ALAMEDA-CONTRA COSTA TRANSIT DISTRICT
COMMUNITY WORKSHOP ON REDISTRICTING
HAYWARD CITY HALL
CONFERENCE ROOM 2A
777 B STREET
HAYWARD, CA
OCTOBER 17, 2011, 6:30 PM

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LINDA NEMEROFF: Good evening, everybody. We're going to go ahead and get this meeting started on time. You should have received this PowerPoint presentation with an overview of the things we’re going to talk about today, as well as copies of smaller maps of Plan 1 – Ward 4-Ward 5 Area of Change and Plan 2 – Ward 4-Ward 5 Area of Change, which is in the city of Hayward. To get started, my name is Linda Nemeroff. I’m the District Secretary for AC Transit. I’m also the elections official for the District so redistricting falls within my realm of responsibility. I have Huaqi Yuan here. He is a Planning Data Administrator, and he is the GIS Analyst working on this project. As some of you know, like Charlie, we did this using a consultant the last time, 10 years ago. And this year the District staff felt that we had the resources in-house to move it forward so we’re going to go ahead and present this information to the public. This is the first meeting of four that we’ll be having in the next two weeks regarding redistricting. I’m assuming that everybody here is familiar with the redistricting process, though not exactly what our process will entail at AC Transit. So, I’ll skip the “What is Redistricting?” speech. Basically, the timeline of activity that we’ll be following is that during the month of October, we’ll be doing our community outreach on these proposed changes to the boundary lines and based on AC TRANSIT
the comments that we receive, the first week in November the Board's Redistricting Committee will meet to review all of the public's responses, comments and suggestions for boundary changes. And, at that point, the Committee will then determine whether or not staff should go back and alter any plans, or develop new plans based on the comments that we've received. And, they may decide that they want to hold another meeting and that's fine, we'll do that keeping in mind that the Committee will be making recommendations to our Board of Directors in mid November and the plans will be subject to a public hearing in December.

So, having said that, is anyone not familiar with the traditional redistricting principles? Communities of interest, equal population? Does anyone want me to go ahead and go over that?

AUDIENCE VOICES: No, let's get started.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Basically, the Federal Voting Rights Act, the California Voting Rights Act, and sections of the Public Utilities Code govern AC Transit's redistricting process. In addition, our Board adopted a resolution in the 1990’s that set forth what the process would be and what guidelines and things needed to be taken into consideration in adopting boundaries. Mainly equal population, communities of interest, compactness, contiguity, topography, geography, and even though it's not in the Board resolution, other traditional redistricting principles including respect for city boundaries, county boundaries and census tracts and blocks are considerations. So, in doing this redistricting, the total new population of the District based on the federal census for AC Transit’s area is 1,382,188 people. Divided by the five wards that we have, that means the ideal population is now 284,743 persons per ward. We had taken into consideration, it's not here, which is basically Plan 1, the dark areas that you see are the existing boundaries. Ward 1 grew by about 5,800 people. Ward 5

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grew about 5500 people and we had a loss of population in Ward 3 of 10,000 people.

So basically our outer region is going to get a little bit smaller and our middle region, Ward 3 has got to grow by 10,000, so we’re shifting the population of the wards.

You have these maps. I don’t know how well the detail works for you, how well you can read on these [handouts]. When we’re finished with the introductory remarks, you’re welcome to come up and point to the maps to show [us] and even draw on these maps.

STEVE CHO: Is this only with respect to District 1?

LINDA NEMEROFF: Are you talking about Special District 1 and 2?

STEVE CHO: Yes.

LINDA NEMEROFF: It’s the entire District, so it’s both 1 and 2 because 2 is Fremont and Newark. The change has nothing to do with the special taxing entities.

AUDIENCE: Does this mean we’ll cover District 2?

LINDA NEMEROFF: The maps don’t show it because for redistricting, the taxing area (Special District 1) is not under consideration. Special District 2 is Fremont and Newark, but Ward 5 which encompasses Fremont and Newark also encompasses a portion of Hayward because we have to have equal population. Are there any other questions on this?

So, the Plan 1 is the Ward 4 – Ward 5 boundaries. As you can see we’ve got Ward 5, Fremont and Newark, this portion of Hayward [pointing to the map] and then this portion of Hayward and Castro Valley – Cherryland, Ashland, San Lorenzo, and San Leandro. Because the shape of Ward 5 it’s not a very compact ward -- it’s got this kind of loop here -- we really have nowhere to go in terms of Union City because Union City is not in the AC Transit District. And that basically leaves us with adjustments along the top portion where it borders San Lorenzo and the eastern

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portion where the city of Hayward is. Currently, the boundary goes along the Nimitz
freeway. And to keep the unincorporated area wholly intact, we’re proposing a
boundary adjustment only along the 880 corridor. So if you look at your Plan1 Ward
4-5 configuration, the pink area is the existing boundary and what we opted to do in
this plan is because the map should be drawn to coordinate with census tracts. We
can’t split a block, that’s the smallest unit, but in order to balance the population we
tried to take the whole tract here and we took the whole tract here. This was a partial
tract before, but to make it complete this is how we opted to draw it. Huaqi, did you
have anything more to add to that?

HUAQI YUAN: Yes, like Linda said, we equalize the population. And the
region as a whole [inaudible] grow by 3% for the service area. Population-wise, 3%
growth. But because they grow at different rate so therefore the deviation for this
District to the ideal variance varies. So in this case, we need to balance the
population. So we want to move this boundary, adjusted it to get so that District 4
have more population. How we take that, we want to take the census tract because
census tract’s are relative social-economic homogeneous. So in this case we just
take the whole tract and move it from Ward 5 into 4. And by the same token here, we
do the same thing. So before, we split the tract, now we take the whole tract. So
basically, that’s what we’re doing here. So, when you look at the statistics you will see
on your handout, you see District 4 and District 5 population under Plan 1. The
deviation for District 4 is 0.0122% while District 5 is -0.011% which is very small. By
legal requirements, as soon as you’re under 5% it’s fine, but by our resolution we try to
equalize (population) as possible as we can. So, it’s therefore, it represents what we
call one person, one vote. So, you know, the same amount of people elect one Board
director, so in that case, if the population is equal then your vote is really equal to another vote.

ROBERT BAUMAN: The differentiation between the – if I read this correctly – that if the slide that has current ward boundaries and what the deviation is – the fact that the deviation – is almost under 3% period, correct? If I’m reading this correctly.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Well, we have to look at the high and we have to look at the low.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Okay.

LINDA NEMEROFF: So the relative, overall deviation is 5.67%.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Oh, so that’s why it’s the 5.67% [in the current plan].

HUAQI YUAN: You have to get the minimum and the maximum in order to get the whole deviation. So our goal is to turn 5.67 into as little as we can. So, by adjusting the boundaries we accomplish our goal in both Plan 1 and Plan 2; we take very low percentage, like 0.23, 0.27.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Which of the pages has the new numbers because I don’t seem to see it in the PowerPoint for Option 1 and Option 2.

LINDA NEMEROFF: The big handout has all the Plans.

ROBERT BAUMAN: I just want to know which one it is, because it’s obviously not in the PowerPoint. [Finds the chart in the handout]

CHARLIE CAMERON: Just a question, what consists of a resident? An infant up to an eighty year old person or a ninety year old person?

LINDA NEMEROFF: That’s how the census defines every person, whether they’re an infant, senior or student.

CHARLIE CAMERON: Well the reason why I say, not to be badgering on infants, they don’t vote and they don’t pay.
HUAQI YUAN: They may not vote but somehow they probably, like, my kid’s 8 years old and he may somehow impact my decision. So it’s one person, one count. And then we do have one on the last item, by 18+ population in the summary statistics. We do have that category in the summary statistics. But by law, it’s all persons, by legal definition, every person should be counted.

PATRISHA PIRAS: So it does not require citizenship, either.

LINDA NEMEROFF: No. No, that was the big push in the last census; they wanted to get a hold . . .

HUAQI YUAN: The census have the short form this year. This year is very brief. They don’t ask you a lot of questions; they want it to be simple as much as we can.

STEVE CHO: How much consideration is given to geographic areas in relative to the percentage between the two wards? I know you did it based on population, but how about geographic area?

HUAQI YUAN: In those cases we try to respect, like from this [inaudible] like take the whole city, but for other Plan areas we try to respect city boundaries or respect the county.

STEVE CHO: Are each size of the ward equal in size, not just in population?

HUAQI YUAN: No, we want to make it as compact as we can. There’s one measurement . . .

ROBERT BAUMAN: The real issue is you’re getting the population to balance, not necessarily the area covered.

AUDIENCE: The area does affect the service, level of service. Even if you have the same number of people but you might serve three times the area.
ROBERT BAUMAN: I guess it has less to do with the question of service as it does voting. In other words, you have an equal representation by bodies. And that’s a problem with any redistricting.

PATRISHA PIRAS: Also, every ward has two at-Large Directors representing them as well. So, it varies all over the area, every ward actually has three representatives.

AUDIENCE: You can look at the map up there and you can see like, particularly Fremont, all the population is right in the center and some of the ward goes way up into the bay and there’s nobody living there and nobody’s going to live there, really.

AUDIENCE: But a few people, that’s why they’ve got the population [inaudible].

LINDA NEMEROFF: And that stretches to the county boundary, so our boundary actually goes all the way out to the water to meet the county boundary.

HUAQI YUAN: So you can tell by looking at the boundary, you can see that Ward 5 has a total area much, much larger than District 2, but why, well, the population always the same. The density here is much higher than here [pointing on the map to central and south Alameda County] so we have to draw, not based on the total area covered, but based on where people live. Because [inaudible] you want to vote for one Director to represent this amount of population, people. So that is the first goal. And then, in terms of compactness, which try to make as much as compact to avoid gerrymandering. So we do have some parameter testing. So, say before plan and after plan, the total mileage, if you drive around the entire District, whether that mileage is reduced or increased. If it is reduced, it means it’s more compact because even if the map has same population, but it takes less mileage to travel. So, our indication there [inaudible] the total entire area. I see we did not do that, but we do
have the statistics to test how compact. There’s no significant difference in terms of
compactness.

LINDA NEMEROFF: And a lot of that has to do with our outer boundaries. If
you look at our outer boundaries, we don’t have any control over that. It adds a lot to
our compactness issues. Really, our only points of control are internally—in between-
-I think that right now we only have four cities that are really impacted by this
redistricting. There are 13 cities and a number of unincorporated areas in the District
and that’s pretty limited [inaudible] our compactness situation.

I’d like to go over now to Plan 2.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Just so we understand, the only thing you’re changing,
okay, is that little section between Ward 4 and 5?

LINDA NEMEROFF: Yes.

ROBERT BAUMAN: In the whole District, right?

HUAQI YUAN: [inaudible] In Berkeley and Oakland we have one, two, three
[pointing to the map] the other districts. We’re concentrating on the change impacting
your area. Yes, Berkeley, Oakland and San Leandro maps, if you’re interested are at
the back of the room.

LINDA NEMEROFF: What we decided to do with Plan 2 was develop another
scenario where we kept this lower portion where we had taken the tract out in Plan 1
and this other portion of Hayward, we left that intact and, instead, we carved out a
transfer of population that was along Calaveras Road, along the census tracts, and
around NewPark Mall.

DON FRASCINELLA: Southland Mall.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Southland Mall, sorry. We’ve got a lot of malls
transitioning in our redistricting. Actually BayFair Mall is another one that might go to
Ward 3 and [inaudible]. And then we actually split what we think might be a
community down here, Southgate, and that’s another reason we bring this out to the
public because we want to hear their thoughts about doing something like this.

DON FRASCINELLA: They’re a rather cohesive neighborhood and serve long
time interests [inaudible], so it’s less desirable.

ROBERT BAUMAN: And it’s taking residential and kind of lumping it with
commercial.

LINDA NEMEROFF: So, this would not be a preference…

CLARENCE FISCHER: This street here, Odom Drive, is currently in District 5.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Yes.

CLARENCE FISCHER: Okay, now this plan here would still keep Odom Drive
in District 5, right?

LINDA NEMEROFF: It would put this in District 4.

CLARENCE FISCHER: Okay, so both of these are going to be putting it in
District 4, no matter what?

LINDA NEMEROFF: Right. We could develop a plan based on comments we
get here tonight.

CLARENCE FISCHER: Okay, because there’s a few of us who would like to
see that.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Yes, I reviewed all the transcripts from the last
redistricting meeting, and that was one of the things I noticed from the meeting in
Hayward. People really wanted Ward 4 to encompass the entire city of Hayward. And
that was a desire we had in mind too, but given that there wasn’t enough population
growth to facilitate that kind of change.

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ROBERT BAUMAN: Well, you could, if you made adjustments to the county areas, right? At the Hayward area.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Not without making Ward 5 less compact than it already is, and it would break up the unincorporated areas.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Well, you're breaking up the city of Hayward, why can't you break up the unincorporated areas?

PATRISHA PIRAS: Because it's more of a gerrymandering.

HUAQI YUAN: So we try to achieve as compact a district to represent the same level of compactness, by testing the parameters to see how many miles are in this district, so they relatively remain the same.

LINDA NEMEROFF: That's why I said by nature of not having Union City in the District, it makes things extra complicated and gives us very little room for change.

DON FRASCINELLA: One of the problems we've always had in Hayward though, is because it gets split up this way, is that when we have meetings with the Alameda CTC to try to get funding and there's never really one Director who can actually speak for Hayward's needs. It's always talk to one area or the other, but we never know if we're going to get our fair share of funding because we don't know where that Director is coming from.

PATRISHA PIRAS: I would object at least historically to that characterization.

ROBERT BAUMAN: What, that we don't get our fair share of funding?

PATRISHA PIRAS: That you have the opportunity to have four representatives rather than two, which a majority vote of the entire Board, so perhaps you just didn't play it right.
ROBERT BAUMAN: Well that’s counting all the at-Large. We never know where the at-Large are. Their interests are for the whole District and not necessarily for a particular ward in the District. But, we know that.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Are there any suggestions on this plan?

CHARLIE CAMERON: Well, the other suggestion is the demographer read what I said in the year 2000 about the Division 6 area in Hayward. On the west side is the training facility, which is in Ward 5. On the operations side, everything east of the Hayward training facility operations, the bus yard, is in Ward 4. So you’re dealing with two Directors at the same locale, same area. And it’s almost impossible from an operational standpoint, for management, to get anything done. I felt bad that we’ve had now three Directors that quit and resigned in succession three times in a row. And I feel bad again, mainly for myself and other resident of Hayward the representative we have now is not more accessible, and I think he could have been a lot better qualified. And he is not here tonight.

ROBERT BAUMAN: That has to do with an extra discussion.

CHARLIE CAMERON: Well, it’s okay, but getting back to what I said in 2000. Has the demographer heard what I said in 2000 like other people said in 2000? Having a greater west area of Hayward by two directors ain’t no good, doesn’t work out, it’ll never work out until it gets straightened out. And just to follow up and be constructively critical. To include oppositional voices, who’s taking notes? What’s going to be done for your information?

LINDA NEMEROFF: This meeting is being recorded.

CHARLIE CAMERON: It’s being recorded? Well, that’s okay. The reason why I say that is I went to the BART redistricting meeting last Monday and it was recording that. But I was the only one there myself. But just in following up with the

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demographer, is the changes we are about to make, or the deviations, has he seen
the BART maps of almost within the same area of deviation? And I don’t want you to
be micromanaging the greater west peninsula area or anything.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Well in answering that question, I think a lot of it has to do
with what the BART Board has established as their standard for deviation. Our Board
says as equal as practicable. BART, I’m not sure if they said 1% or 2% but I could get
that information and look at it. We did review their map last week. We looked at what
they were doing. [Inaudible] some areas didn’t seem to be very contiguous and
compact. We did what we could with the limited amount of change that we have and
unfortunately, I know like I said earlier there was a contingency of people from the last
redistricting who wanted Hayward to become whole, and we went into this with that
intent, until we saw the population figures. That changed things a lot.

CHARLIE CAMERON: And just for your information, Director Franklin was at
the meeting last Monday night for his ward area for BART. Just to be constructively
commenting.

LINDA NEMEROFF: I’ll be sure to pass that along. Are there any other
questions or suggestions? This has been a really good discussion. In fact, especially
with regard to Southgate, certainly more [inaudible].

ROBERT BAUMAN: One thing that would be helpful is if these two drawings
were to the same scale for the Plan 1 and the Plan 2 so you could see exactly what
the differences are. It’s a little harder to see them when you flip back and forth, to see
what you’re actually doing here—what’s the difference between the two. Because
obviously, that little line going down there is the only difference, right? That is, how
much of what part of Hayward is coming out of Ward 4 and going to Ward 5, and
which part is.

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LINDA NEMEROFF: From Ward 5 and going to Ward 4, right.

HUAQI YUAN: [inaudible] Actually, we try to enlarge as big as we can, so that’s why the scale’s a big one. Because the change is relatively concentrated on this area. Where this change is kind of like a couple of them and [inaudible]. So you want to make it as big as you can so therefore this scale is high, and this one definitely [inaudible]. If they’re continue, you can do the same scale. If they’re not continue you want to [inaudible] for your scale.

ROBERT BAUMAN: You couldn’t make this one to that scale so we could. . .

HUAQI YUAN: You want, your intention, is so that people can see where the change.

LINDA NEMEROFF: So, we do have some comment forms. You’re welcome if you have another configuration you want to draw, draw it on the map and send it to us. Any number of things that you could do. We’re happy to talk to anyone one on one if you have any questions. If you want to come up and take a closer look at the maps, please feel free to do so and let us hear your thoughts. That’s one of the things…there were some areas we actually went out and drove the boundaries and found it impossible to do because of the way certain city boundaries are, but it’s really important for us to hear from the community about the changes. Whether this is good for you, bad for you, whether we should do it a different way or consider another configuration all together.

AUDIENCE: Do you have a card with your email address?

LINDA NEMEROFF: It’s on the PowerPoint on the front. Email DistrictSecretary@actransit.org.

PATRISHA PIRAS: Linda, why don’t you explain that the second week is when, where I guess in the first half of November is when the public hearing is set,
that determines in effect the maximum that can be changed as a result of the public hearing.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Exactly, so from the various community meetings we’re going to take the input; we’ll be sitting down with the redistricting committee which does meet in open session and we do broadcast the meetings on our website so you can listen to them. That’s part of the reason we asked you to write down some contact information so we can keep in touch with you all. They’re going to review the information, they’re going to give some direction to staff whether or not we need to modify any plans or draw new plans and then the committee is going to make a recommendation, hopefully, to our Board on November 16th and ask the Board to set a public hearing to consider a range of plans, whether it’s one plan, whether it’s two or three. At that point, we’ll put that information out on our website, we’ll send out notices and there will likely be car cards on the buses and things like that notifying folks of the public hearing which we’re looking to set for December 14th. And, it won’t be on the full range of plans, but, well, you never know, it might be, it depends on what the committee recommends to the Board.

ROBERT BAUMAN: For the guy who did the maps, It’s really a question, okay, and that is, what if you went there [pointing to an area on the map]? In other words, how much population is in that block?

LINDA NEMEROFF: There’s actually quite a bit of population there. I remember when we were looking at that, we looked at ways to make it a whole tract.

HUAQI YUAN: So for Plan 1 you can tell from the population for the District 5 from 290,000 reduced to 284,000. So we had to move around 5,000 in this area of change.

LINDA NEMEROFF: I want to say that it was about 2,000.
HUAQI YUAN: Yes, I think so. The reason we cannot get the whole [tract], but when we did that the deviation gets increased.

ROBERT BAUMAN: What’s so, sorry, sacrosanct about the 3% maximum and minimum versus a little bit greater but more relationship to recognizable boundaries?

HUAQI YUAN: We reviewed other cities, some like San Diego (meant San Francisco), and some require even in their resolution, less than 1%. So, we kind of said that there’s a tendency for all these local jurisdictions to try to achieve less than the federal standard of 5%, the try to achieve less as they can. So that the more equal, the less challenging, even in the court or the legal proceeding. So, and then we see the increased tendency people get more restrictive so we try to see whether we can. Of course, if there’s a real reason, like in this case, we feel really it’s a community of interest, we may say okay, we may move the entire area back at the expense of an increased deviation to 1.5 or something.

ROBERT BAUMAN: If I understand correctly, and you did a very good job on the map, you came up with a relative overall range of .27% which is less than 1%. And my question is, if you made the line there, how much does it add to your deviation? You know, would the deviation still stay under 1%? That may be a better thing.

LINDA NEMEROFF: It’s a trade off.

HUAQI YUAN: Yeah. The reason for [inaudible] the last census, the last redistricting, we did higher a consultant and they achieved the 0.27%. So we said if we have a consultant do the previous and they have 0.27%, if we do it in house, we should set that same standard. We don’t want to worsen the consultant—we want at least same or better than they are. So by doing that, we really accomplished that goal.
LINDA NEMEROFF: But at the same time, your point taken into consideration, if the Board were to consider an option like that, that would be a trade-off they may say is worth it.

ROBERT BAUMAN: And that’s why I was asking the number, is to quickly plug it in and say it’s now .232%, now .45% off, or whatever. And you won’t know that without knowing what the population is the area and plugging it in.

HUAQI YUAN: Yes, you can adjust it.

LINDA NEMEROFF: And in general, I think a census tract is a population range of 6,000 to 8,000 people. So, taking pretty much a third of it out, it would be right around 2,000.

ROBERT BAUMAN: I don’t know where the census tract is. Where is the census tract map because I can’t tell?

LINDA NEMEROFF: The red line is the census tract boundary [pointing to the map].

HUAQI YUAN: So I do [inaudible] take the whole tract because by tract along you’re already homogeneous, relative social-economic homogeneous.

DON FRASCINELLA: That would be something we would like to see calculated.

HUAQI YUAN: Yes, then the Board would have to make the decision.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Yes, we’ll put that out to the committee.

HUAQI YUAN: In general, they select the criteria, one person one vote is the highest criteria, and then maybe compact, and community of interest, you know. So when there’s a conflict, usually, you have to use the first criteria.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Just a question, how in the world did they get that funky boundary last year or last ten years ago that’s in between, above?

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LINDA NEMEROFF: Equalizing population, and there might have been a community interest in there somewhere, a school district or something.

ROBERT BAUMAN: I’m just asking. There obviously came to some conclusion [inaudible].

HUAQI YUAN: That’s why we try to rectify those obvious really, not really compact zig-zag. Zig-zag means less compact. Straight line is less mileage to travel, zig-zag, in those cases we try to rectify those situations. We’ve got pre-existing conditions, not in terms of medical, but that’s a pre-existing condition.

PATRISHA PIRAS: And there’s been significant improvements in that approach over certainly during the two previous redistrictings.

ROBERT BAUMAN: In the olden days, 20 years ago, it was really bad, is that what you’re trying to say?

PATRISHA PIRAS: Oh, yeah.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Well we know how hard it is, because having had a consultant last time, having them do our maps; we didn’t have anything to work from this time. We had to recreate our whole boundary and we have over 21,000 census blocks in our boundary which we did block by block, we created existing boundaries. And we put a lot of work into getting into square one in addition to coming up with the plans.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Let’s see now, the present deviation, now that’s Plan 2 and Plan 2 is between 4 and 5 is .09 and .05? Am I reading that correctly? Yes, I’m reading that correctly, .09 and .05. So the real relative overall range of .27 is because of the minus .18 up in 2? That’s the bigger deviation.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Yes, that’s right.
ROBERT BAUMAN: Because if you move some from . . . let’s see, if you draw that line there, you will be increasing 4 and decreasing 5, so 4 would go up higher.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Yes.

ROBERT BAUMAN: And so that would increase the difference between the negative .18 and the .09?

LINDA NEMEROFF: But, then we can always make adjustments in Ward 3 to counterbalance that.

HUAQI YUAN: Sometimes we touch one ward and then we have to touch the rest—it’s like a chain reaction.

ROBERT BAUMAN: But those who are here from Hayward, is 2 in general more preferable to 1? [Asking the rest of the audience]

CHARLIE CAMERON: No comment.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Oh, come on, how could you possibly have no comment? You never have “no comments.” Okay, fine.

PATRISHA PIRAS: And there are people who live near incorporated areas.

CHARLIE CAMERON: Well, maybe you should ask a show of hands, names of streets, are any of those people here from those streets? Then you’ll get an idea if any of the people here are affected.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Well, let’s see . . .

PATRISHA PIRAS: I think you would have heard that by now.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Yeah, right.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Yes, I think I talked to one person who I know that’s impacted [inaudible].

PATRISHA PIRAS: But it’s important to hear from residents and not just city employees. You do have it on the website, right?
LINDA NEMEROFF: Yes, that’s right. [www.actransit.org](http://www.actransit.org), we have a Ward Redistricting link on our front page that has all these maps, ward statistics, information on the process, Redistricting Committee meetings and you can always email comments to us after tonight. We’ll be taking comments on these plans until October 28th. [inaudible]

ROBERT BAUMAN: In looking at the maps, it looks like there’s a little change between 4 and 3 also.

LINDA NEMEROFF: 4 and 3, yes, San Leandro. We will be having a meeting in San Leandro on Thursday at BayFair Mall, which is in the area of change for that portion.

ROBERT BAUMAN: Okay, because that also, of course, affects 4. The balancing you’re doing. And like you said, there could be some adjustment in 3, because 3 is presently a minus. But it’s really 2 that’s got the big minus and I just don’t know if there’s any changes that might occur.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Two is one of those situations where Ward 1 grew so we’re adjusting it down to there. Of course, Ward 3 just lost 10,000 people. When you look at the changes on the map it looks almost insignificant, but every little block is so dense in Oakland and it’s so hard for us to adjust that boundary to get a whole tracts. We’re actually probably going to have to go back to the drawing board on a portion of this Oakland line, and look at it again and see if there’s something we can do better to make more even boundary lines without causing a lot of disruption and decreasing our compactness. So, definitely, there are still changes that are going to occur to these plans. More or less at this point, these (plans) are for discussion and to get people thinking about what we can do, what we can’t do, what’s out there, what’s available, and that type of thing.

AC TRANSIT
AUDIENCE VOICES: Thank you.

LINDA NEMEROFF: Thank you, and thank you all for coming tonight. Again, if you want to talk to any of us, we will be here for a little while.

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