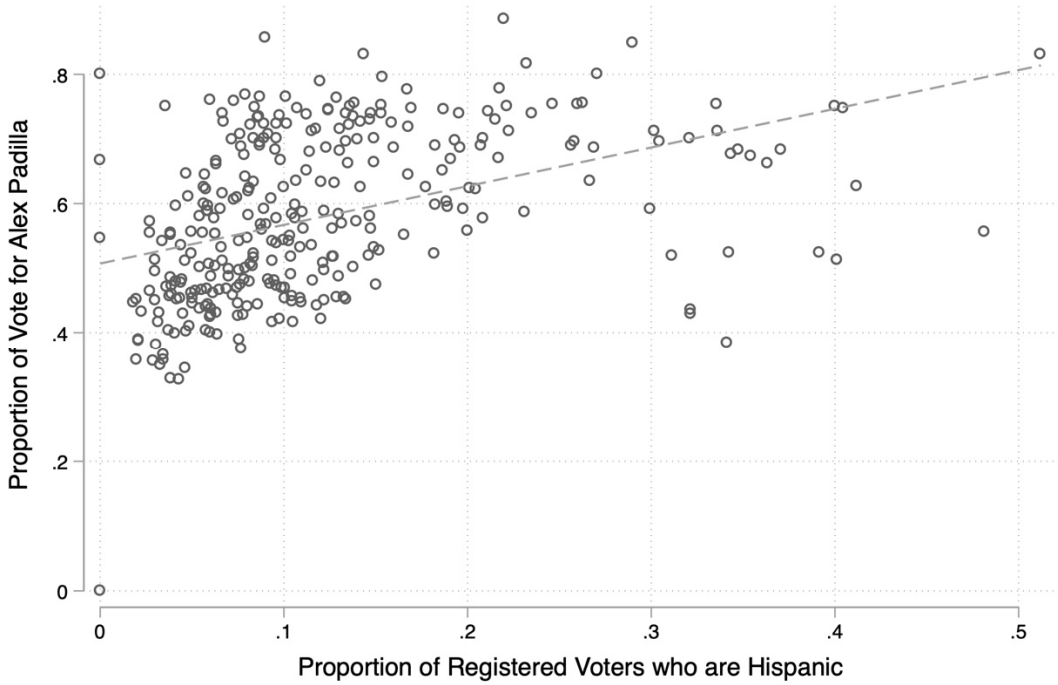

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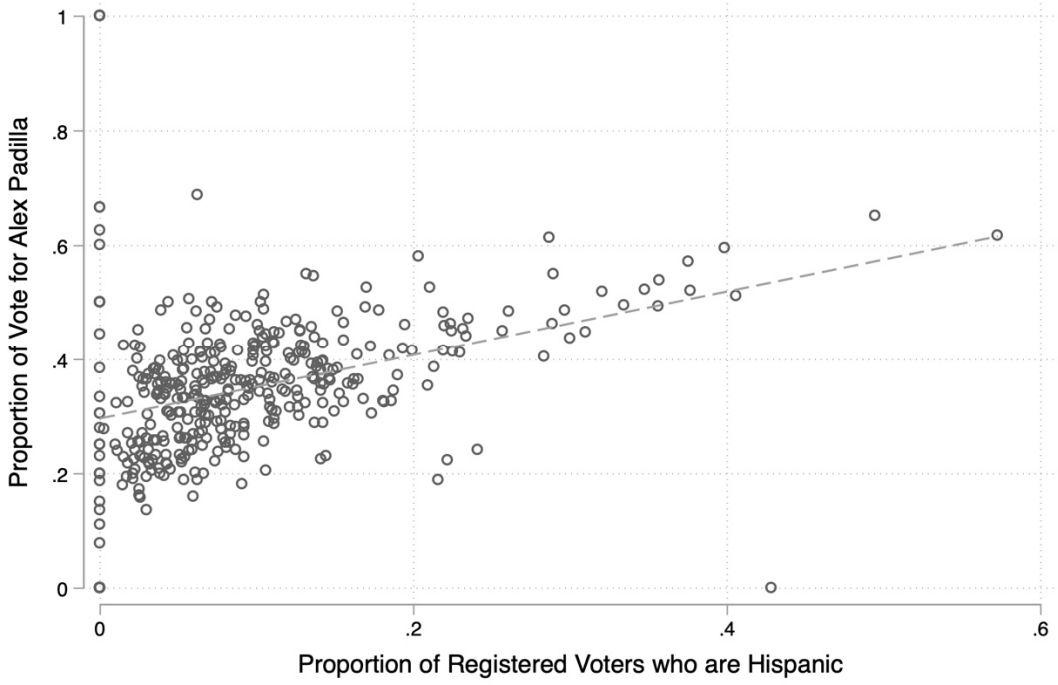

Appendix D: Racially polarized voting analyses Latino & non-Hispanic white voters in statewide general elections in each Board of Supervisor District in San Diego County (exogenous elections)

In addition to conducting racially polarized voting analyses in the Board of Supervisor elections and in statewide exogenous elections in San Diego County, as is done in the text, we also wanted to present additional evidence. Given that Latino voters are the largest minority group in San Diego County, we also estimated the extent of racial polarization within each Supervisor district on the exogenous statewide elections for Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters. For instance, we are able to estimate racially polarized voting analyses of the 2018 lieutenant gubernatorial general election within Supervisor District 1, District 2, District 3, District 4, and District 5. This appendix may further inform whether there may be racial polarization within specific districts, and may assist Commissioners with understanding the extent of racial polarization within specific districts and geographies in San Diego County.

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Lieutenant Governor, 2018

In the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor, Ed Hernandez, a Latino candidate, faced Eleni Kounalakis, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D1, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 3, 4, and 5 in the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor.

Table D1: Racially polarized voting analysis, Lt. Governor, general election 2018

	Support for Ed Hernandez in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**61.9%**	13.5%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	37.3%	23.2%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**60.8%**	20.8%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**67.1%**	20.3%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**59.8%**	21.1%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Secretary of State, 2018

In the 2018 election for Secretary of State, Alex Padilla, a Latino candidate, faced Mark Meuser, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The results in Table D2 show that racially polarized voting exists in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, and 5 in the 2018 Secretary of State general election contests.

Table D2: Racially polarized voting analysis, Secretary of State, general election 2018

	Support for Alex Padilla in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**91.9%**	36.6%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**83.2%**	30.8%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**67.0%**	54.0%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**> 99.0%**	64.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**91.2%**	39.7%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Attorney General, 2018

In the 2018 election for Attorney General, Xavier Becerra, a Latino candidate, faced Steven Bailey, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D3, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, and 5 during the 2018 Attorney General election.

Table D3: Racially polarized voting analysis, Attorney General, general election 2018

	Support for Xavier Becerra in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**90.7%**	35.2%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**81.5%**	29.3%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**63.4%**	**52.3%**
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**> 99.0%**	**63.4%**
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**89.3%**	39.0%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Insurance Commissioner, 2018

In the 2018 election for Insurance Commissioner, Ricardo Lara, a Latino candidate, faced Steve Poizner, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The results from the racially polarized voting analysis in Table D4 suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 during the 2018 Insurance Commissioner election.

Table D4: Racially polarized voting analysis, Insurance Commissioner, general election 2018

	Support for Ricardo Lara in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**89.2%**	20.0%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**76.3%**	21.4%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**67.8%**	38.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**99.0%**	46.3%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**83.3%**	28.0%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018

In the 2018 election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tony Thurmond, a biracial Latino and Black candidate, faced Marshall Tuck, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D5, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 4, and 5 during the 2018 election for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Table D5: Racially polarized voting analysis, Superintendent of Public Inst., general election 2018

	Support for Tony Thurmond in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**51.8%**	26.7%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	37.5%	22.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	39.8%	34.6%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**59.2%**	40.0%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**53.6%**	27.7%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, U.S. Senate, 2018

In the 2018 election for United States Senate, Kevin de León, a Latino candidate, faced incumbent Senator Dianne Feinstein, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D6, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 3, 4, and 5 during the 2018 election for U.S. Senate.

Table D6: Racially polarized voting analysis, U.S. Senate, general election 2018

	Support for Kevin de León in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**53.9%**	34.2%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	30.4%	38.0%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**72.7%**	32.4%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**54.6%**	38.3%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**66.5%**	32.2%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, U.S. Senate, 2016

In the 2018 election for U.S. Senate, Loretta Sanchez, a Latina candidate, faced Kamala Harris, who is not Latina. Table D7 presents the racially polarized voting results, and suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 during the 2016 election for U.S. Senate.

Table D7: Racially polarized voting Analysis, U.S. Senate, general election 2016

	Support for Loretta Sanchez in 2016	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**65.9%**	19.7%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**75.8%**	26.4%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**80.2%**	21.7%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**70.9%**	21.6%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**63.5%**	25.1%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Secretary of State, 2014 general election

In the 2014 election for Secretary of State, Alex Padilla, a Latino candidate, faced Pete Peterson, a non-Hispanic White candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D8, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the 2014 election for Secretary of State.

Table D8: Racially polarized voting analysis, Secretary of State, general election 2014

	Support for Alex Padilla in 2014	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**86.6%**	17.6%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**86.5%**	21.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**54.6%**	39.8%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**> 99.0%**	48.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**85.5%**	26.7%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Governor, 2018 primary election

Table D9 below displays the district-by-district results for the 2018 primary election. We examine voting patterns by race and ethnicity for governor in the 2018 primary in the five Supervisor districts. There were more than three candidates, but only the top three candidates are displayed in the figures below or simplicity. The figures do not sum to 100 because of this. As can be seen, in every single Supervisor district, Antonio Villaraigosa is the Latino candidate of choice.

Table D9: Racially polarized voting analysis, Governor, primary election 2018, San Diego County, by Supervisor District

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Supervisor District 1		
Gavin Newsom (W)	21.4%	28.3%
John Cox (W)	3.4%	**48.3%**
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**46.0%**	< 1.0%
Supervisor District 2		
Gavin Newsom (W)	15.3%	19.5%
John Cox (W)	< 1.0%	**55.0%**
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**43.3%**	2.4%
Supervisor District 3		
Gavin Newsom (W)	2.3%	**38.9%**
John Cox (W)	22.9%	32.3%
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**31.6%**	6.2%
Supervisor District 4		
Gavin Newsom (W)	18.7%	**43.9%**
John Cox (W)	< 1.0%	25.9%
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**39.5%**	7.1%
Supervisor District 5		
Gavin Newsom (W)	15.8%	29.5%
John Cox (W)	< 1.0%	**45.9%**
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**45.6%**	2.4%

L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic White candidate. All other candidates not displayed as they received few votes.

About the Authors

Christian Grose is Associate Professor of Political Science and Public Policy at the University of Southern California. He is the Academic Director of the USC Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester and his B.A. from Duke University. He is the author of more than 40 articles and chapters about American politics; legislative politics; race and ethnicity; voting rights; and statistical methodology. His award-winning book *Congress in Black and White*, analyzes the role of race and ethnicity in the redistricting process. His research has been funded by the Russell Sage Foundation, the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, the MIT Election Data Science Center, and others. Grose directs USC's Fair Maps and Political Reform Lab, which produces nonpartisan research about redistricting, the top-two primary, and independent commissions. He has worked as an expert witness and consultant on numerous voting rights cases, and has extensive experience analyzing racially polarized voting and minority ability-to-elect districts. He has experience working with bipartisan and nonpartisan groups such as commissions.

Natalie Masuoka is Associate Professor of Political Science and Asian American Studies at UCLA. Professor Masuoka's research expertise is on racial minority voting and public opinion with a particular focus on Asian American and Latino voters. Her research uses quantitative statistical techniques to analyze racial voting patterns. She is the author of two books and 12 articles focusing on these areas. She obtained her Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of California, Irvine under the supervision of Professor Bernard Grofman, a longstanding expert on racially polarized voting and the Voting Rights Act. She is an expert on racially polarized voting analyses, especially Hispanic and Asian-American RPV in California. She teaches classes that focus on the Voting Rights Act, American immigration policy, the U.S. Census, political behavior as well as introductory statistics. She has previously held positions at Duke University and Tufts University.

Jordan Carr Peterson is Assistant Professor in the School of Public and International Affairs at North Carolina State University. He holds a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and a J.D. from the University of Florida Levin College of Law. His research and teaching interests include criminal procedure, criminal law, administrative law and regulatory processes, constitutional law, election law, and voting rights law. He has conducted racially polarized voting analyses and has published extensively about redistricting and local governance in California and other states. His research has been published in the *Journal of Politics*, *Political Research Quarterly*, the *Missouri Law Review*, the *Journal of Legal Studies*, the *University of Hawai'i Law Review*, *Law & Policy*, and others. His research on race and local governance was recognized by the Western Political Science Association as the best published in 2020.

Racially Polarized Voting Analyses of San Diego County

by Dr. Christian R. Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson

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Executive Summary: We conducted statistical analyses of racially polarized voting in San Diego County. We examined Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020 and statewide elections over the past decade within only San Diego County. There is evidence of racially polarized voting in San Diego County between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters; and Asian voters and non-Hispanic whites.

The frequency and magnitude of this racial polarization varies somewhat by geography, election, and year. For instance, primary elections for the Board of Supervisors are more likely to be racially polarized than general elections. Statewide elections within San Diego County are more frequently polarized than are Board of Supervisor elections.

We examined all contested primary and general elections to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020. During this period, we find that racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters has occurred in at least one Supervisor election held in each of the five districts; and that racially polarized voting between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters has occurred in at least one Supervisor election held in two of the five districts. Statistical analysis of elections in the districts being redrawn are considered highly probative for assessing racially polarized voting.

- District 5 showed the greatest frequency of racial polarization between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters with 100% of contested elections showing evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters. District 1, had the least frequent occurrences of racially polarized elections. In District 1, 33% of contested elections exhibited racially polarized voting. In Districts 2, 3 and 4, 50% of contested elections had racially polarized voting between Latinos and whites.

- For Supervisor elections, in 7 of the 11 primary elections analyzed across all five districts, the Latino candidate of choice does not advance to the general election or win the seat. In 1 out of 7 general election races analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice does not win.

- We also looked at whether there was racially polarized voting between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters in Board of Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020. District 2 showed the most frequent racial polarization: 100% of contested Supervisor elections showed evidence of racial polarization between Asian Americans and non-Hispanic white voters. In District 3, there were also some contested Supervisor elections with Asian American-white racial polarization in voting. In Districts 1, 4 and 5 there were no contested Supervisor elections that revealed racial polarization between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

- Upon the request from the Independent Redistricting Commission, we examined candidate preferences of Black voters in Board of Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020. In 100% of all supervisor primary elections analyzed we found racial polarization between Black and non-Hispanic white voters. In 38% of all general elections, we found racial polarization between Black and non-Hispanic white voters. Notably, in 2 out of 3 supervisor primaries in District 2 and in 1 out of 2 supervisor primaries in District 5, we found Latino and Black voters supporting the same candidate of choice that was different from the non-Hispanic white candidate of choice. These data suggest coalitions of Latino and other minority voters in San Diego County. We note that the size of the Black population in San Diego County is small relative to the other racial groups, which influences the level of caution in interpreting these results.

We also produced statistical estimates measuring if racial polarization occurred in San Diego County using statewide elections. We examined all statewide general elections – though focused exclusively on

voting patterns in San Diego County – that featured a Latino candidate who ran against a non-Latino candidate; or that featured an Asian American candidate who opposed a non-Asian American candidate. We also examined primaries between a Latino candidate and non-Hispanic white candidates. These elections between candidates of different racial and ethnic groups are highly probative for assessing racially polarized voting. Key findings include:

- 88% of statewide elections examined between a Latino candidate and a non-Latino candidate showed evidence of racially polarized voting. Again examining just voting patterns in San Diego County, 100% of statewide elections examined where an Asian American candidate ran against a non-Asian American candidate revealed racially polarized voting between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

- Latino and Asian American voters sometimes voted for similar candidates, but not always. In 62% of general elections between 2012 and 2020 with a Latino candidate running against a non-Hispanic white candidate, a majority of Latino voters and a majority of Asian American voters in San Diego County voted for the same candidate (thus not showing polarized voting between these two groups). In 38% of these general elections, Asian American voters did not support the Latino candidate of choice. In 88% of the elections with an Asian American candidate against a non-Asian American candidate, Latino voters preferred the Asian American candidate of choice.

- The Latino candidate of choice in a statewide contest more often is the less preferred candidate in San Diego County. In a majority of statewide elections (56% or 5 out of 9 elections analyzed with a Latino running against a non-Latino candidate), the Latino candidate of choice loses in the county. Yet, this means that there are some cases (44% of elections analyzed) where the Latino candidate of choice wins in the county. Asian American candidates of choice in Asian American-versus-white-candidate elections win the majority of the county's votes in 75% of these elections in San Diego County.

- While there is evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and white voters, there also are some elections that exhibit higher levels of white crossover voting in statewide contests. White crossover voting occurs when a numerical minority of white voters support the Latino candidate of choice. We find white crossover voting to be as high as 43.2% but as low as 19.6% in statewide general elections in the County when there is racial polarization.

Upon request from the IRC, we were asked to provide additional summaries of potential coalition voting between Asian Americans and Latino voters in San Diego County. In nearly every exogenous election featuring an Asian American candidate, large majorities of Asian American voters and Latino voters preferred the same Asian American candidate of choice. In these elections, Asian American voters and Latino voters cohesively supported the same candidates; and were polarized from non-Hispanic white voters. When Latino candidates were on the ballot in exogenous elections, Asian American voters showed some propensity to vote in coalition with Latino voters. In a majority of exogenous elections (though not all) with Latino candidates who were Latino candidates of choice, Latino and Asian American voters supported the same candidate at rates $\geq$ 50% or higher. In the analyses of endogenous elections, there is some mixed evidence of Asian American-Latino coalition voting; and white voters voting as a bloc to defeat the candidate preferred by Asian and Latino voters. In district 2, for instance, Asian American and Latino voters preferred the same candidates of choice in two endogenous elections, and the candidate of choice of white voters defeated the Asian American and Latino candidate of choice. Yet in some other districts with endogenous elections, the evidence of coalition voting is less observed. We encourage the IRC to carefully review the exogenous and endogenous election results to understand the potential for Asian American and Latino coalition voting in San Diego County.

What is racially polarized voting?

The San Diego County Redistricting Commission is charged with redrawing the lines of the five Board of Supervisor districts. One part of redrawing these lines is the consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which exists in order to protect the voting rights of people of color. We offer this report to inform the Commission as to whether there is racially polarized voting in San Diego County. We conduct statistical analyses to estimate the presence and extent of racially polarized voting.

Racially polarized voting (RPV) is defined as when one racial group regularly votes for one candidate, and the other group regularly votes for another candidate. Multiple elections across years are analyzed to assess if this pattern is persistent in San Diego County. In a two-candidate election contest, racially polarized voting is typically observed when a majority of voters who belong to one racial/ethnic group vote for one candidate, and a majority of voters who belong to another racial/ethnic group vote for a different candidate. In a two-candidate contest, some have identified particularly extreme racial polarization as instances in which >60% of one group favors one candidate and another racial group registers only <40% support for the same candidate.[1] However, evidence of racially polarized voting is also when one candidate is preferred by a majority of one racial group and a different candidate is preferred by a majority of another racial group.

For example, imagine a two-candidate election where the two candidates are "candidate 1" and "candidate 2." In this hypothetical election, 71% of Latino voters supported candidate 1, while non-Hispanic white voters did not support candidate 1. Instead, 68% of non-Hispanic white voters supported candidate 2. This would be evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

In contrast, if both racial/ethnic groups support the same candidate with >50%, this is typically considered to be evidence that there is not racially polarized voting. As another example, consider a hypothetical election where 77% of Latino voters supported candidate 1 and 60% of non-Hispanic white voters also supported the same candidate. In this election, there would not be evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters as both groups supported the same candidate.

In the presence of three or more candidates, such as in a primary election, racial polarization is typically considered to exist when one candidate is the plurality or majority preference of one racial group; and a different candidate is the plurality or majority preference of another racial group.

It is important to note that racial polarization may occur even if there is no intent to discriminate by voter groups. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act protects numerical racial minority groups by using the redistricting process to remedy instances where majority racial groups often or always vote for a different candidate and, in doing so, thereby regularly defeat the minority voter group's preferred candidate.

What are candidates of choice?

Candidates of choice are those candidates that a majority of a racial/ethnic group supported in an election. In the earlier example, candidate 1 received 71% of Latino voter support and candidate 2 received 68% of non-Hispanic white voter support. In this instance, the *candidate of choice of Latino*

[1] Elmendorf, Christopher S., Kevin M. Guinn and Marisa J. Abrajano. 2016. "Racially Polarized Voting." *University of Chicago Law Review* 83:2.

voters would be candidate 1; and the *candidate of choice of non-Hispanic white voters* would be candidate 2.

Latino candidates of choice are defined as candidates who are preferred by a majority of Latino voters, and white candidates of choice are defined as candidates who are preferred by a majority of non-Hispanic white voters. Asian American candidates of choice are defined as candidates who are preferred by a majority of Asian American voters. The most probative election contests for assessing racial polarization between Latino and white voters are those that feature a candidate who is Latino running against a candidate who is not Latino. The most probative election contests for assessing racial polarization between Asian American and white voters are those that feature a candidate who is Asian American running against a candidate who is not Asian American. The most probative election contests for assessing racial polarization between Black and white voters are those between a candidate who is Black and a candidate who is not Black.[2] The other most probative elections in redistricting are analyses of the districts being redrawn using elections from the previous decade. In this instance, those probative elections are to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020.

Finally, the presence of racially polarized voting does not always imply the Latino candidate of choice cannot win. When racially polarized voting is found, it is important for the Redistricting Commission to consider whether Latino voters have the ability to elect candidates of choice. For instance, a district with 80% Latino voter support for the Latino candidate of choice and 38% non-Hispanic white support for the Latino candidate of choice would be evidence of racial polarization. However, if groups turned out at similar rates with these levels of voting support, then the Latino candidate of choice would win with very high levels of support from Latino voters and some numerical minority crossover from non-Latino voters in many districts with varying levels of Latino and non-Hispanic white voter percentages. As we show below, there is racially polarized voting in San Diego County in many contexts. When there is evidence of racial polarization, the Commission must draw district(s) that allow for the election of candidate(s) of choice in ways that do not dilute voting power across the entire districting plan.

Thus, we offer this analysis of the presence of racially polarized voting as evidence the Commission must consider in redrawing lines. The Commission also must consider whether Latino voters have the ability to elect candidates of choice in the districting plan(s) that the Commission produces.

Racially polarized voting and the Voting Rights Act

In 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act with the intention of enforcing the right to vote guaranteed by the 15th amendment.[3] In the original version of the Act, Congress focused on ensuring the right to cast a ballot during an election by barring the use of devices (such as poll taxes or grandfather clauses) which were being used in many localities at the time with the intent to deny racial minorities the

[2] As we discuss more below, one of the *Gingles* preconditions is that a group must be "sufficiently large" to constitute a voting-age-population majority in at least one district. In San Diego County, Black voters are not sufficiently large enough to meet this condition given there are only five Supervisor districts. However, as we note elsewhere in the report, we conducted analyses finding that Black voters in San Diego County vote in coalition with other minority voters. Thus, the data suggest that Black voters are not sufficiently large to constitute a Black-ability-to-elect district on their own in the county, but Black voters in coalition with another group may constitute a sufficiently large group as part of a minority coalition.

[3] Christian R. Grose. 2011. *Congress in Black and White: Race and Representation in Washington and at Home*. New York: Cambridge University Press; Natalie Masuoka. 2017. *Multiracial Identity and Racial Politics in the United States.* New York: Oxford University Press.

right to vote. Even in California, literacy tests were used early in its state history.[4] Then over time, Congress further expanded the power of the Voting Rights Act protecting not only the right to cast a ballot but also the right to elect one's candidate of choice. By protecting the right to elect one's candidate of choice, redistricting commissioners must ensure that redistricting choices do not result in minority vote dilution or deny minority groups reasonable opportunity to affect the outcome of an election. Since district lines can affect election outcomes, redistricting decisions need to consider compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

In the 1986 *Thornburg v. Gingles* case, the Supreme Court ruled that race must be considered a factor for determining district lines when there is evidence of racially polarized voting (though contemporary cases have also cautioned that race cannot be the predominant factor in redistricting). In this case, the Supreme Court outlined conditions when racial minority voting has been diluted, often referred to as the "Gingles test." There are three preconditions: a) the minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact enough to constitute a majority-minority district; b) the minority group's vote is politically cohesive; and c) the majority group votes as a bloc that enables it to defeat the minority group's candidate of choice. If these three conditions exist in a district, then remedies will need to be implemented to protect the racial minority group's vote and ensure that the group has a reasonable chance of electing their preferred candidate. We offer the statistical analyses presented below to assess the presence and extent of racially polarized voting in San Diego County and within each of San Diego County's current Board of Supervisor districts.

Racial and ethnic groups in San Diego County

In San Diego County, the largest racial/ethnic group in the county is non-Hispanic whites. The second largest racial/ethnic group is Latinos. According to the 2020 census, 33.9% of San Diego County's population is Latino. The third largest racial/ethnic group in San Diego County is Asian. According to the 2020 census, 15.7% of San Diego County's population is Asian.[5]

Looking at only the voting-age population (VAP) of San Diego County, the 2020 census shows that the Latino VAP is 30.9% in San Diego County (807,212 Latinos of voting age out of 2,608,768 San Diego County residents of voting age). The Asian American voting-age population in the county is 12.7% (331,434 Asian residents age 18 and up out of 2,608,768 total VAP in the county).[6] San Diego County has grown since the last census by 242,000 people. Since 2010, the Latino population in the county increased by over 128,000 (+12.9% increase over 2010) and the Asian American population increased by about 74,000 (a +22.2% increase over 2010). The white population in the county was 64% in 2010 and has dropped to less than 50% of the population in 2020. As we will show later, in the previous redistricting cycle and in the 2012-20 map, 1 of the 5 supervisor districts (20%) was a Latino ability to elect district and the other four districts tended to elect candidates preferred by white voters (4 of 5, or 80% of districts).

[4] Maia Ferdman. 2020. "California has removed most obstacles to voting. Why are so many still not going to the polls?" UCLA report.

[5] This figure is from the 2020 census and includes those who said their racial group was "Asian alone" or "Asian in combination with other racial groups."

[6] This figure includes those who identified as Asian only and identified as non-Hispanic, and are above the age of 18. The data source is the 2020 census. These and other VAP data come from this source: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=san%20diego%20county&d=DEC%20Redistricting%20Data%20%28PL%2094-171%29&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P4&hidePreview=true

The largest VAP racial/ethnic group is non-Hispanic whites, who are 46.4% of the county's VAP (1,210,351 non-Hispanic white residents above age 18 out of 2,608,768 total VAP in the county). Black voters also make up just over 5% of San Diego County's voting-age population and the Native American/American Indian/indigenous voting-age population in San Diego County is about 1%.[7] The Black total population in San Diego County is 6.4% and the Native American/indigenous total population is 3.1% (2020 census). Because the San Diego Board of Supervisors has only five districts, Black voters and Native American/indigenous voters in San Diego County are not "sufficiently large [enough] …to constitute a majority of the voting-age population [VAP] in a single-member district" (see U.S. Department of Justice, "Guidance under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. 10301, for redistricting and methods of electing government bodies," Sept. 1, 2021, p. 6). One of the *Gingles* preconditions to consider – in addition to the presence of racially polarized voting and whether minority voters' preferred candidates regularly lose because the largest racial group votes as a bloc to defeat the minority group – is whether a minority group is sufficiently large enough to be majority VAP in a district. Since the VAP numbers suggest these groups are not "sufficiently large" enough to constitute a majority of VAP in a Supervisor district in San Diego County, we focus our report on racially polarized voting analyses for the three largest groups in the county (non-Hispanic whites, Latinos, and Asian Americans). However, we did also conduct racially polarized voting analyses for Black voters in the Supervisor district elections that we discuss later. Those analyses show that Black voters vote in coalition with other minority voters in San Diego County.

Methodology and data

To demonstrate racially polarized voting, experts have relied on three different statistical methods: ecological regression, ecological inference, and homogenous precinct analysis. Ecological regression (ER) is the original statistical method used since *Thornburg v. Gingles* required the analysis of racially polarized voting.[8] Ecological inference (EI) is a statistical method that is also frequently used to evaluate racially polarized voting.[9] Finally, we bolster these ER and EI analyses of racially polarized voting by conducting homogenous precinct analysis (HPA). ER and EI take aggregate data, usually at the precinct level, and estimate support for candidates by racial and ethnic groups from these aggregate data across all available voting precincts within a district or a county.[10] HPA, in contrast, looks only those districts with very high percentages of a racial/ethnic group to see if voting patterns in those high-density minority or high-density white precincts show support for one candidate. All three of these methods are standard in the field for measuring racially polarized voting. We utilize all three methods in the analysis of San Diego County. ER is primarily presented in the text, and EI and HPA are included in the appendix. The findings in San Diego County regarding racially polarized voting are generally very consistent regardless of the method utilized.

[7] This VAP data point for Black San Diegans includes those identifying as "Black alone" and Black in combination with other racial groups on the 2020 census. The Native American/American Indian population is less than 1% VAP when considering only those who on the 2020 census chose "American Indian or Alaskan Native," and is higher than 1% for those who chose "American Indian/Alaskan Native" in combination with other racial groups.

[8] Bernard Grofman, Lisa Handley, and Richard G. Niemi. 1992. *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality.* New York: Cambridge University Press; Christopher H. Achen and W. Phillips Shively. 1995. *Cross-level Inference.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

[9] Gary King. 1997. *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

[10] For an example of ecological inference and ecological regression in California, see Sara Sadhwani. 2021. "The Influence of Candidate Race and Ethnicity: The Case of Asian Americans." *Politics, Groups, and Identities.*

Finally in the appendix, as additional evidence regarding the presence of racially polarized voting we have also produced visual plots of racially polarized voting in the elections analyzed in the text. These plots have, on the y-axis, vote support for the candidate of choice of a minority group; and have, on the x-axis, the percentage of the minority group in the precinct. We wanted to be thorough and present all methods of analysis to determine whether there is racially polarized voting in the county so the Commission has all information necessary to make informed decisions.

These analyses provide critical background information for the Commission to consider as they determine the new district boundaries so that the Commission's maps are in compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. We offer the analyses of racially polarized voting for consideration by the Commission. Ultimately, any decision about drawing the districts in order to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Acts is the decision of the San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission, following guidance and advice of counsel. Our role as RPV/VRA statistical analysts is simply to provide these data analyses to the Commission so the Commission can use our empirical results to guide their decisions. Our report makes no statements regarding what districts should be drawn or how.

Given the size of the three groups, we consider voting patterns by non-Hispanic white voters (the largest group in the county), Latino voters (the second largest group), and Asian voters (the third largest group). The most probative elections for redistricting for Board of Supervisor districts are all of the primary and general election contests for the Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020 that were held under the previous redistricting map. We analyze voting patterns by race and ethnicity for every regularly scheduled contested election – primary and general – for the Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020. These are "endogenous elections" in the jargon of racially polarized voting analyses. By looking at every district, the Commission can learn whether there is a cohesive vote by a racial/ethnic group in certain locations/current districts in the county.

We also conducted racial polarization analyses on other levels of elections to add additional robustness regarding our assessment of the presence and level of racially polarized voting in the County ("exogenous elections" in the jargon of racially polarized voting analyses). These exogenous election analyses look at statewide elections between Latino candidates and non-Latino candidates for statewide office; and between Asian American candidates and non-Asian American candidates for statewide office. While these are statewide elections, we only look at voting patterns by race and ethnicity among voters within San Diego County; and also among voters within each of the five Supervisor districts. The most probative elections, beyond the endogenous Board of Supervisor elections, are these statewide exogenous elections featuring Latino candidates running against non-Latino candidates; and Asian candidates running against non-Asian candidates. We examine every general election from 2014 to 2020 that featured candidates for statewide office who were Latino running against non-Latino candidate(s); or that featured candidates for statewide office who were Asian running against non-Asian candidate(s). We also examine San Diego County voting patterns for the 2018 primary for governor with a Latino candidate running against non-Hispanic white candidates. By examining these exogenous elections in San Diego County, the Commission can make determinations about the extent of racially polarized voting in the County overall and within each of the Supervisor districts as they were drawn for 2012 to 2020.

The data used for the analyses of the Supervisor elections were provided directly to us by FLO Analytics. For the Supervisor election analyses, FLO also accessed the election return data at the voting precinct level directly from the San Diego County election administrator's web site. FLO merged the data from the election returns with the relevant citizen-voting-age population data by race and ethnicity (Latino CVAP, non-Hispanic white CVAP, Asian CVAP) into one dataset where each voting precinct was the unit of analysis.[11] These data calculated citizen-voting-age population counts and proportions for

[11] Any voting precincts showing 0 voters or 0 CVAP of all groups were not included when conducting analyses.

each voting precinct using the relevant proximate 5-year estimates of the American Community Survey. We then estimated the ecological regression, EI analyses, HPA estimates, and other analyses using these data.[12]

The data used for the analyses of the exogenous statewide elections come from two sources. The source for election data is the California Statewide Database, and the unit of analysis is the precinct boundaries created by the Statewide Database. The data on racial/ethnic groups used for the independent variable for share of Latinos in a precinct and the share of Asian Americans in a precinct are obtained from the voter registration records collected by the California Statewide Database. The California statewide database does not include estimates for non-Hispanic whites. Thus, the second source for the share of non-Hispanic whites in each precinct was data provided to us by FLO Analytics. Using a similar methodology employed for merging census data to the San Diego County Supervisor election data, FLO merged the ACS non-Hispanic white citizen-voting-age population counts to the voting precinct level used by the California Statewide Database. We then estimated the ecological regression, EI analyses, and other analyses using these data.[13]

[12] Here we estimated the % of the vote for a candidate as the dependent variable and the % of the racial/ethnic group CVAP as the independent variable in the ecological regression analyses. Each estimate was determined from a separate bivariate regression analysis of % vote return and % of one racial/ethnic group in each precinct.

[13] Again, we estimated the % of the vote for a candidate as the dependent variable and the % of the racial/ethnic group CVAP as the independent variable in the ecological regression analyses. Each estimate was determined from a separate bivariate regression analysis of % vote return and % of one racial/ethnic group in each precinct.

Racially polarized voting analyses of Board of Supervisor elections (endogenous elections)

To begin our presentation of the racially polarized voting analyses, we focus on the elections to the Board of Supervisors from 2012 to 2020. The Supervisor elections held during these years all occurred after the previous redistricting that was conducted following the 2010 census. In the jargon of racially polarized voting analysis, these Supervisor district elections are the endogenous elections. Endogenous elections are the elections to which the San Diego County Redistricting Commission will be redrawing lines. These are highly probative elections because they offer an assessment on the degree to which racially polarized voting exists in the current Supervisor districts. Thus, it is useful to analyze the previous decade of Supervisor district elections for the presence and extent of racially polarized voting. Understanding patterns of racially polarized voting within each current district will help inform the Commission's work.

The map used from 2012 to 2020 for the San Diego County Board of Supervisors is displayed to the right. The elections to the Board are every four years and they are staggered. Staggered elections means that some districts are up for election in 2012 and then were up again in 2016 and 2020, while other districts were instead up for election in 2014 and then again in 2018. Districts 1, 2 and 3 held elections in 2012, 2016 and 2020; and districts 4 and 5 held elections in 2014 and 2018. In the racially polarized voting analyses presented below, we first use ecological regression to estimate the candidate of choice for the three largest racial groups in the county: Latino voters, Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters. Given the size of the Latino population in San Diego county, we further analyzed the relationship between Latino population and candidate choice by presenting visualization plots and homogenous precinct analyses. We then further substantiate these findings by confirming the same patterns using the King method of ecological inference (EI). By presenting the results using all of these methods, we are able to confidently estimate whether there is racially polarized voting in San Diego County's Supervisor districts.

Summary of racially polarized voting analyses of Board of Supervisor elections, 2012 to 2020

- The analysis of elections between 2012 and 2020 finds that racially polarized voting has occurred in at least one Supervisor election held in each of the five districts in San Diego County. We analyzed both primary and general elections. There is no general election if a candidate receives more than 50% in the primary. There is no primary and no general analyzed if a candidate ran unopposed.

- In District 1, there were three contested elections since 2012 (two primaries and one general). In one of these three elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters; and between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters. In two of these elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting across any groups.

- In District 2, there were four contested elections since 2012. In two of these four elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In two of these four elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and

non-Hispanic white voters. In all four elections, there was evidence of racial polarization between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In District 3, there were six contested elections since 2012; and some showed evidence of racial polarization and some did not. In four of these six elections, there was evidence that a majority of Latino voters preferred a candidate that was different from a majority of non-Hispanic white voters. Two elections had Latino and non-Hispanic white voters preferring the same candidate. Three elections in District 3 showed racial polarization between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters, and three did not. Of those elections with polarization, in some the differences across racial groups was very small, and in others the differences were larger.

- In District 4, there were two contested elections since 2012. In one of these two elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In one of these two elections, there was not evidence of racial polarization between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In both elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In District 5, there were three contested elections since 2012. In all three elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In all three elections, there was no evidence of racially polarized voting between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In 7 out of the 11 primary races analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice does not advance to the general election or win the seat. In 1 out of the 7 general election races analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice does not win.

- We also examined racial voting patterns between Black and non-Hispanic white voters. In 14 out of 18 Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020, Black voters had a different candidate of choice than non-Hispanic white voters; and the Black candidate of choice did not win in 12 of 18 of these Supervisor elections. Further, Black voters vote in coalition with other minority voters in exogenous & supervisor elections. We present the results for Black voters in Appendix E.

Analysis of racially polarized voting in Supervisor elections in District 1

In this section, we report the ecological regression (hereafter, ER) results of the racially polarized voting analyses. Since 2012, there were three regular primary elections and three regular general elections to determine the Supervisor for District 1: in 2012, 2016 and 2020. In the 2012 primary, incumbent Greg Cox successfully ran for reelection against challenger Brant Will. Then in 2016, Cox had no opponents and was re-elected without opposition. For this reason, we do not include the 2016 election in this analysis. In 2020, Cox did not run for reelection and the primary election was an open race among eight candidates with a runoff election held during the 2020 general election. In 2020, the slate of candidates was racially diverse with several candidates (i.e., Castellanos, Galicia, Hueso and Vargas) openly campaigning about their Latino identity and one (Villafranca) self-identifying as African American. The general election was a race between two Latino candidates.

The racially polarized voting analysis (ER) in the 2012 primary election is shown in Table 1. As can be seen in this table, incumbent Cox was the candidate of choice for Latino, Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters. Thus, in this election, there is not evidence to suggest that racially polarized voting occurred in 2012 in district 1. Because Cox received more than 50% of the total vote, there was no general election and he won the Supervisor seat following the 2012 primary.

In the 2020 primary, district 1 was an open seat with no incumbent running. Table 1 shows evidence of racial polarization. Hueso was the Latino candidate of choice, and Castellanos was the candidate of choice of non-Hispanic white voters. Nora Vargas was the second-most-preferred candidate of Latino voters. Hueso and Castellanos were the two top candidates among Asian American voters, and they were estimated to split Asian American voter support at 20% each. Thus, in the 2020 primary for district 1, there is evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters. Because the primary advances two candidates, both candidates who were preferred by the most Latino voters advance to the general: Hueso and Vargas. This district is a Latino-ability-to-elect district based on these 2020 results, as Latino-preferred candidates advance to the general election.

In the 2020 general election, Ben Hueso faced off against Nora Vargas. Both of these candidates received the most votes in the primary to move forward to the November election. In this 2020 district 1 general election, we do not find evidence of racially polarized voting since a majority of voters from all racial/ethnic groups supported Vargas: 53% of Latino voters, 66% of Asian American voters, and 68% of non-Hispanic white voters were estimated to support Vargas, who won the election in district 1.

Table 1: District 1 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 1			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2012 Primary Election			
*Greg Cox**	**65%**	**78%**	**71%**
Brant Will	35%	22%	29%
2020 Primary Election			
Henry Belisle	2%	5%	2%
Rafa Castellanos	8%	**20%**	**28%**
Alex Galicia	3%	17%	**26%**
Ben Hueso*	**42%**	**20%**	12%
Camilo Marquez	3%	2%	4%
Sophia Rodriguez	18%	19%	7%
Nora Vargas*	**23%**	13%	13%
Tony Villafranca	1%	5%	5%
2020 General Election			
Ben Hueso	47%	34%	32%
Nora Vargas*	**53%**	**66%**	**68%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s). There is no 2016 election as the candidate who won was unopposed. In 2012, Cox won the primary with >50% so there was no general election.

In addition to these racially polarized voting results, we have visualized these results by plotting the vote for the candidate of choice in the elections by the % of the racial and ethnic group in the district. These plots are included in the appendix. Later, we report the ecological inference (EI) and homogenous precinct analysis (HPA) analyses for this district as well.

Analysis of Supervisor elections in District 2

Since the last redistricting, there were three elections to determine the supervisor for District 2: in 2012, 2016 and 2020. In the 2012 primary, incumbent Dianne Jacob successfully ran for reelection against challenger Rudy Reyes who is a member of the Barona Band of Mission Indians. Reyes again challenged Jacob in the 2016 primary election but Jacob retained her seat. In 2020, Jacob did not run for reelection. Thus, the primary election in 2020 featured no incumbent and had four candidates. Of these four candidates running in the 2020 primary, Kenya Taylor self-identifies as African American. The general election in 2020 was between Joel Anderson and Steve Vaus.

The racial polarization analyses for 2012, 2016, and 2020 are displayed in Table 2 below. In 2012, incumbent Jacob was the overwhelming candidate of choice among non-Hispanic white voters. Jacob was also the candidate of choice among Latino voters, but at a much lower rate (59%) compared to non-Hispanic whites (82%). Reyes was the candidate of choice for Asian American voters, although their vote was more evenly split across the two candidates. In the 2016 contest between Jacob and Reyes, the analysis finds that Reyes was the candidate of choice for both Latino and Asian American voters, while non-Hispanic white voters continued to overwhelmingly support Jacob. Even though both Latino and Asian American voters supported Reyes, Jacob was able to retain her seat in 2016 with 73% of the district vote due to support from non-Hispanic white voters. This 2016 election contest shows that a white voting bloc (estimated at 81%) was able to elect a white candidate of choice, Dianne Jacob, to defeat the preferred candidate of a coalition Latino and Asian American voters.

Table 2: District 2 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 2			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2012 Primary Election			
*Dianne Jacob**	**59%**	48%	**82%**
Rudy Reyes	41%	**52%**	18%
2016 Primary Election			
*Dianne Jacob**	43%	31%	**81%**
Rudy Reyes	**57%**	**69%**	19%
2020 Primary Election			
Brian Sesko	7%	<1%	7%
Joel Anderson*	31%	<1%	**40%**
Kenya Taylor	**52%**	**81%**	16%
Steve Vaus*	10%	19%	37%
2020 General Election			
Joel Anderson*	**53%**	12%	**51%**
Steve Vaus	47%	**88%**	49%

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s). In 2012 and 2016, Jacob won the primary with >50% so there was no general election.

For the open seat in the 2020 primary election, majorities of Latino and Asian American voters supported the same candidate (Taylor) while the largest group of non-Hispanic white voters supported Anderson. This is further evidence of coalition voting between Asian American and Latino voters similar to that observed in the 2016 primary. In the 2020 general election, slight majorities of Latino and non-Hispanic white voters supported the same candidate (Anderson) but these groups were polarized from Asian American voters who preferred candidate Vaus.

Analysis of Supervisor elections in District 3

District 3 had elections in 2012, 2016, and 2020. In the 2012 primary, there was no incumbent and the race for the open seat featured five candidates. In the general election, Dave Roberts was elected to the seat. Then in the 2016 primary, incumbent Roberts ran for reelection against two challengers, and Roberts and Kristin Gaspar advanced to the general election. Roberts lost by a slim margin to Gaspar (49.7% for Roberts; 50.2% for Gaspar) in the 2016 general election. In 2020, incumbent Gaspar ran for reelection in a primary against two challengers, one of which was Olga Diaz who self-identifies as Latina. Gaspar and Terra Lawson Remer were the top two candidates in the primary and thus both advanced to the general. Gaspar lost her seat to Remer in the 2020 general election.

Table 3: District 3 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 3			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2012 Primary Election			
Steve Danon*	18%	**40%**	34%
Carl Hilliard	18%	17%	21%
Stephen Pate	**25%**	6%	4%
Dave Roberts*	23%	23%	**36%**
Bryan Ziegler	17%	13%	6%
2012 General Election			
Dave Roberts*	**51%**	**52%**	**51%**
Steve Danon	49%	48%	49%
2016 Primary Election			
*Dave Roberts**	21%	**55%**	37%
Sam Abed	**51%**	23%	23%
Kristin Gaspar*	28%	22%	**40%**
2016 General Election			
Dave Roberts	49%	**51%**	49%
Kristin Gaspar*	**51%**	49%	**51%**
2020 Primary Election			
*Kristin Gaspar**	25%	**48%**	**45%**
Olga Diaz	**70%**	11%	20%
Terra Lawson Remer*	5%	42%	35%
2020 General Election			

Kristin Gaspar	42%	33%	50%
Terra Lawson Remer*	**58%**	**67%**	50%

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s).

The ecological regression analysis, shown in Table 3 below, finds there is racially polarized voting in the primary elections but not in the general elections in District 3. For instance, in 2012, each of the three racial groups preferred a different candidate. For non-Hispanic white voters, the candidate of choice was Roberts. For Latino voters, the candidate of choice was Pate. For Asian American voters, the candidate of choice was Danon. Although Pate was the Latino candidate of choice, note that the Latino vote was relatively distributed across a number of candidates. Roberts and Danon advanced to the general election.

In 2016, Table 3 shows that Abed was the clear candidate of choice for Latinos (51% support from Latinos in the primary is estimated). Gaspar was the candidate of choice for non-Hispanic whites, but non-Hispanic white voters were more evenly split across a number of candidates. Asian Americans supported incumbent Roberts. Roberts and Gaspar advanced to the general election. Thus, the primary elections demonstrate evidence of racial polarization between Latinos and non-Hispanic whites and between Asian Americans and non-Hispanic whites.

The general elections in District 3 show less evidence of racial polarization, in contrast to the polarization observed in the primaries. In the 2012 general, the candidates effectively split the vote across all three racial/ethnic groups with slight majorities of all three groups supporting Roberts. In the 2016 general election, these racially polarized voting analyses show that 51% of Latino voters and 51% of non-Hispanic white voters supported the same candidate (Gaspar) with Asian American voters giving Gaspar just under 50% support. In the 2020 general election, the estimates suggest that a majority of Latino and Asian American voters supported candidate Remer; and that non-Hispanic white voters supported Remer as well.

Analysis of Supervisor elections in District 4

Since 2012, District 4 has been up for election twice to choose its supervisor: in 2014 and 2018. In 2014, incumbent Ron Roberts ran unopposed in the primary election, and thus there was also no general election. Therefore, we do not estimate for 2014 as there was only one candidate. In 2018, Roberts did not run for reelection. The 2018 primary election included five candidates to fill the open seat followed by a general election between the top two candidates.

We find that there was racially polarized voting in the 2018 primary election (see Table 4). The top two candidates in the primary contest overall were Bonnie Dumanis and Nathan Fletcher. These two candidates (Dumanis and Fletcher) were also the top two candidates of choice among non-Hispanic white voters. Dumanis received 31% of non-Hispanic white voter support and Fletcher received 29% of non-Hispanic white voter support (see Table 4). The analysis suggests that Bonnie Dumanis and Nathan Fletcher both received 30% of the Asian American vote. In contrast, the Latino candidate of choice was Lori Saldaña who was estimated to receive the plurality (41%) of Latino voter support. Thus, in this primary election, there was racially polarized voting as Latino candidates preferred Saldaña, non-Hispanic white voters preferred Dumanis, and Asian American voters split between Dumanis and Fletcher.

We also estimated racially polarized voting based on ecological regression for the 2018 general election in Table 4. The analysis further finds that there was not racially polarized voting in the 2018 general election. Fletcher received the overwhelming share of the vote in the district and was the candidate of choice for Latino, Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters. It can be noted however,

that Fletcher received a much higher share of the Latino vote (82%) compared to non-Hispanic white voters (65%), which demonstrates that while the majority of the two groups did not differ in their candidate of choice, there were still differences in magnitude.

Table 4: District 4 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 4			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2018 Primary Election			
Bonnie Dumanis*	2%	**30%**	**31%**
Nathan Fletcher*	27%	**30%**	29%
Ken Malbrough	6%	10%	3%
Omar Passons	23%	4%	18%
Lori Saldaña	**41%**	25%	19%
2018 General Election			
Bonnie Dumanis	18%	37%	35%
Nathan Fletcher*	**82%**	**63%**	**65%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s). There is no 2016 election as the candidate who won was unopposed.

Analysis of Supervisor elections in District 5

Since the last redistricting, there were two elections to determine the Supervisor for District 5: in 2014 and 2018. In 2014, incumbent Bill Horn ran for reelection against challenger Jim Wood. Horn did not run for reelection in 2018. The 2018 primary election was a contest involving four candidates to fill the open seat followed by a general election between the top two candidates.

Table 5 shows that this racially polarized voting analysis has Latino voters in District 5 supporting a different candidate of choice from non-Hispanic white voters and Asian American voters. In 2014 incumbent Horn is estimated to receive 61% of non-Hispanic white voter support and 66% of Asian American voter support whereas challenger Wood was estimated to receive 76% of Latino voter support.

Then in the 2018 primary, the analysis finds that Jim Desmond was the clear candidate of choice of non-Hispanic white voters and Asian American voters, as Desmond earned an estimated 52% of non-Hispanic white voter support and 75% of Asian American voter support (see Table 5). In contrast, Michelle Gomez is the Latino candidate of choice as she earned an estimated 37% of the vote in the 2018 primary (although the Latino vote was relatively distributed across three of the four candidates). In the 2018 general election, the candidates of choice mirrored those in the primary with Desmond being the candidate of choice for non-Hispanic white and Asian American voters while Gomez was the candidate of choice for Latino voters. Desmond won the seat in 2018.

Table 5: District 5 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 5			
Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
2014 Primary Election			
*Bill Horn**	24%	**66%**	**61%**
Jim Wood	**76%**	34%	39%
2018 Primary Election			
Jacqueline Arsivaud	3%	14%	17%
Jim Desmond*	29%	**75%**	**52%**
Michelle Gomez*	**37%**	16%	18%
Jerome Jerry Kern	31%	<1%	12%
2018 General Election			
Jim Desmond*	33%	**60%**	**65%**
Michelle Gomez	**67%**	40%	35%

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner(s). In 2014, Horn won the primary with >50% so there was no general election.

Additional analyses of Supervisor elections with ecological inference and homogenous precinct analysis

The above results are conducted using ecological regression, which is a dominant method used since *Thornburg v. Gingles* to measure racially polarized voting. However, we also estimated results using ecological inference (EI), another frequently used method. The results that we estimated via EI are generally substantively similar to the results presented here using ecological regression (ER), so we do not display them in the text. EI can yield slightly different estimates from ER (for instance, Greg Cox in 2012 was estimated above to have 65% of the Latino vote using ER, but the EI estimate says Cox received 66% of the Latino vote). The substantive results are generally not significantly changed whether using ER or EI.

We also used the method of homogenous precinct analysis (HPA). This method examines voting patterns in precincts that have very high levels of voters of one racial/ethnic groups. These results are only able to be conducted in some precincts in which there are high-enough populations of one racial/ethnic group. Thus, they are only included for District 1. These results, like the EI estimates, generally confirm the ER estimates of racially polarized voting presented here.

Racially polarized voting analyses of probative statewide elections in San Diego County (exogenous elections)

Having examined whether there is racial polarization in voting patterns in San Diego County Supervisor elections, we now will examine statewide elections in San Diego County. Additional evidence of the presence of racial polarization can be gleaned from examining voting patterns by race/ethnicity for elections held statewide in California, but only looking at voters in San Diego County. Some of the most probative elections for assessing racially polarized voting are those elections that have a candidate of one racial/ethnic group opposing a candidate of another racial/ethnic group, so we focus on those elections in this analysis of exogenous elections.

Summary of racially polarized voting analyses in San Diego County, 2012 to 2020

● As we detail below, we analyze 9 elections held in California since 2012 that feature a Latino candidate running against a non-Latino candidate (8 of these are general elections and 1 is a primary). In San Diego County, 88% of these elections had racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters. Only 1 of these nine elections showed Latinos and non-Hispanic whites supporting the same candidate.

● In 38% of general elections examined (3 of 8), a majority of Latino voters and a majority of Asian American voters preferred different candidates and therefore exhibited racial polarization. In 62% of these general elections (5 of 8), there was not racial polarization in San Diego County between Latino and Asian American voters. More often than not, Latino and Asian American voters in San Diego County vote in coalition with one another for the same candidates of choice.

● In 100% of the exogenous elections analyzed where an Asian American candidate ran against a non-Asian American candidate, there is racial polarization between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters. In San Diego County, a majority of non-Hispanic white voters do not support the same candidate as a majority of Asian American voters in every statewide election analyzed.

● When Asian American candidates run statewide, Asian American and Latino voters in San Diego County often vote together for the Asian candidate of choice. In 88% of elections, we analyze with Asian American candidates on the ballot, a majority of Latino voters and a majority of Asian voters support the same candidate.

● The Latino candidate of choice received the most votes in 44% of elections in San Diego County (4 of the 9 probative exogenous elections). Thus, in 56% of these elections, the Latino candidate of choice received fewer votes in the county. In 67% of elections in San Diego County, the non-Hispanic white candidate of choice prevailed with the most votes in the county.

● Asian American candidates of choice received the most votes in San Diego County in 6 of 8 elections (75%) with an Asian candidate running against a non-Asian candidate.

● While there is evidence of racially polarized voting with a majority of non-Hispanic white voters frequently favoring a different candidate than the candidate preferred by a majority of Latino voters, there also are some elections that exhibit higher levels of white crossover voting in the presence of racial polarization. Some recent elections showed >40% of non-Hispanic white voters supporting the Latino candidate of choice. Across the eight elections featuring a Latino candidate versus a non-Latino candidate, an average of 31% of non-Hispanic white voters choose the Latino candidate of choice even in the presence of racially polarized voting.

Exogenous statewide elections in San Diego County

In San Diego County, over the last decade, voters had the opportunity to consider a number of statewide elections where a Latino candidate ran against a non-Latino candidate or an Asian American candidate ran against a non-Asian American candidate. These probative elections for examining racial polarization are at the state level, but we estimate racial polarization only among voters in San Diego County. Further, in the appendix, we also examine the presence of racial polarization in these statewide races, but only among voters within an individual supervisor district. This latter analysis provides additional evidence regarding the presence of racial polarization within specific districts in use from 2012 to 2020 beyond the earlier analyses of elections to the Board of Supervisors.

In San Diego County, in the last decade, we examine racial polarization in the following set of elections where voters had a choice between a Latino candidate and a non-Latino candidate (the Latino candidate is listed first):

2018 general election, Lt. Governor: Ed Hernandez vs. Eleni Kounalakis.
2018 general election, Secretary of State: Alex Padilla vs. Mark Meuser.
2018 general election, Attorney General: Xavier Becerra vs. Steven Bailey.
2018 general election, Insurance Commissioner: Ricardo Lara vs. Steve Poizner.
2018 general election, Supt. of Public Instruction: Tony Thurmond vs. Marshall Tuck.[14]
2018 general election, U.S. Senate: Kevin de León vs. Dianne Feinstein.
2016 general election, U.S. Senate: Loretta Sanchez vs. Kamala Harris.
2014 general election, Secretary of State: Alex Padilla vs. Pete Peterson.
2018 primary election, Governor: Antonio Villaraigosa vs. Gavin Newsom vs. John Cox.

In addition, over the past decade, San Diego County voters also participated in a number of statewide elections where an Asian American candidate ran against a non-Asian American candidate. We will examine these elections for San Diego voters only and they are listed below, with the Asian American candidate listed first:

2020 general election, President: Biden-Harris vs. Trump-Pence.[15]
2018 general election, Controller: Betty Yee vs. Konstantinos Roditis.
2018 general election, Treasurer: Fiona Ma vs. Greg Conlon.
2016 general election, U.S. Senate: Kamala Harris vs. Loretta Sanchez.[16]
2014 general election, Governor: Neel Kashkari vs. Jerry Brown.[17]
2014 general election, Controller: Betty Yee vs. Ashley Swearingen.
2014 general election, Treasurer: John Chiang vs. Greg Conlon.
2014 general election, Attorney General: Kamala Harris vs. Ronald Gold.

[14] Tony Thurmond identifies as both Latino and Black.

[15] Kamala Harris identifies as both Asian American and Black.

[16] While listed here, this U.S. Senate election is also included in the previous list of elections where a Latino candidate ran. We will present the results only once for this 2016 U.S. Senate election below.

[17] As we show later, a non-Hispanic white candidate, Jerry Brown, was the Asian American candidate of choice in San Diego County and not Neel Kashkari, who is Asian American.

Analysis of racially polarized voting in San Diego County: statewide elections with Latino candidates on the ballot

We first look at elections where Latino candidates ran against non-Latino candidates, and we assess voting patterns by race and ethnicity across the entire county. These results are presented below in reverse chronological order.

San Diego County, Lieutenant Governor, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor, Ed Hernandez, a Latino candidate, faced Eleni Kounalakis, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 6, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor. The estimates suggest that 57.9% of Latino voters preferred Hernandez, while 54.2% of Asian American voters and 80.4% of non-Hispanic white voters favored Kounalakis. Kounalakis was the top vote-getter among all San Diego County voters, and she also won statewide. Thus, in this instance the non-Hispanic white candidate of choice defeated the candidate of choice of Latino voters.

Table 6: Racially polarized voting analysis, Lt. Gov., 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Lieutenant Governor, 2018			
Ed Hernandez (L)	**57.9%**	45.8%	19.6%
Eleni Kounalakis (W)	42.1%	**54.2%**	**80.4%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate

San Diego County, Secretary of State, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Secretary of State, Alex Padilla, a Latino candidate, faced Mark Meuser, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 7, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2018 Secretary of State election. The estimates suggest that 88.4% of Latino voters preferred Padilla, and that 99% of Asian American voters favored Padilla, while 56.8% of non-Hispanic white voters favored Meuser. While there is polarization in this election, there is a large proportion (>40%) of crossover votes from non-Hispanic white voters for the Latino candidate of choice (especially in contrast to results seen in Table 6 for lt. governor).

Table 7: Racially polarized voting analysis, Sec. of State, 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Secretary of State, 2018			
*Alex Padilla (L)**	**88.4%**	**99.0%**	43.2%
Mark Meuser (W)	11.6%	1.0%	**56.8%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate

San Diego County, Attorney General, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Attorney General, Xavier Becerra, a Latino candidate, faced Steven Bailey, a non-Hispanic White candidate. Becerra was the incumbent, having been appointed to the position by Gov. Jerry Brown when a vacancy occurred due to the previous Attorney General, Kamala Harris, being elected to the U.S. Senate. As shown in Table 8 below, Becerra was the candidate of choice of Latino voters and of Asian American voters, while Becerra was not the choice of a majority of non-Hispanic white voters. Table 8 reveals that 87.4% of Latino voters and 99% of Asian American voters favored Becerra, while 58.1% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Bailey. While there is polarization in this election, there is a large proportion (>40%) of crossover votes from non-Hispanic white voters for the Latino candidate of choice. Becerra won the most votes in San Diego County, and also won the statewide election.

Table 8: Racially polarized voting analysis, Atty. General, 2018 general election, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Attorney General, 2018			
Xavier Becerra (L)*	**87.4%**	**> 99.0%**	41.9%
Steven Bailey (W)	12.6%	< 1.0%	**58.1%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Insurance Commissioner, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Insurance Commissioner, Ricardo Lara, who is Latino, faced Steve Poizner, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 9, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2018 Insurance Commissioner election. The estimates suggest that 85.4% of Latino voters and 93.5% of Asian American voters favored Lara, while 70.6% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Poizner. Lara received more votes in the county than Poizner, and thus the Latino candidate of choice won in San Diego County.

Table 9: Racially polarized voting analysis, Insurance Comm. 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Insurance Commissioner, 2018			
Ricardo Lara (L)*	**85.4%**	**93.5%**	29.4%
Steve Poizner (W)	14.6%	6.5%	**70.6%**

*Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tony Thurmond faced Marshall Tuck. Thurmond identifies as Latino and Black; while Tuck was a non-Hispanic white candidate. Our estimates suggest that Latino voters were split in their preferences between Thurmond and Tuck. The analysis suggests that 50% of Latino voters and 66.9% of Asian American voters favored Thurmond, while 71.1%

of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Tuck. Unlike other statewide elections with a Latino candidate, Latino voters in this election were pretty evenly split across both of these candidates. There is racial polarization between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters as these groups' majorities favored different candidates. Tuck won the most votes in San Diego County, though Thurmond won the statewide election.

Table 10: Racially polarized voting analysis, Supt. of Pub. Inst, 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018			
Tony Thurmond (L)	**50.0%**	**66.9%**	28.9%
Marshall Tuck (W)*	**50.0%**	33.1%	**71.1%**

*Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, U.S. Senate, 2018 general election

In the 2018 election for U.S. Senate, Kevin de León, a Latino candidate, faced incumbent Senator Dianne Feinstein, a non-Hispanic white candidate. In 2018, Feinstein was running for her sixth term in the U.S. Senate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 11, suggests some level of racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2018 election for U.S. Senate. The estimates suggest that 53.6% of Latino voters in San Diego County preferred de León, while 61.5% of Asian-American voters and 64.7% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Feinstein. While there is polarization in this election, there is a large proportion (>35%) of crossover votes from non-Hispanic white voters for the Latino candidate of choice. Feinstein, the white and Asian candidate of choice, won more votes in San Diego County.

Table 11: Racially polarized voting analysis, U.S. Senate, 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
United States Senate, 2018			
Kevin de León (L)	**53.6%**	38.5%	35.3%
Dianne Feinstein (W)*	46.4%	**61.5%**	**64.7%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, U.S. Senate, 2016 general election

In the 2016 election for the U.S. Senate, Loretta Sanchez, a Latina candidate, faced Kamala Harris, who identifies as African American and Asian American. Table 12 shows evidence of racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2016 election for U.S. Senate. The estimates suggest that 67% of Latino voters in San Diego County preferred Sanchez, while 59.0% of Asian American voters and 76.8% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Harris. Harris won San Diego County, and won the state.

Table 12: Racially polarized voting analysis, U.S. Senate, 2016 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
United States Senate, 2016			
Loretta Sanchez (L)	**67.0%**	41.0%	23.2%
Kamala Harris (A/B)*	33.0%	**59.0%**	**76.8%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Secretary of State, 2014 general election

In the 2014 election for Secretary of State, Alex Padilla, a Latino candidate, faced Pete Peterson, a non-Hispanic white candidate. This election was an open seat with no incumbent in the general election. Table 13 shows that there was racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2014 election for Secretary of State. The analysis suggests that 86.8% of Latino voters and 85.5% of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Padilla, while 70.9% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Peterson. Peterson received the most votes in San Diego County, though Padilla prevailed in the statewide election.

Table 13: Racially polarized voting analysis, Secretary of State, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Secretary of State, 2014			
Alex Padilla (L)	**86.8%**	**85.5%**	29.1%
Pete Peterson (W)*	13.2%	14.5%	**70.9%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Governor, 2018, primary election

In the 2018 open top-two primary for Governor, Antonio Villaraigosa, a Latino candidate and former mayor of Los Angeles, faced Gavin Newsom and John Cox, both non-Hispanic white candidates, among other candidates. These candidates were the top three finishers in the primary election, and thus we present support by race/ethnicity for just these three candidates. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 14 for the countywide results, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2018 primary election for Governor. Villaraigosa was favored by 43% of Latino voters. Newsom received 19.3% of Latino voter support. John Cox was the candidate of choice of non-Hispanic white voters with 42.5% of support from that racial group. Cox won the most votes in San Diego County overall. Newsom received the second-most voters overall in San Diego County in the primary. In the state, Newson and Cox advanced to the general election.

Table 14: Racially polarized voting, Governor, primary election 2018, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
San Diego County		
Gavin Newsom (W)	19.3%	31.5%
John Cox (W)*	1.9%	**42.5%**
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**43.0%**	1.8%

* Designates the winner of the primary in San Diego County. L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

Analysis of racially polarized voting in San Diego County: statewide elections with Asian American candidates on the ballot

As shown in the previous section, when Latino candidates run for office, San Diego County's Latino and non-Hispanic white voters polarize in most elections (8 of the 9, or 88%, exhibit racial polarization). Asian American candidates, in a majority of the above elections, voted with Latino voters for Latino candidates – though not always.

Next, we examine elections where Asian American candidates ran against non-Asian American candidates, and assess voting patterns by race/ethnicity across all of San Diego County. We summarized the elections featuring Asian American candidates that we analyze. These elections are discussed below in reversed chronological order:

San Diego County, President, 2020 general

In the 2020 presidential election, incumbent President Donald Trump, along with running mate Vice President Mike Pence, faced former Vice President Joe Biden and California U.S. Senator Kamala Harris. Harris identifies as both Asian American and Black American. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 15, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2020 presidential election. The results demonstrate that the Biden-Harris ticket was the preference of 76.4% of Latino voters and 89.4% of Asian-American voters, but that the Trump-Pence ticket was the preference of 57.4% of non-Hispanic white voters in San Diego County. Asian and Latino candidates voted in coalition for the Asian candidate of choice, and 42.6% of non-Hispanic white voters did also.

Table 15: Racially polarized voting analysis, President, general election 2020, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
President, 2020			
Biden-Harris (W/A&B)*	**76.4%**	**89.4%**	42.6%
Trump-Pence (W/W)	23.6%	10.6%	**57.4%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A&B=Biracial Asian American and Black candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Controller, 2018 general

In the 2018 election for Controller, Betty Yee, an Asian American candidate, faced Konstantinos Roditis, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 16, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2018 Controller election. The analysis suggests that 87.1% of Latino voters and about 99% of Asian American voters preferred Yee, while 56.7% of non-Hispanic white voters favored Roditis. Yee won San Diego County overall in 2018.

Table 16: Racially polarized voting analysis, Controller, 2018 general election, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Controller, 2018			
Betty Yee (A)*	**87.1%**	**> 99.0%**	43.3%
Steven Bailey (W)	12.9%	< 1.0%	**56.7%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Treasurer, 2018 general

In the 2018 election for Treasurer, Fiona Ma, an Asian American candidate, faced Greg Conlon, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 17, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2018 Treasurer election. The estimates suggest that, in San Diego County, 87.1% of Latino voters and greater than 99% of Asian American voters favored Ma, while 58.4% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Conlon. Even though there was racial polarization in voting, Ma won the most votes in San Diego County overall through a coalition of cohesive Latino voters, cohesive Asian American voters, and slightly more than 40% of white crossover voters.

Table 17: Racially polarized voting analysis, Treasurer 2018 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Treasurer, 2018			
Fiona Ma (A)*	**87.1%**	**> 99.0%**	41.6%
Greg Conlon (W)	12.9%	< 1.0%	**58.4%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Governor, 2014 general

In the 2014 election for Governor, Neel Kashkari, an Asian American candidate, faced incumbent Governor Jerry Brown, a non-Hispanic white candidate. Table 18 shows that there was racially polarized voting in San Diego County during the 2014 election for Governor. The estimates suggest that 89.1% of Latino voters and a large percentage of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Brown, while 61.3% of White voters preferred Kashkari. These results suggest that Neel Kashkari was not the Asian

American candidate of choice, even though Kashkari is Asian American. Jerry Brown won the most votes overall in San Diego County.

Table 18: Racially polarized voting analysis, Governor, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Governor, 2014			
Neel Kashkari (A)	10.9%	1.0%	**61.3%**
Edmund "Jerry" Brown (W)*	**89.1%**	**99.0%**	38.7%

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Controller, 2014 general

In the 2014 election for Controller, Betty Yee, an Asian American candidate, faced Ashley Swearingen, a non-Hispanic white candidate who was mayor of Fresno. Racially polarized voting analyses are presented in Table 19. These results suggest racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2014 election for Controller. Our analysis suggests in the 2014 general election in San Diego County that 84.5% of Latino voters and 86.8% of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Yee, while 70.0% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Swearingen. Swearingen won the most voters overall in San Diego County, though Betty Yee won the statewide election.

Table 19: Racially polarized voting analysis, Controller, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Controller, 2018			
Betty Yee (A)	**84.5%**	**86.8%**	30.0%
Ashley Swearingen (W)*	15.5%	13.2%	**70.0%**

* Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Treasurer, 2014 general election

In the 2014 election for Treasurer, John Chiang, an Asian-American candidate, faced Greg Conlon, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 20, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2014 election for Treasurer. The data reveal that 83.0% of Latino voters and 94.6% of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Chiang, while 63.8% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Conlon. Chiang won more votes in San Diego County overall than did Conlon.

Table 20: Racially polarized voting analysis, Treasurer, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Controller, 2018			
John Chiang (A)*	**83.0%**	**94.6%**	36.2%
Greg Conlon (W)	17.0%	5.4%	**63.8%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A=Asian American candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

San Diego County, Attorney General, 2014 general election

In the 2014 election for Attorney General, Kamala Harris, a biracial Black and Asian American candidate, faced Ronald Gold, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table 21, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County in the 2014 election for Attorney General. These results in Table 19 show voting cohesion by Latino and Asian American voters: 80.4% of Latino voters and 89.7% of Asian American voters in San Diego County favored Harris, while 67.8% of non-Hispanic white voters preferred Gold. Ronald Gold won the most votes in total in San Diego County.

Table 21: Racially polarized voting analysis, Atty. General, 2014 general, San Diego County

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Attorney General, 2018			
Kamala Harris (A&B)	**80.4%**	**89.7%**	32.2%
Ronald Gold (W)*	19.6%	10.3%	**67.8%**

Italicized candidate is the incumbent. * Designates the winner in San Diego County. A&B=Asian American and Black candidate; W=Non-Hispanic white candidate.

Additional analyses of exogenous statewide elections with the method of ecological inference

The above results are conducted using ecological regression, which is one of the dominant methods used since *Thornburg v. Gingles* to measure racially polarized voting. However, we also estimated these results above using ecological inference (EI). These results are substantively similar to the results presented here using ecological regression (ER). Since there are not major differences in interpretation between the ER results presented in the text and the additional EI estimates, we do not display the EI results in the text.

In addition to these county-wide racially polarized voting analyses, we also estimated Latino voters' and non-Hispanic voters' preferences for these statewide candidates, but within each Supervisor district. These results are displayed in the appendix for greater information. This appendix simply lists the voting patterns among Latino voters, Asian American voters, and non-Hispanic white voters for these statewide candidates but focused only on the voters within each Supervisor district.

What Do All These Data Mean? What the IRC Needs to Know

The San Diego County Independent Redistricting Commission and FLO Analytics asked for guidance in interpreting these data as they draw new districts. Our report has established that racially polarized voting is present in San Diego County, and we have also offered data and information on the extent of coalition voting between Latino voters, Asian American voters, and Black voters. The IRC can also review the data in this report in regards to the frequency by which non-Hispanic white voters' candidates of choice defeat Latino, Asian American, and Black voters' preferred candidates.

The IRC and FLO Analytics have now asked us for data guidance on how best to calculate the percentage of Latino VAP, Asian American VAP, and Black VAP needed in district(s) to avoid vote dilution in districting proposals the IRC and FLO will draw.[18] We want to state that our role as racially polarized voting consultants is to present these data on racially polarized voting in this report, and that the drawing of the maps is the responsibility of the IRC and FLO Analytics, with the advice and guidance of the IRC's counsel. Once maps are drawn, we are able to evaluate district(s) in those proposed maps for whether they have the ability to elect Latino candidates of choice. We can also evaluate the maps for their ability to elect Asian American or other minority candidates of choice.

In terms of data-based guidance to the IRC and to FLO, the key takeaway from the data in this report on racially polarized voting is that context matters. The exact Latino VAP or CVAP needed in new district(s) in order for the district(s) to provide the ability to elect Latino candidates of choice depends on a number of specific factors contextual to any proposed district(s) the IRC and FLO may draw. The analyses presented in this report show that racially polarized voting exists in San Diego County, but it also showed variation in the size and magnitude of such racial polarization. This variation includes the district/region of the county in which Latino-ability-to-elect district(s) may be drawn, the extent of coalition voting between Latino voters and other minority groups (Asian American and Black voters) in different parts of the county, and other contextual factors specific to each proposed district such as the magnitude of white crossover voting.

Similarly, in terms of data-based guidance to the IRC and to FLO regarding the exact Asian American VAP or CVAP needed in new district(s) to provide the ability to elect Asian American candidates of choice: it also depends on contextual factors related to district/region of the county, the extent of coalition voting between Asian American voters and other minority groups, and other contextual factors within any proposed district. For instance, our data analyses by district showed that Latino and Asian American voters vote in coalition in some parts of the county with greater cohesion than in other parts of the county (as shown by the district-by-district RPV analyses in the report). Thus, any proposed maps of a district that may be drawn to enhance the voting power of Asian American voters; or of a district drawn to enhance a coalition of Latino, Asian American, and Black voters will need to be subject to an ability-to-elect analysis of the proposed map(s) and district(s).

[18] This is a key question in much of political science regarding minority ability-to-elect districts. Some older research uses formulas (see, e.g., Kimball Brace, Bernard Grofman, Lisa R. Handley, Richard G. Niemi. 1988. "Minority Voting Equality: The 65 Percent Rule in Theory and Practice." *Law & Policy* 10:1:43-62), while other research suggests that a specific Latino VAP or minority VAP percentage is conditional on factors such as region and time period (see, e.g., Christian Grose, 2011, *Congress in Black and White*, Chapter 7; David Lublin, Lisa Handley, Thomas Brunell, and Bernard Grofman, 2019, "Minority Success in Non-Majority Minority Districts." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics*).

Where and how Latino ability to elect district(s), Asian American ability to elect district(s), or minority coalition ability to elect district(s) are drawn will affect the percentage of a group needed to ensure an opportunity for Latino voters, Asian American voters, and minority voters to elect candidates of choice. Because our data analyses show that racially polarized voting exists in all parts of San Diego County, but that its magnitude varies across the geographies of the former 2012-20 enacted districts, the Latino VAP needed in a district may vary depending on which part of the county such district(s) are drawn.

When the IRC creates district(s) with the intention of providing the ability to elect Latino candidates of choice, any proposed district should be subject to an ability to elect analysis that considers the following variables: (1) a district's ability to elect Latino candidates of choice, based on an arithmetical analysis of past election results featuring Latino candidates of choice within any newly proposed district; (2) the size of the Latino VAP and CVAP in the district(s); (3) the size of coalition voting within the proposed district with other minority groups; (4) the extent of white crossover voting and (5) the extent of white racial bloc voting that leads to the defeat of Latino candidates of choice. The IRC and FLO should be cognizant to consult these data so that the Latino VAP is sizable enough so that Latino voters can elect candidates of choice both in primary and general election contests for Supervisor; but not so sizable so as to dilute Latino voting strength in surrounding districts.

Similar data are needed if the IRC intends to create district(s) with the intention of providing the ability to elect Asian American candidates of choice. The IRC will want to consider all of the above factors in any proposed district(s) and to consider (1) a district's ability to elect Asian American candidates of choice, based on an arithmetical analysis of past election results featuring Asian American candidates of choice within any newly proposed district; (2) the size of the Asian VAP and CVAP in the district(s); (3) the size of coalition voting within the proposed district with other minority groups; (4) the extent of white crossover voting; and (5) the extent of white racial bloc voting that leads to the defeat of Asian American candidates of choice. Again, the IRC and FLO should be cognizant to consult these data so the Asian American VAP is large enough so that Asian American voters can elect candidates of choice in both the primary and general election contests for Supervisor; but not so sizable so as to dilute Asian American voting strength in surrounding districts.

Now that the racially polarized voting analyses are complete, we look forward to evaluating proposed maps and districts using an ability to elect analysis as detailed in the data-based guidance above.

Appendices

Appendix A: Ecological Inference (EI) estimates of racially polarized voting, exogenous elections, San Diego County (L=Latino candidate; W=non-Hispanic white candidate; B=Black candidate):

Table A1: Vote for Lt. Governor, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Ed Hernandez (L)	59%	41%	21%
Eleni Kounalakis (W)	41%	59%	79%

Table A2: Vote for Secretary of State, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Alex Padilla (L)	89%	73%	44%
Mark Meuser (W)	11%	27%	56%

Table A3: Vote for Attorney General, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Xavier Becerra (L)	88%	69%	42%
Steven Bailey (W)	12%	31%	58%

Table A4: Vote for Insurance Commissioner, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Ricardo Lara (L)	86%	71%	30%
Steve Poizner (W)	14%	29%	70%

Table A5: Vote for U.S. Senate, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Kevin de León (L)	53%	13%	39%
Dianne Feinstein (W)	46%	87%	61%

Table A6: Vote for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Tony Thurmond (L/B)	50%	54%	44%
Marshall Tuck (W)	50%	46%	56%

Table A7: Vote for U.S. Senate, 2016 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Loretta Sanchez (L)	66%	40%	23%
Kamala Harris (A/B)	34%	60%	77%

Table A8: Vote for US President, 2020 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Biden (W) / Harris (B)	78%	68%	45%
Trump (W) / Pence (W)	22%	32%	55%

Table A9: Vote for Controller, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Betty Yee (A)	88%	75%	44%
Konstantinos Roditis (W)	12%	25%	56%

Table A10: Vote for Treasurer, 2018 general election, San Diego County, ecological inference (EI)

Candidate	Latino voter %	Asian-American voter %	Non-Hisp. white voter %
Fiona Ma (A)	88%	75%	43%
Greg Conlon (W)	12%	25%	57%

Appendix B: Homogenous Precinct Analysis (HPA)

Another method other than ecological regression and ecological inference for determining racially polarized voting is homogenous precinct analysis. In practice, homogenous precincts are defined as those where one racial group makes up a very large percentage of the precinct. For example, a homogenous Latino precinct would be one in which 90% or greater of the precinct is Latino. A homogenous precinct analysis offers one method of making inferences about Latino voter preferences given that nearly all voters in a precinct are Latino. We then compare vote preferences in homogenous Latino precincts against vote outcomes in homogenous non-Hispanic white precincts. Below, we show voting patterns for Supervisor candidates in precincts that are >90% Latino, >80% Latino, and >70% Latino in one Supervisor district with a large Latino population and thus a larger number of homogenous precincts to analyze.

There are not sufficient homogenous precincts in Supervisor districts 2 through 5 for reliable estimates using HPA. Thus, we only present HPA results for District 1. Further, in district 1, there are not enough homogenous Asian precincts to analyze.

In Supervisor District 1, we analyzed precincts that were at least 90% Latino, 80% Latino, and 70% Latino. There were varying levels of homogenous precincts at these different cutoff levels (70, 80, 90) so we present all three. We present data on the 2012 general and 2020 primary, which is generally consistent with the results presented from ecological regression in the text and from ecological inference in the appendix.

Table B1. Homogenous Latino Precincts, Supervisor District 1

	90% Latino	80% Latino	70% Latino
2012 Primary Election			
*Greg Cox**	67%	68%	66%
Brant Will	33%	32%	34%
2020 Primary Election			
Henry Belisle	2%	2%	3%
Rafa Castellanos	11%	11%	12%
Alex Galicia	6%	6%	7%
Ben Hueso*	41%	39%	37%
Camilo Marquez	2%	2%	2%
Sophia Rodriguez	16%	16%	16%
Nora Vargas*	23%	22%	21%
Tony Villafranca	1%	1%	2%
2020 General Election			
Ben Hueso	45%	48%	48%
Nora Vargas*	55%	52%	52%

Table B2. Homogenous non-Hispanic white Precincts, Supervisor District 1

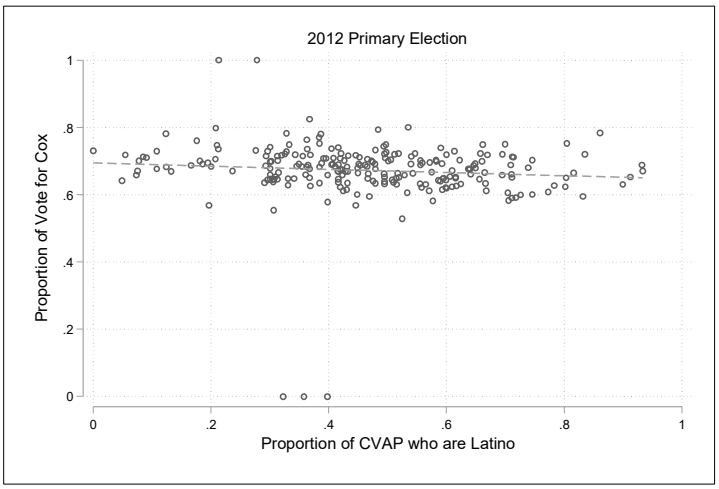
	90% white	80% white	70% white
2012 Primary Election			
Greg Cox*	73%	70%	70%
Brant Will	28%	30%	30%
2020 Primary Election			
Henry Belisle	3%	4%	3%
Rafa Castellanos	21%	24%	23%
Alex Galicia	26%	22%	20%
Ben Hueso*	16%	20%	20%
Camilo Marquez	3%	4%	3%
Sophia Rodriguez	7%	9%	11%
Nora Vargas*	24%	15%	14%
Tony Villafranca	2%	3%	5%

Appendix C: Visualizations of voting patterns, Board of Supervisor Districts, 2012-20

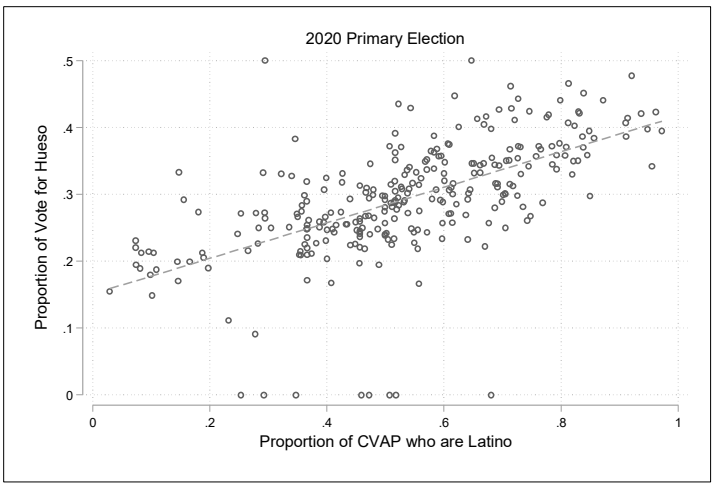
In addition to the results presented in the text of the report and in the other appendices, we also wanted to present visual plots of the relationship between the percentage of a racial/ethnic group in a precinct and vote percentage in each precinct for the candidate of choice. Below are these visualizations where we plot the % of the vote received for each candidate preferred by the most Latino voters in each election contest on the y-axis; and the x-axis is the % Latino in the precinct. Steep slopes may indicate high levels of racial polarization. These visualizations provide supplemental information to the estimates provided in the tables in the text of the report.

Further, while not displayed in the text, we also examined whether the percentage Latino, percentage Asian, and percentage non-Hispanic white was correlated with the percentage vote share at a statistically significant level for the ecological regression analyses presented in the text.

District 1, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice

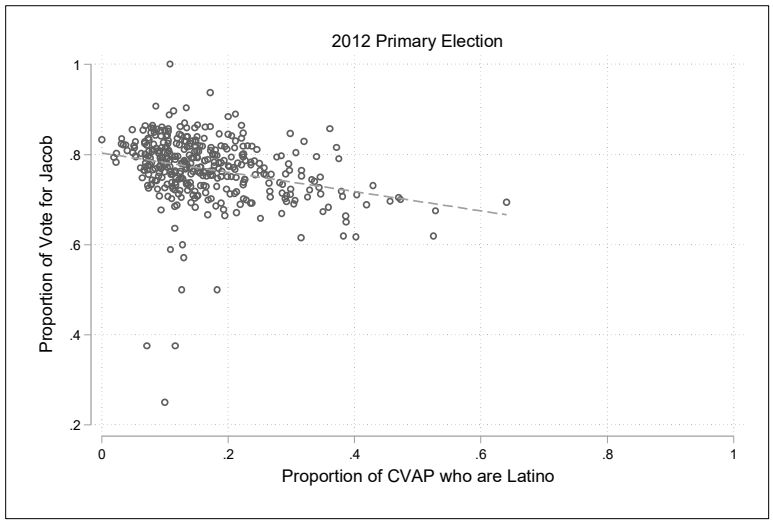


R^2=.008

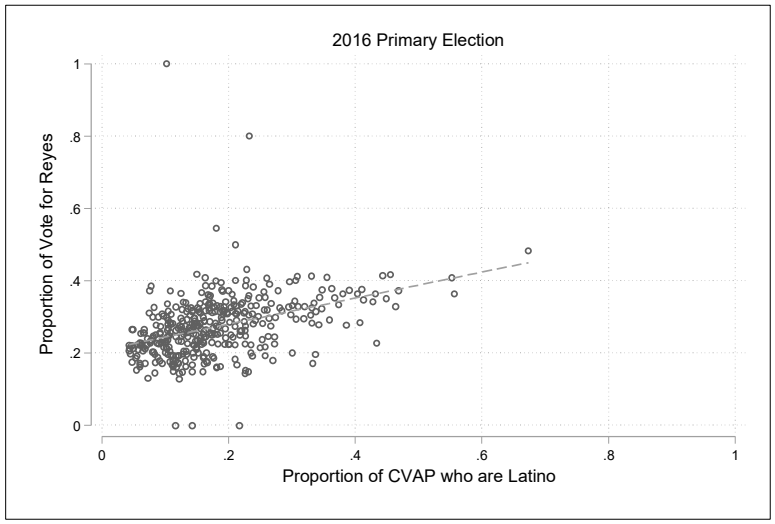


R^2=0.364

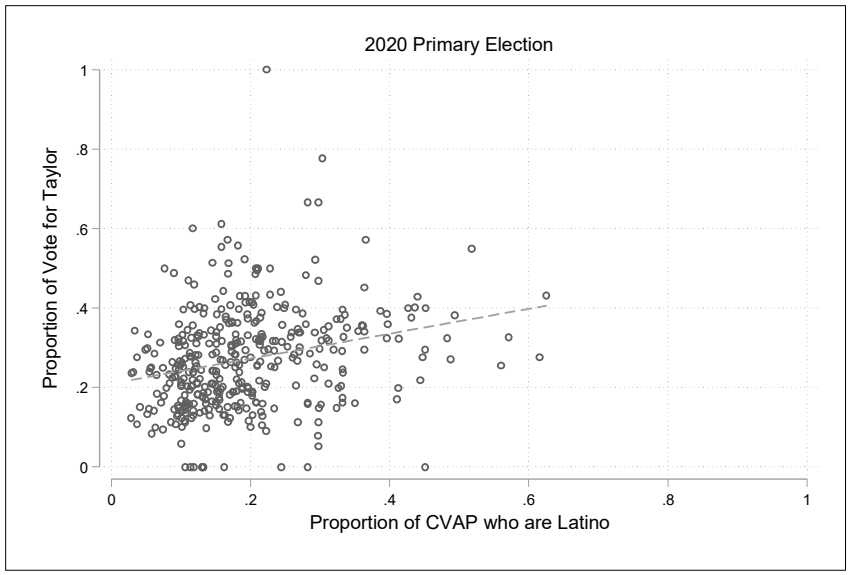
District 2, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice



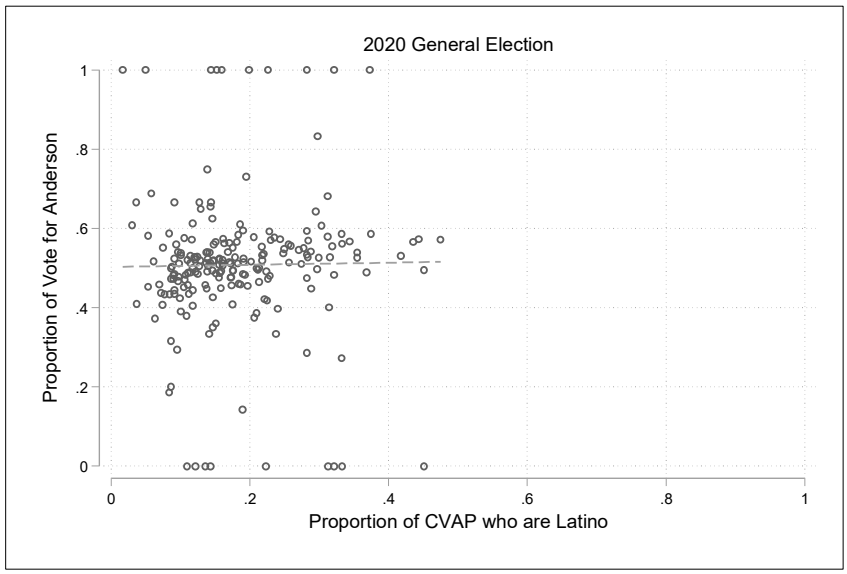
R^2=0.076



R^2=0.155

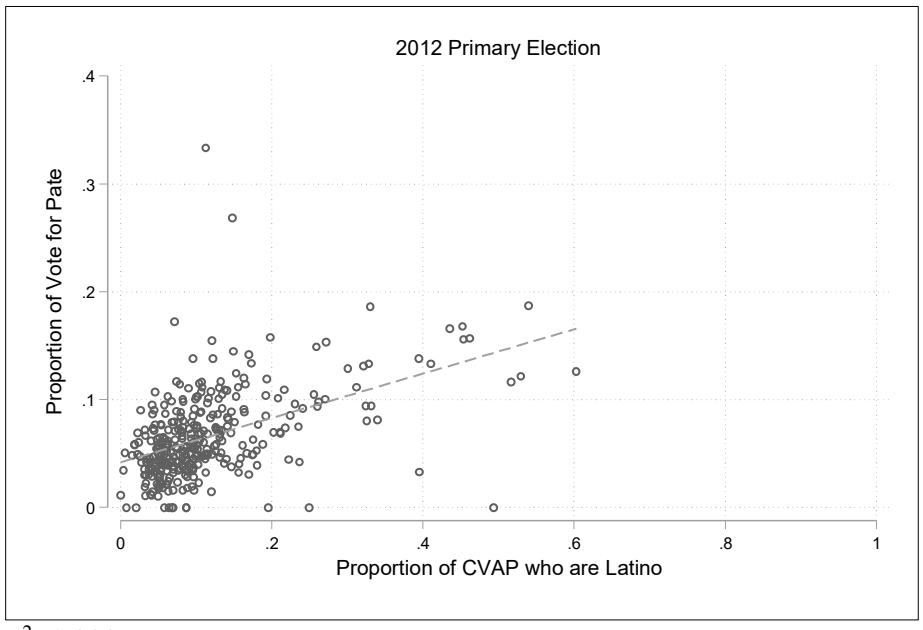


R^2=0.065

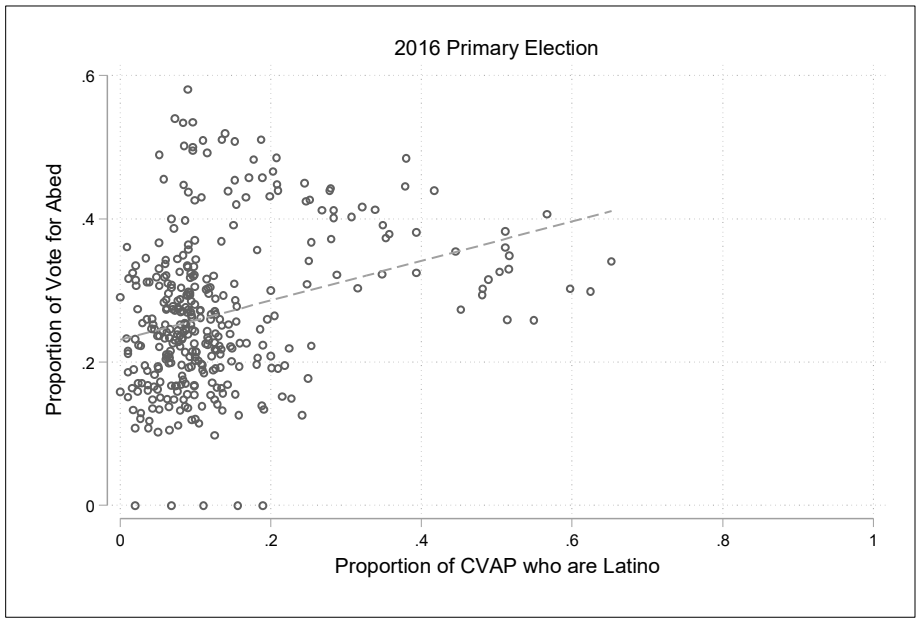


R^2=0.0002

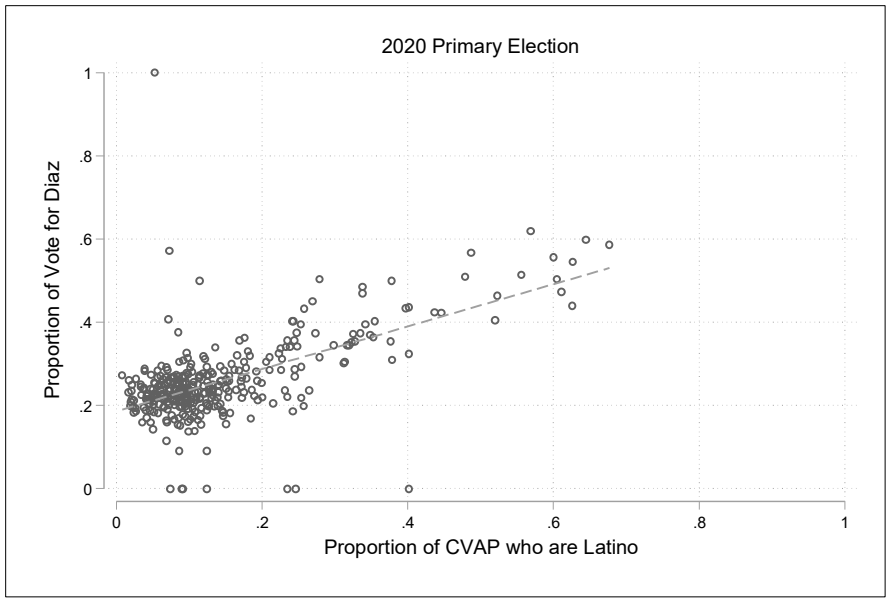
District 3, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice



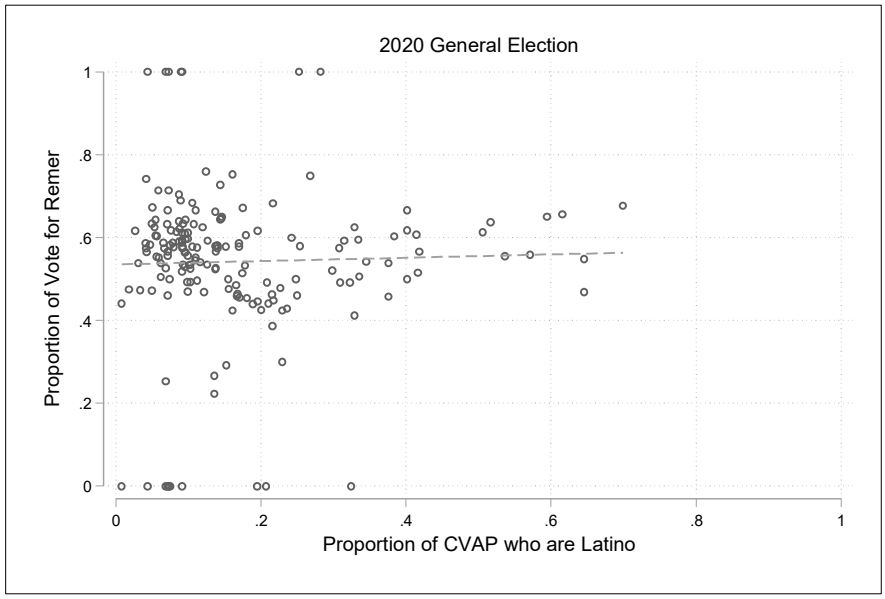
R^2=0.232



R^2=0.091

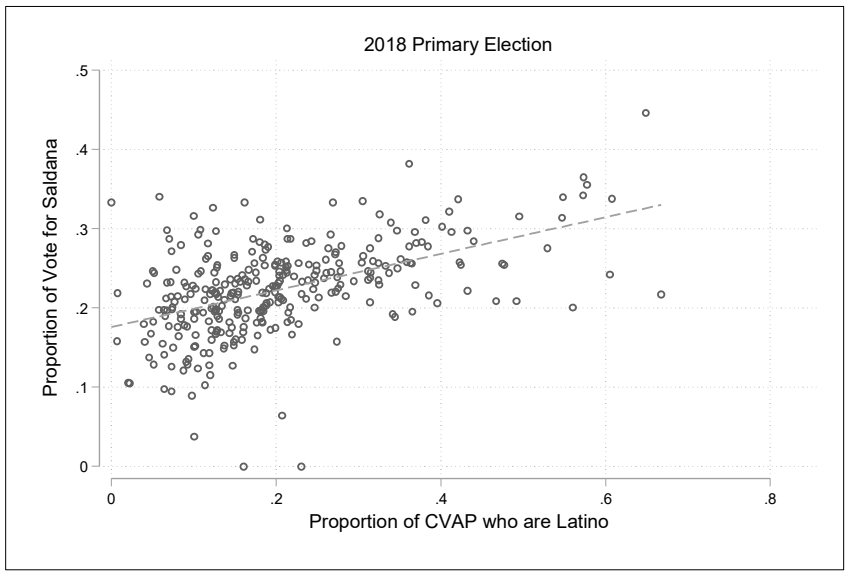


R^2=0.373

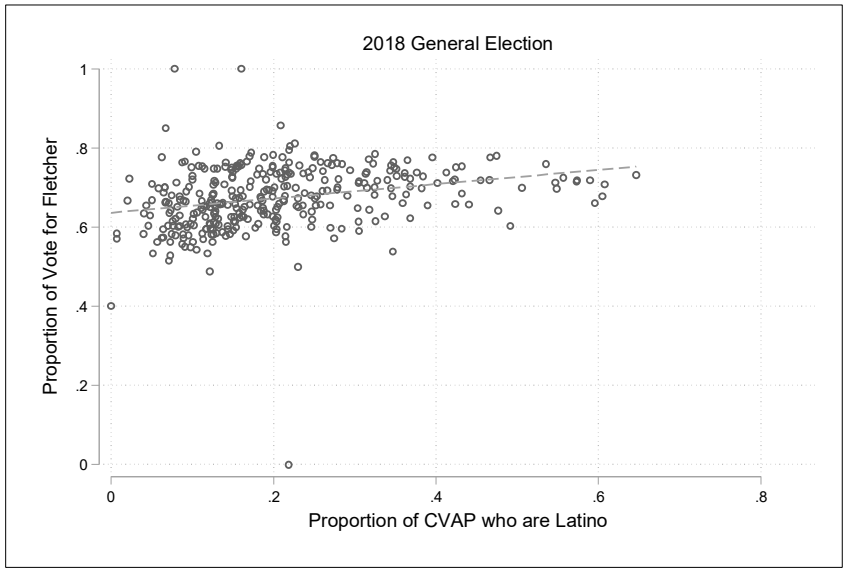


R^2=0.0009

District 4, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice

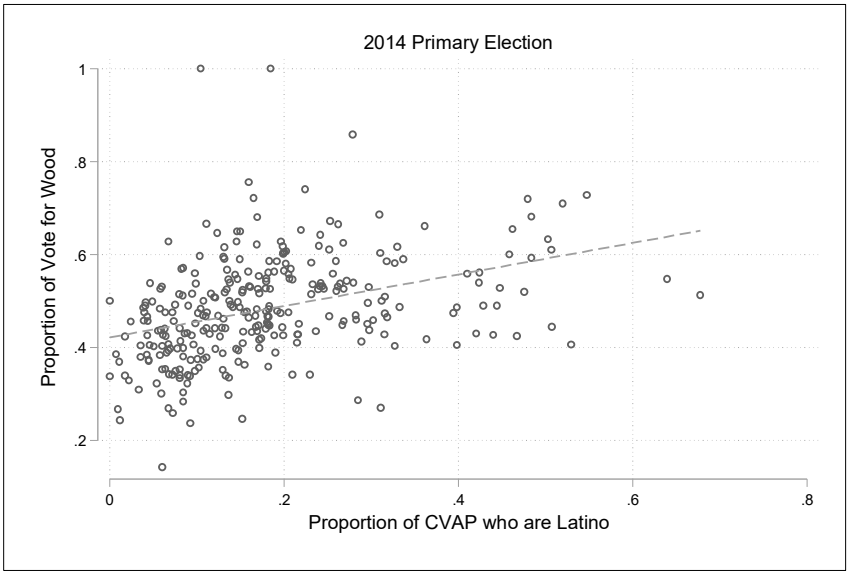


R^2=0.246

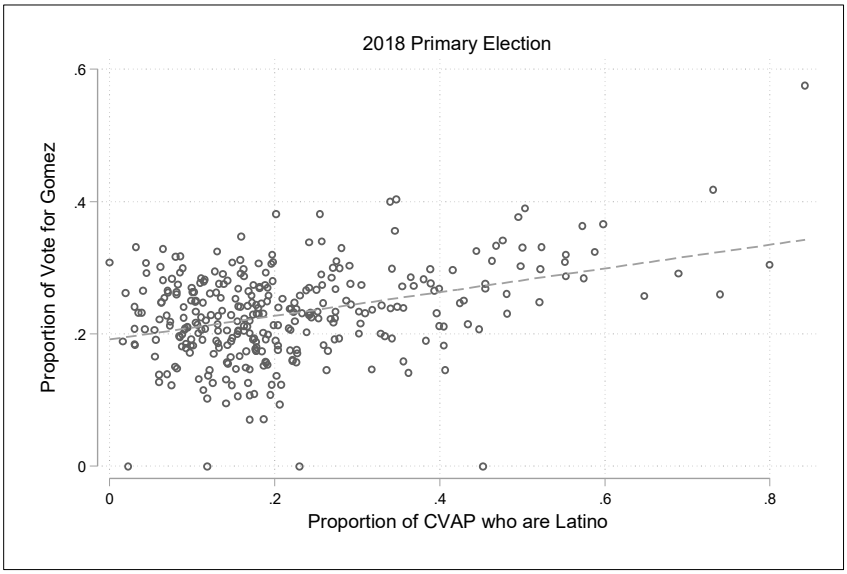


R^2=0.747

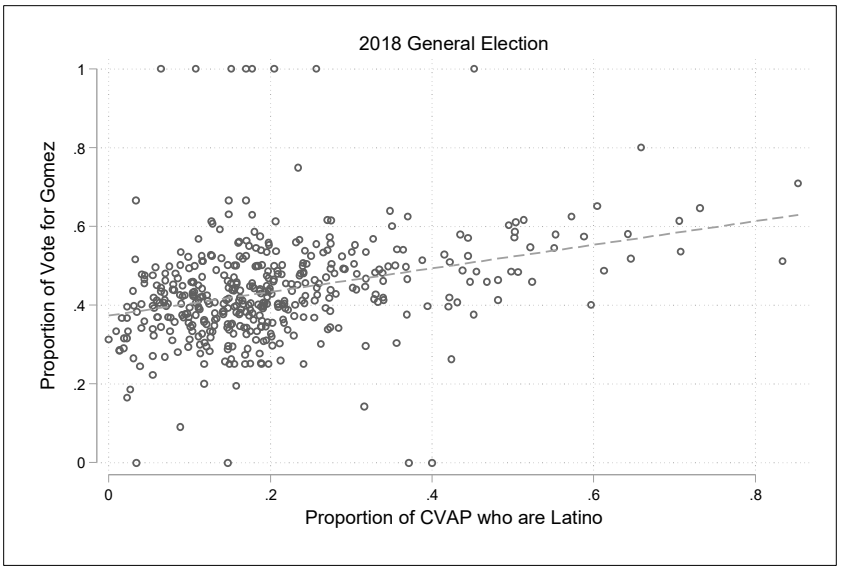
District 5, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Plots of % Latino on % Vote for Latino Candidates of Choice



R^2=0.138



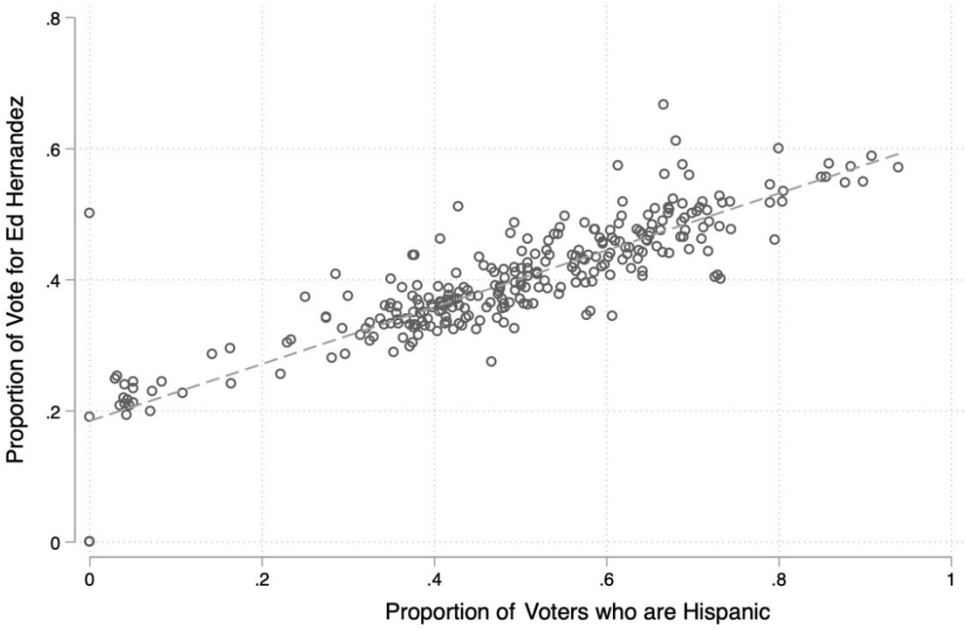
R^2=0.138


2018 General Election
Proportion of Vote for Gomez
1
.8
.6
.4
.2
0
0
.2
.4
.6
.8
Proportion of CVAP who are Latino

R^2=0.099

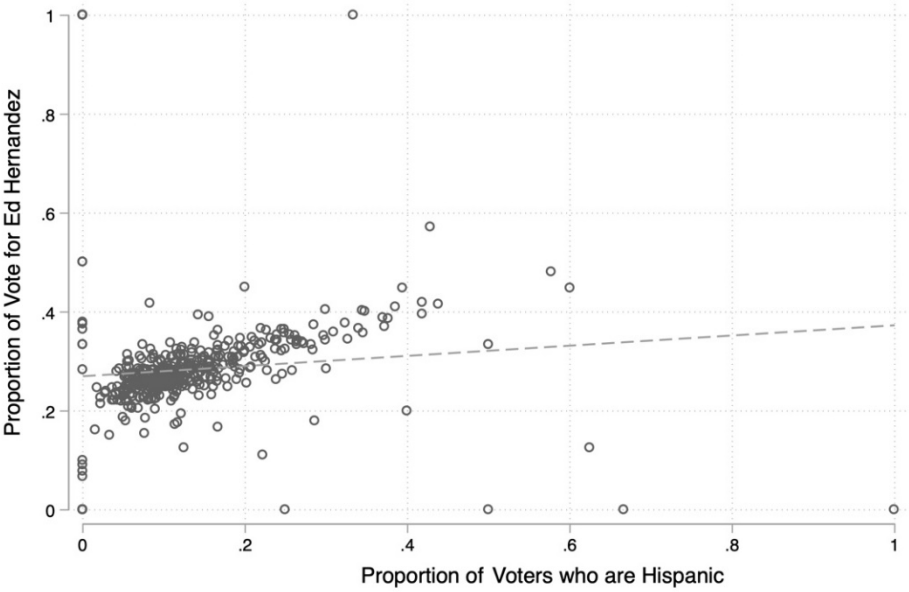
Appendix: Visualizations of voting patterns, exogenous statewide elections featuring Latino vs. Non-Latino candidates, estimated in Board of Supervisor Districts, 2012-20

Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 1



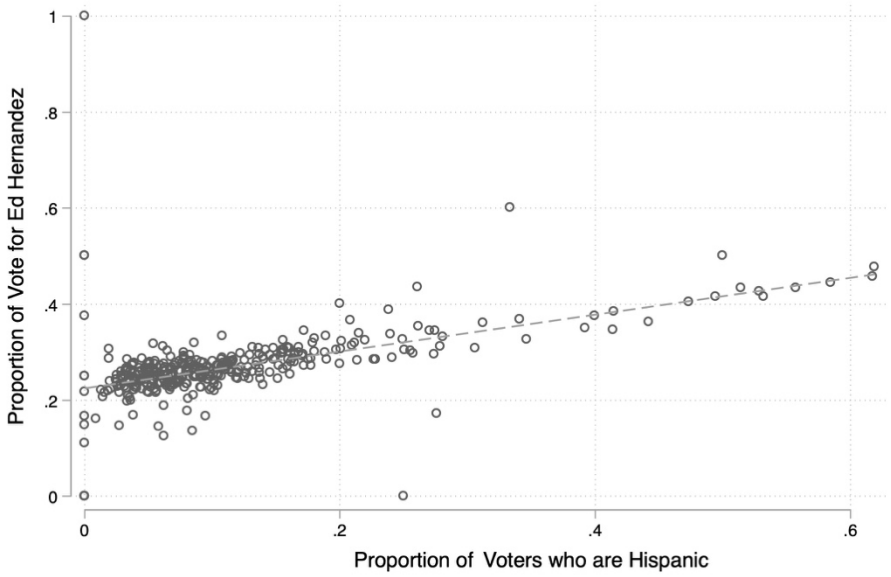
R^2 = 0.750

Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 2



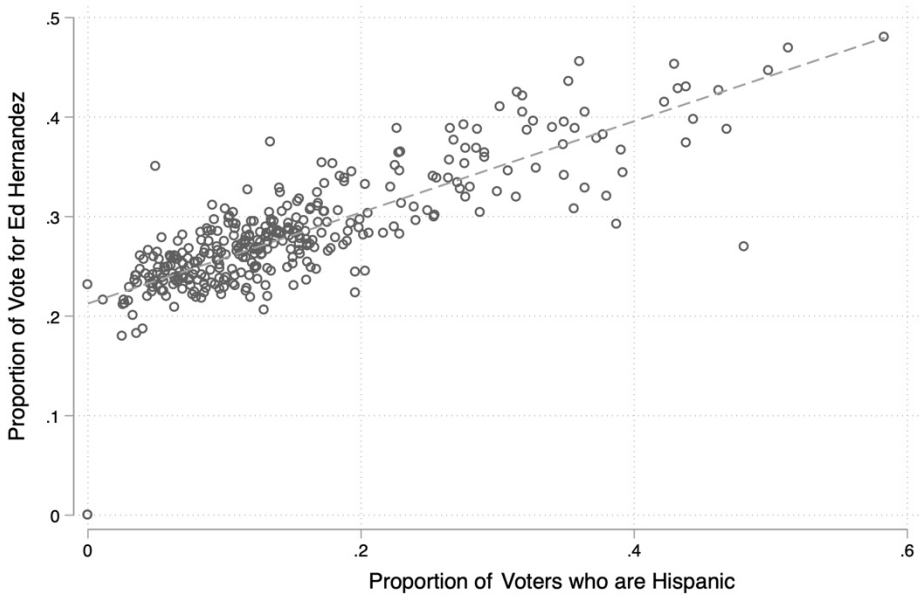
R^2 = 0.010

Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 3



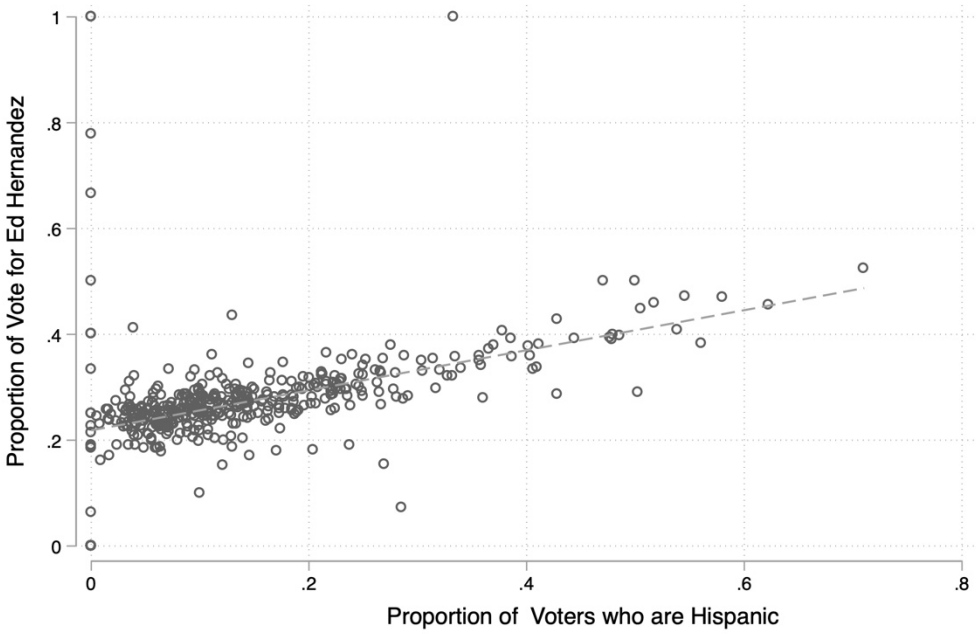
R^2 = 0.280

Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 4



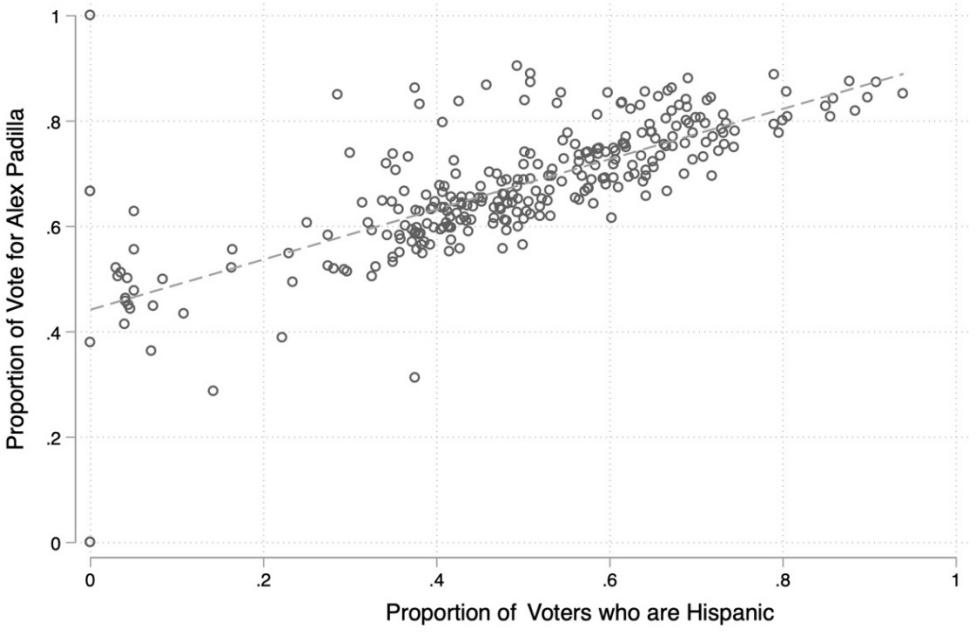
R^2 = 0.668

Lieutenant Governor, 2018, Supervisor District 5



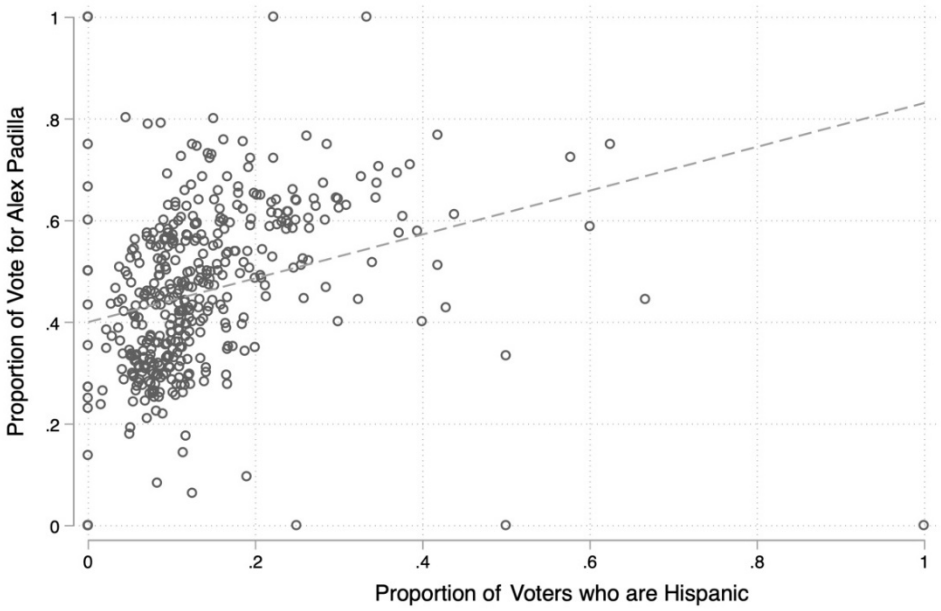
R^2 = 0.195

Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 1



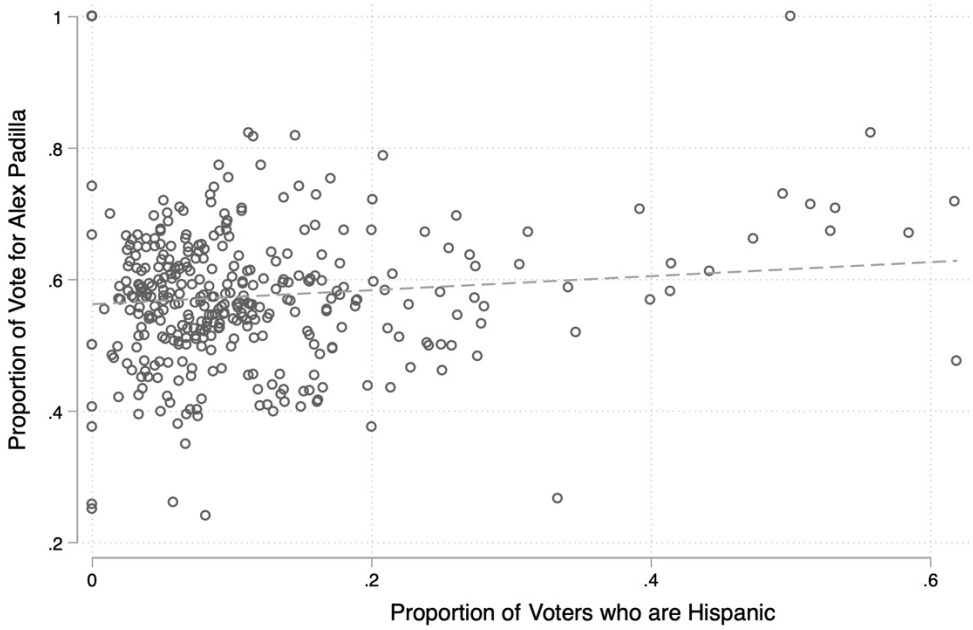
R^2 = 0.531

Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 2

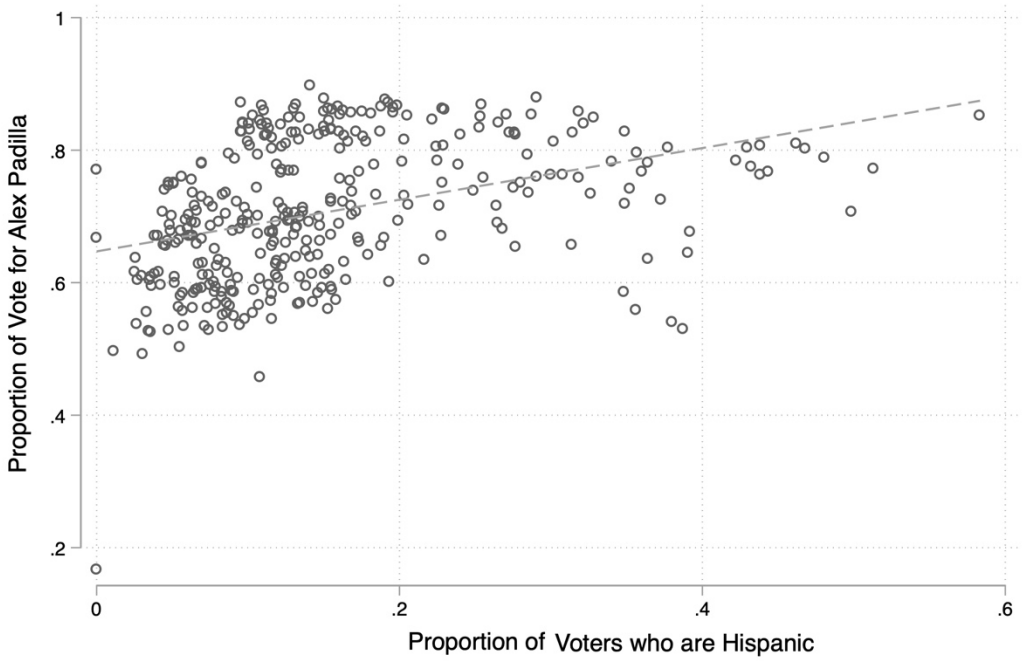


R^2 = 0.076

Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 3

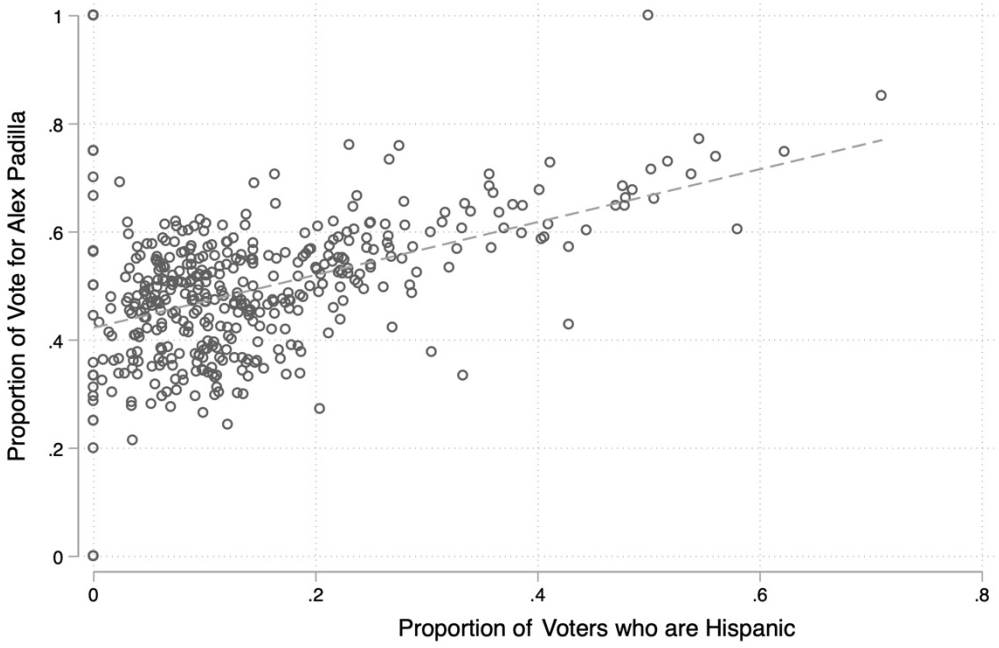


R^2 = 0.010



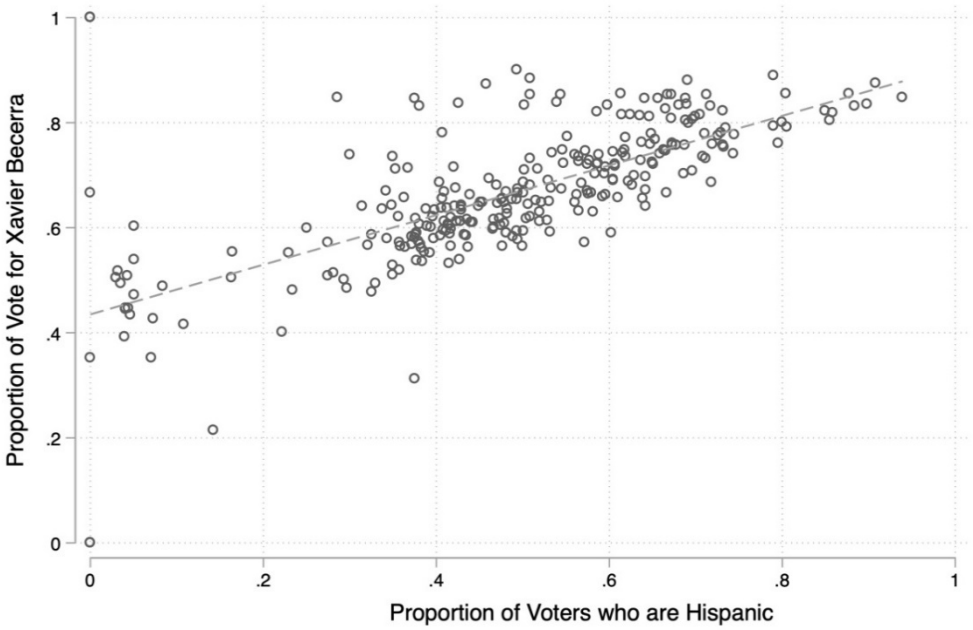
R^2 = 0.145

Secretary of State, 2018, Supervisor District 5



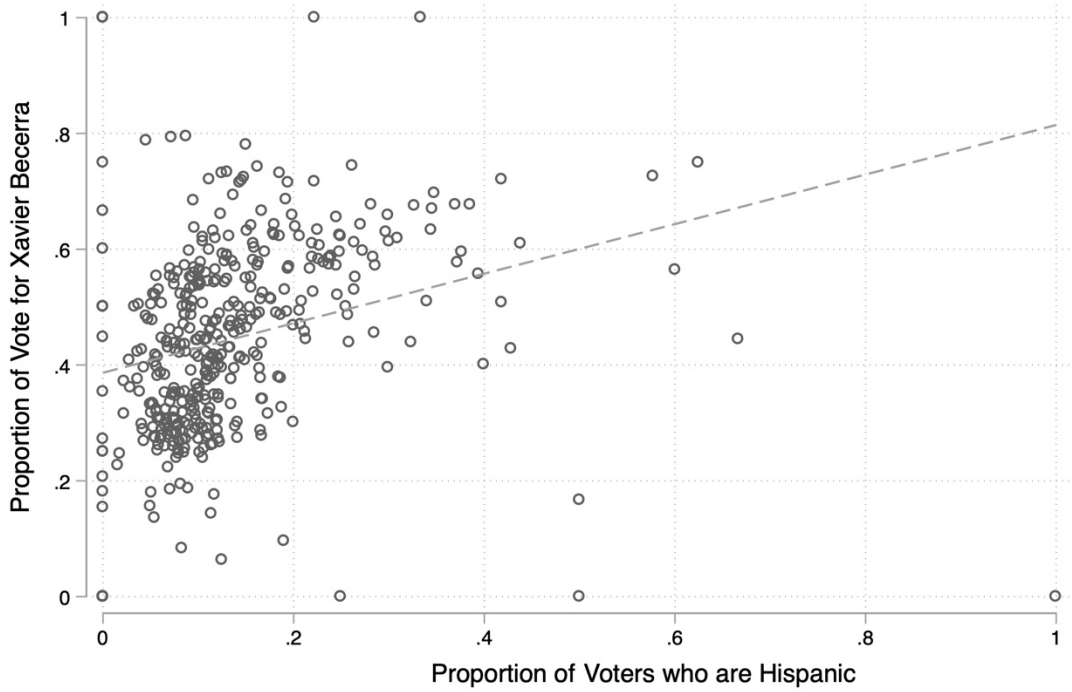
R^2 = 0.191

Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 1



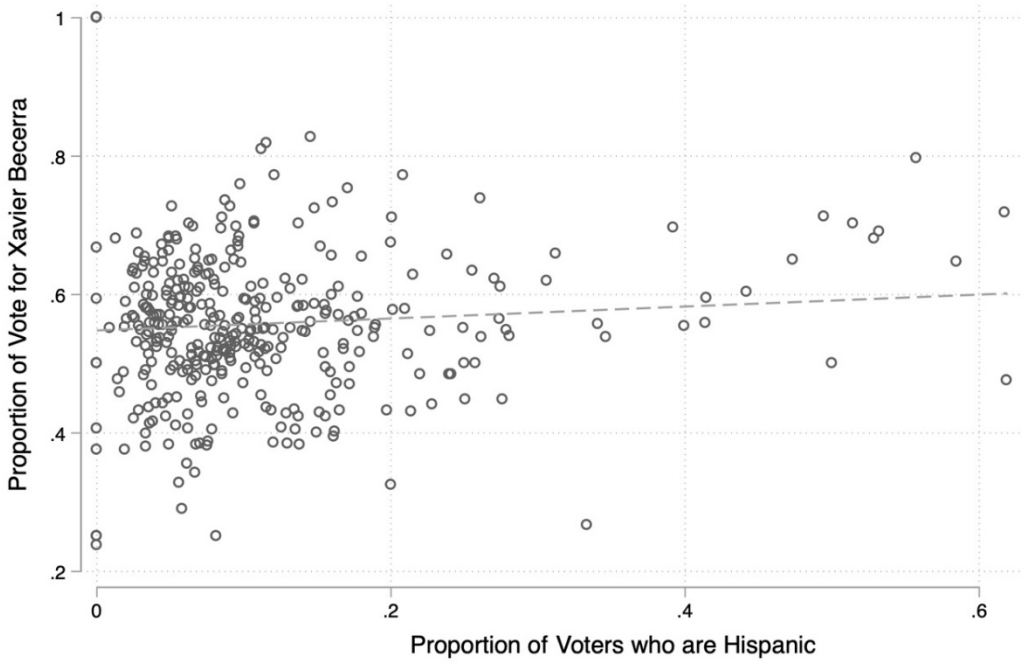
R^2 =0.482

Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 2



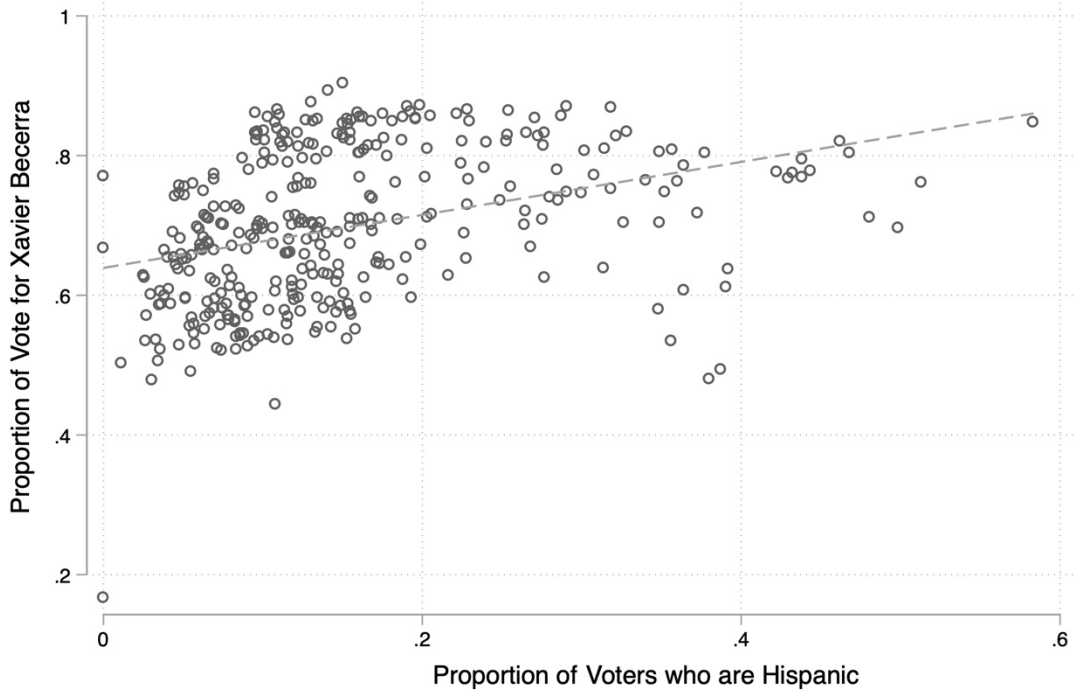
R^2 = 0.074

Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 3



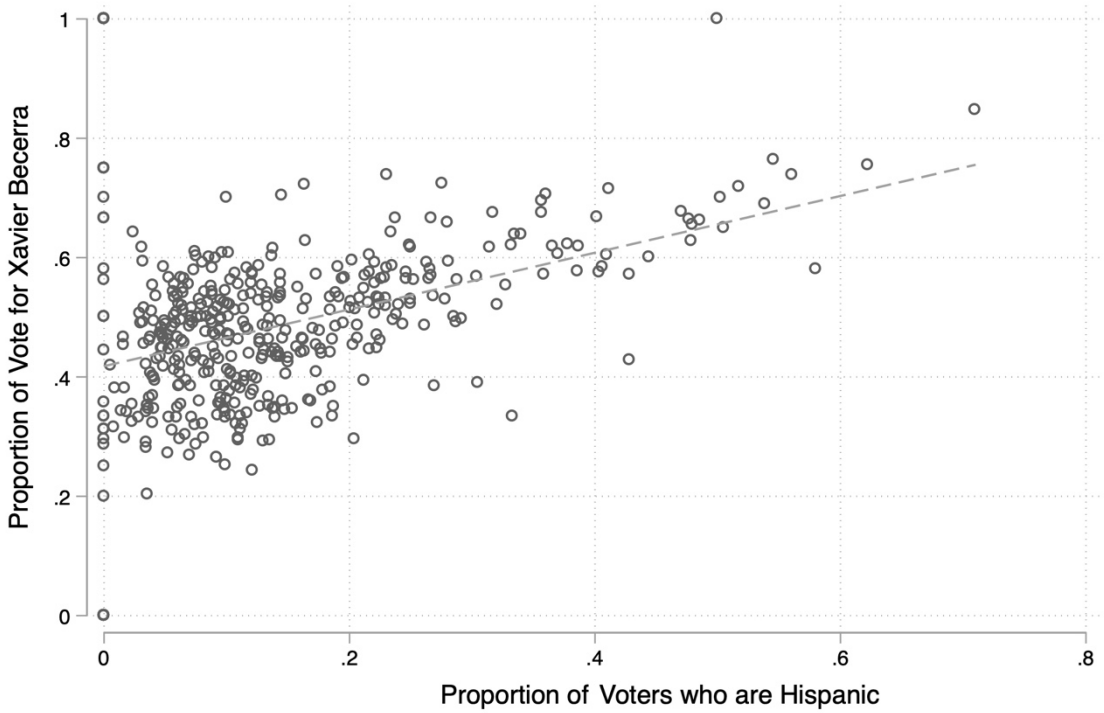
R^2 = 0.006

Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 4



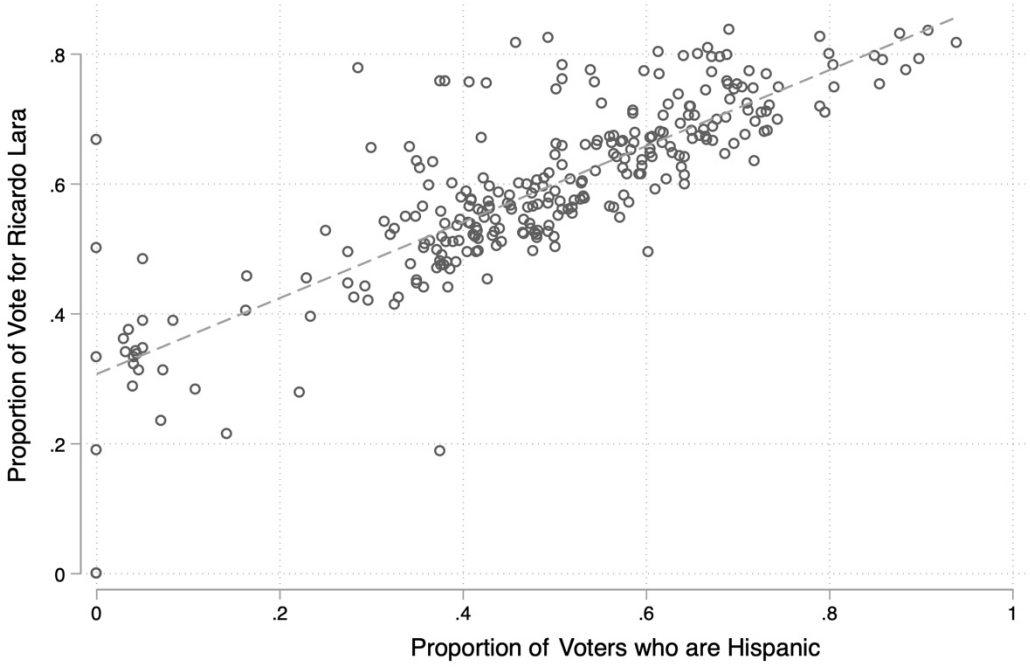
R^2 = 0.129

Attorney General, 2018, Supervisor District 5



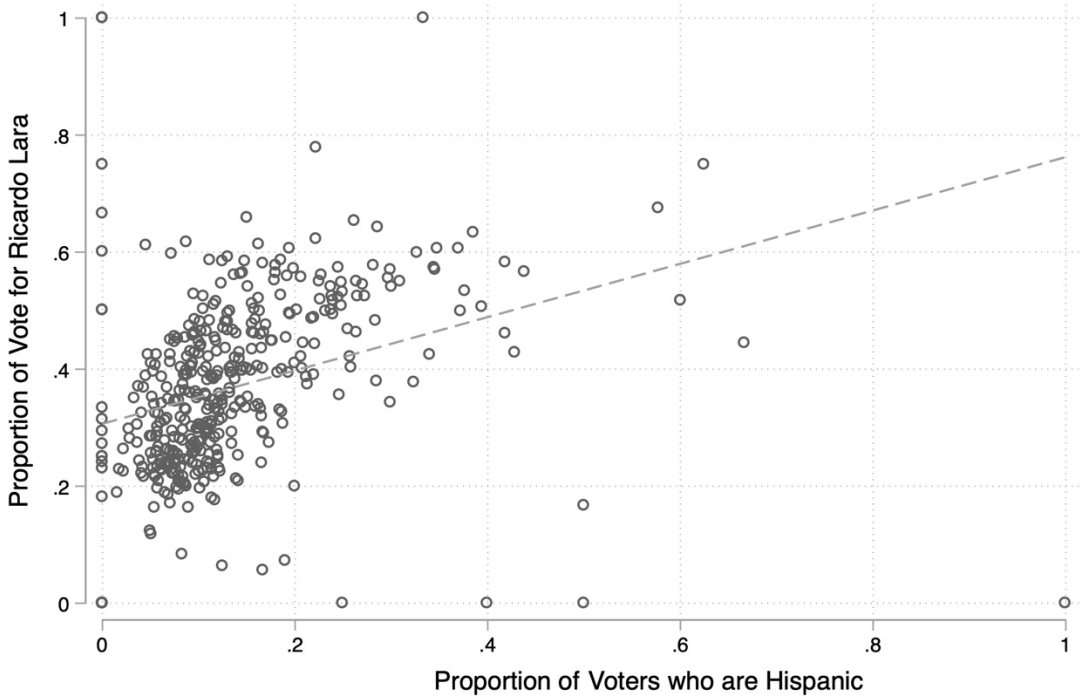
R^2 = 0.170

Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 1



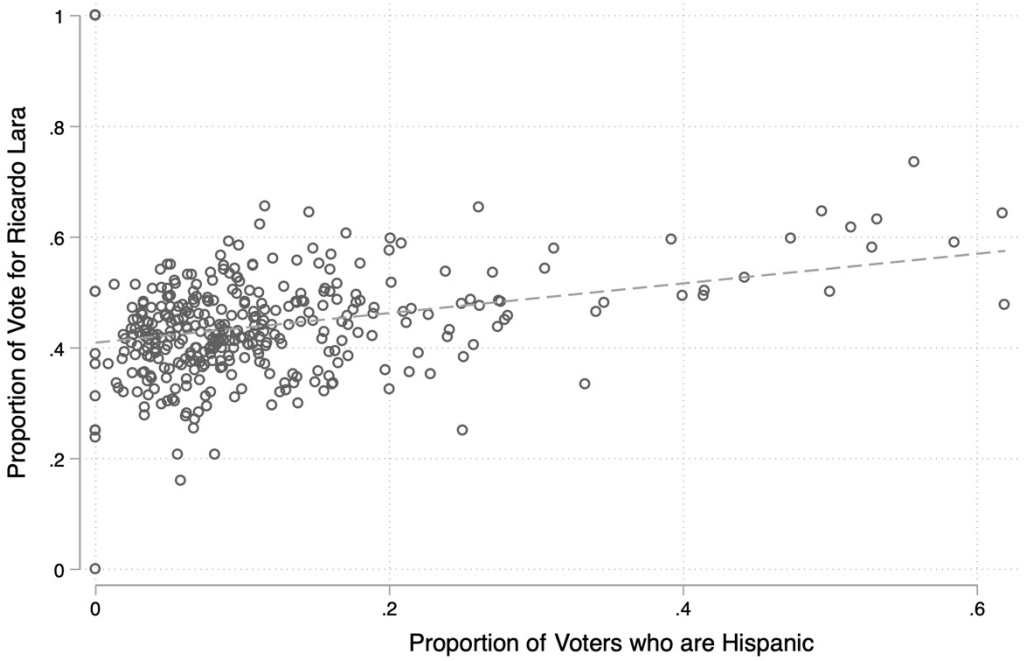
R^2 = 0.672

Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 2



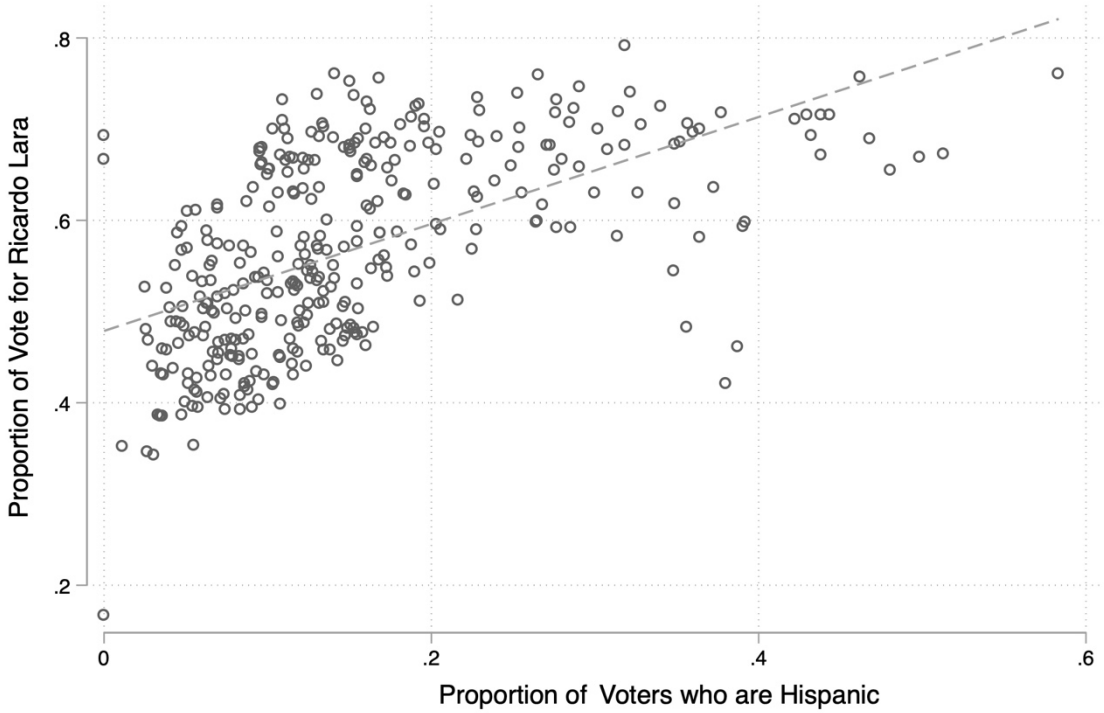
R^2 = 0.106

Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 3



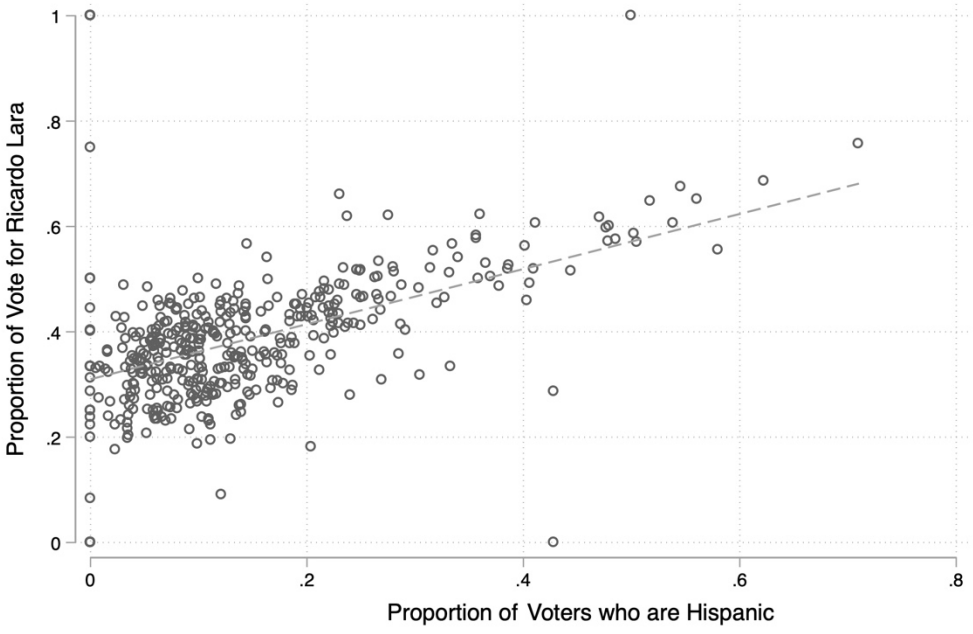
R^2 = 0.070

Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 4



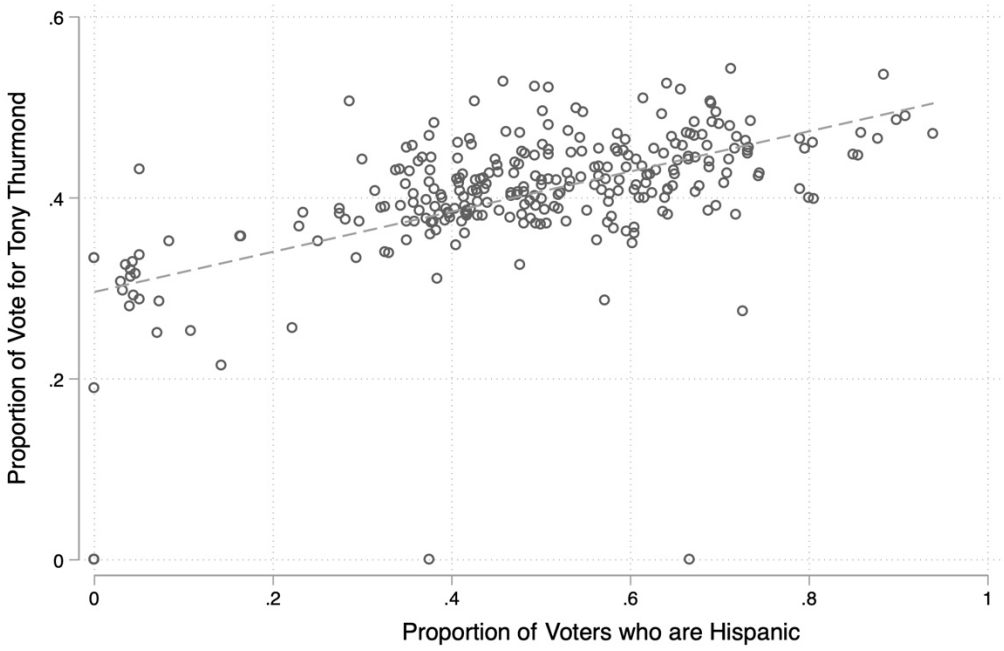
R^2 = 0.320

Insurance Commissioner, 2018, Supervisor District 5



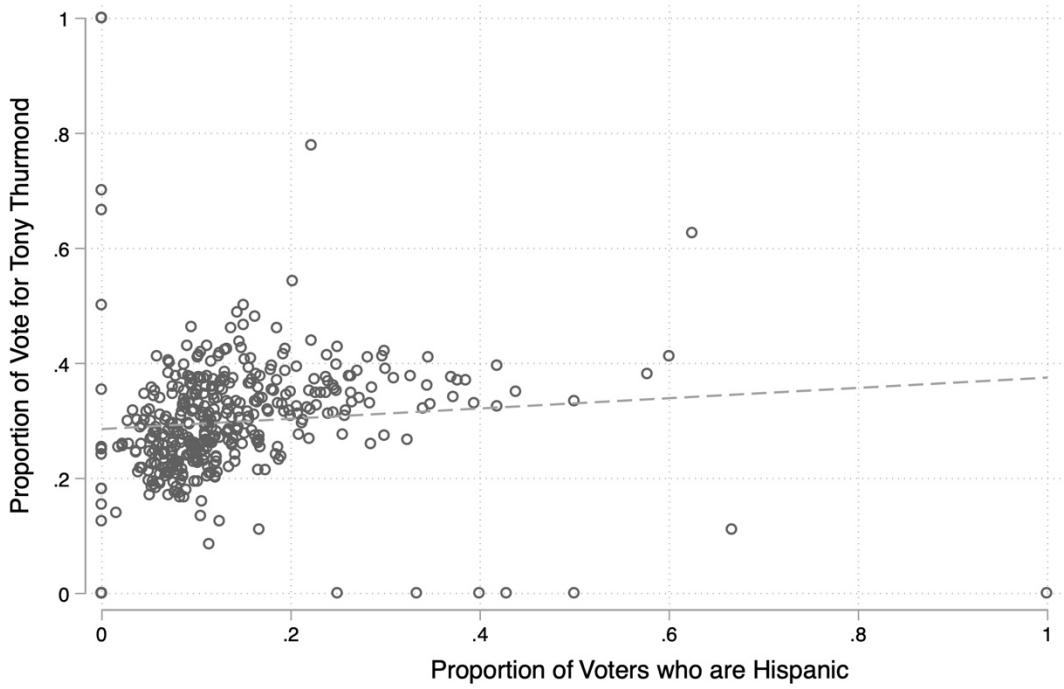
R^2 = 0.222

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 1



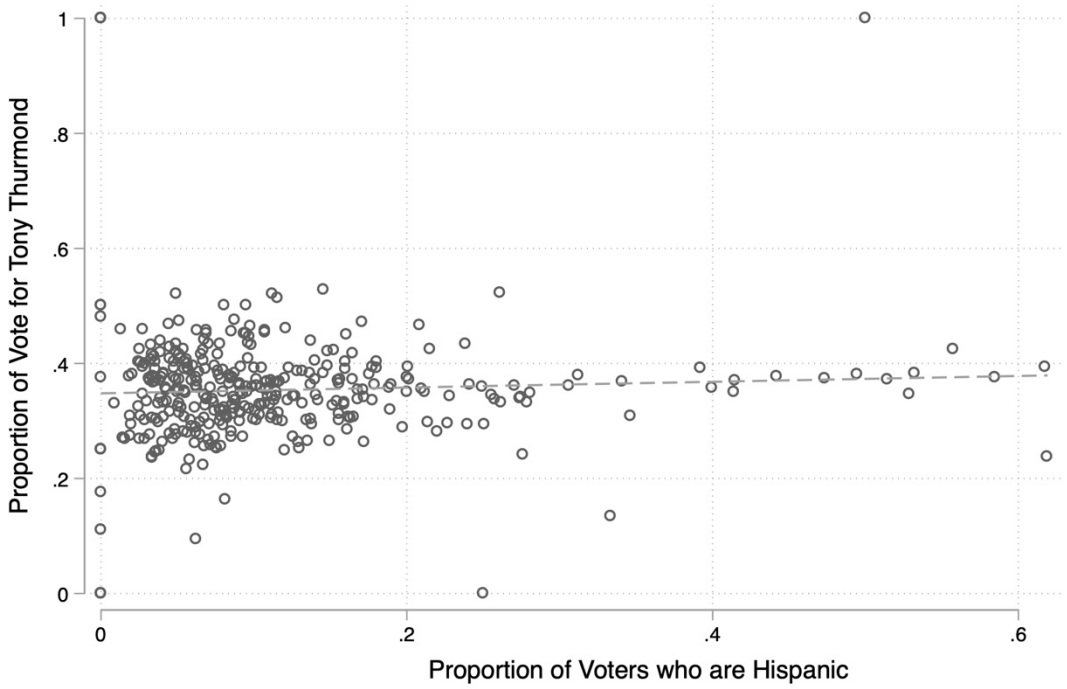
R^2 = 0.313

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 2



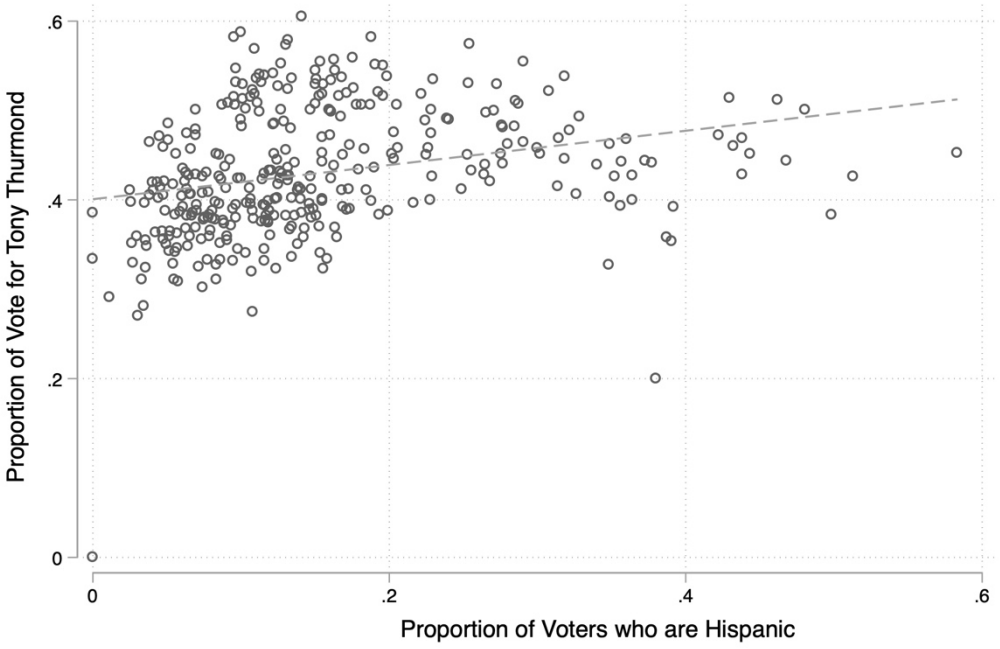
R^2 = 0.007

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 3



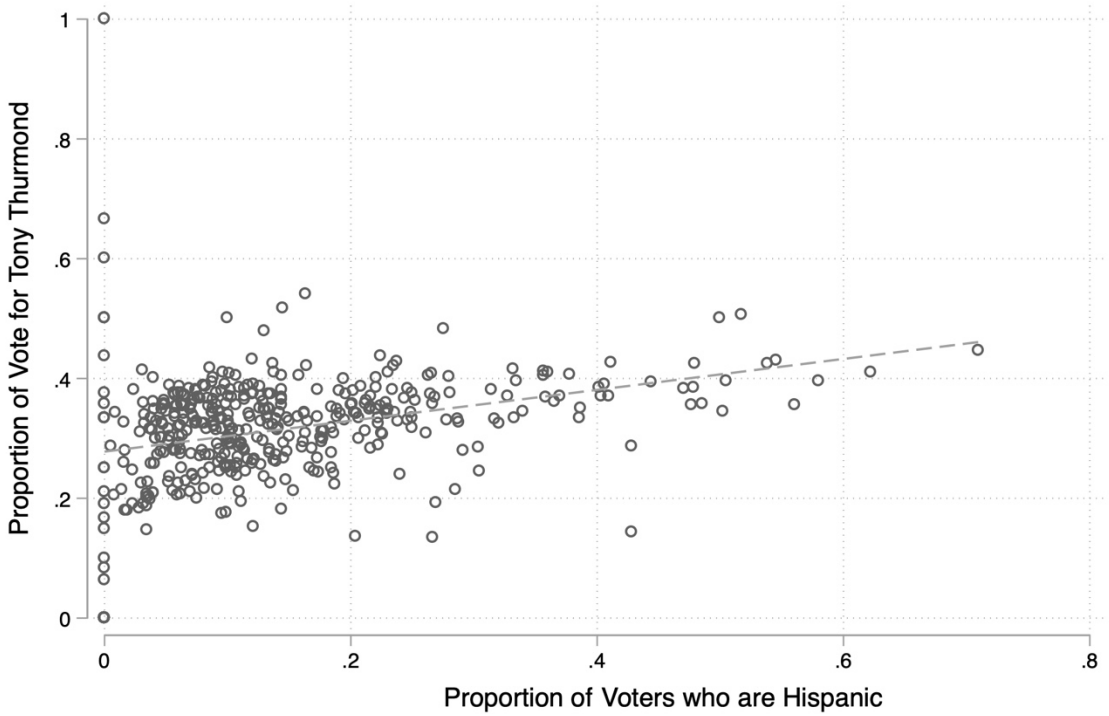
R^2 = 0.003

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 4



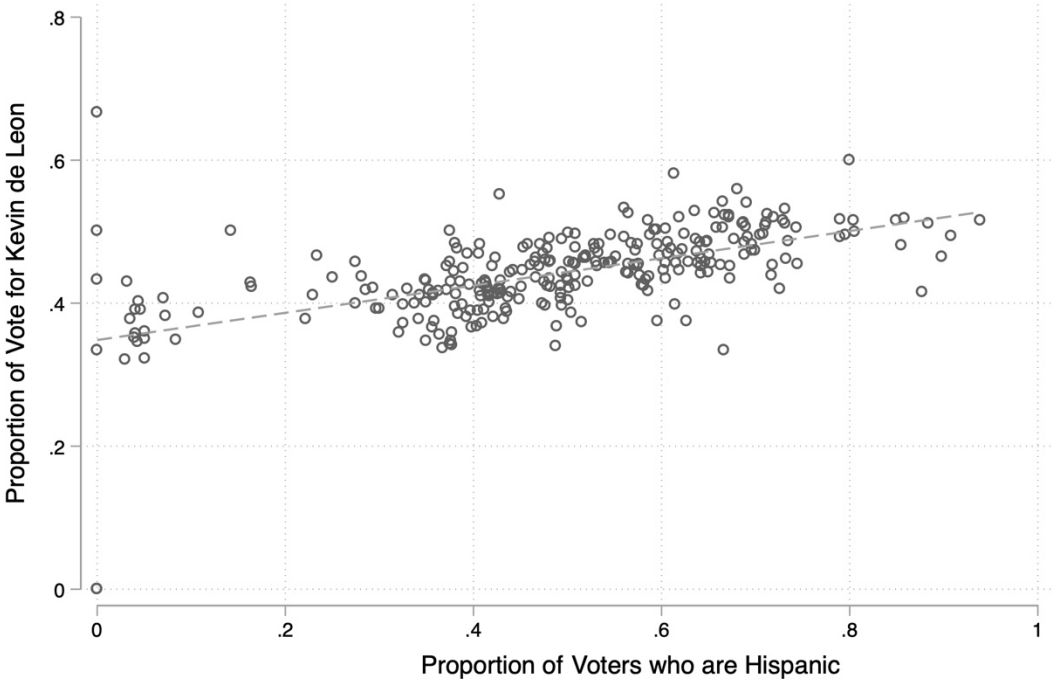
R^2 = 0.075

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018, Supervisor District 5



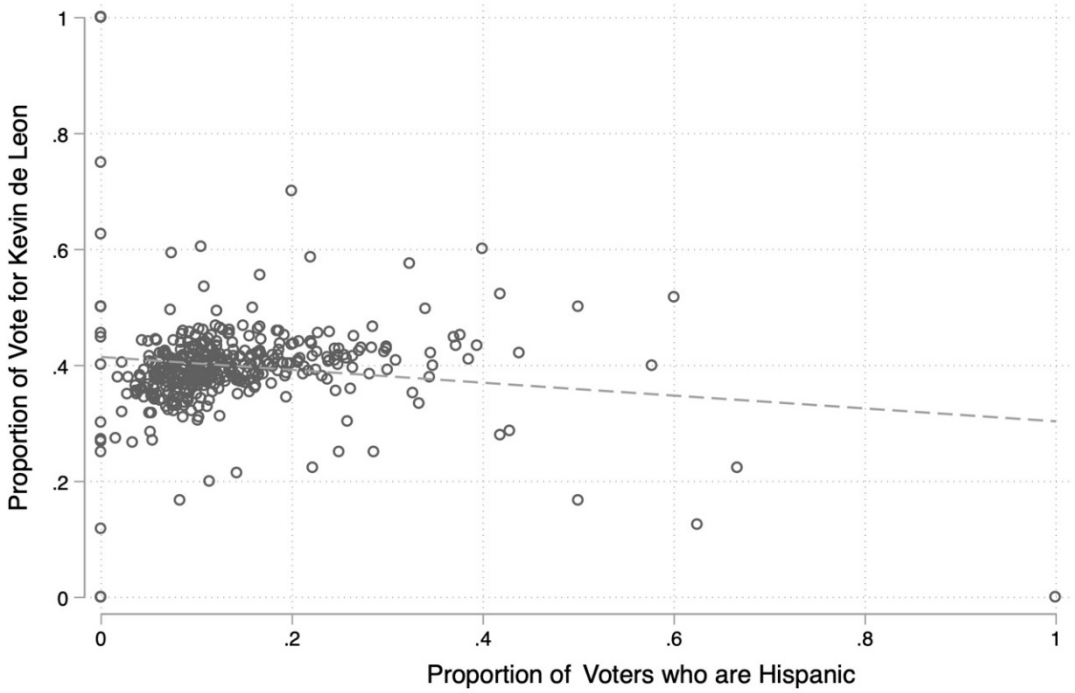
R^2 = 0.105

United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 1



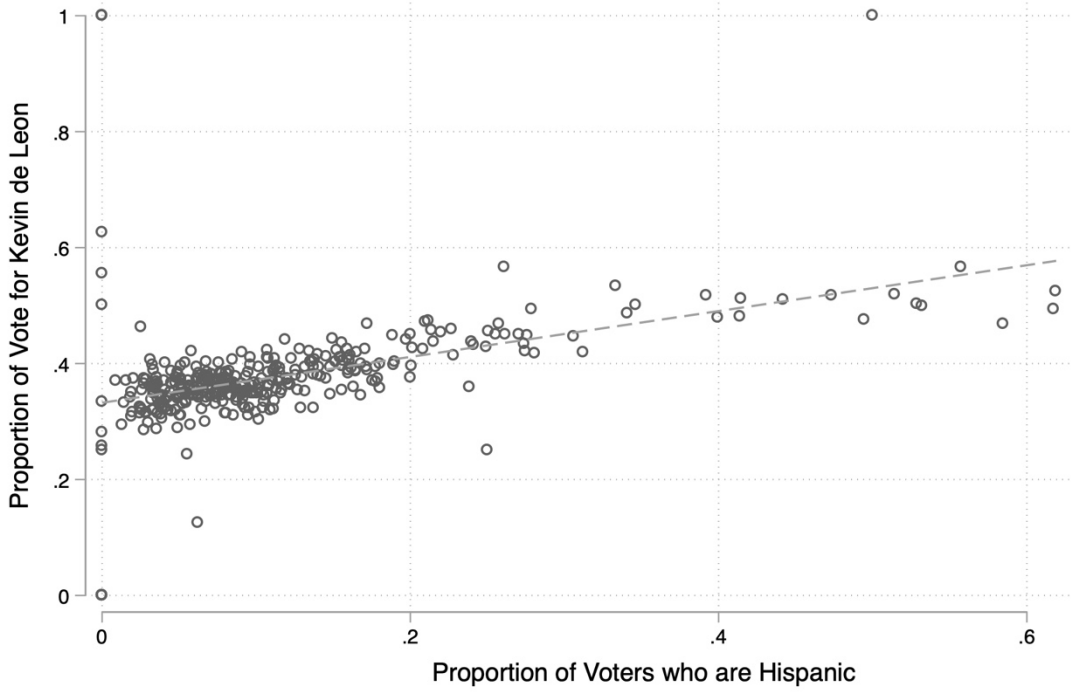
R^2 = 0.330

United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 2



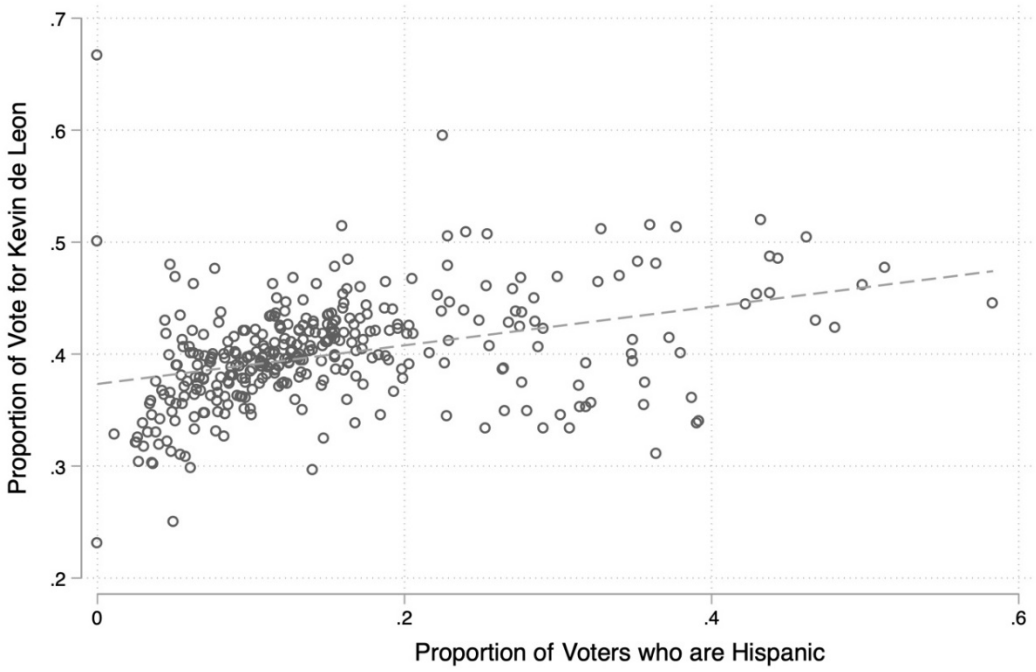
R^2 = 0.013

United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 3



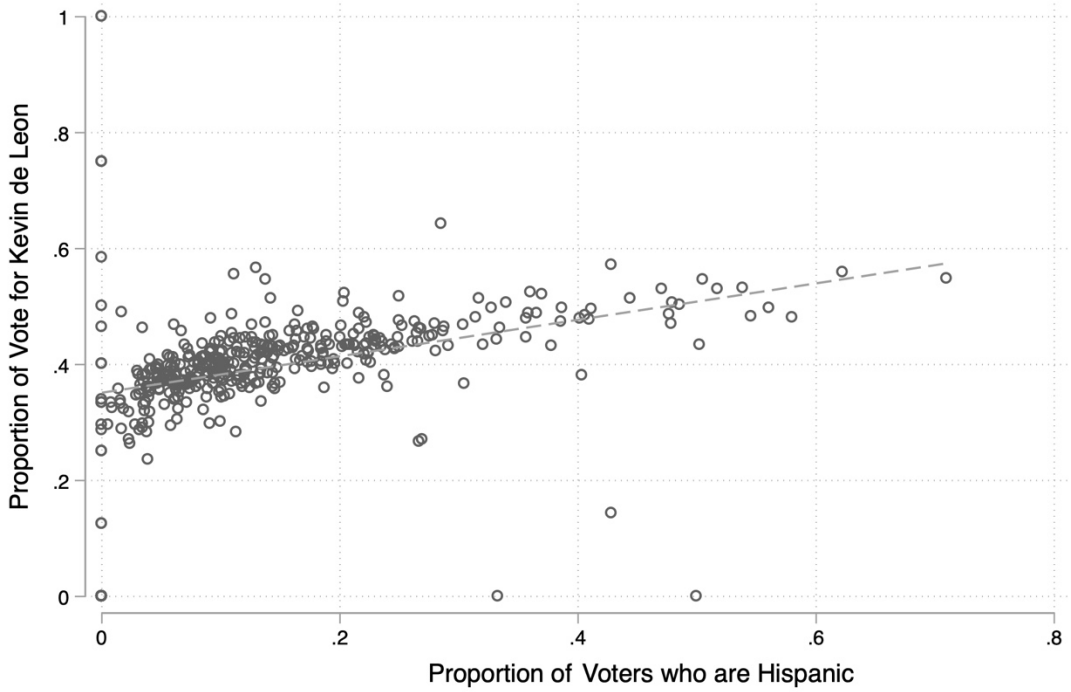
R^2 =0.189

United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 4

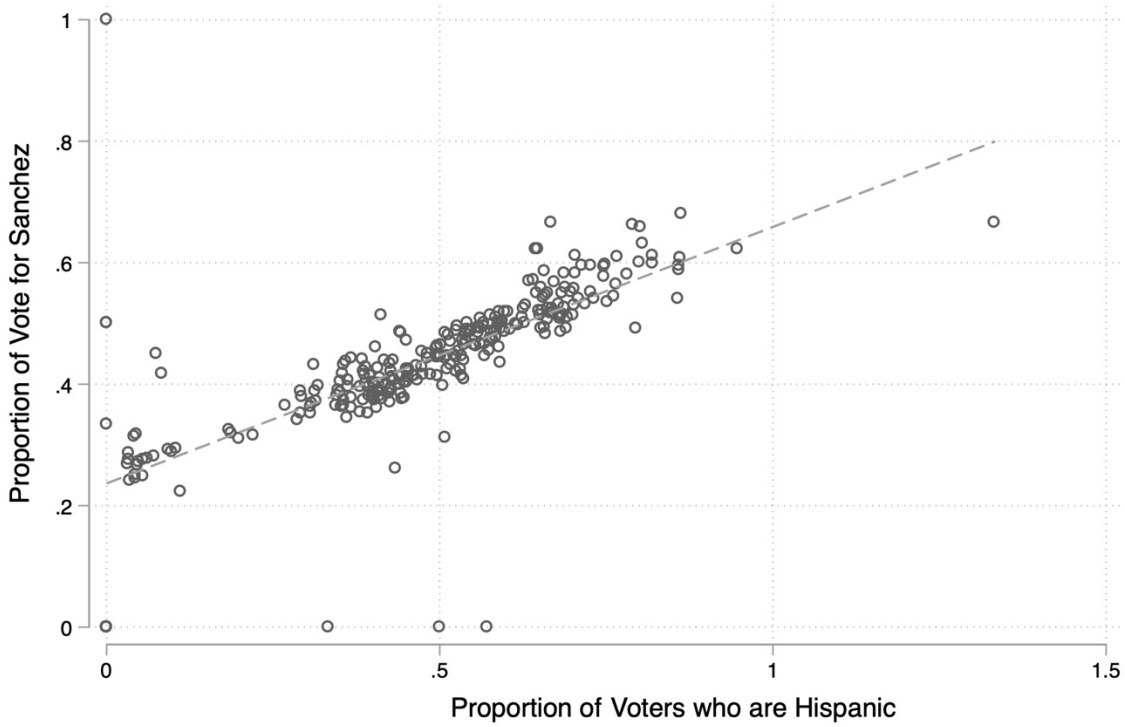


R^2 = 0.137

United States Senator, 2018, Supervisor District 5

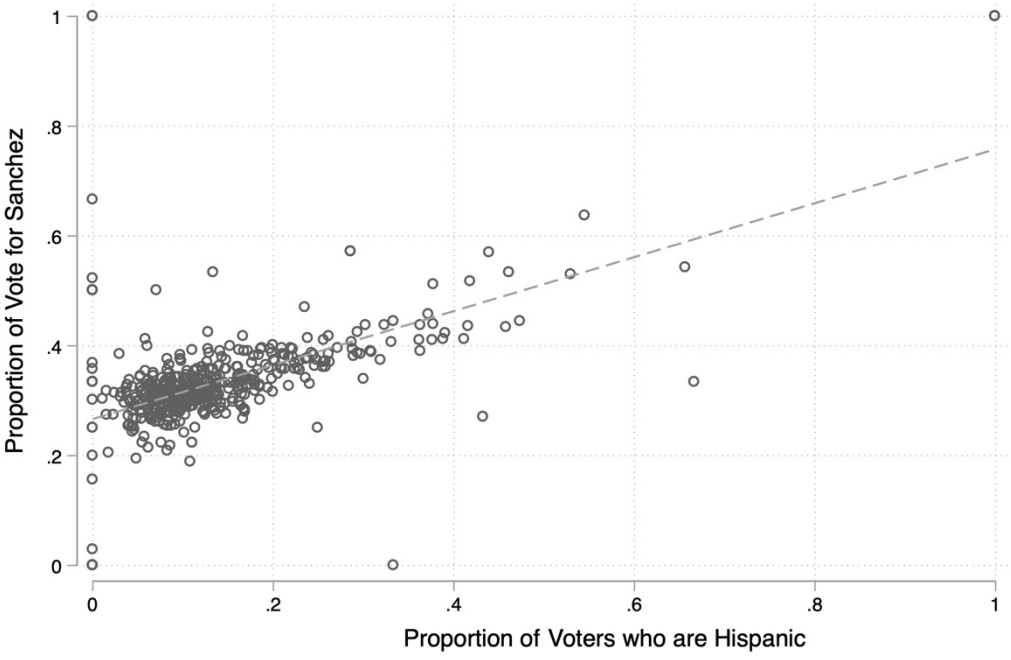


R^2 = 0.124



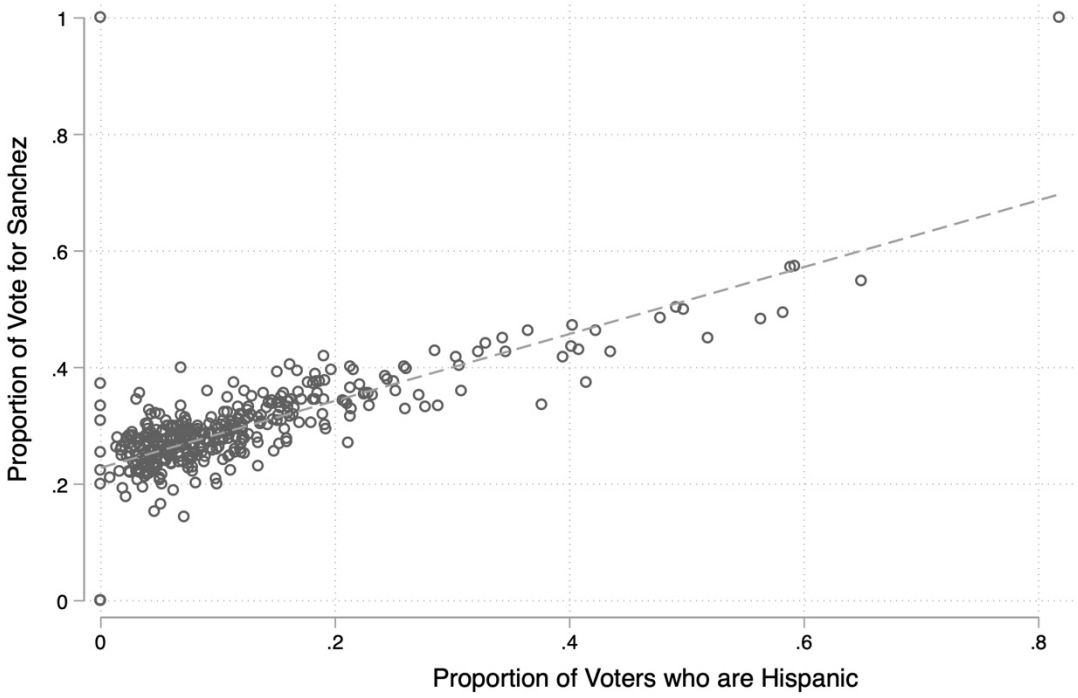
R^2 = 0.523

United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 2



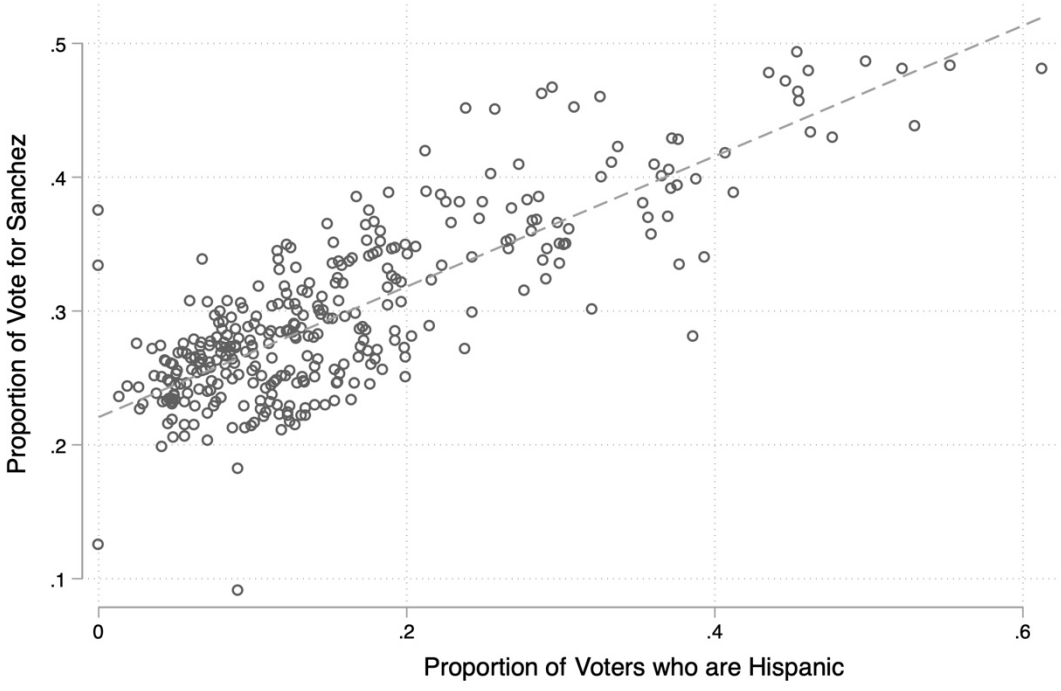
R^2 = 0.349

United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 3



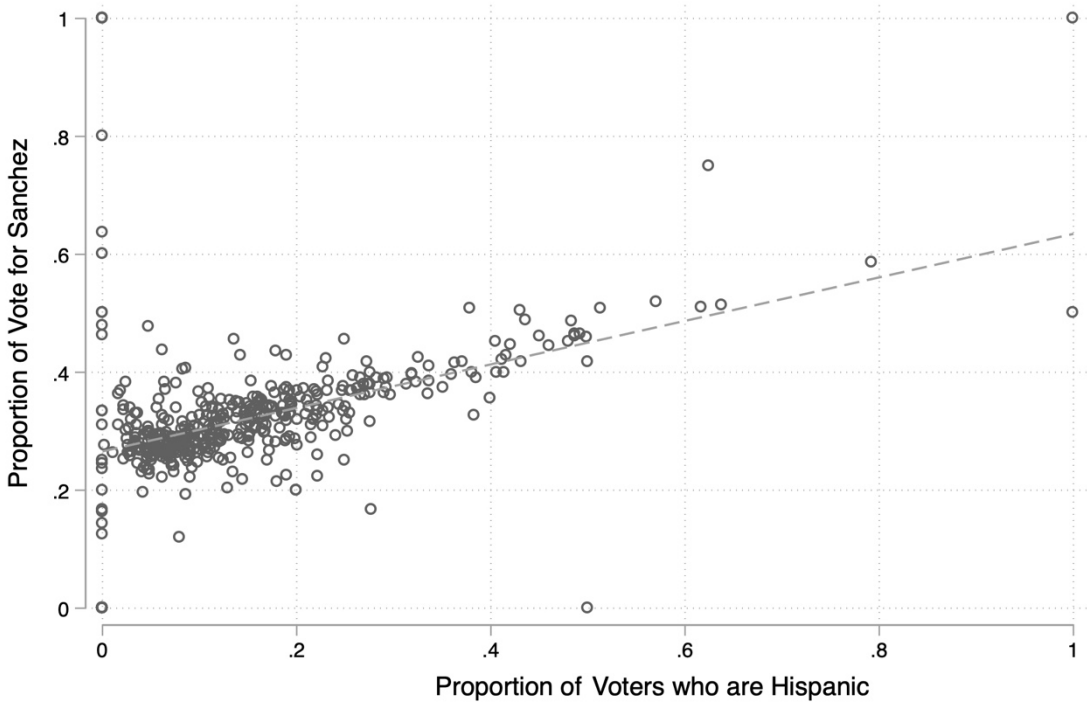
R^2 = 0.516

United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 4



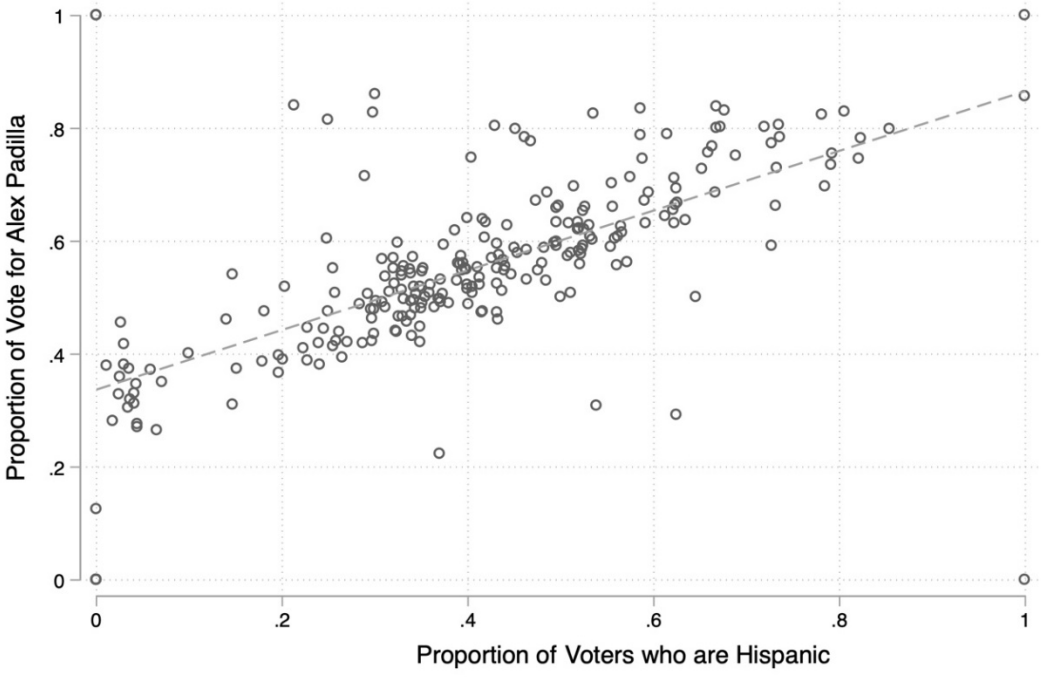
R^2 = 0.650

United States Senator, 2016, Supervisor District 5



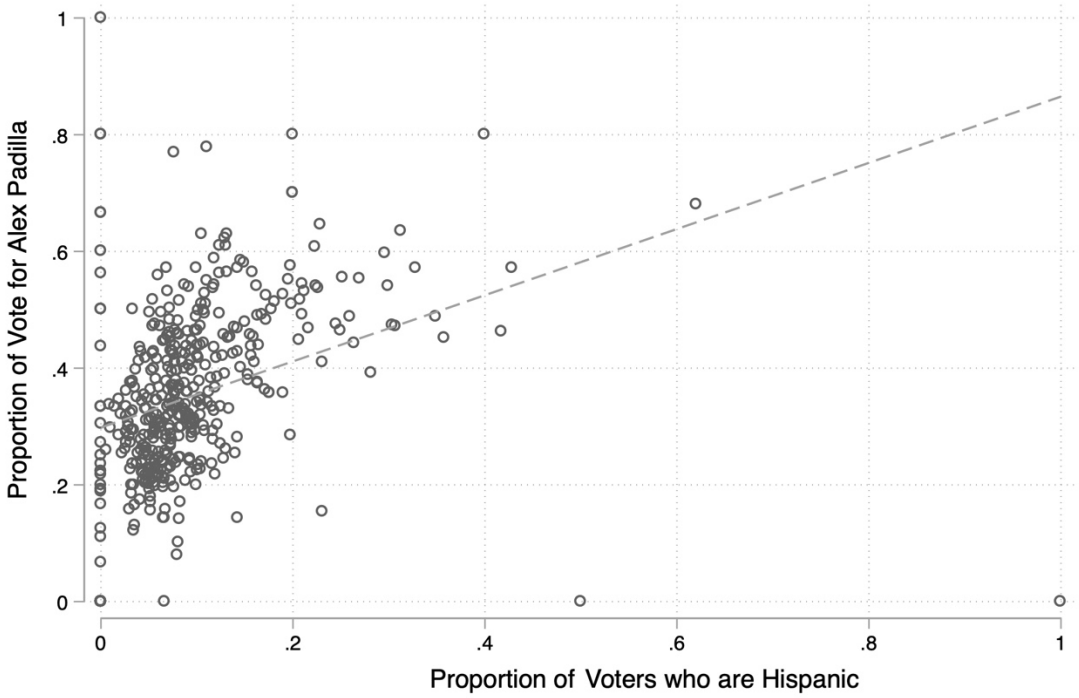
R^2 = 0.184

Secretary of State, 2014, Supervisor District 1



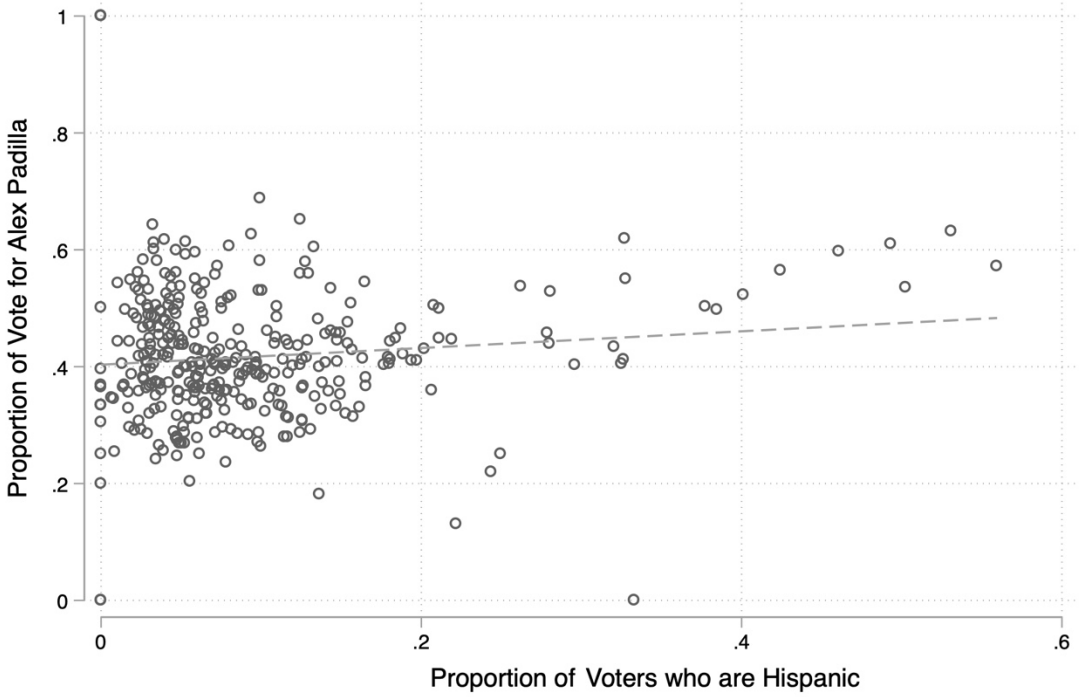
R^2 = 0.410

Secretary of State, 2014, Supervisor District 2



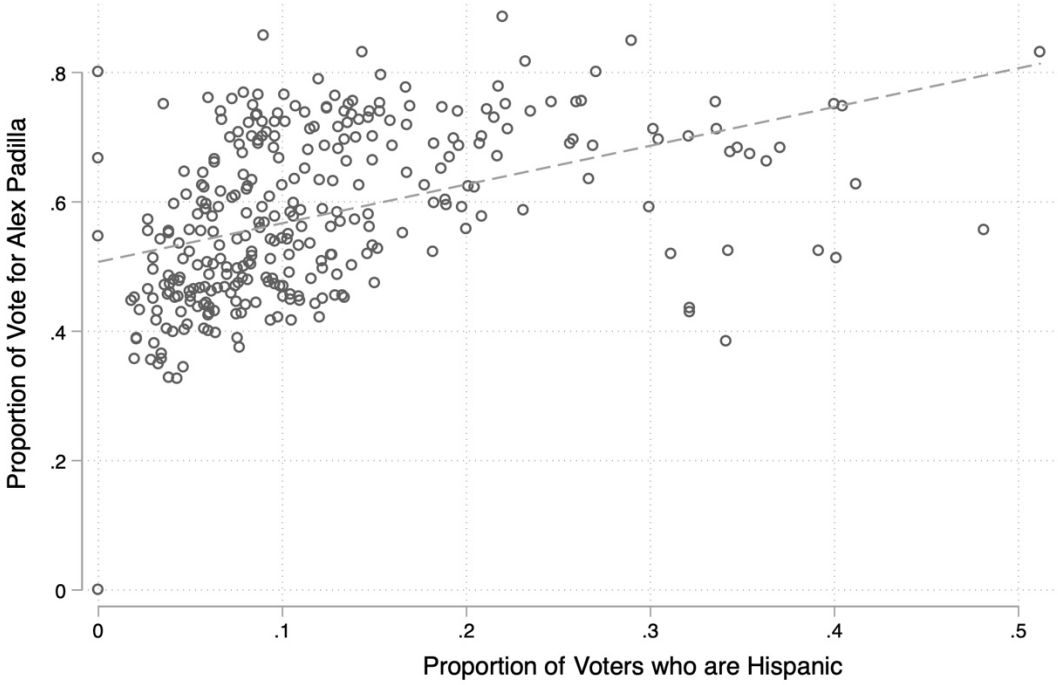
R^2 = 0.107

Secretary of State, 2014, Supervisor District 3



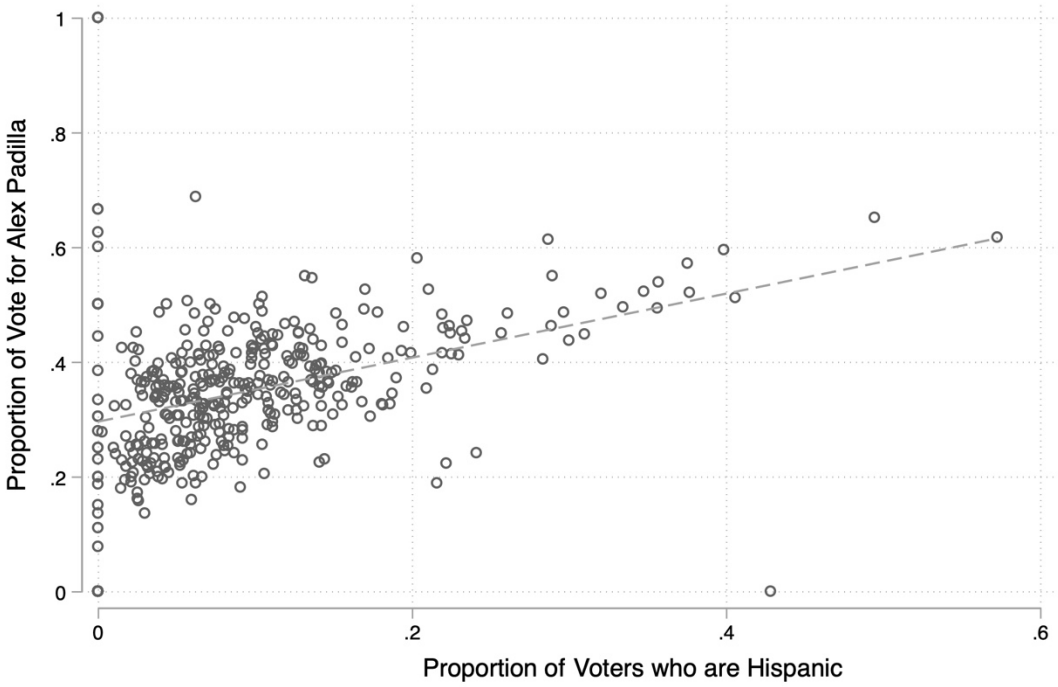
R^2 = 0.012

Secretary of State, 2014, Supervisor District 4



R^2 =0.175

Secretary of State, 2014, Supervisor District 5



R^2 = 0.123

Appendix D: Racially polarized voting analyses Latino & non-Hispanic white voters in statewide elections in each Board of Supervisor District in San Diego County (exogenous elections)

In addition to conducting racially polarized voting analyses in the Board of Supervisor elections and in statewide exogenous elections in San Diego County, as is done in the text, we also wanted to present additional evidence. Given that Latino voters are the largest minority group in San Diego County, we also estimated the extent of racial polarization within each Supervisor district on the exogenous statewide elections for Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters. For instance, we are able to estimate racially polarized voting analyses of the 2018 lieutenant gubernatorial general election within Supervisor District 1, District 2, District 3, District 4, and District 5. This appendix may further inform whether there may be racial polarization within specific districts, and may assist Commissioners with understanding the extent of racial polarization within specific districts and geographies in San Diego County.

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Lieutenant Governor, 2018

In the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor, Ed Hernandez, a Latino candidate, faced Eleni Kounalakis, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D1, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 3, 4, and 5 in the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor.

Table D1: Racially polarized voting analysis, Lt. Governor, general election 2018

	Support for Ed Hernandez in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**61.9%**	13.5%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	37.3%	23.2%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**60.8%**	20.8%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**67.1%**	20.3%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**59.8%**	21.1%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Secretary of State, 2018

In the 2018 election for Secretary of State, Alex Padilla, a Latino candidate, faced Mark Meuser, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The results in Table D2 show that racially polarized voting exists in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, and 5 in the 2018 Secretary of State general election contests.

Table D2: Racially polarized voting analysis, Secretary of State, general election 2018

	Support for Alex Padilla in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**91.9%**	36.6%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**83.2%**	30.8%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**67.0%**	54.0%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**> 99.0%**	64.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**91.2%**	39.7%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Attorney General, 2018

In the 2018 election for Attorney General, Xavier Becerra, a Latino candidate, faced Steven Bailey, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D3, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, and 5 during the 2018 Attorney General election.

Table D3: Racially polarized voting analysis, Attorney General, general election 2018

	Support for Xavier Becerra in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**90.7%**	35.2%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**81.5%**	29.3%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**63.4%**	**52.3%**
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**> 99.0%**	**63.4%**
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**89.3%**	39.0%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Insurance Commissioner, 2018

In the 2018 election for Insurance Commissioner, Ricardo Lara, a Latino candidate, faced Steve Poizner, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The results from the racially polarized voting analysis in Table D4 suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 during the 2018 Insurance Commissioner election.

Table D4: Racially polarized voting analysis, Insurance Commissioner, general election 2018

	Support for Ricardo Lara in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**89.2%**	20.0%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**76.3%**	21.4%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**67.8%**	38.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**99.0%**	46.3%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**83.3%**	28.0%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2018

In the 2018 election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tony Thurmond, a biracial Latino and Black candidate, faced Marshall Tuck, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D5, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 4, and 5 during the 2018 election for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Table D5: Racially polarized voting analysis, Superintendent of Public Inst., general election 2018

	Support for Tony Thurmond in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**51.8%**	26.7%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	37.5%	22.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	39.8%	34.6%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**59.2%**	40.0%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**53.6%**	27.7%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, U.S. Senate, 2018

In the 2018 election for United States Senate, Kevin de León, a Latino candidate, faced incumbent Senator Dianne Feinstein, a non-Hispanic white candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D6, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 3, 4, and 5 during the 2018 election for U.S. Senate.

Table D6: Racially polarized voting analysis, U.S. Senate, general election 2018

	Support for Kevin de León in 2018	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**53.9%**	34.2%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	30.4%	38.0%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**72.7%**	32.4%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**54.6%**	38.3%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**66.5%**	32.2%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, U.S. Senate, 2016

In the 2018 election for U.S. Senate, Loretta Sanchez, a Latina candidate, faced Kamala Harris, who is not Latina. Table D7 presents the racially polarized voting results, and suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 during the 2016 election for U.S. Senate.

Table D7: Racially polarized voting Analysis, U.S. Senate, general election 2016

	Support for Loretta Sanchez in 2016	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**65.9%**	19.7%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**75.8%**	26.4%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**80.2%**	21.7%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**70.9%**	21.6%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**63.5%**	25.1%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Secretary of State, 2014 general election

In the 2014 election for Secretary of State, Alex Padilla, a Latino candidate, faced Pete Peterson, a non-Hispanic White candidate. The ecological regression analysis, presented in Table D8, suggests racially polarized voting in San Diego County Supervisor Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the 2014 election for Secretary of State.

Table D8: Racially polarized voting analysis, Secretary of State, general election 2014

	Support for Alex Padilla in 2014	
	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Voter Support in Supervisor District 1	**86.6%**	17.6%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 2	**86.5%**	21.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 3	**54.6%**	39.8%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 4	**> 99.0%**	48.1%
Voter Support in Supervisor District 5	**85.5%**	26.7%

San Diego County Board of Supervisor Districts, Governor, 2018 primary election

Table D9 below displays the district-by-district results for the 2018 primary election. We examine voting patterns by race and ethnicity for governor in the 2018 primary in the five Supervisor districts. There were more than three candidates, but only the top three candidates are displayed in the figures below or simplicity. The figures do not sum to 100 because of this. As can be seen, in every single Supervisor district, Antonio Villaraigosa is the Latino candidate of choice.

Table D9: Racially polarized voting analysis, Governor, primary election 2018, San Diego County, by Supervisor District

Candidates	Latino Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. White Support %
Supervisor District 1		
Gavin Newsom (W)	21.4%	28.3%
John Cox (W)	3.4%	**48.3%**
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**46.0%**	< 1.0%
Supervisor District 2		
Gavin Newsom (W)	15.3%	19.5%
John Cox (W)	< 1.0%	**55.0%**
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**43.3%**	2.4%
Supervisor District 3		
Gavin Newsom (W)	2.3%	**38.9%**
John Cox (W)	22.9%	32.3%
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**31.6%**	6.2%
Supervisor District 4		
Gavin Newsom (W)	18.7%	**43.9%**
John Cox (W)	< 1.0%	25.9%
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**39.5%**	7.1%
Supervisor District 5		
Gavin Newsom (W)	15.8%	29.5%
John Cox (W)	< 1.0%	**45.9%**
Antonio Villaraigosa (L)	**45.6%**	2.4%

L=Latino candidate; W=Non-Hispanic White candidate. All other candidates not displayed as they received few votes.

Appendix E. Ecological Regression Estimates of Black Voters in Supervisor Elections and Exogenous Elections: Black voters vote in coalition with Latino voters

Table E1. District 1 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group, Supervisor elections

Supervisor District 1				
	Latino voter support %	**Asian American voter support %**	**Black voter support %**	**Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %**
2012 Primary Election				
*Greg Cox**	**65%**	**78%**	39%	**71%**
Brant Will	35%	22%	**61%**	29%
2020 Primary Election				
Henry Belisle	2%	5%	10%	2%
Rafa Castellanos	8%	**20%**	16%	**28%**
Alex Galicia	3%	17%	7%	26%
Ben Hueso*	**42%**	**20%**	10%	12%
Camilo Marquez	3%	2%	<1%	4%
Sophia Rodriguez	18%	19%	**44%**	7%
Nora Vargas*	23%	13%	16%	13%
Tony Villafranca	1%	5%	2%	5%
2020 General Election				
Ben Hueso	47%	34%	**55%**	32%
Nora Vargas*	**53%**	**66%**	46%	**68%**

Table E2. District 2 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group, Supervisor elections

Supervisor District 2				
	Latino voter support %	Asian American voter support %	Black voter support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
2012 Primary Election				
*Dianne Jacob**	**59%**	48%	42%	**82%**
Rudy Reyes	41%	**52%**	**58%**	18%
2016 Primary Election				
*Dianne Jacob**	43%	31%	10%	**81%**
Rudy Reyes	**57%**	**69%**	**90%**	19%
2020 Primary Election				
Brian Sesko	7%	<1%	<5%	7%
Joel Anderson*	31%	<1%	<5%	**40%**
Kenya Taylor	**52%**	**>50%**	**>95%**	16%
Steve Vaus*	10%	<50%	<5%	37%
2020 General Election				
Joel Anderson*	**53%**	12%	**74%**	**51%**
Steve Vaus	47%	**88%**	26%	50%

Notes: Incumbent is italicized; *indicates winner(s)

Table E3. District 3 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group, Supervisor elections

Supervisor District 3				
	Latino voter support %	Asian American voter support %	Black voter support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
2012 Primary Election				
Steve Danon*	18%	**40%**	15%	34%
Carl Hilliard	18%	17%	<1%	21%
Stephen Pate	**25%**	6%	33%	4%
Dave Roberts*	23%	23%	23%	**36%**
Bryan Ziegler	17%	13%	**38%**	6%
2012 General Election				
Dave Roberts*	**51%**	**52%**	48%	**51%**
Steve Danon	49%	48%	**52%**	49%
2016 Primary Election				
*Dave Roberts**	21%	**55%**	**59%**	37%
Sam Abed	**51%**	23%	33%	23%
Kristin Gaspar*	28%	22%	8%	**40%**
2016 General Election				
Dave Roberts	49%	**51%**	38%	49%
Kristin Gaspar*	**51%**	49%	**62%**	**51%**
2020 Primary Election				
*Kristin Gaspar**	25%	**48%**	9%	**45%**
Olga Diaz	**70%**	11%	**52%**	20%
Terra Lawson Remer*	5%	42%	40%	35%
2020 General Election				
Kristin Gaspar	42%	33%	15%	**50%**
Terra Lawson Remer*	**58%**	**67%**	**85%**	**50%**

Notes: Incumbent is italicized; *indicates winner(s)

Table E4. District 4 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group, Supervisor elections

Supervisor District 4				
	Latino voter support %	Asian American voter support %	Black voter support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
2018 Primary Election				
Bonnie Dumanis*	2%	**30%**	<1%	**31%**
Nathan Fletcher*	27%	**30%**	**33%**	29%
Ken Malbrough	6%	10%	13%	3%
Omar Passons	23%	4%	23%	18%
Lori Saldaña	**41%**	25%	32%	19%
2018 General Election				
Bonnie Dumanis	18%	37%	20%	35%
Nathan Fletcher*	**82%**	**63%**	**80%**	**65%**

Notes: Incumbent is italicized; *indicates winner(s)

Table E5. District 5 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group, Supervisor elections

Supervisor District 5				
	Latino voter support %	Asian American voter support %	Black voter support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
2014 Primary Election				
Bill Horn*	24%	**66%**	<1%	**61%**
Jim Wood	**76%**	34%	**>99%**	39%
2018 Primary Election				
Jacqueline Arsivaud	3%	14%	<1%	17%
Jim Desmond*	29%	**75%**	<1%	**52%**
Michelle Gomez*	**37%**	16%	<50%	18%
Jerome Jerry Kern	31%	<1%	**>50%**	12%
2018 General Election				
Jim Desmond	33%	**60%**	13%	**65%**
Michelle Gomez*	**67%**	40%	**87%**	35%

Notes: Incumbent is italicized; *indicates winner(s)

Table E.6: Racially Polarized Voting Analysis, Sec. of State, Primary Election 2018, San Diego County

	Latino voter support %	Asian American voter support %	Black voter support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Alex Padilla (L)	**71%**	**59%**	**95%**	37%
Mark Meuser (W)	6%	21%	1%	**46%**

L=Latino candidate; W=non-Hispanic white candidate. There are a number of other candidates who ran in the primary, but they all received single-digit total vote percentages so they are not displayed. For this reason, the numbers do not sum to 100 within each group.

Table E.7: Racially Polarized Voting Analysis, Atty. General, Primary Election 2018, San Diego County

	Latino voter support %	Asian American voter support %	Black voter support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Xavier Becerra (L)	**65%**	**48%**	**89%**	**30%**
Steven Bailey (W)	7%	19%	1%	**30%**
Dave Jones (W)	19%	21%	10%	11%
Eric Early (W)	7%	8%	1%	22%

L=Latino candidate; W=non-Hispanic white candidate. Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding/estimation.

Table E.8: Racially Polarized Voting Analysis, Insurance Commissioner, Primary Election 2018, San Diego County

	Latino voter support %	Asian American voter support %	Black voter support %	Non-Hisp. White Voter Support %
Ricardo Lara (L)	**70%**	**48%**	**95%**	24%
Steve Poizner (W)	7%	27%	1%	**50%**
Asif Mahmood (W)	14%	15%	----	10%

L=Latino candidate; W=non-Hispanic white candidate. Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding/estimation; and due to only the top three vote getters being displayed.

About the Authors

Christian Grose is Associate Professor of Political Science and Public Policy at the University of Southern California. He is the Academic Director of the USC Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester and his B.A. from Duke University. He is the author of more than 40 articles and chapters about American politics; legislative politics; race and ethnicity; voting rights; and statistical methodology. His award-winning book *Congress in Black and White*, analyzes the role of race and ethnicity in the redistricting process. His research has been funded by the Russell Sage Foundation, the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, the MIT Election Data Science Center, and others. Grose directs USC's Fair Maps and Political Reform Lab, which produces nonpartisan research about redistricting, the top-two primary, and independent commissions. He has worked as an expert witness and consultant on numerous voting rights cases, and has extensive experience analyzing racially polarized voting and minority ability-to-elect districts. He has experience working with bipartisan and nonpartisan groups such as commissions.

Natalie Masuoka is Associate Professor of Political Science and Asian American Studies at UCLA. Professor Masuoka's research expertise is on racial minority voting and public opinion with a particular focus on Asian American and Latino voters. Her research uses quantitative statistical techniques to analyze racial voting patterns. She is the author of two books and 12 articles focusing on these areas. She obtained her Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of California, Irvine under the supervision of Professor Bernard Grofman, a longstanding expert on racially polarized voting and the Voting Rights Act. She is an expert on racially polarized voting analyses, especially Hispanic and Asian-American RPV in California. She teaches classes that focus on the Voting Rights Act, American immigration policy, the U.S. Census, political behavior as well as introductory statistics. She has previously held positions at Duke University and Tufts University.

Jordan Carr Peterson is Assistant Professor in the School of Public and International Affairs at North Carolina State University. He holds a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and a J.D. from the University of Florida Levin College of Law. His research and teaching interests include criminal procedure, criminal law, administrative law and regulatory processes, constitutional law, election law, and voting rights law. He has conducted racially polarized voting analyses and has published extensively about redistricting and local governance in California and other states. His research has been published in the *Journal of Politics*, *Political Research Quarterly*, the *Missouri Law Review*, the *Journal of Legal Studies*, the *University of Hawai'i Law Review*, *Law & Policy*, and others. His research on race and local governance was recognized by the Western Political Science Association as the best published in 2020.

VOTING RIGHTS AND ABILITY TO ELECT:

HOW TO EVALUATE IF A PROPOSED DISTRICT HAS THE ABILITY TO ELECT LATINO CANDIDATES OF CHOICE?

Dr. Christian Grose & Dr. Natalie Masuoka, RPV consultants

Prepared for the San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

OVERVIEW

- How do we know if a district will have the ability to elect a Latino candidate of choice?

- Guidance on a specific number? It is important that we conduct a careful ability to elect analysis. Latino VAP/CVAP should be sufficiently large but not an arbitrary number.

OVERVIEW

- Do not over-pack Latino + other minority voters into surrounding districts if doing so is not needed to elect Latino candidates of choice. Doing so will dilute Latino voting power in neighboring districts. From a data standpoint to protect voting rights, please consider neighboring districts where Latino/minority voters could also have the ability to elect candidates of choice.

- Do not crack Latino voters and other voters of color across many districts to provide little voting strength. The data on ability to elect must be examined: Latino ability to elect cannot drop too low so as to provide no opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice.

CAN WE DETERMINE A PRECISE LATINO CVAP FOR A LATINO ABILITY TO ELECT DISTRICT IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY? DATA SPARSITY PROBLEMS FROM PAST DECADE

- What do previous data from 2012 to 2020 map tell the IRC about the level of Latino CVAP needed for an effective ability-to-elect district?

- In 2012-20 map, there are **no districts** between 24.8% Latino CVAP (current district 5) and 52.0% Latino CVAP (current district 1).

- We cannot make projections about Latino CVAP in a district based on past data in the range of 24.8% to 52.0%, as no data exist in San Diego for supervisor districts between 24.8% Latino CVAP and 52.0% Latino CVAP. Data sparsity from 2012-20 map.

- Further, context matters when drawing districts; and is preferred to choosing any specific threshold number. Potential Latino-ability-to-elect districts differ depending on where in the county they are drawn. We must consider whether a district has the ability to elect Latino candidates of choice.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR GUIDANCE? EVALUATE PAST PROPENSITY TO ELECT LATINO CANDIDATES OF CHOICE

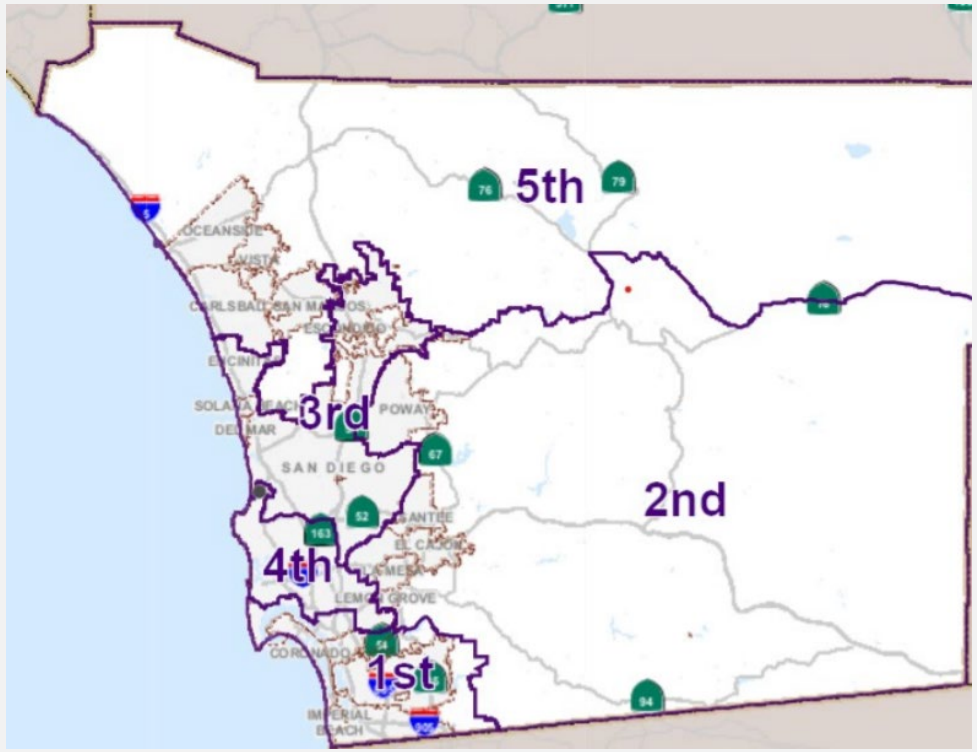
- Draw districts with sufficiently high Latino VAP/CVAP or sufficiently high minority coalition VAP/CVAP, with guidance from your legal counsel; and considering data on ability to elect analyses. Do not set arbitrary data point target without considering data on ability to elect.

- We evaluate proposed districts using data for the ability to elect Latino candidates of choice *within the newly drawn districts*.

- This analysis will assess if Latino candidates of choice in past elections are able to advance and win in elections in a proposed district or districts.

- Four examples are offered, including evaluations of draft map 6 and draft map 7. We also motivate ability to elect on the 2012-20 map and the draft map 1.

ABILITY TO ELECT, EXAMPLE 1: OLD MAP, USED 2012 TO 2020



CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	Non-Hispanic or Latino						Hispanic or Latino
	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or More	
1	24.7%	6.8%	0.2%	13.7%	0.7%	2.0%	52.0%
2	65.6%	5.3%	0.5%	5.2%	0.4%	3.0%	20.0%
3	58.8%	2.7%	0.3%	18.7%	0.3%	3.2%	15.9%
4	56.0%	8.3%	0.2%	11.2%	0.3%	2.9%	21.1%
5	62.2%	3.3%	0.8%	6.0%	0.4%	2.4%	24.8%
County	**54.3%**	**5.3%**	**0.4%**	**10.8%**	**0.4%**	**2.7%**	**26.1%**

District/ Latino CVAP	Total vote share % in district for Latino candidates of choice in exogenous elections (mean)*	Rate Latino candidates of choice win
1 / 52%	61%	***100%***
2 / 20%	43%	0%
5 / 25%	45%	40%

*This is the total vote received by the candidates from all voters living in the district.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS OLD MAP, USED 2012-20

- District 1 in the old map 2012-20 is a Latino ability to elect district.

- No other districts in the old 2012-20 map provide high probabilities of electing Latino candidates of choice.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS OLD MAP, USED 2012-20

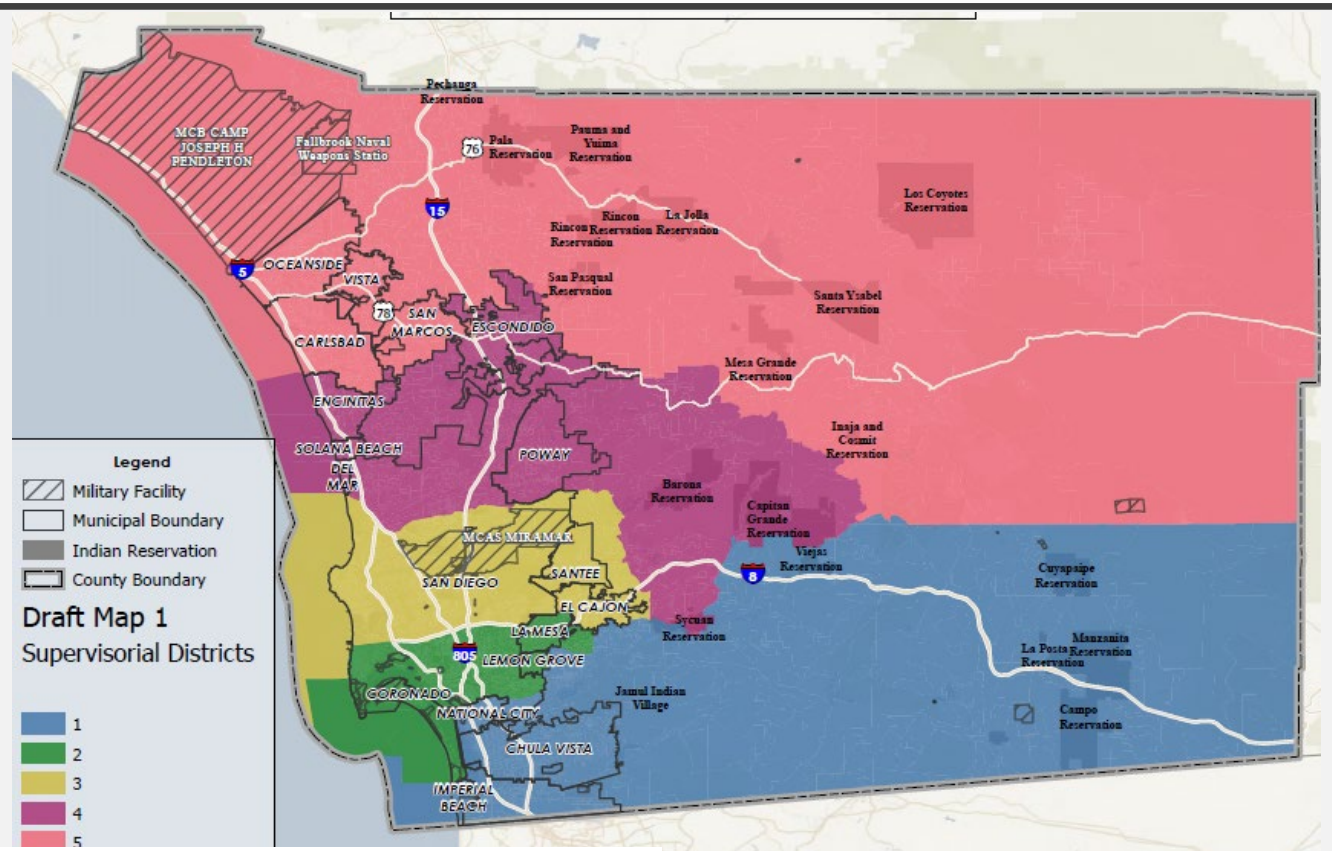
PRIMARY ELECTIONS ALSO INFORMATIVE

- RPV report showed that Vargas and Hueso were the preferred candidates in a 52% Latino CVAP district 1.
- Both Latino preferred candidates advanced to general election (Vargas & Hueso). This is also evidence of ability to elect. In two-round election, does Latino candidate of choice advance to second-round general election?

Table: District 1 estimates of candidate vote share by racial group

Supervisor District 1, 2020 Primary Election			
	Latino Voter Support %	Asian American Voter Support %	Non-Hisp. white Voter Support %
Henry Belisle	2%	5%	2%
Rafa Castellanos	8%	**20%**	**28%**
Alex Galicia	3%	17%	**26%**
Ben Hueso*	**42%**	**20%**	12%
Camilo Marquez	3%	2%	4%
Sophia Rodriguez	18%	19%	7%
Nora Vargas*	**23%**	13%	13%
Tony Villafranca	1%	5%	5%

EXAMPLE 2: DRAFT MAP 1



VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	23.5%	5.2%	0.4%	13.6%	0.5%	0.4%	3.2%	53.4%
2	42.4%	8.8%	0.3%	10.3%	0.4%	0.6%	4.2%	33.0%
3	57.2%	3.9%	0.3%	13.6%	0.4%	0.6%	5.0%	19.0%
4	53.8%	1.8%	0.3%	18.9%	0.2%	0.5%	4.3%	20.2%
5	53.8%	2.8%	0.7%	7.1%	0.6%	0.5%	4.1%	30.4%

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	29.3%	6.1%	0.2%	13.4%	0.6%	2.3%	47.8%
2	49.7%	10.8%	0.2%	9.5%	0.4%	2.7%	26.5%
3	65.3%	4.1%	0.3%	10.2%	0.4%	3.2%	16.4%
4	63.1%	2.0%	0.4%	15.1%	0.3%	2.9%	16.0%
5	61.8%	3.4%	0.8%	5.9%	0.4%	2.5%	25.0%

DISTRICT	LATINO VAP/ CVAP	BLACK VAP/ CVAP	ASIAN VAP/ CVAP	Total vote share % in district for Latino candidates of choice in exogenous elections (mean)	Rate Latino candidate of choice wins
1	53.4%/ 47.8%	5.2%/ 6.1%	13.6%/ 13.4%	56%	***100%***
2	33.0%/ 26.5%	8.8%/ 10.8%	10.3%/ 9.5%	62%	***80%***
5	30.4%/ 25.0%	2.8%/ 3.4%	7.1%/ 5.9%	45%	40%

*This is the total vote received by the candidates from all voters living in the district.

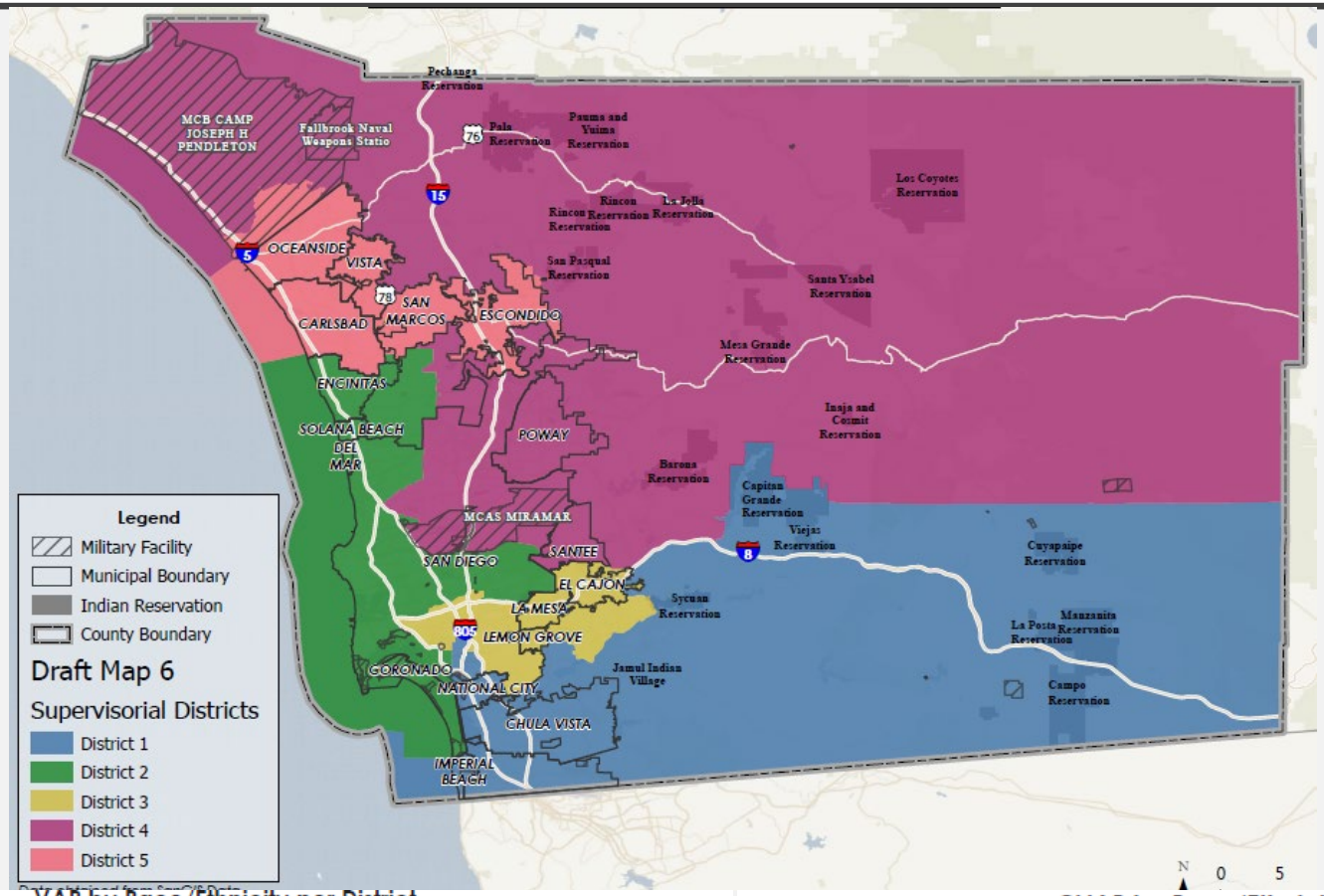
ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS DRAFT MAP 1

- District 1 is a Latino ability to elect district.

- Neighboring district 2 also shows an ability for Latino candidates of choice to be elected with a coalition of Latino voters and other voters of color.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS DRAFT MAP 1

EXAMPLE 3: DRAFT MAP 6



VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	22.1%	5.0%	0.4%	12.0%	0.4%	0.4%	3.0%	56.7%
2	61.2%	3.1%	0.3%	12.9%	0.3%	0.7%	4.8%	16.8%
3	42.0%	9.1%	0.3%	11.9%	0.5%	0.6%	4.4%	31.2%
4	54.9%	2.4%	0.8%	18.4%	0.4%	0.5%	4.4%	18.3%
5	49.4%	2.7%	0.3%	8.2%	0.5%	0.5%	4.1%	34.2%

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	28.2%	6.1%	0.3%	12.3%	0.6%	2.0%	50.4%
2	69.0%	3.4%	0.3%	9.7%	0.2%	2.7%	14.6%
3	48.5%	11.0%	0.2%	10.5%	0.5%	3.1%	26.0%
4	63.3%	2.7%	0.8%	14.5%	0.4%	3.1%	15.0%
5	58.2%	3.3%	0.4%	7.0%	0.4%	2.7%	27.7%

DISTRICT	LATINO VAP/ CVAP	BLACK VAP/ CVAP	ASIAN VAP/ CVAP	Total vote share % in district for Latino candidates of choice in exogenous elections (mean)	Rate Latino candidate of choice wins
1	56.7%/ 50.4%	5.0%/ 6.1%	12.0%/ 12.3%	58%	***100%***
3	31.2%/ 26.0%	9.1%/ 11.0%	11.9%/ 10.5%	59%	***80%***
5	34.2%/ 27.7%	2.7%/ 3.3%	8.2%/ 7.0%	47%	40%

*This is the total vote received by the candidates from all voters living in the district.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS DRAFT MAP 6

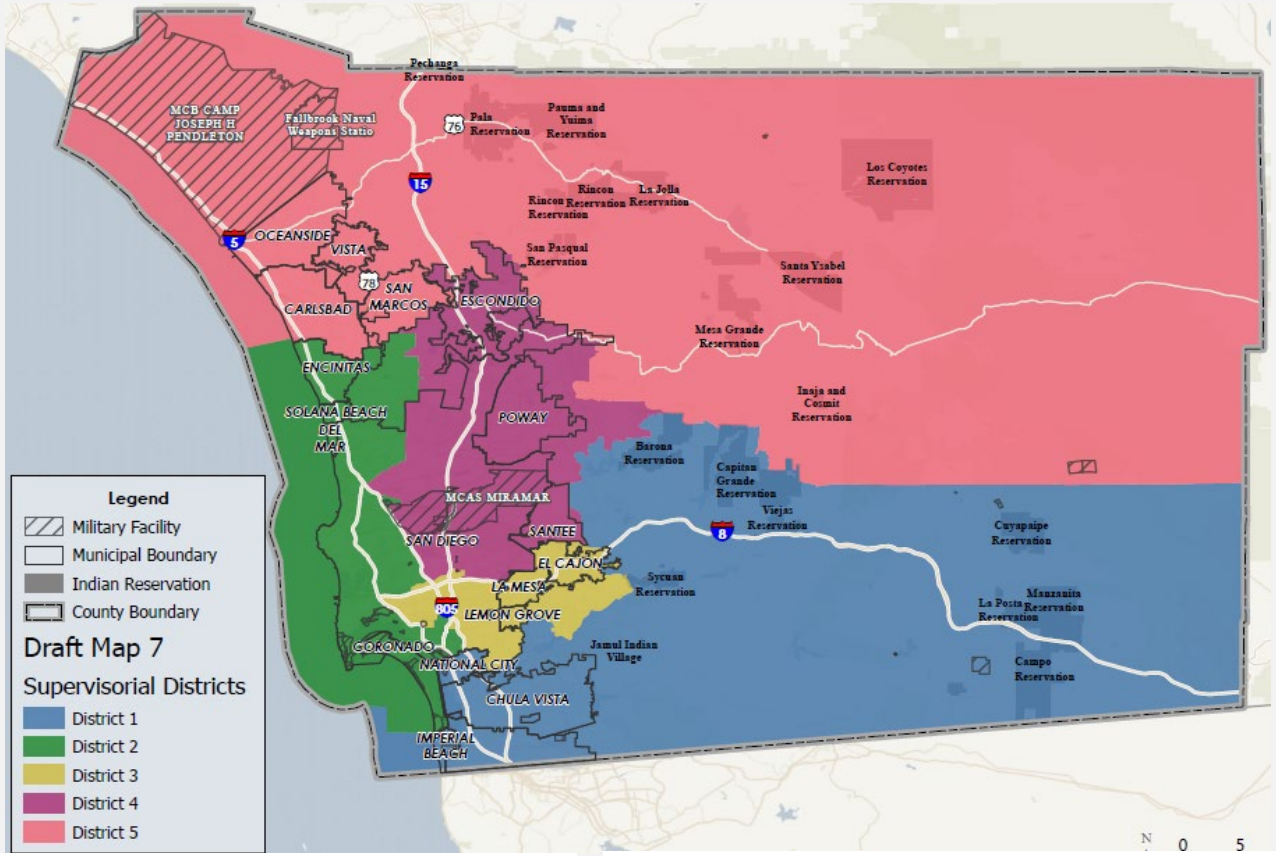
- District 1 is a Latino ability to elect district.

- Neighboring district 3 also shows a high propensity of the ability for Latino candidates of choice to be elected with a coalition of Latino voters and other voters of color.

- District 5 is not frequently willing to elect Latino candidate of choice, even though Latino VAP/CVAP is higher than district 3. Latino candidates of choice win elections less than half the time, based on exogenous election analysis.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS DRAFT MAP 6

EXAMPLE 4: DRAFT MAP 7



VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	26.2%	4.3%	0.5%	11.9%	0.4%	0.4%	3.2%	53.1%
2	57.8%	3.4%	0.3%	12.3%	0.2%	0.6%	4.5%	20.9%
3	42.0%	9.1%	0.3%	11.9%	0.5%	0.6%	4.4%	31.2%
4	49.5%	2.9%	0.3%	20.7%	0.4%	0.5%	4.6%	21.2%
5	54.4%	2.7%	0.7%	6.8%	0.6%	0.5%	4.1%	30.1%

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	33.2%	5.0%	0.5%	11.9%	0.6%	2.1%	46.6%
2	66.3%	3.9%	0.3%	9.0%	0.2%	2.6%	17.4%
3	48.5%	11.0%	0.2%	10.5%	0.5%	3.1%	26.0%
4	58.7%	3.2%	0.3%	17.0%	0.4%	3.3%	16.9%
5	62.3%	3.3%	0.8%	5.7%	0.4%	2.4%	24.9%

DISTRICT	LATINO VAP/ CVAP	BLACK VAP/ CVAP	ASIAN VAP/ CVAP	Total vote share % in district for Latino candidates of choice in exogenous elections (mean)	Rate Latino candidate of choice wins
1	53.1%/ 46.6%	4.3%/ 5.0%	11.9%/ 11.9%	58%	***80%***
3	31.2%/ 26.0%	9.1%/ 11.0%	11.9%/ 10.5%	59%	***80%***
5	30.1%/ 24.9%	2.7%/ 3.3%	6.8%/ 5.7%	47%	20%

*This is the total vote received by the candidates from all voters living in the district.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS DRAFT MAP 7

- District 1 is a Latino ability to elect district, though differs from draft map 6 on win rate (100% Latino candidate of choice win rate in map 6 vs. 80% Latino candidate of choice win rate in map 7).

- Neighboring district 3 also shows a propensity for the ability for Latino candidates of choice to be elected with a coalition of Latino voters and other voters of color.

- District 5 is not frequently willing to elect Latino candidate of choice, even though Latino CVAP is higher than district 3.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS DRAFT MAP 7

CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSES ON ANY DRAFT PLANS

- Similar ability to elect analyses can be done on future draft maps and the final draft map.
- We can also analyze the ability to elect Asian-American candidates of choice.
- Guidance: Don't dilute; and please look at the data. Do not spread Latino voters out evenly across districts. Do not put too few Latino voters in district 1.
- Guidance: Do not forget other districts. Over-packing in one district reduces voting power of Latino voters in other districts, and dilutes Latino voting strength in neighboring district(s). Latino VAP has grown dramatically in county over 10 years so this should be reflected in multiple districts. Focus on both district 1 and district above that (district 3 in draft maps 6 and 7). Perhaps also consider district 5.

VOTING RIGHTS AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT:

EVALUATION OF FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DECEMBER 3, 2021

Dr. Christian Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson,

RPV consultants

Prepared for the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

Definitions

Racially polarized voting: A majority of one racial group votes for one candidate and the other group regularly votes for another candidate. Identified in RPV report.

Example: Two-candidate election:

Candidate 1: Latino voters 88%; non-Hispanic white voters 30%

Candidate 2: Latino voters 12%; non-Hispanic white voters 70%

Candidates of choice. The candidate preferred by a majority of a group. In example above, the Latino candidate of choice is candidate 1 and the white candidate of choice is candidate 2.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DEC. 3, 2021

- An ability to elect analysis measures the opportunity that minority voters have to elect a candidate of choice in a newly drawn district. We use the RPV report to determine highly probative exogenous elections where racially polarized voting occurred in past elections. These highly probative exogenous elections are used as these data fit onto newly proposed draft map lines.

- We identify Latino candidates of choice in these past, probative exogenous elections.

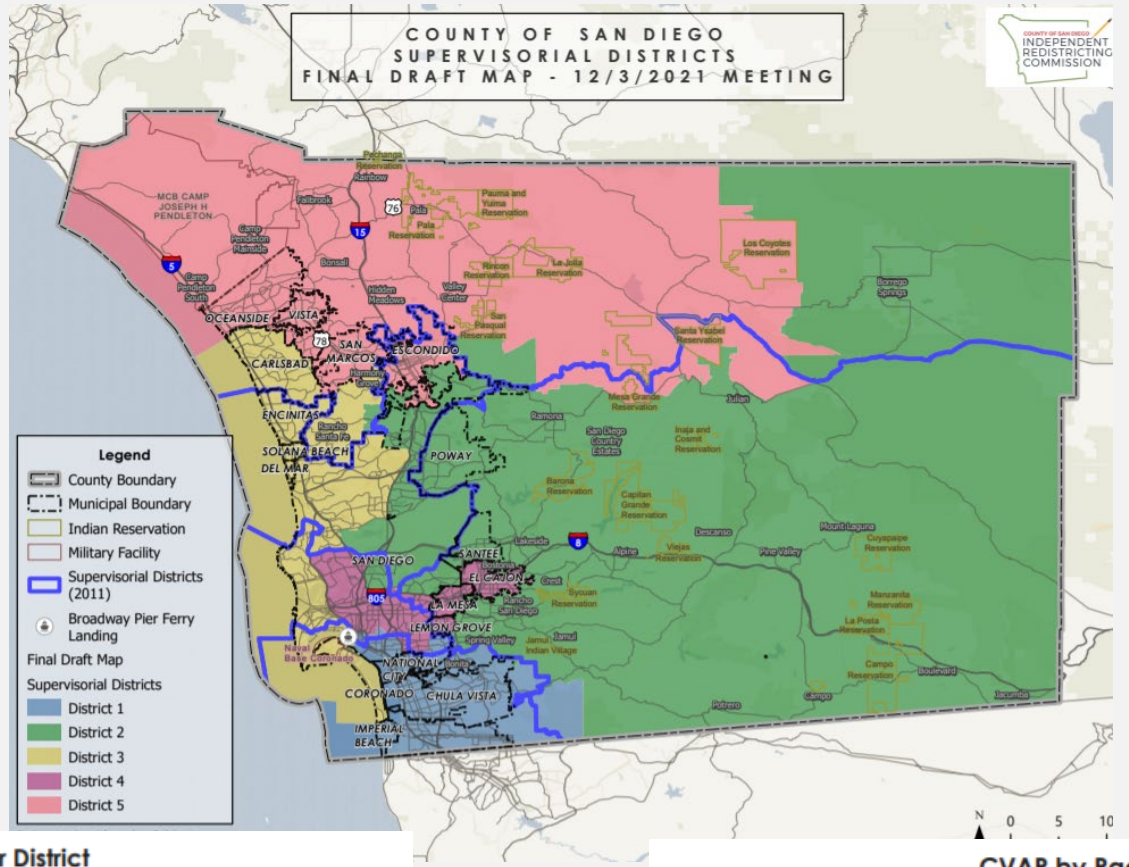
- We identify Asian American candidates of choice in these past, probative exogenous elections.

- A proposed district is a *Latino opportunity to elect district* if it provides an opportunity for Latino candidates of choice to win elections in the proposed district.

- Ability to elect analysis: This is standard methodology for evaluating proposed districts for their opportunity to elect candidates of choice of voters of color.

FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DECEMBER 3, 2021

FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DEC. 3, 2021



VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	18.6%	6.1%	0.3%	14.5%	0.5%	0.4%	2.9%	56.7%
2	59.1%	3.7%	0.5%	11.1%	0.4%	0.6%	4.8%	19.8%
3	61.0%	1.9%	0.2%	19.0%	0.2%	0.6%	4.7%	12.4%
4	45.6%	7.8%	0.3%	11.4%	0.4%	0.6%	4.6%	29.3%
5	47.3%	3.0%	0.7%	7.3%	0.6%	0.5%	3.9%	36.8%

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	23.3%	7.8%	0.2%	14.7%	0.7%	2.1%	51.1%
2	66.5%	3.9%	0.5%	8.9%	0.3%	3.0%	16.7%
3	68.8%	2.2%	0.2%	14.3%	0.3%	2.8%	11.1%
4	52.8%	9.1%	0.2%	10.1%	0.4%	3.0%	24.3%
5	56.3%	3.7%	0.9%	6.2%	0.4%	2.6%	29.7%

District	Latino CVAP	Black CVAP	Asian CVAP
1	51.1%	7.8%	14.7%
2	16.7%	3.9%	8.9%
3	11.1%	2.2%	14.3%
4	24.3%	9.1%	10.1%
5	29.7%	3.7%	6.2%

RACIAL/ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DEC. 3, 2021

District	Nonwhite CVAP	Latino + Black + Asian CVAP
1	76.7%	73.6%
2	33.5%	29.5%
3	31.2%	27.6%
4	47.2%	43.5%
5	43.7%	39.6%

RACIAL/ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DEC. 3, 2021

District	Rate Latino candidate of choice wins*
1	100%
2	0%
3	40%
4	80%
5	40%

*This measure assesses the opportunity for a Latino candidate of choice to win in a proposed district. It is the frequency that Latino candidates of choice in exogenous, probative, and racially polarized elections win more votes in the proposed district. High values indicate the district has a high opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice.

OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT LATINO CANDIDATES OF CHOICE ANALYSIS

FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DEC. 3, 2021

- District 1 is a Latino opportunity to elect district. For District 1, in 100% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.

- District 4 is a district in which candidates preferred by voters of color have an opportunity to be elected. For District 4, in 80% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.

    - Analysis also shows that Latino candidates of choice who have an opportunity to be elected in district 4 are supported by Black voters, Latino voters, and Asian American voters in coalition.

FINDING BASED ON EMPIRICAL ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS

FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DEC. 3, 2021

- In district 2, in 0% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.

- In district 3, in 40% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.

- In district 5, in 40% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.

FINDING BASED ON EMPIRICAL ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS

FINAL WORKING DRAFT MAP, PASSED DEC. 3, 2021

Report Assessing the Opportunity for Latino and Minority Voters to Elect Candidates of Choice in the Final Draft Map for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors

By Dr. Christian Grose and Dr. Natalie Masuoka

December 7, 2021

Executive Summary: This report summarizes the ability to elect analysis conducted on the final draft map for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisor districts passed by the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission on December 3, 2021. We conducted a functional ability-to-elect analysis, which is the standard methodology for assessing the opportunity for voters of color to elect candidates of choice in newly drawn districts. The functional analysis combines the newly proposed district map boundaries for a given jurisdiction with existing voting data as a method of calculating the projected electoral outcome in regards to the opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice in the newly proposed district(s). This report also includes an analysis of when Asian American candidates of choice have an opportunity to be elected. This functional analysis is a well-established methodology supported by extensive political science scholarship and used widely in voting rights social science and law.

The analysis finds that the final draft map creates one majority Latino citizen voting-age population (CVAP) district (District 1). However, given that the population size of the Latino CVAP in a district is not alone sufficient to ensure if Latino voters have the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice, a functional analysis is performed to estimate and evaluate electoral outcomes in the newly proposed districts.

The analysis also finds that the final draft map creates one additional district (District 4) with a very sizable potential coalition of minority citizen voting-age population (CVAP). However, given that the population size of the minority CVAP in a district is not alone sufficient to ensure if Latino voters and/or other voters of color have the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice, a functional analysis is performed to estimate and evaluate electoral outcomes in the newly proposed districts.

<u>Key findings of the functional ability-to-elect analysis for final draft map:</u>

- District 1 demonstrates the highest rate that the Latino candidate of choice has the opportunity to win. For District 1, in 75% of exogenous primary elections, the Latino candidate of choice advances to the general election. Then, in 100% of exogenous general elections, the Latino candidate of choice wins elections in this district. This district is majority-Latino CVAP.

- District 4 provides the next highest rate that the Latino candidate of choice will be elected. This district shows evidence that a Latino candidate of choice has a high likelihood of advancing out of an exogenous primary election (in 75% of exogenous primary elections). Then the Latino candidate of choice wins in 80% of exogenous general elections. This district is 47.2% minority CVAP and 43.5% Latino + Asian +

Black CVAP. District 4 also shows evidence that Asian American candidates of choice and minority candidates of choice are able to have an opportunity to be elected.

- Districts 2, 3, and 5 in the final draft map are districts where Latino voters are not likely to have the opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice. In three of these districts, Latino candidates of choice demonstrate the ability to advance out of the primary election, but the analysis of general elections finds that Latino candidates of choice win 0% of the time in districts 2 and 3 and only 33% of the time in district 5.

Background and Summary

The 1965 Voting Rights Act outlines protections against minority vote dilution in the drawing of district boundaries. Minority vote dilution in redistricting occurs when political district boundaries are drawn in a manner that minimizes or cancels out the voting strength and political effectiveness of a minority group. Vote dilution via redistricting results in denying the minority group the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice, even when the population size of the minority group in question is large enough for the group to elect a candidate of choice. In the 1986 *Thornburg v. Gingles* decision, the U.S. Supreme Court outlined a procedure for determining when minority vote dilution in a district occurs. In this ruling, the Court asserted that if dilution is occurring, then data-based districting remedies must be implemented that give the minority group the opportunity to elect a candidate of choice. Candidates of choice are defined as candidates who are preferred by the majority of a particular racial or ethnic group. For instance, a Latino candidate of choice is a candidate who is preferred by a majority of Latino voters.

In our "Racially Polarized Voting Analyses in San Diego County" (RPV report), we analyzed two sets of highly probative elections: 1) Board of Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020 and 2) exogenous elections for statewide office within only the County of San Diego involving either a Latino or an Asian American candidate from 2012 to 2020. We found that racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters occurred in the last decade in both sets of these election analyses. Our evidence shows there to be racially polarized voting in both Board of Supervisor elections and exogenous statewide elections held within the County of San Diego.

In addition, the RPV report revealed that there was evidence that in some districts for the Board of Supervisor elections, the Latino candidate of choice in the primary election typically did not advance to the general election because white voters preferred their own candidates of choice and were able to block the Latino candidate of choice from advancing to the general election. Specifically, the RPV report statistically demonstrated that there was some evidence of white candidates of choice defeating minority candidates of choice. For example, in district 2 in the 2011 enacted supervisorial map, candidates of choice preferred by Latino voters did not tend to advance out of the primary in the majority of endogenous supervisorial elections.[1] In addition, there was evidence of white bloc voting to stop candidates of choice who were simultaneously preferred by Latino, Black, and Asian American voters in the 2011 enacted map district 2. In addition, in district 4 in the 2011 enacted supervisorial map, the RPV report demonstrated

[1] In Appendix E/Table E2/p. 69 in the RPV report, for example, candidate Rudy Reyes, who is Latino, was the candidate of choice of Latino voters, Asian American voters, and Black voters in the old map's supervisor district 2. In the same district, a cohesive bloc of white voters (81%) supported Dianne Jacob, a white candidate who was elected in the 2016 primary with greater than 50% of the vote. Again, in 2020, in the old district 2 in the enacted 2012-20 map, Appendix E/Table E2/p. 69 of the RPV report showed that >50% of Latino voters, Asian American voters, and Black voters supported candidate Kenya Taylor in a multi-candidate primary. Taylor was the candidate of choice of Latino voters, Asian American voters, and Black voters in the 2020 primary. White voters supported Joel Anderson with 40% of the vote and Steve Vaus with 37% of the vote. Anderson and Vaus – both the white candidates of choice – advanced out of the primary and into the general election due to white cohesion for these two candidates. Taylor, the candidate preferred by Latino, Asian American, and Black voters in district 2 in the 2020 primary did not advance out of the primary and was thus defeated.

evidence that Latino-preferred candidates were also defeated in supervisorial primaries.[2] Further, in district 3 in the 2011 enacted map (which included parts of north county such as Escondido), there was evidence of white bloc voting in multiple primary elections where the Latino candidate of choice was defeated in the primary, but non-Hispanic white-preferred supervisor candidates advanced.[3] In addition, there were other dynamics and racial voting patterns identified in the report in detail; but in a majority of supervisor districts in the County in the 2011 enacted map, white voters' preferred candidates advanced, often due to white bloc voting, and Latino voters' preferred candidates in primary elections typically did not. Further, in district 2 in the 2011 enacted map (which is now part of district 4 in the final map passed on December 3, 2021), there was evidence of white bloc voting to defeat the primary candidate of choice of Latino, Black, and Asian American voters. Coalition voting evidence in other districts was more complex, but in district 2 there was evidence of minority coalition voters' preferred candidate of choice being defeated.

All of the following *Gingles* criteria are shown in the RPV report: (1) Latinos are a sufficiently large group in San Diego County; (2) evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters exists in San Diego County; and (3) white voters often cohesively support candidates who defeat the cohesive choice of Latino voters, particularly in primary supervisor elections. Further, there appeared to be some evidence of coalition voting between Latino, Black, and Asian American voters in the 2011 enacted map district 2; and where minority coalition voters' candidate of choice was defeated by white bloc voting in primaries. Therefore, district lines for the Board of Supervisor seats must be drawn so that Latino voters have the opportunity to elect a candidate of choice.

Conducting an opportunity to elect analysis

How does one determine if new district lines are drawn to provide Latino voters the opportunity to elect candidates of choice? A functional analysis, which in this report will be labeled an *ability to elect analysis* or an *opportunity to elect analysis*, should be performed in order to verify that Latino voters in the County of San Diego have the opportunity to elect candidates of choice within newly proposed district boundaries. This report summarizes the ability to elect analysis conducted on the final draft map, which was approved by the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission on December 3, 2021.

[2] In the 2018 primary for supervisor in 2011 enacted map district 4, for example, candidate Lori Saldaña was the Latino candidate of choice. Saldaña was not one of the top two candidates and did not advance out of the primary due to white bloc voting supporting white candidates who did advance out of the primary. The candidate who received the largest white voter support in the primary ultimately won the general election.

[3] For instance, the RPV report (Appendix E/p. 70) showed that the candidate preferred by Latino voters in the 2012 primary, in the 2016 primary, and in the 2020 primary did not advance to the general election (candidate Pate in 2012 was the Latino candidate of choice, who lost the primary; candidate Abed in 2016 was the Latino candidate of choice, who lost the primary; and candidate Diaz in 2020 was the Latino candidate of choice, who lost the primary). In all three primaries, the candidate preferred by non-Hispanic white voters did advance to the general election due to support from non-Hispanic white voters.

Methodology for ability-to-elect functional analysis

In over forty years of voting rights scholarship and litigation, experts have demonstrated the importance and reliability of using existing, exogenous election data to perform a functional analysis to determine if a newly drawn district is in compliance with the Voting Rights Act.[4] This methodology, originally developed by political scientists, has been empirically documented as the established method presented in voting rights litigation since the 1980s.[5]

This functional ability-to-elect analysis methodology first requires that draft maps of newly drawn district boundaries be created by those charged with redistricting. Then voting rights experts evaluate these boundaries. To evaluate a proposed district, the new maps are merged with existing election results data. In the case of evaluating a proposed district for its ability to elect Latino candidates of choice, these existing election results data are those instances where Latino candidates of choice ran in highly probative elections. Then, using past exogenous data – often from statewide elections – these exogenous election results are statistically merged into the newly proposed district. Then an ability to elect analysis can be conducted by arithmetically assessing whether and how frequently Latino candidates of choice from these exogenous past elections are able to win more than 50% of the vote share in a two-candidate general election; or advance out of the primary in a multi-candidate primary election. We mathematically analyze the win rate frequency of Latino candidates of choice in these previous probative exogenous elections. Using this method, we can then calculate the rate that minority candidates of choice win elections in the newly proposed district and use these data points to evaluate if minority voters in the said newly proposed district have the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice. Exogenous elections – and not endogenous supervisor elections – must be used to conduct the functional ability-to-elect analysis as newly drawn supervisor districts do not overlap substantially with old supervisor endogenous district elections.

For this ability to elect analysis, we refer back to our report, "Racially Polarized Voting Analyses in San Diego County." The findings from the RPV report are used to generate the list of probative elections to assess for the ability to elect analysis. Therefore for this analysis, we employ election data collected in San Diego County from 5 exogenous general elections for statewide office involving a Latino candidate who was the candidate of choice occurring between 2012 and 2020 and 6 exogenous general elections for statewide office involving an Asian American candidate occurring between 2012 and 2020. In these elections, Latino candidates were all statistically demonstrated to be the candidate of choice of Latino voters. In these elections, all but one Asian American candidate and one white candidate were

[4] Grofman, Bernard, Lisa Handley and David Lublin. 2001. "Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Framework and Some Empirical Evidence." *North Carolina Law Review*. 79(5): 1389-1430; Brace, Kimball, Bernard Grofman and Lisa Handley. 1987. "Does Redistricting Aimed to Help Blacks Necessarily Help Republicans?" *Journal of Politics*. 49(1): 169-185; Lublin, David, Lisa Handley, Thomas Brunell and Bernard Grofman. 2019. "Minority Success in Non-Majority Minority Districts: Finding the Sweet Spot." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics* 5(2): 275-298; Engstrom, Richard. 2012. "Influence Districts and the Courts: A Concept in Need of Clarity." In *The Most Fundamental Right: Contrasting Perspectives on the Voting Rights Act*, Ed. Daniel McCool. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 67-119.

[5] Ellen Katz, Margaret Aisenbrey, Anna Baldwin and Emma Cheuse. 2006. "Documenting Discrimination in Voting: Judicial Findings Under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act since 1982: Final Report of the Voting Rights Initiative, University of Michigan Law School." *University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform.* 39(4): 643-772.

demonstrated to be the candidate preferred by Asian American voters. In these eleven exogenous elections, our racially polarized voting report showed there to be clear polarization between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters and between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters in the County of San Diego. Our racial polarization report also identified which candidate was the Latino candidate of choice or the Asian American candidate of choice in these exogenous elections.

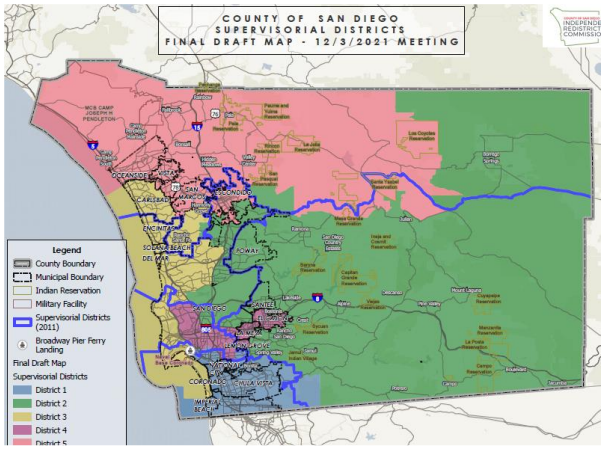
In addition to a functional ability to elect analysis of exogenous general elections, which were those included in our previous summary presentation to the Commission, we also included an ability to elect analysis on all exogenous primary elections for statewide office involving a Latino candidate of choice that we analyzed in the RPV report. Experts have shown that both primary and general elections are probative for an ability to elect analysis, with some scholarship demonstrating the importance of analyzing and emphasizing outcomes in primary elections as well as general elections.[6] For this reason, we also include an analysis of exogenous primary elections involving a Latino candidate of choice.

In the following sections, we first provide a district map and tables which summarize the voting age population (VAP) and the citizen voting age population (CVAP) by race for each of the five districts of the final draft map. We then turn to a brief description of each of the newly drawn districts for the County of San Diego. Then we turn to the opportunity to elect analyses, first reviewing the results on the ability to elect for Latino candidates of choice. We then discuss candidates preferred by Asian American voters and also briefly discuss Black voters. Following the functional ability-to-elect analyses for each proposed map, we summarize the key findings.

[6] Grofman, Bernard, Lisa Handley and David Lublin. 2001. "Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Framework and Some Empirical Evidence." *North Carolina Law Review*. 79(5): 1389-1430; Branton, Regina. 2009. "The Importance of Race and Ethnicity in Congressional Primary Elections." *Political Research Quarterly*. 62(3): 459-73.

Description of Final Draft Map

The final draft map is displayed here. We begin our discussion of the map in the southern part of the county and then move north.



District 1 in the final draft map is displayed in blue and includes the entire cities of National City, Chula Vista, Imperial Beach, and other whole communities. It also includes historically and culturally significant neighborhoods within the city of San Diego such as Barrio Logan that border these other communities in the southern part of the County of San Diego. It also includes other portions of the county.[7]

This southern district, district 1, in the final draft map as passed on December 3, 2021, is a Latino CVAP majority district. Geographically compact and bordered by Mexico, District 1 is the only Latino CVAP majority supervisor district with 51.1% Latino CVAP. This district is also majority-minority with a combined Latino, Asian American and Black CVAP of 73.6%. See Table 1 for some of these demographic statistics, which were provided by FLO Analytics.

Table 1. VAP and CVAP by race/ethnicity in each of the five districts of the Final Draft Map

VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	18.6%	6.1%	0.3%	14.5%	0.5%	0.4%	2.9%	56.7%
2	59.1%	3.7%	0.5%	11.1%	0.4%	0.6%	4.8%	19.8%
3	61.0%	1.9%	0.2%	19.0%	0.2%	0.6%	4.7%	12.4%
4	45.6%	7.8%	0.3%	11.4%	0.4%	0.6%	4.6%	29.3%
5	47.3%	3.0%	0.7%	7.3%	0.6%	0.5%	3.9%	36.8%

[7] District 1 in the final draft map also includes portions of district 2 from the 2011 enacted map in the eastern part of 2021 final map district 1, and it also includes parts of district 4 from the 2011 enacted map (such as the neighborhood of Lomita, which in the 2011 map had been split from its nearby communities in the southern part of San Diego and in the 2021 map these nearby communities have been joined). We mention the historic placement of some areas from the old 2011 district 2 and 2011 district 4 as there was empirical evidence of Latino candidates of choice losing in supervisor primaries in district 2 and district 4 over the past decade. By incorporating some of these former district 2 and district 4 communities within the new 2021 district 1, Latino voters in these neighborhoods – as we will show below in the ability to elect analysis – are now able to have an opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice in district 1 that was not present in the previous 2011 enacted map in these communities.

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	23.3%	7.8%	0.2%	14.7%	0.7%	2.1%	51.1%
2	66.5%	3.9%	0.5%	8.9%	0.3%	3.0%	16.7%
3	68.8%	2.2%	0.2%	14.3%	0.3%	2.8%	11.1%
4	52.8%	9.1%	0.2%	10.1%	0.4%	3.0%	24.3%
5	56.3%	3.7%	0.9%	6.2%	0.4%	2.6%	29.7%

District 4 in the final draft map is immediately north of district 1. District 4 is smaller in size because it includes dense urban and suburban populations, and it is bordered by the 5 freeway on the west, district 1 to its south, and the eastern part of the district includes three entire cities of Lemon Grove, La Mesa, and El Cajon. District 4 in the 2021 map is a racially and ethnically diverse district. The combined Latino, Asian American and Black CVAP is 43.5% in this district. The district has a non-Hispanic white majority CVAP of 52.8%. These three whole cities (Lemon Grove, La Mesa, and El Cajon) and a portion of the city of San Diego are racially and ethnically diverse communities, and that is reflected in the demographics of the district.[8]

District 3 in the 2021 final draft map is in the coastal western section of the County of San Diego. This district includes a number of whole communities located along the coastline including Coronado, Carlsbad, Solana Beach, Del Mar and Encinitas. This district also includes the northern section of San Diego city. This district, as shown in Table 1 has a 68.8% non-Hispanic white CVAP. The next largest racial group is Asian American at 14.3% of CVAP.

District 5 is in the northwestern part of the County of San Diego. It includes Camp Pendleton, as well as some tribal reservations located in the northern section of the county such as Pechanga, Pala, Rincon, and Los Coyotes. The district includes the cities of Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos

[8] Further, district 4 in the final draft map includes portions of the old district 2 in the 2011 enacted map in which there was evidence of white bloc voting found (see RPV report for supervisor elections). This new district 4 in the final draft map, as we will discuss below, will provide an opportunity for Latino voters and other voters of color to elect a candidate of choice; in contrast to the white bloc voting against minority candidates of choice that was observed in the 2012 to 2020 primary elections in the old district 2 in the 2011 enacted map. In addition, district 4 in the final draft map also includes some sections of 2011 map district 4. While there was less evidence of minority voters being blocked in the 2011 district 4 than there was in 2011 district 2, there was evidence that Latino candidates of choice lost in primary elections due to cohesive white support for white candidates of choice. As we will discuss below, this newly drawn 2021 district 4 in the final draft map passed on December 3, 2021 provides the opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice, potentially remedying this statistical finding in the RPV report of white bloc voting and racial polarization in the 2011 district 2 and 2011 district 4. To summarize district 4 in the final draft map, the IRC chose to include the entire cities and communities of La Mesa, Lemon Grove, and El Cajon into district 4 in the final map; as well as based on public input. This decision preserved these communities in their entirety and thus respected community boundaries. In addition, as we will discuss below, this decision to respect these community boundaries and include these full communities within district 4 also protects minority voting rights given the past evidence of white bloc voting in district 2 in the 2011 enacted map (the communities of El Cajon, Lemon Grove, and La Mesa were previously included in 2011 map district 2).

and Escondido. District 5 has the second largest Latino CVAP population of the five districts drawn in the 2021 final draft map at 29.7%. The largest racial group in District 5 is non-Hispanic white at 56.3% CVAP. This district borders Orange County and Riverside County to the north.

District 2 is in the eastern part of the County of San Diego. It includes the communities of Poway, Santee, Ramona, Jamul, Borrego Springs, and a number of areas in the southeast and east of the county along the Imperial County line. Its racial demographics are 66.5% white CVAP, 16.7% Latino CVAP, 8.9% Asian American CVAP, and 3.9% Black CVAP. This area, based on data on supervisor districts in the RPV report, had previously had evidence of white bloc voting to defeat Latino candidates of choice in supervisor primary elections. Some of the areas where Latino voters were on the losing end of racially polarized white bloc voting have been placed in the newly formed district 4 in the 2021 final draft map.

Ability to Elect Analysis Results: What District(s) Provide the Opportunity to Elect Latino Candidates of Choice in the Final Draft Map passed on December 3, 2021?

We next turn to the specific measurement and evaluation of whether each district has the ability to elect Latino candidates of choice.

Table 2 below summarizes the ability to elect analysis for the Final Draft Map on four exogenous primary elections involving a Latino candidate of choice. This table reports the ranked order finish for the Latino candidate of choice in each of the four primary elections across the five districts. The final column in Table 2 summarizes the rate that the Latino candidate of choice advances to the general election in each of the five districts. These exogenous primary elections were analyzed in the previous RPV report to determine that these candidates were Latino candidates of choice.

Because of California's top-two primary system, in primary elections, a candidate in these exogenous elections must finish either first or second in order to advance to the general election. This top-two primary system has been in use since 2012 in California. So in the case of primary elections, the opportunity to elect a Latino candidate of choice is defined by the candidate placing either first or second place; and thus advancing to the general election. All elections we analyze in Table 2 occurred while the top-two primary system was in use in California.[9]

As Table 2 shows, Latino candidates of choice are able to advance to the general election in 75% of exogenous primary elections analyzed in all five districts. This analysis does not find variation in the rate that the Latino candidate of choice advances to the general across the five districts. This exogenous election data on the newly drawn final draft map districts provides evidence that Latino candidates of choice will be able to advance out of the primary a frequent amount in these districts.[10]

[9] See Christian R. Grose. 2020. "Reducing Legislative Polarization: Top-two and Open Primaries Are Associated with More Moderate Legislators." *Journal of Political Institutions and Political Economy*.

[10] In the endogenous elections from the previous decade under the old map, this pattern of advancing out of the primary was not found; but the new map's exogenous election data prospectively suggest that Latino candidates of choice can advance out of the primary 75% of the time in these districts.

Table 2. Newly Drawn Districts in 2021 Final Map Show Latino Candidates of Choice Have an Opportunity to Advance Out of Primary Elections and into the General Election – An Analysis of the Final Draft Map and Exogenous Primary Elections

District	*2018 Gov.*	*2018 Sec. of State*	*2018 Ins. Comm.*	*2018 Atty. General*	*Rate Latino candidate of choice advances*
1	3rd	1st	1st	1st	75%
2	5th	2nd	2nd	1st	75%
3	4th	1st	2nd	1st	75%
4	4th	1st	1st	1st	75%
5	4th	2nd	2nd	1st	75%

*For a candidate of choice to advance to the general election, they must place either first or second in the slate of candidates

We next analyze the exogenous general elections involving a Latino candidate of choice. Again, as a reminder, these opportunity to elect analyses use past exogenous election data where Latino candidates of choice have been identified in order to project onto newly drawn districts in the final draft map if the district presents an opportunity for Latino voters to elect a candidate of choice. Table 3 summarizes the ability to elect analysis for the five districts in the final draft map in exogenous general elections. For general elections, the Latino candidate of choice must win greater than 50% of the vote in the election in order to be elected as there are only two candidates on the general election ballot in California's electoral system. Table 3 summarizes the win rates for the Latino candidate of choice in each of the five analyzed elections across the five districts (see the last column in Table 3). In this table we also calculate the average vote share across five of the analyzed exogenous general elections in each proposed district (see 2nd-to-last column).

This analysis finds that in District 1 in the final draft map passed on December 3, 2021, in 100% of exogenous general elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins the election. District 4 in the final draft map provides the next highest rate that the Latino candidate of choice will be elected. The Latino candidate of choice wins in 80% of exogenous general elections analyzed. It is important to interpret these general election analyses in the context of the primary election analyses above. In newly drawn District 1 in the final draft map, the Latino candidate of choice has an opportunity to advance out of the primary (75% rate) and an opportunity to win in the general election (100% rate). In the newly drawn District 4 in the final draft map, the Latino candidate of choice has an opportunity to advance out of the primary (75% rate) and an opportunity to win in the general election (80% rate).

Districts 2, 3, and 5 in the final map are districts where Latino voters are not likely to have the opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice. In Districts 3 and 5, Latino candidates of choice win in 40% of exogenous general elections. In District 2, Latino candidates of choice win 0% of the time. The general elections in Districts 2, 3, and 5 in the final draft map do not show empirical evidence that these districts will provide opportunity to Latino voters to elect candidates of choice.

Table 3. Newly Drawn Districts 1 and 4 in the Final Draft Map Are Latino-Opportunity Districts - Ability to Elect Analysis of Exogenous General Elections Involving a Latino Candidate of Choice

District	*2014 Sec of State*	*2016 US Senate*	*2018 Sec of State*	*2018 Atty Gen*	*2018 Ins Comm*	*Avg vote share across 5 elections*	*Rate Latino candidate of choice wins*
1	59.3%	50.9%	70.2%	69.3%	64.0%	62.7%	100%
2	36.1%	41.8%	47.8%	46.5%	40.0%	42.4%	0%
3	45.6%	34.8%	60.9%	60.3%	48.8%	50.1%	40%
4	58.5%	38.4%	70.5%	69.9%	60.6%	59.6%	80%
5	37.6%	44.2%	51.5%	50.8%	44.2%	45.7%	40%

Asian American Voter Influence and Black Voter Influence

Commissioners on the IRC asked us to consider not only Latino voters' opportunity to elect candidates of choice but also Asian American voters and Black voters. FLO Analytics, the demographer working for the County of San Diego IRC, determined that Asian American voters were not a sufficiently large group in the County of San Diego to meet the first data-based *Gingles* prong 1 requirement to draw a 50% + 1 Asian district. In addition, FLO Analytics also reported that Black voters were not a sufficiently large group in the County of San Diego to draw a 50% +1 district and thus cannot meet the first *Gingles* prong.

However, as noted earlier, the RPV report revealed some evidence regarding voting patterns of multiple minority groups (see, e.g., the RPV report, p. 69/Appendix E/Table E.2). In exogenous elections, the RPV report showed that Latino, Asian American and Black voters are generally found to have the same candidates of choice. Particularly in the 2011 map district 2, as discussed earlier and as shown in the RPV report, there was evidence that white voters would vote as a bloc to stop candidates preferred in coalition by Latino, Asian American, and Black voters. This geographic area in the 2011 map district 2 where these coalitional voting patterns were observed is now partially in the newly drawn district 4 in the final draft map passed on December 3, 2021. For this reason, we examine more closely the ability for Asian American, Latino and Black voters to have the opportunity to elect in newly drawn district 4 in the final draft map given this district is most likely to have the opportunity to have a minority coalition as Asian, Latino, and Black voters are over 40% of the CVAP of district 4 in the final 2021 map. The other 2021 district in this area, district 2, has fewer minority voters, but we also examine whether Asian American candidates of choice win frequently there since it also overlaps the geographic area that had seen coalition voting and white bloc voting in the previous decade.

In the 2021 final draft map, district 4 shows evidence that Asian American candidates of choice win frequently in the district. Examining six exogenous elections, in 100% of elections in district 4, Asian American candidates of choice have an opportunity to win. And as shown and mentioned earlier, Latino candidates of choice are also able to win frequently in this district based on the data from exogenous elections. Thus, district 4 in the 2021 final draft map may not be simply a Latino opportunity-to-elect district – but the exogenous election data also suggests

that Asian American candidates of choice can win in district 4. District 4 – with its nearly 47% nonwhite minority CVAP – is a minority opportunity to elect district.

In the 2021 final draft map, district 2 does not show evidence that Asian American candidates of choice will have an opportunity to win in the district. This district is only 11.1% Asian CVAP, and Asian American candidates of choice based on exogenous elections win 0% of elections.

We also looked at districts 1, 3, and 5 for the frequency that Asian American candidates of choice in exogenous elections have high win rates. We are hesitant to state that these districts would be Asian American opportunity to elect districts given the lower Asian CVAP in each district, but the Commissioners did ask us to look at these data in all districts. We look at these supplemental data as requested by Commissioners on the IRC. In district 1, the win rate for exogenous candidates preferred by Asian American voters is 100%. In district 3, candidates in exogenous elections preferred by Asian American voters have a win rate of 67%, so they win sometimes. In district 5, candidates preferred by Asian American voters rarely win with a win rate of only 33%.

Summary of Ability to Elect Analysis for Final Draft Map

To summarize, district 1 in the final draft map is a Latino opportunity-to-elect district. District 4 also shows evidence that it is a minority opportunity-to-elect district. The other three districts in the final draft map (2, 3, and 5) are unlikely to be Latino opportunity-to-elect districts.

About the Authors

Dr. Christian Grose is Professor of Political Science and Public Policy at the University of Southern California. He is the Academic Director of the USC Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester and his B.A. from Duke University. He is the author of more than 40 articles and chapters about American politics; legislative politics; race and ethnicity; Latino politics; Black politics; voting rights; and statistical methodology. These articles have been published in peer-reviewed journals such as the *American Political Science Review*, the *American Journal of Political Science*, and the *Journal of Politics.* His award-winning book *Congress in Black and White*, analyzes the role of race and ethnicity in the redistricting process. His research has been funded by the Russell Sage Foundation, the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, the MIT Election Data Science Center, and others. Grose directs USC's Fair Maps and Political Reform Lab, which produces nonpartisan research about redistricting, the top-two primary, and independent commissions. He has worked as an expert witness and consultant on numerous voting rights cases, and has extensive experience analyzing racially polarized voting and minority ability-to-elect districts. He has experience working with bipartisan and nonpartisan groups such as commissions.

Dr. Natalie Masuoka is Associate Professor of Political Science and Asian American Studies at UCLA. Professor Masuoka's research expertise is on racial minority voting and public opinion with a particular focus on Asian American and Latino voters. Her research uses quantitative statistical techniques to analyze racial voting patterns. She is the author of two books and 12 articles focusing on these areas. She obtained her Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of California, Irvine under the supervision of Professor Bernard Grofman, a longstanding expert on racially polarized voting and the Voting Rights Act. She is an expert on racially polarized voting analyses, especially Hispanic and Asian-American RPV in California. She teaches classes that focus on the Voting Rights Act, American immigration policy, the U.S. Census, political behavior as well as introductory statistics. She has previously held positions at Duke University and Tufts University.

VOTING RIGHTS AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT:

EVALUATION OF DRAFT MAPS 13A AND 14

Dr. Christian Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson,
RPV consultants

Prepared for the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

Definitions

Racially polarized voting: A majority of one racial group votes for one candidate and the other group regularly votes for another candidate. Identified in RPV report.

Example: Two-candidate election:

Candidate 1: Latino voters 88%; non-Hispanic white voters 30%

Candidate 2: Latino voters 12%; non-Hispanic white voters 70%

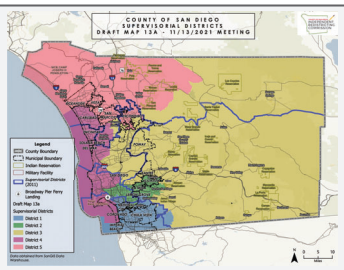
Candidates of choice. The candidate preferred by a majority of a group. In example above, the Latino candidate of choice is candidate 1 and the white candidate of choice is candidate 2.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON PROPOSED DRAFT MAPS 13A AND 14

- We use the RPV report to determine highly probative exogenous elections where racially polarized voting occurred in past elections. These highly probative exogenous elections are used as these data fit onto newly proposed draft map lines.
- We identify Latino candidates of choice in these past, probative exogenous elections.
- We identify Asian American candidates of choice in these past, probative exogenous elections.
- A proposed district is a *Latino opportunity to elect district* if it provides an opportunity for Latino candidates of choice to win elections in the proposed district.
- Ability to elect analysis: This is standard methodology for evaluating proposed districts for their opportunity to elect candidates of choice of voters of color.

DRAFT MAP 13A

DRAFT MAP 13A



VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	19.7%	6.7%	0.3%	12.5%	0.4%	0.4%	3.0%	58.1%
2	41.9%	9.1%	0.3%	12.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.3%	31.3%
3	56.5%	2.7%	0.2%	18.7%	0.3%	0.3%	4.8%	13.9%
4	63.8%	2.3%	0.2%	13.1%	0.2%	0.6%	4.8%	14.9%
5	47.2%	3.0%	0.6%	7.3%	0.6%	0.0%	3.9%	36.9%

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	24.8%	6.9%	0.2%	12.9%	0.6%	2.1%	52.4%
2	48.2%	11.0%	0.2%	10.7%	0.5%	3.1%	26.1%
3	64.6%	2.8%	0.5%	14.7%	0.4%	3.1%	13.5%
4	71.5%	2.5%	0.3%	9.6%	0.2%	2.6%	13.2%
5	56.2%	3.7%	0.8%	6.2%	0.5%	2.6%	29.8%

District	Latino CVAP	Black CVAP	Asian CVAP
1	52.4%	6.9%	12.9%
2	26.1%	11.0%	10.7%
3	13.5%	2.8%	14.7%
4	13.2%	2.5%	9.6%
5	29.8%	3.7%	6.2%

RACIAL/ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, DRAFT MAP 13A

District	Nonwhite CVAP	Latino + Black + Asian CVAP
1	75.2%	72.2%
2	51.8%	47.8%
3	35.4%	31.0%
4	28.5%	25.3%
5	43.8%	39.7%

RACIAL/ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, DRAFT MAP 13A

District	Rate Latino candidate of choice wins*
1	100%
2	80%
3	0%
4	40%
5	40%

*This measure assesses the opportunity for a Latino candidate of choice to win in a proposed district. It is the frequency that Latino candidates of choice in exogenous, probative, and racially polarized elections win more votes in the proposed district. High values indicate the district has a high opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice.

OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT LATINO CANDIDATES OF CHOICE ANALYSIS

DRAFT MAP 13A

- District 1 is a Latino opportunity to elect district.

FINDING

DRAFT MAP 13A

- District 1 is a Latino opportunity to elect district.
- District 2 is a district in which candidates preferred by voters of color have an opportunity to be elected.

FINDING

DRAFT MAP 13A

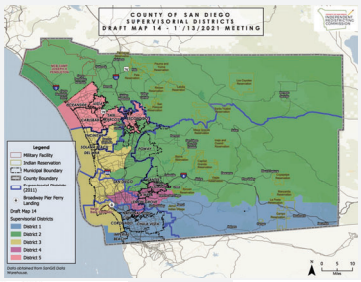
- District 1 is a Latino opportunity to elect district.
- District 2 is a district in which candidates preferred by voters of color have an opportunity to be elected.
- We also examined district 4 to assess if Asian American voters may have influence in the district, and the evidence is nuanced.

FINDING

DRAFT MAP 13A

DRAFT MAP 14

DRAFT MAP 14



VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	21.2%	5.5%	0.3%	12.1%	0.4%	0.4%	3.0%	57.1%
2	60.8%	2.8%	0.9%	10.4%	0.4%	0.5%	4.5%	19.8%
3	57.3%	2.6%	0.2%	19.8%	0.3%	0.6%	4.8%	14.4%
4	41.8%	9.1%	0.3%	12.1%	0.5%	0.5%	4.3%	31.3%
5	49.3%	2.6%	0.3%	8.3%	0.5%	0.5%	4.1%	34.3%

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	26.5%	6.7%	0.2%	12.5%	0.6%	2.1%	51.3%
2	68.9%	3.0%	0.9%	8.1%	0.2%	2.7%	15.9%
3	65.3%	2.9%	0.2%	15.2%	0.3%	3.0%	12.9%
4	48.2%	11.0%	0.2%	10.7%	0.5%	3.0%	26.2%
5	58.2%	3.2%	0.4%	7.1%	0.4%	2.7%	27.7%

District	Latino CVAP	Black CVAP	Asian CVAP
1	51.3%	6.7%	12.5%
2	15.9%	3.0%	8.1%
3	12.9%	2.9%	15.2%
4	26.2%	11.0%	10.7%
5	27.7%	3.2%	7.1%

RACIAL/ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, DRAFT MAP 14

District	Nonwhite CVAP	Latino + Black + Asian CVAP
1	73.5%	70.5%
2	31.1%	27.0%
3	34.7%	31.0%
4	51.8%	47.9%
5	41.8%	38.0%

RACIAL/ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, DRAFT MAP 14

District	Rate Latino candidate of choice wins*
1	100%
2	0%
3	60%
4	80%
5	40%

*This measure assesses the opportunity for a Latino candidate of choice to win in a proposed district. It is the frequency that Latino candidates of choice in exogenous, probative, and racially polarized elections win more votes in the proposed district. High values indicate the district has a high opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice.

OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT LATINO CANDIDATES OF CHOICE ANALYSIS

DRAFT MAP 14

- District 1 is a Latino opportunity to elect district.

FINDING

DRAFT MAP 14

- District 1 is a Latino opportunity to elect district.
- District 4 is a district in which candidates preferred by voters of color have an opportunity to be elected.

FINDING

DRAFT MAP 14

- District 1 is a Latino opportunity to elect district.
- District 4 is a district in which candidates preferred by voters of color have an opportunity to be elected.
- We also examined district 3 to assess if Asian American voters may have influence in the district, and the evidence is nuanced.

FINDING

DRAFT MAP 14

VOTING RIGHTS AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT:

EVALUATION OF DRAFT MAPS 13A AND 14

Dr. Christian Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson,
RPV consultants

Prepared for the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

VOTING RIGHTS AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT:

EVALUATION OF 2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (VOTED ON 12/11/2021)

Dr. Christian Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson,
RPV consultants

Prepared for the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission

Definitions

Racially polarized voting: A majority of one racial group votes for one candidate and the other group regularly votes for another candidate. Identified in RPV report.

Example: Two-candidate election:

Candidate 1: Latino voters 88%; non-Hispanic white voters 30%

Candidate 2: Latino voters 12%; non-Hispanic white voters 70%

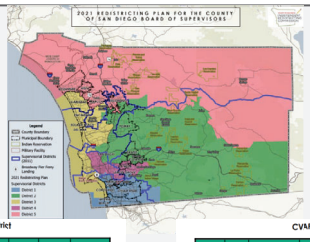
Candidates of choice. The candidate preferred by a majority of a group. In example above, the Latino candidate of choice is candidate 1 and the white candidate of choice is candidate 2.

ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS ON 2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN, PASSED ON 12/11/2021

- An ability to elect analysis measures the opportunity that minority voters have to elect a candidate of choice in a newly drawn district. We use the RPV report to determine highly probative exogenous elections where racially polarized voting occurred in past elections. These highly probative exogenous elections are used as these data fit onto newly proposed draft map lines.
- We identify Latino candidates of choice in these past, probative exogenous elections.
- We identify Asian American candidates of choice in these past, probative exogenous elections.
- A proposed district is a *Latino opportunity to elect district* if it provides an opportunity for Latino candidates of choice to win elections in the proposed district.
- Ability to elect analysis: This is standard methodology for evaluating proposed districts for their opportunity to elect candidates of choice of voters of color.

2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN, PASSED ON 12/11/2021

2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN, PASSED AT 12/11/2021 MEETING



VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	19.7%	5.6%	0.3%	12.5%	0.4%	0.4%	3.0%	58.2%
2	60.7%	3.4%	0.5%	10.8%	0.4%	0.6%	4.9%	18.8%
3	61.0%	1.9%	0.2%	19.0%	0.2%	0.6%	4.7%	12.4%
4	42.0%	8.4%	0.3%	13.8%	0.5%	0.6%	4.4%	30.0%
5	47.4%	3.0%	0.7%	7.2%	0.6%	0.5%	3.9%	36.8%

CA SWDB Adjusted 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data - Voting-age Population (VAP) by Race and Hispanic/Latino origin.

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	24.8%	6.9%	0.2%	12.9%	0.6%	2.1%	52.5%
2	68.8%	3.4%	0.5%	8.5%	0.3%	2.9%	15.4%
3	68.8%	2.2%	0.2%	14.3%	0.3%	2.8%	11.1%
4	48.6%	10.2%	0.2%	12.0%	0.3%	3.1%	25.3%
5	56.4%	3.7%	0.9%	6.2%	0.4%	2.6%	29.6%

CA SWDB Adjusted 2015-2019 American Community Survey Citizen Voting-age Population (CVAP) by Race and Ethnicity Special Tabulation. Rounding may lead to summation of percentages not equal to 100% (+/- 1%).

District	Latino CVAP	Black CVAP	Asian CVAP
1	52.5%	6.9%	12.9%
2	15.4%	3.4%	8.5%
3	11.1%	2.2%	14.3%
4	25.3%	10.2%	12.0%
5	29.6%	3.7%	6.2%

RACIAL/ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA,
2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN, PASSED AT 12/11/2021 MEETING

District	Nonwhite CVAP	Latino + Black + Asian CVAP
1	75.2%	72.3%
2	31.2%	27.3%
3	31.2%	27.6%
4	51.4%	47.5%
5	63.6%	39.5%

RACIAL/ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA,
2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN, PASSED ON 12/11/2021

District	Rate Latino candidate of choice wins*
1	100%
2	0%
3	40%
4	80%
5	40%

*This measure assesses the opportunity for a Latino candidate of choice to win in a proposed district. It is the frequency that Latino candidates of choice in exogenous, probative, and racially polarized elections win more votes in the proposed district. High values indicate the district has a high opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice.

OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT LATINO CANDIDATES OF CHOICE ANALYSIS

2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN, PASSED ON 12/11/2021

- District 1 is a Latino opportunity to elect district. For District 1, in 100% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.
- District 4 is a district in which candidates preferred by voters of color have an opportunity to be elected. For District 4, in 80% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.
    - Analysis also shows that Latino candidates of choice who have an opportunity to be elected in district 4 were supported by Black voters, Latino voters, and Asian American voters in coalition.

FINDING BASED ON EMPIRICAL ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS

2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN, PASSED ON 12/11/2021

- In district 2, in 0% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.
- In district 3, in 40% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.
- In district 5, in 40% of exogenous elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins.

FINDING BASED ON EMPIRICAL ABILITY TO ELECT ANALYSIS

2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN, PASSED ON 12/11/2021

Report Assessing the Opportunity for Latino and Minority Voters to Elect Candidates of Choice in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors

By Dr. Christian Grose and Dr. Natalie Masuoka

December 11, 2021

Executive Summary: This report summarizes the ability to elect analysis conducted on the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors districts advanced via vote by the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission on December 11, 2021. We conducted a functional ability-to-elect analysis, which is the standard methodology for assessing the opportunity for voters of color to elect candidates of choice in newly drawn districts. The functional analysis combines the newly proposed district map boundaries for a given jurisdiction with existing voting data as a method of calculating the projected electoral outcome in regards to the opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice in the newly proposed district(s). This report also includes an analysis of Asian American candidates of choice, and also discusses Black voter influence. This functional analysis is a well-established methodology supported by extensive political science scholarship and used widely in voting rights social science and law.

The analysis finds that the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors creates one majority Latino citizen voting-age population (CVAP) district (District 1). However, given that the population size of the Latino CVAP in a district is not alone sufficient to ensure if Latino voters have the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice, a functional analysis is performed to estimate and evaluate electoral outcomes in the newly proposed districts.

The analysis also finds that the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors creates one additional district (District 4) with a very sizable potential coalition of minority citizen voting-age population (CVAP). The district is 48.6% non-Hispanic white CVAP and 51.4% nonwhite CVAP. However, given that the population size of the minority CVAP in a district is not alone sufficient to ensure if Latino voters and/or other voters of color have the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice, a functional analysis is performed to estimate and evaluate electoral outcomes in the newly proposed districts.

<u>Key findings of the functional ability-to-elect analysis for 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors:</u>

- District 1 is a compact district in the southern part of the county that includes a number of whole cities and communities. District 1 demonstrates the highest rate that the Latino candidate of choice has the opportunity to win. For District 1, in 75% of exogenous primary elections, the Latino candidate of choice advances to the general election. Then, in 100% of exogenous general elections, the Latino candidate of choice wins elections in this district. This district is majority-Latino CVAP.

- District 4 provides the next highest rate that the Latino candidate of choice will be elected. This district shows evidence that a Latino candidate of choice has a high likelihood of advancing out of an exogenous primary election (in 75% of exogenous primary elections). Then the Latino candidate of choice wins in 80% of exogenous general elections. This district is 51.4% minority nonwhite CVAP and 47.5% Latino + Asian + Black CVAP. District 4 also shows evidence that Asian American candidates of choice and candidates of choice of voters of color are able to have an opportunity to be elected.

- Districts 2, 3, and 5 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors are districts where Latino voters are not likely to have the opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice. In these three districts, Latino candidates of choice demonstrate the ability to advance out of the primary election, but the analysis of general elections finds that Latino candidates of choice win only 40% of the time in districts 3 and 5 and 0% of the time in district 2. Districts 2, 3, and 5 are all white-majority districts with district 2 being 68.8% white CVAP, district 3 being 68.8% white CVAP, and district 5 being 56.4% white CVAP. District 3 has the largest Asian CVAP of any district in the 2021 map with 14.3% Asian CVAP. District 5 has the 2nd highest Latino CVAP of the five districts in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors.

Background and Summary

The 1965 Voting Rights Act outlines protections against minority vote dilution in the drawing of district boundaries. Minority vote dilution in redistricting occurs when political district boundaries are drawn in a manner that minimizes or cancels out the voting strength and political effectiveness of a minority group. Vote dilution via redistricting results in denying the minority group the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice, even when the population size of the minority group in question is large enough for the group to elect a candidate of choice. In the 1986 *Thornburg v. Gingles* decision, the U.S. Supreme Court outlined a procedure for determining when minority vote dilution in a district occurs. In this ruling, the Court asserted that if dilution is occurring, then data-based districting remedies must be implemented that give the minority group the opportunity to elect a candidate of choice. Candidates of choice are defined as candidates who are preferred by the majority of a particular racial or ethnic group. For instance, a Latino candidate of choice is a candidate who is preferred by a majority of Latino voters.

In our "Racially Polarized Voting Analyses in San Diego County" (RPV report), we analyzed two sets of highly probative elections: 1) Board of Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020 and 2) exogenous elections for statewide office within only the County of San Diego involving either a Latino or an Asian American candidate from 2012 to 2020. We found that racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters occurred in the last decade in both sets of these election analyses. Our evidence shows there to be racially polarized voting in both Board of Supervisor elections and exogenous statewide elections held within the County of San Diego.

In addition, the RPV report revealed that there was evidence that in some districts for the Board of Supervisor elections, the Latino candidate of choice in the primary election typically did not advance to the general election because white voters preferred their own candidates of choice and were able to block the Latino candidate of choice from advancing to the general election. Specifically, the RPV report statistically demonstrated that there was some evidence of white candidates of choice defeating minority candidates of choice. For example, in district 2 in the 2011 enacted supervisorial map, candidates of choice preferred by Latino voters did not tend to advance out of the primary in the majority of endogenous supervisorial elections.[1] In addition, there was evidence of white bloc voting to stop candidates of choice who were simultaneously preferred by Latino, Black, and Asian American voters in the 2011 enacted map district 2. In addition, in district 4 in the 2011 enacted supervisorial map, the RPV report demonstrated

[1] In Appendix E/Table E2/p. 69 in the RPV report, for example, candidate Rudy Reyes, who is Latino, was the candidate of choice of Latino voters, Asian American voters, and Black voters in the old map's supervisor district 2. In the same district, a cohesive bloc of white voters (81%) supported Dianne Jacob, a white candidate who was elected in the 2016 primary with greater than 50% of the vote. Again, in 2020, in the old district 2 in the enacted 2012-20 map, Appendix E/Table E2/p. 69 of the RPV report showed that >50% of Latino voters, Asian American voters, and Black voters supported candidate Kenya Taylor in a multi-candidate primary. Taylor was the candidate of choice of Latino voters, Asian American voters, and Black voters in the 2020 primary. White voters supported Joel Anderson with 40% of the vote and Steve Vaus with 37% of the vote. Anderson and Vaus – both the white candidates of choice – advanced out of the primary and into the general election due to white cohesion for these two candidates. Taylor, the candidate preferred by Latino, Asian American, and Black voters in district 2 in the 2020 primary did not advance out of the primary and was thus defeated.

evidence that Latino-preferred candidates were also defeated in supervisorial primaries.[2] Further, in district 3 in the 2011 enacted map (which included parts of north county such as Escondido), there was evidence of white bloc voting in multiple primary elections where the Latino candidate of choice was defeated in the primary, but non-Hispanic white-preferred supervisor candidates advanced.[3] In addition, there were other dynamics and racial voting patterns identified in the report in detail; but in a majority of supervisor districts in the County in the 2011 enacted map, white voters' preferred candidates advanced, often due to white bloc voting, and Latino voters' preferred candidates in primary elections typically did not. Further, in district 2 in the 2011 enacted map (which is now part of district 4 and part of district 2 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors), there was evidence of white bloc voting to defeat the primary candidate of choice of Latino, Black, and Asian American voters. Coalition voting evidence in other districts was more complex, but in district 2 in the old 2011 map there was evidence of minority coalition voters' preferred candidate of choice being defeated in supervisor elections. The placement of communities with higher CVAPs of voters of color that formerly were in district 2 into a new central district 4, as we will show below, will allow voters of color who may vote in coalition to elect candidates of choice in the newly created district 4.

All of the following *Gingles* criteria are shown in the RPV report: (1) Latinos are a sufficiently large group in San Diego County; (2) evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters exists in San Diego County; and (3) white voters often cohesively support candidates who defeat the cohesive choice of Latino voters, particularly in primary supervisor elections. Further, there appeared to be some evidence of coalition voting between Latino, Black, and Asian American voters in the 2011 enacted map, particularly present in district 2; and where minority coalition voters' candidate of choice was defeated by white bloc voting in primaries. Therefore, district lines for the Board of Supervisor seats must be drawn so that Latino voters have the opportunity to elect a candidate of choice.

Conducting an opportunity to elect analysis

How does one determine if new district lines are drawn to provide Latino voters the opportunity to elect candidates of choice? A functional analysis, which in this report will be labeled an *ability to elect analysis* or an *opportunity to elect analysis*, should be performed in order to verify that Latino voters in the County of San Diego have the opportunity to elect candidates of choice within newly proposed district boundaries. This report summarizes the ability to elect analysis conducted on the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors,

[2] In the 2018 primary for supervisor in 2011 enacted map district 4, for example, candidate Lori Saldaña was the Latino candidate of choice. Saldaña was not one of the top two candidates and did not advance out of the primary due to white bloc voting supporting white candidates who did advance out of the primary. The candidate who received the largest white voter support in the primary ultimately won the general election.

[3] For instance, the RPV report (Appendix E/p. 70) showed that in district 3, the candidate preferred by Latino voters in the 2012 primary, in the 2016 primary, and in the 2020 primary did not advance to the general election (candidate Pate in 2012 was the Latino candidate of choice, who lost the primary; candidate Abed in 2016 was the Latino candidate of choice, who lost the primary; and candidate Diaz in 2020 was the Latino candidate of choice, who lost the primary). In all three primaries, the candidate preferred by non-Hispanic white voters did advance to the general election due to support from non-Hispanic white voters.

which was advanced via a roll-call vote by the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission on December 11, 2021.

Methodology for ability-to-elect functional analysis

In over forty years of voting rights scholarship and litigation, experts have demonstrated the importance and reliability of using existing, exogenous election data to perform a functional analysis to determine if a newly drawn district is in compliance with the Voting Rights Act.[4] This methodology, originally developed by political scientists, has been empirically documented as the established method presented in voting rights litigation since the 1980s.[5]

This functional ability-to-elect analysis methodology first requires that draft maps of newly drawn district boundaries be created by those charged with redistricting. Then voting rights experts evaluate these boundaries. Hence, once the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission advanced the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors via vote on December 11, 2021, we can now analyze those districts for the opportunity to elect via this functional analysis. To evaluate a proposed district, the new maps are merged with existing election results data. In the case of evaluating a proposed district for its ability to elect Latino candidates of choice, these existing election results data are those instances where Latino candidates of choice ran in highly probative elections. Then, using past exogenous data – often from statewide elections – these exogenous election results are statistically merged into the newly proposed district. Then an ability to elect analysis can be conducted by arithmetically assessing whether and how frequently Latino candidates of choice from these exogenous past elections are able to win more than 50% of the vote share in a two-candidate general election; or advance out of the primary in a multi-candidate primary election. We mathematically analyze the win rate frequency of Latino candidates of choice in these previous probative exogenous elections. Using this method, we can then calculate the rate that minority candidates of choice win elections in the newly proposed district and use these data points to evaluate if minority voters in the said newly proposed district have the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice. Exogenous elections – and not endogenous supervisor elections – must be used to conduct the functional ability-to-elect analysis as newly drawn supervisor districts do not overlap substantially with old supervisor endogenous district elections.

For this ability to elect analysis, we refer back to our report, "Racially Polarized Voting Analyses in San Diego County." The findings from the RPV report are used to generate the list of

[4] Grofman, Bernard, Lisa Handley and David Lublin. 2001. "Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Framework and Some Empirical Evidence." *North Carolina Law Review*. 79(5): 1389-1430; Brace, Kimball, Bernard Grofman and Lisa Handley. 1987. "Does Redistricting Aimed to Help Blacks Necessarily Help Republicans?" *Journal of Politics*. 49(1): 169-185; Lublin, David, Lisa Handley, Thomas Brunell and Bernard Grofman. 2019. "Minority Success in Non-Majority Minority Districts: Finding the Sweet Spot." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics* 5(2): 275-298; Engstrom, Richard. 2012. "Influence Districts and the Courts: A Concept in Need of Clarity." In *The Most Fundamental Right: Contrasting Perspectives on the Voting Rights Act*, Ed. Daniel McCool. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 67-119.

[5] Ellen Katz, Margaret Aisenbrey, Anna Baldwin and Emma Cheuse. 2006. "Documenting Discrimination in Voting: Judicial Findings Under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act since 1982: Final Report of the Voting Rights Initiative, University of Michigan Law School." *University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform.* 39(4): 643-772.

probative elections to assess for the ability to elect analysis. Therefore for this analysis, we employ election data collected in San Diego County from 5 exogenous general elections for statewide office involving a Latino candidate who was the candidate of choice occurring between 2012 and 2020 and 7 exogenous general elections for statewide office involving an Asian American candidate occurring between 2012 and 2020. In these elections, Latino candidates were all statistically demonstrated to be the candidate of choice of Latino voters. In these elections, six Asian American candidates and one white candidate were demonstrated to be the candidate preferred by Asian American voters. In all of these exogenous elections we examine in the opportunity to elect analyses, our racially polarized voting report showed there to be clear polarization between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters and between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters in the County of San Diego. We examine only those instances in which there was clear polarization between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters; or Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters. Our racial polarization report also identified which candidate was the Latino candidate of choice or the Asian American candidate of choice in these exogenous elections.

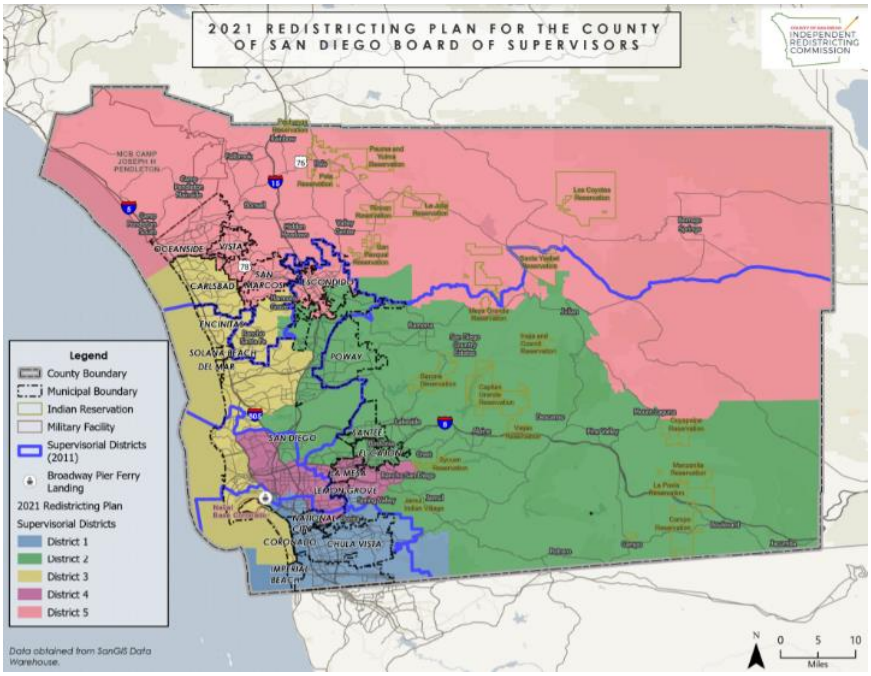
In addition to a functional ability to elect analysis of exogenous general elections, which were those included in our previous, multiple summary presentations to the Commission, we also included an ability to elect analysis on all exogenous primary elections for statewide office involving a Latino candidate of choice that we analyzed in the RPV report. Experts have shown that both primary and general elections are probative for an ability to elect analysis, with some scholarship demonstrating the importance of analyzing and emphasizing outcomes in primary elections as well as general elections.[6] For this reason, we also include an analysis of exogenous primary elections involving a Latino candidate of choice.

In the following sections, we first provide a district map and tables which summarize the voting age population (VAP) and the citizen voting age population (CVAP) by race for each of the five districts of the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors. We then turn to a brief description of each of the newly drawn districts for the County of San Diego. Then we turn to the opportunity to elect analyses, first reviewing the results on the ability to elect for Latino candidates of choice. We then discuss candidates preferred by Asian American voters and also discuss Black voters. Following the functional ability-to-elect analyses for each proposed map, we summarize the key findings.

[6] Grofman, Bernard, Lisa Handley and David Lublin. 2001. "Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Framework and Some Empirical Evidence." *North Carolina Law Review*. 79(5): 1389-1430; Branton, Regina. 2009. "The Importance of Race and Ethnicity in Congressional Primary Elections." *Political Research Quarterly*. 62(3): 459-73.

Description of 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors

The 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors is displayed here. We begin our discussion of the map in the southern part of the county and then move north.



District 1 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors is displayed in blue and includes the entire cities of National City, Chula Vista, Imperial Beach, and other whole communities. It also includes historically and culturally significant neighborhoods within the city of San Diego such as Barrio Logan that border these other communities in the southern part of the County of San Diego. It also includes other portions of the county.[7]

This southern district, district 1, in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors as voted on December 11, 2021, is a Latino CVAP majority district. Geographically compact and bordered by Mexico, District 1 is the only Latino CVAP majority supervisor district with 52.5% Latino CVAP.

This district is also a majority-minority district with a combined Latino, Asian American and Black CVAP of 72.3%. See Table 1 for some of these demographic statistics, which were provided by FLO Analytics (Table 1 includes both VAP & CVAP figures for each district).

[7] District 1 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors also includes portions of district 2 from the 2011 enacted map in the eastern part of the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors district 1, and it also includes small parts of district 4 from the 2011 enacted map. We mention the historic placement of some areas from the old 2011 district 2 and 2011 district 4 as there was empirical evidence of Latino candidates of choice losing in supervisor primaries in district 2 and district 4 over the past decade. By incorporating some of these former district 2 and district 4 communities within the new 2021 district 1, Latino voters in these neighborhoods – as we will show below in the ability to elect analysis – are now able to have an opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice in district 1 that was not present in the previous 2011 enacted map in these communities. For instance, La Presa was located in district 2 in the 2011 map, and this community's largest group is Latino. With La Presa now in newly drawn district 1 instead of the old 2011 district 2, Latino voters in La Presa will have a greater opportunity to elect a Latino candidate of choice in newly drawn district 1.

Table 1. VAP and CVAP by race/ethnicity in each of the five districts of the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors

VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	19.7%	5.6%	0.3%	12.5%	0.4%	0.4%	3.0%	58.2%
2	60.7%	3.4%	0.5%	10.8%	0.4%	0.6%	4.9%	18.8%
3	61.0%	1.9%	0.2%	19.0%	0.2%	0.6%	4.7%	12.4%
4	42.0%	8.4%	0.3%	13.8%	0.5%	0.6%	4.4%	30.0%
5	47.4%	3.0%	0.7%	7.2%	0.6%	0.5%	3.9%	36.8%

CA SWDB Adjusted 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data - Voting-age Population (VAP) by Race and Hispanic/Latino origin.

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	24.8%	6.9%	0.2%	12.9%	0.6%	2.1%	52.5%
2	68.8%	3.4%	0.5%	8.5%	0.3%	2.9%	15.4%
3	68.8%	2.2%	0.2%	14.3%	0.3%	2.8%	11.1%
4	48.6%	10.2%	0.2%	12.0%	0.5%	3.1%	25.3%
5	56.4%	3.7%	0.9%	6.2%	0.4%	2.6%	29.6%

CA SWDB Adjusted 2015-2019 American Community Survey Citizen Voting-age Population (CVAP) by Race and Ethnicity Special Tabulation. Rounding may lead to summation of percentages not equal to 100% (+/- 1%).

District 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors is immediately north of district 1. District 4 is the central district. District 4 is smaller in size because it includes dense urban and suburban populations, including some in the city of San Diego. District 4 is bordered by the 5 freeway on the west, district 1 to its south, and the eastern part of the district includes the entire cities of Lemon Grove and La Mesa; and its eastern section also includes CDP Spring Valley, CDP Casa De Oro-Mt. Helix, and CDP Rancho San Diego. District 4 in the 2021 map is a racially and ethnically diverse district, and is a majority-minority district (51.4% nonwhite CVAP). The combined Latino, Asian American and Black CVAP is 47.5% in this district. The district has a non-Hispanic white CVAP of 48.6%. These whole cities (Lemon Grove and La Mesa), CDPs, and a portion of the city of San Diego included in the district are racially and ethnically diverse communities, and that is reflected in the demographics of the district.[8] Neighborhoods like Skyline-Paradise Hills in the city of San Diego are included in district 4.

[8] Further, district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors includes portions of the old district 2 in the 2011 enacted map in which there was evidence of white bloc voting found (see RPV report for supervisor elections). This new district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego

District 3 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors is in the coastal western section of the County of San Diego. This district includes a number of whole communities/cities located along the coastline including Coronado, Carlsbad, Solana Beach, Del Mar and Encinitas. This district also includes the northern section of San Diego city. This district, as shown in Table 1 has a 68.8% non-Hispanic white CVAP. The next largest racial group is Asian American at 14.3% CVAP.

District 5 is in the northwestern part of the County of San Diego. It includes Camp Pendleton, as well as some tribal reservations located in the northern section of the county such as Pala, Rincon, and Los Coyotes. District 5 includes the whole cities of Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos and Escondido. District 5 has the second largest Latino CVAP population of the five districts drawn in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors at 29.6% Latino CVAP. The largest racial group in District 5 is non-Hispanic white at 56.4% CVAP. This district borders Orange County and Riverside County to the north.

District 2 is in the eastern part of the County of San Diego. It includes the communities of Poway, Santee, El Cajon, Ramona, Jamul, and a number of areas in the southeast and east of the county along the Imperial County line and the border with Mexico. Its racial demographics are 68.8% white CVAP, 15.4% Latino CVAP, 8.5% Asian American CVAP, and 3.4% Black CVAP. This area, based on data on supervisor districts in the RPV report, had previously had evidence of white bloc voting to defeat Latino candidates of choice in supervisor primary elections. Some of the areas where Latino voters were on the losing end of racially polarized white bloc voting have been placed in the newly formed district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors.[9]

Board of Supervisors, as we will discuss below, will provide an opportunity for Latino voters and other voters of color to elect a candidate of choice; in contrast to the white bloc voting against minority candidates of choice that was observed in the 2012 to 2020 primary elections in the old district 2 in the 2011 enacted map. In addition, district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors also includes some sections of 2011 map district 4. While there was less evidence of minority voters being blocked in the 2011 district 4 than there was in 2011 district 2, there was evidence that Latino candidates of choice lost in primary elections due to cohesive white support for white candidates of choice. As we will discuss below, this newly drawn 2021 district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors voted on December 11, 2021 provides the opportunity to elect Latino candidates of choice, potentially remedying this statistical finding in the RPV report of white bloc voting and racial polarization in the 2011 district 2 and 2011 district 4. To summarize district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, the IRC chose to include the entire cities and communities of La Mesa and Lemon Grove; as well as communities such as Spring Valley into district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors; as well as based on public input. This decision preserved these communities in their entirety and thus respected community boundaries. In addition, as we will discuss below, this decision to respect these community boundaries and include these full communities within district 4 also protects minority voting rights given the past evidence of white bloc voting in district 2 in the 2011 enacted map (the communities of Lemon Grove, La Mesa, and Spring Valley were previously included in 2011 map district 2 in which there was white bloc voting against minority voters' preferred candidates of choice).

[9] These areas in old district 2 now in newly drawn district 4 with sizable minority communities include Lemon Grove and Spring Valley.

Ability to Elect Analysis Results: What District(s) Provide the Opportunity to Elect Latino Candidates of Choice in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors?

We next turn to the specific measurement and evaluation of whether each district has the ability to elect Latino candidates of choice.

Table 2 below summarizes the ability to elect analysis for the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors on four exogenous primary elections involving a Latino candidate of choice. This table reports the ranked order finish for the Latino candidate of choice in each of the four primary elections across the five districts.

The final column in Table 2 summarizes the rate that the Latino candidate of choice advances to the general election in each of the five districts. These exogenous primary elections were analyzed in the previous RPV report to determine that these candidates were Latino candidates of choice, and thus these are the elections included in this ability-to-elect report.

Because of California's top-two primary system, in primary elections, a candidate in these exogenous elections must finish either first or second in order to advance to the general election. So in the case of primary elections, the opportunity to elect a Latino candidate of choice is defined by the candidate placing either first or second place; and thus advancing to the general election. All elections we analyze in Table 2 occurred while the top-two primary system was in use in California.[10] Similarly, endogenous supervisor elections use a related electoral system where if no candidate receives 50% of the vote in the primary, the top two finishers advance to the general in San Diego County Board of Supervisor elections.[11]

As Table 2 shows, Latino candidates of choice are able to advance to the general election in 75% of exogenous primary elections analyzed in all five districts. This analysis does not find variation in the rate that the Latino candidate of choice advances to the general across the five districts. This exogenous election data on the newly drawn 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors districts provides evidence that Latino candidates of choice will be able to advance out of the primary a frequent amount in these districts.[12]

[10] See Christian R. Grose. 2020. "Reducing Legislative Polarization: Top-two and Open Primaries Are Associated with More Moderate Legislators." *Journal of Political Institutions and Political Economy*.

[11] The only difference between exogenous election rules and supervisor election rules in California is that if a candidate receives more than 50% in the supervisor election primary, the candidate wins; while in the exogenous elections, the top two candidates advance.

[12] In the endogenous elections from the previous decade under the old map, this pattern of advancing out of the primary was not found; but the new map's exogenous election data prospectively suggest that Latino candidates of choice can advance out of the primary 75% of the time in these districts. Please refer to the RPV report to see instances in the old maps where the Latino candidate of choice was blocked by white bloc voting from advancing out of the primary and instances where the minority candidate of choice of Black, Asian, and Latino voters was stopped by white bloc voting from advancing out of the primary.

Table 2. Newly Drawn Districts in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors Show Latino Candidates of Choice Have an Opportunity to Advance Out of Primaries and into the General Election – Analysis of Exogenous Primary Elections

District	*2018 Gov.*	*2018 Sec. of State*	*2018 Ins. Comm.*	*2018 Atty. General*	*Rate Latino candidate of choice advances*
1	3rd	1st	1st	1st	75%
2	5th	2nd	2nd	2nd	75%
3	4th	1st	2nd	1st	75%
4	4th	1st	1st	1st	75%
5	4th	2nd	2nd	1st	75%

*For a candidate of choice to advance to the general election, they must place either first or second among the full group of primary candidates.

We next analyze the exogenous general elections involving a Latino candidate of choice. Again, as a reminder, these opportunity to elect analyses use past exogenous election data where Latino candidates of choice have been identified in order to project onto newly drawn districts in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors if the district presents an opportunity for Latino voters to elect a candidate of choice. Table 3 summarizes the ability to elect analysis for the five districts in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors in exogenous general elections. For general elections, the Latino candidate of choice must win greater than 50% of the vote in the election in order to be elected as there are only two candidates on the general election ballot in California's electoral system. Thus, a candidate with >50% of the vote share in the table won the general election, and a candidate with <50% of the vote share lost the general election. Table 3 summarizes the win rates for the Latino candidate of choice in each of the five analyzed elections across the five districts (see the last column in Table 3). In this table we also calculate the average vote share across five of the analyzed exogenous general elections in each proposed district (see 2nd-to-last column). These elections are analyzed as they were identified in the RPV report as all exogenous general elections with significant racial polarization from 2012 to 2020 in San Diego County that featured a Latino candidate who was the Latino candidate of choice running against a non-Latino candidate.

This analysis finds that in District 1 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, in 100% of exogenous general elections analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice wins the election. District 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors provides the next highest rate that the Latino candidate of choice will be elected. The Latino candidate of choice wins in 80% of exogenous general elections analyzed. It is important to interpret these general election analyses in the context of the primary election analyses above. In newly drawn District 1 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, the Latino candidate of choice has an opportunity to advance out of the primary (75% rate) and an opportunity to win in the general election (100% rate). In the newly drawn District 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, the Latino candidate of choice has an opportunity to advance out of the primary (75% rate) and an opportunity to win in the general election (80% rate).

Districts 2, 3, and 5 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors are districts where Latino voters are not likely to have the opportunity to elect Latino

candidates of choice. In Districts 3 and 5, Latino candidates of choice win in 40% of exogenous general elections. In District 2, Latino candidates of choice win 0% of the time. The general elections in Districts 2, 3, and 5 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors do not show empirical evidence that these districts will provide opportunity to Latino voters to elect candidates of choice.

Table 3. Newly Drawn Districts 1 and 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors Are Latino-Opportunity Districts - Ability to Elect Analysis of Exogenous General Elections Involving a Latino Candidate of Choice

District	*2014 Sec of State*	*2016 US Senate*	*2018 Sec of State*	*2018 Atty Gen*	*2018 Ins Comm*	*Avg vote share across 5 elections*	*Rate Latino candidate of choice wins*
1	58.6%	51.3%	69.8%	69.0%	63.5%	62.4%	100%
2	35.5%	42.0%	47.2%	45.9%	39.4%	42.0%	0%
3	45.6%	34.8%	60.9%	60.3%	48.8%	50.1%	40%
4	58.2%	38.6%	70.2%	69.5%	60.7%	59.4%	80%
5	37.7%	44.2%	51.5%	50.7%	44.2%	45.7%	40%

Asian American Voter Influence and Black Voter Influence

Commissioners on the IRC asked us to consider not only Latino voters' opportunity to elect candidates of choice but also Asian American voters and Black voters. FLO Analytics, the demographer working for the County of San Diego IRC, determined that Asian American voters were not a sufficiently large group in the County of San Diego to meet the first data-based *Gingles* prong 1 requirement to draw a 50% + 1 Asian district. In addition, FLO Analytics also reported that Black voters were not a sufficiently large group in the County of San Diego to draw a 50% +1 district and thus cannot meet the first *Gingles* prong.

However, as noted earlier, the RPV report revealed some evidence regarding voting patterns of multiple minority groups (see, e.g., the RPV report, p. 69/Appendix E/Table E.2). In exogenous elections, the RPV report showed that Latino, Asian American and Black voters are generally found to have the same candidates of choice in the vast majority of elections analyzed. Particularly in the 2011 map district 2, as discussed earlier and as shown in the RPV report, there was consistent evidence that white voters would vote as a bloc to stop candidates preferred in coalition by Latino, Asian American, and Black voters in primary supervisor elections. This geographic area in the 2011 map district 2 where these coalitional voting patterns were observed is now partially in the newly drawn district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors for which the IRC voted on December 11, 2021. For this reason, we examine more closely the ability for Asian American, Latino and Black voters to have the opportunity to elect in newly drawn district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors. This district potentially has a minority coalition as Asian, Latino, and Black voters are 47.5% CVAP of district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors. The other 2021 district in this area, district 2, has fewer voters of color, but we also examine whether Asian American candidates of choice win frequently there since it also overlaps the geographic area that had seen coalition voting and white bloc voting in the previous decade.

In the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, district 4 shows evidence that Asian American candidates of choice win frequently in the district. Examining seven exogenous general elections, in 100% of elections in district 4, Asian American candidates of choice have an opportunity to win. And as shown and mentioned earlier, Latino candidates of choice are also able to win frequently in this district based on the data from exogenous elections. Thus, district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors may not be simply a Latino opportunity-to-elect district – but the exogenous election data also suggests that Asian American candidates of choice have an opportunity to win in district 4. District 4 – with its 51.4% nonwhite minority CVAP – is a minority opportunity to elect district. Further, as we showed in the RPV report, Black voters frequently voted in coalition with Asian American and Latino candidates of choice in exogenous general elections and as analyzed here in the ability-to-elect analyses.[13] For newly drawn district 4 in the central part of the county, there is evidence that candidates supported by voters of color have an opportunity to be elected.

In the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, district 2 does not show evidence that Asian American candidates of choice will have an opportunity to win in the district. This district is only 8.5% Asian CVAP, and Asian American candidates of choice based on exogenous elections win in only 14% of elections.

We also looked at districts 1, 3, and 5 for the frequency that Asian American candidates of choice in exogenous elections have high win rates in the exogenous general election analyses. We are hesitant to state that these districts would be Asian American opportunity to elect districts given the lower Asian CVAP in each district, but the Commissioners did ask us to look at these data in all districts. We look at these supplemental data as requested by Commissioners on the IRC. In district 1, the win rate for exogenous candidates preferred by Asian American voters is 86%. In district 3, candidates in exogenous elections preferred by Asian American voters have a win rate of 71%, so they win sometimes. In district 5, candidates preferred by Asian American voters win infrequently with a win rate of only 43%.

Summary of Ability to Elect Analysis for 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors

To summarize, district 1 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors is a Latino opportunity-to-elect district. District 4 also shows evidence that it is a minority opportunity-to-elect district. The other three districts in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors (2, 3, and 5) are unlikely to be Latino opportunity-to-elect districts.

[13] There are also two elections (2014 Attorney General and 2016 U.S. Senate) that we analyzed as part of the RPV report and in the ability to elect analyses that featured a candidate who identified as Black and Asian American. In both these elections, the Black and Asian American candidate was the candidate of choice of Black voters and Asian American voters. In the newly drawn district 4 in the 2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, the Black candidate of choice received more votes in the district in both of these elections.

About the Authors

Dr. Christian Grose is Professor of Political Science and Public Policy at the University of Southern California. He is the Academic Director of the USC Schwarzenegger Institute for State and Global Policy. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester and his B.A. from Duke University. He is the author of more than 40 articles and chapters about American politics; legislative politics; race and ethnicity; Latino politics; Black politics; voting rights; and statistical methodology. These articles have been published in peer-reviewed journals such as the *American Political Science Review*, the *American Journal of Political Science*, and the *Journal of Politics.* His award-winning book *Congress in Black and White*, analyzes the role of race and ethnicity in the redistricting process. His research has been funded by the Russell Sage Foundation, the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, the MIT Election Data Science Center, and others. Grose directs USC's Fair Maps and Political Reform Lab, which produces nonpartisan research about redistricting, the top-two primary, and independent commissions. He has worked as an expert witness and consultant on numerous voting rights cases, and has extensive experience analyzing racially polarized voting and minority ability-to-elect districts. He has experience working with bipartisan and nonpartisan groups such as commissions.

Dr. Natalie Masuoka is Associate Professor of Political Science and Asian American Studies at UCLA. Professor Masuoka's research expertise is on racial minority voting and public opinion with a particular focus on Asian American and Latino voters. Her research uses quantitative statistical techniques to analyze racial voting patterns. She is the author of two books and 12 articles focusing on these areas. She obtained her Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of California, Irvine under the supervision of Professor Bernard Grofman, a longstanding expert on racially polarized voting and the Voting Rights Act. She is an expert on racially polarized voting analyses, especially Hispanic and Asian-American RPV in California. She teaches classes that focus on the Voting Rights Act, American immigration policy, the U.S. Census, political behavior as well as introductory statistics. She has previously held positions at Duke University and Tufts University.

14. **Special VRA Counsel Materials**

Presented to the IRC on October 7, 2021:

- 10/7: SD Redistricting Overview VRA Training – Presentation

Presented to the IRC on October 14, 2021:

- 10/14: The Law of Redistricting

Presented to the IRC on November 10, 2021:

- 11/10: Legal Opinion by IRC Counsel Bruce Adelson

Presented to the IRC on December 2, 2021

- 12/2: Redistricting Presentation Maps 13a and 14

Presented to the IRC on December 9, 2021

- 12/9: Legal Assessment by Special VRA Counsel

Presented to the IRC on December 14, 2021

- 12/14: Legal Assessment by Special VRA Counsel

THE LAW OF REDISTRICTING OVERVIEW FOR COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

By Bruce L. Adelson, Esq.

Redistricting Overview

Bruce Adelson is a former Senior Trial Attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice. During Bruce's DOJ career, he was lead attorney responsible for Arizona during the 2000 redistricting cycle.

During the 2010 redistricting cycle, Bruce was Voting Rights Act expert for the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission and did redistricting consultation with many Arizona counties, cities, school and college districts. Consulting expert in *Harris v. AIRC* 993 F.Supp.2d 1042 (D. Ariz., 2014). In April 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously upheld the plan's legality 9-0.

Redistricting Overview

Redistricting is a LEGAL process.

With specific laws and rules to follow

Redistricting Overview

USDOJ Redistricting Guidance, 9/1/2021

"The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is a landmark civil rights law that protects our democratic process against racial discrimination. One of the key protections of the Voting Rights Act is Section 2, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, which is a permanent nationwide prohibition on voting practices that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or membership in a language minority group."

Redistricting Overview

"Following the release of 2020 Census redistricting data, all fifty States and thousands of counties, parishes, municipalities, school districts, and special purpose districts will craft new districting plans. The Department of Justice will undertake its usual nationwide reviews of districting plans and methods of electing governmental bodies to evaluate compliance with Section 2. It is the Department's view that guidance identifying its general approach to Section 2 in this context would be useful."

Redistricting Overview

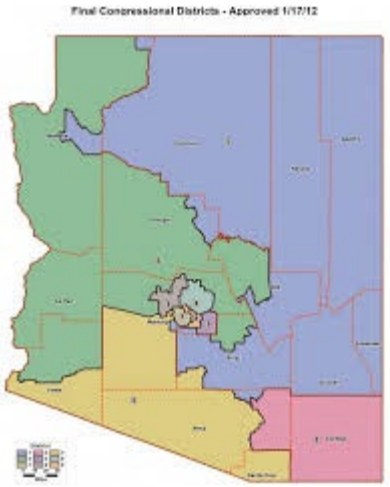
U.S. Supreme Court's Harris v. AIRC

Takeaways:

Show Your Work

Create Strong Record

Objective Expertise



Redistricting Overview

Traditional Redistricting Criteria in California

- A: Must comply with the U.S Constitution and the Voting Rights Act
- B: Equal Population
  - **Criteria A and B are federally mandated. All plans must satisfy these two criteria.**
- C: Compact and Contiguous
- D: Respect communities of interest
- E: Use visible geographic features, city town and county boundaries, and undivided Census Tracts

Redistricting Overview

Compact and contiguous districts

A district is contiguous if all of the lines that create it are connected. A district consisting of two or more unconnected areas is not contiguous. Degree to which all districts in a particular map are contiguous can be limited by natural boundaries.

Redistricting Overview

Measuring compactness is more complex because there is no one method for measuring compactness.

Appearance and function of a district are good ways to determine compactness.

Consider the overall shape of the district, looking to see how tightly drawn the lines are and how smooth the edges are. If the districts drawn are too irregular-looking, it may become a signal to the courts that the lines may have been motivated by a desire to engage in race-based redistricting.

Redistricting Overview

District boundaries should respect not dividing communities of interest (city, town, school district) where possible.

If a community of interest had a strong policy voice in its current district, splitting it in to two under a new district plan, where that voice will be diluted, should be avoided if possible.

Redistricting Overview

District lines shall use visible geographic features, city or town boundaries and undivided Census Tracts.

Redistricting Overview

The process of redrawing a district starts by determining the “ideal” population.

In a single-member district plan, the “ideal” population is equal to the total population of the jurisdiction divided by the total number of districts. For example, if a state’s population is one million and there are ten legislative districts, the “ideal” population of each district is 100,000.

Redistricting Overview

Any amount less or greater than this number is called a “deviation.”

The law allows for some deviations in state and local redistricting plans, generally at and below 10%

Redistricting Overview

Race is always a part of the redistricting process. Being race-conscious or aware of race during the redistricting process is not, by itself, illegal.

See: *United States v. Hays*, 515 U.S. 737, 745 (1995)

("We recognized in *Shaw*, however, that 'the legislature always is aware of race when it draws district lines, just as it is aware of age, economic status, religious and political persuasion, and a variety of other demographic factors. That sort of race consciousness does not lead inevitably to impermissible race discrimination.'")

Redistricting Overview

The Supreme Court has clearly stated that a redistricting plan will not be held invalid simply because the "redistricting is performed with consciousness of race" or because a jurisdiction intentionally creates a majority-minority district.

Easley v. Cromartie, 532 U.S. 234, 253-54 (2001) (quoting *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 958 (1996));

Redistricting Overview

"That Alabama expressly adopted and applied a policy of prioritizing mechanical racial targets above all other districting criteria (save one-person, one-vote) provides evidence that race motivated the drawing of particular lines in multiple districts in the State.

The record makes clear that both the District Court and the legislature relied heavily upon a mechanically numerical view as to what counts as forbidden retrogression.

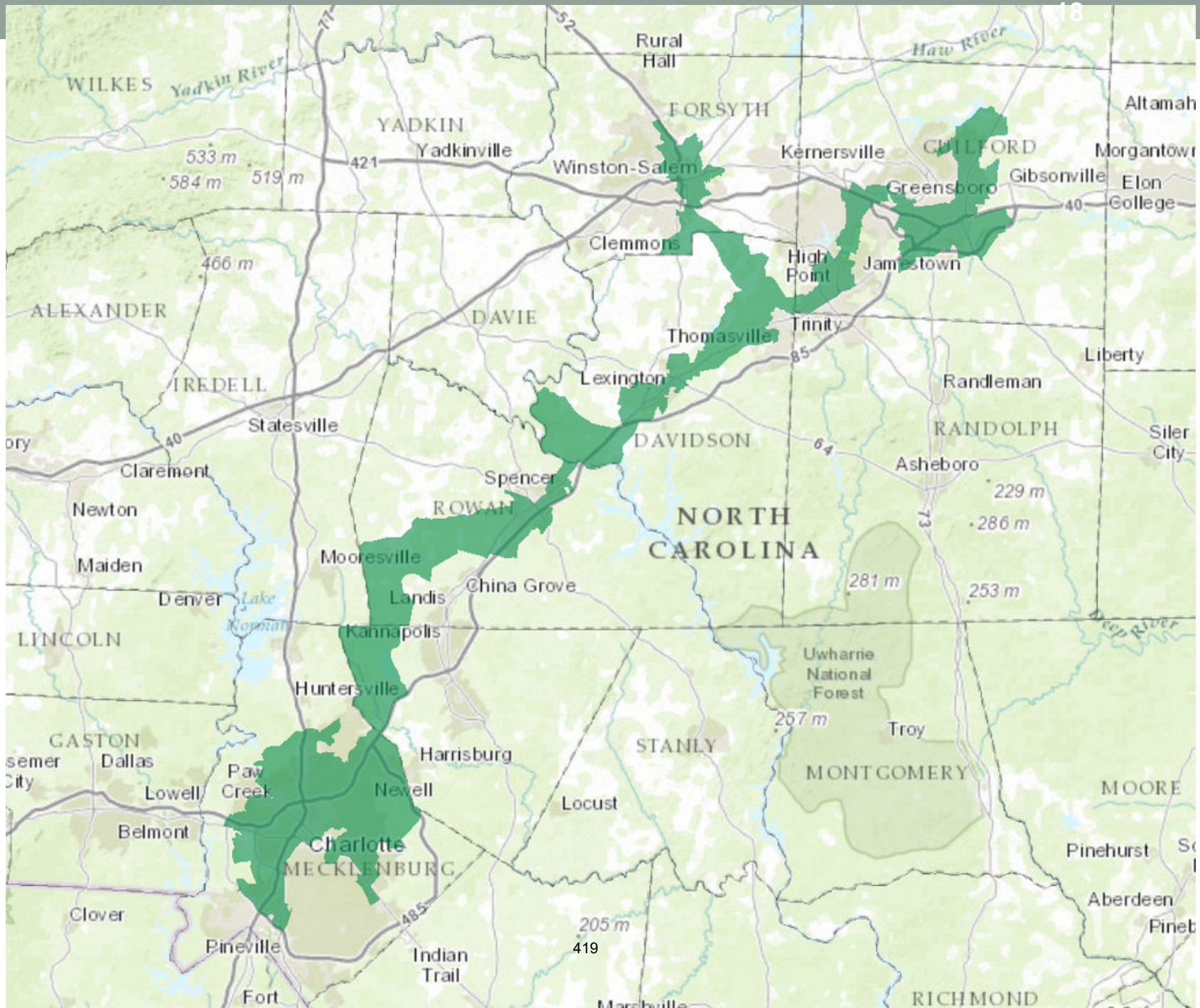
Thus, we agree with the United States that a court's analysis of the narrow tailoring requirement insists only that the legislature have a "strong basis in evidence" in support of the (race-based) choice that it has made."

ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE BLACK CAUCUS ET AL. v. ALABAMA ET AL. (2015)

Redistricting Overview

"Cracking"—"dividing a party's supporters among multiple districts so that they fall short of a majority in each one"

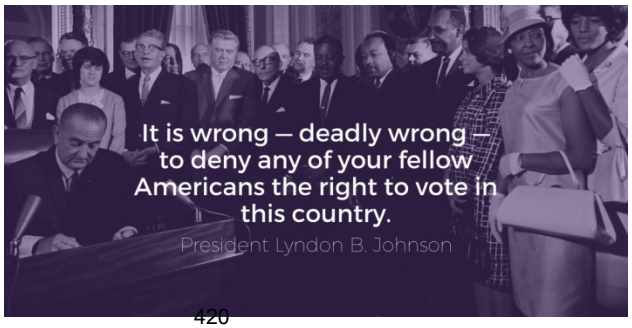
"Packing"— "concentrating one party's backers in a few districts that they win by overwhelming margins"


Rural Hall
Haw River
WILKES
Yadkin River
YADKIN
FORSYTH
Altamah
Yadkinville
Winston-Salem
Kernersville
GUILFORD
Morgantown
533 m
584 m
519 m
421
Gibsonville
Greensboro
Elon College
40
Clemmons
High Point
Jamestown
466 m
ALEXANDER
DAVIE
Thomasville
Trinity
Liberty
Lexington
85
IREDELL
Randleman
Statesville
DAVIDSON
RANDOLPH
Siler City
Claremont
Spencer
64
Asheboro
229 m
Newton
ROWAN
NORTH CAROLINA
286 m
Maiden
Mooresville
China Grove
281 m
253 m
Denver
Lake Norman
Landis
Deep River
LINCOLN
Kannapolis
Uwharrie National Forest
Huntersville
257 m
Troy
GASTON
Dallas
Harrisburg
STANLY
MONTGOMERY
Lowell
Paw Creek
Newell
Locust
MOORE
Belmont
Charlotte
MECKLENBURG
Pinehurst
Aberdeen
Clover
485
205 m
Pineville
Indian Trail
Fort
RICHMOND

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

Supreme Court struck down District 12. The design of that "serpentine" district, we held, was nothing if not race-centric, and could not be justified as a reasonable attempt to comply with the VRA.

Shaw v. Reno (Shaw II), 517 U.S. 899, 116 S.Ct. 1894, 135 L.Ed.2d 207.



Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

A district that "reaches out to grab small and apparently isolated minority communities" is not reasonably compact.

The recognition of nonracial communities of interest reflects the principle that a State may not "assum[e] from a group of voters' race that they 'think alike, share the same political interests, and will prefer the same candidates at the polls.'"

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS(LULAC) v. Perry, 548 U.S. 399 (2006) *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U. S. 630, 647 (1993).

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

The Supreme Court has held that Constitution requires skeptical look at redistricting plans when race is the "predominant" reason for putting a significant number of people in or out of a district.

Fourteenth Amendment forbids use of race as predominant district boundary-drawing factor.

ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE BLACK CAUCUS ET AL. v. ALABAMA ET AL. (2015)

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

That Alabama expressly adopted and applied a policy of prioritizing mechanical racial targets above all other districting criteria (save one-person, one-vote) provides evidence that race motivated the drawing of particular lines in multiple districts in the State.

The record makes clear that both the District Court and the legislature relied heavily upon a mechanically numerical view

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Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

This does not mean that race can't be considered, or that when districts drawn primarily based on race are invalid. It means that there has to be a really good reason for subordinating all other districting considerations to race. Court has repeatedly implied that one such compelling reason is compliance with the Voting Rights Act

Compelling, legally acceptable reason for use of race in redistricting is compliance with the Constitution and Voting Rights Act: *Harris v Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission,* 136 S. Ct. 1301, 194 L. Ed. 2d 497 (2016).

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

Meaningful number of white voters joined a politically cohesive black community to elect that group's favored candidate. In the lingo of voting law, District 1 functioned, election year in and election year out, as a "crossover" district, in which members of the majority help a "large enough" minority to elect its candidate of choice.

Cooper v. Harris, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 197 L.Ed.2d 837 (2017)

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

Here, electoral history provided no evidence that a § 2 plaintiff could demonstrate the third Gingles prerequisite—effective white bloc-voting.

For most of the twenty years prior to the new plan's adoption, African–Americans had made up less than a majority of District 1's voters; the district's BVAP usually hovered between 46% and 48%.

Yet throughout those two decades, as the District Court noted, District 1 was "an extraordinarily safe district for African–American preferred candidates."

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

Legal Requirements

- The language minority provisions of the Voting Rights Act require that when a covered state or political subdivision provides registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance, or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, including ballots, it shall provide them in the language of the applicable minority group as well as in the English language.
- The requirements of the law are straightforward: all election information that is available in English must also be available in the minority language so that all citizens will have an effective opportunity to register, learn the details of the elections, and cast a free and effective ballot.

DOJ

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales

San Diego County …….. American Indian (All other American Indian Tribes).

San Diego County …….. Chinese (including Taiwanese).

San Diego County ……. Filipino.

San Diego County …….. Hispanic.

San Diego County ……. Vietnamese

Redistricting Overview

Bruce Adelson, Esq.

301-762-5272

badelson1@comcast.net

badelsonfcc@verizon.net

The Law of Redistricting

BY BRUCE ADELSON, ESQ.

The Law of Redistricting

Analysis reveals that racially polarized voting is present in San Diego County

Necessary determination in redistricting analysis

Legally required to protect minority voters' ability to elect preferred candidates

See: Voting Rights Act of 1965; *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986); *League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry,* 548 U.S. 399 (2006); *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U. S. 630 (1993).

The Law of Redistricting

Race is always part of the redistricting process

United States v. Hays, 515 U.S. 737, 745 (1995); *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234, 253-54 (2001) (quoting *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 958 (1996))

Analysis and data inform the process for legal compliance

Analysis continues now that RPV established

Ongoing guidance every step as maps drafted

Federal Compliance Consulting LLC
11808 Becket Street
Potomac, Maryland 20854
301-762-5272
240-536-9192 fax

Bruce L. Adelson
CEO/Attorney at Law
badelson1@comcast.net
badelsonfcc@verizon.net

Admitted to Practice:
DC, MD, MI, VA (inactive)

November 9, 2021

County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 402
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Commissioners:

In redistricting, compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) is one of the non-negotiable tasks for the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC). To enable and inform such compliance, the IRC requested a legal opinion concerning the report (Report) entitled, "Racially Polarized Voting Analyses of San Diego County," by Dr. Christian Grose, Dr. Natalie Masuoka, and Dr. Jordan Carr Peterson, and the report's application to the IRC's redistricting of San Diego County's Board of Supervisors districts.

In short, the Report found "evidence of racially polarized voting in San Diego County between "Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters; and Asian voters and non-Hispanic whites." The frequency and magnitude of racially polarized voting (RPV) in San Diego County varies by geography, election, and election year.

Indeed, RPV is not present in all County elections. There are also several elections in which minority voters successfully elected candidates of their choice and were not blocked from doing so by white voters, such as District 1 Latino voters electing Board of Supervisors (BOS)candidates of their choice 100% of the time over the past decade. The Report further produced evidence that Latino, Asian, and Black voters vote mostly cohesively, generally supporting the same candidates.

In this letter we provide the federal legal background the IRC must traverse in creating BOS districts, the context for how the IRC should use the Report, and advice on proceeding with redistricting while complying with applicable federal law.

Legal Background

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." The Report concludes that racially polarized voting is present in San Diego County, to varying degrees and geography.

What are the practical implications of the racially polarized voting conclusion?

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 minority voting strength.

In *Thornburg v. Gingles*, the Supreme Court set out the framework for challenges to such dilutive redistricting 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."

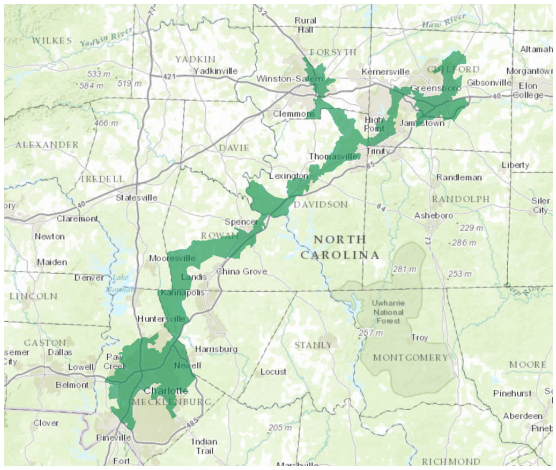
Analysis begins by considering whether the three *Gingles* preconditions exist. First, the minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of the voting age population or a minority coalition with other similarly situated groups in a single-member district. Second, the minority group must be politically cohesive in supporting the same candidates. Third, the majority must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enable it usually to defeat the minority group's preferred candidate.

Consideration of the first Gingles precondition also demands evaluation of "traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry* , 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S.Ct. 2594, 165 L.Ed.2d 609 (2006). Maintaining the compactness of majority minority areas and communities is essential in assessing the *Gingles* factors.

When evaluating how to create districts with large minority populations, the IRC may not "reach out" to grab a minority community simply to add minority population to a given district. The U.S. Supreme Court has been very clear that such "reach outs" raise suspicions of a racial gerrymander, a redistricting decision based predominantly on race that violates the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment and its equal protection guarantee.

For example, the Supreme Court struck down a North Carolina redistricting because the design of a "serpentine" district was nothing if not race-centric, and could not be justified as a reasonable attempt to comply with the VRA. *Shaw v. Reno (Shaw II),* 517 U.S. 899, 116 S.Ct. 1894, 135 L.Ed.2d 207.

That district is pictured below:



"A district that reaches out to grab small and apparently isolated minority communities [as the district above does] is not reasonably compact." *League of United Latin Am. Citizens*, 584 U.S. at 402, 126 S.Ct. 2594.

While the second *Gingles* precondition asks only whether minority voters generally vote as a cohesive group, the third precondition assesses whether "a bloc-voting [white] majority can routinely outvote the minority, thereby impair[ing] the ability of a protected class to elect candidates of its choice. " *Johnson v. De Grandy* , 512 U.S. 997, 1007, 114 S.Ct. 2647, 129 L.Ed.2d 775 (1994). Critically, the salient inquiry under the third *Gingles* precondition is not whether white candidates do or do not usually defeat minority candidates, but whether minority-preferred candidates, whatever their race, usually lose.

The Report correctly focuses on BOS elections also known as "endogenous elections" with minority and white candidates running for the same offices (here, elections for the San Diego County Board of Supervisors) as the most probative in assessing whether white bloc voting exists to satisfy the third *Gingles* precondition. While not as instructive as endogenous elections, "exogenous elections," those elections for offices other than those for County supervisor, still hold some probative value.

If all three *Gingles* preconditions exist, consideration next proceeds to an analysis of the totality of the circumstances in San Diego County. This analysis incorporates factors enumerated in the U.S. Senate Report that accompanied the 1982 Voting Rights Act Amendments, S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 28-29 (1982), which are generally known as the "Senate Factors." These factors are themselves drawn from earlier case law. Id. at 28 nn. 112-113.

The factors include:

1. the extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process;

2. the extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized;

3. the extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group;

4. if there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to that process;

5. the extent to which members of the minority group in the state or political subdivision bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process;

6. whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals; and

7. the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction.

The Senate Report also identified two additional factors that have probative value in some cases:

• whether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group; and

• whether the policy underlying the state or political subdivision's use of such voting qualification, prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice or procedure is tenuous.

Gingles describes a review of the totality of the circumstances that requires a "searching practical evaluation of the past and present reality" of a jurisdiction's electoral system that is "intensely local," "fact-intensive," and "functional" in nature. 478 U.S. at 45-46, 62-63, 79. VRA liability depends on the unique factual circumstances of each case and the totality of the circumstances in the particular jurisdiction in question. Thus, for example, the Supreme Court found that Texas's use of multimember state legislative districts impermissibly diluted minority voting strength, see *White v. Regester*, 412 U.S. 755, 765-70 (1973), while also concluding that Indiana's use of multimember state legislative districts did not, *Whitcomb v. Chavis*, 403 U.S. 124, 148-55 (1971).

Pursuant to Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, districts must be created to provide people, without regard to their race, color, or membership in a language minority group, with the opportunity to elect candidates of choice to overcome cohesive racial bloc voting by white voters that prevents them from doing so.

A racial bloc voting analysis, such as the Report includes, is used to determine whether minority voters are politically cohesive, voting together to support minority community preferred candidates and whether white voters bloc vote to usually defeat minority preferred candidates.

The RPV analysis determines whether voting is racially polarized, and candidates preferred by a politically cohesive minority group are usually defeated by non-minority voters not supporting these candidates. If so, a district(s) that offers minority voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice must be drawn. If such districts already exist, and minority-preferred candidates are winning only because these districts exist, then these districts must be maintained in a manner that continues to provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates.

Pursuant to the VRA, redistricting plans cannot: crack (divide) or pack (concentrate) a geographically compact and discrete minority community across districts or within a district in a manner that dilutes their voting strength. "Cracking" refers to splintering minority populations into small pieces across several districts, so that a large minority group ends up with a very little chance to impact elections any single district. "Packing" refers to combining as many minority voters as possible into a few super-concentrated districts, and draining the population's voting power from anywhere else.

Redistricting bodies such as the IRC cannot simply set an arbitrary demographic racial target (e.g., 50% Black, Latino, or Asian voting age population for a district for any or all minority districts across the jurisdiction (*Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama,* 135 S.Ct. 1257 (2015).

Instead, a district-specific, functional analysis is required to determine if a proposed district will provide minority voters with the ability to elect minority-preferred candidates to office. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the U.S. Constitution requires a skeptical look at redistricting plans when race is the "predominant" reason for putting a significant number of people in or out of a district. The Fourteenth Amendment forbids use of race as the predominant district boundary-drawing factor.

Indeed, as the Court decided: "Alabama expressly adopted and applied a policy of prioritizing mechanical racial targets above all other districting criteria (save one-person, one-vote) [and] provides evidence that race motivated the drawing of particular lines in multiple districts… The record makes clear that both the District Court and the legislature relied heavily upon a mechanically numerical view [of minority race populations in districts]". (*Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama,* 135 S.Ct. 1257 (2015) (emphasis added); see also, *Cooper v. Harris*, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 197 L.Ed.2d 837 (2017) ("To have a strong basis in evidence to conclude that [VRA] § 2 demands majority-minority districts], the State must carefully evaluate whether a plaintiff could establish the *Gingles* preconditions—including effective white bloc voting—in a new district created without those measures…. [A] belief that a [redistricting commission] was compelled to redraw a …. district as a majority-minority district rested not on a 'strong basis in evidence,' but instead on a pure error of law.")

The Report's Findings and Application to IRC Redistricting

The Report concludes that racially polarized voting is present in San Diego County.

> **"**The analysis of elections between 2012 and 2020 finds that racially polarized voting has occurred in at least one Supervisor election held in each of the five districts in San Diego County. We analyzed both primary and general elections. There is no general election if a candidate receives more than 50% in the primary. There is no primary and no general analyzed if a candidate ran unopposed…
>
> The analyses presented in this report show that racially polarized voting exists in San Diego County, but it also showed variation in the size and magnitude of such racial polarization. This variation includes the district/region of the county in which Latino-ability-to-elect district(s) may be drawn, the extent of coalition voting between Latino voters and other minority groups (Asian American and Black voters) in different parts of the county, and other contextual factors specific to each proposed district such as the magnitude of white crossover voting. "

However, the rates and frequency of RPV vary district to district. Indeed, RPV is not present in all elections and there are several elections in which minority voters successfully elected candidates of their choice. The Report further produced evidence that Latino, Asian, and Black voters vote mostly cohesively supporting the same candidates.

District 1 is the only current majority minority BOS district. Concerning District 1, the Report found:

> "In District 1, there were three contested elections since 2012 (two primaries and one general). In one of these three elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino voters and non-Hispanic white voters; and between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters. In two of these elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting across any groups."

Concerning Districts 2-5, the Report concluded:

- "In District 2, there were four contested elections since 2012. In two of these four elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In two of these four elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In all four elections, there was evidence of racial polarization between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In District 3, there were six contested elections since 2012; and some showed evidence of racial polarization and some did not. In four of these six elections, there was evidence that a majority of Latino voters preferred a candidate that was different from a majority of non-Hispanic white voters. Two elections had Latino and non-Hispanic white voters

preferring the same candidate. Three elections in District 3 showed racial polarization between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters, and three did not. Of those elections with polarization, in some the differences across racial groups was very small, and in others the differences were larger.

- In District 4, there were two contested elections since 2012. In one of these two elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In one of these two elections, there was not evidence of racial polarization between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In both elections, there was not evidence of racially polarized voting between Asian American voters and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In District 5, there were three contested elections since 2012. In all three elections, there was evidence of racially polarized voting between Latino and non-Hispanic white voters. In all three elections, there was no evidence of racially polarized voting between Asian American and non-Hispanic white voters.

- In 7 out of the 11 primary races analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice does not advance to the general election or win the seat. In 1 out of the 7 general election races analyzed, the Latino candidate of choice does not win.

  We also examined racial voting patterns between Black and non-Hispanic white voters. In 14 out of 18 Supervisor elections from 2012 to 2020, Black voters had a different candidate of choice than non-Hispanic white voters; and the Black candidate of choice did not win in 12 of 18 of these Supervisor elections. Further, Black voters vote in coalition with other minority voters."

Going forward, what does all this mean?

The IRC must be cognizant that RPV is present in San Diego County. In drawing districts, the IRC must take care to avoid cracking and packing minority populations but also respect compact, discrete traditional minority neighborhoods and communities within legal parameters.

The IRC should closely examine the possibility of creating districts with coalitions of voters who generally support the same candidates. As the Report shows, Latino, Asian, and Black voters generally vote cohesively to support the same candidates. There is also measurable white crossover support for the same minority candidates of choice.

From a minority voting opportunity perspective, the IRC has policy choices in creating districts. The IRC may consider creating Crossover Districts where minorities do not form a numerical majority but can still reliably control the outcome of the election with some non-minority voters "crossing over" to vote with the minority group(s).

The IRC may consider Influence Districts where a sizable number of minority voters, fewer than would allow minority group voters to control the result of the election when voting as a bloc, can influence the electoral outcome. The U.S. Supreme Court does not require the creation of such districts to comply with the VRA. However, many redistricting bodies choose to create such districts to expand electoral opportunities for federally protected minority communities and not risk being found guilty of intentional discrimination based on race or color, prohibited by the 14th Amendment.

To determine whether draft districts provide minority voters with the opportunity to elect candidates of choice, analysis will be needed to evaluate draft district configurations by analyzing election results and demographics to determine whether the districts effectively provide this opportunity and are not discriminatory.

District 1 minority voters' 100% success electing candidates of choice over the past decade means that although some RPV has been present in the District's BOS elections, white voters did not vote as a bloc to prevent minority voters electing their candidates of choice. Therefore, in the IRC's work, District 1 minority voters may not need an absolute majority to elect their candidates of choice. Indeed, pursuant to U.S. Supreme Court precedent, including the *Gingles* decision, it may be difficult to legally justify having a District 1 50% +1 majority minority district based on protecting minority voters' ability to elect candidates of choice. In the BOS elections from 2012-2020, there was no District 1 white bloc voting to impair or prevent minority voters being able to elect their candidates of choice. However, their ability to elect candidates of choice must be protected and maintained.

To do so and to create a new District 1, the IRC may retain District 1's historic, compact, and traditional Latino and minority language communities. Maintaining compact, traditional minority communities and neighborhoods can be an integral, defensible part of IRC redistricting, according to the U.S. Supreme Court. *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry* , 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S.Ct. 2594, 165 L.Ed.2d 609 (2006).

Once the IRC satisfies the VRA minority population threshold needed so minority voters retain their ability to elect candidates of choice, the IRC may keep District 1's historic, traditional, and compact communities and neighborhoods together to be consistent with traditional districting principles. See, *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry, supra*. Such an effort is supported by numerous public comments retrieved from the IRC's website. They reveal significant community-based interest in maintaining cultural and language bonds, social interests, and traditional minority communities and neighborhoods currently in District 1.

For example,

Comments edited for space and relevance:

1. Dear Redistricting Commissioners: I am submitting this letter to you on the behalf of the Center on Policy Initiatives and 7 Latino community organizations/groups in the South Bay area to urge the Commission to adopt … supervisorial district lines that include a district where a majority of the citizen voting age population is Latino.

It is important for our Latino community in the South Bay area to ensure their representation in the new map that the County will adopt. Thank you,

2. Comment from resident of Logan Heights.

My community consists of many Latino cultures who are often very underrepresented. Our strong sense of community and similar values make us united. More broadly, my community is really all South County, from Barrio Logan all the way to the border.

I hope this commission draws a South County Border District that includes all of San Diego's border communities from San Ysidro across the international border. It is important that we have this type of district because it will ensure that our best interests are always at the forefront of conversations. It takes more that knowing the laws to effectively represent my community, we need people who also live in the same type of community and value what we value. A district along the border would give voice to so many of our South County residents with families and jobs on both sides of the border.

Our neighborhoods share so much in common. We face many of the same challenges which include quality education and pollution from the port and border. One of the biggest obstacles we face in sharing the district with Point Loma and Coronado is that our voices are rarely heard. We face constant racism in those communities and yet we are supposed to share the same district? Remember when Coronado thought it was okay to throw tortillas at the rival basketball team who happened to be comprised of all Latino kids and even went as far as to defend themselves with "tradition"? We are tired of this blatant disrespect for our voices, and it is time for you to fix it and make it fair. Working families in Latino South County deserve a strong, equal voice and we will not stop fighting until you make that happen.

3. Comment submitted by Director of San Diego ACCE on September 25, 2021.

Hi, … I'm the director of San Diego ACCE, the Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment. I'm calling on in support that district one be a majority minority elect next district, a border district, that does not include Coronado and Point Loma.

We hope and urge that this commission draw a South County border district that includes all of San Diego's border communities across San Ysidro, all across the international border, this district along the border would give a voice for so many of our South Bay residents with families that have jobs on both sides of the border.

A district along the border would also ensure the cross-border priorities that matter greatly to all South County, and our truly sorry priorities that will having this district along the border would ensure cross border priorities that greatly matter to all South County, and are truly heard by the Board of Supervisors, the Tijuana River sewage crisis, pollution, and gridlock at the port of entry, compassionate immigration policies that embrace San Diego's diversity and immigrant roots. One of the biggest obstacles to having our voices heard is being in the same district as Point Loma and Coronado. These are not the same communities, do not share the same cultures, and an economics as Coronado if people are familiar the recent incident with the high school of Coronado, and just the, the cultural intensity insensitivity that does not align with predominantly Latino community.

4. Comment submitted by Resident of West Chula Vista on September 25, 2021.

Hi good afternoon. … I am resident of west Chula Vista. San Diego and I'm also the policy director with Environmental Health Coalition, just calling in to support.

I have lived in district one, the majority of my life growing up in Nestor right near San Ysidro, now living in West Chula Vista. I work for an organization that does a lot of work in Barrio Logan, Logan Heights, and you know, those communities have connections as far as culture, community of interest, and one of the big things that we are environmental justice community suffering from you know that heavy impacts of industry, and other polluters right near, you know, communities that are geographically not that far from us.

But in culture and in community of interest our worlds apart like Coronado and others, and Point Loma should not be in the same district as us because they are not dealing with the same issues, and they are not you know that they do not have the same challenges that we do.

We hope our letter opinion is helpful to the IRC. We are always available to answer questions and provide further advice and guidance.

Sincerely,

s/

Bruce L. Adelson
San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission Voting Rights Counsel

Federal Compliance Consulting LLC
11808 Becket Street
Potomac, Maryland 20854
301-762-5272
240-536-9192 fax

Bruce L. Adelson
CEO/Attorney at Law
badelson1@comcast.net
badelsonfcc@verizon.net

Admitted to Practice:
DC, MD, MI, VA (inactive)

December 8, 2021

Marguerite Mary Leoni
General Counsel, Sand Diego Independent Redistricting Commission
NIELSEN MERKSAMER PARRINELLO GROSS & LEONI LLP
2350 Kerner Boulevard, Suite 250
San Rafael, California 94901

:

Dear Ms. Leoni:

We have been asked for our opinion of the San Diego County Independent Redistricting Commission's (IRC) Draft map 13a v.11 (aka, Final Working Draft Map).

In sum, the draft map does not appear to have the purpose or effect of diluting minority voting strength. The map appears to retain Latinos' ability to elect preferred candidates in D1 while also appearing to create a viable minority opportunity to elect district in D4. However, D3 and D5 appear to provide only a 40% opportunity to elect for Latinos. These districts are discussed in more detail below.

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 (reduce or divide) or pack (overconcentrate)) a geographically discrete minority community across districts or within a district in a manner that dilutes minority voting strength.

In *Thornburg v. Gingles*, the Supreme Court set out the framework for challenges to such dilutive redistricting 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 the three *Gingles* preconditions exist. First, the minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of the voting age population or a minority coalition with other similarly situated groups in a single-member district. Second, the minority group must be politically cohesive in supporting the same candidates. Third, the majority must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enable it **usually** to defeat the minority group's preferred candidate.

While the second *Gingles* precondition asks only whether minority voters generally vote as a cohesive group, the third precondition assesses whether "a bloc-voting [white] majority can routinely outvote the minority, thereby impair[ing] the ability of a protected class to elect candidates of its choice. " *Johnson v. De Grandy* , 512 U.S. 997, 1007, 114 S.Ct. 2647, 129 L.Ed.2d 775 (1994). Critically, the salient inquiry under the third *Gingles* precondition is not whether white candidates do or do not usually defeat minority candidates, but whether minority-preferred candidates, whatever their race, usually lose.

Gingles describes a review of the totality of the circumstances that requires a "searching practical evaluation of the past and present reality" of a jurisdiction's electoral system that is "intensely local," "fact-intensive," and "functional" in nature. 478 U.S. at 45-46, 62-63, 79. The commission's RPV consultants prepared "Racially Polarized Voting Analyses of San Diego County, " subsequent reports, and power point presentations (PPT), all of which are collectively referred to herein as the report. The report is used herein to inform our opinions.

When evaluating how to create districts with large minority populations, the IRC may not "reach out" to grab a minority community simply to add minority population to a given district. The U.S. Supreme Court has been very clear that such "reach outs" raise suspicions of a racial gerrymander, a redistricting decision based predominantly on race that violates the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment and its equal protection guarantee.

For example, the Supreme Court struck down a North Carolina redistricting because the design of a "serpentine" district was nothing if not race-centric, and could not be justified as a reasonable attempt to comply with the VRA. *Shaw v. Reno (Shaw II),* 517 U.S. 899, 116 S.Ct. 1894, 135 L.Ed.2d 207.

The most legally relevant elections in VRA analysis are "endogenous elections" with minority and white candidates running for the same offices (San Diego County Board of Supervisor district elections). Endogenous elections are the most probative in assessing whether white bloc voting exists to usually prevent minorities from electing their preferred candidates.

Board of Supervisor (BOS) elections are non-partisan elections to a County legislative body. The exogenous statewide elections discussed in the report are mostly partisan, such as those for governor, attorney general, and U.S. Senator.

The academic literature in statistical analysis of election results consistently observes that voting behavior differs substantially between partisan and nonpartisan elections (See: Schaffner and Streb 2002, Wright 2008, Bernhard and Freeder 2020, or Lim and Snyder 2015). In non-partisan elections, voters are more likely to use non-partisan election specific information cues, such as incumbency status, in making their decisions than they typically do in partisan elections. In addition, the academic literature holds that voters are likelier to abstain in non-partisan elections than they are for partisan races. For this opinion, we focus on the BOS non-partisan endogenous election results as the most relevant and probative of voter behavior and minority voters' history of electing their preferred candidates to the BOS.

As the report attests, minority voters have enjoyed some success, especially in benchmark D1, in electing their preferred BOS candidates. Across all five benchmark BOS districts, the two largest minority groups, Latinos and Asians, elected their BOS candidates of choice in most elections from 2012-2020. Latino voters elected their BOS candidates in 10 of 18 elections while Asians elected their candidates of choice in about 14 of 18 elections.

Benchmark District 1

Map 13a v.11 contains District 1 that is substantially similar to its counterpart under the current, benchmark BOS districting plan.

Benchmark BOS districts have the following 2020 Census populations by BOS district.

District	Non-Hispanic or Latino							Hispanic or Latino
	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More	
1	16.8%	5.3%	0.2%	12.6%	0.4%	0.4%	3.4%	60.8%
2	54.8%	4.9%	0.6%	5.8%	0.4%	0.6%	5.9%	27.1%
3	46.5%	2.2%	0.2%	22.9%	0.2%	0.6%	5.7%	21.6%
4	45.7%	7.1%	0.3%	12.5%	0.4%	0.7%	5.4%	28.1%
5	50.6%	2.6%	0.7%	6.8%	0.5%	0.5%	5.0%	33.3%
County	**43.1%**	**4.4%**	**0.4%**	**12.1%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**	**5.1%**	**33.9%**

According to the RPV consultants' report, District 1 (D1) minority voters elected their BOS candidates of choice 100% of the time in analyzed BOS elections from 2012-2020. In addition, as the report provides, across all five BOS districts, the two largest minority groups, Latino and Asian voters elected their BOS candidates of choice in most elections from 2012-2020. Latino voters elected their BOS candidates in 10 of 18 elections while Asians elected their candidates of choice in about 14 of 18 elections.

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 benchmark D1, the only single race majority-minority BOS district, there is no legally significant racially polarized voting (RPV) and no white bloc voting to prevent minorities from usually electing their preferred BOS candidates, as the report provides. This ability to elect BOS candidates of choice must be preserved in a new D1 with substantially the same population and geographic area as in the benchmark map. There is no legal justification for creating a new majority-minority D1 to overcome white bloc voting, which does not exist in benchmark D1 BOS elections during the past decade.

In the absence of consistent white bloc voting, a draft D1 majority-minority district can only be legally justified by examining whether the commission included compact, historic, geographically discrete minority communities and communities of interest in draft D1 to adhere to "traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry* , 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S.Ct. 2594, 165 L.Ed.2d 609 (2006). Keeping such compact minority communities together is permissible while also respecting the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment one person, one vote and equal protection requirements.

Indeed, creating majority-minority districts arbitrarily, without analytical supporting evidence, are uniformly considered to be constitutionally infirm as the Supreme Court repeatedly held during last decade's redistricting cycle. See: *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Board of Elections* (Docket #15-680, 2017), *Cooper v. Harris*, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 197 L.Ed.2d 837 (2017), and *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama*, 135 S. Ct. 1257 (2015).

To avoid racial predomination and 14th Amendment issues, the IRC can maintain geographically compact, concentrated, traditional minority communities. Uniting them through geography, shared culture and community rather than race-based criteria and assumptions is a traditionally accepted practice where the IRC can avoid what the Supreme Court disapproved of here:

> a reapportionment plan that includes in one district individuals who belong to the same race, but who are otherwise widely separated by geographical and political boundaries, and who may have little in common with one another but the color of their skin, bears an uncomfortable resemblance to political apartheid. *Shaw v. Reno – Id*
>
> … to draw … a district connecting concentrations of Georgia's dispersed minority population would require us to subordinate Georgia's traditional districting policies and consider race predominantly, to the exclusion of both constitutional norms and common sense. *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900 (1995)

In addition, Supreme Court decisions about population deviations provide helpful guidance about applying traditional redistricting criteria, such as preserving communities of interest. Creating new majority-minority districts reflecting minority group population growth can also be legally sustainable. *Abbott v. Perez*, 585 U.S. ___ (2018).

The Court has regularly held that "[a]ny number of consistently applied legislative policies might justify some population variance, including, for instance, making districts compact, respecting municipal boundaries, preserving the cores of prior districts, and avoiding contests between incumbent Representatives" *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964). *Mahan v. Howell*, 410 U.S. 315 (1973), *Brown v. Thomson*, 462 U.S. 835 (1983), and *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 146 (1993), *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725 (1983) and *Harris v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission*, 136 S. Ct. 1301, 194 L. Ed. 2d 497 (2016). Emphasis Added

Map 13a v.11

D1 remains the only single race majority-minority supervisory district. In draft map 13a v.11, the Latino D1 CVAP (51.1%.) is slightly lower than the 52% CVAP in benchmark D1.

Benchmark D1 has a total minority CVAP of 72.5% while the CVAP of 13a v.11 is 72.2.% These numbers do not include the Native American population because of its small size (0.2% CVAP) and the commission's consultants not analyzing this group's voting behavior. The CVAP numbers also do not include people of two or more races because the small size of this population relative to the single race CVAP population of more than 70% will have no dispositive impact on my opinion. The U.S. Department of Justice includes people of multiple races in its analysis and evaluation of redistricting plans for Voting Rights Act compliance (Guidance under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. 10301, for redistricting and methods of electing government bodies, September 1, 2021).

In 13a v.11, D2 has Latino CVAP of 16.7%, 8.9% Asian American CVAP, and 3.9% Black CVAP. Native Americans are not included because the small size of this population (0.2% CVAP) will have no dispositive, measurable impact on my opinion. In addition, the commission's RPV consultants did not analyze Native American voting behavior. (All district specific statistics provided by the report).

In 13a v.11, D5 is a majority-minority coalition district in total population (55%) and VAP (51.%) but not CVAP (42.3%). Native Americans are not included because the small size of this population (0.8 % CVAP) will have no dispositive, measurable impact on my opinion. In addition, the commission's RPV consultants did not analyze Native American voting behavior. D4 is also a minority plurality coalition district, with Latino, Black, and Asian CVAP of 43.5%

In California and in other states that comprise the jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, coalition districts may be used to evaluate compliance with Voting Rights Act Section 2 through the Gingles factors. *Romero v. City of Pomona*, 883 F.2d 1418 (9th Cir. 1989) and *Badillo v. City of Stockton, Cal.,* 956 F.2d 884 (9th Cir. 1992).

However, while the IRC can create coalition districts, as will be seen below, *Gingles* appears not to apply to the IRC's BOS map because of inconsistent minority group cohesion and candidate support, minority voters' success in electing BOS candidates of choice and candidates of choice in exogenous statewide elections, and the absence of white bloc voting to prevent minorities from usually electing their referred candidates. This lack of consistent inter-minority group cohesion means that San Diego County BOS coalition districts may not satisfy the second prong of the three *Gingles* factors, that minority groups must be "politically cohesive in supporting the same candidates." Therefore, plaintiffs challenging a commission approved coalition district under VRA Section 2 vote dilution prohibitions may be unable to do so successfully given the lack of *Gingles*-required consistent political cohesion across minority groups and the lack of usual white bloc voting.

In addition, there is insufficient compact minority population to create a second majority-minority district in total population and CVAP.

District 1

D1 contains compact, majority-minority or minority plurality communities that have longtime historic connections to each other and to the overall international border area, such as Barrio Logan, San Ysidro, National City, Chula Vista, Tijuana River Valley, and Otay. Their inclusion in D1 is supported by myriad public comments focusing on retaining traditional communities of interest and not racially polarized voting, including but not limited to:

> Having the South County areas as a Majority-Minority district will keep the traditional Latino Communities in the South Bay with other border communities with a significant Latino population.
>
> A district along the border would give voice to many of our South County residents with family and jobs on both sides of the border, and would allow for representation of the unique needs of this district - for example, the Tijuana river sewage crisis, gridlock at the ports of entry, and compassionate immigration policies that impact so many in this region.
>
> I have lived in district one, the majority of my life growing up in Nestor right near San Ysidro, now living in West Chula Vista. I work for an organization that does a lot of work in Barrio Logan, Logan Heights, and you know, those communities have connections as far as culture, community of interest, and one of the big things that we are environmental justice community suffering from you know that heavy impacts of industry, and other polluters right near, you know, communities that are geographically not that far from us.

Finally, the commission's RPV consultants opine that D1 in 13a v.11 continues to enable minority voters to elect candidates of choice in exogenous elections at rates similar to the benchmark D1. However, the consultants' report does not address draft map D1 minority voters' ability to elect in endogenous BOS elections, the most pertinent, relevant elections. The consultants opine that Latinos, the single race majority in D1, appear to have 100% success electing exogenous candidates of choice.

Map 13a v. 11 Districts 2 and 3

As described by the RPV consultants, Draft D2:

> … is in the eastern part of the County of San Diego. It includes the communities of Poway, Santee, Ramona, Jamul, Borrego Springs, and a number of areas in the southeast and east of the county along the Imperial County line. Its racial demographics are 66.5% white CVAP, 16.7% Latino CVAP, 8.9% Asian American CVAP, and 3.9% Black CVAP. This area, based on data on supervisor districts in the RPV report, had previously had evidence of white bloc voting to defeat Latino candidates of choice in supervisor primary elections…

Draft D3 is known as the coastal district, and includes Coronado, Carlsbad, Solana Beach, Del Mar, Encinitas, and north San Diego city. According to the report, D3 has a 68.8% White CVAP. The next largest racial group is Asian American at 14.3% CVAP.

The RPV consultants opine that D2 Latinos elect exogenous candidates of choice 0% of the time while D3 Latinos elect preferred candidates in 40% of analyzed elections. Their report does not address Asians' ability to elect candidates of choice as part of a D3 coalition of minority groups.

In addition, as the report provides, minority voters, Latinos, Asians, and Blacks, do not consistently vote cohesively for the same candidate. As we have seen, it is not unusual for one minority group's preferred candidate to win and by contrast, for the preferred candidate for two of three minority groups to win.

Map 13a v.11 Districts 4 and 5

D5 is a majority-minority coalition district in total population (55%) and VAP (51.%) but not CVAP (42.3%). According to the consultants' PPT, this district has Latino CVAP of 29.8%, Black CVAP of 3.7% and Asian CVAP of 6.2%. Draft D5 encompasses most of the area from benchmark D5. In one significant difference between the two, Draft D5 includes Escondido, a majority Latino city. Benchmark D5 minority voters had mixed success (Latinos, 33%, Asians 100%, and Blacks 0%) electing preferred candidates. Source: RPV consultants PPT.

D4 is similarly a majority-minority coalition district in total population, VAP (53.1%) but not CVAP (43.5%) Source: RPV consultants PPT. In their December 6 report, the RPV consultants state:

> … the IRC chose to include the entire cities and communities of La Mesa, Lemon Grove, and El Cajon into district 4 in the final map; as well as based on public input. This decision preserved these communities in their entirety and thus respected community boundaries. In addition, …. this decision to respect these community boundaries and include these full communities within district 4 also protects minority voting rights…

As the RPV report provides, minority voters, Latinos, Asians, and Blacks, do not consistently vote cohesively for the same candidate. As we have seen, it is not unusual for one minority group's preferred candidate to win and by contrast, for the preferred candidate for two of three minority groups to win.

Since there is insufficient Latino and Asian population to create an additional single race majority-minority total population and CVAP district, San Diego County BOS districts (other than D1) consist instead of coalitions of minority voters – Latinos, Asians, Blacks, People of Two-Races, Native Americans, and other Indigenous peoples. In such coalitions, minority groups may choose to vote cohesively to support the same candidates to increase their voting power. However, the consultants' RPV reports and PPTs reveal such cohesion is inconsistent in BOS elections.

As the RPV report provides, across all five BOS benchmark districts, the two largest minority groups, Latinos and Asians, elected their BOS candidates of choice in most elections from 2012-2020. Latino voters elected their BOS candidates in 10 of 18 elections while Asians elected their candidates of choice in about 14 of 18 elections. Furthermore, according to the consultants RPV reports and PPTs, Asians elected their preferred candidates in 6 out of 8 statewide exogenous elections while Latinos did so in 5 out of 7 statewide exogenous elections (2012-2020).

The lack of consistent inter-minority group cohesion means that San Diego County BOS coalition districts may not satisfy the second prong of the three *Gingles* factors, that minority groups must be "politically cohesive in supporting the same candidates." Therefore, plaintiffs challenging a commission approved coalition district under VRA Section 2 may be unable to do so successfully given the lack of *Gingles*-required consistent political cohesion across minority groups.

In the consultants' report, they opine that Latinos' candidates of choice in D4 and D5 win exogenous elections 80% and 40% of the time respectively. The report states that D4 Latinos' candidates of choice "may be supported" in coalition with Black and Asian voters.

However, the consultants' report does not address minority voters' estimated ability to elect preferred BOS candidates (endogenous candidates) in the new districts. These two districts have the highest minority CVAP of the five BOS districts other than D1, the only single race majority-minority BOS district.

Conclusion:

The draft map does not appear to have the purpose or effect of diluting minority voting strength.

13a v.11 appears to protect Latinos' ability to elect preferred candidates in D1. D1's Latino CVAP is slightly lower than in benchmark D1. However, in the absence of RPV and consistent white bloc voting, D1's minority VAP and CVAP could be lower to defend against claims of unconstitutional packing of minority voters. As an alternative to such an adjustment, the IRC may justify D1's population through evidence of D1 including compact, historic, geographically discrete majority-minority communities and communities of interest to adhere to "traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry* , 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S.Ct. 2594, 165 L.Ed.2d 609 (2006).

13a v.11 appears to create a solid minority opportunity to elect D4 as the RPV consultants surmise in their report.

However, D3 and D5, both of which are minority plurality CVAP districts, afford Latino voters 40% chance of electing exogenous candidates of choice. In the benchmark districts, Latinos elected BOS candidates of choice in 50% and 33% of elections. As discussed above, no endogenous analysis and no Asian and Black coalitional analysis is provided. Nevertheless, the report does provide a hint of Asian ability to elect in D3 and D5 by estimating statewide exogenous election results: "In district 3, candidates in exogenous elections preferred by Asian American voters have a win rate of 67%, so they win [usually]. In district 5, candidates preferred by Asian-American voters rarely win with a win rate of only 33%."

Based on the RPV consultants' report, we cannot opine whether Asian voters, who elected their BOS preferred candidates in 5/6 and 3/3 BOS benchmark D3 and D5 elections respectively can continue to do so in the draft districts. The consultants further opine that: "… three districts in the final draft map (2, 3, and 5) are unlikely to be Latino opportunity-to-elect districts." We agree based on the consultants' exogenous analysis. But we cannot opine on these districts ability to elect in BOS elections and their potential ability to elect minority preferred BOS and exogenous candidates through coalitions of minority voters.

If the commission choses to adjust D3 and D5, the IRC would need to avoid race-based changes and instead explore, to the extent possible and practicable, adding compact, traditional, concentrated minority communities of interest that fit well with communities already included in these districts and thus adhere to "traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry* , 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S.Ct. 2594, 165 L.Ed.2d 609 (2006).

We are always available to answer any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

/s/

Bruce L. Adelson, Esq.

San Diego County Independent Redistricting Commission Voting Rights Act Counsel

1

DRAFT MAPS 13A & 14 UNDER THE VOTING RIGHTS LAW GOVERNING REDISTRICTING FOR COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

By Bruce L. Adelson, Esq.

2

Redistricting Overview Recap

Redistricting is a LEGAL process,

With specific laws and rules to follow.

3

Redistricting Overview Recap

U.S. Supreme Court's Harris v. AIRC
Takeaways:

Show Your Work

Create Strong Record

Objective Expertise

Redistricting Overview Recap

Traditional Redistricting Criteria for the IRC:

- A: **Must comply with the U.S Constitution and the Voting Rights Act**
- B: Equal Population
- C: Contiguous
- D: **Minimize Division of Cities, Neighborhoods and Communities of Interest**
- E: Compactness

- **Bolding = focus of today's presentation**

Redistricting Overview Recap

- A: **Must comply with the U.S Constitution and the Voting Rights Act**
- Prohibits redistricting plans with discriminatory purpose of effect on account of race or membership in a language minority group
- To be entitled to protection, protected class must demonstrate
  - It is sufficiently large and geographically compact to form a majority of the eligible voters in a single member district
  - It is politically cohesive
  - Its chosen candidates are usually defeated by the block vote of White voters

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales Recap

On the other hand:

The Supreme Court has held that Constitution requires skeptical look at redistricting plans when race is the "predominant" reason for putting a significant number of people in or out of a district.

Fourteenth Amendment forbids use of race as predominant district boundary-drawing factor.

ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE BLACK CAUCUS ET AL. v. ALABAMA ET AL. (2015)

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales Recap

This does not mean that race can't be considered, or that when districts drawn primarily based on race are invalid. It means that there has to be a really good reason for subordinating all other districting considerations to race. Court has repeatedly implied that one such compelling reason is compliance with the Voting Rights Act

Compelling, legally acceptable reason for use of race in redistricting is compliance with the Constitution and Voting Rights Act: *Harris v Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission,* 136 S. Ct. 1301, 194 L. Ed. 2d 497 (2016).

Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales Recap

Meaningful number of white voters joined a politically cohesive black community to elect that group's favored candidate. In the lingo of voting law, District 1 functioned, election year in and election year out, as a "crossover" district, in which members of the majority help a "large enough" minority to elect its candidate of choice.

Cooper v. Harris, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 197 L.Ed.2d 837 (2017)

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Redistricting, DOJ, & Cautionary Tales Recap

Here, electoral history provided no evidence that a § 2 plaintiff could demonstrate the third Gingles prerequisite—effective white bloc-voting.

For most of the twenty years prior to the new plan's adoption, African–Americans had made up less than a majority of District 1's voters; the district's BVAP usually hovered between 46% and 48%.

Yet throughout those two decades, as the District Court noted, District 1 was "an extraordinarily safe district for African–American preferred candidates."

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What Does This All Mean for Maps 13a & 14

District 1:

- Electoral history presented by statistical experts provides no evidence that a § 2 plaintiff could demonstrate the 3rd Gingles prerequisite—effective white bloc-voting.
- Latino voters in District 1 elect their chosen candidates 100% of the time.
- However, a solid record of COIs justify keeping the compact minority communities together

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What Does This All Mean for Maps 13a & 14

District 2 (Map 13a)/ District 4 (Map 14):

- No minority group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to form a majority in this district therefore 1st Gingles pre-requisite is not met.
- Statistical experts did not provide evidence of cohesive coalitional voting – 2nd Gingles prerequisite.
- Statistical experts concluded Latino voters in this District elect their chosen candidates 80% of the time demonstrating the 3rd Gingles prerequisite—effective white bloc-voting – not met.
- However, a solid record of COIs can justify keeping the compact minority communities together, but Section 2 does not require that result.

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Redistricting Overview Recap re Communities of Interest

Final word about Communities of Interest:

District boundaries should respect not dividing communities of interest.

If a community of interest had a strong policy voice in its current district, splitting it in to two under a new district plan, where that voice will be diluted, should be avoided if possible.

Redistricting Overview

Bruce Adelson is a former Senior Trial Attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice. During Bruce's DOJ career, he was lead attorney responsible for Arizona during the 2000 redistricting cycle.

During the 2010 redistricting cycle, Bruce was Voting Rights Act expert for the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission and did redistricting consultation with many Arizona counties, cities, school and college districts. Consulting expert in *Harris v. AIRC* 993 F.Supp.2d 1042 (D. Ariz., 2014). In April 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously upheld the plan's legality 9-0.

Redistricting Overview

Bruce Adelson, Esq.
301-762-5272
badelson1@comcast.net
badelsonfcc@verizon.net

Federal Compliance Consulting LLC
11808 Becket Street
Potomac, Maryland 20854
301-762-5272
240-536-9192 fax

Bruce L. Adelson
CEO/Attorney at Law
badelson1@comcast.net
badelsonfcc@verizon.net

Admitted to Practice:
DC, MD, MI, VA (inactive)

December 8, 2021

Marguerite Mary Leoni
General Counsel, Sand Diego Independent Redistricting Commission
NIELSEN MERKSAMER PARRINELLO GROSS & LEONI LLP
2350 Kerner Boulevard, Suite 250
San Rafael, California 94901

:

Dear Ms. Leoni:

We have been asked for our opinion of the San Diego County Independent Redistricting Commission's (IRC) Draft map 13a v.11 (aka, Final Working Draft Map).

In sum, the draft map does not appear to have the purpose or effect of diluting minority voting strength. The map appears to retain Latinos' ability to elect preferred candidates in D1 while also appearing to create a viable minority opportunity to elect district in D4. However, D3 and D5 appear to provide only a 40% opportunity to elect for Latinos. These districts are discussed in more detail below.

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 (reduce or divide) or pack (overconcentrate)) a geographically discrete minority community across districts or within a district in a manner that dilutes minority voting strength.

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Analysis begins by considering whether the three *Gingles* preconditions exist. First, the minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of the voting age population or a minority coalition with other similarly situated groups in a single-member district. Second, the minority group must be politically cohesive in supporting the same candidates. Third, the majority must vote sufficiently as a bloc to enable it **usually** to defeat the minority group's preferred candidate.

While the second *Gingles* precondition asks only whether minority voters generally vote as a cohesive group, the third precondition assesses whether "a bloc-voting [white] majority can routinely outvote the minority, thereby impair[ing] the ability of a protected class to elect candidates of its choice. " *Johnson v. De Grandy* , 512 U.S. 997, 1007, 114 S.Ct. 2647, 129 L.Ed.2d 775 (1994). Critically, the salient inquiry under the third *Gingles* precondition is not whether white candidates do or do not usually defeat minority candidates, but whether minority-preferred candidates, whatever their race, usually lose.

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The most legally relevant elections in VRA analysis are "endogenous elections" with minority and white candidates running for the same offices (San Diego County Board of Supervisor district elections). Endogenous elections are the most probative in assessing whether white bloc voting exists to usually prevent minorities from electing their preferred candidates.

Board of Supervisor (BOS) elections are non-partisan elections to a County legislative body. The exogenous statewide elections discussed in the report are mostly partisan, such as those for governor, attorney general, and U.S. Senator.

The academic literature in statistical analysis of election results consistently observes that voting behavior differs substantially between partisan and nonpartisan elections (See: Schaffner and Streb 2002, Wright 2008, Bernhard and Freeder 2020, or Lim and Snyder 2015). In non-partisan elections, voters are more likely to use non-partisan election specific information cues, such as incumbency status, in making their decisions than they typically do in partisan elections. In addition, the academic literature holds that voters are likelier to abstain in non-partisan elections than they are for partisan races. For this opinion, we focus on the BOS non-partisan endogenous election results as the most relevant and probative of voter behavior and minority voters' history of electing their preferred candidates to the BOS.

As the report attests, minority voters have enjoyed some success, especially in benchmark D1, in electing their preferred BOS candidates. Across all five benchmark BOS districts, the two largest minority groups, Latinos and Asians, elected their BOS candidates of choice in most elections from 2012-2020. Latino voters elected their BOS candidates in 10 of 18 elections while Asians elected their candidates of choice in about 14 of 18 elections.

Benchmark District 1

Map 13a v.11 contains District 1 that is substantially similar to its counterpart under the current, benchmark BOS districting plan.

Benchmark BOS districts have the following 2020 Census populations by BOS district.

District	Non-Hispanic or Latino							Hispanic or Latino
	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More	
1	16.8%	5.3%	0.2%	12.6%	0.4%	0.4%	3.4%	60.8%
2	54.8%	4.9%	0.6%	5.8%	0.4%	0.6%	5.9%	27.1%
3	46.5%	2.2%	0.2%	22.9%	0.2%	0.6%	5.7%	21.6%
4	45.7%	7.1%	0.3%	12.5%	0.4%	0.7%	5.4%	28.1%
5	50.6%	2.6%	0.7%	6.8%	0.5%	0.5%	5.0%	33.3%
County	**43.1%**	**4.4%**	**0.4%**	**12.1%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**	**5.1%**	**33.9%**

According to the RPV consultants' report, District 1 (D1) minority voters elected their BOS candidates of choice 100% of the time in analyzed BOS elections from 2012-2020. In addition, as the report provides, across all five BOS districts, the two largest minority groups, Latino and Asian voters elected their BOS candidates of choice in most elections from 2012-2020. Latino voters elected their BOS candidates in 10 of 18 elections while Asians elected their candidates of choice in about 14 of 18 elections.

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 benchmark D1, the only single race majority-minority BOS district, there is no legally significant racially polarized voting (RPV) and no white bloc voting to prevent minorities from usually electing their preferred BOS candidates, as the report provides. This ability to elect BOS candidates of choice must be preserved in a new D1 with substantially the same population and geographic area as in the benchmark map. There is no legal justification for creating a new majority-minority D1 to overcome white bloc voting, which does not exist in benchmark D1 BOS elections during the past decade.

In the absence of consistent white bloc voting, a draft D1 majority-minority district can only be legally justified by examining whether the commission included compact, historic, geographically discrete minority communities and communities of interest in draft D1 to adhere to "traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry* , 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S.Ct. 2594, 165 L.Ed.2d 609 (2006). Keeping such compact minority communities together is permissible while also respecting the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment one person, one vote and equal protection requirements.

Indeed, creating majority-minority districts arbitrarily, without analytical supporting evidence, are uniformly considered to be constitutionally infirm as the Supreme Court repeatedly held during last decade's redistricting cycle. See: *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Board of Elections* (Docket #15-680, 2017), *Cooper v. Harris*, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 197 L.Ed.2d 837 (2017), and *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama*, 135 S. Ct. 1257 (2015).

To avoid racial predomination and 14th Amendment issues, the IRC can maintain geographically compact, concentrated, traditional minority communities. Uniting them through geography, shared culture and community rather than race-based criteria and assumptions is a traditionally accepted practice where the IRC can avoid what the Supreme Court disapproved of here:

> a reapportionment plan that includes in one district individuals who belong to the same race, but who are otherwise widely separated by geographical and political boundaries, and who may have little in common with one another but the color of their skin, bears an uncomfortable resemblance to political apartheid. *Shaw v. Reno – Id*
>
> … to draw … a district connecting concentrations of Georgia's dispersed minority population would require us to subordinate Georgia's traditional districting policies and consider race predominantly, to the exclusion of both constitutional norms and common sense. *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900 (1995)

In addition, Supreme Court decisions about population deviations provide helpful guidance about applying traditional redistricting criteria, such as preserving communities of interest. Creating new majority-minority districts reflecting minority group population growth can also be legally sustainable. *Abbott v. Perez*, 585 U.S. ___ (2018).

The Court has regularly held that "[a]ny number of consistently applied legislative policies might justify some population variance, including, for instance, making districts compact, respecting municipal boundaries, preserving the cores of prior districts, and avoiding contests between incumbent Representatives" *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964). *Mahan v. Howell*, 410 U.S. 315 (1973), *Brown v. Thomson*, 462 U.S. 835 (1983), and *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 146 (1993), *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725 (1983) and *Harris v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission*, 136 S. Ct. 1301, 194 L. Ed. 2d 497 (2016). Emphasis Added

Map 13a v.11

D1 remains the only single race majority-minority supervisory district. In draft map 13a v.11, the Latino D1 CVAP (51.1%.) is slightly lower than the 52% CVAP in benchmark D1.

Benchmark D1 has a total minority CVAP of 72.5% while the CVAP of 13a v.11 is 72.2.% These numbers do not include the Native American population because of its small size (0.2% CVAP) and the commission's consultants not analyzing this group's voting behavior. The CVAP numbers also do not include people of two or more races because the small size of this population relative to the single race CVAP population of more than 70% will have no dispositive impact on my opinion. The U.S. Department of Justice includes people of multiple races in its analysis and evaluation of redistricting plans for Voting Rights Act compliance (Guidance under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. 10301, for redistricting and methods of electing government bodies, September 1, 2021).

In 13a v.11, D2 has Latino CVAP of 16.7%, 8.9% Asian American CVAP, and 3.9% Black CVAP. Native Americans are not included because the small size of this population (0.2% CVAP) will have no dispositive, measurable impact on my opinion. In addition, the commission's RPV consultants did not analyze Native American voting behavior. (All district specific statistics provided by the report).

In 13a v.11, D5 is a majority-minority coalition district in total population (55%) and VAP (51.%) but not CVAP (42.3%). Native Americans are not included because the small size of this population (0.8 % CVAP) will have no dispositive, measurable impact on my opinion. In addition, the commission's RPV consultants did not analyze Native American voting behavior. D4 is also a minority plurality coalition district, with Latino, Black, and Asian CVAP of 43.5%

In California and in other states that comprise the jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, coalition districts may be used to evaluate compliance with Voting Rights Act Section 2 through the Gingles factors. *Romero v. City of Pomona*, 883 F.2d 1418 (9th Cir. 1989) and *Badillo v. City of Stockton, Cal.,* 956 F.2d 884 (9th Cir. 1992).

However, while the IRC can create coalition districts, as will be seen below, *Gingles* appears not to apply to the IRC's BOS map because of inconsistent minority group cohesion and candidate support, minority voters' success in electing BOS candidates of choice and candidates of choice in exogenous statewide elections, and the absence of white bloc voting to prevent minorities from usually electing their referred candidates. This lack of consistent inter-minority group cohesion means that San Diego County BOS coalition districts may not satisfy the second prong of the three *Gingles* factors, that minority groups must be "politically cohesive in supporting the same candidates." Therefore, plaintiffs challenging a commission approved coalition district under VRA Section 2 vote dilution prohibitions may be unable to do so successfully given the lack of *Gingles*-required consistent political cohesion across minority groups and the lack of usual white bloc voting.

In addition, there is insufficient compact minority population to create a second majority-minority district in total population and CVAP.

District 1

D1 contains compact, majority-minority or minority plurality communities that have longtime historic connections to each other and to the overall international border area, such as Barrio Logan, San Ysidro, National City, Chula Vista, Tijuana River Valley, and Otay. Their inclusion in D1 is supported by myriad public comments focusing on retaining traditional communities of interest and not racially polarized voting, including but not limited to:

> Having the South County areas as a Majority-Minority district will keep the traditional Latino Communities in the South Bay with other border communities with a significant Latino population.
>
> A district along the border would give voice to many of our South County residents with family and jobs on both sides of the border, and would allow for representation of the unique needs of this district - for example, the Tijuana river sewage crisis, gridlock at the ports of entry, and compassionate immigration policies that impact so many in this region.
>
> I have lived in district one, the majority of my life growing up in Nestor right near San Ysidro, now living in West Chula Vista. I work for an organization that does a lot of work in Barrio Logan, Logan Heights, and you know, those communities have connections as far as culture, community of interest, and one of the big things that we are environmental justice community suffering from you know that heavy impacts of industry, and other polluters right near, you know, communities that are geographically not that far from us.

Finally, the commission's RPV consultants opine that D1 in 13a v.11 continues to enable minority voters to elect candidates of choice in exogenous elections at rates similar to the benchmark D1. However, the consultants' report does not address draft map D1 minority voters' ability to elect in endogenous BOS elections, the most pertinent, relevant elections. The consultants opine that Latinos, the single race majority in D1, appear to have 100% success electing exogenous candidates of choice.

Map 13a v. 11 Districts 2 and 3

As described by the RPV consultants, Draft D2:

> … is in the eastern part of the County of San Diego. It includes the communities of Poway, Santee, Ramona, Jamul, Borrego Springs, and a number of areas in the southeast and east of the county along the Imperial County line. Its racial demographics are 66.5% white CVAP, 16.7% Latino CVAP, 8.9% Asian American CVAP, and 3.9% Black CVAP. This area, based on data on supervisor districts in the RPV report, had previously had evidence of white bloc voting to defeat Latino candidates of choice in supervisor primary elections…

Draft D3 is known as the coastal district, and includes Coronado, Carlsbad, Solana Beach, Del Mar, Encinitas, and north San Diego city. According to the report, D3 has a 68.8% White CVAP. The next largest racial group is Asian American at 14.3% CVAP.

The RPV consultants opine that D2 Latinos elect exogenous candidates of choice 0% of the time while D3 Latinos elect preferred candidates in 40% of analyzed elections. Their report does not address Asians' ability to elect candidates of choice as part of a D3 coalition of minority groups.

In addition, as the report provides, minority voters, Latinos, Asians, and Blacks, do not consistently vote cohesively for the same candidate. As we have seen, it is not unusual for one minority group's preferred candidate to win and by contrast, for the preferred candidate for two of three minority groups to win.

Map 13a v.11 Districts 4 and 5

D5 is a majority-minority coalition district in total population (55%) and VAP (51.%) but not CVAP (42.3%). According to the consultants' PPT, this district has Latino CVAP of 29.8%, Black CVAP of 3.7% and Asian CVAP of 6.2%. Draft D5 encompasses most of the area from benchmark D5. In one significant difference between the two, Draft D5 includes Escondido, a majority Latino city. Benchmark D5 minority voters had mixed success (Latinos, 33%, Asians 100%, and Blacks 0%) electing preferred candidates. Source: RPV consultants PPT.

D4 is similarly a majority-minority coalition district in total population, VAP (53.1%) but not CVAP (43.5%) Source: RPV consultants PPT. In their December 6 report, the RPV consultants state:

> … the IRC chose to include the entire cities and communities of La Mesa, Lemon Grove, and El Cajon into district 4 in the final map; as well as based on public input. This decision preserved these communities in their entirety and thus respected community boundaries. In addition, …. this decision to respect these community boundaries and include these full communities within district 4 also protects minority voting rights…

As the RPV report provides, minority voters, Latinos, Asians, and Blacks, do not consistently vote cohesively for the same candidate. As we have seen, it is not unusual for one minority group's preferred candidate to win and by contrast, for the preferred candidate for two of three minority groups to win.

Since there is insufficient Latino and Asian population to create an additional single race majority-minority total population and CVAP district, San Diego County BOS districts (other than D1) consist instead of coalitions of minority voters – Latinos, Asians, Blacks, People of Two-Races, Native Americans, and other Indigenous peoples. In such coalitions, minority groups may choose to vote cohesively to support the same candidates to increase their voting power. However, the consultants' RPV reports and PPTs reveal such cohesion is inconsistent in BOS elections.

As the RPV report provides, across all five BOS benchmark districts, the two largest minority groups, Latinos and Asians, elected their BOS candidates of choice in most elections from 2012-2020. Latino voters elected their BOS candidates in 10 of 18 elections while Asians elected their candidates of choice in about 14 of 18 elections. Furthermore, according to the consultants RPV reports and PPTs, Asians elected their preferred candidates in 6 out of 8 statewide exogenous elections while Latinos did so in 5 out of 7 statewide exogenous elections (2012-2020).

The lack of consistent inter-minority group cohesion means that San Diego County BOS coalition districts may not satisfy the second prong of the three *Gingles* factors, that minority groups must be "politically cohesive in supporting the same candidates." Therefore, plaintiffs challenging a commission approved coalition district under VRA Section 2 may be unable to do so successfully given the lack of *Gingles*-required consistent political cohesion across minority groups.

In the consultants' report, they opine that Latinos' candidates of choice in D4 and D5 win exogenous elections 80% and 40% of the time respectively. The report states that D4 Latinos' candidates of choice "may be supported" in coalition with Black and Asian voters.

However, the consultants' report does not address minority voters' estimated ability to elect preferred BOS candidates (endogenous candidates) in the new districts. These two districts have the highest minority CVAP of the five BOS districts other than D1, the only single race majority-minority BOS district.

Conclusion:

The draft map does not appear to have the purpose or effect of diluting minority voting strength.

13a v.11 appears to protect Latinos' ability to elect preferred candidates in D1. D1's Latino CVAP is slightly lower than in benchmark D1. However, in the absence of RPV and consistent white bloc voting, D1's minority VAP and CVAP could be lower to defend against claims of unconstitutional packing of minority voters. As an alternative to such an adjustment, the IRC may justify D1's population through evidence of D1 including compact, historic, geographically discrete majority-minority communities and communities of interest to adhere to "traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry* , 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S.Ct. 2594, 165 L.Ed.2d 609 (2006).

13a v.11 appears to create a solid minority opportunity to elect D4 as the RPV consultants surmise in their report.

However, D3 and D5, both of which are minority plurality CVAP districts, afford Latino voters 40% chance of electing exogenous candidates of choice. In the benchmark districts, Latinos elected BOS candidates of choice in 50% and 33% of elections. As discussed above, no endogenous analysis and no Asian and Black coalitional analysis is provided. Nevertheless, the report does provide a hint of Asian ability to elect in D3 and D5 by estimating statewide exogenous election results: "In district 3, candidates in exogenous elections preferred by Asian American voters have a win rate of 67%, so they win [usually]. In district 5, candidates preferred by Asian-American voters rarely win with a win rate of only 33%."

Based on the RPV consultants' report, we cannot opine whether Asian voters, who elected their BOS preferred candidates in 5/6 and 3/3 BOS benchmark D3 and D5 elections respectively can continue to do so in the draft districts. The consultants further opine that: "… three districts in the final draft map (2, 3, and 5) are unlikely to be Latino opportunity-to-elect districts." We agree based on the consultants' exogenous analysis. But we cannot opine on these districts ability to elect in BOS elections and their potential ability to elect minority preferred BOS and exogenous candidates through coalitions of minority voters.

If the commission choses to adjust D3 and D5, the IRC would need to avoid race-based changes and instead explore, to the extent possible and practicable, adding compact, traditional, concentrated minority communities of interest that fit well with communities already included in these districts and thus adhere to "traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry* , 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S.Ct. 2594, 165 L.Ed.2d 609 (2006).

We are always available to answer any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

/s/

Bruce L. Adelson, Esq.

San Diego County Independent Redistricting Commission Voting Rights Act Counsel

15. **Map of final adopted plan (all County and each district)**

County of San Diego
Independent Redistricting Commission

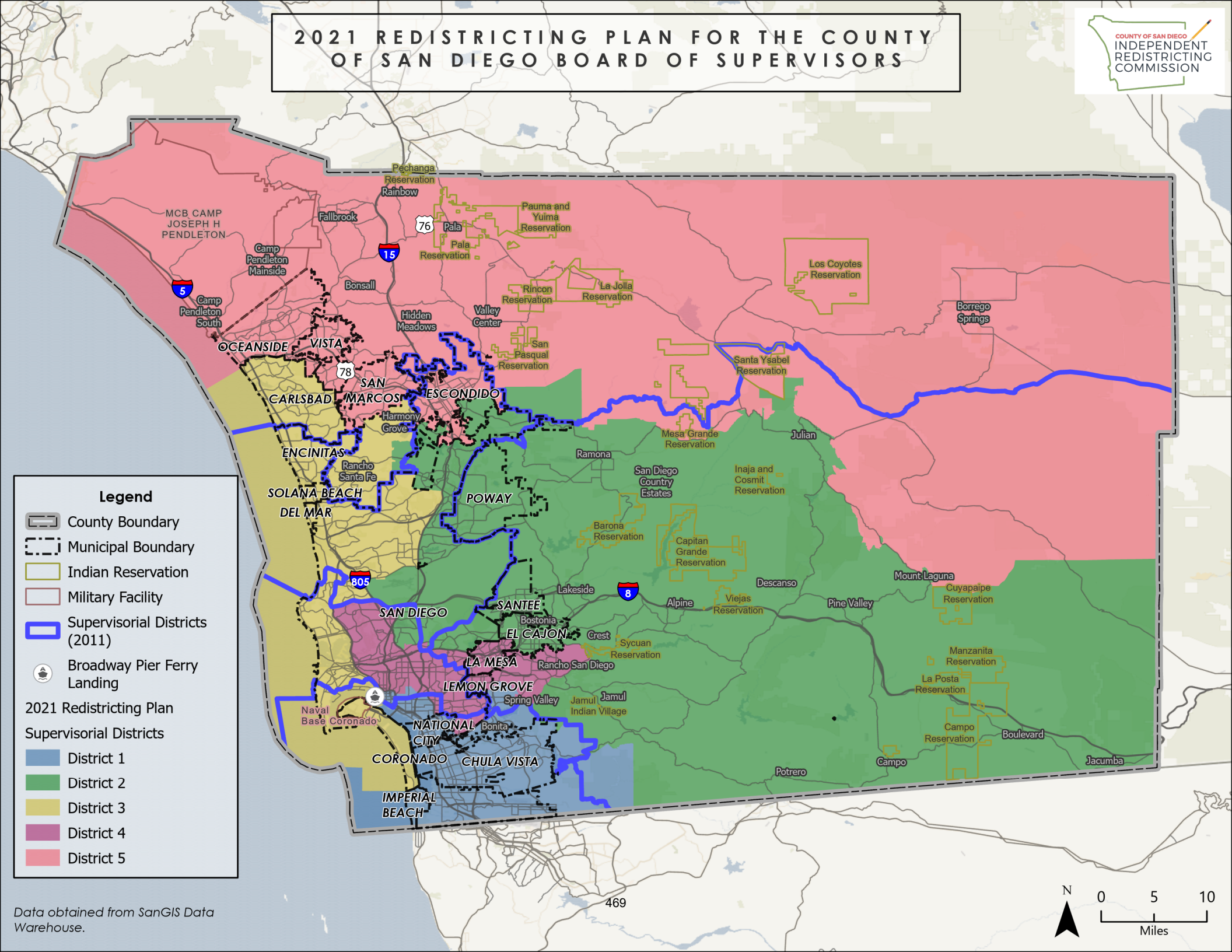
ON MOTION of Commissioner Inman seconded by Commissioner Ponds, the Commission approved to amend the Final Working Draft Map to include the changes reflected in Final Working Draft Map Scenario 3b, including everything in the Desert and Borrego Springs Community Plan Areas, and to include the Guejito area to include the Valley Center Fire District into District 5.*

ON MOTION of Commissioner Inman and seconded by Commissioner Russ, the Commission approved the Final Working Draft Map Scenario 3b as amended, and further amending to maintain the Mountain Empire Community Plan area.

*Intent is to move all the Valley Center Fire District into District 5.

2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Indian Reservation
- Military Facility
- Supervisorial Districts (2011)
- Broadway Pier Ferry Landing

2021 Redistricting Plan

Supervisorial Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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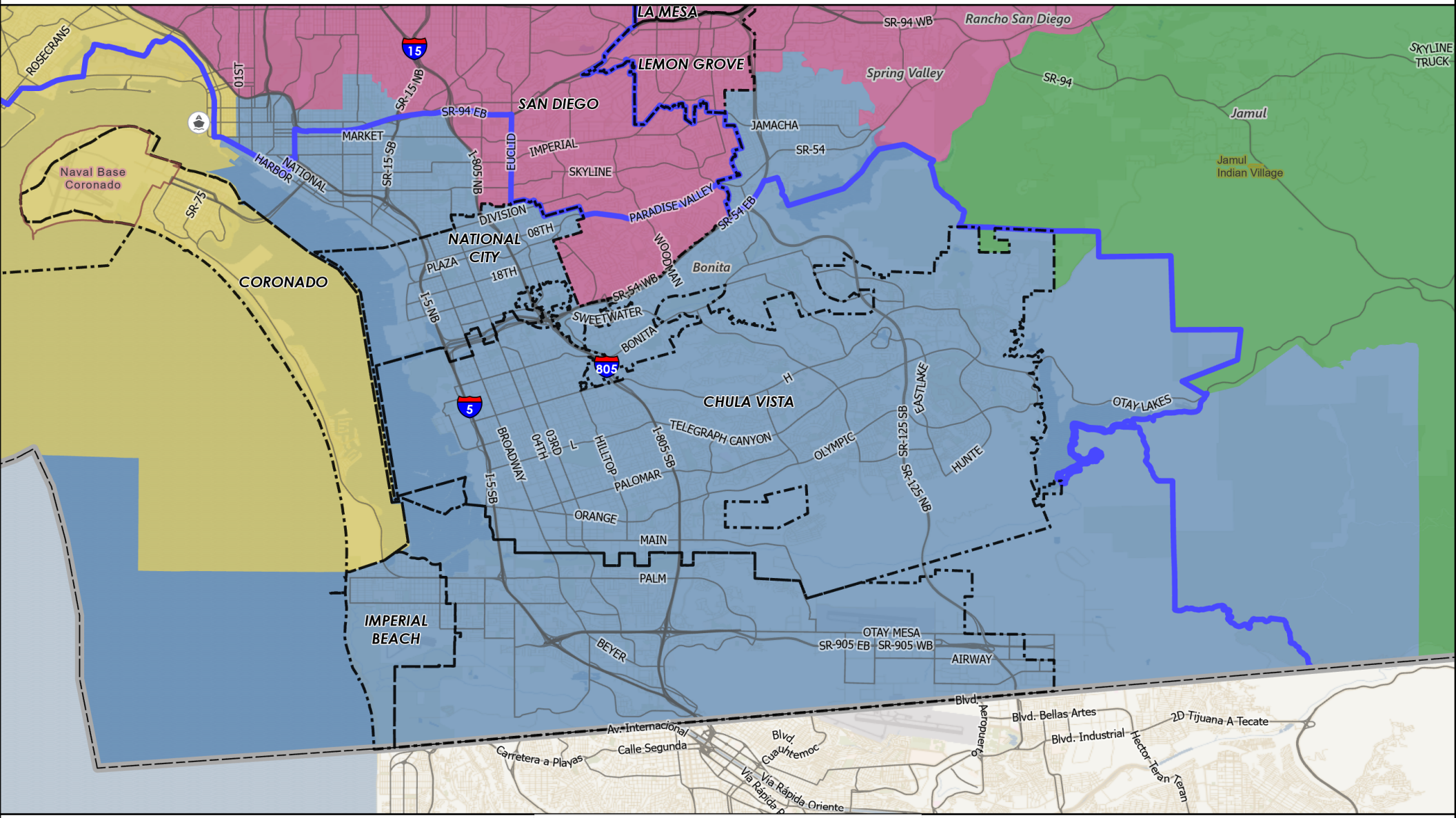
2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SUPERVISORAL DISTRICT 1

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



County Boundary
Municipal Boundary
Indian Reservation
Military Facility
Supervisorial Districts (2011)
Broadway Pier Ferry Landing

2021 Redistricting Plan
Supervisorial Districts
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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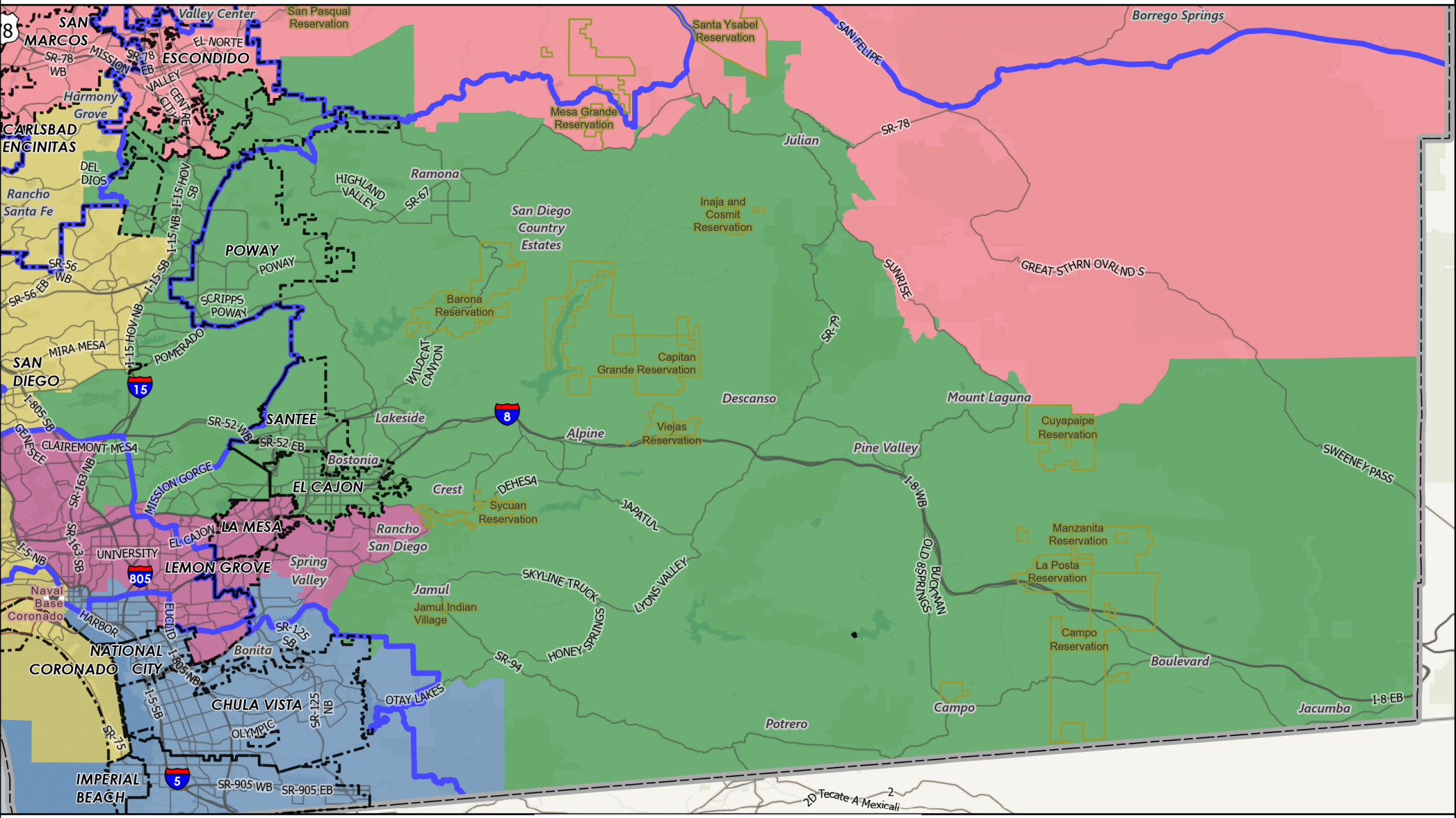
2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SUPERVISORAL DISTRICT 2

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



County Boundary
Municipal Boundary
Indian Reservation
Military Facility
Supervisorial Districts (2011)
Broadway Pier Ferry Landing

2021 Redistricting Plan
Supervisorial Districts
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

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Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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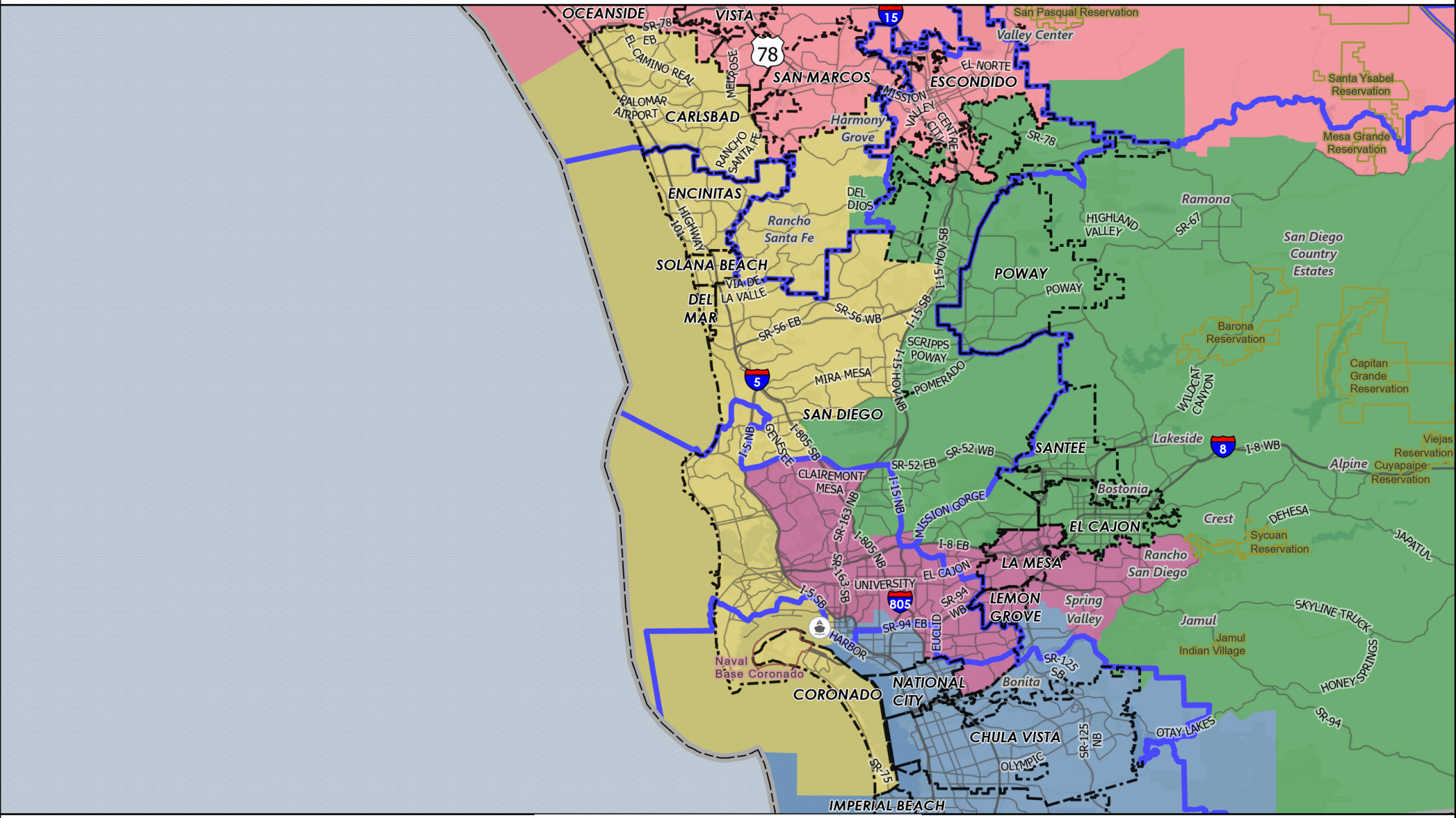
2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SUPERVISORAL DISTRICT 3

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



County Boundary
Municipal Boundary
Indian Reservation
Military Facility
Supervisorial Districts (2011)
Broadway Pier Ferry Landing

2021 Redistricting Plan
Supervisorial Districts
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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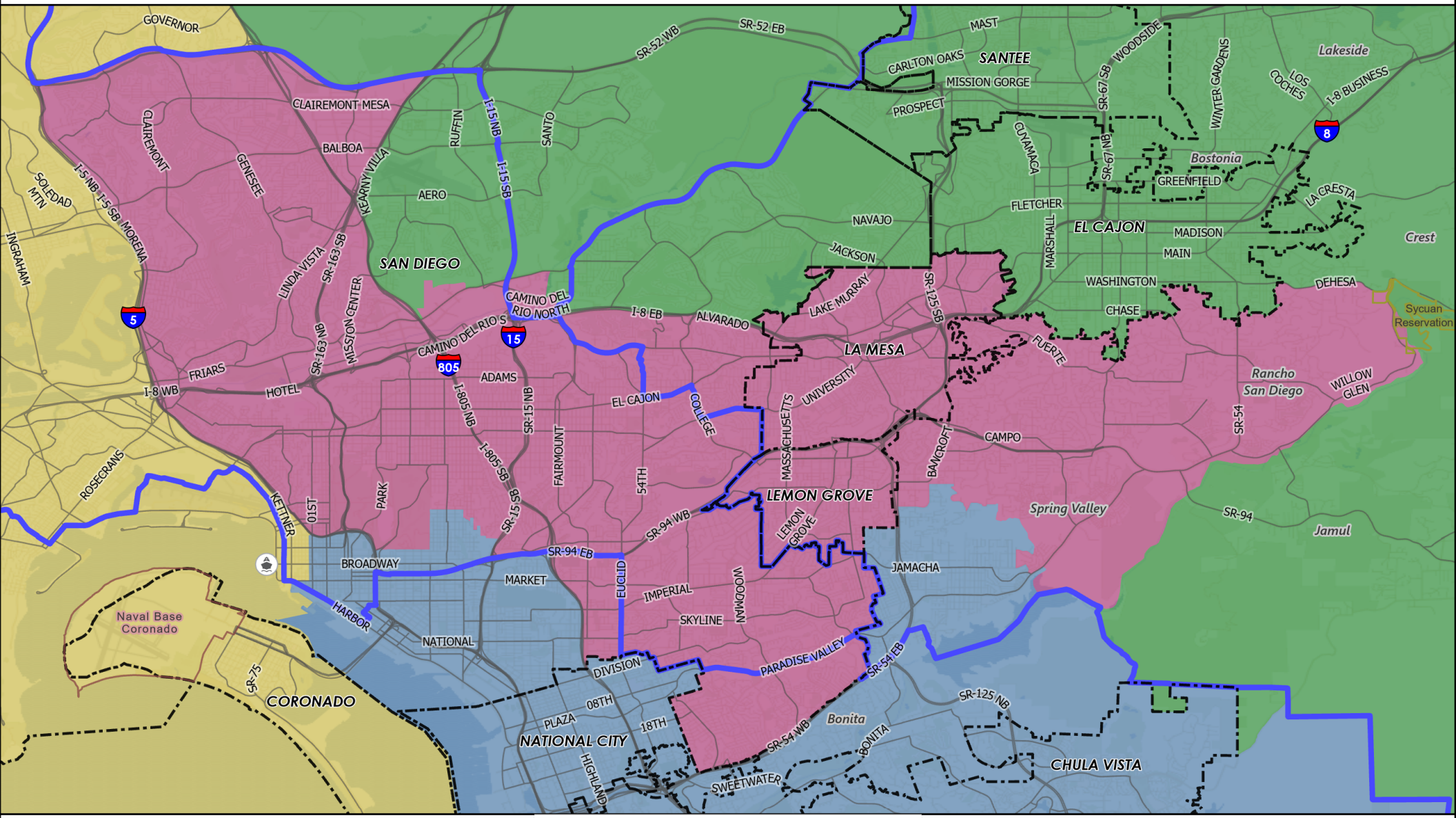
2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SUPERVISORAL DISTRICT 4

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



County Boundary
Municipal Boundary
Indian Reservation
Military Facility
Supervisorial Districts (2011)
Broadway Pier Ferry Landing

2021 Redistricting Plan
Supervisorial Districts
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

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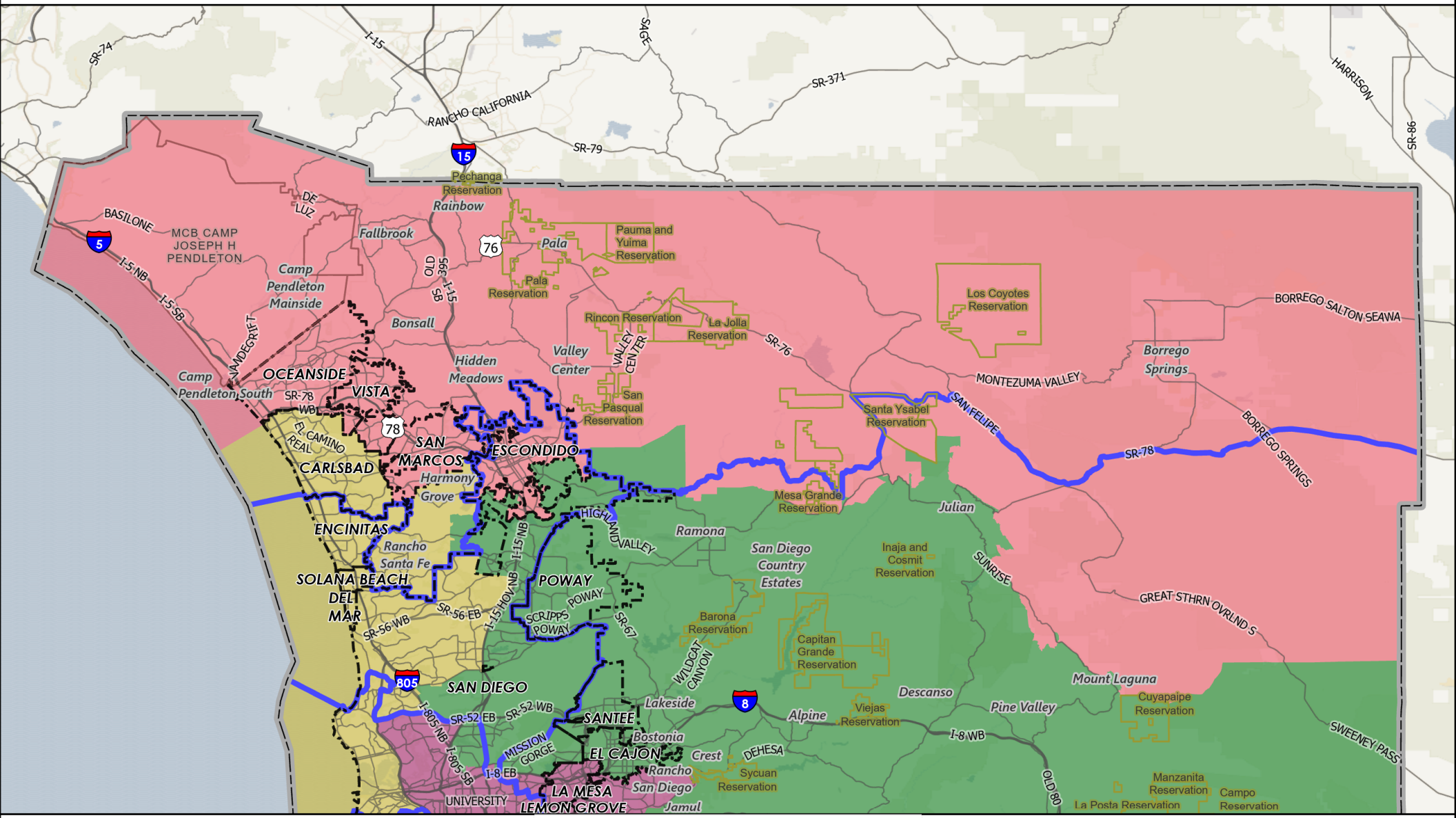
Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

2021 REDISTRICTING PLAN FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SUPERVISORAL DISTRICT 5

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION



County Boundary	2021 Redistricting Plan Supervisorial Districts
Municipal Boundary	District 1
Indian Reservation	District 2
Military Facility	District 3
Supervisorial Districts (2011)	District 4
Broadway Pier Ferry Landing	District 5

474

Data obtained from SanGIS Data Warehouse.

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County of San Diego IRC

2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors

Supervisorial Districts Summary Statistics

12/11/2021

Equal Population Criterion

Ideal Population	660,452
Overall Deviation	8.1%

< 5.0%	5.0 - 10.0%	> 10.0%

California Statewide Database Adjusted (incarcerated persons reallocation) 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary Files - Total Population.

Total Population & Deviation per District

District ID	Total Population	Over / Under Ideal	Deviation From Ideal
1	636,367	-24,085	-3.6%
2	636,285	-24,167	-3.7%
3	663,790	3,338	0.5%
4	675,829	15,377	2.3%
5	689,991	29,539	4.5%

Total Population by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	17.2%	5.3%	0.2%	11.6%	0.4%	0.5%	3.4%	61.4%
2	57.2%	3.4%	0.6%	10.6%	0.3%	0.6%	6.1%	21.0%
3	58.7%	1.8%	0.2%	18.9%	0.2%	0.6%	6.0%	13.5%
4	38.6%	8.7%	0.3%	13.0%	0.5%	0.6%	5.1%	33.2%
5	43.3%	2.8%	0.7%	6.7%	0.5%	0.5%	4.6%	40.9%

California Statewide Database (CA SWDB) Adjusted 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data - Total Population by Race and Hispanic/Latino origin.

VAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	19.7%	5.6%	0.3%	12.5%	0.4%	0.4%	3.0%	58.2%
2	60.7%	3.4%	0.5%	10.8%	0.4%	0.6%	4.9%	18.8%
3	61.0%	1.9%	0.2%	19.0%	0.2%	0.6%	4.7%	12.4%
4	42.0%	8.4%	0.3%	13.8%	0.5%	0.6%	4.4%	30.0%
5	47.4%	3.0%	0.7%	7.2%	0.6%	0.5%	3.9%	36.8%

CA SWDB Adjusted 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data - Voting-age Population (VAP) by Race and Hispanic/Latino origin.

CVAP by Race/Ethnicity per District

District ID	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
1	24.8%	6.9%	0.2%	12.9%	0.6%	2.1%	52.5%
2	68.8%	3.4%	0.5%	8.5%	0.3%	2.9%	15.4%
3	68.8%	2.2%	0.2%	14.3%	0.3%	2.8%	11.1%
4	48.6%	10.2%	0.2%	12.0%	0.5%	3.1%	25.3%
5	56.4%	3.7%	0.9%	6.2%	0.4%	2.6%	29.6%

CA SWDB Adjusted 2015-2019 American Community Survey Citizen Voting-age Population (CVAP) by Race and Ethnicity Special Tabulation. Rounding may lead to summation of percentages not equal to 100% (+/- 1%).

Contiguity Criterion

Are all districts contiguous at more than a point or by bridge or by regular ferry service? **Yes**

Compactness Criterion

Where it does not conflict with other mandatory criteria, districts are compact such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant areas of population: **Yes**

Criteria Specific to the County of San Diego

At least three districts shall include unincorporated territory.

Number of districts that include unincorporated territory: ***5***

Districts that include unincorporated territory:

District 1, District 2, District 3, District 4, District 5

Two districts must be comprised of primarily unincorporated territory.

Number of districts that are primarily unincorporated territory: **2**

Districts that are primarily unincorporated territory:

District 2, District 5

Land Area Table

District	District Area (sq mi)	Unincorporated Area (sq mi)	Percent Unincorporated Area	Incorporated Area (sq mi)	Percent Incorporated Area
District 1	175	66	38.0%	108	62.0%
District 2	1,567	1,379	88.0%	188	12.0%
District 3	231	38	16.3%	194	83.7%
District 4	101	23	22.7%	78	77.3%
District 5	2,186	2,062	94.3%	124	5.7%

Preservation of Geographic Integrity Criteria (i.e., minimize division of cities, communities of interest, etc.)

COI Category	Total # of COIs	# of COIs Preserved in Minimum Districts	% of COIs Preserved in Minimum Districts	COIs Not Preserved in Minimum # of Districts
*Community Builder spatial-submitted COIs	28	8	29%	78 Cooridor, AAPI communities, BIPOC Immigrant & Refugee Communities, BIPOC Immigrant and Refugee, BIPOC, Immigrant & Refugee, Carlsbad and North County neighbors, Elfin Forest, Harmony Grove, Eden Valley - the united rural communities., Grossmont-Mt. Helix, I live in North Encanto but a lot of our resources as in La Mesa, Lemon Grove, or in the city., Inland North County, Lakeside and unincorporated areas within the existing District 2, Magic Back Country, North Coastal: includes the cities of Carlsbad, Encinitas, Solano Beach, and Del Mar along with the unincorporated communities of Fairbank Ranch and Rancho Santa Fe., North County, North County San Diego Asian Diaspora, Ramona, South Bay, University City/La Jolla
Municipalities	18	17	94%	San Diego
Census Designated Places	39	39	100%	
Indian Reservations	19	18	95%	Sycuan Reservation
Military Installations	22	21	95%	Mcas Miramar
Community Plan Areas (City of San Diego)	57	52	91%	Downtown, Kearny Mesa, Military Facilities, Reserve, Serra Mesa
Community Plan Areas - Representative Planning and Sponsor Groups (Non-City of San Diego)	36	26	72%	County Islands, Crest - Dehesa, Desert, Jamul, Julian, North County Metro, Ramona, San Dieguito, Spring Valley, Valle De Oro
Elementary School Districts	23	11	48%	Gen Elem Cajon Valley Union, Gen Elem Chula Vista, Gen Elem Dehesa, Gen Elem Encinitas Union, Gen Elem Escondido Union, Gen Elem Julian Union, Gen Elem La Mesa-spring Valley, Gen Elem National, Gen Elem Rancho Santa Fe, Gen Elem San Pasqual Union, Gen Elem South Bay Union, Gen Elem Spencer Valley
High School Districts	6	1	17%	High Escondido Union, High Grossmont Union, High Julian Union, High San Dieguito Union, High Sweetwater Union

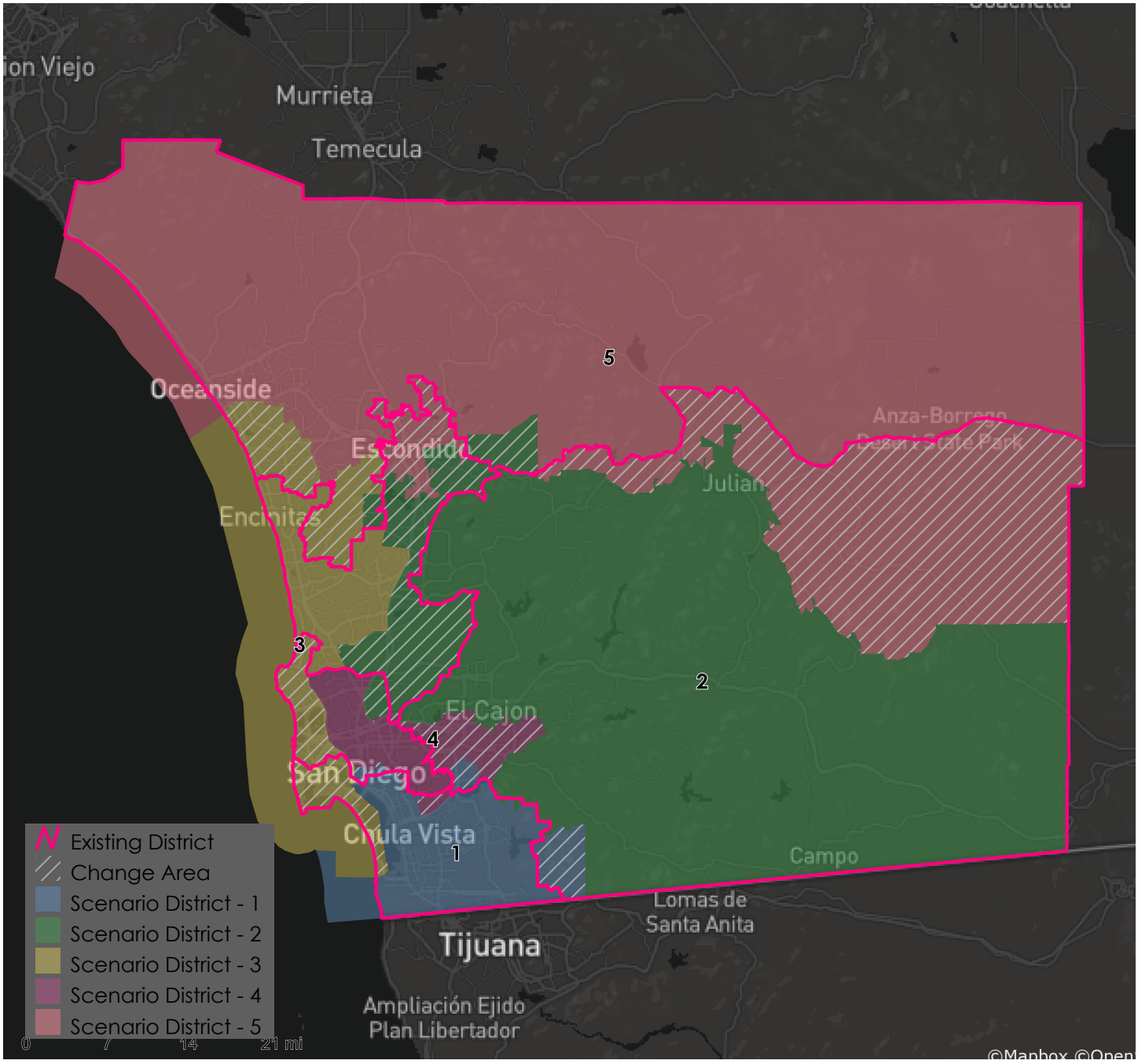
COI Category	Total # of COIs	# of COIs Preserved in Minimum Districts	% of COIs Preserved in Minimum Districts	COIs Not Preserved in Minimum # of Districts
Unified School Districts	13	4	31%	Unified Carlsbad, Unified Mt Empire, Unified Oceanside, Unified Poway, Unified Ramona, Unified San Diego, Unified San Marcos, Unified Valley Center-pauma, Unified Vista
Fire Districts	13	10	77%	Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection Dist. Of Sd County, San Marcos Fire Protection District, San Miguel Consol. Fire Protection District
Public Utility Districts	2	2	100%	
Sanitation Districts	4	3	75%	San Diego County Sanitation District L&I
Water Districts	50	41	82%	Helix Water District Land, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Otay Water District, Rincon Del Diablo Muni Id.E (Formerly F& G), Rincon Del Diablo Muni Water Imp Dist A, Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District, South Bay Irrigation Land, Vallecitos Water District, Vallecitos Water Imp Dist No 6 - Sewer Service

All COI Categories, except for the Community Builder spatial-submitted COIs, are based on geographic information system data that is managed by the San Diego Geographic Information Source (SanGIS) and available from the SanGIS Regional Data Warehouse. The names of the COIs are unchanged from the SanGIS source data.

*Many Community Builder spatial depictions (polygons) of COIs are general, represent multiple COIs, or represent a single proposed supervisorial district; therefore not all polygons can be maintained undivided, even when the intent of the COI is respected. The category, COIs Not Preserved in Minimum # of Districts includes any polygon divided even minimally by a district boundary; the name of the COI (last column) is that provided by the submitter.

County of San Diego IRC

2021 Redistricting Plan for the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors
Supervisorial Districts Summary Statistics
12/11/2021



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Scenario:	Districts_2021_Redist_Plan

16. **IRC resolution for adoption of Final Map**

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
ADOPTING A REDISTRICTING PLAN
ADJUSTING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS

WHEREAS, there is, in the County of San Diego, an Independent Redistricting Commission; and

WHEREAS, the commission is comprised of 14 members through a selection process set forth in section 21550 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code that is designed to produce a commission that is independent from the influence of the Board of Supervisors ("board") and reasonably representative of the county's diversity, and

WHEREAS, the term of office of each member of the commission expires upon the appointment of the first member of the succeeding commission, and

WHEREAS, Section 400 of Article IV of the Charter of the County of San Diego ("Charter") provides that, for the purpose of electing Supervisors, the county is divided into five legally apportioned districts, and

WHEREAS, in the year following the year in which the decennial federal census is taken, the commission is required to adjust the boundary lines of the supervisorial districts of the board in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth in section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code and in section 400.1 of Article IV of the Charter, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code, the commission is required to establish single-member supervisorial districts for the board pursuant to a mapping process using the following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:

> (a)(1)(A) Districts shall comply with the United States 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 federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. Sec. 10101 et seq.) or is allowable by law.
>
> (B) Population equality shall be based on the total population of residents of the county as determined by the most recent federal decennial census for which the redistricting data described in Public Law 94-171 are available.
>
> (C) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), an incarcerated person, as that term is used in Section 21003, shall not be counted towards the county's population, except for an incarcerated person whose last known place of residence may be assigned to a census block in the county, if information about the last known place of residence for incarcerated persons is included in the computerized database for redistricting that is developed in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 8253 of the Government Code, and that database is made publicly available.

(2) Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. Sec. 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), inclusive, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant areas of population.

(b) The place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered 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.

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 400.1 of the Charter, the supervisorial district boundaries shall be drawn in such a way that the area of at least three districts shall include unincorporated territory with two of the districts having geographic area that is predominantly outside of the incorporated cities as population will permit, and

WHEREAS, the commission established and made available to the public a calendar of all public meetings and hearings, including those described below, scheduling the hearings at various times and days of the week to accommodate a variety of work schedules and to reach as large an audience as possible, and.

WHEREAS, meeting agendas were provided in the following languages: English, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese, translation of meeting agendas in additional languages was available upon request, and live language interpretation of meetings was provided upon request, and

WHEREAS, before drawing a map, the commission, upon at least seven days notice conducted eight public hearings held between August 12, 2021, and September 25, 2021, holding at least one public hearing in each supervisorial district, and

WHEREAS, because state and local health orders prohibited large gatherings, the commission held the hearings, using a hybrid in-person and virtual format using technology to permit remote viewing and participation through which it provided opportunities to view and listen to proceedings by video, to listen to proceedings by phone, to provide public comment by phone

and in writing with no limitation on the number of commenters, as well as an opportunity for in-person participation, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to subdivision (a)(1) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code, the official redistricting database became available from the California Statewide Database on September 20, 2021, and

WHEREAS, the commission released its first draft maps on October 21, 2021 and posted the map for public comment on the internet website of the County of San Diego at this address: www.drawyourcommunity.com, and

WHEREAS, after releasing the draft maps, the commission, upon at least seven days notice, conduct two public hearings on November 1, 2021 and December 2, 2021 pursuant to an agenda that included a copy of the commission's draft maps, and

WHEREAS, the commission took steps to encourage county residents to participate in the redistricting public review process, including conducting a premapping educational tour prior to the statutorily required public hearings, engaging a professional outreach consultant, meeting with local civic groups and community organizations throughout the county, and providing information through media, social media, public service announcements, and op ed pieces, and

WHEREAS, the commission also established and continually updated a thorough website, posting information that, among other things, explained the redistricting process, included a notice of each public meeting and hearing translated as described above, contained the procedures for testifying during a hearing or submitting written testimony directly to the commission, and contained a complete and timely updated record of all public input concerning redistricting, and

WHEREAS, the commission also made available a complete and accurate computerized database for redistricting, and provided to the public ready access to redistricting data and computer software equivalent to what is available to the commission members, and

WHEREAS, the commission must adopt a redistricting plan adjusting the boundaries of the supervisorial districts and file the plan with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors by December 15, 2021, and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and form the basis of this Resolution.

Section 2. Pursuant to Sections 400 and 400.1 of the Charter and Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code, and after giving consideration to those provisions and applicable decisions of the courts, the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission hereby adopts a redistricting plan adjusting the boundaries of the supervisorial districts of the County of San Diego as hereinafter set forth.

Section 3. The boundary lines of the supervisorial districts of the County of San Diego are adjusted as hereinafter described. Each supervisorial district shall include all of the territory within the San Diego County census tracts and portions thereof listed after the number of the respective supervisorial district. Each supervisorial district bounded by the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean shall include all that territory of the County of San Diego lying west of and between the shoreline and the westerly boundary of the State of California.

Section 4. Supervisorial District No. 1

Supervisorial District No. 1 consists of the following whole census tracts:

31.08	32.04	32.07	33.01	33.03	35.01	35.02
36.01	36.02	36.03	38.00	39.01	39.02	40.00
41.01	41.02	44.00	45.01	46.00	47.00	48.00
49.00	50.00	51.01	51.02	51.03	52.01	52.02
53.01	54.01	100.01	100.03	100.04	100.05	100.09
100.10	100.11	100.12	100.13	100.15	100.16	100.17
100.18	100.19	101.03	101.04	101.06	101.07	101.09
101.10	101.11	101.12	102.01	102.02	103.00	104.01
104.02	105.01	105.02	116.01	116.02	117.00	118.01
118.02	120.02	120.03	121.01	121.02	122.00	123.02
123.03	123.04	124.01	124.02	125.01	125.02	126.00
127.00	128.00	129.00	130.00	131.02	131.03	131.04
132.03	132.04	132.05	132.06	133.01	133.02	133.03
133.06	133.07	133.08	133.09	133.12	133.15	133.16
133.17	133.18	133.19	133.20	133.21	133.22	133.23
133.24	133.25	133.26	133.27	134.01	134.09	134.11
134.12	134.14	134.15	134.16	134.17	134.18	134.2
134.21	134.22	134.23	134.24	134.25	139.03	139.05
139.06	139.07	139.08	139.09	220.00		

In addition, Supervisorial District No. 1 consists of the following census blocks:

Census Tract	Census Block
31.07	060730031071000
31.07	060730031071004
31.07	060730031071006
31.07	060730031072001
31.07	060730031073001
31.07	060730031073005
31.07	060730031073007
31.11	060730031113007

Census Tract	Census Block
31.07	060730031071003
31.07	060730031071005
31.07	060730031071022
31.07	060730031073000
31.07	060730031073002
31.07	060730031073006
31.07	060730031073008
32.08	060730032085006

32.08	060730032085007
32.09	060730032092007
32.12	060730032121003
32.12	060730032121005
32.12	060730032121008
32.14	060730032141000
32.14	060730032141003
32.14	060730032142000
32.14	060730032142002
32.14	060730032142004
32.14	060730032142006
33.05	060730033051005
33.05	060730033053005
34.03	060730034031002
34.03	060730034031004
34.03	060730034031006
34.03	060730034031008
34.03	060730034031010
34.03	060730034031012
34.03	060730034031014
34.03	060730034031016
34.03	060730034032001
34.03	060730034032003
34.03	060730034032005
34.03	060730034032007
34.03	060730034032009
34.03	060730034032011
34.03	060730034032013
34.03	060730034032015
34.03	060730034032017
34.03	060730034032019
34.03	060730034032021
34.03	060730034032023
34.03	060730034033001
34.03	060730034033003
34.03	060730034033005
34.03	060730034033007
34.04	060730034043005
42.00	060730042001011
42.00	060730042003012
42.00	060730042003014

32.08	060730032085008
32.09	060730032092008
32.12	060730032121004
32.12	060730032121006
32.13	060730032131008
32.14	060730032141002
32.14	060730032141004
32.14	060730032142001
32.14	060730032142003
32.14	060730032142005
33.04	060730033041001
33.05	060730033053004
34.03	060730034031001
34.03	060730034031003
34.03	060730034031005
34.03	060730034031007
34.03	060730034031009
34.03	060730034031011
34.03	060730034031013
34.03	060730034031015
34.03	060730034032000
34.03	060730034032002
34.03	060730034032004
34.03	060730034032006
34.03	060730034032008
34.03	060730034032010
34.03	060730034032012
34.03	060730034032014
34.03	060730034032016
34.03	060730034032018
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42.00	060730042001012
42.00	060730042003013
42.00	060730042003015

42.00	060730042003016
42.00	060730042003018
42.00	060730042003020
42.00	060730042003022
42.00	060730042003024
42.00	060730042004004
42.00	060730042004006
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53.02	060730053021009
53.02	060730053021011
53.02	060730053021013
53.02	060730053021015
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56.01	060730056012003
56.01	060730056012005
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219	060730219002014
219	060730219002016
219	060730219002018
219	060730219002020

219	060730219001040
219	060730219001042
219	060730219001044
219	060730219001046
219	060730219001048
219	060730219001050
219	060730219001052
219	060730219001054
219	060730219001056
219	060730219001058
219	060730219001060
219	060730219001062
219	060730219001064
219	060730219001066
219	060730219001068
219	060730219001070
219	060730219001072
219	060730219001074
219	060730219001076
219	060730219001078
219	060730219001080
219	060730219001082
219	060730219001084
219	060730219001086
219	060730219001088
219	060730219001090
219	060730219001092
219	060730219001094
219	060730219001097
219	060730219001099
219	060730219002001
219	060730219002003
219	060730219002005
219	060730219002007
219	060730219002009
219	060730219002011
219	060730219002013
219	060730219002015
219	060730219002017
219	060730219002019
219	060730219002021

219	060730219002022	219	060730219002023
219	060730219002024	219	060730219002025
219	060730219002026	219	060730219002027
219	060730219002028	219	060730219002029
219	060730219002030	219	060730219002031
219	060730219002032	219	060730219002033
219	060730219002034	219	060730219002035
219	060730219002036	219	060730219002037
219	060730219002038	219	060730219002039
219	060730219002040	219	060730219002041
219	060730219002042	219	060730219002043
219	060730219002044	219	060730219002045
219	060730219002046	219	060730219002047
219	060730219002048	219	060730219002049
219	060730219002050	219	060730219002051
219	060730219002052	9901	060739901000019

Section 5. Supervisorial District No. 2

Supervisorial District No. 2 consists of the following whole census tracts:

93.01	93.06	95.02	95.04	95.05	95.06	95.07
95.09	95.10	95.11	96.02	97.03	97.04	97.05
97.06	98.01	98.02	98.04	98.05	153.01	155.01
155.02	156.01	156.02	157.01	157.04	157.05	157.06
158.01	158.02	159.01	159.02	160.00	162.01	162.02
163.01	163.02	164.01	164.03	164.04	165.02	165.03
165.04	166.06	166.07	166.08	166.09	166.10	166.13
166.14	166.15	166.16	166.17	166.18	166.19	166.20
166.21	167.03	167.04	167.05	167.06	168.04	168.06
168.07	168.09	168.10	168.11	168.12	168.13	169.01
169.02	170.06	170.09	170.10	170.14	170.20	170.21
170.31	170.40	170.41	170.44	170.45	170.46	170.47
170.48	170.49	170.50	170.51	170.52	170.53	170.54
170.55	170.57	170.58	170.59	170.60	170.63	170.64
170.67	170.69	170.71	208.01	208.05	208.06	208.10
208.11	208.12	208.13	211.01	211.02	212.02	212.04
212.05	212.06					

In addition, Supervisorial District No. 2 consists of the following census blocks:

Census Tract	Census Block	Census Tract	Census Block

83.45	060730083451004
85.11	060730085111000
85.11	060730085111004
85.11	060730085111006
85.11	060730085111008
85.11	060730085111010
85.11	060730085111012
85.11	060730085111015
85.11	060730085111017
85.11	060730085111019
85.11	060730085111021
85.11	060730085111023
85.11	060730085111025
85.11	060730085111027
85.11	060730085111029
85.11	060730085111031
85.11	060730085111033
85.11	060730085113000
85.11	060730085113002
85.11	060730085113004
85.11	060730085113006
85.11	060730085113008
85.11	060730085113010
85.11	060730085113014
92.01	060730092011000
92.01	060730092011002
92.01	060730092011005
92.01	060730092011007
92.01	060730092012001
92.01	060730092012003
92.01	060730092012005
92.01	060730092012007
92.01	060730092013000
92.01	060730092013002
92.01	060730092013004
92.01	060730092013006
92.01	060730092013008
92.01	060730092013010
92.01	060730092013012
92.01	060730092014001
92.01	060730092014003

83.45	060730083451005
85.11	060730085111001
85.11	060730085111005
85.11	060730085111007
85.11	060730085111009
85.11	060730085111011
85.11	060730085111013
85.11	060730085111016
85.11	060730085111018
85.11	060730085111020
85.11	060730085111022
85.11	060730085111024
85.11	060730085111026
85.11	060730085111028
85.11	060730085111030
85.11	060730085111032
85.11	060730085111034
85.11	060730085113001
85.11	060730085113003
85.11	060730085113005
85.11	060730085113007
85.11	060730085113009
85.11	060730085113011
87.02	060730087023001
92.01	060730092011001
92.01	060730092011003
92.01	060730092011006
92.01	060730092012000
92.01	060730092012002
92.01	060730092012004
92.01	060730092012006
92.01	060730092012008
92.01	060730092013001
92.01	060730092013003
92.01	060730092013005
92.01	060730092013007
92.01	060730092013009
92.01	060730092013011
92.01	060730092014000
92.01	060730092014002
92.01	060730092014004

92.01	060730092014005
92.01	060730092014007
92.01	060730092014009
92.01	060730092014011
92.04	060730092041001
92.04	060730092041003
92.04	060730092041005
92.04	060730092041007
92.04	060730092041009
92.04	060730092041011
92.04	060730092041013
92.04	060730092042000
92.04	060730092042002
92.04	060730092042004
92.04	060730092042009
92.04	060730092042011
93.05	060730093051000
93.05	060730093051002
93.05	060730093051004
93.05	060730093051006
93.05	060730093051008
93.05	060730093051010
93.05	060730093051012
93.05	060730093052001
93.05	060730093052003
93.05	060730093052005
93.05	060730093052007
94.00	060730094001000
94.00	060730094001002
94.00	060730094001010
94.00	060730094001012
94.00	060730094001014
94.00	060730094001016
94.00	060730094001018
94.00	060730094001020
94.00	060730094001022
94.00	060730094001024
94.00	060730094001026
94.00	060730094001028
94.00	060730094001030
94.00	060730094001032

92.01	060730092014006
92.01	060730092014008
92.01	060730092014010
92.04	060730092041000
92.04	060730092041002
92.04	060730092041004
92.04	060730092041006
92.04	060730092041008
92.04	060730092041010
92.04	060730092041012
92.04	060730092041014
92.04	060730092042001
92.04	060730092042003
92.04	060730092042008
92.04	060730092042010
92.04	060730092042012
93.05	060730093051001
93.05	060730093051003
93.05	060730093051005
93.05	060730093051007
93.05	060730093051009
93.05	060730093051011
93.05	060730093052000
93.05	060730093052002
93.05	060730093052004
93.05	060730093052006
93.05	060730093055000
94.00	060730094001001
94.00	060730094001009
94.00	060730094001011
94.00	060730094001013
94.00	060730094001015
94.00	060730094001017
94.00	060730094001019
94.00	060730094001021
94.00	060730094001023
94.00	060730094001025
94.00	060730094001027
94.00	060730094001029
94.00	060730094001031
94.00	060730094001033

94.00	060730094001034
94.00	060730094001036
94.00	060730094001038
94.00	060730094001040
94.00	060730094001042
94.00	060730094001044
94.00	060730094001046
94.00	060730094001048
94.00	060730094001050
94.00	060730094001052
94.00	060730094001054
94.00	060730094001056
94.00	060730094001058
94.00	060730094001060
94.00	060730094001062
94.00	060730094001064
94.00	060730094001066
94.00	060730094001068
94.00	060730094001070
94.00	060730094001072
94.00	060730094001074
94.00	060730094001076
94.00	060730094001078
94.00	060730094001080
94.00	060730094001082
94.00	060730094001084
94.00	060730094001086
94.00	060730094001088
94.00	060730094001090
94.00	060730094001097
94.00	060730094001101
94.00	060730094001103
94.00	060730094001105
94.00	060730094001107
94.00	060730094001109
96.03	060730096034000
96.03	060730096034002
96.03	060730096034004
96.03	060730096034007
96.03	060730096034009
96.04	060730096041000

94.00	060730094001035
94.00	060730094001037
94.00	060730094001039
94.00	060730094001041
94.00	060730094001043
94.00	060730094001045
94.00	060730094001047
94.00	060730094001049
94.00	060730094001051
94.00	060730094001053
94.00	060730094001055
94.00	060730094001057
94.00	060730094001059
94.00	060730094001061
94.00	060730094001063
94.00	060730094001065
94.00	060730094001067
94.00	060730094001069
94.00	060730094001071
94.00	060730094001073
94.00	060730094001075
94.00	060730094001077
94.00	060730094001079
94.00	060730094001081
94.00	060730094001083
94.00	060730094001085
94.00	060730094001087
94.00	060730094001089
94.00	060730094001091
94.00	060730094001100
94.00	060730094001102
94.00	060730094001104
94.00	060730094001106
94.00	060730094001108
94.00	060730094001110
96.03	060730096034001
96.03	060730096034003
96.03	060730096034005
96.03	060730096034008
96.03	060730096034019
96.04	060730096041001

96.04	060730096041002
96.04	060730096041004
96.04	060730096041006
96.04	060730096041008
96.04	060730096042001
96.04	060730096042003
96.04	060730096042005
96.04	060730096042007
96.04	060730096042009
96.04	060730096043000
96.04	060730096043002
96.04	060730096043004
96.04	060730096043006
96.04	060730096043008
96.04	060730096043010
96.04	060730096043012
96.04	060730096043014
96.04	060730096044001
96.04	060730096044003
96.04	060730096044005
96.04	060730096044007
153.02	060730153021000
153.02	060730153021007
153.02	060730153021021
153.02	060730153022001
153.02	060730153022003
153.02	060730153022005
153.02	060730153022007
153.02	060730153022009
153.02	060730153022011
153.02	060730153022013
153.02	060730153023000
154.03	060730154031000
154.03	060730154031005
154.03	060730154031007
154.03	060730154031012
154.05	060730154051001
154.05	060730154051003
154.05	060730154051005
154.05	060730154051007
154.05	060730154051010

96.04	060730096041003
96.04	060730096041005
96.04	060730096041007
96.04	060730096042000
96.04	060730096042002
96.04	060730096042004
96.04	060730096042006
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96.04	060730096043003
96.04	060730096043005
96.04	060730096043007
96.04	060730096043009
96.04	060730096043011
96.04	060730096043013
96.04	060730096044000
96.04	060730096044002
96.04	060730096044004
96.04	060730096044006
96.04	060730096044008
153.02	060730153021006
153.02	060730153021011
153.02	060730153022000
153.02	060730153022002
153.02	060730153022004
153.02	060730153022006
153.02	060730153022008
153.02	060730153022010
153.02	060730153022012
153.02	060730153022014
153.02	060730153023001
154.03	060730154031002
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154.03	060730154031011
154.03	060730154032006
154.05	060730154051002
154.05	060730154051004
154.05	060730154051006
154.05	060730154051008
154.05	060730154051012

154.05	060730154051015
154.05	060730154052007
154.07	060730154071002
154.07	060730154071007
154.07	060730154071010
154.07	060730154071012
154.07	060730154071014
154.08	060730154081000
154.08	060730154081007
154.08	060730154081014
154.08	060730154082001
154.08	060730154082003
154.08	060730154082005
154.08	060730154082007
154.08	060730154082009
154.08	060730154082012
154.08	060730154082014
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161.00	060730161001002
161.00	060730161001004
161.00	060730161001006
161.00	060730161001008
161.00	060730161001010
161.00	060730161001012
161.00	060730161001014
161.00	060730161001016
161.00	060730161001018
161.00	060730161002000
161.00	060730161002002
161.00	060730161002004
161.00	060730161002006
161.00	060730161002008
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161.00	060730161002012
161.00	060730161003000
161.00	060730161003002
161.00	060730161003004
161.00	060730161003006
161.00	060730161003008
161.00	060730161003010
161.00	060730161003012

154.05	060730154052006
154.07	060730154071000
154.07	060730154071003
154.07	060730154071009
154.07	060730154071011
154.07	060730154071013
154.07	060730154072000
154.08	060730154081004
154.08	060730154081012
154.08	060730154082000
154.08	060730154082002
154.08	060730154082004
154.08	060730154082006
154.08	060730154082008
154.08	060730154082011
154.08	060730154082013
154.08	060730154082017
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161.00	060730161001003
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161.00	060730161001019
161.00	060730161002001
161.00	060730161002003
161.00	060730161002005
161.00	060730161002007
161.00	060730161002009
161.00	060730161002011
161.00	060730161002013
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161.00	060730161003003
161.00	060730161003005
161.00	060730161003007
161.00	060730161003009
161.00	060730161003011
161.00	060730161003013

161.00	060730161003014
161.00	060730161003016
161.00	060730161003018
161.00	060730161003020
170.22	060730170221000
170.22	060730170221002
170.22	060730170222000
170.22	060730170222002
170.22	060730170223000
170.22	060730170223002
170.22	060730170224001
170.22	060730170224003
170.22	060730170224005
170.22	060730170225001
170.22	060730170225003
170.22	060730170225007
170.22	060730170225009
170.22	060730170225011
170.22	060730170225013
170.22	060730170226000
170.22	060730170226002
170.22	060730170226006
170.22	060730170226008
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170.39	060730170391001
170.39	060730170391003
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170.39	060730170393002
170.39	060730170393004
170.39	060730170393006
170.39	060730170393008
170.39	060730170394003
170.39	060730170394005
170.39	060730170394007
170.39	060730170395001
170.39	060730170395003
170.43	060730170431000
170.43	060730170431002
170.43	060730170431004
170.43	060730170431006
170.43	060730170431008

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161.00	060730161003017
161.00	060730161003019
161.00	060730161003021
170.22	060730170221001
170.22	060730170221003
170.22	060730170222001
170.22	060730170222003
170.22	060730170223001
170.22	060730170224000
170.22	060730170224002
170.22	060730170224004
170.22	060730170225000
170.22	060730170225002
170.22	060730170225004
170.22	060730170225008
170.22	060730170225010
170.22	060730170225012
170.22	060730170225014
170.22	060730170226001
170.22	060730170226003
170.22	060730170226007
170.34	060730170341000
170.39	060730170391000
170.39	060730170391002
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170.43	060730170431001
170.43	060730170431003
170.43	060730170431005
170.43	060730170431007
170.43	060730170431009

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170.43	060730170432004
170.43	060730170432006
170.43	060730170432008
170.43	060730170432010
170.43	060730170433001
170.43	060730170433003
170.43	060730170433005
170.43	060730170433007
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170.56	060730170561004
170.56	060730170561006
170.56	060730170561008
170.56	060730170561011
170.56	060730170561013
170.56	060730170562001
170.56	060730170562003
170.56	060730170562005
170.65	060730170652040
170.66	060730170661000
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170.66	060730170661007
170.66	060730170661011
170.66	060730170661015
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170.66	060730170662002
170.66	060730170662004
170.66	060730170662006
170.66	060730170662008
170.66	060730170662010
170.66	060730170662012
170.66	060730170662014
170.68	060730170681000
170.68	060730170681002
170.68	060730170681004
170.68	060730170681006

170.43	060730170431011
170.43	060730170432001
170.43	060730170432003
170.43	060730170432005
170.43	060730170432007
170.43	060730170432009
170.43	060730170433000
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170.56	060730170561003
170.56	060730170561005
170.56	060730170561007
170.56	060730170561010
170.56	060730170561012
170.56	060730170562000
170.56	060730170562002
170.56	060730170562004
170.61	060730170611001
170.65	060730170652041
170.66	060730170661004
170.66	060730170661006
170.66	060730170661010
170.66	060730170661012
170.66	060730170661016
170.66	060730170661018
170.66	060730170661020
170.66	060730170661039
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170.66	060730170662005
170.66	060730170662007
170.66	060730170662009
170.66	060730170662011
170.66	060730170662013
170.66	060730170662015
170.68	060730170681001
170.68	060730170681003
170.68	060730170681005
170.68	060730170681007

170.68	060730170681008
170.68	060730170682000
170.68	060730170682002
170.68	060730170682004
170.68	060730170682008
170.68	060730170682010
170.68	060730170682012
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209.04	060730209044021
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209.04	060730209044054
209.04	060730209044056
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210.01	060730210013066
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210.01	060730210013070
210.01	060730210013072
210.01	060730210013074
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210.01	060730210013080
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210.01	060730210013086
210.01	060730210013088
210.01	060730210013093
210.01	060730210013183
213.02	060730213021001
213.02	060730213021003
213.02	060730213021005

213.02	060730213021006
213.02	060730213021008
213.02	060730213021010
213.02	060730213021012
213.02	060730213021014
213.02	060730213021016
213.02	060730213021018
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213.02	060730213021036
213.02	060730213021044
213.02	060730213022000
213.02	060730213022002
213.02	060730213022004
213.02	060730213022006
213.02	060730213022008
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213.02	060730213022018
213.02	060730213022020
213.02	060730213022022
213.02	060730213022024
213.02	060730213022026
213.02	060730213023001
213.02	060730213023003
213.02	060730213023005
213.02	060730213023007
213.02	060730213023009
213.02	060730213023011
213.02	060730213023013
213.02	060730213023015
213.02	060730213023017
213.02	060730213023019
213.02	060730213023021
213.02	060730213023023
213.02	060730213023025
213.02	060730213023027

213.02	060730213021007
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213.02	060730213021011
213.02	060730213021013
213.02	060730213021015
213.02	060730213021017
213.02	060730213021019
213.02	060730213021021
213.02	060730213021023
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213.02	060730213021035
213.02	060730213021043
213.02	060730213021045
213.02	060730213022001
213.02	060730213022003
213.02	060730213022005
213.02	060730213022007
213.02	060730213022009
213.02	060730213022011
213.02	060730213022013
213.02	060730213022015
213.02	060730213022017
213.02	060730213022019
213.02	060730213022021
213.02	060730213022023
213.02	060730213022025
213.02	060730213023000
213.02	060730213023002
213.02	060730213023004
213.02	060730213023006
213.02	060730213023008
213.02	060730213023010
213.02	060730213023012
213.02	060730213023014
213.02	060730213023016
213.02	060730213023018
213.02	060730213023020
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213.02	060730213023028

213.02	060730213023029
213.02	060730213023031
213.02	060730213023033
213.02	060730213023035
213.02	060730213023037
213.02	060730213023039
213.02	060730213023041
213.02	060730213023043
213.02	060730213023045
213.02	060730213023047
213.02	060730213023049
213.02	060730213023051
213.02	060730213023053
213.02	060730213023055
213.04	060730213041000
213.04	060730213041002
213.04	060730213041004
213.04	060730213041006
213.04	060730213041008
213.04	060730213041010
213.04	060730213041012
213.04	060730213041014
213.04	060730213041016
213.04	060730213041018
213.04	060730213041023
213.04	060730213042000
213.04	060730213042002
213.04	060730213042004
213.05	060730213051000
213.05	060730213051002
213.05	060730213051005
213.05	060730213051009
213.05	060730213051011
213.05	060730213051013
213.05	060730213051017
213.05	060730213051019
213.05	060730213051021
213.05	060730213051023
213.05	060730213051025
213.05	060730213051027
213.05	060730213051030

213.02	060730213023030
213.02	060730213023032
213.02	060730213023034
213.02	060730213023036
213.02	060730213023038
213.02	060730213023040
213.02	060730213023042
213.02	060730213023044
213.02	060730213023046
213.02	060730213023048
213.02	060730213023050
213.02	060730213023052
213.02	060730213023054
213.02	060730213023056
213.04	060730213041001
213.04	060730213041003
213.04	060730213041005
213.04	060730213041007
213.04	060730213041009
213.04	060730213041011
213.04	060730213041013
213.04	060730213041015
213.04	060730213041017
213.04	060730213041022
213.04	060730213041024
213.04	060730213042001
213.04	060730213042003
213.04	060730213042005
213.05	060730213051001
213.05	060730213051004
213.05	060730213051006
213.05	060730213051010
213.05	060730213051012
213.05	060730213051014
213.05	060730213051018
213.05	060730213051020
213.05	060730213051022
213.05	060730213051024
213.05	060730213051026
213.05	060730213051028
213.05	060730213051031

213.05	060730213051032
213.05	060730213052001
213.05	060730213052003
213.05	060730213052005
213.05	060730213052007
213.05	060730213052009
213.05	060730213052011
213.05	060730213052015
213.05	060730213052017
213.05	060730213052019
213.05	060730213052021
213.05	060730213052023
213.06	060730213062001
213.06	060730213062009
213.06	060730213063001
213.06	060730213063003
213.06	060730213063005
213.06	060730213063007
213.06	060730213063009
213.06	060730213063011
213.06	060730213063013
213.06	060730213063015

213.05	060730213052000
213.05	060730213052002
213.05	060730213052004
213.05	060730213052006
213.05	060730213052008
213.05	060730213052010
213.05	060730213052012
213.05	060730213052016
213.05	060730213052018
213.05	060730213052020
213.05	060730213052022
213.06	060730213062000
213.06	060730213062002
213.06	060730213063000
213.06	060730213063002
213.06	060730213063004
213.06	060730213063006
213.06	060730213063008
213.06	060730213063010
213.06	060730213063012
213.06	060730213063014
213.06	060730213063016

Section 6. Supervisorial District No. 3

Supervisorial District No. 3 consists of the following whole census tracts:

54.02	58.02	62.00	63.00	66.00	68.01	68.02
69.00	70.02	71.00	72.00	73.02	73.03	73.04
74.01	74.02	75.01	75.02	76.01	76.02	77.01
77.02	78.00	79.05	79.07	79.08	79.10	79.11
79.12	80.02	80.03	80.06	81.01	81.02	82.01
82.02	83.01	83.03	83.05	83.06	83.07	83.10
83.11	83.12	83.13	83.24	83.27	83.28	83.30
83.31	83.36	83.37	83.39	83.43	83.44	83.46
83.47	83.48	83.49	83.50	83.51	83.52	83.53
83.55	83.56	83.57	83.58	83.59	83.60	83.61
83.62	83.63	83.64	83.65	83.66	83.67	83.68
83.69	83.70	83.71	83.72	83.73	83.74	83.75
83.76	83.77	83.78	83.79	83.80	83.81	99.01
108.00	109.00	110.00	111.00	113.00	170.18	170.33
170.35	170.36	170.37	170.62	171.04	171.06	171.07

171.08	171.09	172.01	172.02	173.03	173.05	173.06
173.07	173.08	174.03	174.05	174.06	174.07	174.08
175.01	175.02	176.01	176.03	176.05	176.06	177.01
177.02	178.01	178.08	178.09	178.10	178.11	178.13
179.01	179.02	198.04	200.15	200.30	200.33	200.34
200.35	214.01	214.02	215.01	215.02	218.00	221.01
221.02						

In addition, Supervisorial District No. 3 consists of the following census blocks:

Census Tract	Census Block
53.02	060730053021004
53.02	060730053021006
53.02	060730053021018
53.02	060730053021020
53.02	060730053021022
53.02	060730053021024
53.02	060730053021026
53.02	060730053022003
53.02	060730053022005
54.03	060730054032003
54.03	060730054032005
56.01	060730056011011
56.01	060730056011013
56.01	060730056012011
58.01	060730058011001
58.01	060730058011003
58.01	060730058011005
58.01	060730058011007
58.01	060730058011009
58.01	060730058011011
58.01	060730058012001
58.01	060730058012004
58.01	060730058012006
58.01	060730058012009
58.01	060730058012011
58.01	060730058012013
58.01	060730058012016
61.00	060730061002000
61.00	060730061002002
61.00	060730061002004

Census Tract	Census Block
53.02	060730053021005
53.02	060730053021007
53.02	060730053021019
53.02	060730053021021
53.02	060730053021023
53.02	060730053021025
53.02	060730053021030
53.02	060730053022004
53.02	060730053022006
54.03	060730054032004
56.01	060730056011010
56.01	060730056011012
56.01	060730056012010
58.01	060730058011000
58.01	060730058011002
58.01	060730058011004
58.01	060730058011006
58.01	060730058011008
58.01	060730058011010
58.01	060730058011012
58.01	060730058012003
58.01	060730058012005
58.01	060730058012008
58.01	060730058012010
58.01	060730058012012
58.01	060730058012015
58.01	060730058012017
61.00	060730061002001
61.00	060730061002003
61.00	060730061002005

61.00	060730061002015
61.00	060730061002017
61.00	060730061002019
61.00	060730061002024
61.00	060730061002026
65.00	060730065001001
65.00	060730065001003
65.00	060730065001005
65.00	060730065001007
65.00	060730065001011
65.00	060730065001013
65.00	060730065001015
65.00	060730065001017
65.00	060730065001019
65.00	060730065001021
65.00	060730065001023
65.00	060730065001025
65.00	060730065001027
65.00	060730065001029
65.00	060730065001031
65.00	060730065001033
65.00	060730065002006
65.00	060730065003000
65.00	060730065003002
65.00	060730065003004
65.00	060730065003006
65.00	060730065003008
65.00	060730065003010
65.00	060730065003012
65.00	060730065003014
65.00	060730065003016
65.00	060730065003018
65.00	060730065003020
65.00	060730065003030
65.00	060730065003032
65.00	060730065003034
65.00	060730065003036
83.45	060730083451000
83.45	060730083451002
83.45	060730083452000
83.45	060730083452002

61.00	060730061002016
61.00	060730061002018
61.00	060730061002020
61.00	060730061002025
65.00	060730065001000
65.00	060730065001002
65.00	060730065001004
65.00	060730065001006
65.00	060730065001010
65.00	060730065001012
65.00	060730065001014
65.00	060730065001016
65.00	060730065001018
65.00	060730065001020
65.00	060730065001022
65.00	060730065001024
65.00	060730065001026
65.00	060730065001028
65.00	060730065001030
65.00	060730065001032
65.00	060730065001034
65.00	060730065002030
65.00	060730065003001
65.00	060730065003003
65.00	060730065003005
65.00	060730065003007
65.00	060730065003009
65.00	060730065003011
65.00	060730065003013
65.00	060730065003015
65.00	060730065003017
65.00	060730065003019
65.00	060730065003021
65.00	060730065003031
65.00	060730065003033
65.00	060730065003035
65.00	060730065003037
83.45	060730083451001
83.45	060730083451003
83.45	060730083452001
83.45	060730083452003

83.45	060730083452004
83.45	060730083453000
83.45	060730083453002
83.45	060730083453004
83.45	060730083453006
85.03	060730085031011
89.02	060730089021007
89.02	060730089021022
91.03	060730091034005
91.08	060730091081035
94.00	060730094001003
94.00	060730094001005
94.00	060730094001007
94.00	060730094001092
94.00	060730094001094
94.00	060730094001096
94.00	060730094001099
99.02	060730099021001
99.02	060730099021003
99.02	060730099021005
106.01	060730106011000
106.01	060730106011002
106.01	060730106011004
106.01	060730106011006
106.01	060730106011008
106.01	060730106012001
106.01	060730106012003
106.01	060730106012005
106.01	060730106012007
106.01	060730106012009
106.01	060730106012011
106.01	060730106012013
106.01	060730106012015
106.01	060730106012017
106.01	060730106012019
106.01	060730106012021
106.01	060730106012023
106.01	060730106012025
106.01	060730106012027
106.01	060730106012029
106.01	060730106012032

83.45	060730083452005
83.45	060730083453001
83.45	060730083453003
83.45	060730083453005
85.01	060730085012000
85.03	060730085031017
89.02	060730089021008
91.01	060730091014009
91.04	060730091041007
91.08	060730091081036
94.00	060730094001004
94.00	060730094001006
94.00	060730094001008
94.00	060730094001093
94.00	060730094001095
94.00	060730094001098
99.02	060730099021000
99.02	060730099021002
99.02	060730099021004
99.02	060730099021008
106.01	060730106011001
106.01	060730106011003
106.01	060730106011005
106.01	060730106011007
106.01	060730106011009
106.01	060730106012002
106.01	060730106012004
106.01	060730106012006
106.01	060730106012008
106.01	060730106012010
106.01	060730106012012
106.01	060730106012014
106.01	060730106012016
106.01	060730106012018
106.01	060730106012020
106.01	060730106012022
106.01	060730106012024
106.01	060730106012026
106.01	060730106012028
106.01	060730106012030
106.01	060730106012033

170.22	060730170225005
170.22	060730170226004
170.34	060730170341002
170.34	060730170342001
170.34	060730170342003
170.34	060730170343000
170.34	060730170343002
170.34	060730170343004
170.39	060730170394001
170.43	060730170432011
170.56	060730170561000
170.61	060730170611000
170.61	060730170611003
170.61	060730170611005
170.61	060730170611007
170.61	060730170611009
170.61	060730170611011
170.61	060730170611013
170.61	060730170611015
170.61	060730170611017
170.61	060730170611019
170.61	060730170612000
170.61	060730170612002
170.61	060730170612004
170.61	060730170612006
170.61	060730170612008
170.61	060730170612010
170.61	060730170612012
170.61	060730170612014
170.61	060730170612016
170.61	060730170612018
170.61	060730170612020
170.61	060730170612022
170.61	060730170612024
170.61	060730170612026
170.65	060730170651001
170.65	060730170651003
170.65	060730170651005
170.65	060730170651007
170.65	060730170651009
170.65	060730170651011

170.22	060730170225006
170.22	060730170226005
170.34	060730170342000
170.34	060730170342002
170.34	060730170342004
170.34	060730170343001
170.34	060730170343003
170.34	060730170343005
170.39	060730170394002
170.43	060730170433008
170.56	060730170561009
170.61	060730170611002
170.61	060730170611004
170.61	060730170611006
170.61	060730170611008
170.61	060730170611010
170.61	060730170611012
170.61	060730170611014
170.61	060730170611016
170.61	060730170611018
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170.61	060730170612001
170.61	060730170612003
170.61	060730170612005
170.61	060730170612007
170.61	060730170612009
170.61	060730170612011
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170.61	060730170612015
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170.61	060730170612019
170.61	060730170612021
170.61	060730170612023
170.61	060730170612025
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170.65	060730170651002
170.65	060730170651004
170.65	060730170651006
170.65	060730170651008
170.65	060730170651010
170.65	060730170651012

170.65	060730170651013
170.65	060730170651015
170.65	060730170651017
170.65	060730170651019
170.65	060730170651021
170.65	060730170651023
170.65	060730170651025
170.65	060730170651027
170.65	060730170651029
170.65	060730170651031
170.65	060730170651033
170.65	060730170651035
170.65	060730170651037
170.65	060730170651039
170.65	060730170652000
170.65	060730170652002
170.65	060730170652004
170.65	060730170652006
170.65	060730170652008
170.65	060730170652010
170.65	060730170652012
170.65	060730170652014
170.65	060730170652016
170.65	060730170652018
170.65	060730170652020
170.65	060730170652022
170.65	060730170652024
170.65	060730170652026
170.65	060730170652028
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170.65	060730170652032
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170.65	060730170652044
170.66	060730170661002
170.66	060730170661008
170.66	060730170661013
170.66	060730170661021
170.66	060730170661023

170.65	060730170651014
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170.65	060730170651018
170.65	060730170651020
170.65	060730170651022
170.65	060730170651024
170.65	060730170651026
170.65	060730170651028
170.65	060730170651030
170.65	060730170651032
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170.65	060730170651036
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170.65	060730170652001
170.65	060730170652003
170.65	060730170652005
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170.65	060730170652009
170.65	060730170652011
170.65	060730170652013
170.65	060730170652015
170.65	060730170652017
170.65	060730170652019
170.65	060730170652021
170.65	060730170652023
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198.11	060730198111028

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200.31	060730200311012
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200.31	060730200312004
200.31	060730200312006
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200.32	060730200322010
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203.11	060730203112007
203.11	060730203112009
203.11	060730203112011
203.11	060730203112013

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200.31	060730200312009
200.31	060730200312011
200.31	060730200312013
200.31	060730200312015
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200.32	060730200321007
200.32	060730200321009
200.32	060730200321011
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200.32	060730200321015
200.32	060730200321017
200.32	060730200322000
200.32	060730200322002
200.32	060730200322004
200.32	060730200322006
200.32	060730200322008
200.32	060730200322011
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200.43	060730200431006
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203.11	060730203112008
203.11	060730203112010
203.11	060730203112012
203.11	060730203112014

203.11	060730203112015
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203.13	060730203131065
203.13	060730203131067
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216.00	060730216001007
216.00	060730216001009
216.00	060730216001011
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216.00	060730216001015
216.00	060730216001017
216.00	060730216001019
216.00	060730216001021
216.00	060730216001023
216.00	060730216001025
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216.00	060730216001029
216.00	060730216001031
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216.00	060730216001035
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216.00	060730216002000
216.00	060730216002002

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203.11	060730203112030
203.11	060730203112032
203.11	060730203112034
203.12	060730203121009
203.12	060730203121016
203.12	060730203121018
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216.00	060730216001012
216.00	060730216001014
216.00	060730216001016
216.00	060730216001018
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216.00	060730216001024
216.00	060730216001026
216.00	060730216001028
216.00	060730216001030
216.00	060730216001032
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216.00	060730216001036
216.00	060730216001038
216.00	060730216001040
216.00	060730216001042
216.00	060730216002001
216.00	060730216002003

216.00	060730216002004
216.00	060730216002006
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9901.00	060739901000009
9901.00	060739901000011
9901.00	060739901000013
9901.00	060739901000015
9901.00	060739901000017

216.00	060730216002005
216.00	060730216002007
9901.00	060739901000006
9901.00	060739901000008
9901.00	060739901000010
9901.00	060739901000012
9901.00	060739901000014
9901.00	060739901000016
9901.00	060739901000018

Section 7. Supervisorial District No. 4

Supervisorial District No. 4 consists of the following whole census tracts:

1.00	2.01	2.02	3.01	3.02	4.00	5.00
6.00	7.00	8.00	9.01	9.02	10.00	11.00
12.01	12.02	13.01	13.02	14.00	15.00	16.00
17.00	18.01	18.02	19.00	20.01	20.02	21.00
22.01	22.02	23.01	23.02	24.01	24.02	25.01
25.02	26.01	26.02	27.02	27.03	27.05	27.07
27.08	27.09	27.10	27.11	27.12	28.01	28.03
28.04	29.02	29.03	29.04	29.05	30.01	30.03
30.04	31.01	31.03	31.05	31.09	31.12	31.13
31.14	31.15	32.01	32.02	32.11	34.01	43.00
55.00	57.00	59.00	60.00	85.02	85.04	85.05
85.06	85.07	85.09	85.10	85.12	85.13	86.00
87.01	88.00	89.01	90.00	91.02	91.07	91.09
92.03	93.07	93.08	135.03	135.04	135.05	135.06
136.01	136.04	136.05	136.07	136.08	137.01	137.02
138.01	138.02	140.01	141.01	141.02	142.00	143.00
144.00	145.00	146.01	146.02	147.01	147.02	148.03
148.04	148.05	148.06	149.01	149.02	150.01	150.02
151.00	152.00	154.06				

In addition, Supervisorial District No. 4 consists of the following census blocks:

Census Tract	Census Block
31.07	060730031071001
31.07	060730031071007
31.07	060730031071009
31.07	060730031071011
31.07	060730031071013

Census Tract	Census Block
31.07	060730031071002
31.07	060730031071008
31.07	060730031071010
31.07	060730031071012
31.07	060730031071014

31.07	060730031071015
31.07	060730031071017
31.07	060730031071019
31.07	060730031071021
31.07	060730031072000
31.07	060730031072003
31.07	060730031072005
31.07	060730031072007
31.07	060730031073003
31.11	060730031111000
31.11	060730031111002
31.11	060730031111004
31.11	060730031111006
31.11	060730031111008
31.11	060730031112001
31.11	060730031112003
31.11	060730031112005
31.11	060730031112007
31.11	060730031113001
31.11	060730031113003
31.11	060730031113005
32.08	060730032081000
32.08	060730032082001
32.08	060730032082003
32.08	060730032083001
32.08	060730032083003
32.08	060730032084001
32.08	060730032084003
32.08	060730032085000
32.08	060730032085002
32.08	060730032085004
32.09	060730032091000
32.09	060730032091002
32.09	060730032091004
32.09	060730032092000
32.09	060730032092002
32.09	060730032092004
32.09	060730032092006
32.09	060730032093000
32.09	060730032093002
32.09	060730032093004

31.07	060730031071016
31.07	060730031071018
31.07	060730031071020
31.07	060730031071023
31.07	060730031072002
31.07	060730031072004
31.07	060730031072006
31.07	060730031072008
31.07	060730031073004
31.11	060730031111001
31.11	060730031111003
31.11	060730031111005
31.11	060730031111007
31.11	060730031112000
31.11	060730031112002
31.11	060730031112004
31.11	060730031112006
31.11	060730031113000
31.11	060730031113002
31.11	060730031113004
31.11	060730031113006
32.08	060730032082000
32.08	060730032082002
32.08	060730032083000
32.08	060730032083002
32.08	060730032084000
32.08	060730032084002
32.08	060730032084004
32.08	060730032085001
32.08	060730032085003
32.08	060730032085005
32.09	060730032091001
32.09	060730032091003
32.09	060730032091005
32.09	060730032092001
32.09	060730032092003
32.09	060730032092005
32.09	060730032092009
32.09	060730032093001
32.09	060730032093003
32.12	060730032121000

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32.12	060730032121007
32.12	060730032121010
32.12	060730032122001
32.12	060730032122003
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32.12	060730032122007
32.12	060730032122009
32.12	060730032122011
32.12	060730032122013
32.12	060730032122015
32.12	060730032122017
32.12	060730032122019
32.13	060730032131000
32.13	060730032131002
32.13	060730032131004
32.13	060730032131006
32.13	060730032132000
32.13	060730032132002
32.13	060730032132004
32.13	060730032132006
32.13	060730032132008
32.13	060730032132010
32.13	060730032132012
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96.03	060730096033000
96.03	060730096034006
96.03	060730096034011
96.03	060730096034013
96.03	060730096034015
96.03	060730096034017
96.04	060730096044009
119.02	060730119023006
140.02	060730140021000
140.02	060730140021002
140.02	060730140021004
140.02	060730140021008
140.02	060730140022001

140.02	060730140022002
140.02	060730140022004
140.02	060730140022006
140.02	060730140022008
140.02	060730140022010
140.02	060730140022012
140.02	060730140022014
153.02	060730153021001
153.02	060730153021003
153.02	060730153021005
153.02	060730153021009
153.02	060730153021012
153.02	060730153021014
153.02	060730153021016
153.02	060730153021018
153.02	060730153021020
154.03	060730154031001
154.03	060730154031004
154.03	060730154031009
154.03	060730154032000
154.03	060730154032002
154.03	060730154032004
154.03	060730154032007
154.03	060730154032009
154.03	060730154032011
154.05	060730154051000
154.05	060730154051011
154.05	060730154051014
154.05	060730154051017
154.05	060730154052001
154.05	060730154052003
154.05	060730154052005
154.05	060730154052009
154.05	060730154053001
154.05	060730154053003
154.05	060730154053005
154.07	060730154071004
154.07	060730154071006
154.07	060730154071015
154.08	060730154081002
154.08	060730154081005

140.02	060730140022003
140.02	060730140022005
140.02	060730140022007
140.02	060730140022009
140.02	060730140022011
140.02	060730140022013
140.02	060730140022022
153.02	060730153021002
153.02	060730153021004
153.02	060730153021008
153.02	060730153021010
153.02	060730153021013
153.02	060730153021015
153.02	060730153021017
153.02	060730153021019
153.02	060730153021022
154.03	060730154031003
154.03	060730154031008
154.03	060730154031010
154.03	060730154032001
154.03	060730154032003
154.03	060730154032005
154.03	060730154032008
154.03	060730154032010
154.03	060730154032012
154.05	060730154051009
154.05	060730154051013
154.05	060730154051016
154.05	060730154052000
154.05	060730154052002
154.05	060730154052004
154.05	060730154052008
154.05	060730154053000
154.05	060730154053002
154.05	060730154053004
154.07	060730154071001
154.07	060730154071005
154.07	060730154071008
154.08	060730154081001
154.08	060730154081003
154.08	060730154081006

154.08	060730154081008
154.08	060730154081010
154.08	060730154081013
154.08	060730154081016
154.08	060730154082010
154.08	060730154082016
161.00	060730161003023
213.05	060730213051007
213.05	060730213051015
213.05	060730213051029
213.05	060730213052014

154.08	060730154081009
154.08	060730154081011
154.08	060730154081015
154.08	060730154081017
154.08	060730154082015
161.00	060730161003022
213.05	060730213051003
213.05	060730213051008
213.05	060730213051016
213.05	060730213052013

Section 8. Supervisorial District No. 5

Supervisorial District No. 5 consists of the following whole census tracts:

181.01	181.02	182.01	182.02	183.01	183.02	184.00
185.04	185.09	185.10	185.11	185.12	185.15	185.16
185.17	185.18	185.19	185.20	185.21	185.22	185.23
185.24	185.25	186.01	186.08	186.09	186.12	186.13
186.15	186.16	186.17	186.18	186.19	186.20	186.21
186.22	187.00	188.01	188.03	188.04	188.05	189.03
189.04	189.05	189.06	190.01	190.02	191.03	191.05
191.07	191.08	191.09	191.10	191.11	192.03	192.05
192.06	192.08	192.09	192.10	193.01	193.03	193.04
193.05	194.03	194.04	194.05	194.06	195.01	195.02
195.03	196.01	196.02	197.01	197.02	198.05	198.08
198.09	199.02	199.03	199.04	199.05	200.21	200.23
200.24	200.25	200.26	200.28	200.29	200.36	200.37
200.38	200.39	200.40	200.41	200.44	201.05	201.06
201.07	201.08	201.09	201.10	201.11	202.02	202.06
202.07	202.08	202.09	202.10	202.11	202.13	202.14
203.04	203.05	203.08	203.09	204.03	205.00	206.01
207.07	207.08	210.02				

In addition, Supervisorial District No. 5 consists of the following census blocks:

Census Tract	Census Block
171.12	060730171121001
171.12	060730171121003
171.12	060730171121012
171.12	060730171121017

Census Tract	Census Block
171.12	060730171121002
171.12	060730171121004
171.12	060730171121013
171.13	060730171131000

171.13	060730171131001
171.13	060730171131005
171.13	060730171131007
171.13	060730171132001
171.13	060730171132003
171.13	060730171132005
171.13	060730171132007
171.13	060730171132009
171.13	060730171132013
198.03	060730198031000
198.03	060730198031014
198.03	060730198033000
198.10	060730198101001
198.10	060730198101003
198.10	060730198101005
198.10	060730198101007
198.10	060730198101009
198.10	060730198101011
198.10	060730198101013
198.10	060730198101015
198.10	060730198101017
198.10	060730198101019
198.10	060730198101021
198.10	060730198101023
198.10	060730198101025
198.10	060730198101027
198.10	060730198101029
198.10	060730198101031
198.10	060730198101035
198.10	060730198101037
198.10	060730198101039
198.10	060730198101041
198.10	060730198102000
198.11	060730198111001
198.11	060730198111003
198.11	060730198111005
198.11	060730198111007
198.11	060730198111009
200.17	060730200171001
200.17	060730200171003
200.17	060730200171005

171.13	060730171131002
171.13	060730171131006
171.13	060730171132000
171.13	060730171132002
171.13	060730171132004
171.13	060730171132006
171.13	060730171132008
171.13	060730171132010
180.00	060730180001015
198.03	060730198031003
198.03	060730198031017
198.10	060730198101000
198.10	060730198101002
198.10	060730198101004
198.10	060730198101006
198.10	060730198101008
198.10	060730198101010
198.10	060730198101012
198.10	060730198101014
198.10	060730198101016
198.10	060730198101018
198.10	060730198101020
198.10	060730198101022
198.10	060730198101024
198.10	060730198101026
198.10	060730198101028
198.10	060730198101030
198.10	060730198101032
198.10	060730198101036
198.10	060730198101038
198.10	060730198101040
198.10	060730198101042
198.11	060730198111000
198.11	060730198111002
198.11	060730198111004
198.11	060730198111006
198.11	060730198111008
200.17	060730200171000
200.17	060730200171002
200.17	060730200171004
200.17	060730200171006

200.17	060730200171007
200.17	060730200172001
200.17	060730200172003
200.17	060730200172005
200.17	060730200172007
200.17	060730200172009
200.17	060730200172011
200.17	060730200172013
200.17	060730200172015
200.17	060730200172017
200.17	060730200172019
200.17	060730200172022
200.17	060730200172024
200.17	060730200172026
200.17	060730200172031
200.17	060730200173000
200.17	060730200173002
200.19	060730200191000
200.19	060730200191002
200.19	060730200191004
200.19	060730200191006
200.19	060730200191008
200.19	060730200191010
200.19	060730200191012
200.19	060730200191014
200.19	060730200191016
200.19	060730200192000
200.19	060730200192002
200.19	060730200192004
200.19	060730200192006
200.19	060730200192008
200.19	060730200192010
200.19	060730200192012
200.19	060730200192014
200.19	060730200192016
200.19	060730200193001
200.19	060730200193003
200.19	060730200193005
200.19	060730200193007
200.19	060730200193010
200.19	060730200193012

200.17	060730200172000
200.17	060730200172002
200.17	060730200172004
200.17	060730200172006
200.17	060730200172008
200.17	060730200172010
200.17	060730200172012
200.17	060730200172014
200.17	060730200172016
200.17	060730200172018
200.17	060730200172020
200.17	060730200172023
200.17	060730200172025
200.17	060730200172030
200.17	060730200172032
200.17	060730200173001
200.17	060730200173003
200.19	060730200191001
200.19	060730200191003
200.19	060730200191005
200.19	060730200191007
200.19	060730200191009
200.19	060730200191011
200.19	060730200191013
200.19	060730200191015
200.19	060730200191017
200.19	060730200192001
200.19	060730200192003
200.19	060730200192005
200.19	060730200192007
200.19	060730200192009
200.19	060730200192011
200.19	060730200192013
200.19	060730200192015
200.19	060730200193000
200.19	060730200193002
200.19	060730200193004
200.19	060730200193006
200.19	060730200193009
200.19	060730200193011
200.19	060730200193013

200.19	060730200193014
200.19	060730200193016
200.19	060730200193018
200.31	060730200313002
200.31	060730200313004
200.31	060730200313008
200.31	060730200313010
200.31	060730200313012
200.31	060730200313014
200.31	060730200313016
200.32	060730200322009
200.42	060730200421001
200.42	060730200421003
200.42	060730200421005
200.42	060730200421009
200.42	060730200421011
200.42	060730200421013
200.42	060730200422001
200.42	060730200422003
200.42	060730200422005
200.42	060730200422007
200.42	060730200422009
200.42	060730200422011
200.43	060730200431000
200.43	060730200431002
200.43	060730200431005
200.43	060730200431008
200.43	060730200431010
200.43	060730200431012
200.43	060730200431014
200.43	060730200432001
200.43	060730200432003
200.43	060730200432005
200.43	060730200432007
200.43	060730200432009
200.43	060730200432011
200.43	060730200432013
203.10	060730203101001
203.10	060730203101003
203.10	060730203101005
203.10	060730203101007

200.19	060730200193015
200.19	060730200193017
200.31	060730200313001
200.31	060730200313003
200.31	060730200313007
200.31	060730200313009
200.31	060730200313011
200.31	060730200313013
200.31	060730200313015
200.31	060730200313017
200.42	060730200421000
200.42	060730200421002
200.42	060730200421004
200.42	060730200421007
200.42	060730200421010
200.42	060730200421012
200.42	060730200422000
200.42	060730200422002
200.42	060730200422004
200.42	060730200422006
200.42	060730200422008
200.42	060730200422010
200.42	060730200422012
200.43	060730200431001
200.43	060730200431003
200.43	060730200431007
200.43	060730200431009
200.43	060730200431011
200.43	060730200431013
200.43	060730200432000
200.43	060730200432002
200.43	060730200432004
200.43	060730200432006
200.43	060730200432008
200.43	060730200432010
200.43	060730200432012
203.10	060730203101000
203.10	060730203101002
203.10	060730203101004
203.10	060730203101006
203.10	060730203101008

203.10	060730203101009
203.10	060730203101011
203.10	060730203101013
203.10	060730203101015
203.10	060730203101017
203.10	060730203101019
203.10	060730203101021
203.10	060730203101023
203.10	060730203101025
203.10	060730203101027
203.10	060730203102000
203.10	060730203102002
203.10	060730203102005
203.10	060730203103000
203.10	060730203103002
203.10	060730203103004
203.11	060730203111000
203.11	060730203111002
203.11	060730203111004
203.11	060730203111007
203.11	060730203111011
203.11	060730203111013
203.11	060730203111015
203.11	060730203111017
203.11	060730203111026
203.11	060730203111028
203.11	060730203111030
203.11	060730203112024
203.12	060730203121001
203.12	060730203121003
203.12	060730203121005
203.12	060730203121007
203.12	060730203121011
203.12	060730203121013
203.12	060730203122000
203.12	060730203122002
203.12	060730203122004
203.13	060730203131001
203.13	060730203131003
203.13	060730203131005
203.13	060730203131007

203.10	060730203101010
203.10	060730203101012
203.10	060730203101014
203.10	060730203101016
203.10	060730203101018
203.10	060730203101020
203.10	060730203101022
203.10	060730203101024
203.10	060730203101026
203.10	060730203101028
203.10	060730203102001
203.10	060730203102003
203.10	060730203102007
203.10	060730203103001
203.10	060730203103003
203.10	060730203103005
203.11	060730203111001
203.11	060730203111003
203.11	060730203111006
203.11	060730203111010
203.11	060730203111012
203.11	060730203111014
203.11	060730203111016
203.11	060730203111025
203.11	060730203111027
203.11	060730203111029
203.11	060730203112021
203.12	060730203121000
203.12	060730203121002
203.12	060730203121004
203.12	060730203121006
203.12	060730203121008
203.12	060730203121012
203.12	060730203121014
203.12	060730203122001
203.12	060730203122003
203.13	060730203131000
203.13	060730203131002
203.13	060730203131004
203.13	060730203131006
203.13	060730203131008

203.13	060730203131009
203.13	060730203131011
203.13	060730203131013
203.13	060730203131015
203.13	060730203131017
203.13	060730203131019
203.13	060730203131021
203.13	060730203131023
203.13	060730203131025
203.13	060730203131027
203.13	060730203131029
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203.13	060730203131033
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203.13	060730203131037
203.13	060730203131039
203.13	060730203131041
203.13	060730203131043
203.13	060730203131045
203.13	060730203131047
203.13	060730203131049
203.13	060730203131051
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203.13	060730203131062
203.13	060730203131064
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203.13	060730203131072
203.13	060730203131074
203.13	060730203132000
203.13	060730203132002
203.13	060730203132004
204.01	060730204011001
204.01	060730204011003
204.01	060730204011005
204.01	060730204011007
204.01	060730204011009
204.04	060730204041000
204.04	060730204041002
204.04	060730204041004
204.04	060730204042000
204.04	060730204042002

203.13	060730203131010
203.13	060730203131012
203.13	060730203131014
203.13	060730203131016
203.13	060730203131018
203.13	060730203131020
203.13	060730203131022
203.13	060730203131024
203.13	060730203131026
203.13	060730203131028
203.13	060730203131030
203.13	060730203131032
203.13	060730203131034
203.13	060730203131036
203.13	060730203131038
203.13	060730203131040
203.13	060730203131042
203.13	060730203131044
203.13	060730203131046
203.13	060730203131048
203.13	060730203131050
203.13	060730203131056
203.13	060730203131061
203.13	060730203131063
203.13	060730203131068
203.13	060730203131071
203.13	060730203131073
203.13	060730203131075
203.13	060730203132001
203.13	060730203132003
203.13	060730203132005
204.01	060730204011002
204.01	060730204011004
204.01	060730204011006
204.01	060730204011008
204.01	060730204012049
204.04	060730204041001
204.04	060730204041003
204.04	060730204041005
204.04	060730204042001
204.04	060730204042003

204.04	060730204042004
204.04	060730204042006
204.04	060730204042008
204.04	060730204043001
204.04	060730204043003
204.04	060730204043005
204.04	060730204043008
204.04	060730204043010
204.04	060730204043013
204.04	060730204043015
204.05	060730204051001
204.05	060730204051003
204.05	060730204051006
204.05	060730204051008
204.05	060730204051012
204.05	060730204051014
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204.05	060730204052003
204.05	060730204052005
204.05	060730204052008
204.05	060730204052016
204.05	060730204052019
204.05	060730204052021
204.05	060730204052023
206.02	060730206021000
206.02	060730206021002
206.02	060730206021004
206.02	060730206021006
206.02	060730206021008
206.02	060730206021010
206.02	060730206022001
206.02	060730206022003
206.02	060730206022005
206.02	060730206022007
206.02	060730206022009
206.02	060730206022011
206.02	060730206022013
206.02	060730206022015
206.02	060730206022017
206.02	060730206023000
206.02	060730206023002

204.04	060730204042005
204.04	060730204042007
204.04	060730204043000
204.04	060730204043002
204.04	060730204043004
204.04	060730204043006
204.04	060730204043009
204.04	060730204043012
204.04	060730204043014
204.05	060730204051000
204.05	060730204051002
204.05	060730204051004
204.05	060730204051007
204.05	060730204051009
204.05	060730204051013
204.05	060730204052000
204.05	060730204052002
204.05	060730204052004
204.05	060730204052006
204.05	060730204052014
204.05	060730204052018
204.05	060730204052020
204.05	060730204052022
204.05	060730204052025
206.02	060730206021001
206.02	060730206021003
206.02	060730206021005
206.02	060730206021007
206.02	060730206021009
206.02	060730206022000
206.02	060730206022002
206.02	060730206022004
206.02	060730206022006
206.02	060730206022008
206.02	060730206022010
206.02	060730206022012
206.02	060730206022014
206.02	060730206022016
206.02	060730206022018
206.02	060730206023001
206.02	060730206023003

206.02	060730206023004
206.02	060730206023006
206.02	060730206023008
206.02	060730206023010
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206.02	060730206023014
206.02	060730206023016
206.02	060730206023018
206.02	060730206023020
206.02	060730206024001
206.02	060730206024003
206.02	060730206024011
206.02	060730206024013
207.05	060730207051001
207.05	060730207051003
207.05	060730207051005
207.05	060730207051007
207.05	060730207051009
207.05	060730207051011
207.05	060730207052001
207.05	060730207052003
207.05	060730207052005
207.05	060730207052007
207.05	060730207052009
207.05	060730207053000
207.05	060730207053003
207.05	060730207053012
207.05	060730207053017
207.06	060730207061004
207.06	060730207062011
207.06	060730207063001
207.06	060730207063003
207.06	060730207064003
207.06	060730207064005
207.06	060730207064007
207.06	060730207064009
207.06	060730207064011
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210.01	060730210013148
210.01	060730210013150
210.01	060730210013152
210.01	060730210013154
210.01	060730210013156
210.01	060730210013158
210.01	060730210013160
210.01	060730210013162
210.01	060730210013164
210.01	060730210013166
210.01	060730210013168
210.01	060730210013170
210.01	060730210013172
210.01	060730210013174
210.01	060730210013176
210.01	060730210013178
210.01	060730210013180
210.01	060730210013184
9901.00	060739901000002
9901.00	060739901000004
9901.00	060739901000020

210.01	060730210013139
210.01	060730210013141
210.01	060730210013143
210.01	060730210013145
210.01	060730210013147
210.01	060730210013149
210.01	060730210013151
210.01	060730210013153
210.01	060730210013155
210.01	060730210013157
210.01	060730210013159
210.01	060730210013161
210.01	060730210013163
210.01	060730210013165
210.01	060730210013167
210.01	060730210013169
210.01	060730210013171
210.01	060730210013173
210.01	060730210013175
210.01	060730210013177
210.01	060730210013179
210.01	060730210013181
9901.00	060739901000001
9901.00	060739901000003
9901.00	060739901000005

Section 9. The San Diego County census tracts referred to in this ordinance are those census tracts established for the 2020 federal decennial census in San Diego County.

Section 10. The redistricting plan adopted by this Resolution complies with subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code.

Section 11. This resolution shall take effect immediately and pursuant to Section 21552(d)(2) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code. The plan adopted by this Resolution shall be subject to referendum in the same manner as an ordinance.

Section 12. The plan adopted by this Resolution shall be filed forthwith and on or before December 15, 2021 with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 13. Pursuant to Section 21552(d)(2) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code the plan adopted by this Resolution shall supersede Ordinance No. 10170 (New Series).

Section 14. If technical adjustments to the district boundaries or this Resolution are necessary to implement the intent of this Resolution, such adjustments shall be brought to the attention of the Chair of the Commission who shall advise the commission. This Resolution may be amended to incorporate any such technical adjustments.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission at a duly noticed meeting held on December 14, 2021, by the following vote:

Ayes:
Noes:
Abstain:
Absent:

_____

David Bame, Chair
County of San Diego
Independent Redistricting Commission

17. IRC resolution for adoption of Final Report

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
ADOPTING A FINAL REPORT CONCERNING ITS FINAL REDISTRICTING PLAN ADJUSTING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS

WHEREAS, there is, in the County of San Diego, an Independent Redistricting Commission established in accordance with section 21550 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the California Elections Code and Section 400 of Article IV of the Charter of the County of San Diego ("Charter") provides that, for the purpose of electing members of the Board of Supervisors ("board"), the county is divided into five legally apportioned districts, and

WHEREAS, in the year following the year in which the decennial federal census is taken, the commission is required to adjust the boundary lines of the supervisorial districts of the board in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth in section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code and in section 400.1 of Article IV of the Charter, and

WHEREAS, on December 14, 2021, pursuant to subdivisions (d)(1) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code, the commission passed a Resolution adopting a final redistricting plan adjusting the boundaries of the supervisorial districts in compliance with subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code, a copy of which resolution is attached hereto as Exhibit 1, and incorporated herein by this reference, and

WHEREAS, the commission must issue with the final map a report that explains the basis on which the commission made its decisions in achieving compliance with subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code in its final redistricting plan adjusting the boundaries of the supervisorial districts, and

WHEREAS, the commission has prepared a report entitled, County of San Diego 2021 Independent Redistricting Commission Final Report, that explains the basis on which the commission made its decisions in achieving compliance with the criteria described in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code,

NOW, THEREFORE, THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and form the basis of this Resolution.

Section 2. The redistricting plan adopted by this Resolution complies with subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code.

Section 3. The commission adopts as true and correct that certain final report entitled, County of San Diego 2021 Independent Redistricting Commission Final Report, that explains the basis on which the commission made its decisions in achieving compliance with the subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 21552 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 21 of the Elections Code.

Section 4. The final report entitled, County of San Diego 2021 Independent Redistricting Commission Final Report, shall be filed with the redistricting plan adopted by the commission on December 14, 2021, incorporated herein as Exhibit 1, forthwith and on or before December 15, 2021 with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission at a duly noticed meeting held on December 14, 2021, by the following vote:

Ayes:
Noes:
Abstain:
Absent:

_____

David Bame, Chair
County of San Diego
Independent Redistricting Commission