Masks are required for those who have not been vaccinated and encouraged for those who have been vaccinated. You are also encouraged to practice social distancing.
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CITIZEN REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

Hon. Edward L. Chávez, Chair
Ryan Cangiolosi, Member
Hon. Lisa Curtis, Member
Robert Rhatigan, Member
Joaquin Sanchez, Member
Hon. Michael Sanchez, Member
Christopher Saucedo, Member

Saturday, August 7, 2021, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Mountain Time)

Public Meeting

West Mesa High School
Theater
6701 Fortuna Rd. NW, Albuquerque, NM 87121

Virtual participation option (via Zoom):
Join Zoom meeting through internet browser:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84674111692?pwd=RDRENEdwR0QxcDRLMHhyMjRjRpZENqQT09
Meeting ID: 846 7411 1692
Dial-in Number: 1 (669) 900-9128
Passcode: 247365

Chair calls meeting to order:
1. Roll call
2. Introduction by each member
3. Approval of agenda
4. Approval of minutes of August 2, 2021 Committee Meeting
5. Approval of minutes of August 5, 2021 Committee Meeting

Committee Meeting Items

| Action Required |
6. Opening remarks on CRC’s work and mission
   (Edward L. Chávez) No

7. Redistricting 101
   (Brian Sanderoff, Research & Polling) No

Receipt of Public Submissions and Map-Drawing Work

8. Communities of Interest (“COI”)
   a. Review of any other COI submissions over portal since last meeting
      (Research & Polling) Receipt of public submission of COI maps and testimony No

9. Congressional plans:
   b. Review of any Congressional plan submissions over portal since last meeting
   c. Receipt of public submission of Congressional plan testimony
   d. Committee member discussion and directions to Research & Polling regarding congressional plans Yes

10. State Senate plans:
    e. Review of any State Senate plan submissions over portal since last meeting
    f. Receipt of public submission of State Senate plan testimony
    g. Committee member discussion and directions to Research & Polling regarding state Senate plans Yes

11. State House plans:
    h. Review of any State House plan submissions over portal since last meeting
    i. Receipt of public submission of State House plan testimony
    j. Committee member discussion and directions to Research & Polling Regarding state House plans Yes

12. Public Education Commission (“PEC”) plans:
    k. Review of any PEC plan submissions over portal since last meeting
    l. Receipt of public submission of PEC plan testimony
    m. Committee member discussion and directions to Research & Polling Regarding PEC plans Yes

Adjournment

For inquiries or special assistance, please contact Michael Kiley at Michael.Kiley@state.nm.us
CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order by Chair Chávez. The roll was called; the following Committee Members were present 3:00 p.m. 8/2/21. Justice Chávez briefly reviewed the creation of the CRC. The chair and members briefly gave biographies and appointments upon affirming that they were present.

Hon. EDWARD L. CHÁVEZ, CHAIR present
RYAN CANGIOLOSI, MEMBER present
Hon. LISA CURTIS, MEMBER present
ROBERT RHATIGAN, MEMBER present
JOAQUIN SANCHEZ, MEMBER present
Hon. MICHAEL SANCHEZ, MEMBER present
CHRISTOPHER SAUCEDO, MEMBER present

1. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

- Chair Chávez sought a motion to approve the agenda. Committee Member Curtis moved to approve the agenda; Committee Member Saucedo seconded. Hearing no discussion, Chair Chávez conducted a roll-call vote. All Committee Members voted in the affirmative, and the agenda was approved unanimously.

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF JULY 23, 2021 COMMITTEE MEETING

- Chair Chávez sought a motion to approve minutes of the July 23, 2021 Committee meeting. Committee Member Saucedo moved to approve minutes; Committee Member M. Sanchez seconded. Hearing no discussion, Chair Chávez conducted a roll-call vote. All Committee Members voted in the affirmative, and the motion was approved unanimously.
• [NOTE] At about 5:00PM, Committee Member Cangiolosi asked for a motion to reconsider the minutes for the previous meeting on July 23, to reflect that he logged into the meeting at 9:10 a.m. Chávez moved as stated above; Committee Member M. Sanchez Seconded as stated above. Committee Member Cangiolosi provided his reasons for the revision and hearing no further discussion, Chair Chávez conducted a roll-call vote, all members voted in the affirmative and the minutes were revised unanimously as stated above.

3. OPENING REMARKS ON CRC’S WORK AND MISSION

• Chair Chávez made comments on the Committee’s work and direction. He stated his gratitude that the state allowed the meetings to take place. Chair Chávez provided perspectives on redistricting, noting that the whole purpose of government is for to help one another and solve common problems. Chair Chávez highlighted that for the first time, there is a law that requires taking people’s feedback into account during the redistricting process.

• Chair Chávez reviewed the rules of the Committee noting that meetings allow testimony by citizens in their communities. Chair Chávez explained the new online resources available to citizens who can go online to draw maps and submit maps through a public redistricting feedback portal. Chair Chávez described the roll of the CRC’s community liaison.

4. REDISTRICTING 101

• Brian Sanderoff, of Research & Polling (“R&P”) provided a presentation on redistricting in New Mexico focusing on the five principles of redistricting: equal population, minority voting rights, contiguity, compactness, and communities of interest.

    Research and Polling’s presentation is attached to these minutes.

• Chair Chávez invited comments from the public.

QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC ATTENDING IN-PERSON:

• An unidentified member of the public in the attending audience asked a question concerning incumbent protection and legislation discussed by Mr. Sandersoff.
  o Mr. Sanderoff explained the conditions under which the CRC may consider information about where incumbent elected officials live.
  o Chair Chávez explained that the legislature sees some value in continuity of representation, and that the CRC’s legal counsel will provide oversight on questions where incumbent residence is involved.

• An unidentified member of the public in the attending audience inquired about why even after large population increases, there is a limit on the number of legislative seats.
Mr. Sanderoff provided that the Constitution of New Mexico limits the number of seats.

Hannah Burling, President of New Mexico League of Women Voters, thanked the Committee and highlighted the NMLWV’s interest in redistricting processes and standards that provide the people with meaningful choice in who serves as their representatives, and that facilitates government accountability. Further, she encouraged the CRC members to consider the NMLWV’s written statement on redistricting.

Roger Taylor resident of Galisteo, President of Community Association in Galisteo. Mr. Taylor requested that the CRC members consider the unique differences between how urban and rural communities in the area approach community issues and therefore how they should be grouped or split in the process of redistricting.

Member Curtis asked if Mr. Taylor had a map he would submit; to which Mr. Taylor stated that he did not have a map but would look into submitting one via the portal. Member Curtis stated a map submission would be helpful.

Loyda Martinez, a Northern New Mexico advocate and activist, stated that she is concerned about possible racial dilution of the community. Ms. Martinez requested that in any redistricting of Congressional District 3, the CRC propose to enhance or expand CD 3 to keep Rio Arriba county and Rio Rancho together.

Mr. Sanderoff responded to clarify Ms. Martinez’s concern with Rio Rancho.

Paul Dirdak, a resident in Santa Fe, stated that northern New Mexico is a community of interest. Mr. Dirdak stated that he had seen maps submitted in the public redistricting portal that divide northern NM along longitudinal lines and stated that these types of maps would be destructive to northern NM as a community and hold back its progress on a multitude of issues.

Member Saucedo question. What would be boundaries for example Rio Rancho?

Mr. Dirdak stated that he favors modest shifts in counties rather than flipping east-west to north and south.

John Block, an Alamogordo resident, stated the importance of fair districts and the need to keep community of interests together. Mr. Block stated that he lives in Congressional District 2 and encouraged the CRC to consider differences between northern and southern New Mexico during the redistricting process and stated that he made specific suggestions for how State House district 51 could be revised.

Mr. Sanderoff answered, change in population of Alamogordo and Carlsbad can help regarding the shift.

Mr. Block stated that he has submitted a map.

Chair Chávez asked inquired about Mr. Block’s opinion on his state senate district.

Mr. Sanderoff clarified the status quo principle regarding districts 51 & 54.

QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC ATTENDING VIA ZOOM
• Castille Aquilar, representative of Youth United for Climate Crisis Action (YUCCA), stated her concern that the redistricting process will not serve community interests properly, especially with respect to the resulting maps ultimately support the interests of the oil and gas industry. She stated her concern that even after redistricting voices could be skewed and marginalized. Ultimately, she encouraged the CRC to avoid proposals or actions in the redistricting process that would otherwise silence or marginalized communities.

• Evelyn Vinogradov, a resident of Edgewood, spoke of division of community between west and east in congressional districts and in senate and house, and asks CRC to consider Edgewood as a community of interest. She said the last special election was very frustrating, Chaparral is an example of attempt to combine districts 51 and 52, and needs to be remedied, as there was uncertainty among voters about where to vote.

• Hon. Liz Stefanics, State Senator in district 39, stated that some members of her district feel little or no connection with other parts of the district. Sen. Stefanics relayed that Lincoln’s County Commission, for example, has passed a resolution to be grouped with other southern counties in Congressional District 2. Ultimately, Sen. Stefanics requested that the CRC take northern and southern communities of interest at the county level into account when proposing maps in the redistricting process.
  o Chair Chávez responded, asked to have residents to participate in the CRC meetings, thanked her for sending letter to constituents.

• Chair asked if there were other questions, none were heard. Chair asked for a ten-minute recess, all Members agreed. The Committee recessed and resumed at 5:00 PM.

5. RETURN FROM RECESS: 5:00 PM

• Committee Member Cangiolosi asked for a motion to revise the minutes for the previous meeting on July 23, to reflect that he logged into the meeting at 9:10 a.m. Committee Member M. Sanchez moved as stated above. Committee Member Cangiolosi provided his reasons for the revision and hearing no further discussion, Chair Chávez conducted a roll-call vote, all members voted in the affirmative and the minutes were revised unanimously as stated above.

5. RECEIPT OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS AND MAP-DRAWING WORK

• “Alamogordo/Cloudcroft” map (John Block).
  Mr. Sanderoff said status quo example presented regarding Alamogordo very reasonable to do status quo claim; speaker wanted to keep mountain community of Cloudcroft in district 51.

• “Equal New Mexico” map (Alejandra Salazar)
  Map splitting state N-S with central split part to east part to west, does preserve Indian
communities of interest. Most tribal communities are in the western half except for example for Taos and Mescalero. Question for CRC, is splitting Santa Fe and Taos and splitting Albuquerque uniting New Mexico.

- “ZXCVZXCV” map (“John Doe”)
  
  Not serious, “a test” was listed in the description.

- “Balanced plan (corrected)” (Fred Kennon)
  
  Balanced plan (corrected) – not balanced, seems to use senate districts, tries to equalize percentage of democrats and republicans but violates the rules, has deviation of more than 300K.

- “Rio Rancho” (Richard Mason)
  
  Just Rio Rancho, wants all in Congressional district, question of intent re state districts, any community greater than state districts will have to be split.

- “International district” (Kathleen Burke)
  
  Attempts to unify area around Central Avenue, split now between two districts.

- Chair Chávez asked if Committee Members had any other comments on this specific section and with none heard, moved to the next agenda item.

6. COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION AND DIRECTIONS TO RESEARCH & POLLING REGARDING CONGRESSIONAL PLANS.

- “House Congressional Districts” (Dean)
  
  N-S split of state combines diverse communities of interest in the same Congressional district.

COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION

- Committee Member Saucedo provided comments concerning radical versus moderate redistricting change.
  - Mr. Sanderoff responded that 1991 was seen as the standard for status quo because 1991 was the last time the New Mexico legislature and government agreed on the redistricting plan.

- Committee Member Curtis commented that public needs to say indicate whether they want radical change.

- Committee Member Rhatigan said that CRC should see what public wants as the CRC travels around the state.

- Chair Chávez said that he wants to encourage public to contribute maps.
  - Mr. Sanderoff said each Congressional district has had growth but not radical growth.
Committee Member Joaquin Sanchez noted that he does not want to be risk averse, but rather give people the opportunity to decide. He referenced events taking place in the country and mentioned the meaning of “radical” is “to the roots.”

Committee Member Cangioliosi inquired about excess population?
  o Mr. Sanderoff responded, with slight growth not as likely as ten years ago, it is also necessary that some districts will shrink and that this will cause a ripple effect as surrounding districts are reshaped.

Chair Chávez asked, if Mr. Sanderoff can draw a map with all communities of interest overlayed, Mr. Sanderoff responded, in the affirmative.

Committee Member Curtis asked about control for effect of large non-voting populations such as prisons?
  o Mr. Sanderoff described the ways in which non-voting persons are counted and explained that this has a more pronounced effect on smaller districts for local offices.

Committee Member Rhatigan noted his agreement with Committee Member Curtis on the need for overwhelming public consensus around on any instance of radical change to a district plan.

Chair Chávez said he does not want to discourage people from submitting maps and comments, even if radical.

Chair Chávez asked if Committee Members had any other comments on Congressional Districts, and with none heard, moved to the next agenda item.

7. COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION AND DIRECTIONS TO RESEARCH & POLLING REGARDING STATE SENATE PLANS.

Chair Chávez asked if Committee Members had any comments on state senate districts.

Chair Chávez raised the issue of the effect redistricting on incumbents and the Committee members discussed perspectives related to drawing maps with the foreknowledge of where incumbents reside.

Committee Member Rhatigan said he recommends a process of drawing district maps without knowledge of where incumbents reside, then adding in that information after district plans are drawn according to public feedback and other legal requirements, and simply adjusting for incumbency where possible as a secondary consideration, subordinate to the primary requirements of redistricting.

Committee Member Joaquin Sanchez noted his agreement with Committee Member Rhatigan’s proposed process for drawing district plans with respect to incumbent residency.
• Mr. Sanderoff stated that R&P will need directions from CRC.

• Chair Chávez brought a motion for R&P to provide relevant population data to the CRC, excluding voter performance information, but including compactness reporting, statistics on each district’s deviation from the ideal population level, and the addresses of incumbents along with the boundaries of their respective districts, for each district to be redistricted. and criteria they will use when developing district plans. Committee Member Curtis seconded the motion as stated above. Hearing no discussion Chair Chávez conducted a roll-call vote. All Committee Members voted in the affirmative, and the motion was approved unanimously. [Specific directions for R&P submitted subsequent to the meeting and attached as Exhibit 1]

• Chair Chávez asked if Committee Members had any other comments on this specific section and with none heard, moved to the next agenda item.

8. COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION AND DIRECTION TO RESEARCH AND POLLING REGARDING STATE HOUSE PLANS.

• Mr. Sanderoff displayed the map of state house districts and discussed the boundaries and towns included.

• Chair Chávez opened for discussion.

• James Povijua, who works with the All-Pueblo Council’s redistricting group, offered to help connect the CRC with the Mescalero Apache nation to plan a meeting.
  o Chair Chávez requested that he contact Lilly Irvin-Vitella, the CRC’s Community Liaison.

• No other public comments were offered on this section.

• Committee Member Curtis asked about sequence of house evaluation of previous plans.

• Mr. Sanderoff discussed how judges decided with reference to Roswell.

9. COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION AND DIRECTIONS TO RESEARCH & POLLING FOR THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION (“PEC”) PLANS.

• Committee Member Rhatigan noted that school districts were not currently in the Districtr tool.

• Mr. Sanderoff said the issue is dividing state into ten districts, because each district has several hundred-thousand people per district.
• Committee Member J. Sanchez question about whether charters could be granted by either school districts or the PEC.

• Chair Chávez opened for public comments.
  
  o Amber Carillo inquired about whether the school boards or the PEC were the decision-making bodies for how school districts are drawn and how those decisions impact the Pueblo communities’ capacity to move in and out of school districts.
  
  o Mr. Sanderoff explained that the PEC does not make those decisions, but rather the legislature does.

  o Cedric Page noted that data collected on prison populations are going to vary widely because of the diversity of authorities who are responsible for tracking. Additionally, Mr. Page requested the CRC consider utilizing chapter house boundaries rather than precinct boundaries, particularly where redistricting around tribal lands.

  o Mr. Sanderoff explained how the Navajo Nation utilizes chapter houses as body of government and that precinct boundaries can be conformed to chapter house boundaries, noting that the Redistricting Act requires using precincts as the building blocks for districts and that there is a legal question on whether this conformity is consistent with the Voting Rights Act.

  o Committee Member Curtis clarified Mr. Sanderoff’s statement explaining that if precincts and chapters are not the same then CRC should not consider them for the sake of compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

  o No other public comments were offered.

10. Chair Chávez sought a motion to adjourn. Committee Member Curtis moved to adjourn; Committee Member M. Sanchez seconded. Hearing no discussion Chair Chávez conducted a roll call vote. All Committee Members voted in the affirmative, and the motion was approved unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 7:01 p.m.
EXHIBIT 1

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<th>Evaluation Criteria (Submitted by Chair Hon. Edward Chávez)</th>
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<td>For each map we consider will you please prepare the following evaluation tables: District Profile, that will include the District Number, the Total population included in each district, the population deviation from ideal, Total Adult Native American both as a numerical expression and percentage of population in the district, Total Adult Hispanic, both as a numerical expression and percentage in the district, the same for Adult Non-Hispanic—includes White, Native American, Black, Asian, Other races—again as a numerical expression and percentage in the district, with the totals for State. I presume that by Adult we mean voting age. Do not include in the district profile or elsewhere a performance measure or a breakdown of registered voters consistent with the prohibition in 8(C)(1). Core retention- Section 8(A)(10) allows the CRC when feasible to preserve the core of existing districts. Compactness Section 8((A)(8) requires districts to be composed of contiguous precincts and shall be reasonably compact. Report if precincts are not contiguous, and provide a measure of compactness, using the Reock (average) and Polsby-Popper measurements. You may include other compactness measurements if you’d like. Boundary Splits Section 8(A)(9) requires us to take into consideration political and geographic boundaries, including the boundaries of Indian nations, tribes and pueblos. Identify the boundaries that are split. Incumbent Pairings—Section 8(C)(2) allows the CRC to consider the voting address of candidates or incumbents to avoid the pairing of incumbents unless necessary to conform to other redistricting principles. Identify those districts that pair incumbents D against D, R against R, and D against R.</td>
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[SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY COMMITTEE]
CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL
The meeting was called to order by Chair Chávez. The roll was called; the following Committee Members were present:

- HON. EDWARD L. CHÁVEZ, CHAIR
- RYAN CANGIOLOSI, MEMBER
- LISA CURTIS, MEMBER
- ROBERT RHATIGAN, MEMBER
- JOAQUIN SANCHEZ, MEMBER
- MICHAEL SANCHEZ, MEMBER
- CHRISTOPHER SAUCEDO, MEMBER

Justice Chávez briefly reviewed the creation of the CRC. The chair and members briefly presented biographies and appointments.

1. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
Chair Chávez sought a motion to approve the agenda. Committee Member Curtis moved to approve the agenda; Committee Member Saucedo seconded. Hearing no discussion, Chair Chávez conducted a vote. All Committee Members voted in the affirmative, and the agenda was approved unanimously.

2. OPENING REMARKS ON CRC’S WORK AND MISSION
Chair Chávez made comments on the Committee’s work and direction.

3. REDISTRICTING 101
Mr. Brian Sanderoff, of Research & Polling (“R&P), gave a brief presentation on redistricting in New Mexico. See Attachment 1.

4. PUBLIC INPUT ON REDISTRICTING AND DISTRICT MAPS
Chair Chávez invited comments from the public. The following members of the public offered comment:

1. Keegan King, Co-chair of the All-Indian Pueblo Council Redistricting Committee, questions for Mr Sanderoff and the CRC:
   - Q 1- How do you identify packing?
   - A-1- Case by case.
   - Q 2- What is the range for people of color?
   - A-2- 62% to 65+% but not over 80%, it varies across the 6 State House Districts and 3 Senate Districts

- Gary Martinez, ran for State House, concerned about gerrymandering and the 29,000 voters on the other side of the Mountain in District 40. Concerned about Raton being left out. Doesn’t believe representation in San Miguel and Mora is what it needs to be in the House and sees different economic needs and conditions and different ranching and farming practices as well as water sources. Pulling more voters Clayton and Raton makes more sense.

- Paula Garcia, Resident of Mora who is a farmer, rancher, and Executive Director of NM Acequia Association, (NMAA), has served as a County Commissioner, and ran for the State House of Representatives. Ms. Garcia notes that the NMAA will be working to develop and submit mapping recommendations using the on-line public input portal. She expressed concerned about the composition of House District 40 and how it does not sufficiently acknowledge community of interest. His has concerning implications for voices to be heard in public policy and capital outlay efforts. People on the Eastern side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains are rural, land-based people, who share language and cultural foundations. Many are land grant families and communities as well as acequia communities. She also explained common challenges with aging infrastructure and being part of Rural Domestic Water Associations. Agriculture is a significant part of the economy in the district--$18 M industry in Rio Arriba and $12M in Mora annually. Ms. Garcia pointed on the map to other options that would be better configurations and more respectful of the communities of interest she identified. For example, there is more in common with Guadalupe County socially, culturally, and economically. She also noted that maintaining a northern US Congressional District is in keeping with an acknowledgement of the cultural and ethnic interests of Hispanics and other land-based people as well as the decades of relationship building within the northern CD to work collaboratively to influence federal public policy in a way that represents Norther NM interests. Don’t dilute Hispanic Voting.

- Member Curtis recommended that Ms. Garcia and those she is working with on mapping address in their comments how their recommended changes might impact neighboring districts. Ms. Garcia thanked member Curtis for the suggestion.

- Member Sanchez acknowledged the position of trust that Ms. Garcia has established over her career for her honesty and integrity.
• John Lawrence, Santa Fe resident, worked in the US Congress for 35 years, served as Chief of Staff to the Speaker of the House. When it comes to US Congressional seats it’s important NOT to make radical changes. It would be extremely disruptive to communities of interest and make it even harder for US Representatives to serve their entire district and have capacity for field offices, town halls, and constituent services. This is an equity issue. Without compelling demographic shifts, a significant change is problematic. The House of Representatives is the only place in Federal Government where minority voices are really heard.

• Martin Leger, is from San Miguel County. He has a background as the executive director of the San Miguel Chamber, worked in the State Film Office, was part of the advertising team in the NM Tourism Department that developed NM True. Mr. Leger acknowledged that NM is a diverse state geographically and culturally. He encouraged the CRC to preserve the US Congressional districts because of the cultural bonds and deep respect that exist within the district. He identified Las Vegas as a microcosm of the state with Hispanics, Anglos, and Native Americans. He discussed out-migration from Las Vegas to Rio Rancho and Albuquerque and suggested that part of the solution to district 40 would be adding Tucumcari and Raton to a district with Las Vegas. He also commented on District 70 that goes to Torrance County and leaves out some of San Miguel Roseada and Pecos. He suggested that of the 3rd US Congressional District needs population it might pull from Rio Rancho.

  • Mr. Sanderoff discussed the historical tradeoffs about population shifts in rural NM and how that has contributed to larger districts to make up population to compose a full district.

• Patricia Gallegos lives in Ribera New Mexico and her family is from Villanueva. Her family left to CO and returned home to NM. She has worked with the Department of Health, Behavioral Health Services, and CYFD as a licensed social worker. Her daughter lives in Cedar Crest and is also a licensed social worker. She talked about family always rerunning home to family, neighbors, and friends and the resilience that comes from knowing and taking care of each other. From economic development, and community re-entry programs, maintaining communities of interest allows people pull together to solve problems and develop resources to care for one another. She finalized her comments with a reminder about the importance of minority rights, the needs of Hispanics and Latinas/os, the values of working with neighbors, friends, and relatives, supporting the grassroots, and the value of farming and acequias.

  • Mr. Sanderoff’s response: discussed status quo concept, does not mean CRC cannot take into account other principles.

• Anita Gonzales is the Deputy Director of the MESA Program, is a Commissioner on the local acequia, and has run for the State House of Representatives. She made comments in reference to House District 70 which is compact does not adequately address communities of interest and described that those in Torrence County may not have fair representation in this current district boundary. In terms of common geography and
culture, Mora and San Miguel have more in common with each other than Torrence County. They also share agricultural practices and similar economic issues. Recommends keeping San Miguel intact. Also, recommended a more compact configuration bases on communities of interest related to the Public Education Commission.

- Member Saucedo asked, If District 47 is moved up to 70, what would the impact be on District 63.
- Mr. Sanderoff discussed how District 63 is a protected district.

- Barbara Perea-Casey expressed concerns about the configuration of districts 70 and 58. Re: District 58- House of Representatives for district 58 for 12 years which included Chávez, Eddy, and a piece of Carlsbad. For many years the district had been racially gerrymandered where it was not possible for a Hispanic to be elected. She was the first Hispanic woman to serve in a district where the population was 64% Hispanic. She remains concerned about racial gerrymandering because Hispanics, African Americans, and Native Americans are underrepresented. Re: District 70- Running for the House was a whole new world in the Torrance County part of the district and it’s important to make sure that people are represented.

- Eli Cuna brought forward interests of New Americans and discussed the significant population of Latinos and Hispanics that are deeply rooted in New Mexico including people who have recently established citizenship. She suggested that this is the time for bold change because in 20 years NM has changed. A slight change will not keep pace with who we are today and who we are becoming as a state. Consideration of migrants and field workers who play an important role in our communities should be considered. The CRC has an opportunity to look outside of the status quo and create a majority Hispanic voting age district. She also suggested that the CRC needs to provide interpretation at all meetings to reduce barriers to participation and welcome everyone into the process. It’s hard to mobilize people without interpreters.

- Chairmen Chávez acknowledged Ms. Cuna’s concerns about interpretation and expressed a commitment to work on securing interpreters.
- Member Saucedo asked is there a concept of communities of interest in SF, for example?
- Ms. Cuna noted, there is a growing population of young people who are immigrants, Hispanic, and Latino throughout New Mexico, not just one particular community.
- Member Saucedo talked about the importance of reaching out to Mr. Sanchez from Sanchez v King to see if he can present to the CRC In Roswell.

- Ms. Garcia asked Mr Sanderoff how a community/district establishes protected status.
  - Mr. Sanderoff explained a brief history of District 63.

- Gilbert Quintana joined via zoom and is a resident of Mora County. He’s seen many redistricting plans and has voted for many years. He sees the current districts of CD 3 as favorable to all major political and cultural groups and ethnic backgrounds. Nortenos
want the configuration to stay as is. The Senate District with Senator Campos has been good in terms of economic and social issues. NE NM with Colfax, Mora, Harding and part of Guadalupe should be kept intact because there is more in common in terms of water, land, and forest services and drought, ranching, farming, and acequias. House District 40 and 70 haven’t always been this way and aren’t as representative of the eastern side of the Sangre de Cristos.

Chair Chávez asked if there were other questions, none were heard. Chair asked for a ten minute recess, Members assented. The Committee recessed, and resumed at 5:37 p.m. Chair Chávez then requested additional public comments.

- Gilbert Quintana, resident of Mora County, house and senate districts, does truly represent me as it is, northern New Mexico call each other Nortenos, no need for redistricting, diverse backgrounds, also includes mountains, and eastern (check with recording). communities, district 40, but Rio Arriba can outweigh those on east
  - Mr. Sanderoff explained shift to Rio Rancho because of population increase there.

5. COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION AND DIRECTIONS TO RESEARCH & POLLING REGARDING CONGRESSIONAL PLANS.
The Committee reviewed submissions on the Districtr portal relating to congressional plans.

6. COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION AND DIRECTIONS TO RESEARCH & POLLING REGARDING STATE SENATE PLANS.
The Committee reviewed submissions on the Districtr portal relating to state senate plans.

7. COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION AND DIRECTIONS TO RESEARCH & POLLING REGARDING STATE HOUSE PLANS.
The Committee reviewed submissions on the Districtr portal relating to state house plans.

8. COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSION AND DIRECTIONS TO RESEARCH & POLLING FOR THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION (“PEC”) PLANS.
The Committee did not review any submissions on the Districtr portal relating to PEC plans, because none were submitted.

9. ADJOURNMENT.
Chair Chávez sought a motion to adjourn. Committee Member Cangiolosi moved to adjourn; Committee Member Michael Sanchez seconded. Hearing no discussion Chair Chávez conducted a vote. All Committee Members voted in the affirmative, and the motion was approved unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

[SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY COMMITTEE]
NEW MEXICO
CITIZEN REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
SANTA FE, NM
AUGUST 2, 2021
PRINCIPLES OF REDISTRICTING

EQUAL POPULATION
MINORITY VOTING RIGHTS
CONTIGUITY
COMPACTNESS
COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST
WHO GETS COUNTED?

EVERYONE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

- ADULTS
- CHILDREN
- CITIZENS
- COLLEGE STUDENTS IN DORMS
- PRISONERS
- NON-CITIZENS
  - UNDOCUMENTED AND DOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS
  - FOREIGN STUDENTS

WHERE ARE PEOPLE COUNTED?

AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY LIVE AND SLEEP MOST OF THE TIME
Constitutional Mandate to Create Districts Utilizing Equal Population

Baker v. Carr, 1962
Gray v. Sanders, 1963
Reynolds v. Sims, 1964
Wesberry v. Sanders, 1964

“One Person, One Vote”
Equal Population = Equal Representation
2020 New Mexico Population

2020 Census: 2,117,522
Change (2010 to 2020): 58,343
% Change: 2.8%
NEW MEXICO POPULATION CHANGE

1990-2000 20.1%
2000-2010 13.2%
2010-2020 2.8%
NEW MEXICO POPULATION 1910-2020

2,117,522
### NM Counties Population Change 2000 to 2010 and 2010 to 2020 (est.)

**Counties that have experienced population increase**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County (Largest City)</th>
<th>2010 Population</th>
<th>2020 Population Estimate</th>
<th>Population Change (est.) 2010-2020</th>
<th>% Population Change 2000 - 2010</th>
<th>% Population Change (est.) 2010 - 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sandoval County (Rio Rancho)</td>
<td>131,561</td>
<td>148,904</td>
<td>17,343</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lea County (Hobbs)</td>
<td>64,727</td>
<td>71,830</td>
<td>7,103</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy County (Carlsbad)</td>
<td>53,829</td>
<td>58,418</td>
<td>4,589</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Alamos County (Los Alamos)</td>
<td>17,950</td>
<td>19,462</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>-2.1%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otero County (Alamogordo)</td>
<td>63,797</td>
<td>67,967</td>
<td>4,170</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doña Ana County (Las Cruces)</td>
<td>209,233</td>
<td>221,262</td>
<td>12,029</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Fe County (Santa Fe)</td>
<td>144,170</td>
<td>151,946</td>
<td>7,776</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernalillo County (Albuquerque)</td>
<td>662,564</td>
<td>681,666</td>
<td>19,102</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valencia County (Los Lunas)</td>
<td>76,569</td>
<td>77,574</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curry County (Clovis)</td>
<td>48,376</td>
<td>48,793</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NM Counties Population Change 2000 to 2010 and 2010 to 2020 (Est.) (Cont.)

#### Counties that have experienced population decline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County (Largest City)</th>
<th>2010 Population</th>
<th>2020 Population Estimate</th>
<th>Population Change (est.) 2010-2020</th>
<th>% Population Change 2000 - 2010</th>
<th>% Population Change (est.) 2010 - 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McKinley County (Gallup)</td>
<td>71,492</td>
<td>70,824</td>
<td>-668</td>
<td>-4.4%</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taos County (Taos)</td>
<td>32,937</td>
<td>32,593</td>
<td>-344</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaves County (Roswell)</td>
<td>65,645</td>
<td>64,711</td>
<td>-934</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln County (Ruidoso)</td>
<td>20,497</td>
<td>19,939</td>
<td>-558</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catron County (Reserve)</td>
<td>3,725</td>
<td>3,623</td>
<td>-102</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibola County (Grants)</td>
<td>27,213</td>
<td>26,354</td>
<td>-859</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Arriba County (Española)</td>
<td>40,246</td>
<td>38,521</td>
<td>-1,725</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luna County (Deming)</td>
<td>25,095</td>
<td>23,905</td>
<td>-1,190</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>-4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan County (Farmington)</td>
<td>130,044</td>
<td>123,312</td>
<td>-6,732</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>-5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrance County (Moriarty)</td>
<td>16,383</td>
<td>15,486</td>
<td>-897</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
<td>-5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socorro County (Socorro)</td>
<td>17,866</td>
<td>16,541</td>
<td>-1,325</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
<td>-7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt County (Portales)</td>
<td>19,846</td>
<td>18,350</td>
<td>-1,496</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>-7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Miguel County (Las Vegas)</td>
<td>29,393</td>
<td>27,144</td>
<td>-2,249</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>-7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harding County (Roy)</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>-57</td>
<td>-14.2%</td>
<td>-8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mora County (Wagon Mound)</td>
<td>4,881</td>
<td>4,478</td>
<td>-403</td>
<td>-5.8%</td>
<td>-8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County (Silver City)</td>
<td>29,514</td>
<td>27,007</td>
<td>-2,507</td>
<td>-4.8%</td>
<td>-8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadalupe County (Santa Rosa)</td>
<td>4,687</td>
<td>4,275</td>
<td>-412</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>-8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quay County (Tucumcari)</td>
<td>9,041</td>
<td>8,197</td>
<td>-844</td>
<td>-11.0%</td>
<td>-9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra County (T or C)</td>
<td>11,988</td>
<td>10,867</td>
<td>-1,121</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>-9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union County (Clayton)</td>
<td>4,549</td>
<td>4,026</td>
<td>-523</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>-11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colfax County (Raton)</td>
<td>13,750</td>
<td>11,927</td>
<td>-1,823</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
<td>-13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidalgo County (Lordsburg)</td>
<td>4,894</td>
<td>4,106</td>
<td>-788</td>
<td>-17.5%</td>
<td>-16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Baca County (Fort Sumner)</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>-349</td>
<td>-9.7%</td>
<td>-17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW MEXICO**  
2,059,179 2,106,319 47,140 13.2% 2.3%
GROWTH BY REGION
2010 TO 2020 (EST.)

New Mexico: 2.3% (2020 estimate)
## Ideal District Population

**Ideal District Population =**

\[
\text{Total State Population} / \# \text{ of Districts}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governmental Entity</th>
<th># of Districts</th>
<th>Ideal Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NM Congressional Districts</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>705,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Senate Districts</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State House Districts</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Education Commission</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>211,752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2020 New Mexico Population: 2,117,522
ALLOWABLE DEVIATION FROM
THE IDEAL POPULATION

NM CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

AS EQUAL AS “PRACTICABLE”

GOAL: ZERO DEVIATION
(UNLESS THAT DEVIATION IS JUSTIFIED BY LEGITIMATE STATE OBJECTIVES)

NM STATE HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS

MUST BE “SUBSTANTIALLY EQUAL”

NO MORE THAN 10% TOTAL POPULATION DEVIATION BETWEEN
SMALLEST AND LARGEST DISTRICT
MINORITY VOTING STRENGTH

DILUTION OF MINORITY VOTING STRENGTH

• **DO NOT DILUTE VOTING STRENGTH OF ETHNIC/LANGUAGE MINORITY GROUPS (VOTING RIGHTS ACT, SECTION 2):**
  • Native Americans
  • Hispanics
  • African Americans
  • Asian Americans

• **GIVE THE MINORITY POPULATION AN OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT A CANDIDATE OF THEIR CHOICE**

• **THREE CRITERIA THAT NEED TO BE MET TO REQUIRE SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICTS UNDER FEDERAL CASE LAW (THORNBURG V. GINGLES, 478 U.S. 30 [1986])**
  • Minority population is compact and large enough to constitute a majority in a single-member district
  • Minority population is politically cohesive
  • Bloc voting by White population
MUST MEET ALL THREE CRITERIA AND ESTABLISH, BY A TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT POLITICAL PROCESSES ARE NOT EQUALLY OPEN TO MINORITIES IN THAT MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS HAVE LESS OPPORTUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE AND ELECT REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR CHOOSING. HISTORICAL DATA IS OFTEN USED TO ESTABLISH THIS.

RACIAL GERRYMANDER

DO NOT CREATE DISTRICTS IN WHICH RACE IS THE PREDOMINANT CRITERION IN SUBORDINATION OF TRADITIONAL DISTRICTING PRINCIPLES (SHAW v. RENO, 509 U.S. 630 (1993))
MINORITY VOTING STRENGTH (cont.)

RACIAL GERRYMANDER (cont.)

PACKING

Concentrate as much of a minority group into as few districts as possible to minimize the number of districts in which the minority could elect a candidate of their choice

Avoid Packing

CRACKING

Split up a minority into as many districts as possible to minimize influence in any given district

Avoid Cracking
CONTIGUITY

- **No islands of territory**
- **One distinct part, not two or more**
- **Contiguous:**
  - Not Contiguous:
DIFFERENT WAYS TO MEASURE COMPACTNESS

NONE ARE PERFECT

REFERS TO SHAPE, NOT GEOGRAPHIC SIZE

COULD HAVE A VERY LARGE DISTRICT IN AREA THAT IS COMPACT IN SHAPE

COMPACT

NM – 3RD CD 1991

NOT COMPACT

TX – 18TH CD 1991
TRADITIONAL DISTRICTING PRINCIPLES
(CRC Rules)

CRC Districts Shall be:
Reasonably compact
Contiguous, single member districts
Attempt to preserve communities of interest

Take into Consideration:
Geographic and political boundaries
Including political subdivisions, and Indian nations, tribes, and pueblos
Be composed of entire precincts and may split them only if necessary to comply with Voting Rights Act.

CRC Districts May:
Preserve the core of existing districts (subordinate to the above).
TRADITIONAL DISTRICTING PRINCIPLES
(CRC RULES) cont.

CRC DISTRICTS SHALL NOT:

USE PARTISAN ELECTION DATA OR VOTER REGISTRATION DATA IN DESIGNING PLANS, EXCEPT TO ENSURE THAT A PLAN COMPLIES WITH FEDERAL LAW (i.e. VOTING RIGHTS ACT).

CONSIDER THE VOTING ADDRESS OF INCUMBENTS EXCEPT TO AVOID PAIRING THEM, UNLESS OTHER DISTRICTING PRINCIPLES DO NOT NECESSITATE THE PAIRING.
EXAMPLE OF COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST
COMPLETELY CONTAINED IN HOUSE DISTRICT 53
CHAPARRAL
CONTAINED IN BOTH SENATE DISTRICTS 31/34