



Redistricting Advisory Commission

Humboldt County

AGENDA

Wednesday, August 18, 2021

10:00 AM

In accordance with Executive Order N-29-20 the Redistricting Advisory Commission meetings will be held virtually until further notice.

Instructions for Listening and Participation can be found at the end of this agenda.

- A. **SALUTE TO THE FLAG**
- B. **MODIFICATIONS TO THE AGENDA**
- C. **PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- D. **DISCUSSION ITEMS**
 - D.1. **Approval Of 8.11.2021 Action Summary**

Documents:

[RAC Action Summary Aug 11, 2021.pdf](#)
 - D.2. **Staff Updates**
 - D.3. **RAC Resolution, Rules & Procedure**

Documents:

[Res. 21-76 - Approved 7.20.21.pdf](#)
 - D.4. **Outreach Workshop Structure**

California Center for Rural Policy
- E. **TRAINING SESSION**
 - E.1. **Redistricting Law & Criteria / Communities Of Interest Strategies**

Angelo Ancheta

Documents:

[Angelo Ancheta - Humboldt County CA Presentation - 8-18-2021.pdf](#)

F. **ADJOURNMENT**

The County of Humboldt is committed to providing equal access to all county programs, services and activities through the provision of accommodations for individuals with disabilities as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). With 72 hours prior notice, a request for reasonable accommodation or modification can be made. Please contact the County Administrative Office at 707-445-7266 or by email cao@co.humboldt.ca.us or the ADA Coordinator at 844-365-0352 or by email at ada@co.humboldt.ca.us County of Humboldt Web Site: <https://humboldt.gov/3106/Redistricting>

Phone: 707-445-7266 • <https://humboldt.gov/3106/Redistricting> • Email:
CAO@co.humboldt.ca.us

TO LISTEN OR WATCH THE REDISTRICTING ADVISORY MEETING:

You may access the live stream of the meeting in two ways:

1. Via Web: <https://humboldtstate.zoom.us/j/82227297249>

1. Via Phone:

Dial: +1 669 900 6833 or +1 346 248 7799 or +1 253 215 8782 or +1 301 715 8592

Webinar ID: 822 2729 7249

TO SHARE PUBLIC COMMENT DURING THE MEETING:

Participate in the public comment period of the meeting in the following two ways:

1. Via Zoom:

“Raise your hand” by clicking the Raise Hand icon/button on the bottom of the Zoom window. When you click the Raise Hand icon, a hand icon will appear next to your name that will notify the host your hand is raised. You will also see the hand button turn green. When you want to lower your hand, you can click the hand icon/button again and your hand will be lowered. When you are called upon to speak the Zoom platform will ask you for permission to unmute your mic. If you encounter any issues, please use the call-in option below.

2. Via Phone:

Join the meeting as listed above. When the Commission Chair starts to discuss the item you wish to comment on, Press *9 to raise your hand. When you are called upon to speak, you will be prompted to unmute your mic. Follow those instructions and begin your comment.

TO SUBMIT PUBLIC COMMENT IN ADVANCE:

To submit public comment to the Redistricting Advisory Commission in advance of a meeting, please email cao@co.humboldt.ca.us and provide your name, the agenda item number(s) and/or topic on which you wish to make comment. If you do not have access to email, a voicemail may be left at 707 445-7266. Be sure to include the details listed for emailed public comments. All public comment submitted after the agenda has been published will be included with the administrative record after the fact.

**Redistricting Advisory Commission
Humboldt County
Action Summary
Wednesday, August 11 2021
10:00 am - 12:00 pm
Zoom**

IN ATTENDANCE

Commissioners in Attendance: Lisa Russ, Roman Rubalcava, Camilla Zapata, Brian Mitchell, Lisa Dugan

Staff Present: Neftali Miller-Rubio, Senior Administrative Analyst, Humboldt County Administrative Office

Contracted Staff Support: Dawn Arledge, Executive Director, California Center for Rural Policy; Alannah Smith, Program Manager, California Center for Rural Policy; Kimi Shigetani, Chief Administrative Officer, Redistricting Partners

Training Session Presenters: Cynthia Dai, 2010-2020 CA Citizens Redistricting Commission; Carlos Marquez, 2011-2012 San Diego City Redistricting Commission; Kathay Feng, National Redistricting Director, Common Cause

A. SOLUTE TO THE FLAG

B. MODIFICATIONS TO THE AGENDA

C. PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

D. DISCUSSION ITEMS

1. Approval of 8.04.2021 Action Summary

Recommendation: Approval of 08.04.2021 RAC Action Summary

A motion was made by Commission Member Lisa Dugan, seconded by Commission Member Roman Rubalcava that the RAC Action Summary be approved. The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 5- Lisa Russ, Roman Rubalcava, Camilla Zapata, Brian Mitchell, Lisa Dugan

2. Staff Updates

The Commission made the following requests to staff:

- Agendize discussion on updating the resolution to reflect a smaller quorum.
- Agendize discussion on changing the format of outreach hearings to official RAC meetings so all commission members can attend.

3. Outreach Update- California Center for Rural Policy

The Commission made the following requests to CCRP:

- Create draft calendar for outreach hearings to ensure that at least 4 commission members are available to attend

E. TRAINING SESSION

1. The Commissioner Role & Best Practices

Cynthia Dai, 2010-2020, CA Citizens Redistricting Commission

Carlos Marquez, 2011-2012 San Diego City Redistricting Commission

2. Communities of Interest

Kathay Feng, National Redistricting Director, Common Cause

F. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting Adjourned: 12:24 pm

Meeting Recording:

<https://humboldtstate.zoom.us/rec/share/pykX4v22d313rLE4K5qWvPWsd9otJStRIEs7b5n7VPX8pTASCbiY3zd150NP2cnr.w7WFcHf1oYopYzlm>

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Certified Copy of Portion of Proceedings for the Meeting of July 20, 2021

RESOLUTION NO. 21-76

RESOLUTION OF THE HUMBOLDT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ESTABLISHING THE REDISTRICTING ADVISORY COMMISSION AND ADOPTING RULES AND PROCEDURES

WHEREAS, following each decennial census, and using that census as a basis, the Board of Supervisors (Board) must adjust supervisorial district boundaries within the County so that the supervisorial districts remain substantially equal in population, as required by the United States Constitution; and

WHEREAS, in adopting the supervisorial district boundaries, the Board shall use the criteria set forth in California Elections Code section 21500 and following—including the recent amendments implemented by Assembly Bills 849 and 1276 and Senate Bill 1108—and such boundaries shall comply with the United States Constitution, the California Constitution, and the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

WHEREAS, California Elections Code section 23001 allows the County to establish by resolution a Redistricting Advisory commission composed of residents of the County to recommend to the Board changes to the supervisorial district boundaries; and

WHEREAS, California Elections Code section 23002 further provides that the County may determine the manner in which members are appointed to the Redistricting Advisory commission, but prohibits “a person who is an elected official of the [County], or a family member, staff member, or paid campaign staff of an elected official of the [County]” from being appointed to serve on the commission; and

WHEREAS, a Redistricting Advisory commission composed of five members as more fully described below will satisfy the provisions of California Elections Code sections 23001 and 23002 and may be established to make recommendations concerning redistricting to the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board acknowledges and understands that, pursuant to California Elections Code section 21501(a)(2), the Board must act upon such recommendations from a Redistricting Advisory commission and adopt the Final Map to adjust the supervisorial districts on or before December 15, 2021.

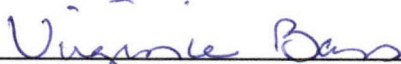
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE HUMBOLDT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Humboldt County Board of Supervisors hereby establishes the Humboldt County Redistricting Advisory Commission (RAC) with the duty of recommending to this Board its findings for the need, if any, to change supervisorial district boundaries based upon the 2020 Federal Decennial Census, with such recommendations to be acted upon by the Board after holding the requisite public hearings no later than December 15, 2021; and
2. The RAC shall consist of five members with each member of the Board recommending one member who resides in the County, to be appointed by the full Board; and
3. All members appointed to serve on the RAC shall be residents of Humboldt County; and
4. The RAC shall follow Elections Code requirements as well as the Ralph M. Brown Act, Government Code 54950 *et seq.*, and the rules and procedures attached hereto in Attachment A; and

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Certified Copy of Portion of Proceedings for the Meeting of July 20, 2021

5. The RAC shall dissolve automatically after the Board take final action on the supervisorial district boundaries, but in no event later than December 15, 2021.

Dated: July 20, 2021



Virginia Bass, Chair
Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

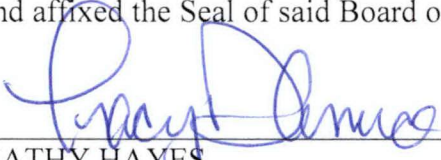
Adopted on motion by Supervisor Bushnell, Seconded by Supervisor Wilson, and the following vote:

AYES: Bohn, Bushnell, Wilson, Bass, Madrone
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Humboldt

I, KATHY HAYES, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, County of Humboldt, State of California, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct copy of the original made in the above-entitled matter by said Board of Supervisors at a meeting held in Eureka, California as the same now appears of record in my Office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Board of Supervisors.



KATHY HAYES
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Humboldt, State of California

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Certified Copy of Portion of Proceedings for the Meeting of July 20, 2021

Humboldt County Redistricting Advisory Commission
Rules and Procedures

1. The Commission will conduct its meetings in accordance with Elections Code sections 21507, 21507.1, and 21508 and the Ralph M. Brown Act.
2. The Commission shall select a chair and vice chair who will coordinate with County staff regarding meeting agendas. The chair shall preside over meetings, with the vice chair doing so in the absence of the chair.
3. A quorum shall be four members of the Commission. A quorum is required for the Commission to initiate the transaction of business at any meeting of the Commission. A motion passes only when a majority (3) of the membership seats (not just those members present or those seats that are filled) votes in support of the motion.
4. All Commissioners of the RAC shall be present at each training session, if they are unable, appointees shall advise staff in advance of the series and another appointee shall be named.
5. No Commissioner shall be permitted to vote upon an item unless present (in-person or by video or tele-conference if properly noticed and implemented). Voting by proxy shall not be permitted.
6. The Commission members are prohibited from communicating about redistricting matters outside of a public meeting. This prohibition does not prohibit communication between commissioners, county staff, and consultants that pertain to meeting procedures such as scheduling meetings, preparing the agenda, or questions about the Brown Act, or any communications from or to the Office of the County Counsel.
7. Should input from non-commissioners be submitted to a Commissioner outside of a public meeting, commissioners will follow the process established by the County for collecting input, properly posting on the County's website, and notice communications during public meetings.



I. Redistricting Law & Criteria

II. Communities of Interest Strategies

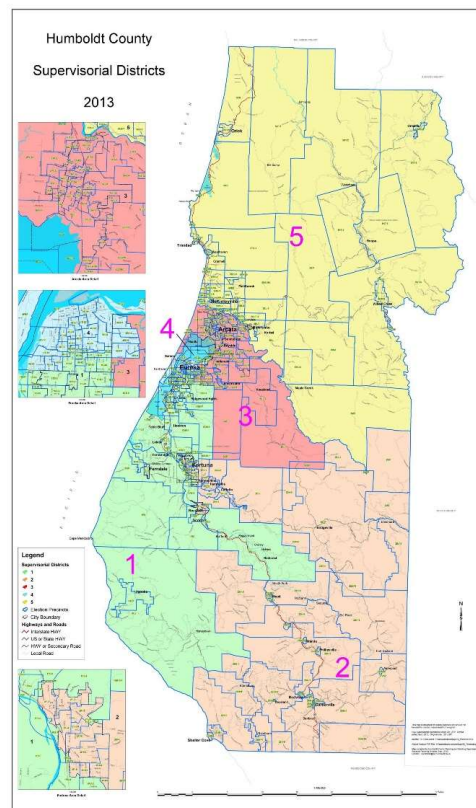
Humboldt County Redistricting Advisory Commission

August 18, 2021

Angelo Ancheta

angelo@ancheta.law

Overview



Sources of Law

FAIR MAPS Act and Redistricting Criteria

Strategies for Legal Compliance

Communities of Interest and Public Input Strategies

Q & A

Sources of Law

- Federal Constitution & Case Law
- Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965
- California FAIR MAPS Act and Election Code Amendments
 - Criteria (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500)
 - Federal and State Requirements
 - Timelines (Cal. Elec. Code § 21501)
 - Public Hearings (Cal. Elec. Code § 21507, 21507.1)
 - Outreach & Accessibility (Cal. Elec. Code § 21508)

Federal Requirements

- 14th Amendment – Equal Protection Clause
 - One Person-One Vote and Population Equality Requirements
 - Limitations on Race-Based Redistricting
- 15th Amendment
 - Prohibits Intentional Discrimination Based on Race
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Section 2 and Minority Vote Dilution (Intentional and Non-Intentional)
 - Case Law: *Thornburg v. Gingles*

Population Equality

- Federal Case Law: Districts should be “substantially equal” in population
 - State and local districts, unlike congressional districts, do not need to be near “absolute equality”
- Population Basis: Total Population (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(a)(1))
 - All Residents, Not Just Citizens, Voting-Age Citizens, or Voters
- Census Data Will Be Adjusted to Reallocate Prisoners (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(a)(2))
 - Statewide Database Will Adjust 2020 Census Data to Exclude Incarcerated Persons and Reassign to Last Known Address

14th Amendment: Population Equality

- Federal Case Law: Total Plan Deviation Should Be <10%
 - Consultant and Redistricting Software Will Keep Running Calculations
 - Calculation:
 - (1) Calculate Ideal District Size: Divide Total Population by Number of Seats
 - (2) Calculate Deviation Range: Subtract Smallest District From Largest District
 - (3) Total Plan Deviation = Divide Deviation Range by Ideal District Size
- Redistricting Body Can Go Below 10%, but Must Have Strong Justifications for Exceeding 10%
 - Not Necessary to Set Target %

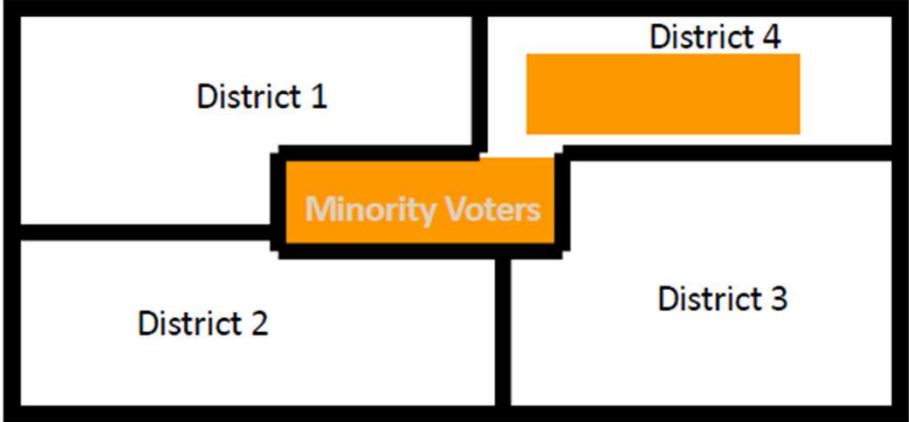
14th Amendment: Prohibitions on Racial Gerrymandering

- Race and Ethnicity Can Be Considered as Factors and Can Be Used to Comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act, But
- If Race is the Predominant Factor, or As a Result of Considering Race, the Districts Are Very Oddly Shaped, then the Lines may be Unconstitutional
 - Voting Rights Act Compliance Can Justify Districts
 - Considering Multiple Factors in Addition to Race (Race Doesn't Predominate) Can Justify Districts

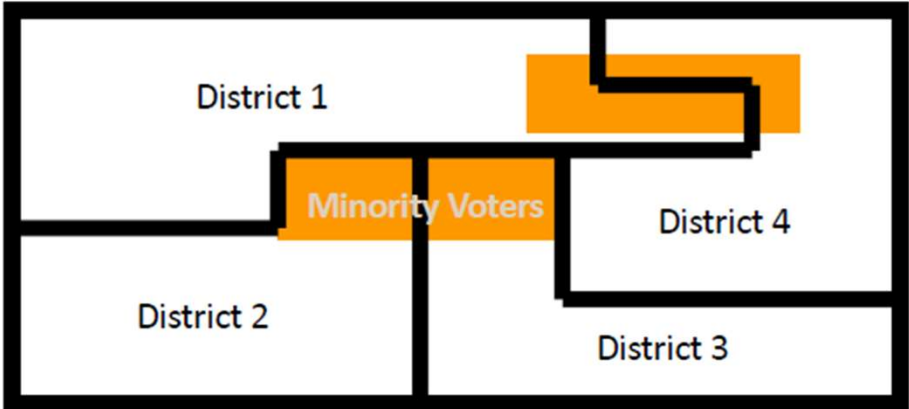
15th Amendment: Minority Vote Dilution and Intentional Discrimination Based on Race

- **Typical Forms of Minority Vote Dilution in Redistricting:**
 - **Packing:** Overconcentrating minority voters in one district to prevent them from influencing elections in other districts
 - **Cracking:** Dividing a minority population into several districts to prevent them from exercising electoral influence or control within one or more districts

Packing



Cracking



Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Section 2 Prohibits Minority Vote Dilution in Redistricting
 - Covers racial minorities and “language minorities” (Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans)
 - Populations not covered by VRA might still be kept together through neighborhoods or communities of interest
 - Typically Occurs Through Packing or Cracking Minority Populations That Could Be in Majority-Minority Districts
 - Section 2 Compliance is Essentially Defensive
 - No Affirmative Requirements, but Anticipating Lawsuits and Preventing Violations
 - Redistricting Case Law Not Impacted By *Brnovich v. Democratic Nat’l Committee* (2021)

Federal Voting Rights Act: *Thornburg v. Gingles*

- Three Preconditions (“Gingles Factors”):
 - (1) Minority Group is Sufficiently Large and Geographically Compact to Constitute a Majority in a Single-Member District
 - >50% of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)
 - (2) Minority Group is Politically Cohesive
 - (3) Non-Minority Voters Vote as a Bloc To Enable It . . . Usually to Defeat Minority-Preferred Candidates
 - Factors (2) + (3) often considered together as “**Racially Polarized Voting**” (RPV)
- Additional “Totality of Circumstances” Test (including past discrimination, electoral history)

Federal Voting Rights Act: Compliance Issues

- Questions re Legal and Demographic/RPV Analyses
 - Analyses of U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) Data to Confirm Large Minority Concentrations
 - Assumptions About Racially Polarized Voting
- Creating Districts That Adjust >50% Upwards with Larger Immigrant Populations
 - E.g., 55-65% of CVAP
- Multiple Minority Coalition Districts Are Allowed in California, But Not Required -- Unsettled Law
- “Influence Districts” (Large minority populations < 50%) Are Not Available as Section 2 Claim, But Can Be Drawn by Redistricting Bodies Based on COIs or Neighborhood
 - Challenges on whether to create a single majority-minority district or spread groups among two or more influence districts -- not necessarily cracking

FAIR MAPS Act and Ranked Criteria

- Federal Criteria:
 - Population Equality
 - Federal/State Constitutional and Federal Voting Rights Act Requirements
 - Note: California Voting Rights Act Does Not Apply to Redistricting
- Ranked “Traditional Criteria”
 - Contiguity
 - Maintaining Integrity of Neighborhoods and Communities of Interest
 - Maintaining Integrity of Cities and Census Designated Places
 - Bounding by Natural/Artificial Barriers, Streets, and County Boundaries
 - Compactness
 - Prohibition on Favoring or Discriminating Against Political Parties

Ranked Criteria: Contiguity

- “To the extent practicable, supervisorial districts shall be geographically contiguous. Areas that meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous. Areas that are separated by water and not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service are not contiguous.” (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c)(1))
- Areas of district need to be connected
- Prohibits “point” contiguity

Ranked Criteria: Neighborhoods and COIs

- “To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division. A ‘community of interest’ is a population that shares common social or economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest do not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.” (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c)(2))

Ranked Criteria: Local Neighborhoods

- Some Neighborhoods Defined by Well-Known Boundaries:
 - Official city neighborhoods/neighborhood associations
 - Historical or commonly known boundaries
 - Other Sources: Real estate designations, Nextdoor.com
- Neighborhood Boundaries Obtainable through Census Data and through Public Input

Ranked Criteria: Local Communities of Interest (COIs)

- “[A] population that shares common social or economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.”
- Common examples include:
 - Urban vs. rural communities
 - Populations with similar economic interests and income-levels
 - Populations with common interests around:
 - Natural geographies (e.g., lakes, mountains)
 - Transportation hubs (e.g., airports)
 - Racial or ethnic communities

Ranked Criteria: Cities and CDPs

- “To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of a city or census designated place shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division.” (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c)(3))
- Largest cities (e.g., Eureka) may need to be divided because of federal population equality requirements
- Census Designated Places (CDPs): Defined by federal Census regulations (86 Federal Register 56290 (2018))
 - “[S]tatistical geographic entities representing closely settled, unincorporated communities that are locally recognized and identified by name.”
 - Examples in Humboldt County: Humboldt Hill, McKinleyville, Myrtle town

Ranked Criteria: Geographic Integrity Rankings

- Unlike State-Level Criteria, where
 - Counties = Cities = Neighborhoods = Communities of Interest
- County-Level Criteria:
 - Neighborhoods = COIs, but are higher ranked than
 - Cities = CDPs

Ranked Criteria: Identifiable Boundaries

- “Supervisory district boundaries should be easily identifiable and understandable by residents. To the extent practicable, supervisory districts shall be bounded by natural and artificial barriers, by streets, or by the boundaries of the county.” (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c)(4))
- Examples:
 - Natural Barriers: Rivers, canyons, mountains
 - Artificial Barriers: Freeways/highways, railroad tracks, canals

Ranked Criteria: Compactness

- “To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with the preceding criteria in this subdivision, supervisorial districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner that nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more distant populations.” (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c)(5))
- “Eyeball” Testing vs. Mathematical or Algorithmic Testing

Prohibited Criteria: Political Parties

- “The board shall not adopt supervisorial district boundaries for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party.” (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(d))

General Strategies for Legal Compliance

- Remain Attentive to Criteria Rankings and Articulate Them in Educational Materials and Documentation
 - Public May Try to Prioritize Criteria Differently, Particularly Around District Shape and Compactness
- Determine VRA Compliance Strategies Early in Process
- Develop Principles for Reconciling Potential Conflicts Among Criteria
 - Neighborhoods, COIs
 - Cities, CDPs
- Use Smaller Units, such as Neighborhoods, Communities of Interest, CDPs as Potential Building Blocks

Why are Communities of Interest Important?

- Tied to Public Participation in Redistricting Process
- Requires Consideration of Level of Government and Effective Representation
- Can Obtain Information Prior To 2020 Census Data Availability
- Can Serve as Building Blocks for Districts
- Can Provide a Basis for Distinctions and District Boundaries
- May Intersect with Other Criteria, such as Voting Rights Act Compliance

Defining Communities of Interest

- “To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division. **A ‘community of interest’ is a population that shares common social or economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.** Communities of interest do not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.” (Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c)(2) (emphasis added))

Elements of COIs: Locality

- Communities of Interest Must be Local
 - COI Should Not Be Too Expansive
 - Contiguity or Compactness of COI Not Required By Law, But Limits May Be Helpful in Setting COI Boundaries and Fitting Within Potential Districts
 - Can Recognize COI That Crosses County Boundaries, But Can Only Maintain COI Within Your Own County
 - E.g., Yurok

Elements: Sharing Common Social or Economic Interests

- Example of Articulated Listings (Source: Colorado Law – State Level):

“(II) Such interests include but are not limited to matters reflecting:

(A) Shared public policy concerns of urban, rural, agricultural, industrial, or trade areas; and

(B) Shared public policy concerns such as education, employment, environment, public health, transportation, water needs and supplies, and issues of demonstrable regional significance.

(III) Groups that may comprise a community of interest include racial, ethnic, and language minority groups”

Elements: Effective and Fair Representation

- Relationships Between Interests, Representation, and Level of Government
- County Government and Board of Supervisors' Responsibilities, including:
 - Administration of Justice
 - Agriculture
 - Property Assessment and Taxation
 - Health Care Administration
 - Human Services
 - Land Use
 - Environmental Health
 - Waste Management

COI Example

- Residential Areas Near a Local Airport
 - Geographic Proximity
 - Common Policy Issues:
 - Noise Abatement
 - Traffic
 - Zoning
 - Additional Commonalities:
 - Income Levels
 - Property Values; Renter vs. Homeowner
 - Representational Interests Because of Board of Supervisors' Oversight or Policy-Setting Powers

Special Consideration: Racial or Ethnic COIs

- Special Consideration: Race or Ethnicity
 - Close Relationship to Federal Voting Rights Act and Population Size
 - Federal Constitutional Issues When Using Race as a “Predominant Factor”
 - Should Look at Multiple Factors That Overlap With Race
 - E.g., Neighborhood Proximity, Socioeconomic Status
 - Be Attentive to Geography and Population Concentrations, As Well As Dispersion
 - Be Careful With Non-Compact Populations

Challenges in Implementation

- Definitions and Expectations
 - Open-Ended vs. Enumerated Lists of COIs
 - Local COIs and Sizes of Districts
- Relative Rankings and Conflicts
 - COIs vs. Cities/CDPs
 - Neighborhoods vs. COIs
 - COIs vs COIs
- Subjective vs. Objective Information
 - Public Comments, Testimony, Maps
 - Demographic Information, Including Census Data (ACS & 2020) and State/County Data
 - Statistical Analyses, such as Clustering and Factor Analysis
 - Electoral Data (e.g., Ballot Initiative Voting), But Be Careful About Prohibited COIs

Common Problems

- Gaps in Information
 - No Public Testimony from Certain Areas
 - Missing or Imprecise Boundaries
- Inconsistent Information
- Overlapping COIs
- Potential Manipulation
 - Mass Mobilization
 - Partisan or Incumbent-Based Interests vs. Community Interests

Public Input and Processing Strategies

- Education and Outreach (See Cal. Elec. Code § 21508)
 - Accessibility Issues: Disability, Language Groups
- Multiple Channels for Input – Recommend But Do Not Require Specific Formats
 - Public Hearings and Testimony
 - FAIR MAPS Act Minimums (Cal. Elec. Code § 21507.1)
 - Attention to Expanding Participation, Community Locations, Hours
 - Submissions
 - Commission-Generated Forms
 - Low-Tech Submissions Can Be Just as Effective
 - Online Tools:
 - DistrictR

Public Input and Processing Strategies

- Cataloguing
- Mapping Decisions
 - Reconciling Overlapping COIs
 - Weighting
 - Individual vs. Mobilized Testimony
 - Advocacy Group Submissions
 - Problem of Cherry Picking COI Information
 - Optional: Develop Pre-Draft COI and Neighborhood Visualizations
- Iterative Mapping
 - Drafts and Comments



Questions & Answers

Angelo Ancheta
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