May 30, 2019

The Honorable Jesse M. Furman
United States District Court for the Southern District of New York
40 Centre Street, Room 2202
New York, NY 10007

RE: NYIC Plaintiffs' motion for an order to show cause in *State of New York, et al. v. U.S. Dep't of Commerce, et al.*, 18-CV-2921 (JMF)

Dear Judge Furman:

Pursuant to Rule 3(A) of this Court's Individual Rules and Practices, NYIC Plaintiffs request an order to show cause whether sanctions or other appropriate relief are warranted in light of new evidence that contradicts sworn testimony of Secretary Ross's expert advisor A. Mark Neuman and senior DOJ official John Gore, as well as other representations by Defendants to this Court, on the central issues in this case. The new evidence, concealed by Defendants here, strongly underscores the pretextual basis for Defendants' decision to add a citizenship question to the 2020 Decennial Census. Although the appeal of this Court's judgment is pending, this Court retains jurisdiction over "collateral matters related to the case," such as "sanctions" and "contempt-related matters." *Aviv v. Brainard*, 2018 WL 5668623, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 1, 2018).

The new evidence reveals that Dr. Thomas Hofeller, the longtime Republican redistricting specialist, played a significant role in orchestrating the addition of the citizenship question to the 2020 Decennial Census in order to create a structural electoral advantage for, in his own words, "Republicans and Non-Hispanic Whites," and that Defendants obscured his role through affirmative misrepresentations. Specifically, new evidence shows that: (1) Dr. Hofeller concluded in a 2015 study that adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census "would clearly be a disadvantage to the Democrats" and "advantageous to Republicans and Non-Hispanic Whites" in redistricting; (2) in August 2017, Dr. Hofeller helped ghostwrite a draft DOJ letter to Commerce requesting a citizenship question and providing the Voting Rights Act enforcement rationale for doing so; (3) Neuman gave this ghostwritten draft DOJ letter to Gore in October 2017; and (4) the letter that DOJ eventually sent to Commerce in December 2017 adopted the same VRA rationale and bears striking similarities to Dr. Hofeller's 2015 study stating that a citizenship question on the Census was essential to advantaging Republicans and white voters.

Based on this new evidence, it appears that both Neuman and Gore falsely testified about the genesis of DOJ's request to Commerce in ways that obscured the pretextual character of the request. Neuman falsely testified that [redacted] Gore repeatedly testified that he prepared the initial draft of the DOJ letter, failing to disclose that Neuman gave him a draft of the DOJ letter in October 2017. Both Neuman and Gore concealed Dr. Hofeller's role in crafting the October 2017 draft letter and the VRA enforcement rationale it advanced.

1. Mark Neuman, whom Defendants characterized as Ross's "trusted" "expert adviser" on census matters, ECF 451, admitted that Dr. Hofeller was the "first person" who suggested adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census to the transition. Ex. B at 51:15-16. According to Neuman, Dr. Hofeller advised that adding the question would "maximize[]" representation for

the "Latino community." *Id.* at 142:3-18, *see id.* at 56:15-20. But new evidence obtained in discovery in a state court lawsuit, *Common Cause v. Lewis*, No. 18-CVS-14001 (N.C. Super.), shows that Dr. Hofeller instead knew that adding a citizenship question would have exactly the *opposite* effect—it would *disadvantage* Latinos and benefit "Non-Hispanic Whites."

In August 2015, Dr. Hofeller was commissioned by the "principal" of the Washington Free Beacon, a conservative website, to study the "practicality" and "political and demographic effects" of using citizen voting age population ("CVAP") in lieu of total population ("TPOP") to achieve equal population in redistricting. Exs. C, D. Dr. Hofeller wrote that use of CVAP in redistricting was infeasible "[w]ithout a question on citizenship being included on the 2020 Decennial Census questionnaire." Ex. D at 8. He explained that "[e]ven if a majority on the U.S. Supreme Court was sympathetic to the use of CVAP" in "redistricting or reapportionment," the Court was unlikely to permit such usage based on citizenship data from the ACS, and would instead require "an actual full enumeration" on the 2020 Decennial Census. *Id.* at 3.

Dr. Hofeller also advised that *if* a citizenship question were added to the 2020 Census to facilitate use of CVAP in redistricting, the results "***would be advantageous to Republicans and Non-Hispanic Whites***," "***would clearly be a disadvantage for the Democrats***," and would "***provoke a high degree of resistance from Democrats and the major minority groups in the nation***." *Id.* at 7, 9 (emphases added). Using the Texas State House of Representatives as a case study, Dr. Hofeller detailed how a switch from TPOP to CVAP would cause districts with large Latino populations and/or Democratic incumbents to disproportionately lose population, with the largest effects in South Texas, El Paso, and the Rio Grande Valley. *Id.* at 6-8, Tables 4-8. Hence, Dr. Hofeller wrote, a switch to CVAP would reduce the number of districts in these regions and enable Republican mapmakers to pack more Democrats and Latinos into each remaining district. Dr. Hofeller explained: "***Democratic districts could geographically expand to absorb additional high Democrat precincts from adjacent Republican districts, strengthening the adjoining GOP districts***." *Id.* at 8 (emphasis added). This strategy could be employed to particularly great effect in heavily Latino areas, because "considerable population would have to be added to a majority of the Latino districts to bring their populations up to acceptable levels." *Id.* at 6.

2. Neuman testified at deposition that [redacted] and he denied that [redacted] Ex. B at 114:15-21, 273:10-21. Neuman also testified that he did not rely on Dr. Hofeller for "expertise on the Voting Rights Act," and that Dr. Hofeller "did not appear to me to be an adviser to the ... administration at all." *Id.* at 136:9-10, 143:25-144:6. When asked about the "substance" of his conversations with Dr. Hofeller "about the citizenship question" in 2017, he testified that Dr. Hofeller just said, "Mark, you need to make sure that we take a good census, that the administration doesn't skimp on the budget." *Id.* at 138:3-15. Gore, meanwhile, testified that he "drafted the initial draft of the letter to request the citizenship question sometime around the end of October or early November of 2017," and he did not name Neuman or Dr. Hofeller as people who provided "input" on the initial draft. Ex. E at 150:9-151:20; *see id.* at 127:12-17, 343:19-21. All of this testimony appears to be misleading or false.

In a congressional interview *after* the final judgment in this case, Gore disclosed for the first time that, in or around October 2017, Neuman gave Gore "a draft letter that would request reinstatement of the citizenship question on the census questionnaire" (the "Neuman DOJ Letter"). Ex. F at 2-4. Gore said that Neuman gave him this draft letter, which is framed as a

request from DOJ to Commerce, after Commerce General Counsel Peter Davidson asked Neuman and Gore to meet. *Id.* While Neuman produced this draft letter in discovery here, Ex. G, neither Neuman nor Gore disclosed that Neuman gave this draft to Gore; Neuman testified that [redacted]. Ex. B at 123:20-124:24, 273:10-21.

Nor did Neuman or Gore disclose that Dr. Hofeller ghostwrote a substantial part of the Neuman DOJ Letter setting forth the VRA rationale. *Cf.* Ex. B at 143:25-144:6. Dr. Hofeller's files produced in discovery in the North Carolina case include a Word document containing a paragraph that sets forth the purported VRA enforcement rationale for adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census. Ex. H. That paragraph was incorporated *verbatim* in the Neuman DOJ Letter that Neuman then delivered to Gore. *Compare* Ex. G, *with* Ex. H. Metadata from the Word file indicates that Dr. Hofeller created this file on August 30, 2017. Thus, we now know that there is a direct line from Dr. Hofeller's advice that adding a citizenship question would advantage Republicans and non-Hispanic whites to the ultimate DOJ letter and its VRA rationale on which Secretary Ross relied: When Commerce officials began scrambling to develop a VRA rationale in August 2017, Dr. Hofeller helped craft the rationale, which was adopted wholesale in the Neuman DOJ Letter. Neuman then gave that draft letter to Gore in October 2017 after Commerce's General Counsel asked them to meet, and Gore ultimately sent his version of the DOJ letter, also incorporating Hofeller's VRA rationale, back to Commerce in December 2017.

3. Gore's testimony that he initially drafted the DOJ letter to Commerce requesting the citizenship question was materially misleading given that the December 2017 DOJ letter was adapted from the Neuman DOJ Letter, including, in particular, Dr. Hofeller's VRA rationale.

But there is more. The content, language, and structure of DOJ's December 2017 letter bears striking similarities to Dr. Hofeller's *2015 study* on the feasibility and impact of using CVAP in redistricting. The two documents contain similar descriptions of the history of a citizenship question on the census and the ACS, and they make the exact same arguments that (a) the "5-year rolling sample" of the ACS does not align in "time" with decennial census data; (b) ACS data is inaccurate for small units of geography, and (c) the smallest unit of geography on the ACS is Census Block Groups, which are larger than the "fundamental" or "basic" "building blocks" for a redistricting plan and therefore "require" jurisdictions to "compute" or "perform" estimates to impute the CVAP of legislative districts. The two documents present these substantially similar descriptions and arguments in the exact same order. The chart attached as Exhibit I shows the similarities in the content, language, and structure of the two documents.

The new evidence demonstrates a direct through-line from Dr. Hofeller's conclusion that adding a citizenship question would advantage Republican and non-Hispanic whites to DOJ's ultimate letter. The new evidence thus not only contradicts testimony in this case, but it shows that those who constructed the VRA rationale knew that adding a citizenship question would not benefit Latino voters, but rather would facilitate significantly reducing their political power.

Exhibit A hereto lists testimony and others representations that the new evidence contradicts. This new evidence merits sanctions or other appropriate relief. Plaintiffs are filing today a separate letter seeking permission to redact certain deposition testimony in this letter and an exhibit because Defendants asserted deliberative-process privilege over that testimony. Plaintiffs will move to lift these redactions because the public has a right to see this testimony.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for *NYIC* Plaintiffs, 18-CV-5025

EXHIBIT A

Exhibit A: Chart Comparing Prior Testimony or Representations With New Evidence

Prior Testimony or Representations	New Evidence
Neuman denied at deposition that [redacted] Ex. B at 273:10-21. He testified that [redacted] *Id.* [redacted] *Id.* at 123:20-124:7. Gore testified that he "drafted the initial draft of the letter to request the citizenship question sometime around the end of October or early November of 2017." Ex. E at 150:9-13; *see also id.* at 127:12-17, 343:19-21.	Gore recently told congressional investigators that Neuman gave him the Neuman DOJ Letter, which was framed as a request from DOJ to Commerce requesting the addition of the citizenship question, at their October 2017 meeting which was arranged by Commerce's General Counsel. Ex. F at 2-4.
Neuman testified that [redacted] Ex. B at 114:15-21.	Neuman gave Gore the Neuman DOJ Letter in October 2017. Ex. F at 2-4.
When asked about the "substance" of his conversations with Dr. Hofeller "about the citizenship question" after January 2017, Neuman testified that Dr. Hofeller said, "Mark, you need to make sure that we take a good census, that the administration doesn't skimp on the budget." Ex. B at 138:3-15.	Dr. Hofeller helped ghostwrite the Neuman DOJ Letter for Neuman in August 2017. Exs. G, H.
Neuman denied at deposition that "Mr. Hofeller was one of the people [Neuman] relied on for expertise on the Voting Rights Act." Ex. B at 143:25-144:6.	The paragraph of the Neuman DOJ Letter that Dr. Hofeller ghostwrote specifically concerns VRA enforcement. Exs. G, H.
Neuman testified that Dr. Hofeller "did not appear to me to be an adviser to the ... administration at all." Ex. B at 136:9-10.	Dr. Hofeller helped ghostwrite the Neuman DOJ Letter for Neuman in August 2017, which Neuman gave to Gore at a meeting arranged by the Commerce General Counsel. Exs. G, H, F.
Neuman testified that Dr. Hofeller told him that adding the citizenship question would "maximize[]" representation for the "Latino community." Ex. B at 142:3-18.	Dr. Hofeller concluded in his 2015 study that adding a citizenship question to facilitate the use of CVAP in redistricting would benefit "Non-Hispanic Whites" while significantly harming Latino voters. Ex. D at 6-9.

Defendants represented to this Court that "[t]he record does not indicate that Mr. Neuman provided any particularly significant consultations on the citizenship question … during his conversations with Commerce officials in 2017." ECF 346 at 2.	Neuman was the key conduit between Commerce and DOJ in the fall of 2017, including transmitting the Neuman DOJ Letter to Gore at the request of Commerce's General Counsel. Ex. F at 2-4.
Neuman testified that he did not know who authored the Neuman DOJ letter or who wrote the "first template." Ex. B at 280:8-15.	Dr. Hofeller helped ghostwrite the Neuman DOJ Letter, which Neuman gave to Gore in October 2017. Exs. F, G, H.
Defendants represented to this Court that there was a "low likelihood of AAG Gore's testimony resulting in any relevant evidence concerning Secretary Ross's decision or intent." ECF 90 at 1.	Defendants knew, but failed to disclose, that Gore met with Neuman in October 2017 at the request of Commerce's General Counsel, during which Neuman gave Gore the Neuman DOJ Letter. Ex. F at 2-4.

EXHIBIT B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

ROBYN KRAVITZ, et al.,	)	Civil Action No.
	)	8:18-cv-01041-GJH
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	Hon. George J. Hazel
vs.	)	
	)	
U.S DEPARTMENT OF	)	
COMMERCE, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	
	)	
LA UNION DEL PUEBLO	)	Civil Action No.
ENTERO; et al.,	)	8:18-cv-01570-GJH
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	Hon. George J. Hazel
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
WILBUR L. ROSS, sued in	)	
his official capacity as	)	
U.S. Secretary of	)	
Commerce, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF A. MARK NEUMAN
Taken on behalf of Plaintiffs
October 28, 2018
(Starting time of the deposition: 12:22 p.m.)

Veritext Legal Solutions
Mid-Atlantic Region
1250 Eye Street NW - Suite 350
Washington, D.C. 20005

you know.

A. I don't have -- I -- I never really sort of knew the total number of people who were on the Commerce transition. Because, again, there were people who showed up at meetings, and I didn't see very much, and there were other people that -- the core group of people, when we were writing a Commerce agency action plan, sitting around the table, David Bohigian, Willie Gaynor, David Rokeach.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Anyone else that you remember on the Commerce team, other than those three?

A. Loretta Green was sort of the -- you know, like coordinating -- coordinating appointments for Ray, you know, arranging when Ray would show up. Again, that -- that was really the core group of people on the agency action plan. And I wasn't always there. So like, you know, there -- there was a lot of time that I wasn't even in town.

Q. Who is Tom Hoffler?

A. Tom Hoffler was a person who was known in the redistricting community. He passed away in -- in August.

Q. Was he a member of the transition?

A. No, he was not.

Q. What was the context in which you talked to

him about the citizenship question during the transition?

A. He would have told me what views of members of Congress would have been on this issue.

Q. Did he reach out to you to have that conversation, or did you reach out to him?

A. I can't remember which it was, but, you know, I've known him for 25 years.

Q. How do you know him?

A. I knew him when he was working at the NRCC, and I knew him when he was working at the Department of Agriculture.

Q. Could you spell his last name for me?

A. It's H-O-F-F-L-E-R, I think. Thomas Hoffler.

Q. How many times did you talk to him about the citizenship question during the transition?

A. I don't know how many times.

Q. More than five? Less than five?

A. It certainly would be less than ten. It would -- probably less than five during the transition.

Q. Why were you talking to him about the views of members of Congress regarding the citizenship question?

A. The goal of the transition is not to sort of say, "This is what you should do. This is what you shouldn't do." The goal of the -- one of the most important things that Willie Gaynor and others wanted us to do is reach out to people who would be pushing different things related to Commerce and make sure that we had an understanding if someone was going to introduce legislation on NOAA, that we would have a forecast of likely proposals, likely interests, likely budgetary issues, likely priorities. So the incoming team would have a good sense of what Congress is likely to do.

Q. So if I understand you correctly, one of the things you were trying to accomplish on a transition is understand the views of members of Congress with regard to certain policy issues that were relevant to the Commerce Department and what the --

A. Correct.

Q. -- incoming team would have to deal with at the Commerce Department, correct?

A. So on NOAA, we would be interested. Well, people from Alaska are very interested in fisheries. The Magnuson Act. People from other states with installations are interested in the NOAA satellites, that this delegation is interested in the technology

issues or the intellectual property issues related to PTO, that there are budgetary issues that the Oversight Committee or the Appropriations Committee thinks that the Census Bureau is costing too much, or spending too much money. You'd want to have all of that, that forecast in there, and not prejudge what -- whether Congress was right or wrong about the issue.

But Congress is likely to introduce legislation affecting international -- affecting NAFTA and dispute resolutions. So you would want to have a forecast so you could give them a sense of what -- what issues they're going to face coming into the door.

Q. So you were speaking with Mr. Hoffler to understand the views of Congress with respect to a potential citizenship question on the decennial, because that was an issue that you anticipated the incoming Commerce team was going to be dealing with?

A. They needed to understand that this was one of the issues that people would raise with him.

Q. Who is the "they"? When you say, "they needed to understand that this was one of the issues" --

A. The incoming Commerce team needed to understand all the potential issues that would be

raised by members of Congress, especially those in oversight roles or committee chairmen. And so this was one of many, many issues that were identified.

Q. So you were speaking with Mr. Hoffler to -- to understand and identify issues related to the Commerce Department that members of Congress would likely be interested in; is that correct?

A. I was trying to make sure that if the new Commerce team were going on the Hill and meeting with people on the census, that they would understand issues that would be raised to them.

Q. And specifically the conversations with Mr. Hoffler were to understand what members of Congress might say or think about possibly adding a citizenship question to the 2020 decennial?

A. No, that would have been one --

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, form.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) I'm sorry, go ahead.

A. That would have been one of the issues. Remember, Tom Hoffler is also pretty important, because in the past Tom Hoffler was able to get members of Congress to support funding for the Bureau. Because he would say, we need to take a good census. Because, remember, people generally don't want to spend money on the census until we get on top of 2020.

Q. And you said Mr. Hoffler was a redistricting expert; is that right?

A. He was a point person on redistricting, yeah.

Q. A point person in what context?

A. He would talk to members of Congress about redistricting.

Q. From his perch at the NRCC?

A. He wasn't -- I'm not sure he was at the NRCC at the time. I'm not sure he was a -- he was certainly a person that was connected to that issue.

Q. Do you know when he was at the NRCC?

A. I would imagine that he was a consultant or something. Again, I don't know his status, but I know that he was connected to that.

Q. What other issues did you talk to Mr. Hoffler about during the transition, other than the citizenship question, redistricting issues and funding issues?

A. About the -- about the challenges that the census would face in 2020. Because again, we were going to the Internet to the online response. We were going to -- we're adopting new technology. And, you know, when I talk to people, stakeholders, I'm talking always about the challenges that we'll face in the

next census that we didn't face in the last one.

And those really have to do with the work force. They have to do with the technology that sometimes is successful, sometimes is unsuccessful. And what -- it's really important for the census to have a broad -- a broad range of stakeholders that all have skin in the game, that all feel like they're united around the idea of, you know, we may have political differences, but we all want to take a good census.

Q. What do you recall learning from Mr. Hoffler about the views of members of Congress regarding a potential citizenship question on the 2020 decennial?

A. Pretty much what I just explained to you.

Q. Maybe I didn't understand. I'm trying to understand what were the views that members of Congress held that he conveyed to you?

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection. It call -- form. It calls for speculation.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) You -- you can answer. They will object from time to time. Unless they tell you not to answer, you can answer.

MR. FELDMAN: The only comment I would have, if you know in the conversations that he specifically represented something from his knowledge of Congress'

view.

A. I -- I -- I don't recall specifics, but I know, in general, Tom always believed, and I share his view on this, block level data, accurate block level data is very important.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) For redistricting purposes?

A. For everything. For everything.

Q. Including redistricting purposes?

A. Including redistricting purposes.

Q. Block level data for what?

A. For everything. For all census data, and that basically if you -- the hardest thing about the census is not counting everyone living in America. It's counting everyone living in America at the right address one time.

Q. And he conveyed that view to you in your conversations with him during the transition?

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, vague, form.

A. Yeah, again --

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Let me try to --

A. I gave you a broad thing of -- of something that Tom was always concerned with in every conversation that I would have with him.

Q. I'm just trying to understand. You said you

talked to him about the views of members of Congress related to the citizenship question.

A. I -- so I would start --

Q. That's my understanding.

A. I would start out the conversation by saying what are members of Congress likely to raise on the census issue that we can incorporate into the transition planning so the new Commerce team is not blindsided.

Q. And then he raised the issue of a citizenship question or an immigration --

A. That was one of -- that was one of the questions.

Q. Okay. Did he --

A. And I'm sure that we talked about census residency rules as well.

Q. Can you -- just for people who may not understand what census residency rules means, can you explain what that means?

A. It basically means where were you on April 1st. So people move around, they're snowbirds, they're living at colleges, they're incarcerated or otherwise detained. They're in group houses. There's overseas military. Census residency rules say -- are designed to ensure that people are -- are counted at

the right address.

Q. I assume you talked about census residency rules for undocumented immigrants?

A. No, not that I recall.

Q. It's possible, but you just don't recall one way or the other?

A. I don't recall that. It's generally not something associated -- residency rules generally don't get associated with that issue, unless you're dealing with migrant farm workers who tend to be documented.

Q. Well, you know there's litigation going on about that right now, right?

A. Not -- I don't.

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection.

A. I don't.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Okay. That's fair. I'm sorry.

(The court reporter motioned to the attorney.)

MR. DURAISWAMY: I will do my best, but I will caution you that may not be the last time you have to remind me.

COURT REPORTER: Thanks.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) And the census residency

Then there was October. Not a lot happened. Then November, a lot of activity. Then December, a lot of activity. Now a lot of activity.

So it's -- and, again, this is a part-time volunteer job, so it's very difficult for me to kind of try to recall exactly who said what when.

Q. Well -- well, do you recall discussing with other individuals on the Commerce team whether there were particular people or constituencies who are interested in adding a citizenship question to the census?

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, vague.

MR. FELDMAN: If you -- if you can answer it, answer it.

A. Tom Hoffler was, I think, the first person that said something to me about that issue.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Meaning he -- he --

A. He flagged it, you know. He said --

Q. He flagged it as something that might be of interest to some people --

A. Right.

Q. -- in constituencies?

A. Right.

Q. And you said he was a point person for redistricting in certain circles. He's -- he's a

Republican -- he was a Republican?

A. Yeah, he is.

Q. Okay.

A. Yeah.

Q. And so his work on redistricting over the years has been in connection with the Republican party or different state Republican parties, if you know?

A. Well, he was --

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, vague, lack of foundation.

MR. FELDMAN: Go ahead.

A. He was the person I recall in the 2000 census who was advising Bill Thomas, who was the Chairman of the House Administration Committee, and Bill Thomas was an expert, you know, as -- he was an expert on a lot of things, but he was an expert on redistricting. So I knew that Tom Hoffler had the ear of committee chairmen who would interact with a Secretary of Commerce.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Did he -- do you recall him referring to specific members of Congress who might be interested in that issue?

A. I don't recall --

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, vague --

A. -- the specific ones.

MR. ROSENBERG: -- as to who the him was.

MR. DURAISWAMY: Okay.

MR. FELDMAN: He answered it.

MR. DURAISWAMY: That's fine. I'd ask, though, that you just object to the form.

MR. ROSENBERG: (Nodding head.)

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) What was the substance of the conversations that you had with the other members of the Commerce team regarding a citizenship question during the transition?

A. Again, one of many issues.

Q. I understand it's one of many issues. I'm just trying to understand what was discussed about it.

MR. FELDMAN: When?

MR. DURAISWAMY: During the transition.

MR. FELDMAN: That's from a period of when to when? Why don't we put --

A. From September through -- through January.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) When did you join the transition?

A. Probably September was the first time I went there.

Q. Okay. And I assume we can agree that the transition ended at the time that President Trump, now President Trump, took office as --

A. Right.
Q. -- the president, correct?
A. Right.
Q. Okay.
A. So, again, the November, December, January is a whirlwind of activity. I'm volunteering. This is my spare time that I'm doing it, and it's not like I'm there 8:00 to 5:00 five days a week. I'm there when I can be there. And so, again, very difficult for me to try to recall who said what to whom.
Q. Okay. Let me try to be more specific. Did you all talk about the potential uses of a citizenship question on the census?
A. Uses?
Q. Of how the citizenship -- of how -- strike that.

By uses, I mean how the data gathered from asking the citizenship question could be used?

A. Well, my understanding would be that the use would be having block level citizen voting age population data.
Q. And that was the understanding that you had at the time?
A. That was what I was told was the principal objective.

Q. By who?
A. By Tom Hoffler.
Q. For what purpose?
A. Taxes.
Q. What would be the value of having block level --
A. Citizen age voting -- to ensure one person, one vote.
Q. Can you explain, how -- how does having block level citizenship voting age population data ensure one person, one vote?
A. This is going to be a long explanation.
Q. That's fine.
A. Have you -- have you read through my presentation on this?
Q. Yes.
A. You know which one it is?
Q. I think so.
A. You said to a federal judge that I -- that there was no record of what I talked about with the Secretary. And yet you're saying that you read my presentation to the Secretary, but you told a federal judge that I didn't --
MR. FELDMAN: Just answer the question.
Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) I think he produced it

in response to the subpoena we served after the federal judge ordered the deposition.

A. No, actually it was in -- it was in the documents before.

MR. FELDMAN: Mark, answer -- answer his question.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) In any event, can you explain what Mr. Hoffler said to you about why --

A. No. Wait. No. You wanted me to explain why I think that block level data is important to citizen voting age population, or do you want it explained why Tom Hoffler does?

Q. I'm trying to understand the conversations you had during the transition. So you said --

A. He said that after the long-form data went away in 2000, that the quality of block level citizen voting age population had now diminished. So the -- so the ability to draw a district which would elect a Latino in a population where there were non-citizens was very, very difficult.

Q. He said that to you during the transition?

A. He -- we would have talked about it. I'm not sure whether it was in the transition or after the transition, but we would have talked about that issue.

Q. I'm trying to focus on in the transition

right now. So you're not sure if you had that conversation with him about that potential use of citizenship data during the transition; is that right?

A. I'm not sure that I did.

Q. Okay. So I'm trying to understand, you discussed potential uses of citizenship data gathered from the decennial with others on the Commerce team or Mr. Hoffler during the transition?

A. I would think so.

Q. Okay. And --

A. I -- I don't recall, but I would think so.

Q. Do you recall discussing the possibility that it could be used for immigration enforcement purposes?

A. Oh, I -- I would never -- first of all, I would -- that would be illegal, number one. Number two, anyone that would suggest that or broach that to me, I would immediately be totally opposed to that.

Q. I understand your view about that. Did someone, in fact, suggest or broach that to you during the transition?

A. No, no.

Q. Okay. I'm just -- I'm not asking for your views, and I'm not even asking if you advocated for it. I'm just trying to understand, did you have any

conversations with anyone where the possibility, good or bad, of using --

A. Definitely -- definitely not.

Q. Let me just finish the question --

MR. FELDMAN: Let him finish the question.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) -- so the record's clear -- of using citizenship data from the decennial for immigration enforcement purposes came up?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Did you discuss, during the transition, potential use of citizenship data from the decennial for reapportionment purposes?

A. Citizenship, no.

Q. Did you discuss, during the transition, with anyone, whether undocumented immigrants or non-citizens should be included in the state population counts for reapportionment purposes? That issue, generally. I'm not asking you about a position you took, but did that issue come up in your conversations?

A. Not -- not to my --

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, form.

A. Not to my recollection, no.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Did the issue of how states might use citizenship data from the decennial

census in deciding how to draw legislative districts come up in your conversations with Mr. Hoffler?

A. I don't believe so. Again, you know, when you -- these are conversations long ago, but it -- it -- I don't think so. Because it -- again, it's not the kind of thing that he would talk about.

Q. Did it come up in your discussions with anyone else during --

A. No.

Q. -- the transition? Are you aware of anyone else involved with the transition or the Trump campaign or the incoming Trump administration discussing that issue during the transition?

A. I -- not personally, but I've heard that from reporters and other people.

Q. Okay. What have you heard from reporters and other people?

A. That those people -- that there were people discussing it. And I said, "Well, if they were, they weren't discussing it with me."

Q. Who have you heard was discussing that issue during the transition?

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, vague.

A. Again, I don't have personal knowledge of -- because I didn't -- no one discussed it with me.

A. I don't know.

Q. I'm just looking for an approximation. More than an hour?

A. I doubt it was more than an hour.

Q. More than 30 minutes?

A. Probably.

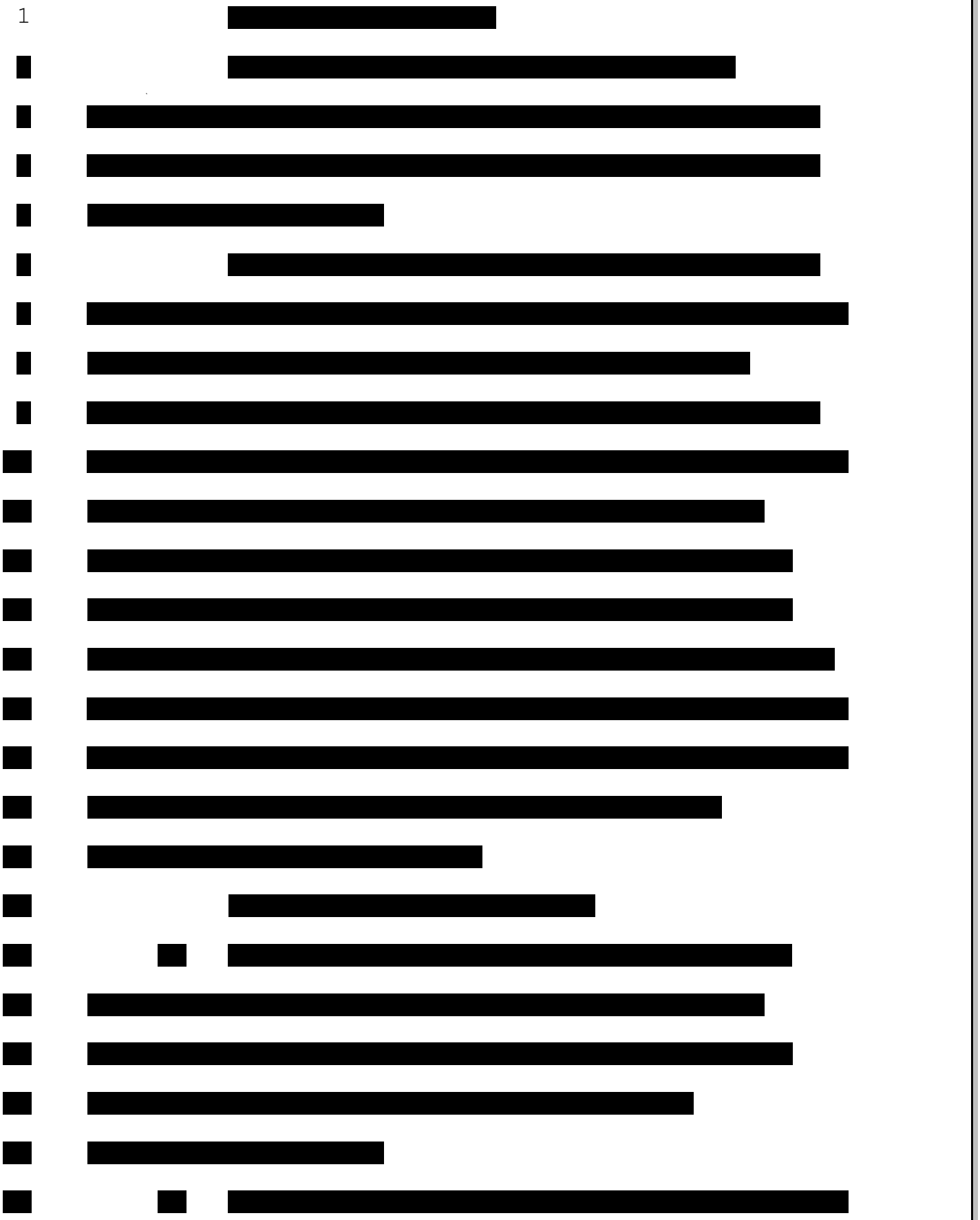
Q. Okay. So roughly somewhere between 30 and 60 minutes?

A. I think so.

Q. You're aware that there was a letter sent by the Department of Justice to the Commerce Department in December 2017 regarding the addition of a citizenship question to the census?

A. Yes.

[redacted]



[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

A. No.
Q. James Sherk?
A. No.
Q. Have you spoken with Mr. Hoffler about this issue since the transition?
A. Tom was very sick, very sick. And, in fact, I didn't know that he passed away. So Tom was really kind of out of the picture. And I also want to say, Tom was not an -- did not appear to me to be an adviser to the -- to the administration at all.
Q. A separate question.
A. Yeah.
Q. And I'm not -- I didn't necessarily mean to connect it.
A. So I don't kind of see him as an intermediary for the administration.
Q. No, I'm asking about Mr. Hoffler separately. Did you -- I'm not sure that I got a clear answer to the question. Did you have any communications with him about a potential citizenship question since the transition?
A. Tom Hoffler?
Q. Yes.
A. Oh, yes. Yes.
Q. How many times, roughly?

A. It would be more than a couple, but it wouldn't be more than a dozen. And remember, we're talking about from January through -- through whenever I last talked to him, which would have been maybe -- I'm not even sure I talked to him in 2017.

MR. FELDMAN: 2017 or 2000 --

A. Or 2000 -- I'm not sure I talked to him since even May of this year.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) And he -- what were the -- what was the substance of those conversations?

A. Well, Tom and I are good friends, so I don't know -- you know, I've known him for 30 years. We talked a lot about his cancer treatment. We talked a lot about what he was going through. We talked a lot about prayer. So, you know, there would be conversations about what was going on in politics that would bleed into our personal conversations.

Q. And some of that was about the potential citizenship question on the 2020 census?

A. It seemed like -- like it wasn't a topic in the last -- in the last -- certainly the last six months. Again, hard for me to remember about -- again, with someone like Tom that I'm a -- a good friend of a long time, and with someone that I check in with about their health, and there are not a lot of

people like that, so I don't -- I don't recall how many times.

Q. Well, my question is -- well, I think you mentioned before that you did have those conversations since January 2017, but my question is just what was the substance of your conversation about this issue, about the citizenship question?

A. Well, he talked about how block level data was -- and, again, block level data is an obsession with him, because block level data means that you can draw the most accurate districts. And so, again, his focus was always on block level data, and always on, "Mark, you need to make sure that we take a good census, that the administration doesn't skimp on the budget," because a good census is good for what he does.

Q. And he was the person that you principally relied on for your understanding regarding the need for block level citizenship data; is that right?

A. He was the one of the people that I -- actually, Tom -- in talking to Tom, I knew that it was going to be an issue that the department would confront, because I knew Tom had the ability to get members of Congress, who were important to the administration, to pay attention to the issue. You

know, that's what -- again, in the transition, your job is to forecast what's going to come across the transom for the new administration.

Q. Did you speak with anyone else in Congress or affiliated with a member of Congress about the citizenship question since January of 2017?

A. I talked to -- you know, I talk to my own member of Congress, Rodney Davis, all the time. You know, I see him at things. I talk to people in the Illinois delegation that I see at the University of Illinois. I -- again, to say did I talk to someone in Congress, I talk to people in Congress who I've known for a long time. I went to school with Peter Roskam. I -- I talk about lots of things with them.

Q. Sure.

A. Did I go and do a presentation in anyone's office about this, no.

Q. I was wondering if you talked to any of them about this issue?

A. I'm sure that I talked to members of Congress, including Democratic members of Congress about this issue.

Q. And what do you recall them communicating to you about it?

A. I recall Congressman Lacy Clay being upset

suggested to you that block level citizenship data -- strike that.

Has anyone ever suggested to you that having access to block level citizenship data would be helpful to Republican efforts in redistricting?

A. I'm sure someone has said that.

Q. Tom, presumably?

A. What he said is that it will help draw maps, which will be acceptable as the maps that best provide minority representation, and so therefore are not challenged. So the frustration is you keep drawing a district, and because you don't have block level data, someone says, well, you didn't draw a map that maximized -- I use the word "maximized," Latino representation based on their numbers. And when you don't have that block level citizenship data, what you're doing is you're cheating the Latino community out of representation at all levels of government.

Q. That was the -- that was something that he suggested to you?

A. No, it was -- it was a conversation that we had. My point about maximization is my word. I want Latino representation to be maximized.

Q. Have you done any research on the Voting Rights Act?

A. I'm not an expert on the Voting Rights Act.

Q. Have you done any research on the Voting Rights Act?

A. I'm not an expert on it. I -- I read about the Voting Rights Act, yeah.

Q. Do you have any expertise on the legal standard for Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act?

A. I'm not an expert on it.

Q. Have you relied on others for expertise on the Voting Rights Act in Section 2 in particular?

A. Yes. So I -- you know, when I -- when I study things, I look to people who are experts.

Q. Okay. And who -- who have you looked to for expertise on those issues?

A. Off the top of my head, I'd have to go back. I'd have to go back and look at it. But I did -- I -- one of the things that I was most interested in is there was an amicus brief that was filed by five census directors. And those -- in a nutshell, what those census directors said is block level data is the most important thing in end product in terms of ensure -- ensuring accurate representation, and you can only get block level data from the census. I didn't look at that until -- you know, until 2018.

Q. Was Mr. Hoffler one of the people you relied

on for expertise about the Voting Rights Act --

A. I -- you --

Q. I'm asking you. Sorry.

A. Oh, okay.

Q. Was he one of the people?

A. No.

Q. Who -- who were the people? You said off the -- you'd have to go back and check, but --

A. I'd have to -- I'd have to -- I don't recall.

Q. You -- you can't remember anyone that you've relied on --

A. I can recall looking at the cases --

Q. -- for expertise on that issue?

A. -- and looking at what Justices of the Supreme Court said about it and looking at that.

Q. Okay. Let's go back to if you recall communicating with anyone else direct -- in the Trump administration directly or indirectly about the citizenship question, other than the people we've already identified.

MR. FELDMAN: I'm not sure I understand. Are you talking about was there anybody else other than the people that have been discussed?

MR. DURAISWAMY: Yes.

A. I don't remember the person's name. I seem to remember he had a Bush connection, like law school or something like that.

Q. Any other candidates that you can recall?

A. Brunell was the main one that I recall.

Q. Anyone else from the redistricting world that you recall being considered?

A. Not that I recall, no.

[Marked Exhibit No. 17.]

Q. Handing you what we've marked as Exhibit 17. Did we mark it as Exhibit 17? Yes. Sorry. Do you see this is an e-mail exchange between Secretary Ross and Peter Davidson from October 8th, 2017?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Was the --

A. Yes.

Q. For the record, can you identify the subject of the e-mail exchange?

A. Subject is, "Letter from DOJ."

Q. Okay. And the first e-mail is from Secretary Ross to Mr. Davidson --

A. Uh-huh.

Q. -- asking what is its status. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Davidson responds that he is on the phone with you, and you're giving him a readout of a meeting last week, correct?

A. I see that.

Q. Was that your meeting with John Gore?

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, assumes facts not in evidence. It calls for speculation.

A. I don't know whether it's -- it would make sense, but I don't know.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Did you have a meeting with anyone else about a letter from DOJ?

A. That -- that's why I said the -- the timing seems like it's -- dovetails with what you and I were discussing earlier.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Well -- well, you had a phone call with Mr. Neuman -- strike that.

You had a phone call with Mr. Davidson around -- on or around October 8th, correct?

A. It -- it says that. I don't know that I did.

Q. Okay.

A. I don't recall that I did.

Q. No reason to believe it didn't happen, correct?

A. I don't recall that it happened.

Q. Okay. No reason to believe that when Mr. Davidson wrote on October 8th in an e-mail, "I'm on the phone with Mark Neuman right now" that he was lying?

A. I don't know the answer to that question.

Q. Okay. You don't know whether he was lying or not when he wrote Secretary Ross on October 8th?

A. I don't know what he did --

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection.

A. -- and what he didn't do. I only know when you ask me things about me.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Well, I am asking you things about you. I'm asking you -- I understand you may not specifically remember. I'm just asking you, do you --

A. I said I do not recall.

Q. -- have any reason to believe it didn't happen?

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, form.

MR. FELDMAN: If you know what -- if -- if you don't have a reason that it didn't happen, say -- tell him.

A. I don't have a reason to know whether it happened or it didn't happen.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Just -- just so we're clear on what the e-mail says, Secretary Ross asks Mr. Davidson what is the status of the letter from DOJ, right?

A. That's what this says.

Q. Okay. And Mr. Davidson responds and says that he's on the phone with you and you're giving him a readout of a meeting that you had the previous week, correct?

A. That's what this says.

Q. Okay. And separate from the e-mail, your meeting with John Gore was around this time frame, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. But you have no recollection of this -- of a phone call with Mr. Davidson around this date?

A. I don't recall that.

Q. Do you recall ever having a phone call with Mr. Davidson where he told you that Secretary Ross wanted an update on the status of a letter from DOJ?

A. I don't recall.

Q. The e-mail seems to indicate that Mr. Davidson wrapped up the call at 10:54 p.m. after emailing Secretary Ross that he was on the phone with you at 6:47 p.m. First of all, do -- do you see what I'm referring to in the e-mail?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Have you ever been on the phone with Mr. Davidson for four hours?

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, misleading.

MR. DURAISWAMY: What is misleading about the --

A. I --

MR. DURAISWAMY: Wait, wait. What's --

MR. ROSENBERG: It may not --

MR. DURAISWAMY: No, no. That -- that's an improper objection.

MR. ROSENBERG: No.

MR. DURAISWAMY: What's misleading about the question?

MR. ROSENBERG: It's -- so we don't know necessarily from these date -- time stamps whether there might be different time zones involved in this e-mail.

MR. DURAISWAMY: Do you -- what was my question?

MR. ROSENBERG: I made my objection.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Have you ever been on the phone with Mr. Davidson for four hours?

A. I don't recall.

Q. How long were -- were your typical phone calls with him about census issues?

A. I don't recall how long they would go.

Q. You don't recall anything about how long your phone calls were with him?

A. No.

Q. Do you recall if they were -- it's possible that they were 14 hours in length?

A. I'm sure that I never talked him for 14

hours.

Q. Okay. Do you remember that when we started this deposition, we talked about the fact that if you say that you don't recall something, when, in fact, you do recall it, that that's false testimony? Do you remember that we talked about that --

A. Yes.

Q. -- at the outset? Okay. What do you recall about the length of the phone calls or conversations that you had with Mr. Davidson about the census over the last couple of years?

A. I recall that I had some.

Q. And you have no recollection about how long those calls were or those interactions were?

A. Well, you said -- you asked me if I was -- talked to him for four hours. I don't recall talking to anyone for hour hours in one phone call.

Q. No. I'm asking you now approximately how long were the interactions that you had with him regarding the census. Can you give me a range?

A. I -- I don't know. I don't recall how long they were.

[Marked Exhibit No. 18.]

Q. Handing you what we've marked as Exhibit 18. We've got one copy for you guys. Take a minute to

review this document and let me know if you've seen it before.

A. I have seen it before.

Q. When did you see it?

A. I've seen versions of this before.

Q. When you say versions of this, what do you mean?

A. Well, something that starts out with John Thompson and then says reinstatement of the questionnaire. I -- I've -- this is -- I recall seeing something like this in different versions --

Q. This is --

A. -- at different times.

Q. Okay. And just so the record is clear, this is a -- a draft of a letter from the Department of Justice to the Commerce Department requesting the reinstatement of a question on the 2020 census questionnaire related to citizenship, correct?

A. Do we know that it's from DOJ? Oh, because it says --

Q. Do you see the last line?

A. -- for doj.gov.

Q. Yes.

A. So what was the question again?

Q. So this is a draft of a letter from DOJ to

the Commerce Department requesting a reinstatement of a citizenship question on the 2020 --

A. Right.

Q. -- census, right?

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, form, assumes facts not in evidence.

A. I -- I -- I -- it seems to be that.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Okay. And when did you -- or who -- who provided you with versions of this draft letter?

A. I'm not sure which version this is. Again, I'm familiar with the letter. I'm not sure who the original author is. I'm sure that I looked at it. I might have commented on it, but I'm not sure who writes a first -- a first template, as it were. What's interesting is when I look at this, it seems like --

MR. FELDMAN: And this being?

A. This being the version that you're looking at right now.

MR. FELDMAN: Exhibit 18.

A. And I look at the letter that I first saw in ProPublica. This letter is very different than the letter that ultimately went from DOJ.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Okay. In order to help

us all get out of here on time, I'm going to ask you try to --

A. Oh, we're all going to get here on -- out of here on time.

Q. Well, I want you -- in order to avoid the risk of our having to come back and do more questioning, I want to you to try to focus on just answering the question --

A. Right.

Q. -- that I've asked. So my question, you stated that you had previously seen a version of this draft, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Okay. And I believe you said --

A. And, again, there are people within the Secretary's office who could have had a version, could have had -- marked up their own version, could have -- again, trying to figure out who an original author is when this looks a little --

MR. FELDMAN: The question --

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Yeah.

MR. FELDMAN: Just --

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) I don't -- I don't want -- I don't -- I'm not asking you to tell me about who the original author was or anything. I want to

try to ask about your experience with this --

A. Right.

Q. -- with versions of this draft letter. Okay? Do you recall who provided you with a -- a version of this draft letter?

A. No.

Q. Presumably, you -- well, strike that.

You said you might have commented on it. Do you recall what comments you may have made on the draft letter?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Do you recall why you were reviewing it?

A. I was comparing this to that ACS letter. So again, how does DOJ interact with Census on data needs.

Q. Why were you comparing it to the ACS letter?

A. Process. I'm a process person.

Q. But I'm -- I'm --

A. If you want --

Q. -- trying to understand why specifically you were asked to or took the initiative to compare a draft version of this letter to the ACS letter that we talked about before.

A. Again, I want to make sure that if the department has an interest in evaluating a change in

the questionnaire, that they're following procedures. This clearly doesn't look like the -- the letter that actually went out, but it looks like almost a placeholder, a template.

Q. When you say you want to make sure that if the department has an interest in evaluating a change in the questionnaire, you're referring to the -- the Department of Commerce --

A. Correct.

Q. -- correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Okay. And you recall that others at the Department of Commerce were reviewing and offering thoughts on draft versions of this letter?

A. I seem to recall that, yes.

Q. Who do you recall was involved in that effort?

A. It might have been the general counsel's office, and it might have been the policy office. And again, blurring a lot of those people, interactions together, new people coming on board, Peter Davidson coming on board, Earl being involved in policy matters, people that work for Earl. There are a lot of cooks in the kitchen.

Q. Other than Mr. Davidson and Mr. Comstock,

who you just mentioned, are there other specific people that you recall being involved in that process?

A. Maybe --

MR. ROSENBERG: Objection, mischaracterizes testimony.

MR. FELDMAN: Go ahead.

A. Maybe Izzy Hernandez, maybe Sahra Park-Su. You know, when I think of the policy people, they're all sort of blended together, the general counsel's people and so forth.

Q. (By Mr. Duraiswamy) Do you recall any specific comments or edits that you suggested to the draft version of this letter?

A. I don't recall, but I'm sure that I made comments.

Q. You just don't remember specifically what the comments were?

A. Right, right.

Q. Do you remember who you made the comments to or who you provided the comments to?

A. They would have been within that group of people, and I would -- I would -- you know, when I say general counsel, I -- I include James in that too.

Q. Okay.

A. And in this --

EXHIBIT C

From: Stephanie Edelman <Stephanie@stephanieedelman.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 1, 2015 5:01 PM
To: 'Tom Hofeller'
Subject: RE: Address & Entity for Invoice

Of course, totally understand! I've sent your invoice for processing to our accountant. Let me know if there's anything else.

Best,
Stephanie

From: Tom Hofeller [mailto:celticheal@aol.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 01, 2015 4:58 PM
To: Stephanie Edelman <Stephanie@stephanieedelman.com>
Subject: RE: Address & Entity for Invoice

Thank you so much. It's just that I have to keep my public statements simple outside of the expert court witness work I do.

From: Stephanie Edelman [mailto:Stephanie@stephanieedelman.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 01, 2015 3:22 PM
To: celticheal@aol.com<mailto:celticheal@aol.com>
Subject: Re: Address & Entity for Invoice

Absolutely, that is fine, and just to reiterate at this point the only intention with the Beacon is to use it as the vehicle to fund the report-- there are no immediate plans to publish anything on this report in the Beacon. If there were down the road, we would certainly discuss with you before proceeding. Sorry for any inconvenience or undue stress this has caused!

Sent from my Verizon 4G LTE Smartphone

------ Original message------

From: Tom Hofeller

Date: Tue, Sep 1, 2015 3:15 PM

To: Stephanie Edelman;

Subject:RE: Address & Entity for Invoice

How about the commitment on attribution?

From: Stephanie Edelman [mailto:Stephanie@stephanieedelman.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 01, 2015 12:17 PM
To: celticheal@aol.com<mailto:celticheal@aol.com>
Subject: Re: Address & Entity for Invoice

Yes, you are correct --that is the purpose of the report and I'll relay all this info to my boss. He had just mentioned in passing yesterday the possibility of a media write up as an afterthought , but that was not the purpose of the report and I highly doubt that will even be pursued--but regardless the Beacon is the entity we will pay from. Hope this helps, and or course we are happy to discuss further!

Sent from my Verizon 4G LTE Smartphone

------ Original message------

From: Tom Hofeller

Date: Tue, Sep 1, 2015 12:12 PM

To: Stephanie Edelman;

Subject:RE: Address & Entity for Invoice

Stephanie:

When I undertook this project I understood that the purpose of the report was to inform a decision on the part of your client regarding a funding decision for the Evenwel Plaintiffs. Understanding this, I did the report for that purpose. If I had known that a media source was involved, which I didn't, I would have required an understanding as to the use of the information.

I am OK with your use of this report as long as there is a prior agreement on attribution. My position is that the report would not be attributed either directly or indirectly. Perhaps we need to discuss this.

I do not feel that any of the information, in general, will be any surprise to interested parties, except for the original stated reason for which it was commissioned. I trust we can easily agree on this issue.

My invoice is attached.

Tom

From: Stephanie Edelman [mailto:Stephanie@stephanieedelman.com]
Sent: Monday, August 31, 2015 4:38 PM
To: 'Tom Hofeller'
Subject: RE: Address & Entity for Invoice

Hi, that was not the initial purpose of the report, which is to inform our principal's decision whether or not to fund a group handling the Evenwel lawsuit, although my boss mentioned it as a possibility that the Beacon could write something up on it, but would that problematic? Please let me know if so!

From: Tom Hofeller [mailto:celticheal@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, August 31, 2015 3:58 PM
To: Stephanie Edelman <Stephanie@stephanieedelman.com<mailto:Stephanie@stephanieedelman.com>>
Subject: RE: Address & Entity for Invoice

Is this report going to be used as a basis for an article in the Free Beacon?

From: Stephanie Edelman [mailto:Stephanie@stephanieedelman.com]
Sent: Monday, August 31, 2015 2:40 PM
To: 'Tom Hofeller'
Subject: Address & Entity for Invoice

Hi, Tom,

You can invoice us the Washington Free Beacon, at 1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 2600, Arlington, VA 22209. If electronic invoice is easiest, you're welcome to send it directly to me. If you want to mail a hard copy, you can address it to my attention. Let me know if you have any questions. Many thanks again for such a detailed report!

Best,
Stephanie

_____

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Thank you.

EXHIBIT D

THE USE OF CITIZEN VOTING AGE POPULATION IN REDISTRICTING[1]

This study comments on the practicality of the use of citizen voting age population (CVAP) as a basis for achieving population equality for legislative redistricting. What this means in practice is that the total CVAP for a state would be divided by the number of legislative districts to be redistricted in order to compute an idea district population for each single-member district. Each district's variance from this ideal district population would be used to calculate both the least and most populous district and also to compute the total percentage deviation (or "high to low") for a redistricting plan as a whole. Compliance with the federal "one person, one vote" standard would thus be determined on the basis of CVAP as opposed to total population (TPOP), as is presently the case. The use of CVAP is not a new concept, but as of this date, federal courts have not held that it is permissible to use CVAP as a standard for legislative redistricting.

In Hawaii, courts have ruled that registered voters may be used as a population base for legislative redistricting. This practice was adopted to remove non-resident military personnel from the redistricting population base, and to avoid the creation of legislative districts with extremely high percentages of non-registered adults. The courts, however, have also mandated that the TPOPs in the districts must be closely related to the district deviations based on registered voters. Appendix 1 discusses these court rulings in more detail. This practice is still tied to total population.

In addition, the removal of prison inmates housed from other states has been allowed in 3 states in the 2010 redistricting cycle (Delaware, Maryland and New York). This practice, often referred to as "prisoner adjustment" also moves the counts for domestic inmates in state prisons to the location where they lived before being incarcerated (prisoners not from out-of state). Democrat allies are now lobbying the Census Bureau to include this practice in the 2010 Decennial. Prisoner adjustment is generally believed to be favorable to the Democrats,

[1] This study does not constitute professional legal advice and is not intended to be substituted in place of advice from qualified legal counsel.

but may, in some states, be less favorable to minorities. This, of course depends on the locations of the prisons. This practice, however, is still tied to total population.

As of today, the use of CVAP is limited to an evaluation of minority voting strength in districts protected by the mandates of the Federal Voting Rights Act (sometimes, also, to evaluate compliance with state and local civil rights provisions), and is most commonly used to determine the ability of Latino voters to have equal opportunities to elect their preferred candidates of choice in newly enacted districts.

The use of CVAP in redistricting has always been difficult. In decennial censuses prior to 2010, a citizenship question was included in the long form questionnaire which was distributed to approximately one in seven households. This information, however, was not available until after most states had already completed their line-drawing process.

For several reasons, the Bureau of the Census decided to discontinue the use of the long form questionnaire for the 2010 Decennial Census and to depend exclusively on the short form Questionnaire, which did not include a question on citizenship. The two primary reasons given for this change were cost savings and an increase in the initial percentage of questionnaires returned by mail.

As a replacement to the long form questionnaire, the Census Bureau instituted the American Community Survey. To quote the Census Bureau: "The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than $400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year." Each year, about 3.5+ million households receive very detailed questionnaires of which about 2.2 million are successfully returned. This represents a 62% return rate.

In the version of the ACS data used for redistricting in this cycle, the questionnaires from 5 years were compiled together into a report released in late 2010. This included the samples collected in 2005 through 2009. The number of questionnaires included in the 2005 through

2009 sample was about 9.5 million. By comparison, about 16.2 million households would have received a Long-Form Questionnaire had its use been continued in the 2010 Decennial Census. This means that the accuracy of the ACS sample is significantly lower than the long form sample would have been. In addition, the use of a 5-year rolling sample was much less reflective of the actual characteristics of the population at the time of the actual 2010 Decennial Enumeration. which would have been a one-time snapshot taken in mid-2010 (April to August). Even if a majority of the justices on the U. S. Supreme Court are sympathetic to the use of CVAP, it is not probable, in my judgment, that they will accept a rolling 5-year survey in lieu of an actual full enumeration for use in redistricting or reapportionment.

Another issue with use of the ACS in redistricting is that the accuracy for small units of geography is extremely poor. This is particularly true for Census Tracts and Census Block Groups. In some cases the confidence interval for a Block Group exceeds the actual range of the data, creating negative numbers for the low point of the confidence interval.

Another problem with the ACS data is that the units of geography by which the ACS is compiled is different from the geographic units used in redistricting. Almost all states are using Census Voting Districts (VTDs) are preferred as the basic geographic building blocks for creating new districts. VTD boundaries generally follow precinct boundaries. ACS data are simply not available for VTDs, and any estimates of CVAP populations for VTDs would be even more inaccurate than the ACS estimates for Census Tracts and Block Groups.

For those states in which CVAP estimates for legislative districts have been compiled, determinations have been required to compute the percentage of each Census Block Group's population which is in each legislative or congressional district. The CVAP statistics have been summed for all the block groups which have either 50% or 75% of their population in an individual district and these estimates have been imputed to the total adult populations of the districts. The Texas Legislative Counsel's report (Appendix 3), contains the confidence intervals for the estimated of Texas House district are generally from 2 to 3 percent.

In many states, such as Texas, experienced redistricting experts have relied much more on the use of ethnic surname matches against the registered voter file to determine Latino voting strength, rather than estimates of the percentage of adult citizens who are Latino. Of course, since the population base for compliance with the one person, one vote rule has been TPOP, ethnic surname and CVAP estimates have only been used as indices of probable district election performance for Latino candidates.

Another issue to consider is whether or not CVAP, or just total citizen population (CPOP), would be the proper base, should the U. S. Supreme Court determine that citizenship should replace TPOP, which is presently in use. So far, courts have not even accepted the use of total voting age population (TVAP or VAP) as a redistricting standard, so it would be a high leap from TPOP to CVAP as the new standard.

All this leads to a possible conclusion that without a congressional mandate for the United States Census Bureau to add a citizenship question to the 2020 Decennial Census form, or such a mandate from the Supreme Court, the relief sought in the *Evenwel* case is functionally unworkable.

The other important topic to address are the political ramifications of using CVAP as the redistricting population standard for one person, one vote compliance. Would the gain of GOP voting strength be worth the alienation of Latino voters who will perceive a switch to CVAP as an attempt to diminish their voting strength? That, however, is not the subject of this study.

By mutual agreement, a study of the effect of using CVAP instead of TPOP as the redistricting population basis for drafting a plan for the Texas State House of Representatives has been commissioned. Demographic information on the current 150 State House districts has been obtained from the website of the Texas Legislative Council. Since State House districts are roughly equal in population they are appropriate for such an examination.

A spreadsheet containing information on each of the 150 State House districts in Texas has been compiled. There is one row for each district and each row contains 15 columns of geographic, demographic and political information for each individual district. This spreadsheet has been sorted in 6 different orders which make up Tables 2 through 7. The column header by which the table is sorted is shaded purple. An explanation of each of the 15 columns can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 2 is sorted by district number (Column A).

Table 7 is sorted by the population deviation measured in terms of TPOP (Column M).

Table 3 is sorted by the population deviation measured in terms of CVAP (Column O).

The population deviations for the current districts, as measured in terms of TPOP, ranges from 4.83% above to -5.02% below the idea district population (Table 7. Column M). The ideal population is the sum of the base population (either TPOP or CVAP) divided by the total number of districts. The range of deviation from the most to least populated district is 9.85% (total deviation), which is below the 9.99% range acceptable under the provisions of the United States Supreme Court's "one person, one vote" rule. The deviations of the 2003 House district could have been lower. They are as high as they are because Texas' Constitution has special provisions for the redistricting of it State House of Representatives which mandate keeping districts within whole counties or groups of whole counties. These provisions, however, may, to some extent, fall by the wayside as a result of the current federal court lawsuit challenging Texas' adherence to the Voting Rights Act in its latest redistricting (2003).

When CVAP is used as the population base, the population deviations for the current State House districts increase in range from a high of 20.47% to a low of -40.38% with a total deviation of 60.85% (Table 3, Column O),. This deviation is clearly unacceptable under the "one person, one vote" rule. If the Supreme Court were to impose CVAP as the proper

population base, and mandate its application to the districts for 2016, a radical redrawing of the State House districts would be required.

POLITICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS OF USING CVAP

There are several general rules related to redistricting in general which should be discussed at this point:

1. First, the party which controls the actual line-drawing process, in most instances, possesses a huge advantage which outweighs almost all other factors influencing the redistricting process. This would be equally true if the population base were to be shifted from TPOP to CVAP.

2. Second, redistricting has often been described as a "game of margins". Many times a shift of two or three precincts into or out of a district can significantly alter the political characteristic of that district. As an example, if a district is solidly Democratic and the Republicans are drawing the plan, the Republican will almost always add additional heavily Democratic precincts to that district to improve their advantage in surrounding districts. On the other hand, if Democrats are doing the line drawing, they will often submerge heavily Republican precincts into a strong Democratic district to improve their chances of electing Democrats in the surrounding districts.

These factors would also apply for Texas if CVAP were to become the new population base. In the case of Texas redistricting, the ability of the party in power to overcome a switch to CVAP would be somewhat limited in State House redistricting because of the mandate to keep counties intact – particularly if the Democrats regained control.

Table 4, which sorts the existing House districts by percent Hispanic CVAP, demonstrates that considerable population would have to be added to a majority of the Latino districts to bring their populations up to acceptable levels of deviation (Table 4, Column H). There are

presently 35 districts with HCVAP percentages over 40. As a whole, those 35 districts only contain sufficient HCVAP populations to comprise 30.1 districts (See the green shading on Table 4). As would be expected, the remaining 115 districts have sufficient combined HCVAP populations to comprise 119.6 districts.

Table 6 sorts the districts by the political party of the incumbent State House members (See Table 6, Column C). The 97 GOP districts have sufficient CVAP populations to actually form 103.2 districts, while the 53 Democrat districts only have sufficient CVAP population to comprise 46.8 districts. Use of CVAP would clearly be a disadvantage for the Democrats.

Since all of the Republican and Democrat districts are not located in two distinct areas, it is helpful to examine the effects of switching from TPOP to CVAP as the population base by regions. Texas has been divided into 13 regions comprised of whole State House Districts. Those regions are show on Maps 1 and 2. The regions are:

1. Dallas-Ft Worth and suburbs (3 regions)
2. Houston and its suburbs (2 regions)
3. Austin and its suburbs (1 region)
4. San Antonio and its suburbs (1 region)
5. El Paso County (1 region)
6. The Rio Grande Valley and South Texas (1 region)
7. The area southeast of Houston (1 region)
8. The northeast area of Texas (1 region)
9. The central area of the State, roughly between DFW, Austin and Houston (1 region)
10. The areas of West-Central and Western Texas (1 region).

These regions certainly are not in any way official, but are sufficient for this redistricting analysis.

The data for these 13 regions may be found on Table 5 (which is sorted first by Column B and then by Column A) and demonstrates some interesting characteristics. This table compares

the number of projected CVAP-based districts which would be contained in these 13 regions to the number of actual Texas State House districts presently located within them (the 2003 House Plan). The combined CVAP district deviations within each region have been summed to determine the number of districts each region would be entitle to using CVAP as the population base. These data are summarized on Table 8, and correspond to the green-shaded areas on Table 5 (found in Column O at the bottom of the section for each region).

The use of CVAP as the population based would cause a loss of relative population (and, thus districts) in the Greater Dallas/Ft. Worth Area (-.7 districts overall), with the greatest loss in Dallas County (1.7 districts). Harris County and its suburbs would lose relative population (1.7 districts overall), with a loss of 1.9 districts being slightly offset by the gain in the surrounding suburban counties. The greatest loss would be in South Texas, El Paso and the Rio Grande Valley which would lose 2.6 districts overall. All other regions of the State would enjoy relative gains in population, with the greatest gains being in Central as well as West Texas' rural and semi-rural counties.

Even within the individual regions (Using Table 5), an inspection of the CVAP deviation percentages of Republican versus Democratic districts shows that the Democratic CVAP deviations are generally negative and the GOP deviations are generally positive. The means that Democratic districts could geographically expand to absorb additional high Democrat precincts from adjacent Republican districts, strengthening the adjoining GOP districts.

CONCLUSIONS

- A shift from a redistricting population based determined using total population to adult population is radical departure from the federal "one person, one vote" rule presently used in the United States.

- Without a question on citizenship being included on the 2020 Decennial Census questionnaire, the use of citizen voting age population is functionally unworkable.

- The Obama Administration and congressional Democrats would probably be extremely hostile to the addition of a citizenship question on the 2020 Decennial Census questionnaire.

- The chances of a U. S. Supreme Court's mandate to add a citizenship question to the 2020 Decennial Census are not high.

- A switch to the use of citizen voting age population as the redistricting population base for redistricting would be advantageous to Republicans and Non-Hispanic Whites.

- A proposal to use CVAP can be expected to provoke a high degree of resistance from Democrats and the major minority groups in the nation.

TABLE 1

American Community Survey (ACS)

Sample Sizes by Year and Type

Year	Housing Units		Group Quarters People		
	Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews	Initial Sample Selected	Actual Interviews	Synthetic Interviews
2013	3,551,227	2,208,513	207,410	163,663	135,758
2012	3,539,552	2,375,715	208,551	154,182	137,086
2011	3,272,520	2,128,104	204,553	148,486	150,052
2010	2,899,676	1,917,799	197,045	144,948	N/A
2009	2,897,256	1,917,748	198,808	146,716	N/A
2008	2,894,711	1,931,955	186,862	145,974	N/A

TABLE 2
STATE OF TEXAS
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTITIVES
83rd Legislature - 1st Called Session - S.B. 3 (June 2013)
Citizen Voting Age Population Analysis Using American Community Survey
Sorted by District Number

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
1	Northeast TX	R	165,823	125,927	122,470	75.1	3.1	5.8	-2.7	53.5	-1814	-1.08	14,488	13.42	14.50
2	Northeast TX	R	173,869	130,806	124,825	85.1	5.5	10.0	-4.5	55.2	6232	3.72	16,843	15.60	11.88
3	Houston Suburbs	R	164,955	119,595	109,760	75.4	9.7	20.0	-10.3	48.5	-2682	-1.60	1,778	1.65	3.25
4	DFW Suburbs	R	168,429	123,603	117,715	81.5	6.3	11.7	-5.4	53.6	792	0.47	9,733	9.01	8.54
5	Northeast TX	R	160,253	120,169	112,555	78.8	5.2	13.2	-7.9	39.8	-7384	-4.40	4,573	4.23	8.64
6	Northeast TX	R	160,008	119,154	109,970	70.1	6.5	14.9	-8.3	44.0	-7629	-4.55	1,988	1.84	6.39
7	Northeast TX	R	161,039	120,296	112,255	74.7	3.9	11.2	-7.3	34.9	-6598	-3.94	4,273	3.96	7.89
8	Central Texas	R	161,098	123,550	114,450	72.1	8.8	15.4	-6.6	57.0	-6539	-3.90	6,468	5.99	9.89
9	Northeast TX	R	166,719	125,947	121,420	75.8	2.5	6.9	-4.4	35.8	-918	-0.55	13,438	12.44	12.99
10	DFW Suburbs	R	163,063	116,978	111,680	75.6	13.1	18.7	-5.5	70.4	-4574	-2.73	3,698	3.42	6.15
11	Northeast TX	R	168,699	128,086	118,640	72.2	5.7	13.9	-8.3	40.6	1062	0.63	10,658	9.87	9.24
12	Central Texas	R	160,573	119,556	111,590	64.4	11.8	19.5	-7.7	60.6	-7064	-4.21	3,608	3.34	7.56
13	Central Texas	R	170,617	131,129	123,515	75.2	9.5	15.9	-6.4	59.7	2980	1.78	15,533	14.38	12.61
14	Central Texas	R	163,187	131,479	114,485	68.6	14.1	21.0	-6.9	67.2	-4450	-2.65	6,503	6.02	8.68
15	Houston Suburbs	R	167,349	120,450	116,690	81.8	7.4	13.5	-6.1	55.0	-288	-0.17	8,708	8.06	8.24
16	Houston Suburbs	R	166,647	122,271	108,180	80.7	9.3	21.1	-11.8	44.2	-990	-0.59	198	0.18	0.77
17	Central Texas	R	163,480	121,295	112,125	61.1	27.0	33.4	-6.4	80.9	-4157	-2.48	4,143	3.84	6.32
18	Southeast TX	R	169,888	132,877	126,560	71.3	8.1	14.2	-6.1	57.0	2251	1.34	18,578	17.20	15.86
19	Southeast TX	R	171,969	131,682	128,705	82.5	3.7	6.3	-2.6	58.3	4332	2.58	20,723	19.19	16.61
20	Central Texas	R	159,816	121,754	115,395	82.8	10.3	16.6	-6.2	62.4	-7821	-4.67	7,413	6.87	11.53
21	Southeast TX	R	172,180	130,308	121,365	82.0	5.2	9.3	-4.1	55.7	4543	2.71	13,383	12.39	9.68
22	Southeast TX	D	161,930	122,897	115,525	37.0	7.7	15.7	-8.0	49.0	-5707	-3.40	7,543	6.99	10.39
23	Houston Suburbs	R	163,720	123,736	111,960	59.8	16.6	22.7	-6.1	73.2	-3917	-2.34	3,978	3.68	6.02
24	Houston Suburbs	R	162,685	118,491	118,260	74.8	11.3	15.6	-4.3	72.3	-4952	-2.95	10,278	9.52	12.47
25	Houston Suburbs	R	174,168	129,041	121,250	62.4	20.8	27.4	-6.6	75.9	6531	3.90	13,268	12.29	8.39
26	Houston Suburbs	R	160,091	117,247	97,320	52.2	11.6	14.9	-3.3	77.8	-7546	-4.50	-10,662	-9.87	-5.37
27	Houston Suburbs	D	160,084	113,596	104,295	26.2	14.8	19.7	-4.8	75.4	-7553	-4.51	-3,687	-3.41	1.09
28	Houston Suburbs	R	160,373	107,968	100,995	53.3	15.6	20.6	-5.0	75.8	-7264	-4.33	-6,987	-6.47	-2.14
29	Houston Suburbs	R	175,700	124,171	116,165	57.5	17.4	23.2	-5.8	74.9	8063	4.81	8,183	7.58	2.77
30	Central Texas	R	166,022	124,729	121,220	59.0	31.8	35.2	-3.4	90.4	-1615	-0.96	13,238	12.26	13.22
31	S Tex RG Valley	D	171,858	121,699	104,285	23.1	73.9	77.7	-3.8	95.1	4221	2.52	-3,697	-3.42	-5.94
32	S Tex RG Valley	R	167,074	126,072	124,080	46.8	44.2	45.9	-1.6	96.5	-563	-0.34	16,098	14.91	15.24
33	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	119,518	115,655	77.9	8.5	13.5	-4.9	63.5	4498	2.68	7,673	7.11	4.42
34	S Tex RG Valley	D	173,149	125,896	117,465	28.0	64.6	67.7	-3.1	95.4	5512	3.29	9,483	8.78	5.49

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
35	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,627	109,154	77,585	18.6	78.9	85.1	-6.2	92.7	990	0.59	-30,397	-28.15	-28.74
36	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,963	110,963	76,060	11.9	86.0	90.8	-4.8	94.7	1326	0.79	-31,922	-29.56	-30.35
37	S Tex RG Valley	D	169,088	113,454	78,885	15.5	81.5	87.1	-5.6	93.6	1451	0.87	-29,097	-26.95	-27.81
38	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,214	110,865	92,195	13.5	80.2	86.7	-6.4	92.6	577	0.34	-15,787	-14.62	-14.96
39	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,659	110,751	85,015	14.6	78.9	88.0	-9.1	89.7	1022	0.61	-22,967	-21.27	-21.88
40	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,662	108,086	79,875	8.2	88.4	92.1	-3.8	95.9	1025	0.61	-28,107	-26.03	-26.64
41	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,776	115,033	88,365	17.9	75.7	80.4	-4.6	94.2	1139	0.68	-19,617	-18.17	-18.85
42	S Tex RG Valley	D	167,668	111,699	84,125	5.4	91.2	95.0	-3.9	95.9	31	0.02	-23,857	-22.09	-22.11
43	S Tex RG Valley	R	169,564	124,492	120,575	35.8	57.7	59.8	-2.1	96.5	1927	1.15	12,593	11.66	10.51
44	Central Texas	R	174,451	126,713	125,720	60.9	29.7	32.7	-3.0	90.9	6814	4.06	17,738	16.43	12.36
45	Austin Area	R	167,604	126,549	124,330	66.7	25.5	30.0	-4.6	84.8	-33	-0.02	16,348	15.14	15.16
46	Austin Area	D	166,410	118,539	94,335	41.6	24.6	41.6	-16.9	59.3	-1227	-0.73	-13,647	-12.64	-11.91
47	Austin Area	R	175,314	127,689	125,095	80.3	12.3	12.6	-0.3	97.7	7677	4.58	17,113	15.85	11.27
48	Austin Area	D	173,008	135,585	127,810	74.4	16.7	20.4	-3.7	81.9	5371	3.20	19,828	18.36	15.16
49	Austin Area	D	167,309	144,371	130,085	73.1	14.3	21.6	-7.3	66.2	-328	-0.20	22,103	20.47	20.66
50	Austin Area	D	166,516	124,252	110,735	57.5	17.7	25.3	-7.6	69.9	-1121	-0.67	2,753	2.55	3.22
51	Austin Area	D	175,709	128,793	98,320	41.5	44.0	56.2	-12.2	78.3	8072	4.82	-9,662	-8.95	-13.76
52	Austin Area	R	165,994	114,146	111,445	62.8	19.6	26.7	-7.1	73.5	-1643	-0.98	3,463	3.21	4.19
53	West Texas	R	162,897	127,381	123,515	72.2	23.1	26.8	-3.7	86.3	-4740	-2.83	15,533	14.38	17.21
54	Central Texas	R	167,736	117,164	112,385	51.6	15.8	17.6	-1.9	89.5	99	0.06	4,403	4.08	4.02
55	Central Texas	R	162,176	119,755	116,635	64.4	14.9	19.4	-4.5	76.8	-5461	-3.26	8,653	8.01	11.27
56	Central Texas	R	163,869	123,411	117,985	72.6	12.4	17.8	-5.4	69.7	-3768	-2.25	10,003	9.26	11.51
57	Southeast TX	R	164,418	124,630	118,140	72.8	7.2	13.0	-5.8	55.5	-3219	-1.92	10,158	9.41	11.33
58	Central Texas	R	169,146	123,826	118,105	84.2	8.7	14.9	-6.1	58.8	1509	0.90	10,123	9.37	8.47
59	Central Texas	R	163,609	122,193	118,030	75.9	11.4	15.6	-4.2	73.1	-4028	-2.40	10,048	9.31	11.71
60	West Texas	R	171,429	131,870	127,825	86.9	9.2	11.8	-2.6	78.0	3792	2.26	19,843	18.38	16.11
61	DFW Suburbs	R	176,054	130,782	128,065	88.5	6.0	10.6	-4.6	56.9	8417	5.02	20,083	18.60	13.58
62	Northeast TX	R	160,023	122,203	117,530	85.0	4.2	8.6	-4.4	49.0	-7614	-4.54	9,548	8.84	13.38
63	DFW Suburbs	R	167,337	115,634	113,605	80.8	8.0	13.1	-5.1	61.2	-300	-0.18	5,623	5.21	5.39
64	DFW Suburbs	R	167,588	129,175	116,875	75.0	10.1	16.6	-6.5	60.8	-49	-0.03	8,893	8.24	8.26
65	DFW Suburbs	R	165,742	124,977	109,350	62.3	9.8	18.6	-8.8	52.5	-1895	-1.13	1,368	1.27	2.40
66	DFW Suburbs	R	172,129	130,796	113,390	69.7	6.0	9.1	-3.1	65.8	4492	2.68	5,408	5.01	2.33
67	DFW Suburbs	R	172,141	126,368	111,250	70.1	7.5	13.9	-6.4	54.0	4504	2.69	3,268	3.03	0.34
68	West Texas	R	160,508	121,547	112,760	80.9	12.8	18.5	-5.7	69.1	-7129	-4.25	4,778	4.42	8.68
69	West Texas	R	160,087	123,063	117,450	77.2	9.7	12.9	-3.2	75.3	-7550	-4.50	9,468	8.77	13.27
70	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	117,432	110,995	75.3	10.0	15.9	-5.9	62.9	4498	2.68	3,013	2.79	0.11
71	West Texas	R	166,924	127,097	123,650	71.2	17.9	20.1	-2.1	89.4	-713	-0.43	15,668	14.51	14.94
72	West Texas	R	170,479	130,771	123,075	64.6	27.6	32.3	-4.8	85.3	2842	1.70	15,093	13.98	12.28
73	Bexar	R	166,719	127,882	126,130	79.7	16.6	19.8	-3.3	83.6	-918	-0.55	18,148	16.81	17.35
74	S Tex RG Valley	D	162,357	115,236	91,345	24.6	69.4	76.6	-7.3	90.5	-5280	-3.15	-16,637	-15.41	-12.26

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
75	El Paso	D	159,691	103,209	77,455	8.9	89.0	91.8	-2.8	97.0	-7946	-4.74	-30,527	-28.27	-23.53
76	El Paso	D	159,752	116,389	94,705	11.2	83.5	87.3	-3.7	95.7	-7885	-4.70	-13,277	-12.30	-7.59
77	El Paso	D	160,385	115,924	90,830	22.9	69.6	76.0	-6.4	91.6	-7252	-4.33	-17,152	-15.88	-11.56
78	El Paso	D	160,161	111,913	98,925	31.6	58.3	64.7	-6.4	90.0	-7476	-4.46	-9,057	-8.39	-3.93
79	El Paso	D	160,658	112,399	98,435	17.0	76.7	79.9	-3.2	96.0	-6979	-4.16	-9,547	-8.84	-4.68
80	S Tex RG Valley	D	161,949	106,402	86,650	15.5	78.7	86.1	-7.4	91.4	-5688	-3.39	-21,332	-19.76	-16.36
81	West Texas	R	169,684	120,535	108,980	51.8	39.0	46.9	-7.9	83.2	2047	1.22	998	0.92	-0.30
82	West Texas	R	163,234	118,623	113,415	59.3	28.6	35.2	-6.6	81.2	-4403	-2.63	5,433	5.03	7.66
83	West Texas	R	173,918	127,906	123,330	67.1	24.9	28.1	-3.2	88.8	6281	3.75	15,348	14.21	10.47
84	West Texas	R	167,970	128,898	124,075	58.7	28.0	30.2	-2.2	92.8	333	0.20	16,093	14.90	14.70
85	Houston Suburbs	R	160,182	113,433	102,620	48.3	27.5	35.1	-7.6	78.5	-7455	-4.45	-5,362	-4.97	-0.52
86	West Texas	R	165,183	121,555	115,915	76.4	16.5	22.3	-5.8	73.9	-2454	-1.46	7,933	7.35	8.81
87	West Texas	R	174,343	125,360	109,320	65.0	21.8	29.7	-7.9	73.3	6706	4.00	1,338	1.24	-2.76
88	West Texas	R	160,896	115,622	103,670	60.9	29.4	38.9	-9.5	75.7	-6741	-4.02	-4,312	-3.99	0.03
89	DFW Suburbs	R	172,138	118,380	116,895	72.4	8.9	13.0	-4.2	68.0	4501	2.68	8,913	8.25	5.57
90	Tarrent Cnty	D	159,684	105,664	71,770	27.9	49.0	70.7	-21.7	69.3	-7953	-4.74	-36,212	-33.54	-28.79
91	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,838	119,048	108,845	75.9	10.9	18.2	-7.2	60.2	-4799	-2.86	863	0.80	3.66
92	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,326	126,290	116,980	70.3	9.6	14.5	-4.9	66.1	-5311	-3.17	8,998	8.33	11.50
93	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,161	113,584	103,455	64.1	14.8	22.8	-8.0	65.0	-5476	-3.27	-4,527	-4.19	-0.93
94	Tarrent Cnty	R	167,374	125,516	114,195	69.8	10.2	15.3	-5.2	66.3	-263	-0.16	6,213	5.75	5.91
95	Tarrent Cnty	D	161,634	115,752	96,150	32.9	12.9	24.3	-11.4	53.0	-6003	-3.58	-11,832	-10.96	-7.38
96	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,930	113,924	109,035	65.5	10.1	15.2	-5.1	66.5	-2707	-1.61	1,053	0.98	2.59
97	Tarrent Cnty	R	168,869	131,311	122,870	70.5	9.8	15.7	-5.9	62.3	1232	0.73	14,888	13.79	13.05
98	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,081	114,953	114,875	83.7	6.7	9.8	-3.1	68.8	-3556	-2.12	6,893	6.38	8.50
99	Tarrent Cnty	R	170,473	125,722	116,830	74.7	14.7	20.1	-5.4	73.1	2836	1.69	8,848	8.19	6.50
100	Dallas Cnty	D	161,143	117,479	97,410	29.8	18.3	33.1	-14.8	55.2	-6494	-3.87	-10,572	-9.79	-5.92
101	Tarrent Cnty	D	164,664	110,209	92,990	35.5	19.7	32.5	-12.8	60.6	-2973	-1.77	-14,992	-13.88	-12.11
102	Dallas Cnty	R	161,136	122,520	96,850	65.0	11.3	24.1	-12.8	46.8	-6501	-3.88	-11,132	-10.31	-6.43
103	Dallas Cnty	D	170,948	121,837	71,970	39.0	42.7	64.3	-21.7	66.3	3311	1.98	-36,012	-33.35	-35.33
104	Dallas Cnty	D	172,784	115,035	78,780	25.3	51.7	69.2	-17.5	74.7	5147	3.07	-29,202	-27.04	-30.11
105	Dallas Cnty	R	175,728	127,590	95,900	51.1	24.1	39.2	-15.1	61.4	8091	4.83	-12,082	-11.19	-16.02
106	DFW Suburbs	R	161,947	110,568	107,290	76.1	8.8	14.7	-5.9	60.1	-5690	-3.39	-692	-0.64	2.75
107	Dallas Cnty	R	171,872	123,986	108,045	57.9	15.6	28.9	-13.4	53.8	4235	2.53	63	0.06	-2.47
108	Dallas Cnty	R	163,233	133,667	122,505	74.3	13.6	19.5	-6.0	69.4	-4404	-2.63	14,523	13.45	16.08
109	Dallas Cnty	D	174,223	122,347	112,780	23.4	11.4	20.0	-8.6	57.0	6586	3.93	4,798	4.44	0.51
110	Dallas Cnty	D	167,508	111,827	83,885	14.6	24.9	45.5	-20.6	54.7	-129	-0.08	-24,097	-22.32	-22.24
111	Dallas Cnty	D	166,963	118,393	103,410	24.2	15.1	25.5	-10.3	59.4	-674	-0.40	-4,572	-4.23	-3.83
112	Dallas Cnty	R	167,051	120,192	97,965	54.9	14.8	26.3	-11.5	56.4	-586	-0.35	-10,017	-9.28	-8.93
113	Dallas Cnty	R	171,418	120,834	106,040	53.5	15.3	26.0	-10.8	58.6	3781	2.26	-1,942	-1.80	-4.05
114	Dallas Cnty	R	172,330	130,817	105,540	68.2	11.0	24.2	-13.2	45.6	4693	2.80	-2,442	-2.26	-5.06

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
115	Dallas Cnty	R	171,802	127,352	100,760	58.5	16.7	24.4	-7.8	68.2	4165	2.48	-7,222	-6.69	-9.17
116	Bexar	D	171,463	132,823	115,470	32.3	57.1	59.9	-2.8	95.3	3826	2.28	7,488	6.93	4.65
117	Bexar	R	168,692	117,126	111,045	32.3	60.9	58.8	2.1	103.6	1055	0.63	3,063	2.84	2.21
118	Bexar	D	164,436	116,859	106,575	28.1	67.1	68.7	-1.6	97.6	-3201	-1.91	-1,407	-1.30	0.61
119	Bexar	D	159,981	114,477	106,465	28.5	58.3	62.7	-4.4	93.0	-7656	-4.57	-1,517	-1.40	3.16
120	Bexar	D	175,132	124,829	114,810	30.6	34.1	42.2	-8.1	80.9	7495	4.47	6,828	6.32	1.85
121	Bexar	R	174,867	133,224	128,905	61.0	26.7	31.4	-4.6	85.2	7230	4.31	20,923	19.38	15.06
122	Bexar	R	175,184	128,725	124,270	64.8	23.4	27.8	-4.3	84.4	7547	4.50	16,288	15.08	10.58
123	Bexar	D	175,674	135,763	119,930	30.6	62.3	66.5	-4.2	93.7	8037	4.79	11,948	11.06	6.27
124	Bexar	D	174,795	120,503	115,090	24.8	62.4	66.0	-3.6	94.6	7158	4.27	7,108	6.58	2.31
125	Bexar	D	174,549	125,158	115,800	26.3	64.3	69.1	-4.8	93.1	6912	4.12	7,818	7.24	3.12
126	Houston	R	169,256	123,014	99,335	51.8	17.0	26.8	-9.9	63.2	1619	0.97	-8,647	-8.01	-8.97
127	Houston	R	163,983	115,865	114,290	67.1	12.4	18.1	-5.7	68.6	-3654	-2.18	6,308	5.84	8.02
128	Houston	R	172,221	124,645	116,020	66.4	17.1	25.0	-7.9	68.5	4584	2.73	8,038	7.44	4.71
129	Houston	R	174,127	130,457	121,280	62.9	13.6	20.4	-6.8	66.5	6490	3.87	13,298	12.32	8.44
130	Houston	R	175,532	122,108	119,770	71.6	11.6	17.7	-6.2	65.3	7895	4.71	11,788	10.92	6.21
131	Houston	D	175,227	121,368	93,535	13.2	24.0	41.2	-17.2	58.3	7590	4.53	-14,447	-13.38	-17.91
132	Houston	R	172,973	117,666	109,150	52.4	20.6	33.0	-12.4	62.5	5336	3.18	1,168	1.08	-2.10
133	Houston	R	171,401	135,423	114,530	70.2	9.5	14.7	-5.2	64.6	3764	2.25	6,548	6.06	3.82
134	Houston	R	174,421	143,575	130,040	74.7	11.0	13.3	-2.3	82.6	6784	4.05	22,058	20.43	16.38
135	Houston	R	172,422	121,136	99,750	50.0	18.2	28.5	-10.3	64.0	4785	2.85	-8,232	-7.62	-10.48
136	Austin Area	R	164,376	116,361	113,740	72.8	12.9	16.3	-3.4	79.1	-3261	-1.95	5,758	5.33	7.28
137	Houston	D	171,079	127,834	64,375	32.5	22.0	51.5	-29.6	42.6	3442	2.05	-43,607	-40.38	-42.44
138	Houston	R	173,059	124,435	98,420	50.3	22.3	41.3	-19.0	54.0	5422	3.23	-9,562	-8.86	-12.09
139	Houston	D	175,733	123,875	100,540	21.6	19.0	35.8	-16.7	53.2	8096	4.83	-7,442	-6.89	-11.72
140	Houston	D	170,732	112,332	69,415	17.2	58.5	75.8	-17.2	77.3	3095	1.85	-38,567	-35.72	-37.56
141	Houston	D	166,498	113,951	92,390	13.5	18.2	37.6	-19.4	48.4	-1139	-0.68	-15,592	-14.44	-13.76
142	Houston	D	159,541	113,288	91,845	20.3	21.3	35.0	-13.7	60.8	-8096	-4.83	-16,137	-14.94	-10.11
143	Houston	D	167,215	113,877	84,625	23.7	53.0	69.4	-16.4	76.4	-422	-0.25	-23,357	-21.63	-21.38
144	Houston	D	161,859	108,509	75,785	34.9	50.3	69.8	-19.5	72.1	-5778	-3.45	-32,197	-29.82	-26.37
145	Houston	D	164,574	116,918	83,645	28.4	55.6	69.8	-14.2	79.7	-3063	-1.83	-24,337	-22.54	-20.71
146	Houston	D	174,485	130,444	97,195	24.7	11.2	27.3	-16.1	41.0	6848	4.09	-10,787	-9.99	-14.07
147	Houston	D	175,873	136,034	114,905	28.9	18.4	31.2	-12.8	59.0	8236	4.91	6,923	6.41	1.50
148	Houston	D	170,811	125,873	91,615	40.1	43.5	61.1	-17.6	71.2	3174	1.89	-16,367	-15.16	-17.05
149	Houston	D	170,702	121,535	89,230	27.0	19.1	33.8	-14.7	56.6	3065	1.83	-18,752	-17.37	-19.19
150	Houston	R	168,735	120,462	109,725	66.0	12.3	21.0	-8.7	58.7	1098	0.65	1,743	1.61	0.96

Note: The Indeal CVAP Population is 107,982. The ideal TPOP Deviation is 167,637.
Source is Texas Legislative Council at ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanH358/Reports/Excel/
Note: CVAP data is from 2010 ACS (2005 through 2009

TABLE 3
STATE OF TEXAS
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTITIVES
83rd Legislature - 1st Called Session - S.B. 3 (June 2013)
Citizen Voting Age Population Analysis Using American Community Survey
Sorted by Percent CVAP Deviation

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
49	Austin Area	D	167,309	144,371	130,085	73.1	14.3	21.6	-7.3	66.2	-328	-0.20	22,103	20.47	20.66
134	Houston	R	174,421	143,575	130,040	74.7	11.0	13.3	-2.3	82.6	6784	4.05	22,058	20.43	16.38
121	Bexar	R	174,867	133,224	128,905	61.0	26.7	31.4	-4.6	85.2	7230	4.31	20,923	19.38	15.06
19	Southeast TX	R	171,969	131,682	128,705	82.5	3.7	6.3	-2.6	58.3	4332	2.58	20,723	19.19	16.61
61	DFW Suburbs	R	176,054	130,782	128,065	88.5	6.0	10.6	-4.6	56.9	8417	5.02	20,083	18.60	13.58
60	West Texas	R	171,429	131,870	127,825	86.9	9.2	11.8	-2.6	78.0	3792	2.26	19,843	18.38	16.11
48	Austin Area	D	173,008	135,585	127,810	74.4	16.7	20.4	-3.7	81.9	5371	3.20	19,828	18.36	15.16
18	Southeast TX	R	169,888	132,877	126,560	71.3	8.1	14.2	-6.1	57.0	2251	1.34	18,578	17.20	15.86
73	Bexar	R	166,719	127,882	126,130	79.7	16.6	19.8	-3.3	83.6	-918	-0.55	18,148	16.81	17.35
44	Central Texas	R	174,451	126,713	125,720	60.9	29.7	32.7	-3.0	90.9	6814	4.06	17,738	16.43	12.36
47	Austin Area	R	175,314	127,689	125,095	80.3	12.3	12.6	-0.3	97.7	7677	4.58	17,113	15.85	11.27
2	Northeast TX	R	173,869	130,806	124,825	85.1	5.5	10.0	-4.5	55.2	6232	3.72	16,843	15.60	11.88
45	Austin Area	R	167,604	126,549	124,330	66.7	25.5	30.0	-4.6	84.8	-33	-0.02	16,348	15.14	15.16
122	Bexar	R	175,184	128,725	124,270	64.8	23.4	27.8	-4.3	84.4	7547	4.50	16,288	15.08	10.58
32	S Tex RG Valley	R	167,074	126,072	124,080	46.8	44.2	45.9	-1.6	96.5	-563	-0.34	16,098	14.91	15.24
84	West Texas	R	167,970	128,898	124,075	58.7	28.0	30.2	-2.2	92.8	333	0.20	16,093	14.90	14.70
71	West Texas	R	166,924	127,097	123,650	71.2	17.9	20.1	-2.1	89.4	-713	-0.43	15,668	14.51	14.94
13	Central Texas	R	170,617	131,129	123,515	75.2	9.5	15.9	-6.4	59.7	2980	1.78	15,533	14.38	12.61
53	West Texas	R	162,897	127,381	123,515	72.2	23.1	26.8	-3.7	86.3	-4740	-2.83	15,533	14.38	17.21
83	West Texas	R	173,918	127,906	123,330	67.1	24.9	28.1	-3.2	88.8	6281	3.75	15,348	14.21	10.47
72	West Texas	R	170,479	130,771	123,075	64.6	27.6	32.3	-4.8	85.3	2842	1.70	15,093	13.98	12.28
97	Tarrent Cnty	R	168,869	131,311	122,870	70.5	9.8	15.7	-5.9	62.3	1232	0.73	14,888	13.79	13.05
108	Dallas Cnty	R	163,233	133,667	122,505	74.3	13.6	19.5	-6.0	69.4	-4404	-2.63	14,523	13.45	16.08
1	Northeast TX	R	165,823	125,927	122,470	75.1	3.1	5.8	-2.7	53.5	-1814	-1.08	14,488	13.42	14.50
9	Northeast TX	R	166,719	125,947	121,420	75.8	2.5	6.9	-4.4	35.8	-918	-0.55	13,438	12.44	12.99
21	Southeast TX	R	172,180	130,308	121,365	82.0	5.2	9.3	-4.1	55.7	4543	2.71	13,383	12.39	9.68
129	Houston	R	174,127	130,457	121,280	62.9	13.6	20.4	-6.8	66.5	6490	3.87	13,298	12.32	8.44
25	Houston Suburbs	R	174,168	129,041	121,250	62.4	20.8	27.4	-6.6	75.9	6531	3.90	13,268	12.29	8.39
30	Central Texas	R	166,022	124,729	121,220	59.0	31.8	35.2	-3.4	90.4	-1615	-0.96	13,238	12.26	13.22
43	S Tex RG Valley	R	169,564	124,492	120,575	35.8	57.7	59.8	-2.1	96.5	1927	1.15	12,593	11.66	10.51
123	Bexar	D	175,674	135,763	119,930	30.6	62.3	66.5	-4.2	93.7	8037	4.79	11,948	11.06	6.27
130	Houston	R	175,532	122,108	119,770	71.6	11.6	17.7	-6.2	65.3	7895	4.71	11,788	10.92	6.21
11	Northeast TX	R	168,699	128,086	118,640	72.2	5.7	13.9	-8.3	40.6	1062	0.63	10,658	9.87	9.24
24	Houston Suburbs	R	162,685	118,491	118,260	74.8	11.3	15.6	-4.3	72.3	-4952	-2.95	10,278	9.52	12.47
57	Southeast TX	R	164,418	124,630	118,140	72.8	7.2	13.0	-5.8	55.5	-3219	-1.92	10,158	9.41	11.33

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
58	Central Texas	R	169,146	123,826	118,105	84.2	8.7	14.9	-6.1	58.8	1509	0.90	10,123	9.37	8.47
59	Central Texas	R	163,609	122,193	118,030	75.9	11.4	15.6	-4.2	73.1	-4028	-2.40	10,048	9.31	11.71
56	Central Texas	R	163,869	123,411	117,985	72.6	12.4	17.8	-5.4	69.7	-3768	-2.25	10,003	9.26	11.51
4	DFW Suburbs	R	168,429	123,603	117,715	81.5	6.3	11.7	-5.4	53.6	792	0.47	9,733	9.01	8.54
62	Northeast TX	R	160,023	122,203	117,530	85.0	4.2	8.6	-4.4	49.0	-7614	-4.54	9,548	8.84	13.38
34	S Tex RG Valley	D	173,149	125,896	117,465	28.0	64.6	67.7	-3.1	95.4	5512	3.29	9,483	8.78	5.49
69	West Texas	R	160,087	123,063	117,450	77.2	9.7	12.9	-3.2	75.3	-7550	-4.50	9,468	8.77	13.27
92	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,326	126,290	116,980	70.3	9.6	14.5	-4.9	66.1	-5311	-3.17	8,998	8.33	11.50
89	DFW Suburbs	R	172,138	118,380	116,895	72.4	8.9	13.0	-4.2	68.0	4501	2.68	8,913	8.25	5.57
64	DFW Suburbs	R	167,588	129,175	116,875	75.0	10.1	16.6	-6.5	60.8	-49	-0.03	8,893	8.24	8.26
99	Tarrent Cnty	R	170,473	125,722	116,830	74.7	14.7	20.1	-5.4	73.1	2836	1.69	8,848	8.19	6.50
15	Houston Suburbs	R	167,349	120,450	116,690	81.8	7.4	13.5	-6.1	55.0	-288	-0.17	8,708	8.06	8.24
55	Central Texas	R	162,176	119,755	116,635	64.4	14.9	19.4	-4.5	76.8	-5461	-3.26	8,653	8.01	11.27
29	Houston Suburbs	R	175,700	124,171	116,165	57.5	17.4	23.2	-5.8	74.9	8063	4.81	8,183	7.58	2.77
128	Houston	R	172,221	124,645	116,020	66.4	17.1	25.0	-7.9	68.5	4584	2.73	8,038	7.44	4.71
86	West Texas	R	165,183	121,555	115,915	76.4	16.5	22.3	-5.8	73.9	-2454	-1.46	7,933	7.35	8.81
125	Bexar	D	174,549	125,158	115,800	26.3	64.3	69.1	-4.8	93.1	6912	4.12	7,818	7.24	3.12
33	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	119,518	115,655	77.9	8.5	13.5	-4.9	63.5	4498	2.68	7,673	7.11	4.42
22	Southeast TX	D	161,930	122,897	115,525	37.0	7.7	15.7	-8.0	49.0	-5707	-3.40	7,543	6.99	10.39
116	Bexar	D	171,463	132,823	115,470	32.3	57.1	59.9	-2.8	95.3	3826	2.28	7,488	6.93	4.65
20	Central Texas	R	159,816	121,754	115,395	82.8	10.3	16.6	-6.2	62.4	-7821	-4.67	7,413	6.87	11.53
124	Bexar	D	174,795	120,503	115,090	24.8	62.4	66.0	-3.6	94.6	7158	4.27	7,108	6.58	2.31
147	Houston	D	175,873	136,034	114,905	28.9	18.4	31.2	-12.8	59.0	8236	4.91	6,923	6.41	1.50
98	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,081	114,953	114,875	83.7	6.7	9.8	-3.1	68.8	-3556	-2.12	6,893	6.38	8.50
120	Bexar	D	175,132	124,829	114,810	30.6	34.1	42.2	-8.1	80.9	7495	4.47	6,828	6.32	1.85
133	Houston	R	171,401	135,423	114,530	70.2	9.5	14.7	-5.2	64.6	3764	2.25	6,548	6.06	3.82
14	Central Texas	R	163,187	131,479	114,485	68.6	14.1	21.0	-6.9	67.2	-4450	-2.65	6,503	6.02	8.68
8	Central Texas	R	161,098	123,550	114,450	72.1	8.8	15.4	-6.6	57.0	-6539	-3.90	6,468	5.99	9.89
127	Houston	R	163,983	115,865	114,290	67.1	12.4	18.1	-5.7	68.6	-3654	-2.18	6,308	5.84	8.02
94	Tarrent Cnty	R	167,374	125,516	114,195	69.8	10.2	15.3	-5.2	66.3	-263	-0.16	6,213	5.75	5.91
136	Austin Area	R	164,376	116,361	113,740	72.8	12.9	16.3	-3.4	79.1	-3261	-1.95	5,758	5.33	7.28
63	DFW Suburbs	R	167,337	115,634	113,605	80.8	8.0	13.1	-5.1	61.2	-300	-0.18	5,623	5.21	5.39
82	West Texas	R	163,234	118,623	113,415	59.3	28.6	35.2	-6.6	81.2	-4403	-2.63	5,433	5.03	7.66
66	DFW Suburbs	R	172,129	130,796	113,390	69.7	6.0	9.1	-3.1	65.8	4492	2.68	5,408	5.01	2.33
109	Dallas Cnty	D	174,223	122,347	112,780	23.4	11.4	20.0	-8.6	57.0	6586	3.93	4,798	4.44	0.51
68	West Texas	R	160,508	121,547	112,760	80.9	12.8	18.5	-5.7	69.1	-7129	-4.25	4,778	4.42	8.68
5	Northeast TX	R	160,253	120,169	112,555	78.8	5.2	13.2	-7.9	39.8	-7384	-4.40	4,573	4.23	8.64
54	Central Texas	R	167,736	117,164	112,385	51.6	15.8	17.6	-1.9	89.5	99	0.06	4,403	4.08	4.02
7	Northeast TX	R	161,039	120,296	112,255	74.7	3.9	11.2	-7.3	34.9	-6598	-3.94	4,273	3.96	7.89
17	Central Texas	R	163,480	121,295	112,125	61.1	27.0	33.4	-6.4	80.9	-4157	-2.48	4,143	3.84	6.32
23	Houston Suburbs	R	163,720	123,736	111,960	59.8	16.6	22.7	-6.1	73.2	-3917	-2.34	3,978	3.68	6.02
10	DFW Suburbs	R	163,063	116,978	111,680	75.6	13.1	18.7	-5.5	70.4	-4574	-2.73	3,698	3.42	6.15

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
12	Central Texas	R	160,573	119,556	111,590	64.4	11.8	19.5	-7.7	60.6	-7064	-4.21	3,608	3.34	7.56
52	Austin Area	R	165,994	114,146	111,445	62.8	19.6	26.7	-7.1	73.5	-1643	-0.98	3,463	3.21	4.19
67	DFW Suburbs	R	172,141	126,368	111,250	70.1	7.5	13.9	-6.4	54.0	4504	2.69	3,268	3.03	0.34
117	Bexar	R	168,692	117,126	111,045	32.3	60.9	58.8	2.1	103.6	1055	0.63	3,063	2.84	2.21
70	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	117,432	110,995	75.3	10.0	15.9	-5.9	62.9	4498	2.68	3,013	2.79	0.11
50	Austin Area	D	166,516	124,252	110,735	57.5	17.7	25.3	-7.6	69.9	-1121	-0.67	2,753	2.55	3.22
6	Northeast TX	R	160,008	119,154	109,970	70.1	6.5	14.9	-8.3	44.0	-7629	-4.55	1,988	1.84	6.39
3	Houston Suburbs	R	164,955	119,595	109,760	75.4	9.7	20.0	-10.3	48.5	-2682	-1.60	1,778	1.65	3.25
150	Houston	R	168,735	120,462	109,725	66.0	12.3	21.0	-8.7	58.7	1098	0.65	1,743	1.61	0.96
65	DFW Suburbs	R	165,742	124,977	109,350	62.3	9.8	18.6	-8.8	52.5	-1895	-1.13	1,368	1.27	2.40
87	West Texas	R	174,343	125,360	109,320	65.0	21.8	29.7	-7.9	73.3	6706	4.00	1,338	1.24	-2.76
132	Houston	R	172,973	117,666	109,150	52.4	20.6	33.0	-12.4	62.5	5336	3.18	1,168	1.08	-2.10
96	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,930	113,924	109,035	65.5	10.1	15.2	-5.1	66.5	-2707	-1.61	1,053	0.98	2.59
81	West Texas	R	169,684	120,535	108,980	51.8	39.0	46.9	-7.9	83.2	2047	1.22	998	0.92	-0.30
91	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,838	119,048	108,845	75.9	10.9	18.2	-7.2	60.2	-4799	-2.86	863	0.80	3.66
16	Houston Suburbs	R	166,647	122,271	108,180	80.7	9.3	21.1	-11.8	44.2	-990	-0.59	198	0.18	0.77
107	Dallas Cnty	R	171,872	123,986	108,045	57.9	15.6	28.9	-13.4	53.8	4235	2.53	63	0.06	-2.47
106	DFW Suburbs	R	161,947	110,568	107,290	76.1	8.8	14.7	-5.9	60.1	-5690	-3.39	-692	-0.64	2.75
118	Bexar	D	164,436	116,859	106,575	28.1	67.1	68.7	-1.6	97.6	-3201	-1.91	-1,407	-1.30	0.61
119	Bexar	D	159,981	114,477	106,465	28.5	58.3	62.7	-4.4	93.0	-7656	-4.57	-1,517	-1.40	3.16
113	Dallas Cnty	R	171,418	120,834	106,040	53.5	15.3	26.0	-10.8	58.6	3781	2.26	-1,942	-1.80	-4.05
114	Dallas Cnty	R	172,330	130,817	105,540	68.2	11.0	24.2	-13.2	45.6	4693	2.80	-2,442	-2.26	-5.06
27	Houston Suburbs	D	160,084	113,596	104,295	26.2	14.8	19.7	-4.8	75.4	-7553	-4.51	-3,687	-3.41	1.09
31	S Tex RG Valley	D	171,858	121,699	104,285	23.1	73.9	77.7	-3.8	95.1	4221	2.52	-3,697	-3.42	-5.94
88	West Texas	R	160,896	115,622	103,670	60.9	29.4	38.9	-9.5	75.7	-6741	-4.02	-4,312	-3.99	0.03
93	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,161	113,584	103,455	64.1	14.8	22.8	-8.0	65.0	-5476	-3.27	-4,527	-4.19	-0.93
111	Dallas Cnty	D	166,963	118,393	103,410	24.2	15.1	25.5	-10.3	59.4	-674	-0.40	-4,572	-4.23	-3.83
85	Houston Suburbs	R	160,182	113,433	102,620	48.3	27.5	35.1	-7.6	78.5	-7455	-4.45	-5,362	-4.97	-0.52
28	Houston Suburbs	R	160,373	107,968	100,995	53.3	15.6	20.6	-5.0	75.8	-7264	-4.33	-6,987	-6.47	-2.14
115	Dallas Cnty	R	171,802	127,352	100,760	58.5	16.7	24.4	-7.8	68.2	4165	2.48	-7,222	-6.69	-9.17
139	Houston	D	175,733	123,875	100,540	21.6	19.0	35.8	-16.7	53.2	8096	4.83	-7,442	-6.89	-11.72
135	Houston	R	172,422	121,136	99,750	50.0	18.2	28.5	-10.3	64.0	4785	2.85	-8,232	-7.62	-10.48
126	Houston	R	169,256	123,014	99,335	51.8	17.0	26.8	-9.9	63.2	1619	0.97	-8,647	-8.01	-8.97
78	El Paso	D	160,161	111,913	98,925	31.6	58.3	64.7	-6.4	90.0	-7476	-4.46	-9,057	-8.39	-3.93
79	El Paso	D	160,658	112,399	98,435	17.0	76.7	79.9	-3.2	96.0	-6979	-4.16	-9,547	-8.84	-4.68
138	Houston	R	173,059	124,435	98,420	50.3	22.3	41.3	-19.0	54.0	5422	3.23	-9,562	-8.86	-12.09
51	Austin Area	D	175,709	128,793	98,320	41.5	44.0	56.2	-12.2	78.3	8072	4.82	-9,662	-8.95	-13.76
112	Dallas Cnty	R	167,051	120,192	97,965	54.9	14.8	26.3	-11.5	56.4	-586	-0.35	-10,017	-9.28	-8.93
100	Dallas Cnty	D	161,143	117,479	97,410	29.8	18.3	33.1	-14.8	55.2	-6494	-3.87	-10,572	-9.79	-5.92
26	Houston Suburbs	R	160,091	117,247	97,320	52.2	11.6	14.9	-3.3	77.8	-7546	-4.50	-10,662	-9.87	-5.37
146	Houston	D	174,485	130,444	97,195	24.7	11.2	27.3	-16.1	41.0	6848	4.09	-10,787	-9.99	-14.07
102	Dallas Cnty	R	161,136	122,520	96,850	65.0	11.3	24.1	-12.8	46.8	-6501	-3.88	-11,132	-10.31	-6.43

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
95	Tarrent Cnty	D	161,634	115,752	96,150	32.9	12.9	24.3	-11.4	53.0	-6003	-3.58	-11,832	-10.96	-7.38
105	Dallas Cnty	R	175,728	127,590	95,900	51.1	24.1	39.2	-15.1	61.4	8091	4.83	-12,082	-11.19	-16.02
76	El Paso	D	159,752	116,389	94,705	11.2	83.5	87.3	-3.7	95.7	-7885	-4.70	-13,277	-12.30	-7.59
46	Austin Area	D	166,410	118,539	94,335	41.6	24.6	41.6	-16.9	59.3	-1227	-0.73	-13,647	-12.64	-11.91
131	Houston	D	175,227	121,368	93,535	13.2	24.0	41.2	-17.2	58.3	7590	4.53	-14,447	-13.38	-17.91
101	Tarrent Cnty	D	164,664	110,209	92,990	35.5	19.7	32.5	-12.8	60.6	-2973	-1.77	-14,992	-13.88	-12.11
141	Houston	D	166,498	113,951	92,390	13.5	18.2	37.6	-19.4	48.4	-1139	-0.68	-15,592	-14.44	-13.76
38	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,214	110,865	92,195	13.5	80.2	86.7	-6.4	92.6	577	0.34	-15,787	-14.62	-14.96
142	Houston	D	159,541	113,288	91,845	20.3	21.3	35.0	-13.7	60.8	-8096	-4.83	-16,137	-14.94	-10.11
148	Houston	D	170,811	125,873	91,615	40.1	43.5	61.1	-17.6	71.2	3174	1.89	-16,367	-15.16	-17.05
74	S Tex RG Valley	D	162,357	115,236	91,345	24.6	69.4	76.6	-7.3	90.5	-5280	-3.15	-16,637	-15.41	-12.26
77	El Paso	D	160,385	115,924	90,830	22.9	69.6	76.0	-6.4	91.6	-7252	-4.33	-17,152	-15.88	-11.56
149	Houston	D	170,702	121,535	89,230	27.0	19.1	33.8	-14.7	56.6	3065	1.83	-18,752	-17.37	-19.19
41	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,776	115,033	88,365	17.9	75.7	80.4	-4.6	94.2	1139	0.68	-19,617	-18.17	-18.85
80	S Tex RG Valley	D	161,949	106,402	86,650	15.5	78.7	86.1	-7.4	91.4	-5688	-3.39	-21,332	-19.76	-16.36
39	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,659	110,751	85,015	14.6	78.9	88.0	-9.1	89.7	1022	0.61	-22,967	-21.27	-21.88
143	Houston	D	167,215	113,877	84,625	23.7	53.0	69.4	-16.4	76.4	-422	-0.25	-23,357	-21.63	-21.38
42	S Tex RG Valley	D	167,668	111,699	84,125	5.4	91.2	95.0	-3.9	95.9	31	0.02	-23,857	-22.09	-22.11
110	Dallas Cnty	D	167,508	111,827	83,885	14.6	24.9	45.5	-20.6	54.7	-129	-0.08	-24,097	-22.32	-22.24
145	Houston	D	164,574	116,918	83,645	28.4	55.6	69.8	-14.2	79.7	-3063	-1.83	-24,337	-22.54	-20.71
40	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,662	108,086	79,875	8.2	88.4	92.1	-3.8	95.9	1025	0.61	-28,107	-26.03	-26.64
37	S Tex RG Valley	D	169,088	113,454	78,885	15.5	81.5	87.1	-5.6	93.6	1451	0.87	-29,097	-26.95	-27.81
104	Dallas Cnty	D	172,784	115,035	78,780	25.3	51.7	69.2	-17.5	74.7	5147	3.07	-29,202	-27.04	-30.11
35	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,627	109,154	77,585	18.6	78.9	85.1	-6.2	92.7	990	0.59	-30,397	-28.15	-28.74
75	El Paso	D	159,691	103,209	77,455	8.9	89.0	91.8	-2.8	97.0	-7946	-4.74	-30,527	-28.27	-23.53
36	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,963	110,963	76,060	11.9	86.0	90.8	-4.8	94.7	1326	0.79	-31,922	-29.56	-30.35
144	Houston	D	161,859	108,509	75,785	34.9	50.3	69.8	-19.5	72.1	-5778	-3.45	-32,197	-29.82	-26.37
103	Dallas Cnty	D	170,948	121,837	71,970	39.0	42.7	64.3	-21.7	66.3	3311	1.98	-36,012	-33.35	-35.33
90	Tarrent Cnty	D	159,684	105,664	71,770	27.9	49.0	70.7	-21.7	69.3	-7953	-4.74	-36,212	-33.54	-28.79
140	Houston	D	170,732	112,332	69,415	17.2	58.5	75.8	-17.2	77.3	3095	1.85	-38,567	-35.72	-37.56
137	Houston	D	171,079	127,834	64,375	32.5	22.0	51.5	-29.6	42.6	3442	2.05	-43,607	-40.38	-42.44

Note: The Indeal CVAP Population is 107,982. The ideal TPOP Deviation is 167,637.
Source is Texas Legislative Council at ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanH358/Reports/Excel/
Note: CVAP data is from 2010 ACS (2005 through 2009

TABLE 4
STATE OF TEXAS
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTITIVES
83rd Legislature - 1st Called Session - S.B. 3 (June 2013)
Citizen Voting Age Population Analysis Using American Community Survey
Sorted by Percentage Citizen Adult Latino

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
42	S Tex RG Valley	D	167,668	111,699	84,125	5.4	91.2	95.0	-3.9	95.9	31	0.02	-23,857	-22.09	-22.11
75	El Paso	D	159,691	103,209	77,455	8.9	89.0	91.8	-2.8	97.0	-7946	-4.74	-30,527	-28.27	-23.53
40	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,662	108,086	79,875	8.2	88.4	92.1	-3.8	95.9	1025	0.61	-28,107	-26.03	-26.64
36	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,963	110,963	76,060	11.9	86.0	90.8	-4.8	94.7	1326	0.79	-31,922	-29.56	-30.35
76	El Paso	D	159,752	116,389	94,705	11.2	83.5	87.3	-3.7	95.7	-7885	-4.70	-13,277	-12.30	-7.59
37	S Tex RG Valley	D	169,088	113,454	78,885	15.5	81.5	87.1	-5.6	93.6	1451	0.87	-29,097	-26.95	-27.81
38	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,214	110,865	92,195	13.5	80.2	86.7	-6.4	92.6	577	0.34	-15,787	-14.62	-14.96
39	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,659	110,751	85,015	14.6	78.9	88.0	-9.1	89.7	1022	0.61	-22,967	-21.27	-21.88
35	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,627	109,154	77,585	18.6	78.9	85.1	-6.2	92.7	990	0.59	-30,397	-28.15	-28.74
80	S Tex RG Valley	D	161,949	106,402	86,650	15.5	78.7	86.1	-7.4	91.4	-5688	-3.39	-21,332	-19.76	-16.36
79	El Paso	D	160,658	112,399	98,435	17.0	76.7	79.9	-3.2	96.0	-6979	-4.16	-9,547	-8.84	-4.68
41	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,776	115,033	88,365	17.9	75.7	80.4	-4.6	94.2	1139	0.68	-19,617	-18.17	-18.85
31	S Tex RG Valley	D	171,858	121,699	104,285	23.1	73.9	77.7	-3.8	95.1	4221	2.52	-3,697	-3.42	-5.94
77	El Paso	D	160,385	115,924	90,830	22.9	69.6	76.0	-6.4	91.6	-7252	-4.33	-17,152	-15.88	-11.56
74	S Tex RG Valley	D	162,357	115,236	91,345	24.6	69.4	76.6	-7.3	90.5	-5280	-3.15	-16,637	-15.41	-12.26
118	Bexar	D	164,436	116,859	106,575	28.1	67.1	68.7	-1.6	97.6	-3201	-1.91	-1,407	-1.30	0.61
34	S Tex RG Valley	D	173,149	125,896	117,465	28.0	64.6	67.7	-3.1	95.4	5512	3.29	9,483	8.78	5.49
125	Bexar	D	174,549	125,158	115,800	26.3	64.3	69.1	-4.8	93.1	6912	4.12	7,818	7.24	3.12
124	Bexar	D	174,795	120,503	115,090	24.8	62.4	66.0	-3.6	94.6	7158	4.27	7,108	6.58	2.31
123	Bexar	D	175,674	135,763	119,930	30.6	62.3	66.5	-4.2	93.7	8037	4.79	11,948	11.06	6.27
117	Bexar	R	168,692	117,126	111,045	32.3	60.9	58.8	2.1	103.6	1055	0.63	3,063	2.84	2.21
140	Houston	D	170,732	112,332	69,415	17.2	58.5	75.8	-17.2	77.3	3095	1.85	-38,567	-35.72	-37.56
78	El Paso	D	160,161	111,913	98,925	31.6	58.3	64.7	-6.4	90.0	-7476	-4.46	-9,057	-8.39	-3.93
119	Bexar	D	159,981	114,477	106,465	28.5	58.3	62.7	-4.4	93.0	-7656	-4.57	-1,517	-1.40	3.16
43	S Tex RG Valley	R	169,564	124,492	120,575	35.8	57.7	59.8	-2.1	96.5	1927	1.15	12,593	11.66	10.51
116	Bexar	D	171,463	132,823	115,470	32.3	57.1	59.9	-2.8	95.3	3826	2.28	7,488	6.93	4.65
145	Houston	D	164,574	116,918	83,645	28.4	55.6	69.8	-14.2	79.7	-3063	-1.83	-24,337	-22.54	-20.71
143	Houston	D	167,215	113,877	84,625	23.7	53.0	69.4	-16.4	76.4	-422	-0.25	-23,357	-21.63	-21.38
104	Dallas Cnty	D	172,784	115,035	78,780	25.3	51.7	69.2	-17.5	74.7	5147	3.07	-29,202	-27.04	-30.11
144	Houston	D	161,859	108,509	75,785	34.9	50.3	69.8	-19.5	72.1	-5778	-3.45	-32,197	-29.82	-26.37
90	Tarrent Cnty	D	159,684	105,664	71,770	27.9	49.0	70.7	-21.7	69.3	-7953	-4.74	-36,212	-33.54	-28.79
32	S Tex RG Valley	R	167,074	126,072	124,080	46.8	44.2	45.9	-1.6	96.5	-563	-0.34	16,098	14.91	15.24
51	Austin Area	D	175,709	128,793	98,320	41.5	44.0	56.2	-12.2	78.3	8072	4.82	-9,662	-8.95	-13.76
148	Houston	D	170,811	125,873	91,615	40.1	43.5	61.1	-17.6	71.2	3174	1.89	-16,367	-15.16	-17.05
103	Dallas Cnty	D	170,948	121,837	71,970	39.0	42.7	64.3	-21.7	66.3	3311	1.98	-36,012	-33.35	-35.33
														-459.53	
												Average Deviation (35 Districts)		-13.13	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
81	West Texas	R	169,684	120,535	108,980	51.8	39.0	46.9	-7.9	83.2	2047	1.22	998	0.92	-0.30
120	Bexar	D	175,132	124,829	114,810	30.6	34.1	42.2	-8.1	80.9	7495	4.47	6,828	6.32	1.85
30	Central Texas	R	166,022	124,729	121,220	59.0	31.8	35.2	-3.4	90.4	-1615	-0.96	13,238	12.26	13.22
44	Central Texas	R	174,451	126,713	125,720	60.9	29.7	32.7	-3.0	90.9	6814	4.06	17,738	16.43	12.36
88	West Texas	R	160,896	115,622	103,670	60.9	29.4	38.9	-9.5	75.7	-6741	-4.02	-4,312	-3.99	0.03
82	West Texas	R	163,234	118,623	113,415	59.3	28.6	35.2	-6.6	81.2	-4403	-2.63	5,433	5.03	7.66
84	West Texas	R	167,970	128,898	124,075	58.7	28.0	30.2	-2.2	92.8	333	0.20	16,093	14.90	14.70
72	West Texas	R	170,479	130,771	123,075	64.6	27.6	32.3	-4.8	85.3	2842	1.70	15,093	13.98	12.28
85	Houston Suburbs	R	160,182	113,433	102,620	48.3	27.5	35.1	-7.6	78.5	-7455	-4.45	-5,362	-4.97	-0.52
17	Central Texas	R	163,480	121,295	112,125	61.1	27.0	33.4	-6.4	80.9	-4157	-2.48	4,143	3.84	6.32
121	Bexar	R	174,867	133,224	128,905	61.0	26.7	31.4	-4.6	85.2	7230	4.31	20,923	19.38	15.06
45	Austin Area	R	167,604	126,549	124,330	66.7	25.5	30.0	-4.6	84.8	-33	-0.02	16,348	15.14	15.16
83	West Texas	R	173,918	127,906	123,330	67.1	24.9	28.1	-3.2	88.8	6281	3.75	15,348	14.21	10.47
110	Dallas Cnty	D	167,508	111,827	83,885	14.6	24.9	45.5	-20.6	54.7	-129	-0.08	-24,097	-22.32	-22.24
46	Austin Area	D	166,410	118,539	94,335	41.6	24.6	41.6	-16.9	59.3	-1227	-0.73	-13,647	-12.64	-11.91
105	Dallas Cnty	R	175,728	127,590	95,900	51.1	24.1	39.2	-15.1	61.4	8091	4.83	-12,082	-11.19	-16.02
131	Houston	D	175,227	121,368	93,535	13.2	24.0	41.2	-17.2	58.3	7590	4.53	-14,447	-13.38	-17.91
122	Bexar	R	175,184	128,725	124,270	64.8	23.4	27.8	-4.3	84.4	7547	4.50	16,288	15.08	10.58
53	West Texas	R	162,897	127,381	123,515	72.2	23.1	26.8	-3.7	86.3	-4740	-2.83	15,533	14.38	17.21
138	Houston	R	173,059	124,435	98,420	50.3	22.3	41.3	-19.0	54.0	5422	3.23	-9,562	-8.86	-12.09
137	Houston	D	171,079	127,834	64,375	32.5	22.0	51.5	-29.6	42.6	3442	2.05	-43,607	-40.38	-42.44
87	West Texas	R	174,343	125,360	109,320	65.0	21.8	29.7	-7.9	73.3	6706	4.00	1,338	1.24	-2.76
142	Houston	D	159,541	113,288	91,845	20.3	21.3	35.0	-13.7	60.8	-8096	-4.83	-16,137	-14.94	-10.11
25	Houston Suburbs	R	174,168	129,041	121,250	62.4	20.8	27.4	-6.6	75.9	6531	3.90	13,268	12.29	8.39
132	Houston	R	172,973	117,666	109,150	52.4	20.6	33.0	-12.4	62.5	5336	3.18	1,168	1.08	-2.10
101	Tarrent Cnty	D	164,664	110,209	92,990	35.5	19.7	32.5	-12.8	60.6	-2973	-1.77	-14,992	-13.88	-12.11
52	Austin Area	R	165,994	114,146	111,445	62.8	19.6	26.7	-7.1	73.5	-1643	-0.98	3,463	3.21	4.19
149	Houston	D	170,702	121,535	89,230	27.0	19.1	33.8	-14.7	56.6	3065	1.83	-18,752	-17.37	-19.19
139	Houston	D	175,733	123,875	100,540	21.6	19.0	35.8	-16.7	53.2	8096	4.83	-7,442	-6.89	-11.72
147	Houston	D	175,873	136,034	114,905	28.9	18.4	31.2	-12.8	59.0	8236	4.91	6,923	6.41	1.50
100	Dallas Cnty	D	161,143	117,479	97,410	29.8	18.3	33.1	-14.8	55.2	-6494	-3.87	-10,572	-9.79	-5.92
135	Houston	R	172,422	121,136	99,750	50.0	18.2	28.5	-10.3	64.0	4785	2.85	-8,232	-7.62	-10.48
141	Houston	D	166,498	113,951	92,390	13.5	18.2	37.6	-19.4	48.4	-1139	-0.68	-15,592	-14.44	-13.76
71	West Texas	R	166,924	127,097	123,650	71.2	17.9	20.1	-2.1	89.4	-713	-0.43	15,668	14.51	14.94
50	Austin Area	D	166,516	124,252	110,735	57.5	17.7	25.3	-7.6	69.9	-1121	-0.67	2,753	2.55	3.22
29	Houston Suburbs	R	175,700	124,171	116,165	57.5	17.4	23.2	-5.8	74.9	8063	4.81	8,183	7.58	2.77
128	Houston	R	172,221	124,645	116,020	66.4	17.1	25.0	-7.9	68.5	4584	2.73	8,038	7.44	4.71
126	Houston	R	169,256	123,014	99,335	51.8	17.0	26.8	-9.9	63.2	1619	0.97	-8,647	-8.01	-8.97
48	Austin Area	D	173,008	135,585	127,810	74.4	16.7	20.4	-3.7	81.9	5371	3.20	19,828	18.36	15.16
115	Dallas Cnty	R	171,802	127,352	100,760	58.5	16.7	24.4	-7.8	68.2	4165	2.48	-7,222	-6.69	-9.17
23	Houston Suburbs	R	163,720	123,736	111,960	59.8	16.6	22.7	-6.1	73.2	-3917	-2.34	3,978	3.68	6.02
73	Bexar	R	166,719	127,882	126,130	79.7	16.6	19.8	-3.3	83.6	-918	-0.55	18,148	16.81	17.35

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
86	West Texas	R	165,183	121,555	115,915	76.4	16.5	22.3	-5.8	73.9	-2454	-1.46	7,933	7.35	8.81
54	Central Texas	R	167,736	117,164	112,385	51.6	15.8	17.6	-1.9	89.5	99	0.06	4,403	4.08	4.02
28	Houston Suburbs	R	160,373	107,968	100,995	53.3	15.6	20.6	-5.0	75.8	-7264	-4.33	-6,987	-6.47	-2.14
107	Dallas Cnty	R	171,872	123,986	108,045	57.9	15.6	28.9	-13.4	53.8	4235	2.53	63	0.06	-2.47
113	Dallas Cnty	R	171,418	120,834	106,040	53.5	15.3	26.0	-10.8	58.6	3781	2.26	-1,942	-1.80	-4.05
111	Dallas Cnty	D	166,963	118,393	103,410	24.2	15.1	25.5	-10.3	59.4	-674	-0.40	-4,572	-4.23	-3.83
55	Central Texas	R	162,176	119,755	116,635	64.4	14.9	19.4	-4.5	76.8	-5461	-3.26	8,653	8.01	11.27
27	Houston Suburbs	D	160,084	113,596	104,295	26.2	14.8	19.7	-4.8	75.4	-7553	-4.51	-3,687	-3.41	1.09
112	Dallas Cnty	R	167,051	120,192	97,965	54.9	14.8	26.3	-11.5	56.4	-586	-0.35	-10,017	-9.28	-8.93
93	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,161	113,584	103,455	64.1	14.8	22.8	-8.0	65.0	-5476	-3.27	-4,527	-4.19	-0.93
99	Tarrent Cnty	R	170,473	125,722	116,830	74.7	14.7	20.1	-5.4	73.1	2836	1.69	8,848	8.19	6.50
49	Austin Area	D	167,309	144,371	130,085	73.1	14.3	21.6	-7.3	66.2	-328	-0.20	22,103	20.47	20.66
14	Central Texas	R	163,187	131,479	114,485	68.6	14.1	21.0	-6.9	67.2	-4450	-2.65	6,503	6.02	8.68
108	Dallas Cnty	R	163,233	133,667	122,505	74.3	13.6	19.5	-6.0	69.4	-4404	-2.63	14,523	13.45	16.08
129	Houston	R	174,127	130,457	121,280	62.9	13.6	20.4	-6.8	66.5	6490	3.87	13,298	12.32	8.44
10	DFW Suburbs	R	163,063	116,978	111,680	75.6	13.1	18.7	-5.5	70.4	-4574	-2.73	3,698	3.42	6.15
95	Tarrent Cnty	D	161,634	115,752	96,150	32.9	12.9	24.3	-11.4	53.0	-6003	-3.58	-11,832	-10.96	-7.38
136	Austin Area	R	164,376	116,361	113,740	72.8	12.9	16.3	-3.4	79.1	-3261	-1.95	5,758	5.33	7.28
68	West Texas	R	160,508	121,547	112,760	80.9	12.8	18.5	-5.7	69.1	-7129	-4.25	4,778	4.42	8.68
127	Houston	R	163,983	115,865	114,290	67.1	12.4	18.1	-5.7	68.6	-3654	-2.18	6,308	5.84	8.02
56	Central Texas	R	163,869	123,411	117,985	72.6	12.4	17.8	-5.4	69.7	-3768	-2.25	10,003	9.26	11.51
150	Houston	R	168,735	120,462	109,725	66.0	12.3	21.0	-8.7	58.7	1098	0.65	1,743	1.61	0.96
47	Austin Area	R	175,314	127,689	125,095	80.3	12.3	12.6	-0.3	97.7	7677	4.58	17,113	15.85	11.27
12	Central Texas	R	160,573	119,556	111,590	64.4	11.8	19.5	-7.7	60.6	-7064	-4.21	3,608	3.34	7.56
26	Houston Suburbs	R	160,091	117,247	97,320	52.2	11.6	14.9	-3.3	77.8	-7546	-4.50	-10,662	-9.87	-5.37
130	Houston	R	175,532	122,108	119,770	71.6	11.6	17.7	-6.2	65.3	7895	4.71	11,788	10.92	6.21
109	Dallas Cnty	D	174,223	122,347	112,780	23.4	11.4	20.0	-8.6	57.0	6586	3.93	4,798	4.44	0.51
59	Central Texas	R	163,609	122,193	118,030	75.9	11.4	15.6	-4.2	73.1	-4028	-2.40	10,048	9.31	11.71
24	Houston Suburbs	R	162,685	118,491	118,260	74.8	11.3	15.6	-4.3	72.3	-4952	-2.95	10,278	9.52	12.47
102	Dallas Cnty	R	161,136	122,520	96,850	65.0	11.3	24.1	-12.8	46.8	-6501	-3.88	-11,132	-10.31	-6.43
146	Houston	D	174,485	130,444	97,195	24.7	11.2	27.3	-16.1	41.0	6848	4.09	-10,787	-9.99	-14.07
114	Dallas Cnty	R	172,330	130,817	105,540	68.2	11.0	24.2	-13.2	45.6	4693	2.80	-2,442	-2.26	-5.06
134	Houston	R	174,421	143,575	130,040	74.7	11.0	13.3	-2.3	82.6	6784	4.05	22,058	20.43	16.38
91	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,838	119,048	108,845	75.9	10.9	18.2	-7.2	60.2	-4799	-2.86	863	0.80	3.66
20	Central Texas	R	159,816	121,754	115,395	82.8	10.3	16.6	-6.2	62.4	-7821	-4.67	7,413	6.87	11.53
94	Tarrent Cnty	R	167,374	125,516	114,195	69.8	10.2	15.3	-5.2	66.3	-263	-0.16	6,213	5.75	5.91
64	DFW Suburbs	R	167,588	129,175	116,875	75.0	10.1	16.6	-6.5	60.8	-49	-0.03	8,893	8.24	8.26
96	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,930	113,924	109,035	65.5	10.1	15.2	-5.1	66.5	-2707	-1.61	1,053	0.98	2.59
70	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	117,432	110,995	75.3	10.0	15.9	-5.9	62.9	4498	2.68	3,013	2.79	0.11
97	Tarrent Cnty	R	168,869	131,311	122,870	70.5	9.8	15.7	-5.9	62.3	1232	0.73	14,888	13.79	13.05
65	DFW Suburbs	R	165,742	124,977	109,350	62.3	9.8	18.6	-8.8	52.5	-1895	-1.13	1,368	1.27	2.40
69	West Texas	R	160,087	123,063	117,450	77.2	9.7	12.9	-3.2	75.3	-7550	-4.50	9,468	8.77	13.27
3	Houston Suburbs	R	164,955	119,595	109,760	75.4	9.7	20.0	-10.3	48.5	-2682	-1.60	1,778	1.65	3.25

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
92	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,326	126,290	116,980	70.3	9.6	14.5	-4.9	66.1	-5311	-3.17	8,998	8.33	11.50
133	Houston	R	171,401	135,423	114,530	70.2	9.5	14.7	-5.2	64.6	3764	2.25	6,548	6.06	3.82
13	Central Texas	R	170,617	131,129	123,515	75.2	9.5	15.9	-6.4	59.7	2980	1.78	15,533	14.38	12.61
16	Houston Suburbs	R	166,647	122,271	108,180	80.7	9.3	21.1	-11.8	44.2	-990	-0.59	198	0.18	0.77
60	West Texas	R	171,429	131,870	127,825	86.9	9.2	11.8	-2.6	78.0	3792	2.26	19,843	18.38	16.11
89	DFW Suburbs	R	172,138	118,380	116,895	72.4	8.9	13.0	-4.2	68.0	4501	2.68	8,913	8.25	5.57
106	DFW Suburbs	R	161,947	110,568	107,290	76.1	8.8	14.7	-5.9	60.1	-5690	-3.39	-692	-0.64	2.75
8	Central Texas	R	161,098	123,550	114,450	72.1	8.8	15.4	-6.6	57.0	-6539	-3.90	6,468	5.99	9.89
58	Central Texas	R	169,146	123,826	118,105	84.2	8.7	14.9	-6.1	58.8	1509	0.90	10,123	9.37	8.47
33	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	119,518	115,655	77.9	8.5	13.5	-4.9	63.5	4498	2.68	7,673	7.11	4.42
18	Southeast TX	R	169,888	132,877	126,560	71.3	8.1	14.2	-6.1	57.0	2251	1.34	18,578	17.20	15.86
63	DFW Suburbs	R	167,337	115,634	113,605	80.8	8.0	13.1	-5.1	61.2	-300	-0.18	5,623	5.21	5.39
22	Southeast TX	D	161,930	122,897	115,525	37.0	7.7	15.7	-8.0	49.0	-5707	-3.40	7,543	6.99	10.39
67	DFW Suburbs	R	172,141	126,368	111,250	70.1	7.5	13.9	-6.4	54.0	4504	2.69	3,268	3.03	0.34
15	Houston Suburbs	R	167,349	120,450	116,690	81.8	7.4	13.5	-6.1	55.0	-288	-0.17	8,708	8.06	8.24
57	Southeast TX	R	164,418	124,630	118,140	72.8	7.2	13.0	-5.8	55.5	-3219	-1.92	10,158	9.41	11.33
98	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,081	114,953	114,875	83.7	6.7	9.8	-3.1	68.8	-3556	-2.12	6,893	6.38	8.50
6	Northeast TX	R	160,008	119,154	109,970	70.1	6.5	14.9	-8.3	44.0	-7629	-4.55	1,988	1.84	6.39
4	DFW Suburbs	R	168,429	123,603	117,715	81.5	6.3	11.7	-5.4	53.6	792	0.47	9,733	9.01	8.54
61	DFW Suburbs	R	176,054	130,782	128,065	88.5	6.0	10.6	-4.6	56.9	8417	5.02	20,083	18.60	13.58
66	DFW Suburbs	R	172,129	130,796	113,390	69.7	6.0	9.1	-3.1	65.8	4492	2.68	5,408	5.01	2.33
11	Northeast TX	R	168,699	128,086	118,640	72.2	5.7	13.9	-8.3	40.6	1062	0.63	10,658	9.87	9.24
2	Northeast TX	R	173,869	130,806	124,825	85.1	5.5	10.0	-4.5	55.2	6232	3.72	16,843	15.60	11.88
5	Northeast TX	R	160,253	120,169	112,555	78.8	5.2	13.2	-7.9	39.8	-7384	-4.40	4,573	4.23	8.64
21	Southeast TX	R	172,180	130,308	121,365	82.0	5.2	9.3	-4.1	55.7	4543	2.71	13,383	12.39	9.68
62	Northeast TX	R	160,023	122,203	117,530	85.0	4.2	8.6	-4.4	49.0	-7614	-4.54	9,548	8.84	13.38
7	Northeast TX	R	161,039	120,296	112,255	74.7	3.9	11.2	-7.3	34.9	-6598	-3.94	4,273	3.96	7.89
19	Southeast TX	R	171,969	131,682	128,705	82.5	3.7	6.3	-2.6	58.3	4332	2.58	20,723	19.19	16.61
1	Northeast TX	R	165,823	125,927	122,470	75.1	3.1	5.8	-2.7	53.5	-1814	-1.08	14,488	13.42	14.50
9	Northeast TX	R	166,719	125,947	121,420	75.8	2.5	6.9	-4.4	35.8	-918	-0.55	13,438	12.44	12.99
														459.56	
												Average Deviation (115 Districts)		4.00	

Note: The Indeal CVAP Population is 107,982. The ideal TPOP Deviation is 167,637.
Source is Texas Legislative Council at ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanH358/Reports/Excel/
Note: CVAP data is from 2010 ACS (2005 through 2009

TABLE 5
STATE OF TEXAS
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTITIVES
83rd Legislature - 1st Called Session - S.B. 3 (June 2013)
Citizen Voting Age Population Analysis Using American Community Survey
Sorted and Summed by Region

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
45	Austin Area	R	167,604	126,549	124,330	66.7	25.5	30.0	-4.6	84.8	-33	-0.02	16,348	15.14	15.16
46	Austin Area	D	166,410	118,539	94,335	41.6	24.6	41.6	-16.9	59.3	-1227	-0.73	-13,647	-12.64	-11.91
47	Austin Area	R	175,314	127,689	125,095	80.3	12.3	12.6	-0.3	97.7	7677	4.58	17,113	15.85	11.27
48	Austin Area	D	173,008	135,585	127,810	74.4	16.7	20.4	-3.7	81.9	5371	3.20	19,828	18.36	15.16
49	Austin Area	D	167,309	144,371	130,085	73.1	14.3	21.6	-7.3	66.2	-328	-0.20	22,103	20.47	20.66
50	Austin Area	D	166,516	124,252	110,735	57.5	17.7	25.3	-7.6	69.9	-1121	-0.67	2,753	2.55	3.22
51	Austin Area	D	175,709	128,793	98,320	41.5	44.0	56.2	-12.2	78.3	8072	4.82	-9,662	-8.95	-13.76
52	Austin Area	R	165,994	114,146	111,445	62.8	19.6	26.7	-7.1	73.5	-1643	-0.98	3,463	3.21	4.19
136	Austin Area	R	164,376	116,361	113,740	72.8	12.9	16.3	-3.4	79.1	-3261	-1.95	5,758	5.33	7.28
														59.32	
												Average Deviation (9 Districts)		6.59	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
73	Bexar	R	166,719	127,882	126,130	79.7	16.6	19.8	-3.3	83.6	-918	-0.55	18,148	16.81	17.35
116	Bexar	D	171,463	132,823	115,470	32.3	57.1	59.9	-2.8	95.3	3826	2.28	7,488	6.93	4.65
117	Bexar	R	168,692	117,126	111,045	32.3	60.9	58.8	2.1	103.6	1055	0.63	3,063	2.84	2.21
118	Bexar	D	164,436	116,859	106,575	28.1	67.1	68.7	-1.6	97.6	-3201	-1.91	-1,407	-1.30	0.61
119	Bexar	D	159,981	114,477	106,465	28.5	58.3	62.7	-4.4	93.0	-7656	-4.57	-1,517	-1.40	3.16
120	Bexar	D	175,132	124,829	114,810	30.6	34.1	42.2	-8.1	80.9	7495	4.47	6,828	6.32	1.85
121	Bexar	R	174,867	133,224	128,905	61.0	26.7	31.4	-4.6	85.2	7230	4.31	20,923	19.38	15.06
122	Bexar	R	175,184	128,725	124,270	64.8	23.4	27.8	-4.3	84.4	7547	4.50	16,288	15.08	10.58
123	Bexar	D	175,674	135,763	119,930	30.6	62.3	66.5	-4.2	93.7	8037	4.79	11,948	11.06	6.27
124	Bexar	D	174,795	120,503	115,090	24.8	62.4	66.0	-3.6	94.6	7158	4.27	7,108	6.58	2.31
125	Bexar	D	174,549	125,158	115,800	26.3	64.3	69.1	-4.8	93.1	6912	4.12	7,818	7.24	3.12
														89.54	
												Average Deviation (11 Districts)		8.14	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
8	Central Texas	R	161,098	123,550	114,450	72.1	8.8	15.4	-6.6	57.0	-6539	-3.90	6,468	5.99	9.89
12	Central Texas	R	160,573	119,556	111,590	64.4	11.8	19.5	-7.7	60.6	-7064	-4.21	3,608	3.34	7.56
13	Central Texas	R	170,617	131,129	123,515	75.2	9.5	15.9	-6.4	59.7	2980	1.78	15,533	14.38	12.61
14	Central Texas	R	163,187	131,479	114,485	68.6	14.1	21.0	-6.9	67.2	-4450	-2.65	6,503	6.02	8.68
17	Central Texas	R	163,480	121,295	112,125	61.1	27.0	33.4	-6.4	80.9	-4157	-2.48	4,143	3.84	6.32
20	Central Texas	R	159,816	121,754	115,395	82.8	10.3	16.6	-6.2	62.4	-7821	-4.67	7,413	6.87	11.53
30	Central Texas	R	166,022	124,729	121,220	59.0	31.8	35.2	-3.4	90.4	-1615	-0.96	13,238	12.26	13.22
44	Central Texas	R	174,451	126,713	125,720	60.9	29.7	32.7	-3.0	90.9	6814	4.06	17,738	16.43	12.36
54	Central Texas	R	167,736	117,164	112,385	51.6	15.8	17.6	-1.9	89.5	99	0.06	4,403	4.08	4.02
55	Central Texas	R	162,176	119,755	116,635	64.4	14.9	19.4	-4.5	76.8	-5461	-3.26	8,653	8.01	11.27
56	Central Texas	R	163,869	123,411	117,985	72.6	12.4	17.8	-5.4	69.7	-3768	-2.25	10,003	9.26	11.51
58	Central Texas	R	169,146	123,826	118,105	84.2	8.7	14.9	-6.1	58.8	1509	0.90	10,123	9.37	8.47
59	Central Texas	R	163,609	122,193	118,030	75.9	11.4	15.6	-4.2	73.1	-4028	-2.40	10,048	9.31	11.71
														109.16	
											Average Deviation (13 Districts)			8.40	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
100	Dallas Cnty	D	161,143	117,479	97,410	29.8	18.3	33.1	-14.8	55.2	-6494	-3.87	-10,572	-9.79	-5.92
102	Dallas Cnty	R	161,136	122,520	96,850	65.0	11.3	24.1	-12.8	46.8	-6501	-3.88	-11,132	-10.31	-6.43
103	Dallas Cnty	D	170,948	121,837	71,970	39.0	42.7	64.3	-21.7	66.3	3311	1.98	-36,012	-33.35	-35.33
104	Dallas Cnty	D	172,784	115,035	78,780	25.3	51.7	69.2	-17.5	74.7	5147	3.07	-29,202	-27.04	-30.11
105	Dallas Cnty	R	175,728	127,590	95,900	51.1	24.1	39.2	-15.1	61.4	8091	4.83	-12,082	-11.19	-16.02
107	Dallas Cnty	R	171,872	123,986	108,045	57.9	15.6	28.9	-13.4	53.8	4235	2.53	63	0.06	-2.47
108	Dallas Cnty	R	163,233	133,667	122,505	74.3	13.6	19.5	-6.0	69.4	-4404	-2.63	14,523	13.45	16.08
109	Dallas Cnty	D	174,223	122,347	112,780	23.4	11.4	20.0	-8.6	57.0	6586	3.93	4,798	4.44	0.51
110	Dallas Cnty	D	167,508	111,827	83,885	14.6	24.9	45.5	-20.6	54.7	-129	-0.08	-24,097	-22.32	-22.24
111	Dallas Cnty	D	166,963	118,393	103,410	24.2	15.1	25.5	-10.3	59.4	-674	-0.40	-4,572	-4.23	-3.83
112	Dallas Cnty	R	167,051	120,192	97,965	54.9	14.8	26.3	-11.5	56.4	-586	-0.35	-10,017	-9.28	-8.93
113	Dallas Cnty	R	171,418	120,834	106,040	53.5	15.3	26.0	-10.8	58.6	3781	2.26	-1,942	-1.80	-4.05
114	Dallas Cnty	R	172,330	130,817	105,540	68.2	11.0	24.2	-13.2	45.6	4693	2.80	-2,442	-2.26	-5.06
115	Dallas Cnty	R	171,802	127,352	100,760	58.5	16.7	24.4	-7.8	68.2	4165	2.48	-7,222	-6.69	-9.17
														-120.31	
											Average Deviation (14 Districts)			-8.59	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
4	DFW Suburbs	R	168,429	123,603	117,715	81.5	6.3	11.7	-5.4	53.6	792	0.47	9,733	9.01	8.54
10	DFW Suburbs	R	163,063	116,978	111,680	75.6	13.1	18.7	-5.5	70.4	-4574	-2.73	3,698	3.42	6.15
33	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	119,518	115,655	77.9	8.5	13.5	-4.9	63.5	4498	2.68	7,673	7.11	4.42
61	DFW Suburbs	R	176,054	130,782	128,065	88.5	6.0	10.6	-4.6	56.9	8417	5.02	20,083	18.60	13.58
63	DFW Suburbs	R	167,337	115,634	113,605	80.8	8.0	13.1	-5.1	61.2	-300	-0.18	5,623	5.21	5.39
64	DFW Suburbs	R	167,588	129,175	116,875	75.0	10.1	16.6	-6.5	60.8	-49	-0.03	8,893	8.24	8.26
65	DFW Suburbs	R	165,742	124,977	109,350	62.3	9.8	18.6	-8.8	52.5	-1895	-1.13	1,368	1.27	2.40
66	DFW Suburbs	R	172,129	130,796	113,390	69.7	6.0	9.1	-3.1	65.8	4492	2.68	5,408	5.01	2.33
67	DFW Suburbs	R	172,141	126,368	111,250	70.1	7.5	13.9	-6.4	54.0	4504	2.69	3,268	3.03	0.34
70	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	117,432	110,995	75.3	10.0	15.9	-5.9	62.9	4498	2.68	3,013	2.79	0.11
89	DFW Suburbs	R	172,138	118,380	116,895	72.4	8.9	13.0	-4.2	68.0	4501	2.68	8,913	8.25	5.57
106	DFW Suburbs	R	161,947	110,568	107,290	76.1	8.8	14.7	-5.9	60.1	-5690	-3.39	-692	-0.64	2.75
														71.29	
											Average Deviation (12 Districts)			5.94	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
75	El Paso	D	159,691	103,209	77,455	8.9	89.0	91.8	-2.8	97.0	-7946	-4.74	-30,527	-28.27	-23.53
76	El Paso	D	159,752	116,389	94,705	11.2	83.5	87.3	-3.7	95.7	-7885	-4.70	-13,277	-12.30	-7.59
77	El Paso	D	160,385	115,924	90,830	22.9	69.6	76.0	-6.4	91.6	-7252	-4.33	-17,152	-15.88	-11.56
78	El Paso	D	160,161	111,913	98,925	31.6	58.3	64.7	-6.4	90.0	-7476	-4.46	-9,057	-8.39	-3.93
79	El Paso	D	160,658	112,399	98,435	17.0	76.7	79.9	-3.2	96.0	-6979	-4.16	-9,547	-8.84	-4.68
														-73.68	
											Average Deviation (5 Districts)			-14.74	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
126	Harris Cnty	R	169,256	123,014	99,335	51.8	17.0	26.8	-9.9	63.2	1619	0.97	-8,647	-8.01	-8.97
127	Harris Cnty	R	163,983	115,865	114,290	67.1	12.4	18.1	-5.7	68.6	-3654	-2.18	6,308	5.84	8.02
128	Harris Cnty	R	172,221	124,645	116,020	66.4	17.1	25.0	-7.9	68.5	4584	2.73	8,038	7.44	4.71
129	Harris Cnty	R	174,127	130,457	121,280	62.9	13.6	20.4	-6.8	66.5	6490	3.87	13,298	12.32	8.44
130	Harris Cnty	R	175,532	122,108	119,770	71.6	11.6	17.7	-6.2	65.3	7895	4.71	11,788	10.92	6.21
131	Harris Cnty	D	175,227	121,368	93,535	13.2	24.0	41.2	-17.2	58.3	7590	4.53	-14,447	-13.38	-17.91
132	Harris Cnty	R	172,973	117,666	109,150	52.4	20.6	33.0	-12.4	62.5	5336	3.18	1,168	1.08	-2.10
133	Harris Cnty	R	171,401	135,423	114,530	70.2	9.5	14.7	-5.2	64.6	3764	2.25	6,548	6.06	3.82
134	Harris Cnty	R	174,421	143,575	130,040	74.7	11.0	13.3	-2.3	82.6	6784	4.05	22,058	20.43	16.38
135	Harris Cnty	R	172,422	121,136	99,750	50.0	18.2	28.5	-10.3	64.0	4785	2.85	-8,232	-7.62	-10.48
137	Harris Cnty	D	171,079	127,834	64,375	32.5	22.0	51.5	-29.6	42.6	3442	2.05	-43,607	-40.38	-42.44
138	Harris Cnty	R	173,059	124,435	98,420	50.3	22.3	41.3	-19.0	54.0	5422	3.23	-9,562	-8.86	-12.09
139	Harris Cnty	D	175,733	123,875	100,540	21.6	19.0	35.8	-16.7	53.2	8096	4.83	-7,442	-6.89	-11.72
140	Harris Cnty	D	170,732	112,332	69,415	17.2	58.5	75.8	-17.2	77.3	3095	1.85	-38,567	-35.72	-37.56
141	Harris Cnty	D	166,498	113,951	92,390	13.5	18.2	37.6	-19.4	48.4	-1139	-0.68	-15,592	-14.44	-13.76
142	Harris Cnty	D	159,541	113,288	91,845	20.3	21.3	35.0	-13.7	60.8	-8096	-4.83	-16,137	-14.94	-10.11
143	Harris Cnty	D	167,215	113,877	84,625	23.7	53.0	69.4	-16.4	76.4	-422	-0.25	-23,357	-21.63	-21.38
144	Harris Cnty	D	161,859	108,509	75,785	34.9	50.3	69.8	-19.5	72.1	-5778	-3.45	-32,197	-29.82	-26.37
145	Harris Cnty	D	164,574	116,918	83,645	28.4	55.6	69.8	-14.2	79.7	-3063	-1.83	-24,337	-22.54	-20.71
146	Harris Cnty	D	174,485	130,444	97,195	24.7	11.2	27.3	-16.1	41.0	6848	4.09	-10,787	-9.99	-14.07
147	Harris Cnty	D	175,873	136,034	114,905	28.9	18.4	31.2	-12.8	59.0	8236	4.91	6,923	6.41	1.50
148	Harris Cnty	D	170,811	125,873	91,615	40.1	43.5	61.1	-17.6	71.2	3174	1.89	-16,367	-15.16	-17.05
149	Harris Cnty	D	170,702	121,535	89,230	27.0	19.1	33.8	-14.7	56.6	3065	1.83	-18,752	-17.37	-19.19
150	Harris Cnty	R	168,735	120,462	109,725	66.0	12.3	21.0	-8.7	58.7	1098	0.65	1,743	1.61	0.96
														-194.62	
											Average Deviation (24 Districts)			-8.11	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
3	Houston Suburbs	R	164,955	119,595	109,760	75.4	9.7	20.0	-10.3	48.5	-2682	-1.60	1,778	1.65	3.25
15	Houston Suburbs	R	167,349	120,450	116,690	81.8	7.4	13.5	-6.1	55.0	-288	-0.17	8,708	8.06	8.24
16	Houston Suburbs	R	166,647	122,271	108,180	80.7	9.3	21.1	-11.8	44.2	-990	-0.59	198	0.18	0.77
23	Houston Suburbs	R	163,720	123,736	111,960	59.8	16.6	22.7	-6.1	73.2	-3917	-2.34	3,978	3.68	6.02
24	Houston Suburbs	R	162,685	118,491	118,260	74.8	11.3	15.6	-4.3	72.3	-4952	-2.95	10,278	9.52	12.47
25	Houston Suburbs	R	174,168	129,041	121,250	62.4	20.8	27.4	-6.6	75.9	6531	3.90	13,268	12.29	8.39
26	Houston Suburbs	R	160,091	117,247	97,320	52.2	11.6	14.9	-3.3	77.8	-7546	-4.50	-10,662	-9.87	-5.37
27	Houston Suburbs	D	160,084	113,596	104,295	26.2	14.8	19.7	-4.8	75.4	-7553	-4.51	-3,687	-3.41	1.09
28	Houston Suburbs	R	160,373	107,968	100,995	53.3	15.6	20.6	-5.0	75.8	-7264	-4.33	-6,987	-6.47	-2.14
29	Houston Suburbs	R	175,700	124,171	116,165	57.5	17.4	23.2	-5.8	74.9	8063	4.81	8,183	7.58	2.77
85	Houston Suburbs	R	160,182	113,433	102,620	48.3	27.5	35.1	-7.6	78.5	-7455	-4.45	-5,362	-4.97	-0.52
														18.24	
												Average Deviation (11 Districts)		1.66	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
1	Northeast TX	R	165,823	125,927	122,470	75.1	3.1	5.8	-2.7	53.5	-1814	-1.08	14,488	13.42	14.50
2	Northeast TX	R	173,869	130,806	124,825	85.1	5.5	10.0	-4.5	55.2	6232	3.72	16,843	15.60	11.88
5	Northeast TX	R	160,253	120,169	112,555	78.8	5.2	13.2	-7.9	39.8	-7384	-4.40	4,573	4.23	8.64
6	Northeast TX	R	160,008	119,154	109,970	70.1	6.5	14.9	-8.3	44.0	-7629	-4.55	1,988	1.84	6.39
7	Northeast TX	R	161,039	120,296	112,255	74.7	3.9	11.2	-7.3	34.9	-6598	-3.94	4,273	3.96	7.89
9	Northeast TX	R	166,719	125,947	121,420	75.8	2.5	6.9	-4.4	35.8	-918	-0.55	13,438	12.44	12.99
11	Northeast TX	R	168,699	128,086	118,640	72.2	5.7	13.9	-8.3	40.6	1062	0.63	10,658	9.87	9.24
62	Northeast TX	R	160,023	122,203	117,530	85.0	4.2	8.6	-4.4	49.0	-7614	-4.54	9,548	8.84	13.38
														70.21	
												Average Deviation (8 Districts)		8.78	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
31	S Tex RG Valley	D	171,858	121,699	104,285	23.1	73.9	77.7	-3.8	95.1	4221	2.52	-3,697	-3.42	-5.94
32	S Tex RG Valley	R	167,074	126,072	124,080	46.8	44.2	45.9	-1.6	96.5	-563	-0.34	16,098	14.91	15.24
34	S Tex RG Valley	D	173,149	125,896	117,465	28.0	64.6	67.7	-3.1	95.4	5512	3.29	9,483	8.78	5.49
35	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,627	109,154	77,585	18.6	78.9	85.1	-6.2	92.7	990	0.59	-30,397	-28.15	-28.74
36	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,963	110,963	76,060	11.9	86.0	90.8	-4.8	94.7	1326	0.79	-31,922	-29.56	-30.35
37	S Tex RG Valley	D	169,088	113,454	78,885	15.5	81.5	87.1	-5.6	93.6	1451	0.87	-29,097	-26.95	-27.81
38	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,214	110,865	92,195	13.5	80.2	86.7	-6.4	92.6	577	0.34	-15,787	-14.62	-14.96
39	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,659	110,751	85,015	14.6	78.9	88.0	-9.1	89.7	1022	0.61	-22,967	-21.27	-21.88
40	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,662	108,086	79,875	8.2	88.4	92.1	-3.8	95.9	1025	0.61	-28,107	-26.03	-26.64
41	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,776	115,033	88,365	17.9	75.7	80.4	-4.6	94.2	1139	0.68	-19,617	-18.17	-18.85
42	S Tex RG Valley	D	167,668	111,699	84,125	5.4	91.2	95.0	-3.9	95.9	31	0.02	-23,857	-22.09	-22.11
43	S Tex RG Valley	R	169,564	124,492	120,575	35.8	57.7	59.8	-2.1	96.5	1927	1.15	12,593	11.66	10.51
74	S Tex RG Valley	D	162,357	115,236	91,345	24.6	69.4	76.6	-7.3	90.5	-5280	-3.15	-16,637	-15.41	-12.26
80	S Tex RG Valley	D	161,949	106,402	86,650	15.5	78.7	86.1	-7.4	91.4	-5688	-3.39	-21,332	-19.76	-16.36
														-190.07	
											Average Deviation (14 Districts)			-13.58	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
18	Southeast TX	R	169,888	132,877	126,560	71.3	8.1	14.2	-6.1	57.0	2251	1.34	18,578	17.20	15.86
19	Southeast TX	R	171,969	131,682	128,705	82.5	3.7	6.3	-2.6	58.3	4332	2.58	20,723	19.19	16.61
21	Southeast TX	R	172,180	130,308	121,365	82.0	5.2	9.3	-4.1	55.7	4543	2.71	13,383	12.39	9.68
22	Southeast TX	D	161,930	122,897	115,525	37.0	7.7	15.7	-8.0	49.0	-5707	-3.40	7,543	6.99	10.39
57	Southeast TX	R	164,418	124,630	118,140	72.8	7.2	13.0	-5.8	55.5	-3219	-1.92	10,158	9.41	11.33
														65.18	
											Average Deviation (5 Districts)			13.04	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
90	Tarrent Cnty	D	159,684	105,664	71,770	27.9	49.0	70.7	-21.7	69.3	-7953	-4.74	-36,212	-33.54	-28.79
91	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,838	119,048	108,845	75.9	10.9	18.2	-7.2	60.2	-4799	-2.86	863	0.80	3.66
92	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,326	126,290	116,980	70.3	9.6	14.5	-4.9	66.1	-5311	-3.17	8,998	8.33	11.50
93	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,161	113,584	103,455	64.1	14.8	22.8	-8.0	65.0	-5476	-3.27	-4,527	-4.19	-0.93
94	Tarrent Cnty	R	167,374	125,516	114,195	69.8	10.2	15.3	-5.2	66.3	-263	-0.16	6,213	5.75	5.91
95	Tarrent Cnty	D	161,634	115,752	96,150	32.9	12.9	24.3	-11.4	53.0	-6003	-3.58	-11,832	-10.96	-7.38
96	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,930	113,924	109,035	65.5	10.1	15.2	-5.1	66.5	-2707	-1.61	1,053	0.98	2.59
97	Tarrent Cnty	R	168,869	131,311	122,870	70.5	9.8	15.7	-5.9	62.3	1232	0.73	14,888	13.79	13.05
98	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,081	114,953	114,875	83.7	6.7	9.8	-3.1	68.8	-3556	-2.12	6,893	6.38	8.50
99	Tarrent Cnty	R	170,473	125,722	116,830	74.7	14.7	20.1	-5.4	73.1	2836	1.69	8,848	8.19	6.50
101	Tarrent Cnty	D	164,664	110,209	92,990	35.5	19.7	32.5	-12.8	60.6	-2973	-1.77	-14,992	-13.88	-12.11
														-18.34	
												Average Deviation (11 Districts)		-1.67	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
53	West Texas	R	162,897	127,381	123,515	72.2	23.1	26.8	-3.7	86.3	-4740	-2.83	15,533	14.38	17.21
60	West Texas	R	171,429	131,870	127,825	86.9	9.2	11.8	-2.6	78.0	3792	2.26	19,843	18.38	16.11
68	West Texas	R	160,508	121,547	112,760	80.9	12.8	18.5	-5.7	69.1	-7129	-4.25	4,778	4.42	8.68
69	West Texas	R	160,087	123,063	117,450	77.2	9.7	12.9	-3.2	75.3	-7550	-4.50	9,468	8.77	13.27
71	West Texas	R	166,924	127,097	123,650	71.2	17.9	20.1	-2.1	89.4	-713	-0.43	15,668	14.51	14.94
72	West Texas	R	170,479	130,771	123,075	64.6	27.6	32.3	-4.8	85.3	2842	1.70	15,093	13.98	12.28
81	West Texas	R	169,684	120,535	108,980	51.8	39.0	46.9	-7.9	83.2	2047	1.22	998	0.92	-0.30
82	West Texas	R	163,234	118,623	113,415	59.3	28.6	35.2	-6.6	81.2	-4403	-2.63	5,433	5.03	7.66
83	West Texas	R	173,918	127,906	123,330	67.1	24.9	28.1	-3.2	88.8	6281	3.75	15,348	14.21	10.47
84	West Texas	R	167,970	128,898	124,075	58.7	28.0	30.2	-2.2	92.8	333	0.20	16,093	14.90	14.70
86	West Texas	R	165,183	121,555	115,915	76.4	16.5	22.3	-5.8	73.9	-2454	-1.46	7,933	7.35	8.81
87	West Texas	R	174,343	125,360	109,320	65.0	21.8	29.7	-7.9	73.3	6706	4.00	1,338	1.24	-2.76
88	West Texas	R	160,896	115,622	103,670	60.9	29.4	38.9	-9.5	75.7	-6741	-4.02	-4,312	-3.99	0.03
														114.11	
												Average Deviation (13 Districts)		8.78	

Note: The Indeal CVAP Population is 107,982. The ideal TPOP Deviation is 167,637.
Source is Texas Legislative Council at ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanH358/Reports/Excel/
Note: CVAP data is from 2010 ACS (2005 through 2009

TABLE 6
STATE OF TEXAS
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTITIVES
83rd Legislature - 1st Called Session - S.B. 3 (June 2013)
Citizen Voting Age Population Analysis Using American Community Survey
Sorted and Summed by Party

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
1	Northeast TX	R	165,823	125,927	122,470	75.1	3.1	5.8	-2.7	53.5	-1814	-1.08	14,488	13.42	14.50
2	Northeast TX	R	173,869	130,806	124,825	85.1	5.5	10.0	-4.5	55.2	6232	3.72	16,843	15.60	11.88
3	Houston Suburbs	R	164,955	119,595	109,760	75.4	9.7	20.0	-10.3	48.5	-2682	-1.60	1,778	1.65	3.25
4	DFW Suburbs	R	168,429	123,603	117,715	81.5	6.3	11.7	-5.4	53.6	792	0.47	9,733	9.01	8.54
5	Northeast TX	R	160,253	120,169	112,555	78.8	5.2	13.2	-7.9	39.8	-7384	-4.40	4,573	4.23	8.64
6	Northeast TX	R	160,008	119,154	109,970	70.1	6.5	14.9	-8.3	44.0	-7629	-4.55	1,988	1.84	6.39
7	Northeast TX	R	161,039	120,296	112,255	74.7	3.9	11.2	-7.3	34.9	-6598	-3.94	4,273	3.96	7.89
8	Central Texas	R	161,098	123,550	114,450	72.1	8.8	15.4	-6.6	57.0	-6539	-3.90	6,468	5.99	9.89
9	Northeast TX	R	166,719	125,947	121,420	75.8	2.5	6.9	-4.4	35.8	-918	-0.55	13,438	12.44	12.99
10	DFW Suburbs	R	163,063	116,978	111,680	75.6	13.1	18.7	-5.5	70.4	-4574	-2.73	3,698	3.42	6.15
11	Northeast TX	R	168,699	128,086	118,640	72.2	5.7	13.9	-8.3	40.6	1062	0.63	10,658	9.87	9.24
12	Central Texas	R	160,573	119,556	111,590	64.4	11.8	19.5	-7.7	60.6	-7064	-4.21	3,608	3.34	7.56
13	Central Texas	R	170,617	131,129	123,515	75.2	9.5	15.9	-6.4	59.7	2980	1.78	15,533	14.38	12.61
14	Central Texas	R	163,187	131,479	114,485	68.6	14.1	21.0	-6.9	67.2	-4450	-2.65	6,503	6.02	8.68
15	Houston Suburbs	R	167,349	120,450	116,690	81.8	7.4	13.5	-6.1	55.0	-288	-0.17	8,708	8.06	8.24
16	Houston Suburbs	R	166,647	122,271	108,180	80.7	9.3	21.1	-11.8	44.2	-990	-0.59	198	0.18	0.77
17	Central Texas	R	163,480	121,295	112,125	61.1	27.0	33.4	-6.4	80.9	-4157	-2.48	4,143	3.84	6.32
18	Southeast TX	R	169,888	132,877	126,560	71.3	8.1	14.2	-6.1	57.0	2251	1.34	18,578	17.20	15.86
19	Southeast TX	R	171,969	131,682	128,705	82.5	3.7	6.3	-2.6	58.3	4332	2.58	20,723	19.19	16.61
20	Central Texas	R	159,816	121,754	115,395	82.8	10.3	16.6	-6.2	62.4	-7821	-4.67	7,413	6.87	11.53
21	Southeast TX	R	172,180	130,308	121,365	82.0	5.2	9.3	-4.1	55.7	4543	2.71	13,383	12.39	9.68
23	Houston Suburbs	R	163,720	123,736	111,960	59.8	16.6	22.7	-6.1	73.2	-3917	-2.34	3,978	3.68	6.02
24	Houston Suburbs	R	162,685	118,491	118,260	74.8	11.3	15.6	-4.3	72.3	-4952	-2.95	10,278	9.52	12.47
25	Houston Suburbs	R	174,168	129,041	121,250	62.4	20.8	27.4	-6.6	75.9	6531	3.90	13,268	12.29	8.39
26	Houston Suburbs	R	160,091	117,247	97,320	52.2	11.6	14.9	-3.3	77.8	-7546	-4.50	-10,662	-9.87	-5.37
28	Houston Suburbs	R	160,373	107,968	100,995	53.3	15.6	20.6	-5.0	75.8	-7264	-4.33	-6,987	-6.47	-2.14
29	Houston Suburbs	R	175,700	124,171	116,165	57.5	17.4	23.2	-5.8	74.9	8063	4.81	8,183	7.58	2.77
30	Central Texas	R	166,022	124,729	121,220	59.0	31.8	35.2	-3.4	90.4	-1615	-0.96	13,238	12.26	13.22
32	S Tex RG Valley	R	167,074	126,072	124,080	46.8	44.2	45.9	-1.6	96.5	-563	-0.34	16,098	14.91	15.24
33	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	119,518	115,655	77.9	8.5	13.5	-4.9	63.5	4498	2.68	7,673	7.11	4.42
43	S Tex RG Valley	R	169,564	124,492	120,575	35.8	57.7	59.8	-2.1	96.5	1927	1.15	12,593	11.66	10.51
44	Central Texas	R	174,451	126,713	125,720	60.9	29.7	32.7	-3.0	90.9	6814	4.06	17,738	16.43	12.36
45	Austin Area	R	167,604	126,549	124,330	66.7	25.5	30.0	-4.6	84.8	-33	-0.02	16,348	15.14	15.16
47	Austin Area	R	175,314	127,689	125,095	80.3	12.3	12.6	-0.3	97.7	7677	4.58	17,113	15.85	11.27
52	Austin Area	R	165,994	114,146	111,445	62.8	19.6	26.7	-7.1	73.5	-1643	-0.98	3,463	3.21	4.19

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
53	West Texas	R	162,897	127,381	123,515	72.2	23.1	26.8	-3.7	86.3	-4740	-2.83	15,533	14.38	17.21
54	Central Texas	R	167,736	117,164	112,385	51.6	15.8	17.6	-1.9	89.5	99	0.06	4,403	4.08	4.02
55	Central Texas	R	162,176	119,755	116,635	64.4	14.9	19.4	-4.5	76.8	-5461	-3.26	8,653	8.01	11.27
56	Central Texas	R	163,869	123,411	117,985	72.6	12.4	17.8	-5.4	69.7	-3768	-2.25	10,003	9.26	11.51
57	Southeast TX	R	164,418	124,630	118,140	72.8	7.2	13.0	-5.8	55.5	-3219	-1.92	10,158	9.41	11.33
58	Central Texas	R	169,146	123,826	118,105	84.2	8.7	14.9	-6.1	58.8	1509	0.90	10,123	9.37	8.47
59	Central Texas	R	163,609	122,193	118,030	75.9	11.4	15.6	-4.2	73.1	-4028	-2.40	10,048	9.31	11.71
60	West Texas	R	171,429	131,870	127,825	86.9	9.2	11.8	-2.6	78.0	3792	2.26	19,843	18.38	16.11
61	DFW Suburbs	R	176,054	130,782	128,065	88.5	6.0	10.6	-4.6	56.9	8417	5.02	20,083	18.60	13.58
62	Northeast TX	R	160,023	122,203	117,530	85.0	4.2	8.6	-4.4	49.0	-7614	-4.54	9,548	8.84	13.38
63	DFW Suburbs	R	167,337	115,634	113,605	80.8	8.0	13.1	-5.1	61.2	-300	-0.18	5,623	5.21	5.39
64	DFW Suburbs	R	167,588	129,175	116,875	75.0	10.1	16.6	-6.5	60.8	-49	-0.03	8,893	8.24	8.26
65	DFW Suburbs	R	165,742	124,977	109,350	62.3	9.8	18.6	-8.8	52.5	-1895	-1.13	1,368	1.27	2.40
66	DFW Suburbs	R	172,129	130,796	113,390	69.7	6.0	9.1	-3.1	65.8	4492	2.68	5,408	5.01	2.33
67	DFW Suburbs	R	172,141	126,368	111,250	70.1	7.5	13.9	-6.4	54.0	4504	2.69	3,268	3.03	0.34
68	West Texas	R	160,508	121,547	112,760	80.9	12.8	18.5	-5.7	69.1	-7129	-4.25	4,778	4.42	8.68
69	West Texas	R	160,087	123,063	117,450	77.2	9.7	12.9	-3.2	75.3	-7550	-4.50	9,468	8.77	13.27
70	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	117,432	110,995	75.3	10.0	15.9	-5.9	62.9	4498	2.68	3,013	2.79	0.11
71	West Texas	R	166,924	127,097	123,650	71.2	17.9	20.1	-2.1	89.4	-713	-0.43	15,668	14.51	14.94
72	West Texas	R	170,479	130,771	123,075	64.6	27.6	32.3	-4.8	85.3	2842	1.70	15,093	13.98	12.28
73	Bexar	R	166,719	127,882	126,130	79.7	16.6	19.8	-3.3	83.6	-918	-0.55	18,148	16.81	17.35
81	West Texas	R	169,684	120,535	108,980	51.8	39.0	46.9	-7.9	83.2	2047	1.22	998	0.92	-0.30
82	West Texas	R	163,234	118,623	113,415	59.3	28.6	35.2	-6.6	81.2	-4403	-2.63	5,433	5.03	7.66
83	West Texas	R	173,918	127,906	123,330	67.1	24.9	28.1	-3.2	88.8	6281	3.75	15,348	14.21	10.47
84	West Texas	R	167,970	128,898	124,075	58.7	28.0	30.2	-2.2	92.8	333	0.20	16,093	14.90	14.70
85	Houston Suburbs	R	160,182	113,433	102,620	48.3	27.5	35.1	-7.6	78.5	-7455	-4.45	-5,362	-4.97	-0.52
86	West Texas	R	165,183	121,555	115,915	76.4	16.5	22.3	-5.8	73.9	-2454	-1.46	7,933	7.35	8.81
87	West Texas	R	174,343	125,360	109,320	65.0	21.8	29.7	-7.9	73.3	6706	4.00	1,338	1.24	-2.76
88	West Texas	R	160,896	115,622	103,670	60.9	29.4	38.9	-9.5	75.7	-6741	-4.02	-4,312	-3.99	0.03
89	DFW Suburbs	R	172,138	118,380	116,895	72.4	8.9	13.0	-4.2	68.0	4501	2.68	8,913	8.25	5.57
91	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,838	119,048	108,845	75.9	10.9	18.2	-7.2	60.2	-4799	-2.86	863	0.80	3.66
92	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,326	126,290	116,980	70.3	9.6	14.5	-4.9	66.1	-5311	-3.17	8,998	8.33	11.50
93	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,161	113,584	103,455	64.1	14.8	22.8	-8.0	65.0	-5476	-3.27	-4,527	-4.19	-0.93
94	Tarrent Cnty	R	167,374	125,516	114,195	69.8	10.2	15.3	-5.2	66.3	-263	-0.16	6,213	5.75	5.91
96	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,930	113,924	109,035	65.5	10.1	15.2	-5.1	66.5	-2707	-1.61	1,053	0.98	2.59
97	Tarrent Cnty	R	168,869	131,311	122,870	70.5	9.8	15.7	-5.9	62.3	1232	0.73	14,888	13.79	13.05
98	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,081	114,953	114,875	83.7	6.7	9.8	-3.1	68.8	-3556	-2.12	6,893	6.38	8.50
99	Tarrent Cnty	R	170,473	125,722	116,830	74.7	14.7	20.1	-5.4	73.1	2836	1.69	8,848	8.19	6.50
102	Dallas Cnty	R	161,136	122,520	96,850	65.0	11.3	24.1	-12.8	46.8	-6501	-3.88	-11,132	-10.31	-6.43
105	Dallas Cnty	R	175,728	127,590	95,900	51.1	24.1	39.2	-15.1	61.4	8091	4.83	-12,082	-11.19	-16.02
106	DFW Suburbs	R	161,947	110,568	107,290	76.1	8.8	14.7	-5.9	60.1	-5690	-3.39	-692	-0.64	2.75
107	Dallas Cnty	R	171,872	123,986	108,045	57.9	15.6	28.9	-13.4	53.8	4235	2.53	63	0.06	-2.47

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
108	Dallas Cnty	R	163,233	133,667	122,505	74.3	13.6	19.5	-6.0	69.4	-4404	-2.63	14,523	13.45	16.08
112	Dallas Cnty	R	167,051	120,192	97,965	54.9	14.8	26.3	-11.5	56.4	-586	-0.35	-10,017	-9.28	-8.93
113	Dallas Cnty	R	171,418	120,834	106,040	53.5	15.3	26.0	-10.8	58.6	3781	2.26	-1,942	-1.80	-4.05
114	Dallas Cnty	R	172,330	130,817	105,540	68.2	11.0	24.2	-13.2	45.6	4693	2.80	-2,442	-2.26	-5.06
115	Dallas Cnty	R	171,802	127,352	100,760	58.5	16.7	24.4	-7.8	68.2	4165	2.48	-7,222	-6.69	-9.17
117	Bexar	R	168,692	117,126	111,045	32.3	60.9	58.8	2.1	103.6	1055	0.63	3,063	2.84	2.21
121	Bexar	R	174,867	133,224	128,905	61.0	26.7	31.4	-4.6	85.2	7230	4.31	20,923	19.38	15.06
122	Bexar	R	175,184	128,725	124,270	64.8	23.4	27.8	-4.3	84.4	7547	4.50	16,288	15.08	10.58
126	Houston	R	169,256	123,014	99,335	51.8	17.0	26.8	-9.9	63.2	1619	0.97	-8,647	-8.01	-8.97
127	Houston	R	163,983	115,865	114,290	67.1	12.4	18.1	-5.7	68.6	-3654	-2.18	6,308	5.84	8.02
128	Houston	R	172,221	124,645	116,020	66.4	17.1	25.0	-7.9	68.5	4584	2.73	8,038	7.44	4.71
129	Houston	R	174,127	130,457	121,280	62.9	13.6	20.4	-6.8	66.5	6490	3.87	13,298	12.32	8.44
130	Houston	R	175,532	122,108	119,770	71.6	11.6	17.7	-6.2	65.3	7895	4.71	11,788	10.92	6.21
132	Houston	R	172,973	117,666	109,150	52.4	20.6	33.0	-12.4	62.5	5336	3.18	1,168	1.08	-2.10
133	Houston	R	171,401	135,423	114,530	70.2	9.5	14.7	-5.2	64.6	3764	2.25	6,548	6.06	3.82
134	Houston	R	174,421	143,575	130,040	74.7	11.0	13.3	-2.3	82.6	6784	4.05	22,058	20.43	16.38
135	Houston	R	172,422	121,136	99,750	50.0	18.2	28.5	-10.3	64.0	4785	2.85	-8,232	-7.62	-10.48
136	Austin Area	R	164,376	116,361	113,740	72.8	12.9	16.3	-3.4	79.1	-3261	-1.95	5,758	5.33	7.28
138	Houston	R	173,059	124,435	98,420	50.3	22.3	41.3	-19.0	54.0	5422	3.23	-9,562	-8.86	-12.09
150	Houston	R	168,735	120,462	109,725	66.0	12.3	21.0	-8.7	58.7	1098	0.65	1,743	1.61	0.96
														618.05	
											Average Deviation (97 Districts)			6.37	
22	Southeast TX	D	161,930	122,897	115,525	37.0	7.7	15.7	-8.0	49.0	-5707	-3.40	7,543	6.99	10.39
27	Houston Suburbs	D	160,084	113,596	104,295	26.2	14.8	19.7	-4.8	75.4	-7553	-4.51	-3,687	-3.41	1.09
31	S Tex RG Valley	D	171,858	121,699	104,285	23.1	73.9	77.7	-3.8	95.1	4221	2.52	-3,697	-3.42	-5.94
34	S Tex RG Valley	D	173,149	125,896	117,465	28.0	64.6	67.7	-3.1	95.4	5512	3.29	9,483	8.78	5.49
35	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,627	109,154	77,585	18.6	78.9	85.1	-6.2	92.7	990	0.59	-30,397	-28.15	-28.74
36	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,963	110,963	76,060	11.9	86.0	90.8	-4.8	94.7	1326	0.79	-31,922	-29.56	-30.35
37	S Tex RG Valley	D	169,088	113,454	78,885	15.5	81.5	87.1	-5.6	93.6	1451	0.87	-29,097	-26.95	-27.81
38	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,214	110,865	92,195	13.5	80.2	86.7	-6.4	92.6	577	0.34	-15,787	-14.62	-14.96
39	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,659	110,751	85,015	14.6	78.9	88.0	-9.1	89.7	1022	0.61	-22,967	-21.27	-21.88
40	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,662	108,086	79,875	8.2	88.4	92.1	-3.8	95.9	1025	0.61	-28,107	-26.03	-26.64
41	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,776	115,033	88,365	17.9	75.7	80.4	-4.6	94.2	1139	0.68	-19,617	-18.17	-18.85
42	S Tex RG Valley	D	167,668	111,699	84,125	5.4	91.2	95.0	-3.9	95.9	31	0.02	-23,857	-22.09	-22.11
46	Austin Area	D	166,410	118,539	94,335	41.6	24.6	41.6	-16.9	59.3	-1227	-0.73	-13,647	-12.64	-11.91
48	Austin Area	D	173,008	135,585	127,810	74.4	16.7	20.4	-3.7	81.9	5371	3.20	19,828	18.36	15.16
49	Austin Area	D	167,309	144,371	130,085	73.1	14.3	21.6	-7.3	66.2	-328	-0.20	22,103	20.47	20.66
50	Austin Area	D	166,516	124,252	110,735	57.5	17.7	25.3	-7.6	69.9	-1121	-0.67	2,753	2.55	3.22
51	Austin Area	D	175,709	128,793	98,320	41.5	44.0	56.2	-12.2	78.3	8072	4.82	-9,662	-8.95	-13.76
74	S Tex RG Valley	D	162,357	115,236	91,345	24.6	69.4	76.6	-7.3	90.5	-5280	-3.15	-16,637	-15.41	-12.26

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
75	El Paso	D	159,691	103,209	77,455	8.9	89.0	91.8	-2.8	97.0	-7946	-4.74	-30,527	-28.27	-23.53
76	El Paso	D	159,752	116,389	94,705	11.2	83.5	87.3	-3.7	95.7	-7885	-4.70	-13,277	-12.30	-7.59
77	El Paso	D	160,385	115,924	90,830	22.9	69.6	76.0	-6.4	91.6	-7252	-4.33	-17,152	-15.88	-11.56
78	El Paso	D	160,161	111,913	98,925	31.6	58.3	64.7	-6.4	90.0	-7476	-4.46	-9,057	-8.39	-3.93
79	El Paso	D	160,658	112,399	98,435	17.0	76.7	79.9	-3.2	96.0	-6979	-4.16	-9,547	-8.84	-4.68
80	S Tex RG Valley	D	161,949	106,402	86,650	15.5	78.7	86.1	-7.4	91.4	-5688	-3.39	-21,332	-19.76	-16.36
90	Tarrent Cnty	D	159,684	105,664	71,770	27.9	49.0	70.7	-21.7	69.3	-7953	-4.74	-36,212	-33.54	-28.79
95	Tarrent Cnty	D	161,634	115,752	96,150	32.9	12.9	24.3	-11.4	53.0	-6003	-3.58	-11,832	-10.96	-7.38
100	Dallas Cnty	D	161,143	117,479	97,410	29.8	18.3	33.1	-14.8	55.2	-6494	-3.87	-10,572	-9.79	-5.92
101	Tarrent Cnty	D	164,664	110,209	92,990	35.5	19.7	32.5	-12.8	60.6	-2973	-1.77	-14,992	-13.88	-12.11
103	Dallas Cnty	D	170,948	121,837	71,970	39.0	42.7	64.3	-21.7	66.3	3311	1.98	-36,012	-33.35	-35.33
104	Dallas Cnty	D	172,784	115,035	78,780	25.3	51.7	69.2	-17.5	74.7	5147	3.07	-29,202	-27.04	-30.11
109	Dallas Cnty	D	174,223	122,347	112,780	23.4	11.4	20.0	-8.6	57.0	6586	3.93	4,798	4.44	0.51
110	Dallas Cnty	D	167,508	111,827	83,885	14.6	24.9	45.5	-20.6	54.7	-129	-0.08	-24,097	-22.32	-22.24
111	Dallas Cnty	D	166,963	118,393	103,410	24.2	15.1	25.5	-10.3	59.4	-674	-0.40	-4,572	-4.23	-3.83
116	Bexar	D	171,463	132,823	115,470	32.3	57.1	59.9	-2.8	95.3	3826	2.28	7,488	6.93	4.65
118	Bexar	D	164,436	116,859	106,575	28.1	67.1	68.7	-1.6	97.6	-3201	-1.91	-1,407	-1.30	0.61
119	Bexar	D	159,981	114,477	106,465	28.5	58.3	62.7	-4.4	93.0	-7656	-4.57	-1,517	-1.40	3.16
120	Bexar	D	175,132	124,829	114,810	30.6	34.1	42.2	-8.1	80.9	7495	4.47	6,828	6.32	1.85
123	Bexar	D	175,674	135,763	119,930	30.6	62.3	66.5	-4.2	93.7	8037	4.79	11,948	11.06	6.27
124	Bexar	D	174,795	120,503	115,090	24.8	62.4	66.0	-3.6	94.6	7158	4.27	7,108	6.58	2.31
125	Bexar	D	174,549	125,158	115,800	26.3	64.3	69.1	-4.8	93.1	6912	4.12	7,818	7.24	3.12
131	Houston	D	175,227	121,368	93,535	13.2	24.0	41.2	-17.2	58.3	7590	4.53	-14,447	-13.38	-17.91
137	Houston	D	171,079	127,834	64,375	32.5	22.0	51.5	-29.6	42.6	3442	2.05	-43,607	-40.38	-42.44
139	Houston	D	175,733	123,875	100,540	21.6	19.0	35.8	-16.7	53.2	8096	4.83	-7,442	-6.89	-11.72
140	Houston	D	170,732	112,332	69,415	17.2	58.5	75.8	-17.2	77.3	3095	1.85	-38,567	-35.72	-37.56
141	Houston	D	166,498	113,951	92,390	13.5	18.2	37.6	-19.4	48.4	-1139	-0.68	-15,592	-14.44	-13.76
142	Houston	D	159,541	113,288	91,845	20.3	21.3	35.0	-13.7	60.8	-8096	-4.83	-16,137	-14.94	-10.11
143	Houston	D	167,215	113,877	84,625	23.7	53.0	69.4	-16.4	76.4	-422	-0.25	-23,357	-21.63	-21.38
144	Houston	D	161,859	108,509	75,785	34.9	50.3	69.8	-19.5	72.1	-5778	-3.45	-32,197	-29.82	-26.37
145	Houston	D	164,574	116,918	83,645	28.4	55.6	69.8	-14.2	79.7	-3063	-1.83	-24,337	-22.54	-20.71
146	Houston	D	174,485	130,444	97,195	24.7	11.2	27.3	-16.1	41.0	6848	4.09	-10,787	-9.99	-14.07
147	Houston	D	175,873	136,034	114,905	28.9	18.4	31.2	-12.8	59.0	8236	4.91	6,923	6.41	1.50
148	Houston	D	170,811	125,873	91,615	40.1	43.5	61.1	-17.6	71.2	3174	1.89	-16,367	-15.16	-17.05
149	Houston	D	170,702	121,535	89,230	27.0	19.1	33.8	-14.7	56.6	3065	1.83	-18,752	-17.37	-19.19
														-618.03	
											Average Deviation (53 Districts)			-11.66	

Note: The Indeal CVAP Population is 107,982. The ideal TPOP Deviation is 167,637.
Source is Texas Legislative Council at ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanH358/Reports/Excel/
Note: CVAP data is from 2010 ACS (2005 through 2009

TABLE 7
STATE OF TEXAS
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTITIVES
83rd Legislature - 1st Called Session - S.B. 3 (June 2013)
Citizen Voting Age Population Analysis Using American Community Survey
Sorted by Percent TPOP Deviation

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Dist	Area of State	Party	Total	VAP	CVAP	PCT Anglo	PCT HCVAP	PCT HVAP	%HVAP - %HCVAP	%HCVAP/ %HVAP	TPOP Deviation	%TPOP Deviation	CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Deviation	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev
61	DFW Suburbs	R	176,054	130,782	128,065	88.5	6.0	10.6	-4.6	56.9	8417	5.02	20,083	18.60	13.58
147	Houston	D	175,873	136,034	114,905	28.9	18.4	31.2	-12.8	59.0	8236	4.91	6,923	6.41	1.50
139	Houston	D	175,733	123,875	100,540	21.6	19.0	35.8	-16.7	53.2	8096	4.83	-7,442	-6.89	-11.72
105	Dallas Cnty	R	175,728	127,590	95,900	51.1	24.1	39.2	-15.1	61.4	8091	4.83	-12,082	-11.19	-16.02
51	Austin Area	D	175,709	128,793	98,320	41.5	44.0	56.2	-12.2	78.3	8072	4.82	-9,662	-8.95	-13.76
29	Houston Suburbs	R	175,700	124,171	116,165	57.5	17.4	23.2	-5.8	74.9	8063	4.81	8,183	7.58	2.77
123	Bexar	D	175,674	135,763	119,930	30.6	62.3	66.5	-4.2	93.7	8037	4.79	11,948	11.06	6.27
130	Houston	R	175,532	122,108	119,770	71.6	11.6	17.7	-6.2	65.3	7895	4.71	11,788	10.92	6.21
47	Austin Area	R	175,314	127,689	125,095	80.3	12.3	12.6	-0.3	97.7	7677	4.58	17,113	15.85	11.27
131	Houston	D	175,227	121,368	93,535	13.2	24.0	41.2	-17.2	58.3	7590	4.53	-14,447	-13.38	-17.91
122	Bexar	R	175,184	128,725	124,270	64.8	23.4	27.8	-4.3	84.4	7547	4.50	16,288	15.08	10.58
120	Bexar	D	175,132	124,829	114,810	30.6	34.1	42.2	-8.1	80.9	7495	4.47	6,828	6.32	1.85
121	Bexar	R	174,867	133,224	128,905	61.0	26.7	31.4	-4.6	85.2	7230	4.31	20,923	19.38	15.06
124	Bexar	D	174,795	120,503	115,090	24.8	62.4	66.0	-3.6	94.6	7158	4.27	7,108	6.58	2.31
125	Bexar	D	174,549	125,158	115,800	26.3	64.3	69.1	-4.8	93.1	6912	4.12	7,818	7.24	3.12
146	Houston	D	174,485	130,444	97,195	24.7	11.2	27.3	-16.1	41.0	6848	4.09	-10,787	-9.99	-14.07
44	Central Texas	R	174,451	126,713	125,720	60.9	29.7	32.7	-3.0	90.9	6814	4.06	17,738	16.43	12.36
134	Houston	R	174,421	143,575	130,040	74.7	11.0	13.3	-2.3	82.6	6784	4.05	22,058	20.43	16.38
87	West Texas	R	174,343	125,360	109,320	65.0	21.8	29.7	-7.9	73.3	6706	4.00	1,338	1.24	-2.76
109	Dallas Cnty	D	174,223	122,347	112,780	23.4	11.4	20.0	-8.6	57.0	6586	3.93	4,798	4.44	0.51
25	Houston Suburbs	R	174,168	129,041	121,250	62.4	20.8	27.4	-6.6	75.9	6531	3.90	13,268	12.29	8.39
129	Houston	R	174,127	130,457	121,280	62.9	13.6	20.4	-6.8	66.5	6490	3.87	13,298	12.32	8.44
83	West Texas	R	173,918	127,906	123,330	67.1	24.9	28.1	-3.2	88.8	6281	3.75	15,348	14.21	10.47
2	Northeast TX	R	173,869	130,806	124,825	85.1	5.5	10.0	-4.5	55.2	6232	3.72	16,843	15.60	11.88
34	S Tex RG Valley	D	173,149	125,896	117,465	28.0	64.6	67.7	-3.1	95.4	5512	3.29	9,483	8.78	5.49
138	Houston	R	173,059	124,435	98,420	50.3	22.3	41.3	-19.0	54.0	5422	3.23	-9,562	-8.86	-12.09
48	Austin Area	D	173,008	135,585	127,810	74.4	16.7	20.4	-3.7	81.9	5371	3.20	19,828	18.36	15.16
132	Houston	R	172,973	117,666	109,150	52.4	20.6	33.0	-12.4	62.5	5336	3.18	1,168	1.08	-2.10
104	Dallas Cnty	D	172,784	115,035	78,780	25.3	51.7	69.2	-17.5	74.7	5147	3.07	-29,202	-27.04	-30.11
135	Houston	R	172,422	121,136	99,750	50.0	18.2	28.5	-10.3	64.0	4785	2.85	-8,232	-7.62	-10.48
114	Dallas Cnty	R	172,330	130,817	105,540	68.2	11.0	24.2	-13.2	45.6	4693	2.80	-2,442	-2.26	-5.06
128	Houston	R	172,221	124,645	116,020	66.4	17.1	25.0	-7.9	68.5	4584	2.73	8,038	7.44	4.71
21	Southeast TX	R	172,180	130,308	121,365	82.0	5.2	9.3	-4.1	55.7	4543	2.71	13,383	12.39	9.68
67	DFW Suburbs	R	172,141	126,368	111,250	70.1	7.5	13.9	-6.4	54.0	4504	2.69	3,268	3.03	0.34
89	DFW Suburbs	R	172,138	118,380	116,895	72.4	8.9	13.0	-4.2	68.0	4501	2.68	8,913	8.25	5.57

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33	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	119,518	115,655	77.9	8.5	13.5	-4.9	63.5	4498	2.68	7,673	7.11	4.42
70	DFW Suburbs	R	172,135	117,432	110,995	75.3	10.0	15.9	-5.9	62.9	4498	2.68	3,013	2.79	0.11
66	DFW Suburbs	R	172,129	130,796	113,390	69.7	6.0	9.1	-3.1	65.8	4492	2.68	5,408	5.01	2.33
19	Southeast TX	R	171,969	131,682	128,705	82.5	3.7	6.3	-2.6	58.3	4332	2.58	20,723	19.19	16.61
107	Dallas Cnty	R	171,872	123,986	108,045	57.9	15.6	28.9	-13.4	53.8	4235	2.53	63	0.06	-2.47
31	S Tex RG Valley	D	171,858	121,699	104,285	23.1	73.9	77.7	-3.8	95.1	4221	2.52	-3,697	-3.42	-5.94
115	Dallas Cnty	R	171,802	127,352	100,760	58.5	16.7	24.4	-7.8	68.2	4165	2.48	-7,222	-6.69	-9.17
116	Bexar	D	171,463	132,823	115,470	32.3	57.1	59.9	-2.8	95.3	3826	2.28	7,488	6.93	4.65
60	West Texas	R	171,429	131,870	127,825	86.9	9.2	11.8	-2.6	78.0	3792	2.26	19,843	18.38	16.11
113	Dallas Cnty	R	171,418	120,834	106,040	53.5	15.3	26.0	-10.8	58.6	3781	2.26	-1,942	-1.80	-4.05
133	Houston	R	171,401	135,423	114,530	70.2	9.5	14.7	-5.2	64.6	3764	2.25	6,548	6.06	3.82
137	Houston	D	171,079	127,834	64,375	32.5	22.0	51.5	-29.6	42.6	3442	2.05	-43,607	-40.38	-42.44
103	Dallas Cnty	D	170,948	121,837	71,970	39.0	42.7	64.3	-21.7	66.3	3311	1.98	-36,012	-33.35	-35.33
148	Houston	D	170,811	125,873	91,615	40.1	43.5	61.1	-17.6	71.2	3174	1.89	-16,367	-15.16	-17.05
140	Houston	D	170,732	112,332	69,415	17.2	58.5	75.8	-17.2	77.3	3095	1.85	-38,567	-35.72	-37.56
149	Houston	D	170,702	121,535	89,230	27.0	19.1	33.8	-14.7	56.6	3065	1.83	-18,752	-17.37	-19.19
13	Central Texas	R	170,617	131,129	123,515	75.2	9.5	15.9	-6.4	59.7	2980	1.78	15,533	14.38	12.61
72	West Texas	R	170,479	130,771	123,075	64.6	27.6	32.3	-4.8	85.3	2842	1.70	15,093	13.98	12.28
99	Tarrent Cnty	R	170,473	125,722	116,830	74.7	14.7	20.1	-5.4	73.1	2836	1.69	8,848	8.19	6.50
18	Southeast TX	R	169,888	132,877	126,560	71.3	8.1	14.2	-6.1	57.0	2251	1.34	18,578	17.20	15.86
81	West Texas	R	169,684	120,535	108,980	51.8	39.0	46.9	-7.9	83.2	2047	1.22	998	0.92	-0.30
43	S Tex RG Valley	R	169,564	124,492	120,575	35.8	57.7	59.8	-2.1	96.5	1927	1.15	12,593	11.66	10.51
126	Houston	R	169,256	123,014	99,335	51.8	17.0	26.8	-9.9	63.2	1619	0.97	-8,647	-8.01	-8.97
58	Central Texas	R	169,146	123,826	118,105	84.2	8.7	14.9	-6.1	58.8	1509	0.90	10,123	9.37	8.47
37	S Tex RG Valley	D	169,088	113,454	78,885	15.5	81.5	87.1	-5.6	93.6	1451	0.87	-29,097	-26.95	-27.81
36	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,963	110,963	76,060	11.9	86.0	90.8	-4.8	94.7	1326	0.79	-31,922	-29.56	-30.35
97	Tarrent Cnty	R	168,869	131,311	122,870	70.5	9.8	15.7	-5.9	62.3	1232	0.73	14,888	13.79	13.05
41	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,776	115,033	88,365	17.9	75.7	80.4	-4.6	94.2	1139	0.68	-19,617	-18.17	-18.85
150	Houston	R	168,735	120,462	109,725	66.0	12.3	21.0	-8.7	58.7	1098	0.65	1,743	1.61	0.96
11	Northeast TX	R	168,699	128,086	118,640	72.2	5.7	13.9	-8.3	40.6	1062	0.63	10,658	9.87	9.24
117	Bexar	R	168,692	117,126	111,045	32.3	60.9	58.8	2.1	103.6	1055	0.63	3,063	2.84	2.21
40	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,662	108,086	79,875	8.2	88.4	92.1	-3.8	95.9	1025	0.61	-28,107	-26.03	-26.64
39	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,659	110,751	85,015	14.6	78.9	88.0	-9.1	89.7	1022	0.61	-22,967	-21.27	-21.88
35	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,627	109,154	77,585	18.6	78.9	85.1	-6.2	92.7	990	0.59	-30,397	-28.15	-28.74
4	DFW Suburbs	R	168,429	123,603	117,715	81.5	6.3	11.7	-5.4	53.6	792	0.47	9,733	9.01	8.54
38	S Tex RG Valley	D	168,214	110,865	92,195	13.5	80.2	86.7	-6.4	92.6	577	0.34	-15,787	-14.62	-14.96
84	West Texas	R	167,970	128,898	124,075	58.7	28.0	30.2	-2.2	92.8	333	0.20	16,093	14.90	14.70
54	Central Texas	R	167,736	117,164	112,385	51.6	15.8	17.6	-1.9	89.5	99	0.06	4,403	4.08	4.02
42	S Tex RG Valley	D	167,668	111,699	84,125	5.4	91.2	95.0	-3.9	95.9	31	0.02	-23,857	-22.09	-22.11
45	Austin Area	R	167,604	126,549	124,330	66.7	25.5	30.0	-4.6	84.8	-33	-0.02	16,348	15.14	15.16
64	DFW Suburbs	R	167,588	129,175	116,875	75.0	10.1	16.6	-6.5	60.8	-49	-0.03	8,893	8.24	8.26
110	Dallas Cnty	D	167,508	111,827	83,885	14.6	24.9	45.5	-20.6	54.7	-129	-0.08	-24,097	-22.32	-22.24

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94	Tarrent Cnty	R	167,374	125,516	114,195	69.8	10.2	15.3	-5.2	66.3	-263	-0.16	6,213	5.75	5.91
15	Houston Suburbs	R	167,349	120,450	116,690	81.8	7.4	13.5	-6.1	55.0	-288	-0.17	8,708	8.06	8.24
63	DFW Suburbs	R	167,337	115,634	113,605	80.8	8.0	13.1	-5.1	61.2	-300	-0.18	5,623	5.21	5.39
49	Austin Area	D	167,309	144,371	130,085	73.1	14.3	21.6	-7.3	66.2	-328	-0.20	22,103	20.47	20.66
143	Houston	D	167,215	113,877	84,625	23.7	53.0	69.4	-16.4	76.4	-422	-0.25	-23,357	-21.63	-21.38
32	S Tex RG Valley	R	167,074	126,072	124,080	46.8	44.2	45.9	-1.6	96.5	-563	-0.34	16,098	14.91	15.24
112	Dallas Cnty	R	167,051	120,192	97,965	54.9	14.8	26.3	-11.5	56.4	-586	-0.35	-10,017	-9.28	-8.93
111	Dallas Cnty	D	166,963	118,393	103,410	24.2	15.1	25.5	-10.3	59.4	-674	-0.40	-4,572	-4.23	-3.83
71	West Texas	R	166,924	127,097	123,650	71.2	17.9	20.1	-2.1	89.4	-713	-0.43	15,668	14.51	14.94
73	Bexar	R	166,719	127,882	126,130	79.7	16.6	19.8	-3.3	83.6	-918	-0.55	18,148	16.81	17.35
9	Northeast TX	R	166,719	125,947	121,420	75.8	2.5	6.9	-4.4	35.8	-918	-0.55	13,438	12.44	12.99
16	Houston Suburbs	R	166,647	122,271	108,180	80.7	9.3	21.1	-11.8	44.2	-990	-0.59	198	0.18	0.77
50	Austin Area	D	166,516	124,252	110,735	57.5	17.7	25.3	-7.6	69.9	-1121	-0.67	2,753	2.55	3.22
141	Houston	D	166,498	113,951	92,390	13.5	18.2	37.6	-19.4	48.4	-1139	-0.68	-15,592	-14.44	-13.76
46	Austin Area	D	166,410	118,539	94,335	41.6	24.6	41.6	-16.9	59.3	-1227	-0.73	-13,647	-12.64	-11.91
30	Central Texas	R	166,022	124,729	121,220	59.0	31.8	35.2	-3.4	90.4	-1615	-0.96	13,238	12.26	13.22
52	Austin Area	R	165,994	114,146	111,445	62.8	19.6	26.7	-7.1	73.5	-1643	-0.98	3,463	3.21	4.19
1	Northeast TX	R	165,823	125,927	122,470	75.1	3.1	5.8	-2.7	53.5	-1814	-1.08	14,488	13.42	14.50
65	DFW Suburbs	R	165,742	124,977	109,350	62.3	9.8	18.6	-8.8	52.5	-1895	-1.13	1,368	1.27	2.40
86	West Texas	R	165,183	121,555	115,915	76.4	16.5	22.3	-5.8	73.9	-2454	-1.46	7,933	7.35	8.81
3	Houston Suburbs	R	164,955	119,595	109,760	75.4	9.7	20.0	-10.3	48.5	-2682	-1.60	1,778	1.65	3.25
96	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,930	113,924	109,035	65.5	10.1	15.2	-5.1	66.5	-2707	-1.61	1,053	0.98	2.59
101	Tarrent Cnty	D	164,664	110,209	92,990	35.5	19.7	32.5	-12.8	60.6	-2973	-1.77	-14,992	-13.88	-12.11
145	Houston	D	164,574	116,918	83,645	28.4	55.6	69.8	-14.2	79.7	-3063	-1.83	-24,337	-22.54	-20.71
118	Bexar	D	164,436	116,859	106,575	28.1	67.1	68.7	-1.6	97.6	-3201	-1.91	-1,407	-1.30	0.61
57	Southeast TX	R	164,418	124,630	118,140	72.8	7.2	13.0	-5.8	55.5	-3219	-1.92	10,158	9.41	11.33
136	Austin Area	R	164,376	116,361	113,740	72.8	12.9	16.3	-3.4	79.1	-3261	-1.95	5,758	5.33	7.28
98	Tarrent Cnty	R	164,081	114,953	114,875	83.7	6.7	9.8	-3.1	68.8	-3556	-2.12	6,893	6.38	8.50
127	Houston	R	163,983	115,865	114,290	67.1	12.4	18.1	-5.7	68.6	-3654	-2.18	6,308	5.84	8.02
56	Central Texas	R	163,869	123,411	117,985	72.6	12.4	17.8	-5.4	69.7	-3768	-2.25	10,003	9.26	11.51
23	Houston Suburbs	R	163,720	123,736	111,960	59.8	16.6	22.7	-6.1	73.2	-3917	-2.34	3,978	3.68	6.02
59	Central Texas	R	163,609	122,193	118,030	75.9	11.4	15.6	-4.2	73.1	-4028	-2.40	10,048	9.31	11.71
17	Central Texas	R	163,480	121,295	112,125	61.1	27.0	33.4	-6.4	80.9	-4157	-2.48	4,143	3.84	6.32
82	West Texas	R	163,234	118,623	113,415	59.3	28.6	35.2	-6.6	81.2	-4403	-2.63	5,433	5.03	7.66
108	Dallas Cnty	R	163,233	133,667	122,505	74.3	13.6	19.5	-6.0	69.4	-4404	-2.63	14,523	13.45	16.08
14	Central Texas	R	163,187	131,479	114,485	68.6	14.1	21.0	-6.9	67.2	-4450	-2.65	6,503	6.02	8.68
10	DFW Suburbs	R	163,063	116,978	111,680	75.6	13.1	18.7	-5.5	70.4	-4574	-2.73	3,698	3.42	6.15
53	West Texas	R	162,897	127,381	123,515	72.2	23.1	26.8	-3.7	86.3	-4740	-2.83	15,533	14.38	17.21
91	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,838	119,048	108,845	75.9	10.9	18.2	-7.2	60.2	-4799	-2.86	863	0.80	3.66
24	Houston Suburbs	R	162,685	118,491	118,260	74.8	11.3	15.6	-4.3	72.3	-4952	-2.95	10,278	9.52	12.47
74	S Tex RG Valley	D	162,357	115,236	91,345	24.6	69.4	76.6	-7.3	90.5	-5280	-3.15	-16,637	-15.41	-12.26
92	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,326	126,290	116,980	70.3	9.6	14.5	-4.9	66.1	-5311	-3.17	8,998	8.33	11.50

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55	Central Texas	R	162,176	119,755	116,635	64.4	14.9	19.4	-4.5	76.8	-5461	-3.26	8,653	8.01	11.27
93	Tarrent Cnty	R	162,161	113,584	103,455	64.1	14.8	22.8	-8.0	65.0	-5476	-3.27	-4,527	-4.19	-0.93
80	S Tex RG Valley	D	161,949	106,402	86,650	15.5	78.7	86.1	-7.4	91.4	-5688	-3.39	-21,332	-19.76	-16.36
106	DFW Suburbs	R	161,947	110,568	107,290	76.1	8.8	14.7	-5.9	60.1	-5690	-3.39	-692	-0.64	2.75
22	Southeast TX	D	161,930	122,897	115,525	37.0	7.7	15.7	-8.0	49.0	-5707	-3.40	7,543	6.99	10.39
144	Houston	D	161,859	108,509	75,785	34.9	50.3	69.8	-19.5	72.1	-5778	-3.45	-32,197	-29.82	-26.37
95	Tarrent Cnty	D	161,634	115,752	96,150	32.9	12.9	24.3	-11.4	53.0	-6003	-3.58	-11,832	-10.96	-7.38
100	Dallas Cnty	D	161,143	117,479	97,410	29.8	18.3	33.1	-14.8	55.2	-6494	-3.87	-10,572	-9.79	-5.92
102	Dallas Cnty	R	161,136	122,520	96,850	65.0	11.3	24.1	-12.8	46.8	-6501	-3.88	-11,132	-10.31	-6.43
8	Central Texas	R	161,098	123,550	114,450	72.1	8.8	15.4	-6.6	57.0	-6539	-3.90	6,468	5.99	9.89
7	Northeast TX	R	161,039	120,296	112,255	74.7	3.9	11.2	-7.3	34.9	-6598	-3.94	4,273	3.96	7.89
88	West Texas	R	160,896	115,622	103,670	60.9	29.4	38.9	-9.5	75.7	-6741	-4.02	-4,312	-3.99	0.03
79	El Paso	D	160,658	112,399	98,435	17.0	76.7	79.9	-3.2	96.0	-6979	-4.16	-9,547	-8.84	-4.68
12	Central Texas	R	160,573	119,556	111,590	64.4	11.8	19.5	-7.7	60.6	-7064	-4.21	3,608	3.34	7.56
68	West Texas	R	160,508	121,547	112,760	80.9	12.8	18.5	-5.7	69.1	-7129	-4.25	4,778	4.42	8.68
77	El Paso	D	160,385	115,924	90,830	22.9	69.6	76.0	-6.4	91.6	-7252	-4.33	-17,152	-15.88	-11.56
28	Houston Suburbs	R	160,373	107,968	100,995	53.3	15.6	20.6	-5.0	75.8	-7264	-4.33	-6,987	-6.47	-2.14
5	Northeast TX	R	160,253	120,169	112,555	78.8	5.2	13.2	-7.9	39.8	-7384	-4.40	4,573	4.23	8.64
85	Houston Suburbs	R	160,182	113,433	102,620	48.3	27.5	35.1	-7.6	78.5	-7455	-4.45	-5,362	-4.97	-0.52
78	El Paso	D	160,161	111,913	98,925	31.6	58.3	64.7	-6.4	90.0	-7476	-4.46	-9,057	-8.39	-3.93
26	Houston Suburbs	R	160,091	117,247	97,320	52.2	11.6	14.9	-3.3	77.8	-7546	-4.50	-10,662	-9.87	-5.37
69	West Texas	R	160,087	123,063	117,450	77.2	9.7	12.9	-3.2	75.3	-7550	-4.50	9,468	8.77	13.27
27	Houston Suburbs	D	160,084	113,596	104,295	26.2	14.8	19.7	-4.8	75.4	-7553	-4.51	-3,687	-3.41	1.09
62	Northeast TX	R	160,023	122,203	117,530	85.0	4.2	8.6	-4.4	49.0	-7614	-4.54	9,548	8.84	13.38
6	Northeast TX	R	160,008	119,154	109,970	70.1	6.5	14.9	-8.3	44.0	-7629	-4.55	1,988	1.84	6.39
119	Bexar	D	159,981	114,477	106,465	28.5	58.3	62.7	-4.4	93.0	-7656	-4.57	-1,517	-1.40	3.16
20	Central Texas	R	159,816	121,754	115,395	82.8	10.3	16.6	-6.2	62.4	-7821	-4.67	7,413	6.87	11.53
76	El Paso	D	159,752	116,389	94,705	11.2	83.5	87.3	-3.7	95.7	-7885	-4.70	-13,277	-12.30	-7.59
75	El Paso	D	159,691	103,209	77,455	8.9	89.0	91.8	-2.8	97.0	-7946	-4.74	-30,527	-28.27	-23.53
90	Tarrent Cnty	D	159,684	105,664	71,770	27.9	49.0	70.7	-21.7	69.3	-7953	-4.74	-36,212	-33.54	-28.79
142	Houston	D	159,541	113,288	91,845	20.3	21.3	35.0	-13.7	60.8	-8096	-4.83	-16,137	-14.94	-10.11

Note: The Indeal CVAP Population is 107,982. The ideal TPOP Deviation is 16,7637.
Source is Texas Legislative Council at ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanH358/Reports/Excel/
Note: CVAP data is from 2010 ACS (2005 through 2009

TABLE 8

Texas Regions Using Whole State House Districts

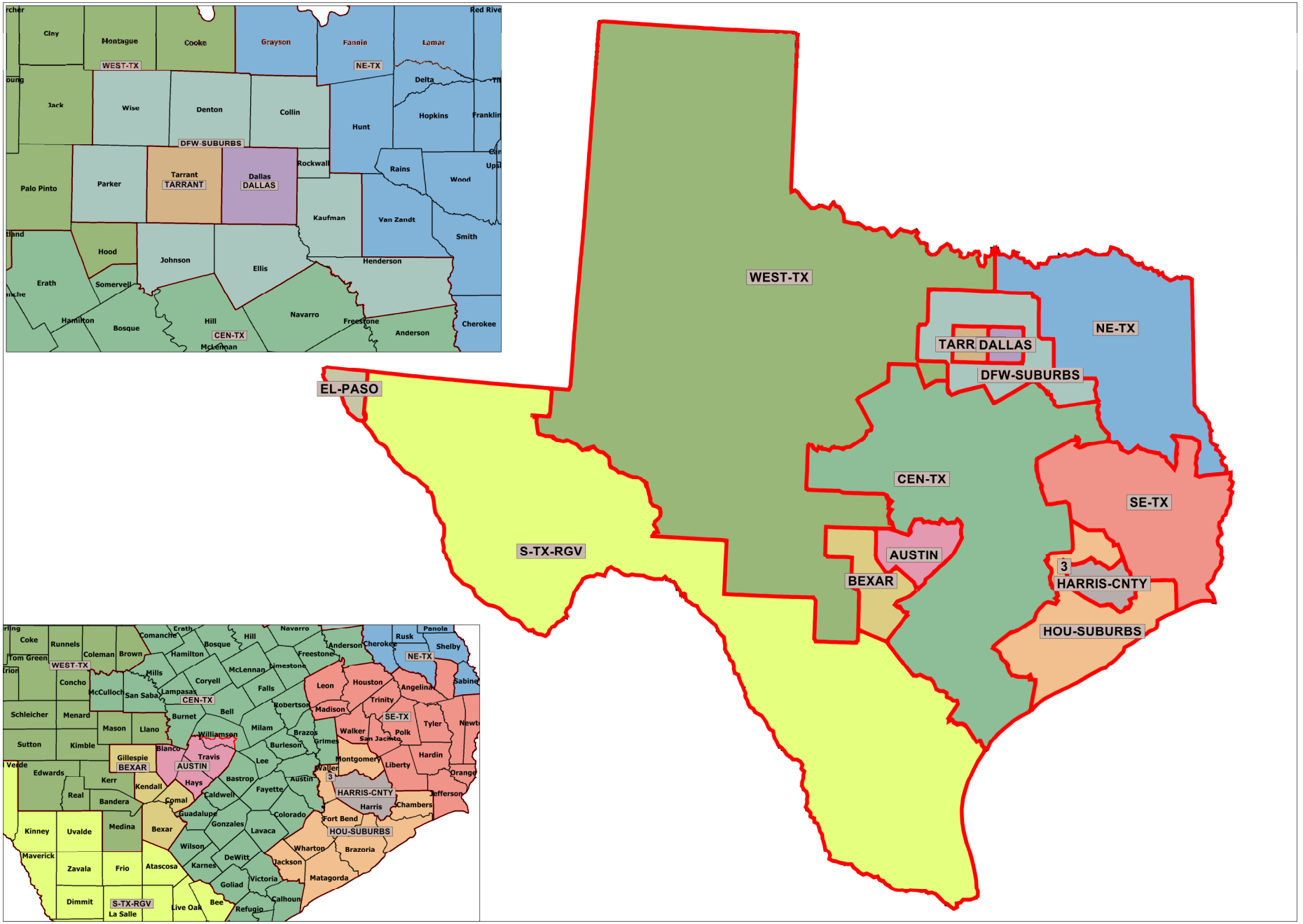
Showing Gain or Loss of Districts Using CVAP as Population Base

Region of State	Present Districts	Districts Under CVAP	Gain or Loss Under CVAP	Average Pct. Deviation per District
Austin and Suburbs	9	9.6	0.6	6.59
San Antonio and Suburbs	11	11.9	0.9	8.14
Central Texas	13	14.1	1.1	8.4
Dallas County	14	12.8	-1.2	-8.59
Dallas Suburbs	12	12.7	0.7	5.94
Tarrant County	11	10.8	-0.2	-1.67
Harris County	24	22.1	-1.9	-8.11
Houston Suburbs	11	11.2	0.2	1.66
Northeast Texas	8	8.7	0.7	8.78
El Paso County	5	4.3	-0.7	-14.74
Rio Grande Valley and South Texas	14	12.1	-1.9	-13.58
Southeast Texas	5	5.7	0.7	13.04
West Texas	13	14.1	1.1	8.78
State Total	150	150.1	0.1	

Note: There are small rounding errors.

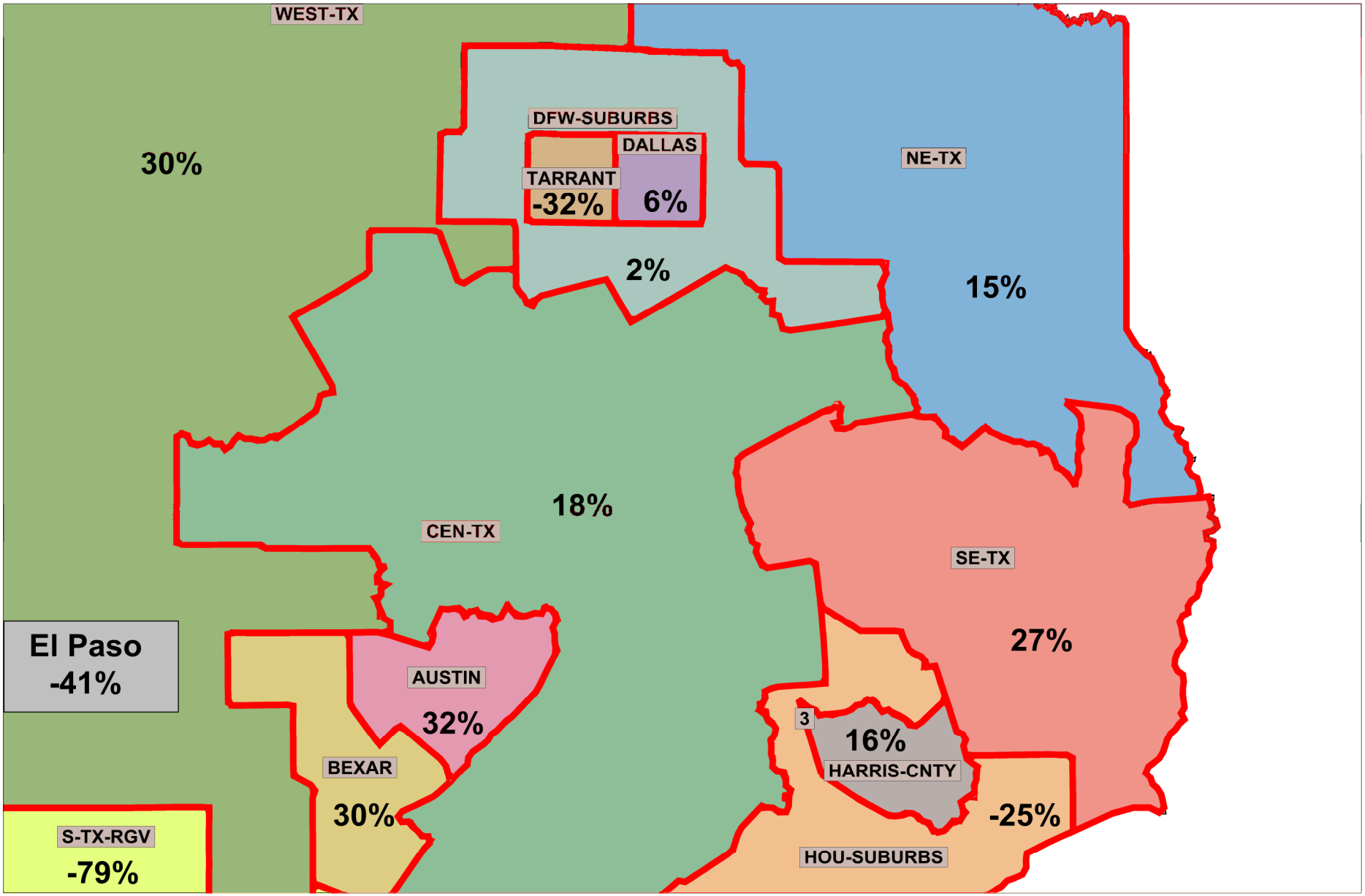
MAP 1 - TEXAS CVAP ANALYSIS REGIONS

Using Whole State House Districts



MAP 2 - TEXAS REGIONS

Showing Percentage of a District over or Under Using CVAP



APPENDIX 1

LEGAL PAPER - POPULATION DATABASES

When examining population databases for intrastate redistricting purposes it is important to remember that one may be potentially talking about two sets of data; one used by the state to draw up the plan and possibly another used by the courts to assess "one person one vote." The courts have been clear that population databases in addition to the population database used to judge one person one vote are allowed. The most obvious and prominent example of this is in Hawaii. Hawaii has an interesting factual situation. Because of the large number of military personnel stationed on a variety of Naval, Marine, Army and Air Force installations it is possible with little effort to draw districts which meet the one person one vote standard but only contain a handful of voters. Virtually none of the military personnel in Hawaii are Hawaii voters. Therefore, by grabbing a section of military population that would almost completely constitute a legislative district and including it with a few registered voters, literally a single family could elect a legislator. This is what was referred to in the 19th century as a "rotten borough." As the court stated in *Burns v. Gill*, "if total population were to be the only acceptable criterion upon which legislative representation could be based, in Hawaii grossly absurd and disastrous results would flow... the factors of tourists and the military concentration in particular regions of Oahu... are and apparently will be ever present in Hawaii."[55] (Emphasis added) Hawaii has attempted to solve this problem by requiring that the numbers of permanent residents and registered voters are equalized in the state's districts.

The courts examined this issue in a series of cases beginning with *Burns* v. *Richardson*.[56] In *Richardson* the Supreme Court stated that "we hold the that the present [Hawaii] apportionment satisfies the Equal Protection Clause only because on this record it was found to have produced a distribution of legislators not substantially different from that which would have resulted from the use of a permissible population basis." The Court also observed in a footnote from the same paragraph that the Fourth Circuit in *Ellis v. Mayor & City of Baltimore* had "disapproved a registered voter's basis for apportioning the governing council of Baltimore Maryland. The Court of Appeals held that this basis was permissible only if it yielded results substantially approximating those obtained by use of a total population base."[57]

In the 1980's, a subsequent district court in Hawaii noted the *Ellis* footnote and while conceding that there might be another permissible population base (such as citizen population), registered voters was not such a population base and total population as reported by the census was. As a result, "the plan's [Hawaii's congressional and legislative] failure to replicate the results of a total population-based apportionment creates at least a prima facie showing of invalidity." The court found that once the prima facie case had been made the burden was on the state to justify the deviations.[58] The *Travis* Court did not forbid the policy of equalizing the voters between the districts but still required that it equalize total population as well.

There can be substantial deviations from an equal distribution of persons across districts depending upon the population base used for apportionment. *See Chen v. City of Houston*, (Thomas, J., dissenting) (stating that whether "population" for purposes of apportionment means "total population" or "citizen voting age population" may "be dispositive of whether" the Equal Protection Clause has been violated)[59]; *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*, (Kozinski, J., concurring

and dissenting in part) (recognizing the potential substantive difference between striving for "equality of population" and "equality of voting strength" in the apportionment process, and stating that "[a]pportionment by population can result in unequally weighted votes, while assuring equality in voting power might well call for districts of unequal population.").[60]

The issue raised in these opinions is whether the mandates of equal protection are related to equality of representation or equality of electoral power. The rhetoric of the apportionment revolution of the 1960s was one person one vote. The Supreme Court talked virtually exclusively about equality of votes. This becomes significant only when there is a disconnect between equality of total population and numbers of voters or potential voters (for example, area with large non-citizen populations or other large non-voting groups).

A similar set of issues is implicated by the recent consideration by many states of legislation which would redistribute the census results so as to reallocate prisoners from the prisons where they were held on the census day to the address which they listed as their residence on the day of their incarceration. At first blush such reallocation would appear to be constitutional, particularly since states like Kansas have reallocated college students from their campuses back to their homes in Kansas.[61] However, unlike Kansas, many of the states considering prisoner reallocation have decided not to count out-of-state prisoners at all. This would appear to conflict with the principles set down in the Hawaii cases. As the court noted in the *Travis* case, having received a second congressional seat the state cannot proceed to ignore the population which allowed this to occur.[62] A similar issue would appear to be at work if a state simply removed all of the out-of-state prison population from its redistricting population database. Prison population can have significant effects on state legislative districts particularly in light of the intentional deviation manipulation issues highlighted by *Larios* case. Therefore, we can almost certainly expect litigation of these issues in this redistricting cycle. The ultimate constitutionality of the statutes will most likely depend on the method of the reallocation and whether it creates a discriminatory manipulation of the deviations between the districts.

[55] *Burns v. Gill* 316 F.Supp. 1285, 1293 (D. Haw. 1970).
[56] *Burns* v. *Richardson* 384 U.S. 73 (1966).
[57] *Ellis v. Mayor & City of Baltimore* 352 F.2d 123, 130 (4th Cir. 1965).
[58] *Travis v. King*, 552 F.Supp. 554, 572 (D. Haw. 1982).
[59] *Chen v. City of Houston*,532 U.S. 1046, 2021 (2001) (Thomas, J., dissenting)
[60] *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*,918 F.2d 763, 781 (9th Cir. 1990) (Kozinski, J., concurring and dissenting in part).

APPENDIX 2

Column Descriptions for Table 8

Column	Column Header	Explanation
Column A	Dist	Texas State House District #
Column B	Area of State	Region of the State
Column C	Party	Political Party of the Incument
Column D	Total	Total 2010 Population (TPOP)
Column E	VAP	Total 2010 Adult Population (VAP)
Column F	CVAP	Total Citizen Voting Age Population
Column G	PCT Anglo	Percent CVAP Anglo
Column H	PCT HCVAP	Percent Hispanic CVAP
Column I	PCT HVAP	Percent Adult Hispanic VAP
Column J	%HVAP - %HCVAP	Column I minus Column H
Column K	%HCVAP/%HVAP	Column H divided by Column I
Column L	TPOP Deviation	Deviation using TPOP
Column M	% TPOP Deviatin	Percent Deviation using TPOP
Column N	CVAP Deviation	Deviation using CVAP
Column O	% CVAP Deviation	Percent Deviation using CVAP
Column P	% CVAP Dev - % TPOP Dev	Column O - Column M

APPENDIX 3

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Data: 2009-2013 ACS; 2010 Census
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American Community Survey Special Tabulation

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census		Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey with Margins of Error										
				Hispanic CVAP	Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)								
District	Total	VAP	CVAP	% Hispanic	% Black Alone	% Black + White	% Black + American Indian	% White Alone	% American Indian Alone	%Asian Alone	% Native Hawaiian Alone	% American Indian + White	% Asian + White	% Remainder 2 or More Other
1	165,823	125,927	122,470 (±2,705)	4.0 (±0.5)	18.1 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.3(±0.2)	75.1 (±0.9)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.1)
2	173,869	130,806	124,825 (±2,634)	6.3 (±0.6)	6.5 (±0.6)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	85.1 (±0.8)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
3	164,955	119,595	109,760 (±3,444)	12.1 (±1.2)	9.8 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	75.4 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	1.0 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	1.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
4	168,429	123,603	117,715 (±2,818)	7.3 (±0.7)	8.9 (±0.8)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	81.5 (±1.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
5	160,253	120,169	112,555 (±2,513)	7.0 (±0.7)	12.5 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	78.8 (±0.9)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
6	160,008	119,154	109,970 (±2,538)	8.7 (±0.9)	19.3 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	70.1 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
7	161,039	120,296	112,255 (±2,507)	5.5 (±0.6)	17.7 (±1.0)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.2)	74.7 (±1.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
8	161,098	123,550	114,450 (±2,495)	9.5 (±0.7)	16.9 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	72.1 (±1.0)	0.4 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
9	166,719	125,947	121,420 (±2,713)	3.5 (±0.5)	19.6 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	75.8 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
10	163,063	116,978	111,680 (±2,473)	14.0 (±1.1)	8.6 (±0.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.2)	75.6 (±0.9)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
11	168,699	128,086	118,640 (±2,557)	7.5 (±0.6)	18.5 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	72.2 (±1.0)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
12	160,573	119,556	111,590 (±2,665)	13.8 (±1.1)	20.1 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	64.4 (±0.9)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
13	170,617	131,129	123,515 (±2,668)	11.3 (±0.9)	12.4 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	75.2 (±0.7)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
14	163,187	131,479	114,485 (±3,221)	16.5 (±1.0)	10.9 (±1.0)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.1(±0.1)	68.6 (±1.4)	0.3 (±0.1)	2.4 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
15	167,349	120,450	116,690 (±3,258)	9.9 (±0.9)	3.6 (±0.6)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	81.8 (±1.4)	0.1 (±0.1)	3.0 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.2 (±0.1)
16	166,647	122,271	108,180 (±3,231)	11.0 (±1.1)	6.7 (±0.9)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	80.7 (±1.3)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
17	163,480	121,295	112,125 (±2,794)	28.2 (±1.3)	9.1 (±0.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	61.1 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
18	169,888	132,877	126,560 (±3,430)	10.3 (±0.7)	17.0 (±1.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	71.3 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
19	171,969	131,682	128,705 (±2,845)	4.4 (±0.5)	11.5 (±0.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	82.5 (±0.9)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
20	159,816	121,754	115,395 (±2,504)	12.1 (±1.0)	3.6 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	82.8 (±0.8)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)
21	172,180	130,308	121,365 (±2,639)	7.6 (±0.7)	7.8 (±0.7)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	82.0 (±0.8)	0.4 (±0.2)	1.4 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
22	161,930	122,897	115,525 (±2,666)	9.5 (±0.8)	49.8 (±1.3)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	37.0 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	2.5 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
23	163,720	123,736	111,960 (±2,649)	17.4 (±1.1)	19.7 (±1.0)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	59.8 (±1.3)	0.4 (±0.2)	1.7 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
24	162,685	118,491	118,260 (±2,930)	13.9 (±1.2)	7.2 (±0.8)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	74.8 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	2.9 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
25	174,168	129,041	121,250 (±2,832)	23.4 (±1.3)	12.1 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.2)	62.4 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	1.0 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the

American Community Survey Special Tabulation

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census		Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey with Margins of Error											
				Hispanic CVAP	Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)									
District	Total	VAP	CVAP	% Hispanic	% Black Alone	% Black + White	% Black + American Indian	% White Alone	% American Indian Alone	%Asian Alone	% Native Hawaiian Alone	% American Indian + White	% Asian + White	% Remainder 2 or More Other
26	160,091	117,247	97,320 (±2,690)	14.5 (±1.3)	10.4 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	52.2 (±1.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	21.7 (±1.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.2)
27	160,084	113,596	104,295 (±2,865)	15.5 (±1.2)	46.2 (±1.8)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	26.2 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	10.9 (±1.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)
28	160,373	107,968	100,995 (±3,011)	15.3 (±1.3)	16.1 (±1.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	53.3 (±1.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	13.9 (±1.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
29	175,700	124,171	116,165 (±2,991)	20.0 (±1.5)	13.7 (±1.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	57.5 (±1.3)	0.4 (±0.2)	7.3 (±0.8)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)
30	166,022	124,729	121,220 (±2,579)	33.7 (±1.3)	5.1 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2(±0.2)	59.0 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
31	171,858	121,699	104,285 (±2,886)	75.1 (±1.5)	1.2 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	23.1 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
32	167,074	126,072	124,080 (±2,920)	46.1 (±1.5)	4.3 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	46.8 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.1)	1.7 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
33	172,135	119,518	115,655 (±2,731)	9.9 (±0.9)	6.1 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	77.9 (±1.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	3.9 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
34	173,149	125,896	117,465 (±3,003)	67.4 (±1.6)	3.4 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	28.0 (±1.0)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)
35	168,627	109,154	77,585 (±2,538)	80.1 (±1.7)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	18.6 (±1.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)
36	168,963	110,963	76,060 (±2,839)	87.1 (±1.5)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	11.9 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)
37	169,088	113,454	78,885 (±2,323)	83.7 (±1.3)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	15.5 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)
38	168,214	110,865	92,195 (±2,979)	84.7 (±1.5)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	13.5 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	1.0 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)
39	168,659	110,751	85,015 (±2,934)	84.7 (±1.5)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	14.6 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)
40	168,662	108,086	79,875 (±3,099)	89.3 (±1.6)	1.4 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	8.2 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
41	168,776	115,033	88,365 (±2,968)	79.0 (±1.7)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	17.9 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	2.2 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
42	167,668	111,699	84,125 (±2,400)	93.6 (±0.9)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	5.4 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)
43	169,564	124,492	120,575 (±2,893)	59.2 (±1.5)	3.7 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	35.8 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
44	174,451	126,713	125,720 (±2,673)	30.9 (±1.4)	5.3 (±0.6)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	60.9 (±1.0)	0.2 (±0.1)	1.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)
45	167,604	126,549	124,330 (±3,187)	27.5 (±1.4)	3.5 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	66.7 (±1.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	1.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
46	166,410	118,539	94,335 (±2,518)	27.2 (±1.5)	25.3 (±1.4)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	41.6 (±1.3)	0.3 (±0.2)	4.2 (±0.8)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
47	175,314	127,689	125,095 (±2,576)	12.3 (±0.9)	1.7 (±0.4)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	80.3 (±0.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	4.1 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
48	173,008	135,585	127,810 (±2,462)	17.5 (±1.0)	3.2 (±0.5)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	74.4 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.1)	3.3 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
49	167,309	144,371	130,085 (±3,439)	15.5 (±0.9)	4.6 (±0.6)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.2)	73.1 (±0.6)	0.2 (±0.2)	4.7 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)
50	166,516	124,252	110,735 (±2,788)	19.8 (±1.3)	11.9 (±1.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	57.5 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	8.5 (±0.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)
51	175,709	128,793	98,320 (±2,727)	42.6 (±1.7)	11.9 (±1.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	41.5 (±1.3)	0.3 (±0.2)	1.9 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the

American Community Survey Special Tabulation

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census		Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey with Margins of Error											
				Hispanic CVAP	Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)									
District	Total	VAP	CVAP	% Hispanic	% Black Alone	% Black + White	% Black + American Indian	% White Alone	% American Indian Alone	%Asian Alone	% Native Hawaiian Alone	% American Indian + White	% Asian + White	% Remainder 2 or More Other
52	165,994	114,146	111,445 (±2,924)	23.2 (±1.4)	8.9 (±0.9)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	62.8 (±1.5)	0.4 (±0.2)	3.0 (±0.6)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
53	162,897	127,381	123,515 (±2,792)	24.8 (±1.2)	1.6 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	72.2 (±0.9)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
54	167,736	117,164	112,385 (±3,320)	17.8 (±1.5)	23.5 (±1.5)	0.7 (±0.3)	0.1(±0.1)	51.6 (±1.5)	0.6 (±0.2)	3.0 (±0.5)	0.8 (±0.3)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.9 (±0.3)	0.7 (±0.3)
55	162,176	119,755	116,635 (±2,783)	16.0 (±1.0)	15.5 (±1.0)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	64.4 (±1.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	1.4 (±0.3)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)
56	163,869	123,411	117,985 (±2,622)	14.2 (±1.0)	10.6 (±0.9)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	72.6 (±1.0)	0.4 (±0.2)	1.3 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
57	164,418	124,630	118,140 (±2,852)	9.2 (±0.9)	16.8 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	72.8 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
58	169,146	123,826	118,105 (±2,666)	11.3 (±0.9)	2.6 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	84.2 (±0.9)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
59	163,609	122,193	118,030 (±2,640)	13.1 (±0.9)	7.8 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	75.9 (±0.9)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.9 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)
60	171,429	131,870	127,825 (±2,616)	9.5 (±0.7)	1.8 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	86.9 (±0.7)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
61	176,054	130,782	128,065 (±2,722)	7.7 (±0.7)	1.7 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	88.5 (±0.7)	0.9 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
62	160,023	122,203	117,530 (±2,410)	5.7 (±0.6)	6.0 (±0.6)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	85.0 (±0.7)	1.1 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	1.0 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
63	167,337	115,634	113,605 (±2,348)	9.8 (±0.8)	4.1 (±0.6)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	80.8 (±0.9)	0.4 (±0.2)	3.5 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
64	167,588	129,175	116,875 (±2,745)	11.5 (±0.9)	9.2 (±0.8)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	75.0 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.1)	1.9 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)
65	165,742	124,977	109,350 (±2,600)	12.6 (±1.0)	13.8 (±1.2)	0.7 (±0.3)	0.1(±0.1)	62.3 (±1.4)	0.3 (±0.2)	8.5 (±0.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)
66	172,129	130,796	113,390 (±2,427)	7.2 (±0.7)	8.9 (±0.9)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	69.7 (±1.0)	0.4 (±0.2)	12.1 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
67	172,141	126,368	111,250 (±2,433)	8.9 (±0.9)	7.3 (±0.9)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	70.1 (±1.0)	0.5 (±0.2)	11.5 (±0.9)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
68	160,508	121,547	112,760 (±2,116)	13.6 (±0.7)	3.8 (±0.4)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	80.9 (±0.8)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
69	160,087	123,063	117,450 (±2,316)	11.1 (±0.7)	8.5 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	77.2 (±0.9)	0.6 (±0.2)	1.3 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
70	172,135	117,432	110,995 (±2,630)	11.0 (±1.0)	9.8 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	75.3 (±1.0)	0.4 (±0.2)	2.7 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
71	166,924	127,097	123,650 (±3,017)	19.0 (±0.9)	7.6 (±0.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	71.2 (±0.7)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.9 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
72	170,479	130,771	123,075 (±2,618)	29.0 (±1.3)	4.3 (±0.5)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	64.6 (±0.8)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
73	166,719	127,882	126,130 (±2,865)	17.2 (±1.1)	1.4 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	79.7 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
74	162,357	115,236	91,345 (±2,485)	71.7 (±1.5)	2.2 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	24.6 (±1.0)	0.8 (±0.3)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)
75	159,691	103,209	77,455 (±2,689)	88.4 (±1.4)	1.3 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	8.9 (±1.2)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.4 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
76	159,752	116,389	94,705 (±2,507)	84.6 (±1.1)	3.3 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	11.2 (±0.9)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)
77	160,385	115,924	90,830 (±2,529)	70.2 (±1.6)	3.8 (±0.5)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	22.9 (±1.0)	0.4 (±0.2)	1.5 (±0.4)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the

American Community Survey Special Tabulation

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census		Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey with Margins of Error											
				Hispanic CVAP	Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)									
District	Total	VAP	CVAP	% Hispanic	% Black Alone	% Black + White	% Black + American Indian	% White Alone	% American Indian Alone	%Asian Alone	% Native Hawaiian Alone	% American Indian + White	% Asian + White	% Remainder 2 or More Other
78	160,161	111,913	98,925 (±2,476)	59.4 (±1.5)	5.7 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	31.6 (±1.3)	0.3 (±0.2)	1.8 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)
79	160,658	112,399	98,435 (±2,776)	77.8 (±1.5)	3.4 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	17.0 (±1.0)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
80	161,949	106,402	86,650 (±2,847)	83.3 (±1.4)	1.0 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	15.5 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)
81	169,684	120,535	108,980 (±2,590)	42.3 (±1.4)	4.1 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	51.8 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)
82	163,234	118,623	113,415 (±2,760)	32.3 (±1.5)	6.4 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	59.3 (±1.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
83	173,918	127,906	123,330 (±2,602)	26.5 (±1.2)	4.1 (±0.4)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	67.1 (±1.0)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.9 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)
84	167,970	128,898	124,075 (±3,073)	29.7 (±1.4)	8.7 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	58.7 (±1.3)	0.3 (±0.1)	1.3 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)
85	160,182	113,433	102,620 (±2,716)	28.7 (±1.6)	14.6 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	48.3 (±1.3)	0.2 (±0.2)	7.6 (±0.8)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)
86	165,183	121,555	115,915 (±2,397)	19.7 (±1.1)	2.1 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	76.4 (±0.8)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
87	174,343	125,360	109,320 (±2,225)	23.7 (±1.2)	7.8 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	65.0 (±0.9)	0.7 (±0.2)	1.6 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)
88	160,896	115,622	103,670 (±2,034)	33.3 (±1.2)	3.8 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	60.9 (±0.7)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)
89	172,138	118,380	116,895 (±2,992)	9.3 (±0.8)	9.5 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	72.4 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	7.5 (±0.9)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
90	159,684	105,664	71,770 (±2,274)	52.1 (±1.8)	18.6 (±1.4)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	27.9 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
91	162,838	119,048	108,845 (±2,647)	13.0 (±1.1)	5.0 (±0.8)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.3(±0.3)	75.9 (±1.0)	0.5 (±0.3)	4.2 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
92	162,326	126,290	116,980 (±2,548)	11.5 (±1.0)	11.3 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	70.3 (±1.0)	0.2 (±0.1)	4.6 (±0.6)	0.6 (±0.3)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
93	162,161	113,584	103,455 (±3,090)	16.6 (±1.3)	13.0 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	64.1 (±1.5)	0.5 (±0.2)	4.1 (±0.6)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.3)
94	167,374	125,516	114,195 (±2,455)	11.4 (±0.9)	12.6 (±1.0)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	69.8 (±1.0)	0.6 (±0.2)	4.4 (±0.6)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)
95	161,634	115,752	96,150 (±2,408)	14.7 (±1.0)	49.4 (±1.6)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	32.9 (±1.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	1.3 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
96	164,930	113,924	109,035 (±2,811)	11.1 (±1.0)	18.7 (±1.4)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	65.5 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	3.1 (±0.5)	0.2 (±0.3)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
97	168,869	131,311	122,870 (±2,732)	12.4 (±1.0)	13.4 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	70.5 (±0.8)	0.3 (±0.2)	2.5 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
98	164,081	114,953	114,875 (±2,600)	7.5 (±0.9)	2.7 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	83.7 (±0.7)	0.4 (±0.2)	4.2 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.7 (±0.3)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.1)
99	170,473	125,722	116,830 (±2,877)	16.2 (±1.1)	4.6 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	74.7 (±0.9)	0.6 (±0.2)	2.1 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.3)
100	161,143	117,479	97,410 (±2,567)	20.4 (±1.3)	47.0 (±1.5)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.3(±0.3)	29.8 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	1.1 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.3)
101	164,664	110,209	92,990 (±2,870)	22.2 (±1.7)	29.7 (±1.9)	0.6 (±0.3)	0.1(±0.2)	35.5 (±1.4)	0.3 (±0.2)	10.9 (±1.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
102	161,136	122,520	96,850 (±2,335)	11.7 (±1.1)	14.4 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	65.0 (±1.0)	0.2 (±0.2)	6.8 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.3)
103	170,948	121,837	71,970 (±2,118)	40.8 (±1.8)	13.8 (±1.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.7(±0.4)	39.0 (±1.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	3.7 (±0.6)	0.0 (±0.2)	1.0 (±0.4)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.3)

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the

American Community Survey Special Tabulation

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census		Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey with Margins of Error											
				Hispanic CVAP	Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)									
District	Total	VAP	CVAP	% Hispanic	% Black Alone	% Black + White	% Black + American Indian	% White Alone	% American Indian Alone	%Asian Alone	% Native Hawaiian Alone	% American Indian + White	% Asian + White	% Remainder 2 or More Other
104	172,784	115,035	78,780 (±2,416)	54.4 (±1.9)	17.9 (±1.3)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	25.3 (±1.3)	0.4 (±0.3)	1.3 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
105	175,728	127,590	95,900 (±2,538)	27.3 (±1.6)	14.8 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	51.1 (±1.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	5.5 (±0.7)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
106	161,947	110,568	107,290 (±2,749)	9.9 (±1.0)	8.1 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	76.1 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	4.3 (±0.7)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
107	171,872	123,986	108,045 (±2,691)	19.5 (±1.3)	17.4 (±1.4)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	57.9 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	3.6 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
108	163,233	133,667	122,505 (±2,453)	12.6 (±0.9)	7.1 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.4(±0.2)	74.3 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.2)	3.4 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)
109	174,223	122,347	112,780 (±2,842)	12.9 (±1.0)	61.8 (±1.6)	0.4 (±0.3)	0.2(±0.1)	23.4 (±1.0)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.8 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
110	167,508	111,827	83,885 (±2,610)	28.6 (±1.7)	56.0 (±1.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	14.6 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
111	166,963	118,393	103,410 (±2,784)	17.0 (±1.3)	56.6 (±1.6)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	24.2 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	1.4 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)
112	167,051	120,192	97,965 (±2,668)	17.3 (±1.4)	14.0 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	1.3(±0.4)	54.9 (±1.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	10.0 (±1.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	1.5 (±0.4)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)
113	171,418	120,834	106,040 (±2,701)	18.0 (±1.3)	20.0 (±1.3)	0.4 (±0.3)	0.5(±0.2)	53.5 (±1.3)	0.3 (±0.1)	6.4 (±0.8)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
114	172,330	130,817	105,540 (±2,278)	11.4 (±0.9)	17.1 (±1.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	68.2 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.2)	2.0 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
115	171,802	127,352	100,760 (±2,378)	16.9 (±1.2)	11.8 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	58.5 (±1.0)	0.5 (±0.2)	11.0 (±0.9)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.1)
116	171,463	132,823	115,470 (±2,903)	58.7 (±1.6)	5.3 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	32.3 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	2.0 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
117	168,692	117,126	111,045 (±3,035)	58.0 (±1.7)	6.0 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	32.3 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	1.9 (±0.4)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)
118	164,436	116,859	106,575 (±2,997)	67.4 (±1.7)	3.1 (±0.5)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	28.1 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.7 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
119	159,981	114,477	106,465 (±2,745)	59.5 (±1.6)	9.6 (±0.9)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	28.5 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.9 (±0.3)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.3)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
120	175,132	124,829	114,810 (±2,965)	37.9 (±1.6)	26.5 (±1.2)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.4(±0.3)	30.6 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	1.9 (±0.4)	0.3 (±0.3)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)
121	174,867	133,224	128,905 (±2,866)	30.0 (±1.3)	5.7 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	61.0 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	1.7 (±0.4)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)
122	175,184	128,725	124,270 (±2,576)	26.7 (±1.3)	3.4 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	64.8 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	3.9 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)
123	175,674	135,763	119,930 (±2,981)	63.9 (±1.4)	4.0 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	30.6 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.8 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)
124	174,795	120,503	115,090 (±3,161)	63.8 (±1.7)	8.1 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	24.8 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.1)	2.0 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
125	174,549	125,158	115,800 (±2,763)	65.9 (±1.5)	4.9 (±0.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	26.3 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	1.8 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
126	169,256	123,014	99,335 (±2,751)	19.8 (±1.5)	17.4 (±1.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	51.8 (±1.3)	0.4 (±0.3)	9.6 (±0.9)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)
127	163,983	115,865	114,290 (±2,879)	15.7 (±1.2)	13.5 (±1.3)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	67.1 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	2.1 (±0.4)	0.3 (±0.3)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
128	172,221	124,645	116,020 (±2,888)	19.9 (±1.3)	10.4 (±1.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	66.4 (±1.1)	0.6 (±0.2)	1.7 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.6 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
129	174,127	130,457	121,280 (±2,930)	18.2 (±1.3)	8.9 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	62.9 (±1.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	8.3 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the

American Community Survey Special Tabulation

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census		Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey with Margins of Error										
				Hispanic CVAP	Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)								
District	Total	VAP	CVAP	% Hispanic	% Black Alone	% Black + White	% Black + American Indian	% White Alone	% American Indian Alone	%Asian Alone	% Native Hawaiian Alone	% American Indian + White	% Asian + White	% Remainder 2 or More Other
130	175,532	122,108	119,770 (±2,847)	14.9 (±1.3)	7.7 (±0.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	71.6 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	4.7 (±0.6)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)
131	175,227	121,368	93,535 (±2,983)	24.8 (±1.7)	54.5 (±2.0)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	13.2 (±1.0)	0.2 (±0.2)	6.2 (±0.8)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
132	172,973	117,666	109,150 (±3,154)	26.3 (±1.8)	14.7 (±1.4)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.1)	52.4 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	5.2 (±0.8)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.4 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
133	171,401	135,423	114,530 (±2,796)	12.2 (±1.1)	9.6 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	70.2 (±0.7)	0.3 (±0.2)	6.3 (±0.7)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.3)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
134	174,421	143,575	130,040 (±2,586)	11.4 (±0.9)	4.8 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	74.7 (±0.8)	0.2 (±0.1)	8.0 (±0.7)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)
135	172,422	121,136	99,750 (±2,933)	21.3 (±1.6)	17.5 (±1.5)	0.3 (±0.3)	0.0(±0.1)	50.0 (±1.4)	0.1 (±0.1)	10.1 (±1.1)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)
136	164,376	116,361	113,740 (±2,738)	15.4 (±1.1)	5.1 (±0.8)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.1)	72.8 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.1)	4.9 (±0.6)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.6 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)
137	171,079	127,834	64,375 (±2,377)	25.8 (±1.9)	30.1 (±2.1)	0.3 (±0.3)	0.1(±0.2)	32.5 (±1.5)	0.4 (±0.3)	9.8 (±1.1)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.2 (±0.3)
138	173,059	124,435	98,420 (±2,701)	28.0 (±1.6)	10.9 (±1.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.0(±0.1)	50.3 (±1.3)	0.2 (±0.2)	9.7 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.3)
139	175,733	123,875	100,540 (±2,776)	23.8 (±1.6)	49.7 (±1.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.1)	21.6 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	4.1 (±0.6)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)
140	170,732	112,332	69,415 (±2,552)	62.4 (±2.2)	17.0 (±1.5)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	17.2 (±1.2)	0.3 (±0.3)	2.8 (±0.8)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0 (±0.2)
141	166,498	113,951	92,390 (±2,829)	21.0 (±1.4)	62.5 (±1.6)	0.4 (±0.3)	0.2(±0.2)	13.5 (±1.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	1.6 (±0.4)	0.3 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
142	159,541	113,288	91,845 (±2,711)	26.2 (±1.7)	50.6 (±1.6)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	20.3 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	2.1 (±0.5)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)
143	167,215	113,877	84,625 (±2,678)	56.5 (±1.9)	18.0 (±1.3)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	23.7 (±1.6)	0.1 (±0.2)	1.0 (±0.4)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
144	161,859	108,509	75,785 (±2,295)	59.1 (±1.8)	4.4 (±0.7)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	34.9 (±1.4)	0.4 (±0.3)	0.5 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
145	164,574	116,918	83,645 (±2,505)	59.3 (±1.8)	8.4 (±0.9)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	28.4 (±1.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	3.1 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)
146	174,485	130,444	97,195 (±2,715)	13.1 (±1.1)	55.6 (±1.7)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.1(±0.2)	24.7 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	5.0 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.3)
147	175,873	136,034	114,905 (±2,933)	22.7 (±1.3)	43.4 (±1.3)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1(±0.2)	28.9 (±1.0)	0.1 (±0.1)	4.3 (±0.6)	0.0 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.2)
148	170,811	125,873	91,615 (±2,800)	46.8 (±2.0)	9.7 (±1.2)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.0(±0.2)	40.1 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	2.4 (±0.4)	0.0 (±0.2)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.3 (±0.2)
149	170,702	121,535	89,230 (±2,957)	23.4 (±1.5)	27.7 (±1.9)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2(±0.2)	27.0 (±1.4)	0.2 (±0.2)	20.4 (±1.3)	0.1 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.2)
150	168,735	120,462	109,725 (±2,754)	15.4 (±1.2)	12.7 (±1.1)	0.3 (±0.2)	0.2(±0.2)	66.0 (±1.2)	0.1 (±0.1)	4.7 (±0.6)	0.1 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.2 (±0.1)	0.1 (±0.1)

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the

EXHIBIT E

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION, et al.,	:	
Plaintiffs,	:	
v.	:	Case No.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, et al.,	:	1:18-CF-05025-JMF
Defendants.	:	

Friday, October 16, 2018
Washington, D.C.

Videotaped Deposition of:
JOHN GORE,
called for oral examination by counsel for the Plaintiffs, pursuant to notice, at the law offices of Covington & Burling, LLP, One City Center, 850 Tenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20001-4956, before Christina S. Hotsko, RPR, CRR, of Veritext Legal Solutions, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, beginning at 9:05 a.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

the 2020 census questionnaire, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Is it fair to say that you wrote the first draft of the letter from the Department of Justice to the Census Bureau requesting a citizenship question on the 2020 census questionnaire?

A. Is that a question? I'm sorry. That sounded like a statement.

Q. No. It was a question.

A. Okay.

Q. Is it fair to say that you wrote the first draft of the letter from the Department of Justice to the Census Bureau requesting a citizenship question on the 2020 census questionnaire?

A. Yes.

Q. You write in this e-mail that you discussed the draft letter with Mr. Herren yesterday.

Would that have been your first conversation with Mr. Herren about the citizenship

was conveying there is that Mr. Gary didn't need to work late on a Friday night during the holiday season to send the letter out.

Q. So just so I understand the process here, you had -- you first had communications about the issue of a citizenship question sometime around Labor Day of 2017, correct?

A. Give or take, yes, that's correct.

Q. You drafted the initial draft of the letter to request the citizenship question sometime around the end of October or early November of 2017, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. The conversations to add the citizenship question with the Department of Commerce were not initiated by the civil rights division, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And they were not initiated by the Department of Justice, correct?

A. That's my working understanding.

Q. Around the time that you wrote the first draft of this letter, you received input from

three individuals: Mr. Herren, Ms. Pickett, and Mr. Gary, correct?

A. Yes. And I may have received input from others as well.

Q. Around the time of the first draft of the letter in early November of 2017, who else did you receive input from other than Mr. Herren, Ms. Pickett, and Mr. Gary?

A. Mr. Aguinaga would have provided -- may have provided some input. I would have had discussions on -- regarding the letter generally with Patrick Hovakimian, who at the time was detailed to the Office of Associate Attorney General, and with Jesse Panuccio in the Office of the Associate Attorney General.

And I had various conversations with others at various times throughout this process. But I don't recall who else I would have spoken to at that particular moment in time, around November 1st of 2017.

Q. Okay. Around November 1st of 2017, the only career staff in the civil rights division

well. But I'm familiar that its current practice is to use the ACS data.

And the decennial census data obviously is only available every ten years, not every five years.

Q. I'd like to draw your attention back to this Exhibit 17, which is the December 12th, 2017 -- I think we've been referring to it as the Gary letter.

A. Yes. Bear with me one moment. My exhibits are not in order.

Q. Okay.

A. Let me see if I can find it. Got it. Thank you.

Q. When you were -- do you see that you've cited several cases in this letter?

A. I see that the department has cited several cases in the letter. Yes.

Q. You drafted -- did the initial draft of this letter, correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. And when you were drafting the letter,

did you, personally, do the research that resulted in the citation to these particular cases or did someone else do it for you and send them to you?

MR. GARDNER: Objection. Calls for information subject to deliberative process privilege. I instruct the witness not to answer.

THE WITNESS: Consistent with that instruction, I can't answer.

BY MS. HULETT:

Q. So you can't tell me whether you chose these cases or whether someone else chose these cases for inclusion in the letter because that's deliberative process? I just want to make sure I understand what you're refusing to answer.

A. Yes. That's on the instruction of counsel.

Q. Okay. Did you read the opinions that are cited in the letter?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. How recently have you read the opinions?

A. Well, let me look at which opinions we're talking about.

EXHIBIT F

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, MARYLAND
CHAIRMAN

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

JIM JORDAN, OHIO
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM
2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–6143
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MEMORANDUM

March 14, 2019

To: Committee Members

Fr: Majority Staff

Re: Supplemental Memo on Transcribed Interview with John Gore Regarding Addition of Citizenship Question to Census

On March 7, 2019, staff of the Committee on Oversight and Reform conducted a transcribed interview with John Gore, the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ). This memorandum provides a brief summary of that interview.

I. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WITHHOLDING INFORMATION

During the transcribed interview, DOJ counsel instructed Mr. Gore more than 150 times not to answer specific questions from the Democratic and Republican Committee staff that are central to the Committee's investigation.

Neither Mr. Gore nor DOJ counsel asserted any privilege to explain his refusal to answer the Committee's questions. Instead, they stated Mr. Gore would answer questions "that can be answered without compromising the ongoing litigation or other executive branch confidentiality interests."

As the Committee has explained repeatedly, ongoing civil litigation is not a valid basis to withhold information from Congress. The Committee may take additional steps to secure the information and documents needed to complete its investigation.

II. NEW INFORMATION FROM INTERVIEW

Despite Mr. Gore's refusal to answer many questions, his interview produced troubling new information about the Trump Administration's decision to add a citizenship question to the 2020 Census.

A. Department of Commerce Hand-Delivered Secret Memo to Gore

Mr. Gore stated that in the fall of 2017, he spoke to James Uthmeier in the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Commerce about the citizenship question. Following that conversation, Mr. Uthmeier had a memorandum on the citizenship question hand-delivered to Mr. Gore's office, along with a hand-written note that also discussed the citizenship question.

During his interview, DOJ counsel directed Mr. Gore not to reveal to the Committee the subject matter of his conversation with Mr. Uthmeier or the content of the memo and handwritten note that were hand-delivered to his office.

Mr. Gore told the Committee that Mr. Uthmeier explained to him why he planned to hand-deliver the memo and note, but DOJ counsel instructed Mr. Gore not to reveal the reason to the Committee. Both DOJ and the Department of Commerce have also refused to provide copies of this memo and note to the Committee.

B. Trump Transition Official Sent DOJ Draft Request for Citizenship Question

Mr. Gore stated during his interview that in October 2017, he spoke to Peter Davidson, the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, about the citizenship question. Mr. Davidson mentioned a former member of the Trump Transition Team, Mark Neuman, who then contacted Mr. Gore.

According to Mr. Gore, Mr. Neuman provided him with "a draft letter that would request reinstatement of the citizenship question on the census questionnaire." Mr. Gore was the principal drafter of DOJ's December 12, 2017, request to the Department of Commerce to add the citizenship question, and he received the draft from Mr. Neuman around the same time he was preparing DOJ's December 12 letter.

During the interview, DOJ counsel instructed Mr. Gore not to discuss the substance of his discussions with Mr. Neuman or Mr. Davidson. DOJ counsel also instructed Mr. Gore not to reveal the contents of the draft letter from Mr. Neuman or the extent to which he relied on that letter when drafting the request to the Department of Commerce to add the citizenship question.

C. Gore Discussed Citizenship Question with Department of Homeland Security

During his interview with Committee staff, Mr. Gore stated that in October 2017, Attorney General Sessions' staffers set up a call with employees of the Department of Homeland Security related to the citizenship question. Mr. Gore was directed not to disclose what they discussed, including whether they discussed immigration or apportionment.

D. Gore Discussed Apportionment with Sessions and Commerce Lawyers

Mr. Gore informed Committee staff that in the fall of 2017, he had discussions about apportionment with Attorney General Jeff Sessions and separately, with two lawyers from the Department of Commerce, Peter Davidson and James Uthmeier. These conversations occurred

during the same period that Mr. Gore was discussing the citizenship question with the Attorney General and the lawyers.

DOJ counsel refused to allow Mr. Gore to discuss the substance of any of these conversations, including whether the issue of apportionment came up in discussions about the citizenship question.

III. EXCERPTS FROM TRANSCRIBED INTERVIEW WITH GORE

Excerpts on Mark Neuman Providing Draft Letter Page 24-27

Q: Did you do anything in response to your conversation with Mark Neuman?

A: I reviewed—yes, I did.

Q: What did you do?

DOJ Counsel: You can answer that question to the extent you can do so without divulging confidential or litigation-based interests the Department has.

A: I reviewed some documents and information regarding the census.

Q: I'm sorry, I just missed the first part.

A: I reviewed some documents and information regarding the census.

Q: Were those documents and information provided to you or pointed to?

A: Yes.

Q: Which one? Sorry.

DOJ Counsel: I instruct the witness not to answer. I'm sorry, I misunderstood your question. Can you rephrase your question? I apologize.

Committee Staff: Sure. Did he provide the documentation to you or did he point you to the documentation?

A: He provided it.

Q: Was that information public information or internal private information?

A: Public information.

Q: What was it?

A: He provided some information regarding the census, historical documents about the census. He handed me a pamphlet that was—had a chart in it that documented which questions had been on the census in various years.

Q: Was that all he provided you?

A: No, he also provided me a draft letter.

Q: A draft letter of what?

A: It was a draft letter that would request reinstatement of the citizenship question on the census questionnaire.

Q: Did he tell you where he got that draft letter?

DOJ Counsel: I instruct you—

A: No.

Q: Did any language in that letter appear in the letter that the Department of Justice sent to the Department of Commerce on December 12th, 2017?

DOJ Counsel: I instruct the witness not to answer.

Committee Staff: On what basis?

DOJ Counsel: The same basis.

Committee Staff: Can I ask you a question. Was the draft letter that he handed you, was it addressed from the Department of Justice to the Department of Commerce?

DOJ Counsel: Same instruction.

Committee Staff: So just to be clear, you've told us that he gave you a draft letter, but you're being instructed not to tell us to whom the draft letter was addressed. Is that the instruction?

DOJ Counsel: You're asking about the contents of the letter. I'm instructing him not to answer those questions, correct.

Excerpts on Discussions with James Uthmeier on Hand Delivery of Memo Pages 105-109

Q: Okay. But just to be really clear, he did not just tell you I'm going to send you a memo. You discussed other—did you discuss other things about the memo?

DOJ Counsel: Once again, you can answer that with a yes or no.

A: Yes.

Q: When did you receive the memo?

A: I don't recall exactly when I received the memo. It was hand delivered to my office with a handwritten cover note, and I don't recall how long it took—how much time elapsed between that phone call and when I received the memo.

Q: In that phone call when you were talking—when he informs you he's going to send you a memo, what did you specifically discuss?

DOJ Counsel: I'll instruct the witness not to answer.

Q: You said that he—it came—it was delivered to you. How was it delivered, that you're aware of?

A: All I know is that my assistant brought it to me and said it had been hand delivered. I don't know who delivered it or whether Mr. Uthmeier did it himself or whether somebody else did it. Is that your question?

Q: Can I ask a follow-up on that?

A: Sure.

Q: I don't mean to sound facetious, but you obviously have access to email, correct?

A: I do.

Q: And Mr. Uthmeier, obviously, has access to email.

A: I imagine he does, yes.

Q: So, is it fair to say that he could have emailed the memorandum to you if he had wanted to?

A: I don't know. You would have to ask him that. I don't know what format he had the memorandum in and whether that would have been possible.

Q: Do you know why it was hand delivered to you?

A: I don't.

Q: Do you know whether he was instructed to hand deliver it to you, Mr. Uthmeier?

A: I don't.

Q: How often do you receive memorandum—paper memos from other agencies rather than receiving memorandums in electronic form?

A: I don't know.

Q: Would you say this was unusual?

A: No, not necessarily. I sometimes receive memos in paper rather than through email certainly within the Department, too.

Q: My question is from other agencies. Is a memorandum coming from the Department of Commerce—let's say have you received other hand—other hand-delivered memoranda from the Department of Commerce?

A: Not that I recall.

Q: Have you received other hand-delivered memoranda from other agencies, outside?

A: I don't believe I received memoranda from any other agencies. This would be the only memorandum I received from another department or agency, and it was delivered by hand. So I guess, to follow your line of questioning, that makes it usual.

Q: I guess that's a definitional question we could quibble with a little bit.

A: You were trying to compare it to some other practice, and this is the only other practice I've ever experienced—

Q: It sounds like you're saying it's the only time you've ever received a memo from another agency and the only time you've ever received one—a handwritten memo hand delivered to you, so I would describe

it as unusual.

A: No, that was not my testimony. What I said was, it's the only time I've received a memorandum from another department, and I have on several occasions received hand-delivered memoranda within the Department of Justice.

Q: When you were on the phone and he informed you that he was going to send you a memo, did you discuss the form of delivery?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you discuss why he wanted to send it to you?

DOJ Counsel: I'll instruct the witness—you can answer that with a yes or no.

A: Why he wanted to send it to me at all?

Q: Sorry. When you discussed the form of delivery, did he tell you at that point in time that it was going to be hand delivered?

A: Yes, he did.

Q: Did he tell you why it was going to be hand delivered?

DOJ Counsel: You can answer that yes or no.

A: Yes, he did.

Committee Staff: I thought you just said you didn't know why he hand delivered it to you. Do you know why he hand delivered it to you?

A: I know—I know why he told me he wanted to hand deliver it to me. I don't know why he did it.

Q: What did he tell you?

DOJ Counsel: I instruct the witness not to answer.

EXHIBIT G

John H. Thompson
Director,
Bureau of the Census
US Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20233

Dear Mr Thompson:

We are writing to formally request the reinstatement of a question on the 2020 Census questionnaire relating to citizenship. The Department seeks to reinstate the question because of recent Court decisions _____ where courts required enumerated (block level) data related to voting age population. This data can only be provided based on enumerated (Census), rather than sample (ACS) data.

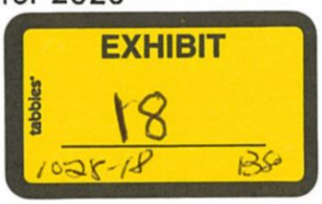
We are aware that the 2010 Census was the first decennial census since the 1880 Census without a question about citizenship. We also note that the American Community Survey, which replaced the "long form" version of the questionnaire in the decennial 2000 Census, asks a question about citizenship. We are not aware that of any serious concerns relating to the presence of a citizenship question on the ACS.

We understand that the Bureau personnel may believe that ACS data on citizenship was sufficient for redistricting purposes. We wanted the Bureau to be aware that two recent Court cases have underscored that ACS data is not viable and/or sufficient for purposes of redistricting. Two important citations from these cases are as follows:

_____

We note that in these two cases, one in 2006 and one in 2009, courts reviewing compliance with requirements of the Voting Rights Act and its application in legislative redistricting, have required Latino voting districts to contain 50% + 1 of "Citizen Voting Age Population (or CVAP). It is clear that full compliance with these Federal Court decisions will require block level data than can only be secured by a mandatory question in the 2020 enumeration. Our understanding is that data on citizenship is specifically required to ensure that the Latino community achieves full representation in redistricting.

We accordingly request that the Bureau prepare, without delay, the appropriate question on citizenship for the 2020 Census, and submit this addition for 2020



Census for OMB Review and other appropriate notifications.

Please let me know if you have any questions about his letter or wish to discuss this subject. I can be reached at (202) ------- or _____@doj.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Attachment.

Cc:

EXHIBIT H

We note that in these two cases, one in 2006 and one in 2009, courts reviewing compliance with requirements of the Voting Rights Act and its application in legislative redistricting, have required Latino voting districts to contain 50% +1 of "Citizen Voting Age Population (or CVAP). It is clear that full compliance with these Federal Court decisions will require block level data that can only be secured by a mandatory question in the 2020 enumeration. Our understanding is that data on citizenship is specifically required to ensure that the Latino community achieves full representation in redistricting.

EXHIBIT I

Exhibit I: Chart Comparing Hofeller 2015 Study with DOJ December 2017 Letter

Hofeller August 2015 Study	DOJ December 2017 Letter to Commerce
In decennial censuses prior to 2010, a citizenship question was included in the long form questionnaire which was distributed to approximately one in seven households… For several reasons, the Bureau of the Census decided to discontinue the use of the long form questionnaire for the 2010 Decennial Census and to depend exclusively on the short form Questionnaire, which did not include a question on citizenship… As a replacement to the long form questionnaire, the Census Bureau instituted the American Community Survey. To quote the Census Bureau: "The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than $400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year." Each year, about 3.5+ million households receive very detailed questionnaires of which about 2.2 million are successfully returned. This represents a 62% return rate.	From 1970 to 2000, the Census Bureau included a citizenship question on the so-called "long form" questionnaire that it sent to approximately one in every six households during each decennial census…. In the 2010 Census, however, no census questionnaire included a question regarding citizenship. Rather, following the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau discontinued the "long form" questionnaire and replaced it with the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a sampling survey that is sent to only around one in every thirty-eight households each year and asks a variety of questions regarding demographic information, including citizenship. See U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Information Guide at 6, available at https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programssurveys/acs/about/ACS Information Guide.pdf (last visited Nov. 22,2017). The ACS is currently the Census Bureau's only survey that collects information regarding citizenship and estimates citizen voting-age population.
In addition, the use of a 5-year rolling sample was much less reflective of the actual characteristics of the population at the time of the actual 2010 Decennial Enumeration. which would have been a one-time snapshot taken in mid-2010 (April to August).	Because the ACS estimates are rolling and aggregated into one-year, three-year, and five-year estimates, they do not align in time with the decennial census data. Citizenship data from the decennial census, by contrast, would align in time with the total and voting-age population data from the census that jurisdictions already use in redistricting.
Another issue with use of the ACS in redistricting is that the accuracy for small units of geography is extremely poor. This is particularly true for Census Tracts and Census Block Groups. In some cases the confidence interval for a Block Group exceeds the actual range of the data, creating negative numbers for the low point of the confidence interval.	The ACS estimates are reported at a ninety percent confidence level, and the margin of error increases as the sample size—and, thus, the geographic area—decreases.
Another problem with the ACS data is that the units of geography by which the ACS is	Census data is reported to the census block level, while the smallest unit reported in the ACS

compiled is different from the geographic units used in redistricting. Almost all states are using Census Voting Districts (VTDs) are preferred as the basic geographic building blocks for creating new districts. VTD boundaries generally follow precinct boundaries. ACS data are simply not available for VTDs, and any estimates of CVAP populations for VTDs would be even more inaccurate than the ACS estimates for Census Tracts and Block Groups. For those states in which CVAP estimates for legislative districts have been compiled, determinations have been required to compute the percentage of each Census Block Group's population which is in each legislative or congressional district. The CVAP statistics have been summed for all the block groups which have either 50% or 75% of their population in an individual district and these estimates have been imputed to the total adult populations of the districts.	estimates is the census block group. See American Community Survey Data 3, 5, 10. Accordingly, redistricting jurisdictions and the Department are required to perform further estimates and to interject further uncertainty in order to approximate citizen voting-age population at the level of a census block, which is the fundamental building block of a redistricting plan. Having all of the relevant population and citizenship data available in one data set at the census block level would greatly assist the redistricting process.