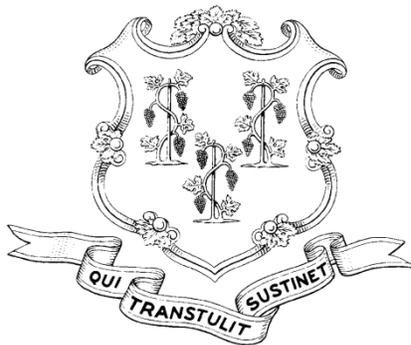


State of Connecticut
Supreme Court
2011 Plan of Congressional Districting



Published by
Denise W. Merrill, Secretary of the State
February 15, 2012
Hartford, Connecticut

Table of Contents

February 10, 2012 Order and Plan of Congressional Districting

**SUPREME COURT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

NO. SC 18907

IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION, EX. REL.

February 10, 2012

ORDER

Pursuant to the authority conferred by Article third, § 6 (a), of the Constitution of Connecticut, as amended by Articles XII, XVI and XXVI of the Amendments, the Court hereby adopts as the established plan of congressional districting the plan depicted and described in Exhibits 1 and 4 of the Draft Report and Plan of the Special Master, Nathaniel Persily, dated January 13, 2012, designated by the Special Master to be his final report and plan on January 19, 2012. The plan complies in every respect with our January 3, 2012 Order Directing Special Master.

Appended hereto is the Draft Report and Plan of the Special Master and its supporting Appendix. The foregoing materials, along with the census block equivalency file(s) that provide the details of the plan, will be filed today with the Secretary of the State for publication. Upon publication, the plan of congressional districting shall have the full force of law.

The Special Master has submitted to the Court an itemization of the fees incurred in producing the report and plan. Those fees total \$36,400, an amount which we find to be reasonable. Pursuant to this Court's December 27, 2011 order, the fees of the Special Master are to be assessed against the Reapportionment Commission. The Commission shall remit full payment directly to Special Master Persily.

BY THE COURT,


Michele T. Angers
Chief Clerk

FEB 10 PM 3:21

Notice Sent: February 10, 2012
Denise Merrill, Secretary of State
James Spallone, Deputy Secretary of State (without Report and Plan)

pb

Nathaniel Persily
435 West 116th Street
New York, NY 10027

January 19, 2012

Connecticut Supreme Court
Clerk's Office
231 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106

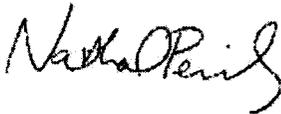
Re: SC 18907, *In re Petition of Reapportionment Commission, Ex. Rel.*

On January 13, 2012, I submitted the Special Master's Draft Report and Plan for Connecticut's congressional districts. At that time, I invited the public and interested parties to submit comments on the Report and Plan to the Clerk's Office by noon on January 18, 2012.

Four parties filed comments with the Court: the Republican Members of the Reapportionment Commission; the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members; the Coalition for Minority Representation; and Robert S. Poliner, Town Counsel to the Town of Durham. I have reviewed and considered all submitted comments. Based on this review, I have concluded that no revisions of the Draft Report and Plan are in order.

I, therefore, request that the Court consider the Special Master's Draft Report and Plan filed on January 13, 2012, to be the final report and plan, as required by the Court's order of January 3, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,



Nathaniel Persily
Special Master

SUPREME COURT
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

SC 18907

IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION, EX. REL.

DRAFT REPORT AND PLAN
OF THE SPECIAL MASTER

January 13, 2012

Nathaniel Persily
Columbia Law School
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435 West 116th Street
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THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT
IN RE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION EX. REL.

NO. SC 18907.

**DRAFT REPORT AND PLAN
OF THE SPECIAL MASTER**

By order dated December 30, 2011, this Court appointed me as Special Master in the above captioned matter. *See* Appendix in Support of the Report and Plan of the Special Master (~~–Appendix~~”), Appendix A, at p. 4.¹ On January 3, 2012, this Court directed me ~~to~~ prepare and recommend to the Court a report, including a proposed redistricting plan for adoption by this Court for the State of Connecticut, dividing the state into 5 congressional districts in accordance with the 2010 federal census and applicable law.” *See* Order Directing Special Master, Appendix B, at p. 6, ¶1 (~~–The Order~~” or ~~–the January 3rd Order~~”).

Contained herein is my report and proposed redistricting plan. Exhibit 1 presents a statewide map and district maps showing the five congressional districts comprising the Special Master’s Plan. Large-scale versions of the entire plan and each proposed district have been provided to the Clerk of the Court. Exhibit 2 highlights the Plan’s proposed changes in the boundaries from the existing congressional districts. Exhibit 3 presents demographic and population data for each proposed district and existing district, according to the U.S. Census P.L. 94-171 data file. Exhibit 4 presents a computer generated report that describes which towns and portions of towns are assigned to each proposed district. Exhibit 5 presents maps of the towns

¹ All page references to the Appendix refer to the repagination of the combined materials as indicated in the bottom right corner of each page in the Appendix.

split in the existing districts, the Special Master's Plan, and the Democrat's proposal. Exhibit 6 compares the existing districts, the Special Master's Plan, and alternative proposals according to various measures of compactness. Exhibit 7 presents, for comparison, maps of the existing congressional districts.

I. Introduction

The Court's January 3rd order directed me to fashion a congressional redistricting plan for the state to be submitted to the Court on or before January 27, 2012. Appendix B, at p. 6, ¶11. The order authorized the hiring of appropriate assistants and experts, as well as the acquisition of materials previously considered by the Redistricting Commission in its proceedings. *Id.* at ¶10. The order also barred any ex parte communications and ordered me not to have any communication outside of the Court regarding the redistricting proceedings, unless authorized by the Court. *Id.* at ¶9.

Through its order, the Court notified the public of a hearing that would take place in the Legislative Office Building at noon on January 9th, 2012. *Id.* at ¶7. Parties and the public were directed to submit by noon on Friday, January 6th, any proposed redistricting maps, accompanied by supporting documentation, data, and briefs. *Id.* at ¶5. The order also instructed that reply briefs should be submitted by 9:00 AM, January 9th, 2012. *Id.* at ¶6.

The Court's order instructed me to consider certain factors, while ignoring others, in drawing the redistricting plan. In particular, the Court instructed me:

2. In developing the plan, the Special Master shall modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably

required to comply with the following applicable legal requirements:

- a. Districts shall be as equal in population as is practicable.
- b. Districts shall be made of contiguous territory.
- c. The plan shall comply with 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b) and with other applicable provisions of the Voting Rights Act and federal law.

3. In no event shall the plan of the Special Master be substantially less compact than the existing congressional districts and in no event shall the plan of the Special Master substantially violate town lines more than the existing congressional districts.

4. In fashioning his plan, the Special Master shall not consider either the residency of incumbents or potential candidates or other political data, such as party registration statistics or election returns.

Id. at ¶¶2-4.

II. Development of the Special Master's Plan

A. Logistical and Technical Support for Development of the Special Master's Plan

1. Personnel

The development of a redistricting plan and accompanying report requires the involvement of more than one person. In particular, people are needed to assemble the necessary background materials, assist with the hearing, provide technical assistance in the production of the maps, and produce the documents and copies necessary for the Special Master's Report.

Toward that end, upon my appointment I sought assistance to perform these various functions.

The officials at the Court were indispensable in the assembly of the various materials submitted to the Special Master. In particular, I am grateful for the help provided by Michelle Angers and Pamela Brannick in the Court Clerk's office. They received and assembled the

submissions from the various parties prior to the hearings and served as an intermediary between me and the parties. In addition, Melissa Farley, Executive Director of the External Affairs Division of the Connecticut Judicial Branch, served as initial liaison between the Special Master and the various offices in the Connecticut Legislature.

On January 6, 2012, I met with various personnel in the Legislature to formalize arrangements for the hearing and the development of the Special Master's Plan. At the meeting, which was facilitated and attended by D'Ann Mazzocca, Executive Director of Office of Legislative Management of the Connecticut General Assembly, I met with the following people, who later performed the designated responsibilities. Sandra Norman-Edy and Kristin Sullivan of the Office of Legislative Research helped with the assembly of documents that had been presented to the Redistricting Committee. Ken Greene, Paul Alderucci and Rino Feole from the Office of Information Technology Services provided assistance with the Geographic Information Software and the production of maps. Eric Connery and Lou Carlisle from the Office of Legislative Management assisted with various facilities-related issues concerning the hearing before the Special Master, the office where the Special Master was to work on the plan, and the production of the map and report. Lt. Glen Richards was present to handle issues related to security. Sandra Forte, not present at the meeting, later assisted with the assembly of hearing materials and generation of the Appendix to the Special Master's Report.

2. Facilities

On January 6, 2012, I was also able to view the secure room where I was to develop the Special Master's plan. The room – Vault 9 - is located in close proximity to the Office of Information Technology Services. A new lock was placed on the door, with keys given only to

myself and the Capitol Police. The room was set up with a computer, a color printer, a plotter and a file cabinet. The computer was password protected.

3. Computer Programs and Data

The Special Master's Plan was developed using both my own laptop computer and the computer provided me in the temporary office. The plan itself was designed on my laptop using Caliper Corporation's "Maptitude for Redistricting," with use of the Census Bureau's P.L. 94-171 data file as formatted by Caliper. Except for Exhibits 3 through 6, which I prepared with Maptitude, the attached maps describing the plan were designed by Rino Feole using the programs (ArcGIS and Autobound) found on the Assembly's computers.

B. Materials Reviewed Prior to the Special Master's Hearing

Upon my appointment as Special Master I immediately began to fashion a redistricting plan that complied with the Court's order. Because of the extreme time constraints faced by the Court and the state to run its elections, I determined that even before conducting hearings I would need to acquaint myself with the demography of the state, the existing congressional districts, and possible redistricting scenarios that would comply with the Court's order. I drew several potential redistricting plans before receiving submissions in order to protect against the possibility that my thinking would be tainted by proposals submitted by the political parties.

Toward that end, I requested and received from this Court and the Office of Legislative Management many documents related to the recent history of the Connecticut redistricting process. In particular, I reviewed the transcripts of the hearings previously conducted by the Reapportionment Committee, as well as all public comments received by them. *See* Appendix L,

at pp. 291-469. I listened to the oral argument before the Connecticut Supreme Court in the case that gave rise to my appointment. I also reviewed the briefs and maps submitted in the case.

C. The January 9th Hearing

To allow for public input into the process of development of the Special Master's Plan, the Court ordered and I presided over a hearing at noon on January 9, 2012, in Room 2C of the Legislative Office Building. Parties to the related litigation, as well as the general public, were encouraged to submit to the Special Master through the Clerk's office "proposed maps, accompanied by supporting documentation, data and briefs" by noon on January 6, 2012 and reply briefs by 9:00 AM, January 9, 2012. Court's Order, Appendix B, p.6, at ¶5.

Four submissions were received initially. The submissions were as follows:

- 1) Brief and Map of the Republican Members of the Connecticut Reapportionment Commission in Compliance with the Court's January 3, 2012 Order, with Attached Appendix, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.
- 2) Brief of the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members Martin Looney, Sandy Nafis, Brendan Sharkey, and Donald Williams in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master (along with Appendix), *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.
- 3) Brief of the Coalition for Minority Representation Statewide, et al in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.

- 4) John Hartwell, Memorandum on the Redistricting Map to Be Proposed by the Special Master for the Fourth Congressional District (along with supporting petition on compact disk), *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.

Copies of the submissions are provided in the Appendix C-F, pp. 8-105. Reply briefs were submitted by the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members and the Coalition for Minority Representation. *See* Appendix G and H, pp. 106-167.

At the two-hour long hearing, twenty-three individuals testified. Individuals were notified that they could sign in to speak beginning at 11:00 AM. The sign-in sheet for the hearing, a list of the names of those appearing, and all written materials submitted are provided in Appendix I and J, pp. 168-227. A transcript of the hearing is provided in Appendix K, pp. 228-290. In addition to the parties who had submitted briefs, a variety of elected officials, party and interest group leaders, and citizens testified. Sandra Forte of the Office of Legislative Management was instrumental in organizing the hearing, keeping a list of speakers, and assembling the materials.

III. Overview of the Special Master's Plan

A. Legal Requirements

Because Connecticut law does not provide for additional legal requirements beyond those required by federal law, the relevant sections of the U.S. Constitution and the Voting Rights Act are the only legal requirements constraining the Special Master's Plan. The Court's January 3rd

order recognizes this by requiring compliance with section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973 (b), and the one-person, one-vote rule. In particular, the Court required that the Special Master's Plan be comprised of five districts of contiguous territory that are "as equal in population as is practicable" and that comply with the Voting Rights Act and applicable federal law. Appendix B, p. 6, at ¶2a.

1. Equal Population Requirement

The constitutional requirement of equal population is particularly strict for congressional redistricting plans. That already strict requirement is even stricter for court-drawn congressional plans. As such, the Special Master's Plan attempts to draw districts that are as equal as possible, with no more than a one person deviation between districts.

The U.S. Supreme Court has read Article I, § 2 of the U.S. Constitution to require a strict rule of population equality for congressional districts. Specifically, congressional districts must be "as equal as is practicable," *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 7-8 (1964), meaning that the "the State make a good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality." *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 530-531 (1969). For congressional plans, population deviations even well under one percent have been rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court as violative of the one person, one vote rule. *See Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 730-31 (1983). To the extent courts might allow for some deviations from strict equality among legislatively drawn plans based on a consistently applied state policy, *see id.*, the U.S. Supreme Court has warned that court-drawn plans must be held to an even higher standard of equality. *See Chapman v. Meier*, 420 U.S. 1, 26 (1975) ("A court-ordered plan, however, must be held to higher standards than a State's own plan.")

Given this strict rule of population equality, the Special Master’s Plan contains five districts that are as equal in population –as is practicable.” According to the 2010 Census, the total population of Connecticut is 3,574,097. Therefore, a perfectly equal plan would have three districts, each with a population of 714,819, and two districts, each with a population of 714,820. The Special Master’s Plan achieves this level of equality between districts such that no district has more than one person than any other district.

2. The Voting Rights Act

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973 (2011), places certain constraints on every redistricting process. Specifically, the law prevents against race-based vote dilution, in which a districting plan either overconcentrates (“~~packs~~”) or excessively disperses (“~~eracks~~”) racial or language minorities. Section 2 of the VRA provides:

(a) No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 1973b(f)(2) of this title, as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) A violation of subsection (a) of this section is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) of this section in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected to office in the State or political subdivision is one circumstance which may be considered: Provided, That nothing in this section establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.

42 U.S.C. § 1973 (2011). The U.S. Supreme Court has clarified the criteria for proving illegal vote dilution under section 2. In particular, it has required, as a threshold matter, that plaintiffs demonstrate the so-called *Gingles* prongs. See *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50 (1986). *Gingles*, and its progeny, limit section 2 lawsuits to situations in which (1) the “minority group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority” in a single-member district; (2) the minority group is politically cohesive; (3) the majority votes “sufficiently as a bloc to enable it—in the absence of special circumstances...—usually to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate.” *Id.*, 478 U.S. at 51.

As recently as three years ago, the U.S. Supreme Court made clear that *Gingles*’s first prong requires plaintiffs seeking a section 2 VRA district to demonstrate that the minority group in question can constitute over fifty percent of the relevant population in a potential single member district. See *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 129 S. Ct. 1231 (2009). Although the Court may have been ambiguous as to the appropriate denominator from which to estimate the minority composition of a potential single-member district, the *majority*-minority requirement was made clear. See *id.*, 129 S. Ct. at 1245 (“the majority-minority rule relies on an objective, numerical test: Do minorities make up more than [fifty] percent of the voting-age population in the relevant geographic area? That rule provides straightforward guidance to courts and to those officials charged with drawing district lines to comply with § 2.”); *id.* at 1246 (“It remains the rule, however, that a party asserting § 2 liability must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent.”).²

² The suggestion to the contrary made in the Republican Members’ brief is incorrect and cites circuit and district court authority predating *Bartlett*. See Brief and Map of the Republican Members of the Connecticut Reapportionment Commission in Compliance with the Court’s January 3, 2012 Order, with Attached Appendix, In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission, Ex. Rel., S.C. 18907, Appendix C at p.14 (“Federal authority is divided as to whether a colorable vote dilution challenge may be brought against a single-member redistricting plan

It is not possible to draw a compact congressional district for Connecticut in which a racial or language minority group would comprise 50 percent of the voting age population. According to the 2010 Census, there are 2,757,082 people of voting age in Connecticut. The racial breakdown of the state, according to the categories released by the census, is presented in Table 1 below. The numbers and percentages exceed the total because of individuals who check off more than one race. The data are presented in the light most maximizing of each minority group, as required by the Guidelines of the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Justice. *See* Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Exec. Office of the Preseident, OMB Bull. No. 00-02, Guidance on Aggregation and Allocation of Data on Race for Use in Civil Rights Monitoring and Enforcement (2000) [hereinafter OMB Bull. No. 00-02], available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b00-02.html>.; Department of Justice, Guidance Concerning Redistricting and Retrogression Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. 1973c; 66 Federal Register 5412-5414 (January 18, 2001).

Table 1. Racial Breakdown of Connecticut’s Voting Population

Racial Group	Voting Age Population (VAP)	Percentage of Total VAP
Non-Hispanic White	2,046,548	74.23%
Hispanic	318,947	11.57%
Black	281,143	10.20%
Asian	111,888	4.06%
American Indian or Alaska Native	21,489	0.78%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3,869	0.14%
Some Other Race	155,388	5.64%

where, although minorities might not comprise more than 50 percent of a compactly drawn district, they could nevertheless determine the outcome of an election in a district where they comprise a substantial share of the population.”) (citing *Metts v. Murphy*, 363 F. 3d 8 (1st Cir. 2004); *Armour v. Ohio*, 775 F. Supp. 1044 (N.D. Ohio 1991); *West v. Clinton*, 786 F. Supp. 634 (W.D. Ark. 1992); *Hastert v. State Bd. of Elections*, 777 F. Supp. 634 (N.D. Ill. 1991)).

Total	2,757,082	
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Although it would be theoretically possible to create a majority-minority district given the racial distributions above, the geographic dispersion of the minority population makes a compact majority-minority district impossible. Racial minorities are not geographically concentrated enough so as to comprise fifty percent of the voting age population, let alone the citizen voting age population, of a potential congressional district. The racial breakdown of the total population and voting age population of each existing district and each district in the Special Master’s Plan is provided as Exhibit 3.

B. Additional Requirements of the Court’s January 3rd Order

In addition to the requirements of federal law, the Court has placed additional constraints on the Special Master’s Plan. In particular, the Special Master’s Plan must be made of contiguous districts that are not substantially less compact or substantially more violative of town lines than the existing congressional districts. Appendix B, p.6, at ¶3. Finally, the Special Master’s Plan was not to consider incumbent or candidate residency or other political data, such as party registration statistics or election returns. *Id.* at ¶4.

1. Contiguity

The requirement that the districts be made of contiguous territory does not present much of an obstacle. The requirement merely means that all parts of the district must be connected together by either land or water.

The existing congressional districts are contiguous according to this requirement. The one issue concerns the treatment of a small, unpopulated island (Tuxis Island) in Long Island Sound

which is off the coast of Madison. The existing congressional districts, as well as both proposals received by the Special Master and the Special Master's Plan, do not assign the water blocks of much of Long Island Sound to districts. As such, Tuxis Island, which is assigned to District 2, is not technically connected to the rest of the district because the water between it and District 2 is not assigned to any district. The discontinuity appears below, as well as a satellite image of Tuxis Island. This minor, technical objection is one that should not concern the Court. However, in an abundance of caution, the Special Master's Plan is accompanied by two separate block equivalency files to the Court: the Special Master's Plan, and the Special Master's Plan with the Long Island Sound water blocks added.

Figure A. Potential Discontiguity in Existing and Proposed District 2



2. Compactness

Compactness is an aesthetic, as well as geometric quality of districts. As such, there are objective measurements of compactness, but compactness, like beauty, can also lie in the eye of the beholder. See Kurtis A. Kemper, *Application of Constitutional “Compactness Requirement” to Redistricting*, 114 ALR 5th 311 (2003) (comparing different courts’ treatment of state law compactness requirements). The Special Master’s Report presents evaluations of the existing districts, proposed plans and the Special Master’s Plan according to the measures of compactness included with the redistricting software (Maptitude for Redistricting) used to formulate the Special Master’s Plan. That guide describes the measures as follows:

Reock Test

The Reock test is an area-based measure that compares each district to a circle, which is considered to be the most compact shape possible. For each district, the Reock test computes the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum enclosing circle for the district. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Reock test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan.

Schwartzberg Test

The Schwartzberg test is a perimeter-based measure that compares a simplified version of each district to a circle, which is considered to be the most compact shape possible. This test requires the base layer that was used to create the districts. The base layer is used to simplify the district to exclude complicated coastlines.

For each district, the Schwartzberg test computes the ratio of the perimeter of the simplified version of the district to the perimeter of a circle with the same area as the original district. The district is simplified by only keeping those shape points where three or more areas in the base layer come together. Water features and a neighboring state also count as base layer areas. This measure is usually greater than or equal to 1, with 1 being the most compact. Unfortunately, the simplification procedure can result in a polygon that is substantially smaller than the original district, which can yield a ratio less than 1 (e.g., an island has a 0 ratio). The Schwartzberg test computes one number for each district and the

minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan.

Perimeter Test

The Perimeter test computes the sum of the perimeters of all the districts. The Perimeter test computes one number for the whole plan. If you are comparing several plans, the plan with the smallest total perimeter is the most compact.

Polsby-Popper Test

The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of the district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter: $4(\pi)\text{Area}/(\text{Perimeter squared})$. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Polsby-Popper test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan.

Length-Width Test

The length-width test computes the absolute difference between the width (east-west) and the height (north-south) of each district. The bounding box of a district is computed in longitude-latitude space, and the height and width of the box through the center point are compared. The total is divided by the number of districts to create the average length-width compactness. A lower number indicates better length-width compactness. This measure of compactness is designed for contiguous districts, since the bounding box encloses the entire district.

Population Polygon Test

The population polygon test computes the ratio of the district population to the approximate population of the convex hull of the district (minimum convex polygon which completely contains the district). The population of the convex hull is approximated by overlaying it with a base layer, such as Census Blocks. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Population Polygon test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan.

Population Circle Test

The population circle test computes the ratio of the district population to the approximate population of the minimum enclosing circle of the district. The population of the circle is approximated by overlaying it with a base layer, such as Census Blocks. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Population Circle test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard

deviation for the plan.

Ehrenburg Test

The Ehrenburg test computes the ratio of the largest inscribed circle divided by the area of the district. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Ehrenburg test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan.

See Caliper Corporation, *Maptitude for Redistricting: Supplemental User's Guide*, 117-19 (2010) (footnotes and citations excluded).

Despite the veneer of objectivity, these measures favor some types of shapes over others, often arbitrarily so. By providing these measures, the Special Master does not mean to urge for their adoption either individually or collectively. Rather, only if proposed districts look comparatively non-compact to the naked eye should such measures be used to bolster such concerns. Moreover, compactness should be treated as a functional concept, such that more than just the shapes of districts ought to factor into the compactness evaluation. For example, bizarrely shaped districts may be more functionally compact than circular or square ones given the patterns of residential settlement, the existence of transportation networks, or commonality of interests. *Cf. LULAC v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 435 (2006) (“Compactness is, therefore, about more than “style points,” . . . We emphasize it is the enormous geographical distance separating the Austin and Mexican-border communities, coupled with the disparate needs and interests of these populations—not either factor alone—that renders District 25 noncompact for §2 purposes.”)

Compactness is not an independent requirement of federal or Connecticut law, as the Court’s order recognizes. Rather, the U.S. Supreme Court has referenced compactness in two contexts. The first concerns the “smoking out” of impermissible motive in a racial

gerrymandering case. Non-compact districts with shapes unexplainable on grounds other than race may violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *See, e.g., Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 642 (1993); *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 917 (1995); *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 958-65 (1996). Second, as discussed above, compactness of a minority community is a prerequisite for a section 2 VRA claim. Only compact minority communities that can constitute a majority in a single member district have a potential entitlement to an opportunity district under Section 2. *See Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50 (1986); *LULAC v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 435 (2006). Other than those two contexts, compactness is primarily relevant only in those states, unlike Connecticut, that have explicit compactness requirements in state law. *See National Conference of State Legislatures, Redistricting Law 2010*, at 106-12 (2009) (identifying states with legal requirements of compactness).

3. Avoiding Splits of Town Lines

Avoiding additional violations of town lines represents a much more straightforward requirement. According to the Court's Order, the Special Master's Plan cannot break up a greater number of towns than the existing districts, unless the law requires it. Under the existing plan, the following six towns are split: Durham, Glastonbury, Middletown, Shelton, Torrington, and Waterbury. In addition to avoiding additional town splits, the Special Master's Plan endeavors not to split towns other than those already split by the existing district lines. Unifications of towns, however, should only be achieved if doing so is necessary to achieve compliance with the law. The Special Master's Plan, in other words, does not take as its goal the minimization of town splits, but rather the achievement of population equality without doing damage to town boundaries beyond that existing in the current district arrangement. As

described in further detail below, the Special Master's Plan, by uniting the town of Durham, splits one fewer town than the existing districts.

C. Summary of the Special Master's Plan

Pursuant to the Court's January 3rd Order, I set out to construct a "least-change" plan within the constraints described above. The Special Master's Plan complies with the law and the Court's Order. Its total deviation is one person: three districts have 714,819 people, and two districts have 714,820 people. It complies with the Voting Rights Act and all relevant provisions of federal law. It also complies with the letter of the Court's Order. All of the districts are made of contiguous territory. It moves only 28,975 people (0.81% of the state's population) out of their current districts, splits one fewer town than the existing congressional plan, and provides districts slightly more compact than the existing plan.

Although I interpreted the order to leave little discretion, important decisions needed to be made at the margins of the plan. Below is a summary of the districts and how I arrived at the particular configurations in the Special Master's Plan. The description of the plan is not organized numerically according to the districts, but rather proceeds according to the sequence of decisions I made in constructing the plan. Blown-up maps focusing on the boundary changes from the existing districts are presented in Exhibit 2.

1. District 2

I began with District 2, because it was the most malapportioned in the existing plan. Existing District 2 is overpopulated by 14,952 people (a deviation of 2.09%). It contains two towns (Durham and Glastonbury) that are split, one of which can be united in the plan. Perfect

population equality can be achieved merely by adjusting the borders in those two towns. The proposed district has 714,819 people.

The decision to unite Durham, instead of Glastonbury, was driven by a desire to achieve greater compactness in the underlying plan. In particular, uniting Durham into District 3 increases that district's compactness by expanding the narrow pathway that forms a "neck" just below Middlefield in the existing district. Durham is the only town split in the existing districts that is unified in the Special Master's Plan. In sum, 5,193 people in Durham are moved from District 2 into District 3,

Glastonbury remains split in the Special Master's Plan. However, the boundaries of the split are drawn so as to increase (marginally) the compactness of both District 1 and District 2. 9,759 people in Glastonbury are moved from District 2 to District 1.

2. District 4

I next redrew District 4, which was the most underpopulated in the existing plan, with 706,740 people (a negative deviation of 8,079 people or -1.13%). The only split town in District 4, which is split between District 4 and District 3, is Shelton. I moved 8,079 people in Shelton from District 3 to District 4. The precise boundaries were configured so as to achieve greater compactness in both District 3 and District 4, while achieving perfect population equality (population 714,819, zero deviation).

3. District 3

Having moved the eastern and western borders of District 3 with the alterations to Districts 2 and 4, District 3 needed to gain population to comply with one person, one vote.

District 3 in the existing plan has a negative deviation of 2,480 people or -0.35%. In addition to Durham and Shelton, Middletown and Waterbury are towns split by existing District 3. Because existing District 5, which shares Waterbury with District 3, is the district closest to population equality in the current plan (a negative deviation of only 523 people, or -0.07%), District 5 requires the least alteration to comply with the law. I, therefore, decided to move District 3 farther into Middletown in District 1, rather than into Waterbury in District 5. In addition to the changes to District 3 previously discussed, I moved 5,369 people in Middletown from District 1 to District 3, and then three people from District 3 to District 1 so as to achieve perfect population equality.

The precise borders of the split of Middletown between Districts 1 and 3 are determined by achieving greater compactness while achieving population equality. Proposed District 3 has a zero deviation, exactly 714,819 people.

4. District 1

Once the above changes are made, the only remaining population tradeoffs that need to take place are between Districts 1 and 5. Existing District 1 has a negative deviation of 3,868 people or -0.54%. After the above changes are made, District 1 has a positive deviation of 525 people. Existing District 5 has a negative deviation of 523 people or -0.07%. Therefore, 524 people need to be moved from District 1 to District 5 to achieve population equality such that both of those districts will then have a deviation of just one person.

Because Torrington is the only town split between District 1 and District 5, the necessary population tradeoffs in the Special Master's Plan between those two districts occur there. Because of the size (in population and geography) of the census blocks on the existing periphery

of Districts 1 and 5, a limited number of options are available to comply with one person one vote. The boundary of the proposed districts is the one that is most compact while achieving population equality. I moved 548 people from District 1 to District 5 and I moved 24 people from District 5 to District 1 in order to achieve population equality. The proposed district has a population of 714,820: a positive deviation of one person.

5. District 5

As described above, District 5 is the district that required the least alteration in order to comply with the legal requirements. Existing District 5 has a negative deviation of 523 people or -0.07%. The Special Master's Plan adjusts the boundaries in Torrington along the lines previously described, so that the District posts a net gain of 524 people and has a deviation of only one person. The proposed district has a population of 714,820, a positive deviation of one person.

D. Evaluation of Submitted Plans

Two complete plans were submitted to the Special Master in advance of the January 9, 2012, hearing: one from the Republican Members of the Reapportionment Commission and a second from the Democratic Members. Both plans comply with one person, one vote by achieving a deviation of no more than one person and both comply with the Voting Rights Act. For different reasons, I rejected both plans and developed the one previously described.

1. The Republicans' Plan

The plan submitted by the Republican Members of the Reapportionment Committee makes changes to the existing congressional districts beyond those ~~reasonably~~ required to comply with the . . . applicable legal requirements.” Appendix B, p. 6, at ¶2. It, therefore, cannot serve as a basis for the Special Master’s Plan, which must comply with the Court’s order. However, the plan is legal under both one person, one vote and the Voting Rights Act. It also achieves greater compactness and splits one fewer town than the Special Master’s Plan, the existing districts, or the Democrats’ proposal.

The Republican Proposal shifts more population, land, and towns than is reasonably necessary to comply with one person, one vote. It moves 185,726 people (or 5.2% of the state’s population) out of their current district. The plan makes changes to fourteen towns, seven of which would be moved into entirely new districts. Neither the one person, one vote rule, nor the Voting Rights Act requires that such changes be made.

In addition, as became clear during the January 9th hearing, if plans such as the Republican proposal were to be adopted by the Special Master, then parties would need to be given another opportunity to submit proposals designed with a greater variety of goals than specified in the Court’s Order and with comparable levels of disruption to the existing districts. *See* Transcript of January 9th Hearing, Appendix K, at 270 (statement of Aaron Bayer). For example, the proposal’s move of New Britain into the same district as Hartford, while justified for community of interest reasons, drew strong objections from that town’s Mayor and Representative. *Compare id.* at 252 (statement of Lawrence Cafero), *with id.* at 263-264 (statement of Mayor Timothy E. O’Brien); *id.* at 278 (statement of Rep. Bobby Sanchez). The proposed plan’s highlighted advantage of increasing minority influence in District 1 was challenged by several minority representatives at the hearing. *Compare id.* at 253-254

(statement of Lawrence Cafero), with *id.* at 278 (statement of Rep. Bobby Sanchez); *id.* at 280 (statement of Hilda Santiago) (“[T]here is no justification for packing minorities . . . from three congressional districts to two congressional districts. Don’t dilute the district on the backs of the minorities”); *id.* at 281 (statement of Rha-Sheen Brown); *id.* at 285 (statement of David Rosen) (“In fact, of course, and it is the aim of the Republican plan, minority influence statewide would be diluted.”). Moreover, the plan’s admitted fashioning of boundaries to favor certain potential candidates would prevent such a design from being adopted by the Special Master. *See id.* at 254 (statement of Representative Lawrence Cafero) (“[W]e did something, frankly, the Supreme Court said not to do. You might notice that hook, as I mentioned. The hook is there because it might be natural to dip down into Meriden or in Cheshire, but we know that there are two candidates that happen to be Democrats who are running who hail from these towns.”).³

All of these considerations – communities of interest, minority influence beyond that required by the Voting Rights Act, and political impact – can be legitimate considerations for a redistricting process. However, these are not factors sanctioned by the Court’s order for my consideration. A process that would evaluate such claims and balance among competing interests would require different criteria than those that have guided the development of the Special Master’s Plan.

2. The Democrats’ Plan

³ Drawing attention to this statement is not meant to fault the proposal for its admirable attempt to achieve political fairness or suggest that political motivations were absent from the competing proposal. Doing so merely illustrates why a plan with those characteristics cannot be the basis for the Special Master’s Plan, which “shall not consider either the residency of incumbents or potential candidates.” Appendix B, p. 6, at ¶4.

The plan submitted by the Democrats complies with the law and the Court's order. The plan makes only those changes —reasonably required to comply with the . . . applicable legal requirements.” I reject it because a slightly more compact plan, which moves fewer people but retains a comparable level of respect for town lines, is possible even within those requirements.

A comparison of the Special Master's Plan and the Democrats' plan displays the constrained set of options available to comply with the Court's order. Nevertheless, several possible plans can comply with the law and the Court's order. The Special Master's Plan moves 28,975 people out of their current district, whereas the Democrats' Plan moves 29,447 people out of their current districts: an (admittedly small) difference of 472 people. According to the criterion of minimal disruption to existing district populations, therefore, the Special Master's Plan is superior.

In addition, the Special Master's Plan achieves slightly greater compactness even while moving fewer people. A comparison of the different boundaries of the Special Master's Plan and the Democrats' Proposal is attached as Exhibit 5. Both the Special Master's Plan and the Democrats' Plan reunite Durham and split Glastonbury, Middletown, Shelton, Torrington, and Waterbury. The Democrats' Plan changes the current district boundary in Waterbury; whereas the Special Master's Plan changes the current district boundary in Torrington. Assuming no additional towns would be split or moved, one of those changes is necessary to achieve population equality in District 5. It should be noted, however, that the way one town is split in each plan affects how the other towns are split even if they are hundreds of miles away. This is due to the fact that only certain combinations of census blocks will achieve perfect population equality.

As mentioned earlier, compactness is as much an aesthetic concept as a geometric one. Reasonable observers might disagree as to the relative compactness of these two plans, and the differences between them should not be overstated. Each plan, of course, must have some irregular boundaries in order to achieve population equality with minimal disruption to the existing districts. However, the Special Master's Plan has fewer juts and slightly smoother edges than the Democrats' Plan.

These aesthetic judgments are confirmed by the compactness scores earlier described. As noted above, none of these measures should be treated as gospel, nor should geometric compactness be considered the only way of measuring the concept. The mathematical measures may bolster and give content to judgments of the naked eye, however. The differences between the plans are small, but noticeable. For example, the perimeter of every district in the Special Master's Plan is smaller than the comparable district in the Democrats' plan, as is true for the sum of the perimeters in all the districts. The Special Master's Plan does slightly better than the Democrats' Plan according to the Schwartzberg and Length-Width scores. If the Democrats' Plan appeared more compact than the Special Masters' Plan then such small differences should not be given much credence. At a minimum, however, one can say that the Democrats' Plan is not more compact than the Special Masters' Plan, such that the additional 472 people moved under the Democrats' Proposal can be excused for compactness reasons.

Table 2. Comparison of Compactness Scores of Existing Districts and Special Master’s Plan*

	Special Master’s Plan								Democrats’ Plan							
	R	S	Perim	PP	LW	Poly	Cir	E	R	S	Perim	PP	LW	Poly	Cir	E
1	0.44	2.32	222.84	0.18	3.79	0.71	0.52	0.18	0.44	2.34	225.06	0.17	4.35	0.71	0.52	0.21
2	0.56	1.45	245.16	0.44	3.15	0.57	0.41	0.52	0.56	1.45	245.17	0.44	3.15	0.57	0.41	0.52
3	0.36	2.09	177.32	0.20	0.35	0.79	0.57	0.30	0.36	2.13	181.71	0.19	0.35	0.79	0.57	0.30
4	0.33	1.71	145.36	0.32	3.00	0.81	0.60	0.23	0.33	1.73	146.70	0.32	2.63	0.81	0.60	0.23
5	0.51	2.06	266.93	0.23	9.23	0.71	0.51	0.35	0.51	2.07	268.58	0.22	9.23	0.71	0.51	0.35
Sum	N/A	N/A	1,057.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1067.22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.33	1.45	N/A	0.18	0.35	0.57	0.41	0.18	0.33	1.45	N/A	0.17	0.35	0.57	0.41	0.21
Max	0.56	2.32	N/A	0.44	9.23	0.81	0.60	0.52	0.56	2.34	N/A	0.44	9.23	0.81	0.60	0.52
Mean	0.44	1.92	N/A	0.27	3.90	0.72	0.52	0.32	0.44	1.94	N/A	0.27	3.94	0.72	0.52	0.32
SD	0.10	0.34	N/A	0.11	3.26	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.10	0.35	N/A	0.11	3.29	0.10	0.07	0.12

*Shaded cells indicate a better compactness score of one plan over the other. R = Reock, S = Schwartzberg, Perim = Perimeter, PP = Polsby-Popper, LW = Length-Width, Poly = Population Polygon, Cir = Population Circle, E = Ehrenburg

IV. Conclusion

The Special Master’s Plan complies with the applicable provisions of federal law and the additional requirements as ordered by this Court. In drafting the plan, I considered all submitted proposals, historic redistricting maps, comments before the Redistricting Committee, briefs submitted to me and this Court, and testimony received at the Special Master’s hearing on January 9, 2012. Within the confines of the Court’s order and the applicable law, the Plan is superior to the submitted proposals for reasons previously described. I therefore submit to the

Court for its adoption the Special Master's Plan for congressional districts for the State of Connecticut.

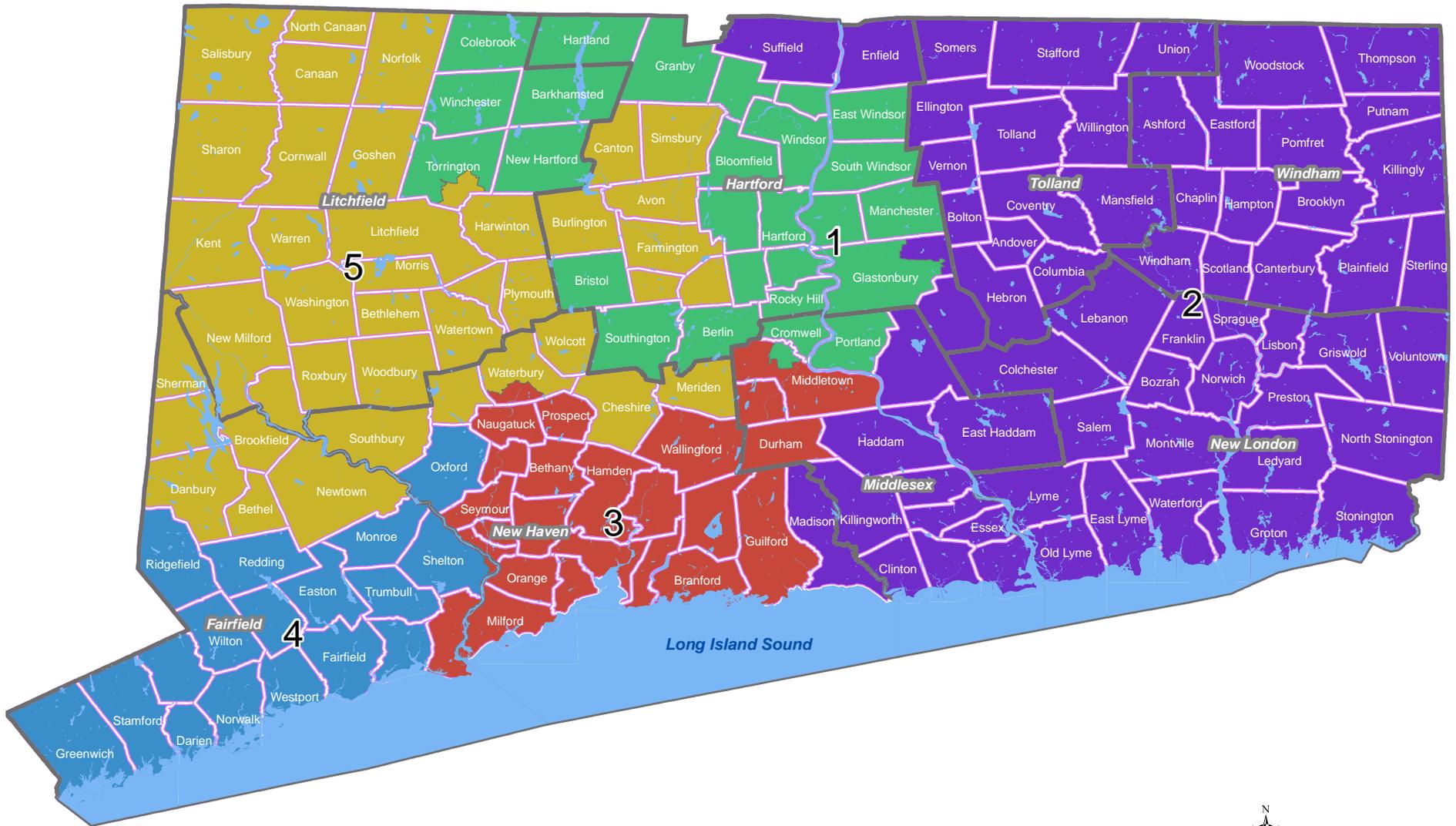
Exhibits to Special Master's Plan and Report

1. Special Master's Plan, Statewide and Individual District Maps.
2. Special Master's Plan, Focused Maps with Proposed Changes from Existing Districts.
3. Racial Breakdown of Existing Districts and Proposed Districts in Special Master's Plan.
4. Town Assignment File, Special Master's Plan.
5. Focused Maps of Town Splits in Existing Districts, Special Master's Plan, and Democrats' Proposal.
6. Compactness Scores for Existing Districts, Special Master's Plan, and Submitted Proposals.
7. Maps of Existing Congressional Districts.

Exhibit 1. Special Master's Plan, Statewide and Individual District Maps.

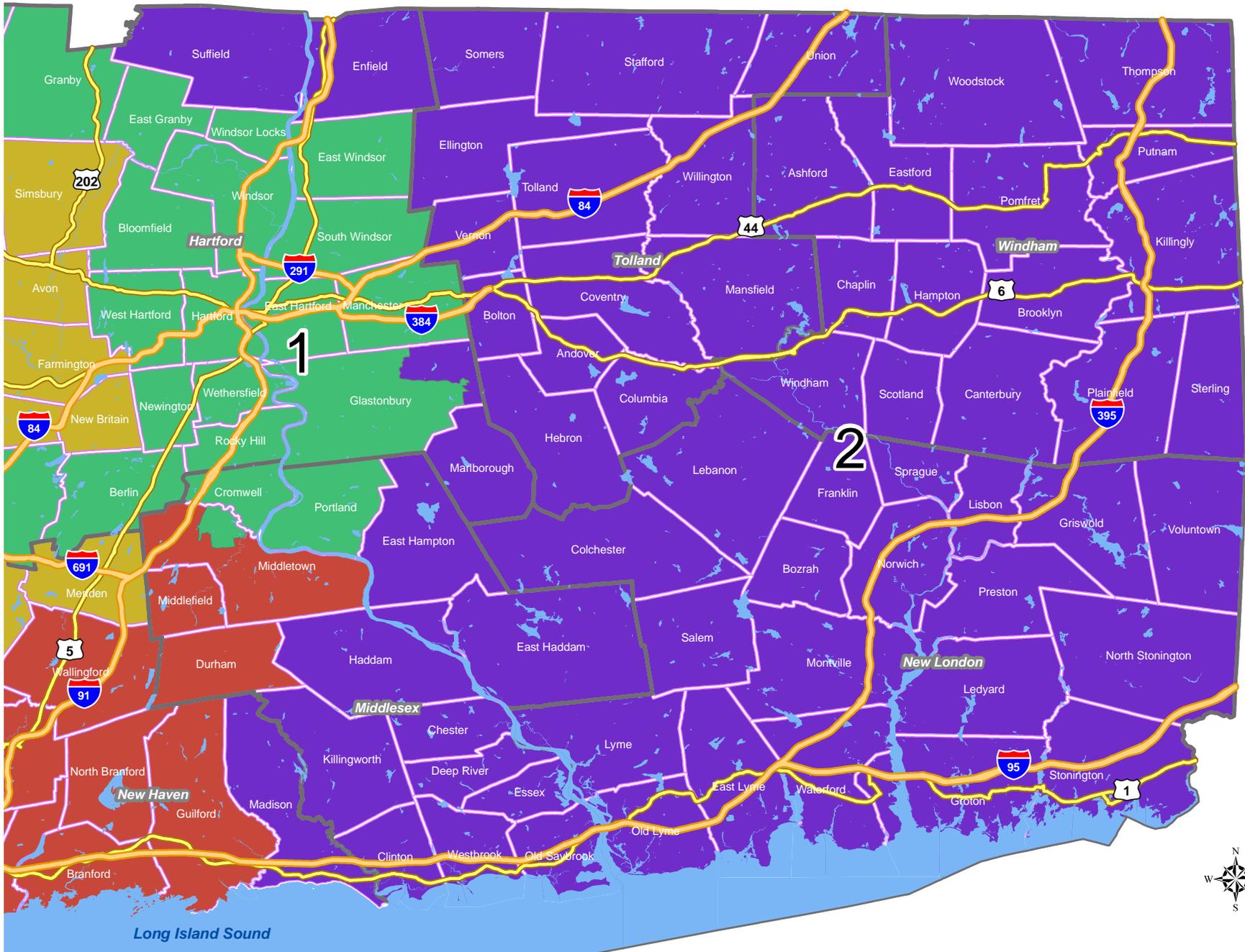
Special Master's Draft Plan

2011 Congressional Districts



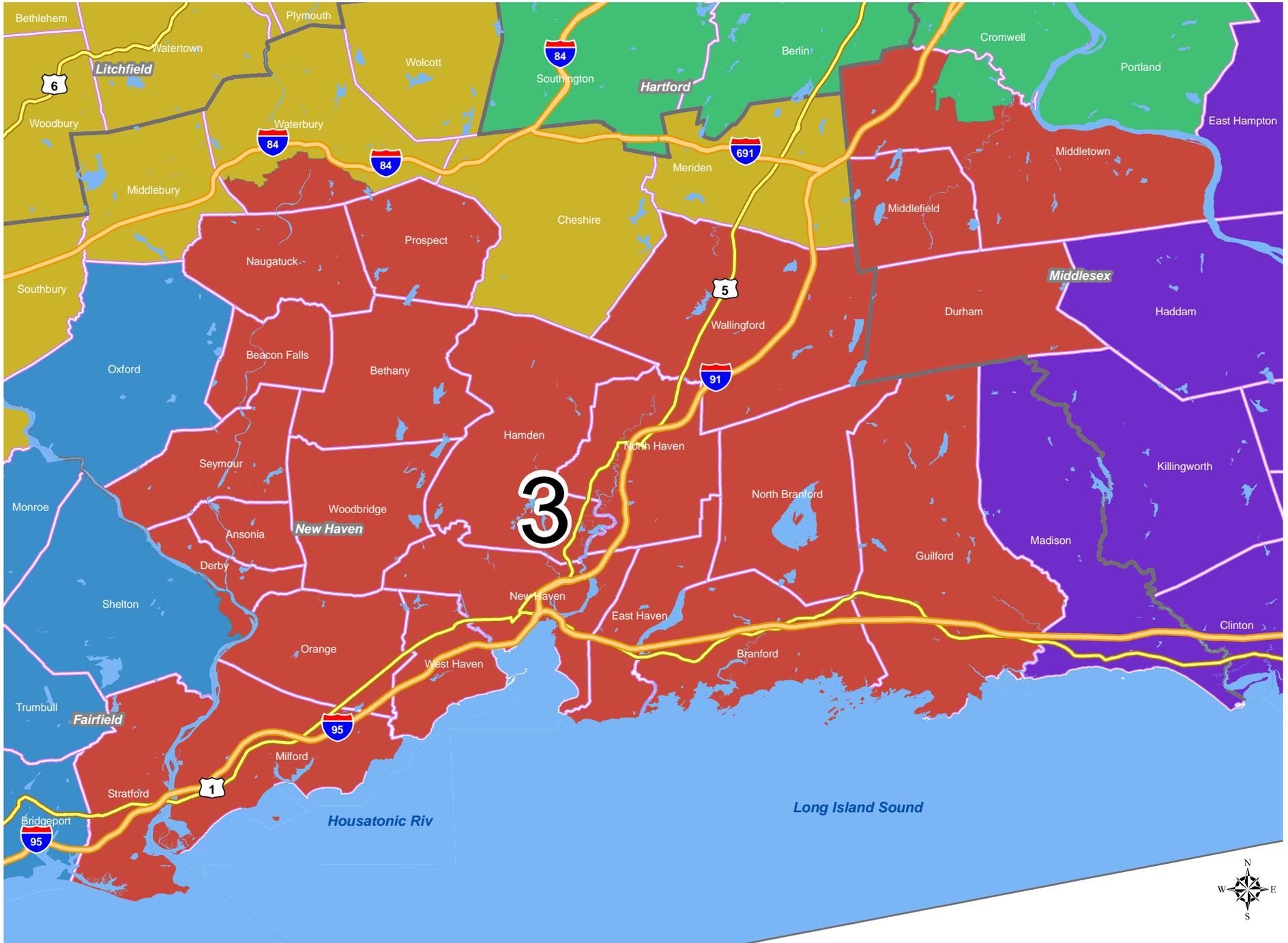
Special Master's Draft Plan

District 2



Special Master's Draft Plan

District 3



Special Master's Draft Plan

District 4

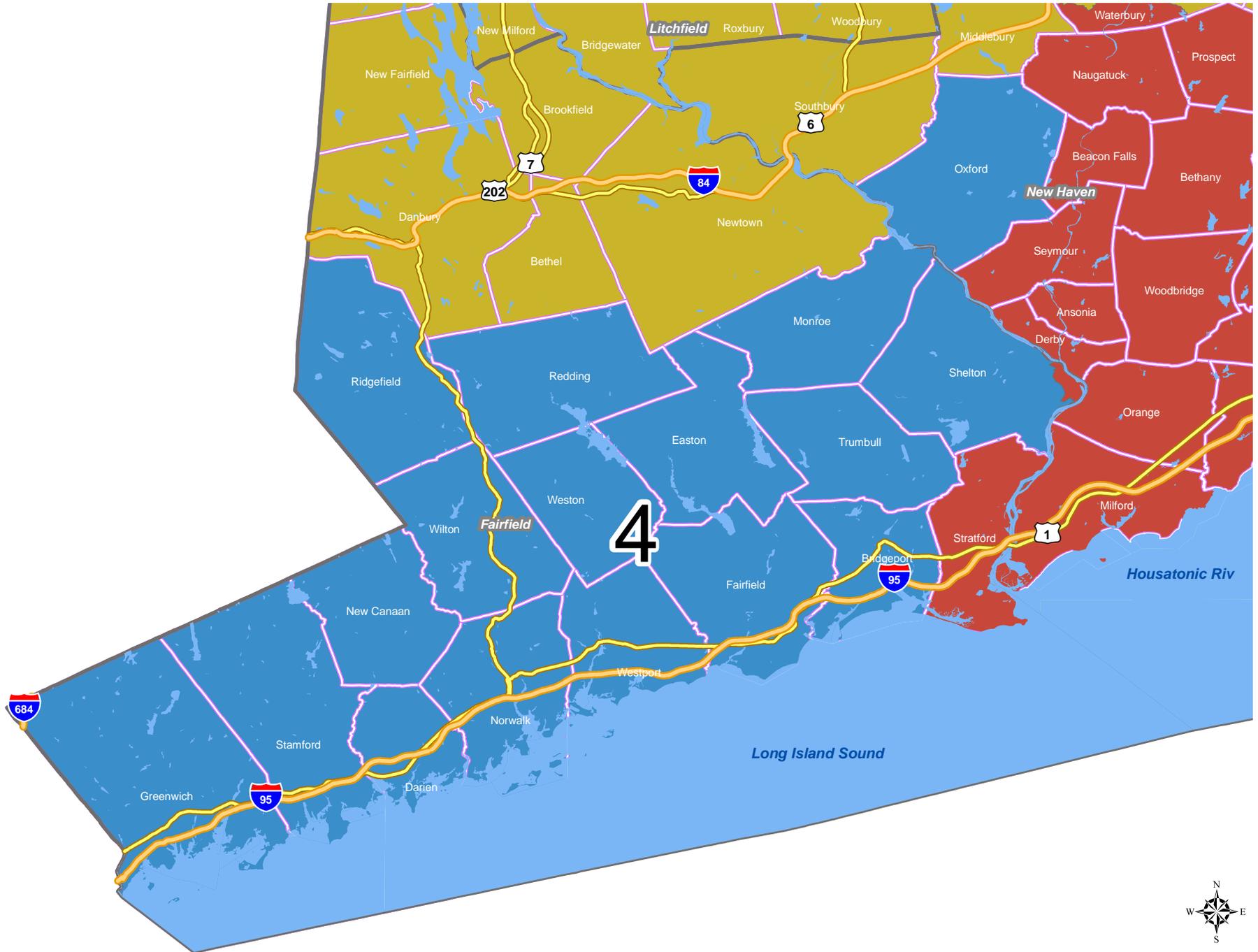
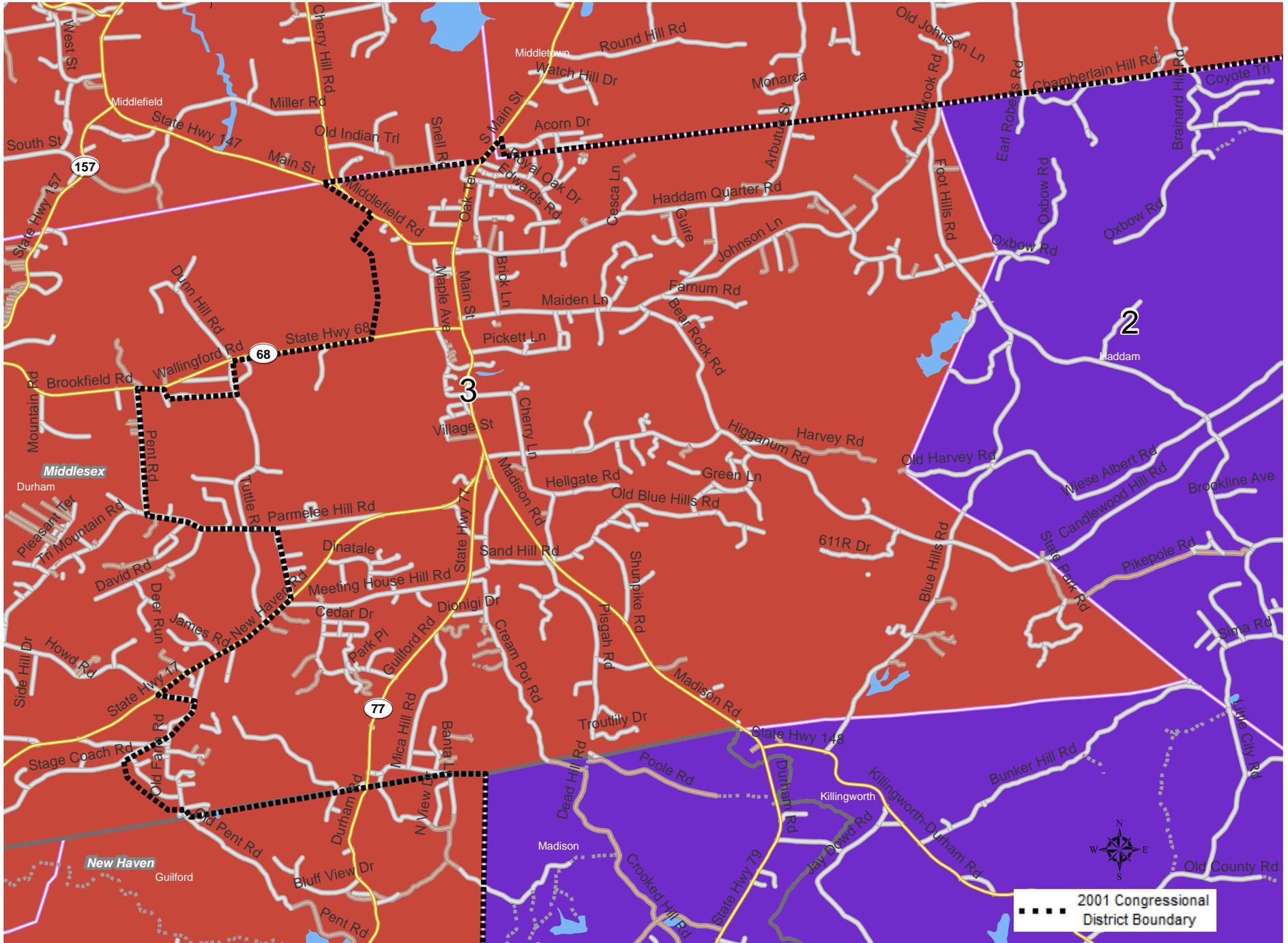


Exhibit 2. Special Master’s Plan, Focused Maps with Proposed Changes from Existing Districts.

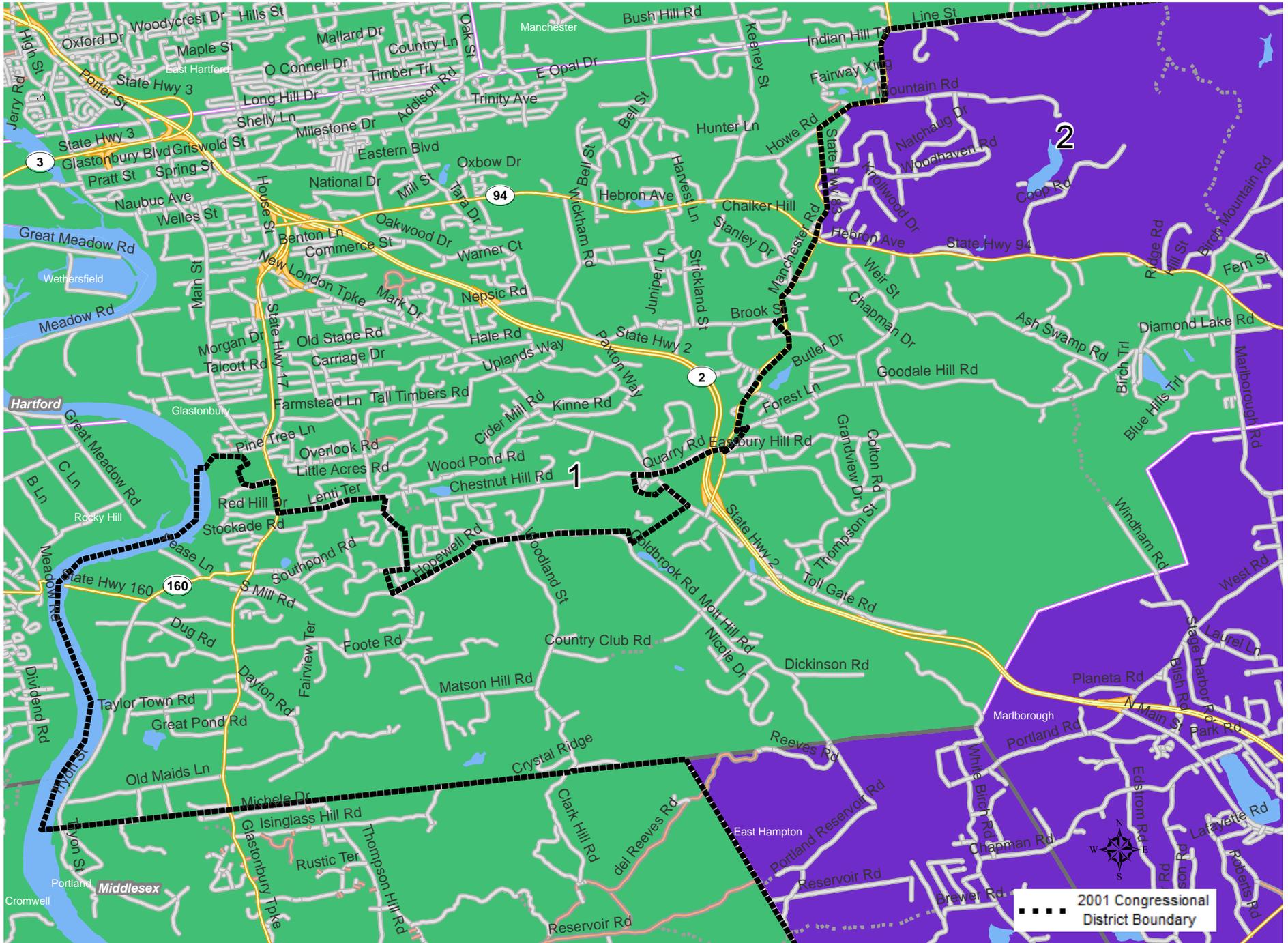
Special Master's Draft Plan

Durham



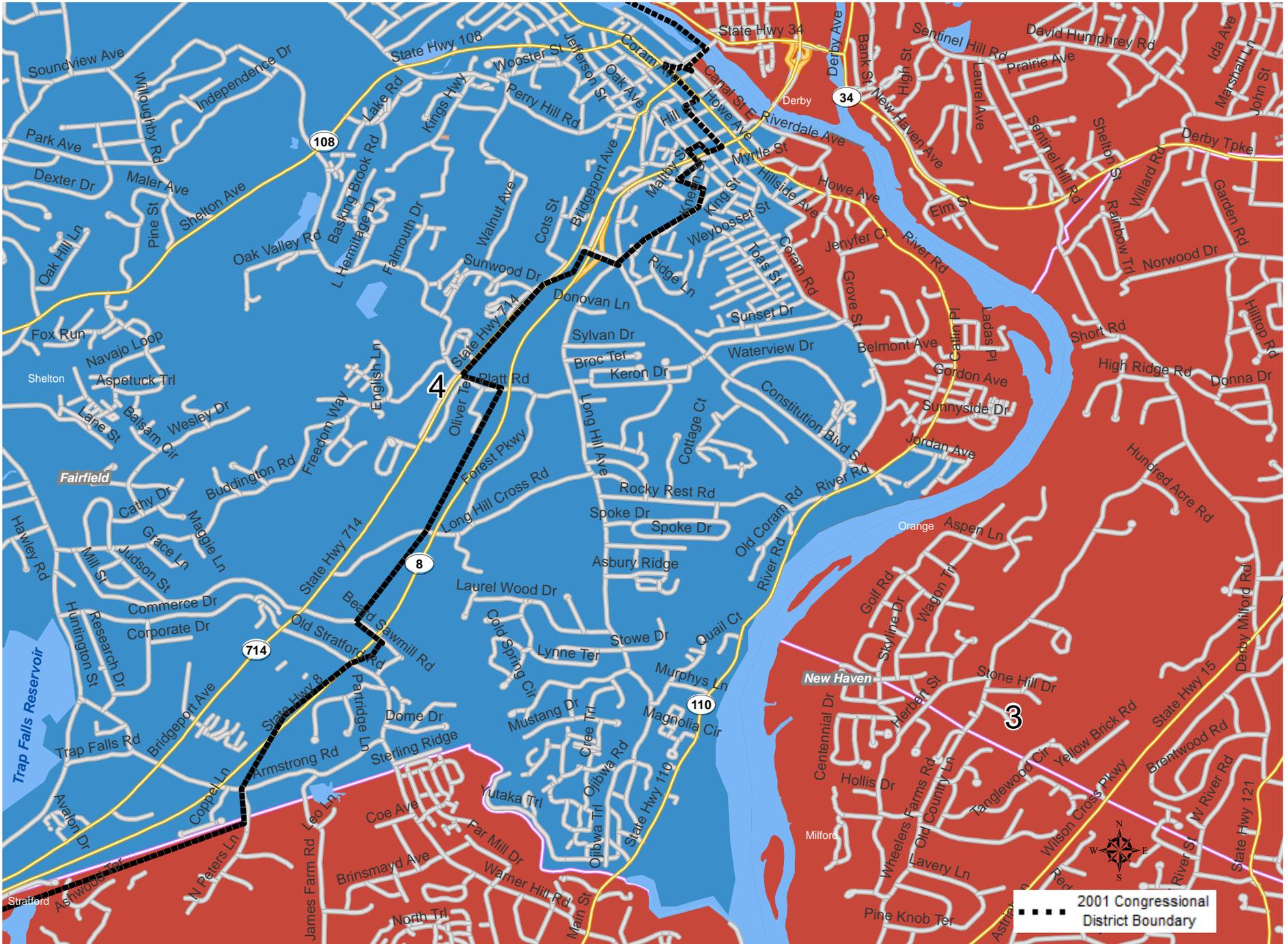
Special Master's Draft Plan

Glastonbury



Special Master's Draft Plan

Shelton



Special Master's Draft Plan

Torrington

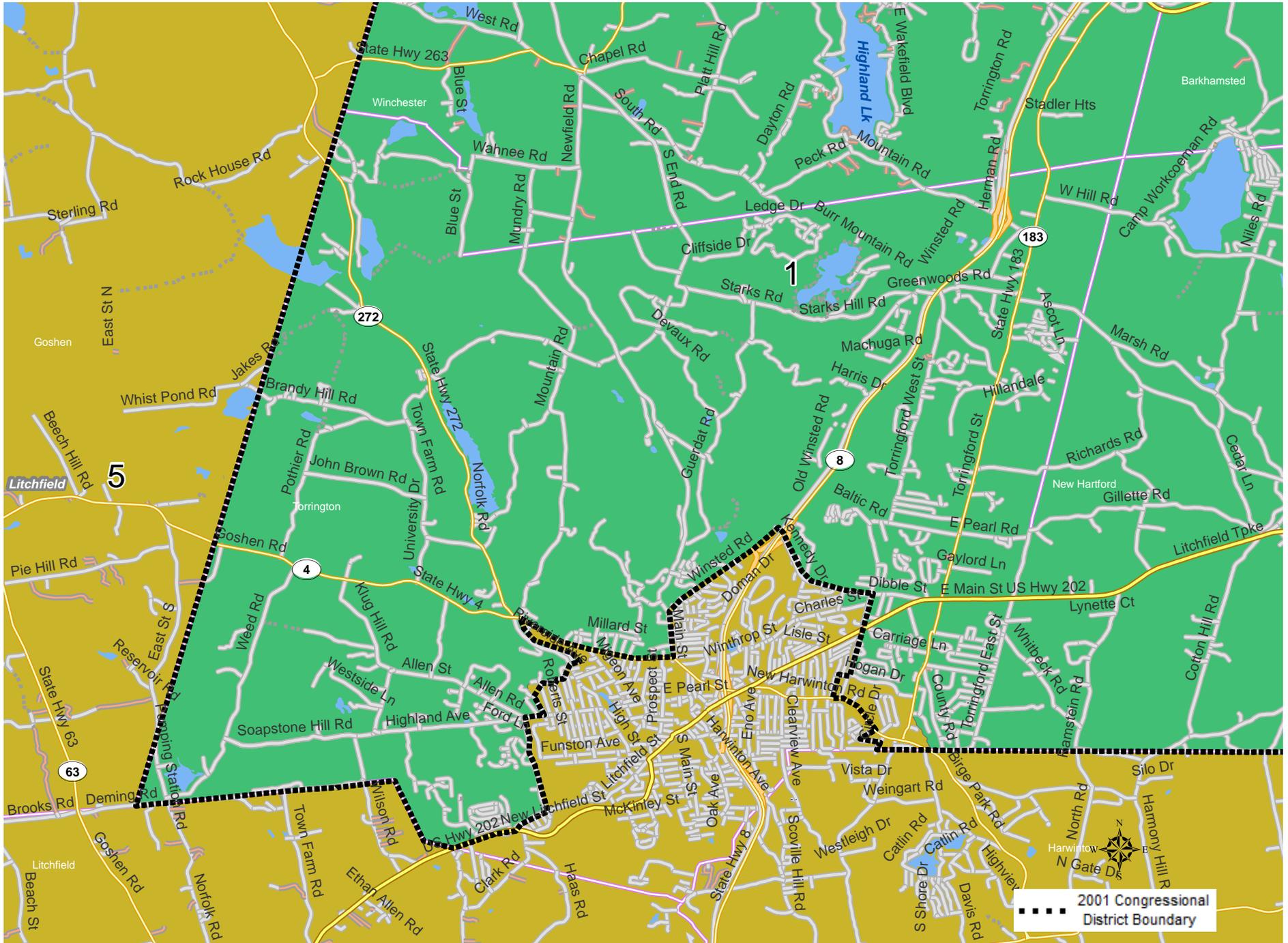


Exhibit 3. Racial Breakdown of Existing Districts and Proposed Districts in Special Master's Plan.

Demographic Breakdown of Existing and Proposed Districts According to Total Population

Existing Districts																	
District	Total Pop	Deviation	% Deviation	NHWhite	% NHWhite	Hisp	% Hisp	Black	% Black	Asian	% Asian	Indian	% Indian	Pac Isl	% Pac Isl	Other	% Other
1	710951	-3868	-0.54%	461039	64.85%	104848	14.75%	116193	16.34%	35873	5.05%	5918	0.83%	1141	0.16%	55797	7.85%
2	729771	14952	2.09%	615266	84.31%	48781	6.68%	36891	5.06%	25959	3.56%	9484	1.30%	1092	0.15%	22547	3.09%
3	712339	-2480	-0.35%	490247	68.82%	90670	12.73%	103914	14.59%	31481	4.42%	5531	0.78%	977	0.14%	40347	5.66%
4	706740	-8079	-1.13%	456810	64.64%	123554	17.48%	91893	13.00%	37900	5.36%	4633	0.66%	1238	0.18%	56403	7.98%
5	714296	-523	-0.07%	522900	73.20%	111234	15.57%	56709	7.94%	25875	3.62%	5574	0.78%	949	0.13%	54029	7.56%

Special Master's Plan																	
District	Total Pop	Deviation	% Deviation	NHWhite	% NHWhite	Hisp	% Hisp	Black	% Black	Asian	% Asian	Indian	% Indian	Pac Isl	% Pac Isl	Other	% Other
1	714820	1	0.00%	465912	65.18%	104641	14.64%	115204	16.12%	35981	5.03%	5891	0.82%	1140	0.16%	55598	7.78%
2	714819	0	0.00%	601693	84.17%	48341	6.76%	36710	5.14%	25259	3.53%	9407	1.32%	1084	0.15%	22445	3.14%
3	714819	0	0.00%	491713	68.79%	90696	12.69%	104742	14.65%	31657	4.43%	5604	0.78%	976	0.14%	40442	5.66%
4	714819	0	0.00%	463571	64.85%	124157	17.37%	92220	12.90%	38297	5.36%	4659	0.65%	1246	0.17%	56608	7.92%
5	714820	1	0.00%	523373	73.22%	111252	15.56%	56724	7.94%	25894	3.62%	5579	0.78%	951	0.13%	54030	7.56%

Total Pop = Total Population

NHWhite = Non-Hispanic White (alone)

Hisp = Hispanic or Latino

Black = Black or African American (alone or in combination with another race)

Indian = American Indian or Alaska Native (alone or in combination with another race)

Pac Isl = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (alone or in combination with another race)

Other = Some Other Race (alone or in combination with another race)

Demographic Breakdown of Existing and Proposed Districts According to Voting Age Population

Existing Districts															
District	VAP	NHWVAP	% NHWVAP	HVAP	% HVAP	BVAP	% BVAP	AVAP	% AVAP	IVAP	% IVAP	PVAP	% PVAP	OVAP	% OVAP
1	550659	377715	68.59%	69087	12.55%	81027	14.71%	25537	4.64%	4136	0.75%	829	0.15%	37098	6.74%
2	571758	492620	86.16%	31918	5.58%	25525	4.46%	18719	3.27%	6342	1.11%	723	0.13%	15862	2.77%
3	560205	406406	72.55%	59627	10.64%	71840	12.82%	23337	4.17%	4022	0.72%	729	0.13%	26967	4.81%
4	527778	350875	66.48%	86433	16.38%	64894	12.30%	26589	5.04%	3228	0.61%	920	0.17%	39815	7.54%
5	546682	418932	76.63%	71882	13.15%	37857	6.92%	17706	3.24%	3761	0.69%	668	0.12%	35646	6.52%
Special Master's Plan															
District	VAP	NHWVAP	% NHWVAP	HVAP	% HVAP	BVAP	% BVAP	AVAP	% AVAP	IVAP	% IVAP	PVAP	% PVAP	OVAP	% OVAP
1	552772	380668	68.87%	68940	12.47%	80323	14.53%	25517	4.62%	4121	0.75%	826	0.15%	36960	6.69%
2	560998	482708	86.04%	31667	5.64%	25412	4.53%	18276	3.26%	6288	1.12%	720	0.13%	15808	2.82%
3	561956	407375	72.49%	59627	10.61%	72447	12.89%	23516	4.18%	4064	0.72%	730	0.13%	27029	4.81%
4	534256	356484	66.73%	86820	16.25%	65093	12.18%	26860	5.03%	3251	0.61%	924	0.17%	39944	7.48%
5	547100	419313	76.64%	71893	13.14%	37868	6.92%	17719	3.24%	3765	0.69%	669	0.12%	35647	6.52%

VAP = Voting Age Population

NHWVAP = Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population

HVAP = Hispanic Voting Age Population

BVAP = Black Voting Age Population

AVAP = Asian Voting Age Population

IVAP = American Indian or Alaska Native Voting Age Population

PVAP = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander Voting Age Population

OVAP = Some Other Race Voting Age Population

Exhibit 4. Town Assignment File, Special Master's Plan.

Town Assignments to Districts

County Subdivision	District	Population	%
Andover CT	2	3,303	
Ansonia CT	3	19,249	
Ashford CT	2	4,317	
Avon CT	5	18,098	
Barkhamsted CT	1	3,799	
Beacon Falls CT	3	6,049	
Berlin CT	1	19,866	
Bethany CT	3	5,563	
Bethel CT	5	18,584	
Bethlehem CT	5	3,607	
Bloomfield CT	1	20,486	
Bolton CT	2	4,980	
Bozrah CT	2	2,627	
Branford CT	3	28,026	
Bridgeport CT	4	144,229	
Bridgewater CT	5	1,727	
Bristol CT	1	60,477	
Brookfield CT	5	16,452	
Brooklyn CT	2	8,210	
Burlington CT	5	9,301	
Canaan CT	5	1,234	
Canterbury CT	2	5,132	
Canton CT	5	10,292	
Chaplin CT	2	2,305	
Cheshire CT	5	29,261	
Chester CT	2	3,994	
Clinton CT	2	13,260	
Colchester CT	2	16,068	
Colebrook CT	1	1,485	
Columbia CT	2	5,485	
Cornwall CT	5	1,420	

County Subdivision	District	Population	%
Coventry CT	2	12,435	
Cromwell CT	1	14,005	
Danbury CT	5	80,893	
Darien CT	4	20,732	
Deep River CT	2	4,629	
Derby CT	3	12,902	
Durham CT	3	7,388	
East Granby CT	1	5,148	
East Haddam CT	2	9,126	
East Hampton CT	2	12,959	
East Hartford CT	1	51,252	
East Haven CT	3	29,257	
East Lyme CT	2	19,159	
East Windsor CT	1	11,162	
Eastford CT	2	1,749	
Easton CT	4	7,490	
Ellington CT	2	15,602	
Enfield CT	2	44,654	
Essex CT	2	6,683	
Fairfield CT	4	59,404	
Farmington CT	5	25,340	
Franklin CT	2	1,922	
Glastonbury CT	1	32,546	
Glastonbury CT	2	1,881	
Goshen CT	5	2,976	
Granby CT	1	11,282	
Greenwich CT	4	61,171	
Griswold CT	2	11,951	
Groton CT	2	40,115	
Guilford CT	3	22,375	
Haddam CT	2	8,346	
Hamden CT	3	60,960	
Hampton CT	2	1,863	
Hartford CT	1	124,775	
Hartland CT	1	2,114	
Harwinton CT	5	5,642	
Hebron CT	2	9,686	
Kent CT	5	2,979	
Killingly CT	2	17,370	
Killingworth CT	2	6,525	

County Subdivision	District	Population	%
Lebanon CT	2	7,308	
Ledyard CT	2	15,051	
Lisbon CT	2	4,338	
Litchfield CT	5	8,466	
Lyme CT	2	2,406	
Madison CT	2	18,269	
Manchester CT	1	58,241	
Mansfield CT	2	26,543	
Marlborough CT	2	6,404	
Meriden CT	5	60,868	
Middlebury CT	5	7,575	
Middlefield CT	3	4,425	
Middletown CT	1	4,517	
Middletown CT	3	43,131	
Milford CT	3	52,759	
Monroe CT	4	19,479	
Montville CT	2	19,571	
Morris CT	5	2,388	
Naugatuck CT	3	31,862	
New Britain CT	5	73,206	
New Canaan CT	4	19,738	
New Fairfield CT	5	13,881	
New Hartford CT	1	6,970	
New Haven CT	3	129,779	
New London CT	2	27,620	
New Milford CT	5	28,142	
Newington CT	1	30,562	
Newtown CT	5	27,560	
Norfolk CT	5	1,709	
North Branford CT	3	14,407	
North Canaan CT	5	3,315	
North Haven CT	3	24,093	
North Stonington CT	2	5,297	
Norwalk CT	4	85,603	
Norwich CT	2	40,493	
Old Lyme CT	2	7,603	
Old Saybrook CT	2	10,242	
Orange CT	3	13,956	
Oxford CT	4	12,683	
Plainfield CT	2	15,405	
Plainville CT	5	17,716	

County Subdivision	District	Population	%
Plymouth CT	5	12,243	
Pomfret CT	2	4,247	
Portland CT	1	9,508	
Preston CT	2	4,726	
Prospect CT	3	9,405	
Putnam CT	2	9,584	
Redding CT	4	9,158	
Ridgefield CT	4	24,638	
Rocky Hill CT	1	19,709	
Roxbury CT	5	2,262	
Salem CT	2	4,151	
Salisbury CT	5	3,741	
Scotland CT	2	1,726	
Seymour CT	3	16,540	
Sharon CT	5	2,782	
Shelton CT	3	2,358	
Shelton CT	4	37,201	
Sherman CT	5	3,581	
Simsbury CT	5	23,511	
Somers CT	2	11,444	
South Windsor CT	1	25,709	
Southbury CT	5	19,904	
Southington CT	1	43,069	
Sprague CT	2	2,984	
Stafford CT	2	12,087	
Stamford CT	4	122,643	
Sterling CT	2	3,830	
Stonington CT	2	18,545	
Stratford CT	3	51,384	
Suffield CT	2	15,735	
Thomaston CT	5	7,887	
Thompson CT	2	9,458	
Tolland CT	2	15,052	
Torrington CT	1	15,418	
Torrington CT	5	20,965	
Trumbull CT	4	36,018	
Union CT	2	854	
Vernon CT	2	29,179	
Voluntown CT	2	2,603	
Wallingford CT	3	45,135	
Warren CT	5	1,461	

County Subdivision	District	Population	%
Washington CT	5	3,578	
Waterbury CT	3	19,262	
Waterbury CT	5	91,104	
Waterford CT	2	19,517	
Watertown CT	5	22,514	
West Hartford CT	1	63,268	
West Haven CT	3	55,564	
Westbrook CT	2	6,938	
Weston CT	4	10,179	
Westport CT	4	26,391	
Wethersfield CT	1	26,668	
Willington CT	2	6,041	
Wilton CT	4	18,062	
Winchester CT	1	11,242	
Windham CT	2	25,268	
Windsor CT	1	29,044	
Windsor Locks CT	1	12,498	
Wolcott CT	5	16,680	
Woodbridge CT	3	8,990	
Woodbury CT	5	9,975	
Woodstock CT	2	7,964	

Towns -- listed by District

District 1

	Population	%
Barkhamsted CT	3,799	
Berlin CT	19,866	
Bloomfield CT	20,486	
Bristol CT	60,477	
Colebrook CT	1,485	
Cromwell CT	14,005	
East Granby CT	5,148	
East Hartford CT	51,252	
East Windsor CT	11,162	
Glastonbury CT (part)	32,546	
Granby CT	11,282	
Hartford CT	124,775	
Hartland CT	2,114	
Manchester CT	58,241	

Middletown CT (part)	4,517
New Hartford CT	6,970
Newington CT	30,562
Portland CT	9,508
Rocky Hill CT	19,709
South Windsor CT	25,709
Southington CT	43,069
Torrington CT (part)	15,418
West Hartford CT	63,268
Wethersfield CT	26,668
Winchester CT	11,242
Windsor CT	29,044
Windsor Locks CT	12,498

District 1 Totals

714,820

District 2

Population %

Andover CT	3,303
Ashford CT	4,317
Bolton CT	4,980
Bozrah CT	2,627
Brooklyn CT	8,210
Canterbury CT	5,132
Chaplin CT	2,305
Chester CT	3,994
Clinton CT	13,260
Colchester CT	16,068
Columbia CT	5,485
Coventry CT	12,435
Deep River CT	4,629
East Haddam CT	9,126
East Hampton CT	12,959
East Lyme CT	19,159
Eastford CT	1,749
Ellington CT	15,602
Enfield CT	44,654
Essex CT	6,683
Franklin CT	1,922
Glastonbury CT (part)	1,881
Griswold CT	11,951
Groton CT	40,115

Haddam CT	8,346
Hampton CT	1,863
Hebron CT	9,686
Killingly CT	17,370
Killingworth CT	6,525
Lebanon CT	7,308
Ledyard CT	15,051
Lisbon CT	4,338
Lyme CT	2,406
Madison CT	18,269
Mansfield CT	26,543
Marlborough CT	6,404
Montville CT	19,571
New London CT	27,620
North Stonington CT	5,297
Norwich CT	40,493
Old Lyme CT	7,603
Old Saybrook CT	10,242
Plainfield CT	15,405
Pomfret CT	4,247
Preston CT	4,726
Putnam CT	9,584
Salem CT	4,151
Scotland CT	1,726
Somers CT	11,444
Sprague CT	2,984
Stafford CT	12,087
Sterling CT	3,830
Stonington CT	18,545
Suffield CT	15,735
Thompson CT	9,458
Tolland CT	15,052
Union CT	854
Vernon CT	29,179
Voluntown CT	2,603
Waterford CT	19,517
Westbrook CT	6,938
Willington CT	6,041
Windham CT	25,268
Woodstock CT	7,964

District 2 Totals

714,819

District 3

Population %

Ansonia CT	19,249
Beacon Falls CT	6,049
Bethany CT	5,563
Branford CT	28,026
Derby CT	12,902
Durham CT	7,388
East Haven CT	29,257
Guilford CT	22,375
Hamden CT	60,960
Middlefield CT	4,425
Middletown CT (part)	43,131
Milford CT	52,759
Naugatuck CT	31,862
New Haven CT	129,779
North Branford CT	14,407
North Haven CT	24,093
Orange CT	13,956
Prospect CT	9,405
Seymour CT	16,540
Shelton CT (part)	2,358
Stratford CT	51,384
Wallingford CT	45,135
Waterbury CT (part)	19,262
West Haven CT	55,564
Woodbridge CT	8,990

District 3 Totals

714,819

District 4

Population %

Bridgeport CT	144,229
Darien CT	20,732
Easton CT	7,490
Fairfield CT	59,404
Greenwich CT	61,171
Monroe CT	19,479
New Canaan CT	19,738
Norwalk CT	85,603

Oxford CT	12,683
Redding CT	9,158
Ridgefield CT	24,638
Shelton CT (part)	37,201
Stamford CT	122,643
Trumbull CT	36,018
Weston CT	10,179
Westport CT	26,391
Wilton CT	18,062

District 4 Totals

714,819

District 5

	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>
Avon CT	18,098	
Bethel CT	18,584	
Bethlehem CT	3,607	
Bridgewater CT	1,727	
Brookfield CT	16,452	
Burlington CT	9,301	
Canaan CT	1,234	
Canton CT	10,292	
Cheshire CT	29,261	
Cornwall CT	1,420	
Danbury CT	80,893	
Farmington CT	25,340	
Goshen CT	2,976	
Harwinton CT	5,642	
Kent CT	2,979	
Litchfield CT	8,466	
Meriden CT	60,868	
Middlebury CT	7,575	
Morris CT	2,388	
New Britain CT	73,206	
New Fairfield CT	13,881	
New Milford CT	28,142	
Newtown CT	27,560	
Norfolk CT	1,709	
North Canaan CT	3,315	
Plainville CT	17,716	
Plymouth CT	12,243	
Roxbury CT	2,262	

Salisbury CT	3,741
Sharon CT	2,782
Sherman CT	3,581
Simsbury CT	23,511
Southbury CT	19,904
Thomaston CT	7,887
Torrington CT (part)	20,965
Warren CT	1,461
Washington CT	3,578
Waterbury CT (part)	91,104
Watertown CT	22,514
Wolcott CT	16,680
Woodbury CT	9,975

District 5 Totals

714,820

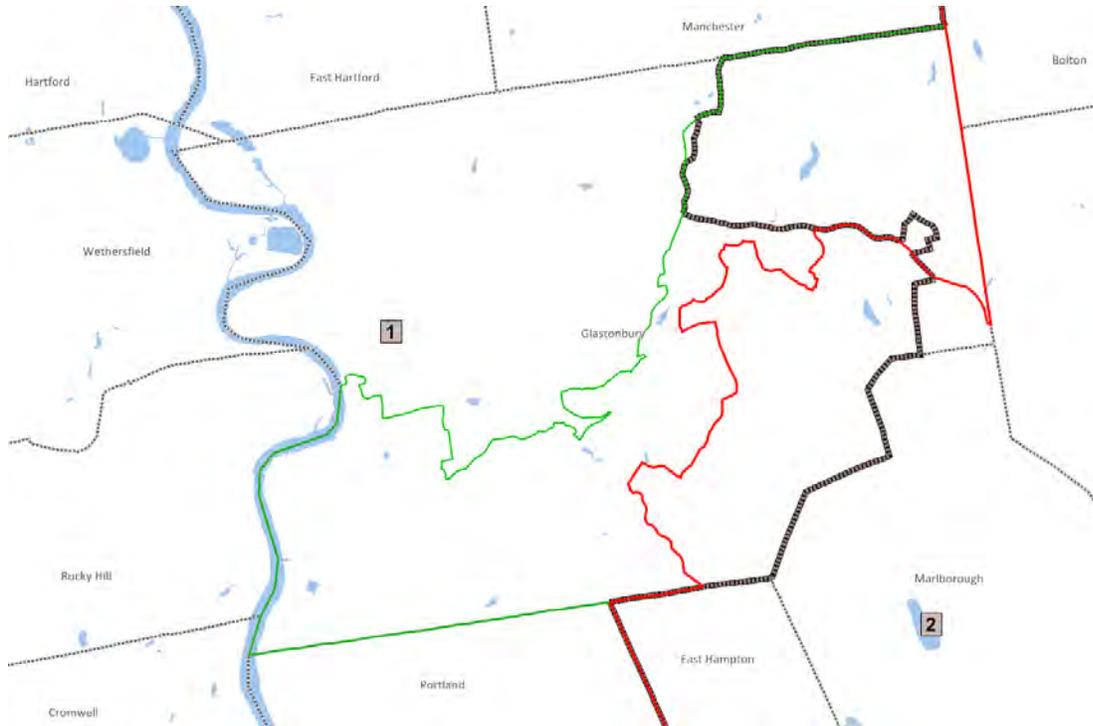
Population %

Summary Statistics

Number of County Subdivision not split	164
Number of County Subdivision split	5

Exhibit 5. Focused Maps of Town Splits in Existing Districts, Special Master's Plan, and Democrats' Proposal.

Exhibit 5A. Glastonbury*



* In each map, the green lines indicate the existing district boundary, the red lines indicate the Democrats' proposed district boundary, and the black lines indicate the Special Master's proposed boundary.

Exhibit 5B. Middletown

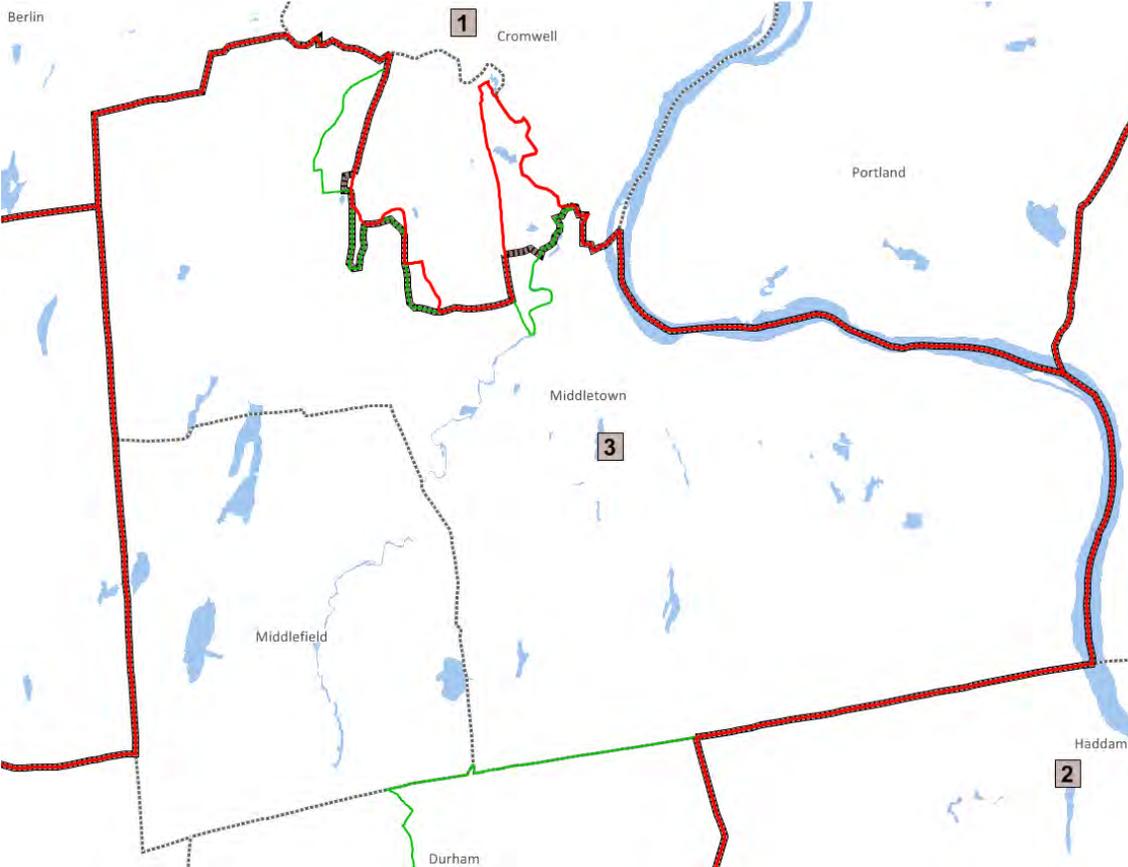


Exhibit 5C. Shelton

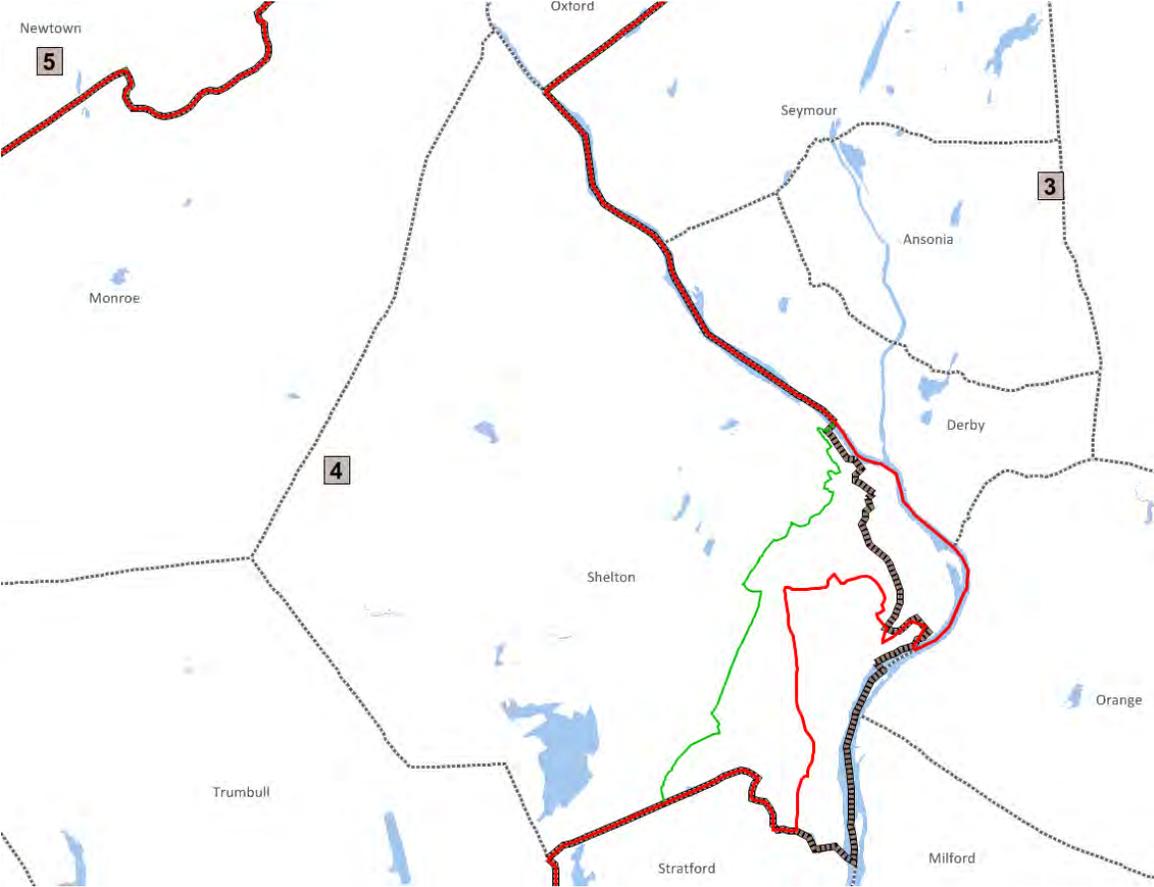


Exhibit 5D. Torrington

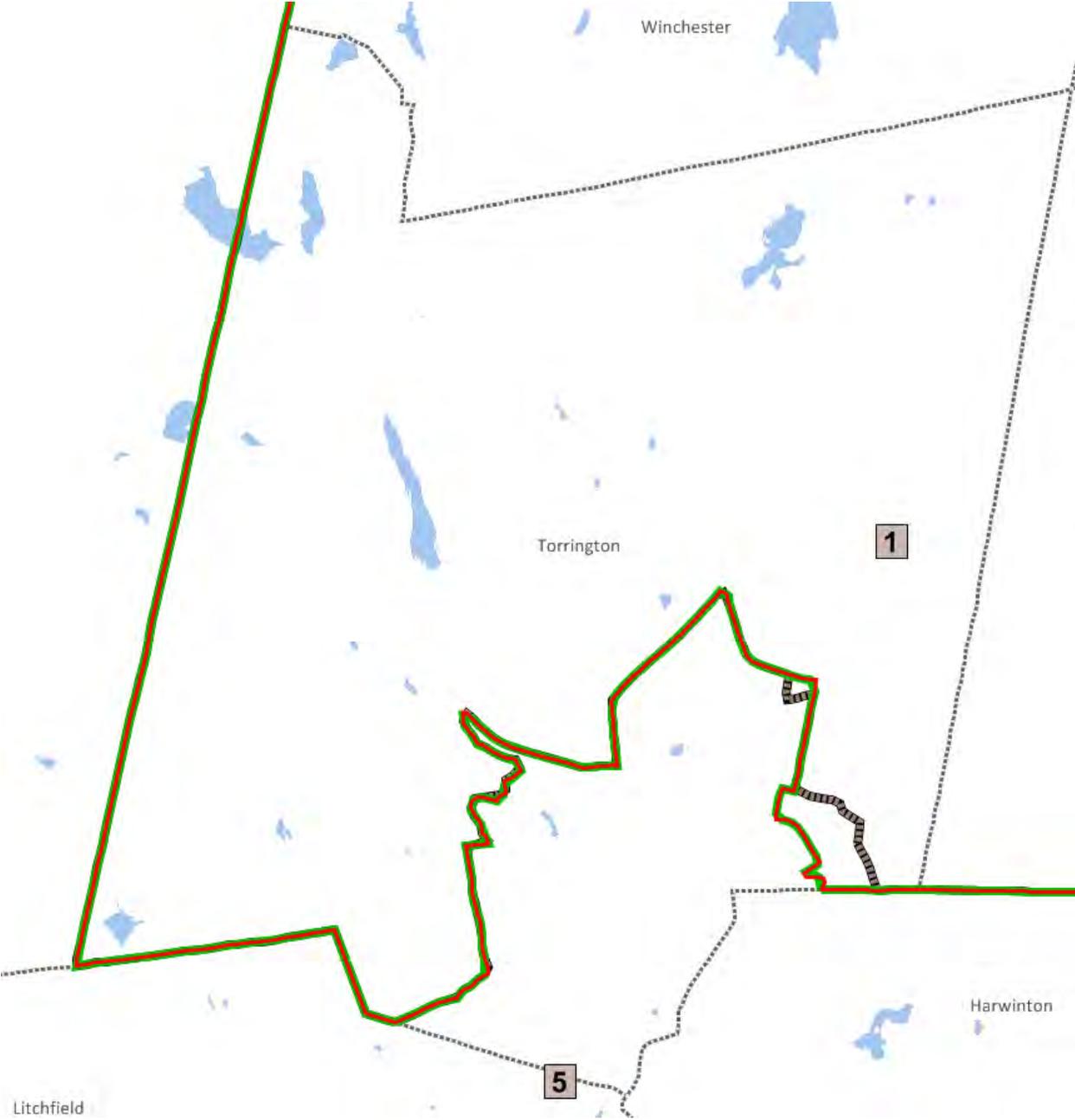


Exhibit 5E. Waterbury

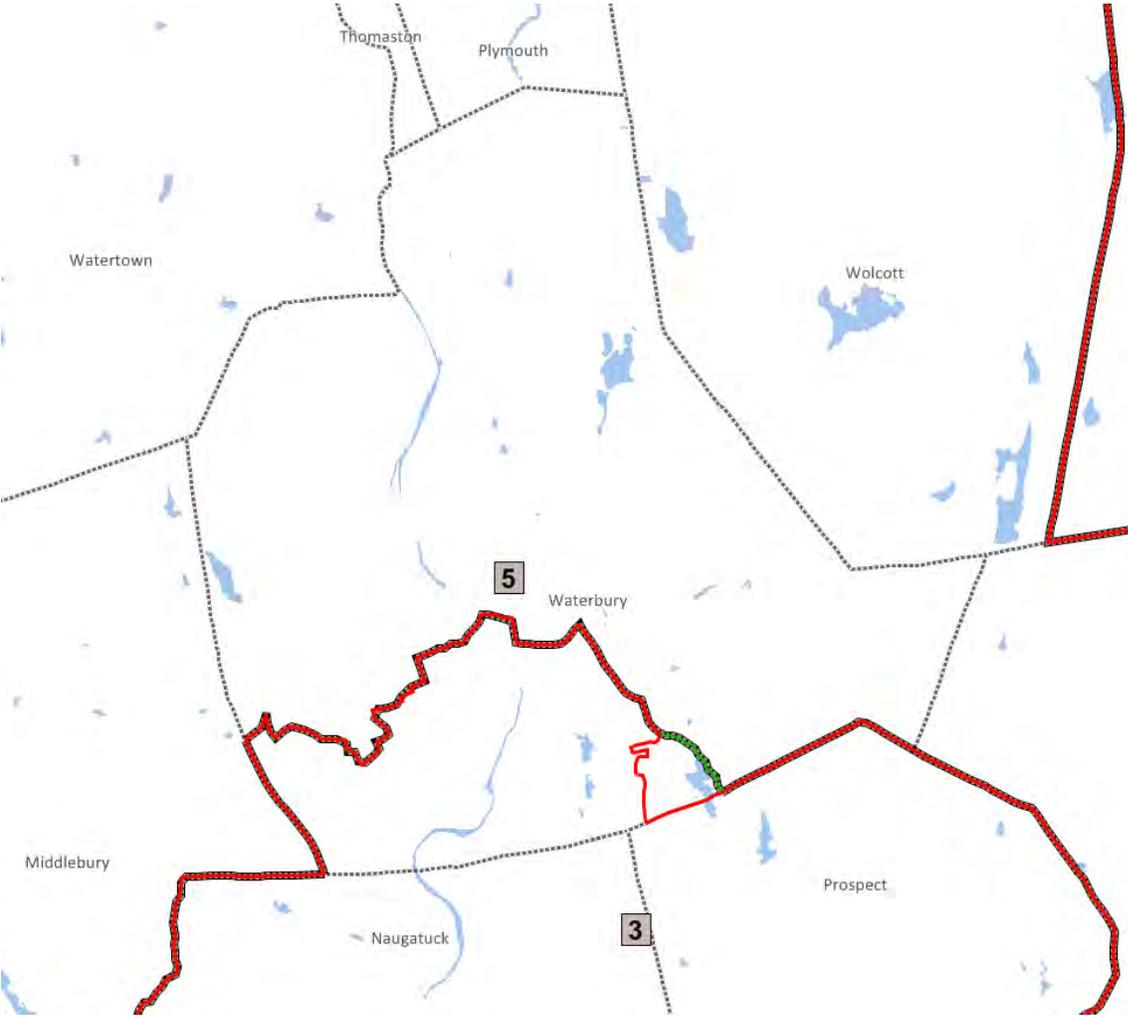


Exhibit 6. Compactness Scores for Existing Districts, Special Master's Plan, and Submitted Proposals.

Comparison of Compactness Scores of Existing Districts and Special Master's Plan*

	Existing Districts								Special Master's Plan							
	Reock	Schwartz-berg	Perimeter	Polsby-Popper	Length-Width	Pop Polygon	Pop Circle	Ehrenburg	Reock	Schwartz-berg	Perimeter	Polsby-Popper	Length-Width	Pop Polygon	Pop Circle	Ehrenburg
1	0.43	2.44	231.49	0.16	3.79	0.71	0.52	0.17	0.44	2.32	222.84	0.18	3.79	0.71	0.52	0.18
2	0.57	1.50	255.74	0.41	3.15	0.57	0.42	0.55	0.56	1.45	245.16	0.44	3.15	0.57	0.41	0.52
3	0.35	2.13	179.09	0.19	0.35	0.79	0.56	0.30	0.36	2.09	177.32	0.20	0.35	0.79	0.57	0.30
4	0.33	1.68	141.95	0.34	3.27	0.84	0.59	0.24	0.33	1.71	145.36	0.32	3.00	0.81	0.60	0.23
5	0.51	2.06	267.34	0.23	9.23	0.71	0.51	0.35	0.51	2.06	266.93	0.23	9.23	0.71	0.51	0.35
Sum	N/A	N/A	1,075.61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,057.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	.33	1.50	N/A	0.16	0.35	0.57	0.42	0.17	0.33	1.45	N/A	0.18	0.35	0.57	0.41	0.18
Max	.57	2.44	N/A	0.41	9.23	0.84	0.59	0.55	0.56	2.32	N/A	0.44	9.23	0.81	0.60	0.52
Mean	.44	1.96	N/A	0.26	3.96	0.72	0.52	0.32	0.44	1.92	N/A	0.27	3.90	0.72	0.52	0.32
SD	.10	0.37	N/A	0.11	3.24	0.10	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.34	N/A	0.11	3.26	0.10	0.07	0.13

*Shaded boxes indicate scores where one plan achieves greater compactness than the other.

Comparison of Compactness Scores of Special Master’s Plan and Submitted Proposals*

	Special Master								Democrats								Republicans							
	R	S	Perim	PP	LW	Poly	Cir	E	R	S	Perim	PP	LW	Poly	Cir	E	R	S	Perim	PP	LW	Poly	Cir	E
1	0.44	2.32	222.84	0.18	3.79	0.71	0.52	0.18	0.44	2.34	225.06	0.17	4.35	0.71	0.52	0.21	0.46	1.85	142.93	0.27	4.56	0.83	0.66	0.30
2	0.56	1.45	245.16	0.44	3.15	0.57	0.41	0.52	0.56	1.45	245.17	0.44	3.15	0.57	0.41	0.52	0.56	1.46	246.72	0.43	3.15	0.57	0.41	0.51
3	0.36	2.09	177.32	0.20	0.35	0.79	0.57	0.30	0.36	2.13	181.71	0.19	0.35	0.79	0.57	0.30	0.36	2.09	178.55	0.20	0.35	0.78	0.57	0.29
4	0.33	1.71	145.36	0.32	3.00	0.81	0.60	0.23	0.33	1.73	146.70	0.32	2.63	0.81	0.60	0.23	0.33	1.76	148.96	0.31	2.63	0.81	0.60	0.23
5	0.51	2.06	266.93	0.23	9.23	0.71	0.51	0.35	0.51	2.07	268.58	0.22	9.23	0.71	0.51	0.35	0.55	1.66	235.50	0.35	9.23	0.70	0.39	0.48
Sum	N/A	N/A	1,057.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1067.22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	952.66	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.33	1.45	N/A	0.18	0.35	0.57	0.41	0.18	0.33	1.45	N/A	0.17	0.35	0.57	0.41	0.21	0.33	1.46	N/A	0.20	0.35	0.57	0.39	0.23
Max	0.56	2.32	N/A	0.44	9.23	0.81	0.60	0.52	0.56	2.34	N/A	0.44	9.23	0.81	0.60	0.52	0.56	2.09	N/A	0.43	9.23	0.83	0.66	0.51
Mean	0.44	1.92	N/A	0.27	3.90	0.72	0.52	0.32	0.44	1.94	N/A	0.27	3.94	0.72	0.52	0.32	0.45	1.76	N/A	0.31	3.98	0.74	0.53	0.36
St Dev	0.10	0.34	N/A	0.11	3.26	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.10	0.35	N/A	0.11	3.29	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.23	N/A	0.09	3.30	0.11	0.12	0.12

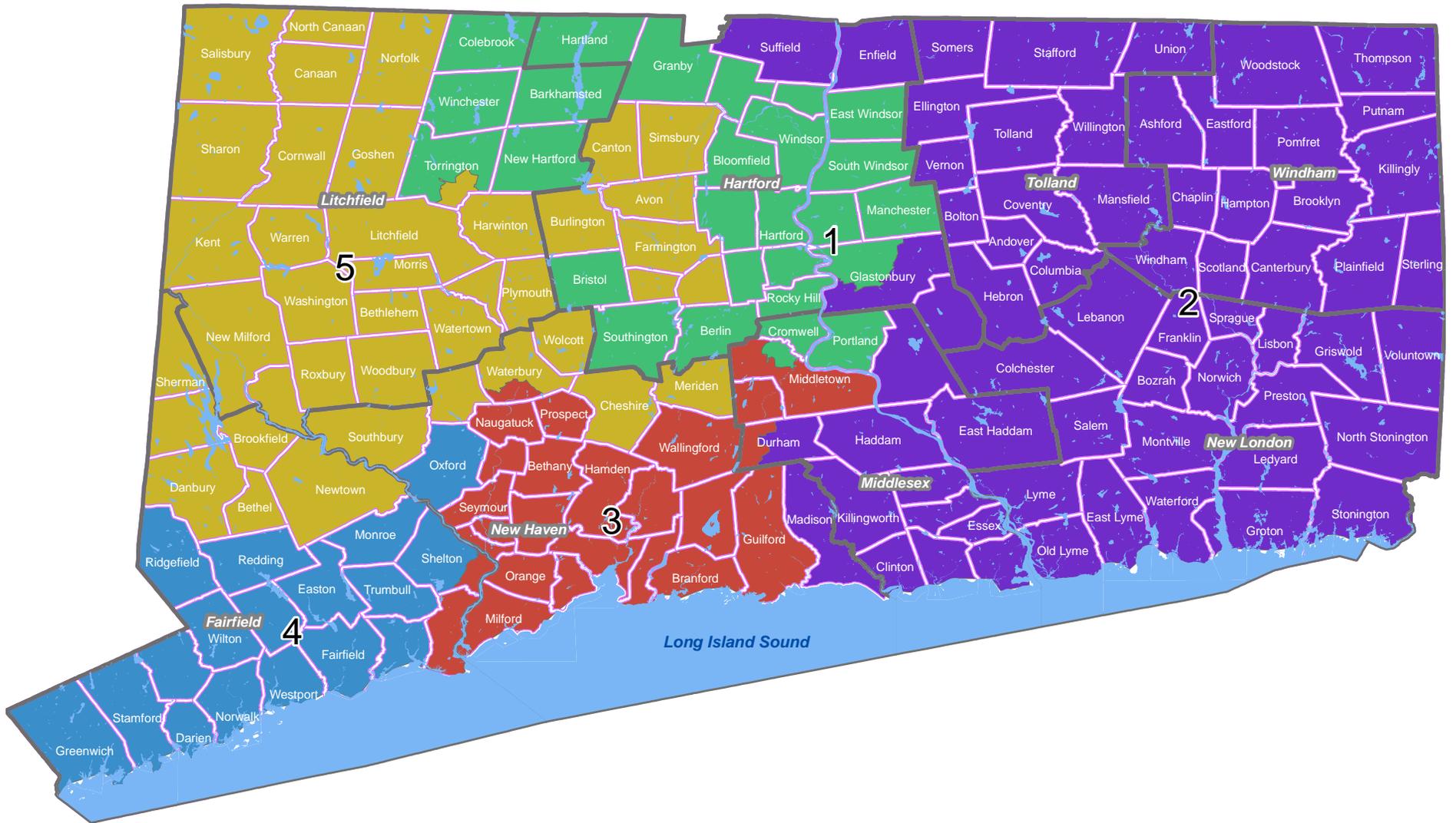
R = Reock
 S = Schwartzberg
 Perim = Perimeter
 PP = Polsby-Popper
 LW = Length-Width
 Poly = Population Polygon
 Cir = Population Circle
 E = Ehrenburg

*Shaded boxes indicate scores where one plan achieves greater compactness than the other two plans.

Exhibit 7. Maps of Existing Congressional Districts.

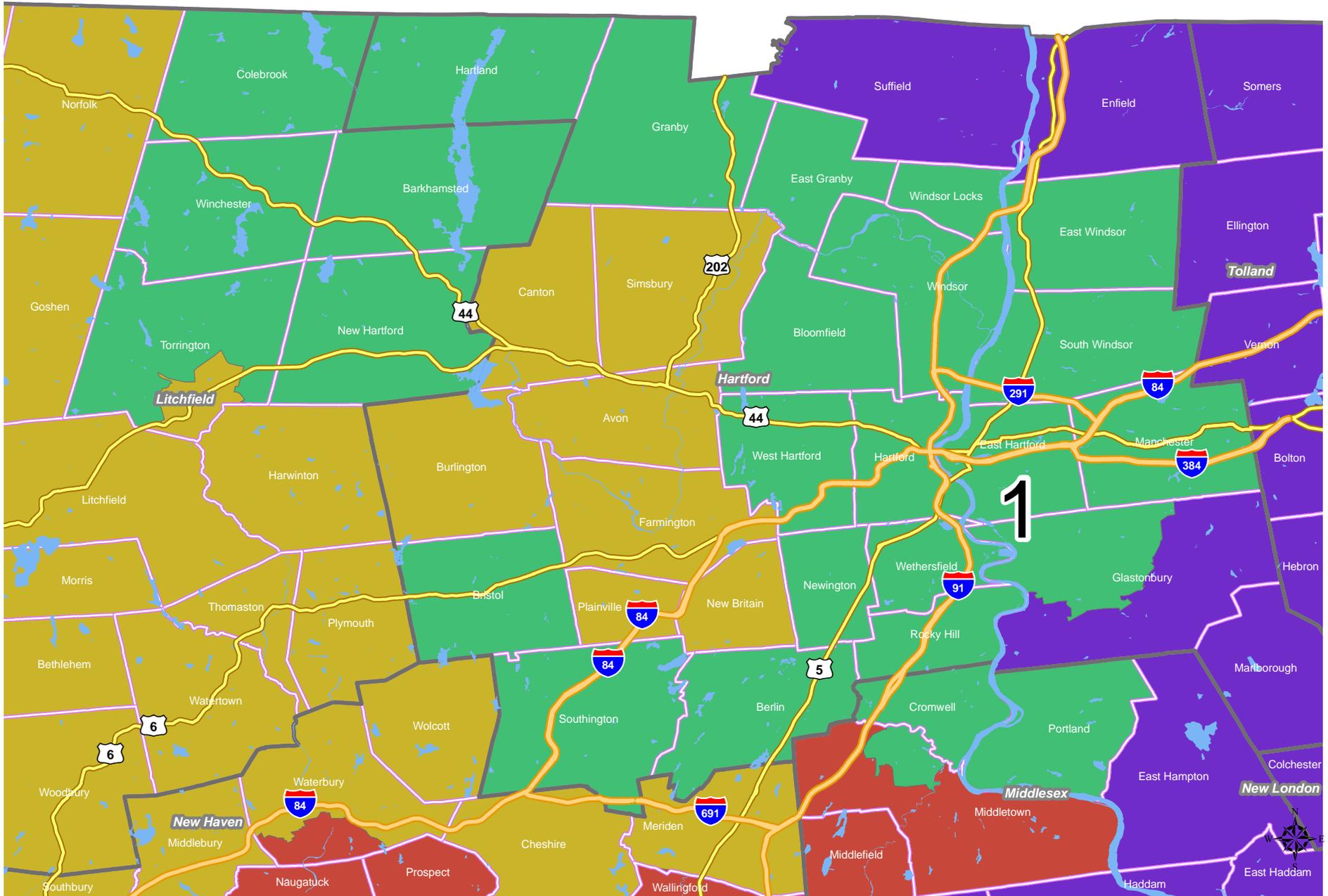
Existing Congressional Districts

2001 Congressional Districts



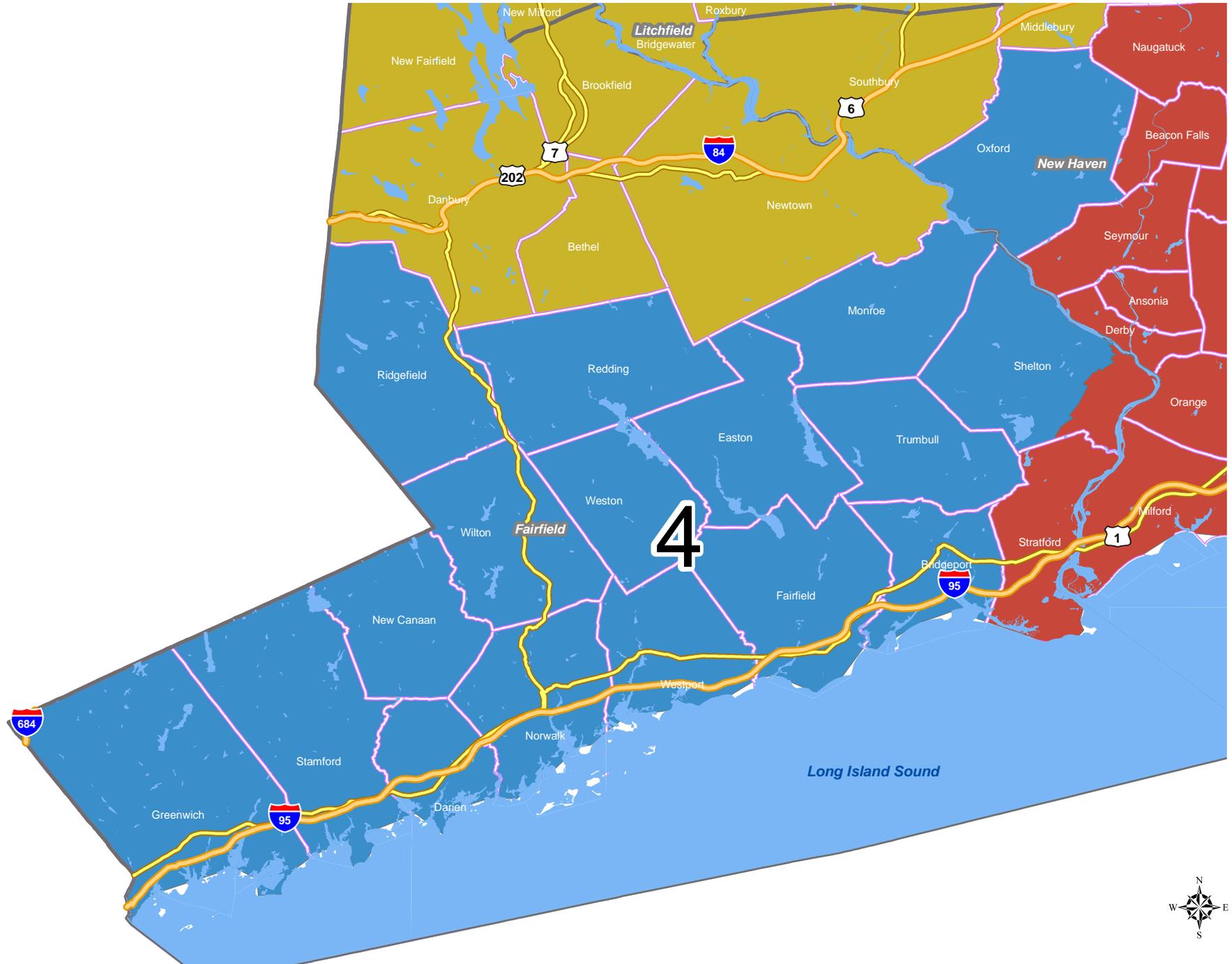
Existing Congressional Districts

District 1



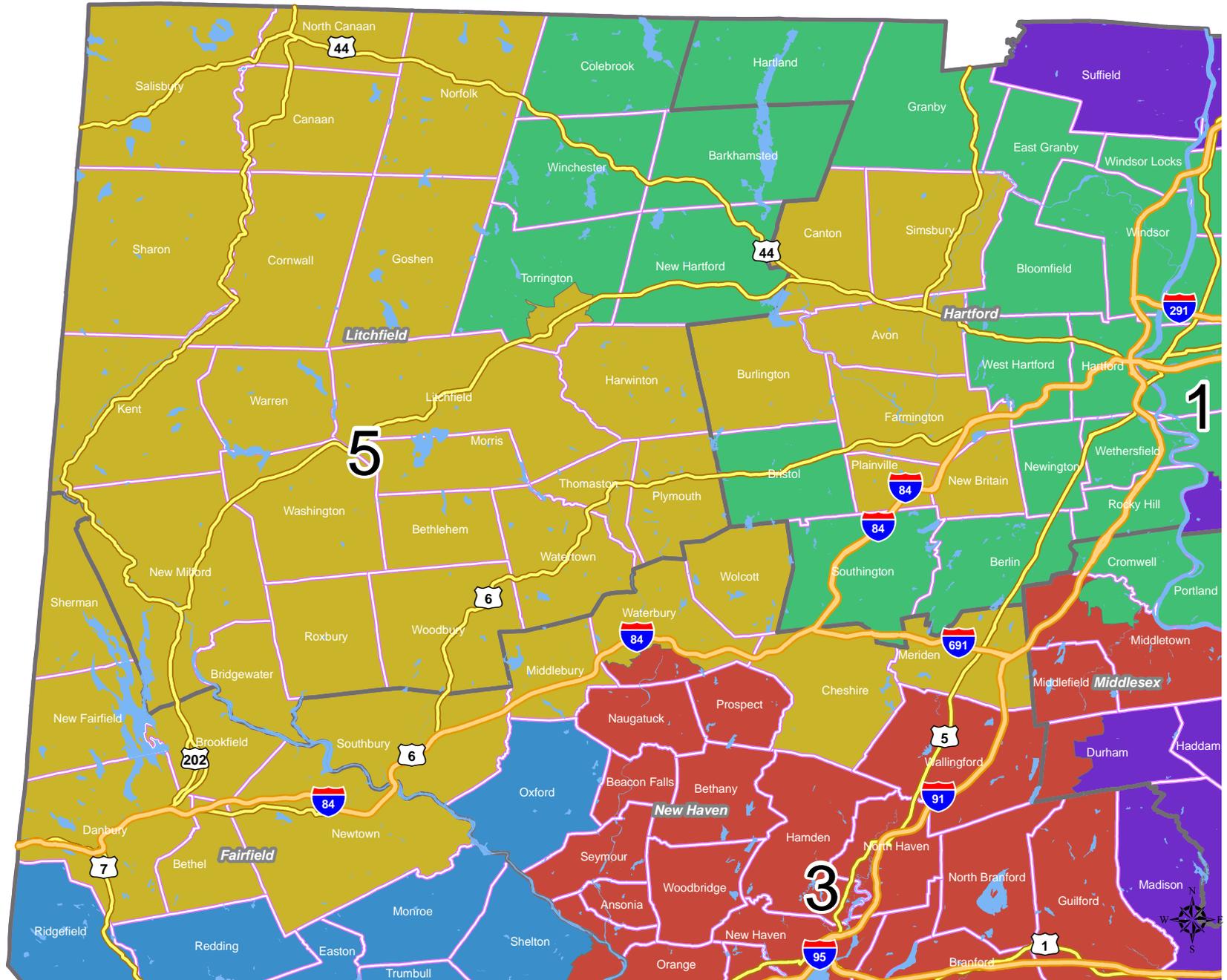
Existing Congressional Districts

District 4



Existing Congressional Districts

District 5



Appendix to Draft Report and Plan of the Special Master

Appendix to Plan and Report of the Special Master

- A. Order of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Dec. 30, 2011.
- B. Order of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 3, 2012.
- C. Brief and Map of the Republican Members of the Connecticut Reapportionment Commission in Compliance with the Court's January 3, 2012 Order, with Attached Appendix, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.
- D. Brief of the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members Martin Looney, Sandy Nafis, Brendan Sharkey, and Donald Williams in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master (along with Appendix), *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.
- E. Brief of the Coalition for Minority Representation Statewide, et al in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.
- F. John Hartwell, Memorandum on the Redistricting Map to Be Proposed by the Special Master for the Fourth Congressional District (along with supporting petition on compact disk), *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.
- G. Reply Brief of the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members Martin Looney, Sandy Nafis, Brendan Sharkey, and Donald Williams in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master (along with Appendix), *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 9, 2012.
- H. Reply Brief of the Coalition for Minority Representation Statewide, et al in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 9, 2012.
- I. Sign-in Sheet and List of Speakers, Hearing Before Special Master, Jan. 9, 2012.
- J. Written Materials Submitted at Hearing Before Special Master, Jan. 9, 2012.
- K. Transcript of Hearing Before Special Master, Jan. 9, 2012.
- L. Testimony Received by Redistricting Committee.
- M. Census Block Equivalency File for Special Master's Plan.

Appendix A. Order of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Dec. 30, 2011.

**SUPREME COURT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

NO. SC 18907

IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION EX. REL.

December 30, 2011

ORDER

It is hereby ordered that Professor Nathaniel Persily has been appointed as the Special Master in the captioned matter. Further orders will follow.

BY THE COURT,


Michele T. Angers
Chief Clerk

Notice Sent: December 30, 2011
George Jepsen, Attorney General
Gregory T. D'Auria, Solicitor General
Maura Murphy-Osborne, Assistant Attorney General
Wiggin and Dana LLP
Shipman & Goodwin LLP
John Hartwell
Andrew J. MacDonald, General Counsel
Koskoff Koskoff & Bieder, P.C.
David Rosen & Associates, P.C.
David N. Rosen
Jeremy Golubcow-Teglasi
Denise Merrill, Secretary of State

Appendix B. Order of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 3, 2012.

SUPREME COURT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

NO. SC 18907

IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION, EX. REL.

January 3, 2012

Order Directing Special Master

1. The Special Master shall be empowered and charged with the duty to prepare and recommend to the Court a report, including a proposed redistricting plan for adoption by this Court for the State of Connecticut, dividing the state into 5 congressional districts in accordance with the 2010 federal census and applicable law.
2. In developing the plan, the Special Master shall modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required to comply with the following applicable legal requirements:
 - a. Districts shall be as equal in population as is practicable.
 - b. Districts shall be made of contiguous territory.
 - c. The plan shall comply with 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b) and with other applicable provisions of the Voting Rights Act and federal law.
3. In no event shall the plan of the Special Master be substantially less compact than the existing congressional districts and in no event shall the plan of the Special Master substantially violate town lines more than the existing congressional districts.
4. In fashioning his plan, the Special Master shall not consider either the residency of incumbents or potential candidates or other political data, such as party registration statistics or election returns.
5. By Friday, January 6, 2012, by noon, any interested party or member of the public shall submit to the Special Master through the Clerk's office an original and 25 copies of their proposed redistricting maps, accompanied by supporting documentation, data, and briefs. Thereafter, the parties and any member of the public shall provide any additional material or information requested by the Special Master, including revised or supplemental maps. Any person who participates in the Special Master's proceedings shall provide the Special Master with his or her name and address.
6. Following the submission of proposed redistricting maps and briefs, the parties and any interested member of the public shall have the opportunity to submit reply briefs, as noted above, by 9:00 AM, Monday, January 9, 2012.
7. The Special Master shall hold a hearing at which the parties or any interested member of the public may present argument to the Special Master at noon on January 9, 2012 at the Legislative Office Building at a room to be designated.

8. At the hearing at noon on January 9, 2012, a representative of the Secretary of State's Office shall appear to answer any questions concerning the relationship of the redistricting process to questions of election administration and the drawing of precincts.
9. All proceedings shall be open to the public. No party shall have ex parte communications with the Special Master. Except as expressly provided herein or otherwise authorized by the Court, the Special Master shall not have any communication regarding the redistricting proceedings with any person outside the Court.
10. The Redistricting Commission shall make available to the Special Master all materials, technical resources and expertise utilized by the Commission during its attempt to formulate a plan, including but not limited to: population data, statistical information, material submitted by the public and interested parties at previous hearings; hardware and software support from the Legislative Office of Information Technology; research assistance from the Office of Legislative Research and information in the possession of that Office; and neutral and secure physical space with work stations and equipment within the Capitol complex.
11. The Special Master must submit his redistricting plan, along with a census block equivalency file, to this Court on or before January 27, 2012.
12. The Special Master is hereby authorized to retain appropriate assistants and experts, as may be reasonably necessary for him to accomplish his task within the time constraints imposed by this order.

The fees of the Special Master and any other individuals employed in connection with these proceedings shall be borne by the parties as hereinafter ordered by the Court.

BY THE COURT,


Michele T. Angers
Chief Clerk

Notice Sent: January 3, 2012
George Jepsen, Attorney General
Gregory T. D'Auria, Solicitor General
Maura Murphy-Osborne, Assistant Attorney General
Wiggin and Dana LLP
Shipman & Goodwin LLP
John Hartwell
Andrew J. MacDonald, General Counsel
Koskoff Koskoff & Bieder, P.C.
David Rosen & Associates, P.C.
David N. Rosen
Jeremy Golubcow-Teglasi
Denise Merrill, Secretary of State

Appendix C. Brief and Map of the Republican Members of the Connecticut Reapportionment Commission in Compliance with the Court's January 3, 2012 Order, with Attached Appendix, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.

**SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

S.C. 18907

IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION, EX. REL.

**BRIEF AND MAP OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE CONNECTICUT
REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE COURT'S
JANUARY 3, 2012 ORDER, WITH ATTACHED APPENDIX**

**ROSS H. GARBER
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SHIPMAN & GOODWIN LLP
ONE CONSTITUTION PLAZA
HARTFORD, CT 06103
TELEPHONE (860) 251-5000
FACSIMILE (860) 251-5219
RGARBER@GOODWIN.COM
JURIS NO. 57385**

THEIR ATTORNEYS

**TO BE ARGUED BY
ROSS H. GARBER**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES ii

INTRODUCTION 1

LEGAL & FACTUAL ANALYSIS 2

I. Legal Requirements 2

 A. Voting Rights Act 2

 B. Traditional Redistricting Principles 4

II. Explanation and Analysis of the Republican Members' Map 6

 A. Compliance with Legal Requirements 6

 B. The Proposed Second, Third, and Fourth Congressional Districts 8

 C. The Proposed First and Fifth Congressional Districts 9

CONCLUSION AND STATEMENT OF RELIEF SOUGHT 12

APPENDIX A1

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE AND SERVICE A7

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

Armour v. Ohio, 775 F. Supp. 1044 (N.D. Ohio 1991) 3

Bush v. Vera, 517 U.S. 952, 116 S. Ct. 1941, 135 L. Ed. 2d 248 (1996) 4

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Miller v. Johnson, 515 U.S. 900, 115 S. Ct. 2475, 132 L. Ed. 2d 762 (1995)..... 4

Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30, 106 S. Ct. 2752, 92 L. Ed. 2d 25 (1986)..... 2

Wesberry v. Sanders, 376 U.S. 1, 84 S. Ct. 526, 11 L. Ed. 2d 481 (1964) 2, 3

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42 U.S.C. § 1973..... *passim*

Connecticut Constitution, Article Third, §§ 4, 5..... 4, 5

United States Constitution, Article I, § 2 2

United States Constitution, Amendment XIV 2, 4

United States Constitution, Amendment XV 2

MISCELLANEOUS

Nathaniel Persily, “When Judges Carve Democracies: A Primer on Court-Drawn Redistricting Plans,” 73 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 1131 (2005)..... 1, 5

Connecticut State Register and Manual (2011) 10

INTRODUCTION

On January 3, 2012, this Court ordered the parties to submit to the Special Master their proposed Connecticut congressional redistricting maps, accompanied by supporting documentation, data, and briefs. The Court ordered that the Special Master, in developing a redistricting plan, modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required to comply with the legal requirements that (1) districts be as equal in population as is practicable; (2) districts be made of contiguous territory; and (3) the plan comply with the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b), and with other applicable provisions of federal law. The Court further ordered that in no event shall the plan of the Special Master be substantially less compact than the existing congressional districts, or substantially violate town lines more than the existing congressional districts.

The Republican Members of the Reapportionment Commission (“Republican Members”) respectfully submit the proposed redistricting map attached as Exhibit A (“Republican Map,” Appendix at A2). Also attached is statistical information reflecting the profiles of the proposed districts, including deviation from the target population, and racial demographic data (both total and voting age) for each district. (A3.) The Republican Members are willing to provide any additional statistical or demographic data as requested by the Special Master.

As discussed more fully below, the Republican Map substantially mirrors the existing congressional map. It preserves the core of each of the existing districts, with approximately 95 percent of Connecticut voters and towns remaining in the same districts. Changes have been made only as reasonably required to obtain population equality between districts; insulate the plan from any potential challenge under the Voting Rights Act; reduce the unnecessary splitting of towns; and adhere to federal

redistricting standards.

LEGAL & FACTUAL ANALYSIS

I. Legal Requirements

Consistent with federal law, the Court's order requires that congressional districts be as equal in population as is practicable, and be made of contiguous territory.¹ These requirements are relatively straightforward, and will presumably be satisfied by any serious map proposed to the Special Master. However, the third set of legal requirements referred to by the Court—compliance with the Voting Rights Act and federal law—warrants further discussion.

A. **Voting Rights Act**

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965,² as amended, in conjunction with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, prohibits lawmakers from adopting redistricting plans that, by intent or effect, dilute the voting strength of racial and language minorities.³ The Act is intended to assure that protected minority groups have an equal opportunity to elect the candidates of their choice. The United States Supreme Court set forth the three preconditions for dilution claims in multi-member districts in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986): to prosecute or sustain a claim under § 2, a minority group must be able to demonstrate that: (1) it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member

¹ Article I, § 2 of the federal constitution requires that states draw congressional districts that are equal in population size "as nearly as practicable." See *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 18 (1964).

² Pub. L. No. 89-110, 79 Stat. 437 (1965) (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. §§ 1971, 1973 to 1973bb-1 (2006)).

³ Connecticut is not presently subject to § 5 of the Act, which requires certain jurisdictions to obtain federal preclearance for any redistricting plans.

district; (2) it is politically cohesive; and (3) in the absence of special circumstances, bloc voting by the white majority usually defeats the minority's preferred candidate. *Id.* at 49-51. Where all three prongs are satisfied, courts proceed to consider various factors to determine whether racial vote dilution has occurred.

Federal authority is divided as to whether a colorable vote dilution challenge may be brought against a single-member redistricting plan where, although minority voters might not comprise more than 50 percent of a compactly drawn district, they could nevertheless determine the outcome of an election in a district where they comprise a substantial share of the population. *Compare Metts v. Murphy*, 363 F.3d 8 (1st Cir. 2004) (reversing dismissal of § 2 claim based on dilution of a 26 percent minority district), *Armour v. Ohio*, 775 F. Supp. 1044 (N.D. Ohio 1991) (finding Voting Rights Act and constitutional violations where minority voters would have comprised nearly one-third of proposed district and could thereby have elected a candidate of their choice), and *West v. Clinton*, 786 F. Supp. 803, 806 (W.D. Ark. 1992) (discussing scenarios under which claim could be brought in absence of majority-minority district) *with Hastert v. State Bd. of Elections*, 777 F. Supp. 634 (N.D. Ill. 1991) (requiring greater than 50 percent minority population).

Under the existing Connecticut district map, minority voters represent approximately 31 percent of the voting age population in the First District, and a significantly smaller share of the Fifth. By mitigating the effects of the 2001 gerrymandering and restoring the First District's compact boundaries, the Republican Map increases minority representation in that district significantly, to nearly 35 percent. Given historical trends, that share will almost certainly continue to rise over the course

of the next decade, so that minority voters could emerge in the First District with a voter percentage approaching or achieving a majority-minority voting district under the Republican Map. With Connecticut's federal courts not yet having determined whether failure to achieve that sort of substantial minority position could constitute a violation of the Voting Rights Act, maximizing minority influence in the First District is necessary and appropriate to protect the final redistricting map from a potential legal challenge.

B. Traditional Redistricting Principles

The United States Supreme Court has identified several "traditional redistricting principles" that bear on the question of whether a proposed redistricting plan comports with the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution: compactness, contiguity, respect for traditional political and geographic boundaries, and preservation of "communities of interest." *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 959-60 (1996); *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 919-920 (1995); Nathaniel Persily, "When Judges Carve Democracies: A Primer on Court-Drawn Redistricting Plans," 73 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 1131, 1157 *et seq.* (2005) ("Persily"). The Connecticut Supreme Court's January 3rd order expressly adopts two of these principles, mandating contiguity and also establishing compactness as an important redistricting parameter. (Jan. 3, 2012 Order, ¶¶ 2(b), 3.) The Court also has embraced the United States Supreme Court's deference to traditional political boundaries, mirrored in the Connecticut constitution,⁴ in its requirement that potential plans avoid any greater splitting of town boundaries. (*Id.*, ¶ 3.)

⁴ See Ct. Const. article third, § 4 ("no town shall be divided except for the purpose of forming [house of representatives] assembly districts wholly within the town").

Although it is unclear what degree of deference to the other traditional redistricting principles is mandated by the Court's reference to other "federal law" in paragraph 2(c) of its order, it is reasonable to assume that, everything else being equal, the Court will want to place its imprimatur on a plan that embodies the principles of good governance repeatedly emphasized in the United States Supreme Court's redistricting jurisprudence.⁵ Indeed, a number of federal courts have indicated that, while a *legislatively* enacted plan cannot be challenged merely for failure to adhere to the traditional redistricting principles, a *court* called upon to draw such a plan should use those principles as its beacon. *See, e.g., Larios v. Cox*, 306 F. Supp. 2d 1214, 1217 (N.D. Ga. 2004) ("In court-adopted plans, [federal] district courts have frequently considered policies such as compactness, contiguity, minimizing the splits of counties and municipalities, recognizing communities of interest, maintaining the cores of existing districts, and using well-defined boundaries as district lines, insofar as those policies did not conflict with the primary considerations of compliance with the one person, one vote principle and the Voting Rights Act."); *Colleton County Council v. McConnell*, 201 F. Supp. 2d 618, 653, 664 (D.S.C. 2002) (proper role of court drawing congressional districts in face of legislative impasse was to form compact, contiguous districts around the cores of existing districts); Persily, *supra*, at 1157 (a court "will usually ask its experts

⁵ Connecticut has a long tradition of drawing its Congressional districts based on these principles. As explained in the Republican Members' December 23, 2011 Reply, and as demonstrated by the historical district maps attached to that Reply, for much of the 20th century the state's congressional districts were compactly drawn, contiguous, and conformed closely to the state's county lines.

In addition, Connecticut's constitution expressly adopts the federal redistricting standards. *See* CT. Const. article third, § 5 ("The establishment of congressional districts and of districts in the general assembly shall be consistent with federal constitutional standards.").

to draw compact, contiguous districts based on political subdivision lines”); *cf. Dillard v. City of Greensboro*, 74 F.3d 230, 234 (11th Cir. 1996) (“The [United States] Supreme Court requires that district courts evaluate redistricting plans in terms of traditional race-neutral districting principles, including but not limited to compactness, contiguity, respect for political subdivisions or communities defined by actual shared interests.” [Internal quotation marks omitted.]). The federal courts rely on these traditional principles as a bulwark against racial and ethnic discrimination because they are facially neutral, procedurally fair, and anchored by objective, non-partisan criteria. The United States Supreme Court has recognized that compactness in particular protects against gerrymandering, serves “independent values, [and] facilitates political organization, electoral campaigning, and constitutional representation.” *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 756 (1983).

II. Explanation and Analysis of the Republican Members’ Map

A. Compliance with Legal Requirements

The Republican Map complies with this Court’s January 3rd order setting forth the requirements for the redistricting plan to be provided by the Special Master to the Court on or before January 27, 2012.

First, the proposed districts under the Republican Map are as equal in population as is practicable. Based on the 2010 Census data, Connecticut’s total population is 3,366,474, creating a target population for each of Connecticut’s five congressional districts of 714, 819 people. Three of the proposed districts (the Second, Third and Fifth) meet this goal exactly. The proposed First and Fourth Districts deviate from the target by only one person.

Second, the Republican Map features entirely contiguous districts.

Third, the Republican Map is not “substantially less compact than the existing congressional districts.” In fact, the First and Fifth Districts on the Republican Map are substantially more compact than under the existing plan, while the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts remain largely unchanged.

Fourth, the Republican map does not “substantially violate town lines more than the existing congressional districts.” The existing congressional districts split six town lines: Glastonbury, Durham, Middletown, Shelton, and the cities of Torrington and Waterbury. The proposed Republican Map represents a substantial improvement over the existing congressional district map in that it reduces the number of towns placed in two congressional districts from six to four: the towns of Glastonbury and Shelton remain split as does the City of Waterbury, and the town of Bristol is the only additional town with a proposed split. However, the existing splits are removed from the towns of Durham and Middletown, as well as from the City of Torrington.⁶

Fifth, the Republican Map enhances the voting power of ethnic minorities, while minimizing the likelihood that the Court’s plan will be challenged under the federal constitution and the Voting Rights Act. By reducing the gerrymandering of the First and Fifth Districts, the Republican Map increases minority voting age population in the First to nearly 35 percent, enhancing the political empowerment of minority voters to select candidates of their choosing over the next decade.

⁶ It is important to note that each town that is split between two congressional districts incurs greater costs than would otherwise be necessary in federal elections. This point was made to the Commission by the First Selectman of Barkhamsted and the First Selectman of Harwinton, among others, in letters in the Commission’s record. (A4-A6.)

Finally, the proposed Republican Map results in no change in congressional district for 94.2 percent of the state's population. Of the 165 towns in Connecticut that are not split into two congressional districts by the Republican Map, 95.8 percent remain in the same district. Six towns (Colebrook, Winchester, Torrington, Hartland, Barkhamsted, New Hartford, and Granby) shift from one congressional district to another, and the district into which they are moved (what is now the Fifth District) is the same area in which they were grouped from 1964 until 2001. The City of Torrington, previously split between the First and the Fifth Districts would be placed entirely in the Fifth District, also grouping it with towns with which it was grouped before the 2001 redistricting. New Britain would move from the Fifth District to the First District. Each of these changes is explained in greater detail below.

B. The Proposed Second, Third, and Fourth Congressional Districts

The Republican Map makes only the most minimal changes to the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, and some change in each of these districts is mandated by the requirement to achieve population parity. The changes reflected in the Republican Map for these districts include the following:

- The town of Glastonbury continues to be split, but more of it is now placed in the First District.
- The towns of Durham and Middletown are now placed entirely in the Third District. Previously each town was split, with Durham partly in the Second and partly in the Third Districts, and Middletown mostly in the Third district but partly in the First District.
- The City of Waterbury continues to be split between the Third and the Fifth Districts, with slightly less of it now in the Third.
- The town of Shelton continues to be split between the Third and Fourth Districts, with somewhat more of it now placed in the Fourth.

Each of these proposed changes is reasonable and appropriate in light of the constitutional requirement that some adjustments be made to each of these districts to equalize population. The Republican Map takes two towns that previously were partly located in the Third District (Middletown and Durham) and places them entirely within that district. This is consistent with their proximity to and ties with New Haven. The necessary splits in Glastonbury, Waterbury and Shelton remain, but no other towns are added to or removed from any of these three districts. The reallocation of more area in Glastonbury into the First District is entirely appropriate in light of its close proximity to Hartford and the fact that it is a suburban community in which a large portion of its working age population regularly commutes to Hartford to work.

C. The Proposed First and Fifth Congressional Districts

Five changes are proposed in the Republican Map for the First and Fifth Districts:

- The City of Waterbury continues to be split between the Third and Fifth Districts, but slightly more of it is now placed in the Third.
- The City of Torrington, previously split between the First and Fifth Districts would be placed entirely in the Fifth District.
- The town of Bristol (the only new town to be split), which is currently in the First District, would be placed partly in the First and partly in the Fifth District.
- The City of New Britain is placed in the First instead of the Fifth District.
- Six sparsely populated towns in northwestern Connecticut (Colebrook, Westbrook, Hartland, Barkhamsted, New Hartford, and Granby) are placed in the Fifth District instead of the First.

There are good reasons for each of these changes. Some of the changes are straightforward: the splits in Bristol and Waterbury are required by the need to equalize population among the districts; Waterbury has been split, and even with the addition of a split for Bristol, the total number of splits in the Republican Map is two less than under

the current plan; and the City of Torrington, previously split into both the First and the Fifth Districts would be reunited and placed in the Fifth District. The changes for New Britain and the northwestern towns merit additional explanation.

1. New Britain

The Republican map proposes placing New Britain in the First District. This change is justified based on New Britain's close proximity to Hartford, which forms the core of the First District. By any reasonable analysis of their respective communities of interest, New Britain should be placed with Hartford. Located less than ten miles from Hartford in terms of driving distance⁷ and connected to Hartford by Interstate Highway 84, it has extensive ties to Hartford. In fact, the New Britain–Hartford Busway project, a nine-mile road designed to provide exclusive and expeditious bus transportation between Hartford and New Britain, was approved in 2011. The total cost of this project will be approximately \$572 million, and this new bus transportation route will both solidify and expand the community of interest linking these two cities and their populations. Moreover, New Britain, like Hartford, is an urban city with high-density neighborhoods and an ethnically and racially diverse population.

By contrast, New Britain has little in common with much of the rest of the Fifth District. The Fifth District is composed mostly of Litchfield County, an approximately 950-square-mile area encompassing much of the northwest quadrant of the state. While Connecticut no longer has county governments, county identification continues. Unlike every other county and congressional district, Litchfield County has no interstate highways, yielding a more isolated area than virtually any other part of the state. As a

⁷ Connecticut State Register and Manual (2011), 653.

result, most of the towns in Litchfield County have remained largely rural and unconnected to the major cities in the state. Indeed, none of the 15 largest cities of the state is located in Litchfield County.

Under these circumstances and based on the application of traditional redistricting principles, New Britain should be placed in the First District.

2. The Six Towns in Northwestern Connecticut

The Republican Map moves the towns of Colebrook, Westbrook, Hartland, Barkhamsted, New Hartford, and Granby out of the First District and into the Fifth. Not only do these towns represent the most egregious evidence of the gerrymandering that occurred at the time of the last redistricting, they have natural communities of interest with the rest of the Fifth District and little in common with the First. As described above, the Fifth District is a largely rural district in northwestern Connecticut, and the same can be said of each of these towns. More significantly, from 1964 until the redistricting that occurred in 2001, these towns were all consistently included in the same congressional district as much of the rest of northwestern Connecticut, the former Sixth District. By placing these towns in the Fifth District, not only does the Republican Map avoid the excesses of gerrymandering and achieve greater compactness, both the First and Fifth districts benefit from having more similarly aligned populations. The political compromise in 2001 that resulted in this gerrymandered district (the loss of one congressional seat and the fact that two incumbents were thus compelled to run against each other) is no longer relevant. Accordingly, the placement of these six towns in the First District should not be perpetuated for another ten years. Instead, they should be restored to the district (now the Fifth District) in which they historically had been located

and which is consistent with their community of interest and that of the rest of the Fifth District.

CONCLUSION AND STATEMENT OF RELIEF SOUGHT

In light of the foregoing, the Republican Members respectfully request that the Special Master recommend the Republican Map, or some close variant thereof, for adoption by the Connecticut Supreme Court.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: January 6, 2012

Lawrence Cafero, John McKinney, Leonard Fasano,
and Arthur O’Neill as the Senate and House
Republicans on the Reapportionment Commission

By 

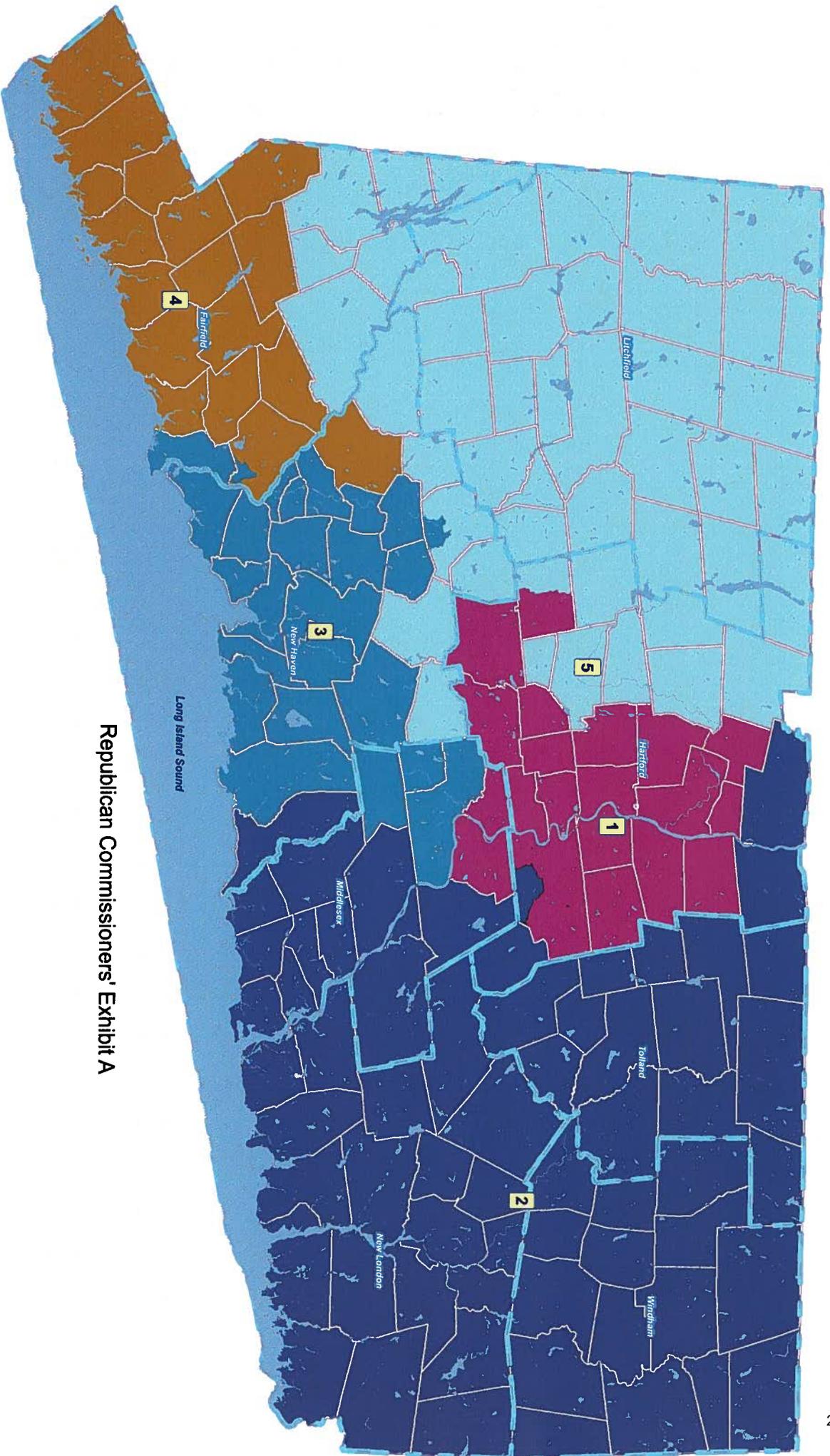
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APPENDIX
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Exhibits

Republican Members' Proposed Map A1

Supporting Data A2



Republican Commissioners' Exhibit A

A2

Republican Commissioners' Exhibit A

DISTRICT	TAPERSON	Target	Dev.	Difference	PctWht	BLKPCT10	HSPPTCT10	MINPCT10	VAPct	pctwhtvap	BlackVApct	VAHispct	vaminorpct
1	714820	714,819	0.00%	1	68.09%	15.83%	17.88%	39.08%	77.26%	71.46%	14.70%	15.17%	34.84%
2	714819	714,819	0.00%	0	87.37%	4.00%	6.77%	15.82%	78.47%	88.61%	3.95%	5.65%	13.95%
3	714819	714,819	0.00%	0	74.95%	13.39%	12.73%	31.35%	78.57%	77.73%	12.15%	10.65%	27.64%
4	714820	714,819	0.00%	1	73.74%	11.91%	17.37%	35.16%	74.74%	75.16%	11.50%	16.25%	33.28%
5	714819	714,819	0.00%	0	83.69%	5.57%	12.28%	22.38%	76.66%	85.69%	5.19%	10.37%	19.49%

From: Don Stein [mailto:dstein@barkhamsted.us]
Sent: Wednesday, August 03, 2011 3:16 PM
To: Redistricting
Cc: Sen. Witkos, Kevin; zRepresentative John Rigby; zRepresentative Bill Simansi
Subject: Correspondence Regarding Redistricting for the Town of Barkhamsted

Hi Kristen,

As I indicated in our conversation earlier today, I had sent the attached letter to Cafero, Don Williams and John McKinney on December 22, 2010. I also copied I and Bill Simanski, all of whom are supportive of this request to return Barkhamsted. Please pass this on to the committee members for their consideration.

Please contact me if there are any questions.

Regards,
Don

*Donald S. Stein
First Selectman
Town of Barkhamsted
(860) 379-8285 (office)
(860) 605-7380 (mobile)*

**Town of Barkhamsted
Incorporated 1779**

December 22, 2010

Dear,

In the Hartford Courant edition of December 19, 2010, the upcoming redistricting process for Connecticut legislative districts was described. As you are one of the leaders of the Connecticut House and Senate who appoints redistricting committee members, I would like to request that you redistrict the Town of Barkhamsted to eliminate the legislative district split within the town.

This small town of less than 3700 residents currently includes both the 62nd and 63rd House Districts. About 30% of our voters (those east of the Barkhamsted Reservoir) vote in the 62nd, and the balance, who reside west of the Reservoir, are part of the 63rd. This situation is very inefficient and confusing to the residents, and creates unnecessary taxpayer expense for national and state elections.

Since we are part of Litchfield County and a member of the Litchfield Hills Council of Elected Officials, our natural affinity is to the northwest corner of the State and not to the Farmington Valley. For that reason, I request that the entire town be consolidated within the 63rd district. This action would correct the current situation and eliminate the additional costs incurred by the town during this era of very tight budgets and lower revenues.

Please contact me as to what else I should do in this regard. I would also be pleased to provide any necessary assistance or additional information that may be required.

Sincerely,

Donald S. Stein
First Selectman

**67 Ripley Hill Road, Pleasant Valley, CT 06083
(860) 378-8285; fax (860) 378-6282
dstein@barkhamsted.us**



OFFICE OF THE FIRST SELECTMAN

January 13, 2011

Lawrence Cafero
House Republican Office
Legislative Office Building
Room 4200
Hartford, CT 06106-1591

Dear Mr. Cafero:

We are requesting that Harwinton not be part of two separate voting districts when you are deliberating redistricting. We have been two districts for State Senator; the 8th district and the 31st district for both of the last two redistricting periods.

Harwinton has only 3,900 electors and must incur the extra cost of having two polling places, two sets of workers for the polls, two sets of regular absentee ballots and two sets of results.

Harwinton is part of Litchfield County and we have an affinity to towns in the Litchfield Hills County of Elected Officials. We meet and work closely with these towns and feel that being represented by elected officials from these towns is in our best interest.

Sincerely,


Frank J. Chiramonte
First Selectman, Harwinton

TOWN OF HARWINTON

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Email:
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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE AND SERVICE

This is to certify that the foregoing Brief and Appendix comply with all the requirements of Practice Book §§ 62-7 and 67-2.

This is to certify that on this 6th day of January, 2012, a copy of the foregoing was mailed electronically to the following counsel of record, who have consented to electronic delivery, in compliance with the requirements of Practice Book § 62-7.

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This is to further certify that on this 6th day of January, 2012, a copy of the foregoing was mailed electronically and served by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the following counsel of record:

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Charles L. Howard

Appendix D. Brief of the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members Martin Looney, Sandy Nafis, Brendan Sharkey, and Donald Williams in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master (along with Appendix), *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.

**SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

SC 18907

**IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION, EX. REL.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER**

**BRIEF OF THE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS
MARTIN LOONEY, SANDY NAFIS, BRENDAN SHARKEY, AND DONALD WILLIAMS IN
SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING PLAN SUBMITTED TO SPECIAL MASTER**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	ii
Introduction	1
I. The Proposed “Least Changes” Redistricting Plan Submitted by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats Comports with the Requirements of the Court’s January 3, 2012 Order and Applicable Law	1
A. Equal Population	3
B. Contiguity	4
C. Voting Rights Act.....	4
II. The Proposed Plan Does Not Create Districts That Are Substantially Less Compact Than The Existing Congressional Districts and Does Not Cross Town Lines More than The Existing Congressional Districts	6
A. Compactness	7
B. Town Lines.....	8
CONCLUSION	9

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

<i>Abrams v. Johnson</i> , 521 U.S. 74 (1997)	2
<i>Alexander v. Taylor</i> , 2002 OK 59, 51 P.3d 1204 (Okla. 2002)	2
<i>Bartlett v. Strickland</i> , 129 S. Ct. 1231 (2009)	5, 6
<i>Below v. Gardner</i> , 148 N.H. 1, 963 A.2d 785 (N.H. 2002).....	2
<i>Bush v. Vera</i> , 517 U.S. 952 (1996)	6
<i>Connor v. Finch</i> , 431 U.S. 407 (1977).....	2
<i>Gaffney v. Cummings</i> , 412 U.S. 735 (1973).....	2
<i>Grove v. Emison</i> , 507 U.S. 25 (1993).....	5
<i>Karcher v. Daggett</i> , 462 U.S. 725 (1983)	3
<i>League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry</i> , 548 U.S. 399 (2006)	5, 6
<i>Miller v. Johnson</i> , 515 U.S. 900 (1995)	6
<i>Perrin v. Kitzhaber</i> , 191 Ore. App. 439, 83 P.3d 368 (Or. Ct. App. 2004)	2
<i>Thornburg v. Gingles</i> , 478 U.S. 30 (1986).....	5
<i>Upham v. Seamon</i> , 456 U.S. 37 (1982)	2
<i>White v. Weiser</i> , 412 U.S. 738 (1973)	2

OTHER AUTHORITIES

42 U.S.C. § 1973(a)	4, 5
42 U.S.C. § 1973b(f)(2)	4
Alaska Const. art. VI, § 6.....	7
Conn. Const., art. third § 5	3
Md. Const., art. III, § 4.....	7
U.S. Const., Art. I § 2	3

Introduction

In response to the Supreme Court's January 3, 2012 Order (the "Order"), the Democrats on the Reapportionment Commission respectfully submit this brief, accompanied by their proposed congressional redistricting plan, supporting data, and exhibits.¹ As discussed below, the proposed plan complies with the strict requirements set forth in the Court's Order, making only those changes in existing district lines that are reasonably necessary to comply with the Court's directives.

I. The Proposed "Least Changes" Redistricting Plan Submitted by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats Comports with the Requirements of the Court's January 3, 2012 Order and Applicable Law

The Court's January 3rd Order charges the Special Master with preparing and recommending a congressional redistricting plan and requires the Special Master to **"modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required to comply with the following applicable legal requirements:**

- a. Districts shall be as equal in population as is practicable.
- b. Districts shall be made of contiguous territory.
- c. The plan shall comply with 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b) and with other applicable provisions of the Voting Rights Act and federal law."

Order ¶ 2 (emphasis added). Other provisions of the Court's Order require that, after modifying the existing districts to comply with these three requirements of Paragraph 2, the resulting plan neither substantially lessen compactness nor violate town lines more than the existing congressional districts. Order ¶ 3. Finally, Paragraph 4 precludes the Special Master from considering political data or residency of congressional candidates. Order ¶ 4.

¹ All exhibits referenced in this brief are included in the accompanying Appendix. Data from the 2010 U.S. Census was used to generate the exhibits that are tables and maps. A larger version of those exhibits that are maps are being provided as well to the Special Master and the Court.

The Order's limits on the issues to be considered by the Special Master are consistent with guidance from the U.S. Supreme Court that requires judicial deference to existing state redistricting plans,² and with the experience of other state courts that have adopted "least change" plans when the legislative process has failed to produce a plan.³

The redistricting plan submitted by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats (see Exh. 2 and 3, hereinafter referred to as the "Proposed Plan") follows the Court's Order and makes only those changes to the existing, 2001 district lines (see Exh. 1 for a map of the current district lines) that are reasonably required to comply with each of the three legal requirements specified in Paragraph 2 of the Order. A detailed explanation of the minimal changes made to existing district lines in the Proposed Plan is appended (see Exh. 4). The Proposed Plan is a "least changes" plan that, in accordance with the express terms of the Court's Order, defers to the policy and political choices reflected in the 2001 redistricting

² U.S. Supreme Court jurisprudence provides for deference to state policies "'expressed in statutory and constitutional provisions or in the reapportionment plans proposed by the state legislature'" and no substitution of a court's "own reapportionment preferences for those of the state legislature." *Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 40-41 (1982) (quoting *White v. Weiser*, 412 U.S. 738, 794-95 (1973)); see *Abrams v. Johnson*, 521 U.S. 74, 85, 102 (1997). Thus, in conforming a state redistricting plan to constitutional requirements, a "court's modifications of a state plan **are limited to those necessary to cure any constitutional or statutory defect.**" *Upham*, 456 U.S. at 43 (citing *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407, 414 (1977)) (emphasis added). See also *Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735, 749-50 (1973).

³ See *Alexander v. Taylor*, 51 P.3d 1204, 1211-12 (Okla. 2002) (upholding selection of 2001 redistricting plan that came closest to "continuing the legislative policies of the 1991 Plan[.]"); *Below v. Gardner*, 963 A.2d 785, 794-95 (N.H. 2002) (using existing state senate districts as the "benchmark" because they reflect "the last validly enacted plan and [are] the 'clearest expression of the legislature's intent'"); accord *Perrin v. Kitzhaber*, 83 P.3d 368, 370-71 (Or. Ct. App. 2004) (Oregon court adopted plan that "minimize[d] disruption of the existing Congressional districts"). See generally Brief of Reapportionment Comm'n Dem. Members on Sp. Master Considerations, Dec. 30, 2011, pp. 5-7).

lines (see Exh. 5 for an overlay of the 2001 lines and the Proposed Plan). Finally, as discussed below, the Plan also satisfies all other terms of the Court’s Order.

A. Equal Population

Paragraph 2.a of the Order requires that the Special Master’s recommended plan contain districts “as equal in population as is practicable.” Under Article I, § 2 of the U.S. Constitution – and the Connecticut Constitution, Article third § 5, which requires that Congressional districting comply with federal constitutional standards – virtual equality in population in each of the districts is required. *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 730 (1983). There have, however, been only minor population shifts since the last redistricting in 2001, and, as the chart below reflects,⁴ very few changes to existing district lines are therefore required to equalize the population in the districts:

	Current Population	New Required Population	Change Required	Percent Change Required
1	710,951	714,819	3,868	0.54%
2	729,771	714,819	-14,952	-2.09%
3	712,339	714,819	2,480	0.35%
4	706,740	714,819	8,079	1.13%
5	714,296	714,819	523	0.07%

The Proposed Plan complies with the constitutional requirement of virtual equality in population, providing perfect equality of population in Districts 1, 2 and 3 (population of 714,819) and a deviation of a single person in Districts 4 and 5 (population of 714,820). The Proposed Plan makes no changes at all in 164 of the 169 towns in the State, all of which would remain in their current Congressional districts. With respect to the six towns that were split in the 2001 redistricting, the Proposed Plan makes no change to one

⁴ The calculations in this chart are based on the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data.

(Torrington), and reunites one small town so that it will no longer be split between two districts (placing all of Durham in the 3rd District). For the other four towns that are currently split (Glastonbury, Middletown, Waterbury and Shelton), the Proposed Plan shifts the line slightly between the two districts.

B. Contiguity

In the Proposed Plan, all five Congressional districts remain contiguous.

C. Voting Rights Act

Paragraph 2.c of the Court's Order directed the Special Master to ensure compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended ("the Act") and as interpreted in federal case law. No Voting Rights Act questions were raised about the 2001 congressional districts, and only minimal population shifts have occurred since that plan was adopted. As a result, no changes to the current congressional districts are "reasonably required to comply with" the Act. Not surprisingly, then, the Proposed Plan – which, as explained above, makes only those minimal changes needed to equalize the size of each district – also fully complies with the Act.

Section 2 of the VRA broadly prohibits any "voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure . . . which results in a denial or abridgment of the right . . . to vote on account of race or color," or on the account of a person's membership in a "language minority group." 42 U.S.C. § 1973(a); *id.* § 1973b(f)(2). Corrective action under this Act is required only:

if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) of this section in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

42 U.S.C. § 1973(a). The Supreme Court in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), explained that a violation exists only if it is shown:

- 1) that the minority group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district;
- 2) that the minority group is politically cohesive; and
- 3) that, in the absence of special circumstances, bloc voting by the white majority usually defeats the minority's preferred candidate.

Id. at 50-51; *see also* *Grove v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 40-41 (1993). If these preconditions have been shown to exist, a series of objective factors are then considered to determine whether the totality of circumstances reveals an impermissible dilution of minority voting strength. *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 36-37.

Here, there is no minority (or group of minorities) that is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district, *see League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 433 (2006) (focus for first *Gingles* prong is on compactness of minority population), let alone satisfy all three *Gingles* factors. In these circumstances, the Act does not require a minority district to be drawn. *See Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S. Ct. 1231, 1249 (2009) (plurality opinion) (Act does not require minority district to be drawn where racial and language minorities would make up less than 50 percent of the voting age population).

As the attached maps and data indicate, Connecticut's minority populations are spread across geographic areas of the State. (See Exh. 6, 7, and 8.) Without drawing a geographically contorted district based solely (and impermissibly) on race, it is not possible to create a district in which either of the Black/African American or the Hispanic/Latino

voting-age population approaches – let alone crosses – the 50 percent threshold.⁵ 129 S. Ct. at 1249; *see also* *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 979 (1996) (creating minority-majority district with tortuous lines is impermissible racial gerrymander); *cf.* *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 433 (“[T]here is no basis to believe a district that combines two farflung segments of a racial group with disparate interests provides the opportunity that § 2 requires or that the first *Gingles* condition contemplates.”).⁶

The Proposed Plan, like the existing districts upon which it is based, fully complies with the Voting Rights Act and conforms to the principles in the Court’s Order, ¶ 2.c.

* * *

For the reasons discussed above, the Proposed Plan satisfies the three legal requirements specified in Paragraph 2 of the Court’s Order and modifies the existing district lines only to extent reasonably necessary to do so.

II. The Proposed Plan Does Not Create Districts That Are Substantially Less Compact Than The Existing Congressional Districts and Does Not Cross Town Lines More than The Existing Congressional Districts

As discussed above, Paragraph 2 of the Court’s Order requires the Special Master to modify the existing Congressional districts only to the extent reasonably necessary to

⁵ Only one town, Bloomfield, has a Black/African American voting age population that exceeds 50%, and no town has a Hispanic/Latino population that exceeds 50%. (See Exh. 8.) Thus, it is almost certainly physically impossible to draw a contiguous majority-minority district based on either of those groups.

⁶ Minority influence districts – where the minority population is sufficiently large to *influence* an election result, but is still too small to *control* the result – are not required under § 2. *See Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S. Ct. 1231, 1249 (2009) (plurality opinion) (“[T]he lack of [influence] districts cannot establish a § 2 violation”) (citing *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 445 (opinion of Kennedy, J.)). And, while a plan that has been drawn in order to undermine the voting power of minorities may violate the Equal Protection Clause, *see Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 915-16 (1995), the Proposed Plan here has not been drawn based on racial considerations and effectively preserves the proportional minority population in each Congressional district.

make the districts contiguous, as equal in population as possible, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act and relevant federal law. Paragraph 3 of the Order further requires that, in doing so, the Special Master's recommended plan not make the districts "substantially less compact than the existing districts" and not "substantially violate town lines more than the existing congressional districts." The Proposed Plan complies with both of these additional provisions.

A. Compactness

Consistent with Connecticut law, Paragraph 3 of the Order does not direct or permit the Special Master to modify existing districts for the purpose of improving compactness.⁷ Instead, the Court has directed the Special Master, in modifying the existing district lines to meet the three legal requirements in Paragraph 2 of the Order, to ensure that the new proposed districts are not substantially less compact than the existing districts. Order ¶ 3.

A visual comparison of the existing congressional districts with the Proposed Plan (see Exh. 5) shows that the Plan does not create districts that are substantially less compact than the existing districts. Using traditional geometric compactness standards to analyze and compare the compactness of the existing and proposed district lines shows minimal deviation, i.e., the proposed districts are substantially as compact as the existing districts. (See Exh. 9.)

⁷ The Connecticut Constitution does not include compactness as a redistricting requirement or criterion, as some state constitutions do (see, e.g., Md. Const., art. III, § 4; Alaska Const. art. VI, § 6). To the extent it is considered, compactness is not a legal requirement but a policy consideration that the political branches may take into account in redistricting deliberations. (See Brief. of Reapportionment Comm'n Dem. Members on Sp. Master Considerations, Dec. 30, 2011, pp. 8-9, 13). Here, the Court has instructed the Special Master to respect and not substantially reduce the compactness that the political branches agreed upon through the 2001 redistricting process.

The Proposed Plan thus fully complies with this Court’s instruction that “in no event shall the plan of the Special Master be substantially less compact than the existing congressional districts[.]”

B. Town Lines

As noted above, the Proposed Plan makes no changes at all in 164 of the 169 towns in the State, all of which would remain in their current congressional districts. It reunites one small town, Durham, so that it will no longer be split between two districts. In the Proposed Plan, therefore, only five towns remain split between districts (Glastonbury, Middletown, Waterbury, Torrington, and Shelton). Because the existing 2001 congressional districts split six towns between districts, the Proposed Plan divides fewer towns and therefore satisfies this aspect of Paragraph 3 of the Court’s Order.

* * *

As required by the Court’s Order, the Proposed Plan offered by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats defers to the policy and political choices reflected in the 2001 redistricting plan and makes only those changes to the existing district lines that are reasonably necessary to comply with the law. That Plan therefore complies with the Supreme Court’s January 3rd Order.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, the Reapportionment Commission Democrats respectfully request that the Special Master recommend the Proposed Plan to the Connecticut Supreme Court.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that the foregoing brief complies with all of the provisions of the Connecticut Rules of Appellate Procedure § 67-2.



Aaron S. Bayer

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that on this 6th of January 2012, a copy of the foregoing Brief of the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master and the accompanying Appendix was served by email upon all counsel of record, as listed below. If counsel require a hard copy, please advise the undersigned.

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**SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

SC 18907

**IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION, EX. REL.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER**

**APPENDIX TO BRIEF OF THE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION DEMOCRATIC
MEMBERS MARTIN LOONEY, SANDY NAFIS, BRENDAN SHARKEY, AND DONALD
WILLIAMS IN SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING PLAN SUBMITTED TO SPECIAL
MASTER**

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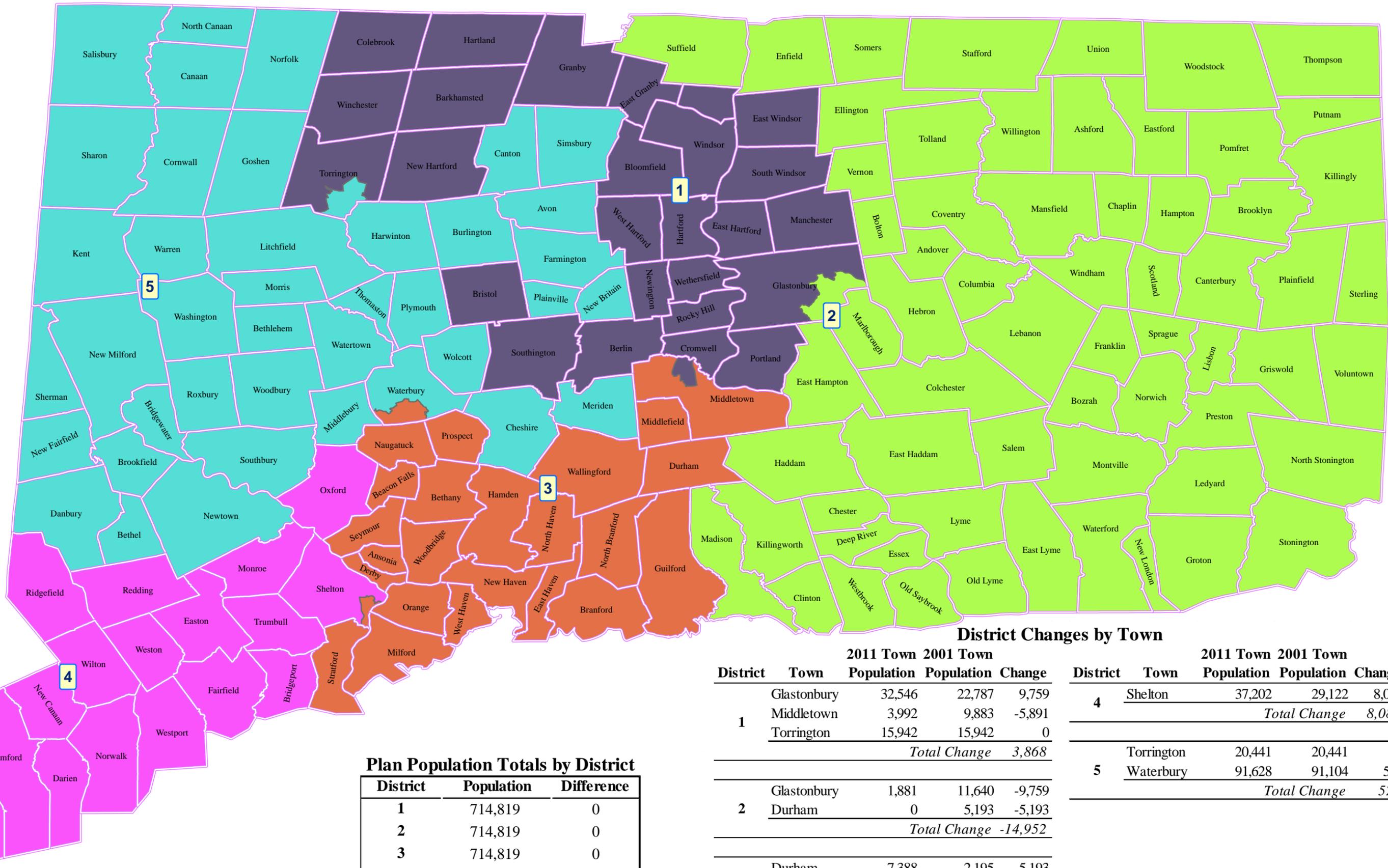
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map, <i>Existing Congressional Districts</i>	Exhibit 1
Map, <i>Proposed Plan by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats</i>	Exhibit 2
Data File, <i>Proposed Plan by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats</i> (data provided separately in electronic form)	Exhibit 3
<i>Explanation of Changes in Proposed Plan by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats</i>	Exhibit 4
Map, <i>Overlay of Proposed Plan by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats and Existing Congressional Districts</i>	Exhibit 5
Map, <i>Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town, All Black or African American</i>	Exhibit 6
Map, <i>Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town, Hispanic or Latino</i>	Exhibit 7
Chart, <i>Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town</i>	Exhibit 8
Statement, David Lublin, <i>The Compactness of Proposed Connecticut Congressional Districts</i>	Exhibit 9

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2

Proposed Plan by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats



Plan Population Totals by District

District	Population	Difference
1	714,819	0
2	714,819	0
3	714,819	0
4	714,820	1
5	714,820	1

District Changes by Town

District	Town	2011 Town Population	2001 Town Population	Change
1	Glastonbury	32,546	22,787	9,759
	Middletown	3,992	9,883	-5,891
	Torrington	15,942	15,942	0
<i>Total Change</i>				3,868
2	Glastonbury	1,881	11,640	-9,759
	Durham	0	5,193	-5,193
<i>Total Change</i>				-14,952
3	Durham	7,388	2,195	5,193
	Middletown	43,656	37,765	5,891
	Shelton	2,357	10,437	-8,080
	Waterbury	18,738	19,262	-524
<i>Total Change</i>				2,480

District	Town	2011 Town Population	2001 Town Population	Change
4	Shelton	37,202	29,122	8,080
	<i>Total Change</i>			
5	Torrington	20,441	20,441	0
	Waterbury	91,628	91,104	524
<i>Total Change</i>				524

Town Boundary

Exhibit 3

Exhibit 3 includes two types of data files provided separately in electronic form:

1. Census block equivalency file (text format).
2. GIS mapping software shape files (ESRI ArcGIS format).

Exhibit 4

Explanation of Changes in Proposed Plan

The Proposed Plan (see map in Exh. 2 and data in Exh. 3) is designed to comply with strict requirements of the Supreme Court's January 3rd Order. It alters the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably necessary to make the population of the new districts as equal as practicable (all districts are equal to within a single person), while complying with the other requirements of the Order. It is a "least changes" plan because it balances (i) minimal modifications to the existing congressional district boundaries with (ii) the shifting of the fewest people out of their existing districts. As discussed below, it also makes adjustments only in those few towns that are already split in the existing district lines.

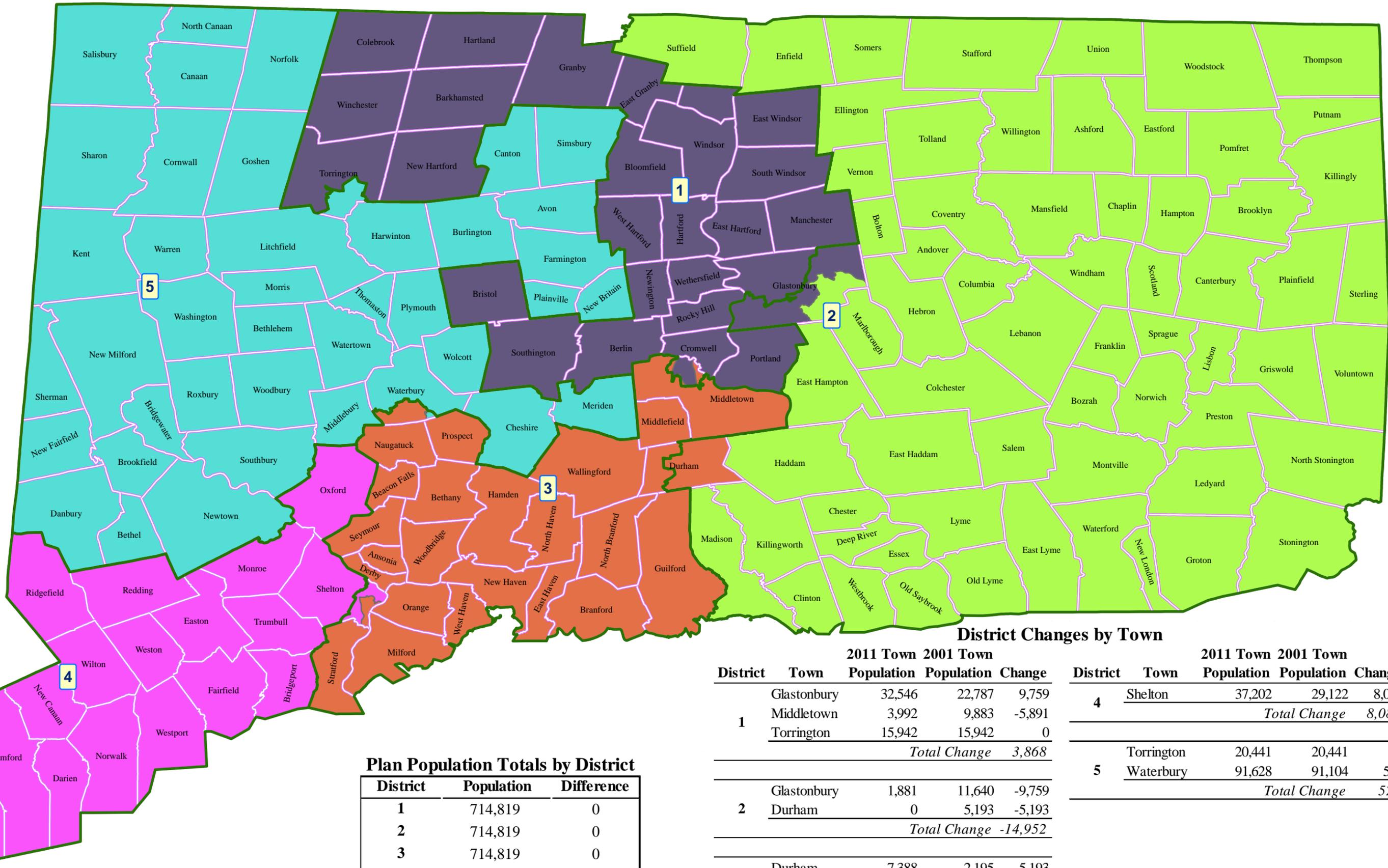
Specifically, there are currently six towns split between two congressional districts (Glastonbury, Middletown, Durham, Waterbury, Torrington, and Shelton), and 163 towns that are solely within one district. The Proposed Plan, in order to move the fewest number of people between districts, makes no change to those 163 towns, which all remain in their current districts. In addition, the plan makes no change in Torrington, retaining the exact lines from the 2001 plan. All changes are made to the five other towns currently split, and those changes are minimized.

The current 2nd district is overpopulated by 14,952. The Proposed Plan addresses that by moving 5,193 people in Durham from the 2nd to the 3rd and 9,759 in Glastonbury from the 2nd to the 1st. The current 4th district is underpopulated by 8079 people. The Proposed Plan addresses that by moving 8080 people in Shelton from the 3rd to the 4th. The current 5th district is underpopulated by 523 people. The Proposed Plan addresses that by moving 524 people in Waterbury from the 3rd to the 5th. Once those changes are made, the 1st district is overpopulated by 5,891 people and the 3rd district is underpopulated by 5,891 people. The Proposed Plan addresses that by moving 5,891 people in Middletown from the 1st to the 3rd. Those are the only changes in the plan.

The Proposed Plan does not substantially divide town lines more than the existing congressional districts. It improves town integrity by reducing the number of towns split by one (Durham, formerly divided between the 2nd and 3rd districts, is now unified), and by avoiding dividing any new town. It is not possible to make fewer changes to existing congressional districts while avoiding dividing a new town.

Exhibit 5

Proposed Plan by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats



2001 District Boundary

Town Boundary

Plan Population Totals by District

District	Population	Difference
1	714,819	0
2	714,819	0
3	714,819	0
4	714,820	1
5	714,820	1

District Changes by Town

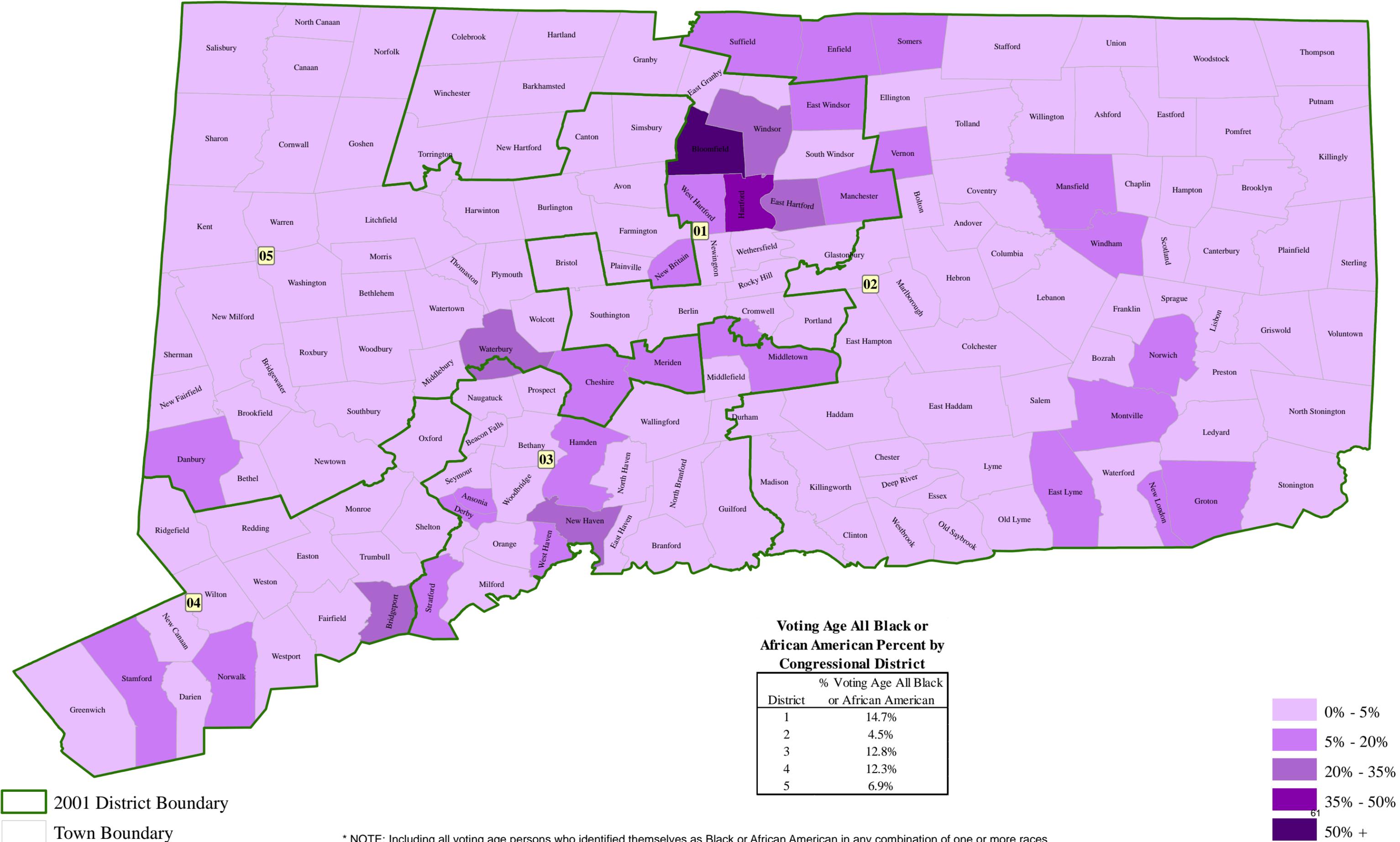
District	Town	2011 Town Population	2001 Town Population	Change
1	Glastonbury	32,546	22,787	9,759
	Middletown	3,992	9,883	-5,891
	Torrington	15,942	15,942	0
<i>Total Change</i>				3,868
2	Glastonbury	1,881	11,640	-9,759
	Durham	0	5,193	-5,193
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District	Town	2011 Town Population	2001 Town Population	Change
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	<i>Total Change</i>			
5	Torrington	20,441	20,441	0
	Waterbury	91,628	91,104	524
<i>Total Change</i>				524

Exhibit 6

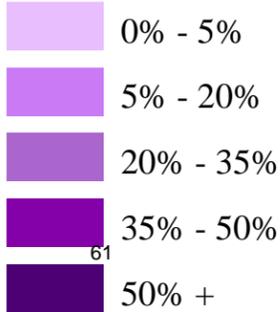
Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

All Black or African American



Voting Age All Black or African American Percent by Congressional District

District	% Voting Age All Black or African American
1	14.7%
2	4.5%
3	12.8%
4	12.3%
5	6.9%



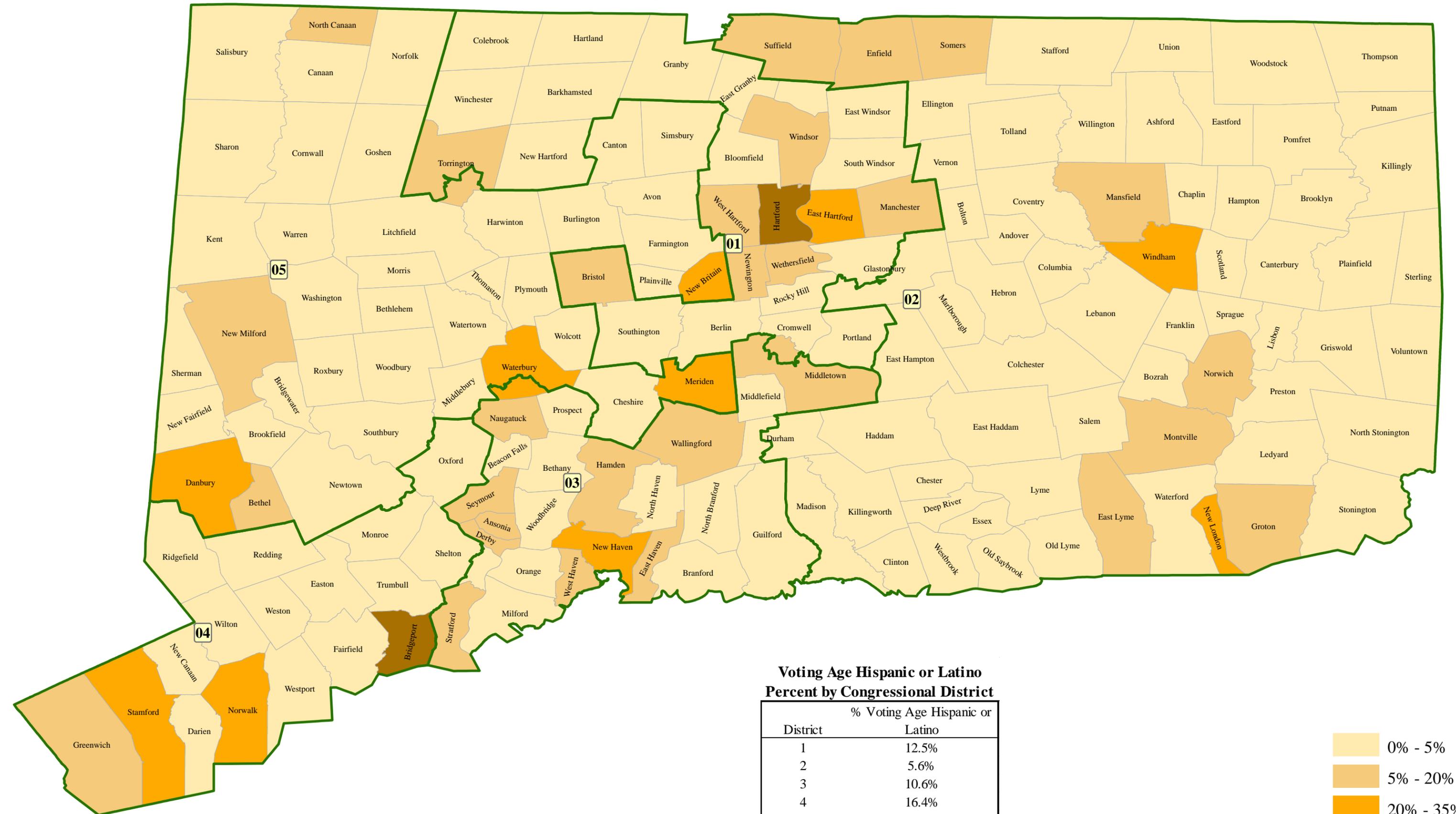
2001 District Boundary
 Town Boundary

* NOTE: Including all voting age persons who identified themselves as Black or African American in any combination of one or more races

Exhibit 7

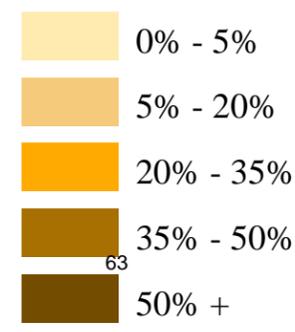
Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Hispanic or Latino



**Voting Age Hispanic or Latino
Percent by Congressional District**

District	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino
1	12.5%
2	5.6%
3	10.6%
4	16.4%
5	13.1%



2001 District Boundary
 Town Boundary

Exhibit 8

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Town	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	Voting Age All Black or African American	% Voting Age All Black or African American
Andover	2,469	33	1%	33	1%
Ansonia	14,670	1,963	13%	1,590	11%
Ashford	3,362	79	2%	41	1%
Avon	13,322	347	3%	226	2%
Barkhamsted	2,909	32	1%	7	0%
Beacon Falls	4,672	187	4%	83	2%
Berlin	15,610	407	3%	131	1%
Bethany	4,214	90	2%	81	2%
Bethel	14,208	917	6%	298	2%
Bethlehem	2,860	37	1%	19	1%
Bloomfield	16,830	762	5%	9,293	55%
Bolton	3,843	85	2%	45	1%
Bozrah	2,076	56	3%	27	1%
Branford	23,064	782	3%	462	2%
Bridgeport	108,182	38,022	35%	37,270	34%
Bridgewater	1,403	18	1%	9	1%
Bristol	47,514	3,501	7%	1,946	4%
Brookfield	12,342	461	4%	152	1%
Brooklyn	6,417	235	4%	231	4%
Burlington	6,771	140	2%	48	1%
Canaan	1,019	10	1%	13	1%
Canterbury	4,005	55	1%	56	1%
Canton	7,809	149	2%	87	1%
Chaplin	1,839	74	4%	18	1%
Cheshire	22,168	953	4%	1,271	6%
Chester	3,207	54	2%	34	1%
Clinton	10,369	435	4%	76	1%
Colchester	11,825	301	3%	219	2%
Colebrook	1,172	10	1%	6	1%
Columbia	4,327	86	2%	38	1%
Cornwall	1,141	17	1%	5	0%
Coventry	9,533	198	2%	105	1%
Cromwell	11,091	411	4%	467	4%
Danbury	63,851	14,391	23%	5,059	8%
Darien	13,351	449	3%	82	1%
Deep River	3,654	174	5%	65	2%
Derby	10,194	1,218	12%	686	7%
Durham	5,444	86	2%	26	0%
East Granby	3,879	105	3%	101	3%
East Haddam	7,079	114	2%	65	1%
East Hampton	9,979	200	2%	129	1%
East Hartford	39,275	8,660	22%	9,576	24%
East Haven	23,602	1,953	8%	676	3%
East Lyme	15,438	792	5%	1,003	6%
East Windsor	9,013	379	4%	578	6%

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Town	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	Voting Age All Black or African American	% Voting Age All Black or African American
Eastford	1,380	32	2%	4	0%
Easton	5,362	132	2%	43	1%
Ellington	11,854	244	2%	263	2%
Enfield	35,867	2,188	6%	2,420	7%
Essex	5,293	119	2%	44	1%
Fairfield	44,309	1,974	4%	901	2%
Farmington	19,753	613	3%	498	3%
Franklin	1,504	22	1%	8	1%
Glastonbury	25,299	898	4%	536	2%
Goshen	2,361	42	2%	9	0%
Granby	8,386	113	1%	99	1%
Greenwich	44,833	4,035	9%	1,075	2%
Griswold	9,219	217	2%	205	2%
Groton	31,650	2,241	7%	2,448	8%
Guilford	17,098	487	3%	157	1%
Haddam	6,379	89	1%	84	1%
Hamden	49,338	3,582	7%	9,343	19%
Hampton	1,501	31	2%	5	0%
Hartford	92,558	36,824	40%	36,618	40%
Hartland	1,646	9	1%	10	1%
Harwinton	4,357	46	1%	15	0%
Hebron	6,980	121	2%	51	1%
Kent	2,414	61	3%	32	1%
Killingly	13,482	293	2%	247	2%
Killingworth	4,964	98	2%	43	1%
Lebanon	5,547	122	2%	72	1%
Ledyard	11,380	495	4%	496	4%
Lisbon	3,358	48	1%	36	1%
Litchfield	6,679	105	2%	52	1%
Lyme	1,969	28	1%	3	0%
Madison	13,490	226	2%	86	1%
Manchester	45,988	4,318	9%	5,225	11%
Mansfield	23,989	1,370	6%	1,510	6%
Marlborough	4,745	105	2%	83	2%
Meriden	46,315	11,088	24%	4,504	10%
Middlebury	5,712	119	2%	57	1%
Middlefield	3,419	61	2%	53	2%
Middletown	38,566	2,484	6%	5,002	13%
Milford	42,209	1,806	4%	1,070	3%
Monroe	14,314	591	4%	227	2%
Montville	15,562	1,084	7%	1,113	7%
Morris	1,904	28	1%	15	1%
Naugatuck	24,482	1,817	7%	1,194	5%
New Britain	56,145	17,074	30%	7,354	13%
New Canaan	13,409	351	3%	153	1%

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Town	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	Voting Age All Black or African American	% Voting Age All Black or African American
New Fairfield	10,103	379	4%	113	1%
New Hartford	5,338	65	1%	21	0%
New Haven	100,197	23,936	24%	34,302	34%
New London	21,973	5,175	24%	4,047	18%
New Milford	21,303	1,127	5%	437	2%
Newington	24,498	1,515	6%	863	4%
Newtown	19,955	674	3%	416	2%
Norfolk	1,348	15	1%	15	1%
North Branford	11,225	247	2%	169	2%
North Canaan	2,627	139	5%	33	1%
North Haven	19,089	602	3%	625	3%
North Stonington	4,172	68	2%	53	1%
Norwalk	66,729	14,794	22%	9,375	14%
Norwich	31,389	3,139	10%	3,406	11%
Old Lyme	5,993	115	2%	28	0%
Old Saybrook	8,209	232	3%	93	1%
Orange	10,710	264	2%	154	1%
Oxford	9,598	269	3%	129	1%
Plainfield	11,728	361	3%	159	1%
Plainville	14,249	708	5%	454	3%
Plymouth	9,536	227	2%	105	1%
Pomfret	3,192	39	1%	30	1%
Portland	7,329	191	3%	165	2%
Preston	3,781	60	2%	66	2%
Prospect	7,281	210	3%	150	2%
Putnam	7,468	157	2%	132	2%
Redding	6,781	152	2%	69	1%
Ridgefield	17,288	585	3%	159	1%
Rocky Hill	15,953	716	4%	673	4%
Roxbury	1,826	31	2%	17	1%
Salem	3,087	69	2%	54	2%
Salisbury	3,123	68	2%	56	2%
Scotland	1,332	30	2%	7	1%
Seymour	12,922	683	5%	339	3%
Sharon	2,332	44	2%	39	2%
Shelton	31,221	1,556	5%	763	2%
Sherman	2,749	57	2%	18	1%
Simsbury	17,066	431	3%	311	2%
Somers	9,281	770	8%	987	11%
South Windsor	19,515	684	4%	811	4%
Southbury	15,854	310	2%	132	1%
Southington	33,366	907	3%	527	2%
Sprague	2,264	65	3%	46	2%
Stafford	9,394	198	2%	90	1%
Stamford	96,182	21,614	22%	13,534	14%

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Town	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	Voting Age All Black or African American	% Voting Age All Black or African American
Sterling	2,874	30	1%	15	1%
Stonington	14,810	275	2%	181	1%
Stratford	40,092	4,594	11%	5,422	14%
Suffield	12,558	753	6%	1,197	10%
Thomaston	6,072	122	2%	30	0%
Thompson	7,396	84	1%	53	1%
Tolland	11,011	194	2%	135	1%
Torrington	28,724	1,912	7%	874	3%
Trumbull	26,776	1,311	5%	849	3%
Union	684	20	3%	5	1%
Vernon	23,521	1,167	5%	1,275	5%
Voluntown	2,026	25	1%	15	1%
Wallingford	35,657	2,327	7%	583	2%
Warren	1,147	19	2%	6	1%
Washington	2,905	110	4%	20	1%
Waterbury	82,101	21,686	26%	16,613	20%
Waterford	15,433	586	4%	453	3%
Watertown	17,655	511	3%	289	2%
West Hartford	48,503	4,082	8%	3,165	7%
West Haven	44,009	6,791	15%	8,518	19%
Westbrook	5,596	232	4%	48	1%
Weston	6,869	203	3%	110	2%
Westport	18,524	574	3%	265	1%
Wethersfield	21,134	1,449	7%	697	3%
Willington	4,921	131	3%	53	1%
Wilton	12,380	333	3%	150	1%
Winchester	8,944	374	4%	163	2%
Windham	19,885	5,449	27%	1,333	7%
Windsor	22,788	1,589	7%	7,582	33%
Windsor Locks	9,931	326	3%	489	5%
Wolcott	12,772	353	3%	247	2%
Woodbridge	6,860	174	3%	147	2%
Woodbury	7,876	154	2%	66	1%
Woodstock	6,121	70	1%	27	0%

* NOTE: Voting Age All Black or African American is calculated using all voting age persons who identified themselves as Black or African American in any combination of one or more races

Exhibit 9

**STATEMENT ON THE COMPACTNESS OF PROPOSED CONNECTICUT
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS**

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January 2011

I, David Ian Lublin, state as follows:

INTRODUCTION

I have been asked by attorneys representing the Democratic Members of the Connecticut Reapportionment Commission to assess the compactness of congressional districts in the plan proposed by them for the forthcoming decade as compared to the compactness of the current congressional districts.

QUALIFICATIONS

I am Professor of Government in the School of Public Affairs at American University. Previously, I taught in the Department of Government and International Studies at the University of South Carolina. I received my B.A. in Political Science from Yale University in 1990. I graduated *summa cum laude* and received Honors in Political Science. I received my Ph.D. in Government from Harvard University in 1994. My dissertation was on the impact of racial redistricting on minority representation. My areas of expertise include redistricting, electoral systems, and minority representation. A copy of my curriculum vitae, which accurately sets forth my professional qualifications and experience, is attached to this report.

In addition to the qualifications set forth in my curriculum vitae, I have testified previously on the subject of compactness of state legislative districts in West v. Gilmore (2002) in Virginia. In Cole-Randazzo v. Ryan (2001), I drafted an expert report on the compactness of Illinois state legislative districts. I have also been retained in connection with redistricting cases in Arizona and Pennsylvania. The U.S. Department of Justice

also hired me as a consultant as part of the preclearance process for North Carolina state legislative districts in 2002 and in 2011.

MEASURES USED HERE TO ASSESS COMPACTNESS

Three measures are used here to assess the compactness of districts: the perimeter method, the dispersion method, and the convex hull method. Ms. Katherine Murray in the House Majority Office emailed me these measures for the current congressional districts adopted in 2001 as well as the proposed Democratic plan for the forthcoming decade.¹ Table 1 shows each of the three measures for the current congressional districts and the proposed Democratic plan.

The *perimeter* measure, often also called the Polsby-Popper measure after the names of its major proponents, is a ratio. It is the area of the district divided by the area of the circle with the same perimeter as the district.² The perimeter of a district is the length of the boundary around a district. The possible values of the perimeter measure range from 0 to 1. The higher the number, the more compact the district. Districts with a perimeter score of 1 would have completely circular boundaries and thus would be

¹ In the information provided by the House Majority Office, the perimeter method is called the circularity ratio and the dispersion method is labeled the minimum bounding circle. I was also provided with two other measures that are not discussed here: the equal area circle measure and the radius of circle measure. The equal area circle measure is extremely highly correlated with the perimeter measure; the correlation is 0.999 for both the existing congressional districts and the proposed Democratic plan. The radius of circle measure is extremely highly correlated with the dispersion measure; the correlation is 0.999 for both the existing congressional districts and the proposed Democratic plan. I asked to be provided with all the standard compactness measures included in the Autobound software utilized by the Connecticut Legislature.

² Daniel D. Polsby and Robert D. Popper, *The Third Criterion: Compactness as a Procedural Safeguard Against Partisan Gerrymandering*, 9 *Yale Law & Policy Rev.* 301 (1991). In their article, Polsby and Popper credit Joseph Schwartzberg with proposing this measure; see Joseph E. Schwartzberg, *Reapportionment, Gerrymanders, and the Notion of 'Compactness'*, 50 *Minn.L.Rev.* 443 (1966).

perfectly compact according to this measure. A square district would have a somewhat lower perimeter score (around .79) because the circle with the same perimeter as the square would enclose a greater area than the square. A district with very irregular boundaries tends to have much lower perimeter scores because irregular boundaries raise the perimeter of the district relative to the area of a circle with the same perimeter.

Like the perimeter measure, the *dispersion* measure is a ratio that ranges from 0 to 1 with districts with higher scores indicating greater compactness. However, the dispersion measure equals the area of the district divided by the area of the smallest circle that circumscribes the district.³ More simply, it is district area divided by the area of the smallest circle into which you could fit the district. As with the perimeter measure, districts with perfectly circular boundaries would receive a dispersion score of 1 indicating the highest possible degree of compactness according to this measure. A square district would have a lower score (around .64) indicating a lower degree of compactness. This lower score reflects that approximately 36 percent of the area of the smallest circle that could enclose a square district would fall outside of the district. Districts with relatively low dispersion scores usually spread out over a large geographic area but include relatively little of the actual territory within that area. The dispersion measure is also referred to as the Reock measure, after the name of its inventor.

In a manner similar to the dispersion and perimeter measures, the *convex hull* measure is a ratio that ranges from 0 to 1 with districts with higher scores indicating greater compactness. The convex hull measure equals the area of a district divided by the area of the smallest convex shape or polygon that can be drawn that encloses the entire

³ Ernest C. Reock, Measuring Compactness as a Requirement of Legislative Apportionment, 5 Midwest J. Pol.Sci. 70 (1961). The journal is now called American Journal of Political Science.

district. In a convex polygon, every internal angle is less than 180 degrees. Any line drawn between two points on the perimeter of a convex polygon remains inside or on the perimeter of the polygon. Unlike the dispersion and perimeter measures, the convex hull measure does not penalize districts for non-circular shapes as long as the shape remains convex. However, it does rate districts with long tentacles as less compact as the smallest convex shape enclosing a district with long tentacles has to enclose more area outside of the district, reducing the convex hull measure.⁴

FACTORS THAT CAN REDUCE COMPACTNESS

A number of factors can reduce the overall compactness of a redistricting plan as well as the compactness of an individual district. First, it is impossible to draw a map that would achieve perfect compactness according to either the dispersion or perimeter measure. Both measures compare the area of the district with the area of a circle, so only perfectly circular districts receive ideal compactness scores of one. It is not possible to draw a redistricting plan composed entirely of circular districts because portions of the state would not be included in any district. As a result, it is not possible to draw a plan with perfect compactness according to either the dispersion or perimeter measures. Irregularities along Connecticut's border also make it difficult to draw a perfectly compact plan according to the convex hull measure. Connecticut has a concave angle along its southwestern border with New York that renders it more difficult to draw five perfectly concave congressional districts.

⁴ The convex hull measures for both the existing congressional districts and the proposed Democratic plan are very highly correlated with the sum of the perimeter and dispersion measures; the correlation is 0.978 for the existing congressional districts and 0.957 for the proposed Democratic plan.

Attention to other legal requirements, such as the equal population requirement, can further reduce the compactness of the plan and individual districts. The shape of the state also influences compactness. Irregular boundaries along the edge of the state can lengthen district boundaries and thus reduce the compactness of districts according to the perimeter measure. Efforts to adhere to jurisdictional boundaries without violating legal requirements such as equal population can further reduce compactness. Jurisdictional boundaries may not follow compact lines. The existing congressional district plan splits 6 of 169 towns into more than one congressional district. The proposed Democratic plan splits 5 of 169 towns into more than one congressional district.⁵

COMPARISON OF THE OVERALL COMPACTNESS OF THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL MAPS

Summary

The average district rates 0.29 on the dispersion measure in both the existing and proposed Democratic congressional plan. According to the dispersion measure, the least compact district (District 3) has a score of 0.22 in the existing plan and retains that score in the proposed Democratic plan. The most compact district (District 2) has a score of 0.38 in the existing plan and declines by 0.01 in the proposed Democratic plan to 0.37.

The average congressional district in the existing plan has a rating of 0.26 according to the perimeter measure in both the existing and proposed Democratic congressional plan. The least compact district (District 1) according to the perimeter

⁵ Data on the number of split towns was provided to me by Mr. Joshua Wojcik in the Senate Majority Office.

measure has a score of 0.15. This district becomes more compact in the proposed Democratic plan as its perimeter score rises to 0.17. The most compact congressional district (District 2) in the existing plan has a perimeter score of 0.39. This compactness of this district also increases in the proposed Democratic plan to 0.42—an increase of 0.03 over the existing plan.

In both the existing and proposed Democratic congressional plans, the average district has a rating of 0.73 according to the convex hull measure. The least compact district (District 1) has a convex hull score of 0.66 in the existing plan and 0.67 in the proposed Democratic plan—an increase of 0.01. The most compact district (District 2) has a score of 0.84 in the existing and proposed Democratic plans.

The average district is identical in the existing and proposed Democratic plans according to the dispersion, perimeter, and convex hull measures. The compactness of the least compact district remains the same in the proposed Democratic plan as in the existing plan according to the dispersion measure. The least compact district becomes slightly more compact according to the perimeter and convex hull measures. The greatest decline in compactness in any individual district in the proposed Democratic plan from the existing plan is 0.01 according to any of the three measures utilized here.

Individual Districts

District 1 becomes more compact according to the dispersion, perimeter, and convex hull measures in the proposed Democratic congressional district plan as compared to the existing plan. The district has a dispersion score of 0.28 in the existing plan and 0.29 in the proposed Democratic plan; it has a perimeter score of 0.15 in the

existing plan and 0.17 in the proposed Democratic plan. According to the convex hull measure, District 1 has a rating of 0.66 in the existing plan and 0.67 in the proposed Democratic plan. District 1 is currently the least compact congressional district in the existing map according to the perimeter and convex hull measures but would become more compact according to both measures in the proposed plan.

In the proposed Democratic plan, *District 2* is more compact than existing District 2 according to the perimeter measure as its score rises from 0.39 to 0.42. The district is slightly less compact according to the dispersion measure as its score falls from 0.38 to 0.37. The convex hull measure indicates that there is no change in the compactness of District 2 from the existing to proposed Democratic plans as its rating on the convex hull measure remains constant at 0.84.

The compactness of *District 3* remains unchanged in the proposed Democratic plan from the existing plan according to the dispersion and perimeter measures. In the proposed Democratic plan, the district retains a dispersion score of 0.22 and a perimeter score of 0.19. District 3 is more compact in the proposed Democratic plan than in the existing plan according to the convex hull measure as it increases from 0.67 to 0.69. District 3 is the least compact existing congressional district in Connecticut according to the dispersion measure and its compactness score according to this measure would not decline under the proposed Democratic plan.

District 4 remains as compact in the proposed Democratic plan as in the existing plan according to the dispersion measure as it retains a score of 0.23. The compactness of District 4 declines slightly according to the perimeter and convex hull measures in the proposed Democratic plan compared to the existing plan. The perimeter score declines

from 0.32 to 0.31 and the convex hull score drops from 0.71 to 0.70. The district nonetheless would remain the second most compact congressional district in Connecticut according to the perimeter measure and the third most compact district according to the convex hull measure.

The compactness of *District 5* remains identical in the proposed Democratic plan as in the existing plan according to the dispersion, perimeter, and convex hull measures. District 5 has a dispersion score of 0.33, a perimeter score of 0.23, and a convex hull score of 0.75 in both the existing and proposed Democratic plans.



David Lublin
Professor of Government

TABLE 1: COMPACTNESS OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

	District	Dispersion	Perimeter	Convex Hull
Existing Congressional Districts	1	0.28	0.15	0.66
	2	0.38	0.39	0.84
	3	0.22	0.19	0.67
	4	0.23	0.32	0.71
	5	0.33	0.23	0.75
	Mean	0.29	0.26	0.73
Proposed Democratic Plan	1	0.29	0.17	0.67
	2	0.37	0.42	0.84
	3	0.22	0.19	0.69
	4	0.23	0.31	0.70
	5	0.33	0.23	0.75
	Mean	0.29	0.26	0.73
Change	1	0.01	0.02	0.01
	2	-0.01	0.03	0.00
	3	0.00	0.00	0.02
	4	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mean	0.00	0.01	0.00

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Education

Ph.D. in Government, Harvard University, 1994.

A.M. in Government, Harvard University, 1992.

B.A. in Political Science, Yale University, 1990. *Summa Cum Laude*, *Phi Beta Kappa*, Distinction in Political Science.

Books

Minority Rules: Electoral Systems, Decentralization, and Ethnoregional Parties (forthcoming Oxford University Press).

The Republican South: Democratization and Partisan Change. (Princeton University Press 2004).

The Paradox of Representation: Racial Gerrymandering and Minority Interests in Congress (Princeton University Press 1997).

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David Ian Lublin

2

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David Ian Lublin

3

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Book Review of *Race, Campaign Politics, and the Realignment in the South* by James Glaser, *Congress and the Presidency* (Autumn 1997).

"Ecological Inference and the Comparative Method" with D. Stephen Voss, *APSA Section on Comparative Politics Newsletter* (1998).

David Ian Lublin

4

"Voting Rights and Democratization in the Baltic States, East-Central Europe, and the American South," Working Paper, Walker Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina (September 1997).

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

German Marshall Fund Research Fellowship, \$40,000 for project on Minority Representation in Democratic Countries, 2006.

American University Faculty Research Award, \$5000 for project on Minority Representation in Democratic States, 2005

American University School of Public Affairs Award for Outstanding Scholarship and Research, 2004.

National Science Foundation, Principal Investigator for \$140,000 research grant, the "Federal Elections Project," with D. Stephen Voss, 2000-2003. See the Federal Elections Project web site at <http://spa.american.edu/ccps/pages.php?ID=10> for data and more information.

Elmer Plischke Annual Faculty Research Award in Political Science. June 2003.

Canadian Studies Faculty Research Grant, \$4500 research grant from the Government of Canada to study "Context and Francophone Support for Quebec Sovereignty," 2000-2001.

National Science Foundation, \$60,742 research grant for project on "Racial Polarization and Realignment in the South," 1997-2000.

University of South Carolina Research and Productive Scholarship Award, \$9,626 research grant, January 1997 to June 1998.

Southern Regional Education Board, \$750 Faculty Travel and Research Grant, March 1998.

Southern Regional Education Board, \$750 Faculty Travel and Research Grant, August 1997.

Mellon Dissertation Completion Fellowship, September 1993 to August 1994.

Mellon Dissertation Research Fellowship, January to August 1993.

Frank M. Patterson Fellowship for Summer Work-Study, Department of Political Science, Yale University, Summer 1989.

David Ian Lublin

5

Convention Papers and Presentations

"Dispersing Authority or Deepening Divisions? Decentralization and Ethnoregional Party Success" at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Seattle, 1-4 September 2011.

"Decentralization and Ethnoregional Parties in National Elections" at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 30 March-3 April 2011.

"Minority Rules: Electoral Systems and Ethnoregional Parties" at the Institute on the Politics of Inequality, Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University, 18 November 2010.

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"Roundtable on Elections, Redistricting and Change" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 5-7 January 2006.

"The Perplexingly Late Impact of Racial Issues on White Partisanship in the American South" presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 1-4 September 2005.

"An Evaluation of the Electoral and Behavioral Impacts of Majority-Minority Districts" with Gary Segura presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 1-4 September 2005, and the APSA Mobilizing Democracy Working Group Conference at the Russell-Sage Foundation, New York, 20-21 January 2006.

David Ian Lublin

“Concluding Roundtable” at a Conference on Lessons from the Past, Prospects for the Future: Honoring the 40th Anniversary of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Yale University, 21-23 April 2005.

“Francophone Bilingualism, Inter-group Contact and Opposition to Sovereignty among Quebec Francophones” Poster at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 3-5 April 2003.

“Racial Redistricting and Southern Realignment in the 1990s” presented at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies Conference on Redistricting, 1992-2002: Voting Rights and Minority Representation, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, 23 May 2002.

“Race and Redistricting in the United States: An Overview” presented at the Conference on Comparative Redistricting, University of California, Irvine, 7-9 December 2001.

“The Continuing Dominance of Traditional Gender Roles in Southern Local Elections” with Sarah Brewer, Special Sessions on Women and Politics at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-2 September 2001.

“What Majority Population is Needed Before a Minority Has a Realistic Opportunity to Elect a Candidate of Choice: Section 2 and Section 5 Enforcement Issues” with Bernard Grofman and Lisa Handley, University of North Carolina Law Review Symposium on Democracy in a New America, 16-17 February 2001.

“A New Perspective on Realignment in the South” presented at the Twelfth Citadel Symposium on Southern Politics, 2-3 March 2000.

“Racial Redistricting and Realignment in Southern State Legislatures” presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 15-17 April 1998, and as a poster at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Atlanta, 2-5 September 1999.

Poster, “Federal Elections Project: A Grant Proposal” at the Summer Meeting of the Political Methodology Society, Texas A&M University, 15-17 July 1999.

“Context and Francophone Support for Quebec Sovereignty” presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 23-26 April 1998, and the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 2-6 September 1998.

“Boll-Weevil Blues: The Partisan Impact of Voting Rights Law in the 1990s” with D. Stephen Voss presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 28-31 August 1997, and the Stanford Law Review Symposium on Law and the Political Process, 31 October-1 November 1997.

“Racial Redistricting and Public Policy in the U.S. House of Representatives” presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 28-31 August 1997.

7

David Ian Lublin

"The Election of African Americans and Latinos to the U.S. House of Representatives, 1972-1994" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 10-12 April 1997.

"Voting Rights and Democratization in the Baltic States and the American South" presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-1 September 1996, and the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Boston, 14-17 November 1996.

"Racial Redistricting and the New Republican Majority" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 18-20 April 1996.

"Racial Redistricting and Public Policy" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Tampa, 1-4 November 1995.

"Race and Redistricting: A Critical Analysis" presented at the Fourth Workshop on Race, Ethnicity, and Governance, Harvard University, 23-24 May 1994.

"Race, Representation, and Reapportionment: Preliminary Analysis," presented at the Third Workshop on Race, Ethnicity, and Governance, Harvard University, 17-18 June 1993.

"Black Officeseeking and Turnout in Major U.S. Cities" with Katherine Tate, presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, 3-6 September 1992, and the First Workshop on Race, Ethnicity, and Governance, Harvard University, 8-9 June 1992.

"Quality, Not Quantity: Strategic Politicians in U.S. Senate Elections, 1952-1990," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 9-11 April 1992.

Other Convention Activity

Discussant, "Canadian Politics," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., 2-5 September 2010.

Discussant, "Candidate Race/Ethnicity and Vote Choice," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, 28-31 August 2008.

Discussant, "Emerging Issues in African-American Opinion," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 1-4 September 2005.

Chair and Discussant, "Democracy and Institutional Design," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 7-10 April 2005.

Section Head, Elections and Voting Behavior Section at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 15-18 April 2004.

David Ian Lublin**8**

Discussant, "Examining the Impact of Changes in Electoral Systems," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, 29 August-1 September 2002.

Section Head, Southern Politics Section at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, November 2001.

Discussant, "African Americans and the 2000 Elections," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-2 September 2001.

Chair and Discussant, "Race, Class and the Challenges of Governance in Metropolitan America," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 19-22 April 2001.

Chair and Discussant, "The Recipe for Winning Elections," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 31 August-3 September 2000.

Discussant, "Redistricting: Party, Constituency, and Distributive Politics," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 27-30 April 2000.

Chair, "Race, Ethnicity, and Political Representation" panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 15-17 April 1999.

Chair, "Representation" panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 15-17 April 1999.

Section Head, Race and Ethnicity Section at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 29-31 October 1998.

Chair, "The Impact of Voting Rights Law on African-American Representation and Participation," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 28-31 October 1998.

Panel Member, "Roundtable: Looking Ahead to Redistricting in the South," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 28-31 October 1998.

Discussant, "Race, Ethnicity, and the Law," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 3-6 September 1998.

Chair and Discussant, "The Voting Rights Act and Models for Redistricting," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 23-26 April 1998.

Discussant, "Representation and Responsiveness in Congressional Elections," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 10-12 April 1997.

Discussant, "Empirical Tests of Formal Models in American Politics," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 6-9 November 1996.

David Ian Lublin

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Chair, "Black Politics and Congressional Elections: New Findings from the NBES Pilot Study," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-1 September 1996.

Discussant, "Women, Equality, and Legislative Representation" panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-1 September 1996.

Chair and Discussant, "Elections in Urban and Suburban Settings," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 18-20 April 1996.

Discussant, "Elections to the U.S. House of Representatives," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Tampa, 1-4 November 1995.

Chair, "Gender, Electoral Opportunities, and Persistence," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 6-8 April 1995.

Discussant, "Redistricting and Representation," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 6-8 April 1995.

Discussant, "Towards a Comprehensive Theory of Black Electoral Success," paper at the Second Workshop on Race, Ethnicity, and Governance, Harvard University, 21-22 January 1993.

Other Professional Activity

Manuscript and Proposal Reviewer for the *American Political Science Review*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *Comparative Politics*, *Journal of Politics*, *British Journal of Political Science*, *Political Analysis*, *American Politics Research*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *Publius*, *Election Law Journal*, *Gender and Politics*, *Sociological Methods and Research*, *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, *Journal of Policy History*, *Polity*, *Women and Politics*, *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, *Congress and the Presidency*, *The Historian*, *Law and Policy*, the National Science Foundation, Princeton University Press, Cambridge University Press, University of Michigan Press, University of Nebraska Press, Congressional Quarterly Press, Addison Wesley Longman, Wiley-Blackwell Press, and the Public Policy Institute of California.

Editorial Board Member, *American Journal of Political Science*, 2006-9.

Editorial Board Member, *Journal of Politics*, 2011-present.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Guyana, July 2011. Spoke about the components of free and fair elections in Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Linden. Held meetings with the Chair of the Electoral Commission. Appeared on the front page of *Kaiteur News* and in numerous other newspapers and on radio and television.

David Ian Lublin

10

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bahamas, December 2008. Lectured about the impact of the 2008 U.S. elections at Northern Caribbean University, and the University of the West Indies. Interviewed by the major newspapers, radio programs, and television in all three countries. Held meetings with the Electoral Commissions in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Ghana and Namibia in September-October 2008. Lectured about the 2008 U.S. elections at the University of Ghana and the University of Namibia. Met with Electoral Commission officials in both countries. Interviewed on a variety of radio and television programs, including *Good Morning, Namibia*.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Reykjavík, Iceland and Geneva, Switzerland in March 2008. Spoke about the 2008 presidential election at the University of Iceland, the Université de Genève, and at luncheons hosted by the Ambassadors in both Reykjavík and Geneva.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Uzbekistan, September 2007. Lectured on American elections in presentations at the U.S. Embassy in Tashkent. Promoted democratic practices at a conference on civil society in Bukhara.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Serbia, Kosovo, and Montenegro, May-June 2007. Presented a five-part lecture series about American democracy at the University of Novi Pazar. Lectured on minority representation in the U.S. and Europe at the University of Prishtina and the Kosovo Institute of Journalism and Communication. Explained lobbying methods at offices of the Montenegro Business Alliance in Podgorica, Kotor, and Kolašin. Interviewed by journalists at Radio-Television Kosovo and several newspapers in Montenegro.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Germany to explain American midterm elections to scholars, students, teachers, and journalists in Wittenberg, Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich, October 2006. Lectured also about African-American representation and the rise of the Republicans in the South to English teachers in Wittenberg. Discussed elections at the University of Hamburg, the American Consulate in Munich, and the Friedrich Ebert Institute.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Slovenia and Cyprus to explain American midterm elections, September-October 2006. Lectured at the law school of the University of Maribor, the Slovene Association for International Affairs, the University of Cyprus, and Eastern Mediterranean University. Spoke to a bicomunal Greek and Turkish Cypriot audience at the Fulbright Center in the buffer zone in Nicosia.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Romania to explain the consequences of proposed electoral and political reforms, October 2005. Presented to MPs and journalists at Institutul pentru Politici Publice (IPP) Conference in Bucharest. Met with minority MPs and leaders at IPP offices in Bucharest. Lectured at the University of Craiova and University "Constantin Brancusi" in Târgu Jiu.

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U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Azerbaijan to promote democracy and explain American elections, September-October 2005. Lectured in Baku at the Foreign Languages University, Khazar University, Baku Slavic University, and Baku State University. Held meetings with the Director of the Central Election Committee, democracy activists of the Election Monitoring Center and Helsinki Citizens Assembly, as well as leaders of women's rights organizations and independent and opposition candidates for parliament.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Germany to explain American elections to scholars, students and journalists in Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Tübingen, Heidelberg, Cologne, Aachen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, and Berlin, September-October, 2004.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Kazakhstan to explain American elections to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Almaty, Astana, and Taldy-Qorgan, November 2004. Lectured or held meetings at Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Zhetysu State University, Kazakh-American University, Kazakh-Russian University, Diplomatic Academy, Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies and the Institute for Geopolitical Research.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Israel and Jordan and explained American elections to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Amman, September 2004. Lectured or held meetings at Hebrew University, Israeli Democracy Institute, Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ibn Khaldun Association for Research and Development, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, University of Jordan, and Jordanian Institute of Diplomacy.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Serbia and Montenegro and explained American elections to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Belgrade, Kragujevac, Niš, Novi Sad, and Podgorica, May 2004. Lectured at the Diplomatic Academy at the Serbian Foreign Ministry, University of Belgrade, University of Niš, University of Kragujevac, University of Novi Sad, and the Montenegrin Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Spain and explained American elections to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Barcelona, Madrid, Pamplona, October 2000. Lectured at the *Universitat de Barcelona*, *Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*, *Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología*, and the *Universidad de Navarra*. I also met with individuals at ABC Newspaper, and the Spanish Ministry of Defense.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Conducted digital video conferences (DVCs) and individual meetings to explain American elections and media to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Albania, China, Hong Kong, Hungary, Kosovo, Malta, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Spain, and Ukraine, 2000-present.

David Ian Lublin

International Visitors Program, U.S. Department of State. Explained U.S. elections to visiting delegations, often including members of parliament and their aides, from Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. 2000-present.

Co-Chair, Drawing the Lines of Representation Working Group of the American Political Science Association Project on Institutional Barriers to Mobilizing Democracy, 2005-2007.

Treasurer, Race, Ethnicity and Politics Section of the American Political Science Association, August 2004-August 2006.

Executive Committee, Race, Ethnicity and Politics Section of the American Political Science Association, August 2006-August 2007.

Redistricting and Politics Expert Work

Department of Justice (2011). Assessed the impact of proposed North Carolina state legislative and congressional redistricting plans on minority representation.

Department of Justice (2002). Assessed the impact of proposed North Carolina state legislative redistricting plans on minority-preferred policy outcomes.

Erfer v. Commonwealth (2002). Testified on the partisan fairness of the Pennsylvania congressional plan in state court.

Arizona Coalition for Fair Redistricting v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission (2001). Authored two expert reports on the competitiveness of Arizona state legislative districts and the impact of various proposed redistricting plans on the election of Hispanics, Native Americans, and African Americans.

Cole-Randazzo v. Ryan (2001) and *Campuzano v. Board of Elections* (2002). Drafted two expert reports on the compactness and partisan fairness of the Illinois state legislative districts.

West v. Gilmore (2002). Wrote expert report and testified in State Circuit Court in the City of Salem, Virginia on the compactness of Virginia state legislative districts.

Commission on Election Reform, North Carolina General Assembly. Testified on the impact of abolishing runoffs for primary elections, 9 November 2000.

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13

Positions

Professor, Department of Government, School of Public Affairs, American University, 2006 to present.

Associate Professor, Department of Government, School of Public Affairs, American University, 2002 to 2006.

Assistant Professor, Department of Government, School of Public Affairs, American University, 1998 to present.

Assistant Professor, Department of Government and International Studies, University of South Carolina, 1994-98.

Intern, Governmental Studies, The Brookings Institution, Summer 1989.

Public Service

Mayor, Town of Chevy Chase, 2010 to present.

Councilmember, Town of Chevy Chase, 2008 to present. Served as Secretary, 2008-2009, and Treasurer, 2009 to present.

Board Member, Equality Maryland, 2010 to present.

Board Member, Housing Unlimited, 2010 to present.

Appendix E. Brief of the Coalition for Minority Representation Statewide, et al in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.

SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

S.C. 18907

**IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION, EX. REL.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER**

**BRIEF OF THE COALITION FOR MINORITY REPRESENTATION
STATEWIDE, ET AL IN SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING PLAN SUBMITTED
TO SPECIAL MASTER**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Facts and Argument.....	1
Conclusion.....	4

FACTS AND ARGUMENT

The Coalition for Minority Representation Statewide consists of community leaders from Meriden, New Britain, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The aim of the coalition is to ensure that African-American and Hispanic voters continue to have a fair opportunity to influence congressional elections throughout Connecticut. One virtue of the existing map is that it enables minority communities to play a significant role in the electoral politics of at least four out of the State's five congressional districts. The minimal adjustments necessary to bring the existing configuration into compliance with the equal population requirement need not and should not impair minority influence in any district. We therefore urge the special master to reject any plan that attempts to consolidate minority voters into fewer districts – isolating and weakening the minority communities in the rest of the state.

Under the existing map, the state's First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth congressional districts include significant minority populations. Together, African Americans and Hispanics account for more than 21 percent of the population in those four districts. Hispanics make up more than 12 percent of the population in all four. Non-Hispanic African Americans make up more than 11 percent of the population in the First, Third, and Fourth districts. These numbers have been sufficient to enable minority communities in four of the state's five districts to work effectively to advance their political aims and, at least sometimes, elect their candidates of choice.

Some of the proposals offered by members of the redistricting commission prior to the Supreme Court's Order of January 3, 2012 would significantly weaken the political influence of minority communities in the Fourth and Fifth congressional districts. One proposal (offered by the Republican members on November 28, 2011) would have moved

New Britain from the Fifth to the First and Bridgeport from the Fourth to the Third. Since New Britain and Bridgeport are home to large minority populations, the effect of moving those cities would be to significantly diminish the size of the minority communities remaining in the Fourth and Fifth districts. For instance, the November 28 proposal would have reduced the non-Hispanic African American population's share of the Fourth's total by more than half; the same proposal would have cut the Hispanic population's share of the Fifth's total by 30 percent. The First and Third districts would have seen corresponding increases in their minority populations, but the net effect would have been to consolidate minority influence into just those two districts – cutting from four to two the number of districts in which minorities are able to exert significant influence.

Indeed, the demographic data only begin to capture the impact on minority representation of severing cities like Bridgeport or New Britain from their current districts. Crucially, such changes would disrupt the relationships that have formed over the years among minority communities within the Fourth and Fifth. In the Fifth, for example, minorities in New Britain have historically allied themselves with like-minded communities in Meriden, Waterbury, and Danbury to achieve shared political objectives. Similarly, in the Fourth, the minority communities of Bridgeport, Stamford, and Norwalk have worked together to amplify their combined voice. A plan that fractures these coalitions would impair the political effectiveness of the minority voters who remain in the Fourth and Fifth districts.

Of course, any proposal to move a city like Bridgeport or New Britain out of its current district appears inconsistent with the Supreme Court's order that the special master modify the existing congressional districts "only to the extent reasonably required" to equalize their populations. The plans with the greatest impact on minority representation

are necessarily those that make dramatic changes to the existing configuration of congressional districts. Such proposals are precluded by the Supreme Court's order.

That said, we do not know what all the proposals submitted to the special master will look like. At this stage, then, our role is to emphasize and clarify some of the factors that the special master might consider in assessing competing proposals. Three related suggestions emerge from the discussion above:

1. Settled law and the Supreme Court's order require the special master to defer to the state policies reflected in the 2001 map. The 2001 redistricting plan embodies a policy of ensuring statewide minority representation, rather than consolidating minority communities into a few congressional districts. Thus, it is inconsistent with state policy to redraw the map so as to reduce the number of districts in which minority voters exert significant influence.

2. Courts and special masters charged with drawing new district maps often try to preserve the cores of existing districts. Respect for the identity of existing districts is especially appropriate where, as here, the Court has directed the special master to change the map as little as possible. In determining which cities and towns count as part of the "core" of a given district, the special master must consider each city's relationship to the district as a whole. New Britain is part of the Fifth's core, not least because it is one of a handful of population centers in the district in which minority voters are well-represented. The same is true for Bridgeport in the Fourth. A city or town recognized as a center of its district's minority population can fairly be counted as part of the district's core.

3. To the extent the special master considers "communities of interest" in choosing among a variety of least-change plans, we urge him to consider the history of

collaboration among the minority communities in the Fourth (Bridgeport, Stamford, and Norwalk) and Fifth (New Britain, Meriden, Waterbury, and Danbury) to achieve shared political ends. The special master should adopt a plan that leaves the relationships among these groups of towns intact.

CONCLUSION

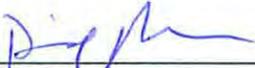
As these suggestions demonstrate, our ideal – preserving opportunities for minorities to influence elections throughout the state – accords with the special master’s mandate to preserve as much as possible of the existing district configuration. Thus, we ask only that the special master adhere strictly to the Supreme Court’s order, taking care to avoid proposals that would significantly diminish the minority populations of particular districts.

Respectfully submitted,
COALITION FOR MINORITY REPRESENTATION
STATEWIDE, ET AL

By 
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that this Brief complies with all the provision of Practice Book § 67-2.



David N. Rosen

Pursuant to Practice Book § 62-7, I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Brief of the Coalition of Minority Representation Statewide, et al has been emailed to the following:

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Counsel who wish to receive service via U.S. mail may let us know via email.



David N. Rosen

Appendix F. John Hartwell, Memorandum on the Redistricting Map to Be Proposed by the Special Master for the Fourth Congressional District, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 6, 2012.



Let the District Be Unbroken

Keep Bridgeport in the 4th Congressional District. Urge the Reapportionment Commission to preserve historical precedent -- not to carve Bridgeport out and put it with New Haven.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has called for the appointment of a "special master" to resolve the redistricting impasse for U.S. Congressional districts. Republicans want to gerrymander Bridgeport out of the 4th District (currently represented by Jim Himes) and lump it together with New Haven (currently represented by Rosa DeLauro). This politically motivated plan would quarantine southwestern Fairfield County into a non-competitive "safe" Republican district and silence the voices of Democratic and minority voters in cities like Norwalk, Stamford, and Danbury.

SUPREME COURT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

NO. SC 18907

IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION, EX. REL.

MEMORANDUM ON THE REDISTRICTING MAP TO BE PROPOSED BY THE SPECIAL
MASTER FOR THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

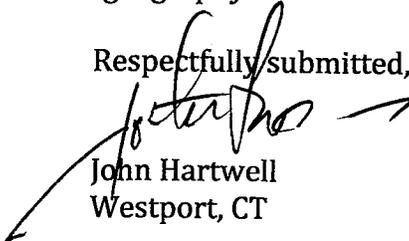
We respectfully submit the following petition signed by 2083 people:

"Keep Bridgeport in the 4th Congressional District. Urge the Reapportionment Commission to preserve historical precedent -- not to carve Bridgeport out and put it with New Haven."

Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford have been represented by the same Congressional District since the 1800's, and there is a clear community of interest in Fairfield County with a shared history, inter-dependent economic base, and multiple regional organizations serving the various cities and towns.

Given the minor adjustments needed to conform the District to the requirements of the 2010 census, and absent any compelling reason to disturb the political arrangement which has served the people of this region for nearly two hundred years, we urge the Special Master to retain the essential nature of the Fourth Congressional District and its historic core geography.

Respectfully submitted,



John Hartwell
Westport, CT

Dear The Connecticut State House, The Connecticut State Senate, and Governor Dan Malloy,

We are pleased to present you with this petition affirming one simple statement:

"Keep Bridgeport in the 4th Congressional District. Urge the Reapportionment Commission to preserve historical precedent -- not to carve Bridgeport out and put it with New Haven."

Attached is a list of individuals who have added their names to this petition, as well as additional comments written by the petition signers themselves.

Sincerely,
Elsa Peterson Obuchowski

Appendix G. Reply Brief of the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members Martin Looney, Sandy Nafis, Brendan Sharkey, and Donald Williams in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master (along with Appendix), *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 9, 2012.

**SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

SC 18907

**IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION, EX. REL.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER**

**REPLY BRIEF OF THE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS
MARTIN LOONEY, SANDY NAFIS, BRENDAN SHARKEY, AND DONALD WILLIAMS IN
SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING PLAN SUBMITTED TO SPECIAL MASTER**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	ii
Introduction	1
I. The Republican Members' Plan Significantly Changes Existing Congressional Districts in Violation of the Supreme Court's January 3rd Order	1
II. The Republican Members Brief Misreads The Court Order and the Applicable Law In Order to Support Their Desired Redistricting Changes	2
A. Voting Rights Act and Minority Influence Districts	3
B. Reliance on Criteria Precluded by the Court's Order	5
III. Even If Additional Criteria Were Permitted to Be Considered, the Republican Members Plan Does Not Advance The Goals It Purports To Pursue	6
A. The Republican Members Plan Would Not Increase Minority Voting Influence	6
B. The Republican Members Plan Would Not Enhance Representation Of Communities Of Interest	7
CONCLUSION	8

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<i>Karcher v. Daggett</i> , 462 U.S. 725 (1983)	5
<i>Larios v. Cox</i> , 306 F. Supp. 2d 1214 (N.D. Ga. 2004).....	6
<i>Metts v. Murphy</i> , 363 F.3d 8 (1st Cir. 2004)	4
<i>Miller v. Johnson</i> , 515 U.S. 900 (1995)	5
<i>Reno v. Bossier Parish School Bd. (Bossier I)</i> , 520 U.S. 471 (1997)	4
<i>Texas v. United States</i> , Civil Action No. 11-1303, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 147586 (D.D.C. Dec. 22, 2011)	4
<i>Thornburg v. Gingles</i> , 478 U.S. 30 (1986).....	4

Introduction

In direct contravention of the Supreme Court's January 3rd Order, the Republican Members' redistricting plan proposes substantial revisions to Connecticut's existing congressional districts – effectively asking the Special Master to make changes that they did not accomplish through the political process. That is precisely what the Supreme Court has instructed the Special Master not to do. Moreover, the plan does not even accomplish the goals that it proffers as the basis for its reworking of the existing districts.

I. The Republican Members' Plan Significantly Changes Existing Congressional Districts in Violation of the Supreme Court's January 3rd Order

The Court's Order requires the Special Master to “modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required” to equalize the population in the districts, make them contiguous, and comply with the Voting Rights Act. Order ¶ 2. In other words, the Order mandates a minimum changes plan.

The Republican Members assert that their proposed plan “substantially mirrors the existing congressional map” and makes changes “only as reasonably required” to comply with the Supreme Court's Order. (Rep. Br. p. 1.) That is untrue, as is apparent even from a quick review of the proposed map. (See Exh. 1 and 2.) The plan would make changes in 14 towns, and would move seven (7) towns in their entirety into new congressional districts. In a redistricting cycle in which only minimal populations shifts are required, under this plan over 185,000 people would wake up in a new congressional district for the 2012 elections on February 15th.¹ (See Exh. 3.) In New Britain alone, the plan would move the entire

¹ The Republican Members brief boasts that over 94% of the population is not moved under their plan. But the more than 5% of the population that would change districts vastly exceeds the number “reasonably required” to equalize the districts' population, as is clear from the fact that the Democratic Members' plan would move only 0.8% to new districts. (See Exh. 3.)

town of 73,206 people out of the 5th district, even though that district needs to *gain* 523 people to equalize its population. The chart below summarizes just how far the plan modifies the existing congressional districts in comparison to the plan proposed by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats.²

PROPOSED CHANGES	REP. PLAN	DEM. PLAN
Number of towns affected	14	5
Number of towns moved entirely to new district	7	0
Number of people moved to new districts	185,726	29,447
Percentage of state population moved to new districts	5.2%	0.8%
Geographic area affected³	663 square miles (13.2% of state)	90 square miles (1.8% of state)

II. The Republican Members Brief Misreads The Court Order and the Applicable Law In Order to Support Their Desired Redistricting Changes

The substantial alterations in the Republican Members' plan require a rewriting of the Court's clear directive to the Special Master: "modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required" to equalize the population in the districts, make them contiguous, and comply with the Voting Rights Act. Order ¶ 2. As is apparent from

² The Republican Members plan reduces the number of towns divided between congressional districts from six to four, while the Democratic Members plan reduces the number of divided towns from six to five (without dividing any new towns). An earlier Nov. 10, 2011 minimum changes plan, submitted by the Democratic Members of the Reapportionment Commission, reduced the number of divided towns to four, but would have moved a slightly larger number of people to new districts. (1.2% of the state's population would change districts in the Nov. 10, 2011 plan, compared to 0.8% in the Democratic plan submitted to the Special Master and 5.2% in the Republican plan.) The Nov. 10, 2011 alternative minimum changes plan is attached for reference at Exh. 4.

³ Calculations are based on total of 5018 square mileage in Connecticut. See <http://www.ct.gov/ctportal/cwp/view.asp?a=843&q=246434>.

the chart above, the proposed changes far exceed those needed for population equality, and as is discussed in Part II.A below, they are completely unnecessary to comply with the Voting Rights Act.

The remaining directives in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order are *limitations* on what the Special Master can do in achieving the requirements of paragraph 2: he cannot substantially reduce compactness or divide town lines more than in the existing districts. As discussed in Part II.B below, the Republican Members construe those limitations as an invitation to *expand* the Special Master's authority – to use compactness as a basis for making more substantial changes than paragraph 2 permits and to use other traditional redistricting criteria not even mentioned in the Court's Order.

A. Voting Rights Act and Minority Influence Districts

Given the size and dispersion of the minority populations in Connecticut, the Voting Rights Act does not require creation of any majority-minority districts (see Report of Dr. Lisa Handley ("Handley Rep."), Exh. 5, pp. 1, 8), and the Republican Members do not suggest otherwise. Instead, their brief claims that "[f]ederal authority is divided as to whether a colorable vote dilution challenge may be brought" concerning a district in which minority voters do not constitute more than 50% of the population and that "maximizing minority influence in the First District is necessary and appropriate to protect the final redistricting map from a potential legal challenge." (Rep. Br. pp. 3, 4.)

Federal law is not divided, and, the U.S. Supreme Court has already foreclosed the possibility of the legal challenge that the Republican Members conjure. "[A] party asserting § 2 liability must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent." *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S. Ct. 1231, 1246 (2009) (plurality opinion). The cases cited by the Republican Members to

suggest that a lower population threshold may underlie a § 2 claim all *predate Bartlett* – a controlling authority that their brief fails to cite.⁴

Straying far from established law, the Republican Members suggest (Br. pp. 3-4) that a legal challenge might somehow be mounted on the theory that: a) their plan would increase the minority voting age population in the 1st district from 31% to 35%; b) based on undocumented premonitions about continuing historical trends, that percentage might continue to grow and exceed 50% in another 10 years; and c) therefore it might be unlawful not to adopt a plan now that increases the 1st district's minority population to 35%. The flaws in this reasoning are self-evident. The argument contains none of the requisite analysis showing that the Hispanic/Latino and Black/African-American communities in either the 1st or 5th districts are politically cohesive for purposes of the Voting Rights Act, *see Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50-51 (1986). It is also based on speculation about future demographic trends and changes in the law – changes that *Bartlett* now precludes.⁵ In requiring compliance with the Voting Rights Act, it is inconceivable that the Connecticut Supreme Court intended the Special Master to make substantial changes in district lines to fend off such hypothetical claims.

⁴ The Supreme Court decision in *Bartlett* discussed and rejected the First Circuit's acceptance of a minority influence district claim in *Metts v. Murphy*, 363 F.3d 8 (1st Cir. 2004), a case cited in the Republican Members brief (p. 3). *See Bartlett*, 129 S. Ct. at 1242, 1249 ("This Court has held that § 2 does not require the creation of influence districts"; "the lack of [influence] districts cannot establish a § 2 violation.").

⁵ Even assuming that in 10 years a minority voting group exceeded 50% of the voting age population and met all of the *Gingles* standards, such a development might require a minority district to be drawn during the *next* redistricting cycle in 2021, not today. "Section 2 concerns itself with the possibility of a minority group's present, but *unrealized*, opportunity to elect." *Texas v. United States*, Civil Action No. 11-1303, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 147586, *47-*48 (D.D.C. Dec. 22, 2011) (emphasis in original) (citing *Reno v. Bossier Parish School Bd. (Bossier I)*, 520 U.S. 471, 480 (1997)).

B. Reliance on Criteria Precluded by the Court's Order

The Republican Members brief asserts that the Court Order “establish[es] compactness as an important redistricting parameter.” (Rep. Br. p. 4.) What the Order says is that, in making the fewest changes needed to equalize population and comply with the Voting Rights Act, the Special Master shouldn't make the existing districts less compact. That directive provides no basis for making wholesale revisions to the existing districts (such as moving 7 entire towns to new districts) in the name of increasing compactness. The reality is that Democrats and Republicans alike could propose hundreds of maps that increase compactness in many different ways and, not coincidentally, advance their political aims. But that is precisely what the Court Order instructs the parties and the Special Master not to do.

The Republican Members brief suggests that “it is unclear what degree of deference to the other traditional redistricting principles is mandated by the Court's reference to other ‘federal law’ in paragraph 2(c) of its order.” (Rep. Br. p. 5.) But it is clear. Paragraph 2.c deals with the Voting Rights Act and nothing else. It is far-fetched to assume that, in requiring compliance with all provisions of the Act and federal law, the Supreme Court was indirectly requiring compliance with all traditional redistricting criteria and chose to accomplish that directive by not mentioning them. Even the federal case law cited in the Republican Members brief (pp. 4-5) does not stand for the proposition that state courts are required to use those criteria as a matter of federal law,⁶ particularly when there is an

⁶ The U.S. Supreme Court cases cited, *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 919 (1995); *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 960-62 (1996), stand for the proposition that a state's disregard of traditional redistricting criteria and creation of districts clearly on the basis of race is relevant in establishing a racial gerrymandering claim under the equal protection clause – a proposition of no relevance here. The quote from *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 756

express order from the state's highest court endeavoring to minimize changes to the existing districts. And the discussion of the law ignores the substantial precedent urging court deference to state plans and to existing districts where no plan has been produced by the political process. (See Dem. Mem. Opening Br. p. 2 nn. 2 & 3.)

III. Even If Additional Criteria Were Permitted to Be Considered, the Republican Members Plan Does Not Advance The Goals It Purports To Pursue

A. The Republican Members Plan Would Not Increase Minority Voting Influence

As discussed in Part II.A above, no changes in existing district lines are required to comply with the Voting Rights Act, including proposed changes to enhance minority voting influence. Even assuming, however, that the Court Order permitted the Special Master to make changes based on minority influence claims, the changes in the Republican Members plan are more likely to dilute, rather than increase, minority voting influence.

The 1st district is already a "minority influence" district by accepted measures. (See Handley Rep. pp. 2-4.) Increasing the minority voting population there by approximately 4% would not materially increase minority voting influence. (*Id.* pp. 6-8.) However, shifting New Britain's minority voters from the 5th district to the 1st district and simultaneously incorporating overwhelmingly white towns into the 5th district would reduce the already fragile ability of minority voters in the 5th district to elect their preferred

(1983), comes from Justice Stevens' concurring opinion discussing the possibility of a political gerrymandering claim – a type of claim that has never been accepted by the Court.

The district court cases cited are also of little utility here. In *Larios v. Cox*, 306 F. Supp. 2d 1214, 1217 (N.D. Ga. 2004), the court order allowed the Special Master to consider traditional criteria (making it clear that they were of "secondary" importance), while the Court order here takes a more restrictive approach. In *Colleton Cty. Council v. McConnell*, 201 F. Supp. 2d 618 (D.S.C. 2002), large population shifts required substantial changes in state legislative districts (including collapsing house districts), and, in congressional redistricting, the court "sought to maintain the cores of the existing congressional districts, adding or subtracting compact and contiguous population" as needed "to correct the population deviations." *Id.* at 664.

candidates. (*Id.* pp. 7-8.) The Republican Members' plan puts that opportunity to elect the minority-preferred candidate "in jeopardy . . . for no reason." (*Id.* p. 8.)

B. The Republican Members Plan Would Not Enhance Representation Of Communities Of Interest

The Court Order does not authorize the Special Master to redraw districts based on claims about communities of interest. But even if it did, the Republican Members plan does not advance that interest. They propose to move all of New Britain into the 1st district because of its proximity to Hartford and common transportation interests of New Britain and Hartford. In exchange, the plan would move six towns into the 5th district, purportedly because they have greater interests in common with the 5th district.

These claims are, at best, debatable. The proposed changes are based on the factually inaccurate suggestion that New Britain "has little in common with much of the rest of the Fifth District," which "is composed mostly of Litchfield County." (Rep. Br. p. 10.) The same reasoning is offered to justify moving the six new towns into the 5th district – that it "is a largely rural district in northwestern Connecticut, and the same can be said of each of these towns." (Rep. Br. p. 11.) In fact, Litchfield County accounts for only 20% of the people in the 5th district. The district is in fact comprised more of medium-sized cities like New Britain, Waterbury, Danbury and Meriden, which account for 43% of the district's population and share many common characteristics and concerns.⁷

More to the point, there are many other alternative changes to the 1st and 5th districts that would recognize greater communities of interest – with very different political

⁷ Data from the US Census Bureau's American FactFinder (factfinder.census.gov) and Connecticut Economic Resources Center, Inc. (www.cerc.com/TownProfiles) show that these four cities share many characteristics, including large and growing Hispanic populations, poverty levels, unemployment rates, educational test scores, and manufacturing levels. See Exh. 6.

implications – and no principled way for the Special Master to choose among them consistent with the Supreme Court’s directives.⁸

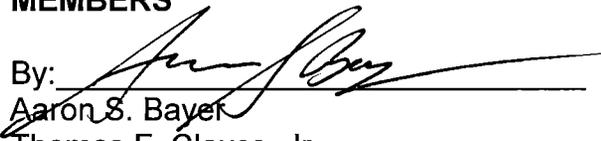
CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, the Reapportionment Commission Democrats respectfully request that the Special Master recommend the Democratic Members’ Proposed Plan to the Connecticut Supreme Court.

Respectfully submitted,

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⁸ To give just one example: if the Court’s Order were to be disregarded, the Democratic Members could have proposed a plan that would leave New Britain where it is, move Bristol and Southington to the 5th district, and move the Farmington Valley towns (Avon, Simsbury, Canton and Farmington) to the 1st district. That would restore historic connections between Bristol, Southington, Plainville and New Britain, as well as those between the Farmington Valley towns and Hartford, West Hartford and Bloomfield, including strong connections through regional government councils and regional planning agencies. See http://www.crcog.org/municipal_ser/homepages.html (Capitol Region Council of Governments); <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2986&q=383046> (OPM regional planning map); <http://www.ccrpa.org> (Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency). See also <http://www.cerc.org/TownProfiles/county.asp?county=Hartford> (Connecticut Economic Resource Center, town profiles, showing greater percentage of people from Farmington Valley towns commute to Hartford than do so from New Britain).

Not surprisingly, the most significant difference between those alternatives is that they would have profoundly different political implications – and the Supreme Court has specifically precluded the Special Master from considering that. Order ¶ 4.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that the foregoing brief complies with all of the provisions of the Connecticut Rules of Appellate Procedure § 67-2.



Aaron S. Bayer

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that on this 9th of January 2012, a copy of the foregoing Reply Brief of the Reapportionment Commission Democratic Members in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master and the accompanying Appendix was served by email upon all counsel of record, as listed below. If counsel require a hard copy, please advise the undersigned.

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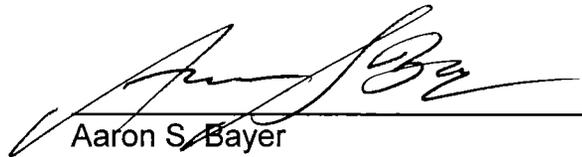
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**SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

SC 18907

**IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION, EX. REL.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER**

**APPENDIX TO REPLY BRIEF OF THE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION
DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS MARTIN LOONEY, SANDY NAFIS, BRENDAN SHARKEY,
AND DONALD WILLIAMS IN SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING PLAN SUBMITTED TO
SPECIAL MASTER**

**ATTORNEYS FOR REAPPORTIONMENT
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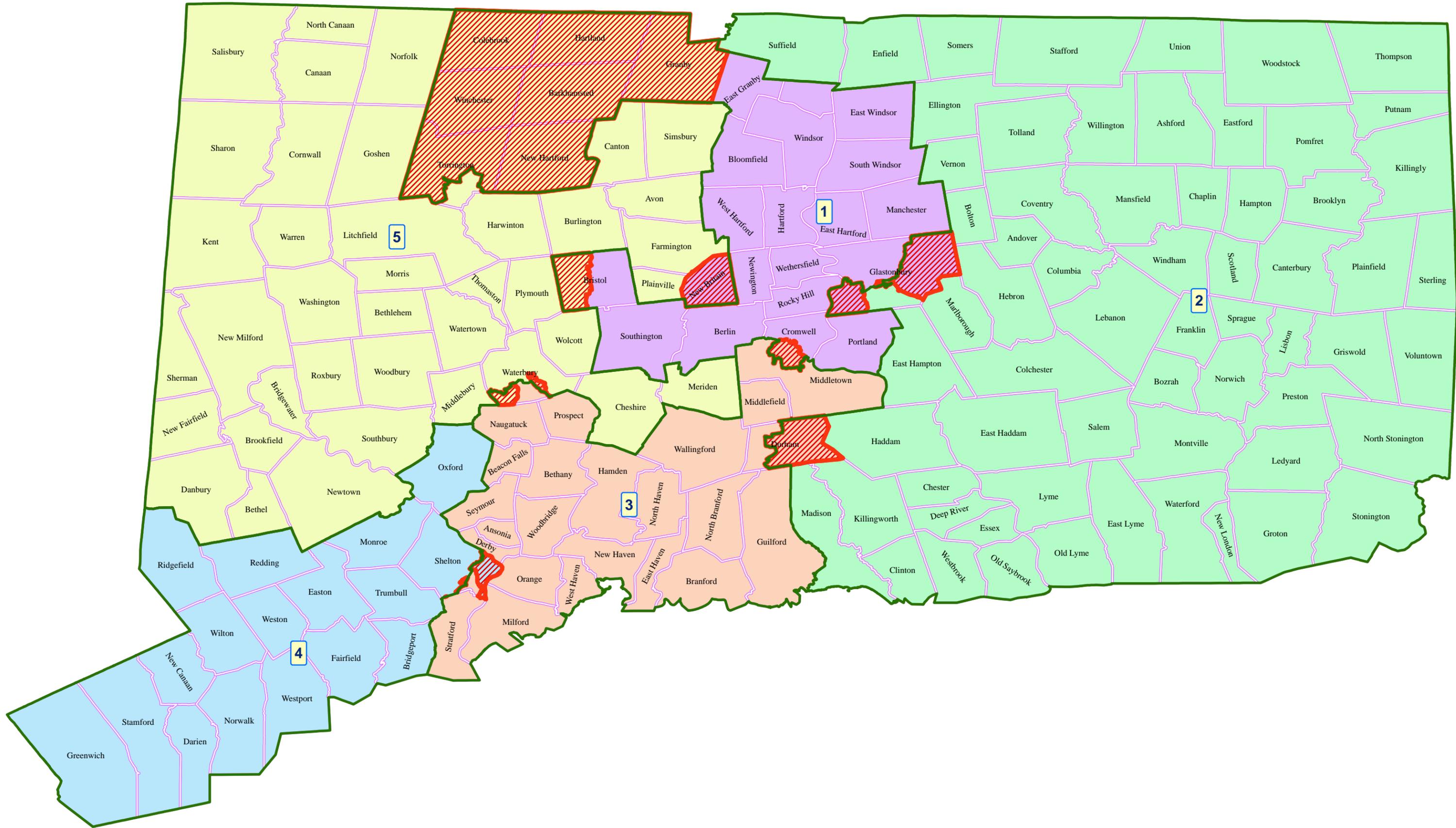
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map, <i>Area Changed by the Republican Commission Members' Proposed Plan 1/6/2012</i>	Exhibit 1
Map, <i>Area Changed by the Democratic Commission Members' Proposed Plan 1/6/2012</i>	Exhibit 2
Chart, <i>Comparison of Changes to Districts in Democratic and Republican Proposed Plans</i>	Exhibit 3
Map, <i>Nov. 10, 2011 Minimum Changes Plan Submitted by the Democratic Commission Members</i>	Exhibit 4
Report, Dr. Lisa Handley, <i>A Voting Rights Act Review of the Current and Proposed Congressional District Maps for the State of Connecticut</i>	Exhibit 5
Chart, <i>Comparison of Characteristics of Major 5th District Towns</i>	Exhibit 6

Exhibit 1

Area Changed by Republican Commissioners' Proposed Map 1/6/2012



2001 District Boundary

Area Changed from 2001 Congressional Districts

Town Boundary

Exhibit 2

Exhibit 3

District Change Overview

	District	Population Remaining in Current District	Population Added to District	% Retained within District	% New to District	Population Removed from Current District	% of Current District Removed
Proposed Plan by Reapportionment Commission Democrats 1/6/2012	1	705,060	9,759	98.6%	1.4%	5,891	0.8%
	2	714,819	0	100.0%	0.0%	14,952	2.0%
	3	703,735	11,084	98.4%	1.6%	8,604	1.2%
	4	706,740	8,080	98.9%	1.1%	0	0.0%
	5	714,296	524	99.9%	0.1%	0	0.0%
	<i>Total</i>		3,544,650	29,447	99.2%	0.8%	

Republican Commissioners' Proposed Map 1/6/2012	1	631,739	83,081	88.4%	11.6%	79,212	11.1%
	2	714,703	116	100.0%	0.0%	15,068	2.1%
	3	696,921	17,898	97.5%	2.5%	15,418	2.2%
	4	706,719	8,101	98.9%	1.1%	21	0.0%
	5	638,289	76,530	89.3%	10.7%	76,007	10.6%
	<i>Total</i>		3,388,371	185,726	94.8%	5.2%	

Exhibit 4

Exhibit 5

A Voting Rights Act Review of the Current and Proposed Congressional District Maps for the State of Connecticut

Prepared by Dr. Lisa Handley

I. Introduction

I was asked by the Democratic Leadership of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut to review the current congressional plan and the congressional plans proposed by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats (“Democratic Plan”) and Republicans (“Republican Plan”) in light of the requirements of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Connecticut is not a State covered by Section 5 of the Act, nor is the minority population sufficient in size to meet the prerequisites of Section 2 of the Act as interpreted by *Bartlett v Strickland* (2009).

Although Section 2 of the Act does not require changes to district lines where it is not possible to draw a district with a minority population concentration of at least 50 percent, I examined the influence that minority voters have on the election results in the current and the proposed congressional districts. My analysis indicates that the State currently has two congressional districts that can best be described as minority influence districts: Congressional Districts 1 and 3.

In the Democratic Plan, these two districts remain largely intact and would continue to function as minority influence districts. Although the Republican Plan increases the minority percentage in Congressional District 1 slightly (at the expense of making substantial changes to the current congressional plan), the result is precisely the same: Congressional Districts 1 and 3 remain minority influence districts.

Professional Background and Experience I have advised numerous jurisdictions and other clients on voting rights-related issues and have served as an expert in dozens of voting rights and redistricting cases. My clients have included scores of state and local jurisdictions, a number of national civil rights organizations, the U.S. Department of Justice, and such international organizations as the United Nations.

I have been actively involved in researching, writing and teaching on subjects relating to voting rights, including minority representation, electoral system design and redistricting. I co-authored a book, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality* (Cambridge University Press, 1992), and numerous articles, as well as co-edited a volume (*Redistricting in Comparative Perspective*, Oxford University Press, 2008) on these subjects. I have taught several political science courses, both at the undergraduate and graduate level, related to representation and redistricting. I hold a Ph.D. in political science from George Washington University.

II. The Current Congressional Plan

The current congressional plan was adopted in 2001 by unanimous agreement of the Reapportionment Commission. There have been no successful legal challenges, including voting rights challenges, to the five-district congressional plan.

The minority composition of the current congressional districts according to the 2010 census can be found in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Racial/Ethnic Composition of Current Congressional Districts (2010 Census Data)

Congressional District	Percent Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population	Percent Non-Hispanic Black Voting Age Population	Percent Hispanic Voting Age Population	Combined N-H Black and Hispanic Voting Age Population
1	68.6	13.7	12.5	26.2
2	86.2	4.1	5.6	9.7
3	72.5	12.1	10.6	22.7
4	66.5	11.4	16.4	27.8
5	76.6	6.1	13.1	19.2

The current congressional plan offers two districts that can be characterized as minority influence districts:¹ Congressional Districts 1 and 3. A discussion of these two districts, as well as Districts 4 and 5 follow.²

Congressional District 1

Congressional District 1, despite being only a little over 26% black and Hispanic in composition, is clearly an effective minority influence district: minority-preferred candidates consistently win in this district. Even when voting is racially polarized, as it was in the 2010 gubernatorial contest, the minority-preferred candidate (Democrat Dan Malloy) carried this district.

Most of the contests examined in this district were not, in fact, racially polarized: black, Hispanic and white voters usually supported the same (Democratic) candidate for office.³ It

¹By “minority influence district” in this context I mean a district in which the minority population is simply too low for minority voters to elect their candidates of choice without substantial support from white voters – support minority voters can usually rely on and support that is sufficient enough, even if voting is occasionally polarized, to allow the minority-preferred candidate to usually win.

²The minority population in Congressional District 2 is too small to produce reliable estimates of voting behavior by race/ethnicity and is therefore not discussed in this report.

was not until the 2010 election that the majority of whites declined to cast a vote for at least one of the Democratic candidates competing for office in that election.

In the contests for US Representative, the majority of whites and the overwhelming majority of both black and Hispanic voters supported the Democratic candidate in 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008. In addition, all three groups cast a majority of their votes for the Democratic candidates for State Treasurer in 2006 and US President in 2008.

Estimates of the voting patterns by race/ethnicity for these elections can be found in Appendix A and/or Appendix B.⁴

Appendix A Estimates of the percentage of whites, blacks and Hispanics supporting the candidates listed in Appendix A were derived using a VTD/election precinct level database that covers the time period from 2006 to 2010. (Elections in 2002 and 2004 were not included in this database because VTD-level demographics from the 2000 census were not available; the 2006 – 2010 elections were matched to 2010 census VTDs.)

Three statistical techniques were utilized to produce the estimates included in Appendix A: homogenous precinct analysis, bivariate ecological regression analysis and ecological inference analysis (using a program developed by Dr. Gary King called EzI). However, in many instances it was not possible to produce homogenous precinct or bivariate ecological regression estimates. (When estimates could not be produced, “NP” for “not possible” appears in the tables.)

The contests included in Appendix A are the 2006, 2008 and 2010 races for US Representative, as well as the 2006 and 2010 elections for State Treasurer as these two contests included an African American candidate (Democrat Denise Nappier),⁵ the 2008 election for US President, and the closely contested gubernatorial contest in 2010 (which did not include a minority candidate but was a very polarized contest).

³ My statistical analysis indicates that minority voters strongly prefer Democratic candidates in recent Connecticut elections. Thus, the sole purpose for considering the election return data summarized in this report is to evaluate minority influence in Connecticut elections, and not to make any point about partisan political performance, which the Special Master is precluded from considering.

⁴ Because of time constraints, only general elections were included in the two databases and analyzed. However, there were very few Democratic primary elections for US Representative between 2002 and 2010, and the two primaries that did occur included only white candidates. (The two congressional primaries between 2002 and 2010 were the 2008 contest in the 4th Congressional District that pitted Jim Himes against L. Lee Whitnum, with Himes winning; and the 2004 primary in the 2nd Congressional District 2 between Jim Sullivan and Shaun McNally, which Sullivan won.)

⁵ Denise Nappier was the only minority candidate to compete statewide in the State of Connecticut over the course of the last decade (2002-2010).

Appendix B In order to produce estimates of voting patterns by race/ethnicity in the 2002 and 2004 contests for US Representative a town-level database was constructed that included census demographics for both 2000 and 2010. There are fewer data points in this database and the variation in the percentage minority is narrower hence the estimates produced are less reliable than those produced using the VTD database. (In fact, because of these restrictions, it was impossible to derive homogenous precinct or bivariate ecological estimates for blacks or Hispanics in any of the contests analyzed so only ecological inference estimates are reported.) Election results for all US Representative contests between 2002 and 2010 were included in this database so that the estimates produced using the town level database could be compared to the estimates produced using the VTD level database for the 2006, 2008 and 2010 contests.

As noted above, no election contest prior to 2010 was polarized in Congressional District 1. However, this pattern changed in 2010. Although the vast majority of black and Hispanic voters continued to support the Democratic candidates in the elections examined, white voters were divided between the Democratic and Republican candidates for US Representative and State Treasurer in 2010 (although in both instances white voters slightly preferred the Democratic candidates) and clearly preferred the Republican candidate, Tom Foley, for Governor in 2010. Despite white support for the Republican gubernatorial candidate, the Democratic candidate carried this congressional district. (The Democratic candidate carried all of the other contests in this congressional district as well, of course.)

The election results by congressional district can be found in Appendices C and D. Appendix C lists the results for all US Representative elections between 2002 and 2010. Appendix D provides the election results by congressional district for the 2006 and 2010 State Treasurer, the 2008 US Presidential race and the 2010 race for Governor.

Congressional District 3

Congressional District 3 has a combined black and Hispanic population of only 22.7% but is, like Congressional District 1, an effective minority influence district. Even when voting was racially polarized in this district, the minority-preferred candidate carried Congressional District 3.

Voting in Congressional District 3 is no more racially polarized than in Congressional District 1 – that is to say, very few of the contests examined in this district were polarized. A large majority of the white voters, and an overwhelming majority of the black and Hispanic voters, supported the Democratic candidate in all of the contests examined in 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008. In 2010, a majority of the white voters (and over 90% of the black and Hispanic voters) also supported the Democratic candidate for US Representative.

In the 2010 contest for Governor, and possibly in the contest for State Treasurer, voting was polarized, however. A clear majority of white voters supported the Republican candidate for Governor in this district, while minority voters continued to cast their ballots for the Democrat. (White voters were divided between the Democratic and Republican candidates for State Treasurer.) The Democratic candidates for both Governor and State Treasurer carried this congressional district despite the presence of racial bloc voting.

Congressional Districts 4 and 5

Although Congressional District 4 has the highest concentration of minority voters of the five districts (27.8%), minority-preferred candidates have not consistently carried this district. From 2002 through 2006, the district was represented by a Republican despite strong support from minority voters for the Democratic candidates who competed for the office in this district. However, in the congressional contests of 2008 and 2010, the minority-preferred candidate for US Representative won in the district despite racially polarized voting in these two contests.⁶ (The majority of white voters cast a ballot for the Republican candidate for US Representative in 2008 and 2010.)

The pattern in Congressional District 5 is similar. The district was represented in Congress by a Republican in 2002 and 2004 although minority voters strongly supported the Democratic candidates in these two elections. In 2006, the Democratic candidate won the race for US Representative with overwhelming support from minority voters and a slight majority of the white votes. In 2008, the Democratic incumbent won, again with overwhelming support from minority voters but with a declining percentage of the white vote (though a plurality of the white voters continued to support the incumbent Democrat). In the 2010 election, a plurality of the white voters supported the Republican candidate but the Democratic incumbent retained his seat because the vast majority of minority voters supported him.⁷

III. The Democratic Plan

There have been few population shifts in Connecticut since the current congressional districts were drawn in 2001, hence few changes are needed to equalize populations across the five districts.

Because Congressional Districts 1 and 3 are both slightly under-populated, it is necessary to add population to these two districts.⁸ As a result, the racial/ethnic composition of the two districts changes slightly in the Democratic Plan. Table 2, below, lists the demographic composition of the districts under the Democratic Plan.

⁶In 2010, the minority-preferred Democratic candidates for State Treasurer and Governor failed to carry this district.

⁷The minority-preferred Democratic candidates for State Treasurer and Governor failed to carry this district in 2010.

⁸The ideal population of a congressional district, given the 2010 census count, is 714,819. Congressional District 1 under the current plan has a population of 710,951 and Congressional District 3 has a population of 712,339.

**Table 2: Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Congressional Districts
Proposed by the Democrats
(2010 Census Data)**

Congressional District	Percent Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population	Percent Non-Hispanic Black (alone or in combination) Voting Age Population	Percent Hispanic Voting Age Population	Combined N-H Black and Hispanic Voting Age Population
1	68.9	13.5	12.5	26.0
2	86.0	4.1	5.6	9.7
3	72.5	12.2	10.6	22.8
4	66.7	11.4	16.3	27.7
5	76.6	6.1	13.1	19.2

A comparison of Table 1 to Table 2 indicates that the minority concentrations changed slightly from 26.2 to 26.0% in District 1 and from 22.7 to 22.8% in District 3. These very minimal changes in minority population concentrations will not impact the ability of minority voters to influence the elections in these two districts. For example, recompiled election results (see Table 3, below) for the 2010 State Treasurer and the 2010 gubernatorial contests (the two statewide contests that were racially polarized and that the Democratic candidates do not sweep all of the districts) indicate that the minority-preferred candidates carry both proposed districts.

**Table 3: Recompiled Election Results for Select Contests
Democratic Plan**

Congressional District	State Treasurer 2006	US President 2008	State Treasurer 2010	Governor 2010
1	73.7	66.6	60.9	54.5
2	68.0	59.4	55.9	47.8
3	70.2	63.4	60.0	55.2
4	57.1	60.0	49.4	49.8
5	64.0	57.1	51.6	44.5

IV. The Republican Plan

The Republican Plan makes substantial changes to the existing districts. One notable change is the increase in the percentage minority voting age population in Congressional District 1 from 26.2% to 29.6%. See Table 4, below, for the racial and ethnic composition of the Republican Plan.

**Table 4: Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Congressional Districts
Proposed by the Republicans
(2010 Census Data)**

Congressional District	Percent Non-Hispanic White Voting Age Population	Percent Non-Hispanic Black (alone or in combination) Voting Age Population	Percent Hispanic Voting Age Population	Combined N-H Black and Hispanic Voting Age Population
1	65.2	14.4	15.2	29.6
2	86.0	4.1	5.6	9.7
3	72.4	12.2	10.7	22.9
4	66.7	11.3	16.3	27.6
5	80.5	5.1	10.4	15.5

The reason given for proposing this change is that “maximizing minority influence in the First District is necessary and appropriate to protect the final redistricting map from a potential legal challenge.”⁹ However, Congressional District 1 is currently a minority influence district and no increase in the percentage minority of this district is necessary for it to retain this status. As demonstrated by the recompiled election results for the Republican Plan (see Table 5, below), the minority-preferred candidates win the same contests in Congressional District 1 as they do under the Current and the Democratic Plans, and by comparable percentages (that is, the minority-preferred candidate almost always carries the district in a landslide, regardless of the plan considered).

**Table 5: Recompiled Election Results for Select Contests
Republican Plan**

Congressional District	State Treasurer 2006	US President 2008	State Treasurer 2010	Governor 2010
1	75.1	68.6	62.9	56.9
2	68.0	59.4	55.9	47.8
3	70.3	63.6	60.1	55.3
4	57.1	60.0	49.9	49.8
5	63.3	55.4	50.2	42.7

On the other hand, what the Republican Plan does by moving minority voters into Congressional District 1 from Congressional District 5 is to make it more difficult for minority-preferred candidates to win in District 5. Although minority voters are not necessarily successful in electing their preferred candidates in Congressional District 5, they have succeeded in electing their candidate of choice to congressional office in 2006-2010,

⁹ Brief and Map of the Republican Members of the Connecticut Reapportionment Commission in Compliance with the Court’s January 3, 2012 Order, page 4.

even when voting was slightly polarized, as it was in 2010. But fewer minority voters in the district would put this opportunity in jeopardy – and for no reason since Congressional District 1 is not in need of additional minority voters to ensure that the candidates of choice of minority voters is elected.

V. Conclusion

It is not possible to create a majority black or majority Hispanic congressional district, or even a combined minority congressional district,¹⁰ in the State of Connecticut. However, there are two districts in the current plan that provide minority voters with an opportunity to influence the outcome of elections – minority-preferred candidates have consistently won in Congressional Districts 1 and 3 in the current plan, even when voting was racially polarized.

Neither of these districts has been changed substantially in the Democratic Plan and that fact, in combination with recompiled election results confirming that the minority-preferred candidates in polarized contests would still carry proposed Districts 1 and 3 in the Plan, leads me to conclude that the Democratic Plan offers minority voters the same opportunity to influence elections as the current plan.

The Republican Plan also offers minority voters two influence districts, albeit in conjunction with substantial changes in many of the district boundaries – changes that were clearly unnecessary to retain the existing minority influence districts.

¹⁰I have not conducted the type of in-depth analysis that would be required to determine if black and Hispanic voters are sufficiently cohesive in both primary and general elections to combine the groups for purposes of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. I did not do this because even when the two groups are considered together, they are not large enough to meet the *Bartlett* standard of 50% of the voting age population in a district.

Appendix A

Voting Patterns by Race/Ethnicity for Select Federal and Statewide Election Contests 2006-2010
Using VTD/Election Precinct Database and Three Statistical Techniques

Congressional District 1	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Major Party Candidates								
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates			Non-Hispanic Black Estimates			Hispanic Estimates		
	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate
2006									
US Representative									
Democrat	65.3	70.7	67.8	98.8	NP	96.4	76.1	NP	NP
Republican	31.8	29.3	32.2	1.6	NP	3.6	26.7	NP	NP
Turnout	50.3	50.5	49.6	14.8	NP	26.3	1.8	NP	NP
State Treasurer									
Democrat	68.8	67.5	66.2	98.7	NP	95.9	85.1	NP	NP
Republican	31.3	29.5	30.8	.8	NP	2.3	11.3	NP	NP
Turnout	49.8	51.0	50.3	16.7	NP	28.0	1.2	NP	NP
2008									
US Representative									
Democrat	57.3	59.7	58.1	98.4	NP	97.0	97.4	NP	NP
Republican	34.2	33.0	35.4	.8	NP	1.9	1.5	NP	NP
Turnout	66.1	65.6	64.9	30.3	NP	47.4	8.7	NP	NP

Congressional District 1	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Major Party Candidates								
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates			Non-Hispanic Black Estimates			Hispanic Estimates		
	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate
US President									
Democrat	56.8	55.9	54.5	99.4	NP	98.0	82.5	NP	NP
Republican	40.6	42.4	43.9	1.4	NP	2.0	12.7	NP	NP
Turnout	71.9	71.4	71.6	37.5	NP	60.9	8.4	NP	NP
2010									
US Representative									
Democrat	47.3	50.4	48.6	97.3	NP	97.4	95.3	NP	NP
Republican	48.0	45.3	47.9	13.6	NP	1.9	16.9	NP	NP
Turnout	52.6	53.2	53.1	21.9	NP	36.1	.6	NP	NP
State Treasurer									
Democrat	45.9	49.1	48.5	97.2	NP	97.7	91.1	NP	NP
Republican	44.1	46.5	47.8	.6	NP	1.9	2.3	NP	NP
Turnout	52.1	52.7	52.7	22.3	NP	37.2	9.1	NP	NP
Governor									
Democrat	41.0	42.1	41.2	98.4	NP	96.0	96.5	NP	NP
Republican	57.4	53.8	55.4	16.0	NP	3.7	4.7	NP	NP
Turnout	53.5	54.1	54.1	21.8	NP	37.3	1.3	NP	NP

Congressional District 3	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Major Party Candidates								
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates			Non-Hispanic Black Estimates			Hispanic Estimates		
	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate
2006									
US Representative									
Democrat	72.0	72.8	72.6	95.7	NP	NP	88.0	NP	NP
Republican	22.7	25.9	26.1	.9	NP	NP	10.2	NP	NP
Turnout	45.8	46.9	48.2	10.9	NP	NP	8.5	NP	NP
State Treasurer									
Democrat	61.0	62.2	63.4	98.5	NP	NP	91.0	NP	NP
Republican	34.8	34.1	33.2	3.2	NP	NP	6.7	NP	NP
Turnout	42.7	43.7	45.2	8.5	NP	NP	13.2	NP	NP
2008									
US Representative									
Democrat	62.7	64.0	66.0	95.1	NP	NP	95.4	NP	NP
Republican	25.4	25.6	25.1	2.5	NP	NP	7.8	NP	NP
Turnout	63.3	63.0	66.2	24.0	NP	NP	7.3	NP	NP

Congressional District 3	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Major Party Candidates								
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates			Non-Hispanic Black Estimates			Hispanic Estimates		
	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate
US President									
Democrat	52.7	64.0	66.0	95.1	NP	NP	95.4	NP	NP
Republican	46.4	25.6	25.1	2.5	NP	NP	7.8	NP	NP
Turnout	69.0	63.0	66.2	24.0	NP	NP	7.3	NP	NP
2010									
US Representative									
Democrat	52.0	54.2	55.6	99.4	NP	NP	91.8	NP	NP
Republican	42.0	41.5	40.3	1.3	NP	NP	2.9	NP	NP
Turnout	49.0	50.0	52.9	13.0	NP	NP	7.5	NP	NP
State Treasurer									
Democrat	45.4	47.1	48.5	98.2	NP	NP	92.6	NP	NP
Republican	48.6	48.5	47.3	1.5	NP	NP	12.1	NP	NP
Turnout	47.4	48.4	51.3	13.3	NP	NP	30.7	NP	NP
Governor									
Democrat	45.2	42.3	43.5	97.2	NP	NP	94.9	NP	NP
Republican	55.1	54.2	53.0	3.6	NP	NP	26.1	NP	NP
Turnout	49.2	50.1	53.1	31.7	NP	NP	7.8	NP	NP

Congressional District 4	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Major Party Candidates								
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates			Non-Hispanic Black Estimates			Hispanic Estimates		
	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate
2006									
US Representative									
Democrat	39.2	42.8	42.7	97.6	NP	NP	96.7	NP	NP
Republican	59.8	56.1	56.1	3.8	NP	NP	3.8	NP	NP
Turnout	56.9	58.2	56.8	16.6	NP	NP	6.2	NP	NP
State Treasurer									
Democrat	45.4	49.3	48.6	96.9	NP	NP	91.0	NP	NP
Republican	51.3	47.3	47.9	26.6	NP	NP	1.9	NP	NP
Turnout	51.1	52.5	51.8	20.1	NP	NP	5.0	NP	NP
2008									
US Representative									
Democrat	35.6	38.5	38.7	84.5	NP	NP	87.2	NP	NP
Republican	61.7	58.6	58.4	14.9	NP	NP	17.5	NP	NP
Turnout	78.0	77.6	77.1	9.3	NP	NP	11.5	NP	NP

Congressional District 4	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Major Party Candidates								
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates			Non-Hispanic Black Estimates			Hispanic Estimates		
	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate
US President									
Democrat	51.8	50.5	51.6	99.1	NP	NP	96.5	NP	NP
Republican	49.7	48.7	47.8	5.8	NP	NP	.9	NP	NP
Turnout	80.3	79.9	79.6	18.7	NP	NP	5.3	NP	NP
2010									
US Representative									
Democrat	39.3	43.1	42.7	96.4	NP	NP	98.9	NP	NP
Republican	59.5	55.6	56.0	5.9	NP	NP	.9	NP	NP
Turnout	58.2	59.1	58.3	4.6	NP	NP	5.4	NP	NP
State Treasurer									
Democrat	33.7	38.2	38.5	97.6	NP	NP	99.0	NP	NP
Republican	62.9	58.8	58.6	.6	NP	NP	1.1	NP	NP
Turnout	55.8	56.9	56.4	3.9	NP	NP	1.7	NP	NP
Governor									
Democrat	35.1	39.5	39.2	97.1	NP	NP	97.3	NP	NP
Republican	58.6	58.7	58.9	3.6	NP	NP	.3	NP	NP
Turnout	58.3	59.2	58.4	7.2	NP	NP	2.3	NP	NP

Congressional District 5	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Major Party Candidates								
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates			Non-Hispanic Black Estimates			Hispanic Estimates		
	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate
2006									
US Representative									
Democrat	50.9	51.8	51.2	81.7	NP	NP	88.8	NP	NP
Republican	47.3	46.1	46.6	10.3	NP	NP	12.8	NP	NP
Turnout	47.2	55.0	52.9	9.2	NP	NP	4.8	NP	NP
State Treasurer									
Democrat	57.8	58.8	58.2	93.4	NP	NP	91.9	NP	NP
Republican	38.7	37.8	38.4	7.6	NP	NP	4.3	NP	NP
Turnout	46.9	51.1	49.3	8.2	NP	NP	8.1	NP	NP
2008									
US Representative									
Democrat	48.5	49.5	49.6	86.4	NP	NP	89.2	NP	NP
Republican	44.9	44.5	43.8	12.5	NP	NP	2.7	NP	NP
Turnout	69.3	71.1	69.6	9.7	NP	NP	1.5	NP	NP

Congressional District 5	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Major Party Candidates								
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates			Non-Hispanic Black Estimates			Hispanic Estimates		
	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate	El estimate	Bivariate Regression estimate	Homogenous Precinct estimate
US President									
Democrat	48.9	50.4	50.8	99.6	NP	NP	98.9	NP	NP
Republican	49.8	48.4	47.9	2.4	NP	NP	3.5	NP	NP
Turnout	73.6	75.3	73.5	10.6	NP	NP	2.5	NP	NP
2010									
US Representative									
Democrat	46.4	48.2	48.0	87.5	NP	NP	94.4	NP	NP
Republican	50.4	49.0	49.2	13.1	NP	NP	8.5	NP	NP
Turnout	50.3	56.8	54.9	2.2	NP	NP	1.1	NP	NP
State Treasurer									
Democrat	41.8	43.9	44.1	95.6	NP	NP	95.0	NP	NP
Republican	53.9	52.0	51.9	8.6	NP	NP	3.8	NP	NP
Turnout	52.3	55.4	53.5	12.5	NP	NP	.6	NP	NP
Governor									
Democrat	34.8	37.4	37.7	99.5	NP	NP	91.8	NP	NP
Republican	61.7	59.5	59.2	4.2	NP	NP	5.2	NP	NP
Turnout	53.7	57.1	55.2	7.8	NP	NP	.6	NP	NP

Appendix B

Voting Patterns by Race/Ethnicity for US Representative 2002-2010
Ecological Inference Estimates, Using Town Level Database

Congressional District 1	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for each of the Major Party Candidates		
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates	Non-Hispanic Black Estimates	Hispanic Estimates
2002			
Democrat	60.0	98.2	82.3
Republican	40.0	.5	16.4
Turnout	47.3	16.5	.9
2004			
Democrat	67.8	99.6	89.6
Republican	32.2	.7	9.7
Turnout	64.0	18.6	1.7
2006			
Democrat	67.6	95.3	69.3
Republican	31.5	6.6	28.8
Turnout	48.2	15.8	1.4
2008			
Democrat	56.9	98.4	90.3
Republican	34.8	1.8	10.1
Turnout	64.1	24.8	6.5
2010			
Democrat	50.8	94.6	90.7
Republican	49.4	6.6	9.9
Turnout	51.7	20.7	8.9

Congressional District 3	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for each of the Major Party Candidates		
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates	Non-Hispanic Black Estimates	Hispanic Estimates
2002			
Democrat	64.7	97.8	78.3
Republican	33.3	1.4	20.2
Turnout	41.2	7.8	1.5
2004			
Democrat	68.5	93.6	86.7
Republican	29.5	5.9	15.2
Turnout	60.2	10.6	5.2
2006			
Democrat	72.2	93.6	86.7
Republican	26.2	5.9	15.2
Turnout	46.6	10.6	5.2
2008			
Democrat	63.1	97.1	89.7
Republican	33.3	3.2	13.8
Turnout	66.1	25.2	11.0
2010			
Democrat	53.6	99.5	85.6
Republican	46.0	.3	15.8
Turnout	40.2	9.5	.5

Congressional District 4	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for each of the Major Party Candidates		
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates	Non-Hispanic Black Estimates	Hispanic Estimates
2002			
Democrat	24.1	86.0	85.6
Republican	75.8	13.6	15.6
Turnout	46.7	2.0	.4
2004			
Democrat	36.3	99.7	74.6
Republican	63.4	.4	24.2
Turnout	68.8	7.5	1.7
2006			
Democrat	38.7	87.9	97.9
Republican	58.5	11.6	2.6
Turnout	55.2	11.3	.4
2008			
Democrat	33.8	91.6	85.6
Republican	63.3	8.4	16.1
Turnout	76.5	12.1	14.6
2010			
Democrat	49.5	96.0	91.5
Republican	51.5	5.9	6.7
Turnout	59.9	1.4	.4

Congressional District 5	Estimates of the Percentage of White and Minority Voters Casting a Vote for each of the Major Party Candidates		
	Non-Hispanic White Estimates	Non-Hispanic Black Estimates	Hispanic Estimates
2002			
Democrat	36.8	94.2	88.7
Republican	59.8	2.5	11.9
Turnout	47.8	8.4	.5
2004			
Democrat	32.9	89.1	84.6
Republican	65.9	9.3	12.9
Turnout	59.2	10.6	.7
2006			
Democrat	51.4	88.5	82.4
Republican	46.3	9.2	15.9
Turnout	44.7	15.0	3.1
2008			
Democrat	49.9	89.4	96.5
Republican	48.9	9.2	5.5
Turnout	68.4	9.4	5.6
2010			
Democrat	48.1	90.7	90.6
Republican	49.3	10.1	10.7
Turnout	45.0	7.2	2.7

Appendix C

Election Results for US Representative, 2002-2010

Congressional District 1

District	Republican	Democrat	Working Families (if Democratic candidate was endorsed)
2002	66968	134698	
2004	73601	198802	
2006	53010	154539	
2008	76860	194493	17000
2010	84076	130538	7902

Congressional District 2

District	Republican	Democrat	Working Families (if Democratic candidate was endorsed)
2002	117434	99674	
2004	166412	140536	
2006	121165	121248	
2008	104574	198984	13164
2010	95671	140888	6860

Congressional District 3

District	Republican	Democrat	Working Families (if Democratic candidate was endorsed)
2002	54757	121557	
2004	69160	200638	
2006	44386	150436	
2008	58583	204761	25441
2010	74107	134544	9021

Congressional District 4

District	Republican	Democrat	Working Families (if Democratic candidate was endorsed)
2002	113197	62491	
2004	152493	138333	
2006	106510	99450	
2008	146854	149345	9130
2010	102030	110746	4605

Congressional District 5

District	Republican	Democrat	Working Families (if Democratic candidate was endorsed)
2002	113626	90616	
2004	168268	107438	
2006	94824	117186	5794
2008	117914	161178	18149
2010	102092	118231	4648

Appendix D

Election Results by Congressional District for Select Offices

State Treasurer 2006

District	Republican Linda Roberts	Democrat Denise Nappier (AA)
1	53389	151246
2	70506	149220
3	53660	125722
4	78041	103739
5	67858	123763
Total	323454	653690

State Treasurer 2010

District	Republican Jeff Wright	Democrat Denise Nappier (AA)	Working Families Denise Nappier
1	85511	126654	7737
2	103398	124480	5372
3	83471	118017	5799
4	103669	97081	3532
5	104574	107514	4084
Total	480623	573746	26524

US President 2008

District	Republican John McCain	Democrat Barack Obama (AA)
1	108572	218794
2	139945	204220
3	117114	201741
4	126819	190996
5	136978	182021
Total	629428	997772

Governor 2010

District	Republican Tom Foley	Democrat Dan Malloy	Working Families Dan Malloy
1	102805	116626	7485
2	126722	110104	5067
3	97474	114007	5848
4	108960	103941	4001
5	124913	96292	3907
Total	560874	540970	26308

Exhibit 6

Comparison of Characteristics of Major 5th District Towns

City	Population	Total Hispanic Population 2010	Total Hispanic Population Growth Since 2000	Poverty Level (statewide is 8.7%)	Unemployment Rate (statewide is 8.2%)	Education Scores	Manufacturing as a % of Total Employment
New Britain	73,206	37%	27%	18.70%	11.90%	All Mastery test and SAT scores are below the state average.	18.00%
Meriden	60,868	29%	27%	15.80%	10.20%	All Mastery test and SAT scores are below the state average.	18.90%
Waterbury	110,366	31%	30%	20.30%	13.40%	All Mastery test and SAT scores are below the state average.	14.30%
Danbury	80,893	25%	37%	8.50%	7.50%	All Mastery test (except for 4th and 6th grade math) and SAT scores are below the state average.	19.90%

Source for columns B-E: US Census Bureau - American FactFinder (factfinder.census.gov)

Source for columns F-H: CT Economic Resource (www.cerc.com/TownProfiles)

Appendix H. Reply Brief of the Coalition for Minority Representation Statewide, et al in Support of Redistricting Plan Submitted to Special Master, *In Re Petition of Reapportionment Commission Ex. Rel.*, No. SC 18907, Jan. 9, 2012.

SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

S.C. 18907

**IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION, EX. REL.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER**

**REPLY BRIEF OF THE COALITION FOR MINORITY REPRESENTATION
STATEWIDE, ET AL IN SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING PLAN SUBMITTED
TO SPECIAL MASTER**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....1

Argument.....2

 I. The Proposal to Move New Britain Is Calculated
 To Diminish Minority Influence in the Fifth District
 Without Appreciably Enhancing Minority Influence
 In the First.....2

 II. New Britain Is Part of the Fifth District's Existing Urban Core
 and Essential to Maintaining the District's
 Core of Minority Voters.....3

 III. A Strong Community of Interest Has Formed among
 New Britain and the Fifth's Other Urban and Minority
 Communities.....4

Conclusion.....5

INTRODUCTION

The Republican members of the reapportionment commission pitch their proposal to move New Britain from the Fifth to the First District as a boon to minorities. In fact, the proposal is a cynical attempt to diminish minority influence in the Fifth under the pretext of “maximizing” minority influence in the First. The proposal’s pretense is transparent. Since Hispanic and African-American voters already play a significant role in the First District, moving New Britain into the First is unnecessary to ensure minority influence there. On the other hand, removing New Britain could significantly impair the influence of minority communities in the Fifth.

The Republican plan is a nonstarter because it violates the Supreme Court’s order requiring the Special Master to “modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required” to equalize the population in the districts, make them contiguous, and comply with the Voting Rights Act. Order ¶12. Our reply brief focuses on the interests of Connecticut’s minorities and identifies three strikes against the proposal to remove New Britain from the Fifth: (1) the proposal runs contrary to Connecticut’s policy of ensuring fair minority representation throughout the state; (2) the proposal dramatically alters the identity of the Fifth by removing one of its core population centers; and (3) the proposal disrupts the community of interest that has developed among New Britain voters and the other urban and minority communities of the Fifth.

ARGUMENT

I. **The proposal to move New Britain is calculated to diminish minority influence in the Fifth District without appreciably enhancing minority influence in the First.**

The Republican members frame their proposal as “enhancing the political empowerment of minority voters” in the First District, thereby ensuring the plan’s compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Rep. Br. 7. But the specter of a Voting Rights Act violation is a red herring. The First District is *already* a minority-influence district. Together, African-Americans and Hispanics make up 28.6 percent of the First’s total population, each group alone accounting for around 14 percent. Critically, there is no evidence that white voters in the First usually (or ever) defeat the candidate favored by minorities – one of the three basic preconditions of a Section 2 claim. See *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986); *Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25 (1993). On the contrary, minorities in the First typically succeed in electing their preferred candidate. Thus, the argument that the state must increase the minority population of the First to forestall a challenge under the Voting Rights Act would be confused if it were not so evidently cynical.

The Republican members’ appeal to the Voting Rights Act is ironic, and not in a good way. While the members characterize their plan as an effort to “maximize” the influence of minority voters in the First District, it is more aptly described as *minimizing* the influence of minority voters in the Fifth. The Republican proposal would not appreciably enhance the voting power of minorities in the First – because minorities in the First are already politically effective – but it would leave the minority communities remaining in the Fifth politically weakened. New Britain includes a large Hispanic community, and the

Republican proposal would drop Hispanics' share of the Fifth's total population from 15.6 percent to 12.3 percent. This is of course the aim of the plan. The Republican proposal follows a familiar pattern of vote dilution: push additional minority voters into a district where minorities already are a force in order to reduce the influence of minority voters in a neighboring district. It takes a lot of gall to advance such a proposal in the name of the Voting Rights Act.

As we emphasized in our opening brief, the existing configuration of congressional districts embodies the state's policy of promoting fair representation of minorities *throughout* the state. The Republican plan to "help" minorities by confining their influence to fewer congressional districts cannot be squared with that policy. Because its net effect is to reduce the number of districts in which minority communities play a significant political role, the proposal to move New Britain from the Fifth to the First is a plan to reduce minority influence.

II. New Britain is part of the Fifth District's existing urban core and essential to maintaining the district's core of minority voters.

The Republicans characterize the core of the Fifth District as consisting of "largely rural" Litchfield County. Rep. Br. 10-11. But this description badly misrepresents the actual composition of the Fifth. In fact, more than 85 percent of the district's residents live in an urban setting. The Fifth includes four of the state's 12 biggest cities: Waterbury, Danbury, New Britain, and Meriden. The Fifth's current representative in Congress maintains district offices in each of those four cities, as did his (Republican) predecessor. Individually and collectively, these mid-size cities are as integral to the Fifth's identity as are the small towns of Litchfield County.

Removing any one of the four cities means dramatically reconfiguring the district. In particular, because the district's urban centers all include significant minority communities, each one is essential to maintaining the Fifth's core of minority voters. New Britain, for example, is home to nearly one in four (26,934 out of 111,234) of the district's Hispanic residents. Thus, New Britain cannot be removed from the District without cutting deeply into its core – and violating the Supreme Court's order to leave the existing configuration intact.

III. A strong community of interest has formed among New Britain and the Fifth's other urban and minority communities.

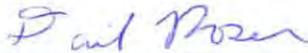
The Republican members attempt to justify their plan by pointing to a community of interest between New Britain and Hartford. Rep. Br. 10. They ignore, however, the relationships that have developed over the past decade among New Britain and the other urban and minority communities of the Fifth District (primarily in Meriden, Waterbury, and, though to a lesser extent, Danbury).¹ As we indicated in our opening brief, the minority communities of the Fifth – often led by New Britain – have spent the past ten years forging alliances to solidify their combined influence in the district. The Republican proposal is more accurately read as an attempt to fracture the community of interest among the Fifth's mid-size cities than an effort to honor whatever community of interest may exist between New Britain and Hartford.

¹The community of interest between New Britain and Meriden is particularly strong. Geographically, New Britain is just as close to Meriden as it is to Hartford, and New Britain and Meriden are much closer in size to each other than either is to Hartford.

CONCLUSION

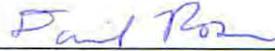
The Republican members of the Reapportionment Commission tout their proposal's illusory benefits for minority voters in the First while failing to acknowledge the plan's real impact on minority representation in the Fifth. The Republican plan aims to diminish minority influence in the Fifth by severing the district from one of its core population centers. We therefore urge the Special Master to obey the order of the Supreme Court – and to reject the proposal to move New Britain from the Fifth to the First and any other plan designed to weaken minority influence in any district.

Respectfully submitted,
COALITION FOR MINORITY REPRESENTATION
STATEWIDE, ET AL

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that this Brief complies with all the provision of Practice Book § 67-2.



David N. Rosen

Pursuant to Practice Book § 62-7, I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Reply Brief of the Coalition of Minority Representation Statewide, et al has been emailed this 9th day of January 2012 to the following:

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David N. Rosen

Appendix I. Sign-in Sheet and List of Speakers, Hearing Before Special Master, Jan. 9, 2012.

**CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SPECIAL MASTER REAPPORTIONMENT
PUBLIC HEARING
LOB HEARING ROOM 2C
12:00 PM, JANUARY 9, 2012**

TRANSCRIPT INFORMATION SHEET

COMMITTEE: REAPPORTIONMENT

TYPE OF MEETING: PUBLIC HEARING

DATE: JANUARY 9, 2012 TIME: 12:00PM HEARING ROOM_2C

PRESIDING: SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY

NAMES OF SPEAKERS

**James Spallone
Peggy Reeves
Ted Bromley**

**Rep. Lawrence Cafero, Jr.
Ross Garber
Rep. Arthur O'Neill
Clark Benson**

**Rep. David Kiner
Andrew McDonald
Mayor Rohde
Mayor O'Brien
Aaron Bayer**

**State Representative Bobby Sanchez
Hilda Santiago
Alderman (Pastor) Brown
Shirley Black**

**John Olsen
Rebecca Bombero
Mary Ann Turner
David Rosen
John Hartwell
Tiffany Mellers
Lisa Byrns**

SPECIAL MASTER REAPPORTIONMENT
 CONGRESSIONAL PUBLIC HEARING
 LOB Hearing Room 2C
 12:00 P.M., January 9, 2012

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

SPEAKER REGISTRATION

No.	SPEAKER	TOWN OF RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING/ADDRESS	WRITTEN TESTIMONY?
1.	REP. LAWRENCE F. CAHERO, JR. ① ROSS GARBEL, ESQ. ② REP. ARTHUR J. O'NEILL - SOUTH BURY ③ CLACK BENSON, ESQ. ④ REP. LARRY CAHERO	NORWALK	HOUSE / SENATE GOP	Y
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.	Rep. David Hiner	Enfield	59th District	yes
6.	Andrew J. McDonald	Stamford	Governor's Office	
7.	Mayor Rohde	Meriden		
8.	Mayor O'Brien	New Britain		
9.	Aaron Bayer on behalf of D	emancipate Commission	Members	
10.	John Hartwell	Westport	petition	

80

**SPECIAL MASTER REAPPORTIONMENT
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLIC HEARING
LOB Hearing Room 2C
12:00 P.M., January 9, 2012**

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

SPEAKER REGISTRATION

No.	SPEAKER	TOWN OF RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING/ADDRESS	WRITTEN TESTIMONY?
11.	state Representative Bobby Sanchez	New Britain		
12.	Hilda Santiago			
13.	Alderman Pastor Brown			
14.	Shirley Black			
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

SPECIAL MASTER REAPPORTIONMENT
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLIC HEARING
LOB Hearing Room 2C
12:00 P.M., January 9, 2012

PUBLIC

SPEAKER REGISTRATION

No.	SPEAKER	TOWN OF RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING/ADDRESS	WRITTEN TESTIMONY?
1.	JOHN OLSEN ✓	CLINTON	AFC-GTD	yes
2.	Rebecca Bombero ✓	New Haven	City of New Haven	
3.	MARY Ann Turney ✓	Enfield	Republican Chairman	No
4.	David Rosen ✓	New Haven / Missung Meadows Westport	Coalition for Minority Representation Statewide	^{Briefs} to filed
5.	John Hartwell ✓		Democracy for America New Or	Yes
6.	LISA BYRNS ✓	OLD GREENWICH	37 BALLWOOD RD OLD GREEN	NO
7.	Hilda Santicruz ✓	Meriden	- City Councilor Meriden	
8.	Shirley Black ✓	Meriden		
9.				
10.				

Appendix J. Written Materials Submitted at Hearing Before Special Master, Jan. 9, 2012.

Role of Secretary of the State - Reapportionment

Publication and Distribution of the Plan

The Office of the Secretary of the State has no involvement in the development of the Plan of Apportionment. The office's involvement begins at the point when a proposed plan is ready to be presented to the general assembly. It is the office's responsibility at that point to send the proclamation reconvening the general assembly to each of the senators and representatives by registered or certified mail. If the general assembly approves the plan, the Legislative Commissioners' Office would be responsible for publishing the plan.

If the legislature fails to approve a plan, the Constitution assigns the task to a Reapportionment Commission, which must complete its work by November 30 of the year following the census and responsibility for the publication and distribution of the plan falls to the Secretary of the State's Office. If the commission fails to meet its deadline, the Secretary of the State notifies the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court assumes responsibility for the plan. The deadline for the Court is February 15. The Office of the Secretary of the State will still be responsible for publication and distribution of any final plan at that point.

Information for Registrars and Local Officials

Following the publication of the Plan of Districting, our office transmits copies of the plan to the town clerk and registrars of voters of each town in the state. The plan is to be used by the clerks and the registrars for the development of voting districts in each town. In addition to the plan, our office also transmits maps reflecting the various district boundary lines to each town. Separate maps for the congressional, state senate, and state assembly districts are provided.

Once the plans are transmitted to the local officials, it is their responsibility to create, eliminate or re-align their local voting districts consistent with the Plan of Districting.

Local Impact – In General

The legislative body of any town may divide such municipality into voting districts. (9-169)

The responsibility for assigning polling places to each of those districts in a municipality lies with the local registrars of voters or legislative body. (9-168)

Whenever a Congressional, Senatorial or Assembly district line splits a voting district in a town, by operation of law, each portion of the whole voting district becomes a new separate voting district. (Conn. Gen. Stat. §9-169a). If a town is located entirely within a

Congressional, Senatorial or Assembly district separate voting districts are not established.

Registrars of voters are required to print registry lists and enrollment lists according to these new voting districts and, generally, must provide a separate polling place in each of the new voting districts.

In many towns, the separate lists must be prepared before the January 10-17, 2012 endorsement of town committee members, and in the remaining towns separate lists must be prepared before the March 27-April 3, 2012 endorsement of delegates.

If the registrars wish to change the boundaries of voting districts (without crossing any Assembly, Senatorial or Congressional district lines), the municipal legislative body must approve the new lines, and the new voting district lines are effective upon adoption by the municipal legislative body. (Conn. Gen. Stat. §9-169b) Whenever a state district line falls on a street, the voters are divided by the center of that street.

Generally, town can be broken into three categories with regard to redistricting:

1. Towns that are located wholly within congressional, senatorial and assembly districts (approximately 70).
2. Towns that are split by congressional, senatorial and assembly district lines only.
3. Towns that are split by multiple congressional, senatorial and assembly districts lines and also have local voting district lines.

Town Committees

Town committees can be selected at large or from political subdivisions. The method for choosing the committees is defined in party rules.

Municipal Office

Towns can elect town officers from political subdivisions or at large. The method for elected town officers is located in state statute or local town charter.

Election Results

Election results must be reported and broken out by voting district and in some cases by congressional, senatorial and assembly district.

Delegates to the national conventions are determined by congressional district and delegates to the state conventions are determined by senatorial district. (May have changed since 2008 with change to party rules).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE
State of Connecticut
30 Trinity Street
Hartford CT 06106

=====

NOVEMBER 6, 2012 STATE ELECTION CALENDAR

The following is a chronological summary of certain requirements for the 2012 Election Year, applicable in the absence of a Special Act to the contrary. Section references are to the General Statutes of Connecticut. *ALL ENTRIES AND REFERENCES ARE SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE REVISION.*

1. MAJOR PARTIES (Sec. 9-372(5))

Presidential Preference

Candidates announced by Sec'y. of the State: February 10, 2012 (10:00 a.m.)
Primary petitions for other candidates issued: February 10, 2012 (12:00 noon)
Such primary petitions filed by: March 2, 2012 (4:00 p.m.)
Primary (6:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.): April 24, 2012

Town Committee Members

Party endorsements: January 10-17, 2012
Certification of endorsements: January 18, 2012 (4:00 p.m.)
Town Committee petitions issued beginning: January 11, 2012
Primary petitions filed by: February 1, 2012 (4:00 p.m.)
Primary (6:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.): March 6, 2012

Selection of Delegates to State and District Conventions

Party selections: March 27, 2012- April 3, 2012
Certification of selection: April 4, 2012 (4:00 p.m.)

Candidates for State and District Office (Representative in Congress and multi-town State Senator and State Representative)

Party endorsements: May 8-29, 2012 (Conventions)
Certification of endorsements: 14th day after close of convention (4:00 p.m.)
"15% candidate" certificates filed by: 14th day after close of convention (4:00 p.m.)
Statewide / Rep. in Congress petitions issued: May 1, 2012
District office petitions issued beginning: May 29, 2012
Primary petitions filed by: June 12, 2012 (4:00 p.m.)
Primary (6:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.): August 14, 2012

Candidates for Municipal Office (including single-town State Senator and State Representative, Justice of the Peace and Registrars of Voters)

Party endorsements: May 22-29, 2012
Cert. of endorsements: 14th day after endorsement meeting (4:00 p.m.)
Municipal office petitions issued beginning: May 23, 2012
Primary petitions filed by: June 12, 2012 (4:00 p.m.)
Primary (6:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.): August 14, 2012

2. MINOR PARTIES (Sec. 9-372(6))

Party rules filed by: July 6, 2012
Notice/Nomination meeting to town clerk or Sec/St. by: 5 days before nomination meeting
Nomination & certification by: September 5, 2012

3. NOMINATING PETITIONS ("New Party" or "No Party") (Secs. 9-453a - 9-453u)

Nominating petitions issued beginning: January 3, 2012
Nominating petitions filed by: August 8, 2012 (4:00 p.m.)

4. ELECTION -- November 6, 2012 (6:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.)

Electors of President and Vice-President, U.S. Senate, Representative in Congress, State Senator, State Representative and Registrar of Voters

NOVEMBER, 2011

NOVEMBER 9, 2011 to
FEBRUARY 14, 2012
(Wednesday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL – TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. When an application for registration by mail is received during this period, registrar must send by first-class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with confirmation of voting residence notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

NOVEMBER 11, 2011
(Friday)
POLITICAL PARTIES

PARTY RULES. Last day to file change in party rules with the Secretary of the State regarding party endorsement for candidates to run for town committee if endorsement made on January 10, 2012. If endorsement is made on January 17, 2012, then November 18, 2011 is last day. At least 60 days before endorsement, one copy of party rules governing such endorsement, must be filed with the Secretary of the State. One copy of revised local party rules (and any amendments thereto) must also be filed forthwith with town clerk and with state central committee. (Applies only when new rules are adopted or existing rules are amended or rescinded.) (Secs. 9-374 and 9-375)

DECEMBER, 2011

DECEMBER 6, 2011
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

PARTY TRANSFER -- TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY. Last day that enrolled elector can transfer from one party to another and be eligible to vote in town committee primary of new party. (Sec. 9-59)

DECEMBER 6, 2011
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS
TOWN CLERK

POLLING PLACE -- ADJACENT DISTRICT -- TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY. Last day for registrars, when necessary, to designate to the town clerk a polling place in an adjacent voting district for town committee primary. Within 10 days after such filing, town clerk to publish notice. (Sec. 9-168b)

DECEMBER 6, 2011
(Tuesday)
LEGISLATIVE BODY

VOTING DISTRICTS. Last day to make changes in the boundaries of voting districts for town committee primary. (Sec. 9-169)

JANUARY, 2012

JANUARY 4, 2012
(Wednesday)
TOWN CHAIRMEN

NOTICE OF CAUCUS. Last day to publish notice of town committee endorsement caucus, if caucus held on January 10th. If caucus is held January 17th, then January 11th is last day. Notice must be published at least five full days before the caucus. Date of caucus and date of publication are excluded. Party rules may require earlier notice. (Sec. 9-390)

JANUARY 3, 2012 thru
APRIL 30, 2012
(Tuesday - Monday)
REGISTRARS

CANVASS. Period for conducting annual house-to-house canvass of electors to be done (1) in person, (2) by mail or by the National Change of Address System (NCOA) of the U. S. Postal Service, (3) by telephone, or (4) by a combination thereof, by registrars or their designees. Canvass by mail should be completed by March 31st because regulations give electors thirty days to respond to canvass by mail, and May 1st is the last day to send Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice to electors on the basis of the canvass. (*NOTE: Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice may only be sent between April 24, 2012 and May 1, 2012.*) (Sec. 9-32, Regs. 9-32-1 to 9-32-9)

JANUARY 3, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

ADMISSION OF ELECTORS AT PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS. Between January 1st and the last day of the school year, registrars must hold one registration session at each public high school in town. (Sec. 9-17(c))

JANUARY 3, 2012
(Tuesday)

NOMINATING PETITION FORMS. Secretary of the State may begin issuing nominating petition forms for offices to be contested at the regular election. (Sec. 9-453b)

JANUARY 3, 2012
(Tuesday)
PRESIDENTIAL WRITE-IN
CANDIDATES

WRITE-IN REGISTRATION -- PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. First day write-in candidates for president can register as write-in candidates with the Secretary of the State. Registration must include names of vice-presidential candidate and seven Connecticut electors to serve as presidential electors. (Sec. 9-175)

JANUARY 6, 2012
(Friday)
REGISTRARS

WAIVER OF ACCESSIBILITY OF POLLING PLACE. Last day that registrars may file with Secretary of the State a request for a waiver to provide accessible polling place for physically disabled for town committee primary. (Sec. 9-168d)

JANUARY 10, 2012 to
JANUARY 17, 2012
(Tuesday - Tuesday)
POLITICAL PARTIES

PARTY ENDORSEMENT. Endorsement for town committee members by caucus between these days. (Secs. 9-390 and 9-391)

REGISTRARS

PRIMARY PETITIONS AVAILABLE. Petition forms for persons desiring to oppose party-endorsed candidates for town committee must be available from the registrar of voters beginning on the day following the making of the party's endorsement of candidates for town committee or beginning on the day following the final day for the making of such endorsements, whichever comes first. No primary petition for town committee members shall be approved unless it contains the names of a number of candidates, other than party-endorsed candidates, equal to at least 25% of the number of town committee members to be elected. (Sec. 9-409)

JANUARY 18, 2012
(Wednesday)
4:00 p.m.
POLITICAL PARTIES
TOWN CLERK

PARTY ENDORSEMENTS -- CERTIFICATION. Last day for either the chairman or presiding officer or the secretary of the caucus to certify to the town clerk the names and street addresses of party-endorsed candidates for town committee. Clerk must forthwith publish notice of certification and that list of candidates is on file. (Secs. 9-391 and 9-395)

JANUARY 24, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

PARTY TRANSFER -- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY. Last day that enrolled elector can transfer from one party to another and be eligible to vote in presidential preference primary of new party. (Sec. 9-59)

JANUARY 24, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS
TOWN CLERK

POLLING PLACE -- ADJACENT DISTRICT -- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY. Last day for registrars, when necessary, to designate to the town clerk a polling place in an adjacent voting district for presidential preference primary. Within 10 days after such filing, town clerk to publish notice. (Sec. 9-168b)

JANUARY 24, 2012
(Tuesday)
LEGISLATIVE BODY

VOTING DISTRICTS. Last day to make changes in the boundaries of voting districts for presidential preference primary. (Sec. 9-169)

FEBRUARY, 2012

FEBRUARY 1, 2012
(Wednesday)
4:00 p.m.
REGISTRARS

PRIMARY PETITIONS -- FILING. Primary petitions for opposition candidates for town committee must be submitted to respective registrars by 4:00 p.m. of this day. Registrar of voters, deputy registrar or assistant registrar must be in their office or office facilities between 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to accept petitions. (Secs. 9-405 and 9-406)

REGISTRARS
TOWN CLERK

NOTICE OF PRIMARY. On filing of valid petition for town committee, and after checking the same, registrar notifies town clerk that primary is to be held and clerk publishes registrar's notice and information concerning candidates, primary date, hours and location of polls, files one copy with Secretary of the State, and records said notice. If central counting designated by registrars, the notice of primary shall include such central location. (Secs. 9-147a and 9-435)

TOWN CLERK PRINTING ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Immediately after the deadline for the certification of all town committee candidates whose names are to appear on the ballot the town clerk must begin making arrangements to have the primary absentee ballots printed. (Sec. 9-135b(a))

TOWN CLERK SAMPLE ABSENTEE BALLOT AVAILABLE. A layout model of each different absentee ballot shall be available for public inspection at town clerk's office prior to printing. (Sec. 9-135b(b))

TOWN CLERK ABSENTEE BALLOTS -- FILING. Immediately upon receiving the printed absentee ballots for town committee primary, municipal clerk must file a printed absentee ballot for the municipality or for each different political subdivision, as the case may be, with Secretary of the State, and file an affidavit as to number of such ballots printed. (Sec. 9-135b(c))

TOWN CLERK BLANK BALLOTS TO ELECTORS TEMPORARILY LIVING (OR EXPECTING TO BE TRAVELING) OUTSIDE U.S. AND TO SERVICEMEN, SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS WHETHER LIVING WITHIN OR OUTSIDE U.S. Beginning as soon as possible after a complete list of candidates is available, blank ballots (for the town committee primary), together with a complete list of candidates, should be sent to electors residing (or expecting to be traveling) outside the United States and to servicemen, spouses and dependents whether living within or outside the United States who have applied for an absentee ballot and are eligible to vote in the primary. (Sec. 9-153f)

REGISTRARS Registrars may direct the clerk to mail such blank ballot set to a qualified elector or applicant for admission as an elector who (1) is living outside the U.S. or (2) is a member of the armed forces, spouse or dependent. Town clerk also may so act on his own motion. (Sec. 9-153d)

FEBRUARY 1, 2012 to FEBRUARY 28, 2012 (Wednesday - Tuesday) INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS AND REGISTRARS SUPERVISED BALLOTING DESIGNATION. In order to have supervised absentee balloting in a nursing home or rest home, etc., with less than 20 electors, a written designation must be made between these dates by either registrar of voters or the administrator of the institution for the town committee primary. These deadlines do not apply to a nursing home or rest home, etc., with 20 or more electors because supervised voting is mandated at such institutions. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)

FEBRUARY 3, 2012 (Friday) REGISTRARS POLLING PLACES -- PRIMARY. Last day to determine polling places for town committee primary. Polling places may be changed within thirty-one day period only if town clerk and registrars of voters unanimously find that polling place has been rendered unusable. If polling place found unusable, another polling place must be designated forthwith and adequate notice of such change given. (Secs. 9-168 and 9-169)

FEBRUARY 6, 2012 to FEBRUARY 15, 2012 (Monday - Wednesday) REGISTRARS NOTICE OF 14TH DAY BEFORE PRIMARY DAY ENROLLMENT SESSION. If town committee primary will be held, notice must be published at least once on or between any of these dates of the enrollment session to be held on February 21, 2012. This newspaper notice need not be a legal notice. (Secs. 9-37 and 9-53)

FEBRUARY 10, 2012 (Friday) 10:00 a.m. SEC'Y OF THE STATE PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY. Secretary announces list of candidates to appear on ballot unless withdrawal request filed by March 19, 2012, 12:00 noon (Sec. 9-466)

FEBRUARY 10, 2012 (Friday) 12:00 noon PRESIDENTIAL CAND. PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY PETITIONS. Petitions available for those candidates whose names did not appear on Secretary of the State's list. (Sec. 9-467)

- FEBRUARY 14, 2012
(Tuesday)
ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Absentee ballots for town committee primary become available on this day. (Secs. 9-135 and 9-140(f))
- FEBRUARY 14, 2012 to
MARCH 1, 2012
(Tuesday - Thursday)
REGISTRARS
REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT ON DAY OF RECEIPT. When an application for registration by mail is received during the period beginning on the 21st day before a primary and ending on the fifth day before a primary, registrar must send by first-class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection on day of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))
- FEBRUARY 21, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS
PRIMARY ENROLLMENT SESSION. If town committee primary is to be held, mandatory enrollment session must be held on this date (14th day before primary) for the purpose of registration and/or enrollment of electors entitled to vote in town committee primary. At least two consecutive hours required, between the hours of 12:00 noon and 9:00 p.m. (Sec. 9-51)
- FEBRUARY 24, 2012
(Friday)
REGISTRARS
CANDIDATES
LIST OF PRIMARY OFFICIALS. Last day for candidates to submit to registrar lists of desired primary day officials, except moderators, for town committee primary. Registrar must notify all candidates of their right to submit a list of designees. (Sec. 9-436)
- FEBRUARY 24, 2012
(Friday)
REGISTRARS
WAIVER OF ACCESSIBILITY OF POLLING PLACE. Last day that registrars may file with Secretary of the State a request for a waiver to provide accessible polling place for physically disabled for presidential preference primary. (Sec. 9-168d)
- FEBRUARY 28, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS
ABSENTEE BALLOT CHECK-OFF -- TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY. Whether central counting of absentee ballots has been designated or not, beginning as soon after 11:00 a.m. as the absentee ballots are available from the town clerk, the registrars may begin checking the absentee ballots on this day and each weekday before the town committee primary. The ballots shall be checked not later than the last weekday before the primary. The registrars shall check, without opening the outer envelopes, the names of such absentee voters on the official check list to be used at such primary by indicating "absentee" or "A" preceding such name, and in the case of central counting shall also note such designation on a duplicate list. After checking is completed, town clerk seals unopened ballots for delivery between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, primary day. (Sec. 9-140c)

FEBRUARY 28, 2012
(Tuesday)
INSTITUTIONAL
ADMINISTRATORS
AND REGISTRARS

SUPERVISED BALLOTING DESIGNATION. Last day to request supervised absentee balloting in a nursing home or rest home, etc. with less than 20 electors. A written designation must be made by this date by either registrar of voters or the administrator of the institution for the town committee primary. This deadline does not apply to a nursing home or rest home, etc., with 20 or more electors because supervised voting is mandated at such institutions. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)

MARCH, 2012

MARCH 1, 2012
(Thursday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT CUT-OFF. Deadline for registering and/or enrolling for voting in town committee primary unless register in person with town clerk or registrar or unless file application for enrollment in person with registrar of voters. (Secs. 9-23g, 9-56 and 9-57)

Mail-in application of new voter must be received by registrar of voters of the town of residence by this day, except that a mail-in application of new voter postmarked by this day or received by a voter registration agency or the Department of Motor Vehicles by this day may be received by the registrar of voters until 12:00 noon of March 5, 2012. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

However, enrollment application of unaffiliated voter must be received by this day by registrar of voters of town of residence, unless unaffiliated voter files application for enrollment in person with registrar of voters by 12:00 noon of March 5, 2012. (Sec. 9-56)

MARCH 2 2012 thru
MARCH 6, 2012
(Friday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. PRIVILEGES OF AN ELECTOR SHALL NOT ATTACH UNTIL THE DAY AFTER THE PRIMARY OR THE DAY APPLICATION IS APPROVED BY REGISTRAR, WHICHEVER IS LATER. When a mail-in application hand-delivered by someone other than the applicant is received during this period by registrars in applicant's town of residence (or by the DMV or a voter registration agency), or a mailed mail-in application for registration is postmarked during this period, registrar must act on the application and send by first-class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of the application, but privileges of an elector shall not attach until March 7, 2012, or until the application is approved by registrar, whichever is later. (Sec. 9-23g(d)(2))

IMPORTANT EXCEPTION:

If an application of a new voter indicates that it was (1) received by March 1, 2012 by the DMV or a voter registration agency, or (2) postmarked by March 1, 2012 the registrar of voters of the town of residence shall mail a notice of acceptance or rejection on the day of receipt of such application during the period March 2nd through noon March 5th. Such persons whose applications are accepted by noon March 5th acquire privileges of an elector immediately and may vote in the primary. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

- MARCH 2, 2012
(Friday)
4:00 p.m.
REGISTRARS
- PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY PETITIONS -- FILING BY CANDIDATE. Primary petitions for additional presidential candidates must be submitted to respective registrars by 4:00 p.m. of this day. If prior to this day a primary petition was issued, registrar of voters, deputy registrar or assistant registrar must be in their office or office facilities between 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to accept petitions. (Sec. 9-468)
- TOWN CLERK
- PRINTING ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Immediately after the deadline for the certification of all candidates (and receipt of notice of presidential preference primary, if any), the town clerk must begin making arrangements to have the primary absentee ballots printed. (Sec. 9-135b(a))
- TOWN CLERK
- SAMPLE ABSENTEE BALLOT AVAILABLE. A layout model of each different absentee ballot shall be available for public inspection at town clerk's office prior to printing. (Sec. 9-135b(b))
- TOWN CLERK
- BLANK BALLOTS TO ELECTORS TEMPORARILY LIVING (OR EXPECTING TO BE TRAVELING) OUTSIDE U.S. AND TO SERVICEMEN, SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS WHETHER LIVING WITHIN OR OUTSIDE U.S. Beginning as soon as possible after a complete list of candidates is available, blank ballots (for the presidential preference primary), together with a complete list of candidates, should be sent to electors residing (or expecting to be traveling) outside the United States and to servicemen, spouses and dependents whether living within or outside the United States who have applied for an absentee ballot and are eligible to vote in the primary. (Sec. 9-153f)
- REGISTRARS
- Registrars may direct the clerk to mail such blank ballot set to a qualified elector or applicant for admission as an elector who (1) is living outside the U.S. or (2) is a member of the armed forces, spouse or dependent. Town clerk also may so act on his own motion. (Sec. 9-153d)
- MARCH 4, 2012
(Sunday)
6:00 a.m.
TOWN CLERK
- PRINTING OF SAMPLE BALLOTS. Town clerk prepares primary ballots for town committee primary, if any; and at least 48 hours before the primary, in conjunction with the registrars of voters, provides a number of sample ballots for distribution as they deem necessary. (Sec. 9-437)
- March 4, 2012
(Sunday)
6:00 a.m.
CANDIDATES
- UNOFFICIAL CHECKERS. Deadline for candidates or candidates' representatives to submit list of designees for unofficial checkers to the registrar of voters. Such list must be submitted at least 48 hours prior to the opening of the polls for town committee primary. The registrar must notify all candidates for town committee of their right to submit a list of designees. (Secs. 9-436a, 9-476)
- In addition, any person (other than the candidate or primary official) may serve as a runner. (Sec. 9-235b)
- MARCH 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- SUPERVISED BALLOTING DEADLINE. Supervision of absentee balloting shall be not later than the last business day before the town committee primary. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)
- MARCH 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- ABSENTEE BALLOT CHECK-OFF -- TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY. Whether central counting of absentee ballots has been designated or not, beginning as soon after 11:00 a.m. as the absentee ballots are available from the town clerk, the registrars shall check, without opening the outer envelopes, the names of absentee voters on the official check list by indicating "absentee" or "A" preceding the name, and in the case of central counting shall also note such designation on the duplicate list. After checking is completed, town clerk seals unopened ballots for delivery between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, primary day. Although checking may begin on February 28, 2012 it must be completed by this day. (Sec. 9-140c)

MARCH 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS

ENROLLMENT LIST. TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY. Separate supplementary list compiled, which list shall include the name of any person who was admitted as an elector or whose privileges of party enrollment attached prior to 12 noon of the last business day before the primary. An updated list may be printed instead. (Sec. 9-55)

MARCH 5, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

ABSENTEE BALLOTS – TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY -- DEADLINE TO ISSUE. Absentee ballots for town committee primary may not be issued on primary day except electors who suddenly become ill within six days immediately preceding the close of the polls at the primary, or who are patients in a hospital within such six-day period, may be issued an absentee ballot up to the close of the polls. (Secs. 9-140(h) and 9-150c)

MARCH 5, 2012
(Monday)
12:00 noon
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARY. Deadline for the registrar of the mail-in applicant's town of residence to receive mail-in application (postmarked by the fifth day before primary or received by DMV or voter registration agency by such fifth day) so that the applicant may be enrolled in time to vote in primary. (Secs. 9-23a and 9-23g(c) and (d))

MARCH 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS

ENROLLMENT LIST. Last day before town committee primary to remove electors from registry list (and enrollment list) who have died, become disfranchised or confirmed in writing that they have moved out of town. An elector is deemed to have confirmed in writing that he has moved out of town if (1) the registrars have received a cancellation form or (2) the elector has notified DMV of a change of address out of town concerning a driver's license. (DMV notifies the registrars, and the registrars send Notice of Removal.) The names of persons removed are not sent to the polls and such persons may be restored on primary day only if the registrar is contacted and consents to approve the applicant's request for restoration. (Secs. 9-32 and 9-35)

INACTIVE LIST. The registrars prepare an inactive list of (1) any person whose notice of approval of mail-in was returned undeliverable and who did not respond to a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice sent thirty days prior to this date, and (2) any person who was sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice between January 2, 2011--May 1, 2011, or between January 2, 2010--May 1, 2010, or between January 2, 2009--May 1, 2009, or between February 5, 2008--May 1, 2008, on the basis of the canvass and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and was not restored). The inactive list is sent to the polls. Electors on the inactive list may sign a restoration form at the polls and, if the registrar or assistant registrar of voters in the polls consents, such elector may vote. (Secs. 9-23g(c), 9-35 and 9-42(c))

REMOVE FROM INACTIVE LIST. Last day before primary to remove electors from inactive registry list (and enrollment list) who were sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice four years ago and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and were never restored to the active list). (Sec. 9-35)

MARCH 5, 2012
(Monday)
12:00 noon
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT CUT-OFF IN PERSON. Deadline for registering in person with the registrar of voters or town clerk of the town of residence and deadline for enrolling in person with the registrar of voters for voting in town committee primary. Deadline for cross-town registrations to be received by registrar of town of residence.

Applications from servicemen and persons out of the country under Secs. 9-26 and 9-23a may be received throughout the day. (Secs. 9-19e, 9-23a, 9-56 and 9-57)

- MARCH 6, 2012**
(Tuesday)
6:00 a.m. to
8:00 p.m.
- PRIMARY.** Primary for town committee if valid petition or petitions have been filed. Hours: 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (Sec. 9-425)
- ABSENTEE BALLOTS.** In order to be cast at a primary, the absentee ballot must be received by the municipal clerk (1) by the close of the polls if it is mailed or if it is returned by a member of the immediate family of the applicant in person or by the qualified designee of an ill or physically-disabled ballot applicant in person, or (2) by the day before the primary if it is returned in person by the applicant. (Sec. 9-140b)
- All absentee ballots received before 11:00 a.m. of March 5, 2012 are to be delivered to the registrars of voters between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on primary day. Ballots received after 11:00 a.m. of March 5, 2012 and before 6:00 p.m. of primary day are to be delivered at 6:00 p.m. (except that some may be retained until the polls close, if desired, in order to ensure ballot secrecy); and all ballots timely received after 6:00 p.m. are to be delivered at the close of the polls. In municipalities that have central counting of absentee ballots, at close of polls, registrars or assistant registrars shall deliver official check list to moderator of central location for checking. When counting of absentee ballots is complete, moderator delivers check list and other information to head moderator. (Sec. 9-140c)
- MARCH 6, 2012**
(Tuesday)
4:00 p.m.
REGISTRARS
- PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY PETITIONS -- FILING WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE.** Verified presidential preference primary petition pages must be forwarded to Secretary of the State by 4:00 p.m. of this day. (Sec. 9-468)
- MARCH 7, 2012**
(Wednesday)
MODERATOR
- RETURN OF VOTES TO SECRETARY OF THE STATE.** Head moderator to forthwith transmit to Secretary of the State one copy of duplicate certificate of votes cast for candidates for town committee. (Secs. 9-314 and 9-440). The other copy of the return is filed with the town clerk on or before this date.
- MARCH 8, 2012**
(Thursday)
POLITICAL PARTIES
- PARTY RULES.** Last day to file with Secretary of the State change in party rules regarding the method of party endorsement for a candidate to run for municipal office if endorsement made on, May 8, 2012. If endorsement is made on May 29, 2012, then March 29, 2012 is last day. At least 60 days before endorsement, one copy of party rules governing such endorsement must be filed with the Secretary of the State. One copy of revised local party rules (and any amendments thereto) must also be filed forthwith with town clerk and state central committee. (Applies only when new rules are adopted or existing rules are amended or rescinded.) (Secs. 9-372(5)(B), 9-374 and 9-375)
- MARCH 7, 2012 to**
APRIL 3, 2012
(Wednesday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS
- REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS.** When an application for registration by mail is received during this period, registrar must send by first class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))
- MARCH 9, 2012**
(Friday)
MODERATORS
- DISCREPANCY -- RECOUNT.** Last day for head moderator to order recount of town committee primary when there is a discrepancy in returns. (Secs. 9-310 and 9-311)
- MARCH 9, 2012**
(Friday)
SEC'Y OF THE STATE
- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY -- TABULATION.** Secretary must complete tabulation of petition signatures by this date. (Sec. 9-469)

- MARCH 10, 2012**
(Saturday)
TOWN CLERK
- OVERSEAS BALLOTS.** Overseas ballots for presidential preference primary become available for overseas electors on this day. (Sec. 9-158c)
- MARCH 13, 2012**
(Tuesday)
MODERATORS
- CLOSE VOTE OR DISCREPANCY RECOUNT.** Last day to conduct close vote or discrepancy recount of town committee primary. (Secs. 9-310, 9-311, 9-311a, 9-311b, 9-370a, 9-445 and 9-446)
- MARCH 16, 2012**
(Friday)
TOWN CLERK
- ABSENTEE BALLOTS -- REPORT.** Last day for town clerk to file with Secretary of the State statement accounting for number of absentee voting forms and challenged ballot forms used at town committee primary. (Secs. 9-139c and 9-232e)
- MARCH 19, 2012**
(Monday) 12:00 noon
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES; SEC'Y OF THE STATE
- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY -- WITHDRAWAL.** 12:00 noon deadline for Statement of Withdrawal by candidates placed on ballot by Secretary of the State. (Sec. 9-466)
- MARCH 20, 2012**
(Tuesday)
- VOTING MACHINES.** Voting machines used at town committee primary to remain locked through this date. (Sec. 9-447)
- MARCH 20, 2012**
(Tuesday)
CANDIDATES AND ELECTORS
- COMPLAINT.** Last day for bringing complaint to the Superior Court contesting ruling of official or count of votes at town committee primary. (Sec. 9-329a)
- MARCH 20, 2012**
(Tuesday)
SEC'Y OF THE STATE
- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY -- ORDER ON BALLOT.** Secretary of the State determines order of candidates on ballot by lot in public ceremony and sends notice of primary to town clerks. (Sec. 9-470)
- MARCH 21, 2012**
(Wednesday)
TOWN CHAIRMEN
- NOTICE OF CAUCUS.** Last day to publish notice of selection caucus, if caucus is the selecting authority for delegates if caucus held on March 27, 2012. If caucus is held April 3, 2012, then March 28, 2012 is last day. Notice must be published at least five full days before the caucus. Party rules may require earlier notice. (Sec. 9-390)
- MARCH 21, 2012 to**
APRIL 17, 2012
(Wednesday - Tuesday)
INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS AND REGISTRARS
- SUPERVISED BALLOTING DESIGNATION.** In order to have supervised absentee balloting in a nursing home or rest home, etc., with less than 20 electors, a written designation must be made between these dates by either registrar of voters or the administrator of the institution for the presidential preference primary. These deadlines do not apply to a nursing home or rest home, etc., with 20 or more electors because supervised voting is mandated at such institutions. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)
- MARCH 23, 2012**
(Friday)
REGISTRARS
- POLLING PLACES -- PRIMARY.** Last day to determine polling places for presidential preference primary. Polling places may be changed within thirty-one day period only if town clerk and registrars of voters unanimously find that polling place has been rendered unusable. If polling place found unusable, another polling place must be designated forthwith and adequate notice of such change given. (Secs. 9-168 and 9-169)
- MARCH 26, 2012 to**
APRIL 4, 2012
(Monday - Wednesday)
REGISTRARS
- NOTICE OF 14TH DAY BEFORE PRIMARY DAY ENROLLMENT SESSION.** If presidential preference primary will be held, notice must be published at least once on or between any of these dates of the enrollment session to be held on April 10, 2012; such notice shall state that the registrars will, at such time, hear requests by persons removed for adding their names to the registry list. This newspaper notice need not be a legal notice. (Secs. 9-37 and 9-53)

MARCH 27, 2012 to
APRIL 3, 2012
(Tuesday – Tuesday)
POLITICAL PARTIES

PARTY SELECTION OF DELEGATES. Selection for delegates to state and district conventions by town committee or caucus between these days. (Secs. 9-390 and 9-391)

APRIL, 2012

APRIL 3, 2012 to
APRIL 19, 2012
(Tuesday - Thursday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL – PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT ON DAY OF RECEIPT. When an application for registration by mail is received during the period beginning on the 21st day before a primary and ending on the fifth day before a primary, registrar must send by first-class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection on day of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

APRIL 3, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

CENTRAL COUNTING -- ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Last day for registrars to designate in writing to the town clerk central location for the counting of absentee ballots for presidential preference primary. Such location shall be published by the town clerk in the notice for the primary. (Sec. 9-147a)

APRIL 3, 2012
(Tuesday)

ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Absentee ballots for presidential preference primary become available on this day. (Secs. 9-135 and 9-140(f))

TOWN CLERK

Registrars of voters may direct town clerk to mail absentee ballot forms to a qualified elector or applicant for admission as an elector who (1) is living outside the U.S. or (2) is a member of the armed forces or the spouse or dependent of a member of the armed forces living where such member is stationed. Town clerk also may so act on his own motion. (Secs. 9-133f, 9-140(f) and 9-153d)

APRIL 4, 2012
(Wednesday)
4:00 p.m.
POLITICAL PARTIES
TOWN CLERK

PARTY ENDORSEMENTS -- CERTIFICATION. Last day for chairman or presiding officer and the secretary of the caucus or the town committee, as the case may be, to certify to the town clerk the names and street addresses of party-endorsed candidates for delegates. Certification must also be accompanied by (1) The name and street address of each person selected, and (2) The name and number of the political subdivision or district for which each such person is elected. Clerk must forthwith publish notice of certification and that list of candidates is on file. (Secs. 9-391 and 9-395)

APRIL 10, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

PRIMARY ENROLLMENT SESSION. If primary is to be held, mandatory enrollment session must be held on this date (14th day before primary) for the purpose of registration and/or enrollment of electors entitled to vote in presidential preference primary. At least two consecutive hours required, between the hours of 12:00 noon and 9:00 p.m. (Sec. 9-51)

If primary is to be held, registrars must also hold a session to hear requests for adding names to the registry list by persons removed. This session may be held simultaneously with the enrollment session. (Sec. 9-37)

APRIL 10, 2012
(Tuesday)
STATE PARTY
CHAIRMEN

CERTIFICATION OF DELEGATES. Deadline for state chairmen to certify to Secretary of the State the number of national convention delegates to which the parties are entitled, and the formula, if any, prescribed by national party rules for apportioning delegates among presidential preference primary candidates based on the primary vote; or, if applicable, the fact that such party rules provide "winner takes all". (Sec. 9-473)

APRIL 17, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

ABSENTEE BALLOT CHECK-OFF -- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY. Whether central counting of absentee ballots has been designated or not, beginning as soon after 11:00 a.m. as the absentee ballots are available from the town clerk, the registrars may begin checking the absentee ballots on this day and each weekday before the presidential preference primary. The ballots shall be checked not later than the last weekday before the primary. The registrars shall check, without opening the outer envelopes, the names of such absentee voters on the official check list to be used at such primary by indicating "absentee" or "A" preceding such name, and in the case of central counting shall also note such designation on a duplicate list. After checking is completed, town clerk seals unopened ballots for delivery between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, primary day. (Sec. 9-140c)

APRIL 17, 2012
(Tuesday)
INSTITUTIONAL
ADMINISTRATORS
AND REGISTRARS

SUPERVISED BALLOTING DESIGNATION. Last day to request supervised absentee balloting in a nursing home or rest home, etc. with less than 20 electors. A written designation must be made by this date by either registrar of voters or the administrator of the institution for the presidential preference primary. This deadline does not apply to a nursing home or rest home, etc., with 20 or more electors because supervised voting is mandated at such institutions. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)

APRIL 19, 2012
(Thursday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT CUT-OFF. Deadline for registering and/or enrolling for voting in presidential preference primary unless register in person with town clerk or registrar or unless file application for enrollment in person with registrar of voters. (Secs. 9-23g, 9-56 and 9-57)

Mail-in application of new voter must be received by registrar of voters of the town of residence by this day, except that a mail-in application of new voter postmarked by this day or received by a voter registration agency or the Department of Motor Vehicles by this day may be received by the registrar of voters until 12:00 noon of April 23, 2012. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

However, enrollment application of unaffiliated voter must be received by this day by registrar of voters of town of residence, unless unaffiliated voter files application for enrollment in person with registrar of voters by 12:00 noon of April 23, 2012. (Sec. 9-56)

APRIL 20 2012 thru
APRIL 24, 2012
(Friday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL - PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. PRIVILEGES OF AN ELECTOR SHALL NOT ATTACH UNTIL THE DAY AFTER THE PRIMARY OR THE DAY APPLICATION IS APPROVED BY REGISTRAR, WHICHEVER IS LATER. When a mail-in application hand-delivered by someone other than the applicant is received during this period by registrars in applicant's town of residence (or by the DMV or a voter registration agency), or a mailed mail-in application for registration is postmarked during this period, registrar must act on the application and send by first-class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of the application, but privileges of an elector shall not attach until April 25, 2012, or until the application is approved by registrar, whichever is later. (Sec. 9-23g(d)(2))

IMPORTANT EXCEPTION:

If an application of a new voter indicates that it was (1) received by April 19, 2012 by the DMV or a voter registration agency, or (2) postmarked by April 19, 2012 the registrar of voters of the town of residence shall mail a notice of acceptance or rejection on the day of receipt of such application during the period April 19th through noon April 23rd. Such persons whose applications are accepted by noon April 23rd acquire privileges of an elector immediately and may vote in the primary. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

APRIL 22, 2012
(Sunday)
6:00 a.m.
TOWN CLERK

PRINTING OF SAMPLE BALLOTS. Town clerk prepares primary ballots for presidential preference primary, if any; and at least 48 hours before the primary, in conjunction with the registrars of voters provides a number of sample ballots for distribution as they deem necessary. (Sec. 9-437)

- APRIL 22, 2012
(Sunday)
6:00 a.m.
CANDIDATES
- UNOFFICIAL CHECKERS. Deadline for candidates or candidates' representatives to submit list of designees for unofficial checkers to the registrar of voters. Such list must be submitted at least 48 hours prior to the opening of the polls for presidential preference primary. (Secs. 9-436a, 9-476)
- In addition, any person (other than the candidate or primary official) may serve as a runner. (Sec. 9-235b)
- APRIL 23, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- SUPERVISED BALLOTING DEADLINE. Supervision of absentee balloting shall be not later than the last business day before the presidential preference primary. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)
- APRIL 23, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- ABSENTEE BALLOT CHECK-OFF -- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY. Whether central counting of absentee ballots has been designated or not, beginning as soon after 11:00 a.m. as the absentee ballots are available from the town clerk, the registrars shall check, without opening the outer envelopes, the names of absentee voters on the official check list by indicating "absentee" or "A" preceding the name, and in the case of central counting shall also note such designation on the duplicate list. After checking is completed, town clerk seals unopened ballots for delivery between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, primary day. Although checking may begin on April 17, 2012 it must be completed by this day. (Sec. 9-140c)
- APRIL 23, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- ENROLLMENT LIST. PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY. Separate supplementary list compiled, which list shall include the name of any person who was admitted as an elector or whose privileges of party enrollment attached prior to 12 noon of the last business day before the primary. An updated list may be printed instead. (Sec. 9-55)
- APRIL 23, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK
- ABSENTEE BALLOTS -- PRIMARY -- DEADLINE TO ISSUE. Absentee ballots for presidential preference primary may not be issued on primary day, except overseas ballots for presidential preference primary and except electors who suddenly become ill within six days immediately preceding the close of the polls at the primary, or who are patients in a hospital within such six-day period, may be issued an absentee ballot up to the close of the polls. (Secs. 9-140(h) and 9-150c)
- APRIL 23, 2012
(Monday)
12:00 noon
REGISTRARS
- REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY. Deadline for the registrar of the mail-in applicant's town of residence to receive mail-in application (postmarked by the fifth day before primary or received by DMV or voter registration agency by such fifth day) so that the applicant may be enrolled in time to vote in primary. (Secs. 9-23a and 9-23g(c) and (d))
- APRIL 23, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- ENROLLMENT LIST. Last day before presidential preference primary to remove electors from registry list (and enrollment list) who have died, become disfranchised or confirmed in writing that they have moved out of town. An elector is deemed to have confirmed in writing that he has moved out of town if (1) the registrars have received a cancellation form or (2) the elector has notified DMV of a change of address out of town concerning a driver's license. (DMV notifies the registrars, and the registrars send Notice of Removal.) The names of persons removed are not sent to the polls and such persons may be restored on primary day only if the registrar is contacted and consents to approve the applicant's request for restoration. (Secs. 9-32 and 9-35)

INACTIVE LIST. The registrars prepare an inactive list of (1) any person whose notice of approval of mail-in was returned undeliverable and who did not respond to a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice sent thirty days prior to this date, and (2) any person who was sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice between January 2, 2011--May 1, 2011, or between January 2, 2010--May 1, 2010, or between January 2, 2009--May 1, 2009, or between February 5, 2008--May 1, 2008, on the basis of the canvass and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and was not restored). The inactive list is sent to the polls. Electors on the inactive list may sign a restoration form at the polls and, if the registrar or assistant registrar of voters in the polls consents, such elector may vote. (Secs. 9-23g(c), 9-35 and 9-42(c))

REMOVE FROM INACTIVE LIST. Last day before primary to remove electors from inactive registry list (and enrollment list) who were sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice four years ago and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and were never restored to the active list). (Sec. 9-35)

APRIL 23, 2012
(Monday)
12:00 noon
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT CUT-OFF IN PERSON. Deadline for registering in person with the registrar of voters or town clerk of the town of residence and deadline for enrolling in person with the registrar of voters for voting in presidential preference primary. Deadline for cross-town registrations to be received by registrar of town of residence.

Applications from servicemen and persons out of the country under Secs. 9-26 and 9-23a may be received throughout the day. (Secs. 9-19e, 9-23a, 9-56 and 9-57)

APRIL 24, 2012
(Tuesday)
6:00 a.m. to
8:00 p.m.

PRIMARY. Presidential preference primary. (Sec. 9-476). Hours: 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (Sec. 9-425)

ABSENTEE BALLOTS. In order to be cast at a primary, the absentee ballot must be received by the municipal clerk (1) by the close of the polls if it is mailed or if it is returned by a member of the immediate family of the applicant in person or by the qualified designee of an ill or physically-disabled ballot applicant in person, or (2) by the day before the primary if it is returned in person by the applicant. (Sec. 9-140b)

All absentee ballots received before 11:00 a.m. of April 23, 2012 are to be delivered to the registrars of voters between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on primary day. Ballots received after 11:00 a.m. of April 23, 2012 and before 6:00 p.m. of primary day are to be delivered at 6:00 p.m. (except that some may be retained until the polls close, if desired, in order to ensure ballot secrecy); and all ballots timely received after 6:00 p.m. are to be delivered at the close of the polls. In municipalities that have central counting of absentee ballots, at close of polls, registrars or assistant registrars shall deliver official check list to moderator of central location for checking. When counting of absentee ballots is complete, moderator delivers check list and other information to head moderator. (Sec. 9-140c)

OVERSEAS BALLOTS. Overseas ballots for presidential preference primary may be issued up to the close of the polls. However, they must be received by town clerk by close of the polls on primary day in order to be cast. (Secs. 9-158c and 9-158g)

APRIL 25, 2012
(Wednesday)
2:00 p.m.
MODERATORS

RETURN OF VOTES TO SECRETARY OF THE STATE. Head moderator to forthwith transmit to Secretary of the State one copy of duplicate certificate of votes cast for candidates for presidential preference primary. (Secs. 9-476).

Final date for moderator in each town to deliver to town clerk one copy of duplicate certificate of votes cast for candidates. (Secs. 9-314, 9-440 and 9-476)

APRIL 25, 2012 to
JULY 24, 2012
(Wednesday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL – PRIMARY FOR STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. When an application for registration by mail is received during this period, registrar must send by first class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

APRIL 27, 2012
(Friday)
MODERATORS

DISCREPANCY -- RECOUNT. Last day for head moderator to order recount of presidential preference primary when there is a discrepancy in returns. (Secs. 9-310 and 9-311)

MAY, 2012

MAY 1, 2012
(Tuesday)
SEC'Y OF THE STATE

PRIMARY PETITIONS AVAILABLE. Petition forms for person desiring to oppose party endorsed candidates for state office or the district office of Representative in Congress available from the Secretary of the State beginning on this day. (Secs. 9-404a)

MAY 1, 2012
(Tuesday)
MODERATORS

DISCREPANCY RECOUNT. Last day to conduct discrepancy recount presidential preference primary. (Secs. 9-310, 9-311)

MAY 1, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

NOTICE OF CONFIRMATION OF VOTING RESIDENCE. Last day to send Notice of Confirmation of Voting Residence to electors on the basis of the canvass. (Sec. 9-35)

MAY 4, 2012
(Friday)
TOWN CLERK

ABSENTEE BALLOTS -- REPORT. Last day for town clerk to file with Secretary of the State statement accounting for number of absentee voting forms and challenged ballot forms used at presidential preference primary. (Secs. 9-139c and 9-232e)

MAY 7, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

MACHINE REPORTS. Reports of machine mechanics and party watchers provided for in Sections 9-244 and 9-246 from town committee primary to be kept by town clerk through this day. (Secs. 9-245 and 9-436)

MAY 7, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

PRIMARY FORMS. Town clerk destroys if no contest is pending, and no subpoena is issued by the State Elections Enforcement Commission, the following forms used at the town committee primary: sealed depository envelopes by district containing inner and outer envelopes from which absentee ballots have been removed, together with the contents of serially-numbered outer envelopes marked "rejected"; all executed absentee ballot applications and direction by registrar forms; the numerical list of serially-numbered absentee envelopes issued; the list of applicants who have been issued more than one absentee ballot under Sec. 9-153c; all unused printed absentee ballots; absentee ballots received after the polls close; and list of absentee ballot applicants who returned their absentee ballots. (Secs. 9-140(e), 9-150a(f), 9-150b(f), (h) and (j), and 9-153c(c))

MAY 8, 2012
(Tuesday)

VOTING MACHINES. Voting machines used at presidential preference primary to remain locked through this date. (Sec. 9-447)

MAY 8, 2012
(Tuesday)
CANDIDATES
AND ELECTORS

COMPLAINT. Last day for bringing complaint to the Superior Court contesting ruling of official or count of votes at presidential preference primary. (Sec. 9-329a)

MAY 8, 2012 to
MAY 29, 2012
(Tuesday - Tuesday)
POLITICAL PARTIES

CONVENTIONS. Period of time when major party conventions to endorse candidates for district office must be held. See Page 1 for list of district offices. Party-endorsed candidates must file with the Secretary of the State a certificate of endorsement signed by candidates and attested by either (1) the chairman or presiding officer of the convention or (2) the secretary of the convention not later than 4:00 p.m. of the fourteenth day following close of convention. In order to primary, a 15% candidate must file with the Secretary of the State a certificate signed by him, stating that he received 15% of the convention vote on any roll call, and attested by either (1) the chairman or presiding officer of the convention or (2) the secretary of the convention plus statement of consent not later than 4:00 p.m. of the fourteenth day following close of convention. (Secs. 9-383, 9-388 and 9-400)

If a state convention voted that roll call be taken by town delegation, chairmen of town delegations to State Convention file list of names and votes of each delegate with Secretary of the State within 48 hours after the close of State Convention. (Sec. 9-385a)

Forthwith upon the close of a state convention, its chairman must file with the Secretary of the State the names and full residence addresses of persons selected by such convention as the nominees of such party for electors of president and vice-president in accordance with Sec. 9-175. (Sec. 9-388)

MAY 14, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS

PARTY TRANSFER -- STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL OFFICE PRIMARY. Last day that an enrolled elector can transfer from one party to another and be eligible to vote in state, district or municipal office primary of new party. (Sec. 9-59)

MAY 16, 2012
(Wednesday)
REGISTRARS
TOWN CLERK

POLLING PLACE -- ADJACENT DISTRICT -- PRIMARY. Last day for registrars, when necessary, to designate to the town clerk a polling place in an adjacent voting district for state, district and municipal primary. Within 10 days after such filing, town clerk to publish notice. (Sec. 9-168b)

MAY 16, 2012
(Wednesday)
LEGISLATIVE BODY

VOTING DISTRICTS. Last day to make changes in the boundaries of voting districts for state, district and municipal primary. (Sec. 9-169)

MAY 16, 2012
(Wednesday)
TOWN CHAIRMEN

NOTICE OF CAUCUS. Last day to publish notice of endorsement caucus, if caucus is the endorsing authority for municipal office, if caucus is held on May 22, 2012. If caucus is held May 29, 2012, then May 23, 2012 is the last day. Notice must be published at least 5 full days before the caucus. Date of caucus and date of publication are excluded. Party rules may require earlier notice. (Sec. 9-390)

MAY 22, 2012 to
MAY 29, 2012
(Tuesday - Tuesday)
POLITICAL PARTIES

PARTY ENDORSEMENT. Endorsement by major party for municipal office by town committee, caucus or convention between these days. (Secs. 9-390 and 9-391)

No party may endorse more candidates for municipal office than number for which an elector may vote. (Sec. 9-414)

MAY 22, 2012 to
JUNE 12, 2012
(Tuesday - Tuesday)
POLITICAL PARTIES

PARTY ENDORSEMENT -- CERTIFICATION. Certificates of party endorsement for state and district offices must be filed with the Secretary of the State signed by candidate and attested by either (1) the chairman or presiding officer of the convention or (2) the secretary of the convention not later than 4:00 p.m. of the fourteenth day following close of convention. In order to primary, a 15% candidate must file with the Secretary of the State a certificate signed by him, stating that he received 15% of the convention vote on any roll call, and attested by either (1) the chairman or presiding officer of the convention or (2) the secretary of the convention plus statement of consent not later than 4:00 p.m. of the fourteenth day following close of convention. (Secs. 9-383, 9-388 and 9-400)

MAY 23, 2012 to
MAY 30, 2012
(Wednesday–
Wednesday)
REGISTRARS

PRIMARY PETITIONS – AVAILABLE. Primary petitions persons desiring to oppose candidates of major party for municipal offices shall be available from the registrars of voters on the day following the making of the party’s endorsement. (Sec. 9-409)

MAY 29, 2012
(Tuesday)
SEC’Y OF THE STATE

PRIMARY PETITIONS AVAILABLE. Petitions forms for persons desiring to oppose candidates for the district offices of state senator or state representative shall be available from the Secretary of the State on the seventy-seventh day preceding the primary for such office. (Sec. 9-404a)

JUNE, 2012

JUNE 4, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS

INACTIVE LIST. The registrars prepare inactive registry and enrollment lists of (1) any person whose notice of approval of mail-in was returned undeliverable and who did not respond to a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice sent thirty days prior to this date, and (2) any person who was sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice between April 24, 2012–May 1, 2012, or between January 2, 2011–May 1, 2011, or between January 2, 2010–May 1, 2010, or between January 2, 2009–May 1, 2009, on the basis of the canvass and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and was not restored). The inactive list is sent to the polls. Electors on the inactive list may sign a restoration form at the polls and, if the registrar or assistant registrar of voters in the polls consents, such elector may vote. (Secs. 9-23g(c), 9-35 and 9-42(c))

REMOVE FROM INACTIVE LIST. The registrars remove from the inactive registry list (and enrollment list) all electors who were sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice between February 5, 2008–May 1, 2008 and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and were never restored to the active list). (Sec. 9-35)

JUNE 5, 2012 to
JUNE 12, 2012
(Tuesday - Tuesday)
4:00 p.m.
POLITICAL PARTIES
TOWN CLERK

PARTY ENDORSEMENTS -- CERTIFICATION. Certification by a major political party to town clerk of party endorsement for municipal office, except the municipal office of state senator or state representative must occur not later than fourteen days after making such endorsement. Each endorsement must be certified by both the chairman or presiding officer and the secretary of the town committee, caucus or convention which made the endorsement; the certification must be signed by the endorsed candidate(s). Clerk must forthwith publish notice of certification and that list of candidates is on file. (Secs. 9-391 and 9-395)

JUNE 5, 2012 to
JUNE 12, 2012
(Tuesday - Tuesday)
4:00 p.m.
POLITICAL PARTIES
END. CANDIDATES
TOWN CLERK

PARTY ENDORSEMENTS -- MUNICIPAL OFFICE OF STATE SENATOR AND STATE REPRESENTATIVE -- CERTIFICATION. Each party-endorsed candidate for the municipal office of state senator or state representative (i.e., single-town state legislative districts) must file with the secretary of the state a certificate of endorsement signed by the candidate and attested by (1) the chairman or presiding officer, and (2) the secretary of the town committee, caucus or convention of the major party which made such endorsement. Such certificate must be filed not later than 4:00 p.m. of the fourteenth day after the close of such town committee meeting, caucus or convention. (Secs. 9-391 and 9-395)

JUNE 12, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

PRIMARY PETITIONS – FILING. Primary petitions for opposing candidates of major party for state office or district office including Representative in Congress must be submitted to the respective registrars of voters by 4:00 p.m. of the sixty-third day preceding the primary. Registrars must be in their offices between 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to accept petitions. (Secs. 9-400)

JUNE 12, 2012
(Tuesday)
4:00 p.m.
REGISTRARS

PRIMARY PETITIONS -- FILING. Primary petitions for opposition candidates of a major party for municipal offices must be submitted to respective registrars by 4:00 p.m. of the sixty-third day preceding the primary. Registrars of voters, deputy registrar or assistant registrar must be in their office or office facilities between 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to accept petitions. (Secs. 9-405 and 9-406)

REGISTRARS
TOWN CLERK

NOTICE OF PRIMARY. On filing of valid petition for municipal office, and after checking the same, registrar notifies town clerk that primary is to be held and clerk publishes registrar's notice and information concerning candidates, primary date, hours, and location of polls, files one copy with Secretary of the State, and records said notice. If central counting designated by the registrars, the notice of primary shall include such central location. (Secs. 9-147a and 9-435)

TOWN CLERK

PRINTING ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Immediately after all the challenge candidates for municipal offices are known from the registrars, and candidates for all the state and district offices are known from the Secretary of the State, the town clerk must begin making arrangements to have the absentee ballots for the primary printed. (Sec. 9-135b(a))

TOWN CLERK

SAMPLE ABSENTEE BALLOT AVAILABLE. A layout model of each different absentee ballot shall be available for public inspection at town clerk's office prior to printing. (Sec. 9-135b(b))

TOWN CLERK

ABSENTEE BALLOTS--FILING. Immediately upon receiving the printed absentee ballots, municipal clerk must file a printed absentee ballot for the municipality or for each different political subdivision, as the case may be, with Secretary of the State, and file an affidavit as to number of such ballots printed. (Sec. 9-135b(c))

TOWN CLERK

BLANK BALLOTS TO ELECTORS TEMPORARILY LIVING (OR EXPECTING TO BE TRAVELING) OUTSIDE U.S. AND TO SERVICEMEN, SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS WHETHER LIVING WITHIN OR OUTSIDE U.S. Beginning as soon as possible after a complete list of candidates is available, blank ballots (for all offices being contested at the state, district and municipal primary), together with a complete list of candidates, should be sent to electors residing (or expecting to be traveling) outside the United States and to servicemen, spouses and dependents whether living within or outside the United States who have applied for an absentee ballot and are eligible to vote in the primary. (Sec. 9-153f)

REGISTRARS

Registrars may direct the clerk to mail such blank ballot set to a qualified elector or applicant for admission as an elector who (1) is living outside the U.S. or (2) is a member of the armed forces, spouse or dependent. Town clerk also may so act on his own motion. (Sec. 9-153d)

JUNE 14, 2012
(Thursday)
REGISTRARS

WAIVER OF ACCESSIBILITY OF POLLING PLACE. Last day that registrars may file with Secretary of the State a request for a waiver to provide accessible polling place for physically disabled, for state, district and municipal primary. (Sec. 9-168d)

JUNE 19, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

PRIMARY PETITIONS FILED WITH SEC'Y OF THE STATE. For State and District primary petitions, the Registrars of voters shall forthwith certify on each such page the number of signers of the page who were enrolled party members and forthwith file such certified page in person or by mail with the Secretary of the State within seven days after receipt of the page. (Sec.9-404c)

JUNE 25, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

MACHINE REPORTS. Reports of machine mechanics and party watchers provided for in Sections 9-244 and 9-246 from presidential preference primary to be kept by town clerk through this day. (Secs. 9-245 and 9-436)

JUNE 25, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

PRIMARY FORMS. Town clerk destroys if no contest is pending, and no subpoena is issued by the State Elections Enforcement Commission, all unused printed absentee ballots for the presidential preference primary.

**If a presidential preference primary was held, all of the above forms (except unused printed absentee ballots for the presidential preference primary) are to be retained until February 25, 2014. (42 U.S.C. 1974)*

JUNE 30, 2012
(Saturday)
TOWN CLERK

OVERSEAS BALLOT. Beginning this date, the primary overseas ballot is available from town clerk upon application properly made if Congressional primary is being held. (Sec. 9-158c)

REGISTRARS

Registrars may direct the clerk to mail such overseas ballot set to an eligible U.S. citizen, and the town clerk may also so act on his own motion, but such ballot shall not be counted unless a prescribed application is received by the town clerk prior to primary day. (Sec. 9-153d)

JULY, 2012

JULY 6, 2012
(Friday)
MINOR PARTIES

MINOR PARTY RULES. Minor parties must have filed with the Secretary of the State, by this date, party rules regulating the manner in which the party nominates candidates for public offices for which it has minor party status. One copy of revised local party rules (and any amendments thereto) must also be filed forthwith with town clerk. (Secs. 9-372(6), 9-374 and 9-375)

JULY 11, 2012 to
AUGUST 7, 2012
(Wednesday - Tuesday)
INSTITUTIONAL
ADMINISTRATORS
AND REGISTRARS

SUPERVISED BALLOTING DESIGNATION. In order to have supervised absentee balloting in a nursing home or rest home, etc., with less than 20 electors a written designation must be made between these dates by either registrar of voters or the administrator of the institution, for the state, district, or municipal primary. These deadlines do not apply to a nursing home or rest home, etc., with 20 or more electors because supervised voting is mandated at such institutions. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)

JULY 13, 2012
(Friday)
REGISTRARS

POLLING PLACES -- PRIMARY. Last day to determine polling places for state, district and municipal primary. Polling places may be changed within thirty-one day period only if town clerk and registrars of voters unanimously find that polling place has been rendered unusable. If polling place found unusable, another polling place must be designated forthwith and adequate notice of such change published. (Secs. 9-168 and 9-169)

JULY 16, 2012 to
JULY 25, 2012
(Monday - Wednesday)
REGISTRARS

NOTICE OF 14TH DAY BEFORE PRIMARY ENROLLMENT SESSION. If state, district or municipal primary will be held, notice must be published at least once on or between any of these dates of the enrollment session to be held on July 31, 2012; such notice shall state that the registrars will, at such time, hear requests by persons removed for adding their names to the registry list. This newspaper notice need not be a legal notice. (Secs. 9-37 and 9-53)

JULY 23, 2012
(Monday)
CANDIDATES

LIST OF MODERATORS. Last day for candidate to submit to registrar list of desired certified primary moderators for state, district and municipal primary. Registrar must notify all candidates of their right to submit a list of designees. (Sec. 9-436)

JULY 24, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

CENTRAL COUNTING -- ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Last day for registrars to designate in writing to the town clerk central location for the counting of absentee ballots for state, district or municipal primary. Such location shall be published by the town clerk in the notice for the primary. (Sec. 9-147a)

JULY 24, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK
REGISTRARS

ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Absentee ballots for state, district or municipal primary become available on this day. (Secs. 9-135 and 9-140(f))

Registrars of voters may direct town clerk to mail absentee ballot forms to a qualified elector or applicant for admission as an elector who (1) is living outside the U.S. or (2) is a member of the armed forces or the spouse or dependent of a member of the armed forces living where such member is stationed. Town clerk also may so act on his own motion. (Secs. 9-133f, 9-140(f) and 9-153d)

JULY 24, 2012 to
AUGUST 9, 2012
(Tuesday - Thursday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- PRIMARY FOR STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT ON DAY OF RECEIPT. When an application for registration by mail is received during the period beginning on the 21st day before a primary and ending on the fifth day before a primary, registrar must send by first class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection on day of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with confirmation of voting residence notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

JULY 31, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

PRIMARY ENROLLMENT SESSION. If primary is to be held, mandatory enrollment session must be held on this date (14th day before primary day) for the purpose of registration and/or enrollment of electors entitled to vote in state, district or municipal office primary. At least two consecutive hours required, between the hours of 12:00 noon and 9:00 p.m. (Sec. 9-51)

If primary is to be held, registrars must also hold a session to hear requests for adding names to the registry list by persons removed. This session may be held simultaneously with the enrollment session. (Sec. 9-37)

In addition, if your town's population is over 25,000, mandatory registration session must be held on this date. Hours: any two hours between 5:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. (Sec. 9-17)

AUGUST, 2012

AUGUST 3, 2012
(Friday)
REGISTRARS
CANDIDATES

LISTS OF PRIMARY OFFICIALS. Last day for candidates to submit to registrar lists of desired primary day officials, except moderators, for state, district and municipal primary. Registrar must notify all candidates of their right to submit a list of designees. (Sec. 9-436)

AUGUST 1, 2012 to
NOVEMBER 1, 2012
(Wednesday - Thursday)
TOWN CLERK

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Application to town clerk of persons who are not members of major parties. Not later than August 1, 2012, town clerk to send written notice to each incumbent justice of the peace appointed under Sec. 9-184c (unaffiliated and members of minor parties). (Sec. 9-184c)

AUGUST 7, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS
TOWN CLERK

POLLING PLACE -- ADJACENT DISTRICT -- ELECTION. Last day for registrars, when necessary, to designate to the town clerk a polling place in an adjacent voting district for November 6th state election. Within 10 days after such filing, town clerk to publish notice. (Sec. 9-168b)

AUGUST 7, 2012
(Tuesday)
LEGISLATIVE BODY

VOTING DISTRICTS. Last day to make changes in the boundaries of voting districts for November 6th state election. (Sec. 9-169)

AUGUST 7, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

ABSENTEE BALLOT CHECK-OFF. STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL PRIMARY. Whether central counting of absentee ballots has been designated or not, beginning as soon after 11:00 a.m. as the absentee ballots are available from the town clerk, the registrars may begin checking the absentee ballots on this day and each weekday before the state, district or municipal primary. The ballots shall be checked not later than the last weekday before the primary. The registrars shall check without opening the outer envelopes the names of such absentee voters on the official check list to be used at such primary by indicating "Absentee" or "A" preceding such name, and in the case of central counting shall also note such designation on a duplicate list. After checking is completed, town clerk seals unopened ballots for delivery between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, primary day. (Sec. 9-140c)

AUGUST 7, 2012
(Tuesday)
INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS AND REGISTRARS

SUPERVISED BALLOTING DESIGNATION. Last day to request supervised absentee balloting in a nursing home or rest home, etc., with less than 20 electors. A written designation must be made by this date by either registrar of voters or the administrator of the institution, for the state, district, or municipal primary. This deadline does not apply to a nursing home or rest home, etc., with 20 or more electors because supervised voting is mandated at such institutions. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)

AUGUST 8, 2012
(Wednesday)
4:00 p.m.
CANDIDATES TOWN CLERK

NOMINATING PETITIONS. Last day for filing with town clerk or the Secretary of the State nominating petitions for state, district or municipal office. Deadline 4:00 p.m. Town clerk or assistant town clerk must be in his office between 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to accept petitions. (Sec. 9-453i)

Clerk must file each petition page with Secretary of the State within 2 weeks after receiving it. (Sec. 9-453n)

AUGUST 8, 2012
(Wednesday)
TOWN CLERK

SPECIAL 90-DAY MILITARY BLANK BALLOT -- ELECTION. The special 90-day military blank ballot for all offices for military contingencies becomes available this day upon application properly made. (Sec. 9-153e). Constitutional Pamphlet. (Secs. 2-30a, 9-140(d)). Explanatory text and/or arguments re. local questions (option). (Secs. 9-140(d) and 9-369b)

REGISTRARS

Registrars may direct the clerk to mail such special ballot set to qualified persons or town clerk may so act on his own motion. (Sec. 9-153d)

AUGUST 8, 2012
(Wednesday)
WRITE-IN CANDIDATES

WRITE-IN REGISTRATION -- ALL OFFICES EXCEPT PRESIDENT. First day that write-in candidates for any office being contested at November 6, 2012 election, except president, may register as write-in candidates with Secretary of the State. (Sec. 9-373a)

AUGUST 9 2012
(Thursday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT CUT-OFF. Deadline for registering and/or enrolling for voting in primary for state, district or municipal office unless register in person with town clerk or registrar or unless file application for enrollment in person with registrar of voters. (Secs. 9-23g, 9-56 and 9-57)

Mail-in application of new voter must be received by registrar of voters of the town of residence by this day, except that a mail-in application of new voter postmarked by this day or received by a voter registration agency or the Department of Motor Vehicles by this day may be received by the registrar of voters until 12:00 noon of August 13, 2012. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

However, enrollment application of unaffiliated voter must be received by this day by registrar of voters of the town of residence unless unaffiliated voter files application for enrollment in person with registrar of voters by 12:00 noon of August 13, 2012. (Sec. 9-56)

AUGUST 10, 2012 thru
AUGUST 14, 2012
(Friday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- PRIMARY FOR STATE, DISTRICT OR MUNICIPAL OFFICE -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. PRIVILEGES OF AN ELECTOR SHALL NOT ATTACH UNTIL THE DAY AFTER THE PRIMARY OR THE DAY APPLICATION IS APPROVED BY REGISTRAR, WHICHEVER IS LATER. When a mail-in application hand-delivered by someone other than the applicant is received during this period by registrars in applicant's town of residence (or by the DMV or a voter registration agency), or a mailed mail-in application for registration is postmarked during this period, registrar must act on the application and send by first-class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of the application, but privileges of an elector shall not attach until August 15, 2012, or until the application is approved by registrar, whichever is later. (Sec. 9-23g(d)(2))

IMPORTANT EXCEPTION:

If an application of a new voter indicates that it was (1) received by August 9, 2012 by the DMV or a voter registration agency, or (2) postmarked by August 9, 2012, the registrar of voters of the town of residence shall mail a notice of acceptance or rejection on the day of receipt of such application during the period August 10th through noon August 13th. Such persons whose applications are accepted by noon August 13th acquire privileges of an elector immediately and may vote in the primary. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

AUGUST 12, 2012
(Sunday)
6:00 a.m.
CANDIDATES

UNOFFICIAL CHECKERS FOR STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL PRIMARY. Deadline for candidates to submit list of designees for unofficial checkers to the registrar of voters. Such list must be submitted at least 48 hours prior to the opening of the polls. The registrar must notify all candidates of their right to submit a list of designees. (Sec. 9-436a)

In addition, any person (other than a candidate or primary official) may serve as a runner. (Sec. 9-235b)

AUGUST 12, 2012
(Sunday)
6:00 a.m.
TOWN CLERK

PRINTING OF SAMPLE BALLOTS. Town clerk prepares primary ballots for primaries, if any, for nomination of state, district or municipal candidates, and at least 48 hours before the primary, in conjunction with the registrars of voters, provides a number of sample ballots for distribution as they deem necessary. (Sec. 9-437)

AUGUST 13, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS

ABSENTEE BALLOT CHECK-OFF. STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL PRIMARY. Whether central counting of absentee ballots has been designated or not, beginning as soon after 11:00 a.m. as the absentee ballots are available from the town clerk, the registrars shall check, without opening the outer envelopes, the names of absentee voters on the official check list by indicating "Absentee" or "A" preceding the name, and in the case of central counting shall also note such designation on the duplicate list. After checking is completed, town clerk seals unopened ballots for delivery between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, primary day. Although checking may begin on August 7, 2012, it must be completed by this day. (Sec. 9-140c)

AUGUST 13, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS

ENROLLMENT LIST. STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL PRIMARY. Separate supplementary list compiled, which list shall include the name of any person who was admitted as an elector or whose privileges of party enrollment attached prior to 12 noon of the last business day before the primary. An updated list may be printed instead. (Sec. 9-55)

AUGUST 13, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

ABSENTEE BALLOTS -- PRIMARY. DEADLINE TO ISSUE. Absentee ballots may not be issued on day of state, district or municipal primary, except overseas ballots and except electors who suddenly become ill within six days immediately preceding the close of the polls at the primary or who are patients in a hospital within such six-day period, may apply for and be issued an absentee ballot up to the close of the polls. (Secs. 9-140(h) and 9-150c)

- AUGUST 13, 2012**
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- SUPERVISED BALLOTING DEADLINE.** Supervision of absentee balloting shall be not later than the last business day before the state, district or municipal primary. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)
- AUGUST 13, 2012**
(Monday)
12:00 noon
REGISTRARS
- REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- PRIMARY FOR STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES.** Deadline for the registrar of the mail-in applicant's town of residence to receive mail-in application (postmarked by fifth day before primary or received by DMV or voter registration agency by such fifth day) so that the applicant may be enrolled in time to vote in primary. (Secs. 9-23a, and 9-23g(c) and (d))
- AUGUST 13, 2012**
(Monday)
12:00 noon
REGISTRARS
- REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT CUT-OFF IN PERSON.** Deadline for registering in person with the registrar of voters or town clerk of the town of residence and deadline for enrolling in person with the registrar of voters for voting in primary for state, district or municipal office. Deadline for cross-town registrations to be received by registrar of town of residence.
- Applications from servicemen and persons out of the country under Secs. 9-26 and 9-23a may be received throughout the day. (Secs. 9-19e, 9-23a, 9-56 and 9-57)
- AUGUST 13, 2012**
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- ENROLLMENT LIST.** Last day before primary to remove electors from registry list (and enrollment list) who have died, become disfranchised or confirmed in writing that they have moved out of town. An elector is deemed to have confirmed in writing that he has moved out of town if (1) the registrars have received a cancellation form or (2) the elector has notified DMV of a change of address out of town concerning a driver's license. (DMV notifies the registrars, and the registrars send Notice of Removal.) The names of persons removed are not sent to the polls and such persons may be restored on primary day only if the registrar is contacted and consents to approve the applicant's request for restoration. (Secs. 9-32 and 9-35)
- INACTIVE LIST.** The registrars prepare an inactive list of (1) any person whose notice of approval of mail-in was returned undeliverable and who did not respond to a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice sent thirty days prior to this date, and (2) any person who was sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice between April 24, 2012--May 1, 2012, or between January 2, 2011--May 1, 2011, or between January 2, 2010--May 1, 2010, or between January 2, 2009--May 1, 2009, on the basis of the canvass and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and was not restored). The inactive list is sent to the polls. Electors on the inactive list may sign a restoration form at the polls and, if the registrar or assistant registrar of voters in the polls consents, such elector may vote. (Secs. 9-23g(c), 9-35 and 9-42(c))
- REMOVE FROM INACTIVE LIST.** Last day before primary to remove electors from inactive registry list (and enrollment list) who were sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice four years ago and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and were never restored to the active list). (Sec. 9-35)
- AUGUST 14, 2012**
(Tuesday)
6:00 a.m. to
8:00 p.m.
- PRIMARY. PRIMARY FOR STATE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES** if valid petition or petitions, or consent by 15% candidates have been filed. Hours: 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (Secs. 9-376 and 9-423) (P.A. 03-241)
- ABSENTEE BALLOTS.** In order to be cast at a primary, the absentee ballot must be received by the municipal clerk (1) by the close of the polls if it is mailed or if it is returned by a member of the immediate family of the applicant in person or the qualified designee of an ill or physically disabled ballot applicant in person, or (2) by the day before the primary if it is returned in person by the applicant. (Sec. 9-140b)

All absentee ballots received before 11:00 a.m. of August 13, 2012 are to be delivered to the registrars of voters between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on primary day. Ballots received after 11:00 a.m. of August 13, 2012 and before 6:00 p.m. of primary day are to be delivered at 6:00 p.m. (except that some may be retained until the polls close, if desired, in order to ensure ballot secrecy); and all ballots timely received after 6:00 p.m. are to be delivered at the close of the polls. In municipalities that have central counting of absentee ballots, at close of polls, registrars or assistant registrars shall deliver official check list to moderator of central location for checking. When counting of absentee ballots is complete, moderator delivers check list and other information to head moderator. (Sec. 9-140c)

OVERSEAS BALLOTS. Overseas ballots may be issued up to the close of the polls. However, they must be received by town clerk by close of the polls on primary day in order to be cast. (Secs. 9-158c and 9-158g)

VOTER'S BILL OF RIGHTS & 3 SAMPLE BALLOTS. To be posted in each polling place (Sec. 9-236b).

VOTER REGISTRATION RECEIPT. On primary day, an applicant whose name is not on the check-list may vote if, at the polls, he (1) presents a voter registration receipt from the DMV or other prescribed voter registration agency that his application was received by the deadline, (3) fills out a new voter registration card, (3) the card is approved by the registrar, and (4) the voter presents the required identification. (Sec. 9-23g(d)).

AUGUST 15, 2012
(Wednesday)
MODERATOR

RETURN OF VOTES TO SECRETARY OF THE STATE. PRIMARY. Head moderator must either (1) fax one copy of the certificate of voters cast for candidates to the Secretary of the State by 12:00 midnight on primary day and then send such return to the Secretary of the State not later than 3 days later (Friday, August, 17, 2012) or (2) deliver immediately by hand to Secretary of the State not later than 6:00 p.m. of day after primary or to state police not later than 4:00 p.m. who shall deliver by hand to Secretary of the State before 6:00 p.m. one copy of duplicate certificate of votes cast for candidates. If Head moderator faxes return to Secretary of the State, he must also send (by hand delivery or mail) return by August 17, 2012.

Final date for moderator in each town to deliver to town clerk one copy of duplicate certificate of votes cast for candidates. (Secs. 9-314 and 9-440)

AUGUST 15, 2012 to
SEPTEMBER 17, 2012
(Wednesday - Monday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL - ELECTION -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. When an application for registration by mail is received during this period, registrar must send by first class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with confirmation of voting residence notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

AUGUST 17, 2012
(Friday)
MODERATORS

DISCREPANCY -- RECOUNT. Last day for head moderator to order recount when there is a discrepancy in returns. (Secs. 9-310 and 9-311)

AUGUST 21, 2012
(Tuesday)
MODERATORS

CLOSE VOTE OR DISCREPANCY RECOUNT. Last day to conduct close vote or discrepancy recount . (Secs. 9-310, 9-311, 9-311a, 9-311b, 9-370a, 9-445 and 9-446)

AUGUST 21, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK

LIST OF CANDIDATES. Last day for clerk to file list of candidates for municipal offices with Secretary of the State. (Sec. 9-461)

AUGUST 21, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK

NOMINATING PETITIONS. Last day for town clerk to file nominating petition pages, received by clerk on August 8th, with Secretary of the State. (Secs. 9-453i and 9-453n)

AUGUST 24, 2012
(Friday)
TOWN CLERK

ABSENTEE BALLOTS -- REPORT. Last day for town clerk to file with Secretary of the State statement accounting for number of absentee voting forms and challenged ballot forms used at state, district and municipal primary. (Secs. 9-139c and 9-232e)

AUGUST 28, 2012
(Tuesday)
CANDIDATES AND ELECTORS

COMPLAINT. Last day for bringing complaint to the Superior Court contesting ruling of official or count of votes at state, district or municipal primary. (Sec. 9-329a)

AUGUST 28, 2012
(Tuesday)

VOTING MACHINES. Voting machines used at state, district and municipal primary to remain locked through this date. (Sec. 9-447)

SEPTEMBER, 2012

SEPTEMBER 4, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK

PRIMARY FORMS. Town Clerk destroys if no contest is pending, and no subpoena has been issued by the State Elections Enforcement Commission, the following forms used at town committee primary, if any: sealed depository envelopes by district containing absentee ballots counted, and absentee ballot counters' notes, worksheets or written materials and record of votes cast by absentee ballot for each candidate; sealed depository envelope containing challenged ballots; affidavit of town clerk attesting to accuracy of endorsement of date and time of receipt of outer envelopes; and the affidavit(s) regarding municipal clerk's delivery and registrars receipt of ballots. (Secs. 9-140c(a) and (j), 9-150a(m), 9-150b(f), (i) and (j), and 9-232f)

SEPTEMBER 5, 2012
(Wednesday)
MINOR PARTIES

MINOR PARTY NOMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATION. All minor party nominations and certification for state, district and municipal office (except justice of the peace) must be made and certified by this date. Certification for state and district offices (including single town state representative) must be delivered to Secretary of the State, and for municipal office to town clerk. (Sec. 9-452)

Written notice of date, time, location and purpose of nominating meeting for state and district office must be filed with Secretary of the State, and for municipal office with town clerk, not later than five days before meeting (August 28, 2008 - Date of meeting and date of publication are excluded.).

SEPTEMBER 5, 2012
(Wednesday)
4:00 p.m.
NOMINATING PETITION PARTY DESIGNATIONS

STATEMENT OF ENDORSEMENT -- NOMINATING PETITION CANDIDATES. Last day that party designation committee or chairman or secretary of a minor party may file statement of endorsement of nominating petition candidate with a party designation with Secretary of the State. (Sec. 9-453o)

SEPTEMBER 6, 2012
(Thursday)
REGISTRARS

WAIVER OF ACCESSIBILITY OF POLLING PLACE. Last day that registrars may file with Secretary of the State a request for a waiver to provide accessible polling place for physically disabled for election. (Sec. 9-168d)

SEPTEMBER 15, 2012
(Saturday)
SECRETARY OF
THE STATE;
TOWN CLERK

LIST OF CANDIDATES. List of candidates for state and district offices is sent to town clerk by Secretary of the State on this date. (Sec. 9-462)

PRINTING ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Immediately after the deadline for the certification of all candidates whose names are to appear on the ballot, the town clerk must begin making arrangements to have the absentee ballots for the election printed. (Sec. 9-135b(a))

SAMPLE ABSENTEE BALLOT AVAILABLE. A layout model of each different absentee ballot shall be available for public inspection at town clerk's office prior to printing. (Sec. 9-135b(b))

ABSENTEE BALLOTS -- FILING. Immediately upon receiving the printed absentee ballots, municipal clerk must file a printed absentee ballot for the town or for each different political subdivision, as the case may be, with Secretary of the State, and file an affidavit as to number of such ballots printed. (Sec. 135b(c))

BLANK BALLOTS TO ELECTORS TEMPORARILY LIVING (OR EXPECTING TO BE TRAVELING) OUTSIDE U.S. AND TO SERVICEMEN, SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS WHETHER LIVING WITHIN OR OUTSIDE U.S. Beginning as soon as possible after a complete list of candidates and questions is available, blank ballots (for all offices), together with a complete list of candidates and questions, should be sent to electors residing (or expecting to be traveling) outside the United States and to servicemen, spouses and dependents whether living within or outside the United States who have applied for an absentee ballot. (Sec. 9-153f) Constitutional Pamphlet. (Secs. 2-30a, 9-140(d)). Explanatory text and/or arguments re local questions (option). (Secs. 9-140(d) and 9-369b.)

REGISTRARS

Registrars may direct the clerk to mail such blank ballot set to a qualified elector or applicant for admission as an elector who (1) is living outside the U.S. or (2) is a member of the armed forces, spouse or dependent. Town clerk also may so act on his own motion. (Sec. 9-153d)

SEPTEMBER 18, 2012
thru OCTOBER 16, 2012
(Tuesday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- ELECTION -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 4 DAYS. When an application for registration by mail is received during the period beginning on the 49th day before election and ending on the 21st day before election, registrar must send by first class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within four days of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with confirmation of voting residence notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

SEPTEMBER 21, 2012
(Friday)
TOWN CLERK

QUESTIONS ON BALLOT. Last day for town clerk to file with Secretary of the State a statement setting forth the designation of each question to be voted on as it will appear on the voting machine, the date upon which the submitting action was taken, and a reference to the law under which such action was taken. (Sec. 9-369a)

If questions are submitted within the period of forty-five days before election under specific authority of general statutes, such statement must be filed forthwith upon taking of such action. (Sec. 9-369a)

SEPTEMBER 22, 2012 to
OCTOBER 30, 2012
(Saturday - Tuesday)
INSTITUTIONAL
ADMINISTRATORS
AND REGISTRARS

SUPERVISED BALLOTING DESIGNATION. In order to have supervised absentee balloting in a nursing home or rest home, etc., with less than 20 electors a written designation must be made between these dates by either registrar of voters or the administrator of the institution for the election. These deadlines do not apply to a nursing home or rest home, etc., with 20 or more electors because supervised voting is mandated at such institutions. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)

SEPTEMBER 22, 2012
(Saturday)
TOWN CLERK

OVERSEAS BALLOT. Beginning this date, the election overseas ballot for the offices of Presidential Electors and Representative in Congress only is available from town clerk upon application properly made. (Sec. 9-158c)

REGISTRARS

Registrars may direct the clerk to mail such overseas ballot set to an eligible U.S. citizen, and the town clerk may also so act on his own motion, but such ballot shall not be counted unless a prescribed application is received by the town clerk prior to election day. (Sec. 9-153d)

SEPTEMBER 22, 2012
(Saturday)
TOWN CLERK

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT. Beginning this date, presidential ballots are to be provided to "residents" upon application properly made. (Sec. 9-158c)

SEPTEMBER 26, 2012
(Wednesday)
REGISTRARS

NOTICE OF TUESDAY OF THE FIFTH WEEK BEFORE ELECTION CORRECTIONS SESSION TO COMPLETE PRELIMINARY REGISTRY LIST. Publication of notice of registrar's session of October 2, 2012 for completing preliminary registry list. Applicable to the registrars of voters of ALL towns. (Sec. 9-35)

OCTOBER 1, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS

CHALLENGED REGISTRATION. Last day for registrars to mail challenge as to retention of name on registry list where registrars are unable to agree on erasure. (Sec. 9-43)

OCTOBER 2, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

TUESDAY OF FIFTH WEEK BEFORE ELECTION DAY REGISTRARS' SESSION TO COMPLETE PRELIMINARY REGISTRY LIST. Such session shall be held during such hours between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. as the registrars find necessary to complete preliminary registry list.

At this session (and on any day except election day or primary day), registrars remove electors from the registry list who have died, become disfranchised or confirmed in writing that they have moved out of town. An elector is deemed to have confirmed in writing that he has moved out of town if (1) the registrars have received a cancellation form or (2) the elector has notified the DMV of a change of address out of town concerning a driver's license. (DMV notifies the registrars, and the registrars send Notice of Removal.) The names of persons removed are not sent to the polls and such persons may be restored on election day only if both registrars are contacted and consent to approve the applicant's request for restoration. (Secs. 9-32 and 9-35)

Names removed from the registry list must also be removed from the enrollment list. Immediately after session, registrars must post names and addresses of electors removed from registry list and statement that list of remedies is available from registrars. (Secs. 9-35, 9-35a and 9-64a)

INACTIVE LIST. The registrars prepare an inactive list of (1) any person whose notice of approval of mail-in was returned undeliverable and who did not respond to a confirmation of voting residence notice sent thirty days prior to this date, and (2) any person who was sent a confirmation of voting residence notice between April 24, 2012--May 1, 2012 or between January 2, 2011--May 1, 2011 or between January 2, 2010--May 1, 2010 or between January 2, 2009--May 1, 2009 on the basis of the canvass and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and was not restored). The inactive list is sent to the polls. Electors on the inactive list may sign a restoration form at the polls and, if both registrars or both assistant registrars of voters in the polls consent, such elector may vote. (Secs. 9-23g(c), 9-35 and 9-42(c))

REMOVE FROM INACTIVE LIST. The registrars remove from the inactive list all electors who were sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice four years ago and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and were never restored to the active list). (Sec. 9-35)

OCTOBER, 2012

OCTOBER 5, 2012
(Friday)
TOWN CLERK

ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Printed absentee ballots for the election become available to electors on this day. (Secs. 9-135 and 9-140(f)). Constitutional Pamphlet. (Secs. 2-30a, 9-140(d)). Explanatory text and/or arguments re. local questions (option). (Secs. 9-140(d) and 9-369b.)

REGISTRARS

Registrars may direct the clerk to mail an absentee ballot set to an elector or an applicant for admission as an elector who (1) is living outside the U.S. or (2) is a member of the armed forces, or the spouse or dependent living where such member is stationed. Town clerk also may so act on his own motion. (Secs. 9-140(f) and 9-153d)

OCTOBER 5, 2012
(Friday)
REGISTRARS

POLLING PLACES. Last day for determining polling places for the election. Polling places may be changed after this date only if town clerk and registrars of voters unanimously find that polling place has been rendered unusable. If polling place found unusable, another polling place must be designated forthwith and adequate notice of such change published. (Secs. 9-168 and 9-169)

OCTOBER 5, 2012 to
OCTOBER 15, 2012
(Friday - Monday)
REGISTRARS

NOTICE OF SATURDAY OF THIRD WEEK BEFORE ELECTION DAY REGISTRATION SESSION. Notice of October 20, 2012 session of the Registrars of Voters of ALL towns to be published at least once on or between any of these dates. This newspaper notice need not be a legal notice. (Sec. 9-16)

OCTOBER 7, 2012
(Sunday)
TOWN CLERK

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT. Beginning this date, presidential ballots are to be provided to "former residents" upon application properly made. (Secs. 9-158a (2), 9-158c and 9-158d(a))

OCTOBER 15, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

PRIMARY FORMS. Town clerk destroys if no contest is pending, and no subpoena has been issued by the State Elections Enforcement Commission, the following forms used at the August 14, 2012 state, district or municipal primary: sealed depository envelopes by district containing inner and outer envelopes from which absentee ballots have been removed, together with the contents of serially-numbered outer envelopes marked "rejected"; all executed absentee ballot applications and direction by registrar forms; the numerical list of serially-numbered absentee envelopes issued; the list of applicants who have been issued more than one absentee ballot under Sec. 9-153c; all unused printed absentee ballots; absentee ballots received after the polls close; and list of absentee ballot applicants who returned their absentee ballots. (Secs. 9-140(e), 9-150a(f), 9-150b(f), (h) and (j), and 9-153c(c))

**If primary for Representative in Congress is held, all of these forms (except unused printed absentee ballots for the Congressional primary) are to be retained until June 14, 2014. (42 U.S.C. 1974)*

OCTOBER 15, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

MACHINE REPORTS. Reports of machine mechanics and reports of registrars and party watchers provided for in Sections 9-244 and 9-246 from state, district or municipal primary to be kept by town clerk through this day. (Secs. 9-245 and 9-436)

OCTOBER 15, 2012 to
OCTOBER 24, 2012
(Monday - Wednesday)
REGISTRARS

NOTICE OF SEVENTH DAY BEFORE ELECTION DAY REGISTRATION SESSION. Notice of October 30, 2012, session of the Registrars of Voters of ALL towns, to be published at least once on or between any of these dates. This newspaper notice need not be a legal notice. (Sec. 9-16)

OCTOBER 16, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

CENTRAL COUNTING -- ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Last day for registrars of voters to notify town clerk in writing if they decide to count absentee ballots at a central location, which location shall be published in the warning for the election. (Sec. 9-147a)

OCTOBER 16, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS ELECTION OFFICIALS. Last day for registrars to appoint election officials. Registrars of voters and moderator shall instruct election officials. (Sec. 9-249)

OCTOBER 17, 2012 thru
OCTOBER 23, 2012
(Wednesday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT ON DAY OF RECEIPT. When an application for registration by mail is received during the period beginning on the 20th day before election and ending on the 14th day before election, registrar must send by first-class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection on day of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with confirmation of voting residence notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

OCTOBER 20, 2012
(Saturday)
REGISTRARS SATURDAY OF THIRD WEEK BEFORE ELECTION DAY REGISTRATION SESSION IN ALL TOWNS. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (Sec. 9-17)

OCTOBER 22, 2012 to
OCTOBER 31, 2012
(Monday - Wednesday)
REGISTRARS NOTICE OF LIMITED REGISTRATION SESSION TO BE HELD ON THE LAST WEEKDAY BEFORE ELECTION. Notice to be published at least once on or between these dates of November 5, 2012 limited session of registrars of voters of ALL towns. This newspaper notice need not be a legal notice. (Secs. 9-16 and 9-17)

OCTOBER 22, 2012 to
OCTOBER 31, 2012
(Monday - Wednesday)
TOWN CLERK WARNING OF ELECTION. Town clerk or assistant town clerk must publish once, on or between any of these dates, notice of election, which notice shall include the time and location of the polling places, and record each such warning. (Sec. 9-225)

If central counting of absentee ballots is timely designated by registrars of voters, the warning for the election shall include such central location. (Sec. 9-147a)

The warning must also include a statement concerning any question to be included on the ballot. (Secs. 9-369 and 9-369a)

OCTOBER 23, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK
REGISTRARS SPECIAL REGISTRATION SESSION -- APPLICATION. Last day that 25 or more persons who are employed by the same employer at the same place of employment in a town, or 25 or more persons who attend the same school, college or university, or who reside at the same hospital, residential care home, rest home, nursing home or convalescent home and believe themselves qualified to become electors in any Connecticut town, may sign and submit a request to the town clerk or either registrar of voters for an admitting official to go to such place of employment, school or residence in order to take and act upon applications for admission as electors. (Secs. 9-19c and 9-19d)

OCTOBER 23, 2012
(Tuesday)
4:00 p.m.
WRITE-IN
CANDIDATES WRITE-IN REGISTRATION -- ALL CANDIDATES. Last day that write-in candidates for any office being contested at election may register with Secretary of the State. (Secs. 9-175 and 9-373a)

OCTOBER 23, 2012
(Tuesday)
ALL VOTER
REGISTRATION
OFFICIALS MAIL-IN VOTER REGISTRATION DEADLINE FOURTEENTH DAY BEFORE ELECTION DAY. All mail-in voter registration applications must be received or post-marked by this date in order to be accepted for the November 6, 2012 election. Registrars of Voters need not be in their office on this date. (Sec. 9-23g)

OCTOBER 23, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- ELECTION DEADLINE -- APPLICATION. Hand-delivered mail-in registration applications must be received by registrars in applicant's town of residence (or by DMV or a voter registration agency) and, mailed mail-in registration applications must be postmarked by this date, for the applicant to be entitled to vote in the election. Electoral privileges of applicants meeting this deadline attach immediately upon approval by the registrar. For example, if a mail-in application is postmarked "October 23, 2012" and received on November 5, 2012, and if the applicant is otherwise qualified, the registrar approves the application on November 5th, adds the new elector's name to the list and the new elector may vote in the election on November 6th. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with confirmation of voting residence notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-23g(d)(2))

OCTOBER 23, 2012 to
NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Tuesday - Monday)
REGISTRARS

PRELIMINARY REGISTRY LIST. The registrars of voters shall be available for at least one day during the fourteen day period before the election for the purpose of making revisions and corrections to the registry list. (Sec. 9-37)

OCTOBER 24, 2012 thru
NOVEMBER 6, 2012
(Wednesday - Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. PRIVILEGES OF AN ELECTOR SHALL NOT ATTACH UNTIL THE DAY AFTER THE ELECTION OR THE DAY APPLICATION IS APPROVED BY REGISTRAR, WHICHEVER IS LATER. When a hand-delivered mail-in application is received during this period by registrars in applicant's town of residence (or by the DMV or a voter registration agency), or a mailed mail-in application for registration is postmarked during this period, registrar must act on the application and send by first-class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of the application, but privileges of an elector shall not attach until November 7, 2012, or until the application is approved by registrar, whichever is later. (Sec. 9-23g(d)(2))

IMPORTANT EXCEPTION:

If an application indicates that it was received by October 23, 2012 by the DMV or a voter registration agency (or a special assistant registrar or town clerk or a registrar of voters of another town), the registrar of voters of the town of residence shall mail a notice of acceptance or rejection on the day of receipt of such application during this period. Such persons whose applications are accepted acquire privileges of an elector immediately and may vote in the election. (Sec. 9-23g)

OCTOBER 26, 2012
(Friday)
TOWN CLERK

SAMPLE BALLOT. Last day for clerk to file with Secretary of the State sample of completed ballot. (Sec. 9-256)

OCTOBER 29, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRY LIST -- ELECTOR'S CLAIMS. Last day for any elector whose residence has been challenged since the last regular election or primary to file written request for retention of registration. (Sec. 9-43)

OCTOBER 30, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK
REGISTRARS

PHYSICALLY DISABLED -- VOTER REGISTRATION. Last day for receipt by town clerk or registrar of voters of mailed application for admission as elector on prescribed form of any such person who became 18 years of age, U.S. citizen, or resident of the municipality on or before October 30, 2012. Within ten days of proper application, voting official to arrange for voter-making at place of confinement. (Sec. 9-31a)

Such persons whose rights as to age, citizenship or residence mature after the above date may apply up to 9:00 a.m. November 5, 2012. (Sec. 9-31a)

OCTOBER 30, 2012
(Tuesday)
ALL VOTER
REGISTRATION
OFFICIALS

SEVENTH DAY BEFORE ELECTION DAY REGISTRATION SESSION. In person cut-off in ALL towns. Applicants must appear in person. Hours 9 a.m. – 8 p.m. Those whose rights as to age, citizenship or residence mature after the above date may apply in the office on a daily basis until the opening of the limited session on November 5, 2012 or at such limited session. (Sec. 9-19b(d))

Persons who do not fall into a "matured rights" category may apply for admission in the office between the cut-off date and the opening of the matured rights session but such applications are not effective until the third day following the date of the election. (Sec. 9-19g)

Final date to apply for cross-town admission. Actual approval by town of residence may occur after this date. (Sec. 9-19e)

Last day for an elector to make a signed written request to the registrars of voters for erasure of his name from the registry list. (Sec. 9-35b)

OCTOBER 30, 2012
(Tuesday)
REGISTRARS

ABSENTEE BALLOT CHECK-OFF. Whether central counting of absentee ballots has been designated or not, beginning as soon after 11:00 a.m. as the absentee ballots are available from the town clerk, the registrars may begin checking the absentee ballots on this day and each weekday before the election. The ballots shall be checked not later than the last weekday before the election. The registrars shall check without opening the outer envelopes the names of such absentee voters on the official check list to be used at such election by indicating "Absentee" or "A" preceding such name, and in the case of central counting shall also note such designation on a duplicate list. After checking is completed, town clerk seals unopened ballots for delivery between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, election day. (Sec. 9-140c)

OCTOBER 30, 2012
(Tuesday)
INSTITUTIONAL
ADMINISTRATORS
AND REGISTRARS

SUPERVISED BALLOTING DESIGNATION. Last day to request supervised absentee balloting in a nursing home or rest home, etc., with less than 20 electors. A written designation must be made by this date by either registrar of voters or the administrator of the institution for the election. (Sec. 9-159q)

This deadline does not apply to a nursing home or rest home, etc., with 20 or more electors because supervised voting is mandated at such institutions. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)

OCTOBER 31, 2012
(Wednesday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRY LIST. Last day for registrars to file with town clerk updated registry list containing names and addresses of electors transferred, restored or added to registry list prior to this date. (Sec. 9-38)

NOVEMBER, 2012

NOVEMBER 1, 2012
(Thursday)
TOWN CLERK

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Last day for application to town clerk of persons who are not members of major parties. Town clerk may be required to hold lottery on or before the fifteenth business day of November and give five days' public notice. (See Sec. 9-184c)

NOVEMBER 4, 2012
(Sunday)
6:00 a.m.
REGISTRARS

UNOFFICIAL CHECKERS. Deadline for Town Chairmen or candidates (if qualified) to designate unofficial checkers to the registrars of voters. Registrar, at request of his town chairman, shall change appointments up to close of polls. (Sec. 9-235)

In addition, any person (other than a candidate or election official) may serve as a runner. (Sec. 9-235b)

Unofficial Checkers for Questions: Registrars must notify (1) each committee and person on whose behalf a political committee statement of organization or a certificate of exemption has been filed for a question with the town clerk, and (2) each other group known to be for or against a referendum issue, of their right to submit designees to the registrars at least 48 hours before the opening of the polls, indicating their position on the question. (Sec. 9-235(e))

- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
9:00 a.m.
REGISTRARS
TOWN CLERK
- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
5:00 p.m.
ADMITTING
OFFICIALS
- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
TOWN CLERK
- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK
- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- NOVEMBER 5, 2012
(Monday)
REGISTRARS
- PHYSICALLY DISABLED -- VOTER REGISTRATION. Deadline for receipt by town clerk or registrar of voters of mailed application for admission as elector on prescribed form of any such person whose qualification as to age, citizenship or residence was attained since October 30th. (Sec. 9-31a(b)(2))
- SERVICEMEN -- SPECIAL SESSIONS. Admitting official, on written request received at any time prior to 5:00 p.m. on this date, may admit as electors members of armed forces and former members of armed forces discharged within the calendar year immediately preceding such request, if found qualified. (Sec. 9-25)
- Applications from servicemen and persons out of the country may be received throughout the day. (Secs. 9-25 and 9-26)
- LIMITED REGISTRATION SESSION THE LAST WEEKDAY BEFORE ELECTION. Session of Registrars of Voters of ALL towns to admit those seeking to vote in election whose qualification as to age, citizenship or residence was attained since October 30th. Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.. (Sec. 9-17)
- SUPERVISED BALLOTING DEADLINE. Supervision of absentee balloting shall be not later than the last business day before the election. (Secs. 9-159q and 9-159r)
- ELECTION MATERIALS. Registrars of Voters to provide election materials to Moderators before 8:00 p.m. (Sec. 9-259)
- VOTING MACHINES. Tabulators, ballots and other polling place supplies can be delivered to polling place on morning of election OR delivered to a temporary secure location before election day and prepared for election by the moderator and assistant registrars on the morning of the election. (Secs. 9-238 and 9-247)
- ABSENTEE BALLOTS. DEADLINE TO ISSUE. Absentee ballots may not be issued on election day, except presidential or overseas ballots and except electors who suddenly become ill within six days immediately preceding the close of the polls at the election or who are patients in a hospital within such six-day period, may apply for and be issued an absentee ballot up to the close of the polls. (Secs. 9-140(h) and 9-150c)
- ABSENTEE BALLOT CHECK-OFF. Whether central counting of absentee ballots has been designated or not, beginning as soon after 11:00 a.m. on this day as the absentee ballots are available from the town clerk, the registrars shall check without opening the outer envelopes, the names of such absentee voters on the official check list to be used at such election by indicating "Absentee" or "A" preceding such name, and shall in the case of central counting also note such designation on duplicate list. After checking is completed, town clerk seals unopened ballots for delivery between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon election day. Although checking may begin on October 30, 2012, it must be completed by this day. (Sec. 9-140c)
- REGISTRY LIST. Last day before election to remove electors from registry list who have died, become disfranchised or confirmed in writing that they have moved out of town. An elector is deemed to have confirmed in writing that he has moved out of town if (1) the registrars have received a cancellation form or (2) the elector has notified DMV of a change of address out of town concerning a driver's license. (DMV notifies the registrars, and the registrars send Notice of Removal.) The names of persons removed are not sent to the polls and such persons may be restored on election day only if both registrars are contacted and consent to approve the applicant's request for restoration. (Secs. 9-32 and 9-35)

INACTIVE LIST. The registrars prepare an inactive list of (1) any person whose notice of approval of mail-in was returned undeliverable and who did not respond to a confirmation of voting residence notice sent thirty days prior to this date, and (2) any person who was sent a confirmation of voting residence notice between April 24, 2012--May 1, 2012 or between January 2, 2011--May 1, 2011 or between January 2, 2010--May 1, 2010 or between January 2, 2009--May 1, 2009 on the basis of the canvass and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and was not restored). The inactive list is sent to the polls. Electors on the inactive list may sign a restoration form at the polls and, if both registrars or both assistant registrars of voters in the polls consent, such elector may vote. (Secs. 9-23g(c), 9-35 and 9-42(c))

REMOVE FROM INACTIVE LIST. Last day before election to remove electors from inactive registry list who were sent a Confirmation of Voting Residence Notice four years ago and did not respond within thirty days after it was sent (and were never restored to the active list). (Sec. 9-35)

* ELECTION DAY *

NOVEMBER 6, 2012
(Tuesday)
ALL ELECTION
OFFICIALS

MEETING OF ELECTION OFFICIALS at polling places by 5:15 a.m. (Secs. 9-174 and 9-259)

MEETING OF MODERATOR AND ASSISTANTS by 5:40 a.m. to place distance markers. (Sec. 9-236)

DEMONSTRATOR DEVICE to be provided inside polling place. (Sec. 9-260)

3 SAMPLE BALLOT LABELS; 3 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT POSTERS (If Applicable) and VOTER'S BILL OF RIGHTS POSTERS (and, if town so elects, 3 local question posters of explanatory text and/or arguments re local questions) to be posted in each polling place. (Secs. 9-255, 9-369b, 2-30a(b), and 9-236b)

VOTER REGISTRATION RECEIPT. On election day, an applicant whose name is not on the check-list may vote if, at the polls, he (1) presents a voter registration receipt from the DMV or other prescribed voter registration agency that his application was received by the deadline, (3) fills out a new voter registration card, (3) the card is approved by the registrar, and (4) the voter presents the required identification. (Sec. 9-23g(d)).

HOURS OF VOTING. Polls to be open 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Electors in line by 8:00 p.m. permitted to vote. (Sec. 9-174)

OVERSEAS BALLOTS. Overseas ballots may be issued up to the close of the polls. However, they must be received by town clerk by close of the polls on election day in order to be cast. (Secs. 9-158c and 9-158g)

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOTS. Presidential ballots for "residents" and for "former residents" may be issued up to the close of the polls. However, all presidential ballots must be received by town clerk by close of the polls on election day in order to be cast. (Secs. 9-158c and 9-158g)

ABSENTEE BALLOTS. In order to be cast at an election, the absentee ballot must be received by the town clerk (1) by the close of the polls if it is mailed or if it is returned by a member of the immediate family of the applicant in person or by the qualified designee of an ill or physically disabled ballot applicant in person, or (2) by the day before the election if it is returned in person by the applicant. (Sec. 9-140b)

ABSENTEE BALLOTS. Absentee ballots are to be delivered to the registrars of voters between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, at 6:00 p.m. (optional), and again, immediately after the close of the polls. Those ballots which are timely received after 11:00 a.m. of the last weekday before election are to be delivered to the registrars of voters at 6:00 p.m. and/or 8:00 p.m. In municipalities which have central counting of absentee ballots, at close of polls, registrars or assistant registrars shall deliver official check list to central counting moderator. When counting of absentee ballots is complete, central counting moderator delivers check list, duplicate check list and returns required by Sec. 9-150b to head moderator. (Secs. 9-140c)

NOVEMBER 6, 2012
(Tuesday)
MODERATORS

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CLOSE OF POLLS. Immediately after close of polls, checkers must deliver to moderator a certificate in duplicate, stating whole number of names on registry list and number checked thereon as having voted. Names of persons requesting a challenged ballot are crossed off registry list and added at end of list. (Secs. 9-158j, 9-232e and 9-307)

Registrars at the respective polls must add their certificate to the check list. Moderator must lock duplicate copy of moderator's return with ballots. (Secs. 9-307 and 9-309). In municipalities which have central counting of absentee ballots, the head moderator shall add the results from the voting machines (on each polling place moderator's returns) to the absentee count recorded on the central counting moderator's return for the corresponding voting district. Moderator's returns and other supplies shall be filed with the registrars of voters. (Sec. 9-150b(c))

NOVEMBER 7, 2012
(Wednesday)
MODERATOR

RETURN OF VOTES TO SECRETARY OF THE STATE. Head moderator must either 1) fax one copy of the certificate of votes cast for candidates to the Secretary of the State by 12:00 midnight on election day and then send such return to the Secretary of the State not later than three days later (Friday, November 9, 2012) or 2) deliver immediately by hand to Secretary of the State not later than 6:00 p.m. of day after election or to state police not later than 4:00 p.m. who shall deliver by hand to Secretary of the State before 6:00 p.m. one copy of duplicate certificate of votes cast for candidates and the result of the vote cast on each question, both state and local, appearing on the election ballot. If Head moderator faxes return to Secretary of the State, he must also send (by hand delivery or mail) return by November 9, 2012. (Secs. 9-314 and 9-369a)

Final date for head moderator in each town to deliver to Town Clerk one copy of duplicate certificate of votes cast for candidates. (Sec. 9-314)

NOVEMBER 7, 2012
(Wednesday)
MODERATORS

CERTIFIED CHECK LIST to be deposited with Town Clerk. (Sec. 9-307).

TIE VOTE OR "CLOSE" VOTE -- RECOUNT. For provisions relating to automatic recanvass where tie vote or where plurality of winning candidate was within limits prescribed by statute, see Sections 9-310, 9-311a and 9-311b.

Recanvass of close question vote -- Sec. 9-370a.

NOVEMBER 7, 2012 thru
DECEMBER 31, 2012
(Wednesday - Monday)
REGISTRARS

REGISTRATION BY MAIL -- NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS. When an application for registration by mail is received during this period registrar must send by first class mail a notice of acceptance or rejection within 10 days of receipt of application. The privileges as an elector attach immediately upon approval of the application, and the new elector's name is added to the registry list. If a notice of approval is later returned undelivered, registrars must proceed with confirmation of voting residence notice under Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec. 9-35 or Sec. 9-43 and may challenge applicant at polls. (Sec. 9-23g(c) and (d))

NOVEMBER 9, 2012
(Friday)
MODERATORS

DISCREPANCY -- RECOUNT. Last day for head moderator to order recount when there is a discrepancy in returns. (Secs. 9-310 and 9-311)

NOVEMBER 14, 2012
(Wednesday)
MODERATORS

CLOSE VOTE OR DISCREPANCY RECOUNT. Last day to conduct close vote or discrepancy recount. (Secs. 9-310, 9-311, 9-311a, 9-311b, 9-370a)

NOVEMBER 16, 2012
(Friday)
TOWN CLERK

ABSENTEE BALLOTS REPORT. Last day for town clerk to file with Secretary of the State statement accounting for number of absentee ballot forms received from said Secretary for the election. (Secs. 9-139c and 9-232e)

NOVEMBER 20, 2012
(Tuesday)
CANDIDATES AND ELECTORS

ELECTION CONTEST. Last day for bringing any complaint contesting ruling of moderator or count of votes to the proper court. (Secs. 9-323, 9-324 and 9-328)

NOVEMBER 20, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK

VOTING MACHINES. Voting machines are to remain locked through this date. (Secs. 9-266 and 9-310)

NOVEMBER 21, 2012
(Wednesday)
TOWN CLERK

REPORT OF REFERENDUM. Town clerk to file with Secretary of the State result of a referendum (a) on charter or charter amendment, or (b) on the question of the acceptance of a special act, or (c) conducted in accordance with the provisions of a special act. (Sec. 9-371)

NOVEMBER 27, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK

RUN-OFF ELECTION. Run-off election for offices in which tie-vote resulted is to be held three weeks after election. At least three days' notice of such adjourned election must be published by town clerk. (Sec. 9-332)

NOVEMBER 27, 2012
(Tuesday)
TOWN CLERK

VOTING DISTRICT RETURNS. Last day that town clerk of towns divided into voting districts may file voting district returns in tabular or summary form. (Sec. 9-322a)

DECEMBER, 2012

DECEMBER 6, 2012
(Thursday)
TOWN CLERK

COPIES OF CHARTERS. Last day for clerk to file with Secretary of the State three certified copies of any charter, charter amendments or home rule ordinance amendments approved at the election, with the effective date indicated and in the case of the approval of charter or home rule ordinance amendments, three certified copies of the complete charter or ordinance incorporating such amendments. (Sec. 7-191)

DECEMBER 6, 2012
(Thursday)
REGISTRARS

CERTIFICATE OF CANVASS COMPLETION. Last day for registrars of voters to file with Secretary of the State a certificate signed under penalties of false statement stating that the annual canvass of voters was completed. (Sec. 9-32)

JANUARY, 2013

JANUARY 7, 2013
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

ELECTION FORMS. Town clerk destroys, if no contest is pending and no subpoena has been issued by the State Elections Enforcement Commission, all unused printed absentee ballots for the state election. (Sec. 9-150b(h))

JANUARY 7, 2013
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

MACHINE REPORTS. Reports of machine mechanics and reports of registrars and party watchers provided for in Sections 9-244 and 9-246 for state election to be kept by town clerk through this day. (Sec. 9-245)

FEBRUARY, 2013

FEBRUARY 11, 2013
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

PRIMARY FORMS. Town clerk destroys, if no contest is pending, and no subpoena has been issued by the State Elections Enforcement Commission, the following forms used at August 14, 2012 state, district or municipal primary, if any: Sealed depository envelopes by district containing absentee ballots counted, and absentee ballot counters' notes, worksheets or written materials and record of votes cast by absentee ballot for each candidate; sealed depository envelope containing challenged ballots; affidavit of town clerk attesting to accuracy of endorsement of date and time of receipt of outer envelopes; and the affidavit(s) regarding municipal clerk's delivery and registrars' receipt of ballots. (Secs. 9-140c(a) and (j), 9-150a(m), 9-150b(f), (i) and (j), and 9-232f)

**If a primary for Representative in Congress is held, all of the above forms are to be retained until June 14, 2014. (42 U.S.C. 1974)*

FEBRUARY, 2014

FEBRUARY 25, 2014
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

PRIMARY FORMS. Town clerk destroys, if no contest is pending and no subpoena has been issued by the State Elections Enforcement Commission, the following forms used at the presidential preference primary: Sealed depository envelopes by district containing absentee ballots counted, and absentee ballot counters' notes, worksheets or written materials and record of votes cast by absentee ballot for each candidate; sealed depository envelope containing challenged ballots; affidavit of town clerk attesting to accuracy of endorsement of date and time of receipt of outer envelopes; the affidavit(s) regarding town clerk's delivery and registrars' receipt of ballots; sealed depository envelopes by district containing inner and outer envelopes from which absentee ballots have been removed, together with the contents of serially-numbered outer envelopes marked "rejected"; all executed absentee ballot applications and direction by registrar forms; the numerical list of serially-numbered absentee envelopes issued; the list of applicants who have been issued more than one absentee ballot under Sec. 9-153c; absentee ballots received after the polls close; and list of absentee ballot applicants who returned their absentee ballots. (42 U.S.C. 1974)

SEPTEMBER, 2014

SEPTEMBER 9, 2014
(Monday)
TOWN CLERK

ELECTION FORMS. Town Clerk destroys if no contest is pending, and no subpoena is issued by the State Elections Enforcement Commission, the following forms used at November 6, 2012 state election: Sealed depository envelopes by district containing absentee ballots counted, and absentee ballot counters' notes, worksheets or written materials and record of votes cast by absentee ballot for each candidate; sealed depository envelope containing challenged ballots; affidavit of town clerk attesting to accuracy of endorsement of date and time of receipt of outer envelopes; the affidavit(s) regarding municipal clerk's delivery and registrars' receipt of ballots; sealed package containing write-in ballots (voting machine paper roll); sealed depository envelopes by district containing inner and outer envelopes from which absentee ballots have been removed, together with the contents of serially-numbered outer envelopes marked "rejected"; all executed absentee ballot applications and direction by registrar forms; the numerical list of serially-numbered absentee envelopes issued; the list of applicants who have been issued more than one absentee ballot under Sec. 9-153c; absentee ballots received after the polls close; and list of absentee ballot applicants who returned their absentee ballots; (42 U.S.C. 1974).



CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN PARTY
JERRY LABRIOLA, JR.
CHAIRMAN

January 9, 2012

Special Master Nathaniel Persily

Dear Mr. Persily,

Attached is a map for your consideration on behalf State Republican Party Chairman Jerry Labriola, Jr.

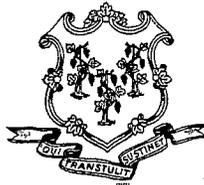
Please contact me if you would like to discuss this further.

Best,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bryan Cafferelli', written in a cursive style.

Bryan Cafferelli
Executive Director
860.534.1699
bryan@ctgop.org

Connecticut Republican Party – 860.826.7378 – 321 Ellis Street, Suite 501, New Britain, CT



State of Connecticut

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE CAPITOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1591

REPRESENTATIVE ARTHUR J. O'NEILL
SIXTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 4200
HARTFORD, CT 06106-1591

HOME: (203) 264-3951
TOLL FREE: (800) 842-1423
FAX: (860) 240-0207
EMAIL: Arthur.ONeill@housegop.ct.gov

REPUBLICAN LEADER- AT- LARGE

MEMBER
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
REGULATION REVIEW COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify concerning the reasonably necessary changes to the existing Congressional District Plan.

First let me explain a little bit of my background regarding this issue. I served as a member of the Reapportionment Commission in 2001. And I was the principal negotiator on behalf of the House Republicans in the Congressional redistricting negotiations. As such, I was intimately involved in the development of the Congressional districting plan that is currently in place.

As you are no doubt aware, because Connecticut's population did not grow sufficiently between 1990 and 2000, Connecticut lost a congressional seat in 2001. As a result for the first time since at least 1850, Connecticut was required to give up a congressional district. All six members of Congress expressed to the desire to seek reelection in 2002. Thus the commission was faced with the unprecedented task of creating a congressional district in which two incumbents would have to run against each other.

Initially the discussions seemed to go comparatively smoothly. There was an early consensus that the consolidation would occur on the western side of the state. Eventually it was agreed that Districts Five and Six would be combined and the US Representatives for those two Districts would face off in 2002. However thereafter, the negotiations within the commission were became very difficult and at times heated. The Commission ran out of time and the commission was required to seek permission from the Supreme Court to continue its efforts to develop a congressional district plan. The Supreme Court gave the commission a series of extensions. During that three week period of extension negotiations frequently reached impasses and nearly broke down. The commission was only able to reach an agreement on the last day of the last extension that the Supreme Court gave to the commission in 2001.

The foregoing was reasonably well known at the time within the legislature. Much of what I have just described was published in the news media.

What was not as generally known was the degree to which the decisions regarding the creation of the new Fifth District were driven almost entirely by the need to create a district which both Congresswoman Nancy Johnson, and Congressman James Maloney felt that they had a fair chance of winning. Aside from meeting the bare constitutional requirement of equalizing the population of the new Fifth district with the other four districts almost nothing else was given significant consideration. Hence, for the first time in Connecticut's history, a major city, Waterbury, was divided between two congressional districts.

In fact, the division of Waterbury between the new Fifth District and the third Congressional District illustrates the distorting affect of attempting to reconcile the very personal political demands of the two members of Congress who were affected by the redistricting. For example, during the negotiations, we would deliver maps of the new district, showing

Waterbury to be within the new Fifth Congressional District. Those maps were accompanied by political data indicating both voter registration and election results. As one of the parameters for the negotiations we Republicans had agreed to allow the Democrats to have a certain advantage in voter registration within the new Fifth Congressional District. Over and over again, the Democratic staff members would tell our staff members that we had not put "enough" Democrats in the new district. We repeatedly went back and checked our calculations, and our voter registration data, which came directly from the Secretary of State. After several days, and several rejected maps we were finally told that the Democratic members of the commission did not count all the registered Democrats in Waterbury as Democrats for purposes of determining the party registration balance within the new Fifth District. Apparently, Congressman Maloney did not feel that he could "count" on all the Democrats in Waterbury to vote for him.

On the other hand, Congresswoman Johnson was insistent that all of New Britain had to remain within the new district. Congressman Maloney was equally insistent that all of Danbury had to be placed within the new district, along with other towns that he had formerly represented as a state senator.

Obviously, considerations such as compactness, or communities of interest were given little to no consideration in this process. Clearly, Danbury and New Britain have a little if any community of interest. Certainly those two cities have far less in common than the southern section of Waterbury has with downtown Waterbury. A glance at the map shows that compactness got short shrift as well.

Even normal political partisanship was subordinated to the political idiosyncrasies of two incumbent members of Congress. But for the fact that Congresswoman Johnson stated her intention to run for reelection, Republicans would never have agreed to create a new Fifth District that included the city of New Britain. Over and over again, our political analysis indicated that New Britain made the new district very difficult for any Republican other than Congresswoman Johnson. On the other hand, Congressman Maloney promised that he would not run for reelection after 2002. Therefore, including Danbury in the new Fifth Congressional District was done to help Congressman Maloney win one last election.

In other words, the lines of the new Fifth District were drawn predominantly with two US Representatives and the 2002 election in mind. Congressman Maloney, Congresswoman Johnson and the 2002 election are all historical footnotes. So too should be the Fifth Congressional District as drawn in 2001. To perpetuate the rough and jagged lines that ripped through cities such as Waterbury and Torrington and slashed between communities of interest such as New Britain and Hartford is both unreasonable and unnecessary. It would confer upon the Fifth Congressional District lines a political legitimacy which they do not deserve. They were created by unique circumstances, as a necessary evil to deal with an extreme situation because we needed to satisfy the political ambitions two members of Congress both of whom were eventually rejected by the voters.

After the the 2001 Congressional plan was approved by the Commission it was almost immediately criticized as "bizarre". I often explained that it was the product of intense political pressures but that it could and would be corrected the next time around. As you may know I served as a member of the 2011 Reapportionment Committee and it's successor the 2011 Reapportionment Commission. I had hoped to help to correct "bizarre" lines of the Fifth. With no incumbent running, let alone two in the same district, it should have been possible. I believe that it still is but that it is now up to you to do what is reasonable and necessary to create a Fifth district that is true to the long sweep of Connecticut's history and to the current needs and interests of Connecticut's voters and not to shackle Connecticut to the transient political exigencies of 2002.

By training I am an attorney but by practice I am a data analyst who specializes in the data related to the political world. Since 1980 I have been a redistricting practitioner and have worked in about half of the states for redistricting stakeholders. My clients include those directly responsible for drafting districting proposals and are generally on the Republican side of the aisle. I may fill several roles in this regard but one of them is in reviewing proposed plans. By this I mean generating data analysis and providing information to the decision makers so that they may distinguish between different proposals offered for consideration.

It is clear to everyone involved in the resolution of the current situation, i.e., adopting new congressional districts for the next decade here in Connecticut, that there are several measures that can be quantified and are relevant to consideration by the court-appointed special master. I want to address two of these: maintenance of political subdivision boundaries and compactness. One of these is fairly easy to understand and to calculate; the other is neither.

Political Subdivisions. The maintenance of political subdivisions lines means that the boundaries of the primary political subdivision, in the case of Connecticut, the town or city, should have their boundaries kept intact for the purposes of districting unless the town/city has a proportionate share of more than one seat. The theory here appears to be that political subdivisions are political communities of interest by themselves as they are the primary administrative/political unit in the state and, to some degree, secondarily, as communities of interest for the residents thereof.

The calculation is quite simple: merely determine the level of the unit and count how many are split by a district line. Two counts are made: the number of units split and the number of split components. Theoretically, there is a maximum number of towns that would need to be split to reach the equal population goal of 0 persons: the number of districts minus one. Thus, for a five-district congressional plan in Connecticut, the maximum number of towns that would need to be split is four. But, the theoretical can be a tricky thing to reach if the building block is the town or the election precinct (or the census equivalent of the VTD). On the other hand, fewer splits may be needed. Regardless, the current plan has six towns that are split.

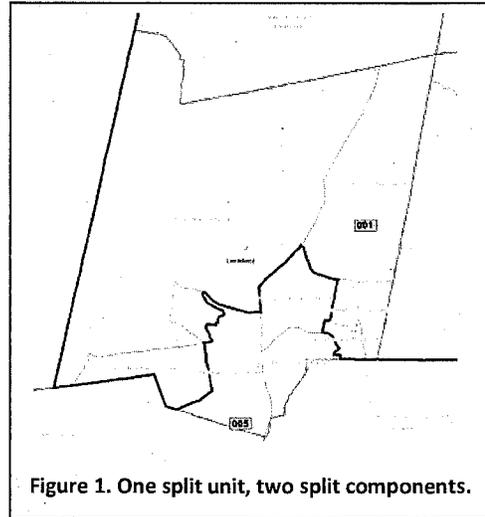


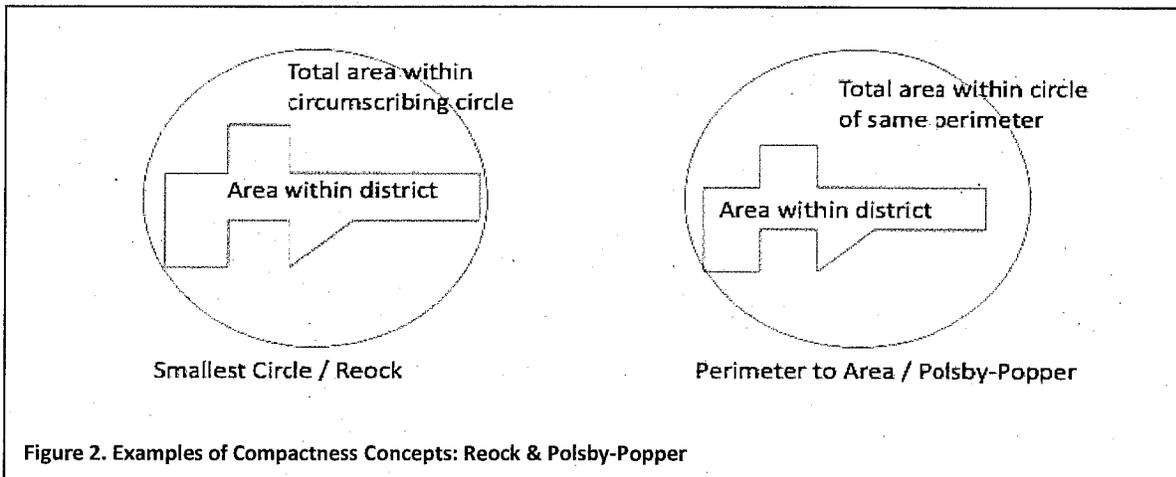
Figure 1. One split unit, two split components.

Compactness. The notion of compactness is almost always mentioned by observers of districting as a primary consideration for drafting district boundaries, usually in the same breath as contiguity and frequently in the same context as maintenance of political subdivisions. As one commentator wrote: "To be an effective representative, a legislator must represent a district that has a reasonable homogeneity of needs and interests; otherwise the policies he supports will not represent the preferences of most of his constituents. There is some, although of course not a complete correlation, between geographical

propinquity and community of interests, and therefore compactness and contiguity are desirable features in a redistricting plan.” (Pildes and Niemi: 92 Mich. L. Rev. 483 (1993).

I address the compactness measures as a redistricting consultant and not as an expert on compactness. I understand the basic concepts but I do not calculate the numbers for compactness on my own. I rely upon the specialized software developed for this purpose. The package that I use is called Maptitude for Redistricting by the Caliper Corporation. Most of the measures provided for by the Maptitude software relate to the concept that a circle is the most compact form and thus, the closer the district is to a circle. Compactness numbers are generally comparable when the underlying geography is the same and thus a comparison across time may present problems. Likewise, comparability between plans can be affected by the treatment of water areas, especially along coastlines.

The measures that I have encountered as being the most widely used are: 1) the Reock, Smallest Circumscribing Circle measure; 2) the Polsby-Popper Perimeter-to-Area measure; and 3) the Sum of the Border/Perimeters measure. The basic differences between the two main measures, Reock and Polsby-Popper, is that they measure two different things, though they both use a circle as the most compact model and they both produce a value from 0 to 1, with 1 being the most compact.



Reock measures the degree to which the outer boundaries of the overall area enclosed by the district resemble a circle by comparing the area in the district to the area of the smallest circumscribing circle. Polsby-Popper considers the ins and outs of the actual borders and compares that length with a circle that would have same perimeter as the district boundary, computing a ratio of the areas¹.

¹ The 'textbook' definitions, as found in the Maptitude for Redistricting manual are: "The Reock test is an area-based measure that compares each district to a circle, which is considered to be the most compact shape possible. For each district the Reock test computes the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum enclosing circle for the district...The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of the district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter." The Perimeter measure has a different focus: "The Perimeter test computes the sum of the perimeters of all the districts. The Perimeter test computes one number for the whole plan. If you are comparing several plans, the plan with the smallest total perimeter is the most compact."

The precision with which the two main measures are reported, Reock Smallest Circumscribing Circle (SCC) and Polsby-Popper Perimeter-to-Area (PTA), are generally reported to two decimal points. Due to rounding of the precise numerical value, a difference of 0.01 in these scores really means very little. Therefore, if the difference is 0.01 or less, I will treat it as a change that is too close to matter and, in effect, no change (NC).

Another measure is the Sum of the Perimeter/Borders (SUM) lengths which simply adds the boundaries for all districts and reports the sum of all boundaries. For this score, the comparative value is in the aggregate miles of boundaries for each plan. The relevant manner of comparison here would be the conversion of the difference into a percentage value, i.e., the difference as a percentage of the value for the base (here, the existing) plan.

For the Reock and Polsby-Popper scores, an improvement in compactness is found in an increased value. For the Sum of the Perimeters measure, an improvement in compactness is found in a decreased value.

Comparison of Proposals. Based upon my calculation using Maptitude of the two proposals submitted by the two parties on the Commission, I offer the following assessment.

The proposal from the Democrats offers little or no improvement for all three measures. As their proposal barely modified the existing plan is not surprising that their proposal has barely modified the compactness scores for the plan overall. Of the three measures mentioned above, their proposal does not modify one score at all, and barely modifies the other two, with very modest improvements in the scores.

The proposal from the Republicans offers little or no improvement on one score but does improve the compactness scores for two of the three measures.

For the Democratic proposal: on the Reock measure, the overall score does not change at all; it just barely improves by 0.01 (NC) for Polsby-Popper. The change in the Perimeter score is a slight improvement of 0.7% (that is, less than 1%).

For the Republican proposal: on the Reock measure, the overall score for the Republican proposal barely improves the score by 0.01 (NC); it does offer a substantial improvement for Polsby-Popper, increasing it from 0.26 to 0.31. The change in the Perimeter score is also substantial, with an improvement of 11.3%.

The proposal from the Democrats offers little or no change by district whereas the proposal from the Republicans offers some obvious improvement in two districts, notably in the 1st and the 5th.

However, on these three measures, it can be said that both proposals from the parties do meet the minimum threshold ordered by the court in the sense that neither is "substantially less compact than the existing congressional districts".

Measurements. The Maptitude software provides the scores for the measures mentioned above. The AutoBound package, used by the state, also provides scores though for some different measures. One of the measures it provides is known as the convex hull measure which basically substitutes the circle for

the minimum circumscribing convex polygon and compares areas. It is impossible for me to tell exactly what measures correspond between software packages because the definitions listed in each package conflict.

Summary. Compactness should be a consideration in the process of drafting districting boundaries. Bizarre looking districts draw the attention of the observer. As former Justice Sandra Day O'Connor said: "reapportionment is one area in which appearances do matter" *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993). Here, the master is empowered to modify the existing districts to the extent reasonably required to comply with legal requirements. While there is no specific requirement for compactness in federal districting law, it is still a component of traditional redistricting principles. I can see no reason why it should not be a consideration, at least as a floor to prevent the new districts from being less compact than the current ones.

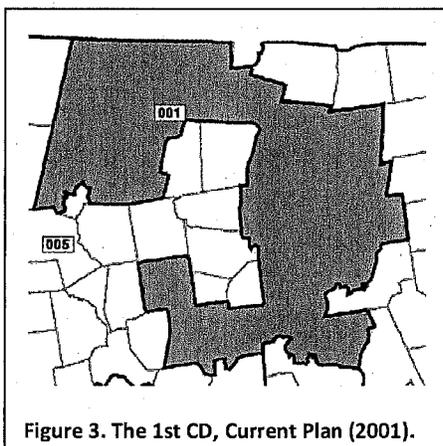


Figure 3. The 1st CD, Current Plan (2001).

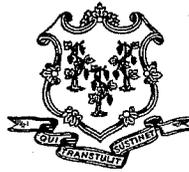
As a traditional redistricting principle, compactness provides the public with some degree of confidence that there was some neutral rationale to the district boundaries. While this may not always be true, the reverse usually is. If a district boundary looks odd, it usually looks that way for some non-neutral reason.

Of course, non-neutral reasons may still be valid reasons and that is the case here. Following the 2000 census Connecticut faced a problem it had not faced since before the Civil War, the loss of a congressional seat: it had been entitled to six seats since the 1930 apportionment. The result of that process was a

negotiated deal, the result of an agreement between two parties on behalf of their respective incumbents in a paired district. The result was not pretty, as any observer can tell from a quick glance at the current map. But, it was viewed as a necessity to reach a deal by the members of the commission. No one liked it but each side felt equally aggrieved. The political branch of the state government worked.

That was the nature of the commission process last cycle. In fact, it seems that the common perception just a few months ago was that some sort of deal could be reached this time as well. As one political observer noted, the "presence of Republicans on the commission guarantee the outcome won't be too one-sided." (David Wasserman, Cook Political Report, National Redistricting Update, September 29, 2011). This appears to have not been the case this time as we are where we are today.

Several decades ago it was Connecticut that used the concept of "partisan balance" to draft its legislative districts, trying to have the seats in the General Assembly mirror the preference of the voters, *Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735 (1973), a process which the U.S. Supreme Court found acceptable. I hope that the plan prepared by our current Special Master Nate Persily does not end up in the same situation that the one drawn by Special Master Robert Bork did in 1972: being unused because of other litigation.



State of Connecticut
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE CAPITOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1591

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID W. KINER
59TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

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E-MAIL: David.Kiner@cga.ct.gov

MEMBER
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LABOR & PUBLIC EMPLOYEES COMMITTEE
PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY COMMITTEE

January 9, 2012

Good afternoon Special Master. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

As a state Representative in Enfield, I am here to argue vigorously for keeping Enfield in the Second Congressional District.

I speak with first hand knowledge of how removing Enfield from the Second Congressional District would dramatically weaken the voice of its residents. That would be an injustice, especially given the order from the court that only minimal change in current districts is required.

Enfield is unique. It is the largest town east of the river, yet compared to other cities and towns across the state, it is relatively small. Its physical character is very similar to its neighboring towns of Ellington, Somers, and Tolland, and as such it shares a community of interest with those towns.

At the same time, Enfield is home to corporations like Hallmark Cards and LEGO, as well as a prison, giving it features that are more closely identified with more urban communities. That in turn leads to needs and issues that deserve the special attention it now receives because of its location in the Second District.

Moving Enfield to the First Congressional District with a large, urban community like Hartford would put Enfield at a distinct disadvantage. Its voice would be quieted and its residents and businesses would suffer.

One final thought: In large part due to its uniqueness, Enfield is home to one of the Second District's congressional offices. Many of my constituents have stressed to me how vital it is to them to have that office in Enfield. We are a long distance from Hartford, and the convenience of having a congressional office in town is a tremendous resource, especially for a community that requires a fair amount of public services. If Enfield is moved to the First District, there is no question we would lose that important presence.

Enfield has small town charm with big city characteristics. It shares an identity with communities in the Second Congressional District, and its unique needs are best met by remaining in the Second CD. I ask that you please consider these special qualities as you consider the new map. Enfield belongs in the Second Congressional District, and it deserves to remain there.

Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter.



TOWN OF ENFIELD

July 5, 2011

Senator Donald Williams, Co-Chairman
Representative Lawrence Cafero, Co-Chairman
Connecticut General Assembly Reapportionment Committee
Office of Legislative Research
Legislative Office Building, Room 5300
Hartford Connecticut 06106

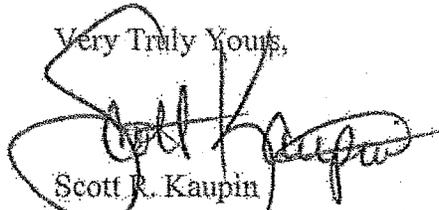
Re: POTENTIAL CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING OF ENFIELD

It has been brought to the attention of the Enfield Town Council that with the adjustment of Congressional District boundaries the Town of Enfield could potentially be reassigned from Connecticut's Second Congressional District to the First Congressional District.

Enfield has been part of Second Congressional District for the past ten years when redistricting was last conducted. During that time, our town has been well represented by both Congressmen Joe Courtney and his predecessor Rob Simmons. The Enfield community has developed a very productive relationship with our Congressmen which we believe can be further strengthened by our continued representation in Connecticut's Second Congressional District.

Based on our very positive experiences over the past decade, the Enfield Town Council respectfully requests that Enfield remain within Connecticut's Second Congressional District.

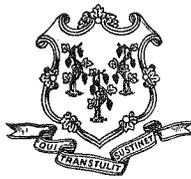
Very Truly Yours,



Scott R. Kaupin
Mayor

Office of the Town Manager
820 Enfield Street
Enfield, Connecticut 06082

Telephone (860) 253-6351
E-Mail dvindigni@enfield.org
www.enfield-ct.gov



State of Connecticut
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER

MEMBER
FINANCE, REVENUE AND BONDING COMMITTEE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
REGULATIONS REVIEW COMMITTEE

January 9, 2012

To The Special Master:

I am State Representative Andres Ayala, Jr. and I represent the 128th District in Bridgeport. The City of Bridgeport is currently in the fourth Congressional District and I believe it should remain there. We are a part of Fairfield County and many of our interests and relationships have been built around this fact. In the past sixteen years since I have been a public servant, first as a councilman and now as a state representative, the City of Bridgeport has worked to build upon and enhance the relationships we have had in our geographic region.

I currently sit as one of the co-chairs of the *One Coast One Region Legislative Caucus* which is designed to bring chief executive officials and legislative leaders together to work on issues of economic development and transportation. This group has formed so we might be able to put forth a cohesive plan for the region and attract State and Federal funding. I also Co-chair a *Bridgeport Regional Business Council Caucus of Chief elected officials and legislators* who work on regional issues on a smaller level. The work which is being done on these two levels is important because it stresses the idea of where we belong and who we have the most in common with.

As a city, we understand Bridgeport plays a tremendous role in the development of Fairfield County and we are doing all we can to work with our neighbors. I ask you to strongly consider keeping the City of Bridgeport within the fourth Congressional District because it is where we have been and it makes geographic sense for us to do so.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andres Ayala'.

Andres Ayala
Assistant Majority Leader



CONNECTICUT AFL-CIO

56 Town Line Road, Rocky Hill, CT 06067

860-571-6191

fax: 860-571-6190

Testimony before the Special Master on Reapportionment January 9, 2012 Legislative Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut

My name is John Olsen. I am the President of the Connecticut AFL-CIO. I was Chairman of the State Democratic Party 10 years ago when a major redistricting was necessary in order to eliminate a congressional district per the results of the 2000 Federal Census. Despite the difficult challenge of reducing from 6 Congressional districts to 5, I am happy to say that all parties involved were able to reach agreement on how to radically redraw congressional district lines without the need of a Special Master.

The major changes that the Republican Party is advocating for now were not on the table in our discussions 10 years ago. At the time, the Republican Party argued strongly in favor of having New Britain in the 5th Congressional District. From a purely partisan point of view, it should be noted that Congresswoman Nancy Johnson, a Republican, was from New Britain and she went on to win the 2002 election as did two other Republicans. The Republicans continued to hold the majority of the Connecticut Congressional seats until 2006 when Congressman Murphy was elected in the 5th CD and Congressman Courtney in the 2nd CD. In the 2010 gubernatorial race, Republican Tom Foley won 3 out of the 5 Congressional Districts.

I urge the Special Masters to consider the impact of the major redistricting that took place 10 years ago and argue for the most minimal changes necessary to address the constitutional requirements. Significant changes should not be made to the heart of a district. Veiled political goals are not acceptable reasons for radical changes to the current map.

Changing districts is disruptive – for citizens, mayors and other elected leaders. Citizens build relationships with their U.S. Representative. As a resident who lives on the margins of two districts, I have personally experienced moving from the 3rd Congressional District to the 2nd district and may now be back in the 3rd district so I know that it is an adjustment to have a new U.S. Representative and office. As President of the Connecticut AFL-CIO, I represent union members who are Republicans, Democrats, Independents and others who are not that different from other citizens in that they also want to build a working relationship with a U.S. Representative who understands their needs.

I regret that the current process of redistricting has come to this point where we need the assistance of a third party neutral, that we could not reach agreement as we did ten years ago. I hope that you will take these concerns into consideration. I would be happy to be of assistance to you if you need further information.

PRESIDENT

John W. Olsen

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Lori J. Pelletier

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Salvatore Luciano

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

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Ronald Petronella

Roberta Price

Robert Proto

Peter Reilly

Carmen Reyes

David Roche

Edward Sasso

Valerie Stewart

William Shortell

Ray Soucy

James R. Wallace, Jr.

Paul Wallace

23A Westby

Anthony Zona

Prepared Testimony of the City of New Haven
Respectfully submitted to the Redistricting Special Master
Congressional Reapportionment Public Hearing
January 9, 2012



City of New Haven
John DeStefano, Jr.
Mayor

Good Afternoon,

My name is Rebecca Bombero and I am the Legislative Director for the City of New Haven. First, I want to thank you for the opportunity to express my support of a redistricting plan that helps to maintain the district boundaries that we have known for the past decade, especially those of the Third Congressional District.

In Connecticut, we are fortunate that we have experienced robust growth in the past decade, while remaining relatively consistent among our current Congressional Districts. This fact allows us the opportunity to make minimal changes to our congressional boundaries, providing continuity for residents, organizations, businesses and the representatives that serve us.

Changes in congressional boundaries are likely to affect both the communities whose representation change, and those whose representation does not. While this may not seem intuitive, my explanation will. Our representatives are diligent hard working individuals who have worked to establish and maintain relationships with the communities they serve. When a representative begins to serve a new area, precious time is then spent building new relationships, while at the same time, previous relationships do not cease to exist. This effectively dilutes the focus of representatives. At the same time it also negatively affects the communities who see a change in their representation where, despite our representative's best efforts, the learning curve and unfamiliarity with the unique issues of a community or an organization reduces the representative's ability to anticipate the needs of his or her new constituents.

Many may argue that the open seat in the state's 5th congressional district represents an opportunity to fix some of the perceived problems that were created when combining the 5th and 6th districts during the last redistricting. While the residents of the 5th will have to establish new relationships no matter the outcome, redistricting is like squeezing a balloon, and any changes to the 5th will invariably affect other districts, negatively impacting those communities.

Thank you again for the opportunity to share my thoughts and the concerns of my community about the redistricting process. I hope that the resulting redistricting process will work to preserve and protect the strong relationships that our communities have built with our representatives by maintaining the current boundaries, especially those in the 3rd Congressional District.

Testimony of John Hartwell, Westport,
To the Special Master Regarding
Reapportionment of Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District
January 9, 2012

My name is John Hartwell, registered voter in Westport, CT., and a party to the lawsuit currently before the Supreme Court in re: Reapportionment Commission, Ex. Rel. I'm a citizen activist, member of Democracy for America – Fairfield County and MoveOn.org, and I come today to speak for more than 2,300 people who have signed our online petition "Let the District be Unbroken".

The text of that petition reads as follows:

"Keep Bridgeport in the 4th Congressional District. Urge the Reapportionment Commission to preserve historical precedent -- not to carve Bridgeport out and put it with New Haven."

The requirement that the Court appoint a Special Master to redraw Connecticut's Congressional District lines is brought about solely by the failure of the Redistricting Commission to reach agreement as envisioned by the State's Constitution, and as a result the Court finds it must enter the "political thicket" to force resolution.

Public policy options for constructing voting districts are many and varied. Some have argued that creating "majority-minority" districts is required wherever possible to provide the greatest opportunity for minority representation. But removing large numbers of minority voters from one district and "packing" them into another also results in the disenfranchisement of those left behind. Such an arrangement should only be reached by negotiation of interested parties through their elected Representatives, which this Redistricting Commission has failed to do.

A second public policy imperative is for "competitive" districts, giving each of the major political parties a reasonable opportunity for victory and thus promoting a vigorous exchange of views. Of the five current Congressional Districts, three have met this standard, each having changed hands in the last ten years by very small margins, and all three can be considered "in play" in the future. The Fourth Congressional District is certainly one of these three, being the one which most recently changed hands after decades of single party control.

Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford have been represented in the same Congressional District since the 1800's, and there is a clear community of interest in Fairfield County with a shared history, inter-dependent economic base, and membership in multiple regional organizations serving the various cities and towns. Given the minor adjustments needed to conform the District to the requirements of the 2010 census, and absent any compelling reason to disturb the political arrangement which has served the people of this region for nearly two hundred years, we urge the Special Master to retain the essential nature of the Fourth Congressional District and its historic core geography.

Thank you.

LISA BYRNS
37 BALLWOOD ROAD
OLD GREENWICH, CT 06870
203 637 6742
lbyrns@optonline.net

**Testimony before Nathaniel Persily, Special Master appointed by the Connecticut Supreme Court
January 9, 2012**

Hello. My name is Lisa Byrns. Thank you for the opportunity to address you today. I am here as an interested citizen, a 20-year resident of Old Greenwich, Connecticut, and as a voter registered as an independent. I am here to urge the adoption of the Democratic-proposed map, and to especially address the Fourth Congressional District. I do not believe that the lines of the Fourth District should not be so substantially revised as to remove Bridgeport from this District, as an earlier-proposed Republican plan wished to do.

To remove the City of Bridgeport from its current Fourth District and into the Third District is contrary to geography, community interests, and the legal requirements under which district lines may and can be redrawn. Bridgeport in geography is part of Fairfield County (in the Fourth District), not New Haven County (in the Third District). The Housatonic River separates Bridgeport, the last town/community in Fairfield County, from the adjacent New Haven County.

Examples of this common community are Fairfield County-based and include efforts to address Long Island Sound management and water quality, various corporate and personal volunteer programs in the Bridgeport public schools (of which I have participated through the years and which have involved the office of the Congressman representing the Fourth District), and business development initiatives. Bridgeport is on the same cable system as the other towns/cities in Fairfield County. Bridgeport is also the location for Fairfield County's main Department of Motor Vehicles office.

As the final speaker today, I have not heard any reasons, especially in light of the legal standards explained today (and as an aside I would like to point out that I am a lawyer admitted to practice in Connecticut and New York State), that seem to mandate a significant redefinition of the Fourth District by eliminating from it a city with a population of over 140,000.

I would also like to state that I do not believe that the redrawing of the Fourth District's boundaries in the previously proposed Republican plan is incumbent-neutral. The State House Republican Leader earlier today noted that the Democrats quote swept the last two elections end-quote. The history of the Fourth District is that, as you know, before such "sweep", there was a 20-plus year representative from the Fourth who was a member of the Republican Party, but the current representative is a Democrat. Redrawing district lines is not the way to gain back a Congressional seat.

Thank you for this opportunity to address this issue.

Appendix K. Transcript of Hearing Before Special Master, Jan. 9, 2012.

CHAIRMAN: SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: By order of the Connecticut Supreme Court on December 30th, I was appointed Special Master in the case of in Re: Petition of Reapportion Commission, Ex Rel. Following that order, the Connecticut Supreme Court issued another order on January 3rd, 2012, an order directing the Special Master. The Special Master, the Court said, shall be empowered and charged with the duty to prepare and recommend to the Court a report, including a proposed redistricting plan for adoption by this court for the state of Connecticut, dividing the state into five congressional districts in accordance with the 2010 Federal Census and applicable law.

In developing the plan, the Special Master shall modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required to comply with the following applicable legal requirements. The districts shall be as equal in population as is practicable. The districts shall be made of continuous territory. The plan shall comply with 42 U.S.C. Section 1973(b) and with other applicable provisions of the Voting Rights Act and Federal Law.

In no event, the court said, shall the plan of the Special Master be substantially less compact than the existing congressional districts, and in no event, shall the plan of the Special Master substantially violate town lines more than the existing congressional districts. In fashioning his plan, the Special Master shall not consider either the residency of incumbents or potential

candidates or other political data, such as party registration statistics or electric returns.

By Friday, January 6, 2012, by noon, the Court instructed any interested party or member of the public shall submit to the Special Master through the Clerk's office and an original and 25 copies of their proposed redistricting maps accompanied by supporting documentation, data and briefs. Thereafter, the parties and any of the public shall provide any additional material information requested by the Special Master including revised or supplemental maps. Any person who participates in the Special Master's proceedings shall provide the Special Master with his or her name or address.

I received four submissions on Friday. One from the Democratic members of the Reapportionment Committee; one from the Republican members of the Reapportionment Committee; one from the Coalition for Minority Representation; and then, one from an individual John Hartwell.

The Court then ordered following the submission of proposed redistricting maps and briefs, the parties and any interested member of the public shall have the opportunity to submit reply briefs, as noted above, by nine a.m., Monday January 9, 2012. This morning, I received additional reply briefs from the Connecticut Democrats on the -- the reapportionment committee as well as the Coalition for Minority Representation. And then, the Court instructed that the Special Master shall hold a hearing, at which the parties or any interested member of the public may present argument to the Special at noon, today, January 9th at the Legislative Office Building.

And so that brings us to where we are today. I will not be talking all that much. I'm here to listen. And we have approximately, I believe, 17 people or so, who have put down their names. I asked, and the Court required also that someone from the Secretary of State's office be present. Is that person here?

A VOICE: Yes, we have a --

A VOICE: (Inaudible).

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Great. I wanted to have -- well, the order that will follow is I'll have someone from the Secretary of State's office just answer a few questions, and then, we'll go with the public officials who have signed up on the sheet. This is -- I can read them off. Representative Lawrence Cafero, and under his name, there also are four other names. I can't tell whether that's -- they're all speaking together or whether it's just as counsel. Then Representative David Kiner, Andrew McDonald, Mayor Rohde, Mayor O'Brien, Aaron Bayer on behalf of Democratic Committee members. Then John Olsen; Rebecca, I believe it's Romero or Bombero; Mary Ann Turner; David Rosen; John Hartwell; Lisa Burns; Hilda Santiago; and Shirley Black.

Okay. So we'll go in that order. So let me start with the Representative from the Secretary of State's office. As many in this room know, this is the -- I've redistricted for courts on several other occasions, one thing I've learned is -- is the interaction between redistricting and election administration and redefinition of (inaudible.) If there are any things that you

would like me to know, at the front end of this redistricting process, it would be useful to hear them now. And I can ask you questions, but if you -- if you have any -- any information that you would like to give me that would be useful to have it.

JAMES SPALLONE: (Inaudible) myself and my staff. I'm James Spallone. I'm the Deputy Secretary of the State, but with us today, we have the director of our elections division, Attorney Peggy Reeves and a staff attorney, Attorney Ted Bromley. So I'm going to have them take the lead up here, and they can answer any questions you might have and they may have some brief comments regarding our limited role in redistricting in the state.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Great. Great.

THEODORE BROMLEY: Good morning. My name is Ted Bromley. I'm a staff attorney with the Office of the Secretary of State.

I think at the outset, we just wanted to briefly describe the office's interaction with the redistricting process and then describe, in general, some of the -- the interaction between the redistricting plan and then the local officials.

Our office really has no involvement in the development of the plan of apportionment. Our office's role begins when the plan, whether it be by the Legislature or by the Court, is filed with our office, and then, we are charged with publishing the plan and giving it to the local officials. From there, we often assist or advise the local officials on issues related to the -- not really the plan, but in terms of the plan and the interaction between their local districts. I think that it is --

I just briefly wanted to touch base on a few things.

In Connecticut, locally our towns are divided into voting districts. And those districts are established and voted upon by the local Legislative bodies. The -- within each of the local voting districts there is, generally speaking, assigned polling places for each one of those. And so that is the local boundaries where individuals go and cast their votes on election day. Now, the local voting districts can sometimes be aligned with the State Apportionment lines, and other times, they are aligned more with a local town council or something that could be separate and independent from a state district line.

The procedure of redistricting the way it affects locally is that technically it actually starts now. In Connecticut, we have what's called town committees. Now, the town committees are endorsed or selected in January -- January 10th through the 17th is the endorsement window this year -- and from there, the town committees are generally charged with either endorsing the candidates for state office, or selecting the delegates that go to the conventions that would ultimately select the candidates for the state offices.

Because of that, the local party rules often describe how the local town committees are selected, and they can be selected from an at-large, meaning that they can be from anywhere within a town. They can be selected from local voting districts, which are not necessarily dictated by the state lines. And then other times they can actually be selected pursuant to either an assembly district or a local voting district that actually is

constructed because of the state line.

So there's really -- if you think about it, there's really three types of towns that we're dealing. We have sort of the -- the at-large town I'll call it, which is the town that is completely -- completely integrated or wholly located within an assembly district, senatorial district and congressional district. You would have -- you may have a small town, which would ordinarily only have one voting district but for a state line that goes through it. And then you have the larger towns and the larger cities that have both the state lines running through it and the local council district lines are things that make the matters a bit more complex when you're talking about the redistricting process.

Those are really the three types of towns that we're -- that we're talking about. And I think that the only other thing that I would like to -- and I have a brief set of bullets that I can leave with you. The only other thing that is -- is worthy of pointing out at this point is that in addition to all of that, in addition to selection of town committees and in addition to redistricting the vote -- the voting districts and -- and -- the local districts is the fact that in addition to all of that, there is, at least in 2008 -- and I know the major parties may have changed their party rules at this point -- but at least the national delegates and the delegates to the state conventions were, at one point, selected pursuant to the national delegates, a proportional vote total with congressional districts, and then the state delegates to a -- a voter -- an elector number in the state senate district.

So the districts are also used for that sort

of proportional representation as well.

PEGGY REEVES: And I just wanted to add a point on the calendar because that is important. So what we have told our local registrars of voters, is that certainly if they're not affected by the town committees, in other words, that the town committees are drawn according to Senate or House assembly districts they have, for the most part, until March to make sure that they have everything completed in terms of the redistricting because the State Central Committees will need to know for their selection of delegates by that time, because that period starts March 27 and it runs through April 3rd, so that's an important deadline.

Now, of course, if you look at the constitution, the court only has until February 15th to complete the plan, so it is assumed that everything will be done according to order, and so they will have the time to do that. But it was a point. And actually, we did bring copies of the calendar for you as well.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Great. Thanks. That will be helpful. Thank you. That actually answers all the questions I might have had.

PEGGY REEVES: Oh, great.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: So -- so, I just wanted to see if there was anything that -- that wasn't obvious to those that are coming (inaudible).

Want to -- so now, we'll begin with the -- the comments. What I will do -- I want to give people enough time so that they can make their

arguments and proposals. In general, I would think that -- that 20 minutes should be enough for anyone who's submitting an entire plan and -- and 10 minutes should be enough, at most, for those submitting comments. But depending on if I have questions, it might -- might go beyond that.

So what -- we'll start with the first speaker who signed up which is Representative Lawrence Cafero.

REP. LAWRENCE CAFERO: Excuse me, sir. I signed up as Chairman of the Republican Redistricting Commission, and therefore, we (inaudible.)

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Right.

REP. LAWRENCE CAFERO: Okay. So we'll start with the Attorney Ross Garber.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Okay.

ROSS GARBER: Hi, good afternoon. My name is Ross Garber, and I represent the Republican members of the Connecticut Reapportionment Commission. And with me today are going to be two members of the Reapportionment Commission, House Minority Leader Lawrence Cafero, and Representative Arthur O'Neill. You'll -- you'll be hearing soon from Representative O'Neill, who is also a member of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission. Also -- also with me, to my left, is Clark Benson an expert on reapportionment.

The map proposed by the Republicans satisfies the Supreme Court's directive. In particular, it uses the current Congressional map drawn in 2001 as a basis and modifies it only to the extent reasonably required to equalize population and also, comply with the law.

Pursuant to the Court's directive, it also does not include -- does not consider incumbency. In my brief comments today, I would like to focus on two points. First, the issue of the court's directive that the map proposed by the Special Master comply with federal law. The Democrats seem to argue that you must assume compliance of the current map with federal law. However, that map has not been subject to any judicial scrutiny or court challenge. This is not withstanding that the first and fifth districts are bizarrely shaped in a way that would beg for an explanation. It rules out impermissible racial or political gerrymandering.

As the Supreme Court noted in Shaw versus Reno, reapportionment is one area in which appearances do matter. Surely the Connecticut Supreme Court could not expect you to put your (inaudible) on such a curiously shaped congressional district without first determining whether federal and state constitutional standards, are met. Indeed, the court's order requires adherence to federal law. At the same time, it's unrealistic to believe that the Supreme Court expects you to, in the limited time you have available, engage in the type of fact-finding necessary to determine whether the current map complies with all legal standards. There's certainly no time for a full-blown trial.

Instead, the more appropriate approach is to use the current map as a starting point, as the court directs, and then apply traditional redistricting principles in adjusting that map. Those principles, namely contiguity, compactness, and alignment of communities of interest, have been endorsement, as you know, by the United States Supreme Court and are, by

their very terms neutral in terms of race and political outcoming. They are also neutral in terms of incumbency. As you will hear from a member of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission, the current 1st and 5th Districts were actually drawn primarily to advance a goal explicitly prohibited by the Connecticut Supreme Court's order, mainly deference to incumbency.

As you will hear, the 2000 census caused Connecticut to lose a congressional seat. As a result, the 2001 Reapportionment Commission had to construct a district in which two incumbents had to run against each other. One incumbent, a democrat from Danbury, the other incumbent was a Republican from New Britain. To satisfy these two incumbents, the 2001 Redistricting Commission deviated from Connecticut's long history of drawing congressional districts that unified communities of interest and instead constructed a map that was intended to further the interests of incumbents.

And we have provided historical maps and, you know, you can see the deviation of that 2001 map. And there was a reason for it, as you'll hear. The Supreme Court has clearly indicated that incumbency may not be a factor in drawing congressional maps, at least not in this cycle. The Republican map seeks to use the current map as a basis, but also applies traditional districting principles.

As you'll note, it is compact. It unifies community -- communities of interest and restores several northwestern Connecticut town that were divided from their pre-gerrymander alliance.

The Democrat map adopts the current plan,

gerrymandered for incumbency and ignores traditional redistricting principles. That map is not compact. In fact, it is bizarrely shaped. It divides communities of interest, and unifies dissimilar municipalities. Indeed, I would respectfully urge that you spend a day traveling both of those, 1st and 5th Congressional Districts, and this was an approach undertaken by the Special Master in the 1997 Dillard versus Greensboro case and noted with approval by the Federal Court in the case. I think were you to travel those -- those districts you'd see that the map proposed by the Republicans actually does a lot in communities of interest. The Republicans respectfully urge you to decline to adopt a gerrymandered map that was designed to in deference to incumbency and open to legal challenge.

By applying for additional principles, compactness, and align them to communities of interest, such as are embodied in the Republican plan, you will provide the Supreme Court with a map that complies with the order and with the law.

And with that, I will turn the microphone over to Mr. Benson. Well, actually, you know what, Representative O'Neill is here.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Good afternoon.

REP. ARTHUR J. O'NEILL: Good afternoon.

I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify here today. I don't know if my written testimony was submitted to you or -- or not. I have a copy of my testimony and I will read some of it, but I think you can read the rest of it and I'd like to sort of extract what I guess are the highlights, the key ingredients here.

First of all, let me explain a little bit, my -- my background. I'm a member of the current Reapportionment Commission 2011 and was a member of the committee. I also am the only member of the committee now who -- the commission who served in 2001 on the commission that existed then that drew up the congressional districts. And, in fact, I was the principal negotiator on behalf of the House Republicans. We typically did this with one member of each of the four caucuses sitting in on the discussions and that's how we negotiated for the many weeks that we spent on the Congressional districts.

I'm sure you're aware that 10 years ago we went from the six district system that we had had for a number of decades. We lost a congressional district because of the lack of population growth and we had to go from six to five districts. And probably that was the first time in the history of the state of Connecticut that we ever did that. We've gone down to 4, but we always had a -- an at-large position back when at-large Congress -- congressional representation was allowed. So in the previous iterations, when we lost a congressman, we just lost the at-large person and just kept up with the five districts that have previously existed.

So this was, for Connecticut, an unprecedented kind of experience. And it was very difficult in terms of negotiations, needless to say. Although, when we started, it was actually fairly easy or at least things went smoothly because we first decided that consolidation would not occur in the eastern part of the system, which as some people had urges, but that it would

occur in the western part of the state, and eventually, we settled on an idea of combining both the 5th and 6th Districts to come out with a new 5th Congressional District, which meant that the two incumbents that would have to run against each other were Nancy Johnson, who was a resident of New Britain and Representative of the Sixth District; and James Maloney who was a resident of Danbury and represented the 5th District in Congress.

After we got finished with that decision, however, things became very, very difficult. And we had some very heated negotiations, and obviously, ended up needing an extension of time from the Supreme Court, similar to what happened this past time around. And we were given a couple of extensions that in total amounted to about 23 days, I believe. What -- all -- what I've just described to you is pretty much a matter of factual record. You can read about it in newspapers.

There may be some sort of -- a document that's been produced by the Office of Legislative Research summarizing what happened during the course of that decade ago redistricting. What is less well known, but I think is surmised by a lot of people, that the Congressional redistricting in 2001 was really driven by the desire to try to accommodate the two Congressional candidates, combining two districts into one forcing two incumbent U.S. Representatives to run against each other, most of the other kinds of factors, in fact, I would say all of the other factors got very little, if any, attention during the negotiations when we really settled down to try to hammer out what that district would look like and what

the lines of it would be. And so compactness was not a factor that was given much consideration. Probably, no consideration really. Communities of interest were, I think, significantly disregarded.

And the experience with Waterbury was perhaps a very salient example of that. The City of Waterbury had, throughout its history, when it was a part of Congress in a Congressional District, had always been one city a unit within one district. It had traditionally been the 5th Congressional District and had never been divided. And, in fact, none of the major cities -- the cities over 100,000 in population, which in Connecticut we consider to be a major city -- had ever been divided before. And yet, as a result of the efforts to try to accommodate the political interests of the two members of Congress, we ended up dividing Waterbury, and the story of that is, to some extent, that we kept sending maps to our counterparts on the other side, the Republicans would send a map over with a calculation of the number of Republicans, Democrats, unaffiliated within the district to try to maintain a balance of Republicans versus Democrats. We had agreed that there would be more Democrats than Republicans in the new district as a matter of how many registered voters there would be. And we were constantly being told that we -- we did not include enough democrats.

Eventually, what became clear was -- and we were told this -- that they weren't counting all the Democrats in Waterbury as Democrats. Because they sometimes tended to vote for Republican candidates, so they were not considered to be reliable enough. And

the solution to dealing with the -- how do you deal with these extra Democrats that aren't always reliable was to slice off a piece of Waterbury so that they were excluded from the Congressional District as a way to maintain a political balance of power and to recognize what was seen as the independent nature of some of the Democrats in the city of Waterbury. Now, that's nowhere in any of the redistricting formulas or directives that you should take that level of partisanship and -- and was peculiar to the situation involving Congressman Maloney because he was from Danbury. If he would have been from Waterbury, probably that would have happened because the Waterbury Democrats would have voted for the local Waterbury candidate as they had done many years in the past.

Similarly, from a Republican perspective, New Britain would never have been included in the 5th Congressional District, at least I would never have voted to agree to include it in a district that would include Danbury and all the other and Waterbury and so on, because it was, from a partisan standpoint, a city that will ordinarily vote for the Democratic candidate running. The only reason why we gave serious consideration or why we went along with it, was because Nancy Johnson represented New Britain, and she had a history of being able to carry the city or at least do well enough so that it didn't have a damaging effect on her election campaigns. But she's the only Republican that ever did very well in New Britain in the last 40 years.

So it wasn't just partisanship that was driving the decision-making about where to

draw lines and what cities to include or exclude or parts of cities to include or exclude, but it was the unique characteristics of each of these two candidates, the kind of folk -- folks they appealed to, their history, their electoral success, where they succeeded, where they failed, the towns they carried, the towns they didn't carry in previous campaigns that became very, very important, perhaps paramount in our decision-making about where to draw the line. And this is all by way of -- of leading up to the point that, I think that the lines of the 5th District should not be accorded the kind of deference that perhaps you might think of in other cases with the notion being that well political leaders have created these lines, they must have thought that they were reasonable and fair.

We thought they were reasonable fair for Nancy Johnson, Jim Maloney, and the 2002 election. They made sense because that's what we were focused on almost to the exclusion of all else. We didn't look at them as being the permanent way of the State of Connecticut would be divided up going forward, but as a way to get through the problem that we were dealing with having to consolidate from six to five districts to have two incumbents who wanted to run for reelection who are going to have to run against each other to try come up with a district that everyone would agree was a fair district for those two individuals in that particular election campaign that was coming up. It was not with a view towards this is the thrust of history or how the district really should look; otherwise, we would not have split up Waterbury, Torrington and included New Britain, I think

in the 5th Congressional District.

At least it would have been a very, very different looking district if we had -- you take those three parameters, the rest of the district would have looked very different. And it was because Nancy Johnson was from New Britain and because Jim Maloney was from Danbury, that those two very distant from each other cities, are in the same Congressional District, that have relatively little else in common except that they happen to be homes of the two people who wanted to run in 2002 for the new 5th Congressional District seat.

So when you're looking at these existing lines, I hope that you will consider the very peculiar history that led to their creation. And -- and I'm speaking to it because I was the one who sat through almost all of the negotiations in the weeks that led up to the creation of these lines. And I understand how they came about probably more than anyone else that -- certainly anyone else that's on the current commission and just about anyone else who sitting in the State Legislature today to understand, this was a special, extraordinary kind of circumstance that led to these lines. And it was very specific to the 2002 election that we were focused on.

And so I hope that when you're doing -- looking at this map, you'll recognize that the City of Waterbury probably should be all in one district, and certainly, the city of Torrington should be in one district not split up the way they are. Because there -- there is a community of interest in Waterbury and there's a community of interest in Torrington that was not

respected by that effort because we were driven as much as we were by an effort to balance the politics.

Thank you.

CLARK BENSON: I assume we're quite short on time. Is that correct?

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Um.

CLARK BENSON: I have a piece of paper for you.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: But the way that I was saying 20 minutes for those who are submitting maps, but then four people decided to talk on behalf of the same group, so...

CLARK BENSON: I'll be brief.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Thank you.

CLARK BENSON: I -- I --

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: I'll ask everyone please be brief.

CLARK BENSON: I do have some --

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: And anyone who wants to submit something to me should just put it up on the (inaudible) there.

CLARK BENSON: My name is Clark Benson. And I'm a political consultant who specializes in redistricting when that path is to come around once every ten years or so, and certain cases after the fact and in lieu of decade two.

As I said, I have written statements so I'll submit that. So I really just want to go over two things which are really the technical

aspects of -- of redistricting that are relevant here, pertaining to the Court order which is the maintenance of political subdivision boundaries and compactness scores.

Political subdivision values: Just briefly, the theory being generally speaking that political subdivisions, and of course, in the six New England states (inaudible) town would be or city would be the unit that in the rest of the country would be a county. So the theory is that each of these towns has its own political community, residents of the community think of it as a political community and as we've heard from the Department of the Secretary of State, the -- they played an integral role in the administration of elections, and so obviously, you want to avoid splitting things when you can. You have two policy considerations in that regard, too, which is if you have to split a town, can you split it big or half down the middle or just take a few people here and there. The other aspect is do you prefer to split a big town, which could probably absorb the election problems more so than small towns.

The other aspect is really from the standpoint of the maximum number of towns that really need to be split. Technically, you've got five seats to share among the towns, because of the interplay of the districts and stuff like that, you can probably do it in less than that but you wouldn't -- actually, you need more than four.

On the compactness issue, I do have a graphic in here for those who are compactness -- compactness challenged. But basically, there are two measures that -- oh, let me preface this, I mean, I worked in in about 20 states or so, 25 states, and we -- two measures that

I see as being most prevalent from the standpoint of what was used in court and what people using as practitioners of redistricting maps is the tool so-called REOC test and (inaudible). I believe all (inaudible) calls that wanted the dispersion -- REOC is the dispersion and pulls and buffers the perimeter.

The good news is that by running the Democrat map and the Republican map on the measures that I use -- and I use Maptitudes, the software -- they both meet the threshold of being substantially -- they not substantially less impactful for a map, but that's pretty below the threshold. The idea of compactness is always mentioned as one of two on the standpoint of redistricting criteria, compactness, contiguity, political subdivisions, and then you can get into cores of existing districts. The only thing I need to say about that, is from the standpoint of looking at the measures of compactness, not surprisingly since the Democrat map really changed the status quo, hardly at all. It really affected the compactness scores hardly at all, too.

The Republican scores did improve it on one measure, not on the other. And it improved the 1st and 5th Districts substantially from that point.

Of the two measures -- excuse me -- the re-oc proposal would proffer, they do measure totally different things, but the whole basis of course is that it circles still the most compact district. That's the assumption for the measures.

On the re-oc score, really there was no difference, from the standpoint of the plan

really kept it pretty much there, it was (inaudible)] that really affected it more.

I think the thing that you need to make note of is that it's clear to me that the compactness measured between software packages differ. They differ in two ways. Map Q has more to offer. It has, I think, eight measures and Autovan has, I believe, like, four. When I was trying to rectify the results that were listed in Professor Lugland's testimony, I could not replicate them at all.

The (inaudible) numbers and his parameter version were more or less consistent. I can see that, but the re-oc numbers are totally different. I first looked at the manual for -- or the report that Autovan prints out and it seems to me pretty clear that there's a problem with the re-oc calculation in the Autovan software from what I can tell. I double checked the map (inaudible) their numbers (inaudible) and that.

So my point is, in a sense, the re-oc score doesn't really matter because as we saw from this standpoint it didn't change anything, but it is still one of the most prevalently used. The (inaudible), that was really where the differences. The numbers in software packages do in fact match up in that regard.

So really that's about all I really have to say. It's technical. Nobody else wants to hear about compactness, but I do have it written down so that I was able to get it on the record.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Mr. Cafero.

REPRESENTATIVE LAWRENCE CAFERO: Thank you,] and

good afternoon, Professor Persily.

For the record, my name is Larry Cafero. I'm a State Representative House Republican Leader and cochair of the Redistricting Commission.

This has been a fascinating educational process for me. When I first started on the process several months ago I didn't know about Maptitude, or this or that or all these words, and frankly, still don't.

But I knew this. I knew that we were unique in Connecticut because we had a unique system of reapportionment where we had four Democrats and four Republicans trying to work out the maps for the House, the Senate and then the Congress. We completed our first two tasks and then we're faced with the third and ran out of sometime.

So I had to do a little history and learning myself if I was going to properly represent at least our portion of -- in this process. And let's start admitting the truth. Is it a political process? Of course it is. That's why there are four Republicans and four Democrats. And anyone who says when they sit down and start this process they are not looking or hopeful or trying to get something politically advantageous to their party, I think is being less than honest. So we all did that.

But before you do that you have to realize, as you do far well probably better than anyone in this room, there's a whole bunch of other stuff you have to consider. So when I first started on this journey I started with an historical map.

If we could go back to the historical map,

John. No. The one for umpteen years.

I learned that for -- and this is -- and I'll preface my remarks knowing that this was before the supreme court indicated one person/one vote. But I think it's instructive that for over 50 some odd years the State of Connecticut defined itself, identified itself as best it could having eight counties in five congressional districts. And they placed them where you see in front of you and that lasted for 54 years. Presume they started with the number one, the heart of it being Hartford and they work their way around clockwise throughout the map.

When we gained population it changed to six. And if you notice, both in the historic map and now the map that was in existence from about 1965 to 2001, there's] something in common about it. Certainly not the numbers of districts, but it seems like all these towns and cities -- and we have 169 of them -- were bunched together in certain groupings. And even when we had six, the map itself was not offensive to the eye.

It did not say, whoa. What the heck did this? Where did this come from? Oh,] yes. You might have had a little tail at the top of the 6th District, but pretty much it was logical to the mind. Then came 2001. And I think my colleague, Representative O'Neill explained the background to that, a unique circumstance to say the least. We as a State find ourselves losing a congressional seat. We have six incumbents: three Democrats, three Republicans. What to do?

We decide we're going to pair two of them up. One from the 5th, one from the 6th. We've got to be cognizant of where they come from.

There are different desires. Oh,] you know, I do really well in this town, not so well in that town. Make sure you put this in. My mother's grandmother's hairdresser lives there. She always votes for me. That kind of stuff. And that's what you ended up with. It looks like someone spilled milk on a coffee table.

So now we find ourselves -- and then of course there's a political history to it. Since the map was created there's been 25 congressional elections in five cycles. Democrats have won 18 of them. They have swept in the last two. So from my perspective as that Republican member, of course I have that in mind. Of course I have that in mind.

But the first and foremost thing is that looks funny. It makes no sense. That means that in some day in December of 2001 some guy from Colebrook woke up and found out that he was in the 1st District with Hartford and various other towns that he might not have even ever traveled to. It made no sense.

The New Britain Chamber of Commerce which aligns itself with the City of Hartford found itself in the 5th District. It made no sense. And now we have an opportunity ten years later to correct what was purely by everyone's admission nothing more than a purely bipartisan -- but] partisan political solution to a unique set of circumstances. Because if we don't correct that, we don't correct it fairly it will perpetuate itself forever.

So we had proposed during the process various iterations of maps. Our final one, frankly, in deference to the court order as issued on January 3rd, is the one you see before you. It restores the towns of Hartland, Colebrook,

Winchester, Barkhamsted, New Hartford and Torrington to the 5th District where it belongs. It restores New Britain to the 1st District where it had been historically.

It gives you a compactness with the exception, quite frankly, of the little hook at the bottom. Why is that there? Again, we tried to minimize the changes as much as possible out of respect for the court order. Is there any benefit to this map over the current one? We think so. One, by restoring communities of interest. Two, by making it more compact and logical, certainly to the eye and to those who, like yourself, make a profession of this.

And there was a side benefit -- two side benefits. Let me totally honest. In the 5th District as we construct it, will Republicans do marginally better? And when I say marginally, infinitesimally? Yeah. Absolutely, but more importantly the other benefit is minority representation.

Currently in the 5th -- 1st District the total amount of -- and there is no group in the State of Connecticut that has a significant substantial -- one particular minority group, a critical mass, if you will in any of the five districts. But currently in the 1st District 35 percent of that district is comprised of minorities and 31.4 percent are of voting age.

And what we proposed, that number goes up to 39 percent -- over 39 percent and over 35 percent as far as voting-age population. Now obviously, something has to suffer if that happens. It suffered in the 5th, but in the 5th currently the minority population in total is 26 percent, 26.8 and voting age is 23.37. We diminish that down to 22.38 and 19.49

respectively.

But I would argue that that was never a critical mass, if you will, of minority population in the 5th District. But with the map as we've constructed it we create a critical mass, enhance that critical mass for the ten years hence to almost 40 percent in population and in excess of 35 percent in voting-age population. So taking it all together, the compactness, the history, all of those factors, that is why we present the map before you.

And with regard -- we did something, frankly, the Supreme Court said not to do. You might notice that hook, as I mentioned. The hook is there because it might be natural to dip down into Meriden or in Cheshire, but we know that there are two candidates that happen to be Democrats who are running who hail from those towns. So in the spirit of negotiation, far be it from us to put forth a map that cut them out and that's why you have the little hook there.

But that map I think is true to the history, true to the historic collection of the towns that had been back when we had five districts and back when we had six districts. It makes sense and that's why we respectfully submit it to you and hope for your consideration. Thank you, sir.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Thank you.

Now Representative -- is it David Kiner? Is that person here? If not, then Andrew McDonald from the Governor's office.

ANDREW McDONALD: Good afternoon. My name is Andrew McDonald. I'm here on behalf of

Governor Malloy. Thank you for this opportunity to address you about the issues before yourself and of course before the supreme court.

Governor Malloy was distressed that the commission was not able to achieve a political solution to this issue before it was submitted to the supreme court. He continues to suggest that the commission renew its efforts to find a political solution, but we're here because of the legal situation that presents itself to you.

The fact is that I've had an opportunity to review both the maps submitted by the Democrats and by the Republicans. And I am mindful of the mandate from the supreme court that your charge is to modify the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required to achieve all of the articulated goals as set forth in the order.

The fact is that the supreme court's decision -- I'm sorry, the supreme court's order made it clear that it was not embracing much of what was submitted to it by the Republicans in the hearing before the supreme court, particularly around the issue of compactness that you have heard so much about.

It seems to me based on the information that has been submitted in the two plans that the Democratic plan disturbs the least number of individuals and their settled expectations as compared to the Republican plan. In particular, under the Democratic plan only five towns would be impacted by a realignment of congressional districts as opposed to 14 towns under the Republican plan. And in fact, seven towns under the Republican plan would be moved to entirely new districts,

whereas there are no new towns moved under the Democratic plan.

In terms of human impact, under the Democratic plan a little less than 30,000 individuals would be realigned to new congressional districts as opposed to six times that number of 185,000 people under the Republican plan.

Under the Democratic plan, as submitted to the special master, less than 1 percent of the state population would be moved. And under the Republican plan, five times that would be moved. And in some congressional districts up to 11 percent of the entire population of an existing congressional district would be displaced.

The fact is that in my opinion, the Republicans, with those plan -- with that plan submitted to the special master, the Republicans have an obligation to display or explain why their proposal is less traumatic than the Democratic proposal to comply with the supreme court's order. If their burden to persuade to you that this is the least disruptive plan between the two, or whatever the special master may come up with.

In fact, what the Republican plan does is isolates and marginalizes and in many ways vulcanizes the minority communities in Waterbury, Danbury and Meriden. It dilutes the political power of those minority communities. You've heard in testimony just before me how it might enhance some political power in the first Congressional district.

It did not, the testimony submitted did not at all address how it would diminish and dilute the political power of the minority communities in the remainder of the 5th

Congressional District if it was adopted.

In fact, Connecticut] has an extensive history of collaboration between the minority communities in New Britain and Waterbury and Danbury, and to some extent in Meriden, that would be undermined by removing New Britain completely from the 5th Congressional District.

At its core the Republican's plan achieves maximum disruption for minimal change. In reordering the political landscape, as I've suggested, many more towns would be realigned. The expectations of those individuals and their prior commitments and relationships with their elected representatives would be disrupted.

Republicans achieve -- seek to achieve through this legal process exactly that which they couldn't accomplish through the political process, and that is a wholesale reengineering of the geographic -- geopolitical landscape of Connecticut. I would submit that that's exactly what this process is not intended to achieve as a result of the supreme court's order. To do so would needlessly open this process and the supreme court itself to charges of political opportunism.

You heard much about the 2001 map that we all are so familiar with. It's important to recognize that that map was unanimously adopted by the commission. The Republicans have articulated no identifiable development in the intervening decade which would serve to justify -- or be a justifiable basis for upending that bipartisan legislative solution through the manipulation of the judicial process.

Now I listened intently to the testimony that was submitted before you by the Republicans. And I noted there was not one comment that was critical of the Republican plan -- of the Democratic plan that has been submitted. In fact, it solely focused on -- not solely, largely focused on the issue of compactness and frankly, it resulted that overall of the other principles of redistricting.

It reiterated many of the arguments that, as I had mentioned, that were submitted to the supreme court and seemed to be distanced -- or the supreme court seemed to distance itself from those arguments.

It was pointed out that the 2001 map was never subjected to judicial scrutiny, and that's true. That is because it was the result, the successful result of a bipartisan legislative process that was unanimously approved by the commission. It was never challenged in any court. No party, no individual ever saw fit to challenge it because nobody thought they were being treated unfairly under it.

It's not unusual, as I'm sure you are aware, to have legislative compromises in the redistricting process, but there's no way that these existing districts can be analyzed and considered it to be gerrymandered in the context of what you and all of us know have been the history of gerrymandering around the country.

Any familiarity with Florida districts and Texas districts where districts are combined through small slivers of land that connect unpopulated portions of a state would demonstrate that this is not the same type of issue that the Republicans are trying to bring to your attention.

Now I should say Representative O'Neill provided some perhaps helpful reflections that he had personally as a result of his time on the commission in 2001, but] they must be taken as personal to him and cannot be imputed for the motivations of the other members of the commission in 2001.

And frankly, I don't think it's the responsibility of the supreme court to look behind the motivations that resulted in a successful redistricting plan from 2010 in -- I'm sorry, from 2000 and apply that in 2010.

The fact of the matter is that this process and the order that is in place directing your activities requires you to recommend a plan that modifies the existing districts to the minimal extent required to comply with the federal and constitutional law. And I would submit that the plan that was submitted by the Democrats achieves that nicely.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Mayor Rohde from Meriden.

MICHAEL S. ROHDE: Good afternoon, Special Master Persily. I am Michael Rohde. I'm the mayor of Meriden.

As mayor of the City of Meriden I'm here to voice my support for keeping the cities of Danbury, Waterbury, New Britain and Meriden in the 5th Congressional District.

As you are aware, all four towns are currently in the 5th District and over the past decade have built strong alliances due to their similar demographics. I also currently work for the community health center. We have 13 locations across the state providing primary

health care and four of these are located in these cities, Meriden, New Britain, Waterbury and Danbury. I get a chance to visit them regularly.

Although these cities face high unemployment rates, high poverty levels and a high number of uninsured individuals -- they have a high incidence of public health issues like asthma and diabetes and due to the language barriers we face in these cities we have Spanish-speaking personnel to help with the nutritional counseling, diabetes, behavioral services and other medical services.

There's also a great reliance on public health insurance among the population in our four cities. Together these medium-size cities represent a significant part of the 5th and any congressmen must pay significant attention to these issues.

I know that Republican commission members continue to cite the close proximity between New Britain and Hartford as a reason to move New Britain into the 1st Congressional District. However, the proximity from New Britain to Meriden is slightly less in distance and travel time than Hartford. And I travel to both cities often.

If you MapQuest both you'll find that the Main Street to New Britain and Main Street to Hartford travel time is several minutes less going to New Britain and the distance is slightly less as well, but more importantly, if you try to get into Hartford at drive time, New Britain is a lot closer.

I also know from personal experience, as mayor many of our residents shop in New Britain, our Spanish residents at C-Town. We have a lot of

families who live in both communities, a high Polish population in both communities. So there's a lot of synergy between both communities and a lot of back-and-forth and a lot of connections that we have between our two communities.

So I strongly urge you to keep New Britain in the 5th Congressional District. Thank you for your kind consideration.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: I understand Representative Kiner is now here.

Did I pronounce your name correctly? Okay.

Followed by Mayor O'Brien from New Britain.

REP. DAVID W. KINER: Good afternoon, Special Master. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

For the record my name is David Kiner, State Representative for the 59th District in Enfield. I believe you have a copy of my testimony from -- well, you should.

I'm here to argue vigorously for keeping Enfield in the 2nd Congressional District. I speak with firsthand knowledge of how removing Enfield from the 2nd Congressional District would dramatically weaken the voice of its residents. That would be an injustice, especially given the order from the court that only minimal change in the current districts is required.

Enfield is unique. It is the largest town east of the river, yet compared to other cities and towns across the state it is relatively small. It's physical character is very similar to its neighboring towns of

Ellington, Somers and Tolland and as such it shares a community of interest with those towns.

At the same time Enfield is home to corporations like Hallmark Cards and LEGO as well as a few prisons, giving it features that are more closely identified with more urban communities. That in turn leads to the needs and issues that deserve the special attention that it now receives because of its location in the 2nd District. Moving Enfield the 1st Congressional District with a large urban community like Hartford would put Enfield at a distinct disadvantage. It's voice would be quieted and its residents and businesses would suffer.

One final thought. In large part due to its uniqueness, Enfield is home to one of the 2nd District's congressional offices. Many of my constituents have stressed to me how vital it is to them to have that office in Enfield. We are a long distance from Hartford and the convenience of having a congressional district -- a congressional office, I'm sorry, in town is a tremendous resource, especially for a community that requires a fair amount of public service.

If Enfield is moved to the 1st District there's no question we would lose that important presence. Enfield has small-town charm with big-city characteristics. It shares an identity with communities in the 2nd Congressional District and its unique needs are best met by remaining in the 2nd CD. I ask that you please consider these special qualities as you consider the new map. Enfield belongs in the 2nd congressional district and it deserves to remain there.

Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Thank you.

Mayor O'Brien.

TIMOTHY E. O'BRIEN, JR.: Thank you, sir. I appreciate you hearing what I have to say. As the mayor of the City of New Britain I have to say the perspective of our community for, going back decades, we like our neighbors in Hartford, but the reality is that from a practical functional point of view we have always felt that if our interests are lined up alongside of Hartford's in one political decision, then our interests always lose.

And we can point as a community to time after time after time where resources that both the people of New Britain and Hartford have been competing for, political structures where the decisions are going to primarily focus on the much greater needs of Hartford. There are great needs in Hartford. There are also great needs of the people in the city of New Britain. And putting us side by side, somebody making a which community has the greater needs proposition places Hartford in the greater need position.

And so the people of New Britain have time and time and time again lost out when there are those kind of comparisons. Now without saying that whoever holds the 1st Congressional District would not try to do a good job for everybody they represent, the fact of the matter is that under the current configuration with New Britain as one of the leading communities in that congressional district, we have front-and-center consideration from a congressman.

We have front and center consideration in funding decisions, in public policy planning and that's something that, frankly, if we are put into the 1st Congressional District, we will lose our status. We will lose our standing. My congressman -- my congressman's primary principal office is within walking distance of my office as the -- in the mayor of -- as the mayor of New Britain, right in downtown New Britain. That will not happen. That will not happen in all likelihood if we're put into the 1st Congressional District.

Our community of interest going back decades has been being one of the leading communities in a congressional district that covers the northwest part of the city -- of the state -- excuse me. And if we are removed from that for, frankly, partisan political reasons, then the voice of the people of the city of New Britain will be greatly diminished.

We share a commonality not just in terms of geography and distance, but in terms of size and scope of the cities that are located in the -- in the 5th Congressional District. New Britain shares that common thread with them. And, so, when we are comparing our interests, when we are looking at what the people of our communities need, they're right alongside and we feel like we're always going to be given fair treatment in those decisions as opposed to being a very, very junior partner in a much larger 1st Congressional District.

I ask that you consider that New Britain is presently part of the 5th Congressional District. It will be a disruption politically for the people in the community that I represent if that changes. Certainly, the

Communities of Color, who are a part of my community will now no longer have as great of an impact on the outcome of elections in a whole congressional district.

Certainly, when we talk about the important public policy interests that we, as a City, are going to be looking to, as we move forward in this, that I, as the mayor of the city and the leader of them, are going to be seeking help from members of Congress, we're going to be higher on the priority list if we're in the 5th Congressional District and it's hard to argue against that. And I ask that you keep us -- keep us in the 5th Congressional District. Please don't harm New Britain's prospects for the future.

Thank you, sir.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Now Aaron Bayer on behalf of Democratic Commission members.

AARON BAYER: Good afternoon, Professor Persily. Aaron Bayer from Wiggin & Dana. I represent the democrats on the reapportionment commission. With me today in the room is Bradley Moore from my firm and Jeff Wice, an attorney from Sandler Reiff Young & Lamb in Washington, D.C.

I have no panel of speakers here with me today. And although it's a little lonely up here, I don't think you need a panel to address the narrow considerations that the court has given you to take into account in drawing a new map.

Indeed I listened quite intently to the presentation earlier today by that Republican panel and I honestly, as I listened, I thought it would have been an appropriate presentation

had you been engaged by the parties to help the parties in a political process come up with a new redistricting map, or if you had been engaged by the Legislature to assist the Legislature or advise it in developing a new redistricting map. But you were not obviously. You were engaged by the Supreme Court to help the court fulfill it's very limited constitutional responsibility to serve as a backstop when the political process has failed and make sure there is a lawful plan in place by February 15th.

Your authority is limited by the Court's January 3rd order, and I want to just speak to that briefly because much of what you've heard today does not -- is not directed to the requirements of that order. So what does that order require? That order requires that you make only those changes in the existing district lines that are required, reasonably required to equalize the population in the districts and ensure that there are no Voting Rights Act violations. Contiguity is a third requirement, but in all the plans, the districts contiguous. Everything else in the Court's order is not an additional the parties or to the Special Master. They are actually limitations on what the parties can do and what the Special Master can do.

It says that in fulfilling the requirements of the order, that is to say making the fewest changes possible to equalize population in the districts without violating the Voting Rights Act, in doing that, you can't reduce the existing level of compactness in the town lines -- in the district lines that exist today or reduce town integrity, that is to split more towns than are currently split.

The last thing, again, honored in the breach

here today is that political implications of any plans are not to be considered. Now, that may seem like a harsh order, but there is some sense behind it. The Court has made it very clear that it does not intend to replicate the political process that failed this year. It intends instead to make the fewest changes possible to existing lines that are reflected in the 2001 plan. That's consistent with case law both in federal courts that have urged courts that are tasked with redistricting to defer as much as possible to state legislative plans. Even state legislative plans that are obviously unconstitutional or unlawful, the courts are -- courts are directed to honor them as much as possible and correct them only to the extent necessary.

It's consistent with what state supreme courts have done that have been in exactly this situation. We cite several of them in our brief. In Oklahoma and New Hampshire, where the court said in the absence of a plan, we're going to use the existing -- the last successful redistricting plan, the last politically successful process and make only those changes that are necessary to comply with the law.

That is precisely what the Democrat's plan does. It meets all of the requirements of the order and does not transgress the limitations on your authority that I've just outlined. It equalizes the populations of the districts. The districts remain contiguous. There is no reduction in compactness. It doesn't divide more towns. It actually divides one fewer town. It unites one that had been previously divided and it is not based on the politically ramifications of those changes. It moves less than eight -- roughly eight-tenths of one percent of the population to new districts.

In our plan, 164 of the 169 towns remain unchanged. No town moves to a new district. No new town is split between districts. They're merely shifts in existing splits that are already there.

By contrast, the plan proposed to you today by the Republican members of the commission moves over 5 percent of the population into new districts including seven whole towns that would find themselves in new districts. It would affect 14 towns and move New Britain, a city of 73,000, entirely out of the 5th District.

Leaving aside the obvious political ramifications of moving New Britain out of the 5th and consistent with the effort today to talk a little about history, you should know that New Britain historically has never been associated with the 1st District and with Hartford since the advent of modern of redistricting in the sixties. Prior to the sixties when there was no one person, one vote principal and you had districts that could be holding out a portion of maps of very limited relevance and legally shouldn't be considered at all.

So where does that leave us in terms of justifying a plan that's proposed that would depart from the requirements of the Supreme Court's order? Well, the suggestion that this is somehow needed to comply with the Voting Rights Act is just wrong. There are no Voting Rights Act implications either to the 2001 plan or the Democrat's plan today. Influenced districts, as I'm sure you know, Professor Persily, are not required under the Voting Rights Act, under the Barlett case, and the notion that we should somehow try to expand the influence of minorities in the 1st

District by adding 4 percent -- increasing the minority voting population in the 1st District, which as the expert report attached to our reply brief shows, is already an minority-influenced district and adding 4 percent additional minority voters would do nothing to increase the influence of minority votes in this -- in that district.

By contrast, removing them from the 5th District and at the same moving in a whole bunch of towns that are predominantly filled with white votes, would have an impact on the ability of minority voters -- historic ability of minority voters in the 5th District to have an impact on close elections.

So the plan -- so the notion that you use the Voting Rights Act as a justification for making changes that go way beyond what the Supreme Court has authorized the parties and the Special Master to do is just wrong, but in addition, it would not advance the interests of minority voters.

Now, as for traditional redistricting criteria, we heard a lot about that today. So first of all, as a matter of law, federal law does not require courts that are engaged in this process in redistricting where the political process has failed to use those criteria as independent requirements of right for redistricting unless under state law they are require and in some states they are, as we noted in compactness, for example, is in the constitution states like Alaska, but it's not a requirement under Connecticut law.

Those criteria have been used, mostly by federal, courts in the context of rebutting claims of racial gerrymandering to demonstrate that these traditional criteria are permissive

criteria for Legislature's to use in the political process, as has been done in Connecticut over the years, and if they've used traditional criteria to draw district lines, the claim that those lines are -- effectuate racial gerrymandering, reducing the influence -- of minorities can be rebutted. It's not an authorization for a court to simply redraw district lines according to those criteria, particularly in our circumstance where almost no changes are required to equalize the population and satisfy the changes that are needed to make the plan lawful, the existing districts lawful and where the court has instructed otherwise.

Our court could have suggested to you that you take these criteria into account and redraw the lines using them, but the court did the opposite and we -- we, as a party, thought we were constrained by that court order, and I would submit today that you are constrained by that order as well.

One more thing about compactness and communities of interest: If were to throw the Court's order out the window and start from scratch, there are 100 different plans that both parties could have put forward to you to restructure those district lines in a way that improved compactness and still advanced communities of interest. And how would you choose between them without looking -- without violating the court order without looking at the political impact? We mentioned one in a footnote in our reply brief. Just historically, if you wanted to change compactness, you could take the Farmington Valley towns of Simsbury, Avon and Farmington, which are part of what seems to distort that map and move them into the 1st District and that would establish, reestablish longstanding

community ties between those Hartford suburban communities and Hartford and would do just as much if not more than the particular map that the Republicans have put forward to you today.

The 5th District is a district that is filled with communities of interest. As you've heard several people testify today, it is predominantly comprised of medium-sized cities that have been together now for years and years and have very similar interests and those cities collectively command the attention of a congressman and that would be defeated if they were to be split up and moved.

One last point about minimum changes here: In another context, in a different redistricting cycle, a different process from the one the Supreme Court outlined today might be appropriate. If, in fact, we were losing a congressional district this year or gaining a congressional district, it might well require a far more complicated process and examining more criteria to redraw all the district lines, but that's not what we face here. Almost no changes are required. The maximum number of people that have to be moved from one district to another is about 2 percent from the 2nd District. And if you look at the 5th District, only 523 people have to be moved to equalize the population in that district, not moving 73,000 people out to satisfy other party goals.

Finally -- and this will be my final point. I know other people are left to speak, I think -- I'm kind of stunned to hear Representatives for the Republican party running away from the redistricting process in 2001. What I heard them to say, to the extent it was permissible for us to even address the political

implications of the 2001 lines and the current lines, that was it was a highly, highly political process. It involved intense negotiations between the parties. It involved swapping and trading and trying to protect incumbents. It was, in other words, precisely the process that the Connecticut constitution outlines. A political process where the parties have to go head to head and come out with something that reflects a compromise, which is exactly what happened in 2001. The compromise that resulted was legally sound. Representative O'Neill and every Republican and every Democrat on that commission voted for that plan because it served both parties' purposes to the extent it could do so and still reach the compromise and reach agreement. The process yielded highly competitive districts.

Just to rebut a point that was made today, Connecticut is one of the few states in the entire country that has had 60 percent or more of its districts held by both political parties in the last ten years. In fact, there's only one that has more than two districts, Louisiana, that's had more than 60 percent of its seats held by both parties. In the last gubernatorial election, the Republicans won three of those districts. So it did exactly what it's supposed to do. Yielded lawful, competitive, fair district lines, and there's no reason to be running away from them on the ground that someone says they meant something else 10 years ago or it was meant only to cover a single election in 2002.

The protection of incumbents, you know, I heard someone today say, was prohibited by the Court's order. That's correct, it was. But it certainly was not prohibited by Connecticut

redistrict -- political redistricting process
in 2001.

So it is not the case that we need to change
the existing district lines because of
something that happened in 2001 nor is it the
case that the Democrats have put forward a
plan today that somehow was the best plan for
them. I assure it is not. There are many,
many plans that would make far more changes
that would improve the Democrat's position,
but that's not what we're supposed to be doing
if we are to be consistent with the Court's
order.

The plan that the Democrats put forward is one
that complies with the narrow and strict
requirements of the Supreme Court's order. It
makes the least changes possible to the
existing district lines, meets all of the
lawful -- legal requirements that you are
required to meet, and does so in a fair and a
political way, and I urge you to consider that
when you review the plans.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Now, I'll hear
from members of the public beginning with John
Olsen then Rebecca Romero -- Bombero.

JOHN OLSEN: Good afternoon, Special Master
Persily. Thank you for being here and giving
me an opportunity to speak before you. My
name is John Olsen. I'm president of the
Connecticut AFL-CIO, and I was the chairman of
the state democratic party 10 years ago when
the major redistricting was necessary here in
the state of Connecticut due to the 2000
census change.

Despite the difficult challenges of reducing
from six to five, all parties involved, as
you've heard, were able to reach agreement on

how to radically redraw the congressional lines without the need of a special master. And you know, I heard a lot about the 5th and, you know, those candidates, but there was no way that we're going to be able to draw a line without at least two -- two incumbents having to run against each other, so I think that maybe we focused so much on New Britain and we don't need to.

Also, we've -- in New Britain, we've had a mayor, who I think was there for about 10 years, so that special Nancy Johnson ability to win New Britain is the only person I believe is, you know, not -- doesn't hold water.

What really disturbs me today -- and I haven't been involved in this process at all. I didn't come to any of the hearings that went around the district or anything like that, because I felt that pretty much the people within the state kind of understood, you know, all these things and there was enough people to speak for them. I decided to come today because of the process that's been forward to us now and I really feel badly -- I apologize because I really believe that the process is a good one. I believe in bargaining. I believe in reaching agreement. I believe in good-faith bargaining. But I think what's happened today is that in 2011 we find ourselves where the Republicans have no congressional districts and I think that they believe they could draw a map, throw it up in the air and go to court and they can't do any worse than where they are now. That's -- that's what really is disturbing to me.

They were able to reach agreement on the legislative districts and not the congressional, so I also believe there is a

lot of outside influence that's coming in that's making their presence felt.

You know, the Republicans, you know, were able to -- to win those majorities, three of the five races, back then so when we look at how fair that was done, I think that it was mentioned that, you know, in this recent gubernatorial election that the Republican candidate won three to five congressional districts. I agreed that, you know, to take into consideration that plan that, you know -- again, I'm not going to try to interpret what the Court actually said because I'm not a lawyer -- but to take that plan and to look at that plan and make the changes necessary in order for us to meet our constitutional requirements.

What really bothers me the most, and I've talked to -- listen, we have Democrats, Republicans unaffiliated. The AFL-CIO has endorsed Republicans in congressional district races as well as national races, but what I'm most interested is what happens after that election. I think you've heard that from some people here. Changing districts is really disruptive. They've built that relationship with that congressional office. For the citizens, mayors, elected officials who built those relationships, who are benefiting from those relationships, who are very concerned about where they are in the middle of moving forward on some projects that they had and what kind of process that was going forward. All these things have a major, major impact on redistricting and how it affects, you know, the citizens of this state.

I happen to live in Clinton, Connecticut. I was a -- I was in the 3rd Congressional District before the last redistricting, which

put me into the 2nd and I may well, depending on how the maps are drawn, I could end up going back in another district by virtue of being on the line. But what I do -- the other thing about being here today that does really -- and I don't want to be disrespectful -- but Representative O'Neill was part of the redistricting plan 10 years ago and he testified before you today that he believes that these things need to be done because they're right and not political. I only wish that maybe he wasn't acting so political 10 years and if he was acting that political why should I believe all the sudden now he's not acting political. So I don't think I would have said that it was -- I think the word was used "illegal" and, you know, based on some other kind of a deal.

But I believe that we need to do this with as few changes as possible in turn disrupt as few people as possible. And again, on behalf of myself and the state of Connecticut, I'm sorry to say that you have to be here today and to spend that time to make that decision that I believe we should have been able to make ourselves ten years. A difficult, difficult process to go from six to five, we were able to reach it. Sadly to say, we're not there ten years later will that kind of cooperation to find an agreement. Again, thank you for the opportunity to be here and I wish you well in your endeavors.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Ms. Bombero.

REBECCA BOMBERO: Good afternoon. My name is Rebecca Bombero and I am the legislative director for the City of New Haven. First, I want to thank you for the opportunity to express my support of a redistricting plan that helps maintain the district boundaries

that we have known for the past decade, especially those of the 3rd Congressional District.

In Connecticut, we are fortunate that we've experienced robust growth while remaining relatively consistent among our current congressional districts. That fact allows us the opportunity to make minimal changes to our congressional boundaries providing continuity for residents, organizations, businesses and the representatives that serve us. The changes in congressional boundaries are (inaudible) to communities who representations change and those whose representation does not and that's one of the reasons I'm here today. Although this may not seem intuitive, my explanation will. Our representatives are diligent hardworking individuals who work to establish and maintain relationships with the communities they serve. When a representative begins to serve a new area, precious time is then spent building new relationships while at the time previous relationships do not cease to exist.

This effectually dilutes the focus of the representatives. At the same time, it also negatively affects the communities who see a change in their representation where despite our representatives best efforts, the learning curve and unfamiliarity with the unique issues of the community or organizations reduces the representative's ability to anticipate the needs of his or her new constituents. Many may argue that the open seat in the state's 5th Congressional District represents an opportunity to fix some of the perceived problems that were created when combining the 5th and 6th districts during the last redistricting. While the residents of the 5th will have to establish new relationships no

matter the outcome, redistricting is like squeezing a balloon and any changes to the 5th will invariably affect other districts, negatively impacting those communities.

I thank you again for the opportunity to share my thoughts and the concerns of my community about the redistricting process. I hope that the results of the redistricting process will work to preserve and protect the strong relationships that our communities with our representatives by maintaining our current boundaries especially those of the 3rd Congressional District. Thank you.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: I realized I skipped over State Representative Bobby Sanchez because he's on a separate piece of paper so if Representative Sanchez is here, I apologize. Thank you for coming.

REP. BOBBY SANCHEZ: Thank you, Special Master. Good afternoon. I have a group of people actually, a panel that would like to have the opportunity to come up and say a couple of words so I'm going to be really brief.

My biggest concern with this whole plan is the amount of influence that we -- minorities are going to lose in the 5th District -- that 5th District is going to lose. The Republican plan calls for New Britain going into the 1st District. That would literally put about 26,000 Hispanics and African Americans out of the minority representation that is in the 5th District right now. So we're looking at substantial amount of influence that's going to be lost in the 5th District. We prefer to stay in the 5th District. We've been there for 10 years. And as other people -- others have come here to testify, New Britain -- for the past eight years, we had a Republican

mayor. There's 16,000 registered Democrats in the city of New Britain. 4,000 registered Republicans, yet, we had a Republican mayor for almost eight years. So it's not going to make a difference really. We prefer to stay in the 5th District and we have really strong concerns what will happen to the Hispanics and the minority representation in the 5th District if we're moved out into the 1st District.

And yes, you know, they argue that the 1st District will have a larger influence, which is true, but what happens to the 5th District and that's our biggest concern. So we prefer and we hope that you would take into consideration keeping the 5th -- New Britain into the 5th District. And I'd like to call up Hilda Santiago. She is a councilwoman in Meriden that wants to speak on behalf of the coalition. I also have with me Pastor Brown from New Britain. He's a councilman. And I also have Shirley Black. She's a councilwoman from New Britain.

HILDA SANTIAGO: Good afternoon, Special Master. I'm going to be very brief. My name is Hilda Santiago and I serve as a city councilor to the City of Meriden. I have great concerns over the proposals, especially to move New Britain out of the 5th Congressional District due to the lack of minority influence that would be created by the move. New Britain, Meriden, Waterbury and Danbury are all vital to the 5th Congressional District. Regardless, even when former Congresswoman Nancy Johnson was in office, she also had offices -- her main office was in New Britain, satellite offices in other towns.

I know first hand that we have similar issues related to blighted housing, unemployment,

lack of health care coverage. We also have high poverty rates due to the dwindling manufacturing industries that once existed in these towns. We are communities of interest. We also have critical education issues due to -- that are part of the makeup of the towns. As a Latina, I would much rather us have a voice in four of the five districts versus lumping us into two districts. Moving New Britain would weaken our influence in the 5th District, but just make sure you leave Meriden in there, too. This move is not in minorities best interest and seems to be proposed for political reasons and I find that unacceptable. The 4th and 5th Districts are competitive the way they are currently and it's been proven by the fact that Republicans have held both of these seats in the past.

During the last redistricting, which I heard a lot about here today, the Republicans wanted New Britain in the 5th District. If it's okay to have New Britain in the 5th when former Congresswoman Nancy Johnson was in office when she lived -- and she stills here -- I don't understand the sudden change in the decision. If she was still a congresswoman in the 5th District, the delegation or the panel that makes these decisions wouldn't even be thinking of taking her out of the 5th District. I'm not happy with the diminishing minority population, as I heard, 40 percent going to Hartford and diluting our district by 26 percent to 22 percent. There is no justification for the isolation -- there is no justification for packing minorities into three congressional districts -- I mean, from three congressional districts into two congressional districts. Don't dilute the district on the backs of the minorities and we have a great impact in our communities and we want to keep that.

Thank you.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: You have one more person or you have more than one?

REP. BOBBY SANCHEZ: There's two more.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Okay.

SHIRLEY BLACK: Good afternoon. My name is Shirley Black and I'm from New Britain. And I'm here hoping that the Supreme Court will keep New Britain in the 5th District because I think what the Republican's plan is like moving the African American and the Latinos out. As far as the 5th Congressional Districts, African American (inaudible) 15.6 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively. Under the Republican plan, the population would reduce the African American in the 5th District to 5.7 percent. And I think that New Britain should stay in the 5th Congressional District so that the minorities will have the representation that we will need. Now, I'm hoping that your decision will be to keep New Britain in the 5th. Thank you.

RHA-SHEEN BROWN: How are you doing? My name is Alderman Rha-Sheen Brown. I'm from New Britain, Connecticut. I'm the Alderman at large and I thank you for the opportunity of being able to speak.

I heard a lot of things going back and forth today and I understand that there are many reasons to why people may bring forth a reason for change, but I also understand that it is stability that is keeping us at this moment in time. With all the of the changes in the government, all of the changes financially, all of the changes that are taking place in

this so-called recession that I believe we're about to come out of because stability has already been in place. I can easily talk about the African American community as an African American man, but today I'm going to go a little bit deeper and I want to talk about the Hispanic community in New Britain where we have total of 26,934 people that will be moved out of a district if we were to take the New Britain area and move it out of the 5th District. That means that 26,934 voices of the Hispanic community will be totally deleted and put into an area that already has representation there.

Today I heard the representation of the Republicans make this statement, they said that in 2001, we made change because of two people. That two people in their political views or their political pushes needed to be set aside and these lines needed to drawn so that we can be able to make sure that they were stabilized. Well, what about the 26,934 people that need to be stabilized right now? What about their stability? I believe that if we move New Britain out of the 5th District, we will be causing harm. We'll be causing disruption and then I heard that there was over 70-something-thousand people that will be moved by the new designs. I think that we're fine the way that we are. I think that the limited moves that the Democrats have made in this new drawing of a plan has continued to keep us in place where we'll be stable as a community in New Britain. And I think New Britain is thriving now because of that stability. I think that the representation that we have in Congress is a representation of the people who live in that area.

I thank for taking the time to listen to me and I hope that you will consider keeping New

Britain and the 26,934 Hispanic people, not to mention the multitudes of African American and Polish people who also have a great voice there -- there in the 5th District. I thank you so much for your time.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Thank you. Could you make sure the names of the people who spoke are delivered so that we can keep an accurate record of everyone who spoke.

REP. BOBBY SANCHEZ: Okay. Thank you for your time.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Next, we have Mary Ann Turner from Enfield.

MARY ANN TURNER: Good afternoon, sir. Mary Ann Turner. I'm the Republican chairman. And to be honest with you, I didn't -- I'm here for a selfish reason. I didn't think it was a black and white reason. I didn't think it was a minority reason. I thought it was just because it was part of the job to do this. Enfield, we're small. We're a town. We're looked at as a city. One of the discussions that's been kicked around is that we would move out of the 2nd and into the 1st. I had misgivings about going for other reason than a selfish one.

When Governor Malloy took over, he forget that Enfield existed. You get to the Dexter Coffin bridge and I think he needs passport. We have found that a few times already. We lost our courthouse. We had problems with the DMV. When there was funding to be put to move our probate court, we didn't get the funding even though it looked like we going to. So the big worry for me was not because it was a minority issue or a black/white issue, it was strictly the fact that no one going to be listening

anymore.

Yes, we have a congressman, Democratic Congressman Joe Courtney. He has an office in our town as did Rob Simmons when he was a congressman. And it's -- you know, it's -- if it wasn't in Enfield and we needed to go there, we would drive. Do I like the fact that it's there? Yes, I do. I like the fact that we're expanding our business base, but I guess for me was if the Republicans are going to in their map -- and originally that's what I saw -- that we were going to go to the 1st, I'll have to be honest with you, I was just going to go with the flow. (Inaudible) because for us to be put with Hartford or New Britain or any of those larger towns, we no longer be (inaudible) to big fish in District 2. We are 45,000 with 3,000 sitting in prison and we still count them. And I'm just -- when I first came here to sit this morning when I got here at eleven o'clock, I just came to say, you know, I want to stay in the 2nd, but what I learned as the day went on is it's very politically biased and I hope that you take it all into consideration.

I was very surprised about some of the passion for sometimes maybe not for the right reasons and I think the people do need to speak and I think that it's right that we need to vote. And it saddens, as I see from working with my registrar of voters, the number of people who do not get off their couch and use their vote. So we can go through all this process and make all these nice maps and rearrange this until the cows come home and the registrar of voters will do their jobs, but the public is the one who needs to do their job. So if you agree with the Democrat's plan of very minor movement or some of the more interesting stuff that the Republican explored, I hope you take

it all into consideration that's it's not about race or any of that. It's strictly that we all need to vote. So I guess when I first came I will tell you it was selfish, I wanted to stay in the 2nd because we have a presence there. If in the end, it's not that, I'll still do my job. Thanks for your time.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: David Rosen.

DAVID ROSEN: Thanks. I'll be brief. Good afternoon. I'm David Rosen. I'm the attorney for the Coalition for Minority Representation Statewide. I have a couple of comments. First that the Republican position in its briefs and here today is a protest against the Supreme Court, heartfelt, I'm sure. Your job, however, is to follow that decision and the decision says that what you're supposed to do is draw districts with equal population in continuous territory that modify existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably required to comply with that and the Voting Rights Act. So that's where race comes in, of course.

And the criticism of the existing districts as violative of the Voting Rights Act is a nonstarter. That's -- that's an off-on determination you're supposed to make and the answer is off. They don't violate the Voting Rights Act, end of story. Race is injected here by the Republicans only in order to accomplish political aims. They're candid about that. The Republicans don't respond to our (inaudible) which is the decision that supersedes the decision on which they rely so you have to determine whether there is a violation of the Voting Rights Act. I haven't heard a word to suggest that there is a violation of the Voting Rights Act if you adopt the Democratic plan. In fact, of

course, and it is the aim of the Republican plan, minority influence statewide would be diluted. That doesn't mean that the Republican plan would violate the Voting Rights Act. It simply means that with friends like these -- speaking on behalf of the minority coalition statewide -- with friends like these, and your job is not to sort all of that out, your job is find the existence of a violation or observe what's the reality that there's no violation and then do the least that you're required to do to equalize, which is what the Democrat's plan does. Thanks.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Is Mr. Hartwell here?

JOHN HARTWELL: (Inaudible.)

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Sure.

JOHN HARTWELL: Good afternoon. I'm John Hartwell. I'm a registered voter in Westport, Connecticut and a party to the law suit that's currently before the Supreme Court in the reapportionment commission (inaudible.) I'm a citizen activist, a member of Democracy for America Fairfield County and (inaudible) .org. And I came today to speak for the more than 2,300 people who have signed our online petition "Let the District be Unbroken."

The text of that petition reads as follows:
"Keep Bridgeport in the 4th Congressional District. Urge the Reapportionment Commission to preserve historical precedent -- not to carve Bridgeport out and put it with New Haven." And clearly, we're here to speak in reference to an earlier plan that was put forth the Republicans to take Bridgeport out of the 4th Congressional District and put it in with the 3rd. The requirement that the

Court appoint a special master to redraw Connecticut's congressional district lines is brought up about solely by the failure of the Redistricting Commission to reach agreement as envisioned by the State's constitution. And as a result, the Court finds that it must enter the political (inaudible) to force a resolution.

Public policy options for constructing voting districts are many and vary. Some have argued that creating majority minority is requirement whenever possible to provide the greatest opportunity for minority representation, but removing large numbers of minority voters from one district and packing them into another also results in the disenfranchisement of those left behind. Such an arrangement should only be reached by negotiation of interested parties through their elected representations, which this Redistricting Commission has failed to do. A second public policy imperative is for competitive districts giving each of the major political parties a reasonable opportunity for victory and thus promoting a vigorous exchange of views. Of the five current congressional districts three have met this standard. Each having changed hands in the last ten years by very small margins and all three can be considered in play in the future. The 4th Congressional District is certainly one of these being the one which most recently changed hands after decades of single party control.

Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford have been represented in the same congressional district since the 1800s and there's a clear community of interest in Fairfield County with it's history, interdependent economic base and membership and multiple regional organizations serving the various cities and towns. Given

the minor adjustments needed to conform the district to the requirements of the 2010 census and absent any compelling reason to disturb the political arrangement which has served the people of this region for nearly 200 years, we urge you to retain the essential nature of the 4th Congressional District and it's historic (inaudible.) Thank you.

TIFFANY MILLERS: Good afternoon, Special Master Persily. My name is Tiffany Millers. I am a registered voter in Bridgeport. I am also an Army reservist and one of the jobs that -- well, the job that I have been assigned to do -- I'm a civil affairs specialist and what I do overseas is pretty much talk to the community, try and get people, you know, explain to us what they need from us and go out there and do it. The piece that really concerns me is that no one has come to Bridgeport and explained to us why we need to be redistricted, the entire city. No one has explained that and I have not heard anybody come up here and explain why the entire city has to be redistricted. It doesn't make any sense. Taking into consideration the democrats plan to take, you know, those minor adjustments, I can't understand why anyone would go with something that is drastic as the other side's plan, the Republican plan. It doesn't make any sense to me.

I thought that I would get some clarity. I did not and it really makes me sick to my stomach that, you know, that would even be considered. The Democratic plan seems like the necessary plan. If there needs to be some minor adjustments, then fine make the minor adjustments, but anything greater than that just seems political to me. Thank you, sir.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Thank you. Lisa

Burns. And I don't have anyone else on my list. If I'm missing someone, give your name to the front.

LISA BURNS: Hello. Thank you for the opportunity to address you. I -- my name is Lisa Burns. I am here is an interested citizen, a 20-year resident of Old Greenwich and as a registered independent vote. And I am here to urge the adoption of the Democratic proposed plan as the previous speaker discussed and especially to address the issue regarding the quote/unquote minor adjustments in the 4th District and not do the wholesale removal of the City of Bridgeport into the 3rd District.

Bridgeport is actually in geography, community interests and under the legal requirements of which I've heard today, part of the spirit of Fairfield County. It is separated by New Haven County by the Housatonic Rivers. In terms of the community, it participates or is involved in the efforts to address the Long Island Sound, business development efforts in Fairfield and corporate volunteer efforts of which I've participated in throughout the years. I have not heard any reasons today especially in light of the legal standards addressed -- and as a side note, I will say that I am a lawyer admitted in Connecticut and New York -- that support the wholesale removal of Bridgeport from the 4th District. I also would like to note that there is a DMV office there and there has been a long-term congressional office there as well.

The state Republican leader that I heard earlier today noted that the Democrats, quote, swept the last two, unquote, elections. The history of the 4th, as you know and has been earlier, is that it was during my entire time living in Old Greenwich for 20-plus years,

represented by the that representative's party, but it isn't now. I do not believe that redrawing district lines under the proposal is not the way to gain back the congressional seat. Thank you for your time today.

SPECIAL MASTER NATHANIEL PERSILY: Thank you. Are there any other people who want to be heard? In that case, I'll take all the materials and -- under advisement. And I wanted to make sure that any written submissions -- there are folks that wrote that they submitted written testimony, I didn't get it. But I wanted to make sure that if you did have written testimony that you bring it up to the front so that I can have and prepare that for the appendix for the Special Master's report so thank you very much.

Appendix L. Testimony Received by Redistricting Committee.

CHAIRMEN: Representative Cafero

MEMBERS PRESENT:

SENATORS: Fasano, Looney, McKinney,
Williams,

REPRESENTATIVES: Donovan, Nafis, O'Neill

REP. CAFERO: Good evening, everybody. It's my privilege to call this public hearing of the State of Connecticut's Reapportionment Committee to order.

And welcome all of you to this magnificent Waterbury Town Hall. Many were commenting it's one of the most beautiful municipal buildings I think we've ever seen. It's certainly gorgeous.

My name is State Representative Larry Cafero. I represent the 142nd District in Norwalk and I also serve as the House Republican Leader. I had the honor of serving as cochairman of this bipartisan committee along with my colleague Senate President Pro Tem Donald Williams from the town of Brooklyn, Connecticut.

And joining us are the remaining members of the committee. To my right, the Speaker of the House, Chris Donovan. And to Senator Williams' left the Majority Leader of the Senate Senator Martin Looney. We also have Representative Sandy Nafis. We have the Senate Minority Leader Senator John McKinney. Next to him is Senator Len Fasano, Deputy Minority Leader of the Senate, and deputy at-large of the House Senator -- excuse me, Representative Arthur O'Neill. Welcome to all

our colleagues and fellow citizens who have turned to participate in or simply to witness this important process.

Our state and federal constitutions require that every ten years immediately following the federal census we review, reapportion and adjust our State Assembly, State Senate and congressional districts in order to ensure that all people are equally represented both in Hartford and in Washington.

While we, the committee, are charged with the task of developing plans that are acceptable on a bipartisan basis, we are well aware that we don't have all the answers. That is why we hold these public hearings throughout the state. This is the first of five public hearings. We will have one in each of the congressional districts, each of the five congressional districts.

We want to have as much input as possible from our constituents, so thank you for taking the time to participate and come on out on this beautiful summer evening.

I will mention that, though, we will not have a time limit set for your comments. We would ask that all of you be respectful of your fellow citizens and keep your remarks as brief as possible so that all may be able give full and fair testimony. There also may be questions from the committee following some of your remarks. If you have not yet signed up to speak about please see our Clerk Deb Blanchard to do so.

Also I would like to inform you that we have some handouts that are sort of frequently asked questions about the reapportionment process and also some data, that please feel

free to grab. They're available at the table to my left.

And before we begin, I would like to on behalf of the committee extend our thanks to CT-N that, Connecticut Network for broadcasting these hearings so that our friends at home could participate in the process.

And with that we will begin. And I will go to the sign-in sheet. And we have -- and forgive me if I mispronounce -- I think it's Isaias Diaz. Yes, of Waterbury. I'm sorry. Sure. I should know that.

Mr. Diaz, welcome.

ISAIAS T. DIAZ: Thank you.

First and foremost, I'd like to welcome you to the beautiful city of Waterbury. And while we don't have a timetable, I have about a page and a half of data that we compiled, so I'll try to be somewhat cursory, if you would allow me the indulgence.

I just want to say, good evening, first of all, to our Cochairs Williams and Cafero as well as the honorable members of the Reapportionment Committee. My name is Isaias Diaz. I'm the chairman of the State of Connecticut Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission and I also hail here from the city of Waterbury.

I'm here today to give you our feedback and recommendations with respect your task of redrawing both the congressional and state district lines in the state of Connecticut as mandated by the federal and state laws. I'll just provide you a little bit of background information as to why I'm here today and then

I'll get into some of the data that we've compiled to our summit of professionals.

Connecticut, as you already know, has approximately 3.5 million people according to the Federal Census Bureau's latest information that was released earlier this year. 479,087 are of Hispanic or Latino descent. Roughly 13.4 percent of the overall population, which signifies an incredible growth of 49.6 percent, whereas the Latino population only increased 16.9 percent and the Anglo-Saxon population actually decreased 3 percent.

The Latino population is also the fastest racial and ethnic share of eligible voters. There are 318,947 Latinos that are of the ages of 18 years or older, which is 55.8 -- which is a 55.8 percent increase since 2000. And equally important is the fact that eligible voters in Connecticut are more likely to be native born, obviously because the majority of Latinos in this state are of Puerto Rican descent, including myself, minus the pale complexion of course.

According to a fact sheet released by the Pew Hispanic Center, Latino eligible voters are less likely than white eligible voters in Connecticut to own a home, they have lower levels of education attainment than the black and white eligible voters. And this is alarming to individuals like myself and the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission because it is also widely known in political circles in our state, for many years that Latino students have the largest economic and racial/ethnic academic achievement gap in the country.

And nothing significant has been done by

Connecticut lawmakers to create the systematic changes in state statutes required to alleviate this problem. And a lot of the time it's because we just don't have enough people there from our community at the state level.

Meanwhile, the general unemployment rate in Connecticut is hovering at approximately 9 percent, but the unemployment rate averaged 17.7 percent amongst Latinos in Connecticut. As a matter of fact, a recently released report entitled, Hispanic Labor Force and Recovery, prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor, found that Connecticut has the third-highest unemployment rate in the nation for Latinos. And it found that Latinos make only 70 cents for every dollar earned by whites.

This data listed here with -- alongside with the fact that the share of Connecticut's workforce consisting of whites, particularly those under the age of 45 is declining rapidly, while the share made up of other racial and ethnic groups is projected to reach approximately 29 percent by 2012. And this is one of the main reasons why the LAPRAC alerted Connecticut lawmakers in 2009 to be aware of the social and economic cost resulting from these demographic shifts and disparities in education.

LAPRAC is convinced that Connecticut's economic future rests on its ability to raise the level of education of all its residents, a collective effort as one group, particularly it's Latino and African-American populations. And the redistricting process for LAPRAC therefore is of paramount importance because the way these district lines are redrawn by the Reapportionment Committee can make it much easier or much difficult to elect

representatives to the Connecticut General Assembly that are responsive to these previously mentioned community needs.

So I just want to summarize our recommendations. I included them in your packet. And out of courtesy for the other speakers I'll go quickly, but I do want to state these for the record.

LAPRAC and the Institute of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies at the University of Connecticut held a reapportionment summit on may 25, 2011, at the Legislative Office Building to help our agency develop recommendations to share with the reapportionment committee. Now this summit consisted of professionals, not just from Connecticut, but abroad that specialized in the area of redistricting and empowerment for specific communities, in this case, the Latino community.

A summary of the findings of this event were prepared for LAPRAC by Dr. Charles Venator Santiago of PRLS and we are submitting a copy of the summary of the proceedings within the testimony for the record. If you see it fixed to your packet, it should be attached as Attachment A.

However a preliminary scan of the data that was suggested at this summit indicates the following. Number one, reducing the number of districts in the State of Connecticut would harm Latinos by diluting their ability to influence the outcome of elections. If you do not have representation, you do not have a voice. If you do not have a voice there's no way to remedy the situation in these communities.

Number two, there are higher proportions of Latino citizens or potential voters residing in central Connecticut, while there are higher proportions noncitizen or nonvoting Latin American residents in the southern most towns and cities, such as Danbury which, when compared to Waterbury, is much different because Waterbury has a large Puerto Rican population.

Number three, the redistricting process could create two senate seats with a majority Latino population of 50 percent or more. And the available data suggests that the 1st would be Hartford. And the 23rd -- the 1st District, Hartford, and the 23rd District of Bridgeport, they could be redistricted in order to create two senatorial districts with Latino dominant populations of 50 percent or more.

And next is at least four of the existing districts, namely the 75th District in Waterbury, the 128th District in Bridgeport, the 3rd District in Hartford and 147th in Stamford could be redistricted to increase the portions of Latinos above 50 percent of the population in these districts that are already so close to getting, making that mark anyway.

Lastly, I'd like to refer you to Attachment B for our additional recommendations submitted to the Reapportionment Committee cochairs on June 14, 2011.

And in conclusion I would just like to say that the allotment for Latino districts and the end result in the redistricting process is pivotal to effectuate government efficiency and at the same time address the issues affecting the State's largest growing population. To create opportunities for positive contributing members of our community

to attain leadership roles can only serve to alleviate the burden from the government while addressing issues affecting said communities.

It is because of the aforementioned that I strongly urge the Redistricting Committee to create Latino districts aware program.

Thank you.

ISAIAS T. DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Diaz.

Any committee members have questions for Mr. Diaz? Okay.

Thank you very much for your testimony. Our next speaker is Ray Squier from Cheshire. Mr. Squier.

RAYMOND SQUIER: Raymond Squier. Cheshire, Connecticut.

You may be wondering why I brought you all together. There's good news and bad news. The good news is you're better looking live than you are on television. And yet, I have seen you so often on television I feel I know you. In spite of that I'll continue.

Two things bother me. One is the overrepresentation we have up in Hartford. I'm not saying that the gentlemen are undeserving of those honors, but Connecticut is 1 percent of the population of the United States. In Washington we're represented by seven people, two Senators and five House members. In Hartford we are represented by -- you know, the number.

Have you ever heard of the phrase, too many cooks spoil the broth? That's the feeling I have about the representation, or should I

say, the overrepresentation up in Hartford. I know you mean well, but frankly, ladies and gentlemen, there are just too many people up there. If I had my way I'd reduce the House by two thirds. I'd reduce the Senate by another two thirds.

I also want to mention something else that has some bearing on legislation that has passed. First in the Supreme Court and up in Hartford. I do not believe in a majority vote. I believe in a super majority vote. I believe that if a bill is to be passed it should be passed by two thirds of the voting members.

It worries me that in the Supreme Court -- which is not of your jurisdiction, thank God -- the votes are coming down on a four-to-five split. That means one person is voting for what 300 million people in the United States will observe as the law. I would have more confidence of six of the nine voted either for or against the legislation. And that also applies up in Hartford as well.

I don't like seeing a -- one person on a nine-panel board, for example. Four Republicans would vote for something. Four Democrats would votes against it and the tiebreaker would usually be the member of the predominant party. More better, as we say in grammar school, if six of those members agreed to a piece of legislation, or six members, two thirds agreed not to pass that legislation, I feel that twice many people voting for against something is a lot more Democratic than one person voting for the entire country.

I have nothing more to say. I thank you for the courtesy of your time.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you, Mr. Squier.

Questions or comments? Okay. Seeing none, we'll go to our next speaker, Kim Hynes from Woodbridge.

KIM HYNES: Good evening, Senate Williams, Representative Cafero and members of the Reapportionment Committee. Thank you for allowing me to testify this evening.

My name is Kim Hynes and I'm senior organizer for Common Cause in Connecticut. We are a nonpartisan, nonprofit citizen lobby that works to improve the way Connecticut's government operates. Common Cause has more than 400,000 members around the country and 35 state chapters. Here in Connecticut we have about 7200 members and activists.

I am here today to urge members of the Reapportionment Committee to ensure that the process of redistricting in Connecticut be as open, transparent and acceptable -- accessible as possible.

Secrecy in government is inherently contradictory to democracy. A country that is not accountable to its people risks losing its basic legitimacy. Open government, transparent processes and a fully informed citizenry helps ensure that this never happens. A redistricting process that leads to well-defined and well-represented communities will promote a self determinative democracy in which individuals and groups create solutions to the greatest problems facing our cities, towns, counties and state.

How political boundaries are drawn impacts who has a voice and the strength of that voice in the political process. One critical issue for redistricting in Connecticut is Connecticut's

large prison population and how incarcerated individuals are counted by the Census Bureau for the purpose of redistricting.

Currently incarcerated people are counted as residents of the prisons in which they reside rather than in their home communities. During the last census in 2000, the U.S. counted almost 20,000 people in Connecticut in state or federal prison cells in our state. Taken as a group, that population, which I believe now is about 17,000, is nearly large enough to constitute its own district.

However people in prison come from all over state, not the towns in which they are incarcerated. Using prison populations to inflate the voting power of a handful of towns in Connecticut distorts democracy for all of Connecticut's cities and towns.

In fact, counting prisoners in towns in which they are incarcerated is a violation of Connecticut state Law. Connecticut State Statute 9-14 says, no person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in any town by reasons of his absence therefrom in any institution maintained by the State.

Evidence of the statute can actually be seen in certain voting laws in Connecticut. Those prisoners who are allowed to vote, if they have committed misdemeanors or they are awaiting trial, have to vote by absentee ballot in the towns in which they're from rather than in the towns in which they are imprisoned.

This clearly is at odds with the practice of counting prisoners as residents of towns in which they are housed as prisoners for the purpose of redistricting. Common Cause urges

the Reapportionment Committee to follow the lead of states like Maryland, Delaware and New York and correct the federal census data count to count incarcerated people at home for redistricting purposes. By doing this the committee can assure that every District in Connecticut fairly represent the population therein and that each voter has the chance, same chance to be heard.

In addition I just wanted to mention that Common Cause would love to give recommendations on redistricting. And it would be great if we could have access to the maps that you guys are going to draw before everything is done rather than the maps from ten years ago.

So thanks so much.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Any questions or comments by committee members?

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Just very briefly, you certainly will have access to that information and we have not begun the process of redrawing maps.

KIM HYNES: That's why we're here.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: That's why we're having these public hearings to get the input from folks. And that will be available at the capitol and we believe online as well.

KIM HYNES: Okay. That's terrific. Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Americo Santiago from Bridgeport.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: Muy buenas tardas.

Good afternoon or good evening.

REP. DONOVAN: Happy Birthday.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: Thank you. Jeez, you had to do that. Right?

Good evening. My name is Americo Santiago. And Cochairs Looney, Senator Looney, Senator Williams, Representative Cafero, Speaker, Representative, the rest of the members, thank you for being here and for allowing us this opportunity to come before you and speak on this important issue of redistricting.

Most of you know me. I have been around working on this process for the past 20 plus years, worked during the 1990, 2000 and now. So I'm here to voice my concerns regarding the Connecticut redistricting process.

First we are kind of disappointed that the committee doesn't have an African-American or a Latino person as a member of the committee. As committee members you have the right to select people, but I guess it was decided that you wanted to continue the process as you did ten, 20 years ago.

Also, we are concerned that some members of the committee doesn't see fit that we should be meeting to talk to you about this process and has said in private that we will do this after we have the public hearings. I hope you give us the opportunity to meet with you and to allow us to express our concern so we can put our 2 cents in making sure that the process is fair, is transparent and is inclusive.

But now let me just go back and say, thank you, also because 20 years ago you allowed Senator Coleman and myself to be like Representative Andres Ayala to be part of the voice that met with you and talked to you, to the committee about what was our concern and our interests.

I also want to say, thank you to the House for allowing us to work with you and create districts in the Latino community that were the foundation to elect people of our choice or continue to elect representatives that, even though they are not Latino, they continue to represent our interests.

For example, in Meriden and in New Britain, that for many years those two districts were almost majority Latino, yet we didn't have a Latino Representative, but there were people who were concerned about our community. So thank you for that.

And that built the foundation of what today we have the opportunity to elect more Latinos, but it's not the same when it comes to the Senate. Let me be very clear that the Senate has not has been as fair as the House and the reason, I think it's because in the House we have people who were elected who were of Latino ethnic background which were able to voice their concern to the other House members. The Senate, we don't have a State Senator so there is no one speaking on our behalf.

And you know that the Senate is very powerful. Senators are chairs of the committees and they can influence one way or the other the way many votes go. I don't know what's going to happen in the future, but I know I remember in

the past one or two Senators could changed the vote on the budget or many other important issues.

So that's why for the Latino community in the state of Connecticut, when you heard Cochairperson Isaias said that we are the fastest growing number in the state Connecticut, over 400,000. We are very concerned that the Senate has split the Latino community into two communities, two different districts most of the time.

I want to give you an example. The districts in New Haven, 10th and 11th Districts, the community is split right in half. We would love for the 11th District to take some of those Latinos and make it more Latino, while respecting the integrity and the district, the 10th District, which is an African-American district. Same thing in Bridgeport. The community is split. We would like for our community to be in just one district. The same thing in Waterbury where our community is split into two communities and also in Hartford.

Now in Hartford we have a unique case where in Hartford we could have a Latino majority district over 53 percent. And I have the proof right here. 53 percent Latino without doing -- in your own words -- doing any damage to the incumbents. Where you can have a district, the 1st Senatorial District where you can take a piece of West Hartford, a piece of East Hartford without doing anything to those incumbents from those three districts.

The history of our community has been that in Hartford we are a very concentrated community and professionals have moved to East Hartford and West Hartford. Historically the Latino

community in Hartford has not moved to Wethersfield. If you look at numbers 20, 10 years ago it has not changed much, but yet when you look at East Hartford and West Hartford, the Latino community has grown and that's why I will recommend to you that you take this into serious consideration.

If you draw districts that encompass what we are suggesting you are doing the Latino community the best favor that you can do, by allowing us to have a district where we can choose the person who gets elected. And that doesn't mean that the incumbent who's there has to move out. The incumbent can continue to run, be there and people probably will reelect him. That doesn't mean that we want to replace someone. What we want is the opportunity to have a district where in the future a person of our choice can be elected. And that's the bottom line.

So we will be submitting testimony. We will be submitting a plan for the State, Lower House and also for the Senate on the 18th when you go to Norwalk. We also -- we will have people coming, professionals to testify and to voice their concern. Hopefully if the Senate does this we will be happy. If it don't, then who knows? Maybe we'll end up in court.

Thank you very much.

REP. CAFERO: Mr. Santiago, before you go I just want to make a comment and see if the committee members have a comment to make. I want to assure you that there are members of this committee that would not care to have the incumbent reelected. So that is not necessarily universal opinion.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: I respect your opinion,

Representative.

REP. CAFERO: Especially given a two-party system. So this isn't all about protecting who's in there now. It's all about doing what's right and what's fair.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: Okay. Thank you. I respect your opinion.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Although I have to add that that might not work out in exactly the way that you have planned, so in terms of my cochair's interesting suggestion there.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: Right. Okay. Well, that's a --

SENATOR WILLIAMS: For the viewing audience we have to be joking, but --

AMERICO SANTIAGO: I know. I know.

That's an internal decision that the committee has to make. All we are saying is, please be fair, be inclusive and understand that we are a growing community. And where we are moving is not to Wethersfield. It's to East Hartford and West Hartford and people know that. You can see the history. You can do an analysis. People will tell you.

Thank you very much.

REP. DONOVAN: I'd also like to add, and you, I think you mentioned it. Again, I wish him a happy birthday, because Americo Santiago, born on the 4th of July.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: Thank you.

REP. DONOVAN: So a belated happy birthday.

But also you mention -- and the House Democrats we have, is helping us.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: Right.

REP. DONOVAN: As we look at the districts we have Representative Andres Ayala from Bridgeport -- is helping us.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: Yes.

REP. DONOVAN: And also representative Toni Walker from New Haven who's helping us as well. So we can have -- make sure that we -- we're inclusive and we have everyone's opinion as we move forward.

AMERICO SANTIAGO: Yes, Mr. Speaker. And you know that we have a good working relationship. I know both sides, the Republicans and Democrats have worked very well with us in the past. We hope to continue doing that. We're just encouraging the Senate to be a little bit more flexible.

Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Okay. Our next speaker is Alma Maya from the city of Bridgeport.

ALMA MAYA: Good evening. I'm here as part of the Connecticut Latino Redistricting Committee. I'm also the elected town clerk in the City of Bridgeport. I just wanted to add that in just to clarify.

I remember when our community only had one state representative in Hartford. And we worked very hard in the 1990s, which was the first time that Latinos had gotten together en masse to work on redistricting. So I know how important redistricting is. And let you know

also that we believe it's an ongoing process.

It's not a process that happened in 1990 and it stopped, and we did it again in 2000 and we got a little bit more. And now what we're looking for is we want to have our first Latino Senator. And we know that if we can get at least one maybe in ten years we can have another one because we continue -- we want to continue to work on doing this.

Now remember back in the 1990s we did not have these kind of public hearings. We had no meetings and we ended up in court in the 1990s. We would hope that this time we don't have to do that, because I think that now the State and our community understand the process a little bit more and know that this can be done in a joint way in cooperation. And I hope that that's what will continue to happen.

So I thank you for the opportunity and I look forward to the election of our first Latino Senator.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much. Comments?

Okay. Seeing none, our next speaker is Peter Wagner from Easthampton, Massachusetts.

PETER WAGNER: Good evening. Thank you for the opportunity to come here and testify. I'm -- my name is Peter Wagner. I'm executive director of the prison policy initiative. And our largest project concerns prison-based gerrymandering.

As you've heard before, the U.S. Census counts people in prison as if they were legal residence of the location of correction facility, even though under state law they remain legal residents of their home -- of

their homes.

When states use census counts to draw legislative districts they end up enhancing the weight of a vote that's cast in the districts that have the prisons at the expense of all districts elsewhere. And there was a bill that was before the Legislature last session, which did not pass, but I'd like to talk specifically about the two technical ways that this committee can greatly reduce the impact of prison-based gerrymandering of the Census Bureau's person counts on the legislative districts that you draw.

And I go through a -- my written testimony, I've got six pages of really technical stuff, but in very kind of broad strokes, the first option is that there's not enough time to collect home addresses, geocode them and prepare an entire adjusted data set. But it is possible use to the State's State Department of Corrections data on town of residence for incarcerated people and allocate them evenly within each city and town in the state. That's something that is actually relatively straightforward to do.

And at the flip side, for the first time ever the Census Bureau was providing you with the data about which census blocks contain correctional facilities and how much of that population is actually incarcerated. And in the third page of my testimony I go through and I've actually annotated which blocks, which tracks contain correctional facilities and exactly which populations are incarcerated.

The second option is the one that I'd like to spend a little bit more time on. It's possible for this committee to greatly limit

the impact of these prison populations being counted in the wrong spot without running afoul -- without having to exceed the 5 percent population deviation rule under White V. Regester, where if you can keep your district population deviations within 5 percent, you're presumed to have a -- those districts are presumed to be valid.

And what you can do is use those population deviations to your advantage, deliberately overpopulate the prison districts so that the real population, the population of the district with the prison population removed would be on the low end of the scale. So you draw the districts a little bit heavy. And then in reality their population then becomes a little bit light, but still within the allowable range.

And in doing this research and coming up with this proposal we wanted to make sure that this was actually technically possible in Connecticut, because you have a number of very large prison clusters. And it turns out that as long as you make sure that there's no district that is more than 9.4 percent prisons, it's possible to do this. So there's a prison cluster in Enfield, if that prison cluster is split between what's currently the 58th and 59th District that population deviation can be drawn in a way that it appears to be heavy within the allowable range, but it's true population would then be on the light side.

And then similarly the District 52 in Somers can be drawn in such a way that it is one of the most overpopulated districts in the state, would be presumptively valid, but then in reality, was one of the more underpopulated districts but still within the allowable

range.

And methodologically as you go forward, I'd strongly urge you to link the department of the Census Bureau's correctional database or the shorter version that I created to your redistricting data. So as you draw districts you can keep running totals of how many of this population that I'm looking at in this draft district in incarcerated.

So you can create summary reports just like you do for total population for race and ethnicity and voting age population, you also can do that for the correctional population so that you'll know for sure, is this population incarcerated or is it not? So Connecticut can avoid the situation that it did in the last decade where it drew on district that was 15 percent prisoners. So every 85 people in that district were represented as if they were a hundred people anywhere else in the state.

This is something that you did. This was an accident, but it's not -- and it was actually ten years ago. It's very difficult to be very sure that you were doing that. Now we have the data from the Census Bureau, so that could be very easy for you to do.

And finally I just wanted to just draw your attention to something that, there's actually some precedent in Connecticut for adjusting the census in regards to how prison populations are counted when drawing districts. The City of Enfield, when they're drawing districts for their town council, they removed the prison population prior to drawing those districts. Because to do otherwise they would draw a district that was about a third prisoners.

So rather than allow the people who live next to the prison to dominate the town council in Enfield, Enfield did the common sense thing that more than a hundred counties and cities across the country do and that several states are doing this decade. And they adjusted the census to try to more accurately represent where people in their town reside.

The state of Connecticut, I argue, should adopt the same principles and do it's best to count incarcerated people where they should be counted. And failing that, at least avoid inflating the weight of a vote cast in a district that happens to contain a prison.

Thank you very much for your time.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Any questions?

REP. DONOVAN: I just have a question.

REP. CAFERO: Yes, Speaker.

REP. DONOVAN: So on your -- excuse me, and thank you for your -- the information here. So I'm just trying to figure out the second option number two.

PETER WAGNER: Sure.

REP. DONOVAN: It's a little complicated to me. Maybe we can figure it out.

So just take Enfield, for instance. You're looking at Enfield and over populating it in such a way so that it would meet the 5 percent rule. But would you move the population to bordering towns and somehow -- I'm just trying to figure out how to bordering towns come into

play.

PETER WAGNER: Actually in the case of Enfield, my understanding is that the 58th and 59th District could be drawn so that they're both within Enfield, but you just draw the districts near the prisons so that the prison -- half the prisons are in one district. Half are the others, but there's actually no need for either of the Enfield districts to cross the town boundaries.

REP. DONOVAN: I see what you're saying.

PETER WAGNER: And now these proposals that we've --

REP. DONOVAN: So it doesn't deal with the issue of where the person lives. It's just to deemphasize the impact of the prison population on that particular district.

PETER WAGNER: That is correct. And that's actually -- the way the math works out that's the biggest part of the prison-based gerrymandering problem and that's the one that you can address on that end.

REP. DONOVAN: I understand. Okay. Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Now you heard a previous speaker talk about counting prisoners in their hometown. That would totally discount what you're talking about here. Would it not?

PETER WAGNER: Option two, the second option that I proposed does not do that at all.

REP. CAFERO: I see.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: And I think option one didn't do that either because of the timing of finding

everyone's -- where their residence is.
Correct? Option one was sort of an equal
distribution. Was that what -- could you
refresh me on option one?

PETER WAGNER: Sure. And if I can, I think the way
to distinguish it would be that the bill that
was pending last year was about figuring out
exactly where people live down to the census
block level.

What is -- what option one would be, to coin a
phrase, would be a best estimate. And because
Connecticut is kind of unique, that you have
publicly accessible data about the town or
city of residence for your entire state prison
population three weeks before the census was
taken.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: And with respect to option two,
we have, when we're drawing the districts,
each one doesn't have to have the exact number
of voters. We have a range of about
5 percent. So it's about a 10 percent range
between the smallest and largest.

And I guess what you're suggesting is where
there are prisons, those, whether they are
state rep or state senate districts should, be
at the larger end and that effectively puts
more people who aren't part of the prison
population in that district and makes it more
of a fair representation. Is that option two?

PETER WAGNER: That's correct.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Okay. Thank you.

PETER WAGNER: Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Any other comments? Okay. Thank you
very much.

PETER WAGNER: Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Our next speaker is Remi Acosta from the town of Waterbury.

REMI ACOSTA: Good evening. My name is Remi Acosta. Thank you for allowing me to speak in front of you today.

I've been a Waterbury resident for about 48 years. I'm a part of a group of Hispanics at a state and municipal level interested in equal representation for Hispanics at different governmental levels.

As reflected in the 2010 Census, the Hispanic population in the city of Waterbury has increased about 47 percent. Presently we have approximately 110,000 people in our beloved city. This means that approximately 31 percent of the population in Waterbury is Hispanic. All we ask is that we are afforded the opportunity, that the Hispanics are given the opportunity to choose candidates that will have the best interest in their community and the city at large. As mentioned by Mr. Santiago, we have a fair and equitable redistricting suggestion that we would like to present to you in the near future.

Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Any comments or questions?

Thank you, Mr. Acosta.

Our next speaker is Alberto Negrón.

ALBERTO NEGRÓN: Good evening. My name is Alberto

Negron and I reside at 27 Red Maple Lane in Waterbury. I thank the Apportionment Committee for giving me the opportunity to speak tonight on this most important process.

There are few other activities that have such a profound effect on the political landscape as redistricting. From diffusing representation to strengthening voices among those with shared interest, the apportionment process is something we should pay close attention to and never take lightly.

To that end I was looking at the -- Connecticut's 5th Congressional District and I noticed that it has the second most Latinos of the congressional districts after the 4th. So I would urge the committee to make an effort to keep as much of the cities -- or the larger municipalities within the district intact because Latinos tend to live -- or concentrate in urban areas and that congressional district is -- one second here -- 85 percent urban. So these municipalities have a sizable and growing Latino populations with common interests and issues of concern that would be best served if kept together.

As someone who has previously and presently serves in municipal government -- I served in Bridgeport 17 years ago and now in Waterbury -- I know how difficult it is for communities to organize behind any particular issue. And I know that if we keep the communities intact, that's the best avenue that people have to, you know, petition government for representation.

So it's far better for communities with shared issues to organize and petition government if they are able to work together and it is therefore important to do all we can do

facilitate any elected officials' focus on issues that rank the most important and their given districts. Keeping the municipalities mentioned together will serve that end.

Thanks again for the opportunity to speak.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Any questions or comments?

Okay. Our next speaker is Ronnie Vazquoz from the town of Waterbury.

RONNIE VAZQUOZ: Good afternoon everyone. I'm Ronnie Vazquoz from the city of Waterbury. I'm not going to go into much detail and I don't have a written statement at this time. And most of the speakers that you heard already have given you the testimony, the input of what we're looking for.

I can only speak on my behalf and on -- as a long-life resident for the city of Waterbury for the last 30 years, I can say on behalf of the Hispanic community we have grown considerably. If you look at the census data you'll see the growth that's there. And one of the important things that we are looking for is that this particular board is fair, is equitable and looks at the census data according to that particular growth.

Like I said before, we don't have right now at this moment a particular plan of action to submit to the board, but we are currently working on that and we will be submitting that in the near future. So again, we just want to make sure that this process is fair and it's equitable.

Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Comments?

Okay. Seeing none, before I call our next speaker if anyone in the audience did not intend to speak, but is now moved to do so or came in afterwards, please feel free to, again, sign up at the table to my left. And we'll be glad to call you in.

Our next speaker is Chris O'Brien from the town of Wolcott.

CHIS O'BRIEN: Good evening, everybody. Thanks for coming down to Waterbury for us.

I decided to speak as a former State Senate Candidate here in Waterbury and Wolcott, in Southington and Cheshire in the 16th District 5 years ago. I'm also -- always been interested in maps. That's what you're going to be pouring over in the next few months. And also a casual observer of psychology, which I'm sure many of you in one way or another has an interest in as well.

I'm sure when we watch movies we see psychiatrists pull out an inkblot and they show their patient, well, what does this look like? And after someone suggested in the media looking at reapportionment -- and the next thing that comes up is gerrymandering, which of course, everybody loves a scandal. And what's better than a scandal is the one that you can see on a map.

So I don't know what -- I'm not a psychologist. I don't know if something looks like an egg or a tree or an animal or something, if it's a good thing or a bad

thing, but I'm sure at the end of the year you'll all be passing around what does this look like? And does it look anything other than a square, rectangle or semicircle?

But I decided to come here to talk to you that -- my experience a few years ago, walking up in the north end of Waterbury, campaigning door-to-door like many of you have done. And the border of the 72nd 73rd District, I think that as districts get larger, even as they are small people want to identify with their state legislator and they want to identify with their congressperson.

And I've thought sometimes, why are some of these towns divided in some -- why are the maps drawn a certain way that seem to bisect neighborhoods or bisect whole communities? Sometimes I thought, well, Waterbury has two Congressmen. That should give us more power in Waterbury, more influence in Washington.

Well, over the ten years -- maybe because the south end of Waterbury wasn't always part of the 3rd district and maybe because it's newer, I don't think people really identified with Rosa DeLauro. She certainly has made an effort to come here. She has certainly given water -- brought some money and influence back to the city, but I'm not sure if the populace -- because maybe the distance, the way to get to New Haven, what have you; I don't think they really identify so well.

So I hope that you'll look at transportation networks and community and ethnic boundaries as how you draw your borders for your -- going forward. I-84 and Route 8 are right at the center of Waterbury. Maybe you'll orient Waterbury and the surrounding towns along

those borders too.

I know you have to conform with the population and you'll probably start counting up from Greenwich and Stamford and New Caanan, Darien and see where the 4th District is. And doing the same thing coming from the east to the 2nd District. And then we have the jigsaw puzzle in the middle.

So I -- looking at that area, I know ten years ago we were looking at that map and Nancy Johnson wanted the district and you had to put Jim Maloney in the same one and it was quite a battle, an epic battle, a fairly even district, but I would suggest perhaps moving people that orient themselves towards Hartford. They work in Hartford. They converse with people from Hartford Courant and they come from the Farmington Valley. Perhaps put them into where they would more likely share their ideas with other people in Hartford region and the same district. Move them from the Farmington Valley into the 1st first Congressional District.

When you go to a meeting and you say, you know, call your congressman. It's -- sometimes people feel like there's an extra barrier to call two rather than one. So on paper it might sound like a good idea to give two -- more power to a single town than less.

When I -- I'm sorry. Going back to when I was campaigning years ago in the 72nd and 73rd, I'd walk up North Main Street, Monto Road and Chessnut Road in the Bucks Hill neighborhood. And people would ask me, where do I vote? And who is my state legislator now? And who's running against them? And I'd have to pull out my map. What side of the street am I on?

Where am I on?

And because that whole area is certainly carved out -- I don't know what it looks like I'm on an inkblot test, but it is certainly carved out. I'm not sure if it's for a reason. Both legislators are Democrat. Representative Berger has faced primary challenges in the past, but Representative Butler I don't think has so much. It's a very uncompetitive -- oh, I stand corrected. You'll know better than I will, Representative.

A VOICE: (Inaudible.)

CHIS O'BRIEN: Well, then you'll know better than I do. I'm sorry.

But from my point of view perhaps that's not as competitive a district historically, but maybe it is. But at least for the people that they represent they get confused on who is representing them and where they vote and if can you redraw those lines -- I understand power will influence this to some degree, but there will be representative leaning -- or Republican leaning and Democratic leaning districts, but we're here for the people.

If I could just call your attention to another couple districts, the 133rd in Fairfield that matches the ink blot test that's kind of strangely carved out through Fairfield right down the middle and then again in Westport.

The senate districts I think are very interesting. If you look at a map of senate districts throughout the State, you see Senator McKinney here and Senator Williams. Your districts look -- I honestly think they look funny, but I think that there, the intent

to keep towns together in those districts was probably a good one.

That when you -- in Newtown you know you'll have one senator. You know who they are. Senator Williams, same thing. Your towns probably know exactly who you are. I don't know if it's difficult to drive from one end to the other, but I think that's a good intention.

And then that goes on back to my point before along, you know, communication, transportation, economic boundaries. Try to keep those together.

Thank you very much.

REP. CAFERO: Any questions or comments?

Okay. Seeing none, our next speaker is Alexa Looker.

A VOICE: (Inaudible.)

REP. CAFERO: I'm sorry.

A VOICE: Aleta. A-l-e-t-a. Aleta.

REP. CAFERO: Aleta. I'm sorry. Aleta.

ALETA LOOKER: Thank you for having this hearing. I don't recall it being quite as formal ten years ago. And it's good to see you all and to see who you are. And know that maybe I can possibly reach you again at some point. I am Aleta Looker. I come from Cheshire. I am one of the registrars there.

We have -- and I regret that I didn't write testimony, but if you want me to write something I will at some point.

REP. CAFERO: We just ask you to try to speak into the microphones so we can pick you up for the recording. Thank you.

ALETA LOOKER: I am a registrar. My fellow registrar on the other side of the aisle and I and the town clerk in Cheshire have some issues that we'd like to have brought before you.

Right now -- oh, I also should mention that I am on the board of directors for the Registrars Association for the State of Connecticut, so my connections are not only within the town, but rather widespread.

We are very concerned as the costs of running elections continue to mount and that we have in our community of Cheshire, five little clusters, that is five things that were dropped on us. Five -- we have two senatorial districts. Ten years ago we had one. We have three assembly districts and they are extremely weirdly carved out. As someone spoke of it as being a jigsaw puzzle. That's indeed what it is.

And remind -- let me remind you that each of these areas requires a different ballot. Each of these ballots costs in the neighborhood of 50 cents apiece or more. And we're supposed to, if we don't make the proper -- because of the law that was passed this year, the integrity bill -- if we don't make the proper report to the secretary of the state, she will take it upon herself to require that we order 100 percent coverage with ballots. This could be extremely expensive. I intend to send that report PDQ.

But that being said, the cost is just one

issue. I know that there were reasons for the subdivision of the State over this past time. Of course, one of the major problems was that we went from six congressional districts to five and it meant a lot of wiggling around with the way the outlines of those five districts were. And of course that isn't your purgative. Is it? You don't choose. Or do you?

Do you make the decision about how the five district outlines are for the congress?

A VOICE: Yes.

REP. CAFERO: Yes.

ALETA LOOKER: You do. Well, I'm not going to tell you what to do, but I'm simply suggesting that there are perhaps some more imaginative ways of doing it this time around.

I would suggest also -- and I heard this mentioned by somebody else -- that the town outlines be recognized and used a little bit more positively. I don't like the fact that just a little bit of the Senatorial, 16th Senatorial District is dipping into Cheshire. You could push it out again. We could have one senatorial district quite happily. It would save us a lot of headaches. On a wider scale, here in Waterbury you've got -- a part of the city is in the 3rd Congressional District, but most of it is in the 5th.

In Durham, that poor little town has part of it in the 2nd District and part of it in the 3rd -- I mean, in the 5th. Excuse me. But I mean, there should be no real good reason for this that I can see. Yes, I understand about population census districts and so forth, but use it intelligently.

We also have a prison in Cheshire and it has changed the look of our polling places a considerable amount. It's really strange that when we have town people, people running for office in town, they weigh in the prison population in two of our four subdistricts.

Do any of the prisoners vote? Uh-uh. But they have influenced the size of that particular district because we have to follow, not only the senatorial lines, but the represented -- the assembly district lines in order to make this work. Otherwise, we'd be fractured into many more voting districts than we already have.

I want to make a remark that's maybe out of order, but I hope not. Right now in our town and I think in many more we're having a difficult time finding people to run for municipal office. Part of it is ignorance about where they even belong, but a lot of it is apathy.

I am really excited to hear the Latino members of our state being so interested in being involved in the political process. Hurrah.

Thank you for your time.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Comments or questions?

Seeing none, our next speaker is Vincent Flynn from Cheshire.

VINCENT FLYNN: Good evening. I just want to commend this panel. You guys have quite a job ahead of you because it's a monumental task to deal with all of the statistics and the census

and try and conjure up districts that are going to work for the people and provide everybody a fair chance to be represented in the state. So I do want to commend you for your effort here.

I just want to speak to some of the things that some prior speakers have mentioned and also weigh in on a couple of my own points. I do live in Cheshire. We do have a correctional facility in town. I think it would be really unfair, given the myriad of burdens that the correctional facilities pose to the town, if we were penalized in reapportionment as a result of the presence of the prison --

And I would also mention something Ms. Looker mentioned, that the town of Cheshire right now is divided into three state rep districts, none of which are fully within the town. The town of Cheshire I believe is somewhere around 29,000 residents. The appropriate population for a state rep district in 2010 is -- correct me if I'm wrong -- somewhere between 22,500 and 23,500. So it would be possible to draw a district entirely within the town of Cheshire and still have about 6,000 residents left over.

So we are presently split for state rep districts three ways, state senate districts two ways and we're not a particularly large town. And I think that also gets to one of the other concerns I have in the overall redistricting process and I'm very familiar with Baker Versus Carr and the various court decisions mandating one man, one vote.

However what we've seen, I think in particularly our smaller communities, is they've been sliced and diced like they've

gone through a Cuisinart. And it's really -- if we're going to have to make cuts in these districts to conform to one man, one vote, I think that it's really unfair to the smaller and middle sized communities, that they are the ones that are on the cutting block.

They already have less voice in state government than the larger communities that have large delegations in Hartford. If our voice is splintered into three or four state rep districts in Cheshire, mostly historically held by out-of-towners, I mean, it creates a sense where we really -- we have, right now we have a state representative who lives in Cheshire today, but we have no certainty if the town continues in its current alignment that we could go back the days in which there was no representative from Cheshire in either House Of the State Representatives or the State Senate and I think that's something that applies on all levels.

And one of the things in looking at the not so picturesque map you have over there is, I think it's painfully obvious that that was done to accommodate two individual's desires and not necessarily the desires of residents in Northwestern and Central Connecticut.

The map in general has numerous town splits. I played with a -- is a website, Dave's redistricting. It's on -- you can go find it. And you can split the state of Connecticut and get zero deviations. Well, they only do it by precincts, so you're down to about a thousand or 800 splitting four towns.

There's no need to go to more splits. If you're doing more splits you're doing it because you want to do them, not because they have to be done. And I think one of the

things in that realm is that in looking at the map, I don't know why Torrington was split except for a gentleman's agreement. Durham was split. Again, that's a very small town which had its voice in Congress dissipated. So I would really commend that this panel not follow that path when it creates the new congressional districts.

And also speaking to something else people have mentioned here about communities of interest. The 5th as it's currently configured runs all the way from Danbury to New Britain and then up into the northwest corner. I think it's readily apparent in recent years that New Britain is really an integral part of the Hartford metropolitan area. And in fact the Governor is planning to spend something like \$600 million to further integrate it with the busway. And if you look at it right now, it constitutes a salient in the district which juts out from the remainder of the congressional district.

It's -- and if you look at the DECD labor market stats, the vast amount of commuting into New Britain and out of New Britain are to communities in the 1st Congressional District. So the ties that New Britain has to the remainder of the district, particularly as you go west of Waterbury are quite negligible.

There was one time when we were six districts. It was clearly the largest town in the former 6th District. The population has declined. We've lost a district and I think it's become more further integrated with Hartford. And this has just happened as time has gone on and I think we should recognize that in the map.

On the other hand, today I was driving around. I was driving to Route 322. I took a left in

front of the McDonald's. That was in Southington. I got into Southington about 200 yards before. I go down 322. I pass through Cheshire. I pass out of Cheshire. I pass back into Southington.

Southington and Cheshire, they're in the same cable TV system. They share a probate court district. They're both in the state 16th State Senate District. They play a Thanksgiving Day game in football now every year. I really think that it probably would be prudent if you're going to move towns around between the 1st and the 5th, that Southington and Cheshire, with all the, you know, multiple ties that they have, belong in the same congressional district.

And I can probably speak to other towns, but you know, that's the one where this morning I was driving down Route 322 to get onto I-84, so I know how often I went to -- in and out of the 1st District, the 5th District, back to the 1st District. And if you look at the map, I don't know if that's really the way we should be doing it.

Anyway, I don't have any written submissions, but I would suggest however that the professional staff look at Dave's Redistricting. It's on the Internet. You can find it. You can find it through D Kos; you have it linked through there.

Frankly I would like if our professional staff could get a website here for the amateurs out there that has all the nuts and bolts. That, like, they told me to go look at the tiger files from the census. I couldn't open them up. So I do the best I can with what I have, but I think there's more that's out there and I think the more we get public involvement,

district lines submitted from the public, the more there's going to be a transparency. There's more confidence that the result we get is what the State of Connecticut really wants for the next decade.

And thank you very much.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Comments or questions?

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY: Yes. Thank you, sir. Not really a question, but just a comment.

You mentioned some of the larger delegations in the state. Connecticut really doesn't have any large delegations because we are, unlike our neighboring states, if you look at -- no single municipality in Connecticut has more than 4 percent of the State's population.

Bridgeport with -- barely reaches the 4 percent figure. So if you look at New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport together, those three municipalities have less than 12 percent of the stat's population as opposed to New York City is almost 40 percent of the population of New York State. And even Boston has about 10 percent of the population of Massachusetts.

So we're not a State Legislature that has any really large delegations, if you compare it by looking by other states and our population is very much fragmented into 169 moderate sized municipalities.

VINCENT FLYNN: Well, perhaps I just -- I once actually worked in this building about 20

years ago. And I can tell you right now that there's a tremendous gulf in how someone in a town the size of Cheshire perceives their influence in state government and the perceived influence that politicians in Waterbury have.

I just, and you know, I do understand that New Haven does not have the impetus in Hartford that New York City has, but I mean, you know, I do think people in New Haven sleep. We know that doesn't happen in New York City. So --

REP. CAFERO: Okay. Our next speaker is State Representative Larry Butler, the city of Waterbury.

And once again, if anybody has arrived late or has a change of heart and would like to speak, please see -- sign in at the table to my left.

Senator Butler.

REP. BUTLER: Good evening, lady and gentlemen of the Reapportionment Committee. Welcome to Waterbury. My hometown that I love so dearly.

I have to say that ten years ago I came to speak in front of a similar panel and the hot-button issue was the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts. And has been alluded to earlier, it really had to be formed considering two incumbent congresspeople.

So when you look at the map and the fact that it actually goes from New Britain, where I believe Nancy Johnson was from, and all the way to Danbury where Congressman Jim Maloney was, I guess that's the result of what the big challenge that you had to face. Somebody had to draw lines and actually it's changed hands a couple of times. So I guess it's, you know,

pretty fair, but that's something you're going to have to look at.

My concern is something that a couple other people mentioned earlier, the various incursions into different towns where you get a sliver like Waterbury. We have a sliver in the 3rd Congressional District. Now I don't know how Rosa -- Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro is really working out for the people in the town plot here in the city, but we happen to love our Congressmen who is moving on in the 5th Congressional District.

But for such a small sliver to be in Waterbury, I would ask that you really look at those borders. And if you can, just stopped the district there. For the little sliver of that congressional district that's in Waterbury, I'm sure you can find that someplace else. There were some other towns mentioned, like, Durham, or something. If that was split, the split in Waterbury could offset the split in Durham. You could have these districts, you know, within the boundaries of towns.

I'd like to move on next to the state senate level where we have in Waterbury a sliver of the 16th Senatorial District. Now ten years ago we in Waterbury had a significant portion of the 16th Senatorial District. So I'm looking at that district I would hope that either one, you take the sliver and move it out to the boundary and have the complete city be in the 15th Senatorial District.

Or if you're going to fill that, the 16th Senatorial District should have a place in Waterbury to give us a little bit more of an emphasis in the district because right now we only have a sliver and actually most of it is

in Wolcott and Southington and I guess there's a sliver in Cheshire. But really I'd rather either see more of a significant presence in Waterbury or actually having the 15th Senatorial take over the whole city.

I just think it's more practical and I think it really lends itself to the point that was made earlier really wherever possible. If you could stop district at the city/town, you know, a city line, town line, I think that helps everybody all the way around.

State representative districts, I like talking about that. My district actually -- my district, which was mentioned earlier, and the 73rd District, actually kind of mimics a puzzle piece. And ironically I came in here tonight and I looked at the state map. And I'm looking at the 5th congressional district and the first congressional district. And boy, that looks an awful lot like the 72nd and 73rd District. Just looking at it. If you look at it, it really mimics that.

And where I live happens to be right up in the notch. I guess that's right around Enfield where the Connecticut notch is. And so you can see how my district flows around. And if at all possible, I think that my neighborhood that I live in is really -- a great portion of it is in the blue section that's right below that notch. So I would hope that if you get down to the neighborhood area, because Waterbury is a distinct city of neighborhoods. And I'm very involved in my neighborhood community club. And it's split between Senatorial Districts 15th and 16th. It's split between State Representative Districts, the 72nd and 73rd.

So that would help to put that all in

one district and it would look a lot less like a puzzle piece. So I know there's all kinds of tweaking that's involved in there, but that's just one such instance which was brought up today about when -- from the gentleman from Wolcott about the people in that area who walk that district. I'm telling you, you could walk up one street, North Main Street and you can go in and out of the 72nd and 73rd District probably four times if you walk, you know, two miles. I think that could be done better.

So in terms of the prisoners that were mentioned here today, I've thought about that issue and I, from the top of my head, thought about the people who actually, you know, should be considered from where they come from, would be the most logical choice. It's plain and simple.

You don't need a lot of formulas, even though I've got a handout from Mr. Wagner. And it seems interesting. You know, a formula that seems that it's going to take some digesting to see if whether or not it's practical. But the simple way of handling that would be where they come from, pure and simple.

So hopefully you will take that under consideration and do something to address that issue. You have multiple options. I'd just like to see something done to address the issue.

And finally, I'd like to talk about the minority representation and it was brought up earlier about the fact that there's no blacks or Hispanics on this panel, but I heard the answer to that. And the answer to that was Representative Ayala from Bridgeport and Representative Toni Walker from New Haven

would be working in concert with you, consulting with you. And I have the utmost respect for both of those individuals. So if they are actually working with you, that really makes me feel a lot better. So -- and I applaud you for actually doing that in advance.

Hopefully you had anticipated that being the issue. And for me, I can tell you that I think those were two great people to bring onto the process and I feel confident with their input and your wisdom that we'll arrive at a very fair district apportionment in the State of Connecticut.

So thank you for this opportunity to speak tonight and I look forward to the results.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

REP. BUTLER: Oh, and finally I have to really comment on one last thing. Senator Looney, you had touched on it terms of the makeup of the cities and the actual percentages. And it was mentioned here that, you know, certain small towns don't really feel like they have a chance.

Well, I tell you, up at the capital the small towns, while by themselves they may not feel like they have a lot clout, collectively let me tell you, they have significant representation. So clearly I don't think any small town should feel that their concerns won't be reflected in representation at the capital. So I just want to say that for the record.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you. Thank you.

Just a couple of comments before I ask if

there's any other speakers. First of all, I thank Representative Butler for his comments. And I know the Speaker has indicated that he has asked the assistance of two of his State Representatives within his caucus of the minority community to assist he and his caucus in their efforts in this process.

I think I speak for everyone, whether it is of an elected representative or not, I think we are all not just acting amongst ourselves here. We have solicited and asked for assistance from many, many people throughout the state of Connecticut in a varying communities, certainly in the minority communities, to assist us individually as caucuses as we go through this process. So I want everyone to be assured of that.

The second comment I want to make comes from somebody that made a comment, just so you know. If you go to the Connecticut General Assembly website, on the front page, there is a link to the reapportionment committee and in particular, the redistricting project. And there's a ton of very useful information that would assist somebody in doing or drawing their our maps, et cetera.

Also we do have a public access terminal for someone to do just that at the Legislative Office Building in the legislative library, which is on the fifth floor of the Legislative Office Building, which is connected to the State capitol. It has state-of-the-art equipment and software and would, I think, really be very helpful for someone who's interested in submitting and drawing and experimenting with drafting their own district maps.

So with that, I'd like to ask if there's

anyone else in the audience that did not get a chance to speak that would like one. And if not, on behalf of my committee members, I'd like to thank you all for coming. Thank you so much for your input.

And we will have four other committee meetings. The next one is tomorrow evening at seven o'clock in the city of Norwich, Connecticut.

Thank you.

CHAIRMEN: Senator Williams

MEMBERS PRESENT:

SENATORS: Fasano, Looney

REPRESENTATIVES: Cafero, Donovan, Nafis,
O'Neill

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Good evening. I'd like to welcome folks to our second public hearing. We are the State of Connecticut Reapportionment Committee.

And just to give you a brief bit of background, every ten years, as we all know, we have a national U.S. Census to update population state by state, town by town across our country. In the State of Connecticut, when that happens after all the information is in, we every ten years take a look at our respective legislative and congressional districts for the State of Connecticut.

So that would be the districts for state representative, State Senate and our five congressional districts. And compare those districts that were fashioned ten years ago with the changes in population that have taken place in those ten years. We are required by state law and federal law to make sure that the districts are represented fairly in terms of population.

Now in the last ten years the population in the state of Connecticut grew approximately 4 percent. We have 3.57 million folks living in the state of Connecticut. And in some towns, the population growth was greater. In

some towns it was less. And so it's our job as the Reapportionment Committee to, every ten years, readjust districts in conformance to changes in population.

Now we are here today to get your input. I can tell you at the outset we have not begun the process of changing lines, looking at maps to configure this or that or the other. What our job is right now is to go throughout the state, and this is the second of five public hearings, to hear from you, to hear from the public to get your input. You could give us your input in a variety of ways, through written testimony, through oral testimony at public hearings like this. You can also access what is going on today and in the future with the Reapportionment Committee at our website.

And I'll tell you there are two handouts that are available at the sign-up table that you can either get now, or if you haven't picked them up, when the hearing is concluded. One is a listing of the population changes in the state of Connecticut comparing the year 2000 to 2010 according to the census. It will give you a rundown of every town in the state of Connecticut and their population changes. So that's useful for you if you have particular suggestions or concerns as to the town you live in.

And the other handout is frequently asked questions. And it's just what you think it might be, providing a lot of different detailed answers to basic questions about the reapportionment process.

So with that, I want to quickly introduce the panel. I am Don Williams, State Senator of the 29th District up in Northeastern

Connecticut. I am the cochair of the Reapportionment Committee.

I am joined this evening by the rest of the committee including my cochair, Republican Minority Leader in the House Larry Cafero from Norwalk. Thank you, Larry, for being here.

And I'll ask the rest of the folks to introduce themselves starting with Art O'Neill, State Representative. You just want to tell folks what areas you represent, Art?

REP. O'NEILL: Yeah. I'm a State Representative from the town of Southbury. I also represent Roxbury, Bridgewater and Washington, which for those from Eastern Connecticut, is midway between Waterbury and Danbury.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: And Representative Sandy Nafis.

REP. NAFIS: Hi. Sandy Nafis. I represent the town of Newington in the Legislature.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Speaker of the house, Chris Donovan.

REP. DONOVAN: Good evening. My name is Chris Donovan. I'm Speaker of the House. I represent Meriden.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: My cochair Larry Cafero, would you like to extend greetings, Larry?

REP. CAFERO: Sure. Welcome, everyone. And thanks for being here. I represent the town of Norwalk.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Majority Leader in the State Senate, Senator Marty Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY: Hi. Marty Looney. I am the

Majority Leader of the State Senate and I represent the 11th Senatorial District that is parts of New Haven and Hamden.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: And the Minority Deputy Leader for the State Senate Senator Len Fasano.

SENATOR FASANO: Thank you.

Len Fasano, 34th District which is Wallingford, North Haven and East Haven.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: And with that, we'll get right down to business. Larry Tracey is the first person from Enfield. I would ask Mr. Tracey to come forward to the microphone for testimony.

And we have a number of folks signed up this evening. You know, up at the capital when we have public hearings we have three-minute time limits. We're not going to say that you've got a three-minute time limit tonight, but we will ask folks to try and be succinct in respect of the other folks who want to testify this evening.

Mr. Tracey, good evening.

LARRY TRACEY: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

I am the recently retired executive director of the North Central Connecticut Chamber of Commerce. I was the executive director for ten years and prior to my serving in that capacity I was a member of the Chamber for 22 years prior to that. So I've been a little bit of experience in chambers of commerce.

That being said, my concern here is, in the 2nd District, is the potential consideration for the loss of annexing the North Central

Connecticut -- part of the North Central
Connecticut Chamber of Commerce.

NCCC represents the towns of Suffield, Somers,
Enfield and East Windsor. Collectively we
represent approximately 83,000 residents in
those four towns. All four towns have grown
in population.

What's made the concern that I have is that
there's currently a -- Congressman Courtney
currently has an office in Enfield. And the
reason that for I'm sure -- or part of the
reason for that is because of the growth in
population. 82,000 constituents in that
four-town area is a large number of
constituents.

And even prior to Joe being there, our
previous Representative -- both of them have
been very, very -- were very, very visible and
very, very busy in the community, knocking on
doors. We've got a lot of commercial
establishments there. Enfield alone has
Hallmark Cards, has LEGO. Eppendorf is a
foreign company, a German company that's
expanding and creating 117 different jobs.

My point being is, to all of this is, that
it's imperative I think that we not annex that
part of the state, all right, with that many
people and those types of business and take it
away from the 2nd District and put it into the
district that Mr. Larson, Congressman Larson
currently has.

I'm not -- I've checked with many, many of our
members and asked them their input and
90 percent of them feel the same way I do. We
have a congressional office in Enfield, a
satellite office. We'd like to keep that
there. I don't know that if it's changed. If

we annex that, that that's going to continue,
but I certainly would like it to continue as
would those people that I represent.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Tracey.

Any questions for Mr. Tracey?

Speaker Donovan.

REP. DONOVAN: Good evening. I just wanted to get
a list of all those towns. Enfield --

LARRY TRACEY: Enfield, Somers, Suffield and East
Windsor are the four towns represented by the
North Central Connecticut Chamber of Commerce.

REP. DONOVAN: All right. Thank you very much.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Any other questions?

Thank you very much.

LARRY TRACEY: Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Next, Jerri MacMillian.

JERRI MacMILLIAN: (Inaudible.) But anyway. So,
sorry.

I'm Jerri MacMillian. I'm from Essex. It's
interesting to note that the federal
constitution's bicameral approach to
legislation came about because of the
Connecticut Compromise, also referenced as the
Great Compromise.

William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut
explained that the two houses of membership
and the Upper House, the Senate, and the --
would be similar to the New Jersey plan and

allocated to representation and in favor of the more populous states, membership in the Lower House was to be allocated in proportion to the State population as in the Virginia plan.

A census of all inhabitants of the United States, as you mentioned, is to be taken every ten years. And this approach, this bicameral approach, the difference in composition in the different is -- accommodates the more populous states' desire for proportional representation as opposed to the littler states' desire for equal representation.

Now the U.S. House of Representatives, as everybody knows, guarantees one house per each state. And the U.S. House of Representatives currently uses the equal proportionate method to allocate the remaining seats.

Now today as a result of the Great Compromise -- and I can say this because I'm from Wyoming -- Wyoming has one representative and they have about 4 people -- no, we have about 400,000 people. But California has 37 million people and they only send 53 representatives, while Wyoming still gets to send one. But both states have two senators. So that's the equality of representation as opposed to the proportional representation.

Now Section 5 of the Connecticut Constitution sets out the requirements that the composition of the General Assembly be consistent with federal constitutional standards. Now remember that the Connecticut Compromise was drawn because small states were afraid of being steamrolled by the more populous states and a concern that persists today.

And the fear and reality of that concern

should be acknowledged in the efforts to establish the House and Senate districts in the General Assembly in Connecticut as well. Now following the wisdom of the Connecticut Compromise -- which I think is just the coolest thing that it happens to be the Connecticut Compromise -- it would stand to reason that among people forming a state government every town ought to have equal representation in government and that the citizens have proportional representation, as in the House, in a common government, however unequal the size.

And when you look at a map of Connecticut -- and that map only is telling us the congressional districts -- but the maps behind those would show you the mosaic, if you will, of the senatorial and the house districts as they are comprised right now.

When you look at a map of Connecticut you start to understand the wisdom of balancing population and geography in representation elections. The danger that this map lays bare is that the great geo-diversity -- and actually I was speaking with this gentleman earlier and one of his concerns for the speaker who was just here was that Enfield be sort of swallowed up because it's not as big, a big city as the ones in the 1st district. Well, you can understand the same kind of fears are when a little town gets sort of swallowed up and lost in the balance when you have just representation based on population.

If we are to follow the Constitution of the State of Connecticut in redistricting it would seem that the process to follow is fairly straightforward, consistent with the federal constitutional standards, would be consistent with the Connecticut compromise. The way the

current districts have been divided appears to be the same side of one coin, allocation by population alone, as opposed to halves of a unique whole.

I understand and I saw that it was in the materials that were passed out that the Supreme Court has actually ruled on this and decided in Gray Versus Sanders and then again in Reynolds Versus Sims that the representation have to be based on one person, one vote.

I hope it is understood clearly by everyone in this room, that the Supreme Court has made errors in the past and that sometimes it requires a readjudication of the issue. It would seem that in coming to that conclusion the Supreme Court completely overlooked the wisdom of the Connecticut Compromise. And it also overlooks in our Constitution the requirement that we follow the standard set out in the federal Constitution.

So what I'm saying is that I'm not here at all to address the congressional districts that are going to send people down to Washington. I think we have a big problem here in Connecticut in that it comes down to basically five major cities having enough of a voice in this state that all the rest of the state might just as well fold their tent and go home. And so I would ask that you please address redistricting along the lines required the Connecticut Constitution.

Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Are there questions or comments from the panel?

SENATOR LOONEY: just one, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY: Yes. Thank you.

Since -- not really a question, but if you look at the state of Connecticut as opposed to many other states, we don't have any large cities really compared to what other states have.

In terms of our largest city, Bridgeport only has only 4 percent of the state's population. So we're very dissimilar to states like New York, where New York City has 40 percent of the state's population. And even Massachusetts, which has -- where Boston has about 10 percent of that state's population.

So we are of a state ranging from moderate to small size communities. We don't really have any large ones. So that the -- there are no really large urban delegations in the General Assembly because our state doesn't really have any truly large cities, at least on the scale that you see in other states where a single city or a couple of cities have a very large percentage of the state's population.

As you probably are aware, one of the issues that the court dealt with in the sixties in dealing with Reynolds Versus Sims and the apportionment decisions is that the states tried to argue that only one house of the state legislature should be required to be reapportioned on population similar to Congress.

And that municipal boundaries should be recognized in the way that state boundaries

are recognized. So that, trying to argue by analogy that state senates should not necessarily be based on population, analogous to the U.S. Senate. And the U.S. Supreme Court rejected that argument on the grounds that municipalities don't have the same standing as states do in terms of claiming unique status under federalism.

JERRI MacMILLIAN: I can understand that, that comment. However I'm from Essex and I'm here to tell you there's a huge population difference between Essex and Hartford or Bridgeport or any of the other five. Yeah.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: All right. Thank you, Mr. Turner. Next -- I mean, Ms. MacMillian.

Our next person testifying as Mary Anne Turner.

MARY ANN TURNER: Good evening. I'm Mary Anne Turner of 7 Meadow Road in Enfield. In my spare time and I'm also the Republican chairman there. I thought I'd come down for a visit.

I came tonight to talk about keeping Enfield in the 1st District and it has a pretty valid reasons why we should stay there. First off, you did receive a letter from our town council asking you to keep us there. And they used some valid reasons, as was mentioned by Larry Tracey, that we've gotten very good representation from our congressman, when it was Congressman Simmons and then again now with Congressman Courtney. They've been very helpful to Enfield. They are very pointed there. There is an office in our community which really makes a difference for us.

Enfield may be looked at as being more of a

city sometimes, but we are just a town. That's how we act. That's where we are. That's how we communicate with the communities around us. The people work well with the respective communities like Ellington Somers, Tolland. And we -- I personally, when I say, we, I'm speaking for me -- but feel that that's where we belong and where we should stay. We do not act nor look like Hartford. And truthfully, I don't want to be treated like Hartford.

One of the biggest things is -- as our government is run by volunteers, not one person is paid a dime to do it. And many of them, like Scott Kaupin who's been mayor for the last two terms, has done it for almost 20 years. And that's a pretty good amount of time to have given up his volunteer time to the Town of Enfield, which then goes to show you why -- how valid it is for us to stay in the 1st.

One of the things that really -- that's kind of funny about our folks is the only thing they really get is maybe a free dinner for all the meetings they have to attend. There are no stipend dollars like it's taken in Hartford.

But one of the things I also know is being kicked around a little bit is about the prison population. Now I don't want to be on the map because Enfield happens to have a prison behind its, you know, little district, but we do. And right now those numbers are counted in our total.

And I hear -- and I did nothing more to base that on -- that the prisoners may now be counted by where they were last resided. And that could then pollute your population

numbers regarding what inner city they may have been in. I strongly urge you not to do that.

Enfield has to take responsibility along with Somers for these prisoners. That includes the sewage that comes from that place. It flows right into Enfield. Now that may sound sill on why I'm saying we should stay in the 1st, but it goes on to show you why it's so important that we don't act or move into -- I mean, we stay in the 2nd and we don't move to the 1st. We're not like them. We don't act like them and ask you this evening not to make us think we should be like them.

So again, I thank you for your time. And please come to Enfield.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Any questions?

Speaker Donovan.

REP. DONOVAN: Thank you, Ms. Turner.

We were at the reapportionment meeting in Waterbury yesterday and there was someone who suggested -- who informed us that the City of Enfield, in looking at its own districts, on a local level does not count the prison population. So I was wondering if --

MARY ANN TURNER: And sir, you're -- I'm only telling you something I heard and I have nothing to base it on except hearsay. So I can't tell you what that person had to say.

But we -- I'll tell you the truth. When we say we have 45,000 people, and maybe Mr. Tracey can answer this for me since he was

the chairman -- chamber member for so long -- is that we counted as 45,000 people, 3,000 sit in prison. Okay. So they are counted in some way, shape or form.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

Next we have -- and I apologize if I mispronounced the last name -- Dorothy Mrowka.

Did I get that right?

DOROTHY MROWKA: You got that right.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Very good.

DOROTHY MROWKA: I'll make mine short and sweet. I'd like to see the 2nd Congressional District stay intact the way it is. If we have to lose some, maybe a small town off the side, but I really hate to see it start getting messed up, you know, pulling something from the middle and then moving everything around.

And I can recall back in the fifties when each town did have their own state representative. My dad was one of those state representatives from the town of Salem and everyone had their own state rep. And then in the sixties they came through with this reapportionment and that's when everybody got mixed together.

Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Any questions? Thanks very much.

Next is Elizabeth Duarte.

ELIZABETH DUARTE: Hi. Thank you.

I just very briefly also want to say that I don't like change. Many people in my area -- I live in Southeastern Connecticut. Many of us don't like change, but unfortunately I know with the numbers there may have to be some change. The 2nd Congressional District works well the way it is. I too would like to see it stay intact.

If unfortunately we would have to lose a town, I would hope that it wasn't -- it wouldn't be split up in any way and that we would have to not to pick on anybody, but have someone on a small town on one of the fringe boundary areas.

I do also want to say I know that you try very hard not to split up towns, but I do want to say that I live in the city of Groton And it works well to be split. That we have great representation there and the division in between the town and the city represents what the division really is. Right. So thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Are there any questions? Thanks very much.

REP. DONOVAN: I'd just like to make a comment.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Speaker Donovan.

REP. DONOVAN: That for those who know the area of the city is the small group and the town is the big group, as opposed to other -- the other way around.

A VOICE: (Inaudible.)

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Next we have Paul Duarte.

PAUL DUARTE: Hi. I'd also like to -- Paul Duarte;

Groton, Connecticut -- to comment on maintaining the 2nd CD as much as possible, to leave it intact.

The 2nd CD is fairly unique and it's pretty much, you know, off to the side. It's split by, I guess what most people refer to it as, the golden banana, that really just kind of comes down to the center of the state. It's very rural. I know and understand that the northwestern corner of the state is also that rural, but having the hills and things like that, I mean, there's a lot of farms.

And there's been a lot of continuity that has been developed over the years with those particular interests. And to make, you know, large-scale changes to the district I think would be detrimental to those particular interests, especially in the farming communities.

So I mean, I understand that there is -- that you do have to make change, that the district has to lose, I guess, approximately 15,000 people. And if that is the case, then I would prefer them to come out of one of the bordering towns and not to aggregate a group of towns together to make that up or to push --

I'm also very interested in keeping Enfield into the district as being, you know, one of the larger industrial areas to the north where, you know, of course we have that in Groton to the south and those are probably two of the biggest towns and the entire district.

And it's, I mean, I think it's been represented well and I'm just hoping that you can see your way clear to just maintaining that as much as possible. We're also very

interested in keeping Enfield, again in the district.

Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Are there any questions?

Thank you, Mr. Duarte. Thanks very much.

Next is John Levengy.

JOHN LeVGIE: That's pretty close.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Pretty close.

JOHN LeVGIE: Yes. Hello. Thank you for coming.

Also Representative Cafero, welcome back to Norwich City Hall. You were down here for Representative Nystrom's swearing in. Welcome back.

Just a couple of things. Number one, I think all the communities should be kept in the same districts as much as possible. That goes congressional, State House of Representatives and State Senate.

I notice, over looking at the map quickly, there were five communities split up in congressional districts. Two of them are in the 2nd district. Glastonbury and Durham. I think they should either stay the 2nd District, the whole community or go into another district.

As far as the State House of Representatives, I went through this chart that was put out by the staff over here. I think -- I think the Legislature should be reduced to the lowest number allowed in the Constitution, 30 in the Senate and 125 in the House of

Representatives. By doing that there are 33 communities including Norwich. Which by the way, if you go back and read your thing, you left Norwich off. Thirty-three communities including Norwich would be entitled to one state representative without sharing it with another community.

There would be four cities in the state which would be allowed to have one complete senate district and maybe a piece of it going into another community. With 30 state senators, each state senator would be representing 119,136 people. Each of the 125 representatives would be sharing -- would be representing 28,592 people.

I think this would be a more efficient operation. If you don't like the way it works out, you can always change it later or maybe go to a constitutional amendment and make it even better.

Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

Are there questions? Any questions?

Thank you for your testimony.

Next, Norman Primus.

NORMAN PRIMUS: Good evening. My name is Norman Primus and I'll tell you a little story.

In 1974 when I lived in New Jersey I was a member of Common Cause and a chairman of our redistricting task force committee. It took me six years to create a balanced, neutral process of districting.

In 1986, a group of citizens where I now lived wanted to elect the members of a south end school board. The State Board of Education sought someone to assist and I volunteered. I prepared several kits with all of the data necessary and explained how to proceed. The state board attorney -- that's the board of education attorney -- narrowed the maps submitted, down to three plans and finally the state board selected one they felt most qualified.

In 1991 I got lucky. A districting lawsuit was filed in Terre Haute, Indiana, and I served as the witness for the plaintiff. My attorney spent an hour and 45 minutes questioning me. And when the census -- the defense attorney asked his first question, I could not believe my ears. He knew nothing about redistricting. I spent 20 minutes explaining the process of redistricting. He attacked me and demanded I agree with him, which I refused. And finally the court said, we had enough, and the decision was for the plaintiff.

Two weeks later I received a phone call from Terre Haute City -- a city employee, asked me if I would be interested in districting the city. My plaintiff attorney released me so that I could district the city. I did it and all the parties concerned, Republicans, Democrats, whatever else, they all were very pleased.

In 1998 I moved to New London, Connecticut and in 2001 I involved myself in the districting process of Connecticut's three districting bodies. I find that the process that was being used by the last districting commission -- that's 2010 -- to be costly in both money and time.

It is my opinion that the Census Bureau has hundreds of computers, could upon the census' completion of each and every state, the Census Bureau could quickly generate district maps, districting maps of each and every voting district in the United States. I believe this would save all of our states hundreds of thousands of dollars and hours.

In 2001 the districting commission used a data service company and a law firm costing \$230,320.99 and \$80,000, respectively for the two providers. In addition, all of our elected senators and representatives spent many, many, many hours of moving districting lines. I think that our Governor would appreciate saving the sum of \$310,320.99 or more to help meet our budget in this time of economic difficulties.

In conclusion, I will ask my two United States Senators, my Congressional Representative, my State Senator and my State Representatives to reject all districting plans set down before them by our current districting commission. If my elected representatives accept gerrymandered districts I shall not vote for them.

I shall vote for candidates who will in the future eliminate gerrymandering and I ask that we the people do it.

Thank you very much.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Primus.

Are there questions or comments?

Representative Cafero.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Just curious, and maybe I missed something. You said in your close that he would urge all of your elected representatives to reject any plan that this commission comes up with. Is that correct?

NORMAN PRIMUS: (Inaudible.)

REP. CAFERO: I think I heard you say that you would urge your elected officials to reject any plan that this commission or committee comes up with. Is that correct?

NORMAN PRIMUS: That's correct. I don't think the State should do its own redistricting. It should be done by the Census Bureau in Washington for all states and all cities and all counties and so forth.

REP. CAFERO: And you believe that because you feel that would be politically neutral, if you will.

NORMAN PRIMUS: I'm sorry, sir. I --

REP. CAFERO: I think -- are you saying, you believe in that because you believe that would take politics out of it?

NORMAN PRIMUS: Correct. Absolutely. Totally.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you so much.

NORMAN PRIMUS: Thank you very much.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Any other questions or comments?

Thank you, Mr. Primus.

Next, Scott Bates from Stonington.

SCOTT BATES: Good evening, I'm Scott Bates from the town of Stonington. Thank you for coming here tonight to Eastern, Connecticut.

Just a few thoughts so I won't be redundant. First of all, I think it's eminently important that elected representatives make these maps. The Constitution says it so and you represent the people and so you're accountable to all of us. And so I think you're the right body to be making these decisions, not the Census Bureau for example.

But in getting to this issue in particular of congressional representation in the state of Connecticut, it is clear that Hartford Metro area, which is something like 5, 800 thousand people, the metro area has a community of interest. People go to work there. They have social arrangements there. That's the 1st District.

The 3rd District is the New Haven Metro area. The 4th District is the Bridgeport Stamford corridor. The 5th District is kind of everything else up there. And the 2nd District, which is us, does have a distinct community of interest that is not aligned with Hartford or New Haven.

So in your deliberations I'd encourage you to remember this very distinct community of Eastern Connecticut, that the towns that you see from Norwich to Stonington to Enfield are very similar in many ways. We are relatively small towns. We have rural interests. We have some cities, but they're not anything near the scale of a Metro Hartford, a Metro New Haven.

And so I'd just encourage you to keep intact

as much as possible the existing 2nd because that represents the voice of the people of Eastern Connecticut which needs to be heard in an increasingly urbanized state. As Mr. Duarte said, the golden banana. We're often not heard in Hartford and Eastern Connecticut and we want to be heard in Washington as we have district communities of interest that need to be listened to.

So thank you very much.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Any questions?

Thank you, Mr. Bates.

And finally, and before I announce the final speaker, if there is anyone else who did not testify who wishes to do so, you can sign -- you can still sign up at the table and speak.

But otherwise, our final Speaker this evening is to Theresa Madonna.

THERESA MADONNA: Good evening and thank you.

I'm Theresa Madonna from Griswold, Connecticut and I'm concerned about town integrity. And while I realized that splitting towns has been determined to be legal, I believe -- I don't believe it's practical and I don't believe it's practical for the following reason. For example, in the House of Representatives, in our small district, in our small region which is Representative District 45, I believe Plainfield is split and has a representative representing half of Plainfield and then another representative representing the other have a Plainfield.

I think it's impractical to expect that a small town like that would have two different

people representing their interest in the House of Representatives. So while town integrity is deemed to be legal, I would encourage you even at the present -- in the House of Representatives, that you try to maintain the entire population of the town being represented by one person.

I think it's much more practical and I recognize that as you do redistricting at the congressional level that that becomes sort of impossible to do. But at the small populations that are being considered for the House of Representatives, I ask for you to leave towns intact if you can.

Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Any questions? Thanks.

Any other folks wish to testify this evening?

Then I want to thank you for taking a nice summer evening like this, coming out to this beautiful city hall. It was a pleasure for us to be here in Norwich in Eastern Connecticut. So thanks again.

And remember that you can continue to keep apprized of the work of this committee and redistricting across the state by the information that's available at the Senate desk, the website that we have and other resources at the state capital.

So again, thank you for coming this evening and this concludes our public hearing. Thanks.

CHAIRMEN: Senator Williams

MEMBERS PRESENT:

SENATORS: Fasano, Looney, McKinney

REPRESENTATIVES: Cafero, Donovan, Nafis, O'Neill

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Can I have your attention, please. We'd like to call the meeting to order. Thank you.

It is my privilege to call this public hearing of the State of Connecticut's Reapportionment Committee to order.

My name is State Representative Larry Cafero, and I am also the House Republican Leader. My district is located in the 142nd District solely within the town of Norwalk. And as a lifelong Norwalker, it is also my distinct honor to welcome my fellow committee members to our great city.

I have the honor of serving as cochairman of the bipartisan committee along with my colleague State Senator Don Williams of the town of Brooklyn. Senator Williams is on his way. He had a little traffic delay and should be here momentarily.

And at this time, I would like to ask the committee members to introduce themselves and the areas of the state they represent. And I will start to my left and your right with Representative Arthur O'Neill.

REP. O'NEILL: Yes. My name is Arthur O'Neill. I'm a State Representative living in the town of Southbury and I also represent the towns of Roxbury, Bridgewater and Washington.

REP. NAFIS: Hi. I'm State Representative Sandy Nafis and I represent the town of Newington.

REP. DONOVAN: Hi. I'm state Representative Chris Donovan. I'm the Speaker of the House and I represent the town of Meriden.

SENATOR LOONEY: Hi. I'm State Senator Martin Looney from New Haven, represent New Haven and Hamden, the 11th Senate district and I'm the Majority Leader of the State Senate.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Hi. Good evening, everyone. John McKinney, State Senator. I represent Fairfield, Easton, Weston and Newtown.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you. One of our members, State Senator Len Fasano was unable to be with us tonight, but please rest assured that all the comments that were given in writing are submitted to all committee members. And of course these proceedings, as I'll indicate later, are televised by CT-N, the Connecticut Network.

Again, welcome to all of our colleagues and fellow citizens who've turned out to participate in or to simply witness this important process. Our state and federal constitutions require that we review, reapportion and adjust our state assembly every ten years immediately following the federal census. We also do our state assembly, our State Senate and our congressional districts in order to ensure that all people are equally represented, both in Hartford and in Washington.

While we, the committee, are charged with the task of developing plans that are acceptable on a bipartisan basis, we're well aware that we do not have all the answers. That is why we hold these public hearings throughout the state. This happens to be our third public hearing. Our first one was held in the city of Waterbury. Our second one in the city of Norwich. Tonight, of course, we're here in Norwalk. Tomorrow evening will be in New Haven and Wednesday I believe we have two hearings at 2 and 7 in Hartford, Connecticut.

We want to have as much input as possible from our constituents so thank you again for taking the time to participate on this rather warm summer night.

I'll mention that while we do not have a set time limit for your comments we ask you to be respectful of your fellow citizens and help keep your remarks so that all may be able to give full and fair testimony. There also may be questions from the committee following some of your remarks, so don't be surprised if we ask you to remain at the podium and answer some of our questions.

If you've not yet signed up to speak please see our clerk, Deb Blanchard to do so right here in the front row here. Also I know they're some of you that might have come without the intention of speaking, but are moved to do so during the proceedings. Again, please feel free to get up at any time and give your name to Deb, and she'll be glad to add you to the list.

Before we begin, the committee would also like to extend our thanks to CT-N, as I mentioned before, for broadcasting these hearings so

that our friends at home could participate in the process. Additionally, we want to make sure that we are conducting this process as transparently as possible, and to that end, we've established a public redistricting terminal in the legislative library at the Legislative Office Building in Hartford. That terminal has the same software and public data that each of our caucuses have and appointments can be made by calling the library directly. It would allow you to literally go there and work on or create your own redistricting map to submit to this committee.

Further, the committee has established a comprehensive website that we encourage all interested citizens to view. A link to that site is available from the Connecticut General Assembly homepage. You'll see a reapportionment link. You can click on. And it has some very useful data that would help you understand the process, and more importantly participate in it by submitting to us your comments.

We also have some handouts that are available tonight that address many frequently asked questions, so please avail yourself of the information that is out there. We have actually two. One is frequently asked questions, as I indicated, and the other is a handout that is a table that shows the population changes in Connecticut based on the last census and its towns as determined by the census, both in 2000 and in 2010. It expresses the changes in both numeric and percentage format.

And before we begin, I'd like to officially welcome my cochair, State Senator Don Williams. Don, would you like to say hello to

everyone?

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you, Larry. Yes.

Good evening. Thank you very much for being here. Your presence is very important. This process is very important.

As Chairman Cafero mentioned, we're in the fact-finding stage right now. We're on our listening tour, if you will. We want to get as much input from the public as possible and that's what this is all about here tonight. So thank you for being here.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you so much.

And again, if there's anybody who cares to sign up who has not yet, please see Deb Blanchard, our clerk here in the front and she'll be glad to sign you up and add your name to the list.

Again, if there's some questions you have about the handouts, don't hesitate to ask.

And with that, we will begin. Our first speaker on the sign up list is Rick Cruz from Bridgeport, Connecticut.

RICHARD A. CRUZ: Good evening, honorable members of the Reapportionment Committee. My name is Rick Cruz. I am a commissioner with the Latino Puerto Rican Affairs Commission for the State of Connecticut. A portion of my testimony tonight was given to this committee back in Waterbury. I just wanted to make it for the record here at this meeting today.

I am here today to give you our feedback and recommendations with respect to the task of redrawing both the congressional and state

district lines in the State of Connecticut as mandated by the federal and state laws.

Connecticut, as you already know, has 3.5 million people according to Federal Census Bureau's latest information released earlier this year. 480 -- close to 480,000 are of Hispanic or Latino descent, or roughly 13.4 percent of the overall population, which signifies an incredible growth of 49.6 percent since the last data was released ten years earlier. The Latino population of our state is growing 12 times faster than the general population. For comparative purposes, the Anglo-Saxon population of the state of Connecticut actually decreased by .3 percent during the same period. And the African-American population increased 16.9 percent.

The Latino population is also the fastest racial and ethnic share of eligible voters. There are 318,000 Latinos 18 years of age or older, which is a 55.8 percent increase since 2000. Equally important is the fact that Latino-eligible voters in Connecticut are more likely to be native-born citizens than Latino-eligible voters nationwide.

According to a fact sheet released by the Pew Hispanic Center, Latino eligible voters are less likely than white-eligible voters in Connecticut to own a home and have lower levels of education attainment than do black-and-white eligible voters. This is alarming to LPRAC because it is also widely known in political circles that our state for many years, that Latino students have the largest economic and racial/ethnic academic achievement gap in the country and nothing significant has been done by Connecticut lawmakers to create the systemic changes in

the state statutes required to alleviate such problems.

Meanwhile, the general unemployment rate in Connecticut is hovering at 9 percent, but the unemployment rate averaged 17.17 percent among Latinos in Connecticut. As a matter of fact, a recently released report entitled, the Hispanic labor force and recovery, prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor, found that Connecticut has the third-highest unemployment rate in the nation for Latinos and it has found that Latinos make only 70 cents for every dollar earned by whites. This data listed here with -- alongside with the fact that the share of Connecticut's workforce consisting of whites, particularly those under the age of 45 is declining rapidly while the share makeup of other racial/ethnic groups is projected to reach 29 percent by 2020.

This is the main reason why LPRAC alerted Connecticut lawmakers in 2009 to be aware of the social and economic costs resulting from these demographic shifts and disparities in education. LPRAC is convinced that Connecticut's economic future rests on its ability to raise the level of education of all its residents, particularly it's Latino and African-American population. The redistricting process for LPRAC therefore is of paramount importance because of the way these district lines are redrawn by the Reapportionment Committee can make it much easier for more difficult -- to elect representatives to the Connecticut General Assembly that are responsive to these previous mentioned community needs.

The Latino Puerto Rican Affairs Commission and the Institute of Puerto Rican Latino Studies at the University of Connecticut held a

reapportionment summit on May 25th of this year at the Legislative Office Building to help our agency develop recommendations to share with this committee, the Reapportionment Committee, and to learn more specifically about the redistricting process via presentations and discussions from Latino recognized experts on the field.

A summary of the findings of this event were prepared for LPRAC by Dr. Charles Venator-Santiago from PRLS and we are submitting a copy of the summary for the proceedings with this testimony of this record.

However, the preliminary scan of the data suggests for this summit that one, reducing the number of districts, reapportionment in the State of Connecticut would harm Latinos by diluting their ability to influence the outcome of elections.

Two, there are higher proportions of Latino citizens potential voters residing in central Connecticut while there are higher proportions of noncitizen, nonvoting Latin American residents in the southern most towns and cities.

Three, the redistricting process could create two Senate seats. With a majority Latino population of 50 plus. The available data suggests that the 1st, Hartford, and the 23rd, Bridgeport districts, could be redistricted in order to create new Senate districts seats with a proportion of more than 50 percent of Latino residents.

At least four existing districts, namely the 75th of Waterbury, the 125th of Bridgeport, the 3rd in Hartford and the 147th in Stamford

could be redistricted to increase the proportions of Latino residents above 50 percent of the population of these districts.

For additional LPRAC recommendations, as submitted to the Reapportionment Committee; you have an attachment there.

In conclusion, the allotment for Latino districts in the end result of the redistricting process is pivotal to effectuate government efficiency and at the same time address the issues affecting the state's largest growing population. To create opportunities for positive contributing members of a community to attain leadership roles can only serve to alleviate the burden from the government when addressing issues affecting said communities.

It is because of this -- of the aforementioned, I strongly urge the Redistricting Committee to create Latino districts where appropriate.

Thank you very much.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much, sir.

Are there any questions by committee members?

Representative O'Neill.

REP. O'NEILL: In all of the data you gave us, you talked about the rise of the population that's Latino that's over the age of 18. But you also indicated that there's a differential between people living in Central Connecticut who are likely to be citizens and people who are in Western and Southern Connecticut that are likely to -- or less likely to be

citizens.

And as you were reading I was trying to follow along with the data and I remember we had a similar presentation before. Is there a breakout of the difference in terms of the population? I mean, other than just saying there's more citizen Latino population in the central part.

For example, has the growth rate in southwestern Connecticut in the Latino population -- been among noncitizens? Does the data indicate what that pattern has been?

RICHARD A. CRUZ: If I may, I'd like our executive director of our commission -- maybe address that question more appropriate for you, Werner Oyanadel.

REP. O'NEILL: Well, that's up to the chairman to decide if that's okay.

REP. CAFERO: Yes. That's fine. Go ahead.

RICHARD A. CRUZ: Thank you.

WERNER OYANADEL: Representative O'Neill, my name is Werner Oyanadel. I am the acting executive director for the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission.

The data that you are mentioning was discussed at our redistricting summit that we held, but most of the specific data that is going to be collected on the patterns, you know, we are awaiting that to be released by the U.S. Census Bureau. As soon as that data is released, I would be happy to submit our analysis of that to the Reapportionment Committee.

REP. O'NEILL: Okay. Because -- and the reason for the question -- and just because you're suggesting, for example, one of the districts in Stamford, to pick an example, could be redistricted, but if the population is as so to create a Latino majority population, but if it doesn't include citizens then they can't vote. And so the -- you could create a district that was predominantly Latino, but it wouldn't really make much of a difference if most of the voters were not Latino that were still living in the district. And so we don't have that data as of yet, it sounds like.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Mr. Cruz, before you go, in your comments you indicated the census shows that increase in population in the Hispanic community and a decrease in the population. You used the word "Anglo-Saxon." Did you mean Caucasian?

RICHARD A. CRUZ: Yes, sir.

REP. CAFERO: Okay. Because I think I'm Caucasian, but no one has ever called me Anglo-Saxon.

RICHARD A. CRUZ: I apologize. I apologize.

REP. CAFERO: Don't ask me why. It just never happened.

Thank you so much.

RICHARD A. CRUZ: Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Our next speaker is -- actually there's a tandem here, I guess. Ed, forgive me. If -- it's handwritten so I'm having -- Ed Krumick, Krummick?

EDWARD KRUMEICH: Close enough. Krumeich.

REP. CAFERO: Okay. And Joe Kantorski.

JOSEPH KANTORSKI: Very good.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Gentleman.

EDWARD KRUMEICH: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Ed Krumeich. This is Joe Kantorski, and we are from Greenwich.

We had previously submitted to you several submissions relating to the redistricting of the House districts in Greenwich. That's the 149th, the 150th and the 151st. You should have a copy of the original submission, which is June 24th. And that provided alternatives for redistricting Greenwich and it provided a lot of background data about the town. Because of course, we don't expect that you have detailed knowledge about our town, particularly since there's so much misunderstanding about our town.

But let me describe it to you as backed up by the data which we submitted to you. We have a shore area that's very affluent, zoned one or two acres. We have a central area which is the top one-third, which is very densely populated commercial multifamily housing, what we would consider relatively densely populated. And then two thirds, the top two-thirds of our town are zoned for four acres and two acres, so as you can imagine it's a very affluent section.

Now, we're here today -- this by the way is founder's day in Greenwich, so it's very

opportune. It's our 371st birthday as a town and we're here today to undo some damage that had been done in the past after the 1980, 1990 censuses.

Frankly, Greenwich was pretty badly gerrymandered. Our neighborhoods were split up. The villages, which comprise our town, were cut in two, in some places in three pieces. That's the past. What we've submitted to you -- and this is asking you to take a look at the July 14th. We gave you another booklet on July 14, 2001. This is the booklet that we actually were able to prepare and the plan we're proposing the that was done on the public terminal in the assembly library. And I thank you for providing that.

And what we were able to do is take the previous submissions to you and put together a plan that redistricts Greenwich on three zones: a shore zone, a central zone and a northern zone or a backcountry zone. And we're able on the shore zone, the 150th, and the middle zone, the 151st, to exactly meet your standards. One is .0 percent deviation. One is .1 percent deviation. And I would point out to you that both those districts are entirely in Greenwich which meets your criterion when possible to have a district entirely in Greenwich. It was impossible, of course, to have the 149th entirely in Greenwich, but the 149th today is not entirely in Greenwich. But we've come to you with this plan.

Now, this plan is based on -- and you'll -- I've submitted to you -- and Joe has -- Joe has put this thing together. I'm just responsible for the writing part. But we've submitted to you data that will show you why -- the sense of these three districts.

And they're based on two sources.

One is, we have a 230 member RTM, Representative Town Meeting in Greenwich and our RTM is split up into 12 districts. We have followed the district lines in most every case, which means we have used a recognized boundary for a specific area that has some meaning to our town. We have also followed the zoning maps. In other words, we have put similarly situated neighborhoods in terms of zoning in the same proposed district. And if you want to see how closely we've come to that, I would call your attention to this Exhibit T, and the supplement that we just delivered our Bastille Day supplement, July 14th. And this is a GIS map that's produced by the Town of Greenwich to show the actual parcels that have been built out in accordance with zoning.

And you'll see where the densely populated zone is. And we've been able to construct, as I say, two proposed districts that exactly meet your requirements using that bottom one-third, which is the densely-zoned portion of Greenwich. And that makes 149 what it is today, which is essentially a backcountry district. And we've done that by taking two densely populated neighborhoods, Glenville and Pemberwick, which you'll see if you take a look at this map --

JOSEPH KANTORSKI: It's the last page in the supplement.

EDWARD KRUMEICH: Last page, Exhibit T. We've taken those and we combined those with the other neighborhoods in the central district that stretch from border to border that are similar neighborhoods.

Now, you don't have to take my word for that. I've also provided you today with a copy of the Greenwich Time editorial. And the Greenwich Time has recommended this proposal, saying that our current districts don't make any sense. And that what we're proposing makes sense because it puts together the neighborhoods of Greenwich and it makes sense. It's meaningful.

We've also been able, by combining the densely populated areas of town, to create two districts that have a substantial minority population. The central district has 11 percent minority population. The shore district has 16.1 percent. And that again also reflects the fact that in our densely populated neighborhoods in Greenwich we have eight housing developments, which in the previous plan, for whatever reason, had been divided and combined with more affluent neighborhoods in which they had very little in common. We've been able to create -- or propose to you two districts: one, 16.1 percent minority; one, 11 percent minority. And this again is in the July 14th presentation which was developed on the -- using the public computer.

Now -- and I thank you for providing the public computer, but of course computers are only as good -- and computer programs are only as good as their operators. And I'm here to tell you today I've provided you with yet another plan and this is to correct a mapping error.

When I was up in -- sitting there with some assistance working on your public computer, and when I was putting together the zoning maps that we've submitted to you I did make an error, which I hope your staff can correct,

but you should all have a document that says, correction to map error. And let me just explain to you what this is.

In order to meet the projections and the census projections that you've asked us to meet, we moved one neighborhood. We did this always by neighborhoods. We moved one neighborhood, a neighborhood called Milbrook, which is a private gated community. And we moved it from the 150th to the 151st and that made everything fit in terms of census projections.

Unfortunately when we were clicking the map I made a mistake and I took a section of Milbrook that I should have added to 150. And I took a section of central Greenwich that I should have -- sorry -- that I should have added 151 and a portion of central Greenwich that I should have added the 150. And I got them mixed up and in the wrong districts. And this happens to be very important because this is one of the more dramatic differences in neighborhoods in our town.

As I said, Milbrook is a private gated community. This area that should have been in 150 is the site of two of our housing developments. And so again, it's an example of a densely populated minority area that should go with the rest of central Greenwich and the Milbrook neighborhood should go intact to the central district.

Now the only -- as I said, the newspaper, the Greenwich Time has recommended this plan as making sense for the neighbor -- on a neighborhood basis. The only criticism, frankly, that I have heard of this plan is that I'm a former Democratic candidate for the House and I'm proposing it. Well, I've got to

tell you, it is true. I'm a former Democratic candidate. Fred Camillo, who's in the audience handily defeated me in the last election, and I'm here to tell you I'm not a candidate. I'm not submitting this as a candidate. I don't intend this to be a candidate.

I intend this to right a wrong and to end the gerrymandering of Greenwich. And frankly, founder's day 371 years after our founding is a good day to begin the process of ending the gerrymandering of Greenwich.

Thank you very much.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

But before you go, I have a question and I don't know if the other committee members do. And I think it's important and we certainly know this from our history, being in the General Assembly and having lived through maybe a couple -- depending on how long we've been here -- of these redistricting.

There's so many towns that unfortunately -- and it's always our goal in state representative redistricting efforts to, as best you can, keep a town, keep a district, if you will, solely within one town. And there are many many towns, some small or whatever, that are actually in two, sometimes three different districts that include other towns, neighboring towns.

Greenwich currently has three state representative districts, two that are entirely within Greenwich, one that is mostly within Greenwich. And that is the same plan that you're submitting now.

So as far as that fact being changed, that would not be changed by what you submitted. My question is, I guess, what I'm hearing from you is, yes, though, you're not -- you are proposing, I guess, that Districts 150 and 151 remain wholly within Greenwich and District 149 remain mostly within Greenwich. But the lines that divide and separate those two be altered to include some more natural associations of neighborhoods, et cetera. Is that accurate?

EDWARD KRUMEICH: Well, that's correct. That's correct, Representative Cafero.

There's -- I was pleased that we were able to fit two of our districts in Greenwich and these are the two that are right in Greenwich now. I did not want to, as a Greenwich resident, get involved with trying to redistrict Stamford.

Now 149, according to the statistics that I have, 149, 41 percent of that in order to meet your guidelines will have to be outside of Greenwich. I don't know what the percentage is now, but I didn't -- it didn't seem to be my place to recommend to you how to deal with a Stamford redistricting.

But what we did was we tried to help you out. We're in the corner of the state. Obviously, our districts are surrounded. Our town is surrounded on three sides by New York State so there's only one place to go and that's go east, to Stamford, maybe to New Canaan, but that's really not a call that we wanted to recommend to you. We thought you'd have to do that anyway. That's really part of one of your redistricting challenges for the state. But we wanted to present you with two districts that made sense, that were compact,

similarly situated voters. And frankly, both of which have a very healthy percentage of minority population, which I think is also a good thing.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Any other questions?

Yes. Senator McKinney.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you for all your time that you've put into this. I appreciate the fact that you're using the terminal, which is good to know that it's working.

As I look at the map that you have, is it fair to say that you're basically shoreline central and northern part of Greenwich, you sort of split it?

EDWARD KRUMEICH: That's correct.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: And so I guess the question would be -- that makes a lot of sense. Isn't it equally logical to look at eastern, central and western and divide the town up that way?

EDWARD KRUMEICH: Divide it into three ways and then you'd have to -- well, then you'd really have an interesting situation. I frankly don't think you can do that and come up with a fair mixture.

I think that there you'd get into -- first off, I think if you're balancing, you wouldn't get the minority representation that you're looking for, I doubt, because of the way that the concentrations are.

I have not looked into redistricting Greenwich along those lines. I think that then you would have to think about the border district of Greenwich; actually would include a number of Stamford neighborhoods in order to meet your targets.

You know, for example, if you're going to do something like that there's a shore area right next to Old Greenwich that, you know, is part of the Old Greenwich community, but I will tell you that it's also very heavily Democratic. If I was looking for a Democratic district I would have asked you to do that.

But I tried to do a fair district along the lines of the way a person, any person from Greenwich would think. And frankly, the way we would think is that the town breaks down naturally among a shore district, a central district and then the backcountry district.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Right. And I'm not disputing that. And I don't care whether you're trying to create Republican or Democrat districts, but --

EDWARD KRUMEICH: I wasn't.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: You can look at different -- I mean, towns have different communities and I'm pretty familiar with Greenwich. And my memory, and I haven't known someone in the middle school in some time, but my memory is that the middle schools are eastern, central and western middle school in Greenwich.

EDWARD KRUMEICH: That's correct. That's correct.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: So one of the ways the Town identifies itself for purposes of its middle school population is to go east, central and

west.

So I understand that you may want Cos Cob and Riverside together because they might be similar communities, but maybe the Town looks at in terms of different communities.

I know in my town of Fairfield we look at communities differently as well. You have your little community where you live, but you also have your greater school community that you might have in terms of your middle schools and high schools.

EDWARD KRUMEICH: Senator McKinney, that's correct, that our middle schools are split up that way. I can't even begin to tell you how complicated school redistricting is. If you think redistricting the State of Connecticut is difficult, try redistricting a Greenwich school.

There are many different factors that go into that, not the least of which is capacity in the buildings. And I can speak from some knowledge about this since I was a board of finance, the BET in Greenwich for 14 years, just came off it. And I don't believe that the way the schools are set up during the middle schools would be a reliable way of doing this.

Now what is a reliable way of doing this is to follow the RTM districts and that's why I use the RTM districts rather than the school districts, because the RTM districts are trying to achieve the exact same thing you're trying to achieve. In other words, get people represented that are in a compact district, that are in a similar sort of neighborhood and that's why we use the RTM districts.

And I'll say one other thing, that I met with both the Republican and the Democratic registrar of voters in Greenwich and frankly, I got very positive feedback on this plan for one reason: My plan reduces the split districts that resulted from gerrymandering which drives them crazy.

You know, we have now because of the way we've been gerrymandered, you have -- you can go into a polling place and there could be two or three legislative districts in the same polling place, which as you can imagine, is very confusing. This plan, by following the RTM districts, by following the zoning map and the build-out in accordance with zoning, I think is a coherent way to approach this.

REP. CAFERO: Any questions by other members of the committee?

Thank you, gentleman. Appreciate it.

Our next speaker is Pat -- no. Excuse me. Elsa Peterson -- forgive me-- Obuckowski?

ELSA PETERSON OBUCHOWSKI: Obuchowski.

REP. CAFERO: -- Obuchowski of Norwalk.

ELSA PETERSON OBUCHOWSKI: Good evening. Thank you for this opportunity.

I would just like to say that, as a citizen without a lot of experience in this, when I read what it says about what other factors. And it says, the courts have not clearly identified the principles, but they may include respecting communities of interest, drawing contiguous and reasonably compact districts -- which we've just been talking about -- protecting incumbents and maintaining

partisan fairness.

It's a little bit unclear really what your mandate is. It kind of sounds like respecting communities of interest could mean almost anything that somebody wants it to mean. It could mean, well, we want the wealthy people along the shore and the wealthy people in the back country to have their own districts so that they don't have to mingle with the middle-income people in the I-95 corridor and the Route 1 corridor, or it could mean something entirely different.

So I'm just wondering how we can make this more transparent and really have fairness. Where it says, drawing contiguous and reasonably compact districts, it seems like that should be the overriding goal and not have all these weird shaped districts, but have things with a limited number of sides. And not go by, well, this community naturally hangs together because they're all minority or they're all wealthy or whatever. That's my comment.

Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Any comments by members of the committee?
Thank you. Seeing none, we'll go to our next speaker who is Pat Donovan of the League of Women Voters of Connecticut.

Pat.

CHERYL DUNSON: With your permission, my colleague Pat Donovan, who lives in Litchfield, must have encountered some difficulty in arriving.

So my name is Cheryl Dunson and I'm president

of the League of Women Voters of Connecticut, so I hope it would be okay if I presented the comments for our organization.

REP. CAFERO: There is no objection by the committee. Please go ahead.

CHERYL DUNSON: Thank you.

The League of Women Voters is, as I hope everyone knows, is a statewide organization. We're a nonpartisan political organization of 2,000 members across the state. And we want to commend the Reapportionment Committee for its significant public outreach in the spirit of cooperation that it has demonstrated.

We urge that you continue that in making sure that all the meetings that you have, not only in terms of the public input, but the subsequent meetings continue to be well subsidized, publicized. That you continue to post the testimony and any transcripts on that excellent portal that you have on the CGA homepage. And that the committee will post any proposed redistricting maps.

We recognize that redistricting is not a straightforward process. There's more involved in a shift or in the size of the population. Obviously you are being governed by the Voting Rights Act and the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. And sometimes these can conflict with partisan objectives. So we feel it's very important that we ensure one person, one vote in whatever districts that are proposed.

We are not going to be commenting on any particular plan. We're not going to be proposing a plan. Essentially what we would like to do is reinforce the process which

seems to be underway and we hope will continue, a process that's representative, accountable, transparent and responsive.

We believe that the districts, as has been mentioned before, should have equal population, represent minority representation, be contiguous and compact and represent and follow political and geographic boundaries. But there are still a lot of different ways to skin that cat, so we just wanted to reinforce that.

We do, to one specific end, want to bring up a point which I believe was raised in a previous hearing. And that has to do with our support for a measure to count the incarcerated population within their hometowns and not within the facility in which they are incarcerated. As you know, anyone who is incarcerated at the moment who might be awaiting trial, if it just happens to be around the time of election day, they are able to apply for an absentee ballot and that ballot is applied for in their hometown. It's not provided by the prison facility. So we do urge you please make that change in the upcoming reapportionment.

So once again just to sum up, we applaud your commitment to public outreach and transparency. We would like to see it continue. We look forward to your maps and proposals and we hope that among them we'll see -- we'll be looking for them in terms of equal population, minority representation, contiguous and compact and respecting political and geographic boundaries.

Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

I have a question, if I may, or I guess to seek your opinion. You indicated that it is the position of the League of Women Voters of Connecticut to count incarcerated individuals in the town from which they reside. And that's always a curious question.

I know being an attorney in my other life and having, in my early days, done some criminal work, we often find ourselves with a prison population that, if we were able to determine where they lived prior to being incarcerated, in some cases, many cases actually, they lived in that town a very short period of time. Maybe they were transient and lived in frankly, a motel within a town before they were arrested for committing their crimes and, say, sentenced to 15 or 20 years. Do you still believe in cases such as that?

That for instance, hypothetically if a person, you know, was in New York and then drove into Connecticut, staked out his -- planned his next heist, if you will, and stayed in a motel at the Westporter Inn and then got caught, arrested and incarcerated, sentenced to 20 years in jail. Should he be considered a citizen in the town of Norwalk according to what you think?

CHERYL DUNSON: I think it's certainly a thorny issue that you're raising. There's no doubt about that. I think probably one of the things we have to think about is just the overall policy that, yes, there could always be individual exceptions. I mean, there could be that example that you're thinking of.

But the broader -- when you're talking about a 20,000-plus prison population, which is about the size of a district in Connecticut, we

would still urge you to think about how we could accommodate the change that we're recommending.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Any other questions or comments?

Senator McKinney.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Just a follow-up. If we were to -- and I think there are many examples of -- I can think of one. It's not a hypothetical -- where someone is convicted of a crime, they go to jail. Wife and family have to sell the house and move in with their parents in a different town. So people actually -- if they're in jail for 7 to 10 to 15 years don't maintain that residence.

But if we use the logic that someone in my hometown of Fairfield goes to a correctional facility in Enfield, they should be counted in Fairfield -- if someone from my hometown of Fairfield goes to Storrs, Connecticut for four years to attend college, why shouldn't they be counted in Fairfield as well?

CHERYL DUNSON: Good point.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Any other questions from members?

Okay. Seeing none, our next speaker is David Stevenson of the town of Danbury. Democracy for America is the organization being represented. David Stephenson. Is David here?

If not, we will move on to, I believe it's Kate Toper, Norwalk.

KATE TEPPER: Kate Tepper.

REP. CAFERO: Tepper.

KATE TEPPER: Actually my question was (inaudible) asked. So (inaudible) to the next person.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much. I appreciate that. It's very kind of you.

Our next speaker on the list is Matthew Waggner, I believe, of Fairfield. Did I say that right? Good. Matthew.

MATTHEW WAGGNER: Hello, Senator Williams, Representative Cafero, Senator McKinney. Thank you for being here today. I'm the -- one of the registrars of voters in Fairfield. And while I have my personal preferences about how you might reconfigure districts within the state, I actually came to speak to you today to suggest a criteria which may or may not be a part of your deliberations that might have the possibility of improving the voting experience for voters in the number of our larger towns and cities.

Here in the 4th District, we have a number of towns whose flexibility in conducting their municipal redistricting is more constrained than maybe your experience in your towns. Norwalk -- Representative Cafero is aware -- has a number of -- the local district lines are set into the charter and they actually don't redistrict following the state redistricting process. Their local districts are set in stone due to the taxing districts that they have and they require different ballots in different polling places.

Greenwich, like Norwalk, also has fixed

municipal districts and you heard a little bit about that before. They reapportioned the number of members from each district to their RTM rather than redrawing their lines.

And Bridgeport, the third town in the 4th District has a process where their ten municipal districts are reapportioned prior to this State's process. This process was finished in Bridgeport shortly after the 2010 census data was released. Now, Bridgeport has been the subject of a certain amount of bad press for long lines and confusion at their polling places, but it may not be obvious to you that a great share of these problems result from the fact that roughly a quarter of the voters in the city are required, due to mismatched district lines, to vote in a different polling place from year to year. So in one year you'll vote at this school in your neighborhood. The next year you'll vote somewhere across town. Norwalk has 3 of 8 voters, nearly 40 percent of the city changing their polling places every year.

Compounded with the challenges associated with voters that change addresses more frequently due to renting, these shifting polling places force even those voters who are engaged to travel from location to location on election day, often waiting in several lengthy lines before being allowed to vote.

Greenwich has developed a solution to this problem, but unfortunately, it comes with a high cost. Their 12 polling places ballooned to 21 in state election years, which nearly doubles their cost of machine programming, staffing, equipment maintenance. They have, for their 12 polling places, I think it's nearly 60 machines that they're required to have. Many towns, like my town of Fairfield

among them, face massively increased costs in the 2012 election when municipal and state district lines become misaligned.

With that in mind, I'd like to ask you to consider as you prepare your redistricting plans options which incorporate existing municipal district boundaries for those towns that lack the flexibility to adjust their own lines in the service of their voters. I understand that these options may not ultimately be feasible within the numerical constraints that you face, but registrars try to take care to provide as consistent an experience from district to district and from year to year to best serve our voters and to prevent foreseeable expenditures in order to serve our town budgets. By (inaudible) to existing municipal lines, especially in towns like Bridgeport, Greenwich and Norwalk, here in the 4th, you do a great deal to improve the functioning of the elections in our communities.

Also I'd like to second the proposal from the League of Women Voters concerning the counting of prison residents. In fact, you may not be aware of this, the registrar of voters office has received on the conviction of felons a list of the name, the special crime that was committed and the declared residence address of whoever was incarcerated. Sometimes these people are voters. Sometimes they're not, but we are aware and are able to track sort of the last known residence of people. So it's within our powers to do and manage from an election perspective.

And just to a comment before about schools, we actually do allow students who go to college to continue to vote in their home communities. So that's something we already do.

Thanks.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Senator McKinney.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Thanks.

I didn't ask any questions in Waterbury so I'm getting them all out tonight. First, Matt, thank you for coming. And I think you mentioned that you are one of our registrars of voters and thank you for the really great job that you do.

MATTHEW WAGGNER: Thank you.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: The question I asked about -- to the woman from the League of Women Voters -- and I apologize for sort of surprising her with the question. But just -- and I obviously understand, if you're a student at a college you can choose to vote from your hometown or from where you go to college.

But if you have 10,000-plus people from different towns in Connecticut that all go to Mansfield, Connecticut or Storrs, Connecticut where UConn is and they are counted there, that gives that town extra weight just as someone were to argue that someone in a prison in Enfield gives that town extra weight, yet that person is only there for four years. And it very rarely is their hometown beyond those four years.

So I just -- I think there's a logical argument for the prisoners, but that logical argument shouldn't stop at the prisoner. It should also work with the college student.

And the reason -- the last point -- and I would love to hear your comments about it, because I think it's a good debate -- there's an argument that while the college student has services and other needs provided for by the town where they go to school -- and obviously, you're familiar with the sort of town gown fights we have in Fairfield with Fairfield University students and the like -- yet, as someone who represents a town that has a prison within it, the Garner Correctional facility in Newtown, I can certainly tell you that the Town of Newtown has a lot of effort that goes into that prison facility there as well.

So when I think that all those people at the prison at Garner would be taken out of the Newtown population because they don't, you know, burden the town, that's the argument that's given. I tend to have firsthand knowledge as to how that's not an accurate factual argument. So that's just a curiosity. Go ahead.

MATTHEW WAGGNER: You know, I guess, if I may, you have -- Fairfield sort of has examples that you're familiar with. Fairfield University students, are they to be counted on North Benson Road or on the beach? You know, and that's -- where they're counted is not something that we necessarily know whether they're in the correct place when they're counted.

Sacred Heart University, which is on the border of Fairfield and Bridgeport, are the correct students being counted on the campus or on the condominiums across the street? You know, there are a number of problems where when you try to figure out, okay. Statistically lets figure out where everyone

is, and I think really this debate is -- it's not one that I or the League of Women Voters or whoever may have cared to have raise it is having with you. It's sort of a federal question of where the census --

If the Census Bureau assigned all of these people to their original locations, you would largely never know the population for reapportionment. So it's sort of a debate that it's in your power to adjust it, but it's really a national question that's being raised.

The other thing is that for anyone who's familiar with (inaudible) and how they function, this question of your bona fide residence is really flexible. It's anyone who's tried to pursue a voter who may not -- supposed to be on their rolls will find that actually your bona fide residence legally is -- can be considered where you intend to return, where you have continuing family connections.

And that actually your residence is not considered to be discontinued until you have taken steps to sever it. You know, abandonment becomes a standard rather than physical presence. So that's, you know, that's well trodden case law that I'm not really that well versed in, but it's something you may want to consider, I guess.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Any other questions from the committee?

Thank you, sir.

MATTHEW WAGGNER: Thanks for your time.

REP. CAFERO: Our next speaker is Garland Walton of the town of Fairfield.

Excuse me, Ms. Walton.

Before you begin, if anyone has arrived late or has changed their mind about speaking, again please feel free to see our clerk here in the front row, here against the table and we will be glad to add your name to the speakers list.

GARLAND WALTON: Good evening. My name is Garland Walton. I have been a Connecticut resident since 1995. Prior to that, I worked for the Illinois State Senate for five years.

In the early 1990s, I was the lead staffer for the Senate Democratic Caucus for the Illinois Legislature's state and congressional redistricting process. Our state's process was similar to, at that time, around 99 percent of our country's other states. So I have seen and sadly participated in the behind-the-scenes work which occurs during the redistricting process that many states have experienced, though I am very unfamiliar with what our state, my adopted state, is going through now.

I am not thrilled to say it, but all of the work done focused on helping elected officials, not citizens. I not once had a conversation about drawing lines which would ensure better representation for the people of, say, the 23rd District instead of the senator representing that district. Instead I helped exclude from a district a challenger who might be a threat to a sitting senator. I included or excluded public housing, parks, factories or other things legislators wanted or didn't want in their districts. I excluded

blocks or census tracts which had a higher than acceptable percentage of Republican voters. No attention was given to matters of compactness, competitiveness, representational fairness and united communities of interest. As you might guess, there was absolutely no transparency.

In most states, redistricting is an expensive and undemocratic process. As we were going through that process in Illinois, we learned that Iowa's district lines were computer drawn, saving that state and thus taxpayers considerable time and money.

Having legislators and legislative staffers focused on this process means they're not focused on fixing the significant issues facing our state.

Again, I don't know how we're approaching the process, but it would not surprise me to hear that we have many staffers who are dedicated solely to this task, pulling them out of critical policy positions. It also means that taxpayers are paying for a process that is largely political.

Am I your most popular speaker yet? Right? Okay.

So it's my belief that this is really an unacceptable use of taxpayer funds, and I say this as someone who I am embarrassed to say, the first time I've said it publicly, I spent most of my early-twenties getting paid by Illinois taxpayers to do campaign work on the state payroll most days of the year.

You don't want to hear this. I understand that. I get it. And even if I could find a small government champion for this idea it

likely wouldn't go anywhere because legislators have to vote on the map regardless of who or what draws the lines, but we're all, each of us taxpayers.

And I know there's a more fair way to draw lines and spend taxpayer dollars so I hope that you'll consider this idea and I hope that I have described a process that happened in Illinois that's nothing like that what happens in Connecticut.

Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

If I may, and then I'll open it up to the committee, I don't doubt that you experienced what you experienced, and I'm certainly not naive enough to think that that doesn't happen here, but I've got to tell you something. We're pretty proud of our process in that unlike some states we have a completely equal bipartisan committee, four Democrats, four Republicans, two from the House, two from the Senate. It's sort of a checks and balances if you will.

Nobody could leave the state and not participate or no one has the power to draw lines over another because they're in the majority party or whatever. Is it perfect? Probably not. Is there a lot of the political thought processes going on, as you mentioned, sure there is. But for the most part we try our best and the system is designed to avoid and keep that kind of stuff to a minimum and to keep public input at a maximum and to be as transparent as possible. But I thank you for your comments and I would --

Senator Williams.

GARLAND WALTON: Actually, we did have the bipartisan thing, too. But each caucus was kind of working on its own and the bipartisanship kind of happened at the end anyway. I just, you know, I know you don't want to hear it, but I think that publicly we should, you know, that -- and I hope it's not happening. We didn't have any of the transparency measures that you're talking about put in place and it's really nice to hear. It would have been nice to have a terminal where people could draw their lines.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Ms. Walton, thank you very much for coming and giving your testimony. And given all your experience, I'm sure you could be a sought-after consultant in other states that are going through this right now.

GARLAND WALTON: No thanks.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: But we in Connecticut, as Representative Cafero said, we do have our own process. I would like to think it's a different process. And for many cycles now it has been absolutely bipartisan. It's not, you know, where one party that has a majority can say, it's my way or the highway, and you know, redistrict along the lines that you are suggesting where it's all for partisan advantage and one party walks off with new districts all to its own advantage. We've all read about those stories.

So we're going to try and be as fair as we possibly can and that's really what all these public hearings are about. And the website, the public terminals at the capital, et cetera. So that folks can have input. That this can be as transparent as possible.

And it can be a process where you can come and talk about your experience in Illinois, which I'm sure is a great state, but it sounds like they approach redistricting a little differently.

But thank you very much for coming here tonight.

GARLAND WALTON: Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Alice Hutchinson from the town of Bethel.

Before Ms. Hutchinson gets the podium, is David Stevenson back in the room by any chance? I had called his name and he was not present. All right.

ALICE HUTCHINSON: First I'd like to thank you for holding these meetings because it's really -- it's over the years of redistricting I haven't had any group of people that I could bend an ear about something that I have pleaded for many years, and that is to put Bethel back together.

As you know from your own statistics, we're a town of about 18,500 people. We are in Fairfield County. We are in the 5th Congressional District.

We have two senators, the 24th and the 26th. The 24th is all Housatonic Valley council of elected officials. The members are Sherman, New Fairfield, Danbury, and the northern part of Bethel. And a the 26th, it's Westport, Wilton, Redding, Ridgefield, part of New Canaan, part of Weston and part of Bethel. So we've been split that way for a very long time

and one of the things that I would advocate is to allow Bethel to migrate north to the 24th for many reasons.

As I mentioned, we are part of the Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials and many of the towns in the 24th are SWERPA and their attention has moved south. Most -- all of them, I believe, are in the 4th Congressional District. A lot of the emphasis and the demographic is different. That's just one suggestion.

The other split that we have is we are also -- we have two representatives. So we also have in a small town of 18,500 people the 002, which is Danbury, Redding and Bethel. And we have the 107th, which is all of Brookfield and half of Bethel. And so if you can't find your way to put us back within our northernmost neighbors, maybe you could put Bethel back together and give us half of Brookfield.

I mean, I don't really -- I'm not here to draw the lines. I haven't come with a petition. It's just there's been a generation out there where somebody from other towns has represented us.

We've had, I believe, two people from Bethel in the Legislature in the last 40 years maybe. And I just -- we have pleaded for years to anyone who would listen to allow at least one of the two sections, either the Legislature or the Senate to become one because we have five voting districts in our little town and it's all because of how these particular districts break out.

Our affinity is much closer to Danbury. Although we haven't been part of Danbury since 1855 we are much more closely affiliated with

its transportation routes. We're part of the 84 corridor. That's pretty much it.

I mean, I just -- I have pleaded this case for many, many years and I'm glad I finally have a group of people I can make the case at the same time in front of witnesses. Do any of you have any questions of me? It's a very simple request, is please put us back together.

REP. CAFERO: Committee members? Senator McKinney.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Maybe not a question -- Hi Alice -- as much as just a food for thought. And I say this sitting next to Senator Looney the Majority Leader, who represents New Haven which is our state's third or fourth largest -- second-largest city?

SENATOR LOONEY: Second.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Second-largest city. There are two state senators from New Haven. I understand all towns want to be together. I represent the small town of Weston that has two state senators. There are only 36 state senators. When something is needed in Weston, having two people go to the Senate President or two people go to the Governor sometimes is a lot more than one.

So it's not -- I understand towns want to all be together, but I'm sure you could maybe ask Senator Looney, how does he feel that New Haven, the second-largest city has the same number of state senators as Weston, one of the smaller towns? And it can matter sometimes.

ALICE HUTCHINSON: You do raise an interesting point. So if you're not going to give us the Senate, give us the House. I mean, we'll take

one or the other, man. I don't care.

It really -- we'd like to have someone who can represent the whole of Bethel, one or the other. I think there aren't many municipalities our size that are split in both houses. Give us one or the other, is really an acceptable alternative. I just wanted to plead the case for the Senate being an easy one from our standpoint, not -- I mean, you do raise a great point about having two people, although I have not seen that happen. And in our particular case, having been a former -- I'm a former first selectman, I have not seen, at that time, both Senators go to ask to advocate for the same thing. Usually one takes it or the other depending on what part of town might be affected, et cetera, et cetera.

I just think you raise a legitimate point, but then we'll take the other one.

Any other questions?

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Any other questions?

ALICE HUTCHINSON: Thank you for your time.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

ALICE HUTCHINSON: I really appreciate it.

REP. CAFERO: Appreciate it.

Our next speaker is state Representative Terrie Wood from the town of Darien, also representing Norwalk.

REP. WOOD: Thank you very much for allowing all of

us to testify and to be here. And thank you to you all who had to drive the opposite direction from what we usually drive.

Very briefly, Darien, the State Representative seat is one seat, all of Darien. And it includes a part of Norwalk called Rowayton. That has worked very well for a number of years for Darien. The Senate district however is split between -- we have two Senators representing Darien and that's -- I am here at the request of a number of constituents to speak on behalf of having one Senator represent Darien.

I'm not going to suggest lines. I'm not into that. You all are, but just please give some credence and some support to giving Darien one State Senator and one voice in that way representing that chamber.

Thank you very much.

Any questions?

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Any questions?

Thank you very much, Terrie.

REP. WOOD: All right. Thank you all again.

REP. CAFERO: Our next speaker is Deborah McFadden of the town of Wilton.

DEBORAH McFADDEN: My name is Deborah McFadden. I'm an elected official in Wilton and I'm an elected party official in Wilton and I'm here as a citizen. I'm not representing any organization. I live in the 4th Congressional District. In Wilton I happen to live in the

State Rep 125th and I live in the Senate 26th.

I don't have prepared remarks. I didn't write anything in advance. I came to hear what everybody else had to say and then throw in my 2 cents. And I agree with a lot of the speakers who have spoken already. I loved what the woman from the League of Women Voters said. I loved Matt Waggner's comments from Fairfield. I really think that the towns when possible need to stick together. I know you're hearing that from a variety of different people. I know that's not always possible. Wilton has two different state rep districts. We're fortunate in that we're in at least one senate district.

If you look at the map of one of the districts, I don't happen to live in it, but in Wilton, there's the 143rd. And you'll notice it's one of the districts that has a tail. It has a little teeny tiny strip that runs right down there. How anybody gerrymandered that district, I have no idea, but it's not cohesive in any way. You've cut through many neighborhoods.

It would be really nice -- I realize that Wilton will probably have to have two districts, but if you're going to be doing things -- and I guess I'm speaking more on behalf of the people who live in Norwalk who live in that portion of that district. It's crazy what you did ten years ago with having that tail go down there like that, just cutting through neighborhoods like crazy.

So if they can be more compact, more cohesive, I think it's better for the residents who are represented by those, whoever is elected from that district because there's a sense of community, because it's very hard for whoever

holds that seat to have a sense of cohesion. The other thing -- let's see. Besides the fact that it would be fabulous if Wilton could be a little bit more together, but I know that you're going to split us in some way probably.

The other thing is the whole issue of the prisoners. I realize not all prisoners are eligible to vote. And so I don't know how that works out. I don't know anything about election law and what prisoners are able to, but I do believe that where possible, the prisoners ought to vote where they were originally from and not where they were incarcerated. I do think that that skews things a little bit.

I did hear you ask questions about what happens with universities. That gets really complicated because that's, I think, a different issue, but the prisons specifically, wherever possible, they not vote where they are incarcerated. I realize there are exceptions.

I want to bring up a new issue and that is Connecticut used to have six congressional districts. And since I've been living here we've lost one. And we are not amongst the states who have a population growth that's exploding like the southwest and some other places who are gaining some of those seats.

I want to know how close are we to the line either way. Are we -- if we continue with our tiny growth that we have, are we in jeopardy of losing another seat in, say, another decade or two? Or -- I see a nodding head. That is possible? Okay. All right. So what I'm hearing is if we want to retain our seat we need to either have better economic development so people move in or up our

fertility rates to -- okay.

All right. Moving right along. I do really appreciate the process of inviting citizens to participate in the process. I've lived in other states where that's not so. Just something gets released and that's it, you know.

And as part of the process I'm curious about the timeline. And it's probably posted someplace and I just don't know what it is, but once you're done with your hearing schedule and you go back and you have pow-wows with each other and you come up with a draft plan, do we get a second round of hearings to look at what you did to make public comment a second time?

REP. CAFERO: I'll try to answer that if I can. And I can certainly take help from my committee members, because other than Representative O'Neill, participation in this process is pretty new to all of us I believe. I don't know if I speak for you, Senator Looney, but none of us participated ten years ago, so we're sort of learning along with you.

But as far as the Constitution and our statutes, the General Assembly must complete its task by September 15, 2011. And the goal is for this committee to have public meetings -- first of all, these are public hearings -- to have public meetings taking the input from the public and all of the plans that may be submitted by the public and come up with a plan or try to negotiate, if you will, a plan -- if we are unable to submit to the General Assembly -- for it to take action by September 15th of this year.

If we are unable to do that, it is my

understanding -- well, here it is. It's part of the frequently asked questions. The four top legislative leaders designate eight members, two each. We did that already. The Governor appoints a designated -- the designated members. The eight appointees choose a ninth member. The commission must prepare a plan by November 30, 2011.

If this group cannot agree the Constitution empowers the State Supreme Court to make them do their job or the courts may draw the maps themselves.

DEBORAH McFADDEN: Okay. I understand that if you come to a deadlock. I'm assuming that you're bright, capable people who are going to get along with each other and you're going to come up with a plan.

And so my question is, when you do draft that plan will there potentially be another round of hearings where you're going to have maps on the wall of the proposed plan; we get to look at it and say, gee, we love this or, gee, we hate this. Will that happen?

REP. CAFERO: Not in the way you -- not like this. No.

DEBORAH McFADDEN: Okay.

REP. CAFERO: And not because we said, no, we're not going to have it. It's just not the way it's called for. What happens however is that whatever plan we fortunately or hopefully are able to come up with and in agreement on, will be well publicized before the General Assembly officially takes action on it.

So if there was a human cry from the public I'm sure we as the commission would react

thereto, but it certainly would be well publicized to the public prior to the official General Assembly vote, which would be a natural result of us agreeing.

DEBORAH McFADDEN: Okay. I got it. I got it.

Thank you so much. I really appreciate the fact that you have opened this up to the public to give the thought. And it's wonderful to see towns like Greenwich who did fabulous research for you and basically handed you something that was well prepared and thought out.

And if we continue down this, maybe in ten more years, more towns can kind of work together and come to you to make this more of a statewide community process. And I appreciate the participation.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

I just want to make one correction you eluded to and I don't know if it was an oversight. You were talking about the -- where we count the people who are incarcerated. They are counted for population purposes. They don't vote. They lose their right to vote while incarcerated. So it's not a question of where they vote because they're unable to vote. It's a question as to where their bodies are counted for purposes of drawing a district.

DEBORAH McFADDEN: I understand a convicted felon cannot vote, but you can be incarcerated for either a misdemeanor or you can be incarcerated while pending trial and still not have lost your privileges, is my understanding.

REP. CAFERO: True, but that is a very, very small

population compared to the general prison population.

DEBORAH McFADDEN: Okay. Yeah. No. No. I understand that most prisoners don't vote, but some do. A few.

So thanks.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you.

Okay. Our next speaker is Maryann Ramos from the town of Greenwich.

MARYANN RAMOS: Thank you for holding -- excuse me. Thank you for holding this session. I think it's a very good way to see representatives.

I'm Mary Anne Ramos and I live in Greenwich and some 23 years ago I ran for 149th District. And I just want to underscore what Ed Krumeich and Joe Kantorski put together, and that is that certainly that district of Pemberwick and Glenville, where I live, is separated and yet we have community meetings and days of, you know, picnics and -- because we are contiguous, but we don't vote in the same areas. So it has been separated.

And I definitely agree with the shoreline, the central and the Pemberwick/Glenville separations.

So thank you very much again.

Do you have any questions?

REP. CAFERO: (Inaudible.) Okay.

A VOICE: I think we just skipped over Mr. --

REP. CAFERO: Did we? I've got to call her.

A VOICE: (Inaudible) so we just need to go to him.

REP. CAFERO: Okay. I'm sorry. I guess we inadvertently skipped over someone.

Mr. John Hartwell, the town of Westport.

JOHN HARTWELL: Good evening. Thank you.

I actually brought some prepared remarks, but much of the ground that I wanted to cover has been covered, so I would just like to reiterate that I would support anything that creates more competitive districts where incumbent protection is not the number one priority of what's being done. And you've said this evening that it's a bipartisan effort.

I think what happens in this situation is that you get locked in, because neither side in fact can work its will on the other one and therefore the fallback position is, well, we'll protect what we've got and work around the margins and that I don't think is good for democracy.

The best thing for us as a society is where the ideas and the people who are representing them are tested again and again and again at the polls. And too many of our districts, I believe, are single-party districts basically, where when you get the nomination from your party either in a caucus or, God forbid, in a primary, you're in for a long time and I don't think that's a good way to do things. So definitely would urge you to backpedal on incumbent protection and work strongly for competitive districts.

I also would strongly support the idea of

holding districts together that represent natural constituencies. And we've talked a lot about that this evening. In Fairfield County there are a number of towns which are broken up in a myriad of ways. For example, New Canaan for example, a town of about 20,000 people has two different state representatives and two different state senators and three voting districts.

And because of the differing overlaps, each one of those districts has a different combination of state senator and state rep. So if you live in New Canaan and you're not really following things all that closely, as most people don't, unfortunately, how are you going to know who it is that represents you?

So I believe this is a real problem. You look at Weston for example, and Senator McKinney referenced that earlier. Most of it belongs to his district. A tiny slice of it belongs to the 26th.

And once again, there's a lack there of, you know, of sort of an organic feel as to who is representing that town. And it's very possible that having two state senators there would be of some benefit, but I would suspect that the -- Senator Boucher who was here earlier who is the other Senator there, doesn't spend a lot of time thinking about Weston because that's a very, very small part of her district.

And in addition -- and this is a new point that no one else has thought about tonight -- I believe that the citizens election, the clean election bill, the citizens election program that's the public funding of elections actually gives incentive to break up towns into more districts rather than to keep them

together. Now why is that the case?

Well, all of you sitting up there know that in order to qualify for public funding there are two basic criteria. One is the amount of money that you raise and that can come from basically anywhere and the second is by achieving a certain number of donations from people who live in the towns of your district.

But in the case -- let's go back again to Weston there, where the slice of the 26th is in -- has a bit of Weston. That means that the person who's running for the state senate seat in Weston, as I was doing two years ago and four years ago, can fundraise from anywhere in that town.

Now my experience and the experience of many people that I talk to who are running for office was that, in fact, making that hurdle, the number of donations from people who live in the towns in your district was actually more difficult for many people than raising the total dollars required. And if that's the case across the state, there is an incentive then to split towns up and to give a piece here and a piece there, allowing people an easier way to fundraise, but that's definitely not what should be done in terms of representative -- representing organic groups of people.

So I would again urge you, in fact, to take a look at that provision and the clean elections statute and to make that provision in the clean elections statute raising money from the people who are in your district and not simply from the towns in your district, something that has not been covered at all tonight.

I also had strongly talked about the prisoner

issue. It's come up again and again. And Senator McKinney, you again have raised the issue about, well, what about schools? And I would point out to you that people who go to school are there by choice. They are not there because they're compelled to be. And we allow people who go to school to decide where it is that they want to be.

And you say, well, most of them don't stay there afterwards. Well, that's true. Most of them don't, but some of them do. And the intentionality of where you live and where you want to participate as an active citizen is, I think, a very important requirement here. And a person who is incarcerated and sent to jail doesn't have that choice.

And most of them will return to the community from which they came. And by putting their representation in a town where they are incarcerated, rather than where they're coming from, you're actually disenfranchising their family and their friends because you're taking that what would be political representation away from them and putting it in a place where none of them has any real connection. So yes, you can make -- I think they're completely different points of view here and the intentionality is something we should be paying attention to.

I'd also like to raise something that's not in my prepared testimony, but which I think would urge you to think about thinking outside the box here. Now, when I read your materials, one of the things that jumped off the page at me was that the number of state senators and the number of state representatives is not, in fact, fixed. That there is a very large range that you can choose.

And so going back to the thought again of having an organic sense of a community, one of the things that's, to me, missing in the political process is having a natural flow of people coming out of local offices into state rep offices and into state Senate. And what I would like you to think about is setting a number of state senators, 36 is fine, and then setting a number of state representatives so that each state Senate district has an equal number of state representatives within it, let's say four, because that's pretty close to what we have today, which would mean scaling back the House by a few seats.

And starting off your redistricting process with that state Senate seat and drawing that boundary and saying, this is what it is. We've got 36 of them. And now we are going to subdivide that into, let's say, four state reps. And that way, you again, you have an organic process that starts at a lower level and moves up and everybody knows where they fit.

Again, going back to my state Senate district, the 26th is a hodgepodge. Bethel is part of my state Senate district. And as Alice Hutchinson pointed out, Bethel is split up four different ways. Redding is the same way. I've got all of Redding, but Redding shares a state House district with Easton, while it's sharing a state rep district with Bethel. It's really a patchwork out there and it doesn't need to be and it is not promoting democracy in the sense of community.

So those are the points that I wanted to make this evening and I'll leave my testimony with you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you, Mr. Hartwell. Just one

comment before I ask the committee if they have -- and I know you did not mean this in a negative way, I presume. You indicated that you think maybe Senator Boucher doesn't worry about Weston. Having served with her for all these years, trust me, she worries very much about the town of Weston.

JOHN HARTWELL: My point was that I think that if -- she has seven towns, as she does, and only a little bit of it is Weston and the rest of it are everywhere else, she probably would spend less time there and less thought. That's all I'm saying.

REP. CAFERO: You know, as my mother used to say -- thinkers of your hands. You can't give priority to anyone.

JOHN HARTWELL: Not at all to malign Senator Boucher who is -- we've met before.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you. Any other comments?

Senator Looney followed by Senator McKinney.

JOHN HARTWELL: I understand that entirely. And when you pass that bill in 2005, you were in uncharted waters and you took an approach which made it easier for people who are in a system already to switch over from what had been in the past to a completely new system.

And as I said before, I'm a strong believer in the citizens elections program. I've used it twice myself, and I think that it has -- it's a tremendous opportunity for people to get involved.

We've got -- how many people in the state house seat?

SENATOR LOONEY: 151.

JOHN HARTWELL: Yeah. But how many people?
20,000?

SENATOR LOONEY: 23,000.

JOHN HARTWELL: 23,000 people, and the requirements of the state rep seat is that you raise 150 contributions of \$5 or more in order to meet that qualification. Now, when I first looked at that my feeling was that you put that in place in order to make sure that a candidate actually did have local support for the candidacy, that they weren't just coming in, raising some money from fat cats and then reaping the benefit of large amounts of money to run their campaigns. \$25,000 for a state House rep, \$100,000 for a state Senate seat is a large amount of money and it's needed in order to run. But clearly to me, the idea of putting in that requirement of getting at least 150 contributions at the state House level and 300 at the State Senate level was there to force you to have a local constituency base.

And to me, 150 out of 23,000 at \$5 a pop is not a big deal. Shouldn't be a big deal for someone who truly has local support. So again, I would urge you -- we've had two election cycles with this now, I would urge you take a look at that and maybe make a change.

REP. CAFERO: Senator McKinney.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: I might agree with that, but you didn't say this, but I just didn't want the public to be left with the implication that the previous redistricting committee in 2000

did not split towns because of some interest in the clean election law because it didn't exist then.

JOHN HARTWELL: No, of course not.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: And you didn't say that, but I didn't want anybody to think that that's why some of the towns were split. It is a potential --

JOHN HARTWELL: No. No. No. I'm just saying going forward --

SENATOR MCKINNEY: No, you're right. I agree.

JOHN HARTWELL: Going forward, there is now an incentive that is, I think, an unattended consequence of a very good law that would say, okay, well, let's just do a little more splitting up here. Make it a little easier for people to run and I don't think we shouldn't be using that and, in fact, you should correct this. That's my -- that's my feeling.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much, sir.

JOHN HARTWELL: Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: The next speaker is Cynthia Jenkins of Windsor. I'm sorry. I guess my mic wasn't on. Cynthia Jenkins of Windsor is our next speaking.

CYNTHIA JENNINGS: Jennings.

REP. CAFERO: Jennings. I'm sorry.

CYNTHIA JENNINGS: Good evening. My name is Cynthia Jennings and I am a civil rights attorney. I am also the chairperson of the

Connecticut Coalition for the Protection of Civil Rights. I represent a statewide coalition that -- with the goal of protecting the civil rights of those individuals in the State of Connecticut. That includes the civil rights of white citizens of the State of Connecticut. I'm a former executive director of the Connecticut Legislative Black and Latino Caucus. I served on the Hartford and Bridgeport Democratic town committees. I'm the cofounder of the largest racial cross by cultural organization in the State of Connecticut called the Connecticut Coalition for Environmental Justice. I'm one of 26 people who was appointed to serve on the -- on a national board to advise the U.S. EPA director on the issue of environmental justice.

I served as assistant to the commissioner of education for the State of Connecticut. I served as assistant to the commissioner of the chief court administrator of the State of Connecticut. I have worked in every single part of government, every single branch of government, executive, legislative and judicial. I have worked and served in more than 28 political campaigns and I served in once -- the one statewide staff person for census 2000. I was responsible for establishing relationships and partnerships between government, faith-based organizations, community development organizations, educational institutions, colleges, universities, business and industry.

I just want to say that reconstruction was done with the intent of disempowering people politically based on race. I urge you, as a committee, to take into consideration the state's economy and the relationship between the economy and the political disempowerment

of large numbers of people based on race. Drawing lines that will provide better representation of politically disempowered people could go a long way to improving the economy and the economic status of the State of Connecticut.

You can reduce the incarceration rates. You can reduce the educational disparity. You can provide people with the wherewithal to make their own decisions based on their own representation in their own communities. When you talk about gerrymandering or redistricting, which sometimes is one in the same, you're also talking about the ability to make decisions that can disempower political entities based on race throughout the State of Connecticut. And we have lived with this for years. How the lines are drawn has a direct influence on the very foundation that our society is based on and that is one man or one woman and one-vote. When you politically disempower or you weaken the basis of our -- our society, then what you're doing is making sure that people who could take care of themselves, given the opportunity that everyone should have in this country, are not able to do so. And you're also putting a huge tax burden on the taxpayers of the State of Connecticut.

If you could reduce the incarceration rate by providing an equal opportunity to all, then you would reduce -- you could fill the hole in the Governor's budget. We have -- someone cited earlier -- 20,000-plus inmates in Connecticut prisons. These inmates are educationally disadvantaged. They have issues that need to be addressed, including health, education, employment and they are in a politically-disempowered community. When you're talking about counting prisoners that

do not live in communities where they are housed involuntarily, then you're talking about disempowering the families that they came from and the communities that hosted them and that will host them when they get out again. It is a disservice to an inmate and to the community that they come from to count them in a community where they are involuntarily housed.

The question is, can Connecticut taxpayers afford the consequences of districts that politically disempowered people based on race? And the answer is no. We are in an economic decline right now because the ship that we are on is sinking and we have to fix the hole in the boat. And fortunately, those individuals that are in front of us today are in a position to change what's happened historically in Connecticut, to empower communities based on the numbers and not race, and to make sure that everybody has -- falls under the equal protection amendment and that everyone is allowed the opportunity to contribute to society and not spend a life in prison. If we took 12,000 of those individuals that are nonviolent inmates, and put them back into our communities, that's the \$1.5 million budget deficit that our Governor is struggling with. And irrespective of whether it's Republican or Democrat, Connecticut taxpayers pay the price.

So I urge you when you go through and make your decisions about how these lines are drawn, to think back to reconstruction and the original situation where African-Americans -- and there were at the time less -- far fewer Latinos, but we are talking about African-Americans, Latinos and white citizens all receiving an equal opportunity in Connecticut, and therefore, providing our

children with a better education, being able to provide economic empowerment to people who live in communities and also to not violate the one man or woman one-vote rule. So I urge you to do the right thing and I urge you to take a look at the lines and to continue to involve people in the process. Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you. Any questions from committee members?

Thank you very much.

CYNTHIA JENNINGS: Any questions?

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is David Martin from Stamford.

DAVID MARTIN: Thank you. I'm David Martin from Stamford. I was the former chair of the city council in Stamford. I am currently cochair of our local redistricting commission. And to the point raised earlier about sometimes it gets political, we are hopefully near the end of our work about redistricting our 20 local districts and we had not ever used, requested or had available to us -- although we could have made it available -- the political representation of the census blocks and tracts, and it just wasn't used as a principle among the group.

That isn't to say that there wasn't a one or two representatives who wanted to know that, but we didn't provide it and we didn't ask for it. We didn't have it.

So I wanted to speak about two things. The first, which hasn't been spoken about, and I think it's fairly obvious is the congressional districts. And we talked a bit earlier about

the need to have communities of interest who would stay together. And those of us here in the Fourth Congressional District, I would only point out the obvious which is that this district already tends to represent a community of interest, in the sense that it follows largely at the Merritt Parkway and I-95 and the Metro-North as transportation corridors. It is on the Long Island Sound and as a community of interest that way, and from an economic development standpoint this whole area tends to have a similar community of interest.

And although I am sure they're going to have to be some modifications to the districts, I would tell you that at least the Fourth Congressional District looks like it makes sense from a community of interest. And although I can't imagine it, I have heard some people talk about well, there could be a major restructuring of that district. That just wouldn't make any sense.

Now, how you're going to deal with that dagger from the fifth into the heart of the first I don't know. That looks kind of crazy and I think that occurred when we collapsed from six into five. But, gee that's -- I don't know those community of interests, but I do know this one down here, and I would hope that you would hold the Fourth District together largely -- as it has been constructed in the past.

I would speak to another issue, as I happen to be a resident in Stamford, of the 149th District, which for all intents and purposes, despite the great statements earlier from our people from Greenwich, the people in Stamford really don't consider the representation from Greenwich to be focused on

Stamford at all, and Ms. Floren I think comes to the meetings, and I think that she does a good job, as I think any representative would, so I have no complaints about her representation per se, but as a relatively small piece of a larger district, we do not believe -- and I am fairly certain -- that we do not have the same representation that would often occur with others.

Now, I say to that when we think about these communities of interest, and someone was, in fact, saying, well, what we going to do? Just make these things up? There are a couple of definitions that are nonpolitically-based that I think we could pay attention to. One is DMAs, which is designated marketing areas which is made by marketers to determine what area they seem to work together well from a marketing standpoint. And that would, in fact, play well to the Fourth Congressional District.

But another one is the post office who is not interested at least a two or three digit level about what the political interests are, sometimes they get down to individual post offices. But for instance in Stamford and Greenwich, part of Stamford is actually put into the Greenwich zip code, the 068. And so for you and your wisdom to combine that part of Stamford in with the 149th, while I don't desire it, I think it's understandable, but when it crosses over to the 069 zip code, the connection between me on Long Ridge Road and my vertical alignment with the rest of Stamford and my interest in the 149th, you know, I don't know anyone who uses any of the shops, has any other school interest, has any of the same zoning requirements. It is as much a different world as one could imagine. And what I suggest to you is that by being

made a part of that Greenwich district that problem then carries forward into New Canaan, which is saying, well, gee, we have a half a representative with Stamford and half a representative with somebody else.

So while I do not advocate, you know, making districts a little bit larger, a little bit smaller, I suggest to you that you look for some small compromises were then towns that are currently represented by sliver seats can become a majority or at least a major part and I would hope that that could be done in the northern part of Stamford, although the challenge of working those numbers I leave to you and your staff.

And that concludes my comments. Are there any questions?

REP. CAFERO: Thank you. Are there any questions from the committee? Thank you, sir.

DAVID MARTIN: Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Our next speaker is Brian Robbins of the town of Wilton.

BRIAN ROBBINS: Good evening. I would like to first thank you all for having this meeting. It's a very good opportunity to speak and get our opinions about. I studied a little bit about electoral systems, having had done it in a little small school I go to in Wisconsin -- so I'm not here most of the year so I'm not quite sure what district I am -- but my question is this, a lot of people mentioned competitiveness a couple of times here now within this meeting and I was wondering have you looked at the Ohio system and what they use to redistrict?

REP. CAFERO: It certainly is available for us to look at. We haven't debated --

BRIAN ROBBINS: No. I'm just wondering in the past have you at all.

REP. CAFERO: I can't speak for past commissions. This is my first --

BRIAN ROBBINS: No, I mean you as a committee yourselves, have you looked at how it's structured?

REP. CAFERO: Did anyone look at the Ohio system? I don't think so.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: This is our fact-finding mission right now that we're on.

BRIAN ROBBINS: To quickly sum it up -- to quickly sum it up, it's computer-based. It uses a lot from the Iowa system, which is computer-based, but the citizens map it out and then computer scores it based on competitiveness, compactness and continuousness. So pretty much what it does is it pretty much figures it out, and then from there, a committee -- or depending on which state you are because a couple of states have adopted it -- decide on which one if there's a tie of this score that computer gives is best. So pretty much can actually potentially increase competitiveness throughout the state overall.

REP. CAFERO: Something to think about. Thank you. Any questions?

SENATOR WILLIAMS: I was born in Cincinnati, Ohio so I have to look into that. Thank you very much.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you. Our next speaker is Fred Camillo, State Representative of the 151th -- 51st District -- 151th -- 151st District, the town of Greenwich. That is the last signed-up speaker. Is there anyone else that cares to speak that has not signed up? If so, please see our Clerk here in the front.

Thank you. Fred.

REP. CAMILLO: Representative of the 151st District is numerically the last, I guess it's fitting that I'm last tonight.

Senator McKinney, Senator Looney, Senator Williams, Representative Cafero, Representative Donovan, Mr. Speaker, Representative Nafis and Representative O'Neill. Good to see you again. Seeing that my district was one of the focuses of the Greenwich Democrats' plan, I do want to say to my former opponent and friend and fellow Yankee fans that I think was very well thought out. It's certainly worthy of debate. You know, Ed and I have gone back a couple of e-mails on this between our baseball conversations, and it was true as I said, that some of the districts that they are looking to put back in the 151st is where the Camillo family is from so I mean I'm not afraid of those districts. I love the western side of town. I have strong ties there.

But I do want to say to my constituents in the 151st that that's where I grew up. I love the people there. I think they are very familiar with their state representatives both myself and my predecessor's. Probably in the last 30 days have become a community of interest. You know, I feel compelled to say that I support the district the way it is.

Interestingly I've not had one call in favor of this, and I'm out there every day and they tell me whether they like things are not. And probably seven or eight people have read this in the paper including a few Democrats, all in my district, not one person has said that they want the district moved. Again, I haven't heard anything. Certainly if there was an outcry, as their Representative, I would listen to that, but I have not so I just wanted to get out there that, you know, I like my district and certainly I would support it being as close to it -- the way it is now as possible, but certainly would abide by whatever is decided. Thanks and thanks for all your hard work up there.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you. Any questions of Representative Camillo? Thank you for that.

Before ask if anyone else has decided to speak, I want to just take time. We've heard from two state representatives, State Representative Terrie Wood who resides in Darien, and also represents the town of Norwalk, State Representative Camillo who represents the town of Greenwich. We also have with us today, Senator Toni Boucher, of the town of Wilton representing various other communities including the town of Weston; Senator Mike McLaughlin, the city of Danbury; state Representative Toni Walker of the city of New Haven. State Representative Chris Perone of the city of Norwalk; state Representative Gail Lavielle of the town of Wilton, also representing Norwalk. You just met Fred Camillo. We of the State Representative Jonathan Steinberg of the town of Westport and State Representative Andres Ayala from Bridgeport -- where is he -- there he is. Representative Ayala.

So with that, is there anyone else who has not spoken would care to speak?

Senator Boucher, I didn't see your hand here. Come up.

SENATOR BOUCHER: Very briefly, thank you so much for being here and I just wanted to make a statement on behalf of all representatives both Democrat and Republican, both House members and Senate members, whether they represent a hundred thousand individuals in a community or two, that they take their job very seriously and represent everyone, all of their constituents to the best of their ability. Thank you.

REP. CAFERO: Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, that concludes our public hearing. I thank you so much for coming. We will be having a continuation of our public hearings tomorrow evening at seven o'clock at the New Haven City Hall and on Wednesday in the city of Hartford at the legislative office building at 2 P.M. and 7 p.m. I can thank you so much. Bye now.

CHAIRMEN: Senator Williams

MEMBERS PRESENT:

SENATORS: Fasano, Looney, McKinney

REPRESENTATIVES: Donovan, Nafis, O'Neill

SENATOR WILLIAMS: If folks could please take their seats. We're going to get started in just a minute.

If you intend to testify at the hearing this evening but have not had a chance to do so, please come to one of the desks in front to sign up. So far we have 12 speakers who have signed in.

If you have written testimony that you have submitted, you don't have to read the testimony word for word. You can if you choose, but we always like to get more. If you brought written testimony we'd like to get even more over and above that written testimony if you want to embellish upon that in your opportunity to speak.

Also even though we only have 12 speakers we may have more. When we have public hearings at the state capitol we ask people to try and keep their comments to about three minutes. We don't have to do that here this evening because our purpose really is to get your input. However I would say that you should still try to be efficient and concise in respect of the other folks who have signed up and also want an opportunity for a full hearing as well.

We are here this evening to get your input in

the redistricting process for the State of Connecticut. Now every ten years there is a U.S. Census, as we all know. And after that census, after the data is returned to the State of Connecticut then we evaluate the population changes and shifts throughout the State.

Now overall in the state of Connecticut population went up a little over 4 percent. So we gained 4 percent. We're not looking at losing a congressional district in this redistricting process, as we did ten years ago. However some towns gained in population in percentages different obviously than other towns. A few towns actually lost population, so it varied. The distribution of that 4 percent increase varied significantly across the state in different areas.

What that means is that every ten years we have to adjust our state representative districts, our state senate districts and our congressional districts in accordance with those changes and shifts in population. You may ask yourself, why? Why do we have to do that? I like the district that we have for my state representative or state senator or congressman. Why can't we just keep it the same?

There's the principle that's been enunciated by the U.S. Supreme Court and other courts that we have one man one vote. So you cannot have disparate -- districts that are so disproportionate in size that in one particular district that is much smaller than another in population, that they would nonetheless have, say, a state representative, a state senator or a congressman or woman as opposed to another district much larger and yet they get that same numeric representation.

So we have court rulings that say, no. You can't do that. That's why every ten years we go through this process so that to the greatest extent possible we can honor that representation of one man one vote and have fairness, not to a mathematical perfection, but within a few percentage points of equal representation of one district to the next.

Now the process that we go through is different in Connecticut than many other states. You probably read around some states where if you have a majority in one political party they can pretty much dictate the terms. And then you've read about, I'm sure, the hijinks that goes on in terms of designing districts favorable to one political party or another.

In the State of Connecticut for many years we have had a bipartisan tradition, so regardless of the makeup of the General Assembly or how many statewide officeholders are Democrats or Republicans, regardless of that we have an equal number of Democrats and Republicans on this redistricting committee as a check and balance against that kind of partisan approach to redistricting.

And we had a deadline of September 15th, that's our -- an initial deadline to reach an agreement and to bring a proposal back to the General Assembly for a two thirds approval vote. Again, the approval would have to take place prior to September 15th.

That didn't happen ten years ago. It didn't happen 20 years ago. What usually happens is that after the September 15th deadline a commission is appointed by the Governor, most likely the same group of individuals here

along with a tiebreaker that we agree on and then we put together a plan prior to November 30th. That's the way it worked ten years ago. That's the way worked 20 years ago.

Ten years ago the only point where there was not agreement was on the congressional districts, for obvious reasons, because we were losing a congressional district. That went to the State Supreme Court. It got bounced back to the committee at the eleventh hour. The committee nevertheless resolved those issues and was able to agree on the new congressional district lines.

So that's probably more background and history than you wanted to know about the redistricting process. The folks, our staff who are here at this meeting have two handouts that are very helpful that have a lot of the frequently asked questions. So if you want even more information than what I gave you and you have additional questions about this I would certainly ask you to seek them out and to get those handouts.

Without further ado, let me introduce myself, which I should have done at the beginning. I'm State Senator Donald Williams, president of the Senate and I'm the cochairman of our Redistricting Committee.

And now I'll ask our committee members to introduce themselves starting with Senator Len Fasano down at the end.

SENATOR FASANO: Len Fasano, 34th District, which is Wallingford, North Haven and East Haven.

SENATOR McKINNEY: John McKinney, 28th District, which is Fairfield, Easton, Weston and Newtown. And it's great to be back in New

Haven again.

SENATOR LOONEY: Hi. Martin Looney. I wanted to welcome you all to New Haven. I represent New Haven and Hamden and am the Senate Majority Leader. We have had one of these hearings in each -- or we will have by the time we finish a hearing in each of the congressional districts in the state. Obviously this is the one for the 3rd Congressional District. I want to welcome everyone here to New Haven as well as the members of the panel as well.

So we look forward to an interesting discussion. We previously had hearings in Waterbury for the 5th Congressional District, in Norwich in the 2nd Congressional District. Last night we were in Norwalk in the 4th Congressional District. And tomorrow we will have two hearings in Hartford for the 1st Congressional District.

So we have been all over the state getting input and looking forward to the discussions this evening.

REP. DONOVAN: Hi. My name is Chris Donovan. I'm Speaker of the House and I represent the city of Meriden.

REP. NAFIS: Hi. I'm Sandy Nafis. I represent the 27th District which is located in Newington.

REP. O'NEILL: I'm State Representative Arthur O'Neill and I represent the towns of Southbury, Roxbury, Bridgewater and Washington.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: So with the preliminaries out of the way let me ask the first speaker to come to the microphone, Anthony Esposito of Hamden.

Good evening, sir.

ANTHONY ESPOSITO: Good evening. Glad to be here. To my poor memory, this is the first time since I've been involved in the 40 years with the registrar's office that this is -- kind of forum has taken place. So I'm glad to be here and glad to have input from the public.

My name is Anthony Esposito. I'm presently the registrar of voters in the Town of Hamden. And I've been involved with the registrars office for over 40 years, presently serving 13th year as registrar of voters. I'm also the president of the Registrar of Voters Association of Connecticut which represents some 340 registrars across the state.

As I have submitted written testimony, I'll summarize so that I don't bore you with reading through every line.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: You know, and the highlights are fine. And if folks do feel comfortable, if you want to read your entire testimony, that's fine too, if it hasn't been read before at another meeting. Please proceed.

ANTHONY ESPOSITO: It's important for registrars to be here and to tell their tales because we are the people that have to deal with the plan that you come up with and then we have to listen to the voters' complaints when they are dissatisfied with it because we are on the frontline.

I bring before the commission three concerns. First of which I'd like to call, geographic neighborhoods. When putting together district lines there's this, to me, this idea that geographic neighborhoods, those that are centered together should be kept together and

that boundary lines, when they are drawn should not neglect that.

I know that at one time there were some natural boundaries which were used and yet the decision then was made to use streets and roadways and to go down the center of streets and roadways. That sometimes is a problem when the street and roadways is very proximate to a natural boundary, such as a lake or a riverbed or a stream or a forest or whatever.

And drawing a line down the center of the road separates one half of the road into one district and the other half in the other. These are contiguous neighborhoods and these people would be voting in their regular neighborhoods, and now have to travel great distances to go to the other side of the natural boundary to vote in another district.

I know that in our town, my town of Hamden we have such a situation. The road runs very close to Lake Whitney and yet the dividing line between the two districts is down the center of the road, which puts some 200 people in apartment houses between the road and Lake Whitney in another voting district, which happens to be on the other side of the lake.

If the roadways were shifted and other roadways that encircle the lake were used there would only be four families on the other side of the lake, which would have to travel to where the polling place is on the other side, rather than 200 individuals having to travel in the opposite direction.

The second concern that I bring before you has to do with the problems that arise when there's a crossover between senatorial district lines and assembly district lines.

And you have mentioned that there is this rule, there is this byway -- by word of 10 percent plus or minus. Well, the problem that is created for a town is that once you cross over these lines you create what I call, an isolate polling place.

That polling place and the population therein determines the size of the other polling places in the town. Since they should not vary by more than 10 percent in population that creates some problems. In the town of Hamden where I live we have nine polling places in nine districts for local office. For state office we have to have 11 because of the crossover that creates this isolate which then dictates that the town must staff two additional polling places for state elections.

The third concern that I have has nothing to do with these very nice maps here, but have to do with the census tract maps. Thirty years ago when I first saw the census tract maps I was really appalled because they had no real relationship to the actual geography within the town.

And I would hope that the data which this commission uses is going to be the very best and the very latest. With the kind of GPS technology that we have today and the aerial photography that we have, I'm assuming that when decisions are made where the lines are going to be individual buildings can be seen and taken into consideration.

Part of the problem that we have, all of us, is that we wish to make sure that voters can vote, that they can exercise their right without impediments. And the problem that we have in communities that have to shift polling places from year to year is that is that that

dissuades voter participation. We have to notify some 3,000 voters every year as to the change in their polling place from last year. That, to me, diminishes the amount of people who will be involved in voting.

I've mentioned these as isolates for my town, but I don't think that they're peculiar to my town. The registrars that I've met from across the state from Groton to Granby seem to have the similar kinds of problems within their voting districts. And so I would suggest that they are not special, but that they are somewhat applicable to all over the state.

We hope -- we hope that this redistricting will be better than we've had in the last -- in the past, fewer problems. I know your work is difficult. I wish you well. It's hard work. We are awaiting to see what your plan will be. And I would be available to answer any questions that you might have.

Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

Are there questions?

Thanks for your testimony.

Next is Representative Peter Villano.

Good evening.

REP. VILLANO: Good evening. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the commission. Thanks for the opportunity to speak here tonight to make some points about what our state registrar mentioned.

I noticed in your data that you handed out, Hamden's population growth was most -- one of the most significant of medium-sized towns in Connecticut, 7.1, nearly -- over 4,000 growth. That tells me that we're entitled to perhaps another house district. Maybe more.

We only have two full hours districts and two, part of two districts which are anchored really in other communities, the 96th in New Haven and the 103rd in Cheshire. I think our population growth justifies another house district or two.

And we ought to look at the Senate lines about having another senate district. I think, not fully, but I think we can accommodate -- we have the numbers to accommodate a senate district, our district. Mr. Crisco's district I think is mostly in the Valley and we're sort of an add-on to give him the numbers. So I would hope that you look at that as well when you proceed with the work.

And also keep in mind what Mr. Esposito said, there's a great anomaly here in the voting pattern in Whitneyville where a line is drawn down the center of Whitney Avenue and all homeowners to the east are -- can no longer walk across the street to vote half a block away. They have to be bussed -- I'm sorry. No buses. They have to be driven to another part of town.

If we talk about everybody's vote counting we have to take care of that population, because they've been inconvenienced and I'm sure it's affected the turnout in those districts in the odd numbered -- in the odd numbered year they vote without concern with that line. In the even numbered years, next year in the state elections and the national elections they

would be required, if it's not eliminated, to another part of town at great expense and affect the total turnout.

Thanks very much.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you, Representative.

Are there questions? Thank you very much, Peter.

Next up is Migdalia Castro who is an alderperson for the City of New Haven, also a commissioner for the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission.

And I would just note that the written testimony that's been submitted is the exact same written testimony that was submitted and heard in Waterbury and also last evening in Norwalk. So I mean, if you could perhaps just speak from the heart and embellish and add to that testimony, because we've already heard the exact same testimony word for word twice and we would love to hear what you have to say this evening.

Thank you.

MIGDALIA CASTRO: Well, good evening, Cochair Williams and honorable members of the Reapportionment Committee. As the alderwoman in (inaudible) where you're sitting, welcome.

I really would like to, for the record, read it here in New Haven.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: You may. Please proceed.

MIGDALIA CASTRO: Thank you.

My name is Migdalia Castro, alderperson in the

City of New Haven and a commissioner for the Latino and Puerto Rican's Affairs Commission, LPRAC.

I'm here to give you our feedback and recommendations with respect to your task of redrawing both the congressional and state district lines in the State of Connecticut as a mandate by federal and state laws. For the record, LPRAC presented this testimony in Bridgeport, Norwalk and it's our intention to have it one more time here in New Haven.

Connecticut, as you already know, has 3,574,097 people, according to the Federal Census Bureau, the latest information released earlier this year. 479,087 are of Hispanic or Latino descended, roughly 13.4 percent of the overall population, which signifies an incredible growth of 49.6 percent since this data was released ten years ago. The Latino population in our state is growing 12 times faster than the general population.

And for comparative purpose, the white population in the state of Connecticut actually decreased .3 percent during the same period and the African-American population increased 16.9 percent. The Latino population is also the fastest racial and ethnic share of eligible voters. There are 318,947 Latinos 18 years of age and older, which is an 35.8 percent increase since 2000.

And equally important is the fact that the Latino eligible voters in Connecticut are more likely to be native-born citizens -- that are Latino eligible voters nationwide.

According to the fact sheet released by the Pew Hispanic Center, Latino eligible voters are less likely than white eligible voters in

Connecticut to own a home and have lower levels of education attainment, than do blacks and whites eligible voters.

This is alarming to LPRAC because it's also widely known in political circles in our state for many years that Latino students have the largest economic and racial (inaudible) achievement gap in the country and nothing significant has been done by Connecticut lawmakers to create the systematic changes in the state statutes required to alleviate such problems.

Meanwhile, the general unemployment rate in Connecticut is hovering at 9 percent, but the employment rate averaged 17.7 percent among Latinos in Connecticut. As a matter of fact, a recently released report entitled, the Hispanic Labor Force in Recovery, prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor found that Connecticut has the third highest unemployment rate in the nation for Latinos, and found that Latinos make 70 cents per every dollar earned by whites.

This data listed herewith, alongside with the fact that the share of Connecticut workforce consisting of whites, particularly those aged 45, is declining rapidly while the share made up of other racial/ethnic groups is projected to reach 29 percent by 2020 -- is the main reason why LPRAC alerted Connecticut lawmakers in 2009 to be aware of the social and economic costs resulting from these demographic shifts and disparities in education.

LPRAC is convinced that Connecticut's economic future rests in our ability to raise the levels of education of all its residents, particularly it's Latino and African-American population. The redistricting process for

LPRAC therefore is of paramount importance because the way these districts' lines are redrawn by the Reapportionment Committees can make it much easier -- more difficult to elect representatives to the Connecticut General Assembly that are responsive to these previously mentioned community needs.

I'll present the recommendation to the committee.

The Latino and Puerto Rican affairs commission, LPRAC, and the Institute of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies, PRLS and the University of Connecticut held a reapportionment Summit on May 25, 2011, at the Legislative Office Building to help our agency develop donations to share with the committee and learn more specifically about the redistricting process via presentation and discussions from Latino recognized experts on the field.

A summary of this finding of this event were prepared for LPRAC by Dr. Charles R. Venator Santiago, PRLS and we are submitting a copy summary of this proceeding with this testimony for the record. Please see attached A.

However a preliminary scan of data suggested at the summit that reducing the number of redistricting districts -- reapportionment in the State of Connecticut will harm Latinos by diluting their ability to influence the outcome of elections.

Two, there are higher proportions of Latino citizens, potential voters residing in Central Connecticut while there are higher proportions of noncitizens voting Latino American residents in southern most towns and cities. The redistricting process could create two

senate seats with a majority of Latino population -- 15 plus.

The available data suggests that 1st Hartford and 23rd Bridgeport Districts would be redistricting in order to create new senate seats, senate districts with a proportion of more than 50 percent of Latino residents. At least four assistant districts, namely 75th Waterbury, 128th Bridgeport and for Hartford -- and 147th Stamford, will be redistricting to increase the proportion of Latinos residents (inaudible) the 50 percent of this district.

See attached B for additional LPRAC recommendation and submit it to Reapportionment Committee.

The allotment -- in conclusion, the allotment for Latino districts and the end results of the redistricting process is (inaudible) to effectuate government efficiency. At the same time address the issues affecting the state's largest growing population. To create opportunities to positive contributing members of a community to attain leadership roles can only serve to alleviate the burden from the government when addressing issues affecting said communities.

It is because of the aforementioned that I strongly urge the Redistricting Committee to create a district where appropriate for Latinos.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you, Ms. Castro.

Are there questions?

Thanks very much.

David Bauer of Middletown is next.

Good evening.

DAVID BAUER: Good evening. Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak here. I am an elector of the City of Middletown and I'm also an elector of the 34th District. I'm also a failed candidate for State Legislature and I have served six years on Middletown's Common Council, so I've seen polling places from a lot of different ways.

I just want to tell you some facts you already know. The latest census, three and a half -- about three and a half million people in the entire state. Middletown came in at 48,000. And if I just do the simple arithmetic of dividing the 158 state legislatures -- Legislators, that's about 23,000 per district and divided by the 36 Senators, and that's about 95,000.

The reason I go over this is that it would seem logical that Middletown at 48,000 would be a prime for two representative districts and half of a state senate district.

Before I get onto what Middletown actually is, let me just dispense with the congressional story. For decades and decades Middletown was, I think, just about the major city in the 2nd Congressional District. Ten years ago we were pulled out of the 2nd and we now are about 85 percent in the 3rd and about 15 percent in the 1st.

Personally, I think all the congresspeople are just about the same, so it doesn't matter. But I'd ask if you would respectfully try to put us back in one district. I think we'd appreciate that because added on top of that, although I gave you can numbers, Middletown

currently has one complete representative district and then we are split into three districts.

We share one district that has a majority that comes from East Hampton. We share another district that is a very small proportion in Middletown and it consists of Cromwell and Portland, Connecticut. And then we share another district with Durham and Middlefield. And that really kind of dilutes us in the State House. And then in the State Senate, about 60 percent to the north of Middletown is the 9th Senate District. And the bottom 40 percent of Middletown is the 13th Senate district. And except for photo ops, I think that that kind of dilution does not work to the benefit of Middletown.

The other element, though, that was brought up before; for a town or a city of 40,000, in order to take all these splits of districts we actually have 14 different polling places. And in a world of, I guess I would call it the post-Bridgeport ballot requirements, the City of Middletown actually has to print eight different ballots to satisfy those 14 polling places. And it really makes for a tremendous amount of confusion.

And I will admit that Middletown may exacerbate it themselves because we try to save money. So in the off years if we just have, like, a local referendum or something, we consolidate the districts, but what it all adds up to is we had some tremendous, tremendous confusion in where people can vote.

And I would entreat you that when -- I don't know when the line is crossed, but if you have enough voter confusion I think it actually does add up to voter suppression, because they

come to one district and they get sent someplace else and they give up and that's a vote that isn't cast.

The other element I want to talk about is if we have the concentration representation I think we deserve, then I think some very important things happen. There are a lot of the decisions that affect our community that are made up in Hartford. And we definitely need that kind of representation, the concentration of representation up there.

And I've been around long enough I could really go well over my time allotted, so I -- let me just offer you two examples. In Middletown we have three separate fire districts, and as you well know, those fire districts, you make the charters. And in the 34th District you have the South Fire District -- is in the 34th District. Downtown you have the Middletown Fire Department and the 100th District is the Westfield Fire Department.

So we have all these alliances and whereas I know that the State is telling us to regionalize and try to get these things into more manageable units, politically we seem to be going in the wrong direction. And we can even compound that by the fact that Middletown has an outside ambulance service.

So as we try to navigate through this we have a more difficult experience than the one we just went through with the Mattabassett Sewer District. And I think that's pretty fresh on your minds right now.

My final comment, though, is about the 34th District. And I do believe that the 34th District should be considered an illegal

district. One part of the district you have what we call the South Farms of Middletown and the majority of the district is on the other side of the river in East Hampton, Connecticut. If you really want to represent this district you've got to get in your car and you've got to drive -- well, if the Arrigoni Bridge is open, you've got to drive over 15 minutes to get from one portion of the district to the other and you're pretty much going through the 33rd and 32nd district to do that. And I thought that we were supposed to have contiguous districts and the 34th is definitely not.

And the final example I'll offer is Middletown is host to the last mental health institution, state-run mental health institution. And what is really kind of incredible is that the actual campus of the CVH is in the in the 34th District. And right on the border you suddenly get to the downtown where we have all the nonprofit support systems and a lot of the people that are outpatient there. It's a completely different district.

And politically this really does create problems because these districts don't always see eye to eye. We also have the same delineation between the 9th and 13th District when it comes to the CVH campus. It's right on the border of both of them. And I would ask, given I think the admirable role that Middletown plays in supporting a lot of social services in the state, I hope you would give us some compassionate consideration when you decide on drawing new borders.

Thank you very much.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you for your testimony.

Are there questions?

DAVID BAUER: I hope not.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thanks very much.

Next is Rocco Calo.

ROCCO CALO: Good evening, cochairs and members of the committee and thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak to you today. My name is Rocco Calo and I'm the secretary-treasurer up Teamsters Local 1150. And we are the organization that represents the men and women at Sikorsky Aircraft in Stratford, Connecticut.

I'm currently in my fourth term in that position. Those are three-year terms. Prior to that I've also served the union as a trustee and a business agent and a steward on the floor. I have about a 23-year relationship with Sikorsky Aircraft. I'm also a resident of Newtown, Connecticut.

How are you doing, Senator?

And I can tell you for my entire 23 years at Sikorsky that Rosa has always been a part of, not only Sikorsky, but the Teamsters. She shows up. She shows up in the plant. She shows up at our membership meetings, not only during the good times, but during the tough times also.

At Sikorsky we've produced 351 Blackhawk helicopters and 222 naval variants of the Blackhawk in the last five years for the U.S. government, with over a hundred Blackhawks being in the budget for this year.

And I can tell you that throughout my career

there business has not always been that good, but Rosa's advocacy has really lended itself to turning the business around. I can tell you that over my time as a secretary-treasurer, coming through probably some of the worst economic times we've ever seen, we bucked every trend out there.

We've hired over 2,000 people. Okay. Over the last five years. And again, that is in a big part to do what Rosa has done for Sikorsky and the relationship she has with UTC, which is the parent company of Sikorsky Aircraft, United Technologies.

Rosa has always, always been willing to get involved in difficult areas with Sikorsky on Sikorsky's behalf. A couple examples where we had a little bit of an issue with, not only the Bush administration but the Obama administration, where we wanted to sell some aircraft to Taiwan, sixty Blackhawk aircraft. These weren't for military purposes. They were to help out with things such as tsunamis, floods, humanitarian issues. And Rosa was instrumental in getting both secretaries of state to approve the sales of those aircraft.

In addition to that she has fought with the Pentagon against their proposed purchase of some Russian aircraft to help out in Afghanistan. These are aircraft that the Pentagon wanted to buy from Russia, as opposed to buying them from Sikorsky aircraft where we build them right here in Stratford, Connecticut.

Rosa is as a persistent lawmaker as there is, fighting against the sale of Marine 1 to the Europeans. And for anybody that doesn't know what Marine 1 is, that is the green and white presidential helicopter that we fly around,

that our president flies around in.

We have built that aircraft flawlessly for 45 years since Dwight D. Eisenhower. And for some reason we had an administration that thought it was a good idea to give this to a European consortium to build instead of us. Well, as Rosa constructed and told everybody, that program would fail. It did. The program went way over budget. It's currently out for rebid right now.

In addition to that, Rosa maintains a great relationship with, not only Sikorsky, but with UTC. Management, always looking out for the best interests of the people here in Stratford and the ensuing -- or in the surrounding towns, making sure that we keep these good paying manufacturing jobs here in Connecticut. And to say that, good paying manufacturing jobs in the state of Connecticut means something. Okay. We don't need to lose that.

I understand what we're talking about here. We're talking about geographic lines, but when you make your decision, I urge you to take the institutional knowledge that Rosa has and give that the weight it deserves. It is in the best interests of the workers in Stratford and the ensuing towns, the surrounding towns that we keep her here in this district.

We currently, at Sikorsky, just in the Stratford plant -- we also have plants in Shelton and Bridgeport, Connecticut. But in the Stratford plant, which is our biggest facility, there's 3616 blue-collar workers and there's 3683 white-collar workers that depend on Rosa.

Not only that, do they depend on her -- and I

can tell you from time to time I have a very stressful job, but when I get a call from Rosa's office saying, hey, Roc, Rosa wants to come through the plant. She wants to see the guys. That's a walk in the park for me, because I walked down those aisles at Sikorsky aircraft with Rosa DeLauro and it's not, hey, there's politician walking down on the main aisle. Rosa gets out into the crowd. She gets hugs. She gets thank yous. She gets the recognition she deserves.

I have people walking over to their toolboxes saying, hey Rosa, here's a picture from 20 years ago out of the newspaper. Remember when you helped me out with this? We cannot afford to lose that institutional knowledge that Rosa brings to Sikorsky aircraft.

I'll be happy to answer any questions that anybody might have on my testimony or anything else that Rosa has done for us.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Calo.

We are here to talk about redistricting, so I don't think you're going to get any argument in terms of what your opinion is of Congresswoman DeLauro.

And we want to thank you for your good work at Sikorsky and contributing as you and Sikorsky have to the Connecticut economy and we will not redistrict Congressman DeLauro out of the State of Connecticut. We won't do that.

A VOICE: I beat her in Stratford, though.

A VOICE: Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Are there any questions? All

right. Thank you very much.

Next, Paul Pizzo followed by Elizabeth Santangelo.

Good evening.

PAUL PIZZO: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, members of the panel. I won't read the script. I'll try to speak little bit from the heart. My name is Paul Pizzo. I'm a resident of Middlefield, Connecticut. We are on the edge of a geographic neighborhood, and I'll say that geographic neighborhood is centered around New Haven.

A brief history, I was born in Hartford, moved to Berlin, Connecticut, where the center of our community was Hartford and for whatever reason any time anything happened in the big city, or in going to a city, we gravitated to Hartford and it seemed to make sense. So Berlin being in the district of Hartford made a lot of sense.

Leaving for school, coming back after marriage I relocated in Meriden and something happened. I wasn't going to Hartford anymore. I was going to New Haven. And I'm not sure what it was all about. I was about -- I'm hearing and I believe that what happened is it's the geographic neighborhood. So people in Meriden would basically gravitate to New Haven when they needed to go to the city whether it be to see a show or have dinner or whatever. So that seemed to make sense, so that it's almost like a dividing line between neighborhoods.

So now I moved to Middlefield, Connecticut, and for some reason I wasn't going to Hartford, which I thought I would have gone to because of our relationship with Middletown.

I was still going to New Haven. So Middlefield seemed to be along that fringe line that, again seemed to fit into New Haven more than it fit into Hartford as far as the center of a city.

And I know years ago we had counties, and you know, our regionalization was based around the eight counties, but today it seems like, at least from my position, being a member of the board of finance in Middlefield for two terms dealing with local and state politicians, again most of my efforts seem to be coming down to New Haven.

So I would urge you go forward to keep Middlefield in the 3rd District. It seems to make sense. It seems to be the geographic neighborhood and I speak to neighbors there that look at -- are closest to Meriden, although Middletown is also on our left side. We're a town of 4,000 people. There aren't, you know, we have one polling district, so it's not as difficult as other communities as far as polling goes.

But we seem to fit better being part of the district. And you know, I know John Larson fairly well. I no Rosa very well. It's not a matter -- it's not about the people, it's just about where we tend to gravitate. And I would hope that we could keep Middlefield in the 3rd District because that seems to be the edge of our neighborhood and we'd like to stay there if we could.

And thank you for the time.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you for your testimony.

Are there questions or comments?

Thanks very much -- I'm sorry.

Representative O'Neill has a question.

PAUL PIZZO: Yes, sir.

REP. O'NEILL: I was intrigued by your comment about when you lived in Meriden, that your natural sort of center of gravity was towards New Haven.

PAUL PIZZO: I'm not quite sure. When I came back from school, I moved to Meriden to be between Hartford and New Haven and I worked in both cities. But for some reason, when we were living in Meriden -- and I'm not sure if it was the proximity to 91 that we were living on -- again I could go north or south, but whatever I was going anyplace with friends and they said, let's go to see a show, or, let's go to a nice restaurant outside of Meriden, we ended up gravitating towards New Haven.

It was an interesting line because, again growing up in Berlin, I was -- all the way through high school, I don't think I want to New Haven once or twice. Whenever we went to a city we went to Hartford, but going, you know, living in Meriden for some reason, you know, and Wallingford was right there and you just continue on down Route 5 and you're in New Haven. I can't really explain it much more beyond feeling just that you know basically where you're downtown is and it seemed to be -- in Meriden, it seemed to be in New Haven.

REP. O'NEILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thanks again for testimony.

PAUL PIZZO: Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Elizabeth Santangelo.

ELIZABETH SANTANGELO: Good evening.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Good evening.

ELIZABETH SANTANGELO: Thank you very much for having these public -- giving the public an option to speak. I'm Elizabeth Santangelo, the chair of the Democratic Town Committee in Middletown.

And I know -- I want to thank Registrar Esposito for discussing keeping communities and using landmarks rather than streets to divide communities because I think that happens. We tend to congregate between waterways. And as Councilman Bauer mentioned, half of one of our districts is over on the east side of the Middletown river and the other half is on the west side.

Councilman Bauer gave you tremendous amount of numbers so I'm not going to repeat them. But having for state reps, two state senators, two congresspeople, 14 voting districts, eight ballots is a little daunting when you try to get voters out to the polls to vote on a regular basis.

We're blessed in Connecticut, having five great congresspeople. We have Congressman Larson and Congresswoman DeLauro, who as councilman Bauer mentioned, represents 85 percent of Middletown. We would like to be in one congressional district and whichever one we would be happy. Rosa has represented us very well and is representing more of Middletown. So the third is always dear to us, but wherever you put us as long as we have one that would be great.

And if we could -- we have one little section of Middletown that belongs to the 32nd District. It's like 200 voters and so you could just eliminate that so we could have, like, two or three state reps that would be wholly included in Middletown, that would be great. We would feel that we would get their ear a little bit better than being one of several children yammering for their parents attention.

Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thanks very much. Are there questions? Thanks. Next is Chuck Pyne from Woodbridge.

Good evening.

CHUCK PYNE: Good evening. Pardon my casual attire. It's 90-plus out there. A little dicey. I'm representing myself. Nothing too complicated. I'm a Woodbridge resident, as the introduction stated, and the reason I'm here is that we are part of the Amity School District. Amity School District covers Bethany, Orange and Woodbridge, and across those three towns, we are represented by -- in both the 17th and the 14th senatorial and 89th, 114th and 117th assembly district.

There are about 28,000 people represented across those three towns, and as I listening to earlier testimony, it sounds like that might be one assembly district on its own. So I'm simply asking as you're starting to carve the lines up to consider the economic connection between the folks in those three towns because I think it would serve us better to have a single Senator and a single assemblyperson representing the Amity School

District, which I am a happy-semi taxpayer.

I would also add that I know that there some thought that more representation is better than less and to have multiple representatives, five total, as opposed to two might serve us well. I would disagree. I think that having a single person in the House and the Senate chamber gives the ultimate accountability to the voters in the district and I think voters are looking for accountability and not to dilute their influence over multiple representatives.

So I think there's a stronger case to be made for a single body to represent us in each of the legislative bodies and I would ask you to consider that as you are drawing the lines.

Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thanks very much.

Are there questions?

Thanks for your testimony. Stay cool out there.

CHUCK PYNE: I'll stay in here. It's air conditioned.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: That's true.

Elona Vaisays, of North Haven, and I apologize if I got that pronunciation wrong.

ELONA VAISAYS: You did fine. I answer to everything. My name is Elona Vaisays I'm from North Haven, but I'm speaking today on behalf of the League of Women Voters with about 2,000 members in 28 local leagues in the state. The league is very appreciative of the

reapportionment committee's concern for public input and for holding these hearings. The league believes that legislative districts should have equal population, should be contiguous and compact and should reflect the diversity of the population, including -- and also include those members of that -- of the district who are temporarily living elsewhere. For example, when they are doing time. Counting prisoners in their town provides the required numbers for proper representation of their community. So we hope that prisoners will be counted in the district where they live permanently.

The league as -- would like to request an additional public hearing. When the Reapportionment Committee has finished drawing up the new districts, we would like you to hold another public hearing so that people can ask you questions about the reasons for having drawn up the districts of the way that you have. Thank you very much.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you for your testimony. Are there questions or comments?

Thanks very much.

Next, Representative Pat Dillon.

Good evening, Pat. Now, you know, at the capital, legislators handle microphones every day.

REP. DILLON: I know. It was just amazing. Thank you very much.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Representative Dillon.

REP. DILLON: Thank you, Frankie.

You have my written testimony so you really don't need to hear very much. I'm really impressed that you're doing all this work, and it's terrific and that you're coming out to see the people. The 92nd District is perfect in almost every way. It's economically, racially generationally diverse at the same time that it's cohesive. We have folks from one end of the district who go to church at the other. We have -- it's just -- it's very civically involve. It's just terrific and it's wonderful because we have people -- at one point, I had a Nobel prizewinner in economics and I also have folks in public housing.

So that you really learn an extraordinary amount and it forces you to learn to find common ground. It has one flaw, however. Most of the growth in the 5 percent in New Haven has been on the east side and the two districts on the west side of New Haven are the two smallest in the city. And I am the second smallest even though I think we have the highest voter turnout, not too brag, although I think I will. But we have the second smallest district in the city and so we do have a problem in that the district to my immediate east, Representative Walker's, is even smaller than mine. So that it seems to me that we probably have to move a little bit into the hill because we give anything up because we are ready the second smallest and there are a lot of communities of interest mostly around are religious institutions.

So that -- I did speak to Representative Candelaria about what section of his district might make sense because there's a lot of growth there. So we are suggesting a potential remedy.

I did want to make a correction to some of the testimony -- not bragging or anything. CVH is not the only state-run institution for the mentally ill in the state. Connecticut Mental Health Center, which is a partnership between the State of Connecticut and Yale also includes a state hospital. And those are state hospital beds and the people who work there are state employees by contract. I realize it's dwarfed by the numbers of CVH.

So the details about the district are there in terms of -- we are in happier position than we were ten years ago because of the growth. It's been fabulous listening to all the issues in the towns also.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Are there questions for Representative Dillon?

SENATOR LOONEY: Mr. Chairman, yes.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY: Good evening, Pat. How are you?

I think that certainly is -- a good point is that this time for about the first time in seven decades New Haven overall had a population growth equal to the state average, which is remarkable after losing a population for so many decades, but as you point, out that growth was not uniform throughout the city in a different neighborhoods. But for the first time in many decades, all of the cities in the state, the five largest cities the each had a population growth although New Haven was the only one to equal the average in the state's overall population growth. But it is, I think, kind of interesting after years of decline overall we did that for the first

time -- and probably in seven decades I think a growth equal to the statewide average. But as you said in the eastern half of the city, the growth was over 7 percent overall. In the Western half, it was a about -- a little under three so it wasn't uniform throughout the city.

But thanks for tonight coming here with the presentation for an option for equalizing things within the city.

REP. DILLON: Yes, and a number of constituents were going to come here, but coming here from Westville is almost -- it's a distance and there are a lot of meetings going on in terms of endorsements and (inaudible). But some folks may show up at one point or another or they may submit testimony. They are especially protective of Senator Harp, and were asking about myself as well.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thanks very much. Further questions or comments of Pat?

Just a second.

Senator McKinney.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Just a quick question because I'm not familiar. Looking at your map.

REP. DILLON: It's dreadful. Isn't it? I'm so sorry. There was no colored ink.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: That's okay. Which -- are you talking about the --

REP. DILLON: The darkest smear in the middle there.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: That's you.

REP. DILLON: Yes.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Or the 92nd? You're talking about going into the 95th?

REP. DILLON: I think I was looking at the -- I don't remember now. But when the numbers came out, we were going online and looking at where there was growth in the city and the contiguous district with the most growth was Representative Candelora's.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: Is that the 95th?

REP. DILLON: I guess so. Yeah. And the one directly -- and I think I saw her earlier is Representative Walker's is smaller than mine so I couldn't go in there. And I couldn't -- you know, so it seemed like the most logical thing to do so I talked to him about it.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: And Representative Walker is the 93rd. Correct?

REP. DILLON: Okay. There she is. Sorry.

SENATOR MCKINNEY: I've got the map. Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Next this Bill Purcell from Woodbridge.

Good evening.

BILL PURCELL: Good evening, Mr. Chairman. I'm number 11 if you're counting. That should be at minute 31. Is that right according to your watch?

I'm here, although I've signed in as a resident of the great town of Woodbridge, I'm here this evening in my professional capacity

as President of the Greater Valley Chamber of Commerce, which is located in our All-American city of Naugatuck River Valley and those communities include Shelton, Ansonia, Derby, Beacon Falls, Seymour, Oxford, and by extension, into Naugatuck.

I just had a couple of words about the legislative redistricting and to say from my perspective, as the leader of the business association, I think we are well-served in the valley in terms of the current configuration that we enjoy. And while population growth, which ranges from 3.7 percent in Ansonia, to 15 percent in the Beacon Falls, to a whopping 29 percent in the town of Oxford, still one of the fastest-growing communities -- and absolute numbers I will say with all fairness, Oxford grew by 29 percent, but that's 2862 people, so we are not talking in absolute numbers, you know, startling figures. But nevertheless, we are growing and that's a good thing. That's a positive thing.

So I'm certain that whatever you do in terms of tweaking those districts will be thoughtful, prudent and wise. I happen to be partial to the opinion that having someone represent Woodbridge and Derby is not a bad thing or Southbury and Seymour is not a bad thing. And I'm going to come to that point in my final words about congressional redistricting. And I'm here really to speak about that this evening.

As vice president Williams, chairman, cochairmen Williams this evening pointed out, we did lose a congressional seat. The good news is we are not talking about that anymore, down from six to now five. And the Valley was impacted by that decision. As you know we eliminated the 6th. The 5th was combined.

Folks in Middletown talked about being spun into the 3rd Congressional District, and most of the Valley communities were relocated to the 3rd Congressional District and have been ever since, since 2003 I believe it was.

But we are not entirely in the 3rd District. Shelton, by example, is split between the 3rd and the 4th. Oxford, which we consider part of our All-American city Valley -- and I will say so recognized by the National Civic League, a collection of seven communities, the first in the nation to come together as a collection of communities to be designated an All-American city. That's a big deal. That was 11 years ago and it was my introduction to the Valley when I came here from Massachusetts, and I will never forget it, and it's indelibly etched in my mind.

So we are served by both the 3rd and 4th. I have often stated that the Valley, our valley, our Naugatuck Valley is the bridge that connects New Haven and Fairfield Counties. And by extension, connects three major cities in the State of Connecticut, New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury.

So my advice to you is if it ain't broke, don't fix it. And there may be a tendency perhaps based on earlier testimony to say by example in the city of Shelton and I can't speak for the mayor, I'm speaking for myself and my organization, I think it suits us well to have representation from Fairfield County. And Shelton is in Fairfield County -- it's the eastern most or northernmost city in Fairfield County and New Haven County. However, it's split, if it's two-third, one-third, it doesn't make a difference. The fact is we have two congressmen and women, in this case, looking after our interest, and I think that's

a good thing in terms of our support of transportation, brownfield, economic development and issues, et cetera.

I'm going to leave you an example to illustrate that point. Just about 30 days ago, we filed a bill in this session -- this is the age of austerity. I don't have to tell you that at the federal level and certainly at the state level -- but nevertheless we filed a bill representing 17 communities -- excuse me, 14 communities up and down the Naugatuck River from -- representing the headwaters of the Naugatuck River in Torrington all the way down to the confluents of the Housatonic and the Naugatuck, and Derby. And we filed legislation to become a National Heritage area. We have a couple in our state right now I think you know. We are very proud of this. We think we have a story to tell in our valley. We think we've made a significant contribution to the American experience that needs to be celebrated and recognized and preserved.

But the point of the story is this, it was led by the 3rd Congressional District, Rosa DeLauro, who reached out to the 4th Congressional District, Jim Hines, and said, will you sign onto this bill and the two of them reached out to Congressman Murphy in the northern part of the district and guess what? The bill was filed with all five members of Congress and our two State Senators together.

So I think this notion of having multiple representation forces the kind of collaboration and consensus building that we need in a democracy. I think it's fundamental. We don't want to be isolated with one person. We want many voices. We want many ears to hear our story so there may

be a tendency to say, well, you know, you get this sliver of Shelton. We like it that way and that's my testimony tonight. Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thanks very much.

Are there questions or comments?

Thank you.

Next up is Frank Douglas of New Haven.

FRANK E. DOUGLAS, JR.: Good evening, chairman and cochairs. My name is Frank Douglas. I'm currently cochair of Ward 2 in New Haven, Connecticut, and I'm just here on behalf of the representatives who represent the 92nd District. I think they're -- like the gentleman that just finished speaking said, and he couldn't have put it any better. If it ain't broke, don't fix it. I think the representation that we currently have is doing a wonderful job and I think we need to leave it that way. That's it. Thank you.

SENATOR WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Douglas.

Are there questions?

Thanks very much.

Now that concludes the list of speakers, but I just want to ask folks if you haven't had a chance to sign up, but you're here and you wish to speak, please come down front now. Is there anyone else who wishes to speak at this time? If not and you haven't had a chance to pick up the materials that I was talking about before, please pick those up. That has all the information about our process. It also has our website on the General Assembly's homepage that you can follow along the

progress of this process and also to get more information about redistricting.

So again, if there's no further speakers, we want to thank the people of New Haven very much and the others from the surrounding towns for coming out and providing input to us this evening.

Thank you very much.

Appendix M. Census Block Equivalency File for Special Master's Plan.

Block Equivalency File

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090052611002111-5	090034842002031-1	090034736012013-1	090153531015011-2	090158301001057-2	090159022001063-2
090052611004001-5	090034842002030-2	090034736012011-1	090153531015013-2	090158301001038-2	090159011003040-2
090052611002116-5	090034842002040-1	090034736013034-1	09015352003004-2	090158301001058-2	090159025001046-2
090052611002105-5	090034842002017-1	090034736013032-1	09015352004003-2	090158301001035-2	090159022001064-2
090052611002115-5	090034842002016-1	090034736013033-1	09015352003003-2	090158301001016-2	090159022001045-2
090052611002082-5	090034842002015-1	090034736013031-1	09015352003001-2	090158301001048-2	090159011003042-2
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090052611002064-5	090034813002039-2	090034736013027-1	09015352004013-2	090158301001044-2	090159025001026-2
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090052611002072-5	090076401002011-2	090034736013021-1	09015352004005-2	090158301005015-2	090159025001047-2
090052611002081-5	090076401002012-2	090034736013016-1	09015352004010-2	090158301005040-2	090159011003053-2
090052611002071-5	090076401002013-2	090034736013018-2	09015352004006-2	090158301005013-2	090159011003026-2
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