

LOS ANGELES REAPPORTIONMENT
REAPPORTIONMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE CALIFORNIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

MAY 26, 1982
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

x

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL AND
SCHOOL BOARD REAPPORTIONMENT

Background

The California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has a history of interest in the political participation of the State's minority citizens. Following the 1970 census, the Advisory Committee began a 20-month study of political problems of Mexican Americans in California, including voter rights, appointments to government positions, and influence in political parties. A major issue during this study was reapportionment and its effect on the political representation of Hispanics.

The Advisory Committee found that, in spite of growing numbers of Hispanics, they were conspicuously absent from municipal, county, State and Federal elective and appointive offices.¹ Gerrymandering was cited as the principal cause for the lack of Hispanic involvement in decision-making bodies of government.

Manipulation of districts had deprived many State citizens of voter influence. Thus, they were unable to elect political representatives who could speak out on their communities' particular concerns and problems.

The State study also revealed that:

In California's three largest cities combined--Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego--there was only one Mexican American among the top 90

officials--mayors, councilmen, etc. Los Angeles, with more than one-half million Mexican Americans in its population of 2.8 million, had no Mexican American officials in high office. With Mexican Americans representing 18 percent of its population, no one of its 15 city councilmen were Mexican American.²

The Committee concluded that many of the social and economic problems facing Hispanics in Los Angeles resulted from that community's lack of adequate political representation at the local level. Again, it found that the major cause of this was the existence of political districts designed to minimize minority representation and to protect political ambitions of incumbents.³

Reapportionment in the 1980's

The political situation for minorities in California is not much different today. Approximately eight million, or 33 percent, of the State's population is Asian, Black, Hispanic, and Native American. Yet, in 1982, there are only 23 minorities, 14.1 percent, in the 163 State Legislature and Congressional offices: Eight Hispanics (one in Congress), twelve Blacks (four in Congress), and three Japanese Americans (Congress).

Out of the 15 Los Angeles City Council members in 1982, three are Black and 12 are White. The seven-member Los Angeles school board is comprised of five Whites, one Black and one Asian. There are no Hispanics on either the city council or school board, no Asians on the city council, and no minorities in county board of supervisor positions. The 1980 population data for Los Angeles City shows: 815,974

Hispanics (27.5 percent); 504,691 Blacks (17.0 percent); 196,002 Asian-Pacific Islanders (6.6 percent); 16,594 Native Americans (0.6 percent); 1,432,735 Whites (48.3 percent); and 362 other (.01 percent).

The California Advisory Committee decided in 1981 that it should update its 1971-72 study of State and Los Angeles reapportionment. Specifically, it was interested in determining what steps were being taken to ensure that representation needs of minority communities were observed.

In August 1981, the Advisory Committee held a fact-finding meeting in Sacramento on the relationship of State legislative reapportionment to the political representation of California's ethnic/racial minorities. In its report of this meeting, Access to Political Representation: Legislative Reapportionment in California (May 1982), the Committee noted that minorities believed gerrymandering had deprived them of political clout. Community representatives said that, as a result of this practice, a governmental system existed which was unresponsive to the unique needs and problems of minority populations.

The Committee found several positive developments in legislative redistricting in 1981, including statewide public hearings to receive public input and the growing involvement of minority advocates in the area of districting which had increased the Legislature's awareness of representation needs of minority communities.

Despite these improvements, many persons appearing before the Committee stated the Legislature's procedures had devalued community input. Major complaints were insufficient time to review and comment on proposed legislative plans, inadequate notice of the hearings, and charges of political bias by legislative committee members.

Following the release of the Legislature's new reapportionment plans, minority groups supported the Assembly plan while Hispanic groups assailed the State Senate for again dividing Hispanic communities in the effort to increase party representation and incumbent support.

The Los Angeles Study

Many of the issues involved in State reapportionment apply to local redistricting: the reach for political advantage by incumbents, majority communities in competition with minority communities for representation, and the continuing assessment of whether elected representatives should have control over voting district boundaries.

The Advisory Committee will be examining the relationship of redistricting in Los Angeles to opportunities for minorities in local elections and appointments. It will attempt to discover conflicts between political decisions and community needs and interests in the area of political representation, as well as to determine the adequacy of city regulations and procedures utilized during reapportionment.

Political observers contend that representation in city government is particularly crucial in this period of "new federalism." As social and economic responsibilities are shifted from the Federal Government to local jurisdictions, city councils and school boards will take on more importance. There is a political necessity for minorities to participate in local government to insure that their communities receive needed health and safety, education, employment and housing services. Another importance of local office is that it can serve as an apprenticeship for State and Federal positions.

Legal Provisions

Los Angeles city council and school board members are elected by district. Provisions outlining district election and reapportionment processes are contained in the Los Angeles City Charter.⁴

At the time of the California Advisory Committee's January 1971 hearing on political participation of Mexican Americans in California, Los Angeles measured the size of its 15 councilmanic districts by the number of registered voters. This procedure was successfully challenged in court in March 1971, when the California Supreme Court ruled that council seats must be apportioned on the basis of total population. It stated that apportioning districts by registered voters had resulted in unequal representation of voters, particularly racial/ethnic minorities who had lower percentages of registration than other groups.⁵

Until 1977, Los Angeles school board members were elected at-large. In order to assure better representation of minority areas in the school district, the City Attorney's Office authored a ballot measure establishing district elections which was passed by city voters.⁶ Because board of education members are city officers for election purposes, the city council has authority over reapportionment of the 7 school district boundaries.⁷ The 1982 redistricting will be the first time the council has exercised this authority.

The city charter provides that between July 1 and September 15 of each tenth (10) year, commencing with the year 1972, the city council shall redistrict its boundaries based upon the immediately preceding Federal census. Each city district is to contain one-fifteenth of the total population of Los Angeles City; each board of education district contains one-seventh of the total population of the Los Angeles Unified School District.⁸

The charter and elections committee of the city council, chaired by Councilwoman Pat Russell, has the responsibility to develop the redistricting plans and present them to the full council by July 1, 1982.⁹ The council must approve the new reapportionment ordinance by September 15, 1982.

Both city council and board of education members hold their offices for terms of 4 years. Under the charter, elections for council members from odd-numbered districts commenced in 1973; elections for members from even-numbered districts began in 1975. The first election under the school

district system commenced in 1979 when members from odd-numbered districts were elected; elections for board members from even-numbered districts began in 1981.

Unlike the California Legislature, the Los Angeles City Council has relatively few redistricting mandates. Proposition 6 standards studied during State reapportionment pertain specifically to legislative and congressional boundary lines.

In conformance with the California Supreme Court's 1971 decision, city charter provisions require districts to be reapportioned on population, each district being equal to the others "as nearly as practicable." These districts "as nearly as practicable ... shall be bounded by natural boundaries or street lines."

While the Los Angeles City Council is not required to preclear its reapportionment plans under the Federal Voting Rights Act, it must not violate constitutional equal protection guarantees by diluting voting representation of minorities. However, it is not required to use minority population areas as a redistricting criteria.¹⁰

If the city council's plan is challenged under either the Federal or State Constitutions, the City Attorney's Office would represent the city council in defending the plan. That office does not provide advance advice to the council in terms of the legality of proposed district lines.¹¹

Following the release of the city's 1972 reapportionment plan, a lawsuit was filed against the Los Angeles City Council, claiming that their plan violated the California Consti-

tution because it denied fair representation to Hispanics. The California Supreme Court delegated the case to the California Court of Appeals which upheld the plan. The court said there was no constitutional violation even though the plaintiffs introduced another plan which received the support of the Hispanic community.¹²

¹In 1971, out of 40 State Senators, none were Mexican American; out of 80 State Assemblymen, two were Mexican American; out of 40 Congressional representatives and Senators only one was Mexican American; out of 15,650 total elected and appointed officials only 310 or 1.98 percent were Mexican American.

²California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Reapportionment of Los Angeles' 15 City Councilmanic Districts (Sept. 7, 1971), pp. 1-2.

³Ibid., pp. 9-11.

⁴LOS ANGELES CITY CHARTER, art. II, Secs. 5-9, art. XXVI, Secs. 255-255.1 (amended 1978). The mayor, city attorney and controller are elected at-large. Typically, in most cities throughout the country, officers are elected at-large.

⁵Calderon v. City of Los Angeles, 4 Cal.3d 251 (1971).

⁶Telephone interviews with Claude Hilker, Los Angeles City Attorney's Office (hereafter cited as Hilker Interview) and Roberta Fesler, Los Angeles County Counsel's Office, Apr. 28, 1982.

⁷Hilker Interview.

⁸Under the charter, the council has the power to redistrict "with greater frequency" according to "reliable" population data.

⁹Other members of the elections committee are Ernani Bernardi, vice chairman, and John Ferraro.

¹⁰A minority "community of interest" standard was recommended to be incorporated into existing legislative reapportionment

criteria in the California Advisory Committee's 1982 report on political representation of minorities in the State Legislature.

¹¹Hilker Interview. Ironically, the City Attorney's Office has the authority to disapprove a reapportionment ordinance if it violates city charter provisions relating to equal population districts and use of natural and street boundaries.

¹²Castorena v. City of Los Angeles, 34 Cal. App.3d 901 (1973).

FACT-FINDING MEETING ON
LOS ANGELES REAPPORTIONMENT

Held by the Reapportionment Subcommittee
of the California Advisory Committee
to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

May 26, 1982
Federal Building, Room 8544
Los Angeles, California

AGENDA

- 8:45 a.m. OPENING REMARKS
- Dr. Maurice Mitchell, chairperson, California
 Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on
 Civil Rights
- 9:00 a.m. Dr. Richard Santillan, assistant professor,
 Women's and Ethnic Studies, California State
 Polytechnic University, Pomona
- 10:00 a.m. BREAK
- 10:30 a.m. Hon. Pat Russell, chair, Los Angeles City
 Council Charter and Elections Committee
- 11:00 a.m. Hon. Ernani Bernardi, vice-chair, Los Angeles
 City Council Charter and Elections Committee
- 11:30 a.m. Hon. Dave Cunningham, member, Los Angeles
 City Council
- 12:00 p.m. LUNCH
- 1:30 p.m. Alan Kumamoto, president and executive director,
 Center for Non-Profit Management
- 2:00 p.m. Dr. Leo Estrada, associate professor, Department
 of Architecture and Urban Planning, University
 of California, Los Angeles

2:30 p.m. Elaine Zamora, chair, Los Angeles Area Coalition,
Californios for Fair Representation

Leticia Quezada, chair, Los Angeles City
Council Redistricting Committee, Californios
for Fair Representation

Steve Uranga, chair, Los Angeles Research
Committee, Californios for Fair Representation

3:30 p.m. BREAK

3:45 p.m. Hon. Robert Farrell, member, Los Angeles City
Council

4:15 p.m. OPEN SESSION

CLOSING REMARKS

OPENING STATEMENT

THIS MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS WILL NOW COME TO ORDER. WE ARE CONVENED HERE TODAY TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP OF REAPPORTIONMENT OF LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL AND SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR RACIAL/ETHNIC MINORITIES IN VOTING, CANDIDACY AND ELECTION.

I AM MAURICE MITCHELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE CALIFORNIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE. THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECEIVES INFORMATION AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION IN AREAS WHICH THE COMMITTEE OR ANY OF ITS SUBCOMMITTEES IS AUTHORIZED TO STUDY.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE MEETING WILL BE: HERMAN SILLAS, NORTHERN VICE CHAIRMAN; GRACE DAVIS, SOUTHERN VICE CHAIRWOMAN; LARRY BERG; FRANKIE GILLETTE; HELEN HERNANDEZ; ELAINE LOW; AND CYNTHIA SIDDALL.

ALSO WITH US TODAY ARE STAFF FROM THE COMMISSION'S WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE, INCLUDING PHILIP MONTEZ, REGIONAL OFFICE DIRECTOR.

THIS FACT-FINDING MEETING IS BEING HELD PURSUANT TO FEDERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS IS AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS IN 1957 AND DIRECTED TO:

1. INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS ALLEGING THAT CITIZENS ARE BEING DEPRIVED OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE BY REASON OF THEIR RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, AGE, HANDICAP, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, OR BY REASON OF FRAUDULENT PRACTICES;
2. STUDY AND COLLECT INFORMATION CONCERNING LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS CONSTITUTING DISCRIMINATION OR A DENIAL OF EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS UNDER

THE CONSTITUTION BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, RELI-
GION, SEX, AGE, HANDICAP, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN,
OR IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE;

3. APPRAISE FEDERAL LAWS AND POLICIES WITH RESPECT
TO DISCRIMINATION OR DENIAL OF EQUAL PROTECTION
OF THE LAWS;
4. SERVE AS A NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR INFORMA-
TION ABOUT DISCRIMINATION; AND
5. SUBMIT REPORTS, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS
TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THAT THIS IS A FACT-FINDING
MEETING AND NOT AN ADVERSARY PROCEEDING. INDIVIDUALS HAVE
BEEN INVITED TO COME AND SHARE WITH THE COMMITTEE INFORMATION
RELATING TO THE SUBJECT OF TODAY'S INQUIRY. EACH PERSON WHO
WILL PARTICIPATE HAS VOLUNTARILY AGREED TO MEET WITH THE
COMMITTEE.

SINCE THIS IS A PUBLIC MEETING, THE PRESS AND RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS, ARE WELCOME.

PERSONS MEETING WITH THE COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, MAY SPECIFICALLY REQUEST THAT THEY NOT BE TELEVISED. IN THIS CASE, WE WILL COMPLY WITH THEIR WISHES.

WE ARE CONCERNED THAT NO DEFAMATORY MATERIAL BE PRESENTED AT THIS MEETING. IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT THIS SITUATION SHOULD DEVELOP, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR ME TO CALL THIS TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PERSONS MAKING THESE STATEMENTS AND REQUEST THAT THEY DESIST IN THEIR ACTION. SUCH INFORMATION WILL BE STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD IF NECESSARY. IF THE COMMENTS A PERSON IS OFFERING, HOWEVER, ARE OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE, THE COMMITTEE WILL HEAR THE INFORMATION. IN THAT EVENT, THE PERSONS AGAINST WHOM ALLEGATIONS ARE MADE WILL HAVE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO RESPOND BY MAKING STATEMENTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OR SUBMITTING WRITTEN STATEMENTS IF THEY DESIRE.

EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE PROGRESS IN THE AREA TO BE DEALT WITH HERE TODAY. IN OUR ATTEMPT TO GET A WELL-BALANCED PICTURE ABOUT REAPPORTIONMENT, WE HAVE INVITED MEMBERS OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL AND COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, AS WELL AS RESEARCHERS, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES, AND CONCERNED INDIVIDUALS. IN ADDITION, WE HAVE ALLOCATED TIME THIS AFTERNOON AT 4:15 P.M. TO HEAR FROM ANYONE WHO WISHES TO SHARE INFORMATION WITH THE COMMITTEE ABOUT REAPPORTIONMENT. AT THAT TIME, EACH PERSON OR ORGANIZATION WILL HAVE FIVE MINUTES TO SPEAK TO THE COMMITTEE AND MAY SUBMIT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN WRITING. THOSE WISHING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OPEN SESSION MUST CONTACT COMMISSION STAFF BEFORE 4:15 P.M. TODAY.

RESEARCHERS

Dr. Richard Santillan, is assistant professor of Women's and Ethnic Studies at California State Polytechnic University in Pomona. He received his Ph.D. in political science from Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California. He is director of the Chicano/Hispanic Reapportionment Project at the Rose Institute of State and Local Government, Claremont McKenna College.

Dr. Santillan has researched Hispanic voter participation by focusing on the issue of redistricting. He has recently completed a study of reapportionment of city council seats in Los Angeles in the early 1970's. He will provide his conclusions from that study and give his perceptions about factors which have affected low visibility of minorities in local government.

RESEARCHERS

Richard Santillan

1. Please state your name and position.
2. Do you wish to make a short statement?
If so, please proceed.

* * * *

3. Based on your study of 1971-73 Los Angeles City redistricting, what role has reapportionment played in terms of the absence of Hispanics on the city council?
4. Have you researched the impact of reapportionment on other minority groups and, if so, what were your findings?
5. Please outline specific redistricting practices, if any, which have adversely impacted on minority participation in local government.
6. What criteria were used by the council to reapportion districts? In your opinion, did these criteria conflict with political representation of the Hispanic community in Los Angeles, and how?
7. What efforts were made by city officials during the 1971-73 reapportionment to improve political influence of minorities? Were these efforts successful? Why or why not?
8. What factors other than redistricting, have prevented Hispanics from gaining election to local political office? Compared to reapportionment practices, to what extent have these factors excluded Hispanics from local office?
9. What was the input of the minority community during the last city redistricting? Was this input effective? Why or why not?
10. Hispanics were active in presenting their concerns to the State Legislature during its reapportionment in 1981. What

RESEARCHERS (Continued)

Santillan:

10. experience did the Hispanic community gain from their participation in this event?
11. Although they have greater city population numbers than Blacks, Hispanics have fewer elected officials. Why have Blacks acquired more local offices?
12. Do you foresee a change between the 1982 and 1972 reapportionment in Los Angeles in terms of political practices? Why or why not?
13. In your view, should the City Council have authority over reapportionment of its voting districts? Why or why not?
14. What are your recommendations for increasing local election of Hispanic candidates?

RESEARCHERS

Dr. Leo Estrada is associate professor with the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of California, Los Angeles. Prior to this position, he worked as chief administrator for the U.S. Census Bureau in planning the 1980 Census.

Dr. Estrada's research is primarily in the area of analyzing the growth, distribution and trends of the minority population in southern California.

He will provide a demographic profile of the minority community in the city and county of Los Angeles, and give his views on the special needs and problems of minorities in relation to political representation.

RESEARCHERS

Leo Estrada

1. Please state your name and occupation.
2. Proceed if you have prepared a short statement.

* * * *

3. Please describe your research and findings on the demographic characteristics of minority communities in Los Angeles City.
4. How does this profile differ between the city and county?
5. In what socio-economic areas are minority demographic characteristics particularly unique?
6. Have you conducted research on the issue of political representation of minority groups? If so, are the special needs and problems of these populations being addressed by local government? If not, what issues need attention and why aren't they?
7. What factors, political and non-political, do you believe impact on the political representation of minority populations?
8. Some people hold the view that minorities are underrepresented in local government because they are not interested in politics. What is your opinion in this regard?
9. In your view, how would greater racial/ethnic diversity in the decision-making bodies of government improve distribution of government services to Los Angeles communities? Please be specific.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Edmund Edelman is a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. He represents the Third District which spans from Brentwood and Beverly Hills to East Los Angeles, and from Highland Park and Eagle Rock to Cudahy and Bell Gardens.

Supervisor Edelman was first elected to local office as a Los Angeles City Councilman in 1965, and re-elected in 1969 and 1973. On the Council, he served as chairman of the Charter and Administrative Code Committee which oversaw the 1971-73 city redistricting.

This decade's County redistricting process began and was completed in 1981. In March 1981, the Board of Supervisors formed the Supervisorial District Boundary Committee pursuant to Section 35005 of the California Elections Code. The responsibility of this committee was to review existing supervisorial boundaries and populations, and to recommend to the Board adjustments to those boundaries based upon the 1980 census data. The Board charged the boundary committee with assuring "that each district's population is nearly as equal as possible including an equal distribution of ethnic minorities." The committee's own goal was to

Develop a plan pursuant to law that would reflect the desires of the community and increase the opportunity for Hispanics and Blacks to participate in the County electoral process.

The committee had their first meeting in July 1981, and held seven subsequent meetings at which the public was invited to present information. As a result of its first meeting, the committee was increased from 5 to 10 members to provide for greater minority representation.

The plan ultimately adopted by the Board was not the one recommended by the boundary committee. The final plan, adopted in September 1981, did not substantially change the racial/ethnic makeup of the districts. Hispanic representation in the final plan was greater in 4 districts than in the committee's recommended plan, however, these increases were small. The redistricting plan decreased Hispanic representation by over 8 percent in the third district which was the only district containing a majority of Hispanics under the committee's plan. Black representation in the final plan was lower in 3 districts when compared to the committee's plan; it increased 4.3 percent

in the fourth district and .2 percent in the fifth district under the Board's plan. No Asian figures were presented in the County's data.

Attached are the boundary committee's report and recommendations to the Board, the racial/ethnic figures reflecting the final changes in supervisorial district boundaries, and a table comparing Hispanic and Black representation under the Board's and committee's plans.

Supervisor Edelman will comment on the County's reapportionment process and efforts to increase election opportunities for minorities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Edmund Edelman

1. Please state your name and position.
2. Have you prepared a short statement?
If so, please proceed.

* * * *

3. Who developed the 1981 reapportionment plan for Los Angeles Board of Supervisor districts? Why did the Board reject the plan recommended by the Supervisorial District Boundary Committee?
4. What criteria were used to develop it? What was the role of incumbency as a criteria?
5. What were the legal mandates on the Board during redistricting?
6. Did the plan differ significantly from the plan for the 1970's in terms of minority population representation in districts?
If not, why not?
7. Please be specific in explaining how the plan protects and enhances minority voting strength.
8. Did the county's process allow for extensive public input? Why or why not?
9. Did the Board attempt to receive information from the public before it adopted the final plan? How did public input impact on the Board's decision to adopt its own plan?
10. In your opinion, why are there no minority supervisors in Los Angeles County?
11. As a former councilman, has redistricting of the City Council been responsible for the low numbers of minorities on the City Council? Why or why not?

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARY COMMITTEE
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

August 24, 1981

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT

BOUNDARY COMMITTEE

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BACKGROUND

The Board of Supervisors established the Supervisorial District Boundary Committee on March 17, 1981. This Committee created under the authority of Section 35005 of the Elections Code was charged by the Board to review the existing supervisorial district boundaries and population and to recommend to the Board any changes in the supervisorial district boundaries necessary to equalize the population of the districts. A list of the Committee members and a brief description of their backgrounds is attached as Appendix A.

All of the meetings of the Committee were open public meetings. Interested citizens had the opportunity to present their views at each of the meetings and considerable discussion took place between members of the Committee and the public. The Committee held eight different meetings including evening meetings to encourage public participation.

The Committee members brought to the committee wide experience in civic matters. That experience coupled with their dedication and enthusiasm helped make this difficult process a positive experience. Staff assistance was provided by the County Counsel, Regional Planning Department and the Executive Officer of the Board. Other staff assistance was provided by the Rose Institute of State and Local Government.

COMMITTEE APPROACH

Section 35000 of the Elections Code provides "in establishing the boundaries of the districts the Board may give consideration to the following factors: a) topography; b) geography; c) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory; and d) community of interests of the districts." The overriding consideration, however, was to equalize the population of each district. A copy of the governing codes is attached as Appendix D.

The Committee sought the widest possible public participation in the redistricting process. News releases were issued inviting the public to attend the meetings of the Committee and several night meetings were held to encourage the public to participate.

At the first meeting Committee member Ron Smith called for a redistricting plan that provided fair representation for the minorities in Los Angeles County. Other criteria were suggested to the Committee to provide a framework for redistricting proposals. The Committee deferred the adoption of any of these criteria so as to encourage imaginative and innovative solutions to the redistricting problem.

The Committee also sought and the Board approved a contract with the Rose Institute to provide sophisticated computer services to the members of the Committee in the development and analysis of proposals.

Several plans and approaches were considered by the Committee. The analysis of these plans and the interest of the community required the Committee on two occasions to request additional time from your Board to complete the task.

POPULATION STATISTICS

Population statistics from the 1980 census reflect the following for the current supervisorial district boundaries:

District	Population	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%
1	1,522,347	20.4	47,772	3.1	550,819	36.2
2	1,423,015	19.0	635,751	44.7	354,314	24.9
3	1,577,877	21.1	44,868	2.8	669,246	42.4
4	1,445,286	19.3	140,585	9.7	236,518	16.4
5	1,509,132	20.2	75,033	5.0	254,830	16.9

While these population figures show substantially equal districts they probably do not satisfy the requirement of the "equal in population as may be". Further analysis indicates the population center in the County is moving in a northerly direction and that the two southern supervisorial districts (2) and (4) are below average in population while the three northerly districts exceed average population. Heaviest population growth occurred in the third district reflecting an increased density in the heavily urban areas.

ALTERNATIVES

Seven separate plans were developed and presented to the Committee for consideration. Maps of these plans are included as Appendix C. A brief description of each plan is listed below.

COMMITTEE SUBMITTED PLAN #1

This plan was submitted by Committee member Allan Hoffenblum at the meeting of August 12, 1981.

District	Population	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%
1	1,496,560	20.0	48,708	3.3	468,661	31.3
2	1,495,727	20.0	691,655	46.2	384,721	25.7
3	1,495,085	20.0	50,863	3.4	750,266	50.2
4	1,495,738	20.0	81,082	5.4	231,268	15.5
5	1,494,547	20.0	71,701	4.8	230,811	15.4

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 1,107,095

The First District gains San Gabriel, East San Gabriel, Artesia, Paramount and Bellflower. The First District loses Huntington Park, South Gate, Pico Rivera and Walnut Park. The Second District gains Compton, Huntington Park, South Gate, Walnut Park, Hancock Park, Park La Brea, and portions of Hollywood and West Los Angeles. The Second District loses Culver City, Hawthorne, Lawndale, Mar Vista, Barnes City, Westchester, Lennox, Alondra and portions of the Downtown, Westlake, Wholesale, Central, University and Santa Barbara areas of Los Angeles.

The Third District gains Pico Rivera, San Fernando and Pacoima. The Third district loses Bel Air, Park La Brea, Hancock Park, Los Feliz, Sun Valley, Mission Hills, Sepulveda and portions of West Los Angeles, Hollywood, Eagle Rock, Atwater, Downtown, Westlake, Wholesale, Central, University and Santa Barbara areas of Los Angeles. The Fourth District gains Culver City, Hawthorne, Lawndale, Hidden Hills, Bel Air, Mar Vista, Westchester, Lennox, Alondra, Westlake Village, Agoura, Calabasas and the Santa Monica Mountains. The Fourth District loses Compton, Artesia, Bellflower and Paramount. The Fifth District gains Los Feliz, Sun Valley, Mission Hills, Sepulveda, and portions of Eagle Rock and Atwater. The Fifth District loses San Fernando, San Gabriel, East San Gabriel, Pacoima, Westlake Village, Agoura, Calabasas and the Santa Monica Mountains.

COMMITTEE SUBMITTED PLAN #2

This plan was submitted by Committee member Ron Smith at the meeting of August 12, 1981.

District	Population	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%
1	1,496,202	20.0	N/A*	3.7	N/A*	34.7
2	1,494,416	20.0	N/A	46.7	N/A	20.6
3	1,493,594	20.0	N/A	4.6	N/A	50.2
4	1,495,336	20.0	N/A	5.2	N/A	17.6
5	1,499,154	20.0	N/A	3.1	N/A	15.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED N/A*

*Figures were not submitted in the report.

The First District gains Alhambra, Monterey Park, San Gabriel, East San Gabriel and Eagle Rock. The Second District gains Santa Monica, Compton and Venice. The Third District gains Huntington Park and Pico Rivera. The Fourth District gains Culver City, Downey, La Mirada, Lynwood, South Gate and a portion of Westchester. The Fifth District gains Malibu, Pacific Palisades, Los Feliz and portions of Van Nuys and Sherman Oaks.

STAFF PLAN A

This plan along with Staff Plans B, C and D were submitted to the Committee by the staff at the meeting of August 5, 1981.

District	Population	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%
1	1,493,594	20.0	46,778	3.1	523,316	35.0
2	1,496,458	20.0	635,074	42.4	427,467	28.6
3	1,497,575	20.0	44,642	3.0	616,160	41.1
4	1,496,641	20.0	142,808	9.5	248,604	16.6
5	1,493,389	20.0	74,705	5.0	250,180	16.8

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 292,000

The First District gains Montebello and Bell Gardens from the Third District. The Second District gains Huntington Park, Walnut Park and South Gate from the First District. The Third District gains a small portion of North Hollywood from the Fifth District. The Fourth District gains Westchester from the Second District.

STAFF PLAN B

District	Population	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%
1	1,495,025	20.0	46,710	3.1	507,175	33.9
2	1,493,705	20.0	635,158	42.5	426,738	26.2
3	1,486,705	19.9	43,944	2.9	622,102	41.6
4	1,499,394	20.0	142,721	9.6	249,333	16.7
5	1,502,828	20.1	75,390	5.0	260,379	16.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 332,000

The First District gains Sierra Madre and San Gabriel from the Fifth District and Bell Gardens from the Third District. The Second District gains Huntington Park, Walnut Park and South Gate from the First District. The Fourth District gains Westchester and Los Angeles east of Torrance from the Second District. The Fifth District gains Monterey Park from the Third District.

STAFF PLAN C

District	Population	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%
1	1,495,668	20.0	47,688	3.1	518,797	34.7
2	1,495,952	20.0	633,381	42.4	435,310	29.1
3	1,494,348	20.0	44,355	3.0	607,381	40.6
4	1,496,364	20.0	143,402	9.6	250,562	16.8
5	1,495,325	20.0	74,947	5.0	255,983	17.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 199,000

The First District gains Sierra Madre from the Fifth District and South San Gabriel from the Third District. The Second District gains Huntington Park from the First District and Vernon, Bell, Cudahy and Maywood from the Third District. The Fourth District gains Westchester from the Second District.

STAFF PLAN D

District	Population	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%
1	1,495,905	20.0	47,570	3.2	554,258	36.4
2	1,493,798	20.0	488,335	42.7	393,870	26.4
3	1,496,542	20.0	38,602	2.6	623,762	41.7
4	1,496,087	20.0	141,739	9.5	250,160	16.7
5	1,495,325	20.0	74,947	5.0	255,983	17.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED 152,000

The First District gains Sierra Madre from the Fifth District. The Second District gains Central Los Angeles from the Third District. The Fourth District gains La Mirada from the First District.

CALIFORNIOS FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION PLAN

This plan was submitted to the Committee on July 29, 1981.

District	Population	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%
1	1,499,006	20.1	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
2	1,503,589	20.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	1,511,622	20.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	1,482,727	19.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	1,480,713	19.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED N/A*

*Figures were not submitted in the report.

The First District gains Alhambra, Montebello, Monterey Park, Paramount and San Gabriel. The Second District gains Compton and a portion of Long Beach. The Third District gains Lake View Terrace, Pacoima, Pico-Union, Sylmar, Huntington Park, San Fernando and a portion of North Hollywood. The Fourth District gains La Mirada. The Fifth District gains Arcadia, Bradbury, Claremont, Glendora, La Verne, Monrovia, San Dimas and Temple City.

During the discussions of the Committee relating to developing a plan to increase the representation of Hispanics and Blacks the issue of expanding the number of supervisors was considered. Materials relating to earlier proposals for expansion of the Board of Supervisors were provided to each member of the Committee. While the Committee indicated that expansion of the Board of Supervisors may indeed provide an opportunity for Hispanics and Blacks to exercise a greater participation in County government, the Committee did not make a recommendation on this issue. This issue is beyond the responsibility of this Committee but the Committee believes it to be deserving of your Board's attention.

CONCLUSION

After careful analysis and deliberation on the various proposals submitted, the Committee on August 12th approved the Committee Plan #1 as that Plan best suited to meet the criteria contained in the Elections Code. A map detailing this plan is attached as Appendix B.

This Plan increases the opportunity of Hispanics and Blacks by recognizing that a special community of interest exists for Hispanics and Blacks. Boundaries were developed to increase the electoral effectiveness of these two groups in the Second and Third Supervisorial districts.

The Plan still recognizes its historical community relationships that exist such as beach communities, foothill communities and other areas sharing common goals and interests. Special note should be mentioned of the Santa Monica Mountain area which has been included entirely within the Fourth District.

SUMMARY

The task assigned to the Committee was a challenging and difficult assignment. The Committee took on this task with enthusiasm. A great deal of hard work and effort was contributed by each member of the Committee, the County staff, the Rose Institute staff and members of the public. The recommended plan represents a compromise of divergent interests and goals. The recommended plan is a sound plan and will meet the needs of the County for fair representation of all the citizens of Los Angeles County through the 1980's.

The Committee therefore recommends that your Board adopt the plan as outlined in this report and instruct the County Counsel to prepare an Ordinance changing the boundaries of the supervisorial districts consistent with this plan.

APPENDIX A

BLAKE SANBORN, CHAIRMAN, Insurance Broker-Agent. Past President of the Whittier Chamber of Commerce. Former Mayor and Council Member of the City of Whittier: Past President of the Independent Cities Association. Chairman of the Employer Relations Committee of the League of California Cities.

ROBERT BUSH, President, The American Pacific Group. Former Senior Deputy to Supervisor Kenneth Hahn. Member of the Board of Directors of the Economic Development Corporation of Los Angeles County.

ALMA FITCH, Government Relations Consultant. Former Chief Deputy to Supervisor Edmund Edelman. Member of the Board of Directors of Otis Art Institute/Parsons School of Design. Member of the Music Center Education Committee. Member of Women in Public Affairs.

ALLAN HOFFENBLUM, Political Consultant. Chief Consultant to the Assembly Republican Caucus of the California State Legislature. Political Director of the California Republican Party.

DAVIS LEAR, Retired. Former Assistant Chief Deputy to Supervisor Kenneth Hahn. Recipient of the Foster Parents of the Year Award. Participates in Foster Parent Program.

JESUS MELENDEZ, Director U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Former Deputy to Supervisor Edmund Edelman. Member, California State Bar.

LAURO J. NERI, Printing Executive, Medallion Graphics Inc. Director, Industrial Council, City of Commerce, Director, Big Brothers of Greater Los Angeles. Trustee, Los Amigos Del Pueblo. Member, Los Angeles County Economy and Efficiency Commission. President, Association de Charros of Los Angeles, Past President V.E.S., P.I.A.

ROBERT PERKINS, Chief Deputy of Supervisor Deane Dana. Former member of the Compton Community Development Advisory Board. Formerly with the NAACP.

FREDERIC QUEVEDO, M.D. Chairman, Department of OB-GYN, St. Josephs Medical Center. Board Member of the Medical Quality Assurance Board. President of the Philippine Medical Society of Southern California.

RON SMITH, Political Consultant. Former Assistant Chief Deputy to Supervisor Deane Dana. Trustee of the Junior Statesmen Foundation.



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

383 HALL OF ADMINISTRATION / LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

JAMES S. MIZE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER
RICHARD A. SCHOENI, ASST. EXEC. OFFICER
(213) 974-1411

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

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EDMUND D. EDELMAN
DEANE DANA
MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH

September 25, 1981

TO: Each Supervisor
FROM: James Mize *J. Mize*
SUBJECT: REDISTRICTING

Enclosed are population and ethnicity figures reflecting the changes
in the Supervisorial district boundaries.

Enc

1981 REDISTRICTING
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

	1ST DIST	2ND DIST	3RD DIST	4TH DIST	5TH DIST
OLD DISTRICT	1,522,347 20.4%	1,423,015 19.0%	1,577,877 21.1%	1,445,286 19.3%	1,509,132 20.2%
Black	47,772 3.1%	635,751 44.7%	44,868 2.8%	140,585 9.7%	75,033 5.0%
Hispanic	550,819 36.2%	354,314 24.9%	669,246 42.4%	236,518 16.4%	254,830 16.9%
NEW DISTRICT	1,525,925 20.4%	1,497,753 20.0%	1,491,280 19.9%	1,454,428 19.5%	1,508,271 20.2%
Black	47,790 3.1%	641,929 42.9%	38,339 2.6%	140,918 9.7%	75,033 5.0%
Hispanic	551,857 36.2%	396,148 26.4%	622,907 41.8%	240,047 16.5%	254,768 16.9%
CHANGE	3,578 0	74,738 1.0%	(86,597) (1.2%)	9,142 .2%	(861) 0
Black	18 0	6,178 (1.8%)	(6,529) (.2%)	333 0	0 0
Hispanic	1,038 0	41,834 1.5%	(46,339) (.6%)	3,529 .1%	62 0

Hispanic/Black Percentages in
the County's 1981 Recommended &
Adopted Plans

<u>District</u>	<u>Committee's Plan</u>		<u>Board's Plan</u>	
	H	B	H	B
1	31.3	3.3	36.2	3.1
2	25.7	46.2	26.4	42.9
3	50.2	3.4	41.8	2.6
4	15.5	5.4	16.5	9.7
5	15.4	4.8	16.9	5.0

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Pat Russell represents the Sixth District on the Los Angeles City Council. The Sixth District--Venice, Oakwood, Mar Vista, Westchester, Playa del Rey and Crenshaw--is one of the most economically and ethnically diverse districts in the city. Councilwoman Russell has served this district since 1969. She was the second woman to be elected to the city council.

Mrs. Russell is chairwoman of the Charter and Elections Committee which has the responsibility to develop City Council and school board reapportionment plans by July 1, 1982 for the full Council's consideration.

On May 14, 1982 Councilwoman Russell's office announced that the Elections Committee would be holding 4 public hearings from June 1 to June 11 to receive comments and suggestions from the public on reapportionment of City Council and school board districts. These hearings were originally planned for February-March 1982.

Ernani Bernardi has been a member of the Los Angeles City Council since 1961, representing the Seventh District. This district comprises a major portion of Van Nuys and North Hollywood, including sections of Arleta, Mission Hills, Panorama City, Sepulveda and Sun Valley.

Councilman Bernardi is assistant president pro tem of the City Council and vice-chairman of the Charter and Elections Committee.

Mrs. Russell and Mr. Bernardi will discuss the 1982 city reapportionment process, and the Council's attention to minority community issues in redistricting.

Attached are maps showing City Council and school board district boundaries, and tables presenting racial/ethnic data in each of these districts.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Pat Russell, Ernani Bernardi

- All:
1. Please state your name and position.
 2. Have you prepared a brief statement?
If so, please proceed.

* * * *

- Russell:
3. Does the Charter and Elections Committee have any goals or objectives as it deals with the issue of reapportionment? Please explain.
 4. Your Committee must prepare a reapportionment plan to present to the full Council by July 1. At what stage of development is the plan at this point in time?
 5. What are the criteria the Committee and Council will use to reapportion city council districts? Will these criteria differ from those used to reapportion school board member districts? If so, how?
 6. In your opinion, why are minorities underrepresented on the Council?
 7. Will the elections committee attempt to increase the chances for minorities to elect representatives to the council and school board by looking at minority population areas within districts?
 8. Have minority communities presented their concerns about redistricting to your committee? If so, describe these concerns. If not, why not?
 9. How extensive has the public's input been in this process? Has your committee actively sought assistance from minority community groups?
 10. What are the legal restraints on the Council in terms of reapportionment? Should there be a requirement that minority communities of interest be observed?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS (Continued)

Bernardi:

11. In your opinion, what are the reasons for the low number of minorities on the city council which serves such an ethnically-diverse area?
12. What do you recommend to open up opportunities for candidacy and election?
13. What efforts is the council taking to insure that incumbency factors do not conflict with the representation of minority populations in council districts?
14. What efforts has the Committee taken to discover and incorporate into a reapportionment plan the needs and concerns of minority communities?
15. Do you think the present reapportionment process has allowed sufficient public input? Why or why not?
16. Would you endorse the establishment of an independent commission to handle redistricting in Los Angeles? Why or why not?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Dave Cunningham is a Los Angeles City Councilman representing the Tenth District.

Councilman Cunningham was first elected to the Council in 1973. He is chairman of the Council's Personnel and Labor Relations Committee. Among other activities, Mr. Cunningham has served as a member of the California Minority Employment Council, chairman of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, and a member of the National Urban League.

Mr. Cunningham will discuss his perceptions of the reapportionment process, including minority representation issues.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Dave Cunningham

1. Please state your name and position.
2. Have you prepared a short statement?

* * * *

3. In your view, what are the kinds of issues the City Council will be dealing with as it reapportions Council and school board districts?
4. Do you think the Council should observe communities of interest in reapportionment as they pertain to minority population areas? Why or why not?
5. Would you like to see more minorities on the City Council and school board? Please explain your view.
6. In your opinion, should an independent commission be in charge of reapportionment? Do you think the Council is too involved in its own survival to give fair representation to Los Angeles residents?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Robert Farrell, Eighth District representative on the Los Angeles City Council, is currently serving a second four-year term. He was elected in 1975 and re-elected in 1979.

Councilman Farrell is chairman of the Council's Building and Safety Committee, and vice chairman of the Public Health, Human Resources and Senior Citizens Committee. Some of his affiliations are chairperson of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Southern California Steering Committee, and board member of Transafrica, a foreign policy lobby organization representing the interests of Black Americans.

Mr. Farrell will give his views about political representation issues concerning the Los Angeles Black community.

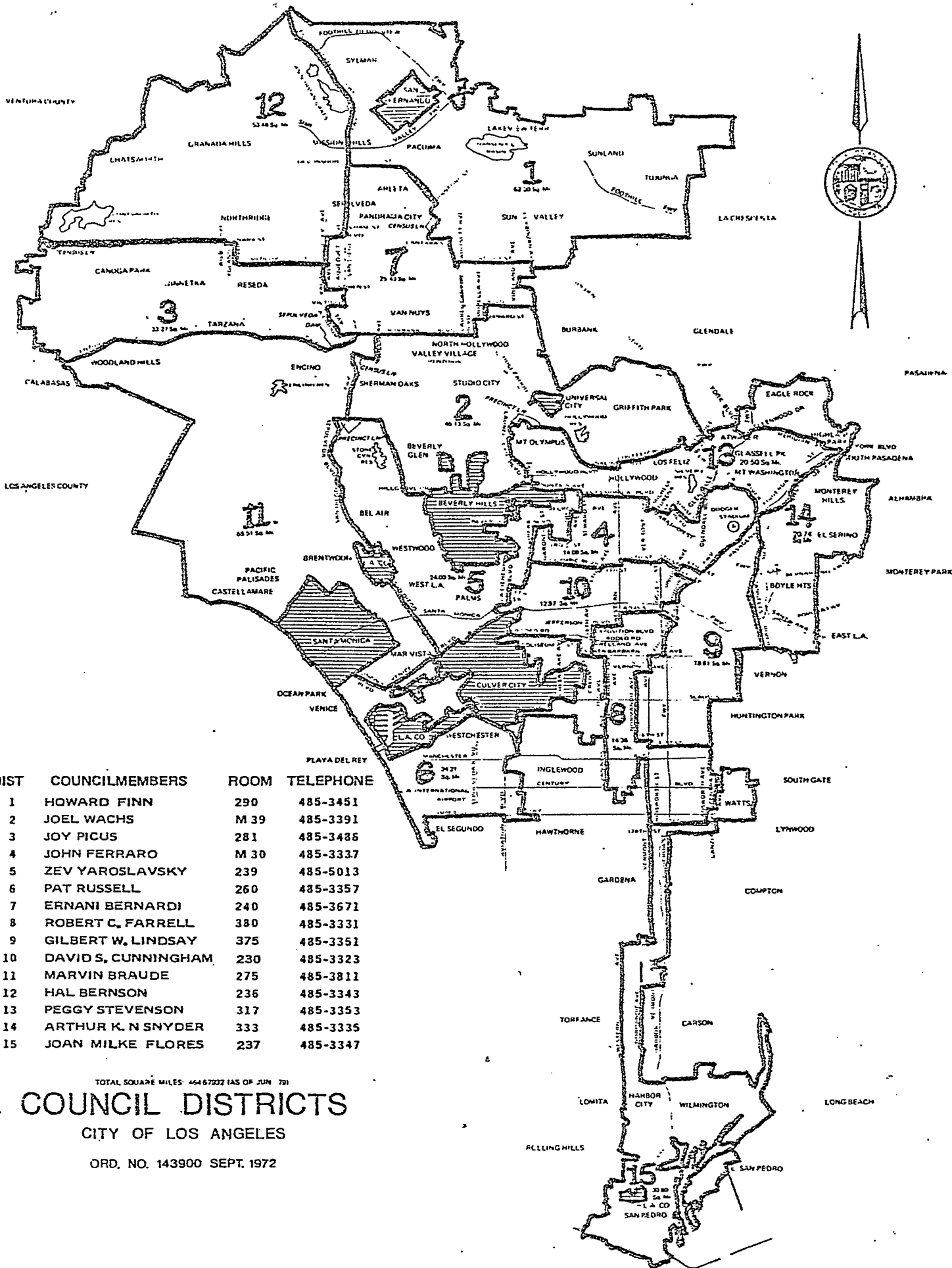
LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Robert Farrell

1. Please state your name and position.
2. Do you wish to make a brief statement?

* * * *

3. What is your perception of the needs and concerns of the Black community in Los Angeles as they relate to political representation?
 - A. Do Blacks feel that they have effective voter influence in the city?
 - B. Would minority residents like to see more minority council members in Los Angeles? Why or why not?
 - C. Do Blacks feel that issues and problems of the Black community are adequately being addressed by city government? Why or why not?
4. Have your constituents raised specific concerns to you about reapportionment of City Council and school board districts? If so, what are these concerns?
5. In your opinion, how will the Council attempt to deal with minority representation issues as it develops the new reapportionment plans?
6. Will the Council's treatment of minority issues be affected by its concern over survival? If not, why not? If so, describe how.
7. In your opinion, does an ethnically-diverse city such as Los Angeles require more representatives with diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds on the Council and school board than it presently has? Please explain your view.



DIST	COUNCILMEMBERS	ROOM	TELEPHONE
1	HOWARD FINN	290	485-3451
2	JOEL WACHS	M 39	485-3391
3	JOY PICUS	281	485-3486
4	JOHN FERRARO	M 30	485-3337
5	ZEV YAROSLAVSKY	239	485-5013
6	PAT RUSSELL	260	485-3357
7	ERNANI BERNARDI	240	485-3671
8	ROBERT C. FARRELL	380	485-3331
9	GILBERT W. LINDSAY	375	485-3351
10	DAVID S. CUNNINGHAM	230	485-3323
11	MARVIN BRAUDE	275	485-3811
12	HAL BERNSON	236	485-3343
13	PEGGY STEVENSON	317	485-3353
14	ARTHUR K. N SNYDER	333	485-3335
15	JOAN MILKE FLORES	237	485-3347

TOTAL SQUARE MILES: 464,679.02 (AS OF JUN 79)

COUNCIL DISTRICTS

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

ORD. NO. 143900 SEPT. 1972

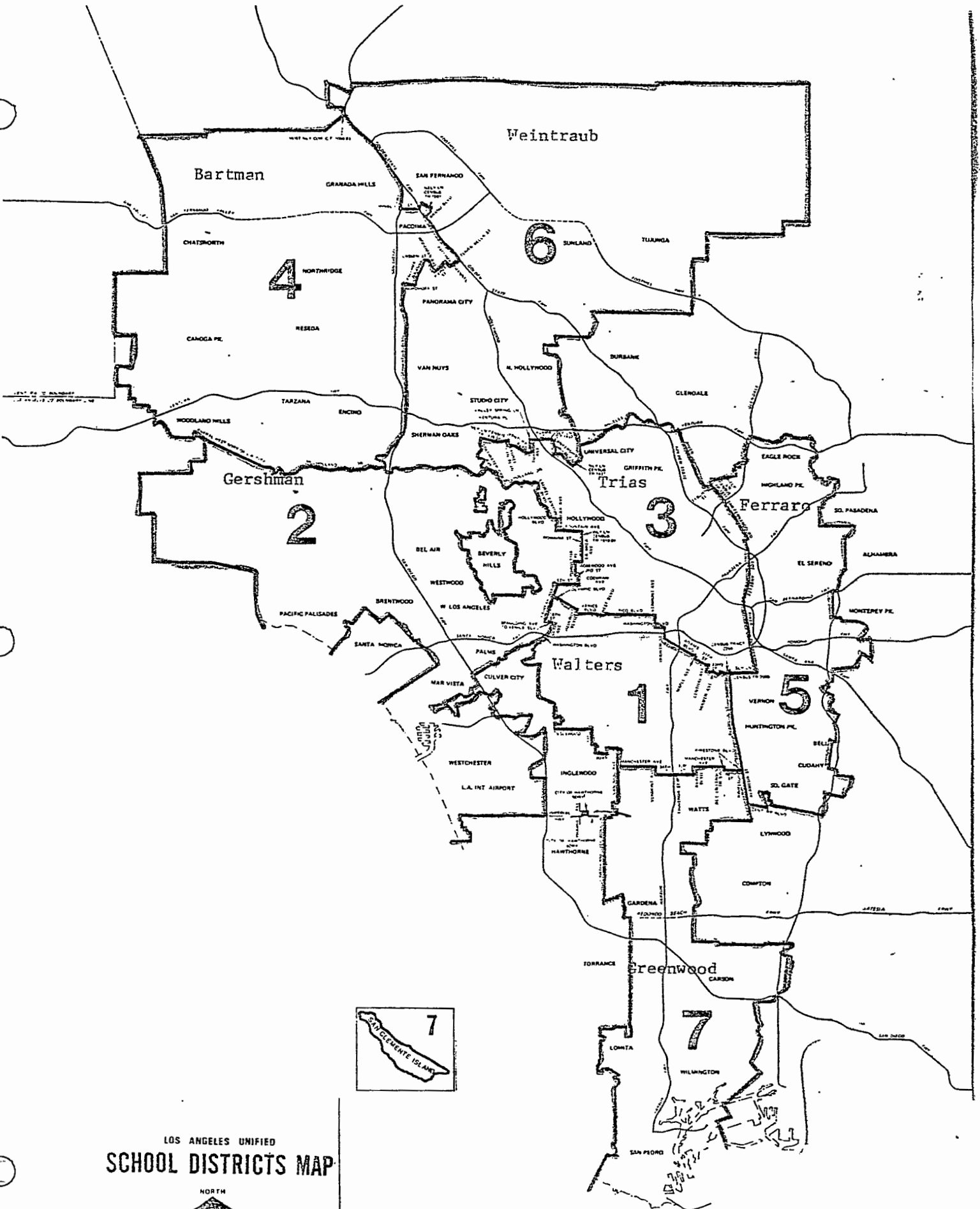
RACIAL/ETHNIC DATA BY COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT

<u>Council District</u>	<u>Councilperson</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Hispanic (Spanish Origin)</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Asian & Pacific Islander</u>	<u>Native American</u>	<u>White (Anglo)</u>
1	Howard Finn	193,588	73,532	16,204	6,016	2,069	95,766
2	Joel Wachs	179,265	21,081	3,680	5,566	887	148,051
3	Joy Picus	198,041	22,390	3,050	6,799	1,146	164,656
4	John Ferraro	230,059	96,553	13,326	41,782	1,170	77,210
5	Zev Yaroslavsky	184,147	12,991	12,710	8,899	470	148,849
6	Pat Russell	177,483	27,794	62,419	8,977	972	77,321
7	Ernani Bernardi	200,120	49,664	6,197	9,340	1,418	133,501
8	Robert Farrell	184,495	24,319	145,954	4,155	524	9,502
9	Gilbert W. Lindsey	206,007	77,114	106,987	8,630	903	12,360
10	Dave Cunningham	213,338	82,522	83,012	24,603	1,143	22,039
11	Marvin Braude	190,783	15,870	2,316	10,187	590	161,778
12	Hal Bernson	206,546	18,689	3,598	9,887	1,332	173,040
13	Peggy Stevenson	215,638	76,807	7,745	23,881	1,455	105,750
14	Arthur K. Snyder	204,916	152,169	3,109	15,061	1,172	33,405
15	Joan M. Flores	181,932	64,479	34,384	12,219	1,343	69,507

Total Los Angeles population = 2,966,763

Ideal district population = 197,724

Source: Los Angeles City, Community Development Department, Planning and Analysis Division, "1980 Census Tract Ethnic Data by Councilmanic District", Apr. 6, 1981.



LOS ANGELES UNIFIED
SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAP



Racial/Ethnic Percentages
By Board of Education Districts (L.A.U.S.D.)

<u>District</u>	<u>Board Member</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Black</u>
1	Walters	483,224	23.9	68.5
2	Gershman	480,161	11.0	5.2
3	Trias	596,224	39.4	7.7
4	Bartman	515,662	10.9	1.7
5	Ferraro	506,894	74.3	1.1
6	Weintraub	506,690	27.5	4.5
7	Greenwood	447,576	24.6	35.5

Total L.A.U.S.D. population = 3,537,431
Ideal district population = 505,204

Source: Los Angeles City, Community Development Department, Planning & Analysis Division, May 1982. Asian figures were not provided.

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

Alan Kumamoto is president and executive director of the Center for Non-Profit Management, an agency established for the purpose of improving management capabilities and services delivery of non-profit organizations.

Mr. Kumamoto has been active in different aspects of the Asian American community. He is a member of a group comprised of Asian Americans of various ethnic backgrounds who are studying redistricting in Los Angeles.

Mr. Kumamoto will share the concerns of Asians relative to local reapportionment.

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

Alan Kumamoto

1. Please state your name and occupation.
2. If you have prepared a short statement, please proceed.

* * * *

3. What is your involvement in the area of reapportionment in Los Angeles?
4. What issues in redistricting of city council and school board districts concern the Asian community? Would the Asian community like to see more Asians elected to local office?
5. In your opinion, did the last reapportionment in the 1970's have an adverse impact on the Asian community? Why or why not?
6. In your opinion, are the special needs and problems of Asians and Pacific Islanders in Los Angeles being adequately addressed by local government? Why or why not?
7. What suggestions, if any, do you have for improving political representation of minorities in Los Angeles?
8. Do you support the idea of an independent commission to handle city reapportionment? Please explain your view.

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

Elaine Zamora is chairperson of the Los Angeles Area Coalition, Californios for Fair Representation. She is employed with the Los Angeles Legal Aid Foundation under a fellowship program which was designed to develop non-traditional community legal services.

Leticia Quezada is chairperson of the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Committee, Californios for Fair Representation. She is a community urban specialist for Carnation Company.

Since January 1982, Californios has been working on developing redistricting plans for the Los Angeles City Council and the Los Angeles Unified School District. These plans will be presented to the City Council.

Californios is interested in seeing that redistricting is conducted in a manner which facilitates the election of a Chicano to local office. There are no Hispanic council or school board members; yet, there are currently seven city council districts with more than 30 percent Hispanic/Chicano population and approximately 31 percent of the population in the school district are Chicanos.

Ms. Zamora will focus her remarks on the activities and concerns of Californios in Los Angeles, including school board reapportionment, while Ms. Quezada will discuss Hispanic community issues involved in the redrawing of city council districts.

Mr. Steve Uranga, chair of the Los Angeles Research Committee, will assist Ms. Quezada in presenting information to the sub-committee.

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

Elaine Zamora, Leticia Quezada &
Steve Uranga

All:

1. Please state your name, the organization you represent, and your title.
2. Briefly describe your work with the Californios for Fair Representation.
3. Please proceed if you have prepared a short statement.

* * * *

Quezada &
Uranga:

4. We understand your committee has developed a model reapportionment plan for Los Angeles City Council seats. Explain how this plan was developed and what criteria were used.
5. How does the plan provide fair representation to Hispanics? Does your plan consider political representation of other minority groups? If yes, how? If not, why not?
6. What are the political goals of the Hispanic community which are represented by this plan? Are Hispanics in Los Angeles seeking districts where Hispanics can be elected, or are they mainly interested only in attaining greater voting strength.
7. Have you presented your redistricting plan to the city council? If so, what has been the council's response?
8. Describe the extent of public input on the 1982 reapportionment process in Los Angeles. Do you feel the public has had a chance to impact on the process? Why or why not?
9. What is your perception of the City Council's attitude toward the minority community as it relates to redistricting? Has the Council taken necessary steps to consider and deal with minority community representation in city government? Please explain.

Zamora:

10. What are the specific concerns of the Hispanic community in regard to reapportionment of the Los Angeles Board of Education?

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

11. Has Californios developed a model redistricting plan for school board districts? If so, how does the plan deal with minority representation on the Board?
12. Has this plan been presented to the City Council? If not, why not? If so, what was the Council's response?
13. Has the Council been attentive to minority issues in the redistricting of the school board? In your opinion, why or why not?
14. In your opinion, who in the city should have authority over reapportionment? Please explain.
15. What are your recommendations for insuring minority participation in voting, candidacy and election as it relates to city council and school board positions?

CLOSING STATEMENT

THE IMPACT OF LOS ANGELES CITY REAPPORTIONMENT ON THE
POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF RACIAL/ETHNIC MINORITIES HAS BEEN
THE FOCUS OF THIS MEETING. THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAS HEARD
FROM THOSE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE
IN REAPPORTIONMENT ISSUES. WE HAVE COLLECTED THIS INFORMA-
TION AS PART OF OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO ADVISE THE U.S. COMMIS-
SION ON CIVIL RIGHTS ABOUT LOCAL CONCERNS RELATING TO EQUAL
PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. WE WILL REPORT OUR FINDINGS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE WOULD LIKE TO THANK ALL THOSE WHO
HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THIS ENDEAVOR.

THE MEETING IS ADJOURNED.