

REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS CONSIDERED BY SUBCOMMITTEE

The Board Subcommittee on Redistricting met 3 times, on January 25, February 10, and February 16, 2010. At each meeting, the Subcommittee considered redistricting proposals presented by the consultant demographer. A summary of the proposals considered on each date appears below.

January 25, 2010

At the January 25 meeting, the Subcommittee considered 5 possible redistricting plans:

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #1: REAPPORTIONMENT ONLY

Description of Option: This first scenario examined is whether population equity can be achieved through the redistribution of governors within each seat without a shift in the district boundaries themselves.

In order to conduct this reapportionment, first the ideal number of attorney members to governors is calculated (12,298). Then the number of attorney members is divided by this ideal, resulting in a fraction showing the ideal number of governors. This number is then rounded down to produce the ideal # of whole governors in each district. That number is subtracted from the initial fraction to create a remaining fraction. Then districts are awarded one additional governor each in descending order of their remaining fraction until the ideal total number of governors is reached.

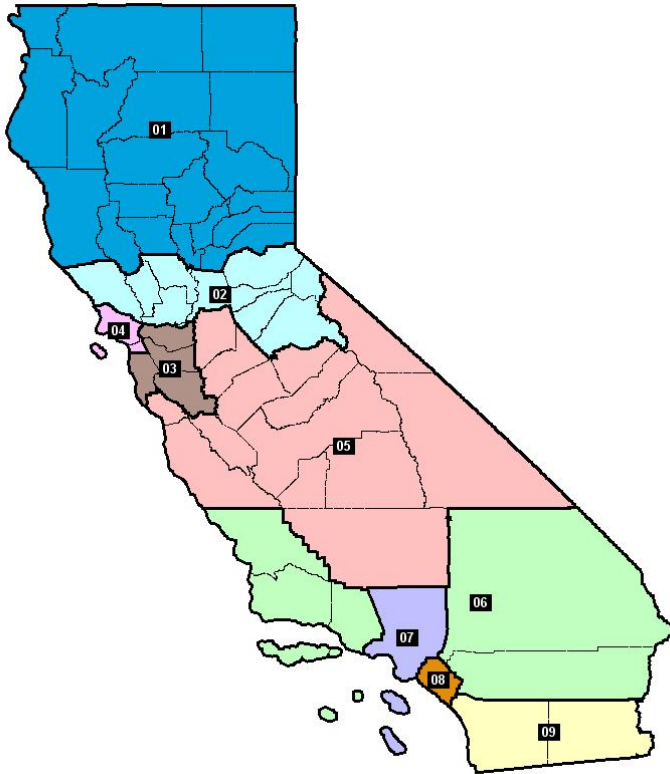
For the state bar districts, the initial distribution assigns eleven of the fifteen slots. This leaves four additional slots to be distributed by fractions, with one each going to District 6 (.96), District 4 (.75), District 5 (.64) and District 7 (.58). It is important to note that there is a significant dropoff before the next highest fraction (.38). Thus while there are several other mathematical formulas for reapportioning, none is likely to result in a different distribution.

The final result is that the ideal number of governors in each district is unchanged from the current lines under this scenario.

District	# Attorney Members	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Ideal # Governors	Ideal # of Whole Governors (Rounding Down)	Remaining Fraction	# Additional Governors	# Total Governors	# Current Governors	Difference
1	3,689		1.00	1	0.00		1	1	0
2	13,184	12,298	1.07	1	0.07		1	1	0
3	27,748	12,298	2.26	2	0.26		2	2	0
4	21,535	12,298	1.75	1	0.75	1	2	2	0
5	7,835	12,298	0.64	0	0.64	1	1	1	0
6	11,803	12,298	0.96	0	0.96	1	1	1	0
7	56,307	12,298	4.58	4	0.58	1	5	5	0

8	16,949	12,298	1.38	1	0.38		1	1	0
9	16,811	12,298	1.37	1	0.37		1	1	0
Total	175,861		15.00	11	4.00	4	15	15	0

Map:



Description of Changes: No changes from current boundaries or in distribution of governors.

Statistics of Plan:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689	
2	13,184	1	13,184	7.2%
3	27,748	2	13,874	12.8%
4	21,535	2	10,768	-12.4%
5	7,835	1	7,835	-36.3%
6	11,803	1	11,803	-4.0%
7	56,307	5	11,261	-8.4%
8	16,949	1	16,949	37.8%
9	16,811	1	16,811	36.7%

Analysis: The lack of changes means that nothing is done to resolve the previously discussed significant inequities. Thus this option is not recommended.

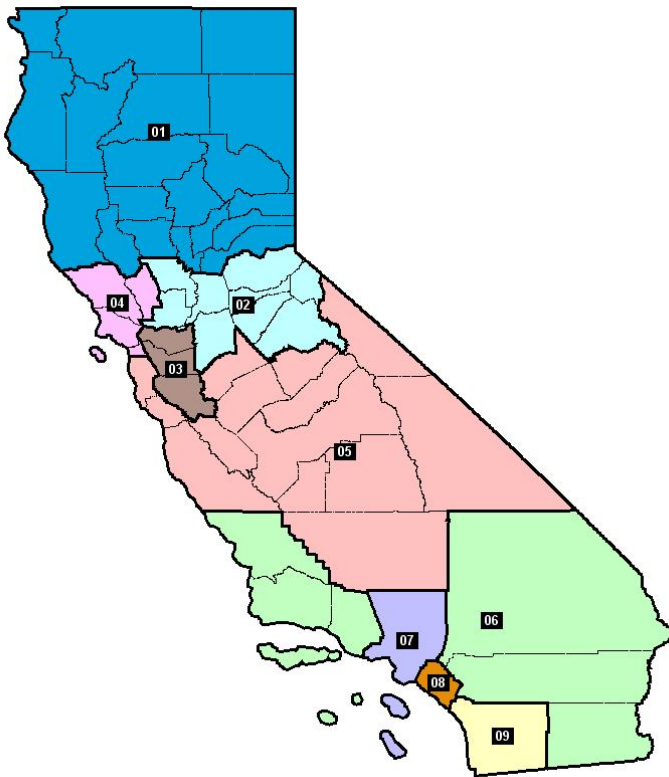
POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #2: REDISTRICTING ONLY

Description of Option: This second scenario examined is whether population equity can be achieved through the redistribution of counties between seats without a shift in the number of governors in each seat.

In Northern California, this redistricting creates significant improvements in equity with relatively small changes. For example shifting San Mateo from District 3 (which is overpopulated) to District 5 (which is underpopulated) improves the deviation in each.

However, in Southern California, very little can be done to improve inequity under this scenario. While Imperial can be removed from District 9, this leaves both Districts 8 and 9 as single county districts that have deviations from the ideal of greater than 35%.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Sonoma and Napa while adding San Joaquin.

District 3: Loses San Mateo.

District 4: Adds Sonoma and Napa.

District 5: Loses San Joaquin and adds San Mateo.

District 6: Adds Imperial.

District 7: Unchanged

District 8: Unchanged.

District 9: Loses Imperial.

Statistics of Plan:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689	
2	11,722	1	11,722	-4.7%
3	22,968	2	11,484	-6.6%
4	23,950	2	11,975	-2.6%
5	11,662	1	11,662	-5.2%
6	11,968	1	11,968	-2.7%
7	56,307	5	11,261	-8.4%
8	16,949	1	16,949	37.8%
9	16,646	1	16,646	35.4%

Analysis: While this option allows for population equity to be achieved in Northern California, it does little to achieve equity in Southern California. Thus this option is not recommended.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #3A: REDISTRICTING AND REAPPORTIONMENT

Description of Option: The next option is to both shift counties between districts and shift the number of governors assigned to each district. This solution is complicated by the previously discussed problem of having only 6 governors to assign to multi-member districts. This means that there is no ideal solution, only a best available solution.

If only one governor is assigned to the districts containing San Francisco, Orange or San Diego, the following are the minimum deviations from the ideal that can be achieved:

Counties	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Deviation from Ideal
San Francisco	18,626	1	18,626	51.5%
Orange	16,949	1	16,949	37.8%

San Diego	16,646	1	16,646	35.4%
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All of these are higher than desirable. However, if one additional governor is assigned to each of these counties, this leaves only three additional governors to assign to Los Angeles, resulting in the following deviation:

Counties	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Deviation from Ideal
Los Angeles	56,307	4	14,077	14.5%
Los Angeles	56,307	5	11,261	-8.4%

14.5% is not ideal. A lower deviation can be achieved by assigning five Governors to Los Angeles. However, as discussed above, this would also result in another district having a deviation of at least 35.3%. Thus, under this scenario one governor will be removed from Los Angeles (District 7).

The next key decision is how to reconfigure the rest of Southern California assuming that additional governors would be added to the area to correct for the current over-population. Two options were considered. The first described here is to add one governor each to District 8 (Orange) and District 9 (San Diego) and then adding additional counties to each to bring them each into equity.

This leads to two final issues. First, another district will have to give up a governor. The only two districts with two governors are Districts 3 and 4. District 4 has San Francisco, which as discussed before needs to be in a district with two Governors. Therefore, under this scenario, District 3 needs to lose a governor.

The second issue is that in bringing Districts 8 and 9 to population, they end up absorbing all the counties in District 6, causing that seat to be collapses. This raises the question of where to recreate that seat. District 3 is significantly overpopulation after losing a governor. Thus the district is split into two, with the eastern half having one governor and the southern half having another and being renumbered District 6.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Adds Sonoma.

District 5: Loses Stanislaus and San Joaquin. Adds Tuolumne and San Mateo.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding Governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino and adds Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Stanislaus.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds San Bernardino and Riverside.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	11,181	1	11,181	12,298	-9.1%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.1%
4	23,438	2	11,719	12,298	-4.7%
5	11,156	1	11,156	12,298	-9.3%
6	11,722	1	11,722	12,298	-4.7%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,298	14.5%
8	22,656	2	11,328	12,298	-7.9%
9	22,907	2	11,454	12,298	-6.9%

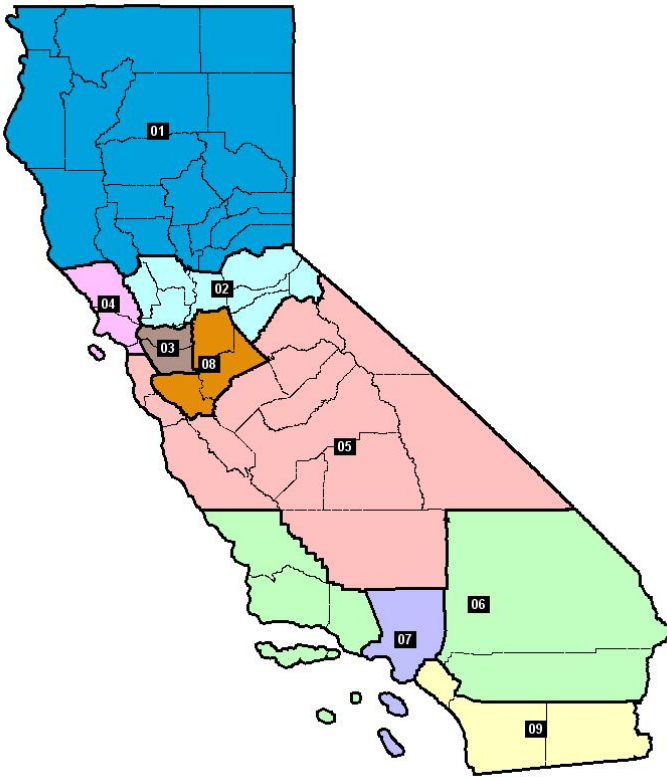
Analysis: This option moves significantly closer to equity than the current lines. Further, it keeps all districts at deviations under 10% other than District 7, which as discussed before, has the lowest deviation possible under the current ratio of districts to governors. It also reduces the cumulative deviation down to 23.6% from the current 74.1%. Thus it is recommended that this scenario be studied and additional feedback is provided about what potential adjustments that may want to be examined in future rounds of line-drawing.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #3B: REDISTRICTING AND REAPPORTIONMENT

Description of Option: Like scenario 3A, scenario 3B reduces the number of governors in Districts 3 and 7 by one, collapses one of the four Southern California districts, and creates a new district centered in the southern part of the Bay Area. Unlike scenario 3A, this scenario combines Orange and San Diego into a single district (along with other counties) with a total of 3 governors.

The result is that District 6 is not collapsed and instead it is District 8 that reappears in the Bay Area.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Adds Sonoma.

District 5: Loses Stanislaus and San Joaquin. Adds Tuolumne and San Mateo.

District 6: No changes.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Collapsed from Southern California as a result of combination of this district with District 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses Orange and adds Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Stanislaus.

District 9: Adds two governors. Adds San Diego and Imperial.

Statistics of Plan:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	11,181	1	11,181	12,298	-9.1%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.1%
4	23,438	2	11,719	12,298	-4.7%
5	11,156	1	11,156	12,298	-9.3%
6	11,803	1	11,803	12,298	-4.0%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,298	14.5%
8	11,722	1	11,722	12,298	-4.7%
9	33,760	3	11,253	12,298	-8.5%

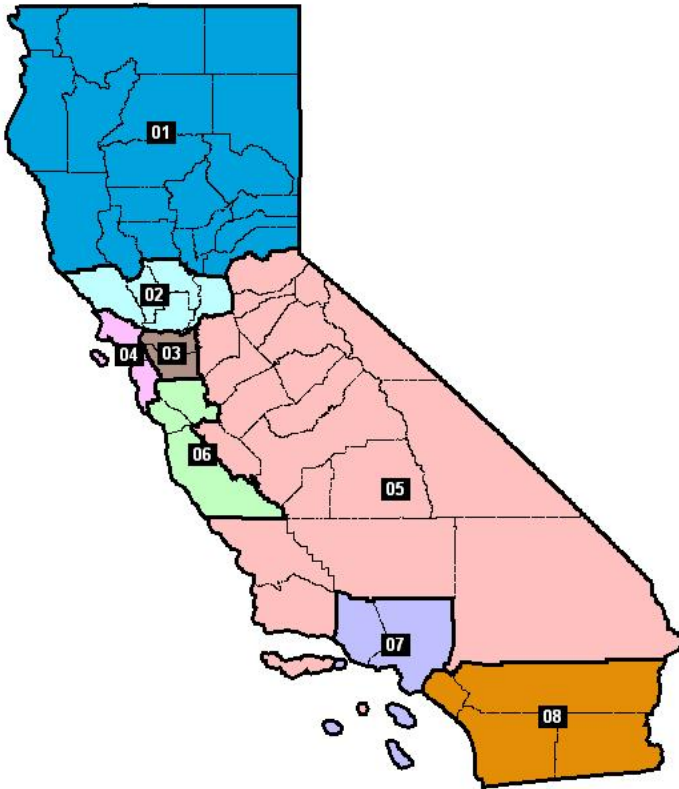
Analysis: This option moves significantly closer to equity than the current lines. Further, it keeps all districts at deviations under 10% other than District 7, which as discussed before, has the lowest deviation possible under the current ratio of districts to governors. It also reduces the cumulative deviation down to 23.6% from the current 74.1%. Thus it is recommended that this scenario be studied and additional feedback is provided about what potential adjustments that may want to be examined in future rounds of line-drawing.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #4: REDUCING NUMBER OF DISTRICTS

Description of Option: As discussed before, the current configuration of fifteen governors in nine districts limits the ability to maximize equity. However, this barrier could be corrected if the fifteen governors were distributed over eight districts. This would allow Los Angeles (District 7) to retain five seats while still allowing San Francisco, Orange and San Diego to be in multi-member districts.

It is unclear whether such a scenario is permissible under current law, but is presented so that the advantages can be considered. Removing one district allows for a high degree of equity (getting very close to under 10% cumulative deviation). It also allows the creation of districts that are made up of relatively distinct communities of interest.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Adds San Mateo.

District 5: Loses Monterey and Santa Cruz. Adds Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado and Tuolumne, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and San Bernardino.

District 6: Collapsed from Southern California. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino and Riverside and adds Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey.

District 7: Adds Ventura.

District 8: Adds two governors. Adds San Diego, Imperial and Riverside.

District 9: Collapsed.

Statistics of Plan:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	12,502	1	12,502	12,298	1.7%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.1%
4	26,315	2	13,158	12,298	7.0%
5	11,608	1	11,608	12,298	-5.6%
6	12,199	1	12,199	12,298	-0.8%
7	59,399	5	11,880	12,298	-3.4%
8	37,344	3	12,448	12,298	1.2%
9					

Analysis: Should this scenario be deemed desirable, it is recommended that legal counsel be contacted to consider whether the Bar’s existing legal authority allows for either: A) The reduction in the total number of districts; B) Drawing two districts with overlapping boundaries [i.e. Districts 8 and 9 both made up of the same four counties, one with one governor and one with two governors for a grand total of three governors representing attorney members in that geography].

Should legal counsel respond that such a plan could be drawn using existing authority, or should the Bar wish to pursue changes to state law necessary to accommodate such a plan, additional scenarios based on this architecture could be created based on feedback about potential adjustments.

SUMMARY OF SCENARIOS

Scenario 1 Reapp Only (*Status Quo*)



Dist	Govs	Dev
1	1	
2	1	7.2%
3	2	12.8%
4	2	-12.4%
5	1	-36.3%
6	1	-4.0%
7	5	-8.4%
8	1	37.8%
9	1	36.7%

Scenario 2 Redist Only



Dist	Govs	Dev
1	1	
2	1	7.2%
3	2	12.8%
4	2	-12.4%
5	1	-36.3%
6	1	-4.0%
7	5	-8.4%
8	1	37.8%
9	1	36.7%

Scenario 3A Reapp & Redist



Dist	Govs	Dev
1	1	
2	1	-9.1%
3	1	4.1%
4	2	-4.7%
5	1	-9.3%
6	1	-4.7%
7	4	14.5%
8	2	-7.9%
9	2	-6.9%

Scenario 3B Reapp & Redist



Dist	Govs	Dev
1	1	
2	1	-9.1%
3	1	4.1%
4	2	-4.7%
5	1	-9.3%
6	1	-4.0%
7	4	14.5%
8	1	-4.7%
9	3	-8.5%

Scenario 4 8 Districts

Dist	Govs	Dev
1	1	
2	1	1.7%
3	1	4.1%
4	2	7.0%
5	1	-5.6%
6	1	-0.8%
7	5	-3.4%
8	3	1.2%
9		

February 10, 2010

At the February 10 meeting, the Subcommittee considered an additional 4 redistricting plans that it asked the consultant to draw following the January meeting. Three of these plans attempt to address the under population of District 5 without transferring any Bay Area counties into District 5. The 4th plan proposes a potential redistricting option assuming that legislative amendments were enacted to increase the attorney members of the Board from 15 to 17.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #5A: DISTRICT 5 CONTIGUOUS

Description of Option: Scenarios 5A-C are all begin with the previously described Scenario 3A. They then shift San Mateo out of District 5 and then begin to address the attorney member underage.

Under this scenario, the district is brought as close to equity as possible without moving it into any additional Bay Area Counties or making the district non-contiguous. This means the district:

- Takes back San Joaquin and Stanislaus which were previously removed;
- Keeps Tuolumne which was previously added from District 2;
- Additionally adds Alpine, Amador, El Dorado and Calaveras from District 2; and
- Adds San Luis Obispo from the reconfigured District 8 (previously in District 6).

This scenario would also move San Mateo County back into its historic configuration with Santa Clara.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Adds Sonoma.

District 5: Adds Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, San Luis Obispo and Tuolumne.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino and adds San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds San Bernardino and Riverside.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	10,599	1	10,599	12,298	-13.82%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.12%
4	23,438	2	11,719	12,298	-4.71%
5	9,390	1	9,390	12,298	-23.65%
6	14,943	1	14,943	12,298	21.51%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,298	14.46%
8	21,783	2	10,892	12,298	-11.44%
9	22,907	2	11,454	12,298	-6.87%

Analysis: The result of these changes are the both District 5 and District 6 vary significantly from the ideal, -23.7% and +21.5% respectively. The cumulative deviation would move from 74.1% under the status quo to 45.2%.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #5B: DISTRICT 5 NON-CONTIGUOUS

Description of Option: As with Scenario 5A, this scenario shifts San Mateo back out of District 5 and then begins to address the under-population. However, in this case District 5 is allowed to take in non-contiguous counties. As a result, in addition to the changes described in Scenario 5A, it also adds the counties of Napa, Solano and Yolo.

The result is that District 2 becomes under populated and needs to:

- Reclaims Sonoma that was previously removed;
- Add Marin from District 4; and,
- Also become non-contiguous.

This in turn pushes District 4 into San Mateo, leaving District 6 with only the county of Santa Clara.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, and Tuolumne. Adds Marin.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Loses Marin. Adds San Mateo.

District 5: Adds Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Napa, San Luis Obispo Solano, Tuolumne and Yolo.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino and adds Santa Clara.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds San Bernardino and Riverside.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	13,609	1	13,609	12,298	10.66%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.12%
4	23,406	2	11,703	12,298	-4.84%
5	11,192	1	11,192	12,298	-8.99%
6	10,163	1	10,163	12,298	-17.36%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,298	14.46%
8	21,783	2	10,892	12,298	-11.44%
9	22,907	2	11,454	12,298	-6.87%

Analysis: Having taken all of the available nearby counties to address the shortage in District 5, District 6 is left significantly below the ideal. However, the cumulative deviation is substantially better than Scenario 5A at 31.8%.

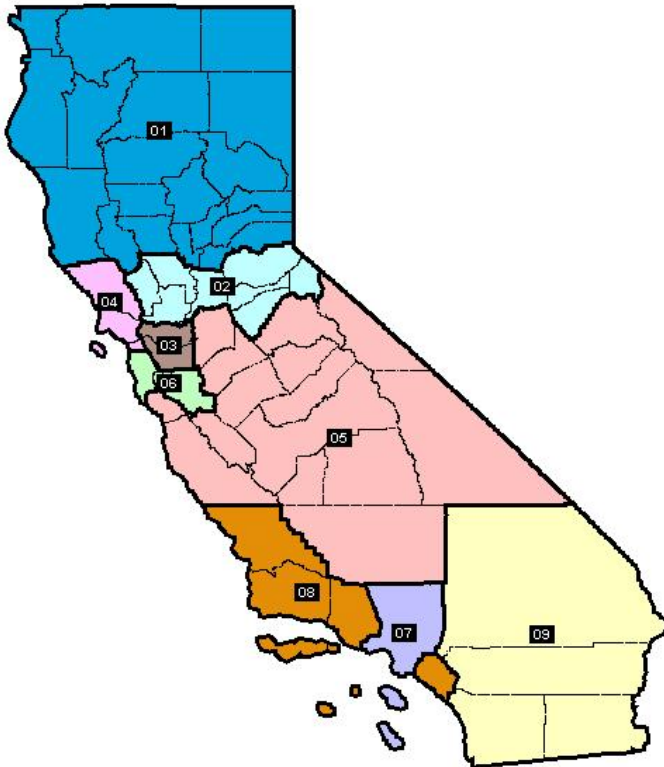
POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #5C: DISTRICT 5 EXCEPTION

Description of Option: Under this Scenario, the counties that currently constitute District 5 are exempted from the equity standard similar to the way those counties under District 1 have been under previous scenarios. The result is that the ideal ratio for the remaining districts increases from 12,298 to 12,634.

Under this Scenario in the south District 7, 8 and 9 are configured in the same manner they are under Scenario 3A. However, it should be noted that District 7 moves closer to the ideal while Districts 8 and 9 move further away due the change to the ideal member to governor ratio.

In the north, districts are configured much as they are under the status quo, except District 2 loses Sonoma to District 4 and District 3 split into two districts with one containing Alameda and Contra Costa and the other San Mateo and Santa Clara.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Sonoma.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Adds Sonoma.

District 5: No changes.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino and adds San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds San Bernardino and Riverside.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-4,6-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	11,181	1	11,181	12,634	-11.50%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,634	1.35%
4	23,438	2	11,719	12,634	-7.24%
5	7,935	1	7,935		
6	14,943	1	14,943	12,634	18.28%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,634	11.42%
8	22,656	2	11,328	12,634	-10.34%
9	22,907	2	11,454	12,634	-9.34%

Analysis: Once again, this scenario leaves a larger cumulative deviation than plans previously submitted however it is better than either Scenario 5A or 5B at 29.8%.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY #6: EXPAND SIZE OF BOARD

Description of Option: This Scenario takes a different approach and demonstrates the results should the rules governing the Bar's redistricting change. Specifically this scenario increases the number of district-elected governors from 15 to 17.

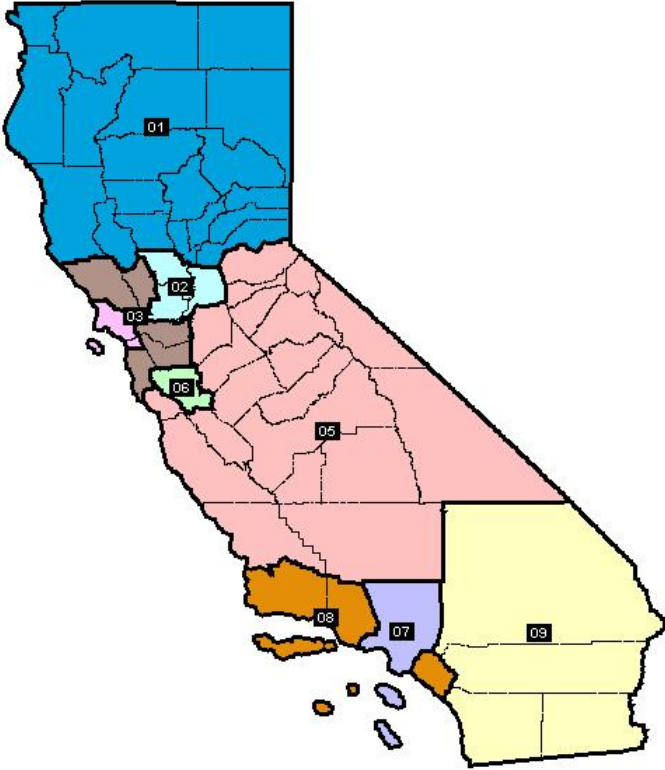
As discussed in the prior memo dated December 21, 2009 the current configuration of 15 governors in 9 districts serves as a significant barrier to achieving equity while also maintaining communities of interest. Increasing the number of members from 15 to 17 solves three major problems previously demonstrated:

- The large county inequity problem is resolved by allowing a fifth governor to be assigned to District 7 (Los Angeles) which still allowing Orange, San Diego and San Francisco to be in multi-member districts;
- By reducing the ideal from 12,298 to 10,761, allows for the current shortage in District 5 to be significantly reduced without adding counties in the Bay Area or creating non-contiguous districts; and,
- Allows San Mateo to stay in the Bay Area pool without creating significant deviations from the ideal.

It should be noted that while a desire has been expressed to pair San Mateo with Santa Clara, under this Scenario Santa Clara is very close to the ideal number of attorney members for one governor on its own and thus does not need to be in a district with other counties.

It should also be noted that in order to keep two governors despite losing Santa Clara, District 3 adds the wine country counties of Sonoma and Napa. The resulting district is contiguous by a single point in the middle of the bay.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Napa, Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. Loses Santa Clara. Adds Napa and Sonoma.

District 4: Adds Sonoma.

District 5: Adds Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, San Luis Obispo and Tuolumne.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino and adds Santa Clara.

District 7: No changes.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds San Bernardino and Riverside.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	10,087	1	10,087	10,761	-6.26%
3	20,000	2	10,000	10,761	-7.07%
4	21,535	2	10,768	10,761	0.06%
5	9,390	1	9,390	10,761	-12.74%
6	10,163	1	10,163	10,761	-5.56%
7	56,307	5	11,261	10,761	4.65%
8	21,783	2	10,892	10,761	1.21%
9	22,907	2	11,454	10,761	6.44%

Analysis: This scenario again demonstrates the barriers created by the current ratio of governors to districts. Should that ratio be changed by either adding governors or eliminating districts, it becomes possible to better maintain communities of interest while also keeping deviations from the ideal relatively low (a cumulative deviation of 19.2% in this case).

February 16, 2010

At this meeting, the Subcommittee reconsidered plans from the previous meetings and also considered one new plan to resolve the under population of District 5 and plans for redistricting proposals that would use 17 attorney governors. Proposals A through C below were considered at previous Subcommittee meetings. Proposal D is an alternative scenario to address the under population in District 5. Proposals E through G are proposed scenarios utilizing 17 governors that can be used if the suggested legislative amendments are enacted.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY A

Description of Option: If only one governor is assigned to the districts containing San Francisco, Orange or San Diego, the following are the minimum deviations from the ideal that can be achieved:

Counties	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Deviation from Ideal
San Francisco	18,626	1	18,626	51.5%
Orange	16,949	1	16,949	37.8%
San Diego	16,646	1	16,646	35.4%

All of these are very high. However, if one additional governor is assigned to each of these counties, this leaves only three additional governors to be assigned to Los Angeles. This would create a district with four governors and a deviation of at least 14.5%. While a lower deviation can be achieved by assigning five governors to Los Angeles (-8.4%), this can only occur if a district containing one of the other three large counties has only one governor. The result would be that one of these districts would have a deviation of at least 35.4%. Thus, under this scenario and all others discussed in this memo, one governor will be removed from Los Angeles (District 7).

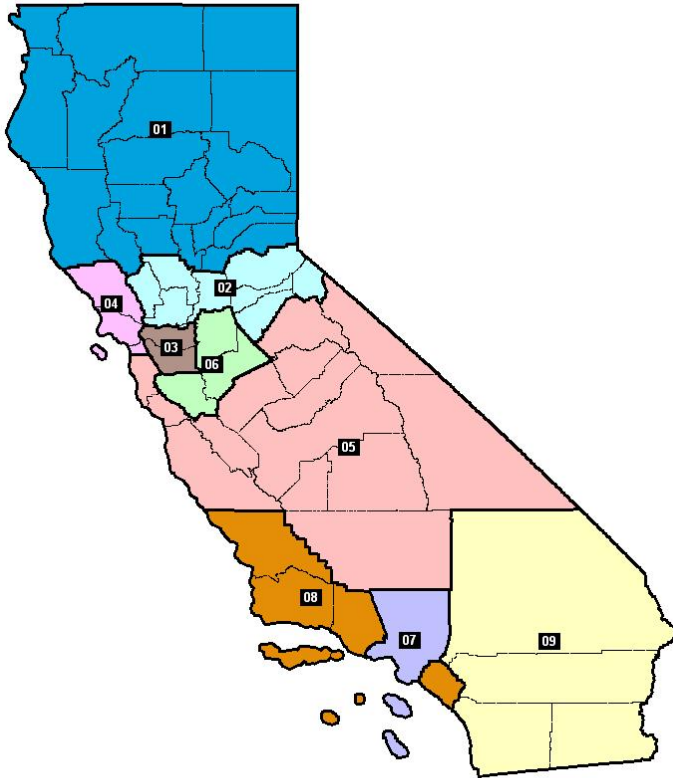
Counties	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Deviation from Ideal
Los Angeles	56,307	4	14,077	14.5%
Los Angeles	56,307	5	11,261	-8.4%

The next key decision is how to reconfigure the rest of Southern California assuming that additional governors are added to the area to correct for the current over-population. Two options were considered. The first described here is to add one governor each to District 8 (Orange) and District 9 (San Diego) and then add additional counties to each district to bring them into equity.

This leads to two final issues. First, another district in addition to District 7 will have to give up a governor. The only remaining districts with two governors are Districts 3 and 4. District 4 has San Francisco which, as discussed before, needs to be in a district with two Governors. Therefore, under this scenario, District 3 loses a governor.

The second issue is that in bringing Districts 8 and 9 to population, they end up absorbing all the counties in District 6 causing that seat to be collapsed. This raises the question of where to recreate that seat. District 3 is significantly overpopulation after losing a governor. Thus the district is split into half with each district getting one governor, and the southern half being renumbered District 6.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Adds Sonoma.

District 5: Loses Stanislaus and San Joaquin. Adds Tuolumne and San Mateo.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding Governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura and adds Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Stanislaus.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds Riverside and San Bernardino.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	11,181	1	11,181	12,298	-9.1%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.1%
4	23,438	2	11,719	12,298	-4.7%
5	11,156	1	11,156	12,298	-9.3%
6	11,722	1	11,722	12,298	-4.7%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,298	14.5%
8	22,656	2	11,328	12,298	-7.9%
9	22,907	2	11,454	12,298	-6.9%

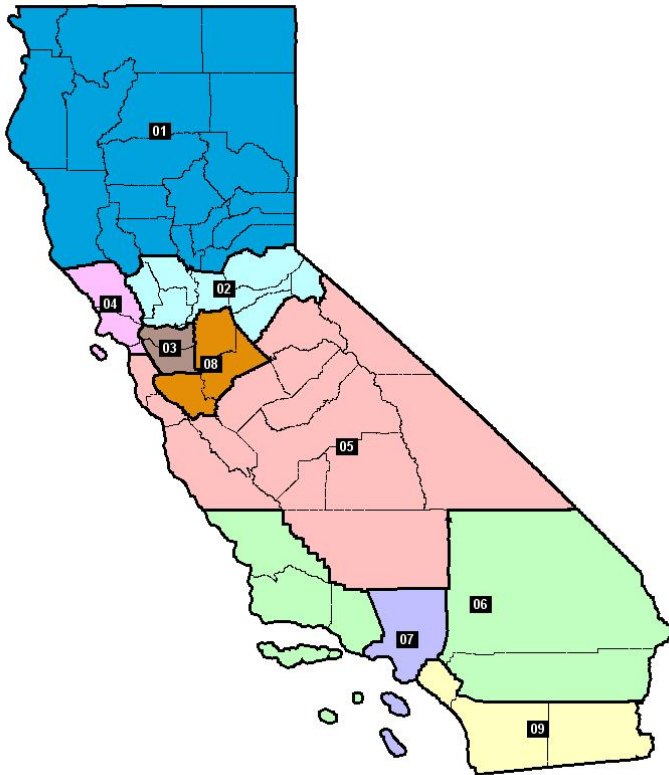
Analysis: This option moves significantly closer to equity than the current lines. It reduces the cumulative deviation down to 23.8% from the current 74.1%.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY B

Description of Option: Like scenario A, scenario B reduces the number of governors in Districts 3 and 7 by one, collapses one of the four Southern California districts, and creates a new district centered in the southern part of the Bay Area.

Unlike scenario A, this scenario combines Orange and San Diego into a single district with a total of three governors. The result is that District 6 is not collapsed and instead it is District 8 that reappears in the Bay Area.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Adds Sonoma.

District 5: Loses Stanislaus and San Joaquin. Adds Tuolumne and San Mateo.

District 6: No changes.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses Orange and adds Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Stanislaus.

District 9: Adds two governors. Adds Orange.

Statistics of Plan:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	11,181	1	11,181	12,298	-9.1%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.1%
4	23,438	2	11,719	12,298	-4.7%
5	11,156	1	11,156	12,298	-9.3%
6	11,803	1	11,803	12,298	-4.0%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,298	14.5%
8	11,722	1	11,722	12,298	-4.7%
9	33,760	3	11,253	12,298	-8.5%

Analysis: This option moves significantly closer to equity than the current lines. It reduces the cumulative deviation down to 23.8% from the current 74.1%.

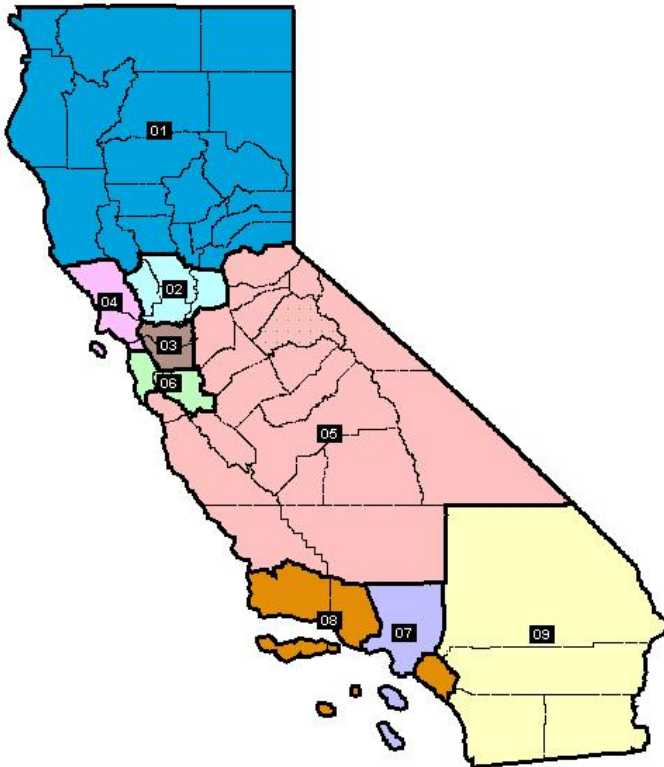
POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY C

Description of Option: A potentially negative impact of both Scenario A and Scenario B is that both shift San Mateo County into District 5 to address the current under-population of District 5. This creates some community of interest concerns as San Mateo clearly identifies with the Bay Area while District 5 is largely a Central Valley district.

This scenario keeps San Mateo in the Bay Area pool while bringing District 5 as close to equity as possible without adding any Bay Area counties and without making the district non-contiguous.

Finally it should be noted that under this scenario Southern California is configured with Orange and San Diego in separate districts, much like Scenario A. Southern California could instead be configured with Orange and San Diego in one district, much like Scenario B, without changing the architecture of the northern California districts.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Adds Sonoma.

District 5: Adds Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, San Luis Obispo and Tuolumne.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura and adds San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds Riverside and San Bernardino.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	10,599	1	10,599	12,298	-13.8%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.1%
4	23,438	2	11,719	12,298	-4.7%
5	9,390	1	9,390	12,298	-23.7%
6	14,943	1	14,943	12,298	21.5%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,298	14.5%
8	21,783	2	10,892	12,298	-11.4%
9	22,907	2	11,454	12,298	-6.9%

Analysis:

The cumulative deviation would move from 74.1% under the status quo to 45.2%. While this is an improvement it is still higher than the 23.8% cumulative deviation in Scenarios A and B.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY D

Description of Option: Like Scenario C, this option keeps San Mateo in the Bay Area and addresses the District 5 underage without adding any Bay Area counties. However, in this case District 5 is allowed to take in non-contiguous counties. As a result, in addition to the changes described in Scenario C, it also adds the counties of Napa, Solano and Yolo.

The addition of these counties causes District 2 to add the Marin, which in turn causes District 4 to add the San Mateo, leaving the reconfigured District 6 with only Santa Clara.

Finally it should be noted that under this scenario Southern California is configured with Orange and San Diego in separate districts, much like Scenario A. Southern California could instead be configured with Orange and San Diego in one district, much like Scenario B, without changing the architecture of the northern California districts.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Napa, Solano, Tuolumne and Yolo. Adds Marin.

District 3: Split into two districts. This district loses one governor. Also loses San Mateo and Santa Clara.

District 4: Loses Marin. Adds San Mateo.

District 5: Adds Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Napa, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Tuolumne and Yolo.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura and adds Santa Clara.

District 7: Loses one governor.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds Riverside and San Bernardino.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	13,609	1	13,609	12,298	10.7%
3	12,805	1	12,805	12,298	4.1%
4	23,406	2	11,703	12,298	-4.8%
5	11,192	1	11,192	12,298	-9.0%
6	10,163	1	10,163	12,298	-17.4%
7	56,307	4	14,077	12,298	14.5%
8	21,783	2	10,892	12,298	-11.4%
9	22,907	2	11,454	12,298	-6.9%

Analysis: The cumulative deviation is substantially better than Scenario C at 31.8%. However it is higher than the cumulative deviation of 23.8% in Scenarios A or B.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY E

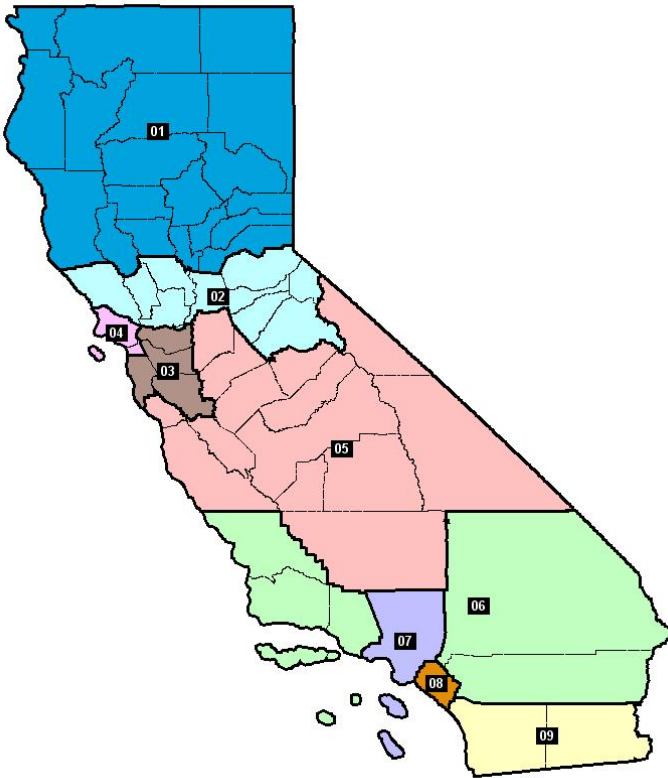
Description of Option: This scenario simply assigns the two additional governors without shifting the district boundaries themselves.

In order to conduct this reapportionment, first the ideal number of attorney members to governors is calculated (10,761). Then the number of attorney members in each district is divided by this ideal, resulting in a fraction showing the ideal number of governors. This number is then rounded down to produce the ideal # of whole governors in each district. That number is subtracted from the initial fraction to create a remaining fraction. Then districts are awarded one additional governor each in descending order of their remaining fraction until the ideal total number of governors is reached.

For the state bar districts, the initial distribution assigns fourteen of the seventeen slots. This leaves three additional slots to be distributed by fractions, with one each going to District 5 (.73), District 3 (.58) and District 8 (.58). It is important to note that District 9 just misses the cutoff by 139 attorney members, meaning a tiny shift could result in District 9 receiving the additional Governor rather than District 8.

District	# Attorney Members	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Ideal # Governors	Ideal # of Whole Governors (Rounding Down)	Remaining Fraction	# Additional Governors	# Total Governors	# Current Governors	Difference
1	3,689		1	1	0	0	1	1	0
2	13,184	10,761	1.23	1	0.23	0	1	1	0
3	27,748	10,761	2.58	2	0.58	1	3	2	1
4	21,535	10,761	2.00	2	0.00	0	2	2	0
5	7,835	10,761	0.73	0	0.73	1	1	1	0
6	11,803	10,761	1.10	1	0.10	0	1	1	0
7	56,307	10,761	5.23	5	0.23	0	5	5	0
8	16,949	10,761	1.58	1	0.58	1	2	1	1
9	16,811	10,761	1.56	1	0.56	0	1	1	0
Total	175,861		17.00	14	3.00	3	17	15	2

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: No changes.

District 3: Adds one governor.

District 4: No changes.

District 5: No changes.

District 6: No changes.

District 7: No changes.

District 8: Adds one governor.

District 9: No changes.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	13,184	1	13,184	10,761	22.5%
3	27,748	3	9,249	10,761	-14.1%
4	21,535	2	10,768	10,761	0.1%
5	7,835	1	7,835	10,761	-27.2%
6	11,803	1	11,803	10,761	9.7%
7	56,307	5	11,261	10,761	4.7%
8	16,949	2	8,475	10,761	-21.3%
9	16,811	1	16,811	10,761	56.2%

Analysis: Adding two governors without redistricting actually worsens equity as the cumulative deviation moves from the current 74.1% to 83.4%.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY F

Description of Option: This scenario not only reapportions by increasing the total number of governors to seventeen but also redistricts by shifting district boundaries.

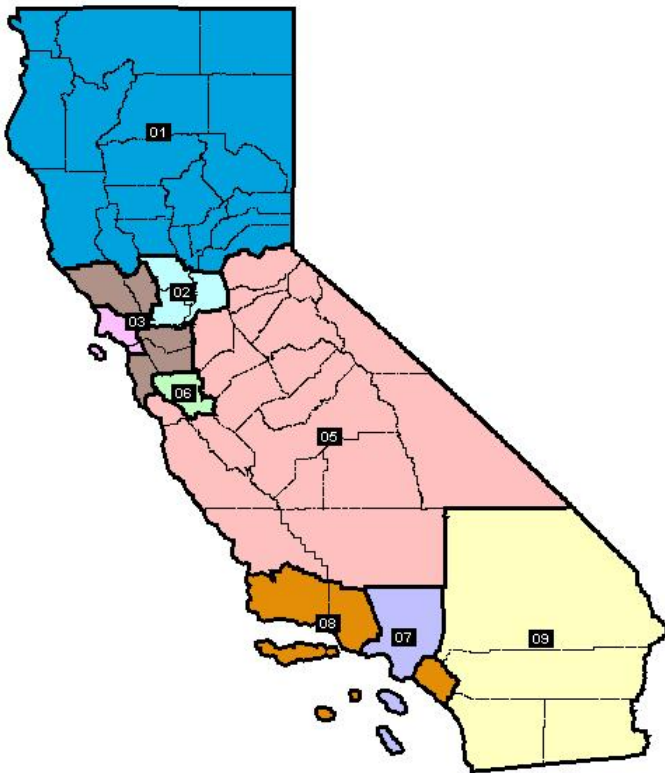
The first decision is where to add the two additional Governors. As discussed before, four counties have more attorney members than the ideal. Los Angeles and San Francisco already are in multi-member districts. This leaves both Orange and San Diego in need of one additional governor. Thus the two additional governors are both added to southern California.

This leads to a second decision of how to reconfigure the rest of Southern California with these two additional governors. Two options were considered. The first described here is to add one governor each to District 8 (Orange) and District 9 (San Diego) and then add additional counties to each district to bring them into equity.

This leads to a final key decision. In bringing Districts 8 and 9 to population, they end up absorbing all the counties in District 6 causing that seat to be collapsed. This raises the question of where to recreate the seat. Several options were considered. Ultimately it was decided that the best option was to split District 3, the southern half being renumbered District 6 and the remainder coming to equity by adding counties in wine country.

This option does create a district that is only contiguous by a single point in the middle of the San Francisco Bay. However all other options required District 5 to add counties in the Bay Area which was deemed more problematic.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Napa, Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. Loses Santa Clara. Adds Napa and Sonoma.

District 4: No changes.

District 5: Adds Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, San Luis Obispo and Tuolumne.

District 6: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 8 and 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura and adds Santa Clara.

District 7: No changes.

District 8: Adds one governor. Adds Santa Barbara and Ventura.

District 9: Adds one governor. Adds Riverside and San Bernardino.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	10,087	1	10,087	10,761	-6.3%
3	20,000	2	10,000	10,761	-7.1%
4	21,535	2	10,768	10,761	0.1%
5	9,390	1	9,390	10,761	-12.7%
6	10,163	1	10,163	10,761	-5.6%
7	56,307	5	11,261	10,761	4.7%
8	21,783	2	10,892	10,761	1.2%
9	22,907	2	11,454	10,761	6.4%

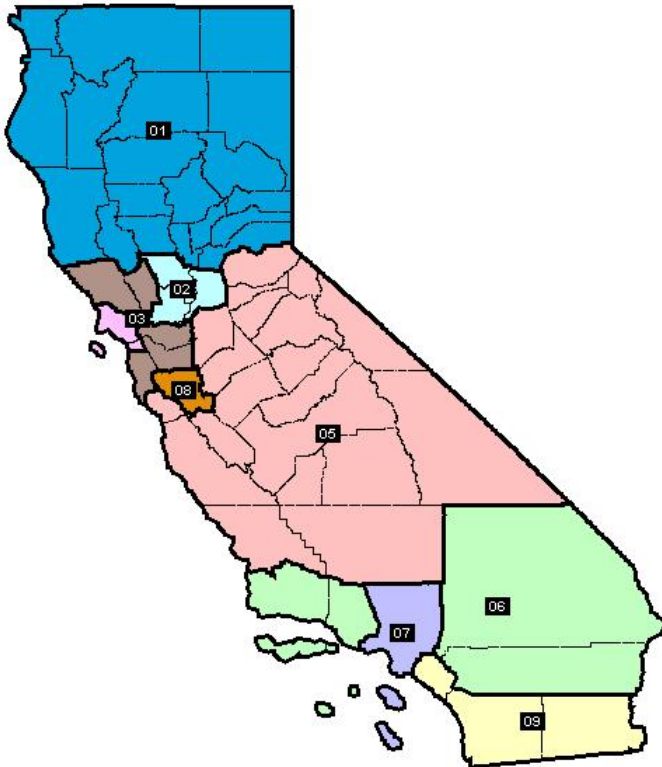
Analysis: This option moves significantly closer to equity than the current lines. It reduces the cumulative deviation down to 19.1% from the current 74.1%.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY G

Description of Option: Like scenario F, scenario G adds the two additional governors to southern California, collapses one of the four Southern California districts, and creates a new district centered in the southern part of the Bay Area.

Unlike scenario F, this scenario combines Orange and San Diego into a single district with a total of three governors. The result is that District 6 is not collapsed and instead it is District 8 that reappears in the Bay Area.

Map:



Description of Changes:

District 1: No changes.

District 2: Loses Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Napa, Sonoma and Tuolumne.

District 3: Split into two districts. Loses Santa Clara. Adds Napa and Sonoma.

District 4: No changes.

District 5: Adds Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, San Luis Obispo and Tuolumne.

District 6: Loses San Luis Obispo.

District 7: No changes.

District 8: Collapsed as a result of adding governors to Districts 9. Reappears in Northern California as part of the split of District 3. New district loses Orange and adds Santa Clara.

District 9: Adds two governors. Adds Orange.

Statistics:

District	# Attorney Members	# Governors	Attorney Member to Governor Ratio	Ideal Attorney Member to Governor Ratio (District 2-9)	Deviation from Ideal
1	3,689	1	3,689		
2	10,087	1	10,087	10,761	-6.3%
3	20,000	2	10,000	10,761	-7.1%
4	21,535	2	10,768	10,761	0.1%
5	9,390	1	9,390	10,761	-12.7%
6	10,930	1	10,930	10,761	1.6%
7	56,307	5	11,261	10,761	4.7%
8	10,163	1	10,163	10,761	-5.6%
9	33,760	3	11,253	10,761	4.6%

Analysis: This option moves significantly closer to equity than the current lines. It reduces the cumulative deviation down to 17.4% from the current 74.1%.

CONCLUSIONS

A theoretical configuration where there are a total of seventeen governors elected from nine districts does allow for greater equity than one with fifteen governors elected from nine districts. Under these rules, the key decision point that should be considered by the Bar is:

- 1) Whether Orange and San Diego counties should ideally be in two separate districts with two governors each while collapsing the Inland Empire district or whether they should ideally be in a single district with three governors while maintaining the Inland Empire district.

This decision will determine whether Southern California should be configured in a manner similar to Scenario F or Scenario G.

SUMMARY OF SCENARIOS UNDER ALTERNATIVE RULES

Scenario E



Dist	Govs	Dev
1	1	
2	1	22.5%
3	3	-14.1%
4	2	0.1%
5	1	-27.2%
6	1	9.7%
7	5	4.7%
8	2	-21.3%
9	1	56.2%

**Cumulative Deviation:
83.4%**

Scenario F



Dist	Govs	Dev
1	1	
2	1	-6.3%
3	2	-7.1%
4	2	0.1%
5	1	-12.7%
6	1	-5.6%
7	5	4.7%
8	2	1.2%
9	2	6.4%

**Cumulative Deviation:
19.1%**

Scenario G



Dist	Govs	Dev
1	1	
2	1	-6.3%
3	2	-7.1%
4	2	0.1%
5	1	-12.7%
6	1	1.6%
7	5	4.7%
8	1	-5.6%
9	3	4.6%

**Cumulative Deviation:
17.4%**