

STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF LEA  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO, DAVID  
GALLEGOS, TIMOTHY JENNINGS, DINAH VARGAS,  
MANUEL GONZALES, JR., BOBBY AND DEE ANN KIMBRO,  
and PEARL GARCIA,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Cause No.  
D-506-CV-2022-00041

MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER, in her official capacity as New  
Mexico Secretary of State, MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM, in  
her official capacity as Governor of New Mexico, HOWIE  
MORALES, in his official capacity as New Mexico Lieutenant  
Governor and President of the New Mexico Senate, MIMI  
STEWART, in her official capacity as President Pro Tempore of  
the New Mexico Senate, and JAVIER MARTINEZ, in his official  
capacity as Speaker of the New Mexico House of Representatives,

Defendants.

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**ADDENDUM NO. 1 TO LEGISLATIVE DEFENDANTS' FINDINGS OF  
FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

**EXHIBITS 08 TO 17**

**HINKLE SHANOR LLP**

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on September 15, 2023, I caused the foregoing Addendum along with this Certificate of Service, to be served and filed electronically through the Tyler Technologies Odyssey File & Serve electronic filing system, which caused all parties or counsel of record to be served by electronic means, as more fully reflected on the Notice of Electronic Filing.

**HINKLE SHANOR LLP**

*/s/ Richard E. Olson*



**EXHIBIT 8**

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF LEA  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO,  
*et al.*,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**vs.**

**Case No. D-506-CV-2022-00041**

**MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER, *et al.*,**

**Defendants.**

**DECLARATION OF KIMBALL W. BRACE**

I, Kimball W. Brace, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of eighteen years old, am otherwise competent to testify to the matters contained in this Declaration, and have personal knowledge of the same.
2. Attached hereto is a true and correct copy of the Expert Report that I prepared in the above-captioned matter.

I affirm on this 15th day of September, 2023, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of New Mexico, that the foregoing is true and correct.

By: 

Kimball W. Brace

**EXHIBIT 8**

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF LEA  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO,  
DAVID GALLEGOS, TIMOTHY JENNINGS,  
DINAH VARGAS, MANUEL GONZALES, JR.  
BOBBY AND DEE ANN KIMBRO, and  
PEARL GARCIA,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**v.**

**Cause No. D-506-Cv-2022-00041**

**MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER, in her official capacity as  
New Mexico Secretary of State, MICHELLE LUJAN  
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capacity as President Pro Tempore of the New Mexico  
Senate, and JAVIER MARTINEZ, in his official capacity as  
Speaker of the New Mexico House of Representatives,**

**Defendants.**

**Declaration and Expert Report  
Of  
Kimball W. Brace**

President  
Election Data Services, Inc.  
6171 Emerywood Court  
Manassas, VA 20112  
August 25, 2023

## EXHIBIT 8

### REPORT AND DECLARATION OF KIMBALL W. BRACE

August 25, 2023

#### I. Introduction

My name is Kimball William Brace. I am the president of Election Data Services, Inc. (“Election Data Services” or “EDS, Inc.”), a Manassas, Virginia-based consulting firm whose specialty is reapportionment, redistricting matters, election administration issues, and the census.

I have been retained by the law firm of Peifer, Hanson, Mullins & Baker, P.A. in the case of *Republican Party of New Mexico, et al. v. Oliver, et al.*, Case No. D-506-CV-2022-00041 to evaluate the redistricting process and plans generated in New Mexico for Congressional Districts. In addition, I have been asked to opine on Supreme Court Justice Kagan’s dissenting opinion in *Rucho v. Common Cause*, 139 S. Ct. 2482 (2019) as it relates to New Mexico’s 2021 redistricting process for Congressional Districts.

All the materials considered in forming the opinions contained herein are identified in this report. I am being compensated at an hourly rate of \$275 per hour for my work, and at an hourly rate of \$185 for work performed by other Election Data Services staffers.

#### II. Background and Qualifications

I attended American University in Washington, D.C., from 1969 through 1974 (having taken a year off for the 1972 campaign), where I earned a B.A. degree in Political Science. I started Election Data Services in 1977 and have been with the company since that time. Prior to 1977, I was a journalist and was employed by such companies as NBC News, Congressional Quarterly, and Plus Publications.

As president of Election Data Services, I supervise and direct all major projects in which the company is involved. Election Data Services has been viewed by clients, the press, academics, and the general public as a research facility and consulting firm dealing with many aspects of the electoral process. State and local governments across the nation have hired Election Data Services and its staff over the past five decades to provide software, database development

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services, and consulting services for the creation of districting plans and the analysis of many aspects of the redistricting process.

Since 1979, I, individually and with Election Data Services, have been actively involved in many aspects of the redistricting process, having gone through five full census and redistricting cycles. I have been a consultant to many state and local governmental organizations around the nation, providing strategic advice and consulting on redistricting matters, coordinating the development of extensive databases used in the redistricting process, creating and assisting others with the creation of districting plans, and analyzing many aspects of districts and district configurations, including conducting racial bloc voting and compactness analysis. Over the past 44 years, Election Data Services' clients for redistricting services have come from more than half the states in the nation.

During the course of our work over the past nearly five decades, we have undertaken and performed many different analyses of redistricting plans from around the nation. Most notable are our efforts to calculate compactness measures for both congressional and state legislative districts in all 50 states. Our company supplied compactness data and the analysis of congressional districts in Texas and throughout the nation that was reported in Dr. Pildes' and Dr. Niemi's December 1993 Michigan Law Review article (92 Mich. L. Rev., 483), which was cited with approval by Justice O'Connor in Bush v. Vera 64 U.S.L.W. 4452, 4455, 4458 (U.S. June 13, 1996) (plurality opinion).

For the 2020 cycle, we were hired through a competitive bid process by the Michigan Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission, established by voter initiative to remove politicians from the redistricting process. We were contracted to provide plan drafting services through a bi-partisan group of former state redistricting experts we created for the project. We created a massive database of all Census data, plus political data for the decade, all configured down to the Census block level and all higher geographic levels, so that it could be incorporated into the AutoBound redistricting mapping system that was used to perform the actual district creation at the direction of Commissioners in open and fully transparent public meetings that were televised. We trained Commission members on all aspects of the data and the software, and were present at each of their meetings to run the software projected onto large TV and projector screens, including YouTube live television coverages.

We had a similar all inclusive arrangement with the Rhode Island Legislature (as we have continuously since 1980). I personally testified at each of

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their weekly commission meetings, as well as before the legislature itself when they passed the final plan. We positioned a staffer in the state for the full year, who worked with each legislator on their district plan and then the merger of all ideas into a statewide plan for the commission. We also worked with more than half the state's cities and towns to create their own local redistricting plans, and then worked with their town clerks to adjust their precincts and ultimately their polling sites. We also worked with the local election clerks to adjust their street files that were embedding in the statewide voter registration system so that every voter was properly placed in their respective precinct.

For the past three years we also worked in the State of Illinois with their state legislature, Cook County, Chicago, and city of North Chicago, Illinois, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Providence, Warwick and Cranston, RI, State of Virginia and city of Virginia Beach, VA. In some instances we provided complete database development and plan drafting services, while in other circumstances we create the database and turned over the map drafting tasks to their own staffers. Even in those instances we continued to provide support for their efforts.

In addition, over the past four decades I have been called upon to provide reports, expert witness testimony, and assistance to attorneys in more than 80 different court cases.

I frequently give speeches to groups and organizations and participate in numerous conferences and panels on various aspects of apportionment, redistricting, and the census. Since the early 1980s, I have been a regular participant and speaker at annual and bi-annual meetings of the Task Force on Redistricting of the National Conference of State Legislatures ("NCSL"). I have also been on their faculty, as NCSL has conducted five regional "Get Ready for Redistricting" seminars each decade since 1980. I was also appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce to the 2010 Census Advisory Committee, a 20-person advisory board to the Director of the Census Bureau. Earlier this year I was asked to be NCSL's representative on a series of half-day small-group expert meetings, being arranged by the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT), to delve deeply into and provide informal discussion/feedback with Census Bureau staff as they continue to develop the differential privacy-based Disclosure Avoidance System for the 2020 census. I am repeatedly called upon by members of the press with questions on redistricting, reapportionment, the census, election administration issues, and politics in general.

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When I first started in redistricting for the 1980 cycle in other parts of the nation, redistricting experts conducted redistricting activities the old fashion way, using paper maps, lots of acetate, and plenty of color pencils. To see where different racial, ethnic origin and political groups were located in a jurisdiction, we colored thematic maps by hand. Unfortunately, that meant careful planning for what colors would show what percentage range. It was too time consuming to try one set of ranges, then change, and make another map. However, with the advent of personal computers (PCs) in the early 1980s, I and my company, Election Data Services, Inc. began using some of the earliest mapping software packages, usually to produce color maps for exhibits in court cases. This ultimately led us to more extensive geographic information system (GIS) software packages and our own development of redistricting software that was used in numerous state and local redistricting projects in the 1990 round.

We continued developing GIS software applications to help state governments compile precinct configurations for submission to the Census Bureau under P.L. 94-171 (whereby census data was compiled by precinct for use in redistricting). We developed analysis software for use during the 2000, 2010 and 2020 redistricting process and have utilized both major redistricting software packages over the past decades.

For the past five decades I and Election Data Services have studied and issued yearly reports on the apportionment process using new population estimates released by the Census Bureau and private demographic firms. All our reports can be found at our website: [www.electiondataservices.com](http://www.electiondataservices.com), under the “Research” tab. We have become a staple for the press and others to cite when looking at the shift that is occurring in population between different states.

A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached as **Exhibit A**, which includes a complete list of cases in which, during the previous five decades, I have testified as an expert at trial or by deposition.

### **III. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS**

My analysis of the redistricting plans developed during New Mexico’s redistricting process have led me to cite the following important details which are expanded further in this report.

- a. SB 1 kept over 70% of the state’s population in the same congressional district as they were during the last decade.

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- b. The state continued the practice of providing opportunities for minority candidates of choice to be elected in all three districts. All three districts have majority minority concentrations in SB 1, just like the plan used last decade. Therefore, there was no retrogression under the Voting Rights Act.
- c. Given the population shifts of the last decade that were unveiled with the 2020 Census results, it's understandable for the districts to move south and southeasterly during the redistricting process.
- d. District 2 continues to be the most Republican district in the state. The shift in the boundaries created by SB 1, made the district more competitive but not overwhelmingly Democratic, as evident by the 2022 election results. Republicans can still carry this district with the right candidate, as evidenced by past election results reconstituted to the new boundaries.
- e. Having drawn district boundaries in a number of states and local jurisdictions, as well as studying redistricting practices and results around the nation, I do not find SB 1 to be an egregious gerrymander as defined by Justice Kagan in *Rucho vs Common Cause*.

### IV. REDISTRICTING PLANS ANALYZED

Any analysis of redistricting plans begins with understanding the parameters of Census data in the state. The 2020 Census data provided a wealth of information on the racial and ethnic origin of the population of New Mexico and where they are concentrated. We normally produce a map of the area in question based upon whether the racial groups are a majority or a plurality of the people in the appropriate geography. **Exhibit B** is a map of the Census data at the precinct level and where the racial groups are a majority or a plurality in the respective precinct. County boundaries are also shown for orientation. Only the non-Hispanic White, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic Native American populations are concentrated enough to be a majority or plurality of a precinct. There are no African American concentrations where they are more than 14% of a precinct.

For the purposes of this report, I have analyzed five different congressional plans that played a part in the New Mexico's redistricting process.

- 1) **“Previous2011” Plan** – The plan utilized by the State during the 2010s decade, adopted by the Courts in 2011. Typically, redistrictors use this

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plan as the benchmark, upon which all future plans are compared. As soon as the Census data is released, this is the first report most states produce to see “how far off” their existing districts might be in terms of “one person, one vote” calculations.

- 2) **“Passed SB1” Plan** – The plan adopted in 2021 by the state legislature as SB1
- 3) **“Plan A” Concept Plan** – The initial concept plan adopted by the Citizen Redistricting Committee, a Committee created by the State Legislature in “The Redistricting Act” NMSA 1978, § 1-3A-3 (2021). The Plaintiffs in this suit said in their complaint that Concept A *was expressly adopted to “maintain status quo.” It largely maintained the existing congressional districts as drawn by the state courts in 2012 and only divided four cities and four counties, while at the same time eliminating the division of McKinley County from the 2012 map. See Verified Complaint at ¶ 60, citing New Mexico Citizen Redistricting Committee Report on District Plans & Evaluations to the New Mexico Legislature at 30-32, dated Nov. 2, 2021.*
- 4) **“Plan E” Concept Plan** – Plaintiffs in this case said in their complaint that *Concept E, known as the “Justice Chávez Map” was drawn by Justice Chávez in response to public comment on an earlier version published by the Citizen Redistricting Committee for public consideration. Citizen Redistricting Committee Report at 38-40. Concept E emphasized compactness in creating a single urban district (CD 1) centered on the city of Albuquerque and other incorporated urban and suburban communities immediately adjacent to Albuquerque, including Rio Rancho. Concept E expressly retained the core of CD 3 in northern New Mexico and CD 2 in southern New Mexico and only divided five cities and six counties. Verified Complaint at ¶¶ 61-63*
- 5) **“Plan H” Concept Plan** – Plaintiffs in this case said in their complaint that *Concept H was not initially developed by the Citizen Redistricting Committee—it was based on a map submitted by a coalition of politically liberal community organizations on October 1, 2021. A core argument by the proponents of what would become Concept H was to “create a solid Hispanic voting age majority district” in CD 2. Verified Complaint at ¶¶ 66-67.*

We have created a set of consistently formatted statewide maps, with an Albuquerque insert, of each of the plans that were analyzed. They are situated at the beginning of each of the analysis packages (as x.1) in **Exhibits D through H** noted below.



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For each of the five plans analyzed, we have created a 20-page report (shown as **x.2**) in **Exhibits D through H** noted below) that shows population and political data for each of the districts in each plan. These reports follow a consistent format between the plans, including the fact that the plan's name is in the title for each page, and the second line of the title shows the methods used to calculate the racial and ethnic original information from the Census. This second line matches up with the more detailed description of race and ethnicity shown in **Exhibit C** of this report, with the straight number in the title indicating just the race calculations and the number followed by an "A" is the "non-Hispanic" racial data being shown.

The first page is always a report on what is the ideal district size for the populations for each decade. While we are showing a .002% acceptable population range, most state's congressional districts are drawn with no, or very little, population deviation. We use this kind of report for state legislative and local redistrictings where wider ranges have passed court review.

The second page of each report is reporting more detailed information on the plans' population deviation, for each of the districts and the overall plans' deviation by noting the largest and smallest district in the plan (the absolute numbers are then summed to get the plans' total deviation, expressed in both raw and percentage terms) The third page is an overview of the plan, with both the population deviation being shown and racial data for both total population and voting age population.

Pages 4 through 9 in each report presents the total populations, by different racial and ethnic origin calculations for the individual districts and overall state. Pages 10 through 15 in each report show the voting age populations for each of the racial and ethnic origin groups for each of the individual districts and overall state. Guides to the descriptions of the data in each column of the reports are shown on page 1 of the reports.

The political data for the districts in the plan begin on page 16 of the report and continue to the last page (page 20). The offices of President, Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer are on page 16, while the offices of US Senator, Attorney General, Auditor and Land Commissioner are on page 17. Any third party candidates and votes are not shown in the report, so that any calculations (including percentages) are only based on Republican and Democratic votes. Page 16 also contains the results of the "State Composite Score", which was used by the

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Legislature in their redistricting work and includes all the contests in our political report except for the contests marked as “(not in index)”. We have also computed a “Judicial Composite Score” which only contains the judicial results for Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals contests this past decade. Each of the two composite judicial contests are shown separately at the bottom of the table on Page 16. The individual judicial contests, with candidate names, for both Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals contest are shown on page 18 and 19 of the reports.

Finally, page 20 of each report contains voter registration data by party (with percentages) as well as turnout numbers and percentages for the individual election years starting in 2012 and continuing through the 2022 elections.

### **Previous Decade Plan (adopted in 2011) (Exhibit D)**

Upon receipt of the 2020 Census results, the data showed the State of New Mexico would indeed need to conduct redistricting on their congressional district plan. **Exhibit D** shows that the districts used last decade were not in compliance with the one-person, one-vote criteria with the newer 2020 census results. Page 3 of **Exhibit D.2** showed the old plan had a 2.7% total deviation with the 2020 results, with District 1 (Albuquerque area) underpopulated by over 11,000 people (-1.6%) and in need of expansion. The extra population was mainly in District 2 (by over 8,000 people), which would need to shed some territory and people. District 3 was overpopulated by approximately 3,000 people. Given these parameters, it's understandable that the final legislative plan would reflect districts needing to move to the south and south-east.

**Exhibit D.2** also shows that all three congressional districts were over 60% non-white (column labeled “Minority” on page 2), with district 2 being a majority Hispanic seat (nearly 55%) and the other two districts being plurality Hispanic. This is also an important benchmark of note so that the state not get caught in a retrogressive circumstance after redistricting.

The political data for the 2011 congressional plan used last decade (pages 16 through 20 in **Exhibit D.2**) shows Districts 1 and 3 as fairly consistently supporting Democratic candidates last decade. District 2 tends to support Republican candidates last decade, although a Democratic candidate did carry the district in several instances.

New Mexico is one state (like half the country) that registers voters by party (registration data is on page 20 of the **x.2** exhibits), including allowing “other” as a

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party designation. Over the past decade, the “other” category has grown from approximately one-fifth of the total registrations to one-fourth by the end of the decade. Republicans have been fairly consistently 30-31% of the state’s registrants for last decade. Therefore, the trend for the decade in party registration has been downward for Democrats, going from 47% to 44% in 2022.

While some people may point towards party registration numbers to indicate party strength in a state, more knowledgeable practitioners in the process look towards actual election results as a better indicator of the political leanings of an area. This is why we mainly create our redistricting databases to include actual election returns.

### *Passed Plan (SB1) (Exhibit E)*

At the end of the redistricting process in 2021, the State Legislature adopted SB 1, their plan for the state’s three congressional districts, and the subject of this court case. **Exhibit E.1** is a map of the plan, which shows how Districts 1 and 3 were shifted southward and south-easterly to pick up the excess population in District 2.

**Exhibit E.2, page 2** shows the plan has a total deviation of only 14 people (or 0.0020%). District 1 is slightly under populated (by 9 people under the ideal size district), while District 2 is 5 persons over the ideal and District 3 is 3 people overpopulated.

SB 1 shifted population in Bernalillo (Albuquerque) County, particularly the western half by putting that heavily Hispanic portion of the County into District 2. As a result, District 2 went to 70.57% total population minority (from 64.92% in the 2011 former plan) (see page 3 of **Exhibit E.2**). As a result, District 1’s concentration of minority population went down (from 61.83% in the 2011 plan to 54.47% in total population for SB 1). Importantly the voting age population concentration of total minority stayed above 50% at 50.61%.

Politically, SB 1 made District 2 more competitive, although most of the election returns continues to show the district remaining as the most Republican in the state. There are even several instances where Republican candidates carried District 2 (see the 2022 Governor’s contest where Republican candidate Ronchetti received 50.16% of the vote and the 2022 Treasurers race where Republican candidate H. Montoya received 50.12% of the vote in the district). This was also

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true in several of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals contests in the past decade that were re-constituted according to the new boundaries in SB 1.

The political competitiveness of District 2 is also highlighted by the outcome of the 2022 congressional race, where the Democratic candidate won by only 1,350 votes, or a margin of 0.7%. In fact, the returns for this contest on the Secretary of State's website show the Democratic candidate winning because of a three times margin in the absentee votes after loosing the election day balloting.<sup>1</sup>

### *Commission Concept Plans (A, E & H)*

In the same manner as we did for the 2011 and SB 1 plans above, we have created maps and the 20-page set of tables for the three concept plans created by the Redistricting Commission that were mentioned in the Plaintiff's original complaint. The Commission Concept A plan is shown as **Exhibit F** series of documents, while the Commission Concept E plan is shown as **Exhibit G** series of documents. Finally, the Commission Concept H plan is shown as **Exhibit H** series of documents.

## V. COMPARISON REPORTS

One of our longstanding programs we use in redistricting is what we call "AvsB" which allows us to compare, for example, two different plans to see how much is assigned to identical districts, or the amount of population and geography that is configured differently. The AvsB reports are utilized in this declaration. We have also created an extract of our normal AvsB report, in this instance comparing each plan against counties and census cities in the state. This exhibit shows all the counties that are split in the five plans we analyzed for Congress and the amount of population in each piece of a split county.

The County component AvsB report is the easiest one to explore and discuss first. **Exhibit I** is the Previous 2011 Plan compared to Counties report. Page 2 of the report focuses on Congressional District 1, which is composed of 641,488 people of Bernalillo County making up 92.4% of the district. This piece is 94.8% of the Bernalillo Counties' population (calculation on right set of columns). While District 1 covers all (100%) of Torrance County, the county is only 2.2% of

<sup>1</sup> <https://klvg4oyd4j.execute-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/prod/PublicFiles/ee3072ab0d43456cb15a51f7d82c77a2/05f5f6e8-d139-452f-a03e-3a3a71ddd602/2022%20General%20Election%20Candidate%20Summary%20Results%20Report.pdf>

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district.1. Smaller pieces of three other counties (Sandoval, Valencia and Santa Fe) complete the composition of District 1.

District 2 was composed of 15 whole counties (Dona Ana, Lea, Otero, Chaves, Eddy, Grant, Cibola, Luna, Lincoln, Socorro, Sierra, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Catron and De Baca) and parts of four other counties (Valencia, Roosevelt, McKinley, and a very small piece of Bernalillo). Dona Ana county (Las Cruces) formed the largest piece of the district, but it contained only 30.7% of the district's population.

Finally, District 3 was composed of 11 whole counties (San Juan, Curry, Rio Arriba, Taos, San Miguel, Los Alamos, Colfax, Quay, Mora, Union, and Harding) along with parts of five other counties (Santa Fe (comprising 96.5% of the county's population, Sandoval (85.6%), McKinley (90.8%), Bernalillo (only 4.7% of the county) and Roosevelt (63.4% of the county's population)). Of the 16 counties (in whole or in part) the three largest each amount to only approximately one-fifth of the district.

**Exhibit J** presents the AvsB report for the plan passed by the Legislature (SB 1) compared to Counties. The Legislative-passed plan shifted the focus of each of the three districts to some extent. District 1 went from five counties dominated by Bernalillo last decade to now 10 counties of which four smaller counties are totally within the district (Lincoln, Torrance, Guadalupe, and De Baca). Bernalillo still comprises 68.9% of the district's population. Sandoval County went from just over 21,000 people in the old district 1 to now over 128,000 of the new district.

Dona Ana (Las Cruces) is still the largest portion of District 2, comprising 31.1% of the district's population, but Bernalillo County now accounts for 26.9% of the district's population. Eight counties (including Dona Ana) are whole within the district, while parts of seven other counties comprise the district.

District 3 shifts southeasterly along the New Mexico/Texas border to the town of Hobbs. But the population base is still up in Santa Fe and San Juan Counties (comprising 20.6% and 17.2%, respectively of the district). Despite that northern set of counties, one significant shift has occurred in Sandoval County. Previously in the 2011 plan Sandoval contributed over 127,000 people to the district, but in the 2021 Passed plan that dropped to just 20,000 people in district 3. That shift was mainly due to the shift of the city of Rio Rancho into district 1.

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In a similar vein, we were also able to run an AvsB report looking at cities in the state for the new 2021 Passed Plan. To save the report size, we limited the cities evaluated to those with more than 2,500 people in the respective cities. This report is identified as **Exhibit K**.

Just as the AvsB reports can show parts of Counties or Cities, we also utilize it to compare two different plans against each other. **Exhibit L** compares the Previous 2011 plan to the new Passed SB 1 plan. **The highlight of the report shows that each of the three districts retained at least 70% of their old district's population. For District 1, 528,092 people (or 74.8%) remained in District 1 in the new legislative-passed plan. For District 2, 518,069 people (or 73.4%) stayed in District 2. Finally, for District 3, the retention amounted to 80.1% of the people.**

### VI. COMPACTNESS STUDIES

Since this nation's founding, the word "gerrymandering" has been a term of art widely used to describe the redistricting process and district boundaries that one does not like. Academics in the 1960s began developing measurements to calculate different geometric aspects of district boundaries under the common term of "compactness". One of the earlier "bibles" of compactness measurements explaining some of the issues with the calculations is in the Neimi, Grofman, Hofeller & Carlucci publication from 1990.<sup>2</sup> Many of the redistricting software packages used for the past several decades have a standard report on compactness that can be run at any time during the planning drafting and evaluation process. I have reproduced the text of compactness explanations from the AutoBound EDGE redistricting software package, which we utilize in our work, as **Exhibit M** to this report.

We have utilized the software to calculate compactness scores for the New Mexico Congressional Boundaries for each of the five plans we have evaluated for this expert report. These reports are exhibit documents attached to this report as **Exhibit D3** (2011 Congressional Plan), **E3** (Passed plan in SB 1), **F3** (Commission Concept A), **G3** (Commission Concept E), and **H3** (Commission Concept H Plan).

<sup>2</sup> Richard Niemi, Bernard Grofman, Thomas Hofeller, and Carl Carlucci (1990). **Measuring the Compactness and the Role of a Compactness Standard in a Test for Partisan Gerrymanderings**". *Journal of Politics*.

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Academics calculate compactness and express the results on a scale of 0 to 1, with “1” being the most compact and scores closer to zero being the least compact. I tend to think of these scores in percentage terms because they are generally showing things like an area as a percentage of the district perimeter or the area within a circumscribing circle, dependent upon the measurement used. In setting up our own calculations to congressional districts for the entire nation, we believe we have found an error in the AutoBound compactness report created by CityGate (the developers of AutoBound) in their “Length-Width” compactness value (since it’s shown going above 1 generally in their reports). We have alerted the developers.

Each of the measurements shows different tests and should not be compared between the measurements, but instead should be used to evaluate different districts within each measurement. It’s very seldom to have a perfect score of “1” for any of the tests, so instead discussion should focus on a district being “more compact” or “less compact” than some other district or the state’s average. The AutoBound reports show which district is the “most compact” and which is the “least compact” within that measurement.

Given the manner in which the Legislature drew the boundaries for the SB 1 plan, particularly how district 3 moves down the New Mexico/Texas border, the AutoBound reports consistently labels district 3 as being the “least” compact district in the plan. Conversely, district 2 (the subject of this case) has been shown to be the “most” compact district in the plan. This was also the case in the 2011 plan used last decade.

Given Election Data Services’ nationwide scope, I was also interested to investigate how New Mexico’s districts compared to all 435 districts in the nation. We produce our election results poster after every general election and for 2022 we created a new nationwide file of congressional districts boundaries given the redistricting since the turn of the decade. We initially used this file to generate the five compactness scores similar to those reported above from AutoBound. In reviewing these data calculations, we noticed that the use of shorelines in the poster map caused lower compactness scores for districts on the ocean on both coasts. The best example of this problem is in Rhode Island, where Narragansett Bay bisects the First CD and leads to an enormous boundary length for such a small state. Maryland’s CDs also have this problem with Chesapeake Bay. See **Exhibit N** Nationwide Congressional Boundaries Compactness results using boundaries with coast lines and merged state/nationwide average scores, sorted by Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg scores. New Mexico’s three districts and the

## EXHIBIT 8

statewide averages for the various compactness scores have been highlighted in yellow, with the nationwide averages line highlighted in orange.

While this coastal problem does not affect the compactness scores for New Mexico, given the state's interior nature in the nation, I was concerned those boundaries might make other state's scores artificially lower compared to New Mexico. As a result, we also retrieved the nationwide congressional boundaries generated in TIGER by the US Census Bureau (these have also been updated with the new 2021 district configurations). The Bureau shows boundaries going out to the 3-mile limits of the nationwide borders, which then generates smoother boundaries that bring up the compactness calculations. **Exhibit O** shows the compactness scores for every congressional district in the nation, with the last page being the statewide averages of the district scores for all 50 states and the nation. Exhibit O is sorted in state and district order.

The nationwide dataset shows that New Mexico's 2021 plan, SB 1, does better than the nationwide averages on all compactness scores, except for the Reock test (New Mexico's average for Reock is .37, while the nationwide average is .38, so it is about the same). This includes all three congressional districts' individual compactness scores. (see Exhibit O, page 12 for the statewide averages comparison, and page 7 for New Mexico's three individual district's compactness scores.)

Executed this 25th day of August, 2023, at Manassas, VA



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Kimball Brace



## **EXHIBIT 8**

### **List of Exhibits Attached to Declaration of Kimball Brace**

- A. Kimball Brace Vita
- B. Majority-minority racial/ethnic origin map of the state at the precinct level
- C. Explanation of Redistricting Databases and Census Data Analysis and Compilation
- D. Analysis of 2011 Congressional Plan
  - 1. Map of 2011 Congressional Plan
  - 2. 20-page population and political data report
  - 3. Compactness report on plan
- E. Analysis of Legislative-passed Congressional Plan (SB1)
  - 1. Map of Legislative Passed Plan
  - 2. 20-page population and political data report
  - 3. Compactness report on plan
- F. Analysis of Redistricting Commission's Concept A Plan
  - 1. Map of Commission's Concept A Plan
  - 2. 20-page population and political data report
  - 3. Compactness report on plan
- G. Analysis of Redistricting Commission's Concept E Plan
  - 1. Map of Commission's Concept E Plan
  - 2. 20-page population and political data report
  - 3. Compactness report on plan
- H. Analysis of Redistricting Commission's Concept H Plan
  - 1. Map of Commission's Concept H Plan
  - 2. 20-page population and political data report
  - 3. Compactness report on plan

## EXHIBIT 8

- I. AvsB Report for 2011 Plan compared to Counties.
- J. AvsB Report for SB 1 Plan compared to Counties.
- K. AvsB Report for the 2021 Passed SB 1 Plan compared to Cities.
- L. AvsB Report for comparison of the 2011 Previous plan to the 2021 Passed SB 1 Plan passed by the Legislature.
- M. Measuring Compactness explanation from AutoBound EDGE
- N. Nationwide Congressional Boundaries Compactness results using boundaries with coast lines and merged state/nationwide average scores, sorted by Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg scores.
- O. Nationwide Congressional Boundary Compactness results using boundaries from Census Bureau TIGER files and reflecting smoother 3-mile boundaries along the two coasts. Individual district and state pages are sorted in state/district order.

# EXHIBIT 8

## EXHIBIT A

### VITA

## KIMBALL WILLIAM BRACE

Election Data Services, Inc.  
6171 Emerywood Court  
Manassas, VA 20112-3078

703 580-7267 or 202 789-2004 phone  
703 580-6258 fax

[kbrace@electiondataservices.com](mailto:kbrace@electiondataservices.com) or [kbrace@aol.com](mailto:kbrace@aol.com)

Kimball Brace is the president of Election Data Services Inc., a consulting firm that specializes in redistricting, election administration, and the analysis and presentation of census and political data. Mr. Brace graduated from the American University in Washington, D.C., (B.A., Political Science) in 1974 and founded Election Data Services in 1977.

### **Redistricting Consulting**

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Activities include software development; construction of geographic, demographic, or election databases; development and analysis of alternative redistricting plans; general consulting, and onsite technical assistance with redistricting operations.

#### *Congressional and Legislative Redistricting*

Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission: Election database, 2001

Arizona Legislature, Legislative Council: Election database, 2001

Colorado General Assembly, Legislative Council: Geographic, demographic, and election databases, 1990–91

Connecticut General Assembly

- Joint Committee on Legislative Management: Election database, 2001; and software, databases, general consulting, and onsite technical assistance, 1990–91
- Senate and House Democratic Caucuses: Demographic database and consulting, 2001

Florida Legislature, House of Rep.: Geographic, demographic, and election databases, 1989–92

Illinois General Assembly

- Speaker of House and Senate Minority Leader: Software, databases, general consulting, and onsite technical assistance, 2000–02,
- Speaker of House and President of Senate: Software, databases, general consulting, and onsite technical assistance, 2018-current, 2009-2012, 1990–92, and 1981-82

Iowa General Assembly, Legislative Service Bureau and Legislative Council: Software, databases, general consulting, and onsite technical assistance, 2000–01 and 1990–91

Kansas Legislature: Databases and plan development (state senate and house districts), 1989

## EXHIBIT 8

### **(Redistricting Consulting, cont.)**

#### Massachusetts General Court

- Senate Democratic caucus: Election database and general consulting, 2001–02
- Joint Reapportionment Committees: Databases and plan development (cong., state senate, and state house districts), 1991–93, 2010–2012

Michigan Legislature: Geographic, demographic, and election databases, 1990–92; databases and plan development (cong., state senate, and state house districts), 1981–82

Missouri Redistricting Commission: General consulting, 1991–92

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: General consulting, 1992

#### Rhode Island General Assembly and Reapportionment Commissions

- Software, databases, plan development, and onsite assistance (cong., state senate, and state house districts), 2016– current, 2010–2012, 2001–02 and 1991–92
- Databases and plan development (state senate districts), 1982–83

State of South Carolina: Plan development and analysis (senate), U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1983–84

### Local Government Redistricting

Orange County, Calif.: Plan development (county board), 1991–92

City of Bridgeport, Conn.: Databases and plan development (city council), 2011–2012 and 2002–03

Cook County, Ill.: Software, databases, and general consulting (county board), 2010–2012, 2001–02, 1992–1993, and 1989

Lake County, Ill.: Databases and plan development (county board), 2011 and 1981

City of Chicago, Ill.: Software, databases, general consulting, and onsite technical assistance (city wards), 2010–2012, 2001–02 and 1991–92

City of North Chicago, Ill.: Databases and plan development (city council), 1991 and 1983

City of Annapolis, Md.: Databases and plan development (city council), 1984

City of Boston, Mass.: Databases and plan development (city council), 2011–2012, 2001–2002, and 1993

City of New Rochelle, N.Y.: Databases and plan development (city council), 1991–92

City of New York, N.Y.: Databases and plan development (city council), 1990–91

Cities of Pawtucket, Providence, East Providence, and Warwick, and town of North Providence, R.I.: Databases and plan development (city wards and voting districts), 2011–2012, 2002

City of Woonsocket and towns of Charlestown, Johnston, Lincoln, Scituate and Westerly, R.I.: Databases and plan development (voting districts), 2011–2012, 2002; also Westerly 1993

City of Houston, Tex.: Databases and plan development (city council), 1979 — recommended by U.S. Department of Justice

City of Norfolk, Va.: Databases and plan development (city council), 1983–84 — for Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights

## EXHIBIT 8

### **(Redistricting Consulting, cont.)**

Virginia Beach, Va.: Databases and plan development (city council), 2011-2012, 2001–02, 1995, and 1993

### Other Activities

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and U.S. Department of State: redistricting seminar, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1995

Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service: Consulting on reapportionment, redistricting, voting behavior and election administration

National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL): Numerous presentations on variety of redistricting and election administration topics, 1980 - current

### **Election Administration Consulting**

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Activities include seminars on election administration topics and studies on voting behavior, voting equipment, and voter registration systems.

Prince William County, VA:

2013 – Appointed by Board of County Supervisors to 15 member Task Force on Long Lines following 2012 election. Asked and appointed by County’s Electoral Board to be Acting General Registrar for 5-month period between full-time Registrars.

2008 - current – poll worker and now chief judge for various precincts in county

U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC): Served as subcontractor to prime contractors who compiled survey results from 2008 and 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey.

U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC): Compile, analyze, and report the results of a survey distributed to state election directors during FY–2007. Survey results were presented in the following reports of the EAC: *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2005–2006, A Report to the 110th Congress*, June 30, 2007; *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), Survey Report Findings*, September, 2007; and *The 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey, A Summary of Key Findings*, December, 2007.

U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC): Compile, analyze, and report the results of three surveys distributed to state election directors during FY–2005: Election Day, Military and Overseas Absentee Ballot (UOCAVA), and Voter Registration (NVRA) Surveys. Survey results were presented in the following reports: *Final Report of the 2004 Election Day Survey*, by Kimball W. Brace and Dr. Michael P. McDonald, September 27, 2005; and *Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2003–2004, A Report to the 109th Congress*, June 30, 2005.

Rhode Island Secretary of State: Verification of precinct and district assignment codes in municipal registered voter files and production of street files for a statewide voter registration database, on-going maintenance of street file, 2004-2006, 2008-2014, 2016-2017.

Rhode Island Secretary of State, State Board of Elections & all cities & towns: production of precinct maps statewide, 2012, 2002, 1992

## EXHIBIT 8

### **(Election Administration Consulting, cont.)**

District of Columbia, Board of Elections and Ethics (DCBOEE): Verification of election ward, Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC), and Single-Member District (SMD) boundaries and production of a new street locator, 2003. Similar project, 1993.

Harris County, Tex.: Analysis of census demographics to identify precincts with language minority populations requiring bilingual assistance, 2002–03

Cook County, Ill., Election Department and Chicago Board of Election Commissioners:

- Analysis of census demographics to identify precincts with language minority populations requiring bilingual assistance, 2019, 2010–2013, 2002–03
- Study on voting equipment usage and evaluation of punch card voting system, 1997

Chicago Board of Election Commissioners: Worked with Executive Director & staff in Mapping Dept. to redraw citywide precincts, eliminate over 600 to save costs, 2011–12

Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service: Nationwide, biannual studies on voter registration and turnout rates, 1978–2002

U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), U.S. Dept. of Justice, and numerous voting equipment vendors and media: Data on voting equipment usage throughout the United States, 1980–present

Needs assessments and systems requirement analyses for the development of statewide voter registration systems:

- Illinois State Board of Elections: 1997
- North Carolina State Board of Elections, 1995
- Secretary of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1996

Federal Election Commission, Office of Election Administration:

- Study on integrating local voter registration databases into statewide systems, 1995
- Nationwide workshops on election administration topics, 1979–80
- Study on use of statistics by local election offices, 1978–79

Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Board of Elections: Feasibility study on voting equipment, 1979

Winograd Commission, Democratic National Committee: Analysis of voting patterns, voter registration and turnout rates, and campaign expenditures from 1976 primary elections

### **Mapping and GIS**

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Activities include mapping and GIS software development (geographic information systems) for election administration and updating TIGER/Line files for the decennial census.

2000 Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 1998–99: GIS software for the U.S. Department of Transportation to distribute to 400 metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) and state transportation departments for mapping traffic analysis zones (TAZs) for the 2000 census; provided technical software support to MPOs

Census 2000, 2010 and 2020 Redistricting Data Program, Block Boundary Suggestion Project (Phase 1) and Voting District Project (Phase 2), 1995–99: GIS software and provided software, databases, and technical software support to the following program participants:

- Alaska Department of Labor
- Connecticut Joint Committee on Legislative Management

## EXHIBIT 8

### (Mapping & GIS Support, cont.)

- Illinois State Board of Elections
- Indiana Legislative Services Agency
- Iowa Legislative Service Bureau
  
- New Mexico Legislative Council Service
- Rhode Island General Assembly
- Virginia Division of Legislative Services

Developed PRECIS<sup>®</sup> Precinct Information System—GIS software to delineate voting precinct boundaries—and delivered software, databases, and technical software support to the following state and local election organizations (with date of installation):

- Cook County, Ill., Department of Elections (1993)
- Marion County, Fla., Supervisor of Elections (1995)
- Berks County Clerk, Penn. (1995)
- Hamilton County, Ohio, Board of Elections (1997)
- Brevard County, Fla., Supervisor of Elections (1999)
- Osceola County, Fla., Supervisor of Elections (1999)
- Multnomah County, Ore, Elections Division (1999)
- Chatham County, Ga., Board of Elections (2000)
- City of Chicago, Ill., Board of Election Commissioners (2000)
- Mahoning County, Ohio, Board of Elections (2000)
- Iowa Secretary of State, Election and Voter Registrations Divisions (2001)
- Woodbury County, Iowa, Elections Department (2001)
- Franklin County, Ohio, Board of Elections (2001)
- Cobb County, Ga., Board of Elections and Voter Registration (2002)

Illinois State Board of Elections, Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, and Cook County Election Department: Detailed maps of congressional, legislative, judicial districts, 1992

Associated Press: Development of election night mapping system, 1994

### **Litigation Support**

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Activities include data analysis, preparation of court documents and expert witness testimony. Areas of expertise include the census, demographic databases, district compactness and contiguity, racial bloc voting, communities of interest, and voting systems. Redistricting litigation activities also include database construction and the preparation of substitute plans.

*State of Alabama vs. US Department of Commerce, et al* (2019-2020) apportionment & citizenship data

*NAACP vs. Denise Merrill, CT Secretary of State, et al* (2019-2020) state legislative redistricting and prisoner populations

*Latasha Holloway, et al. v. City of Virginia Beach, VA* (2019) city council redistricting

*Joseph V. Aguirre vs. City of Placentia, CA* (2018-2019), city council redistricting

*Davidson, et al & ACLU of Rhode Island vs. City of Cranston, RI* (2014-16), city council & school committee redistricting with prisoner populations.

## EXHIBIT 8

### (Litigation Support, cont.)

*Navaho Nation v. San Juan County, UT* (2014-17) county commissioner & school board districts.

*Michael Puyana vs. State of Rhode Island* (2012) state legislature redistricting

*United States of America v. Osceola County, Florida*, (2006), county commissioner districts.

*Deeds vs McDonnell* (2005), Va. Attorney General Recount

*Indiana Democratic Party, et al., v. Todd Rokita, et al.* (2005), voter identification.

*Linda Shade v. Maryland State Board of Elections* (2004), electronic voting systems

*Gongaley v. City of Aurora, Ill.* (2003), city council districts

*State of Indiana v. Sadler* (2003), ballot design (city of Indianapolis-Marion County, Ind.)

*Peterson v. Borst* (2002–03), city-council districts (city of Indianapolis-Marion County, Ind.)

*New Rochelle Voter Defense Fund v. City of New Rochelle, City Council of New Rochelle, and Westchester County Board Of Elections* (2003), city council districts (New York)

*Charles Daniels and Eric Torres v. City of Milwaukee Common Council* (2003), council districts (Wisconsin)

*The Louisiana House of Representatives v. Ashcroft* (2002–03), state house districts

*Camacho v. Galvin and Black Political Caucus v. Galvin* (2002–03), state house districts (Massachusetts)

*Latino Voting Rights Committee of Rhode Island, et al., v. Edward S. Inman, III, et al.* (2002–03), state senate districts

*Metts, v. Harmon, Almond, and Harwood, et al.* (2002–03), state senate districts (Rhode Island)

*Joseph F. Parella, et al. v. William Irons, et al.* (2002–03), state senate districts (Rhode Island)

*Jackson v. County of Kankakee* (2001–02), county commissioner districts (Illinois)

*Corbett, et al., v. Sullivan, et al.* (2002), commissioner districts (St Louis County, Missouri)

*Harold Frank, et al., v. Forest County, et al.* (2001–02), county commissioner districts (Wisc.)

*Albert Gore, Jr., et al., v. Katherine Harris as Secretary of State, State of Florida, et al., and The Miami Dade County Canvassing Board, et al., and The Nassau County Canvassing Board, et al., and The Palm Beach County Canvassing Board, et al., and George W. Bush, et al* (2000), voting equipment design — Leon County, Fla., Circuit Court hearing, December 2, 2000, on disputed ballots in Broward, Volusia, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach counties from the November 7, 2000, presidential election.

*Barnett v. Daley/PACI v. Daley/Bonilla v. Chicago City Council* (1992–98), city wards

*Donald Moon, et al. v. M. Bruce Meadows, etc and Curtis W. Harris, et al.* (1996–98), congressional districts (Virginia)

*Melvin R. Simpson, et al. v. City of Hampton, et al.* (1996–97), city council districts (Va.)

*Vera vs. Bush* (1996), Texas redistricting



## EXHIBIT 8

### Litigation Support, cont.)

*In the Matter of the Redistricting of Shawnee County Kansas and Kingman, et al. v. Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County, Kansas* (1996), commissioner districts

*Vecinos de Barrio Uno v. City of Holyoke* (1992–96), city council districts (Massachusetts)

*Torres v. Cuomo* (1992–95), congressional districts (New York)

*DeGrandy v. Wetherell* (1992–94), congressional, senate, and house districts (Florida)

*Johnson v. Miller* (1994), congressional districts (Georgia)

*Jackson, et al v Nassau County Board of Supervisors* (1993), form of government (N.Y.)

*Gonzalez v. Monterey County, California* (1992), county board districts

*LaPaille v. Illinois Legislative Redistricting Commission* (1992), senate and house districts

*Black Political Task Force v. Connolly* (1992), senate and house districts (Massachusetts)

*Nash v. Blunt* (1992), house districts (Missouri)

*Fund for Accurate and Informed Representation v. Weprin* (1992), assembly districts (N.Y.)

*Mellow v. Mitchell* (1992), congressional districts (Pennsylvania)

*Phillip Langsdon v. Milsaps* (1992), house districts (Tennessee)

*Smith v. Board of Supervisors of Brunswick County* (1992), supervisor districts (Virginia)

*People of the State of Illinois ex. rel. Burriss v. Ryan* (1991–92), senate and house districts

*Good v. Austin* (1991–92), congressional districts (Michigan)

*Neff v. Austin* (1991–92), senate and house districts (Michigan)

*Hastert v. Illinois State Board of Elections* (1991), congressional districts

*Republican Party of Virginia et al. v. Wilder* (1991), senate and house districts

*Jamerson et al. v. Anderson* (1991), senate districts (Virginia)

*Ralph Brown v. Iowa Legislative Services Bureau* (1991), redistricting database access

*Williams, et al. v. State Board of Election* (1989), judicial districts (Cook County, Ill.)

*Fifth Ward Precinct 1A Coalition and Progressive Association v. Jefferson Parish School Board* (1988–89), school board districts (Louisiana)

*Michael V. Roberts v. Jerry Wamser* (1987–89), St. Louis, Mo., voting equipment

*Brown v. Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tenn.* (1988), county commissioner districts

*Business Records Corporation v. Ransom F. Shoup & Co., Inc.* (1988), voting equip. patent

*East Jefferson Coalition for Leadership v. The Parish of Jefferson* (1987–88), parish council districts (Louisiana)

*Buckanaga v. Sisseton School District* (1987–88), school board districts (South Dakota)

*Griffin v. City of Providence* (1986–87), city council districts (Rhode Island)

## EXHIBIT 8

### (Litigation Support, cont.)

*United States of America v. City of Los Angeles* (1986), city council districts

*Latino Political Action Committee v. City of Boston* (1984–85), city council districts

*Ketchum v. Byrne* (1982–85), city council districts (Chicago, Ill.)

*State of South Carolina v. United States* (1983–84), senate districts — U.S. Dept. of Justice

*Collins v. City of Norfolk* (1983–84), city council districts (Virginia) — for Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights

*Rybicki v. State Board of Elections* (1981–83), senate and house districts (Illinois)

*Licht v. State of Rhode Island* (1982–83), senate districts (Rhode Island)

*Agerstrand v. Austin* (1982), congressional districts (Michigan)

*Farnum v. State of Rhode Island* (1982), senate districts (Rhode Island)

*In Re Illinois Congressional District Reapportionment Cases* (1981), congressional districts

### Publications

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"EAC Survey Sheds Light on Election Administration", *Roll Call*, October 27, 2005 (with Michael McDonald)

*Developing a Statewide Voter Registration Database: Procedures, Alternatives, and General Models*, by Kimball W. Brace and M. Glenn Newkirk, edited by William Kimberling, (Washington, D.C.: Federal Election Commission, Office of Election Administration, Autumn 1997).

*The Election Data Book: A Statistical Portrait of Voting in America*, 1992, Kimball W. Brace, ed., (Bernan Press, 1993)

"Geographic Compactness and Redistricting: Have We Gone Too Far?", presented to Midwestern Political Science Association, April 1993 (with D. Chapin and R. Niemi)

"Whose Data is it Anyway: Conflicts between Freedom of Information and Trade Secret Protection in Redistricting", *Stetson University Law Review*, Spring 1992 (with D. Chapin and W. Arden)

"Numbers, Colors, and Shapes in Redistricting," *State Government News*, December 1991 (with D. Chapin)

"Redistricting Roulette," *Campaigns and Elections*, March 1991 (with D. Chapin)

"Redistricting Guidelines: A Summary", presented to the Reapportionment Task Force, National Conference on State Legislatures, November 9, 1990 (with D. Chapin and J. Waliszewski)

"The 65 Percent Rule in Legislative Districting for Racial Minorities: The Mathematics of Minority Voting Equality," *Law and Policy*, January 1988 (with B. Grofman, L. Handley, and R. Niemi)

"Does Redistricting Aimed to Help Blacks Necessarily Help Republicans?" *Journal of Politics*, February 1987 (with B. Grofman and L. Handley)

## EXHIBIT 8

"New Census Tools," *American Demographics*, July/August 1980

### **Professional Activities**

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Member, Task Force on Long Lines in 2012 Election, Prince William County, VA

Member, 2010 Census Advisory Committee, a 20-member panel advising the Director of the Census on the planning and administration of the 2010 census.

Delegate, Second Trilateral Conference on Electoral Systems (Canada, Mexico, and United States), Ontario, Canada, 1995; and Third Trilateral Conference on Electoral Systems, Washington, D.C., 1996

Member, American Association of Political Consultants

Member, American Association for Public Opinion Research

Member, American Political Science Association

Member, Association of American Geographers, Census Advisory Committee

Member Board of Directors, Association of Public Data Users

Member, National Center for Policy Alternatives, Voter Participation Advisory Committee

Member, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association

### **Historical Activities**

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Member, Manassas Battlefield Trust Board Member, 2018 -- current

Member, Historical Commission, Prince William County, VA., 2015 – current. Elected Chairman in 2017, re-elected 2018

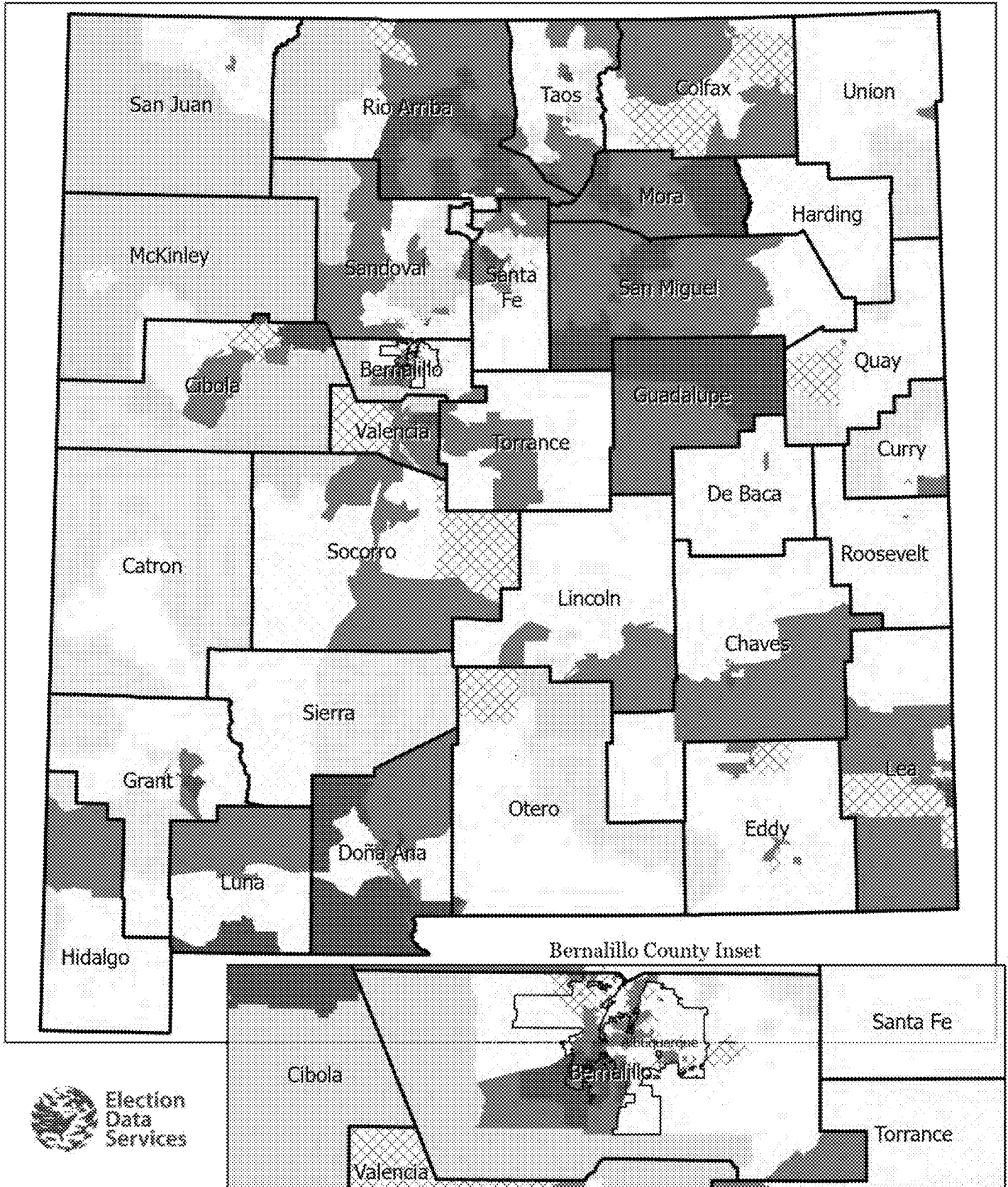
Member of Executive Committee & head of GIS Committee, Bull Run Civil War Round Table, Centerville, VA. 2015 – current

Member, Washington Capitals Fan Club, Executive Board 2017 -- current

February, 2020

# EXHIBIT 8

## New Mexico- Majority Race per VTD/Precinct 2020 Census Population)



- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Predominantly NH White &lt; 40%</li> <li>○ Predominantly NH White 40 - 49.9%</li> <li>○ Majority NH White 50 - 74.9%</li> <li>○ Majority NH White 75 - 100%</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◻ Predominantly Hispanic &lt; 40%</li> <li>◻ Predominantly Hispanic 40 - 49.9%</li> <li>◻ Majority Hispanic 50 - 74.9%</li> <li>◻ Majority Hispanic 75 - 100%</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◻ Predominantly NH Native Am. &lt; 40%</li> <li>◻ Predominantly NH Native Am. 40 - 49.9%</li> <li>◻ Majority NH Native Am. 50 - 74.9%</li> <li>◻ Majority NH Native Am. 75 - 100%</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|

# EXHIBIT 8

## EXHIBIT C

### Redistricting Databases

Over the past 44 years Election Data Services, Inc. has compiled extensive databases for use in the redistricting process and redistricting and voting rights court cases in many different states and localities. These databases form the heart of the redistricting process, but also are an essential building block for racial bloc

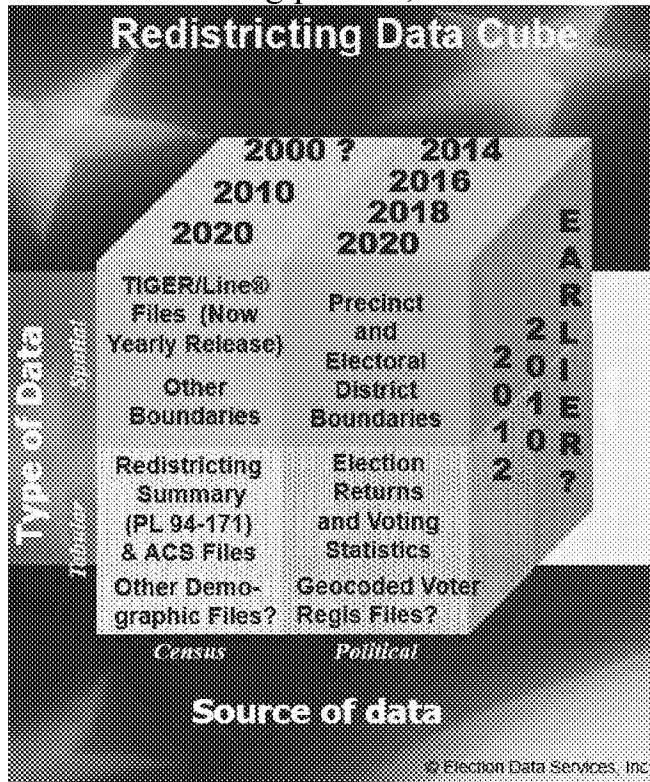


Figure 1

element of the data cube, shown in the upper left side of the cube (i.e., type of data: spatial; source of data: Census).

The TIGER files are actually massive databases in themselves and encompass all the lines that one sees on a map. These lines or “segments” are depicted with a latitude and a longitude coordinate point at the beginning and end of each line segment. These line segments have no population data associated with them, but they do have an extensive set of other attribute information. For example, each line segment has information about whether it is a stream, road, railroad, or power line, etc. If the segment is a road or stream, there is also

voting analysis. Generally, these databases merge four different elements through the use of geography. Over the past four decades Mr. Brace has spoken before many groups and courts about what he terms the “redistricting data cube”. The sketch to the left depicts that cube.

Redistricting issues always deal with territory. In previous decades, the Census Bureau depicted data collection areas on paper maps. In 1990, the Bureau was able to create an electronic map of the entire country, called the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system, or TIGER. Census geography in the form of TIGER files becomes the first

## EXHIBIT 8

information about its name. If the segment is a road, there is also information in many instances about address ranges.

All line segments have geographic codes that identify the census tract and block on the left and right sides of the line. If one were to travel along a series of line segments and make a right turn at the end of each segment onto an intersecting line segment, one would eventually return to the starting point. Upon arrival at the starting point, one would be “closing” a polygon. This resulting polygon would form the basic census block. Census blocks are linked to block-level population and demographic data, but these numeric data are not in the TIGER files.

This numeric data, the **second element in the data cube** (lower left of the cube), is reported by the Census Bureau after each decennial census and consists of population and demographic counts associated with each census tract and block in each state. This data is first released for redistricting purposes in a computer file called the Census Redistricting (PL 94–171) Summary File. For each census tract and block there are both total population and voting age population (18 years old and over) counts, along with sub-counts of the different racial and Hispanic origin categories tabulated by the Census Bureau. For the first time in the 2000 Census, persons could choose multiple racial or ethnic origins, which caused the PL 94–171 population files to expand from 12 columns of data in 1990 to 291 columns of data in 2000 and 2010. Despite this seemingly massive amount of data, it is generally not until the year ending in a “2” when more detailed demographic data, such as income or education information, is released by the Census Bureau.

The availability of the Census Bureau’s PL94-171 population data files is still undetermined as of 2/9/2021. It is our understanding in discussions with Bureau staff that the release of the PL files will again be delayed in an announcement expected by this Friday. We understand that the PL files may not be released until August or September of 2021, which will pose major problems for being able to meet the state’s redistricting deadlines.

These two Census computer files (TIGER and PL) form the heart of any redistricting effort and are absolutely necessary for drawing and analyzing districts.

If one wishes to perform an electoral analysis of voting behavior for a given area, election returns are required. This is the **third element in the data cube** (lower right of cube). In the past these returns had to be collected from each county in a state, although more states are centralizing that collection effort. However, when redistricting deals with local contests, returns from multiple years must be collected from local election offices and, if not in electronic form, must be

## EXHIBIT 8

keypunched to perform the analysis. State of New Mexico is extremely fortunate in that the state's election office makes precinct level returns available on their website for all years and all contests.

Election returns alone are not enough to do racial voting or political analysis that is required in a redistricting and/or court case setting. One must know where the election returns come from—that is, from what part of a county or city. This is where the **fourth element of the data cube** (upper right of cube) — precinct maps — comes into play. Precinct maps for each election year must be collected and analyzed to determine the extent of change since the previous year.

It is standard practice across the United States for county governments to make massive precinct changes subsequent to statewide redistricting that occur in the years ending in “1” and “2”. In addition, many larger jurisdictions change precinct boundaries on a regular basis as population shifts occur or there is a need to relocate a polling place. As a result, to analyze election contests that occur over time, one must determine the makeup of each precinct in each election in which the contests were held.

Election Data Services, Inc. has been collecting precinct maps from around the nation since the early 1980s. To study racial bloc voting or perform other types of electoral analysis, the racial makeup of each precinct needs to be determined and matched up with election returns. Unfortunately, the Census Bureau reports demographic data for only those precincts that were in existence in the year ending with “8” before the decennial census is conducted. To merge racial demographic data from the Census Bureau with the configuration of the precincts used in each election over the decade, one must overlay the precinct map boundaries that existed in each election on top of the census geographic boundaries.

It is our understanding that the State of New Mexico, through the offices of the firm Research and Polling, had compiled and digitized the boundaries of all precincts in the state for the entire decade. Their President, Brian Sanderoff and staffer Michael Sharp provided raw election returns data and boundary files which we then incorporated into the EDS database and reports.

Election Data Services, Inc. has developed computer programs to assist with this process, whereby an operator assigns census tracts and blocks to individual precincts using GIS technology. Once this block-to-precinct equivalency has been developed, additional computer programs can tally up the census demographic and racial data from the blocks to the precinct summary level. E.D.S. Inc. has loaded

## EXHIBIT 8

these files into various computer databases compiled over the years for such analysis.

Election Data Services, Inc. has spent thousands of hours of staff time compiling extensive databases of state and local election returns and combining the geography of precincts with census geography. A database that matches precinct election returns with the demographic composition of the precincts as reported by the Census is required to conduct an analysis of voting patterns by race/ethnicity. These types of databases are the central component necessary to determine the extent to which racial groups vote differently or the same. Combining all of this information creates a massive database that is internal to Election Data Services, Inc. Additional programs have been created to extract individual election contests from the massive internal database and format them into smaller ASCII datasets that can be read by statistical software programs, such as SPSS, S-Plus, or “R” used to perform racial bloc voting analyses.

### **Census Data Analysis and Compilation**

As noted earlier, census data is one of the major elements of the “datacube.” With regard to demographic information and race, the 2010 Census asked, and the 2020 Census is asking, each individual two major questions. First, they asked whether the person was Hispanic or not (the Census Bureau has not considered Hispanic as being a race). The actual Hispanic question in the questionnaire for 2020 appeared as noted in Figure 2, to the right. Second, they asked the person’s race. This is show in Figure 3, below. This two-part question format has been used since Hispanic origin was first asked of every individual in 1980.

Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin -- Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc. >

Figure 2



## EXHIBIT 8

Since 1980 the Census Bureau has taken the results of the race question

**What is this person's race?**  
 Mark  one or more boxes **AND** print origins.

White – Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.

Black or African Am. – Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.

American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.

<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian
<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean	<input type="checkbox"/> Samoan
<input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese	<input type="checkbox"/> Chamorro
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc. <input type="checkbox"/>	

Some other race – Print race or origin.

Figure 3

and created counts of five major racial groups along with a catch-all of “some other race”. The five major racial groups were “white”, “black or African-American”, “American American Indian or Alaska Native”, “Asian” (which combined the answers of Asian American Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Other Asian), and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” (which combined the answers of Pacific Islander, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, and Other Pacific Islander). Traditionally, these five major racial groups, along with “some other race” would add to 100% or the total population reported by the census. The 2020 Census allowed more space for individuals to

include ancestry answers as write-ins as a way of clarifying their race, but the data on ancestry will not be released until later in the decade, long after redistricting.

The Census Bureau also asked individuals whether they were of Hispanic origin. Because the Census Bureau and the federal government for each of the last four censuses have concluded that “Hispanic Origin” is not a racial category (anyone of any race can also be Hispanic), the Census Bureau provides cross-tabulations in its PL 94-171 data tables. Utilizing these cross-tabulations, Election

## EXHIBIT 8

Data Services, Inc. has traditionally developed its datasets by showing Hispanic Origin as if it were a race, and then removing Hispanics from the individual racial data. As such, we report Non-Hispanic White, instead of White; Non-Hispanic Black, instead of Blacks; Non-Hispanic Asian; instead of Asians; and so-forth. When the racial data and Hispanic Origin are reported in this manner, the groups add to 100 percent of the population.

Post census studies have shown that Hispanics have tended to divide their racial designation mainly between “Some other race” and “white” in roughly equal proportions. As a result, when we take out Hispanics from their relative racial groups in order to treat Hispanic as if it was a race, then the largest decreases occur in both the “White” and the “Some Other Race” categories.

The 2000 and 2010 censuses were a marked departure from earlier censuses on the reporting of racial data. In previous decades, individuals answering the Census were supposed to mark only one racial category. However, beginning with the 2000 Census, individuals could mark any number of racial categories (as many as all six), mainly due to the growth of multi-racial families in American society. This produced unique data issues concerning racial breakdowns and how they were reported. As one of the very few organizations involved in redistricting around the nation, Election Data Services, Inc. was closely involved with census personnel in researching and understanding the ramifications of the new data structures.

There are three basic ways to calculate the racial breakdowns for the 2000 and 2010 census. The first is to exclude any individuals who have marked more than one racial category from the basic racial definitions and put these individuals into a separate “multiple-race” category. This tends to create a bottom level of racial categorization for individual race groups, but one that is more compatible with the numbers that were reported in previous censuses. Election Data Services, Inc. designated these categories as “*Race-Along*” and they occupy tab or table 1 in many of our reports.

The second method of calculation is to include in the individual race groups any individual who marked that race group alone, plus any individual who marked that race group in combination with any other racial group(s). This produces the maximum number of individuals in each racial group, but it also means that the totals of all racial groups added together will result in more than 100 percent of the population being reported. Election Data Services designated these categories as “*Combo*” or “*Max*” and they occupy tab or table 2 in many of our reports

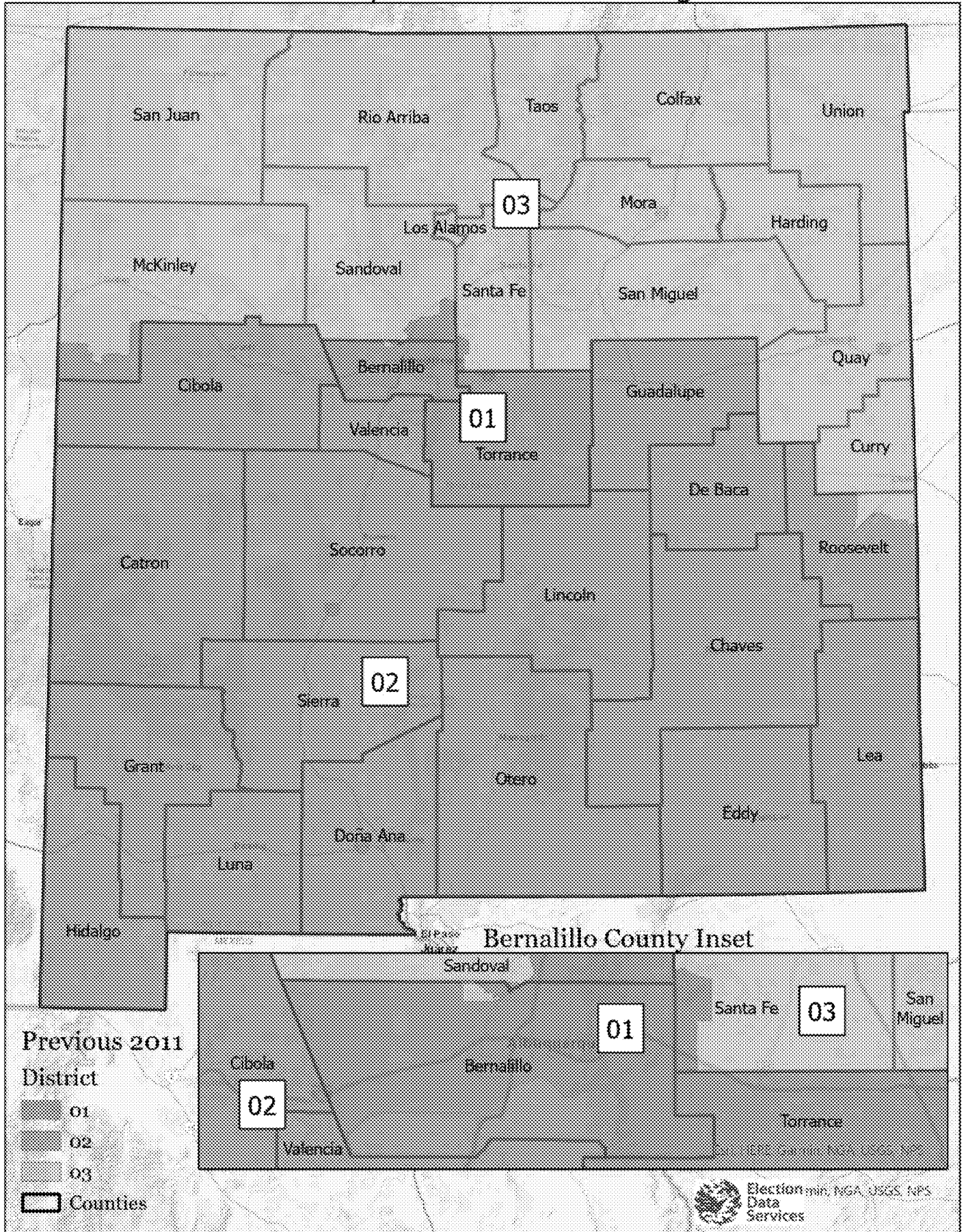
## EXHIBIT 8

The third method of calculation was recommended by the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In a Federal Register notice published in March 2000 (at the tail end of the Clinton administration), OMB laid out how federal agencies should use racial data from the 2000 Census (no fundamental change was made in this directive for the 2010 Census). In essence, the OMB recommended that any individuals who marked themselves as both “White” and some other minority race, should be counted as part of that other minority race. This increased the numbers reported for the racial groups above the “race-alone” categories, but actually excluded individuals who marked themselves as being in two different minority groups. We have found in our research that this method of calculation tends to fall in between the other two methods. Election Data Services, Inc. designates these categories as “**OMB**” and they occupy tab or table 3 in many of our data reports.

Election Data Services’s standard dataset incorporates all three methods of calculating racial data from the 2000 and 2010 censuses. This will continue for the 2020 Census, as the Census Bureau announced two years ago that the same basic data will be used when they published the PL file for 2020. Producing and reporting population counts based on all three calculation methods allows us to compare the different methods and how district configurations are affected over three decades.

# EXHIBIT 8

## New Mexico - District Map of Previous 2011 Congressional Districts



**New Mexico Districts with 2020 Census Data**

**Congress  
2020**

Number of Members	3
Ideal District Size (Target)	705,841
Acceptable Deviation	0.002%
Overall Deviation Window	14
One-sided Deviation Window	7
High Range (Raw Numbers)	705,848
High Range (Percentages)	0.0005%
Low Range (Raw Numbers)	705,834
Low Range (Percentages)	-0.0005%

**Guide**

Statewide Population

2,117,522

Total Population, also shown as PopTot or Pop = TAPersons in tables  
VAP = Voting Age Population, also VAPTot  
WH = White

Analysis based on preliminary district definitions in Census Bureau files.  
District boundaries have not been verified.

BL= Black, or African American  
AS= Asian  
NA, or AI= Native American or American Indian  
PI= Pacific Islander

**Tables**

Total Population	1, 2, & 3
Voting Age Population	4, 5 & 6
Race Alone	1 & 4
Combo	2 & 5
OMB Interpretation	3 & 6

OT= Some Other Race  
Hisp= Hispanic  
NH= Non-Hispanic  
XX= More than one Race  
P= Percentage  
\_A= Race Alone  
\_C= Combo  
\_W= OMB interpretation

No Hispanic category	Single digit tables
Hispanic category	"A" tables

DISTRICT	Total Population			Racial Demographics as Percent of Total Population						Voting Age Population		Racial Demographics as Percent of Voting Population					
	2010	2017	Change	White	Black	Hispanic	NH Asian	Hispanic	Minority	2017	%	White	Black	Hispanic	NH Asian	Hispanic	Minority
1	694,577	705,841	-11,264	38.17%	2.50%	4.17%	2.60%	48.71%	61.83%	550,760	79.3%	42.07%	2.53%	4.03%	2.80%	45.14%	57.92%
2	714,022	705,841	8,181	35.08%	1.63%	4.48%	0.96%	54.96%	64.92%	542,134	75.9%	39.29%	1.74%	4.34%	1.04%	50.81%	60.71%
3	708,923	705,841	3,082	36.31%	1.32%	18.01%	1.37%	39.51%	63.69%	546,055	77.0%	40.17%	1.36%	16.78%	1.45%	37.13%	59.83%
Assigned	2,117,522																
Total Pop	2,117,522																
Unassigned	0																

EXHIBIT B  
 NM\_Previous2019\_Results\_Book\_formatted.xlsx  
 Deviations

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>TAPERSONS</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Raw Dev</b>	<b>% Dev</b>	<b>POPTOT</b>	
2	01	694,577	705,841	(11,264)	-1.6%	694,577	
3	02	714,022	705,841	8,181	1.2%	714,022	
4	03	708,923	705,841	3,082	0.4%	708,923	
5							
6	STATE TOT	2,117,522					
7							
8	Total Dev			19,445	2.7549%		
9	Highest			8,181	1.1591%		
10	Lowest			(11,264)	-1.5958%		
11							
12							

NM\_Previous2019\_Results\_Formatted.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 1-PopRaceAlone

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	PercentW	POPWH_A	PPopWH_A	POPBL_A	PPopBL_A	POPNA_A	PPopNA_A	POPAS_A	PPopAS_A	POPPL_A	PPopPL_A	POPOT_A	PPopOT_A	POPXX	PPopXX	PPopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		694,577	100.00%	366,559	52.77%	20,652	2.97%	36,638	5.27%	19,678	2.83%	784	0.11%	105,812	15.23%	144,454	20.80%	328,018	47.23%
3	002		714,022	100.00%	369,359	51.73%	14,159	1.98%	39,354	5.51%	7,458	1.04%	658	0.09%	128,879	18.05%	154,155	21.59%	344,663	48.27%
4	003		708,923	100.00%	343,019	48.39%	11,093	1.56%	136,249	19.22%	10,333	1.46%	651	0.09%	83,941	11.84%	123,637	17.44%	365,904	51.61%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	1,078,937	50.95%	45,904	2.17%	212,241	10.02%	37,469	1.77%	2,093	0.10%	318,632	15.05%	422,246	19.94%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																				
8																				
9	80% - 89%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 89%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	65% - 69%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 64%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	55% - 59%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
15	50% - 54%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
16	45% - 49%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
17	40% - 45%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	35% - 39%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	30% - 34%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	20% - 29%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2	0
21	10% - 19%				0		0		1		0		0		3		3		1	0
22	< 10%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	0
23																				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT		<b>POPOT</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>		<b>POPNIWA A</b>	
2	201		694,577	100.00%	285,106	38.17%	17,353	2.50%	28,963	4.17%	18,877	2.69%	540	0.08%	3,667	0.53%	338,305	48.71%	21,966	3.15%	429,471	61.83%
3	301		714,022	100.00%	250,465	35.08%	11,615	1.63%	31,989	4.48%	6,877	0.96%	456	0.06%	3,348	0.47%	382,391	54.96%	16,881	2.36%	463,557	64.92%
4	401		708,923	100.00%	257,381	36.31%	9,362	1.32%	127,658	18.01%	9,707	1.37%	455	0.06%	3,325	0.47%	280,115	39.51%	20,920	2.95%	451,542	63.69%
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	772,952	36.50%	38,330	1.81%	188,610	8.91%	35,261	1.67%	1,451	0.07%	10,340	0.49%	1,010,811	47.74%	59,767	2.82%	1,344,570	63.50%
7																						
8																						
9	0-9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
10	10%-19%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
11	20%-29%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
12	30%-39%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
13	40%-49%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	3
14	50%-59%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
15	60%-69%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
16	70%-79%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
17	80%-89%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	90%-99%				3		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
19	100%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21					0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
22					0		3		2		3		3		3		0		3		3	0
23																						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPWH_C	POPWH_C	POPBL_C	POPBL_C	POPNA_C	POPNA_C	POPAS_C	POPAS_C	POPPI_C	POPPI_C	POPOT_C	POPOT_C	POPWH_C	POPWH_C	
2	001		694,577	121.89%	505,124	72.72%	30,087	4.33%	54,568	7.86%	28,162	4.05%	2,237	0.32%	226,414	32.60%	189,453	27.28%
3	002		714,022	122.31%	519,262	72.72%	20,588	2.88%	54,278	7.60%	11,862	1.66%	1,773	0.25%	265,528	37.19%	194,760	27.28%
4	003		708,923	118.27%	461,587	65.11%	17,734	2.50%	154,769	21.83%	15,973	2.25%	2,002	0.28%	186,346	26.29%	247,336	34.89%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	120.82%	1,485,973	70.18%	68,409	3.23%	263,615	12.45%	55,997	2.64%	6,012	0.28%	678,288	32.03%	631,549	29.82%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	45% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		1
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		1		0		0		1		2
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22	< 10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_Previous\_2011\_11\_17\_11m\_0ed.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 2A\_PopNHRace\_Comb

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPNIWH_C	POPNIWH_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHAS_C	POPNIHAS_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHOT_C	POPNIHOT_C	POPNIHISP	POPNIHISP	POPNIHISP	POPNIHISP	POPNIHISP
2	001		694,577	103.38%	265,038	41.04%	22,800	3.28%	37,352	5.38%	24,586	3.54%	1,488	0.21%	8,481	1.22%	338,305	48.71%	409,539	58.96%
3	002		714,022	102.52%	266,281	37.29%	15,141	2.12%	39,723	5.56%	9,800	1.37%	1,165	0.16%	7,480	1.05%	392,391	54.96%	447,741	62.71%
4	003		708,923	103.15%	276,535	39.01%	13,624	1.92%	137,610	19.41%	13,863	1.96%	1,406	0.20%	8,086	1.14%	280,115	39.51%	432,388	60.99%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	103.01%	827,854	39.10%	51,565	2.44%	214,685	10.14%	48,249	2.28%	4,059	0.19%	24,047	1.14%	1,010,811	47.74%	1,289,668	60.90%
7																				
8																				
9	+30%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	60% - 30.3%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79.8%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	85% - 59.0%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 64.8%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	55% - 58.3%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
15	50% - 34.2%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
16	45% - 49.8%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
17	40% - 45.0%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
18	35% - 38.8%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
19	30% - 34.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
20	20% - 28.8%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
21	10% - 16.8%				0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0	
22	+10%				0		3		2		3		3		3		3		0	
23																				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	Percent of POPWH_A	POPWH_A	POPWH_A	POPBL_W	POPBL_W	POPNA_W	POPNA_W	POPAS_W	POPAS_W	POPPI_W	POPPI_W	POPOT_W	POPOT_W	PopNonW	PopNonW
2	001		694,577	80.93%	366,559	52.77%	23,548	3.39%	40,040	5.76%	21,101	3.04%	1,326	0.19%	109,560	15.77%	328,018	47.23%
3	002		714,022	79.63%	369,359	51.73%	15,958	2.23%	41,632	5.83%	8,392	1.18%	1,153	0.16%	132,080	18.50%	344,663	48.27%
4	003		708,923	84.02%	343,019	48.39%	13,098	1.85%	139,766	19.72%	11,328	1.60%	1,162	0.16%	87,250	12.31%	365,904	51.61%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	81.53%	1,078,937	50.95%	52,604	2.48%	221,438	10.46%	40,821	1.93%	3,641	0.17%	328,890	15.53%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%				2			0		0		0		0		0		1
16	45% - 49.9%				1			0		0		0		0		0		2
17	40% - 45.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
19	30% - 34.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
21	10% - 19.9%				0			0		1		0		0		3		0
22	<10%				0			3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

DISTRICT	POPTOT	POPNIWA_A	POPNIWA_S	POPNIWA_W	POPNIWA_O	POPNIWA_H	POPNIWA_M	POPNIWA_P	POPNIWA_D	POPNIWA_C	POPNIWA_F	POPNIWA_G	POPNIWA_I	POPNIWA_J	POPNIWA_K	POPNIWA_L	POPNIWA_M	POPNIWA_N	POPNIWA_O	POPNIWA_P	POPNIWA_Q	POPNIWA_R	POPNIWA_S	POPNIWA_T
1																								
2	694,577	97.43%	265,106	38.17%	18,782	2.70%	30,192	4.35%	19,450	2.80%	877	0.13%	4,047	0.58%	338,305	48.71%	429,471	61.83%						
3	714,022	97.94%	250,465	35.09%	12,252	1.72%	32,497	4.55%	7,326	1.03%	751	0.11%	3,663	0.51%	392,391	54.96%	463,557	64.92%						
4	708,923	97.56%	257,381	36.31%	10,543	1.49%	128,851	18.18%	10,323	1.46%	804	0.11%	3,623	0.51%	280,115	39.51%	451,542	63.68%						
5																								
6	STATE TOTAL	2,117,522	97.65%	772,952	36.50%	41,577	1.96%	191,540	9.05%	37,099	1.75%	2,432	0.11%	11,333	0.54%	1,010,811	47.74%	1,344,570	63.50%					
7																								
8																								
9	0% - 9%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	10% - 19%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	20% - 29%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	30% - 39%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	40% - 49%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		3
14	50% - 59%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	60% - 69%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0
16	70% - 79%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0
17	80% - 89%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	90% - 99%			3		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0
19	100%			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21				0		0		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22				0		3		2		3		3		3		3		3		3		0		0
23																								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	Percentage	VAPWH_A	VAPWH_P	VAPBL_A	VAPBL_P	VAPNA_A	VAPNA_P	VAPAS_A	VAPAS_P	VAPPI_A	VAPPI_P	VAPOT_A	VAPOT_P	VAPXX	VAPXX_P	PopNomW	PPopNomW
2	001		550,760	100.00%	304,357	55.26%	15,620	2.84%	27,460	4.99%	16,038	2.91%	615	0.11%	80,492	14.61%	106,178	19.28%	246,403	44.74%
3	002		542,134	100.00%	292,544	53.96%	10,615	1.96%	28,693	5.29%	6,031	1.11%	498	0.09%	93,362	17.22%	110,391	20.36%	249,590	46.04%
4	003		546,095	100.00%	279,276	51.14%	8,209	1.50%	96,910	17.75%	8,309	1.52%	497	0.09%	63,637	11.65%	89,257	16.34%	266,819	48.86%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	100.00%	876,177	53.46%	34,444	2.10%	153,063	9.34%	30,378	1.85%	1,610	0.10%	237,491	14.49%	305,826	18.66%	762,812	46.54%
7																				
8																				
9	90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	65% - 64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	55% - 54.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
15	50% - 49.9%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
16	40% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
17	30% - 29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
18	25% - 24.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	20% - 19.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	15% - 14.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
21	10% - 9.9%				0		0		0	1	0		0		0		3		2	0
22	5%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	0
23																				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT	VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_A		VAPNHBL_A		VAPNHNA_A		VAPNHAS_A		VAPNHPL_A		VAPNHOT_A		VAPHISP		VAPNHXX				
2	001	550,760	100.00%	231,725	42.07%	13,911	2.53%	22,191	4.03%	15,416	2.80%	451	0.08%	2,903	0.53%	248,590	45.14%	15,573	2.83%	319,035	57.93%	
3	002	542,134	100.00%	212,990	39.29%	9,440	1.74%	23,541	4.34%	5,660	1.04%	379	0.07%	2,451	0.45%	275,435	50.81%	12,238	2.26%	329,144	60.71%	
4	003	546,095	100.00%	219,347	40.17%	7,427	1.36%	91,628	16.78%	7,913	1.45%	369	0.07%	2,571	0.47%	202,739	37.13%	14,101	2.58%	326,748	59.83%	
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL	1,639,989	100.00%	664,062	40.52%	30,778	1.88%	137,360	8.38%	28,989	1.77%	1,199	0.07%	7,925	0.48%	726,764	44.34%	41,912	2.56%	974,927	59.48%	
7																						
8																						
9	0%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	10%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	20%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	30%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	40%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
14	50%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
15	60%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
16	70%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
17	80%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	90%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
19	0%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	10%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	20%				0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
22	30%				0		3		2		3		3		3		0		3		3	0
23																						
24																						
25																						
26																						
27																						
28																						
29																						
30																						
31																						
32																						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	Percentage	VAPWH_C	VAPWH_C	VAPBL_C	VAPBL_C	VAPNA_C	VAPNA_C	VAPAS_C	VAPAS_C	VAPPI_C	VAPPI_C	VAPOT_C	VAPOT_C	PopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		550,760	120.12%	406,686	73.84%	20,864	3.79%	39,927	7.25%	21,053	3.82%	1,571	0.29%	171,493	31.14%	144,074	26.16%
3	002		542,134	120.96%	400,147	73.81%	13,895	2.56%	39,389	7.27%	8,710	1.61%	1,269	0.23%	192,332	35.48%	141,987	26.19%
4	003		546,095	117.00%	365,331	66.90%	11,663	2.14%	109,161	19.99%	11,459	2.10%	1,364	0.25%	139,977	25.63%	180,764	33.10%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	119.36%	1,172,164	71.52%	46,422	2.83%	188,477	11.50%	41,222	2.52%	4,204	0.26%	503,802	30.74%	466,825	28.48%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	45% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		1
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		2
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		1		0		0		0		0
22	< 10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		



**EXHIBIT 8**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_C		VAPNHBL_C		VAPNHNA_C		VAPNHAS_C		VAPNHPI_C		VAPNHOT_C		VAPHISP			
2	001		550,760	103.00%	245,949	44.66%	17,267	3.14%	28,388	5.15%	19,196	3.49%	1,146	0.21%	6,748	1.23%	248,590	45.14%	304,811	55.34%
3	002		542,134	102.39%	224,468	41.40%	11,538	2.13%	29,527	5.45%	7,526	1.39%	912	0.17%	5,690	1.05%	275,435	50.81%	317,666	58.60%
4	003		546,095	102.73%	232,352	42.55%	9,810	1.80%	98,429	18.02%	10,350	1.90%	1,009	0.18%	6,315	1.16%	202,739	37.13%	313,743	57.45%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	102.71%	702,769	42.88%	38,615	2.36%	156,344	9.54%	37,072	2.26%	3,067	0.19%	18,753	1.14%	726,764	44.34%	936,220	57.12%
7																				
8																				
9	< 50%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	50% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	60% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	80% - 84.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	85% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	3
15	90% - 94.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
16	95% - 99.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
17	40% - 49.9%				3		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	50% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
19	60% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	80% - 89.9%				0		1		0		1		0		0		0		0	0
22	90%				0		3		3		2		3		3		3		0	0
23																				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPWH_A	VAPWH_A	VAPBL_W	VAPBL_W	VAPNA_W	VAPNA_W	VAPAS_W	VAPAS_W	VAPPI_W	VAPPI_W	VAPOT_W	VAPOT_W	PopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		550,760	82.14%	304,357	55.26%	17,327	3.15%	29,686	5.39%	16,970	3.08%	1,018	0.18%	83,061	15.08%	246,403	44.74%
3	002		542,134	80.69%	292,544	53.96%	11,607	2.14%	30,294	5.59%	6,702	1.24%	869	0.16%	95,439	17.60%	249,590	46.04%
4	003		546,095	84.85%	279,276	51.14%	9,276	1.70%	99,126	18.15%	8,951	1.64%	870	0.16%	65,859	12.06%	266,819	48.86%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	82.57%	876,177	53.46%	38,210	2.33%	159,106	9.71%	32,623	1.99%	2,757	0.17%	244,359	14.91%	762,812	46.54%
7																		
8																		
9	< 30%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	30% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	40% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	50% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	70% - 74.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	75% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		2
17	80% - 84.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
18	85% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
19	90% - 94.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	95% - 99.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21	> 10%					0		0		1		0		0		3		0
22	> 10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_A		VAPNHBL_W		VAPNHNA_W		VAPNHAS_W		VAPNHPL_W		VAPNHOT_W		VAPNHSP			
2	90%		550,760	97.67%	231,725	42.07%	14,815	2.69%	22,947	4.17%	15,942	2.89%	719	0.13%	3,201	0.58%	248,590	45.14%	319,035	57.93%
3	86%		542,134	98.03%	212,990	39.29%	9,870	1.82%	23,886	4.41%	5,992	1.11%	620	0.11%	2,677	0.49%	275,435	50.81%	329,144	60.71%
4	80%		546,095	97.83%	219,347	40.17%	8,098	1.48%	92,292	16.90%	8,339	1.53%	636	0.12%	2,798	0.51%	202,739	37.13%	326,748	59.83%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	97.84%	664,062	40.52%	32,783	2.00%	139,125	8.49%	30,273	1.85%	1,975	0.12%	8,676	0.53%	726,764	44.34%	974,927	59.48%
7																				
8																				
9	80%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 83.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	75% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	69% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
14	55% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
15	50% - 54.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
16	49% - 49.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
17	40% - 45.9%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	35% - 39.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
19	30% - 34.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	20% - 29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	10% - 19.9%				0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0	0
22	0%				0		3		3		2		3		3		3		0	0
23																				

DISTRICT	State Composite Score				Judicial Composite Score							
	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %				
1	5,118,970	57.70%	3,752,177	42.30%	2,842,663	57.36%	2,113,543	42.64%				
2	3,247,006	44.75%	4,008,592	55.25%	1,817,616	44.87%	2,233,123	55.13%				
3	5,140,425	58.25%	3,684,771	41.75%	2,872,088	58.32%	2,052,276	41.68%				
Statewide	13,506,401	54.13%	11,445,540	45.87%	7,532,367	54.07%	6,398,942	45.93%				
<b>President</b>												
DISTRICT	2020				2016				2012			
	Biden	Biden %	Trump	Trump %	Clinton	Clinton %	Trump	Trump %	Obama	Obama %	Romney	Romney %
1	197,432	61.70%	122,565	38.30%	147,253	59.52%	100,135	40.48%	155,917	58.25%	111,755	41.75%
2	116,501	43.96%	148,536	56.04%	93,366	44.34%	117,204	55.66%	103,470	46.47%	119,198	53.53%
3	187,666	58.93%	130,782	41.07%	144,617	58.56%	102,328	41.44%	155,969	59.79%	104,876	40.21%
Statewide	501,599	55.52%	401,883	44.48%	385,236	54.65%	319,667	45.35%	415,356	55.29%	335,829	44.71%
<b>Governor</b>												
DISTRICT	2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
	Grisham	Grisham %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Grisham	Grisham %	Pearce	Pearce %	King	King %	Martinez	Martinez %
1	144,559	57.89%	105,158	42.11%	153,531	61.45%	96,296	38.55%	80,152	44.64%	99,406	55.36%
2	80,120	41.35%	113,624	58.65%	93,972	46.78%	106,922	53.22%	51,448	34.61%	97,182	65.39%
3	145,467	57.87%	105,883	42.13%	150,875	61.40%	94,833	38.60%	87,775	47.54%	96,878	52.46%
Statewide	370,146	53.27%	324,665	46.73%	398,378	57.20%	298,051	42.80%	219,375	42.78%	293,466	57.22%
<b>Secretary of State</b>												
DISTRICT	2022 (not in index)				2018 (not in index)				2016			
	Oliver	Oliver %	Trujillo	Trujillo %	Oliver	Oliver %	Clarkson	Clarkson %	Oliver	Oliver %	Espinoza	Espinoza %
1	154,026	62.63%	91,914	37.37%	156,087	65.87%	80,889	34.13%	170,020	61.99%	104,272	38.01%
2	82,599	43.02%	109,414	56.98%	93,802	49.88%	94,260	50.12%	103,676	46.04%	121,491	53.96%
3	147,852	59.80%	99,404	40.20%	149,222	64.49%	82,160	35.51%	159,531	59.42%	108,970	40.58%
Statewide	384,477	56.11%	300,732	43.89%	399,111	60.80%	257,309	39.20%	433,227	56.41%	334,733	43.59%
<b>Treasurer</b>												
DISTRICT	2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
	Emontoya	Emontoya %	Hmontoya	HMontoya %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Castillo	Castillo %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Lopez	Lopez %
1	143,323	57.86%	104,363	42.14%	153,967	63.14%	89,880	36.86%	97,751	55.75%	77,576	44.25%
2	81,829	41.68%	114,504	58.32%	93,281	47.32%	103,850	52.68%	62,719	43.77%	80,575	56.23%
3	144,894	57.45%	107,334	42.55%	147,489	61.32%	93,028	38.68%	100,742	56.18%	78,564	43.82%
Statewide	370,046	53.15%	326,201	46.85%	394,737	57.92%	286,758	42.08%	261,212	52.46%	236,715	47.54%
<b>Supreme Court (All Elections except 2014)</b>												
DISTRICT	SupDems				SupReps				Court of Appeals (All Elections)			
	SupDems	SupDems %	SupReps	SupReps %	CoADems	CoADems %	CoAReps	CoAReps %				
1	1,087,029	56.93%	822,460	43.07%	1,755,634	57.62%	1,291,083	42.38%				
2	699,633	44.99%	855,572	55.01%	1,117,983	44.80%	1,377,551	55.20%				
3	1,111,060	58.66%	782,892	41.34%	1,761,028	58.11%	1,269,384	41.89%				
Statewide	2,897,722	54.08%	2,460,924	45.92%	4,634,645	54.06%	3,938,018	45.94%				

**EXHIBIT 8**

Statewide Races

US Senate															
2020				2018 (not in index)				2014				2012			
Lujan	Lujan %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Rich	Rich %	Udall	Udall %	Weh	Weh %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Wilson	Wilson %
182,692	57.57%	134,658	42.43%	144,127	68.65%	65,810	31.35%	102,695	56.69%	78,460	43.31%	149,722	55.24%	121,293	44.76%
112,033	43.12%	147,798	56.88%	91,393	53.14%	80,587	46.86%	69,745	46.98%	78,717	53.02%	100,887	46.45%	116,311	53.55%
179,737	56.92%	136,024	43.08%	141,483	68.07%	66,380	31.93%	113,977	61.31%	71,929	38.69%	145,113	56.07%	113,712	43.93%
<b>474,462</b>	<b>53.13%</b>	<b>418,480</b>	<b>46.87%</b>	<b>377,003</b>	<b>63.92%</b>	<b>212,777</b>	<b>36.08%</b>	<b>286,417</b>	<b>55.56%</b>	<b>229,106</b>	<b>44.44%</b>	<b>395,722</b>	<b>52.97%</b>	<b>351,316</b>	<b>47.03%</b>
Attorney General															
2022 (not in index)				2018 (not in index)				2014							
Torrez	Torrez %	Gay	Gay %	Balderas	Balderas %	Hendricks	Hendricks %	Balderas	Balderas %	Riedel	Riedel %				
151,573	60.46%	99,135	39.54%	166,402	70.25%	70,470	29.75%	109,168	61.30%	68,914	38.70%				
85,906	43.45%	111,788	56.55%	102,332	54.07%	86,938	45.93%	70,645	48.37%	75,407	51.63%				
151,063	59.44%	103,076	40.56%	158,816	68.24%	73,918	31.76%	115,197	63.23%	66,988	36.77%				
<b>388,542</b>	<b>55.31%</b>	<b>313,999</b>	<b>44.69%</b>	<b>427,550</b>	<b>64.89%</b>	<b>231,326</b>	<b>35.11%</b>	<b>295,010</b>	<b>58.27%</b>	<b>211,309</b>	<b>41.73%</b>				
Secretary of State								Auditor							
2014				2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
Oliver	Oliver %	Duran	Duran %	Maestas	Maestas %	Sanchez	Sanchez %	Colon	Colon %	Johnson	Johnson %	Keller	Keller %	Aragon	Aragon %
96,087	53.65%	82,997	46.35%	152,860	66.60%	76,659	33.40%	151,780	61.54%	94,849	38.46%	102,111	58.26%	73,145	41.74%
55,326	37.84%	90,902	62.16%	91,169	50.85%	88,114	49.15%	95,397	48.09%	102,965	51.91%	64,477	44.87%	79,225	55.13%
94,108	51.61%	88,239	48.39%	155,745	65.81%	80,923	34.19%	148,531	61.27%	93,900	38.73%	103,804	57.84%	75,668	42.16%
<b>245,521</b>	<b>48.36%</b>	<b>262,138</b>	<b>51.64%</b>	<b>399,774</b>	<b>61.94%</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>38.06%</b>	<b>395,708</b>	<b>57.56%</b>	<b>291,714</b>	<b>42.44%</b>	<b>270,392</b>	<b>54.25%</b>	<b>228,038</b>	<b>45.75%</b>
Land Commissioner															
2022 (not in index)				2018				2014							
Richard	Richard %	Byrd	Byrd %	Richard	Richard %	Lyons	Lyons %	Powell	Powell %	Dunn	Dunn %				
147,454	59.72%	99,466	40.28%	134,916	57.87%	98,210	42.13%	91,113	51.96%	84,223	48.04%				
82,765	42.98%	109,789	57.02%	83,851	44.80%	103,313	55.20%	58,596	40.56%	85,873	59.44%				
149,347	59.52%	101,560	40.48%	133,568	58.22%	95,856	41.78%	99,638	55.49%	79,920	44.51%				
<b>379,566</b>	<b>54.98%</b>	<b>310,815</b>	<b>45.02%</b>	<b>352,335</b>	<b>54.23%</b>	<b>297,379</b>	<b>45.77%</b>	<b>249,347</b>	<b>49.93%</b>	<b>250,016</b>	<b>50.07%</b>				

Supreme Court (2022)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Vargas	Vargas %	Montoya	Montoya %	Zamora	Zamora %	Morris	Morris %
1	141,782	57.36%	105,415	42.64%	145,124	58.70%	102,094	41.30%
2	81,179	41.39%	114,943	58.61%	83,135	42.46%	112,680	57.54%
3	143,363	57.01%	108,092	42.99%	147,526	58.79%	103,410	41.21%
Statewide	366,324	52.73%	328,450	47.27%	375,785	54.15%	318,184	45.85%
Supreme Court (2020)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Bacon	Bacon %	Fuller	Fuller %	Thomson	Thomson %	Morris	Morris %
1	191,580	60.70%	124,014	39.30%	184,548	58.85%	129,055	41.15%
2	117,513	45.08%	143,185	54.92%	114,024	43.73%	146,708	56.27%
3	186,655	59.44%	127,384	40.56%	181,907	58.13%	131,036	41.87%
Statewide	495,748	55.68%	394,583	44.32%	480,479	54.15%	406,799	45.85%
Supreme Court (2018)					Court of Appeals (2018)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil18	Vigil18 %	Clingman	Clingman %	Bogardus	Bogardus %	French	French %
1	152,795	62.51%	91,653	37.49%	139,596	57.44%	103,439	42.56%
2	97,303	49.33%	99,932	50.67%	90,842	46.25%	105,574	53.75%
3	153,475	63.84%	86,917	36.16%	139,876	58.52%	99,133	41.48%
Statewide	403,573	59.17%	278,502	40.83%	370,314	54.58%	308,146	45.42%
Supreme Court (2016)					Court of Appeals (2016)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil	Vigil %	Nakamura	Nakamura %	Vargas	Vargas %	French	French %
1	123,293	45.24%	149,214	54.76%	144,577	53.83%	123,994	46.17%
2	98,829	44.19%	124,805	55.81%	102,129	46.00%	119,868	54.00%
3	143,668	54.02%	122,284	45.98%	148,521	56.58%	113,975	43.42%
Statewide	365,790	48.00%	396,303	52.00%	395,227	52.48%	357,837	47.52%
Court of Appeals (2014)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1							
	Kiernan	Kiernan %	Hanisee	Hanisee %				
1	84,596	49.82%	85,201	50.18%				
2	58,849	41.85%	81,762	58.15%				
3	94,686	54.24%	79,898	45.76%				
Statewide	238,131	49.10%	246,861	50.90%				
Supreme Court (2012)					Court of Appeals (2012)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil12	Vigil12 %	Kennedy	Kennedy %	Zamora	Zamora %	Hanisee	Hanisee %
1	147,907	55.00%	121,015	45.00%	150,728	56.96%	113,888	43.04%
2	107,650	48.72%	113,319	51.28%	107,045	48.93%	111,733	51.07%
3	154,466	59.82%	103,769	40.18%	152,414	59.64%	103,139	40.36%
Statewide	410,023	54.81%	338,103	45.19%	410,187	55.51%	328,760	44.49%

Court of Appeals (2022)												
Contest 1				Contest 2								
Baca	Baca %	Johnson	Johnson %	Wray	Wray %	Lee	Lee %					
134,392	57.82%	98,026	42.18%	135,254	58.64%	95,402	41.36%					
76,971	41.40%	108,961	58.60%	77,609	42.45%	105,196	57.55%					
138,158	58.13%	99,504	41.87%	137,306	58.74%	96,430	41.26%					
<b>349,521</b>	<b>53.28%</b>	<b>306,491</b>	<b>46.72%</b>	<b>350,169</b>	<b>54.11%</b>	<b>297,028</b>	<b>45.89%</b>					
Court of Appeals (2020)												
Contest 1				Contest 2				Contest 3				
Ives	Ives %	Johnson	Johnson %	Henderson	Henderson %	Lee	Lee %	Yohalem	Yohalem %	Montoya	Montoya %	
180,999	58.01%	131,026	41.99%	172,970	59.62%	117,128	40.38%	178,110	57.31%	132,665	42.69%	
109,473	42.10%	150,537	57.90%	107,443	44.46%	134,239	55.54%	107,652	41.52%	151,629	58.48%	
173,540	55.64%	138,364	44.36%	170,134	58.76%	119,403	41.24%	170,853	54.99%	139,855	45.01%	
<b>464,012</b>	<b>52.49%</b>	<b>419,927</b>	<b>47.51%</b>	<b>450,547</b>	<b>54.86%</b>	<b>370,770</b>	<b>45.14%</b>	<b>456,615</b>	<b>51.84%</b>	<b>424,149</b>	<b>48.16%</b>	
Court of Appeals (2018)												
Contest 2				Contest 3				Contest 4				
Medina	Medina %	Bohnhoff	Bohnhoff %	Zamora	Zamora	Kiehne	Kiehne %	Duffy	Duffy %	Gallegos	Gallegos %	
146,482	60.47%	95,763	39.53%	147,843	61.12%	94,036	38.88%	140,087	58.22%	100,515	41.78%	
95,879	48.90%	100,186	51.10%	94,612	48.22%	101,579	51.78%	89,479	45.71%	106,287	54.29%	
149,068	62.42%	89,732	37.58%	148,516	62.28%	89,939	37.72%	137,956	57.97%	100,012	42.03%	
<b>391,429</b>	<b>57.81%</b>	<b>285,681</b>	<b>42.19%</b>	<b>390,971</b>	<b>57.79%</b>	<b>285,554</b>	<b>42.21%</b>	<b>367,522</b>	<b>54.50%</b>	<b>306,814</b>	<b>45.50%</b>	

General Election Turnout (2022)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	215,193	46.5%	130,069	28.1%	117,774	25.4%	255,415	55.16%
2	155,602	36.8%	159,890	37.8%	106,982	25.3%	200,730	47.51%
3	231,636	48.6%	133,952	28.1%	110,923	23.3%	258,609	54.27%
Statewide	<b>602,431</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>423,911</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>335,679</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>714,754</b>	<b>52.48%</b>
General Election Turnout (2020)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	216,834	46.9%	132,125	28.6%	113,715	24.6%	329,486	71.21%
2	159,426	38.2%	157,924	37.9%	99,672	23.9%	271,752	65.16%
3	234,256	49.8%	132,512	28.2%	103,778	22.1%	326,996	69.49%
Statewide	<b>610,516</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>422,561</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>317,165</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>928,234</b>	<b>68.75%</b>
General Election Turnout (2018)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	201,127	46.2%	123,884	28.5%	110,078	25.3%	251,543	57.81%
2	154,587	40.0%	138,844	35.9%	92,986	24.1%	202,494	52.40%
3	222,608	50.6%	120,201	27.3%	97,212	22.1%	247,617	56.27%
Statewide	<b>578,322</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>382,929</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>300,276</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>701,654</b>	<b>55.62%</b>
General Election Turnout (2016)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	216,369	46.4%	138,961	29.8%	111,091	23.8%	287,261	61.59%
2	158,425	41.2%	138,785	36.1%	87,570	22.8%	235,844	61.29%
3	225,015	51.4%	122,165	27.9%	91,001	20.8%	280,968	64.12%
Statewide	<b>599,809</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>399,911</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>289,662</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>804,073</b>	<b>62.36%</b>
General Election Turnout (2014)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	207,352	45.5%	140,140	30.8%	107,814	23.7%	180,799	39.71%
2	166,134	42.4%	138,989	35.4%	87,106	22.2%	150,459	38.36%
3	227,055	51.6%	122,196	27.8%	90,858	20.6%	188,195	42.76%
Statewide	<b>600,541</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>401,325</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>285,778</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>519,453</b>	<b>40.34%</b>
General Election Turnout (2012)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	205,968	46.2%	139,933	31.4%	100,004	22.4%	283,223	63.52%
2	165,527	43.5%	135,642	35.6%	79,360	20.9%	231,132	60.74%
3	224,745	52.4%	120,415	28.1%	83,732	19.5%	272,201	63.47%
Statewide	<b>596,240</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>395,990</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>263,096</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>786,556</b>	<b>62.66%</b>



# EXHIBIT 8

## Autobound EDGE - Compactness Report

Plan Name: Congress:NM\_Congress\_2011

[For more information on compactness calculations Click Here](#)



### Compactness measure: Polsby-Popper

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,607	467	17,334	241	0.27
2	71,903	1,497	178,265	951	0.40
3	45,082	1,220	118,465	753	0.38

Most Compact: 0.4 For District: 2

Least Compact: 0.27 For District: 1

### Compactness measure: Schwartzberg

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,607	467	17,334	241	0.52
2	71,903	1,497	178,265	951	0.64
3	45,082	1,220	118,465	753	0.62

Most Compact: 0.64 For District: 2

Least Compact: 0.52 For District: 1

### Compactness measure: Reock Score

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,607	467	17,334	241	0.37
2	71,903	1,497	178,265	951	0.55
3	45,082	1,220	118,465	753	0.37

Most Compact: 0.55 For District: 2

Least Compact: 0.37 For District: 1

### Compactness measure: Length-Width

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,607	467	17,334	241	1.59
2	71,903	1,497	178,265	951	1.50
3	45,082	1,220	118,465	753	2.07

Most Compact: 2.07 For District: 3

Least Compact: 1.5 For District: 2

### Compactness measure: Convex Hull

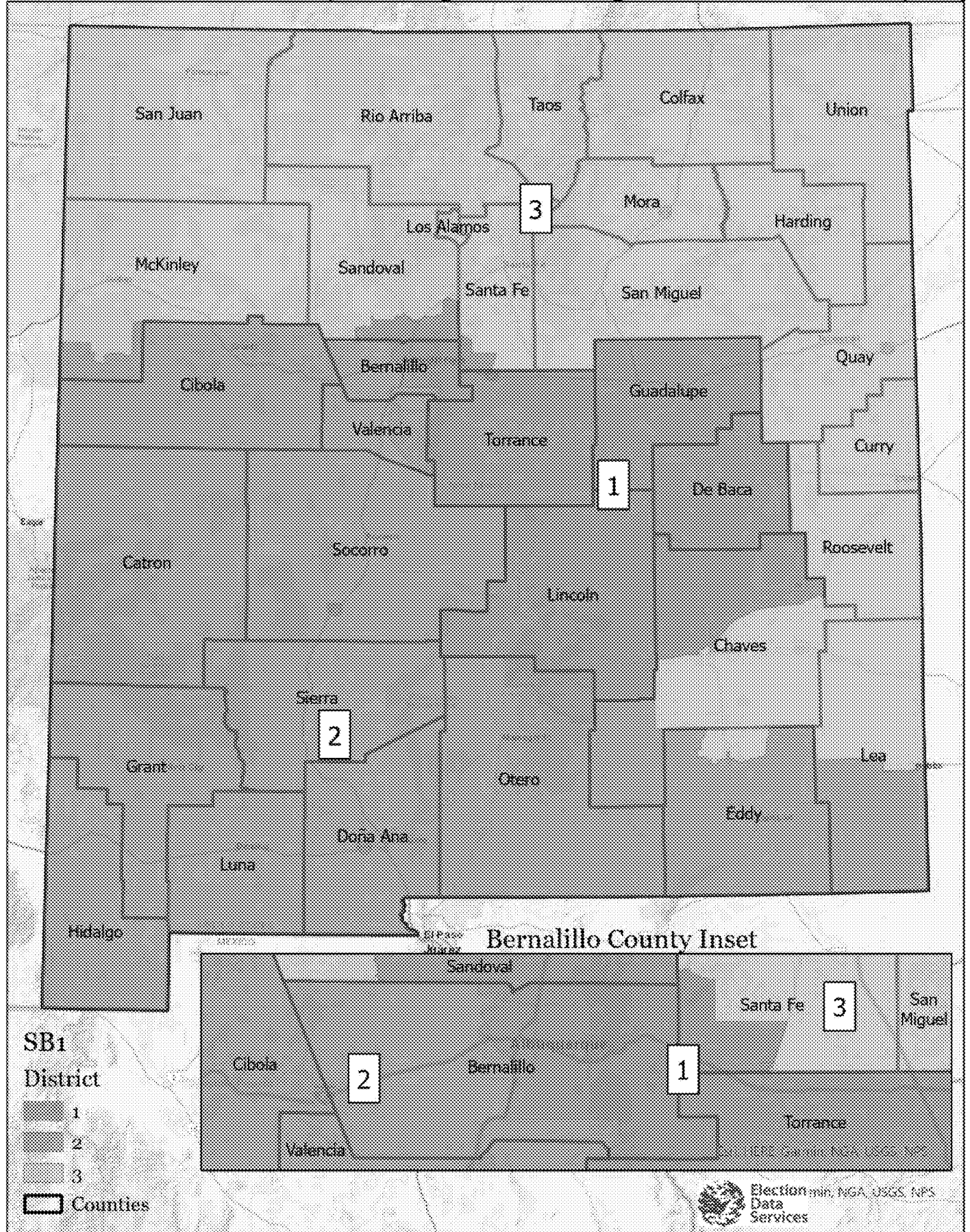
District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,607	467	17,334	241	0.71
2	71,903	1,497	178,265	951	0.85
3	45,082	1,220	118,465	753	0.79

Most Compact: 0.85 For District: 2

Least Compact: 0.71 For District: 1

# EXHIBIT 8

## New Mexico - District Map of Congressional Legislature Passed Plan (SB1)





	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>TAPERSONS</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Raw Dev</b>	<b>% Dev</b>	<b>POPTOT</b>	
2	01	705,832	705,841	(9)	0.0%	705,832	
3	02	705,846	705,841	5	0.0%	705,846	
4	03	705,844	705,841	3	0.0%	705,844	
5							
6	STATE TOT	2,117,522					
7							
8	Total Dev			14	0.0020%		
9	Highest			5	0.0008%		
10	Lowest			(9)	-0.0012%		
11							
12							

DISTRICT	Total Population			Racial Demographics as Percent of Total Population						Voting Age Population		Racial Demographics as Percent of Voting Population					
	Population	Population	Population	NH	Asian	Hispanic	Minority	NH	Asian	Hispanic	Minority	NH	Asian	Hispanic	Minority		
1	705,832	705,841	9	45.53%	2.42%	4.15%	2.76%	40.89%	54.47%	564,033	79.9%	45.30%	2.43%	3.92%	2.85%	37.62%	50.61%
2	705,846	705,841	5	29.43%	1.78%	5.00%	1.07%	59.93%	70.57%	534,358	75.7%	33.25%	1.88%	4.89%	1.17%	56.14%	66.75%
3	705,844	705,841	3	34.55%	1.24%	17.57%	1.16%	42.38%	65.45%	540,598	76.6%	38.44%	1.30%	16.49%	1.23%	39.70%	61.56%
Assigned	2,117,522																
Total Pop	2,117,522																
Unassigned	0																

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	Percent	POPWH_A	PPopWH_A	POPBL_A	PPopBL_A	POPNA_A	PPopNA_A	POPAS_A	PPopAS_A	POPPL_A	PPopPL_A	POPOT_A	PPopOT_A	POPXX	PPopXX	PPopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		705,832	100.00%	412,068	58.38%	20,038	2.84%	36,502	5.17%	20,541	2.91%	937	0.13%	81,003	11.48%	134,743	19.09%	293,764	41.62%
3	002		705,846	100.00%	334,776	47.43%	15,530	2.20%	43,597	6.18%	8,297	1.18%	722	0.10%	137,786	19.52%	165,138	23.40%	371,070	52.57%
4	003		705,844	100.00%	332,093	47.05%	10,336	1.46%	132,142	18.72%	8,631	1.22%	434	0.06%	99,843	14.15%	122,365	17.34%	373,751	52.95%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	1,078,937	50.95%	45,904	2.17%	212,241	10.02%	37,469	1.77%	2,093	0.10%	318,632	15.05%	422,246	19.94%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																				
8																				
9	80% - 89%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 89%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	65% - 69%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 64%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	50% - 59%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
15	50% - 54%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
16	45% - 49%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
17	40% - 45%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
18	35% - 39%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
19	30% - 34%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
20	30% - 39%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
21	30% - 39%				0		0		1		0		0		3		3		2	
22	20%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	
23																				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT		POPOT		POPNIWA_A		POPNIWA_A		POPNIWA_A		POPNIWA_A		POPNIWA_A		POPNIWA_A		POPNIWA_A		POPNIWA_A		POPNIWA_A	
2	30%		706,832	100.00%	321,344	45.53%	17,047	2.42%	29,297	4.15%	19,506	2.78%	632	0.09%	3,911	0.55%	288,643	40.99%	25,452	3.61%	394,498	54.47%
3	30%		705,846	100.00%	207,762	29.43%	12,563	1.78%	35,320	5.00%	7,568	1.07%	491	0.07%	3,151	0.45%	423,032	59.93%	15,959	2.26%	498,084	70.57%
4	30%		705,844	100.00%	243,846	34.55%	8,720	1.24%	123,993	17.57%	8,187	1.16%	328	0.05%	3,278	0.46%	299,136	42.38%	18,366	2.60%	461,998	65.45%
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	772,952	36.50%	38,330	1.81%	188,610	8.91%	35,261	1.67%	1,451	0.07%	10,340	0.49%	1,010,811	47.74%	59,767	2.82%	1,344,570	63.50%
7																						
8																						
9	30%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
10	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
11	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
12	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
13	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
14	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
15	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
16	30% - 39.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
17	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0	0
18	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	30% - 39.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	30% - 39.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	30% - 39.9%				0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0	0
22	30% - 39.9%				0		3		2		3		3		3		0		3		3	0
23																						

EXHIBIT 8  
 NM\_PassedSB1...primary...d.xlsx  
 2-PopRace\_Combo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPWH_C	POPWH_C	POPBL_C	POPBL_C	POPNA_C	POPNA_C	POPAS_C	POPAS_C	POPPI_C	POPPI_C	POPOT_C	POPOT_C	POPNonW	POPNonW	
2	001		705,832	120.20%	541,190	76.67%	29,771	4.22%	56,141	7.95%	29,953	4.24%	2,555	0.36%	188,818	26.75%	164,642	23.33%
3	002		705,846	124.23%	494,905	70.12%	22,640	3.21%	58,605	8.30%	13,380	1.90%	1,961	0.28%	285,350	40.43%	210,941	29.88%
4	003		705,844	118.02%	449,878	63.74%	15,998	2.27%	148,869	21.09%	12,664	1.79%	1,496	0.21%	204,120	28.92%	255,966	36.26%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	120.82%	1,485,973	70.18%	68,409	3.23%	263,615	12.45%	55,997	2.64%	6,012	0.28%	678,288	32.03%	631,549	29.82%
7																		
8																		
9	< 60%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	60% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	90% - 94.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	95% - 99.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	100% - 104.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	105% - 109.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	110% - 114.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
18	115% - 119.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
19	120% - 124.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	125% - 129.9%					0		0		1		0		0		2		2
21	130% - 139.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22	> 140%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		



NM\_Passed\_Combined\_10formatd.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 2A-PopNRace\_Comb

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPNIWH_C	POPNIWH_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C
2	001		705,832	103.85%	344,728	48.84%	22,948	3.25%	39,323	5.57%	26,165	3.71%	1,714	0.24%	9,504	1.35%	288,643	40.89%	361,104	51.16%
3	002		705,846	102.42%	222,355	31.50%	16,364	2.32%	42,124	5.97%	10,853	1.54%	1,300	0.18%	6,867	0.97%	423,032	59.93%	483,491	68.50%
4	003		705,844	102.76%	260,771	36.94%	12,253	1.74%	133,238	18.88%	11,231	1.59%	1,045	0.15%	7,676	1.09%	299,136	42.38%	445,073	63.06%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	103.01%	827,854	39.10%	51,565	2.44%	214,685	10.14%	48,249	2.28%	4,059	0.19%	24,047	1.14%	1,010,811	47.74%	1,289,668	60.90%
7																				
8																				
9	+30%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	60% - 80.9%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	70% - 79.8%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	85% - 59.0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	60% - 84.8%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	55% - 58.9%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15	50% - 34.8%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	45% - 49.8%					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	40% - 45.0%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
18	35% - 38.8%					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	30% - 34.9%					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	20% - 28.8%					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	10% - 16.8%					0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	+10%					0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
23																				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	Percent of POPWH_A	PropWh_A	POPBL_W	PropBL_W	POPNA_W	PropNA_W	POPAS_W	PropAS_W	POPPI_W	PropPI_W	POPOT_W	PropOT_W	PopNonW	PropNonW	
2	001		705,832	82.54%	412,068	58.38%	22,829	3.23%	39,746	5.63%	22,027	3.12%	1,478	0.21%	84,418	11.96%	293,764	41.62%
3	002		705,846	78.05%	334,776	47.43%	17,672	2.50%	46,336	6.56%	9,396	1.33%	1,260	0.18%	141,466	20.04%	371,070	52.57%
4	003		705,844	83.99%	332,093	47.05%	12,103	1.71%	135,356	19.18%	9,398	1.33%	903	0.13%	103,006	14.59%	373,751	52.95%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	81.53%	1,078,937	50.95%	52,604	2.48%	221,438	10.46%	40,821	1.93%	3,641	0.17%	328,890	15.53%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%					0			0			0				0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0			0			0				0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					0			0			0				0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					0			0			0				0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0			0			0				0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					1			0			0				0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					0			0			0				0		2
16	45% - 49.9%					2			0			0				0		0
17	40% - 44.9%					0			0			0				0		1
18	35% - 39.9%					0			0			0				0		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0			0			0				0		0
20	20% - 29.9%					0			0			0				1		0
21	10% - 19.9%					0			0			1				0		2
22	<10%					0			3			2				0		0
23																		

DISTRICT	POPTOT	POPNIWA	POPNIWA_A	POPNIWA_B	POPNIWA_C	POPNIWA_D	POPNIWA_E	POPNIWA_F	POPNIWA_G	POPNIWA_H	POPNIWA_I	POPNIWA_J	POPNIWA_K	POPNIWA_L	POPNIWA_M	POPNIWA_N	POPNIWA_O	POPNIWA_P	POPNIWA_Q	POPNIWA_R	POPNIWA_S	POPNIWA_T
1																						
2	705,832	96.99%	321,344	45.53%	18,498	2.62%	30,527	4.32%	20,332	2.88%	979	0.14%	4,292	0.61%	288,643	40.89%	384,488	54.47%				
3	705,846	98.14%	207,762	29.43%	13,423	1.90%	36,002	5.10%	8,137	1.15%	819	0.12%	3,507	0.50%	423,032	59.83%	498,084	70.57%				
4	705,844	97.82%	243,846	34.55%	9,668	1.37%	125,011	17.71%	8,630	1.22%	634	0.09%	3,534	0.50%	299,136	42.38%	461,998	65.45%				
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL	2,117,522	97.65%	772,952	36.50%	41,577	1.96%	191,540	9.05%	37,099	1.75%	2,432	0.11%	11,333	0.54%	1,010,811	47.74%	1,344,570	63.50%			
7																						
8																						
9	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	0% - 99%			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
18	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0% - 99%			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0% - 99%			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0% - 99%			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0% - 99%			0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23																						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	Percentage	VAPWH_A	VAPWH_P	VAPBL_A	VAPBL_P	VAPNA_A	VAPNA_P	VAPAS_A	VAPAS_P	VAPPI_A	VAPPI_P	VAPOT_A	VAPOT_P	VAPXX	VAPXX_P	PopNomW	PPopNomW
2	001		564,033	100.00%	342,797	60.78%	15,245	2.70%	27,052	4.80%	16,696	2.96%	725	0.13%	63,047	11.18%	98,471	17.46%	221,236	39.22%
3	002		534,358	100.00%	264,493	49.50%	11,436	2.14%	31,841	5.96%	6,731	1.26%	535	0.10%	100,520	18.81%	118,802	22.23%	269,865	50.50%
4	003		540,598	100.00%	268,887	49.74%	7,763	1.44%	94,170	17.42%	6,951	1.29%	350	0.06%	73,924	13.67%	88,553	16.38%	271,711	50.26%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	100.00%	876,177	53.46%	34,444	2.10%	153,063	9.34%	30,378	1.85%	1,610	0.10%	237,491	14.49%	305,826	18.66%	762,812	46.54%
7																				
8																				
9	90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	65% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 64.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	55% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
15	50% - 54.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
16	40% - 49.9%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
17	30% - 45.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
18	25% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
19	20% - 34.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
20	10% - 29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
21	5% - 19.9%				0		0		1		0		0		3		3		2	
22	1%				0		3		2		3		3		3		0		0	
23																				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT	VAPTOT	VAPNHWH_A	VAPNHBL_A	VAPNHNA_A	VAPNHAS_A	VAPNHPL_A	VAPNHOT_A	VAPHISP	VAPNHXX												
2	0%	564,033	100.00%	278,556	49.39%	13,683	2.43%	22,103	3.92%	16,062	2.85%	527	0.09%	3,088	0.55%	212,166	37.62%	17,858	3.17%	285,477	50.61%	
3	0%	534,358	100.00%	177,892	33.25%	10,068	1.88%	26,128	4.89%	6,276	1.17%	403	0.08%	2,354	0.44%	299,999	56.14%	11,448	2.14%	356,676	66.75%	
4	0%	540,598	100.00%	207,824	38.44%	7,027	1.30%	89,129	16.49%	6,661	1.23%	269	0.05%	2,483	0.46%	214,599	39.70%	12,606	2.33%	332,774	61.56%	
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL	1,638,989	100.00%	664,062	40.52%	30,778	1.88%	137,360	8.38%	28,989	1.77%	1,199	0.07%	7,925	0.48%	726,764	44.34%	41,912	2.56%	974,927	59.48%	
7																						
8																						
9	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
10	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
11	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
12	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		1
13	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		1
14	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		1		0		0
15	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		1
16	0%				1		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
17	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
18	0%				1		0		0		0			0		0		2		0		0
19	0%				1		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
20	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
21	0%				0		0		1		0			0		0		0		0		0
22	0%				0		3		2		3			3		3		0		3		0
23																						
24																						
25																						
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27																						
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**EXHIBIT 8**  
 5-VAPRace\_Combo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	VAPWH_C	VAPWH_C	VAPBL_C	VAPBL_C	VAPNA_C	VAPNA_C	VAPAS_C	VAPAS_C	VAPPI_C	VAPPI_C	VAPOT_C	VAPOT_C	PopNonW	PPopNonW	
2	001		564,033	118.31%	437,571	77.58%	20,639	3.66%	40,712	7.22%	22,125	3.92%	1,748	0.31%	144,497	25.62%	126,462	22.42%
3	002		534,358	122.92%	380,019	71.12%	15,151	2.84%	42,357	7.93%	9,810	1.84%	1,383	0.26%	208,102	38.94%	154,339	28.88%
4	003		540,598	116.94%	354,574	65.59%	10,632	1.97%	105,408	19.50%	9,287	1.72%	1,073	0.20%	151,203	27.97%	186,024	34.41%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	119.36%	1,172,164	71.52%	46,422	2.83%	188,477	11.50%	41,222	2.52%	4,204	0.26%	503,802	30.74%	466,825	28.48%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	45% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		0		0		0		2		2
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		1		0		0		0		0
22	< 10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_PassedS...  
5A-VAPNHRace\_Combo

**EXHIBIT 8**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_C		VAPNHBL_C		VAPNHNA_C		VAPNHAS_C		VAPNHBI_C		VAPNHOT_C		VAPHISP			
2	001		564,033	103.35%	295,026	52.31%	17,291	3.07%	29,492	5.23%	20,189	3.58%	1,271	0.23%	7,516	1.33%	212,166	37.62%	269,007	47.69%
3	002		534,358	102.28%	188,201	35.22%	12,351	2.31%	31,267	5.85%	8,409	1.57%	1,002	0.19%	5,294	0.99%	299,999	56.14%	346,157	64.78%
4	003		540,598	102.46%	219,542	40.61%	8,973	1.66%	95,585	17.68%	8,474	1.57%	794	0.15%	5,943	1.10%	214,599	39.70%	321,056	59.39%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	102.71%	702,769	42.88%	38,615	2.36%	156,344	9.54%	37,072	2.26%	3,067	0.19%	18,753	1.14%	726,764	44.34%	936,220	57.12%
7																				
8																				
9	< 50%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	50% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	60% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	80% - 84.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	85% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
15	90% - 94.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
16	95% - 99.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
17	100%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
18					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		2	
19					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
20					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
21					0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0	
22					0		3		0		2		3		3		3		0	
23																				

NM\_PassedSB... EXHIBIT 8 ...  
6-VAPRace\_OMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	VAPWH_A	VAPWH_A	VAPBL_W	VAPBL_W	VAPNA_W	VAPNA_W	VAPAS_W	VAPAS_W	VAPPI_W	VAPPI_W	VAPOT_W	VAPOT_W	PopNonW	PPopNonW	
2	001		564,033	83.88%	342,797	60.78%	16,918	3.00%	29,186	5.17%	17,652	3.13%	1,124	0.20%	65,421	11.60%	221,236	39.22%
3	002		534,358	79.02%	264,493	49.50%	12,647	2.37%	33,718	6.31%	7,501	1.40%	942	0.18%	102,923	19.26%	269,865	50.50%
4	003		540,598	84.70%	268,887	49.74%	8,645	1.60%	96,202	17.80%	7,470	1.38%	691	0.13%	76,015	14.06%	271,711	50.26%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	82.57%	876,177	53.46%	38,210	2.33%	159,106	9.71%	32,623	1.99%	2,757	0.17%	244,359	14.91%	762,812	46.54%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		2
16	45% - 49.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 44.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		1		0		0		3		0
22	< 10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		



# EXHIBIT 8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	VAPNHW A	VAPNHW B	VAPNHW C	VAPNHW D	VAPNHW E	VAPNHW F	VAPNHW G	VAPNHW H	VAPNHW I	VAPNHW J	VAPNHW K	VAPNHW L	VAPNHW M	VAPNHW N	VAPNHW O	VAPNHW P	VAPNHW Q	VAPNHW R
2	001		564,033	97.34%	278,556	49.39%	14,614	2.59%	22,879	4.06%	16,612	2.95%	800	0.14%	3,384	0.60%	212,166	37.62%	285,477	50.61%	
3	002		534,358	98.21%	177,682	33.25%	10,615	1.99%	26,549	4.97%	6,690	1.25%	665	0.12%	2,611	0.49%	299,999	56.14%	356,676	66.75%	
4	003		540,598	98.01%	207,824	38.44%	7,554	1.40%	89,697	16.59%	6,971	1.29%	510	0.09%	2,681	0.50%	214,599	39.70%	332,774	61.56%	
5																					
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,969	97.84%	664,062	40.52%	32,783	2.00%	139,125	8.49%	30,273	1.85%	1,975	0.12%	8,676	0.53%	726,764	44.34%	974,927	59.48%	
7																					
8																					
9	7-90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80%-83.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	75%-79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65%-69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1
13	60%-64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1
14	55%-59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0
15	50%-54.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1
16	45%-49.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40%-44.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35%-39.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0
19	30%-34.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	25%-29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21	20%-19.9%				0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0
22	10%				0		3		3		2		3		3		3		0		0
23																					

Statewide Races

DISTRICT	State Composite Score				Judicial Composite Score							
	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %				
1	5,225,445	53.57%	4,528,606	46.43%	2,906,996	53.26%	2,551,244	46.74%				
2	3,667,152	52.73%	3,287,582	47.27%	2,066,051	52.88%	1,840,889	47.12%				
3	4,613,804	55.97%	3,629,352	44.03%	2,559,320	56.05%	2,006,809	43.95%				
Statewide	13,506,401	54.13%	11,445,540	45.87%	7,532,367	54.07%	6,398,942	45.93%				
<b>President</b>												
DISTRICT	2020				2016				2012			
	Biden	Biden %	Trump	Trump %	Clinton	Clinton %	Trump	Trump %	Obama	Obama %	Romney	Romney %
1	201,211	57.42%	149,191	42.58%	146,885	54.58%	122,235	45.42%	154,349	53.71%	133,031	46.29%
2	137,607	53.05%	121,783	46.95%	107,198	53.37%	93,651	46.63%	115,544	54.89%	94,947	45.11%
3	162,781	55.43%	130,909	44.57%	131,153	55.83%	103,781	44.17%	145,463	57.42%	107,851	42.58%
Statewide	501,599	55.52%	401,883	44.48%	385,236	54.65%	319,667	45.35%	415,356	55.29%	335,829	44.71%
<b>Governor</b>												
DISTRICT	2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
	Grisham	Grisham %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Grisham	Grisham %	Pearce	Pearce %	King	King %	Martinez	Martinez %
1	150,543	54.04%	128,048	45.96%	157,049	57.21%	117,454	42.79%	81,571	40.91%	117,811	59.09%
2	94,290	49.84%	94,908	50.16%	107,399	55.40%	86,459	44.60%	55,744	40.54%	81,747	59.46%
3	125,313	55.20%	101,709	44.80%	133,930	58.72%	94,138	41.28%	82,060	46.63%	93,908	53.37%
Statewide	370,146	53.27%	324,665	46.73%	398,378	57.20%	298,051	42.80%	219,375	42.78%	293,466	57.22%
<b>Secretary of State</b>												
DISTRICT	2022 (not in index)				2018 (not in index)				2016			
	Oliver	Oliver %	Trujillo	Trujillo %	Oliver	Oliver %	Clarkson	Clarkson %	Oliver	Oliver %	Espinoza	Espinoza %
1	160,673	58.54%	113,789	41.46%	159,396	61.36%	100,386	38.64%	172,189	57.57%	126,893	42.43%
2	97,009	51.83%	90,159	48.17%	106,961	58.83%	74,838	41.17%	117,337	54.24%	98,986	45.76%
3	126,795	56.71%	96,784	43.29%	132,754	61.79%	82,085	38.21%	143,701	56.90%	108,854	43.10%
Statewide	384,477	56.11%	300,732	43.89%	399,111	60.80%	257,309	39.20%	433,227	56.41%	334,733	43.59%
<b>Treasurer</b>												
DISTRICT	2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
	Lmontoya	LMontoya %	Hmontoya	HMontoya %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Castillo	Castillo %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Lopez	Lopez %
1	149,767	54.07%	127,208	45.93%	158,838	59.16%	109,672	40.84%	101,551	52.19%	93,017	47.81%
2	95,213	49.88%	95,678	50.12%	105,007	55.30%	84,872	44.70%	66,469	50.05%	66,327	49.95%
3	125,066	54.76%	103,315	45.24%	130,892	58.67%	92,214	41.33%	93,192	54.64%	77,371	45.36%
Statewide	370,046	53.15%	326,201	46.85%	394,737	57.92%	286,758	42.08%	261,212	52.46%	236,715	47.54%
<b>Supreme Court (All Elections except 2014)</b>												
DISTRICT	Supreme Court (All Elections except 2014)				Court of Appeals (All Elections)							
	SupDems	SupDems %	SupReps	SupReps %	CoADems	CoADems %	CoAReps	CoAReps %				
1	1,112,202	52.93%	989,027	47.07%	1,794,794	53.46%	1,562,217	46.54%				
2	794,721	52.84%	709,308	47.16%	1,271,330	52.91%	1,131,581	47.09%				
3	990,799	56.51%	762,589	43.49%	1,568,521	55.76%	1,244,220	44.24%				
Statewide	2,897,722	54.08%	2,460,924	45.92%	4,634,645	54.06%	3,938,018	45.94%				

US Senate															
2020				2018 (not in index)				2014				2012			
Lujan	Lujan %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Rich	Rich %	Udall	Udall %	Weh	Weh %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Wilson	Wilson %
185,366	53.28%	162,513	46.72%	147,795	64.33%	81,945	35.67%	106,561	53.02%	94,425	46.98%	148,821	51.21%	141,809	48.79%
131,557	51.68%	122,987	48.32%	102,400	61.80%	63,300	38.20%	74,008	53.81%	63,537	46.19%	111,373	54.07%	94,622	45.93%
157,539	54.23%	132,980	45.77%	126,808	65.25%	67,532	34.75%	105,848	59.80%	71,144	40.20%	135,528	54.12%	114,885	45.88%
<b>474,462</b>	<b>53.13%</b>	<b>418,480</b>	<b>46.87%</b>	<b>377,003</b>	<b>63.92%</b>	<b>212,777</b>	<b>36.08%</b>	<b>286,417</b>	<b>55.56%</b>	<b>229,106</b>	<b>44.44%</b>	<b>395,722</b>	<b>52.97%</b>	<b>351,316</b>	<b>47.03%</b>
Attorney General															
2022 (not in index)				2018 (not in index)				2014							
Torrez	Torrez %	Gay	Gay %	Balderas	Balderas %	Hendricks	Hendricks %	Balderas	Balderas %	Riedel	Riedel %				
158,167	56.47%	121,911	43.53%	172,309	66.29%	87,621	33.71%	113,715	57.53%	83,953	42.47%				
99,655	51.77%	92,858	48.23%	114,167	62.37%	68,877	37.63%	74,937	55.38%	60,366	44.62%				
130,720	56.85%	99,230	43.15%	141,074	65.34%	74,828	34.66%	106,358	61.36%	66,990	38.64%				
<b>388,542</b>	<b>55.31%</b>	<b>313,999</b>	<b>44.69%</b>	<b>427,550</b>	<b>64.89%</b>	<b>231,326</b>	<b>35.11%</b>	<b>295,010</b>	<b>58.27%</b>	<b>211,309</b>	<b>41.73%</b>				
Secretary of State				Auditor											
2014				2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
Oliver	Oliver %	Duran	Duran %	Maestas	Maestas %	Sanchez	Sanchez %	Colon	Colon %	Johnson	Johnson %	Keller	Keller %	Aragon	Aragon %
97,664	49.17%	100,967	50.83%	161,190	62.89%	95,121	37.11%	155,481	57.32%	115,762	42.68%	106,342	54.67%	88,175	45.33%
61,689	45.53%	73,809	54.47%	103,286	58.72%	72,620	41.28%	107,801	56.34%	83,536	43.66%	68,040	51.11%	65,083	48.89%
86,168	49.66%	87,362	50.34%	135,298	63.44%	77,955	36.56%	132,426	58.90%	92,416	41.10%	96,010	56.22%	74,780	43.78%
<b>245,521</b>	<b>48.36%</b>	<b>262,138</b>	<b>51.64%</b>	<b>399,774</b>	<b>61.94%</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>38.06%</b>	<b>395,708</b>	<b>57.56%</b>	<b>291,714</b>	<b>42.44%</b>	<b>270,392</b>	<b>54.25%</b>	<b>228,038</b>	<b>45.75%</b>
Land Commissioner															
2022 (not in index)				2018				2014							
Richard	Richard %	Byrd	Byrd %	Richard	Richard %	Lyons	Lyons %	Powell	Powell %	Dunn	Dunn %				
153,829	55.80%	121,833	44.20%	137,390	53.56%	119,128	46.44%	93,466	47.98%	101,326	52.02%				
96,861	51.17%	92,429	48.83%	95,913	53.30%	84,031	46.70%	63,478	47.57%	69,950	52.43%				
128,876	57.17%	96,553	42.83%	119,032	55.82%	94,220	44.18%	92,403	53.99%	78,740	46.01%				
<b>379,566</b>	<b>54.98%</b>	<b>310,815</b>	<b>45.02%</b>	<b>352,335</b>	<b>54.23%</b>	<b>297,379</b>	<b>45.77%</b>	<b>249,347</b>	<b>49.93%</b>	<b>250,016</b>	<b>50.07%</b>				

Supreme Court (2022)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Vargas	Vargas %	Montoya	Montoya %	Zamora	Zamora %	Morris	Morris %
1	148,063	53.53%	128,516	46.47%	151,461	54.78%	125,020	45.22%
2	94,425	49.55%	96,159	50.45%	96,753	50.82%	93,617	49.18%
3	123,836	54.41%	103,775	45.59%	127,571	56.17%	99,547	43.83%
Statewide	<b>366,324</b>	<b>52.73%</b>	<b>328,450</b>	<b>47.27%</b>	<b>375,785</b>	<b>54.15%</b>	<b>318,184</b>	<b>45.85%</b>
Supreme Court (2020)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Bacon	Bacon %	Fuller	Fuller %	Thomson	Thomson %	Morris	Morris %
1	195,896	56.44%	151,205	43.56%	188,462	54.57%	156,871	45.43%
2	137,032	53.72%	118,054	46.28%	132,987	52.27%	121,443	47.73%
3	162,820	56.51%	125,324	43.49%	159,030	55.31%	128,485	44.69%
Statewide	<b>495,748</b>	<b>55.68%</b>	<b>394,583</b>	<b>44.32%</b>	<b>480,479</b>	<b>54.15%</b>	<b>406,799</b>	<b>45.85%</b>
Supreme Court (2018)					Court of Appeals (2018)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil18	Vigil18 %	Clingman	Clingman %	Bogardus	Bogardus %	French	French %
1	156,555	58.21%	112,407	41.79%	142,655	53.33%	124,835	46.67%
2	110,005	57.88%	80,046	42.12%	102,703	54.29%	86,469	45.71%
3	137,013	61.42%	86,049	38.58%	124,956	56.34%	96,842	43.66%
Statewide	<b>403,573</b>	<b>59.17%</b>	<b>278,502</b>	<b>40.83%</b>	<b>370,314</b>	<b>54.58%</b>	<b>308,146</b>	<b>45.42%</b>
Supreme Court (2016)					Court of Appeals (2016)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil	Vigil %	Nakamura	Nakamura %	Vargas	Vargas %	French	French %
1	124,687	41.91%	172,831	58.09%	144,996	49.49%	147,994	50.51%
2	106,488	49.60%	108,221	50.40%	114,471	53.78%	98,366	46.22%
3	134,615	53.87%	115,251	46.13%	135,760	54.91%	111,477	45.09%
Statewide	<b>365,790</b>	<b>48.00%</b>	<b>396,303</b>	<b>52.00%</b>	<b>395,227</b>	<b>52.48%</b>	<b>357,837</b>	<b>47.52%</b>
Court of Appeals (2014)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1							
	Kiernan	Kiernan %	Hanisee	Hanisee %				
1	86,562	45.87%	102,152	54.13%				
2	63,542	48.92%	66,357	51.08%				
3	88,027	52.91%	78,352	47.09%				
Statewide	<b>238,131</b>	<b>49.10%</b>	<b>246,861</b>	<b>50.90%</b>				
Supreme Court (2012)					Court of Appeals (2012)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil12	Vigil12 %	Kennedy	Kennedy %	Zamora	Zamora %	Hanisee	Hanisee %
1	147,078	50.85%	142,177	49.15%	149,494	52.42%	135,681	47.58%
2	117,031	56.05%	91,768	43.95%	117,549	56.93%	88,921	43.07%
3	145,914	58.35%	104,158	41.65%	143,144	57.88%	104,158	42.12%
Statewide	<b>410,023</b>	<b>54.81%</b>	<b>338,103</b>	<b>45.19%</b>	<b>410,187</b>	<b>55.51%</b>	<b>328,760</b>	<b>44.49%</b>





# EXHIBIT 8

## Autobound EDGE - Compactness Report

Plan Name: Congress:NM\_Congress\_PassedSB1

[For more information on compactness calculations Click Here](#)



### Compactness measure: Polsby-Popper

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	17,590	858	58,575	470	0.30
2	51,554	1,468	171,402	805	0.30
3	52,449	1,571	196,342	812	0.27

Most Compact: 0.3 For District: 2

Least Compact: 0.27 For District: 3

### Compactness measure: Schwartzberg

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	17,590	858	58,575	470	0.55
2	51,554	1,468	171,402	805	0.55
3	52,449	1,571	196,342	812	0.52

Most Compact: 0.55 For District: 2

Least Compact: 0.52 For District: 3

### Compactness measure: Reock Score

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	17,590	858	58,575	470	0.48
2	51,554	1,468	171,402	805	0.39
3	52,449	1,571	196,342	812	0.33

Most Compact: 0.48 For District: 1

Least Compact: 0.33 For District: 3

### Compactness measure: Length-Width

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	17,590	858	58,575	470	1.32
2	51,554	1,468	171,402	805	1.49
3	52,449	1,571	196,342	812	1.40

Most Compact: 1.49 For District: 2

Least Compact: 1.32 For District: 1

### Compactness measure: Convex Hull

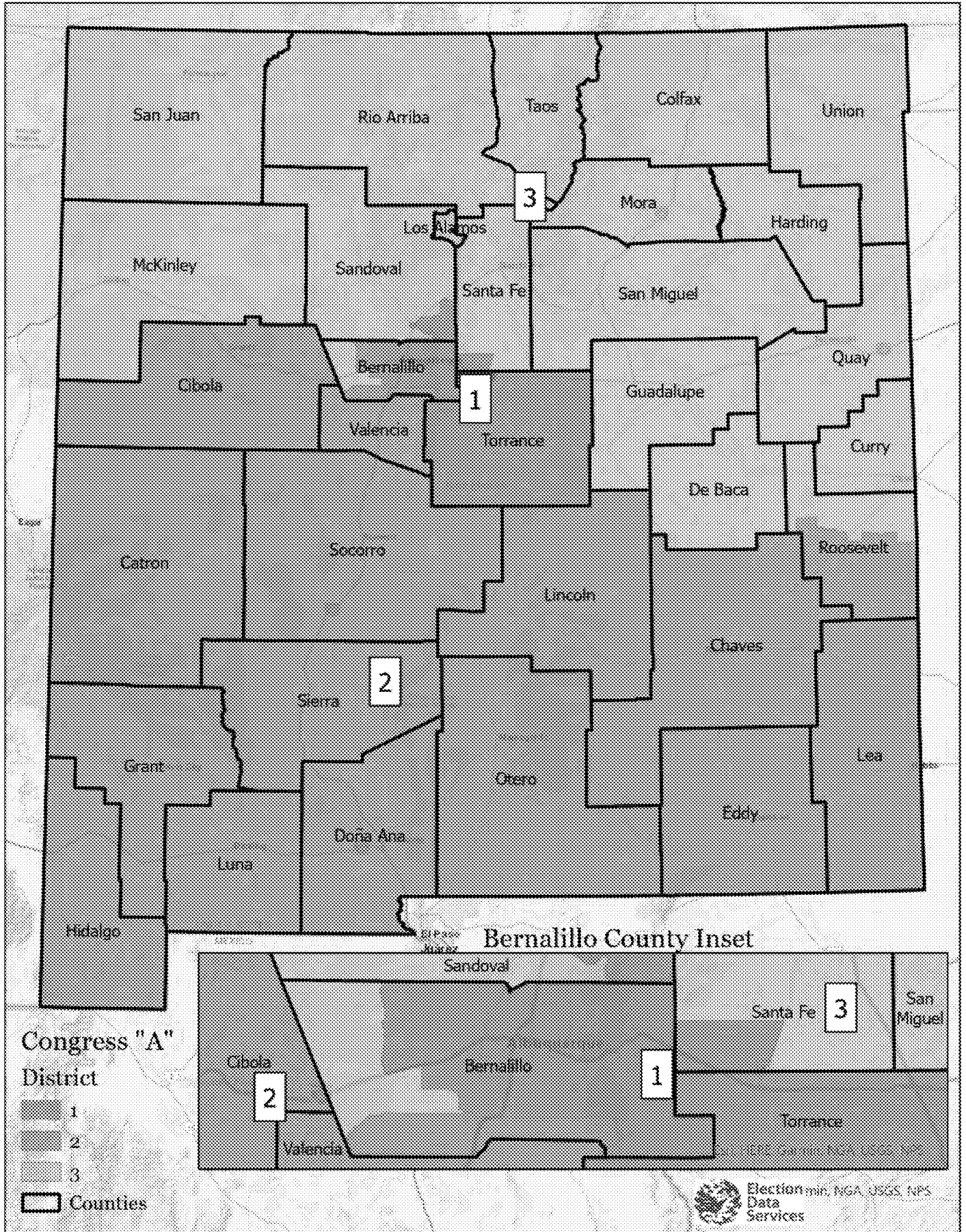
District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	17,590	858	58,575	470	0.77
2	51,554	1,468	171,402	805	0.75
3	52,449	1,571	196,342	812	0.67

Most Compact: 0.77 For District: 1

Least Compact: 0.67 For District: 3

# EXHIBIT 8

## New Mexico - District Map of Congressional Commission "A" Concept







	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	DISTRICT	TAPERSONS	Target	Raw Dev	% Dev	POPTOT	
2	01	705,845	705,841	4	0.0%	705,832	
3	02	705,840	705,841	(1)	0.0%	705,846	
4	03	705,837	705,841	(4)	0.0%	705,844	
5							
6	STATE TOT	2,117,522					
7							
8	Total Dev			8	0.0011%		
9	Highest			4	0.0006%		
10	Lowest			(4)	-0.0005%		
11							
12							

DISTRICT	Total Population			Racial Demographics as Percent of Total Population						Voting Age Population		Racial Demographics as Percent of Voting Population					
	Population	Change	% Change	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Minority	Hispanic	Minority	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Minority		
1	705,845	705,841	-4	38.41%	2.55%	3.92%	2.75%	48.52%	61.59%	557,489	79.0%	42.23%	2.57%	3.81%	2.86%	44.86%	57.72%
2	705,840	705,841	1	35.04%	1.63%	3.70%	0.96%	55.77%	64.96%	535,351	75.8%	39.32%	1.74%	3.57%	1.04%	51.54%	60.68%
3	705,837	705,841	4	36.06%	1.25%	19.10%	1.25%	38.91%	63.84%	546,149	77.4%	39.89%	1.30%	17.76%	1.37%	36.64%	60.11%
Assigned	2,117,522																
Total Pop	2,117,522																
Unassigned	0																

NM\_PlanA\_WebK... 1-PopRaceAlone  
**EXHIBIT 8**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		<i>POPTOT</i>	<i>PercentW</i>	<i>POPWH_A</i>	<i>PopWH_A</i>	<i>POPBL_A</i>	<i>PopBL_A</i>	<i>POPNA_A</i>	<i>PopNA_A</i>	<i>POPAS_A</i>	<i>PopAS_A</i>	<i>POPPL_A</i>	<i>PopPL_A</i>	<i>POPOT_A</i>	<i>PopOT_A</i>	<i>POPXX</i>	<i>PopXX</i>	<i>PopNonW</i>	<i>PopNonW</i>
2	001		705,845	100.00%	374,395	53.04%	21,470	3.04%	35,434	5.02%	20,417	2.89%	833	0.12%	105,631	14.97%	147,665	20.92%	331,450	46.96%
3	002		705,840	100.00%	365,796	51.82%	14,021	1.99%	33,534	4.75%	7,340	1.04%	652	0.09%	130,002	18.42%	154,495	21.89%	340,044	48.18%
4	003		705,837	100.00%	338,746	47.99%	10,413	1.48%	143,273	20.30%	9,712	1.38%	608	0.09%	82,999	11.76%	120,086	17.01%	367,091	52.01%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	1,078,937	50.95%	45,904	2.17%	212,241	10.02%	37,469	1.77%	2,093	0.10%	318,632	15.05%	422,246	19.94%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																				
8																				
9	80% - 80%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 80%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	65% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	55% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
15	50% - 54.9%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
16	45% - 49.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
17	40% - 45.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	35% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	30% - 34.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	20% - 29.9%				0		0		1		0		0		0		0		2	0
21	10% - 19.9%				0		0		0		0		0		3		3		1	0
22	<10%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	0
23																				

NM\_Plan... EXHIBIT 8  
 1A PopNH Race/Total

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT		POPOT		POPNIWH A		POPNIHL A		POPNIHA A		POPNIHS A		POPNIPI A		POPNIHT A		POPNIH		POPNIHX			
2	80%		706,845	100.00%	271,140	38.41%	17,993	2.55%	27,698	3.92%	19,377	2.75%	580	0.08%	3,696	0.52%	342,484	48.52%	22,897	3.24%	434,705	61.59%
3	90%		705,840	100.00%	247,317	35.04%	11,497	1.63%	26,129	3.70%	6,754	0.96%	446	0.06%	3,360	0.47%	393,658	55.77%	16,689	2.36%	458,523	64.96%
4	95%		705,837	100.00%	254,495	36.06%	8,850	1.25%	134,783	19.10%	9,130	1.29%	425	0.06%	3,294	0.47%	274,669	38.91%	20,191	2.86%	451,342	63.94%
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	772,952	36.50%	38,330	1.81%	188,610	8.91%	35,261	1.67%	1,451	0.07%	10,340	0.49%	1,010,811	47.74%	59,767	2.82%	1,344,570	63.50%
7																						
8																						
9	9-90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
10	90%-95%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
11	95%-99%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
12	99%-99.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
13	99.9%-99.99%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	3
14	99.99%-99.999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
15	99.999%-99.9999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
16	99.9999%-99.99999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
17	99.99999%-99.999999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	99.999999%-99.9999999%				3		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
19	99.9999999%-99.99999999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	99.99999999%-99.999999999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	99.999999999%-99.9999999999%				0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0	0
22	99.9999999999%-99.99999999999%				0		3		2		3		3		3		0		3		3	0
23																						

NM\_PlanA\_Mailbox\_Updated.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 2-PopRace\_Combo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPWH_C	POPWH_C	POPBL_C	POPBL_C	POPNA_C	POPNA_C	POPAS_C	POPAS_C	POPPI_C	POPPI_C	POPOT_C	POPOT_C	POPNonW	POPNonW	
2	001		705,845	122.03%	516,011	73.11%	31,349	4.44%	53,876	7.63%	29,347	4.16%	2,347	0.33%	228,418	32.36%	189,834	26.89%
3	002		705,840	122.60%	516,096	73.12%	20,371	2.89%	48,348	6.85%	11,691	1.66%	1,750	0.25%	267,123	37.84%	189,744	26.88%
4	003		705,837	117.81%	453,866	64.30%	16,689	2.36%	161,391	22.87%	14,959	2.12%	1,915	0.27%	182,747	25.89%	251,971	35.70%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	120.82%	1,485,973	70.18%	68,409	3.23%	263,615	12.45%	55,997	2.64%	6,012	0.28%	678,288	32.03%	631,549	29.82%
7																		
8																		
9	< 40%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	40% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	50% - 59.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	60% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	70% - 79.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	90% - 94.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	45% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		1
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		1		0		0		1		2
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22	<10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_Plans\_With\_Boards\_Mitted.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 2A\_PopNRace\_Combo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPNIWH_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHAS_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHOT_C	POPNIHSP										
2	001		705,845	103.47%	291,941	41.36%	23,711	3.36%	36,387	5.16%	25,589	3.63%	1,581	0.22%	8,626	1.22%	342,484	48.52%	413,904	58.64%
3	002		705,840	102.51%	262,964	37.26%	14,962	2.12%	33,771	4.78%	9,632	1.36%	1,152	0.16%	7,432	1.05%	393,658	55.77%	442,876	62.74%
4	003		705,837	103.05%	272,949	38.67%	12,892	1.83%	144,527	20.48%	13,028	1.85%	1,326	0.19%	7,989	1.13%	274,669	38.91%	432,888	61.33%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	103.01%	827,854	39.10%	51,565	2.44%	214,685	10.14%	48,249	2.28%	4,059	0.19%	24,047	1.14%	1,010,811	47.74%	1,289,668	60.90%
7																				
8																				
9	+30%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	60% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	90% - 94.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2
14	95% - 99.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1
15	50% - 94.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	45% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0
17	40% - 44.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22	+1%					0		3		2		3		3		3		0		0
23																				

NM\_PlanA\_Net... EXHIBIT 8  
3-PopRace\_OMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	Percent of POPWH_A	PropWH_A	POPBL_W	PropBL_W	POPNA_W	PropNA_W	POPAS_W	PropAS_W	POPPI_W	PropPI_W	POPOT_W	PropOT_W	PopNonW	PropNonW	
2	001		705,845	80.83%	374,395	53.04%	24,480	3.47%	38,893	5.51%	21,876	3.10%	1,377	0.20%	109,487	15.51%	331,450	46.96%
3	002		705,840	79.33%	365,796	51.82%	15,798	2.24%	35,759	5.07%	8,263	1.17%	1,138	0.16%	133,175	18.87%	340,044	48.18%
4	003		705,837	84.42%	338,746	47.99%	12,326	1.75%	146,786	20.80%	10,682	1.51%	1,126	0.16%	86,228	12.22%	367,091	52.01%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	81.53%	1,078,937	50.95%	52,604	2.48%	221,438	10.46%	40,821	1.93%	3,641	0.17%	328,890	15.53%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%				2			0		0		0		0		0		1
16	45% - 49.9%				1			0		0		0		0		0		2
17	40% - 45.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
19	30% - 34.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%				0			0		1		0		0		0		0
21	10% - 19.9%				0			0		0		0		0		3		0
22	<10%				0			3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		





	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	Percentage	VAPWH_A	VAPWH_P	VAPBL_A	VAPBL_P	VAPNA_A	VAPNA_P	VAPAS_A	VAPAS_P	VAPPI_A	VAPPI_P	VAPOT_A	VAPOT_P	VAPXX	VAPXX_P	PopNomW	PPopNomW
2	001		557,489	100.00%	309,133	55.45%	16,112	2.89%	26,521	4.76%	16,601	2.98%	651	0.12%	80,380	14.42%	108,091	19.39%	248,356	44.55%
3	002		535,351	100.00%	289,666	54.11%	10,503	1.96%	24,305	4.54%	5,928	1.11%	493	0.09%	94,016	17.56%	110,440	20.63%	245,685	45.89%
4	003		546,149	100.00%	277,378	50.79%	7,829	1.43%	102,237	18.72%	7,849	1.44%	466	0.09%	63,095	11.55%	87,295	15.98%	268,771	49.21%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	100.00%	876,177	53.46%	34,444	2.10%	153,063	9.34%	30,378	1.85%	1,610	0.10%	237,491	14.49%	305,826	18.66%	762,812	46.54%
7																				
8																				
9	90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	65% - 64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	55% - 54.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
15	50% - 49.9%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
16	40% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
17	30% - 29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
18	25% - 24.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	20% - 19.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	15% - 14.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
21	10% - 9.9%				0		0		0	1	0		0		0		3		2	0
22	5%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	0
23																				

NM\_Plans\_Visualization\_4\_VAPN Races.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT	VAPTOT	VAPNHWH_A	VAPNHHL_A	VAPNHNA_A	VAPNHAS_A	VAPNHPL_A	VAPNHOT_A	VAPHISP	VAPNHXX												
2	501	557,489	100.00%	235,731	42.29%	14,347	2.57%	21,214	3.81%	15,961	2.86%	482	0.09%	2,908	0.52%	250,761	44.98%	16,085	2.89%	321,758	57.72%	
3	00%	535,351	100.00%	210,477	39.32%	9,331	1.74%	19,130	3.57%	5,566	1.04%	369	0.07%	2,453	0.46%	275,908	51.54%	12,127	2.27%	324,874	60.68%	
4	00%	546,149	100.00%	217,854	39.89%	7,100	1.30%	97,016	17.76%	7,472	1.37%	348	0.06%	2,584	0.47%	200,095	36.64%	13,700	2.51%	328,295	60.11%	
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL	1,638,989	100.00%	664,062	40.52%	30,778	1.88%	137,360	8.38%	28,989	1.77%	1,199	0.07%	7,925	0.48%	726,764	44.34%	41,912	2.56%	974,927	59.48%	
7																						
8																						
9	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
10	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
11	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
12	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
13	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		2
14	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		1
15	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		1		0		0
16	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
17	0%				1		0		0		0			0		0		1		0		0
18	0%				2		0		0		0			0		0		1		0		0
19	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
20	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
21	0%				0		0		1		0			0		0		0		0		0
22	0%				0		3				2			3		3		0		3		0
23																						
24																						
25																						
26																						
27																						
28																						
29																						
30																						
31																						
32																						

EXHIBIT 8  
 NM\_PlanA (Major) 311131714131.xlsx  
 5-VAPRace\_Combo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	VAPWH_C	VAPWH_C	VAPWH_C	VAPBL_C	VAPBL_C	VAPNA_C	VAPNA_C	VAPAS_C	VAPAS_C	VAPPI_C	VAPPI_C	VAPOT_C	VAPOT_C	PopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		557,489	120.25%	413,295	74.14%	21,542	3.86%	39,302	7.05%	21,826	3.92%	1,623	0.29%	172,765	30.99%	144,194	25.86%
3	002		535,351	121.22%	397,335	74.22%	13,745	2.57%	34,946	6.53%	8,587	1.60%	1,258	0.23%	193,107	36.07%	138,016	25.78%
4	003		546,149	116.63%	361,534	66.20%	11,135	2.04%	114,229	20.92%	10,809	1.98%	1,323	0.24%	137,930	25.26%	184,615	33.80%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	119.36%	1,172,164	71.52%	46,422	2.83%	188,477	11.50%	41,222	2.52%	4,204	0.26%	503,802	30.74%	466,825	28.48%
7																		
8																		
9	> 80%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	60% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	45% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		1
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		1		0		0		1		2
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22	< 10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_PlansA\_Mail\_Results\_2022.xlsx  
 5A-VAPNHRace\_Combo

# EXHIBIT 8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_C		VAPNHBL_C		VAPNHNA_C		VAPNHAS_C		VAPNHPI_C		VAPNHOT_C		VAPHISP			
2	001		557,489	103.06%	250,451	44.92%	17,826	3.20%	27,585	4.95%	19,909	3.57%	1,199	0.22%	6,814	1.22%	250,761	44.98%	307,038	55.08%
3	002		535,351	102.40%	221,849	41.44%	11,398	2.13%	25,062	4.68%	7,403	1.38%	902	0.17%	5,662	1.06%	275,908	51.54%	313,502	58.56%
4	003		546,149	102.66%	230,469	42.20%	9,391	1.72%	103,697	18.99%	9,760	1.79%	966	0.18%	6,277	1.15%	200,095	36.64%	315,680	57.80%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	102.71%	702,769	42.88%	38,615	2.36%	156,344	9.54%	37,072	2.26%	3,067	0.19%	18,753	1.14%	726,764	44.34%	936,220	57.12%
7																				
8																				
9	> 90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	60% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	50% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	40% - 49.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	3
15	30% - 29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
16	25% - 24.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
17	20% - 19.9%				3		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
18	15% - 14.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
19	10% - 9.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	5% - 4.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	0% - 0.9%				0		1		0		1		0		0		0		0	0
22	< 0%				0		3		3		2		3		3		3		0	0
23																				

NM\_Plana\_6-VAPRace\_OMB EXHIBIT 8  
6-VAPRace\_OMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPWH_A	VAPWH_B	VAPBL_W	VAPBL_W	VAPNA_W	VAPNA_W	VAPAS_W	VAPAS_W	VAPPI_W	VAPPI_W	VAPOT_W	VAPOT_W	PopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		557,489	82.05%	309,133	55.45%	17,872	3.21%	28,779	5.16%	17,551	3.15%	1,051	0.19%	83,007	14.89%	248,356	44.55%
3	002		535,351	80.43%	289,666	54.11%	11,487	2.15%	25,891	4.84%	6,601	1.23%	862	0.16%	96,078	17.95%	245,685	45.89%
4	003		546,149	85.19%	277,378	50.79%	8,851	1.62%	104,436	19.12%	8,471	1.55%	844	0.15%	65,274	11.95%	268,771	49.21%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	82.57%	876,177	53.46%	38,210	2.33%	159,106	9.71%	32,623	1.99%	2,757	0.17%	244,359	14.91%	762,812	46.54%
7																		
8																		
9	30%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	30% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	40% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	50% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	70% - 74.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	75% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		2
17	80% - 84.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
18	85% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
19	90% - 94.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	95% - 99.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21	100%					0		0		1		0		0		3		0
22						0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_Plans\18\18-001\18-001-Related\EXHIBIT 8  
6A-VAPNRace\_UMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_A		VAPNHBL_W		VAPNHNA_W		VAPNHAS_W		VAPNHPL_W		VAPNHOT_W		VAPNHSP			
2	90%		557,489	97.61%	235,731	42.28%	15,270	2.74%	21,975	3.94%	16,502	2.96%	746	0.13%	3,201	0.57%	250,761	44.98%	321,758	57.72%
3	86%		535,351	98.03%	210,477	39.32%	9,759	1.82%	19,469	3.64%	5,889	1.10%	611	0.11%	2,677	0.50%	275,908	51.54%	324,874	60.68%
4	80%		546,149	97.90%	217,854	39.89%	7,754	1.42%	97,681	17.89%	7,882	1.44%	618	0.11%	2,798	0.51%	200,095	36.64%	328,295	60.11%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	97.84%	664,062	40.52%	32,783	2.00%	139,125	8.49%	30,273	1.85%	1,975	0.12%	8,676	0.53%	726,764	44.34%	974,927	59.48%
7																				
8																				
9	80%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
10	80% - 83.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
11	75% - 78.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
12	69% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		2
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		1
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0				0		1		0
16	49% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					1		0		0		0				0		1		0
18	35% - 39.9%					2		0		0		0				0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		1		0				0		0		0
22	0%					0		3		2		3				3		0		0
23																				

DISTRICT	State Composite Score				Judicial Composite Score							
	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %				
1	5,179,773	57.42%	3,840,362	42.58%	2,881,321	57.07%	2,167,540	42.93%				
2	3,174,650	44.59%	3,945,050	55.41%	1,777,527	44.69%	2,199,912	55.31%				
3	5,151,978	58.46%	3,660,128	41.54%	2,873,519	58.58%	2,031,490	41.42%				
Statewide	13,506,401	54.13%	11,445,540	45.87%	7,532,367	54.07%	6,398,942	45.93%				
<b>President</b>												
<b>2020</b>												
<b>2016</b>												
<b>2012</b>												
DISTRICT	Biden	Biden %	Trump	Trump %	Clinton	Clinton %	Trump	Trump %	Obama	Obama %	Romney	Romney %
1	201,178	61.47%	126,115	38.53%	148,773	59.20%	102,550	40.80%	156,960	57.87%	114,271	42.13%
2	113,645	43.72%	146,310	56.28%	91,533	44.23%	115,407	55.77%	100,921	46.23%	117,383	53.77%
3	186,776	59.06%	129,458	40.94%	144,930	58.76%	101,710	41.24%	157,475	60.19%	104,175	39.81%
Statewide	501,599	55.52%	401,883	44.48%	385,236	54.65%	319,667	45.35%	415,356	55.29%	335,829	44.71%
<b>Governor</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018</b>												
<b>2014</b>												
DISTRICT	Grisham	Grisham %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Grisham	Grisham %	Pearce	Pearce %	King	King %	Martinez	Martinez %
1	146,958	57.60%	108,191	42.40%	155,444	61.21%	98,506	38.79%	80,539	44.47%	100,551	55.53%
2	78,281	41.15%	111,941	58.85%	92,077	46.69%	105,138	53.31%	50,262	34.61%	94,972	65.39%
3	144,907	58.09%	104,533	41.91%	150,857	61.51%	94,407	38.49%	88,574	47.49%	97,943	52.51%
Statewide	370,146	53.27%	324,665	46.73%	398,378	57.20%	298,051	42.80%	219,375	42.78%	293,466	57.22%
<b>Secretary of State</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2016</b>												
DISTRICT	Oliver	Oliver %	Trujillo	Trujillo %	Oliver	Oliver %	Clarkson	Clarkson %	Oliver	Oliver %	Espinoza	Espinoza %
1	156,633	62.34%	94,603	37.66%	158,064	65.63%	82,791	34.37%	172,026	61.74%	106,602	38.26%
2	80,745	42.84%	107,756	57.16%	91,767	49.69%	92,920	50.31%	101,677	45.93%	119,712	54.07%
3	147,099	59.92%	98,373	40.08%	149,280	64.66%	81,598	35.34%	159,524	59.54%	108,419	40.46%
Statewide	384,477	56.11%	300,732	43.89%	399,111	60.80%	257,309	39.20%	433,227	56.41%	334,733	43.59%
<b>Treasurer</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018</b>												
<b>2014</b>												
DISTRICT	Lmontoya	LMontoya %	Hmontoya	HMontoya %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Castillo	Castillo %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Lopez	Lopez %
1	145,607	57.55%	107,392	42.45%	155,888	62.90%	91,957	37.10%	97,994	55.42%	78,829	44.58%
2	79,979	41.48%	112,813	58.52%	91,363	47.18%	102,282	52.82%	61,185	43.64%	79,012	56.36%
3	144,460	57.68%	105,996	42.32%	147,486	61.45%	92,519	38.55%	102,033	56.40%	78,874	43.60%
Statewide	370,046	53.15%	326,201	46.85%	394,737	57.92%	286,758	42.08%	261,212	52.46%	236,715	47.54%
<b>Supreme Court (All Elections except 2014)</b>												
<b>Court of Appeals (All Elections)</b>												
DISTRICT	SupDems	SupDems %	SupReps	SupReps %	CoADems	CoADems %	CoAReps	CoAReps %				
1	1,102,332	56.63%	844,053	43.37%	1,778,989	57.34%	1,323,487	42.66%				
2	684,158	44.80%	843,016	55.20%	1,093,369	44.62%	1,356,896	55.38%				
3	1,111,232	58.95%	773,855	41.05%	1,762,287	58.36%	1,257,635	41.64%				
Statewide	2,897,722	54.08%	2,460,924	45.92%	4,634,645	54.06%	3,938,018	45.94%				



US Senate															
2020				2018 (not in index)				2014				2012			
Lujan	Lujan %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Rich	Rich %	Udall	Udall %	Weh	Weh %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Wilson	Wilson %
185,874	57.28%	138,604	42.72%	145,782	68.39%	67,393	31.61%	102,957	56.35%	79,737	43.65%	150,746	54.91%	123,805	45.09%
109,344	42.90%	145,555	57.10%	89,411	52.94%	79,477	47.06%	67,776	46.70%	77,367	53.30%	98,621	46.32%	114,299	53.68%
179,244	57.16%	134,321	42.84%	141,810	68.27%	65,907	31.73%	115,684	61.64%	72,002	38.36%	146,355	56.38%	113,212	43.62%
<b>474,462</b>	<b>53.13%</b>	<b>418,480</b>	<b>46.87%</b>	<b>377,003</b>	<b>63.92%</b>	<b>212,777</b>	<b>36.08%</b>	<b>286,417</b>	<b>55.56%</b>	<b>229,106</b>	<b>44.44%</b>	<b>395,722</b>	<b>52.97%</b>	<b>351,316</b>	<b>47.03%</b>
Attorney General															
2022 (not in index)				2018 (not in index)				2014							
Torrez	Torrez %	Gay	Gay %	Balderas	Balderas %	Hendricks	Hendricks %	Balderas	Balderas %	Riedel	Riedel %				
153,996	60.12%	102,149	39.88%	168,517	70.00%	72,214	30.00%	109,582	61.02%	69,997	38.98%				
83,971	43.26%	110,116	56.74%	100,095	53.88%	85,692	46.12%	68,710	48.11%	74,121	51.89%				
150,575	59.68%	101,734	40.32%	158,938	68.40%	73,420	31.60%	116,718	63.47%	67,191	36.53%				
<b>388,542</b>	<b>55.31%</b>	<b>313,999</b>	<b>44.69%</b>	<b>427,550</b>	<b>64.89%</b>	<b>231,326</b>	<b>35.11%</b>	<b>295,010</b>	<b>58.27%</b>	<b>211,309</b>	<b>41.73%</b>				
Secretary of State								Auditor							
2014				2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
Oliver	Oliver %	Duran	Duran %	Maestas	Maestas %	Sanchez	Sanchez %	Colon	Colon %	Johnson	Johnson %	Keller	Keller %	Aragon	Aragon %
96,598	53.49%	83,993	46.51%	155,411	66.35%	78,832	33.65%	153,547	61.24%	97,164	38.76%	102,470	57.98%	74,254	42.02%
54,135	37.85%	88,908	62.15%	89,163	50.64%	86,892	49.36%	93,417	47.96%	101,368	52.04%	63,018	44.82%	77,599	55.18%
94,788	51.51%	89,237	48.49%	155,200	65.99%	79,972	34.01%	148,744	61.48%	93,182	38.52%	104,904	57.93%	76,185	42.07%
<b>245,521</b>	<b>48.36%</b>	<b>262,138</b>	<b>51.64%</b>	<b>399,774</b>	<b>61.94%</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>38.06%</b>	<b>395,708</b>	<b>57.56%</b>	<b>291,714</b>	<b>42.44%</b>	<b>270,392</b>	<b>54.25%</b>	<b>228,038</b>	<b>45.75%</b>
Land Commissioner															
2022 (not in index)				2018				2014							
Richard	Richard %	Byrd	Byrd %	Richard	Richard %	Lyons	Lyons %	Powell	Powell %	Dunn	Dunn %				
149,898	59.43%	102,343	40.57%	136,544	57.62%	100,415	42.38%	91,332	51.66%	85,472	48.34%				
80,882	42.79%	108,151	57.21%	82,290	44.77%	101,529	55.23%	57,149	40.44%	84,176	59.56%				
148,786	59.73%	100,321	40.27%	133,501	58.31%	95,435	41.69%	100,866	55.66%	80,368	44.34%				
<b>379,566</b>	<b>54.98%</b>	<b>310,815</b>	<b>45.02%</b>	<b>352,335</b>	<b>54.23%</b>	<b>297,379</b>	<b>45.77%</b>	<b>249,347</b>	<b>49.93%</b>	<b>250,016</b>	<b>50.07%</b>				

Supreme Court (2022)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Vargas	Vargas %	Montoya	Montoya %	Zamora	Zamora %	Morris	Morris %
1	144,113	57.06%	108,443	42.94%	147,496	58.40%	105,065	41.60%
2	79,424	41.24%	113,167	58.76%	81,251	42.26%	111,030	57.74%
3	142,787	57.20%	106,840	42.80%	147,038	59.02%	102,089	40.98%
Statewide	366,324	52.73%	328,450	47.27%	375,785	54.15%	318,184	45.85%
Supreme Court (2020)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Bacon	Bacon %	Fuller	Fuller %	Thomson	Thomson %	Morris	Morris %
1	194,975	60.39%	127,889	39.61%	187,820	58.55%	132,965	41.45%
2	114,749	44.84%	141,147	55.16%	111,387	43.53%	144,511	56.47%
3	186,024	59.71%	125,547	40.29%	181,272	58.36%	129,323	41.64%
Statewide	495,748	55.68%	394,583	44.32%	480,479	54.15%	406,799	45.85%
Supreme Court (2018)					Court of Appeals (2018)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil18	Vigil18 %	Clingman	Clingman %	Bogardus	Bogardus %	French	French %
1	154,627	62.23%	93,855	37.77%	141,347	57.21%	105,724	42.79%
2	95,194	49.14%	98,535	50.86%	88,913	46.08%	104,020	53.92%
3	153,752	64.10%	86,112	35.90%	140,054	58.73%	98,402	41.27%
Statewide	403,573	59.17%	278,502	40.83%	370,314	54.58%	308,146	45.42%
Supreme Court (2016)					Court of Appeals (2016)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil	Vigil %	Nakamura	Nakamura %	Vargas	Vargas %	French	French %
1	124,384	44.94%	152,413	55.06%	146,011	53.53%	126,770	46.47%
2	96,971	44.09%	122,973	55.91%	100,200	45.88%	118,184	54.12%
3	144,435	54.43%	120,917	45.57%	149,016	56.90%	112,883	43.10%
Statewide	365,790	48.00%	396,303	52.00%	395,227	52.48%	357,837	47.52%
Court of Appeals (2014)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1							
	Kiernan	Kiernan %	Hanisee	Hanisee %				
1	84,688	49.47%	86,501	50.53%				
2	57,416	41.70%	80,273	58.30%				
3	96,027	54.53%	80,087	45.47%				
Statewide	238,131	49.10%	246,861	50.90%				
Supreme Court (2012)					Court of Appeals (2012)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil12	Vigil12 %	Kennedy	Kennedy %	Zamora	Zamora %	Hanisee	Hanisee %
1	148,917	54.68%	123,423	45.32%	151,863	56.65%	116,204	43.35%
2	105,182	48.51%	111,653	51.49%	104,604	48.72%	110,094	51.28%
3	155,924	60.21%	103,027	39.79%	153,720	60.00%	102,462	40.00%
Statewide	410,023	54.81%	338,103	45.19%	410,187	55.51%	328,760	44.49%



General Election Turnout (2022)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	218,220	46.2%	134,289	28.4%	120,244	25.4%	260,907	55.19%
2	151,120	36.4%	157,497	38.0%	106,007	25.6%	196,977	47.51%
3	233,091	49.1%	132,125	27.8%	109,428	23.1%	256,870	54.12%
Statewide	<b>602,431</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>423,911</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>335,679</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>714,754</b>	<b>52.48%</b>
General Election Turnout (2020)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	219,523	46.5%	136,373	28.9%	115,865	24.6%	336,994	71.43%
2	154,742	37.8%	155,539	38.0%	98,823	24.2%	266,579	65.16%
3	236,251	50.3%	130,649	27.8%	102,477	21.8%	324,661	69.17%
Statewide	<b>610,516</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>422,561</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>317,165</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>928,234</b>	<b>68.75%</b>
General Election Turnout (2018)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	202,692	45.9%	127,391	28.8%	111,753	25.3%	255,678	57.87%
2	149,813	39.5%	136,678	36.1%	92,314	24.4%	198,739	52.46%
3	225,817	51.2%	118,860	27.0%	96,209	21.8%	247,237	56.08%
Statewide	<b>578,322</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>382,929</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>300,276</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>701,654</b>	<b>55.62%</b>
General Election Turnout (2016)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	217,925	46.1%	142,953	30.2%	112,335	23.7%	291,815	61.67%
2	153,506	40.7%	136,668	36.2%	87,081	23.1%	231,753	61.43%
3	228,378	52.0%	120,290	27.4%	90,246	20.6%	280,505	63.91%
Statewide	<b>599,809</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>399,911</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>289,662</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>804,073</b>	<b>62.36%</b>
General Election Turnout (2014)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	208,447	45.2%	143,939	31.2%	108,523	23.5%	182,265	39.54%
2	160,888	41.8%	137,005	35.6%	86,784	22.6%	147,001	38.21%
3	231,206	52.3%	120,381	27.2%	90,471	20.5%	190,187	43.02%
Statewide	<b>600,541</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>401,325</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>285,778</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>519,453</b>	<b>40.34%</b>
General Election Turnout (2012)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	206,889	45.8%	143,469	31.8%	101,059	22.4%	286,997	63.58%
2	160,623	43.1%	133,747	35.9%	78,476	21.0%	226,881	60.85%
3	228,728	53.1%	118,774	27.6%	83,561	19.4%	272,678	63.26%
Statewide	<b>596,240</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>395,990</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>263,096</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>786,556</b>	<b>62.66%</b>

# EXHIBIT 8

## Autobound EDGE - Compactness Report

Plan Name: Congress:NM\_Congress\_A

[For more information on compactness calculations Click Here](#)



### Compactness measure: Polsby-Popper

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,376	402	12,865	234	0.34
2	65,310	1,325	139,745	906	0.47
3	51,907	1,314	137,379	808	0.38

**Most Compact: 0.47 For District: 2**

**Least Compact: 0.34 For District: 1**

### Compactness measure: Schwartzberg

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,376	402	12,865	234	0.58
2	65,310	1,325	139,745	906	0.68
3	51,907	1,314	137,379	808	0.61

**Most Compact: 0.68 For District: 2**

**Least Compact: 0.58 For District: 1**

### Compactness measure: Reock Score

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,376	402	12,865	234	0.42
2	65,310	1,325	139,745	906	0.52
3	51,907	1,314	137,379	808	0.42

**Most Compact: 0.52 For District: 2**

**Least Compact: 0.42 For District: 1**

### Compactness measure: Length-Width

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,376	402	12,865	234	1.39
2	65,310	1,325	139,745	906	1.50
3	51,907	1,314	137,379	808	2.01

**Most Compact: 2.01 For District: 3**

**Least Compact: 1.39 For District: 1**

### Compactness measure: Convex Hull

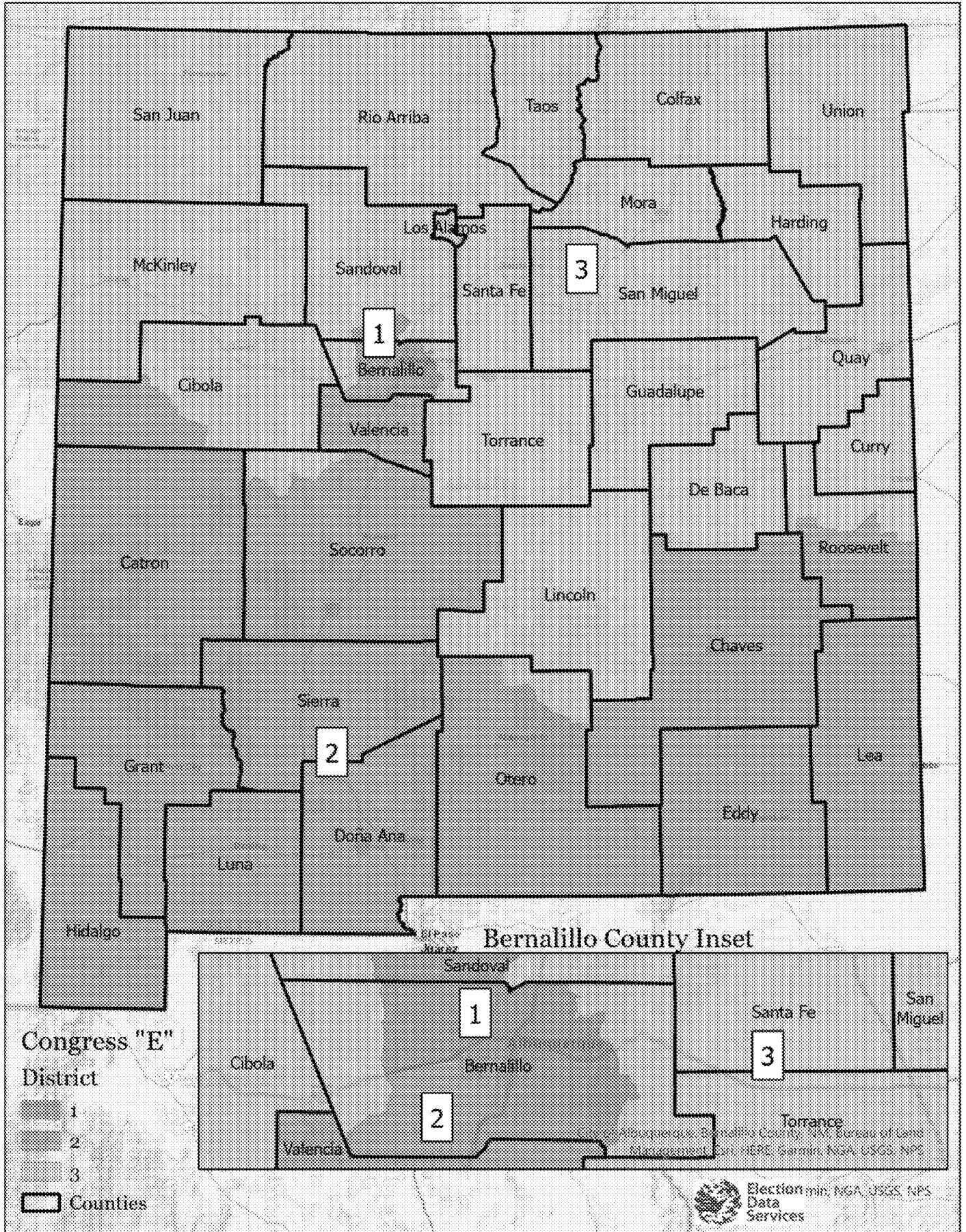
District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	4,376	402	12,865	234	0.75
2	65,310	1,325	139,745	906	0.85
3	51,907	1,314	137,379	808	0.83

**Most Compact: 0.85 For District: 2**

**Least Compact: 0.75 For District: 1**

# EXHIBIT 8

## New Mexico - District Map of Congressional Commission "E" Concept









DISTRICT	Total Population			Racial Demographics as Percent of Total Population						Voting Age Population		Racial Demographics as Percent of Voting Population					
	Population	Change	% Change	White	Black	Hispanic	NH Asian	Hispanic	Minority	Population	%	White	Black	Hispanic	NH Asian	Hispanic	Minority
1	705,845	705,841	-4	38.41%	2.55%	3.92%	2.75%	48.52%	61.59%	557,489	79.0%	42.23%	2.57%	3.81%	2.86%	44.88%	57.72%
2	705,840	705,841	-1	35.04%	1.63%	3.70%	0.96%	55.77%	64.96%	535,351	75.8%	39.32%	1.74%	3.57%	1.04%	51.54%	60.68%
3	705,837	705,841	-4	36.06%	1.25%	19.10%	1.25%	38.91%	63.84%	546,149	77.4%	39.89%	1.30%	17.76%	1.37%	36.64%	60.11%
Assigned	2,117,522																
Total Pop	2,117,522																
Unassigned	0																

NM\_PlanEmod\_VotingRightsPrna.d.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 1-PopRaceAlone

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	PercentW	POPWH_A	PPopWH_A	POPBL_A	PPopBL_A	POPNA_A	PPopNA_A	POPAS_A	PPopAS_A	POPPL_A	PPopPL_A	POPOT_A	PPopOT_A	POPXX	PPopXX	PPopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		705,845	100.00%	374,395	53.04%	21,470	3.04%	35,434	5.02%	20,417	2.89%	833	0.12%	105,631	14.97%	147,665	20.92%	331,450	46.96%
3	002		705,840	100.00%	365,796	51.82%	14,021	1.99%	33,534	4.75%	7,340	1.04%	652	0.09%	130,002	18.42%	154,495	21.89%	340,044	48.18%
4	003		705,837	100.00%	338,746	47.99%	10,413	1.48%	143,273	20.30%	9,712	1.38%	608	0.09%	82,999	11.76%	120,086	17.01%	367,091	52.01%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	1,078,937	50.95%	45,904	2.17%	212,241	10.02%	37,469	1.77%	2,093	0.10%	318,632	15.05%	422,246	19.94%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																				
8																				
9	80% - 80%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
10	80% - 80%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
12	65% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
13	60% - 64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
14	55% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
15	50% - 54.9%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
16	45% - 49.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
17	40% - 45.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	35% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	30% - 34.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	20% - 29.9%				0		0		1		0		0		0		0		2	0
21	10% - 19.9%				0		0		0		0		0		3		3		1	0
22	< 10%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	0
23																				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT		POPOT		POPNIWH A		POPNIHL A		POPNIHA A		POPNIHS A		POPNIPI A		POPNIHT A		POPNIS		POPNIHX			
2	80%		706,845	100.00%	271,140	38.41%	17,993	2.55%	27,698	3.92%	19,377	2.75%	580	0.08%	3,696	0.52%	342,484	48.52%	22,897	3.24%	434,705	61.59%
3	90%		705,840	100.00%	247,317	35.04%	11,497	1.63%	26,129	3.70%	6,754	0.96%	446	0.06%	3,360	0.47%	393,658	55.77%	16,689	2.36%	458,523	64.96%
4	95%		705,837	100.00%	254,495	36.06%	8,850	1.25%	134,783	19.10%	9,130	1.29%	425	0.06%	3,294	0.47%	274,669	38.91%	20,191	2.86%	451,342	63.94%
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	772,952	36.50%	38,330	1.81%	188,610	8.91%	35,261	1.67%	1,451	0.07%	10,340	0.49%	1,010,811	47.74%	59,767	2.82%	1,344,570	63.50%
7																						
8																						
9	9-90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
10	90%-95%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
11	95%-99%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
12	99%-99.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
13	99.9%-99.99%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	3
14	99.99%-99.999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
15	99.999%-99.9999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
16	99.9999%-99.99999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
17	99.99999%-99.999999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
18	99.999999%-99.9999999%				3		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	0
19	99.9999999%-99.99999999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	99.99999999%-99.999999999%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	99.999999999%-99.9999999999%				0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0	0
22	99.9999999999%-99.99999999999%				0		3		2		3		3		3		0		3		3	0
23																						



NM\_PlanE...M...Format...xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 2A-PopNRace\_Comb

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPNIWH_C	POPNIWH_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHAS_C	POPNIHAS_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHOT_C	POPNIHOT_C	POPNIHISP	POPNIHISP	POPNIHISP	POPNIHISP	POPNIHISP
2	001		705,845	103.47%	291,941	41.36%	23,711	3.36%	36,387	5.16%	25,589	3.63%	1,581	0.22%	8,626	1.22%	342,484	48.52%	413,904	58.64%
3	002		705,840	102.51%	262,964	37.26%	14,962	2.12%	33,771	4.78%	9,632	1.36%	1,152	0.16%	7,432	1.05%	393,658	55.77%	442,876	62.74%
4	003		705,837	103.05%	272,949	38.67%	12,892	1.83%	144,527	20.48%	13,028	1.85%	1,326	0.19%	7,989	1.13%	274,669	38.91%	432,888	61.33%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	103.01%	827,854	39.10%	51,565	2.44%	214,685	10.14%	48,249	2.28%	4,059	0.19%	24,047	1.14%	1,010,811	47.74%	1,289,668	60.90%
7																				
8																				
9	+30%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	60% - 69.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	70% - 79.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	80% - 89.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	90% - 94.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
14	95% - 99.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
15	50% - 94.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	45% - 49.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
17	40% - 44.9%				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	35% - 39.9%				2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19	30% - 34.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	20% - 29.9%				0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	10% - 19.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	+10%				0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
23																				

NM\_PlanEmod\_Va(1) - 11/16/2022 11:33:11 AM - 3-3-2023 - 3-PopRace\_OMB  
**EXHIBIT 8**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	Percent of POPWH	POPWH_A	POPWH_A	POPBL_W	POPBL_W	POPNA_W	POPNA_W	POPAS_W	POPAS_W	POPPL_W	POPPL_W	POPOT_W	POPOT_W	POPNonW	POPNonW
2	001		705,845	80.83%	374,395	53.04%	24,480	3.47%	38,893	5.51%	21,876	3.10%	1,377	0.20%	109,487	15.51%	331,450	46.96%
3	002		705,840	79.33%	365,796	51.82%	15,798	2.24%	35,759	5.07%	8,263	1.17%	1,138	0.16%	133,175	18.87%	340,044	48.18%
4	003		705,837	84.42%	338,746	47.99%	12,326	1.75%	146,786	20.80%	10,682	1.51%	1,126	0.16%	86,228	12.22%	367,091	52.01%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	81.53%	1,078,937	50.95%	52,604	2.48%	221,438	10.46%	40,821	1.93%	3,641	0.17%	328,890	15.53%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		1
16	45% - 49.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		2
17	40% - 44.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		1		0		0		0		0
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		0		0		0		3		0
22	<10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

DISTRICT	POPTOT	POPNIWA_A	POPNIWA_S	POPNIWA_W	POPNIWA_E	POPNIWA_N	POPNIWA_W	POPNIWA_S	POPNIWA_E	POPNIWA_N	POPNIWA_W	POPNIWA_S	POPNIWA_E	POPNIWA_N	POPNIWA_W	POPNIWA_S	POPNIWA_E	POPNIWA_N	
1																			
2	705,845	97.36%	271,140	38.41%	19,484	2.76%	28,951	4.10%	20,172	2.86%	916	0.13%	4,079	0.58%	342,484	48.52%	434,705	61.59%	
3	705,840	97.84%	247,317	35.04%	12,124	1.72%	28,612	3.77%	7,198	1.02%	742	0.11%	3,659	0.52%	393,659	55.77%	458,523	64.98%	
4	705,837	97.65%	254,495	36.06%	9,989	1.42%	135,977	19.26%	9,729	1.38%	774	0.11%	3,595	0.51%	274,669	38.91%	451,342	63.94%	
5																			
6	STATE TOTAL	2,117,522	97.65%	772,952	36.50%	41,577	1.96%	191,540	9.05%	37,099	1.75%	2,432	0.11%	11,333	0.54%	1,010,811	47.74%	1,344,570	63.50%
7																			
8																			
9	0%			0			0		0			0			0			0	
10	0%			0			0		0			0			0			0	
11	0%			0			0		0			0			0			0	
12	0%			0			0		0			0			0			0	
13	0%			0			0		0			0			0			3	
14	0%			0			0		0			0			0			1	
15	0%			0			0		0			0			0			0	
16	0%			0			0		0			0			0			1	
17	0%			0			0		0			0			0			0	
18	3%			0			0		0			0			0			1	
19	0%			0			0		0			0			0			0	
20	0%			0			0		0			0			0			0	
21	1%			0			0		1			0			0			0	
22	1%			0			3		2			3			3			0	
23																			

NM\_PlanEmo...  
4-VAPRaceAlone

## EXHIBIT 8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	Percentage	VAPWH_A	VAPWH_P	VAPBL_A	VAPBL_P	VAPNA_A	VAPNA_P	VAPAS_A	VAPAS_P	VAPPI_A	VAPPI_P	VAPOT_A	VAPOT_P	VAPXX	VAPXX_P	PopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		557,489	100.00%	309,133	55.45%	16,112	2.89%	26,521	4.76%	16,601	2.98%	651	0.12%	80,380	14.42%	108,091	19.39%	248,356	44.55%
3	002		535,351	100.00%	289,666	54.11%	10,503	1.96%	24,305	4.54%	5,928	1.11%	493	0.09%	94,016	17.56%	110,440	20.63%	245,685	45.89%
4	003		546,149	100.00%	277,378	50.79%	7,829	1.43%	102,237	18.72%	7,849	1.44%	466	0.09%	63,095	11.55%	87,295	15.98%	268,771	49.21%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	100.00%	876,177	53.46%	34,444	2.10%	153,063	9.34%	30,378	1.85%	1,610	0.10%	237,491	14.49%	305,826	18.66%	762,812	46.54%
7																				
8																				
9	90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	80% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	65% - 64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	60% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	55% - 54.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
15	50% - 49.9%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
16	40% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
17	30% - 29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
18	25% - 24.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	20% - 19.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	15% - 14.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
21	10% - 9.9%				0		0		0	1	0		0		0		3		2	0
22	5%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	0
23																				



# EXHIBIT 8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT	VAPTOT	VAPNHWH_A	VAPNHBL_A	VAPNHNA_A	VAPNHAS_A	VAPNHPL_A	VAPNHOT_A	VAPHISP	VAPNHXX												
2	0%	557,489	100.00%	235,731	42.29%	14,347	2.57%	21,214	3.81%	15,961	2.86%	482	0.09%	2,908	0.52%	250,761	44.98%	16,085	2.89%	321,758	57.72%	
3	0%	535,351	100.00%	210,477	39.32%	9,331	1.74%	19,130	3.57%	5,566	1.04%	369	0.07%	2,453	0.46%	275,908	51.54%	12,127	2.27%	324,874	60.68%	
4	0%	546,149	100.00%	217,854	39.89%	7,100	1.30%	97,016	17.76%	7,472	1.37%	348	0.06%	2,584	0.47%	200,095	36.64%	13,700	2.51%	328,295	60.11%	
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL	1,638,989	100.00%	664,062	40.52%	30,778	1.88%	137,360	8.38%	28,989	1.77%	1,199	0.07%	7,925	0.48%	726,764	44.34%	41,912	2.56%	974,927	59.48%	
7																						
8																						
9	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
10	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
11	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
12	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
13	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		2
14	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		1
15	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		1		0		0
16	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
17	0%				1		0		0		0			0		0		1		0		0
18	0%				2		0		0		0			0		0		1		0		0
19	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
20	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
21	0%				0		0		1		0			0		0		0		0		0
22	0%				0		3		2		3			3		3		0		3		0
23																						
24																						
25																						
26																						
27																						
28																						
29																						
30																						
31																						
32																						

NM\_PlanEmo... EXHIBIT 8 ...  
5-VAPRace\_Combo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT	VAPTOT	VAPWH_C	VAPWH_C	VAPWH_C	VAPBL_C	VAPBL_C	VAPNA_C	VAPNA_C	VAPAS_C	VAPAS_C	VAPPI_C	VAPPI_C	VAPOT_C	VAPOT_C	PopNonW	PopNonW	
2	001	557,489	120.25%	413,295	74.14%	21,542	3.86%	39,302	7.05%	21,826	3.92%	1,623	0.29%	172,765	30.99%	144,194	25.86%	
3	002	535,351	121.22%	397,335	74.22%	13,745	2.57%	34,946	6.53%	8,587	1.60%	1,258	0.23%	193,107	36.07%	138,016	25.78%	
4	003	546,149	116.63%	361,534	66.20%	11,135	2.04%	114,229	20.92%	10,809	1.98%	1,323	0.24%	137,930	25.26%	184,615	33.80%	
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL	1,638,989	119.36%	1,172,164	71.52%	46,422	2.83%	188,477	11.50%	41,222	2.52%	4,204	0.26%	503,802	30.74%	466,825	28.48%	
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	45% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		1
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		1		0		0		1		2
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22	< 10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_PlanEmd... 5A-VAPNHRace\_Combo

## EXHIBIT 8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_C		VAPNHBL_C		VAPNHNA_C		VAPNHAS_C		VAPNHPI_C		VAPNHOT_C		VAPHISP			
2	001		557,489	103.06%	250,451	44.92%	17,826	3.20%	27,585	4.95%	19,909	3.57%	1,199	0.22%	6,814	1.22%	250,761	44.98%	307,038	55.08%
3	002		535,351	102.40%	221,849	41.44%	11,398	2.13%	25,062	4.68%	7,403	1.38%	902	0.17%	5,662	1.06%	275,908	51.54%	313,502	58.56%
4	003		546,149	102.66%	230,469	42.20%	9,391	1.72%	103,697	18.99%	9,760	1.79%	966	0.18%	6,277	1.15%	200,095	36.64%	315,680	57.80%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	102.71%	702,769	42.88%	38,615	2.36%	156,344	9.54%	37,072	2.26%	3,067	0.19%	18,753	1.14%	726,764	44.34%	936,220	57.12%
7																				
8																				
9	> 90%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	80% - 89.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	70% - 79.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	60% - 69.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	50% - 59.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	40% - 49.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
15	30% - 34.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	25% - 29.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	20% - 24.9%				3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	15% - 19.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
19	10% - 14.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	5% - 9.9%				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0% - 4.9%				0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	< 0%				0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
23																				

EXHIBIT 8  
 NM\_PlanEmoc\Tr...Final\td.xlsx  
 6-VAPRace\_OMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPWH_A	VAPWH_B	VAPBL_W	VAPBL_W	VAPNA_W	VAPNA_W	VAPAS_W	VAPAS_W	VAPPI_W	VAPPI_W	VAPOT_W	VAPOT_W	PopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		557,489	82.05%	309,133	55.45%	17,872	3.21%	28,779	5.16%	17,551	3.15%	1,051	0.19%	83,007	14.89%	248,356	44.55%
3	002		535,351	80.43%	289,666	54.11%	11,487	2.15%	25,891	4.84%	6,601	1.23%	862	0.16%	96,078	17.95%	245,685	45.89%
4	003		546,149	85.19%	277,378	50.79%	8,851	1.62%	104,436	19.12%	8,471	1.55%	844	0.15%	65,274	11.95%	268,771	49.21%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	82.57%	876,177	53.46%	38,210	2.33%	159,106	9.71%	32,623	1.99%	2,757	0.17%	244,359	14.91%	762,812	46.54%
7																		
8																		
9	30%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	30% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	40% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	50% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	70% - 74.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	75% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		2
17	80% - 84.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
18	85% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
19	90% - 94.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	95% - 99.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21	100%					0		0		1		0		0		3		0
22						0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_PlanEnr... EXHIBIT 8  
6A VAPN Race\_UMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_A		VAPNHBL_W		VAPNHNA_W		VAPNHAS_W		VAPNHPL_W		VAPNHOT_W		VAPNHSP			
2	90%		557,489	97.61%	235,731	42.28%	15,270	2.74%	21,975	3.94%	16,502	2.96%	746	0.13%	3,201	0.57%	250,761	44.98%	321,758	57.72%
3	86%		535,351	98.03%	210,477	39.32%	9,759	1.82%	19,469	3.64%	5,889	1.10%	611	0.11%	2,677	0.50%	275,908	51.54%	324,874	60.68%
4	80%		546,149	97.90%	217,854	39.89%	7,754	1.42%	97,681	17.89%	7,882	1.44%	618	0.11%	2,798	0.51%	200,095	36.64%	328,295	60.11%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	97.84%	664,062	40.52%	32,783	2.00%	139,125	8.49%	30,273	1.85%	1,975	0.12%	8,676	0.53%	726,764	44.34%	974,927	59.48%
7																				
8																				
9	80%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
10	80% - 83.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
11	75% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
12	69% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		2
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		1
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0				0		1		0
16	49% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					1		0		0		0				0		1		0
18	35% - 39.9%					2		0		0		0				0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		0		0				0		0		0
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		1		0				0		0		0
22	0%					0		3		2		3				3		0		0
23																				

NM\_PlanEmod\_ND... EXHIBIT 8  
Statewide Races

DISTRICT	State Composite Score				Judicial Composite Score							
	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %				
1	5,062,253	57.02%	3,815,359	42.98%	2,833,346	56.71%	2,162,981	43.29%				
2	3,182,545	45.43%	3,822,718	54.57%	1,781,916	45.50%	2,134,393	54.50%				
3	5,261,603	58.02%	3,807,463	41.98%	2,917,105	58.13%	2,101,568	41.87%				
Statewide	13,506,401	54.13%	11,445,540	45.87%	7,532,367	54.07%	6,398,942	45.93%				
<b>President</b>												
<b>2020</b>												
<b>2016</b>												
<b>2012</b>												
DISTRICT	Biden	Biden %	Trump	Trump %	Clinton	Clinton %	Trump	Trump %	Obama	Obama %	Romney	Romney %
1	200,018	61.25%	126,554	38.75%	145,103	58.68%	102,185	41.32%	149,700	57.25%	111,793	42.75%
2	114,548	44.57%	142,484	55.43%	92,565	45.30%	111,780	54.70%	101,497	47.15%	113,749	52.85%
3	187,033	58.47%	132,845	41.53%	147,568	58.27%	105,702	41.73%	164,159	59.81%	110,287	40.19%
Statewide	501,599	55.52%	401,883	44.48%	385,236	54.65%	319,667	45.35%	415,356	55.29%	335,829	44.71%
<b>Governor</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018</b>												
<b>2014</b>												
DISTRICT	Grisham	Grisham %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Grisham	Grisham %	Pearce	Pearce %	King	King %	Martinez	Martinez %
1	146,118	57.49%	108,063	42.51%	152,704	60.92%	97,976	39.08%	76,112	43.71%	98,011	56.29%
2	78,272	41.93%	108,383	58.07%	92,206	47.62%	101,424	52.38%	50,526	35.62%	91,332	64.38%
3	145,756	57.39%	108,219	42.61%	153,468	60.87%	98,651	39.13%	92,737	47.11%	104,123	52.89%
Statewide	370,146	53.27%	324,665	46.73%	398,378	57.20%	298,051	42.80%	219,375	42.78%	293,466	57.22%
<b>Secretary of State</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2016</b>												
DISTRICT	Oliver	Oliver %	Trujillo	Trujillo %	Oliver	Oliver %	Clarkson	Clarkson %	Oliver	Oliver %	Espinoza	Espinoza %
1	155,362	62.11%	94,784	37.89%	154,880	65.19%	82,720	34.81%	167,723	61.04%	107,045	38.96%
2	80,757	43.63%	104,355	56.37%	91,867	50.60%	89,688	49.40%	102,491	46.88%	116,118	53.12%
3	148,358	59.35%	101,593	40.65%	152,364	64.22%	84,901	35.78%	163,013	59.37%	111,570	40.63%
Statewide	384,477	56.11%	300,732	43.89%	399,111	60.80%	257,309	39.20%	433,227	56.41%	334,733	43.59%
<b>Treasurer</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018</b>												
<b>2014</b>												
DISTRICT	Lmontoya	LMontoya %	Hmontoya	HMontoya %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Castillo	Castillo %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Lopez	Lopez %
1	144,855	57.46%	107,221	42.54%	153,322	62.62%	91,531	37.38%	93,345	54.89%	76,719	45.11%
2	79,797	42.18%	109,401	57.82%	91,178	47.95%	98,971	52.05%	60,835	44.36%	76,301	55.64%
3	145,394	57.02%	109,579	42.98%	150,237	60.95%	96,256	39.05%	107,032	56.12%	83,695	43.88%
Statewide	370,046	53.15%	326,201	46.85%	394,737	57.92%	286,758	42.08%	261,212	52.46%	236,715	47.54%
<b>Supreme Court (All Elections except 2014)</b>												
<b>Court of Appeals (All Elections)</b>												
DISTRICT	SupDems	SupDems %	SupReps	SupReps %	CoADems	CoADems %	CoAReps	CoAReps %				
1	1,084,653	56.27%	842,901	43.73%	1,748,693	56.98%	1,320,080	43.02%				
2	685,631	45.57%	819,012	54.43%	1,096,285	45.46%	1,315,381	54.54%				
3	1,127,438	58.52%	799,011	41.48%	1,789,667	57.88%	1,302,557	42.12%				
Statewide	2,897,722	54.08%	2,460,924	45.92%	4,634,645	54.06%	3,938,018	45.94%				

Statewide Races

US Senate															
2020				2018 (not in index)				2014				2012			
Lujan	Lujan %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Rich	Rich %	Udall	Udall %	Weh	Weh %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Wilson	Wilson %
184,419	56.98%	139,251	43.02%	142,634	67.98%	67,175	32.02%	97,875	55.71%	77,809	44.29%	143,756	54.40%	120,510	45.60%
110,417	43.84%	141,427	56.16%	89,207	53.70%	76,914	46.30%	67,050	47.26%	74,833	52.74%	99,287	47.23%	110,928	52.77%
179,626	56.59%	137,802	43.41%	145,162	67.88%	68,688	32.12%	121,492	61.37%	76,464	38.63%	152,679	56.02%	119,878	43.98%
<b>474,462</b>	<b>53.13%</b>	<b>418,480</b>	<b>46.87%</b>	<b>377,003</b>	<b>63.92%</b>	<b>212,777</b>	<b>36.08%</b>	<b>286,417</b>	<b>55.56%</b>	<b>229,106</b>	<b>44.44%</b>	<b>395,722</b>	<b>52.97%</b>	<b>351,316</b>	<b>47.03%</b>
Attorney General															
2022 (not in index)				2018 (not in index)				2014							
Torrez	Torrez %	Gay	Gay %	Balderas	Balderas %	Hendricks	Hendricks %	Balderas	Balderas %	Riedel	Riedel %				
152,653	59.83%	102,489	40.17%	165,275	69.56%	72,340	30.44%	103,835	60.12%	68,884	39.88%				
83,734	43.96%	106,727	56.04%	99,654	54.58%	82,916	45.42%	67,942	48.67%	71,665	51.33%				
152,155	59.22%	104,783	40.78%	162,621	68.13%	76,070	31.87%	123,233	63.52%	70,760	36.48%				
<b>388,542</b>	<b>55.31%</b>	<b>313,999</b>	<b>44.69%</b>	<b>427,550</b>	<b>64.89%</b>	<b>231,326</b>	<b>35.11%</b>	<b>295,010</b>	<b>58.27%</b>	<b>211,309</b>	<b>41.73%</b>				
Secretary of State				Auditor											
2014				2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
Oliver	Oliver %	Duran	Duran %	Maestas	Maestas %	Sanchez	Sanchez %	Colon	Colon %	Johnson	Johnson %	Keller	Keller %	Aragon	Aragon %
91,727	52.83%	81,898	47.17%	154,899	66.29%	78,771	33.71%	150,936	60.97%	96,638	39.03%	97,514	57.35%	72,526	42.65%
54,600	39.03%	85,288	60.97%	88,795	51.43%	83,857	48.57%	93,309	48.78%	97,978	51.22%	62,531	45.48%	74,961	54.52%
99,194	51.09%	94,952	48.91%	156,080	65.27%	83,068	34.73%	151,463	60.94%	97,098	39.06%	110,347	57.80%	80,551	42.20%
<b>245,521</b>	<b>48.36%</b>	<b>262,138</b>	<b>51.64%</b>	<b>399,774</b>	<b>61.94%</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>38.06%</b>	<b>395,708</b>	<b>57.56%</b>	<b>291,714</b>	<b>42.44%</b>	<b>270,392</b>	<b>54.25%</b>	<b>228,038</b>	<b>45.75%</b>
Land Commissioner															
2022 (not in index)				2018				2014							
Richard	Richard %	Byrd	Byrd %	Richard	Richard %	Lyons	Lyons %	Powell	Powell %	Dunn	Dunn %				
148,850	59.24%	102,437	40.76%	134,100	57.32%	99,846	42.68%	86,718	51.03%	83,202	48.97%				
80,742	43.51%	104,828	56.49%	82,507	45.68%	98,096	54.32%	57,140	41.37%	80,990	58.63%				
149,974	59.16%	103,550	40.84%	135,728	57.72%	99,437	42.28%	105,489	55.14%	85,824	44.86%				
<b>379,566</b>	<b>54.98%</b>	<b>310,815</b>	<b>45.02%</b>	<b>352,335</b>	<b>54.23%</b>	<b>297,379</b>	<b>45.77%</b>	<b>249,347</b>	<b>49.93%</b>	<b>250,016</b>	<b>50.07%</b>				

Supreme Court (2022)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Vargas	Vargas %	Montoya	Montoya %	Zamora	Zamora %	Morris	Morris %
1	143,305	56.93%	108,426	43.07%	146,463	58.19%	105,236	41.81%
2	79,275	41.94%	109,738	58.06%	81,127	42.99%	107,605	57.01%
3	143,744	56.59%	110,286	43.41%	148,195	58.45%	105,343	41.55%
Statewide	366,324	52.73%	328,450	47.27%	375,785	54.15%	318,184	45.85%
Supreme Court (2020)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Bacon	Bacon %	Fuller	Fuller %	Thomson	Thomson %	Morris	Morris %
1	193,613	60.01%	129,008	39.99%	186,557	58.18%	134,113	41.82%
2	115,400	45.65%	137,396	54.35%	112,158	44.38%	140,563	55.62%
3	186,735	59.30%	128,179	40.70%	181,764	57.91%	132,123	42.09%
Statewide	495,748	55.68%	394,583	44.32%	480,479	54.15%	406,799	45.85%
Supreme Court (2018)					Court of Appeals (2018)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil18	Vigil18 %	Clingman	Clingman %	Bogardus	Bogardus %	French	French %
1	151,761	61.82%	93,733	38.18%	138,949	56.93%	105,134	43.07%
2	95,060	49.94%	95,274	50.06%	88,938	46.93%	100,565	53.07%
3	156,752	63.66%	89,495	36.34%	142,427	58.16%	102,447	41.84%
Statewide	403,573	59.17%	278,502	40.83%	370,314	54.58%	308,146	45.42%
Supreme Court (2016)					Court of Appeals (2016)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil	Vigil %	Nakamura	Nakamura %	Vargas	Vargas %	French	French %
1	121,170	44.39%	151,817	55.61%	142,298	52.93%	126,569	47.07%
2	97,170	44.75%	119,986	55.25%	100,974	46.83%	114,662	53.17%
3	147,450	54.22%	124,500	45.78%	151,955	56.58%	116,606	43.42%
Statewide	365,790	48.00%	396,303	52.00%	395,227	52.48%	357,837	47.52%
Court of Appeals (2014)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1							
	Kiernan	Kiernan %	Hanisee	Hanisee %				
1	80,386	48.77%	84,448	51.23%				
2	57,263	42.54%	77,345	57.46%				
3	100,482	54.15%	85,068	45.85%				
Statewide	238,131	49.10%	246,861	50.90%				
Supreme Court (2012)					Court of Appeals (2012)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil12	Vigil12 %	Kennedy	Kennedy %	Zamora	Zamora %	Hanisee	Hanisee %
1	141,784	54.04%	120,568	45.96%	144,777	56.01%	113,698	43.99%
2	105,441	49.30%	108,450	50.70%	105,102	49.64%	106,615	50.36%
3	162,798	59.88%	109,085	40.12%	160,308	59.65%	108,447	40.35%
Statewide	410,023	54.81%	338,103	45.19%	410,187	55.51%	328,760	44.49%



Court of Appeals (2022)											
Contest 1				Contest 2							
Baca	Baca %	Johnson	Johnson %	Wray	Wray %	Lee	Lee %				
135,536	57.26%	101,181	42.74%	136,568	58.12%	98,394	41.88%				
74,946	41.84%	104,165	58.16%	75,847	43.02%	100,451	56.98%				
139,039	57.89%	101,145	42.11%	137,754	58.39%	98,183	41.61%				
<b>349,521</b>	<b>53.28%</b>	<b>306,491</b>	<b>46.72%</b>	<b>350,169</b>	<b>54.11%</b>	<b>297,028</b>	<b>45.89%</b>				
Court of Appeals (2020)											
Contest 1				Contest 2				Contest 3			
Ives	Ives %	Johnson	Johnson %	Henderson	Henderson %	Lee	Lee %	Yohalem	Yohalem %	Montoya	Montoya %
182,859	57.32%	136,169	42.68%	174,688	59.00%	121,377	41.00%	180,522	56.80%	137,297	43.20%
107,876	42.81%	144,118	57.19%	105,590	45.08%	128,650	54.92%	105,949	42.17%	145,284	57.83%
173,277	55.37%	139,640	44.63%	170,269	58.51%	120,743	41.49%	170,144	54.58%	141,568	45.42%
<b>464,012</b>	<b>52.49%</b>	<b>419,927</b>	<b>47.51%</b>	<b>450,547</b>	<b>54.86%</b>	<b>370,770</b>	<b>45.14%</b>	<b>456,615</b>	<b>51.84%</b>	<b>424,149</b>	<b>48.16%</b>
Court of Appeals (2018)											
Contest 2				Contest 3				Contest 4			
Medina	Medina %	Bohnhoff	Bohnhoff %	Zamora	Zamora	Kiehne	Kiehne %	Duffy	Duffy %	Gallegos	Gallegos %
145,581	59.84%	97,698	40.16%	146,905	60.47%	96,020	39.53%	139,624	57.76%	102,095	42.24%
93,726	49.54%	95,469	50.46%	92,479	48.85%	96,821	51.15%	87,595	46.39%	101,236	53.61%
152,122	62.18%	92,514	37.82%	151,587	62.05%	92,713	37.95%	140,303	57.55%	103,483	42.45%
<b>391,429</b>	<b>57.81%</b>	<b>285,681</b>	<b>42.19%</b>	<b>390,971</b>	<b>57.79%</b>	<b>285,554</b>	<b>42.21%</b>	<b>367,522</b>	<b>54.50%</b>	<b>306,814</b>	<b>45.50%</b>

General Election Turnout (2022)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	215,276	45.4%	136,565	28.8%	122,121	25.8%	259,707	54.79%
2	151,570	36.9%	152,913	37.3%	105,797	25.8%	193,005	47.04%
3	235,585	49.3%	134,433	28.1%	107,761	22.6%	262,042	54.85%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>602,431</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>423,911</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>335,679</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>714,754</b>	<b>52.48%</b>
General Election Turnout (2020)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	215,656	45.7%	138,590	29.4%	117,170	24.9%	336,182	71.31%
2	155,368	38.4%	150,757	37.2%	98,708	24.4%	263,534	65.10%
3	239,492	50.5%	133,214	28.1%	101,287	21.4%	328,518	69.31%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>610,516</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>422,561</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>317,165</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>928,234</b>	<b>68.75%</b>
General Election Turnout (2018)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	197,692	45.0%	129,231	29.4%	112,140	25.5%	252,373	57.48%
2	150,196	40.1%	132,426	35.3%	92,280	24.6%	195,096	52.04%
3	230,434	51.5%	121,272	27.1%	95,856	21.4%	254,185	56.79%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>578,322</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>382,929</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>300,276</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>701,654</b>	<b>55.62%</b>
General Election Turnout (2016)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	211,329	45.2%	144,577	30.9%	112,093	24.0%	287,453	61.42%
2	154,143	41.2%	132,527	35.4%	87,433	23.4%	228,933	61.20%
3	234,337	52.4%	122,807	27.5%	90,136	20.2%	287,687	64.32%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>599,809</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>399,911</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>289,662</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>804,073</b>	<b>62.36%</b>
General Election Turnout (2014)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	200,485	44.4%	144,436	32.0%	106,746	23.6%	175,405	38.84%
2	160,389	42.2%	132,662	34.9%	87,115	22.9%	143,443	37.73%
3	239,667	52.6%	124,227	27.3%	91,917	20.2%	200,605	44.01%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>600,541</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>401,325</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>285,778</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>519,453</b>	<b>40.34%</b>
General Election Turnout (2012)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	198,420	45.0%	143,414	32.5%	99,098	22.5%	276,318	62.67%
2	160,326	43.5%	129,518	35.1%	78,789	21.4%	223,830	60.72%
3	237,494	53.3%	123,058	27.6%	85,209	19.1%	286,408	64.25%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>596,240</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>395,990</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>263,096</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>786,556</b>	<b>62.66%</b>

# EXHIBIT 8

## Autobound EDGE - Compactness Report

Plan Name: Congress:NM\_Congress\_Emod

[For more information on compactness calculations Click Here](#)



### Compactness measure: Polsby-Popper

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	605	165	2,173	87	0.28
2	56,424	1,631	211,597	842	0.27
3	64,564	1,581	198,857	901	0.32

Most Compact: 0.32 For District: 3

Least Compact: 0.27 For District: 2

### Compactness measure: Schwartzberg

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	605	165	2,173	87	0.53
2	56,424	1,631	211,597	842	0.52
3	64,564	1,581	198,857	901	0.57

Most Compact: 0.57 For District: 3

Least Compact: 0.52 For District: 2

### Compactness measure: Reock Score

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	605	165	2,173	87	0.44
2	56,424	1,631	211,597	842	0.45
3	64,564	1,581	198,857	901	0.52

Most Compact: 0.52 For District: 3

Least Compact: 0.44 For District: 1

### Compactness measure: Length-Width

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	605	165	2,173	87	1.53
2	56,424	1,631	211,597	842	1.61
3	64,564	1,581	198,857	901	1.51

Most Compact: 1.61 For District: 2

Least Compact: 1.51 For District: 3

### Compactness measure: Convex Hull

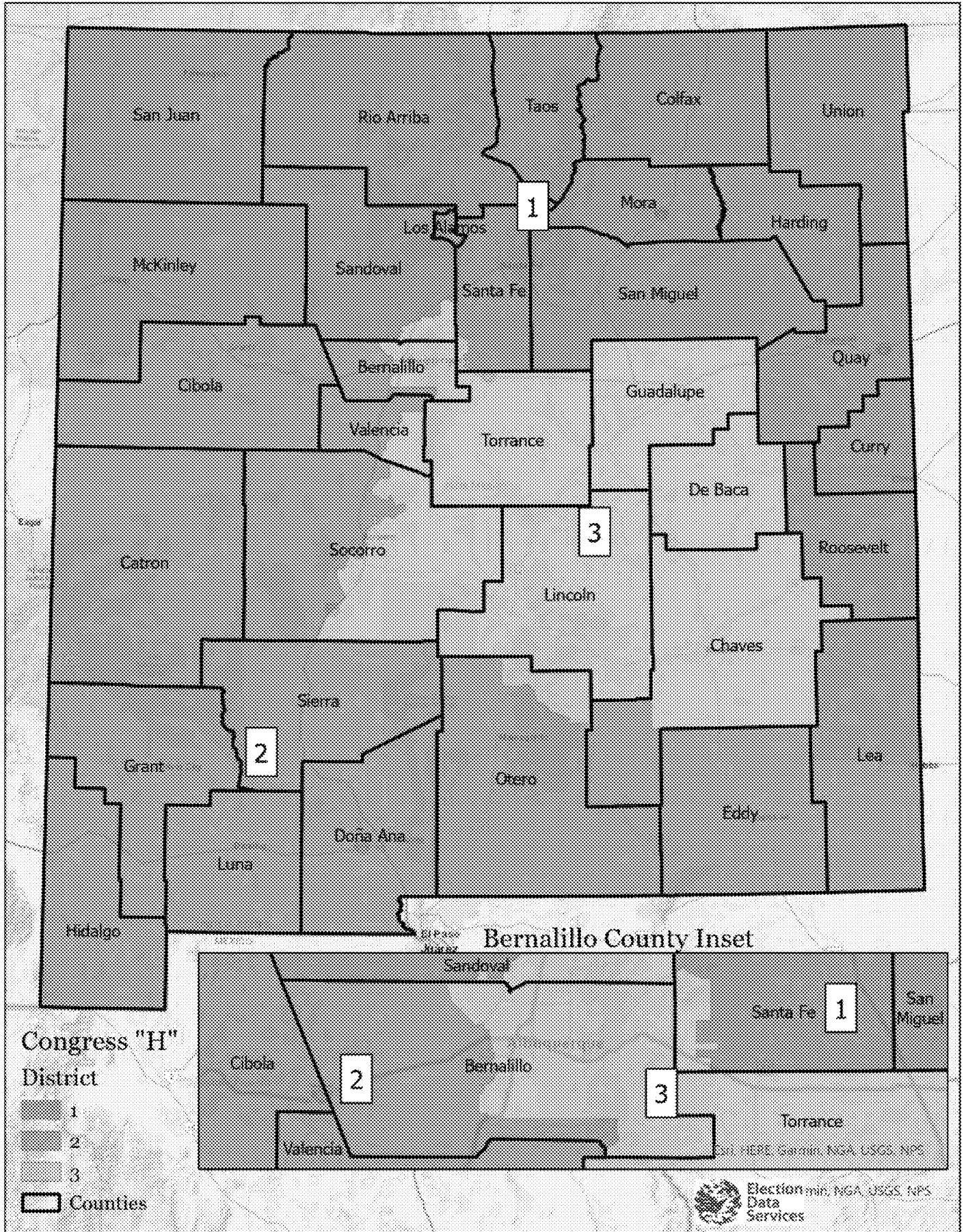
District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	605	165	2,173	87	0.79
2	56,424	1,631	211,597	842	0.75
3	64,564	1,581	198,857	901	0.84

Most Compact: 0.84 For District: 3

Least Compact: 0.75 For District: 2

# EXHIBIT 8

## New Mexico - District Map of Congressional Commission "H" Concept



New Mexico Districts with 2020 Census Data			
Congress 2020			
Number of Members		3	
Ideal District Size (Target)		705,841	
Acceptable Deviation		0.002%	
Overall Deviation Window		14	
One-sided Deviation Window		7	
High Range (Raw Numbers)		705,848	
High Range (Percentages)		0.0005%	
Low Range (Raw Numbers)		705,834	
Low Range (Percentages)		-0.0005%	
<b>Guide</b>			
Statewide Population		2,117,522	Total Population, also shown as PopTot or Pop = TAPersons in tables VAP = Voting Age Population, also VAPTot WH = White
Analysis based on preliminary district definitions in Census Bureau files. District boundaries have not been verified.			BL= Black, or African American AS= Asian NA, or AI= Native American or American Indian PI= Pacific Islander OT= Some Other Race Hisp= Hispanic NH= Non-Hispanic XX= More than one Race P= Percentage _A= Race Alone _C= Combo _W= OMB interpetation
<b>Tables</b>			
	Total Population	1, 2, & 3	
	Voting Age Population	4, 5 & 6	
	Race Alone	1 & 4	
	Combo	2 & 5	
	OMB Interpetation	3 & 6	
	No Hispanic category	Single digit tables	
	Hispanic category	"A" tables	



DISTRICT	Total Population			Racial Demographics as Percent of Total Population						Voting Age Population		Racial Demographics as Percent of Voting Population					
	Count	Count	Count	White	NH Asian	Hispanic	Minority	Black	Hispanic	Minority	Count	Count	White	NH Asian	Hispanic	Minority	
1	705,808	705,841	33	35.89%	1.32%	17.89%	1.39%	40.24%	64.11%	541,667	76.7%	39.74%	1.37%	16.74%	1.37%	37.74%	60.26%
2	705,904	705,841	63	29.74%	1.77%	4.98%	1.00%	59.75%	70.26%	534,170	75.7%	33.64%	1.88%	4.87%	1.10%	55.86%	66.36%
3	705,810	705,841	31	43.88%	2.34%	3.85%	2.70%	43.22%	58.12%	563,152	79.8%	47.78%	2.37%	3.67%	2.78%	39.77%	52.22%
Assigned	2,117,522																
Total Pop	2,117,522																
Unassigned	0																

NM\_PlanH... EXHIBIT 8  
1-PopRaceAlone

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT	POPTOT	PercentW	POPWH_A	PercentW	POPBL_A	POPBL_A	POPNA_A	PercentW	POPNA_A	POPAS_A	POPAS_A	POPPL_A	POPPL_A	POPOT_A	PercentW	POPOT_A	POPXX	PercentW	POPXX
2	001	705,808	100.00%	337,897	47.87%	10,968	1.55%	134,703	19.08%	9,691	1.37%	580	0.08%	89,912	12.74%	122,057	17.29%	367,911	52.13%	
3	002	705,904	100.00%	335,804	47.57%	15,427	2.19%	43,296	6.13%	7,754	1.10%	691	0.10%	138,751	19.66%	164,181	23.26%	370,100	52.43%	
4	003	705,810	100.00%	405,236	57.41%	19,509	2.76%	34,242	4.85%	20,024	2.84%	822	0.12%	89,969	12.75%	136,008	19.27%	300,574	42.59%	
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL	2,117,522	100.00%	1,078,937	50.95%	45,904	2.17%	212,241	10.02%	37,469	1.77%	2,093	0.10%	318,632	15.05%	422,246	19.94%	1,038,585	49.05%	
7																				
8																				
9	80% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
10	80% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
12	65% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
13	60% - 64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
14	55% - 59.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
15	50% - 54.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
16	45% - 49.9%				2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
17	40% - 45.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
18	35% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	30% - 34.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	20% - 29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
21	10% - 19.9%				0		0		1		0		0		3		3		2	0
22	< 10%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	0
23																				



NM\_Plan... EXHIBIT 8  
 1A PopNH Race/Total

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT		POPOT		POPNIWH A		POPNIHL A		POPNIHA A		POPNIHS A		POPNIPI A		POPNIHT A		POPNIIP		POPNIHX			
2	80%		706,808	100.00%	253,295	35.99%	9,324	1.32%	126,300	17.89%	9,127	1.29%	405	0.06%	3,255	0.46%	283,986	40.24%	20,116	2.85%	452,513	64.11%
3	90%		705,904	100.00%	209,943	29.74%	12,487	1.77%	35,169	4.98%	7,086	1.00%	471	0.07%	3,197	0.45%	421,779	59.75%	15,772	2.23%	495,961	70.26%
4	95%		705,810	100.00%	309,714	43.88%	16,519	2.34%	27,141	3.85%	19,048	2.70%	575	0.08%	3,888	0.55%	305,046	43.22%	23,879	3.39%	396,096	56.12%
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	100.00%	772,952	36.50%	38,330	1.81%	188,610	8.91%	35,261	1.67%	1,451	0.07%	10,340	0.49%	1,010,811	47.74%	59,767	2.82%	1,344,570	63.50%
7																						
8																						
9	9-99%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
10	90%-99.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
11	70%-89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
12	50%-69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
13	30%-49.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
14	10%-29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	1
15	0%-9.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
16	25%-49.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
17	10%-49.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0	0
18	5%-49.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	30%-49.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	20%-49.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	10%-49.9%				0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0	0
22	5-19%				0		3		2		3		3		3		0		3		3	0
23																						0

NM\_PlanH\_Mail\_2-PopRace\_Comb... EXHIBIT 8  
 2-PopRace\_Combo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPWH_C	POPWH_C	POPBL_C	POPBL_C	POPNA_C	POPNA_C	POPAS_C	POPAS_C	POPPI_C	POPPI_C	POPOT_C	POPOT_C	POPNonW	POPNonW	
2	001		705,808	118.06%	455,055	64.47%	17,261	2.45%	152,577	21.62%	14,702	2.08%	1,856	0.26%	191,824	27.18%	250,753	35.53%
3	002		705,904	124.05%	495,153	70.14%	22,242	3.15%	58,169	8.24%	12,507	1.77%	1,898	0.27%	285,670	40.47%	210,751	29.86%
4	003		705,810	120.34%	535,765	75.91%	28,906	4.10%	52,869	7.49%	28,788	4.08%	2,258	0.32%	200,794	28.45%	170,045	24.09%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	120.82%	1,485,973	70.18%	68,409	3.23%	263,615	12.45%	55,997	2.64%	6,012	0.28%	678,288	32.03%	631,549	29.82%
7																		
8																		
9	< 60%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	60% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	90% - 94.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	95% - 99.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	100% - 104.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	105% - 109.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	110% - 114.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
18	115% - 119.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
19	120% - 124.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	125% - 129.9%					0		0		1		0		0		2		2
21	130% - 139.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22	140% - 149.9%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_Plans\_With\_2022\_Updated.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 2A\_PopNRace\_Comb

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	POPNIWH_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHS_C	POPNIHP_C	POPNIHT_C	POPNIHW_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHS_C	POPNIHP_C	POPNIHT_C	POPNIHW_C	POPNIHL_C	POPNIHA_C	POPNIHS_C	POPNIHP_C	POPNIHT_C
2	001		705,808	103.04%	271,736	38.50%	13,343	1.89%	136,083	19.28%	12,868	1.82%	1,297	0.18%	7,919	1.12%	283,986	40.24%	434,072	61.50%	
3	002		705,904	102.38%	224,422	31.79%	16,136	2.29%	42,079	5.96%	10,124	1.43%	1,256	0.18%	6,936	0.98%	421,779	59.75%	481,482	68.21%	
4	003		705,810	103.61%	331,696	47.00%	22,086	3.13%	36,523	5.17%	25,257	3.58%	1,506	0.21%	9,192	1.30%	305,046	43.22%	374,114	53.00%	
5																					
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	103.01%	827,854	39.10%	51,565	2.44%	214,685	10.14%	48,249	2.28%	4,059	0.19%	24,047	1.14%	1,010,811	47.74%	1,289,668	60.90%	
7																					
8																					
9	+30%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	60% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	70% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
13	90% - 94.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
14	95% - 99.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
15	100% - 99.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
16	45% - 49.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
17	40% - 44.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2	0
18	35% - 39.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	30% - 34.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0	0
22	+10%					0		3		2		3		3		3		0		0	0
23																					

NM\_PlanH\_Net3-2023\_Updated.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 3-PopRace\_OMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		POPTOT	Percent of	POPWH_A	PropWH_A	POPBL_W	PropBL_W	POPNA_W	PropNA_W	POPAS_W	PropAS_W	POPPI_W	PropPI_W	POPOT_W	PropOT_W	PopNonW	PropNonW
2	001		705,808	84.12%	337,897	47.87%	12,874	1.82%	138,117	19.57%	10,625	1.51%	1,090	0.15%	93,151	13.20%	367,911	52.13%
3	002		705,904	78.14%	335,804	47.57%	17,474	2.48%	45,939	6.51%	8,818	1.25%	1,218	0.17%	142,317	20.16%	370,100	52.43%
4	003		705,810	82.32%	405,236	57.41%	22,256	3.15%	37,382	5.30%	21,378	3.03%	1,333	0.19%	93,422	13.24%	300,574	42.59%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		2,117,522	81.53%	1,078,937	50.95%	52,604	2.48%	221,438	10.46%	40,821	1.93%	3,641	0.17%	328,890	15.53%	1,038,585	49.05%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%				1			0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		2
16	45% - 49.9%				2			0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		1
18	35% - 39.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
19	30% - 34.9%				0			0		0		0		0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%				0			0		0		0		0		1		0
21	10% - 19.9%				0			0		1		0		0		2		0
22	<10%				0			3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT	VAPTOT	Percentage	VAPWH_A	VAPWH_P	VAPBL_A	VAPBL_P	VAPNA_A	VAPNA_P	VAPAS_A	VAPAS_P	VAPPI_A	VAPPI_P	VAPOT_A	VAPOT_P	VAPXX	VAPXX_P	PopNonW	PPopNonW	
2	001	541,667	100.00%	274,178	50.62%	8,147	1.50%	95,854	17.70%	7,807	1.44%	444	0.08%	67,163	12.40%	88,074	16.26%	267,489	49.38%	
3	002	534,170	100.00%	265,433	49.69%	11,386	2.13%	31,656	5.93%	6,324	1.18%	500	0.09%	100,824	18.87%	118,047	22.10%	268,737	50.31%	
4	003	563,152	100.00%	336,566	59.76%	14,911	2.65%	25,553	4.54%	16,247	2.89%	666	0.12%	69,504	12.34%	99,705	17.70%	226,586	40.24%	
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL	1,638,989	100.00%	876,177	53.46%	34,444	2.10%	153,063	9.34%	30,378	1.85%	1,610	0.10%	237,491	14.49%	305,826	18.66%	762,812	46.54%	
7																				
8																				
9	90%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
10	80% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
11	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
12	65% - 64.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
13	60% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
14	55% - 54.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
15	50% - 49.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
16	45% - 44.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
17	40% - 39.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	1
18	35% - 34.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
19	30% - 29.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
20	25% - 24.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	0
21	20% - 19.9%				0		0		1		0		0		3		3		2	0
22	15%				0		3		2		3		3		0		0		0	0
23																				

NM\_Plant\_Marketing\_11.11.23.xlsx  
 4 - VAPNH Race/ethnic

# EXHIBIT 8

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	DISTRICT	VAPTOT	VAPNHWH_A	VAPNHBL_A	VAPNHNA_A	VAPNHAS_A	VAPNHPL_A	VAPNHOT_A	VAPHISP	VAPNHXX												
2	0%	541,667	100.00%	215,278	39.74%	7,413	1.37%	90,702	16.74%	7,443	1.37%	330	0.06%	2,491	0.46%	204,405	37.74%	13,605	2.51%	326,389	60.26%	
3	0%	534,170	100.00%	179,709	33.64%	10,031	1.89%	26,013	4.87%	5,896	1.10%	375	0.07%	2,376	0.44%	298,389	55.86%	11,381	2.13%	354,461	66.36%	
4	0%	563,152	100.00%	269,075	47.78%	13,334	2.37%	20,645	3.67%	15,650	2.78%	494	0.09%	3,058	0.54%	223,970	39.77%	16,926	3.01%	294,077	52.22%	
5																						
6	STATE TOTAL	1,638,989	100.00%	664,062	40.52%	30,778	1.88%	137,360	8.38%	28,989	1.77%	1,199	0.07%	7,925	0.48%	726,764	44.34%	41,912	2.56%	974,927	59.48%	
7																						
8																						
9	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
10	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
11	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
12	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		1
13	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		1
14	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		1		0		0
15	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		1
16	0%				1		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
17	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
18	0%				1		0		0		0			0		0		2		0		0
19	0%				1		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
20	0%				0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0
21	0%				0		0		1		0			0		0		0		0		0
22	0%				0		3				2			3		3		0		3		0
23																						
24																						
25																						
26																						
27																						
28																						
29																						
30																						
31																						
32																						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT	VAPWH_C	VAPWH_C	VAPBL_C	VAPBL_C	VAPNA_C	VAPNA_C	VAPAS_C	VAPAS_C	VAPPI_C	VAPPI_C	VAPOT_C	VAPOT_C	PopNonW	PPopNonW	
2	001		541,667	116.87%	359,163	66.31%	11,375	2.10%	107,699	19.88%	10,638	1.96%	1,289	0.24%	142,903	26.38%	182,504	33.69%
3	002		534,170	122.76%	380,295	71.19%	14,956	2.80%	42,152	7.89%	9,237	1.73%	1,333	0.25%	207,762	38.89%	153,875	28.81%
4	003		563,152	118.53%	432,706	76.84%	20,091	3.57%	38,626	6.86%	21,347	3.79%	1,582	0.28%	153,137	27.19%	130,446	23.16%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	119.36%	1,172,164	71.52%	46,422	2.83%	188,477	11.50%	41,222	2.52%	4,204	0.26%	503,802	30.74%	466,825	28.48%
7																		
8																		
9	> 90%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					2		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
16	45% - 49.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	40% - 45.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		1		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		0		0		0		2		2
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		1		0		0		0		0
22	< 10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		



NM\_PlanH\_...  
5A-VAPNHRace\_Combo

**EXHIBIT 8**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_C		VAPNHBL_C		VAPNHNA_C		VAPNHAS_C		VAPNHBI_C		VAPNHOT_C		VAPHISP			
2	001		541,687	102.65%	227,836	42.06%	9,638	1.78%	97,409	17.98%	9,652	1.78%	951	0.18%	6,152	1.14%	204,405	37.74%	313,831	57.94%
3	002		534,170	102.26%	190,196	35.61%	12,239	2.29%	31,269	5.85%	7,880	1.48%	958	0.18%	5,330	1.00%	298,389	55.86%	343,974	64.39%
4	003		563,152	103.18%	284,737	50.56%	16,738	2.97%	27,666	4.91%	19,540	3.47%	1,158	0.21%	7,271	1.29%	223,970	39.77%	278,415	49.44%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	102.71%	702,769	42.88%	38,615	2.36%	156,344	9.54%	37,072	2.26%	3,067	0.19%	18,753	1.14%	726,764	44.34%	936,220	57.12%
7																				
8																				
9	< 50%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
10	50% - 59.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
11	60% - 69.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
12	70% - 79.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
13	80% - 84.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
14	85% - 89.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
15	90% - 94.9%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
16	95% - 99.9%				0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
17	100%				1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
18					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		2	
19					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
20					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
21					0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0	
22					0		3		0		2		3		3		3		0	
23																				

NM\_PlansH... EXHIBIT 8 ...  
6-VAPRace\_OMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPWH_A	VAPWH_A	VAPBL_W	VAPBL_W	VAPNA_W	VAPNA_W	VAPAS_W	VAPAS_W	VAPPI_W	VAPPI_W	VAPOT_W	VAPOT_W	PopNonW	PPopNonW
2	001		541,667	84.90%	274,178	50.62%	9,144	1.69%	98,006	18.09%	8,413	1.55%	822	0.15%	69,328	12.80%	267,489	49.38%
3	002		534,170	79.12%	265,433	49.69%	12,543	2.35%	33,497	6.27%	7,077	1.32%	893	0.17%	103,171	19.31%	268,737	50.31%
4	003		563,152	83.59%	336,566	59.76%	16,523	2.93%	27,603	4.90%	17,133	3.04%	1,042	0.19%	71,860	12.76%	226,586	40.24%
5																		
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	82.57%	876,177	53.46%	38,210	2.33%	159,106	9.71%	32,623	1.99%	2,757	0.17%	244,359	14.91%	762,812	46.54%
7																		
8																		
9	90%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	80% - 89.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	70% - 79.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	65% - 69.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
13	60% - 64.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
14	55% - 59.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0
15	50% - 54.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		1
16	45% - 49.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		1
17	40% - 44.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1
18	35% - 39.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
19	30% - 34.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	20% - 29.9%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21	10% - 19.9%					0		0		1		0		0		3		0
22	<10%					0		3		2		3		3		0		0
23																		

NM\_Plant\_Mailbox\_Updated.xlsx  
**EXHIBIT 8**  
 6A-VAPNRRace\_OMB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	DISTRICT		VAPTOT		VAPNHWH_A		VAPNHBL_W		VAPNHNA_W		VAPNHAS_W		VAPNHPI_W		VAPNHOT_W		VAPNHSP			
2	001		541,667	97.89%	215,278	39.74%	8,040	1.48%	91,336	16.86%	7,839	1.45%	602	0.11%	2,720	0.50%	204,405	37.74%	326,389	60.26%
3	002		534,170	98.21%	179,709	33.64%	10,553	1.98%	26,434	4.95%	6,281	1.18%	628	0.12%	2,629	0.49%	298,389	55.86%	354,461	66.36%
4	003		563,152	97.45%	269,075	47.78%	14,190	2.52%	21,355	3.79%	16,153	2.87%	745	0.13%	3,327	0.59%	223,970	39.77%	294,077	52.22%
5																				
6	STATE TOTAL		1,638,989	97.84%	664,062	40.52%	32,783	2.00%	139,125	8.49%	30,273	1.85%	1,975	0.12%	8,676	0.53%	726,764	44.34%	974,927	59.48%
7																				
8																				
9	> 80%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
10	70% - 80%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
11	60% - 70%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
12	50% - 60%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1
13	40% - 50%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1
14	30% - 40%					0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0
15	20% - 30%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1
16	10% - 20%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
17	0% - 10%					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
18	SPN - 25.0%					1		0		0		0		0		0		2		0
19	30% - 34.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
20	35% - 39.9%					1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21	40% - 49.9%					0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0
22	> 10%					0		3		2		3		3		3		0		0
23																				

DISTRICT	State Composite Score				Judicial Composite Score							
	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %	Dem	Dem %	Rep	Rep %				
1	4,857,458	57.05%	3,657,636	42.95%	2,708,975	57.10%	2,035,274	42.90%				
2	3,542,040	51.27%	3,366,320	48.73%	1,991,584	51.42%	1,881,802	48.58%				
3	5,106,903	53.60%	4,421,584	46.40%	2,831,808	53.29%	2,481,866	46.71%				
Statewide	13,506,401	54.13%	11,445,540	45.87%	7,532,367	54.07%	6,398,942	45.93%				
<b>President</b>												
<b>2020</b>												
<b>2016</b>												
<b>2012</b>												
DISTRICT	Biden	Biden %	Trump	Trump %	Clinton	Clinton %	Trump	Trump %	Obama	Obama %	Romney	Romney %
1	175,377	57.15%	131,475	42.85%	136,953	57.09%	102,946	42.91%	148,816	58.59%	105,195	41.41%
2	131,236	51.17%	125,234	48.83%	103,477	51.70%	96,691	48.30%	112,743	53.51%	97,968	46.49%
3	194,986	57.32%	145,174	42.68%	144,806	54.68%	120,030	45.32%	153,797	53.69%	132,666	46.31%
Statewide	501,599	55.52%	401,883	44.48%	385,236	54.65%	319,667	45.35%	415,356	55.29%	335,829	44.71%
<b>Governor</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018</b>												
<b>2014</b>												
DISTRICT	Grisham	Grisham %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Grisham	Grisham %	Pearce	Pearce %	King	King %	Martinez	Martinez %
1	135,672	56.51%	104,407	43.49%	141,935	60.02%	94,545	39.98%	84,363	47.18%	94,429	52.82%
2	89,205	47.98%	96,715	52.02%	103,311	53.73%	88,953	46.27%	54,265	39.44%	83,334	60.56%
3	145,269	54.04%	123,543	45.96%	153,132	57.21%	114,553	42.79%	80,747	41.10%	115,703	58.90%
Statewide	370,146	53.27%	324,665	46.73%	398,378	57.20%	298,051	42.80%	219,375	42.78%	293,466	57.22%
<b>Secretary of State</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2016</b>												
DISTRICT	Oliver	Oliver %	Trujillo	Trujillo %	Oliver	Oliver %	Clarkson	Clarkson %	Oliver	Oliver %	Espinoza	Espinoza %
1	137,568	58.20%	98,820	41.80%	140,352	63.03%	82,327	36.97%	150,906	58.11%	108,800	41.89%
2	91,770	49.87%	92,258	50.13%	103,064	57.20%	77,121	42.80%	113,415	52.69%	101,824	47.31%
3	155,139	58.59%	109,654	41.41%	155,695	61.40%	97,861	38.60%	168,906	57.64%	124,109	42.36%
Statewide	384,477	56.11%	300,732	43.89%	399,111	60.80%	257,309	39.20%	433,227	56.41%	334,733	43.59%
<b>Treasurer</b>												
<b>2022 (not in index)</b>												
<b>2018</b>												
<b>2014</b>												
DISTRICT	Lmontoya	LMontoya %	Hmontoya	HMontoya %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Castillo	Castillo %	Eichenberg	Eichenberg %	Lopez	Lopez %
1	135,306	56.05%	106,086	43.95%	138,789	59.95%	92,704	40.05%	96,210	55.46%	77,264	44.54%
2	90,469	48.16%	97,375	51.84%	101,360	53.80%	87,050	46.20%	65,212	49.06%	67,719	50.94%
3	144,271	54.03%	122,740	45.97%	154,588	59.10%	107,004	40.90%	99,790	52.10%	91,732	47.90%
Statewide	370,046	53.15%	326,201	46.85%	394,737	57.92%	286,758	42.08%	261,212	52.46%	236,715	47.54%
<b>Supreme Court (All Elections except 2014)</b>												
<b>Court of Appeals (All Elections)</b>												
DISTRICT	SupDems	SupDems %	SupReps	SupReps %	CoADems	CoADems %	CoAReps	CoAReps %				
1	1,048,399	57.48%	775,531	42.52%	1,660,576	56.86%	1,259,743	43.14%				
2	765,927	51.41%	723,879	48.59%	1,225,657	51.42%	1,157,923	48.58%				
3	1,083,396	52.98%	961,514	47.02%	1,748,412	53.49%	1,520,352	46.51%				
Statewide	2,897,722	54.08%	2,460,924	45.92%	4,634,645	54.06%	3,938,018	45.94%				

US Senate															
2020				2018 (not in index)				2014				2012			
Lujan	Lujan %	Ronchetti	Ronchetti %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Rich	Rich %	Udall	Udall %	Weh	Weh %	Heinrich	Heinrich %	Wilson	Wilson %
168,693	55.51%	135,229	44.49%	133,511	66.51%	67,234	33.49%	109,040	60.60%	70,900	39.40%	138,518	55.04%	113,157	44.96%
125,758	50.00%	125,755	50.00%	98,981	60.20%	65,452	39.80%	72,436	52.64%	65,179	47.36%	108,814	52.83%	97,175	47.17%
180,011	53.34%	157,496	46.66%	144,511	64.34%	80,091	35.66%	104,941	53.01%	93,027	46.99%	148,390	51.28%	140,984	48.72%
<b>474,462</b>	<b>53.13%</b>	<b>418,480</b>	<b>46.87%</b>	<b>377,003</b>	<b>63.92%</b>	<b>212,777</b>	<b>36.08%</b>	<b>286,417</b>	<b>55.56%</b>	<b>229,106</b>	<b>44.44%</b>	<b>395,722</b>	<b>52.97%</b>	<b>351,316</b>	<b>47.03%</b>
Attorney General															
2022 (not in index)				2018 (not in index)				2014							
Torrez	Torrez %	Gay	Gay %	Balderas	Balderas %	Hendricks	Hendricks %	Balderas	Balderas %	Riedel	Riedel %				
141,019	58.01%	102,073	41.99%	149,272	66.64%	74,715	33.36%	109,717	62.24%	66,564	37.76%				
94,715	50.02%	94,638	49.98%	110,480	60.86%	71,051	39.14%	73,428	54.23%	61,972	45.77%				
152,808	56.58%	117,288	43.42%	167,798	66.23%	85,560	33.77%	111,865	57.47%	82,773	42.53%				
<b>388,542</b>	<b>55.31%</b>	<b>313,999</b>	<b>44.69%</b>	<b>427,550</b>	<b>64.89%</b>	<b>231,326</b>	<b>35.11%</b>	<b>295,010</b>	<b>58.27%</b>	<b>211,309</b>	<b>41.73%</b>				
Secretary of State				Auditor											
2014				2022 (not in index)				2018				2014			
Oliver	Oliver %	Duran	Duran %	Maestas	Maestas %	Sanchez	Sanchez %	Colon	Colon %	Johnson	Johnson %	Keller	Keller %	Aragon	Aragon %
89,235	50.58%	87,203	49.42%	145,794	64.54%	80,106	35.46%	139,981	60.00%	93,310	40.00%	99,003	56.99%	74,706	43.01%
59,795	44.10%	75,780	55.90%	98,662	57.11%	74,103	42.89%	104,250	54.93%	85,542	45.07%	66,609	50.00%	66,603	50.00%
96,491	49.32%	99,155	50.68%	155,318	62.93%	91,487	37.07%	151,477	57.30%	112,862	42.70%	104,780	54.71%	86,729	45.29%
<b>245,521</b>	<b>48.36%</b>	<b>262,138</b>	<b>51.64%</b>	<b>399,774</b>	<b>61.94%</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>38.06%</b>	<b>395,708</b>	<b>57.56%</b>	<b>291,714</b>	<b>42.44%</b>	<b>270,392</b>	<b>54.25%</b>	<b>228,038</b>	<b>45.75%</b>
Land Commissioner															
2022 (not in index)				2018				2014							
Richard	Richard %	Byrd	Byrd %	Richard	Richard %	Lyons	Lyons %	Powell	Powell %	Dunn	Dunn %				
139,462	58.14%	100,413	41.86%	125,833	56.94%	95,173	43.06%	95,114	54.70%	78,762	45.30%				
91,924	49.43%	94,050	50.57%	92,456	51.79%	86,077	48.21%	61,891	46.34%	71,662	53.66%				
148,180	56.02%	116,352	43.98%	134,046	53.58%	116,129	46.42%	92,342	48.11%	99,592	51.89%				
<b>379,566</b>	<b>54.98%</b>	<b>310,815</b>	<b>45.02%</b>	<b>352,335</b>	<b>54.23%</b>	<b>297,379</b>	<b>45.77%</b>	<b>249,347</b>	<b>49.93%</b>	<b>250,016</b>	<b>50.07%</b>				

Supreme Court (2022)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Vargas	Vargas %	Montoya	Montoya %	Zamora	Zamora %	Morris	Morris %
1	133,886	55.65%	106,713	44.35%	137,811	57.40%	102,296	42.60%
2	89,694	47.83%	97,829	52.17%	91,916	49.07%	95,415	50.93%
3	142,744	53.53%	123,908	46.47%	146,058	54.80%	120,473	45.20%
Statewide	366,324	52.73%	328,450	47.27%	375,785	54.15%	318,184	45.85%
Supreme Court (2020)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 2			
	Bacon	Bacon %	Fuller	Fuller %	Thomson	Thomson %	Morris	Morris %
1	174,995	57.94%	127,059	42.06%	170,657	56.65%	130,606	43.35%
2	131,340	52.11%	120,714	47.89%	127,279	50.59%	124,331	49.41%
3	189,413	56.34%	146,810	43.66%	182,543	54.59%	151,862	45.41%
Statewide	495,748	55.68%	394,583	44.32%	480,479	54.15%	406,799	45.85%
Supreme Court (2018)					Court of Appeals (2018)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil18	Vigil18 %	Clingman	Clingman %	Bogardus	Bogardus %	French	French %
1	144,525	62.45%	86,903	37.55%	131,985	57.37%	98,074	42.63%
2	106,314	56.39%	82,213	43.61%	99,217	52.86%	88,490	47.14%
3	152,734	58.27%	109,386	41.73%	139,112	53.36%	121,582	46.64%
Statewide	403,573	59.17%	278,502	40.83%	370,314	54.58%	308,146	45.42%
Supreme Court (2016)					Court of Appeals (2016)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil	Vigil %	Nakamura	Nakamura %	Vargas	Vargas %	French	French %
1	138,297	53.77%	118,896	46.23%	141,319	55.62%	112,771	44.38%
2	104,503	48.91%	109,144	51.09%	111,442	52.59%	100,447	47.41%
3	122,990	42.23%	168,263	57.77%	142,466	49.63%	144,619	50.37%
Statewide	365,790	48.00%	396,303	52.00%	395,227	52.48%	357,837	47.52%
Court of Appeals (2014)								
DISTRICT	Contest 1							
	Kiernan	Kiernan %	Hanisee	Hanisee %				
1	90,708	53.64%	78,410	46.36%				
2	62,197	47.79%	67,952	52.21%				
3	85,226	45.89%	100,499	54.11%				
Statewide	238,131	49.10%	246,861	50.90%				
Supreme Court (2012)					Court of Appeals (2012)			
DISTRICT	Contest 1				Contest 1			
	Vigil12	Vigil12 %	Kennedy	Kennedy %	Zamora	Zamora %	Hanisee	Hanisee %
1	148,228	58.99%	103,058	41.01%	145,809	58.65%	102,808	41.35%
2	114,881	54.94%	94,233	45.06%	115,265	55.72%	91,600	44.28%
3	146,914	51.06%	140,812	48.94%	149,113	52.60%	134,352	47.40%
Statewide	410,023	54.81%	338,103	45.19%	410,187	55.51%	328,760	44.49%

**EXHIBIT 8**

Judicial

Court of Appeals (2022)															
Contest 1				Contest 2											
Baca	Baca %	Johnson	Johnson %	Wray	Wray %	Lee	Lee %								
129,149	56.72%	98,531	43.28%	128,293	57.33%	95,498	42.67%								
84,921	47.95%	92,186	52.05%	85,409	48.95%	89,073	51.05%								
135,451	53.92%	115,774	46.08%	136,467	54.82%	112,457	45.18%								
<b>349,521</b>	<b>53.28%</b>	<b>306,491</b>	<b>46.72%</b>	<b>350,169</b>	<b>54.11%</b>	<b>297,028</b>	<b>45.89%</b>								
Court of Appeals (2020)															
Contest 1				Contest 2				Contest 3							
Ives	Ives %	Johnson	Johnson %	Henderson	Henderson %	Lee	Lee %	Yohalem	Yohalem %	Montoya	Montoya %				
162,430	54.08%	137,928	45.92%	159,624	57.21%	119,391	42.79%	159,856	53.45%	139,221	46.55%				
122,663	48.90%	128,167	51.10%	119,737	51.49%	112,789	48.51%	120,371	48.11%	129,823	51.89%				
178,919	53.77%	153,832	46.23%	171,186	55.26%	138,590	44.74%	176,388	53.21%	155,105	46.79%				
<b>464,012</b>	<b>52.49%</b>	<b>419,927</b>	<b>47.51%</b>	<b>450,547</b>	<b>54.86%</b>	<b>370,770</b>	<b>45.14%</b>	<b>456,615</b>	<b>51.84%</b>	<b>424,149</b>	<b>48.16%</b>				
Court of Appeals (2018)															
Contest 2				Contest 3				Contest 4							
Medina	Medina %	Bohnhoff	Bohnhoff %	Zamora	Zamora	Kiehne	Kiehne %	Duffy	Duffy %	Gallegos	Gallegos %				
140,938	61.31%	88,945	38.69%	140,348	61.15%	89,179	38.85%	130,117	56.79%	98,987	43.21%				
104,404	55.71%	83,002	44.29%	103,110	54.99%	84,387	45.01%	96,921	51.85%	90,007	48.15%				
146,087	56.23%	113,734	43.77%	147,513	56.84%	111,988	43.16%	140,484	54.39%	117,820	45.61%				
<b>391,429</b>	<b>57.81%</b>	<b>285,681</b>	<b>42.19%</b>	<b>390,971</b>	<b>57.79%</b>	<b>285,554</b>	<b>42.21%</b>	<b>367,522</b>	<b>54.50%</b>	<b>306,814</b>	<b>45.50%</b>				

General Election Turnout (2022)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	221,056	47.6%	135,994	29.3%	107,698	23.2%	247,377	53.23%
2	171,604	41.8%	131,302	32.0%	107,508	26.2%	192,761	46.97%
3	209,771	43.1%	156,615	32.2%	120,473	24.7%	274,616	56.41%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>602,431</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>423,911</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>335,679</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>714,754</b>	<b>52.48%</b>
General Election Turnout (2020)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	224,333	48.8%	134,654	29.3%	100,971	22.0%	314,961	68.48%
2	174,732	43.3%	128,531	31.8%	100,413	24.9%	263,128	65.18%
3	211,451	43.5%	159,376	32.8%	115,781	23.8%	350,145	71.96%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>610,516</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>422,561</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>317,165</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>928,234</b>	<b>68.75%</b>
General Election Turnout (2018)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	214,615	49.8%	121,573	28.2%	94,607	22.0%	238,353	55.33%
2	167,115	44.8%	112,260	30.1%	93,631	25.1%	193,796	51.96%
3	196,592	42.9%	149,096	32.6%	112,038	24.5%	269,505	58.88%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>578,322</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>382,929</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>300,276</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>701,654</b>	<b>55.62%</b>
General Election Turnout (2016)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	217,317	50.8%	122,586	28.6%	88,303	20.6%	271,981	63.52%
2	170,610	45.9%	112,447	30.2%	88,684	23.9%	226,222	60.85%
3	211,882	43.3%	164,878	33.7%	112,675	23.0%	305,870	62.49%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>599,809</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>399,911</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>289,662</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>804,073</b>	<b>62.36%</b>
General Election Turnout (2014)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	220,490	51.1%	122,529	28.4%	88,167	20.4%	182,263	42.27%
2	174,680	46.5%	112,529	30.0%	88,103	23.5%	139,069	37.05%
3	205,371	42.7%	166,267	34.6%	109,508	22.8%	198,121	41.18%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>600,541</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>401,325</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>285,778</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>519,453</b>	<b>40.34%</b>
General Election Turnout (2012)								
DISTRICT	Registered Dems	% Dem	Registered GOP	% GOP	Registered Other	% Other	Turnout	Turnout %
1	218,463	52.0%	120,451	28.7%	81,010	19.3%	264,692	63.03%
2	173,865	47.7%	110,117	30.2%	80,768	22.1%	219,399	60.15%
3	203,912	43.3%	165,422	35.1%	101,318	21.5%	302,465	64.27%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>596,240</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>395,990</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>263,096</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>786,556</b>	<b>62.66%</b>



# EXHIBIT 8

## Autobound EDGE - Compactness Report

Plan Name: Congress:NM\_Congress\_H

[For more information on compactness calculations Click Here](#)



### Compactness measure: Polsby-Popper

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	49,547	1,427	162,002	789	0.31
2	48,696	1,470	172,022	782	0.28
3	23,349	943	70,825	542	0.33

**Most Compact: 0.33 For District: 3**

**Least Compact: 0.28 For District: 2**

### Compactness measure: Schwartzberg

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	49,547	1,427	162,002	789	0.55
2	48,696	1,470	172,022	782	0.53
3	23,349	943	70,825	542	0.57

**Most Compact: 0.57 For District: 3**

**Least Compact: 0.53 For District: 2**

### Compactness measure: Reock Score

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	49,547	1,427	162,002	789	0.31
2	48,696	1,470	172,022	782	0.37
3	23,349	943	70,825	542	0.55

**Most Compact: 0.55 For District: 3**

**Least Compact: 0.31 For District: 1**

### Compactness measure: Length-Width

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	49,547	1,427	162,002	789	1.41
2	48,696	1,470	172,022	782	1.49
3	23,349	943	70,825	542	1.49

**Most Compact: 1.49 For District: 3**

**Least Compact: 1.41 For District: 1**

### Compactness measure: Convex Hull

District	District Area (SQM)	Perimeter (Miles)	Area of Circle with Same Perimeter	Perimeter of Circle with Same Area	Compactness Value
1	49,547	1,427	162,002	789	0.67
2	48,696	1,470	172,022	782	0.72
3	23,349	943	70,825	542	0.81

**Most Compact: 0.81 For District: 3**

**Least Compact: 0.67 For District: 1**

## EXHIBIT 8

New Mexico Redistricting A Vs B Report  
A: Previous 2011 Congressional Districts (2012-2020) B:  
Counties

## EXHIBIT 8

Previous 2011 Congressional District: 01			Total Population: 694,577	
County	How much of this District is in:		This District consists of this much of:	
<b>Bernalillo County</b>	<b>641,488</b>	92.4%	<b>641,488</b>	94.8%
<b>Sandoval County</b>	<b>21,361</b>	3.1%	<b>21,361</b>	14.4%
<b>Torrance County</b>	<b>15,045</b>	2.2%	<b>15,045</b>	100%
<b>Valencia County</b>	<b>11,231</b>	1.6%	<b>11,231</b>	14.7%
<b>Santa Fe County</b>	<b>5,452</b>	0.8%	<b>5,452</b>	3.5%

## EXHIBIT 8

Previous 2011 Congressional District: 02			Total Population: 714,022	
County	How much of this District is in:		This District consists of this much of:	
<b>Doña Ana County</b>	<b>219,561</b>	30.7%	<b>219,561</b>	100%
<b>Lea County</b>	<b>74,455</b>	10.4%	<b>74,455</b>	100%
<b>Otero County</b>	<b>67,839</b>	9.5%	<b>67,839</b>	100%
<b>Chaves County</b>	<b>65,157</b>	9.1%	<b>65,157</b>	100%
<b>Valencia County</b>	<b>64,974</b>	9.1%	<b>64,974</b>	85.3%
<b>Eddy County</b>	<b>62,314</b>	8.7%	<b>62,314</b>	100%
<b>Grant County</b>	<b>28,185</b>	3.9%	<b>28,185</b>	100%
<b>Cibola County</b>	<b>27,172</b>	3.8%	<b>27,172</b>	100%
<b>Luna County</b>	<b>25,427</b>	3.6%	<b>25,427</b>	100%
<b>Lincoln County</b>	<b>20,269</b>	2.8%	<b>20,269</b>	100%
<b>Socorro County</b>	<b>16,595</b>	2.3%	<b>16,595</b>	100%
<b>Sierra County</b>	<b>11,576</b>	1.6%	<b>11,576</b>	100%
<b>Roosevelt County</b>	<b>7,015</b>	1%	<b>7,015</b>	36.6%
<b>McKinley County</b>	<b>6,693</b>	0.9%	<b>6,693</b>	9.2%
<b>Guadalupe County</b>	<b>4,452</b>	0.6%	<b>4,452</b>	100%
<b>Hidalgo County</b>	<b>4,178</b>	0.6%	<b>4,178</b>	100%
<b>Catron County</b>	<b>3,579</b>	0.5%	<b>3,579</b>	100%
<b>Bernalillo County</b>	<b>2,883</b>	0.4%	<b>2,883</b>	0.4%
<b>De Baca County</b>	<b>1,698</b>	0.2%	<b>1,698</b>	100%

## EXHIBIT 8

Previous 2011 Congressional District: 03			Total Population: 708,923	
County	How much of this District is in:		This District consists of this much of:	
<b>Santa Fe County</b>	<b>149,371</b>	21.1%	<b>149,371</b>	96.5%
<b>Sandoval County</b>	<b>127,473</b>	18%	<b>127,473</b>	85.6%
<b>San Juan County</b>	<b>121,661</b>	17.2%	<b>121,661</b>	100%
<b>McKinley County</b>	<b>66,209</b>	9.3%	<b>66,209</b>	90.8%
<b>Curry County</b>	<b>48,430</b>	6.8%	<b>48,430</b>	100%
<b>Rio Arriba County</b>	<b>40,363</b>	5.7%	<b>40,363</b>	100%
<b>Taos County</b>	<b>34,489</b>	4.9%	<b>34,489</b>	100%
<b>Bernalillo County</b>	<b>32,073</b>	4.5%	<b>32,073</b>	4.7%
<b>San Miguel County</b>	<b>27,201</b>	3.8%	<b>27,201</b>	100%
<b>Los Alamos County</b>	<b>19,419</b>	2.7%	<b>19,419</b>	100%
<b>Colfax County</b>	<b>12,387</b>	1.7%	<b>12,387</b>	100%
<b>Roosevelt County</b>	<b>12,176</b>	1.7%	<b>12,176</b>	63.4%
<b>Quay County</b>	<b>8,746</b>	1.2%	<b>8,746</b>	100%
<b>Mora County</b>	<b>4,189</b>	0.6%	<b>4,189</b>	100%
<b>Union County</b>	<b>4,079</b>	0.6%	<b>4,079</b>	100%
<b>Harding County</b>	<b>657</b>	0.1%	<b>657</b>	100%

## EXHIBIT 8

New Mexico Redistricting A Vs B Report  
A: Passed SB1 Congressional Boundaries (2022-present)  
B: Counties

## EXHIBIT 8

Passed Congressional District: 1		Total Population: 705,832		
County	How much of this District is in:		This District consists of this much of:	
<b>Bernalillo County</b>	<b>486,295</b>	68.9%	<b>486,295</b>	71.9%
<b>Sandoval County</b>	<b>128,705</b>	18.2%	<b>128,705</b>	86.5%
<b>Valencia County</b>	<b>33,843</b>	4.8%	<b>33,843</b>	44.4%
<b>Lincoln County</b>	<b>20,269</b>	2.9%	<b>20,269</b>	100%
<b>Torrance County</b>	<b>15,045</b>	2.1%	<b>15,045</b>	100%
<b>Santa Fe County</b>	<b>9,549</b>	1.4%	<b>9,549</b>	6.2%
<b>Guadalupe County</b>	<b>4,452</b>	0.6%	<b>4,452</b>	100%
<b>Chaves County</b>	<b>3,967</b>	0.6%	<b>3,967</b>	6.1%
<b>Otero County</b>	<b>2,009</b>	0.3%	<b>2,009</b>	3%
<b>De Baca County</b>	<b>1,698</b>	0.2%	<b>1,698</b>	100%

## EXHIBIT 8

Passed Congressional District: 2		Total Population: 705,846		
County	How much of this District is in:		This District consists of this much of:	
<b>Doña Ana County</b>	<b>219,561</b>	31.1%	<b>219,561</b>	100%
<b>Bernalillo County</b>	<b>190,149</b>	26.9%	<b>190,149</b>	28.1%
<b>Otero County</b>	<b>65,830</b>	9.3%	<b>65,830</b>	97%
<b>Eddy County</b>	<b>45,337</b>	6.4%	<b>45,337</b>	72.8%
<b>Valencia County</b>	<b>42,362</b>	6%	<b>42,362</b>	55.6%
<b>Grant County</b>	<b>28,185</b>	4%	<b>28,185</b>	100%
<b>Cibola County</b>	<b>27,172</b>	3.8%	<b>27,172</b>	100%
<b>Luna County</b>	<b>25,427</b>	3.6%	<b>25,427</b>	100%
<b>Lea County</b>	<b>19,038</b>	2.7%	<b>19,038</b>	25.6%
<b>Socorro County</b>	<b>16,595</b>	2.4%	<b>16,595</b>	100%
<b>Sierra County</b>	<b>11,576</b>	1.6%	<b>11,576</b>	100%
<b>McKinley County</b>	<b>6,693</b>	0.9%	<b>6,693</b>	9.2%
<b>Hidalgo County</b>	<b>4,178</b>	0.6%	<b>4,178</b>	100%
<b>Catron County</b>	<b>3,579</b>	0.5%	<b>3,579</b>	100%
<b>Chaves County</b>	<b>164</b>	0%	<b>164</b>	0.3%



## EXHIBIT 8

Passed Congressional District: 3		Total Population: 705,844		
County	How much of this District is in:		This District consists of this much of:	
<b>Santa Fe County</b>	<b>145,274</b>	20.6%	<b>145,274</b>	93.8%
<b>San Juan County</b>	<b>121,661</b>	17.2%	<b>121,661</b>	100%
<b>McKinley County</b>	<b>66,209</b>	9.4%	<b>66,209</b>	90.8%
<b>Chaves County</b>	<b>61,026</b>	8.6%	<b>61,026</b>	93.7%
<b>Lea County</b>	<b>55,417</b>	7.9%	<b>55,417</b>	74.4%
<b>Curry County</b>	<b>48,430</b>	6.9%	<b>48,430</b>	100%
<b>Rio Arriba County</b>	<b>40,363</b>	5.7%	<b>40,363</b>	100%
<b>Taos County</b>	<b>34,489</b>	4.9%	<b>34,489</b>	100%
<b>San Miguel County</b>	<b>27,201</b>	3.9%	<b>27,201</b>	100%
<b>Sandoval County</b>	<b>20,129</b>	2.9%	<b>20,129</b>	13.5%
<b>Los Alamos County</b>	<b>19,419</b>	2.8%	<b>19,419</b>	100%
<b>Roosevelt County</b>	<b>19,191</b>	2.7%	<b>19,191</b>	100%
<b>Eddy County</b>	<b>16,977</b>	2.4%	<b>16,977</b>	27.2%
<b>Colfax County</b>	<b>12,387</b>	1.8%	<b>12,387</b>	100%
<b>Quay County</b>	<b>8,746</b>	1.2%	<b>8,746</b>	100%
<b>Mora County</b>	<b>4,189</b>	0.6%	<b>4,189</b>	100%
<b>Union County</b>	<b>4,079</b>	0.6%	<b>4,079</b>	100%
<b>Harding County</b>	<b>657</b>	0.1%	<b>657</b>	100%

## EXHIBIT 8

### New Mexico Redistricting A Vs B Report

A: Passed SB1 Congressional Districts (2022-present)

B: Cities & Census Places (over 2,500 population)

## EXHIBIT 8

Passed SB1 Congressional District: 1				
Census Place	How much of the District is in:		The District consists of this much of:	
<b>Albuquerque</b>	<b>428,643</b>	68.8%	<b>428,643</b>	75.9%
<b>Rio Rancho</b>	<b>102,051</b>	16.4%	<b>102,051</b>	98.1%
<b>North Valley</b>	<b>11,149</b>	1.8%	<b>11,149</b>	100%
<b>Bernalillo</b>	<b>8,976</b>	1.4%	<b>8,976</b>	100%
<b>Corrales</b>	<b>8,493</b>	1.4%	<b>8,493</b>	100%
<b>Ruidoso</b>	<b>7,679</b>	1.2%	<b>7,679</b>	100%
<b>Edgewood</b>	<b>6,174</b>	1%	<b>6,174</b>	100%
<b>Los Ranchos de Albuquerque</b>	<b>5,874</b>	0.9%	<b>5,874</b>	100%
<b>Placitas</b>	<b>5,041</b>	0.8%	<b>5,041</b>	91.2%
<b>Meadow Lake</b>	<b>4,573</b>	0.7%	<b>4,573</b>	100%
<b>El Cerro Mission</b>	<b>4,566</b>	0.7%	<b>4,566</b>	100%
<b>Bosque Farms</b>	<b>4,020</b>	0.6%	<b>4,020</b>	100%
<b>Kirtland AFB</b>	<b>3,838</b>	0.6%	<b>3,838</b>	100%
<b>Peralta</b>	<b>3,342</b>	0.5%	<b>3,342</b>	100%
<b>Paradise Hills</b>	<b>3,338</b>	0.5%	<b>3,338</b>	77.1%
<b>Sandia Heights</b>	<b>3,273</b>	0.5%	<b>3,273</b>	100%
<b>El Cerro</b>	<b>2,946</b>	0.5%	<b>2,946</b>	100%
<b>Santa Rosa</b>	<b>2,850</b>	0.5%	<b>2,850</b>	100%
<b>Ruidoso Downs</b>	<b>2,620</b>	0.4%	<b>2,620</b>	100%
<b>Los Lunas</b>	<b>2,066</b>	0.3%	<b>2,066</b>	12%

## EXHIBIT 8

### Passed SB1 Congressional District: 1

Census Place	How much of the District is in:		The District consists of this much of:	
<b>Roswell</b>	<b>906</b>	0.1%	<b>906</b>	1.9%
<b>Rio Communities</b>	<b>809</b>	0.1%	<b>809</b>	16.4%
<b>South Valley</b>	<b>0</b>	0%	<b>0</b>	0%

## EXHIBIT 8

Passed SB1 Congressional District: 2				
Census Place	How much of the District is in:		The District consists of this much of:	
<b>Albuquerque</b>	<b>135,916</b>	26.6%	<b>135,916</b>	24.1%
<b>Las Cruces</b>	<b>111,385</b>	21.8%	<b>111,385</b>	100%
<b>South Valley</b>	<b>38,338</b>	7.5%	<b>38,338</b>	100%
<b>Carlsbad</b>	<b>32,238</b>	6.3%	<b>32,238</b>	100%
<b>Alamogordo</b>	<b>30,898</b>	6.1%	<b>30,898</b>	100%
<b>Sunland Park</b>	<b>16,702</b>	3.3%	<b>16,702</b>	100%
<b>Chaparral</b>	<b>16,551</b>	3.2%	<b>16,551</b>	100%
<b>Los Lunas</b>	<b>15,176</b>	3%	<b>15,176</b>	88%
<b>Deming</b>	<b>14,758</b>	2.9%	<b>14,758</b>	100%
<b>Hobbs</b>	<b>11,430</b>	2.2%	<b>11,430</b>	28.2%
<b>Silver City</b>	<b>9,704</b>	1.9%	<b>9,704</b>	100%
<b>Grants</b>	<b>9,163</b>	1.8%	<b>9,163</b>	100%
<b>Socorro</b>	<b>8,707</b>	1.7%	<b>8,707</b>	100%
<b>Anthony</b>	<b>8,693</b>	1.7%	<b>8,693</b>	100%
<b>Belen</b>	<b>7,360</b>	1.4%	<b>7,360</b>	100%
<b>Truth or Consequences</b>	<b>6,052</b>	1.2%	<b>6,052</b>	100%
<b>Zuni Pueblo</b>	<b>6,025</b>	1.2%	<b>6,025</b>	97.6%
<b>Santa Teresa</b>	<b>5,044</b>	1%	<b>5,044</b>	100%
<b>Los Chaves</b>	<b>4,997</b>	1%	<b>4,997</b>	100%
<b>Rio Communities</b>	<b>4,117</b>	0.8%	<b>4,117</b>	83.6%

## EXHIBIT 8

### Passed SB1 Congressional District: 2

Census Place	How much of the District is in:		The District consists of this much of:	
<b>Holloman AFB</b>	<b>3,810</b>	0.7%	<b>3,810</b>	100%
<b>Eunice</b>	<b>3,056</b>	0.6%	<b>3,056</b>	100%
<b>University Park</b>	<b>3,007</b>	0.6%	<b>3,007</b>	100%
<b>Vado</b>	<b>2,930</b>	0.6%	<b>2,930</b>	100%
<b>Tularosa</b>	<b>2,553</b>	0.5%	<b>2,553</b>	100%
<b>Paradise Hills</b>	<b>991</b>	0.2%	<b>991</b>	22.9%
<b>Placitas</b>	<b>488</b>	0.1%	<b>488</b>	8.8%
<b>Artesia</b>	<b>194</b>	0%	<b>194</b>	1.5%
<b>Rio Rancho</b>	<b>0</b>	0%	<b>0</b>	0%

## EXHIBIT 8

### Passed SB1 Congressional District: 3

Census Place	How much of the District is in:		The District consists of this much of:	
<b>Santa Fe</b>	<b>87,505</b>	19.9%	<b>87,505</b>	100%
<b>Roswell</b>	<b>47,516</b>	10.8%	<b>47,516</b>	98.1%
<b>Farmington</b>	<b>46,624</b>	10.6%	<b>46,624</b>	100%
<b>Clovis</b>	<b>38,567</b>	8.8%	<b>38,567</b>	100%
<b>Hobbs</b>	<b>29,078</b>	6.6%	<b>29,078</b>	71.8%
<b>Gallup</b>	<b>21,899</b>	5%	<b>21,899</b>	100%
<b>Los Alamos</b>	<b>13,179</b>	3%	<b>13,179</b>	100%
<b>Las Vegas</b>	<b>13,166</b>	3%	<b>13,166</b>	100%
<b>Artesia</b>	<b>12,681</b>	2.9%	<b>12,681</b>	98.5%
<b>Portales</b>	<b>12,137</b>	2.8%	<b>12,137</b>	100%
<b>Lovington</b>	<b>11,668</b>	2.7%	<b>11,668</b>	100%
<b>Española</b>	<b>10,526</b>	2.4%	<b>10,526</b>	100%
<b>Shiprock</b>	<b>7,718</b>	1.8%	<b>7,718</b>	100%
<b>Bloomfield</b>	<b>7,421</b>	1.7%	<b>7,421</b>	100%
<b>North Hobbs</b>	<b>6,529</b>	1.5%	<b>6,529</b>	100%
<b>Taos</b>	<b>6,474</b>	1.5%	<b>6,474</b>	100%
<b>Aztec</b>	<b>6,201</b>	1.4%	<b>6,201</b>	100%
<b>Raton</b>	<b>6,041</b>	1.4%	<b>6,041</b>	100%
<b>Eldorado at Santa Fe</b>	<b>6,005</b>	1.4%	<b>6,005</b>	100%
<b>White Rock</b>	<b>5,852</b>	1.3%	<b>5,852</b>	100%

## EXHIBIT 8

### Passed SB1 Congressional District: 3

Census Place	How much of the District is in:		The District consists of this much of:	
<b>Tucumcari</b>	<b>5,278</b>	1.2%	<b>5,278</b>	100%
<b>Crouch Mesa</b>	<b>5,257</b>	1.2%	<b>5,257</b>	100%
<b>Lee Acres</b>	<b>4,170</b>	0.9%	<b>4,170</b>	100%
<b>La Cienega</b>	<b>3,885</b>	0.9%	<b>3,885</b>	100%
<b>Chimayo</b>	<b>3,077</b>	0.7%	<b>3,077</b>	100%
<b>Agua Fria</b>	<b>2,913</b>	0.7%	<b>2,913</b>	100%
<b>Crownpoint</b>	<b>2,900</b>	0.7%	<b>2,900</b>	100%
<b>Dulce</b>	<b>2,788</b>	0.6%	<b>2,788</b>	100%
<b>West Hammond</b>	<b>2,724</b>	0.6%	<b>2,724</b>	100%
<b>Ranchos de Taos</b>	<b>2,707</b>	0.6%	<b>2,707</b>	100%
<b>Clayton</b>	<b>2,643</b>	0.6%	<b>2,643</b>	100%
<b>San Felipe Pueblo</b>	<b>2,542</b>	0.6%	<b>2,542</b>	100%
<b>Rio Rancho</b>	<b>1,995</b>	0.5%	<b>1,995</b>	1.9%
<b>Zuni Pueblo</b>	<b>151</b>	0%	<b>151</b>	2.4%
<b>Bernalillo</b>	<b>1</b>	0%	<b>1</b>	0%
<b>Placitas</b>	<b>0</b>	0%	<b>0</b>	0%



## EXHIBIT 8

New Mexico Redistricting A Vs B Report  
A: Previous 2011 Congressional Districts (2012-2020)  
B: Passed SB 1 Districts (2022 - Present)

## EXHIBIT 8

Previous 2011 Congressional District: 01			Total Population: 694,577	
Passed SB1 District	How much of the original District is in:		The original District consists of this much of:	
<b>1</b>	<b>528,092</b>	74.8%	<b>528,092</b>	76%
<b>2</b>	<b>166,485</b>	23.6%	<b>166,485</b>	24%
<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	0%	<b>0</b>	0%

## EXHIBIT 8

Previous 2011 Congressional District: 02			Total Population: 714,022	
Passed SB1 District	How much of the original District is in:		The original District consists of this much of:	
<b>2</b>	<b>518,069</b>	73.4%	<b>518,069</b>	72.6%
<b>3</b>	<b>140,435</b>	19.9%	<b>140,435</b>	19.7%
<b>1</b>	<b>55,518</b>	7.9%	<b>55,518</b>	7.8%

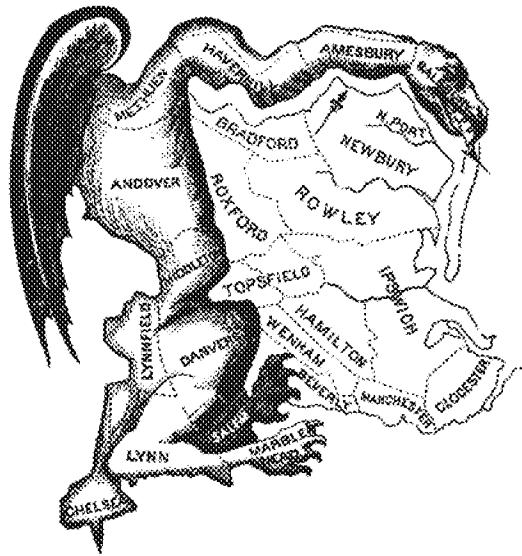
# EXHIBIT 8

Previous 2011 Congressional District: 03			Total Population: 708,923	
Passed SB1 District	How much of the original District is in:		The original District consists of this much of:	
<b>3</b>	<b>565,409</b>	80.1%	<b>565,409</b>	79.8%
<b>1</b>	<b>122,222</b>	17.3%	<b>122,222</b>	17.2%
<b>2</b>	<b>21,292</b>	3%	<b>21,292</b>	3%

# Measuring Compactness

## The Original Gerrymander

The term Gerrymandering refers to the act of manipulating the boundaries of voting districts to achieve some political advantage. The term was coined during tenure Massachusetts Governor Elbridge Gerry, who in 1812 redrew the voting districts for the Massachusetts State Senate to favor his own party. One district caught the attention of the Boston Gazette, who published a political cartoon likening the district's shape to that of a salamander and labeling the phenomenon "The Gerry-mander" after the Governor.



The Original "Gerry-mander"

## Compactness and Geographic Gerrymandering

Compactness measures have been widely used to assess geographic gerrymandering. Although it is generally accepted that legislative districts should be "compact" the definition of compactness has proved elusive. Numerous, sometimes conflicting, measures of compactness across a number of theoretical dimensions have been proposed in the academic literature. These measures are typically based on comparing geometric features of the district (e.g. perimeters, areas) to the features of a related base geometric object (e.g. minimum bounding circle, convex hull).

Here we provide six of the most frequently used measures of compactness used by academic researchers: (1) Polsby-Popper (Polsby and Popper, 1991); (2) Schwartzberg (1965); (3) Reock (1961); (4) Convex Hull; (5) X-Symmetry; and (6) Length-Width Ratio (C.C. Harris, 1964). As no one threshold for determining if a district has been gerrymandered exists we provide three cutoffs from which to compare scores from different districts (1) the scores for the original gerrymander, (2) the state mean, and (3) the state median.

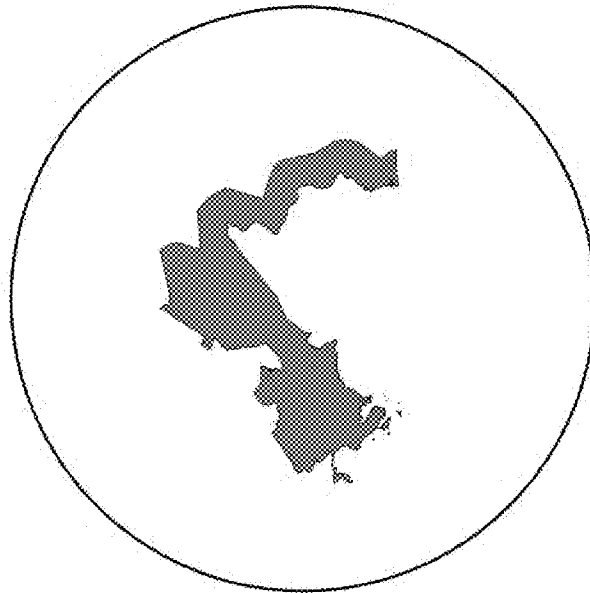
### Polsby-Popper

The Polsby-Popper ( $PP$ ) measure (polsby & Popper, 1991) is the ratio of the area of the district ( $A_D$ ) to the area of a circle whose circumference is equal to the perimeter of the district ( $P_D$ ). A district's Polsby-Popper score falls with the range of  $[0, 1]$  and a score closer to 1 indicates a more compact district.

**EXHIBIT 8**

Measuring Compactness

$$PP = 4\pi \times \frac{A_D}{P_D^2}$$



Circumference Equal to District Perimeter

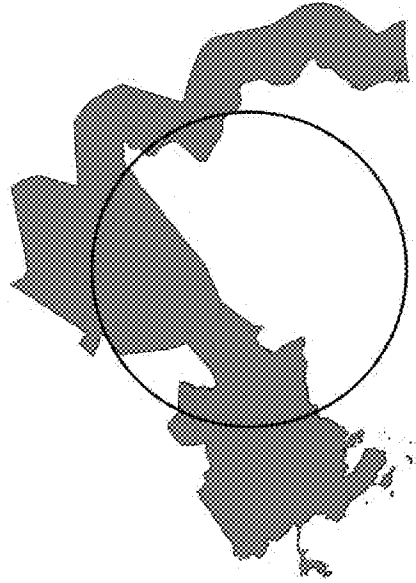
**Schwartzberg**

The Schwartzberg score ( $S$ ) compactness score is the ratio of the perimeter of the district ( $P_D$ ) to the circumference of a circle whose area is equal to the area of the district. A district's Schwartzberg score as calculated below falls with the range of [0,1] and a score closer to 1 indicates a more compact district.

$$S = \frac{1}{P_D/C} = \frac{1}{P_D/(2\pi\sqrt{A_D/\pi})}$$

**EXHIBIT 8**

Measuring Compactness



Circle with Area Equivalent to the District

## Reock Score

The Reock Score ( $R$ ) is the ratio of the area of the district  $A_D$  to the area of a minimum bounding circle ( $A_{MBC}$ ) that encloses the district's geometry. A district's Reock score falls within the range of  $[0, 1]$  and a score closer to 1 indicates a more compact district.

$$R = \frac{A_D}{A_{MBC}}$$

**EXHIBIT 8**

Measuring Compactness



Minimum Bounding Circle of Original Gerrymander

## Convex Hull

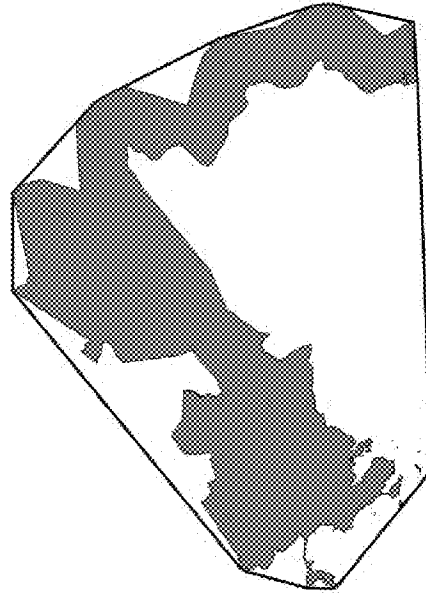
The Convex Hull score is a ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum convex polygon that can enclose the district's geometry. A district's Convex Hull score falls within the range of [0,1] and a score closer to 1 indicates a more compact district.

$$CH = \frac{A_D}{A_{MCP}}$$



**EXHIBIT 8**

Measuring Compactness



Convex Hull of Original Gerrymander

## X-Symmetry

X-Symmetry is calculated by dividing the overlapping area  $A_O$ , between a district and its reflection across the horizontal axis by the area of the original district  $A_D$ . A district's X-Symmetry score falls with the range of  $[0,1]$  and a score closer to 1 indicates a more compact district.

$$XS = \frac{A_O}{A_D}$$



Area of Overlapping X-Symmetry

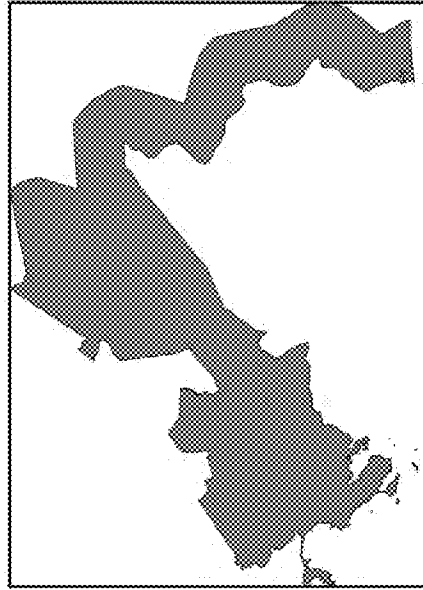
## Length-Width

The Length-Width Ratio ( $LW$ ) is calculated as the ratio of the length ( $L_{MBR}$ ) to the width ( $W_{MBR}$ ) of the minimum bounding rectangle surrounding the district. To orient the Length-Width score towards other compactness measures the maximum value of a district's width or length has been set to the denominator, making scores close to 1 more compact, and scores closer to zero less compact.

$$LW = \frac{W_{MBR}}{L_{MBR}}$$

## EXHIBIT 8

Measuring Compactness



Minimum Bounding Rectangle of Original Gerrymander

## References

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Reock, Ernest C. 1961. "A note: Measuring compactness as a requirement of legislative apportionment." *Midwest Journal of Political Science* 1(5), 70–74.

Schwartzberg, Joseph E. 1965. "Reapportionment, gerrymanders, and the notion of compactness". In: *Minn. L. Rev.* 50, 443.

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_ConvexHullByState.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
Wyoming	01	1261.27	97809.44	0.77	0.88	0.55	0.57	1.00
Wyoming	SW	1,261.27	97,809.44	0.77	0.88	0.55	0.57	1.00
Indiana	07	70.71	282.84	0.71	0.84	0.51	0.54	0.97
Ohio	14	223.20	2481.84	0.63	0.79	0.52	0.76	0.91
Nevada	02	1189.76	65518.00	0.58	0.76	0.49	0.58	0.89
Florida	15	121.20	674.87	0.58	0.76	0.53	0.67	0.88
Michigan	07	251.62	2814.38	0.56	0.75	0.43	0.47	0.90
Colorado	05	182.13	1474.30	0.56	0.75	0.53	0.76	0.91
Indiana	05	222.97	2209.31	0.56	0.75	0.49	0.63	0.84
South Dakota	01	1317.98	77115.61	0.56	0.75	0.41	0.44	0.93
South Dakota	SW	1,317.98	77,115.61	0.56	0.75	0.41	0.44	0.93
Minnesota	04	87.61	333.99	0.55	0.74	0.45	0.53	0.89
Texas	19	845.62	30260.41	0.53	0.73	0.46	0.65	0.84
Indiana	03	324.93	4445.57	0.53	0.73	0.49	0.60	0.93
Indiana	02	323.36	4397.73	0.53	0.73	0.63	0.93	0.88
Missouri	07	373.82	5864.90	0.53	0.73	0.45	0.48	0.90
North Dakota	01	1314.27	70694.70	0.52	0.72	0.43	0.41	0.99
North Dakota	SW	1,314.27	70,694.70	0.52	0.72	0.43	0.41	0.99
California	11	31.81	40.55	0.50	0.71	0.48	0.63	0.82
Montana	02	1629.20	106260.33	0.50	0.71	0.45	0.44	0.95
Nevada	04	1025.53	42008.70	0.50	0.71	0.40	0.53	0.92
Washington	05	689.81	18983.52	0.50	0.71	0.58	0.82	0.89
Ohio	03	74.54	221.10	0.50	0.71	0.59	0.69	0.94
New York	26	108.54	460.74	0.49	0.70	0.55	0.75	0.87
Michigan	12	70.50	191.56	0.49	0.70	0.60	0.90	0.84
Florida	06	313.53	3773.30	0.48	0.70	0.73	0.88	0.92
Florida	05	133.98	683.67	0.48	0.69	0.51	0.61	0.87
Utah	01	547.58	11356.24	0.48	0.69	0.36	0.42	0.86
North Carolina	04	235.63	2088.27	0.47	0.69	0.41	0.62	0.85
Florida	16	180.75	1228.19	0.47	0.69	0.48	0.93	0.75
Florida	21	212.24	1688.43	0.47	0.69	0.48	0.75	0.80
Indiana	01	172.84	1114.97	0.47	0.69	0.38	0.64	0.76
Florida	09	222.59	1846.11	0.47	0.68	0.49	0.66	0.86
Indiana	SW	336.75	4,021.13	0.47	0.67	0.47	0.66	0.83
Florida	03	458.71	7537.03	0.45	0.67	0.55	0.83	0.90
Kansas	03	253.07	2293.77	0.45	0.67	0.40	0.60	0.79
Florida	24	59.04	124.07	0.45	0.67	0.47	0.72	0.89
Kansas	04	641.35	14637.46	0.45	0.67	0.34	0.35	0.88
Florida	01	319.52	3578.44	0.44	0.66	0.44	0.46	0.86
Michigan	04	265.80	2443.97	0.44	0.66	0.38	0.60	0.76
Ohio	10	169.91	996.60	0.43	0.66	0.43	0.50	0.87
California	23	722.42	17985.35	0.43	0.66	0.51	0.54	0.91
Arkansas	03	351.20	4244.95	0.43	0.66	0.46	0.92	0.83
Nevada	SW	676.53	27,642.59	0.44	0.66	0.43	0.59	0.85
Kentucky	03	97.22	323.09	0.43	0.66	0.36	0.55	0.78
Minnesota	05	63.36	137.19	0.43	0.66	0.60	0.77	0.86
Nevada	01	173.07	1018.89	0.43	0.65	0.56	0.87	0.89
Oregon	02	1464.27	72876.55	0.43	0.65	0.40	0.53	0.87
Pennsylvania	15	621.56	13083.10	0.43	0.65	0.46	0.47	0.86
Pennsylvania	02	44.67	67.46	0.43	0.65	0.33	0.40	0.84
North Carolina	06	227.63	1744.26	0.42	0.65	0.43	0.57	0.79
Florida	18	459.48	7085.31	0.42	0.65	0.45	0.65	0.82
Indiana	06	314.01	3298.23	0.42	0.65	0.41	0.50	0.78
Iowa	02	624.17	12985.59	0.42	0.65	0.45	0.66	0.80
Pennsylvania	07	188.73	1184.47	0.42	0.65	0.46	0.69	0.78

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_ConvexHullByState.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
Nebraska	02	194.06	1248.99	0.42	0.65	0.38	0.40	0.88
New York	22	290.20	2767.45	0.41	0.64	0.42	0.56	0.84
Michigan	11	101.15	336.10	0.41	0.64	0.42	0.56	0.82
Michigan	10	83.87	229.37	0.41	0.64	0.40	0.61	0.75
Indiana	04	433.56	6126.14	0.41	0.64	0.43	0.67	0.84
New York	16	63.92	132.79	0.41	0.64	0.60	0.80	0.88
Florida	08	246.21	1964.84	0.41	0.64	0.31	0.39	0.75
Florida	07	171.58	941.03	0.40	0.63	0.47	0.72	0.83
Pennsylvania	16	349.74	3898.15	0.40	0.63	0.50	0.57	0.86
New York	09	21.83	15.16	0.40	0.63	0.56	0.67	0.83
Connecticut	02	256.63	2094.61	0.40	0.63	0.56	0.79	0.84
Michigan	02	559.31	9915.62	0.40	0.63	0.57	0.85	0.78
Wisconsin	02	371.96	4368.26	0.40	0.63	0.58	0.77	0.88
Florida	25	81.27	208.49	0.40	0.63	0.45	0.60	0.83
Pennsylvania	01	151.06	718.12	0.40	0.63	0.32	0.46	0.82
Arizona	03	81.46	206.47	0.39	0.63	0.45	0.61	0.83
Pennsylvania	13	455.01	6403.49	0.39	0.62	0.46	0.52	0.83
New Jersey	01	110.99	380.35	0.39	0.62	0.46	0.74	0.80
Georgia	07	102.62	322.70	0.39	0.62	0.42	0.58	0.82
New York	17	172.74	904.75	0.38	0.62	0.44	0.64	0.83
Utah	02	1149.99	40040.15	0.38	0.62	0.50	0.98	0.81
Missouri	05	119.37	431.41	0.38	0.62	0.42	0.69	0.84
Mississippi	01	577.99	10094.62	0.38	0.62	0.47	0.85	0.82
New York	20	231.26	1610.65	0.38	0.62	0.47	0.64	0.79
Oregon	01	339.35	3453.64	0.38	0.61	0.48	0.85	0.79
Arizona	01	232.88	1614.18	0.37	0.61	0.41	0.54	0.84
North Carolina	12	124.41	460.27	0.37	0.61	0.61	0.83	0.84
Pennsylvania	11	228.11	1545.08	0.37	0.61	0.37	0.49	0.88
Florida	10	95.82	272.54	0.37	0.61	0.38	0.49	0.75
Georgia	14	333.27	3293.01	0.37	0.61	0.45	0.72	0.80
Delaware	01	262.73	2044.03	0.37	0.61	0.31	0.45	0.75
Delaware	SW	262.73	2,044.03	0.37	0.61	0.31	0.45	0.75
Oregon	06	253.82	1906.82	0.37	0.61	0.47	0.72	0.80
Minnesota	02	247.33	1809.86	0.37	0.61	0.35	0.43	0.85
Wisconsin	05	274.59	2219.22	0.37	0.61	0.56	0.74	0.86
Vermont	01	571.97	9601.95	0.37	0.61	0.42	0.64	0.82
Vermont	SW	571.97	9,601.95	0.37	0.61	0.42	0.64	0.82
Florida	17	237.18	1646.83	0.37	0.61	0.26	0.40	0.76
Florida	22	94.83	262.66	0.37	0.61	0.40	0.83	0.69
California	27	229.64	1528.47	0.36	0.60	0.45	0.56	0.89
Texas	27	628.26	11423.82	0.36	0.60	0.48	0.65	0.81
Florida	12	249.54	1784.94	0.36	0.60	0.49	0.86	0.75
Michigan	08	282.47	2270.96	0.36	0.60	0.46	0.61	0.76
Florida	SW	238.88	2,093.29	0.37	0.60	0.42	0.64	0.77
Florida	11	254.39	1836.15	0.36	0.60	0.52	0.85	0.82
Virginia	05	582.56	9609.92	0.36	0.60	0.46	0.74	0.89
Mississippi	04	510.30	7368.86	0.36	0.60	0.55	0.86	0.87
Iowa	03	619.59	10748.55	0.35	0.59	0.36	0.51	0.77
North Carolina	07	434.16	5274.03	0.35	0.59	0.45	0.66	0.78
Kansas	01	1337.73	49841.14	0.35	0.59	0.32	0.44	0.82
New York	25	174.78	848.78	0.35	0.59	0.24	0.35	0.76
Oregon	03	227.17	1427.05	0.35	0.59	0.29	0.37	0.78
Utah	SW	827.64	21,224.44	0.35	0.59	0.45	0.73	0.78
Indiana	09	471.46	6098.47	0.35	0.59	0.47	0.75	0.77
South Carolina	03	461.70	5845.83	0.35	0.59	0.43	0.55	0.85

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Convex Hulls by States.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
Oklahoma	05	362.51	3584.18	0.34	0.59	0.47	0.74	0.76
North Carolina	10	332.63	2999.46	0.34	0.58	0.41	0.66	0.79
Texas	03	235.31	1495.99	0.34	0.58	0.44	0.52	0.85
Michigan	SW	438.90	4,465.82	0.35	0.58	0.38	0.56	0.75
Kansas	SW	841.21	20,569.47	0.35	0.58	0.38	0.58	0.78
Montana	SW	1,619.86	73,517.98	0.35	0.58	0.40	0.52	0.83
Iowa	SW	732.90	14,068.13	0.33	0.58	0.38	0.61	0.74
California	14	149.43	585.02	0.33	0.57	0.32	0.47	0.74
Florida	26	303.71	2405.54	0.33	0.57	0.27	0.40	0.77
Oklahoma	01	205.80	1103.44	0.33	0.57	0.39	0.65	0.74
North Carolina	08	379.58	3747.35	0.33	0.57	0.54	0.98	0.80
Washington	03	536.89	7482.34	0.33	0.57	0.36	0.49	0.79
Colorado	02	666.87	11539.73	0.33	0.57	0.59	0.66	0.90
Nebraska	SW	805.69	25,782.38	0.33	0.57	0.35	0.47	0.81
Michigan	09	425.62	4680.23	0.33	0.57	0.59	0.83	0.84
Pennsylvania	03	46.08	54.80	0.32	0.57	0.47	0.80	0.72
Florida	04	271.38	1895.23	0.32	0.57	0.42	0.61	0.78
North Carolina	02	140.47	507.43	0.32	0.57	0.34	0.51	0.79
California	06	99.47	254.26	0.32	0.57	0.27	0.37	0.84
Oregon	SW	611.04	16,178.11	0.33	0.57	0.41	0.65	0.76
Georgia	05	98.83	250.22	0.32	0.57	0.60	0.92	0.80
Idaho	02	1311.15	43663.14	0.32	0.57	0.50	0.70	0.81
Alabama	05	372.29	3501.96	0.32	0.56	0.25	0.32	0.80
Arizona	08	151.42	578.79	0.32	0.56	0.50	0.89	0.76
Michigan	06	198.96	999.22	0.32	0.56	0.33	0.48	0.73
Florida	27	73.01	134.46	0.32	0.56	0.43	0.71	0.67
Pennsylvania	SW	269.16	2,664.89	0.32	0.56	0.42	0.60	0.78
Minnesota	SW	558.84	10,525.28	0.32	0.56	0.40	0.57	0.77
Wisconsin	04	75.53	142.35	0.31	0.56	0.50	0.74	0.85
Arizona	05	127.57	405.75	0.31	0.56	0.51	0.78	0.73
Nebraska	03	1677.30	70044.81	0.31	0.56	0.29	0.34	0.85
Ohio	04	445.58	4921.23	0.31	0.56	0.30	0.40	0.73
California	22	417.92	4320.67	0.31	0.56	0.48	0.64	0.79
North Carolina	11	502.21	6228.24	0.31	0.56	0.31	0.38	0.88
Missouri	SW	537.03	8,713.32	0.32	0.56	0.42	0.62	0.79
Missouri	01	102.55	258.53	0.31	0.56	0.57	0.96	0.77
North Carolina	09	387.87	3679.48	0.31	0.55	0.52	0.84	0.79
Ohio	12	480.16	5633.28	0.31	0.55	0.61	0.87	0.78
Ohio	02	552.08	7441.88	0.31	0.55	0.38	0.51	0.77
Connecticut	04	139.20	471.78	0.31	0.55	0.29	0.48	0.68
New York	23	515.44	6462.20	0.31	0.55	0.22	0.34	0.73
Texas	11	892.12	19344.55	0.31	0.55	0.22	0.35	0.74
Maryland	08	107.42	280.29	0.31	0.55	0.59	0.86	0.78
Virginia	08	80.22	156.32	0.31	0.55	0.43	0.55	0.78
Texas	21	510.82	6332.88	0.31	0.55	0.36	0.48	0.83
Colorado	03	1439.92	50086.60	0.30	0.55	0.33	0.67	0.76
Pennsylvania	14	446.33	4808.87	0.30	0.55	0.42	0.60	0.76
Missouri	04	779.71	14664.47	0.30	0.55	0.51	0.82	0.79
Missouri	06	924.42	20483.43	0.30	0.55	0.25	0.33	0.82
Michigan	03	186.33	831.40	0.30	0.55	0.29	0.50	0.64
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>1467.61</b>	<b>51552.50</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.75</b>
New York	11	53.29	67.95	0.30	0.55	0.26	0.41	0.72
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>857.95</b>	<b>17589.64</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.77</b>
New York	18	293.27	2050.43	0.30	0.55	0.37	0.51	0.77

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_ConvexHullFilesByState.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
California	26	268.99	1724.50	0.30	0.55	0.43	0.60	0.86
Arizona	02	1568.17	58490.56	0.30	0.55	0.60	0.85	0.84
North Carolina	13	280.16	1849.90	0.30	0.54	0.46	0.55	0.83
New York	12	19.48	8.93	0.30	0.54	0.40	0.48	0.83
California	37	47.41	52.83	0.30	0.54	0.44	0.62	0.78
Virginia	04	388.41	3529.21	0.29	0.54	0.49	0.76	0.85
Minnesota	03	148.69	516.99	0.29	0.54	0.51	0.77	0.73
Missouri	02	279.13	1821.36	0.29	0.54	0.41	0.55	0.80
Pennsylvania	06	200.47	935.74	0.29	0.54	0.43	0.84	0.73
Florida	13	112.66	294.71	0.29	0.54	0.27	0.35	0.79
Tennessee	08	635.74	9379.35	0.29	0.54	0.56	0.77	0.87
Colorado	04	1180.56	32295.80	0.29	0.54	0.45	0.82	0.83
Ohio	SW	326.58	2,754.86	0.30	0.54	0.37	0.54	0.74
<b>New Mexico</b>	SW	<b>1,298.78</b>	<b>40,530.57</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.73</b>
North Carolina	SW	447.94	3,553.81	0.30	0.54	0.41	0.61	0.78
Minnesota	01	736.91	12454.82	0.29	0.54	0.17	0.23	0.77
Iowa	01	696.34	10997.57	0.29	0.53	0.28	0.50	0.68
Virginia	10	274.39	1705.78	0.29	0.53	0.48	0.69	0.74
Florida	02	674.11	10272.07	0.28	0.53	0.34	0.46	0.74
Georgia	10	476.47	5125.88	0.28	0.53	0.51	0.74	0.81
South Carolina	07	494.22	5514.20	0.28	0.53	0.35	0.53	0.79
Oklahoma	SW	724.03	13,979.77	0.29	0.53	0.39	0.63	0.75
Utah	04	450.06	4541.06	0.28	0.53	0.47	0.81	0.71
Hawaii	01	82.53	152.52	0.28	0.53	0.26	0.56	0.61
Kentucky	05	728.56	11880.45	0.28	0.53	0.39	0.52	0.80
Ohio	08	284.18	1804.95	0.28	0.53	0.37	0.50	0.78
Pennsylvania	09	524.91	6153.48	0.28	0.53	0.47	0.74	0.74
Pennsylvania	08	356.88	2840.23	0.28	0.53	0.45	0.74	0.74
Massachusetts	01	321.01	2292.89	0.28	0.53	0.28	0.43	0.74
Texas	13	1260.63	35360.81	0.28	0.53	0.24	0.46	0.67
Georgia	12	666.11	9824.61	0.28	0.53	0.56	0.74	0.86
Illinois	02	421.54	3930.67	0.28	0.53	0.41	0.64	0.77
Illinois	14	301.07	1998.04	0.28	0.53	0.35	0.56	0.70
Florida	20	329.86	2397.24	0.28	0.53	0.50	0.84	0.77
Michigan	13	98.61	214.24	0.28	0.53	0.20	0.37	0.65
Virginia	03	127.14	355.22	0.28	0.53	0.34	0.54	0.67
Iowa	04	991.50	21540.81	0.28	0.53	0.44	0.75	0.73
Georgia	03	440.52	4249.29	0.28	0.53	0.47	0.81	0.82
Pennsylvania	10	243.12	1294.24	0.28	0.53	0.43	0.72	0.71
Arizona	SW	606.02	12,664.69	0.28	0.52	0.39	0.64	0.74
Michigan	05	499.29	5354.71	0.27	0.52	0.14	0.20	0.75
Oklahoma	02	1021.62	22414.35	0.27	0.52	0.48	0.74	0.81
Utah	03	1162.93	28960.33	0.27	0.52	0.46	0.72	0.75
Ohio	13	171.79	630.98	0.27	0.52	0.49	0.61	0.82
Washington	06	586.45	7343.90	0.27	0.52	0.40	0.59	0.81
Tennessee	01	457.36	4465.20	0.27	0.52	0.29	0.42	0.81
Illinois	10	158.50	534.76	0.27	0.52	0.25	0.47	0.71
Georgia	02	689.68	10119.75	0.27	0.52	0.50	0.66	0.80
Missouri	08	932.23	18484.53	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.65	0.73
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>1570.77</b>	<b>52449.57</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.67</b>
Wisconsin	SW	535.92	7,018.91	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.64	0.76
Arkansas	02	507.14	5458.28	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.68	0.77
Tennessee	07	533.29	6034.41	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.73	0.78
Mississippi	SW	802.73	11,922.62	0.28	0.52	0.43	0.69	0.78

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Convex Hulls by State.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
Pennsylvania	05	106.29	239.58	0.27	0.52	0.36	0.65	0.72
Connecticut	SW	208.67	1,004.10	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.68	0.73
Virginia	11	109.84	254.33	0.27	0.52	0.54	0.85	0.77
Pennsylvania	17	207.81	909.07	0.26	0.51	0.42	0.58	0.76
Washington	08	689.25	9995.92	0.26	0.51	0.47	0.67	0.74
Arkansas	04	1050.10	23110.98	0.26	0.51	0.52	0.74	0.80
Illinois	12	826.69	14273.59	0.26	0.51	0.48	0.69	0.78
New York	19	619.98	7989.58	0.26	0.51	0.26	0.38	0.72
Wisconsin	01	275.35	1575.49	0.26	0.51	0.30	0.40	0.76
Wisconsin	06	507.94	5358.32	0.26	0.51	0.34	0.49	0.72
California	12	67.03	93.14	0.26	0.51	0.40	0.50	0.83
Georgia	SW	397.61	4,207.64	0.26	0.51	0.45	0.69	0.76
Texas	34	492.53	5010.49	0.26	0.51	0.41	0.58	0.73
Arkansas	SW	840.35	13,299.50	0.27	0.51	0.44	0.77	0.77
Texas	25	666.15	9135.52	0.26	0.51	0.40	0.66	0.71
Alabama	02	717.90	10524.22	0.26	0.51	0.48	0.73	0.76
Nebraska	01	545.72	6053.34	0.26	0.51	0.38	0.66	0.70
New York	21	916.26	17037.53	0.26	0.51	0.57	0.97	0.82
Kentucky	06	434.66	3831.54	0.26	0.51	0.44	0.63	0.80
Minnesota	08	1301.79	34310.16	0.25	0.50	0.30	0.57	0.69
Georgia	09	446.46	4005.43	0.25	0.50	0.33	0.55	0.70
Nevada	03	317.77	2024.75	0.25	0.50	0.24	0.36	0.71
California	52	84.55	143.19	0.25	0.50	0.37	0.72	0.75
Oklahoma	04	703.12	9890.05	0.25	0.50	0.39	0.62	0.76
Washington	10	199.35	791.03	0.25	0.50	0.28	0.34	0.80
California	35	94.52	177.42	0.25	0.50	0.30	0.52	0.71
Idaho	SW	1,477.40	41,783.98	0.25	0.50	0.39	0.55	0.77
West Virginia	01	856.28	14450.03	0.25	0.50	0.37	0.53	0.80
Connecticut	03	158.97	497.63	0.25	0.50	0.33	0.55	0.73
Alabama	03	655.70	8456.45	0.25	0.50	0.42	0.62	0.77
Tennessee	06	554.71	6044.48	0.25	0.50	0.31	0.44	0.77
Colorado	SW	584.50	13,011.81	0.27	0.50	0.40	0.65	0.76
New Jersey	05	186.18	677.85	0.25	0.50	0.24	0.37	0.68
California	07	190.18	707.00	0.25	0.50	0.27	0.51	0.64
Georgia	04	146.28	417.64	0.25	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.76
Colorado	07	607.75	7200.09	0.25	0.50	0.46	0.77	0.80
Mississippi	03	779.06	11822.98	0.25	0.50	0.36	0.55	0.69
Ohio	01	177.76	611.07	0.24	0.49	0.29	0.57	0.61
Nationwide		474.44	7147.79	0.26	0.49	0.37	0.59	0.72
Ohio	11	106.70	218.41	0.24	0.49	0.29	0.46	0.71
New York	07	34.22	22.27	0.24	0.49	0.38	0.64	0.69
Florida	19	225.23	960.95	0.24	0.49	0.23	0.47	0.61
California	09	270.33	1383.49	0.24	0.49	0.44	0.60	0.81
North Carolina	14	161.16	491.38	0.24	0.49	0.37	0.55	0.72
Washington	SW	485.97	6,812.30	0.25	0.49	0.38	0.57	0.74
New Jersey	03	242.63	1104.52	0.24	0.49	0.35	0.79	0.62
Oklahoma	03	1327.10	32906.84	0.24	0.48	0.22	0.38	0.67
Georgia	01	640.22	7640.09	0.23	0.48	0.47	0.66	0.78
Virginia	SW	409.89	3,704.82	0.24	0.48	0.36	0.58	0.73
South Carolina	04	259.25	1249.08	0.23	0.48	0.36	0.50	0.77
New York	SW	211.50	1,866.38	0.25	0.48	0.35	0.55	0.70
Oregon	04	798.78	11773.98	0.23	0.48	0.36	0.79	0.65
California	13	588.39	6349.22	0.23	0.48	0.39	0.54	0.78
Connecticut	05	264.24	1280.33	0.23	0.48	0.50	0.92	0.75



**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_ConvexHullByState.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
New York	06	37.62	25.93	0.23	0.48	0.28	0.41	0.75
Texas	16	131.51	316.31	0.23	0.48	0.26	0.35	0.73
Washington	09	104.93	201.26	0.23	0.48	0.43	0.61	0.75
Washington	04	997.70	18188.08	0.23	0.48	0.40	0.77	0.69
California	10	175.54	560.98	0.23	0.48	0.39	0.53	0.74
Kentucky	SW	634.93	6,734.29	0.24	0.48	0.34	0.53	0.69
Texas	02	190.82	659.67	0.23	0.48	0.39	0.71	0.69
Kentucky	02	641.33	7445.89	0.23	0.48	0.49	0.70	0.77
California	17	99.85	180.27	0.23	0.48	0.48	0.83	0.74
Florida	23	98.24	173.69	0.23	0.48	0.40	0.65	0.73
Minnesota	06	381.22	2615.21	0.23	0.48	0.41	0.71	0.64
South Carolina	05	540.53	5252.10	0.23	0.48	0.30	0.40	0.78
North Carolina	05	503.78	4561.67	0.23	0.48	0.25	0.34	0.74
North Carolina	01	669.03	8040.75	0.23	0.48	0.39	0.47	0.85
Arizona	06	874.49	13711.15	0.23	0.48	0.38	0.81	0.70
Texas	08	409.66	3000.67	0.23	0.47	0.29	0.48	0.63
Massachusetts	03	209.21	779.07	0.22	0.47	0.22	0.41	0.67
Ohio	07	272.98	1325.60	0.22	0.47	0.34	0.61	0.67
California	01	1243.44	27048.21	0.22	0.47	0.52	0.88	0.78
Ohio	06	532.41	4842.39	0.22	0.46	0.33	0.52	0.75
Texas	36	597.28	6091.00	0.21	0.46	0.34	0.51	0.75
Arizona	04	103.06	179.76	0.21	0.46	0.21	0.38	0.65
Indiana	08	696.95	8216.91	0.21	0.46	0.42	0.67	0.73
Ohio	05	573.60	5562.17	0.21	0.46	0.20	0.35	0.62
Massachusetts	02	332.47	1863.67	0.21	0.46	0.26	0.39	0.68
Wisconsin	07	1196.03	24054.26	0.21	0.46	0.39	0.66	0.71
Georgia	08	813.94	11080.43	0.21	0.46	0.37	0.60	0.73
Alabama	SW	659.33	7,386.04	0.21	0.46	0.39	0.67	0.71
Texas	28	830.03	11468.71	0.21	0.46	0.28	0.59	0.64
Oregon	05	582.85	5630.60	0.21	0.46	0.43	0.68	0.66
New Jersey	11	157.89	412.56	0.21	0.46	0.52	0.69	0.80
Texas	12	245.18	994.85	0.21	0.46	0.37	0.50	0.74
California	49	174.27	502.39	0.21	0.46	0.26	0.45	0.68
Virginia	07	409.98	2775.86	0.21	0.46	0.32	0.55	0.68
Georgia	11	266.24	1168.28	0.21	0.46	0.48	0.96	0.71
Colorado	08	250.54	1031.47	0.21	0.45	0.44	0.73	0.74
California	34	55.28	50.05	0.21	0.45	0.37	0.69	0.68
Maine	02	1350.65	29430.41	0.20	0.45	0.52	0.80	0.83
Virginia	06	625.41	6305.94	0.20	0.45	0.23	0.32	0.74
New Jersey	07	292.79	1377.64	0.20	0.45	0.46	0.85	0.68
California	48	475.83	3634.05	0.20	0.45	0.41	0.64	0.81
Maryland	04	117.27	219.35	0.20	0.45	0.35	0.55	0.67
California	39	134.00	285.77	0.20	0.45	0.39	0.63	0.68
Tennessee	SW	510.80	4,680.90	0.20	0.45	0.34	0.59	0.71
California	15	86.69	119.26	0.20	0.45	0.19	0.29	0.64
Texas	23	1928.69	58956.20	0.20	0.45	0.24	0.37	0.73
Georgia	06	226.60	810.60	0.20	0.45	0.47	0.68	0.73
Texas	31	602.83	5712.94	0.20	0.44	0.49	0.78	0.72
Montana	01	1610.52	40775.63	0.20	0.44	0.35	0.59	0.71
California	43	68.03	72.42	0.20	0.44	0.31	0.57	0.67
Texas	30	153.76	369.77	0.20	0.44	0.36	0.57	0.75
California	21	239.94	893.51	0.20	0.44	0.24	0.36	0.75
Tennessee	04	650.91	6567.61	0.20	0.44	0.23	0.37	0.70
South Carolina	SW	561.75	4,446.68	0.20	0.44	0.35	0.55	0.74
Alabama	07	847.50	11014.55	0.19	0.44	0.47	0.86	0.68

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_ConvexHullByState.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
New York	04	78.93	95.46	0.19	0.44	0.38	0.53	0.72
Wisconsin	08	671.58	6889.27	0.19	0.44	0.36	0.63	0.69
New York	15	35.57	19.15	0.19	0.44	0.41	0.81	0.65
Ohio	09	421.76	2688.28	0.19	0.44	0.15	0.22	0.65
California	SW	326.09	3,041.76	0.20	0.44	0.34	0.56	0.69
Alabama	04	774.26	9056.13	0.19	0.44	0.32	0.65	0.61
Louisiana	03	704.34	7455.89	0.19	0.43	0.28	0.36	0.77
New York	10	31.96	15.33	0.19	0.43	0.37	0.62	0.70
Virginia	09	824.75	10162.63	0.19	0.43	0.17	0.26	0.76
California	33	113.29	190.23	0.19	0.43	0.23	0.39	0.68
Idaho	01	1643.66	39904.81	0.19	0.43	0.29	0.40	0.74
Texas	10	727.84	7799.59	0.19	0.43	0.34	0.63	0.66
West Virginia	SW	915.62	12,114.97	0.19	0.43	0.29	0.53	0.65
Rhode Island	02	235.17	807.15	0.18	0.43	0.36	0.56	0.68
New Jersey	04	213.86	663.80	0.18	0.43	0.47	0.67	0.81
Hawaii	SW	476.16	3,208.48	0.19	0.43	0.16	0.39	0.41
Arizona	09	1272.65	23375.15	0.18	0.43	0.33	0.57	0.62
New York	13	30.75	13.62	0.18	0.43	0.34	0.57	0.60
Pennsylvania	12	173.70	433.75	0.18	0.43	0.49	0.64	0.78
California	32	144.31	299.15	0.18	0.43	0.27	0.44	0.72
California	04	523.35	3912.60	0.18	0.42	0.35	0.55	0.68
New York	03	112.57	180.84	0.18	0.42	0.32	0.65	0.64
Arizona	07	1042.45	15420.43	0.18	0.42	0.16	0.31	0.69
Minnesota	07	1503.80	32024.04	0.18	0.42	0.38	0.56	0.70
California	29	95.94	129.33	0.18	0.42	0.38	0.72	0.59
Texas	SW	519.09	7,023.71	0.19	0.42	0.32	0.54	0.66
New Jersey	12	179.28	445.77	0.17	0.42	0.33	0.53	0.66
Wisconsin	03	914.38	11544.15	0.17	0.42	0.31	0.67	0.59
California	08	200.24	551.93	0.17	0.42	0.37	0.63	0.62
Pennsylvania	04	231.28	733.55	0.17	0.42	0.21	0.33	0.68
California	24	598.54	4912.47	0.17	0.42	0.33	0.67	0.61
New Jersey	SW	194.09	633.98	0.18	0.42	0.34	0.63	0.64
California	18	581.37	4607.85	0.17	0.41	0.27	0.41	0.77
Massachusetts	05	130.53	230.44	0.17	0.41	0.26	0.41	0.62
Connecticut	01	224.32	676.16	0.17	0.41	0.43	0.67	0.66
California	05	870.14	9967.61	0.17	0.41	0.28	0.42	0.75
Tennessee	02	452.31	2684.66	0.17	0.41	0.39	0.75	0.63
South Carolina	02	494.82	3201.26	0.16	0.41	0.44	0.68	0.72
New Hampshire	02	730.33	6969.61	0.16	0.41	0.30	0.50	0.74
Texas	09	129.87	220.01	0.16	0.41	0.43	0.74	0.68
California	47	117.24	178.90	0.16	0.40	0.26	0.51	0.60
New Hampshire	SW	576.55	4,639.91	0.16	0.40	0.32	0.57	0.67
California	46	76.09	74.98	0.16	0.40	0.49	0.77	0.69
California	25	977.33	12351.79	0.16	0.40	0.42	0.82	0.61
Texas	22	519.30	3485.60	0.16	0.40	0.39	0.64	0.66
New Hampshire	01	422.78	2310.22	0.16	0.40	0.34	0.63	0.60
New Jersey	09	95.56	117.75	0.16	0.40	0.28	0.54	0.56
California	44	87.36	97.61	0.16	0.40	0.37	0.64	0.64
Massachusetts	04	234.51	703.27	0.16	0.40	0.42	0.75	0.61
Illinois	06	134.36	229.78	0.16	0.40	0.38	0.57	0.65
California	02	1019.88	13210.87	0.16	0.40	0.22	0.47	0.60
Missouri	03	784.98	7697.92	0.16	0.40	0.30	0.49	0.64
Georgia	13	219.27	599.05	0.16	0.40	0.34	0.66	0.59
Texas	01	890.72	9868.83	0.16	0.40	0.34	0.62	0.70
Louisiana	04	1048.79	13666.27	0.16	0.40	0.34	0.71	0.61

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Convex Hulls by State.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
Maine	SW	998.09	16,617.12	0.16	0.39	0.37	0.61	0.67
Washington	07	113.48	159.04	0.16	0.39	0.24	0.40	0.59
Alabama	06	515.46	3259.78	0.15	0.39	0.36	0.56	0.68
Texas	37	136.15	227.02	0.15	0.39	0.42	0.68	0.72
Texas	06	701.65	6019.70	0.15	0.39	0.26	0.45	0.62
Tennessee	03	577.25	4066.41	0.15	0.39	0.35	0.64	0.65
Kansas	02	1132.71	15505.51	0.15	0.39	0.44	0.92	0.63
Kentucky	04	641.71	4967.79	0.15	0.39	0.19	0.41	0.52
California	16	211.41	537.42	0.15	0.39	0.29	0.56	0.61
Virginia	02	464.78	2592.22	0.15	0.39	0.15	0.42	0.49
Texas	26	416.17	2057.34	0.15	0.39	0.35	0.88	0.63
Texas	05	569.25	3784.82	0.15	0.38	0.30	0.49	0.64
California	40	183.97	393.25	0.15	0.38	0.42	0.59	0.71
Illinois	11	282.76	928.12	0.15	0.38	0.25	0.60	0.53
Massachusetts	SW	277.43	900.55	0.16	0.38	0.31	0.58	0.61
Ohio	15	412.11	1943.16	0.14	0.38	0.23	0.48	0.55
Washington	01	174.76	349.38	0.14	0.38	0.36	0.58	0.66
California	30	126.21	180.08	0.14	0.38	0.35	0.65	0.63
Illinois	SW	408.93	3,313.99	0.15	0.38	0.27	0.54	0.57
California	38	117.01	150.69	0.14	0.37	0.34	0.49	0.68
Alabama	01	732.17	5889.23	0.14	0.37	0.42	0.92	0.66
Texas	17	987.29	10661.54	0.14	0.37	0.25	0.39	0.65
Texas	14	520.18	2869.50	0.13	0.37	0.15	0.26	0.51
California	03	1442.30	22048.48	0.13	0.37	0.13	0.25	0.55
California	28	274.44	789.68	0.13	0.36	0.36	0.55	0.70
Florida	28	500.98	2626.72	0.13	0.36	0.17	0.57	0.38
Tennessee	05	445.70	2077.32	0.13	0.36	0.24	0.54	0.56
Massachusetts	06	230.62	554.56	0.13	0.36	0.36	0.63	0.69
Illinois	01	244.28	620.34	0.13	0.36	0.27	0.56	0.57
West Virginia	02	974.95	9779.92	0.13	0.36	0.21	0.54	0.50
Texas	20	132.33	179.98	0.13	0.36	0.45	0.79	0.63
Mississippi	02	1343.56	18404.03	0.13	0.36	0.34	0.51	0.73
Maryland	02	284.99	820.48	0.13	0.36	0.28	0.46	0.73
Illinois	15	1298.81	16987.95	0.13	0.36	0.36	0.57	0.65
Texas	38	176.93	310.42	0.12	0.35	0.39	0.73	0.59
Louisiana	05	1240.80	15196.67	0.12	0.35	0.36	0.77	0.60
New York	24	831.34	6778.00	0.12	0.35	0.23	0.47	0.51
Illinois	07	84.19	69.18	0.12	0.35	0.23	0.49	0.50
New York	08	50.97	25.31	0.12	0.35	0.25	0.71	0.45
Arkansas	01	1452.96	20383.80	0.12	0.35	0.36	0.75	0.68
Tennessee	09	289.92	808.64	0.12	0.35	0.29	0.68	0.62
New York	05	70.28	46.65	0.12	0.34	0.22	0.56	0.53
California	42	101.63	97.49	0.12	0.34	0.32	0.64	0.51
Illinois	04	101.40	96.95	0.12	0.34	0.33	0.56	0.56
California	36	102.46	98.68	0.12	0.34	0.20	0.39	0.50
Maryland	06	508.95	2432.31	0.12	0.34	0.15	0.28	0.47
Maine	01	645.52	3803.83	0.11	0.34	0.22	0.42	0.51
Texas	24	174.67	277.04	0.11	0.34	0.23	0.32	0.67
Massachusetts	08	182.48	302.16	0.11	0.34	0.44	0.80	0.63

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Convex\_Hull\_UsingCoastalBoundaryFiles.xlsx  
 Using Coastal Boundary Files

State	District	Perimeter (miles)	Area (sq miles)	Polsby Popper	Schwartzberg	Reock	Length-Width	Convex Hull
California	51	145.32	191.05	0.11	0.34	0.51	0.78	0.66
Florida	14	187.52	314.69	0.11	0.34	0.32	0.67	0.51
New Jersey	02	483.80	2087.62	0.11	0.34	0.31	0.63	0.61
Texas	15	840.79	6294.52	0.11	0.33	0.13	0.22	0.54
Rhode Island	SW	241.94	544.73	0.12	0.33	0.28	0.52	0.57
New Jersey	10	96.08	79.25	0.11	0.33	0.31	0.74	0.56
Virginia	01	621.37	3305.64	0.11	0.33	0.37	0.68	0.65
Illinois	08	184.47	291.32	0.11	0.33	0.24	0.46	0.59
Louisiana	SW	904.15	7,953.54	0.11	0.33	0.32	0.67	0.59
Illinois	13	524.37	2300.23	0.11	0.32	0.11	0.34	0.38
California	31	159.26	210.96	0.10	0.32	0.37	0.60	0.67
Hawaii	02	869.79	6264.44	0.10	0.32	0.05	0.22	0.22
Illinois	09	145.25	172.03	0.10	0.32	0.10	0.26	0.43
South Carolina	01	609.08	2956.57	0.10	0.32	0.24	0.42	0.65
Washington	02	767.08	4628.52	0.10	0.31	0.28	0.47	0.68
Illinois	16	1074.13	9022.55	0.10	0.31	0.33	0.84	0.58
Colorado	06	200.25	310.96	0.10	0.31	0.22	0.40	0.66
California	20	1120.54	9722.52	0.10	0.31	0.35	0.69	0.60
Kentucky	01	1266.13	11957.01	0.09	0.31	0.15	0.34	0.49
Maryland	SW	565.00	1,235.11	0.11	0.30	0.31	0.51	0.66
Texas	29	169.25	209.31	0.09	0.30	0.30	0.58	0.57
Texas	07	134.82	132.81	0.09	0.30	0.22	0.50	0.48
New Jersey	06	169.16	206.84	0.09	0.30	0.18	0.44	0.42
Colorado	01	148.00	155.55	0.09	0.30	0.16	0.38	0.49
Massachusetts	07	97.14	62.19	0.08	0.29	0.25	0.64	0.47
California	50	205.51	274.51	0.08	0.29	0.17	0.47	0.43
Illinois	17	843.89	4567.46	0.08	0.28	0.24	0.94	0.35
Illinois	03	157.52	156.82	0.08	0.28	0.15	0.42	0.42
California	45	128.27	103.97	0.08	0.28	0.36	0.83	0.52
Texas	35	290.90	527.47	0.08	0.28	0.08	0.17	0.44
South Carolina	06	1072.68	7107.74	0.08	0.28	0.36	0.73	0.59
Texas	32	157.17	151.20	0.08	0.28	0.22	0.60	0.48
Louisiana	01	976.54	5789.47	0.08	0.28	0.37	0.88	0.54
Texas	04	947.60	5432.04	0.08	0.28	0.22	0.45	0.53
California	19	688.11	2849.61	0.08	0.28	0.12	0.31	0.38
Illinois	05	168.61	158.12	0.07	0.26	0.12	0.28	0.48
New York	02	228.91	287.45	0.07	0.26	0.14	0.23	0.62
Texas	18	207.35	232.11	0.07	0.26	0.41	0.86	0.54
New Jersey	08	100.82	53.81	0.07	0.26	0.21	0.52	0.49
New York	14	65.55	22.38	0.07	0.26	0.22	0.50	0.48
Louisiana	06	891.94	4143.41	0.07	0.26	0.44	0.91	0.63
Maryland	07	162.72	128.46	0.06	0.25	0.26	0.44	0.67
California	41	530.17	1345.68	0.06	0.25	0.20	0.34	0.63
Louisiana	02	562.49	1469.54	0.06	0.24	0.16	0.41	0.38
Rhode Island	01	248.71	282.31	0.06	0.24	0.20	0.48	0.46
Michigan	01	2682.14	27773.89	0.05	0.22	0.19	0.36	0.50
New York	01	409.27	636.64	0.05	0.22	0.08	0.18	0.48
Maryland	03	372.48	502.92	0.05	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.71
Alaska	01	5364.04	87561.93	0.04	0.20	0.13	0.47	0.34
Alaska	SW	5,364.04	87,561.93	0.04	0.20	0.13	0.47	0.34
Texas	33	274.00	225.62	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.49	0.39
Massachusetts	09	758.88	1316.72	0.03	0.17	0.26	0.72	0.38
North Carolina	03	1892.38	8080.85	0.03	0.17	0.25	0.53	0.47
Maryland	05	843.95	1525.66	0.03	0.16	0.36	0.74	0.68
Maryland	01	2122.25	3971.38	0.01	0.11	0.27	0.50	0.57

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Connecticut\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
Alabama	01	649.16	6606.81	0.20	0.44	0.41	0.94	0.71
Alabama	02	717.29	10524.22	0.26	0.51	0.48	0.73	0.76
Alabama	03	656.48	8456.45	0.25	0.50	0.42	0.62	0.77
Alabama	04	775.01	9056.13	0.19	0.44	0.32	0.65	0.61
Alabama	05	371.31	3501.96	0.32	0.57	0.25	0.32	0.80
Alabama	06	515.52	3259.77	0.15	0.39	0.36	0.56	0.68
Alabama	07	847.95	11014.56	0.19	0.44	0.47	0.86	0.68
Alaska	01	11438.13	665761.57	0.06	0.25	0.01	0.06	0.76
Arizona	01	232.71	1614.19	0.38	0.61	0.41	0.54	0.84
Arizona	02	1568.35	58490.55	0.30	0.55	0.60	0.85	0.84
Arizona	03	81.39	206.47	0.39	0.63	0.45	0.61	0.83
Arizona	04	102.90	179.75	0.21	0.46	0.21	0.38	0.65
Arizona	05	127.45	405.76	0.31	0.56	0.51	0.78	0.73
Arizona	06	876.16	13711.30	0.22	0.47	0.38	0.81	0.70
Arizona	07	1041.11	15422.64	0.18	0.42	0.16	0.31	0.69
Arizona	08	151.42	578.79	0.32	0.56	0.50	0.89	0.76
Arizona	09	1273.42	23375.15	0.18	0.43	0.33	0.57	0.62
Arkansas	01	1451.02	20400.78	0.12	0.35	0.36	0.75	0.68
Arkansas	02	506.86	5441.29	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.68	0.77
Arkansas	03	351.46	4244.93	0.43	0.66	0.46	0.92	0.83
Arkansas	04	1050.41	23111.02	0.26	0.51	0.52	0.74	0.80
California	01	1243.85	27048.21	0.22	0.47	0.52	0.88	0.78
California	02	1027.70	14629.53	0.17	0.42	0.24	0.49	0.61
California	03	1441.91	22048.49	0.13	0.37	0.13	0.25	0.55
California	04	528.49	3926.94	0.18	0.42	0.35	0.55	0.68
California	05	870.39	9967.61	0.17	0.41	0.28	0.42	0.75
California	06	99.21	254.26	0.33	0.57	0.27	0.37	0.84
California	07	190.15	707.00	0.25	0.50	0.27	0.51	0.64
California	08	187.07	615.22	0.22	0.47	0.40	0.61	0.68
California	09	270.39	1383.49	0.24	0.49	0.44	0.60	0.81
California	10	175.33	560.98	0.23	0.48	0.39	0.53	0.74
California	11	103.66	226.55	0.27	0.52	0.10	0.27	0.36
California	12	61.26	141.33	0.47	0.69	0.49	0.53	0.94
California	13	588.47	6349.22	0.23	0.48	0.39	0.54	0.78
California	14	153.77	609.38	0.32	0.57	0.34	0.45	0.73
California	15	88.25	228.58	0.37	0.61	0.26	0.38	0.82
California	16	223.17	713.54	0.18	0.42	0.33	0.59	0.66
California	17	97.69	187.71	0.25	0.50	0.49	0.83	0.76
California	18	580.81	4607.85	0.17	0.41	0.27	0.41	0.77
California	19	671.78	3584.23	0.10	0.32	0.15	0.33	0.45
California	20	1119.70	9722.53	0.10	0.31	0.35	0.69	0.60
California	21	239.74	893.51	0.20	0.44	0.24	0.36	0.75

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Connecticut\_Districts\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
California	22	418.20	4320.67	0.31	0.56	0.48	0.64	0.79
California	23	720.52	17985.20	0.44	0.66	0.51	0.54	0.91
California	24	724.03	6357.79	0.15	0.39	0.25	0.51	0.55
California	25	976.75	12352.03	0.16	0.40	0.42	0.82	0.61
California	26	282.93	1835.08	0.29	0.54	0.46	0.64	0.86
California	27	229.55	1528.47	0.37	0.60	0.45	0.56	0.89
California	28	274.35	789.68	0.13	0.36	0.36	0.55	0.70
California	29	95.89	129.33	0.18	0.42	0.38	0.72	0.59
California	30	126.21	180.08	0.14	0.38	0.35	0.65	0.63
California	31	159.22	210.96	0.10	0.32	0.37	0.60	0.67
California	32	148.99	388.62	0.22	0.47	0.33	0.48	0.79
California	33	112.93	190.22	0.19	0.43	0.23	0.39	0.68
California	34	55.25	50.05	0.21	0.45	0.37	0.69	0.68
California	35	94.43	177.42	0.25	0.50	0.30	0.52	0.71
California	36	111.50	194.62	0.20	0.44	0.31	0.47	0.68
California	37	47.41	52.83	0.30	0.54	0.44	0.62	0.78
California	38	116.88	150.70	0.14	0.37	0.34	0.49	0.68
California	39	133.76	285.91	0.20	0.45	0.39	0.63	0.68
California	40	184.04	393.21	0.15	0.38	0.42	0.59	0.71
California	41	529.76	1345.59	0.06	0.25	0.20	0.34	0.63
California	42	244.77	664.80	0.14	0.37	0.13	0.40	0.33
California	43	68.03	72.42	0.20	0.44	0.31	0.57	0.67
California	44	95.35	116.70	0.16	0.40	0.31	0.55	0.64
California	45	128.18	103.97	0.08	0.28	0.36	0.83	0.52
California	46	76.05	74.98	0.16	0.40	0.49	0.77	0.69
California	47	127.65	283.87	0.22	0.47	0.36	0.60	0.70
California	48	475.66	3634.40	0.20	0.45	0.41	0.64	0.81
California	49	178.37	671.26	0.27	0.52	0.35	0.52	0.75
California	50	212.99	411.97	0.11	0.34	0.25	0.50	0.52
California	51	145.28	191.05	0.11	0.34	0.51	0.78	0.66
California	52	84.57	143.29	0.25	0.50	0.37	0.72	0.75
Colorado	01	147.87	155.55	0.09	0.30	0.16	0.38	0.49
Colorado	02	666.26	11539.72	0.33	0.57	0.59	0.66	0.90
Colorado	03	1439.83	50086.59	0.30	0.55	0.33	0.67	0.76
Colorado	04	1181.81	32295.84	0.29	0.54	0.45	0.82	0.83
Colorado	05	182.06	1474.30	0.56	0.75	0.53	0.76	0.91
Colorado	06	199.84	310.93	0.10	0.31	0.22	0.40	0.66
Colorado	07	608.40	7200.09	0.24	0.49	0.46	0.77	0.80
Colorado	08	250.53	1031.47	0.21	0.45	0.44	0.73	0.74
Connecticut	01	224.27	676.18	0.17	0.41	0.43	0.67	0.66
Connecticut	02	253.56	2136.43	0.42	0.65	0.57	0.79	0.85
Connecticut	03	163.65	501.08	0.24	0.49	0.33	0.55	0.73

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Compactness\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
Connecticut	04	141.36	526.65	0.33	0.58	0.33	0.52	0.70
Connecticut	05	264.57	1280.31	0.23	0.48	0.50	0.92	0.75
Delaware	01	261.77	2488.77	0.46	0.68	0.37	0.50	0.84
Florida	01	340.55	4416.06	0.48	0.69	0.51	0.56	0.87
Florida	02	578.14	12838.50	0.48	0.70	0.42	0.51	0.82
Florida	03	455.55	8270.72	0.50	0.71	0.60	0.92	0.90
Florida	04	280.00	1980.53	0.32	0.56	0.41	0.66	0.76
Florida	05	140.92	829.03	0.53	0.72	0.58	0.71	0.89
Florida	06	320.15	3928.27	0.48	0.69	0.72	0.85	0.92
Florida	07	180.96	1053.41	0.40	0.64	0.45	0.69	0.83
Florida	08	252.62	2299.14	0.45	0.67	0.35	0.43	0.78
Florida	09	222.53	1846.11	0.47	0.69	0.49	0.66	0.86
Florida	10	95.86	272.54	0.37	0.61	0.38	0.49	0.75
Florida	11	254.35	1836.15	0.36	0.60	0.52	0.85	0.82
Florida	12	289.51	2538.30	0.38	0.62	0.43	0.80	0.75
Florida	13	125.21	730.15	0.59	0.77	0.55	0.66	0.93
Florida	14	117.79	523.83	0.48	0.69	0.53	0.67	0.83
Florida	15	121.27	674.87	0.58	0.76	0.53	0.67	0.88
Florida	16	204.99	1500.18	0.45	0.67	0.43	0.82	0.73
Florida	17	262.17	2148.70	0.39	0.63	0.27	0.41	0.77
Florida	18	458.90	7085.18	0.42	0.65	0.45	0.65	0.82
Florida	19	248.43	1896.77	0.39	0.62	0.34	0.53	0.78
Florida	20	329.53	2397.14	0.28	0.53	0.50	0.84	0.77
Florida	21	218.80	1888.21	0.50	0.70	0.50	0.83	0.82
Florida	22	101.50	345.34	0.42	0.65	0.45	0.86	0.74
Florida	23	105.09	254.27	0.29	0.54	0.51	0.83	0.79
Florida	24	68.88	182.83	0.49	0.70	0.50	0.84	0.90
Florida	25	88.40	236.65	0.38	0.62	0.40	0.51	0.81
Florida	26	307.53	2440.11	0.32	0.57	0.27	0.43	0.77
Florida	27	69.68	280.69	0.73	0.85	0.71	0.88	0.95
Florida	28	593.64	6709.61	0.24	0.49	0.20	0.43	0.55
Georgia	01	599.58	8155.68	0.29	0.53	0.50	0.69	0.79
Georgia	02	689.84	10119.75	0.27	0.52	0.50	0.66	0.80
Georgia	03	440.93	4249.30	0.28	0.52	0.47	0.81	0.82
Georgia	04	146.21	417.65	0.25	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.76
Georgia	05	98.92	250.35	0.32	0.57	0.61	0.92	0.80
Georgia	06	226.55	810.60	0.20	0.45	0.47	0.68	0.73
Georgia	07	102.39	322.69	0.39	0.62	0.42	0.58	0.82
Georgia	08	814.01	11080.43	0.21	0.46	0.37	0.60	0.73
Georgia	09	445.48	4005.71	0.25	0.50	0.33	0.55	0.70
Georgia	10	476.22	5125.88	0.28	0.53	0.51	0.74	0.81
Georgia	11	266.17	1168.28	0.21	0.46	0.48	0.96	0.71

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Compactness\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
Georgia	12	666.04	9824.61	0.28	0.53	0.56	0.74	0.86
Georgia	13	219.13	598.92	0.16	0.40	0.34	0.66	0.59
Georgia	14	333.25	3293.00	0.37	0.61	0.45	0.72	0.80
Hawaii	01	100.58	348.23	0.43	0.66	0.40	0.58	0.75
Hawaii	02	1437.86	10621.58	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.07	0.07
Idaho	01	1642.43	39905.08	0.19	0.43	0.29	0.40	0.74
Idaho	02	1310.82	43663.14	0.32	0.57	0.50	0.70	0.81
Illinois	01	245.68	621.15	0.13	0.36	0.27	0.56	0.57
Illinois	02	424.16	3931.82	0.28	0.52	0.41	0.64	0.77
Illinois	03	157.55	156.82	0.08	0.28	0.15	0.42	0.42
Illinois	04	101.36	96.95	0.12	0.34	0.33	0.56	0.56
Illinois	05	168.62	158.15	0.07	0.26	0.12	0.28	0.48
Illinois	06	134.42	229.78	0.16	0.40	0.38	0.57	0.65
Illinois	07	82.60	69.27	0.13	0.36	0.23	0.49	0.50
Illinois	08	184.57	291.33	0.11	0.33	0.24	0.46	0.59
Illinois	09	145.94	172.20	0.10	0.32	0.10	0.26	0.43
Illinois	10	164.33	536.07	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.47	0.71
Illinois	11	282.74	928.11	0.15	0.38	0.25	0.60	0.53
Illinois	12	826.66	14273.60	0.26	0.51	0.48	0.69	0.78
Illinois	13	524.55	2300.22	0.11	0.32	0.11	0.34	0.38
Illinois	14	301.10	1998.04	0.28	0.53	0.35	0.56	0.70
Illinois	15	1298.40	16987.95	0.13	0.36	0.36	0.57	0.65
Illinois	16	1073.12	9022.63	0.10	0.31	0.33	0.84	0.58
Illinois	17	843.05	4567.37	0.08	0.28	0.24	0.94	0.35
Indiana	01	169.18	1345.91	0.59	0.77	0.46	0.72	0.88
Indiana	02	323.45	4397.73	0.53	0.73	0.63	0.93	0.88
Indiana	03	325.96	4445.57	0.53	0.73	0.49	0.60	0.93
Indiana	04	434.64	6126.14	0.41	0.64	0.43	0.67	0.84
Indiana	05	222.78	2209.31	0.56	0.75	0.49	0.63	0.84
Indiana	06	313.92	3298.23	0.42	0.65	0.41	0.50	0.78
Indiana	07	70.60	282.84	0.71	0.85	0.51	0.54	0.97
Indiana	08	698.14	8216.91	0.21	0.46	0.42	0.67	0.73
Indiana	09	471.71	6098.47	0.35	0.59	0.47	0.75	0.77
Iowa	01	695.98	10997.79	0.29	0.53	0.28	0.50	0.68
Iowa	02	623.68	12985.59	0.42	0.65	0.45	0.66	0.80
Iowa	03	618.41	10748.33	0.35	0.59	0.36	0.51	0.77
Iowa	04	991.20	21540.81	0.28	0.53	0.44	0.75	0.73
Kansas	01	1336.20	49841.15	0.35	0.59	0.32	0.44	0.82
Kansas	02	1133.00	15505.50	0.15	0.39	0.44	0.92	0.63
Kansas	03	253.66	2293.77	0.45	0.67	0.40	0.60	0.79
Kansas	04	639.94	14637.45	0.45	0.67	0.34	0.35	0.88
Kentucky	01	1264.25	11957.01	0.09	0.31	0.15	0.34	0.49



**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Connecticut\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
Kentucky	02	641.23	7445.89	0.23	0.48	0.49	0.70	0.77
Kentucky	03	97.22	323.09	0.43	0.66	0.36	0.55	0.78
Kentucky	04	641.33	4967.80	0.15	0.39	0.19	0.41	0.52
Kentucky	05	727.73	11880.45	0.28	0.53	0.39	0.52	0.80
Kentucky	06	434.55	3831.53	0.26	0.51	0.44	0.63	0.80
Louisiana	01	841.25	8991.18	0.16	0.40	0.46	0.81	0.71
Louisiana	02	563.54	1470.65	0.06	0.24	0.16	0.41	0.38
Louisiana	03	609.63	8602.61	0.29	0.54	0.33	0.40	0.79
Louisiana	04	1048.37	13666.27	0.16	0.40	0.34	0.71	0.61
Louisiana	05	1240.03	15196.67	0.12	0.35	0.36	0.77	0.60
Louisiana	06	864.68	4447.83	0.07	0.27	0.45	0.90	0.64
Maine	01	629.10	5117.52	0.16	0.40	0.28	0.48	0.57
Maine	02	1164.29	30262.19	0.28	0.53	0.53	0.81	0.84
Maryland	01	442.26	5509.75	0.35	0.60	0.36	0.60	0.70
Maryland	02	237.51	852.41	0.19	0.44	0.25	0.42	0.72
Maryland	03	170.41	612.09	0.27	0.52	0.26	0.32	0.75
Maryland	04	111.11	224.34	0.23	0.48	0.35	0.55	0.66
Maryland	05	296.95	2313.41	0.33	0.57	0.40	0.77	0.78
Maryland	06	507.95	2432.31	0.12	0.34	0.15	0.28	0.47
Maryland	07	89.30	181.24	0.29	0.53	0.24	0.36	0.69
Maryland	08	107.42	280.29	0.31	0.55	0.59	0.86	0.78
Massachusetts	01	320.64	2292.89	0.28	0.53	0.28	0.43	0.74
Massachusetts	02	332.30	1863.67	0.21	0.46	0.26	0.39	0.68
Massachusetts	03	208.99	779.07	0.22	0.47	0.22	0.41	0.67
Massachusetts	04	226.49	709.79	0.17	0.42	0.42	0.75	0.62
Massachusetts	05	128.74	239.67	0.18	0.43	0.25	0.40	0.63
Massachusetts	06	166.63	866.63	0.39	0.63	0.45	0.62	0.82
Massachusetts	07	95.04	66.95	0.09	0.31	0.27	0.69	0.48
Massachusetts	08	212.08	460.87	0.13	0.36	0.33	0.57	0.61
Massachusetts	09	394.57	3274.54	0.26	0.51	0.56	0.83	0.77
Michigan	01	1351.19	57170.03	0.39	0.63	0.30	0.35	0.87
Michigan	02	636.87	13067.55	0.41	0.64	0.49	0.70	0.78
Michigan	03	279.76	1885.60	0.30	0.55	0.24	0.30	0.75
Michigan	04	346.45	3904.30	0.41	0.64	0.33	0.44	0.78
Michigan	05	551.82	6478.33	0.27	0.52	0.14	0.18	0.77
Michigan	06	179.90	1017.56	0.40	0.63	0.32	0.47	0.73
Michigan	07	251.27	2814.38	0.56	0.75	0.43	0.47	0.90
Michigan	08	267.43	2453.86	0.43	0.66	0.49	0.67	0.78
Michigan	09	404.90	6899.29	0.53	0.73	0.57	0.79	0.88
Michigan	10	79.72	241.63	0.48	0.69	0.39	0.59	0.76
Michigan	11	101.19	336.10	0.41	0.64	0.42	0.56	0.82
Michigan	12	70.54	191.56	0.48	0.70	0.60	0.90	0.84

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Connecticut\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
Michigan	13	105.44	252.91	0.29	0.54	0.17	0.31	0.66
Minnesota	01	735.46	12454.82	0.29	0.54	0.17	0.23	0.77
Minnesota	02	246.93	1809.83	0.37	0.61	0.35	0.43	0.85
Minnesota	03	148.63	517.03	0.29	0.54	0.51	0.77	0.73
Minnesota	04	87.61	333.99	0.55	0.74	0.45	0.53	0.89
Minnesota	05	63.37	137.19	0.43	0.66	0.60	0.77	0.86
Minnesota	06	381.01	2615.19	0.23	0.48	0.41	0.71	0.64
Minnesota	07	1504.37	32024.97	0.18	0.42	0.38	0.56	0.70
Minnesota	08	1330.35	37049.93	0.26	0.51	0.33	0.58	0.70
Mississippi	01	578.02	10094.62	0.38	0.62	0.47	0.85	0.82
Mississippi	02	1343.92	18404.03	0.13	0.36	0.34	0.51	0.73
Mississippi	03	779.36	11822.98	0.25	0.49	0.36	0.55	0.69
Mississippi	04	469.22	8114.05	0.46	0.68	0.61	0.83	0.93
Missouri	01	102.67	258.53	0.31	0.56	0.57	0.96	0.77
Missouri	02	278.55	1821.22	0.30	0.54	0.41	0.55	0.80
Missouri	03	783.93	7697.93	0.16	0.40	0.30	0.49	0.64
Missouri	04	779.47	14664.47	0.30	0.55	0.51	0.82	0.79
Missouri	05	119.62	431.41	0.38	0.62	0.42	0.69	0.84
Missouri	06	922.44	20483.43	0.30	0.55	0.25	0.33	0.82
Missouri	07	373.00	5864.90	0.53	0.73	0.45	0.48	0.90
Missouri	08	931.36	18484.66	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.65	0.73
Montana	01	1611.66	40777.69	0.20	0.44	0.35	0.59	0.71
Montana	02	1631.69	106265.04	0.50	0.71	0.45	0.44	0.95
Nebraska	01	545.41	6053.34	0.26	0.51	0.38	0.66	0.70
Nebraska	02	193.58	1248.99	0.42	0.65	0.38	0.40	0.88
Nebraska	03	1673.06	70044.65	0.31	0.56	0.29	0.34	0.85
Nevada	01	173.17	1018.89	0.43	0.65	0.56	0.87	0.89
Nevada	02	1189.42	65518.00	0.58	0.76	0.49	0.58	0.89
Nevada	03	317.99	2024.75	0.25	0.50	0.24	0.36	0.71
Nevada	04	1025.13	42008.70	0.50	0.71	0.40	0.53	0.92
New Hampshire	01	432.47	2328.03	0.16	0.40	0.33	0.67	0.58
New Hampshire	02	734.98	6971.04	0.16	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.74
New Jersey	01	110.94	380.35	0.39	0.62	0.46	0.74	0.80
New Jersey	02	385.00	2966.71	0.25	0.50	0.33	0.65	0.67
New Jersey	03	243.00	1104.52	0.24	0.49	0.35	0.79	0.62
New Jersey	04	180.15	702.44	0.27	0.52	0.50	0.75	0.82
New Jersey	05	185.97	677.88	0.25	0.50	0.24	0.37	0.68
New Jersey	06	178.81	386.07	0.15	0.39	0.26	0.53	0.56
New Jersey	07	292.98	1378.09	0.20	0.45	0.46	0.85	0.68
New Jersey	08	88.62	66.80	0.11	0.33	0.26	0.55	0.57
New Jersey	09	95.64	117.74	0.16	0.40	0.28	0.54	0.56
New Jersey	10	93.72	80.02	0.11	0.34	0.31	0.74	0.57

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Compactness\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
New Jersey	11	157.97	412.52	0.21	0.46	0.52	0.69	0.80
New Jersey	12	179.26	445.80	0.17	0.42	0.33	0.53	0.66
New Mexico	01	857.21	17589.64	0.30	0.55	0.43	0.69	0.77
New Mexico	02	1466.77	51553.60	0.30	0.55	0.35	0.65	0.75
New Mexico	03	1569.77	52449.57	0.27	0.52	0.32	0.71	0.67
New York	01	246.70	1832.39	0.38	0.62	0.22	0.24	0.86
New York	02	128.80	572.66	0.43	0.66	0.26	0.29	0.89
New York	03	91.26	249.28	0.38	0.61	0.41	0.72	0.77
New York	04	62.40	188.96	0.61	0.78	0.60	0.80	0.91
New York	05	70.20	112.54	0.29	0.54	0.28	0.50	0.64
New York	06	37.52	25.95	0.23	0.48	0.28	0.41	0.75
New York	07	34.40	22.37	0.24	0.49	0.39	0.64	0.69
New York	08	45.58	44.76	0.27	0.52	0.33	0.63	0.61
New York	09	21.82	15.16	0.40	0.63	0.56	0.67	0.83
New York	10	28.97	23.43	0.35	0.59	0.57	0.78	0.79
New York	11	50.02	114.45	0.58	0.76	0.45	0.54	0.89
New York	12	20.62	13.58	0.40	0.63	0.52	0.72	0.85
New York	13	26.26	14.57	0.27	0.52	0.36	0.57	0.64
New York	14	42.89	47.10	0.32	0.57	0.34	0.47	0.80
New York	15	32.84	19.95	0.23	0.48	0.42	0.81	0.68
New York	16	63.11	157.08	0.50	0.70	0.55	0.69	0.90
New York	17	172.81	904.43	0.38	0.62	0.44	0.64	0.83
New York	18	293.30	2050.75	0.30	0.55	0.37	0.51	0.77
New York	19	618.98	7989.58	0.26	0.51	0.26	0.38	0.72
New York	20	231.40	1610.62	0.38	0.62	0.47	0.64	0.79
New York	21	916.97	17135.37	0.26	0.51	0.58	0.97	0.82
New York	22	290.13	2767.34	0.41	0.64	0.42	0.56	0.84
New York	23	516.68	7040.94	0.33	0.58	0.24	0.34	0.76
New York	24	800.37	9146.31	0.18	0.42	0.25	0.44	0.60
New York	25	213.74	1980.32	0.55	0.74	0.46	0.63	0.90
New York	26	114.07	478.56	0.46	0.68	0.55	0.74	0.83
North Carolina	01	518.85	8464.10	0.40	0.63	0.38	0.44	0.88
North Carolina	02	140.37	507.43	0.32	0.57	0.34	0.51	0.79
North Carolina	03	849.47	11413.05	0.20	0.45	0.34	0.53	0.63
North Carolina	04	235.34	2088.27	0.47	0.69	0.41	0.62	0.85
North Carolina	05	503.09	4561.67	0.23	0.48	0.25	0.34	0.74
North Carolina	06	227.26	1744.24	0.43	0.65	0.43	0.57	0.79
North Carolina	07	444.71	5583.51	0.36	0.60	0.46	0.65	0.78
North Carolina	08	378.09	3747.35	0.33	0.57	0.54	0.98	0.80
North Carolina	09	387.60	3679.49	0.31	0.56	0.52	0.84	0.79
North Carolina	10	332.03	2999.46	0.34	0.59	0.41	0.66	0.79
North Carolina	11	499.90	6228.24	0.31	0.56	0.31	0.38	0.88

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Connecticut\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
North Carolina	12	124.31	460.27	0.37	0.61	0.61	0.83	0.84
North Carolina	13	280.00	1849.90	0.30	0.55	0.46	0.55	0.83
North Carolina	14	159.07	491.38	0.24	0.49	0.37	0.55	0.72
North Dakota	01	1317.31	70698.55	0.51	0.72	0.43	0.41	0.99
Ohio	01	177.76	611.02	0.24	0.49	0.29	0.57	0.61
Ohio	02	552.04	7441.89	0.31	0.55	0.38	0.51	0.77
Ohio	03	74.53	221.10	0.50	0.71	0.59	0.69	0.94
Ohio	04	445.09	4921.24	0.31	0.56	0.30	0.40	0.73
Ohio	05	618.75	5991.16	0.20	0.44	0.20	0.35	0.57
Ohio	06	532.35	4842.32	0.22	0.46	0.33	0.52	0.75
Ohio	07	273.72	1329.14	0.22	0.47	0.34	0.61	0.67
Ohio	08	285.08	1805.00	0.28	0.53	0.37	0.50	0.78
Ohio	09	408.03	3567.72	0.27	0.52	0.20	0.29	0.67
Ohio	10	169.86	996.66	0.43	0.66	0.43	0.50	0.87
Ohio	11	179.16	999.63	0.39	0.63	0.55	0.81	0.85
Ohio	12	479.31	5633.33	0.31	0.56	0.61	0.87	0.78
Ohio	13	172.20	630.98	0.27	0.52	0.49	0.61	0.82
Ohio	14	274.91	3891.38	0.65	0.81	0.55	0.73	0.95
Ohio	15	412.40	1943.10	0.14	0.38	0.23	0.48	0.55
Oklahoma	01	205.60	1103.44	0.33	0.57	0.39	0.65	0.74
Oklahoma	02	1023.44	22414.35	0.27	0.52	0.48	0.74	0.81
Oklahoma	03	1323.48	32906.84	0.24	0.49	0.22	0.38	0.67
Oklahoma	04	703.34	9890.05	0.25	0.50	0.39	0.62	0.76
Oklahoma	05	362.97	3584.18	0.34	0.59	0.47	0.74	0.76
Oregon	01	349.94	3876.41	0.40	0.63	0.47	0.82	0.80
Oregon	02	1462.75	72876.55	0.43	0.65	0.40	0.53	0.87
Oregon	03	227.18	1427.06	0.35	0.59	0.29	0.37	0.78
Oregon	04	803.20	12660.78	0.25	0.50	0.38	0.80	0.66
Oregon	05	582.77	5630.60	0.21	0.46	0.43	0.68	0.66
Oregon	06	253.81	1906.82	0.37	0.61	0.47	0.72	0.80
Pennsylvania	01	151.03	718.12	0.40	0.63	0.32	0.46	0.82
Pennsylvania	02	44.73	67.46	0.42	0.65	0.33	0.40	0.84
Pennsylvania	03	46.11	54.80	0.32	0.57	0.47	0.80	0.72
Pennsylvania	04	231.03	733.55	0.17	0.42	0.21	0.33	0.68
Pennsylvania	05	106.06	239.58	0.27	0.52	0.36	0.65	0.72
Pennsylvania	06	200.29	935.74	0.29	0.54	0.43	0.84	0.73
Pennsylvania	07	188.67	1184.47	0.42	0.65	0.46	0.69	0.78
Pennsylvania	08	356.21	2840.35	0.28	0.53	0.45	0.74	0.74
Pennsylvania	09	524.41	6153.45	0.28	0.53	0.47	0.74	0.74
Pennsylvania	10	243.03	1294.23	0.28	0.53	0.43	0.72	0.71
Pennsylvania	11	227.70	1545.08	0.38	0.61	0.37	0.49	0.88
Pennsylvania	12	173.53	433.75	0.18	0.43	0.49	0.64	0.78

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Compactness\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
Pennsylvania	13	453.80	6403.55	0.39	0.63	0.46	0.52	0.83
Pennsylvania	14	446.11	4808.87	0.30	0.55	0.42	0.60	0.76
Pennsylvania	15	618.69	13082.96	0.43	0.66	0.46	0.47	0.86
Pennsylvania	16	385.79	4648.94	0.39	0.63	0.46	0.49	0.87
Pennsylvania	17	207.69	909.07	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.58	0.76
Rhode Island	01	157.96	510.63	0.26	0.51	0.29	0.61	0.58
Rhode Island	02	207.86	1034.34	0.30	0.55	0.41	0.57	0.76
South Carolina	01	549.19	3558.96	0.15	0.39	0.29	0.46	0.71
South Carolina	02	494.74	3201.25	0.16	0.41	0.44	0.68	0.72
South Carolina	03	461.74	5845.83	0.35	0.59	0.43	0.55	0.85
South Carolina	04	259.00	1249.07	0.23	0.48	0.36	0.50	0.77
South Carolina	05	536.51	5252.13	0.23	0.48	0.30	0.40	0.78
South Carolina	06	1091.04	7137.61	0.08	0.27	0.37	0.73	0.58
South Carolina	07	492.32	5778.50	0.30	0.55	0.35	0.52	0.79
South Dakota	01	1317.47	77115.77	0.56	0.75	0.41	0.44	0.93
Tennessee	01	457.12	4465.95	0.27	0.52	0.29	0.42	0.81
Tennessee	02	451.88	2684.91	0.17	0.41	0.39	0.75	0.63
Tennessee	03	576.81	4066.55	0.15	0.39	0.35	0.64	0.65
Tennessee	04	650.29	6567.61	0.20	0.44	0.23	0.37	0.70
Tennessee	05	445.82	2077.96	0.13	0.36	0.24	0.54	0.56
Tennessee	06	553.90	6043.82	0.25	0.50	0.31	0.44	0.77
Tennessee	07	533.14	6034.42	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.73	0.78
Tennessee	08	634.44	9379.35	0.29	0.54	0.56	0.77	0.87
Tennessee	09	289.55	808.64	0.12	0.35	0.29	0.68	0.62
Texas	01	891.17	9868.81	0.16	0.40	0.34	0.62	0.70
Texas	02	190.84	659.67	0.23	0.48	0.39	0.71	0.69
Texas	03	235.03	1495.99	0.34	0.58	0.44	0.52	0.85
Texas	04	947.37	5432.06	0.08	0.28	0.22	0.45	0.53
Texas	05	568.88	3784.84	0.15	0.38	0.30	0.49	0.64
Texas	06	700.94	6019.67	0.15	0.39	0.26	0.45	0.62
Texas	07	134.82	132.81	0.09	0.30	0.22	0.50	0.48
Texas	08	409.71	3000.67	0.23	0.47	0.29	0.48	0.63
Texas	09	129.87	220.01	0.16	0.41	0.43	0.74	0.68
Texas	10	727.84	7799.59	0.19	0.43	0.34	0.63	0.66
Texas	11	890.72	19344.55	0.31	0.55	0.22	0.35	0.74
Texas	12	245.03	994.85	0.21	0.46	0.37	0.50	0.74
Texas	13	1259.86	35360.81	0.28	0.53	0.24	0.46	0.67
Texas	14	520.52	3470.66	0.16	0.40	0.18	0.29	0.56
Texas	15	841.30	6295.20	0.11	0.33	0.13	0.22	0.54
Texas	16	131.54	316.37	0.23	0.48	0.26	0.35	0.73
Texas	17	986.77	10661.54	0.14	0.37	0.25	0.39	0.65
Texas	18	207.36	232.11	0.07	0.26	0.41	0.86	0.54

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Connecticut\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
Texas	19	845.17	30260.41	0.53	0.73	0.46	0.65	0.84
Texas	20	132.33	179.98	0.13	0.36	0.45	0.79	0.63
Texas	21	510.62	6332.89	0.31	0.55	0.36	0.48	0.83
Texas	22	533.34	3706.61	0.16	0.41	0.37	0.65	0.65
Texas	23	1938.00	58961.12	0.20	0.44	0.24	0.37	0.73
Texas	24	174.51	277.04	0.11	0.34	0.23	0.32	0.67
Texas	25	665.96	9135.61	0.26	0.51	0.40	0.66	0.71
Texas	26	416.32	2057.35	0.15	0.39	0.35	0.88	0.63
Texas	27	630.66	11669.69	0.37	0.61	0.49	0.65	0.82
Texas	28	830.44	11469.81	0.21	0.46	0.28	0.59	0.64
Texas	29	169.25	209.31	0.09	0.30	0.30	0.58	0.57
Texas	30	153.48	369.75	0.20	0.44	0.36	0.57	0.75
Texas	31	602.70	5712.88	0.20	0.44	0.49	0.78	0.72
Texas	32	157.08	151.20	0.08	0.28	0.22	0.60	0.48
Texas	33	273.94	225.62	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.49	0.39
Texas	34	503.08	5399.84	0.27	0.52	0.43	0.61	0.74
Texas	35	290.87	527.47	0.08	0.28	0.08	0.17	0.44
Texas	36	565.69	6320.64	0.25	0.50	0.35	0.51	0.77
Texas	37	136.16	227.02	0.15	0.39	0.42	0.68	0.72
Texas	38	176.94	310.42	0.12	0.35	0.39	0.73	0.59
Utah	01	546.57	11356.23	0.48	0.69	0.36	0.42	0.86
Utah	02	1148.43	40040.85	0.38	0.62	0.50	0.98	0.81
Utah	03	1162.09	28959.74	0.27	0.52	0.46	0.72	0.75
Utah	04	450.80	4540.96	0.28	0.53	0.47	0.81	0.71
Vermont	01	572.40	9615.19	0.37	0.61	0.42	0.64	0.82
Virginia	01	496.63	3882.61	0.20	0.45	0.41	0.63	0.72
Virginia	02	494.49	3936.00	0.20	0.45	0.22	0.50	0.59
Virginia	03	132.27	447.61	0.32	0.57	0.42	0.77	0.71
Virginia	04	388.24	3529.21	0.29	0.54	0.49	0.76	0.85
Virginia	05	582.27	9609.92	0.36	0.60	0.46	0.74	0.89
Virginia	06	625.91	6305.95	0.20	0.45	0.23	0.32	0.74
Virginia	07	410.11	2782.11	0.21	0.46	0.32	0.55	0.68
Virginia	08	82.67	158.51	0.29	0.54	0.40	0.52	0.78
Virginia	09	822.50	10162.63	0.19	0.43	0.17	0.26	0.76
Virginia	10	274.47	1705.78	0.29	0.53	0.48	0.69	0.74
Virginia	11	109.91	254.33	0.27	0.51	0.54	0.85	0.77
Washington	01	174.62	349.38	0.14	0.38	0.36	0.58	0.66
Washington	02	480.20	5836.68	0.32	0.56	0.33	0.46	0.77
Washington	03	486.06	7747.01	0.41	0.64	0.36	0.48	0.80
Washington	04	997.71	18189.92	0.23	0.48	0.40	0.77	0.69
Washington	05	688.53	18983.80	0.50	0.71	0.58	0.82	0.89
Washington	06	476.46	8939.97	0.50	0.70	0.46	0.64	0.84

**EXHIBIT 8**  
 Nationwide\_Connecticut\_fromTiger.xlsx  
 Districts

State	District	Perimeter	Area	PolsbyPop	Schwartzbe	Reock	LengthWidt	ConvexHull
Washington	07	93.58	253.03	0.36	0.60	0.37	0.46	0.83
Washington	08	689.83	9995.92	0.26	0.51	0.47	0.67	0.74
Washington	09	106.89	213.61	0.24	0.49	0.45	0.62	0.76
Washington	10	199.34	791.03	0.25	0.50	0.28	0.34	0.80
West Virginia	01	856.47	14450.03	0.25	0.50	0.37	0.53	0.80
West Virginia	02	975.67	9779.92	0.13	0.36	0.21	0.54	0.50
Wisconsin	01	355.88	3039.13	0.30	0.55	0.24	0.26	0.87
Wisconsin	02	371.93	4368.26	0.40	0.63	0.58	0.77	0.88
Wisconsin	03	914.92	11544.15	0.17	0.42	0.31	0.67	0.59
Wisconsin	04	153.48	548.02	0.29	0.54	0.21	0.28	0.76
Wisconsin	05	274.65	2219.22	0.37	0.61	0.56	0.74	0.86
Wisconsin	06	572.23	7886.68	0.30	0.55	0.33	0.40	0.79
Wisconsin	07	1110.52	26083.51	0.27	0.52	0.42	0.74	0.72
Wisconsin	08	592.67	9807.61	0.35	0.59	0.37	0.57	0.77
Wyoming	01	1260.75	97809.44	0.77	0.88	0.55	0.57	1.00

**EXHIBIT 8**

Row Labels	Average of PolsbyPop	Average of Schwartzbe	Average of Reock	Average of LengthWidt	Average of ConvexHull
Alabama	0.22	0.47	0.39	0.67	0.72
Alaska	0.06	0.25	0.01	0.06	0.76
Arizona	0.28	0.52	0.39	0.64	0.74
Arkansas	0.27	0.51	0.44	0.77	0.77
California	0.21	0.45	0.34	0.56	0.69
Colorado	0.27	0.50	0.40	0.65	0.76
Connecticut	0.28	0.52	0.43	0.69	0.74
Delaware	0.46	0.68	0.37	0.50	0.84
Florida	0.43	0.65	0.46	0.68	0.81
Georgia	0.27	0.51	0.45	0.69	0.76
Hawaii	0.25	0.46	0.20	0.33	0.41
Idaho	0.25	0.50	0.39	0.55	0.77
Illinois	0.15	0.38	0.27	0.54	0.57
Indiana	0.48	0.68	0.48	0.67	0.85
Iowa	0.33	0.58	0.38	0.61	0.74
Kansas	0.35	0.58	0.38	0.58	0.78
Kentucky	0.24	0.48	0.34	0.53	0.69
Louisiana	0.14	0.37	0.35	0.67	0.62
Maine	0.22	0.47	0.41	0.64	0.71
Maryland	0.26	0.50	0.32	0.52	0.70
Massachusetts	0.22	0.46	0.34	0.57	0.67
Michigan	0.41	0.64	0.38	0.52	0.79
Minnesota	0.33	0.56	0.40	0.57	0.77
Mississippi	0.30	0.54	0.45	0.68	0.79
Missouri	0.32	0.56	0.42	0.62	0.79
Montana	0.35	0.58	0.40	0.52	0.83
Nebraska	0.33	0.57	0.35	0.47	0.81
Nevada	0.44	0.66	0.43	0.59	0.85
New Hampshire	0.16	0.40	0.32	0.58	0.66
New Jersey	0.21	0.45	0.36	0.64	0.67
New Mexico	0.29	0.54	0.37	0.68	0.73
New York	0.36	0.59	0.41	0.59	0.78
North Carolina	0.33	0.57	0.42	0.60	0.79
North Dakota	0.51	0.72	0.43	0.41	0.99
Ohio	0.32	0.55	0.39	0.56	0.75
Oklahoma	0.29	0.53	0.39	0.63	0.75
Oregon	0.33	0.57	0.41	0.65	0.76
Pennsylvania	0.32	0.56	0.41	0.60	0.78
Rhode Island	0.28	0.53	0.35	0.59	0.67
South Carolina	0.21	0.45	0.36	0.55	0.74
South Dakota	0.56	0.75	0.41	0.44	0.93
Tennessee	0.21	0.45	0.34	0.59	0.71
Texas	0.19	0.42	0.32	0.55	0.66
Utah	0.35	0.59	0.45	0.73	0.78
Vermont	0.37	0.61	0.42	0.64	0.82
Virginia	0.26	0.50	0.38	0.60	0.75
Washington	0.32	0.56	0.40	0.58	0.78
West Virginia	0.19	0.43	0.29	0.53	0.65
Wisconsin	0.31	0.55	0.38	0.55	0.78
Wyoming	0.77	0.88	0.55	0.57	1.00
Nationwide Avg	0.28	0.52	0.38	0.59	0.73



**EXHIBIT 9**

STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF LEA  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO,  
DAVID GALLEGOS, TIMOTHY JENNINGS,  
DINAH VARGAS, MANUEL GONZALES JR.,  
BOBBY and DEANN KIMBRO, and  
PEARL GARCIA,  
Plaintiffs,

vs. No. D-506-CV-2022-00041  
MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER in her official  
capacity as New Mexico Secretary of State,  
MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM in her official  
capacity as Governor of New Mexico,  
HOWIE MORALES in his official capacity as  
New Mexico Lieutenant Governor and President  
of the New Mexico Senate, MIMI STEWART in  
her official capacity as President Pro  
Tempore of the New Mexico Senate, and  
JAVIER MARTINEZ in his official capacity  
as Speaker of the New Mexico House of  
Representatives,

Defendants.

VIDEOTAPED VIDEOCONFERENCE DEPOSITION OF  
KIMBALL WILLIAM BRACE

Conducted via Zoom  
All Parties Appearing Remotely  
September 13, 2023  
9:00 a.m. MDT

PURSUANT TO THE NEW MEXICO RULES OF CIVIL  
PROCEDURE, this deposition was:

TAKEN BY: MOLLY S. DiRAGO, ESQ.  
Attorney for Plaintiffs

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1 **redistricting software too.**  
 2 Q. Which is what?  
 3 A. Caliper, Maptitude from Caliper. We don't  
 4 use that often, though.  
 5 Q. Okay. What does autoBound do exactly?  
 6 A. autoBound is what I call a spatial  
 7 spreadsheet. It connects the visual or the graphics of  
 8 a plan, the way that the plan is drawn or manipulated,  
 9 made changes to graphically in terms of a map on the  
 10 computer screen. And across the bottom of the computer  
 11 screen or maybe on the monitor next to it is a  
 12 spreadsheet. And so as you make changes on the map,  
 13 assign geography from one district to another, all the  
 14 spreadsheet changes. So that's why we call it a spatial  
 15 spreadsheet.  
 16 Q. That is very cool. I did not know that  
 17 existed. Okay.  
 18 A. Yep.  
 19 Q. So do you use that to analyze how a map has  
 20 changed?  
 21 A. It is one of the components that we use. We  
 22 have other software that we've developed over the  
 23 decades to help how something has changed, but,  
 24 basically, it does start with something like  
 25 autoBound, which is basically utilizing a shapefile.

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1 **A shapefile is a term that was used in GIS**  
 2 **that depicts a layer, and so you can overlay the layer**  
 3 **of, for example, the district boundaries or county**  
 4 **boundaries or any other kinds of geography layer, and**  
 5 **put that on top of that spatial spreadsheet that you**  
 6 **have.**  
 7 Q. Okay. I saw in your report that you said you  
 8 used to do that by like colored pencils, and that's  
 9 fantastic. I love that. Is that sort of the same thing  
 10 that you used to do with colored pencils and --  
 11 A. Yeah.  
 12 Q. -- overlay?  
 13 A. My beard got gray. Yes, I was --  
 14 Q. I'm sure. Okay. Well, that's cool history  
 15 but probably irrelevant for this, but I enjoyed reading  
 16 that. Okay. Let me go back to my outline here.  
 17 So have you ever analyzed a plan for  
 18 indications of a partisan gerrymander before your work  
 19 in this case?  
 20 A. Well, the question is the term "partisan  
 21 gerrymander."  
 22 Q. Okay.  
 23 A. And so I would ask you to define that for me.  
 24 Q. Why don't you tell me how you define it?  
 25 A. What I tend to see, having 50 years' worth of

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1 experience, is the term "gerrymander" is how people  
 2 conceive a plan, for example. If, indeed, you don't  
 3 like the plan, then it is gerrymander. If you do like  
 4 the plan, then it's maybe your contribution to modern  
 5 art is what I usually say. It really depends on how you  
 6 look at a plan, and so that colors the use of the term  
 7 "gerrymander."  
 8 Q. Hold on just one second, please.  
 9 Okay. Sorry. I had to close my door. My  
 10 husband is home and he's a lawyer as well, and I can  
 11 hear him a little agitated out there.  
 12 So okay. I do appreciate what you were  
 13 saying. But also your expert opinion in this case is  
 14 that SB-1 is not an egregious gerrymander. So I guess  
 15 I'm wondering your use of the word "gerrymander" in that  
 16 context, what you mean by that.  
 17 A. I would look at things in terms of a plan and  
 18 what is the impact of the plan. That's what I tend to  
 19 look at. And I try to look at data to evaluate that  
 20 plan to be able to say that this plan is good or not  
 21 good. Some people could characterize it as gerrymander.  
 22 I don't use that term from that sense, but I recognize  
 23 that it is a term of art in the redistricting field.  
 24 Q. Okay. So when you say that SB-1 is not -- I  
 25 think your words were it's not an egregious gerrymander?

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1 A. Correct.  
 2 Q. Okay. So -- and when you make that expert  
 3 conclusion, what is that based on?  
 4 A. Based on my review of the plan and comparing  
 5 it with other plans and what took place in the last 10  
 6 years in terms of that plan. It's based upon all the  
 7 data that we compiled for this court case, be it the  
 8 census data and the census geography and the political  
 9 data and political geography.  
 10 When you build a database for redistricting,  
 11 which is what we do, it's combining all four pieces, two  
 12 geographic, two data. Geographic is shapefiles of  
 13 geography or a plan or county boundaries or township  
 14 boundaries or whatever the case may be, but it is  
 15 geography from a database side.  
 16 From the political side, it is the geography  
 17 of politics, and that includes precinct boundaries. We  
 18 recognize that precinct boundaries change over a decade,  
 19 and so we're very careful in looking at -- in putting  
 20 together the kinds of databases we do, looking at where  
 21 there has been change in terms of precincts to reflect  
 22 then in the data. It makes no sense to have Precinct 4  
 23 in one part of the county one year and Precinct 4 in  
 24 another part of the county in another year.  
 25 And if you're only doing it on an ID, that's

4 (Pages 10 to 13)

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1 not good, because it's all tied to geography, and  
 2 it's -- ultimately, it's people that are affected within  
 3 that geography. So that the voters in Precinct 4 down  
 4 here are different than the voters in precinct 4 up  
 5 there.  
 6 Q. Got it. Okay. So have you ever provided an  
 7 expert report before where your conclusion was that a  
 8 map had been gerrymandered?  
 9 A. I don't know that I have necessarily used  
 10 that term from that sense. I would tend to look at  
 11 things in terms of how the new geography, the new plan  
 12 compares to old plans or compares to plans drawn by  
 13 somebody else, and so that's what helps in terms of  
 14 evaluate the effectiveness of a plan.  
 15 Q. Okay. So when you evaluate, like you said,  
 16 the plan versus, you know, a plan drawn by someone else  
 17 or a previous plan, what are you looking for exactly in  
 18 order to aid your opinion of whether a plan is a  
 19 gerrymander?  
 20 A. I'm looking at two major things that deals  
 21 with the data side of the equation that I had just  
 22 talked about, the data side being census data, and that  
 23 many times refers to the racial components of census  
 24 data. And so we're very careful in terms of looking and  
 25 evaluating census demographic data, and we've heavily

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1 done that over the past five decades.  
 2 But then the other side of the equation is,  
 3 of course, the political data, the election returns.  
 4 And so by pulling both of those together, you can start  
 5 evaluating the effectiveness either in terms of the  
 6 politics of things or the demographics of the geography  
 7 in the area.  
 8 Q. Okay. And so taking the census data first,  
 9 what exactly are you looking for when you analyze that  
 10 census data? In other words, how does that help you  
 11 determine whether the plan was a gerrymander?  
 12 A. The question is what is the demographic  
 13 makeup of both the area, the geography, but also the  
 14 plan components, the districts themselves. So pulling  
 15 that data together is necessary to be able to say that  
 16 District 1 is composed of these number of people.  
 17 They're of this percent African-American, this percent  
 18 Hispanic, this percent non-Hispanic white, depending  
 19 upon your data set.  
 20 And looking at it both in terms of total  
 21 population, but also in terms of voting age population,  
 22 those persons 18 and over. Both of those data elements  
 23 are in the census data files, what's called the PL  
 24 94-171, Public Law 94-171. That is the way that the  
 25 Census Bureau delivers to states and to local

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1 governments the census data itself.  
 2 Q. Okay.  
 3 A. And that's by all the geography down to the  
 4 block level as well as the other geographic levels that  
 5 you might have in your data set.  
 6 Q. And so I guess my question is, is what are  
 7 you looking for? I understand that you -- I understand  
 8 you compare it and I understand what you look at, but  
 9 what is that going to tell you? How does that aid you  
 10 in forming your opinion?  
 11 A. It helps me evaluate the plan compared to  
 12 other plans, and other --  
 13 Q. In what respect -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.  
 14 A. Other plans would start off with the previous  
 15 decade. So it's important for me to know what was the  
 16 geography in the district configurations in the past  
 17 decade, and so we always use that as kind of a  
 18 benchmark. And then put in the new geography or the  
 19 plan that is being the subject of litigation or the  
 20 subject of legislative action, put that into the system  
 21 so that we can then compare the various districts in one  
 22 plan versus how they're configured in another plan.  
 23 Q. Okay. I still -- I guess I still don't  
 24 understand what you're comparing, then, and then for  
 25 what purpose?

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1 A. I'm comparing them to be able to see what  
 2 kind of effect that the plan might have. And so if it's  
 3 comparing the plan from 2000 or 2010 compared to the new  
 4 plan from 2011 or -- 2021, for example, then it lets me  
 5 see some of the impact of the change that has brought  
 6 about.  
 7 Q. Okay. That's helpful. And you did mention  
 8 that you looked at the impact of the plan before, so  
 9 that makes sense to me. I guess, are you -- so you're  
 10 comparing the data to look for the impact or effect of  
 11 the plan at issue. Are you comparing the data to  
 12 determine intent of the map drawer?  
 13 A. Trying to determine an intent of a map drawer  
 14 can be difficult. There's lots different reasons why a  
 15 plan or a district was drawn. Sometimes you might be  
 16 able to decipher that in terms of where the boundaries  
 17 are. If the boundaries follow along a county boundary  
 18 or a city boundary, then, okay, that could be a reason  
 19 for using that line. If the boundaries encompass a  
 20 piece of geography where an incumbent might be or maybe  
 21 a challenger might be, that could be an indication of  
 22 intent, but you need to be able to geocode the incumbent  
 23 and maybe the challengers and see maybe what caused that  
 24 kind of a -- of the way the line is drawn.  
 25 Many times, you can decipher that partly by

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1 just the shape. If, indeed, the boundary line goes  
 2 along in a straight line and then it jogs up, that could  
 3 be some kind of intent kind of an issue. But given the  
 4 other kinds of geographies as well as -- for example,  
 5 city boundaries, city boundaries are notoriously bad for  
 6 crazy lines as you go along a city boundary. So you  
 7 just -- you have to take a look at what's behind some of  
 8 those boundaries and lines.  
 9 Q. So how do you take a look at what's behind  
 10 those boundaries and lines?  
 11 A. You start comparing. You start looking at as  
 12 much different kinds of geography as possible. The  
 13 census data gives you a lot of geography, and so that's  
 14 useful. You have to recognize, however, like, for  
 15 example, the city boundaries that are in the census  
 16 geography are from a set period in time. It doesn't  
 17 show the city boundaries going back in time.  
 18 And so that could be a problem if you're  
 19 trying to evaluate and, you know, there was a major jog  
 20 in the city boundary back in 2012 that the city changed,  
 21 and going forward, and you're only seeing that change  
 22 when you're looking at the 2021 TIGER files, for  
 23 example. So you need to be able to potentially get to  
 24 older boundaries, which is one thing that we do. But  
 25 you also maybe make use of other boundaries.

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1 For example, cities or jurisdictions may have  
 2 neighborhood boundaries, for example. Or they may have  
 3 other kinds of boundaries that, you know, may be of use  
 4 within that geography to help kind of try to explain and  
 5 understand what might be going on, and, therefore, maybe  
 6 impacting that plan.  
 7 You know, having done this for 50 years,  
 8 there are lots of different things that could impact a  
 9 plan. You know, somebody's definition of the parishes  
 10 in the church may be important. That's important in  
 11 your city of Chicago, for example. And so, you know,  
 12 all of those kinds of things may come to bear a little  
 13 bit, depending upon where you are.  
 14 Q. Got it. Okay. So that level of analysis,  
 15 though, I don't see that in your report. Did you  
 16 analyze SB-1 with that level of analysis?  
 17 A. We analyzed it from the geography that we  
 18 had. We did not have additional geographies. We had  
 19 the census geographies, per se, and we had political  
 20 geography in terms of past plans and current plans and  
 21 the precinct boundaries as they existed over the decade.  
 22 Since we were dealing with election results for the  
 23 entire decade, we were able to obtain precinct  
 24 boundaries for each two-year period going back to 2012.  
 25 Q. Okay. Good. And I'm just going to get into

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1 the political data, because I believe you said earlier  
 2 when I asked you that that is something that you  
 3 compare. Is that -- let me just confirm. Okay. You're  
 4 shaking your head.  
 5 A. Correct, yeah.  
 6 Q. Yeah. So sort of the same questions about  
 7 the census data, but what are you looking for in your  
 8 comparison of political data when you do your expert  
 9 work?  
 10 A. I'm looking at how the districts may have  
 11 changed in how they were drawn and whether or not that  
 12 had an impact potentially politically from the side --  
 13 from the standpoint of did the outcomes potentially  
 14 change in how the districts were drawn. I did not have  
 15 incumbents' homes, for example, so I couldn't tell you  
 16 that they did away with this guy and moved him out of  
 17 his district, for example.  
 18 Q. Okay.  
 19 A. I don't know that because I don't have that  
 20 kind of data set on that side.  
 21 Q. Okay. That's fair. I don't know, either.  
 22 We're on the same page.  
 23 Okay. So -- but according to your report,  
 24 SB-1 did change the political impact of the  
 25 congressional map in New Mexico, right?

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1 A. Well, generally, anytime you draw districts,  
 2 it will probably have a political impact. You know,  
 3 drawing districts along Elmwood Avenue compared to Main  
 4 Street is probably going to have some degree of a  
 5 political difference. It may not be very much,  
 6 depending upon how far apart those two streets are, but  
 7 it's going to have an impact, certainly for those people  
 8 that are in between those areas. Are they in this  
 9 district or are they in that district over to the west?  
 10 So, you know, anytime you're drawing  
 11 districts, it's going to have a political impact, the  
 12 degree to which you can kind of decipher by looking at  
 13 your data, if you've got that kind of data in the  
 14 database.  
 15 Q. So is it your opinion that although SB-1 did  
 16 have an impact on the politics of New Mexico, that it  
 17 wasn't a large degree of an impact?  
 18 A. Yes, I think that's probably fair to say. It  
 19 was not something that I thought elevated to the degree  
 20 to which Justice Kagan was talking about in terms of  
 21 political gerrymander.  
 22 Q. Okay. But you do know that in 2022 the  
 23 Democrats took all three congressional seats, right?  
 24 A. Yes, district 2 by a very narrow margin. And  
 25 so I recognize that that was the case, but that District

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1 competitive because it became more Democratic, right?  
 2 **A. Yes. That's -- it became more competitive on**  
 3 **that side too.**  
 4 Q. Okay. And let's just go back. You mentioned  
 5 that you -- you mentioned that you could make New Mexico  
 6 overwhelmingly -- sorry. Strike that.  
 7 You mentioned that you could make all three  
 8 congressional districts in New Mexico overwhelmingly  
 9 Democratic. Looking at these state composite scores for  
 10 the 2011 map, that doesn't seem possible to me. Can you  
 11 explain how that would be possible to make them all  
 12 overwhelmingly Democratic?  
 13 **A. Well, again, you can't totally do that just**  
 14 **on the basis of a spreadsheet results. You have to look**  
 15 **at the geography and what it is and where it is and**  
 16 **what's doable. And so that's why, you know, a program**  
 17 **like autoBound is very useful in bringing together the**  
 18 **geography with the data so that you can evaluate making**  
 19 **a change in a plan and what impact that might have on**  
 20 **the data.**  
 21 Q. So let's just sort of speak in theory now. I  
 22 understand your point about the geography. But, you  
 23 know, if it helps to just think of a square with three  
 24 equal districts and sort of no geography to have to  
 25 worry about, under the 2011 or under numbers equal to

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1 the 2011 plan, how could you make three districts  
 2 overwhelmingly Democrat?  
 3 **A. You can't do it in what you're attempting to**  
 4 **describe. You have to know the geography and you have**  
 5 **to know the data. You can't divorce the two of them**  
 6 **apart.**  
 7 Q. In New Mexico, as well as anywhere, there's  
 8 only so many, you know, Democratic voters and there's  
 9 only so many Republican voters. And when I look at  
 10 these numbers, to me, it does not seem possible to  
 11 spread out the Democratic voters to such an extent that  
 12 all three districts would be overwhelmingly Democrat.  
 13 Do you disagree with that?  
 14 **A. Well, again, I did not experiment with what**  
 15 **was possible to do. That was not my assignments.**  
 16 Q. Okay.  
 17 **A. I'm not looking at -- you know, could I have**  
 18 **done something different? I didn't have enough time to**  
 19 **look at that sort of thing.**  
 20 Q. Okay.  
 21 **A. I was looking at what was the impact of plans**  
 22 **and how they could -- you know, how they could be**  
 23 **characterized one way or the other.**  
 24 Q. Okay. I understand that you didn't look at  
 25 that, but you did give an expert opinion that SB-1 was

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1 gerrymandered. So I would think that you would be able  
 2 to tell me how the 2011 map could be gerrymandered or  
 3 not gerrymandered. I guess I'm saying I don't think  
 4 this should go beyond the scope of your expert opinion.  
 5 **A. First of all, I did not say that --**  
 6 MS. SANCHEZ: Object to form and foundation.  
 7 I think you're misstating the witness's testimony and  
 8 his report.  
 9 Q. Okay. Your expert opinion is that SB-1 was  
 10 not an egregious gerrymander, right?  
 11 **A. Under the definition of Supreme Justice**  
 12 **Kagan, yes.**  
 13 Q. So let's talk about other things that you  
 14 evaluated in order to come to that conclusion. Did you  
 15 look at vote dilution in SB-1?  
 16 **A. What's your definition of vote dilution?**  
 17 Q. Do you have a definition of vote dilution?  
 18 **A. Usually when people talk about vote dilution,**  
 19 **in my experience, it is more from a racial side of**  
 20 **things as opposed to a political side of things. I get**  
 21 **involved in a number of racial gerrymandering cases, for**  
 22 **lack of a better term. And so, you know, when you look**  
 23 **at vote dilution, you're looking at diluting the votes**  
 24 **of different racial groups, be it white or nonwhite, or**  
 25 **African-American, non-Hispanic African-American,**

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1 **Hispanic, maybe Asian, depending upon where you are, or**  
 2 **Alaskan if you're up in Alaska.**  
 3 **And so it's dealing with the demographics of**  
 4 **the people that are in the districts. And that's what I**  
 5 **tend to look at more in terms of, quote, unquote,**  
 6 **gerrymandering or vote dilution as opposed to political**  
 7 **vote dilution.**  
 8 Q. So did you look for evidence of political  
 9 vote dilution in this case?  
 10 **A. I looked at the impact of the plan and how I**  
 11 **would characterize that, and that's what I did in my**  
 12 **report and summarized in my report.**  
 13 Q. So it sounds like you did not look for  
 14 evidence of political vote dilution in your work for  
 15 this case; is that right?  
 16 **A. I'm not sure that I would say it the way that**  
 17 **you're describing it. I looked at what is the -- I look**  
 18 **at what is the impact of a plan, be it political or**  
 19 **demographic. That's what I do.**  
 20 Q. Did you find evidence of political vote  
 21 dilution in your work in this case?  
 22 **A. What I found was that -- for example,**  
 23 **District 2 is a very competitive seat. It's not as**  
 24 **Republican as it was before, but it's not Democratic**  
 25 **from that side. It's a very politically neutral**

9 (Pages 30 to 33)

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1 **district on that side.**  
 2 Q. Do you know what cracking is in the  
 3 redistricting world?  
 4 A. **Oh, yes, yep.**  
 5 Q. Okay. What does that mean?  
 6 A. **Cracking usually refers to the splitting**  
 7 **apart of heavy concentrations. You see that many times**  
 8 **in terms of racial components. For example, what the**  
 9 **Republicans have done in Alabama in terms of cracking**  
 10 **and packing the African-American community in how they**  
 11 **drew the districts in Alabama.**  
 12 **So packing is where you're concentrating in a**  
 13 **small number of seats that group, and cracking is where**  
 14 **you're splitting apart that concentration into multiple**  
 15 **districts.**  
 16 Q. So what do you look for when you're looking  
 17 for evidence of cracking?  
 18 A. **From my standpoint, I'm looking at what was**  
 19 **the comparisons before and after, and seeing what it**  
 20 **meant in terms of when you impose the district**  
 21 **configurations onto the data, how is then the data**  
 22 **changed.**  
 23 Q. Okay. And then looking at how the data has  
 24 changed, how does that inform your view of whether there  
 25 was cracking?

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1 A. **You need to look at the degree to which the**  
 2 **data may or may not have changed and what is the**  
 3 **potential outcomes with the plan under those data**  
 4 **elements.**  
 5 Q. So is it your opinion that if a group was  
 6 split up, that it doesn't constitute cracking if the  
 7 impact is a minor one?  
 8 MS. SANCHEZ: Object to form.  
 9 Q. If that's not your opinion, tell me. I'm  
 10 just trying to figure this out. I don't want to put  
 11 words in your mouth.  
 12 A. **It depends on your perception and your -- how**  
 13 **you view the circumstance. Just like what I said in**  
 14 **terms of definitions of gerrymandering, it is the**  
 15 **perception of what somebody is thinking when they come**  
 16 **in. So is it cracking or not is partly how they're**  
 17 **looking at, and their view of something has been**  
 18 **colorized by their perception of what has taken place.**  
 19 Q. And when you're talking about what someone's  
 20 thinking and their perception, are you talking about the  
 21 map drawers or people looking at the map after it's been  
 22 created?  
 23 A. **It could be either. You know, you might find**  
 24 **differences between the two. But, certainly, it's**  
 25 **probably useful to understand as much as you can both**

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1 **elements.**  
 2 **I just lost your share.**  
 3 Q. I know. Sorry. I'm going to put something  
 4 else up.  
 5 A. **All right. I just want to make sure --**  
 6 Q. Right. Thank you, though. I appreciate  
 7 that.  
 8 A. **Not seeing, yes, yes.**  
 9 Q. Okay. I'm just changing -- I'm switching  
 10 pages here. This is an exhibit to your report. This is  
 11 the 2011 map, and I'm really just using this for  
 12 illustrative purposes right now because it helps me.  
 13 But are you aware that the southeast corner  
 14 of New Mexico, which in the 2011 map is, indeed, 2, that  
 15 that's a more Republican area of the state?  
 16 A. **I have not done a colorization of the map or**  
 17 **the components.**  
 18 Q. What does that mean?  
 19 A. **So, you know, I did not produce a map that**  
 20 **shows, for example, red and blue of what territory is**  
 21 **its components, is it Democrat or Republican.**  
 22 Q. Okay. Did you look at that at all for your  
 23 report?  
 24 A. **I think I was probably more looking at the**  
 25 **overall impact of it. I did not look at it individually**

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1 **down to the geographic levels. I certainly have the**  
 2 **data that I could have, but I did not have the time to**  
 3 **look at it to that degree on that side. So I couldn't**  
 4 **tell you, you know, the southeast corner is more**  
 5 **Republican than the southwest corner, for example, or --**  
 6 **I could figure that out by looking at the data and tying**  
 7 **it together with the geography, but I did not do that.**  
 8 Q. Okay. So if I represent to you that the  
 9 southeast corner of New Mexico represents a pretty  
 10 conservative area of New Mexico. And we also look at  
 11 the enacted plan now compared to the 2011 plan, and I  
 12 think you will see -- and this is your exhibit to your  
 13 report -- that the southeast part of New Mexico has been  
 14 divided now among three different districts. Do you  
 15 agree with that?  
 16 A. **Yes.**  
 17 Q. Okay. So, you know, I obviously don't have  
 18 the experience or knowledge that you do, but, to me,  
 19 this looks like it could be evidence of cracking. Do  
 20 you agree with that?  
 21 A. **No. Because I need to take a look more**  
 22 **carefully of what was done and why the districts are**  
 23 **there. I did look at some of that in terms of the plan,**  
 24 **and particularly looking at the population shifts that**  
 25 **were taking place in the state. That's always one of**

10 (Pages 34 to 37)

EXHIBIT 9

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1 the first components that I look at.  
 2 Certainly, when I get the census data itself  
 3 the day that it comes out, I'm looking at what is the  
 4 population and the deviations of each of the districts  
 5 under the new population data. And that's why I've done  
 6 what I did in putting together that data set that you're  
 7 referring to right there.  
 8 You can see that District 1 in the 2011 plan  
 9 is underpopulated by about 11,000 people, and District 2  
 10 is overpopulated, as is District 3. So, certainly, from  
 11 the standpoint of drawing an alternative at first blush  
 12 is that you know that you're going to have to expand the  
 13 territory of District 1 and contract the area of  
 14 District 2 and District 3 just from the population  
 15 standpoint.  
 16 Q. Okay. I do agree with that. I believe what  
 17 you say in your report is that it's understandable that  
 18 the districts went southeast.  
 19 A. Yes. South and southeast, yes.  
 20 Q. South and southeast. So I'm glad you brought  
 21 that up because I did have a question about that  
 22 statement, because, to me, it would be just as  
 23 understandable for the districts to move westward. So  
 24 why -- is that equally understandable to you, or is  
 25 there some reason that I don't know of that it would

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1 have to move south and southeast as opposed to west and  
 2 southwest?  
 3 A. Well, I mean, if you're looking at going  
 4 west, I think you have to be cognizant of the fact that  
 5 there are other boundaries to the west. The Indians and  
 6 Indian reservations, that has an impact over there. And  
 7 so, if you were to go west, you might cause a problem in  
 8 terms of what happens to the Indian reservation.  
 9 Q. So did you look at that specifically? I  
 10 heard you say it might cause a problem.  
 11 A. Right.  
 12 Q. So did you look at that specifically?  
 13 A. I was not looking at what -- how you could  
 14 draw the plan. You know, that was not my task. I was  
 15 looking at what was done and how it was -- and what was  
 16 done.  
 17 Q. Okay. When you say it's understandable that  
 18 the district shifted southeast, it could have just as  
 19 easily shifted southwest. You're not -- you don't know?  
 20 A. I don't know other than the fact that I'm on  
 21 Indian reservations over to the west.  
 22 Q. Okay. Do you know where they're located  
 23 exactly or do you just know they're on the west side?  
 24 A. I know they're on the west side, yeah.  
 25 Q. Okay. So the location of the Indian

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1 reservations on the west side could be a barrier to the  
 2 districts moving westward?  
 3 A. That might be. That could be a potential  
 4 barrier, yes.  
 5 Q. Do you know the population of Bernalillo  
 6 County, roughly?  
 7 A. I don't think it's per se in my report. I  
 8 could find it out for you, but I don't know roughly.  
 9 Q. Do you know that it's heavily populated?  
 10 A. Oh, yes, yes.  
 11 Q. Okay. So what I'm thinking -- and again, I  
 12 don't have your experience or knowledge, but it seems to  
 13 me that if District 1 had to pick up 11,000 seats, that  
 14 that could be done with minor changes probably in  
 15 Bernalillo County. I mean, 11,000 residents is not  
 16 going to be a lot compared to that county. So that  
 17 would be a minor change that could have been made; is  
 18 that right?  
 19 A. You might have been able to do that. I don't  
 20 know. Again, I did not do that exercise on that side.  
 21 Q. Okay. That's fair. Okay. You talked about  
 22 packing a little bit. Did you look for evidence of  
 23 packing in the 2011 map? I'm sorry. Strike that  
 24 question.  
 25 Did you look for packing in the SB-1 map?

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1 A. I mean, I looked at from the standpoint of  
 2 packing in terms of is it overly packed, and  
 3 particularly from Justice Kagan's standpoint,  
 4 politically packed. And again, as my report says, I did  
 5 not find that, because District 2 is still competitive.  
 6 It is still the most Republican area of the state. And  
 7 so I did not find an overly effort at packing of  
 8 geography or territory or political information.  
 9 Q. Did you analyze the efficiency gap of SB-1?  
 10 A. I did not run efficiency gaps of analysis of  
 11 the plan.  
 12 Q. Do you typically do that when you analyze a  
 13 plan?  
 14 A. Not entirely. I know efficiency gap has been  
 15 utilized more this decade. It is kind of a new entity  
 16 that has come into being. We built that into what we  
 17 did in, for example, Michigan, in our work in Michigan,  
 18 because that was relevant there, but we did not do that  
 19 calculation on New Mexico.  
 20 Q. So you weren't asked by defendants' counsel  
 21 to look at the efficiency gap in SB-1?  
 22 A. No.  
 23 MS. SANCHEZ: Molly, we've been going one  
 24 hour. Can we do a short break?  
 25 MS. DiRAGO: Sure. Absolutely. Absolutely.

11 (Pages 38 to 41)

EXHIBIT 9

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1 compared to the counties or SB-1 compared to the cities,  
 2 for example. You know, it doesn't necessarily have to  
 3 be a plan, per se. The A versus B reports gives us the  
 4 capability of comparing one set of geography to another  
 5 set of geography and where changes are.  
 6 You have to be a little bit careful in some  
 7 of those. If, indeed, a plan may have shifted the  
 8 district numbers from one part of the state to another,  
 9 it becomes a little bit more confusing in an A versus B  
 10 report if you're not cognizant of that. But in --  
 11 certainly, in 2011 and 2021, you know, the southern  
 12 district is always District 2 and the northern district  
 13 is always District 3, for example.  
 14 Q. Right. Okay. So what about b.? Oh, right.  
 15 So this question about retrogression. Were you asked by  
 16 counsel to analyze whether there was retrogression under  
 17 the Voting Rights Act?  
 18 A. I don't know if I necessarily was asked on  
 19 that side. It's something that I tend to look at,  
 20 because, again, I do a lot of cases and redistrictings  
 21 that deal with the racial side of things.  
 22 Q. Okay.  
 23 A. And so -- and because racial data is there  
 24 within the census data, it's something that's  
 25 automatically calculated by all of our systems and

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1 programs and that sort of thing. And so it lets me see  
 2 what is the minority or majority-minority or individual  
 3 minorities' concentrations in different plans. And then  
 4 I can evaluate whether or not there might be a  
 5 retrogressive circumstance. And again, I did not find  
 6 that at all in the New Mexico plans.  
 7 Q. Okay. All right. So we talked about c.  
 8 Let's -- and that was earlier, about the district moving  
 9 south and southeasterly. So I'll go on to d. You say,  
 10 "District 2 continues to be the most Republican district  
 11 in the state."  
 12 A. Right.  
 13 Q. So why is that important to you?  
 14 A. Well, the question is, is, as you were  
 15 attempting to do before the break in terms of looking at  
 16 packing or cracking, I'm not seeing the degree to which  
 17 you might think somebody might be doing something  
 18 overwhelmingly, and that's why I noted it here that  
 19 District 2 is still a competitive seat, as evident by  
 20 the 2022 election result being so close. And as my data  
 21 shows, it's still the most Republican district of the  
 22 three.  
 23 Q. But a Democrat won it in 2022, correct?  
 24 A. Narrowly, yes.  
 25 Q. And the Democrat beat a Republican incumbent

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1 in 2022; is that right?  
 2 A. Well, you were seeing those kind of trends  
 3 happening in a number of different areas of the country,  
 4 so I guess that's not surprising, given the overall  
 5 political nature of where things were for the 2022  
 6 election.  
 7 Q. Okay. So you said a number of those trends.  
 8 What do you mean by that?  
 9 A. A number of -- I lost your question. Sorry.  
 10 Q. I think you said something about you -- I  
 11 think you were saying you saw that that trend across the  
 12 country in a number of states, and I'm just wondering  
 13 what trend you're talking about.  
 14 A. I look at political things all across the  
 15 country. We produce after each election our election  
 16 result poster, the original red and blue map that  
 17 everybody talks about. We've done that since 1986. And  
 18 so we did that again for 2022 to take a look  
 19 geographically across the country by county or by  
 20 district of what was red and what was blue, in essence.  
 21 Q. And what is the trend that you saw applying  
 22 in New Mexico?  
 23 A. Well, you partly take a look at not only New  
 24 Mexico but, you know, surrounding areas on that side.  
 25 You see, you know, that southern district in Texas, for

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1 example, right across your border down there with  
 2 District 2, that going Republican, which was a major  
 3 kind of circumstance and change in that regard. So,  
 4 certainly, that had probably partly an impact, even  
 5 across the state boundary in terms of your state, given  
 6 the nature next to El Paso and that sort of thing.  
 7 Q. Okay. So was there a national trend to  
 8 Republicans winning in 2022?  
 9 A. And not as much as they had wanted,  
 10 certainly.  
 11 Q. That's always the case, right?  
 12 A. Yeah, that's -- it's -- yes, it is certainly  
 13 that in both political sides.  
 14 Q. Yeah.  
 15 A. But, certainly, if you follow politics as  
 16 closely as I do, you know that leading up to the  
 17 election, you know, there was talk in my town,  
 18 Washington, DC, of Republicans, you know, being  
 19 overwhelming winners and that sort of thing. That  
 20 ultimately did not take place.  
 21 But that's part of what we tend to look at  
 22 and see as we go across the country in trying to  
 23 understand what has taken place. And again, we're  
 24 looking at it geographically, county by county on our  
 25 posting or whatever the case may be, or district by

13 (Pages 46 to 49)



EXHIBIT 9

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1 **district.**  
 2 Q. Okay. So I definitely don't follow politics  
 3 as much as you. I don't know if anyone does. But are  
 4 you saying that 2022 was a relatively good year for  
 5 Republicans?  
 6 A. **It was not as good as what they wanted it to**  
 7 **be, okay?**  
 8 Q. So moderately good?  
 9 A. **It was better than maybe what they feared it**  
 10 **could be, but it was not as good as they wanted it to**  
 11 **be.**  
 12 Q. Okay. So how does that -- so then going back  
 13 to the 2022 race in New Mexico, and District 2, as we  
 14 discussed, the incumbent was Republican but she lost  
 15 District 2 to a Democrat. How does the national trend  
 16 play into that -- that fact?  
 17 A. **Well, we don't totally know. I did not see**  
 18 **any exit polls in New Mexico to see, you know, what was**  
 19 **the R's or D's or what was anticipated at one political**  
 20 **level versus another one. That's the kinds of things**  
 21 **you might look at to try to decipher some of that. I**  
 22 **did not have time to look at those kind of tea leaves.**  
 23 Q. Okay. Do you typically do like  
 24 prognostication or do you more look at results after  
 25 they happened and analyze what happened?

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1 A. **Over the past 50 years, I've probably been**  
 2 **just about everything.**  
 3 Q. Okay.  
 4 A. **I used to do commentary for NBC network news,**  
 5 **for example, on election night and that sort of thing.**  
 6 **So I got my first inking back in 1972 with the NBC**  
 7 **national election unit. I was advance man for**  
 8 **Chancellor and Brinkley --**  
 9 Q. Cool.  
 10 A. -- from NBC. So I have looked at politics  
 11 from a long time, and look at it from geography-wise,  
 12 and make use of an understanding of changes that might  
 13 be taking place across different geographies. Since I  
 14 also work with election officials on election  
 15 administration issues, I'm cognizant of where some kind  
 16 of change may be caused by the types of voting equipment  
 17 that somebody might be using.  
 18 You know, I was Al Gore's expert witness in  
 19 Florida in 2000. And so looking at voting equipment is  
 20 something that I've always done in that sense. So you  
 21 find that there's a lot of different factors that come  
 22 into play in terms of election. And just trying to  
 23 decipher what may be causing it in this circumstance is  
 24 partly what you try to do. I couldn't necessarily tell  
 25 you what caused Al Gore to win by 537 votes in Florida,

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1 **but, certainly, that was probably partly due with the**  
 2 **voting equipment on that side, so...**  
 3 Q. Well, when this is all over I will buy you a  
 4 beer and discuss that because that's very interesting.  
 5 A. **All right.**  
 6 Q. I worked for Al Gore's campaign that year,  
 7 so -- yes, but again, not relevant here. So -- I mean  
 8 it was -- not saying that your testimony is not  
 9 relevant, but any more digression into that is not  
 10 relevant.  
 11 A. **Yeah.**  
 12 Q. So you said that a Republican can  
 13 theoretically win -- could still win District 2, right?  
 14 A. **That's correct.**  
 15 Q. And I'll quote it to be exact. "Republicans  
 16 can still carry this district with the right candidate  
 17 as evidenced by past election results reconstituting to  
 18 the new boundaries."  
 19 A. **That's correct.**  
 20 Q. So I want to dig into that just a little bit  
 21 more, because -- I mean, I think you'd agree with me  
 22 that incumbents enjoy an advantage in the polls, right?  
 23 A. **Usually, or at least they want to think they**  
 24 **do. Sometimes incumbency is not a good factor,**  
 25 **depending upon what's happening politically. But, yes,**

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1 **usually, they think that they have an advantage.**  
 2 Q. Okay. And you don't know -- like was there  
 3 any sort of scandal or something unusual that happened  
 4 with the incumbent of District 2 in 2022?  
 5 A. **I don't know. I did not cover or look at New**  
 6 **Mexico politics that closely in that regard.**  
 7 Q. Okay. So it was a, at least, moderately good  
 8 year for Republicans in 2022 and a incumbent Republican  
 9 lost District 2. So my question is, really, how  
 10 realistic is it to think that a Republican can win that  
 11 district going forward?  
 12 MS. SANCHEZ: Object to form: foundation.  
 13 A. **I believe it's perfectly reasonable. You**  
 14 **know, that is still the most Republican part of the**  
 15 **state. It was made a little bit more Democratic. I**  
 16 **agree with you in terms of that in terms of the plan.**  
 17 **But it's still the most Republican area of the state.**  
 18 **And it's close. It's not a sure thing for Democrats,**  
 19 **which was partly why I didn't look at this as the way**  
 20 **that Justice Kagan did in terms of the Rucho case.**  
 21 Q. Okay. Okay. I'm going to stop sharing now.  
 22 Actually, I will put it back up. Okay. I'm going to  
 23 turn to page 9. I guess I shouldn't have taken it down.  
 24 Okay. So this is page 9 of your expert  
 25 report, and the title I'm looking at is Previous Decade

14 (Pages 50 to 53)

EXHIBIT 9

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1 in my opinion, that the changes that were needed were  
2 pretty minimal, but I do understand that's a relative  
3 term.  
4 **A. Yes, that's correct.**  
5 Q. So I will go back then to page -- I believe  
6 it's 51. So I'm just going to write this down. That  
7 was page 37. I'm going to go back to page 51. No,  
8 that's not it. You have a lot of exhibits, which is  
9 helpful, but here we go.  
10 Okay. 161. So it took me a minute when I  
11 was reviewing this to figure out what it was. But I  
12 believe this chart is showing the number of people who  
13 were moved out of District 1 after SB-1 was enacted; is  
14 that right?  
15 **A. If you go to -- let me -- I'm looking for**  
16 **my -- in my paper copy here. All right. If you --**  
17 **since I don't have your page 151...**  
18 Q. Yes, I added that.  
19 **A. Yeah.**  
20 Q. And it's 161, for the record --  
21 **A. Okay.**  
22 Q. -- if that helps you at all.  
23 **A. Okay. Now I found the right page. So this**  
24 **is comparison of the 2011 plan compared to the new plan,**  
25 **the SB-1 plan. So you see in the upper left-hand side,**

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1 **it is -- it says Previous 2011 District 1. That was**  
2 **composed of 6,940 -- or 694,577 people, of which, when**  
3 **you look at then the composition of SB-1, which is down**  
4 **below, you see that, indeed, 528,000 people were in**  
5 **District 1 in the new plan compared to District 1 of the**  
6 **old plan.**  
7 **So you see that 74 percent of the original**  
8 **district is staying the same. And if you look at it as**  
9 **it relates to the new district, it's 76 percent.**  
10 Q. Okay. And this shows that under SB-1,  
11 166,485 people were moved from District 1 into District  
12 2, right?  
13 **A. That's correct, yeah.**  
14 Q. Okay. Thank you. I'm reading this right.  
15 So my question, then, as we were just  
16 discussing, District 2 was actually overpopulated under  
17 the last plan, right?  
18 **A. To a certain degree, yes, yeah.**  
19 Q. Well, by a little over 11,000 people. I'm  
20 sorry. That one is 8,000.  
21 **A. 8,000 people, right.**  
22 Q. Okay. So District 2 is overpopulated and  
23 needs to get rid of people, but yet District 1 is  
24 transferring in 166,485 people into it?  
25 **A. That's correct.**

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1 Q. Okay. In your expert opinion, could this be  
2 an indication of a gerrymander?  
3 **A. I don't know that that one particular fact**  
4 **would indicate that, per se. You'd have to take a look**  
5 **at a lot of other things. Certainly, from the**  
6 **standpoint of the nature of District 1, it changed to a**  
7 **certain degree. Moving in 23 percent into the new**  
8 **district would have somewhat of a change, I would think.**  
9 **Again, I didn't think -- I didn't think that,**  
10 **given looking at all the other data, it was as major a**  
11 **change. It certainly made it more competitive on that**  
12 **side, and --**  
13 Q. Made what more competitive?  
14 **A. District 2.**  
15 Q. Okay.  
16 **A. District 2 competitive.**  
17 Q. Okay.  
18 **A. But, you know, moving 168 -- or 166,000 out**  
19 **of District 2 into District 1 was certainly one way you**  
20 **could go, and you can see that overall impact on the**  
21 **map. If you look at and compare the two maps together,**  
22 **you can see where there's shifting both in District 1 of**  
23 **going south and east, but also in terms of within**  
24 **Bernalillo County also being some shifting of population**  
25 **there too.**

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1 Q. Okay. So is it your opinion that the  
2 transfer of that many people from District 1 to District  
3 2 is not by itself an indication of gerrymander?  
4 **A. Not by itself. Certainly, it's something**  
5 **that you can take a look at, and so that's why we did**  
6 **the calculations, that sort of thing. But I was**  
7 **interested in how much of the seat was still the way it**  
8 **was, and so you can see that -- I mean, 74 percent of**  
9 **the original is still in the new District 1 is a pretty**  
10 **major circumstance that the core of the district is**  
11 **still very much there.**  
12 **You know, you're shifting some of the things**  
13 **along the sides and the edges, but, certainly, the core**  
14 **of the district is there. And you see similar**  
15 **percentages in the other two districts, that, in fact,**  
16 **the core of those districts still stay relatively**  
17 **strong. And as I said, I think it's District 3, it's up**  
18 **at like 84 percent.**  
19 Q. So given that District 1 was underpopulated  
20 and District 2 was overpopulated, and yet District 1  
21 still transferred 166,485 voters to District 2 under  
22 SB-1, is there any legitimate reason to make that kind  
23 of move of residents in a plan?  
24 **A. There could be lots of different reasons on**  
25 **that side. Again, I did not talk to the drafters of the**

16 (Pages 58 to 61)

EXHIBIT 9

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1 **plan. All I was looking at is the raw numbers and what**  
 2 **is the impact from a raw numbers standpoint. Intent was**  
 3 **not something that I was necessarily looking at. I'm**  
 4 **trying to base my opinion on actual data.**  
 5 Q. Okay. So you don't know one way or another  
 6 why the map drawers made this kind of a transfer under  
 7 SB-1, right?  
 8 A. No, not by -- you know, why did they select  
 9 these counties and not those counties, I do not know.  
 10 Q. All right. So I am turning to the next page,  
 11 which would be, I guess, page 162 under my numbers,  
 12 which will be on the exhibit to the deposition. And  
 13 this is now looking at Congressional District 2, and  
 14 we're -- and so it looks to me like Congressional  
 15 District 2 transferred 140,435 voters into District 3  
 16 under SB-1; is that right?  
 17 A. That's correct.  
 18 Q. Okay. And District 2 transferred 55,518  
 19 voters into District 1 under SB-1, right?  
 20 A. That's correct.  
 21 Q. Okay. So that seems unusual to me as well,  
 22 because we did see that, for example, 166-or-so-thousand  
 23 were transferred from District 1 to 2, and then 2  
 24 transferred 55,000 or so into 1.  
 25 A. Right.

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1 Q. Is that an indication of a potential  
 2 gerrymander?  
 3 A. Again, not necessarily. I'm just looking at  
 4 the raw number facts of what was taking place.  
 5 Particularly when you -- you know, you only have three  
 6 districts in the state, congressional districts. So  
 7 it's quite logical from the standpoint of plan drawing  
 8 that you're going to have shifts amongst all of them.  
 9 You know, if you were looking at a state  
 10 legislative plan, you know, you're not going to see  
 11 shifts as dramatic or as major numbers because your  
 12 district sizing are much smaller than congressional.  
 13 You know, when a congressional district is 714,000  
 14 people, that's pretty large.  
 15 And so there would be perfectly reasonable to  
 16 see shifts, you know, between the districts in that  
 17 regard. But certainly from a state legislative, you  
 18 know, District 1 is not going to get people that came  
 19 from District 28 if it's not touching the two of them,  
 20 for example.  
 21 Q. Yes.  
 22 A. And I'm just taking those numbers out at  
 23 random in terms of I don't know my state legislative  
 24 district numbers in that sense.  
 25 Q. Yeah, I understand that. Neither do I.

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1 Okay.  
 2 Do you have anywhere in your report where it  
 3 shows the total number of people that were shifted to a  
 4 different district under SB-1? We'd have to take a look  
 5 at that.  
 6 A. Yeah, you'd have to take a look at the  
 7 component pieces in the A versus B Report there. You  
 8 know, you can add the 166,000 and the 140 and the  
 9 55,000, and then take a look at the -- in District 3 the  
 10 122,000 and the 21,000.  
 11 Now, you're going to get some double counting  
 12 there, but you could make the statement that, you know,  
 13 X number of people were shifted. You know, from my  
 14 standpoint, the more relevant fact is, in fact, that a  
 15 lot of people stayed the same. As I said, in District  
 16 3, you see 80 percent of District 3 stays the same.  
 17 Q. All right.  
 18 (Phone interruption.)  
 19 Q. Do you need to take that? We can take a  
 20 break.  
 21 A. No, that's fine. She'll hang up. I'll call  
 22 her back when I get finished.  
 23 Q. Okay.  
 24 A. Sorry about that.  
 25 Q. Okay. No problem.

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1 A. So, basically, you could come up with those  
 2 numbers, just be cognizant that you might be double  
 3 counting some --  
 4 Q. Yeah.  
 5 A. -- on that regard. But you could certainly  
 6 get some idea, as we did when you take a look at the  
 7 overall districts, and that's where, you know, upwards  
 8 of 70 percent-plus are staying in the same district. So  
 9 that's not bad from that regard.  
 10 Q. Okay. And looking at the District 2 on page  
 11 162, I guess we can figure out that 140,435 plus 55,518  
 12 would equal the total number of people moved out of  
 13 District 2 under SB-1, right?  
 14 A. That's correct.  
 15 Q. Okay. So I'm doing that math right now and I  
 16 get 195,953. So almost 200,000 people were removed out  
 17 of District 2 when District 2 was only overpopulated  
 18 by -- what did we say, 8,000 people, right?  
 19 A. Right.  
 20 Q. So that's a big difference. isn't it?  
 21 A. It's -- it's a -- it's a difference. It  
 22 certainly reflects some change that's taking place in  
 23 terms of a plan. But part of that is kind of  
 24 understandable, given that the previous decade or, in  
 25 fact, two decades, it was the courts that drew the

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

EXHIBIT 9

Page 66

1 plans. And so the 2011 plan was the court plan, and,  
 2 certainly, now you have a legislature drawing the plan.  
 3 Given that you had two decades' worth of  
 4 court-drawn plans, I think it's probably understandable  
 5 that a legislature would end up making somewhat  
 6 different changes than what a court might do in terms of  
 7 how it might draw the district or, you know, under guise  
 8 of a special master or who knows what. But, certainly,  
 9 you're likely to see some change. Anytime you have  
 10 politicians involved in redistricting, you're going to  
 11 end up seeing some change.  
 12 Q. So -- and given what we know, then, that as  
 13 we've discussed, District 2 was the most Republican  
 14 district in the state under the previous map?  
 15 A. Yes.  
 16 Q. Yeah, we've talked about that. Given that,  
 17 and then looking at how many people were moved out of  
 18 District 2, at least unnecessarily, given the census  
 19 data, can that be an indication of a potential  
 20 gerrymander?  
 21 A. You maybe would want to make that claim.  
 22 That's understandable. But it's not necessarily a total  
 23 indication of that sort of thing. You know, there are  
 24 so many factors that come into play in redistricting.  
 25 And particularly when you're dealing with such a large

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1 district itself, there's a wide variety of factors, you  
 2 know. When I draw districts in Chicago, it's more the  
 3 parishes and what ward you're in than anything else in  
 4 that regard, so...  
 5 Q. I agree with that, yeah. Okay. Let's move  
 6 on.  
 7 I believe you said that you read the dissent  
 8 in Rucho.  
 9 A. Yes, that's correct.  
 10 Q. So Justice Kagan actually discusses something  
 11 like this that was similar. Now, I'll tell you what she  
 12 says. She says, "Although new" -- and she was talking  
 13 about maps in Maryland, and she said, "Although new  
 14 census figures required removing only 10,000 residents  
 15 from the sixth district, Hopkins proposed a large-scale  
 16 population transfer. The map moved about 360,000 voters  
 17 out of the district and another 350,000 in. That swap  
 18 decreased the number of registered Republicans in the  
 19 district by over 66,000 and increased the number of  
 20 registered Democrats by about 24,000, all to produce a  
 21 safe Democratic district."  
 22 Now I know that we talked about your opinion  
 23 is that District 2 in New Mexico is not safe. But  
 24 besides that, does that sound a little bit about like  
 25 what happened here?

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1 MS. SANCHEZ: Form.  
 2 A. No, I don't necessarily think so. You know,  
 3 I mean, you've got different sets of geography. In  
 4 Maryland, which is where I used to live before I moved  
 5 to Virginia, you have, you know, factors like the bay  
 6 that has an impact in terms of how you could draw  
 7 districts. You know, there are lots of different  
 8 geographies that could impact a district configuration  
 9 depending upon where you are. Drawing districts up in  
 10 Alaska, you know, that has a whole different set of  
 11 geography than anyplace else.  
 12 Q. So all of this shifting of people to  
 13 different districts, though, it did have the outcome of  
 14 making District 2 more Democratic, correct?  
 15 A. I would look at it as being more competitive  
 16 on that side.  
 17 Q. Because it was made more Democratic, right?  
 18 A. It was certainly -- it was more Republican  
 19 before. It's less Republican afterwards and it's more  
 20 competitive now. It's not overwhelmingly Democratic,  
 21 but it's not overly Republican, either. It's a very  
 22 competitive district.  
 23 Q. Okay. So at the very least, the amount of --  
 24 the transfers that went on between the districts were  
 25 unnecessary to satisfy the one-person, one-vote

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1 requirement after the census data came out, is that --  
 2 can you agree with that?  
 3 A. I don't know that I'd necessarily say that,  
 4 per se. It certainly could be one factor in terms of  
 5 things, but there's a lot of other factors that come  
 6 into play in terms of redistricting that, you know,  
 7 could impact sets of numbers or that sort of thing,  
 8 so...  
 9 Q. Okay. Did you read Mr. Trende's report?  
 10 A. I think I reviewed it at the beginning when  
 11 it was sent to me. I haven't, you know, gone back and  
 12 reread it or anything like that in preparation for  
 13 today, but I did peruse it a little bit to see what he  
 14 was talking about.  
 15 Q. Do you disagree with any of his conclusions?  
 16 A. I'd have to go back and take a look at it  
 17 again to see from that side. So, you know, I'd have to  
 18 read it again.  
 19 Q. Okay. That's fair. So you didn't test any  
 20 of his conclusions?  
 21 A. Not that I remember from that side.  
 22 Q. So are you familiar with the work that the  
 23 Citizens Redistricting Committee did before SB-1 was  
 24 drafted and enacted?  
 25 A. I'm aware that there was a Citizens

18 (Pages 66 to 69)

EXHIBIT 10

Corrected Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 7, 2000 - State of New Mexico

	Bernalillo	Cañon	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	DeBaca	Dona Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE			
Voters Voting in Person	141796	1130	11670	5337	4339	7432	750	35321	12969	7715	1288	333	1398	11514	3862	7109	4268	14548	1763	10454	2561	10428	3893	23363	23957	7206	33610	2626	4345	8453	3685	1255	14371	424239			
Voters Voting By Absentee	27509	343	3319	725	843	2106	160	6173	1948	1408	306	169	276	1809	998	1122	1225	1130	259	1940	644	671	669	5632	3936	989	7318	742	1270	1694	977	207	2636	79933			
Voters Voting By Early Voting	38688	251	3911	1316	486	2489	63	7419	3451	2369	162	94	184	1451	2202	2850	1161	1408	291	4587	663	1791	1127	3951	7811	1348	9890	1390	1423	1741	537	312	4839	110746			
Total Voters	207993	1724	18900	7378	5626	12027	973	48913	17868	11492	1736	596	1858	14774	7062	10281	6694	17986	2313	16981	3868	12900	5689	32348	35704	9343	50818	4758	7038	11388	5199	1774	21846	614928			
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT																																					
RALPH RADER and WINONA LA DUKE <small>LIBERTARIAN PARTY</small>	8274	57	307	164	163	147	12	1158	256	530	24	9	28	169	168	329	186	392	49	338	51	377	98	1211	923	344	3215	132	279	1064	163	19	615	21251			
AL GRE and JOE LIEBERMAN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	99461	353	6340	4127	2653	3471	349	23912	7108	5673	1076	214	839	3855	2027	4149	2975	10281	1456	5465	1471	8169	3762	14899	11980	6540	32017	1689	3294	7039	1868	452	9819	286783			
GEORGE W. BUSH and DICK CHENEY <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	95249	1273	11378	2752	2600	8301	612	21263	10335	4961	548	366	954	10157	4458	5623	3395	5070	668	10258	2292	3495	3762	15423	21434	2215	13974	2721	3173	2744	2891	1269	10803	286417			
HARRY BROWNE and ART OLIVER <small>LIBERTARIAN PARTY</small>	713	14	56	8	20	19	0	155	36	32	1	0	6	22	82	88	20	55	8	64	8	23	15	115	154	27	147	18	53	29	8	4	58	2058			
HOWARD PHILLIPS and J. CURTIS FRAZIER <small>CONSTITUTION PARTY</small>	106	3	9	5	2	4	2	21	8	7	0	1	1	10	7	12	6	15	2	16	1	6	2	11	27	8	16	4	2	3	8	3	15	343			
JOHN HAGELIN and PAT GOLDBERGER <small>NATURAL LAW PARTY</small>	119	0	8	3	3	4	0	27	7	6	0	0	1	6	8	9	1	20	2	10	4	7	2	20	22	11	37	3	2	4	2	1	12	361			
PAT BUCHARAN and EZOLA FOSTER <small>PRO-FAMILY PARTY</small>	397	11	51	29	20	23	7	117	37	32	2	3	5	37	22	8	29	46	6	53	17	20	10	76	117	16	65	19	23	12	20	7	55	1392			
UNITED STATES SENATOR																																					
JEFF BINGAMAN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	123994	678	9239	5031	3322	5336	610	29111	10219	7521	1259	308	1250	7014	3299	5858	3984	11578	1592	8597	2167	9191	2649	17940	16119	7180	37045	2432	4483	8473	2620	761	12884	363744			
BILL REDMOND <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	77425	993	8650	1952	2041	6482	353	16745	7320	3525	375	279	569	6989	3338	4233	2525	4005	535	7353	1640	2733	2924	13349	17995	1821	11507	2078	2231	2109	2245	957	8241	225517			
ORLIN G. COLE (Write-In)	108	6	0	2	0	7	2	8	1	7	0	0	4	2	5	0	9	6	1	3	4	0	11	19	6	1	29	9	5	3	1	0	6	265			
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 1																																					
DANIEL MERLINSKY <small>GREEN PARTY</small>	12528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	267	0	330	13656		
JOHN J. KELLY <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	84394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2987	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	1662	0	2811	92187		
HEATHER A. WILSON <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	96458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3138	0	0	1182	0	0	0	0	2949	0	3569	107296		
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 2																																					
MICHAEL A. MONTOYA <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	346	440	5846	3492	0	0	323	22522	6795	5726	1036	0	844	4184	1792	0	2829	0	0	4936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1590	3204	0	0	0	6709	72614			
JOE R. SKIEN <small>NON AFFILIATED PARTY</small>	207	1236	11951	2807	0	0	640	23211	10722	5265	592	0	967	9829	4820	0	3650	0	0	10895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2912	3504	0	0	0	7534	100742			
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3																																					
TOM USALL <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	3972	0	0	490	3503	5790	0	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	0	5619	0	12051	1626	0	2414	9502	3151	14653	17855	7386	37165	0	0	8608	0	903	0	135040			
LISA L. LUTZ <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	3759	0	0	192	1841	5898	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	4345	0	3401	500	0	1364	2289	2303	9907	16024	1570	9622	0	0	1949	0	788	0	65979			
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS POSITION 1																																					
MANUEL TRIERKA <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	84261	480	5872	4154	2503	3647	367	21961	6964	5812	1124	232	967	4202	1825	2814	2977	9977	1440	5392	1564	8303	1795	13527	11939	6638	26598	1605	3316	6884	1825	529	10004	261498			
JONATHAN B. SUTIN <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	104910	1068	11370	2532	2578	7622	515	22080	9625	4690	441	314	733	9186	4311	6126	3276	4703	614	9548	2017	2907	3356	16451	20767	2021	19387	2706	2997	3195	2793	1045	10143	296027			
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS POSITION 2																																					
CYNTHIA A. FRY <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	101773	558	7182	4366	2831	4380	490	24275	8652	6598	1068	250	1051	5601	2323	3859	3389	10264	1439	6256	1856	7983	2303	15651	13839	6605	29587	1939	3490	6961	2148	626	10904	300497			
RODERICK T. KENNEDY <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	90772	977	9969	2359	2262	6900	394	19669	7953	3888	483	287	649	7810	3846	5092	2834	4503	603	8656	1723	3151	2884	14475	18954	2012	16155	2359	2836	3108	2477	961	9481	260482			
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS POSITION 3																																					
MARVIN H. GLADSTONE <small>GREEN PARTY</small>	17941	141	941	581	460	647	50	4203	908	1329	113	34	93	789	563	977	482	1475	183	1249	244	793	395	3114	2823	992	7990	396	742	2140	431	81	1626	54926			
IRA ROBINSON <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	90737	469	6167	4179	2543	3843	409	20976	7486	5552	1066	232	1000	4695	1790	2451	3013	9551	1303	5241	1728	6148	1972	13446	12176	5915	19393	1689	3070	5170	1893	591	10297	256191			
T. GLENN ELLINGTON <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	82977	920	9864	1928	2066	6619	398	18451	8006	3542	363	261	586	7831	3696	5748	2673	3624	540	8232	1531	4569	2731	13431	17619	1721	19483	2202	2460	2899	2283	866	8248	248368			



EXHIBIT 10

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 5, 2002 - State of New Mexico

	Bernalillo	Catron	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	DeBaca	Dona Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	San Juan	San Miguel	Sandoval	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE	
Voters Voting in Person	66735	1085	8871	4056	3629	5817	644	25704	9313	5926	1144	284	1240	9377	3372	5613	3378	12379	1590	7977	2248	8107	3159	17779	5557	15623	23547	2023	3509	6999	2779	1073	10536	281075	
Voters Voting By Absentee	98909	622	6621	1852	1286	3673	233	10945	4839	3313	887	359	563	3097	3027	2768	2300	2333	1803	6569	1305	2848	1420	11410	3025	11368	18661	2210	2771	3186	1590	559	7045	222617	
Total Voters	165644	1707	15492	5908	4915	9490	877	36649	14152	9239	2031	643	1803	12474	6399	8381	5678	14712	2593	14546	3553	10955	4579	29189	8582	26991	42228	4233	6280	10185	4369	1632	17583	503692	
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR</b>																																			
PEL V. DOMENICI <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	103428	1303	11378	3279	3112	7606	668	21774	10252	4925	1131	480	1139	9607	4854	6677	3657	7746	1204	10947	2567	5498	3583	21450	3658	16843	19074	2999	3662	4509	2986	1331	10974	314301	
GLORIA TRISTAN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	57554	345	3397	2222	1517	1758	194	12956	3736	3769	762	147	595	2396	1270	1638	1885	5708	988	2997	930	4929	750	6586	4146	9195	21488	1121	2234	4850	1202	244	5532	169039	
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 1</b>																																			
HEATHER A. WILSON <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	86174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2886	1059	0	0	0	2690	0	2902	95711	
RICHARD M. ROMERO <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	70509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2802	351	0	0	0	1509	0	2063	77234	
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 2</b>																																			
STEVE PEARCE <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	134	1097	9853	2195	0	0	535	16844	8030	3698	616	0	589	9118	4348	0	2126	337	0	9485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2193	2779	0	0	0	5654	79631
JOHN ARTHUR SMITH <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	351	513	4706	3127	0	0	293	17558	5808	4785	1190	0	1133	2780	1657	0	3395	388	0	4200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1866	2949	0	0	0	5217	61916
PADRANG M. LYNCHE <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	29	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
GEORGE L. CHEWEY <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	7	43
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3</b>																																			
TOM URALL <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	2033	0	0	0	3436	6017	0	0	0	0	0	473	0	0	0	5139	0	10158	1679	0	2610	8290	3016	18885	6516	14425	31710	0	0	7465	0	1098	0	122950	
<b>GOVERNOR and LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR</b>																																			
JOHN A. SANCHEZ and DOD ALAN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	63853	1069	7802	1688	1569	4182	389	13392	6844	3179	578	253	609	5845	3303	4097	2259	2970	622	7605	1267	2608	1943	14237	1577	10556	9132	2001	2157	2073	2004	731	6680	189074	
BILL RICHARDSON and DANIEL BENISEL <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	87295	499	6584	3699	2926	4851	455	20153	6758	4947	1283	356	1098	5848	2575	3612	3090	10137	1604	5911	2149	7281	2241	12765	5910	14037	26803	1873	3492	6472	1944	831	9214	268693	
DAVID E. BACON and KATHLEEN M. SANCHEZ <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	10006	88	400	138	148	268	16	1315	373	598	30	10	41	317	257	523	220	420	68	444	88	441	149	1142	362	1490	4754	232	288	874	244	28	694	26466	
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>																																			
SHARON CLANCHISCHILLAGE <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	70098	880	7808	1661	1632	4932	332	13911	5879	2954	315	233	590	6021	3361	4156	2274	4288	469	7316	1352	1916	2116	16848	1214	11519	9489	1846	2123	1449	1883	752	6456	198083	
REBECCA D. VIGIL-GIRON <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	87044	706	6627	3630	2633	3985	473	19855	7645	5341	1532	362	1075	5339	2475	3602	3134	8598	1649	6061	1985	8102	1975	10348	6134	13838	30102	2135	3568	7375	2208	728	9658	269922	
<b>STATE AUDITOR</b>																																			
TOM BENAVIDES <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	74102	1009	8844	1898	1945	5786	395	15707	7160	3378	510	302	649	7203	3907	4575	2653	4011	567	8181	1612	2521	2500	16051	1775	12210	11486	2249	2400	2570	2281	868	7451	218756	
DOMINGO P. MARTINEZ <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	79192	532	5232	3403	2378	2927	370	17449	6072	4877	1269	280	980	4120	1795	2708	2654	8371	1441	4863	1640	7250	1504	10636	5697	12537	26933	1662	3069	6277	1719	567	8103	238507	
<b>STATE TREASURER</b>																																			
ROBERT E. VOGL <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	110219	958	8691	4288	3352	5701	598	23940	9481	6471	1469	441	1291	8514	3514	4597	4803	10074	1621	8238	2453	8091	2797	18304	6574	17305	29702	2725	4127	7388	2825	1043	11205	332000	
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>																																			
BOB PERRY <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	62450	806	7536	1573	1447	5134	263	13551	5526	2638	412	214	520	6219	3052	3545	2020	2857	486	6874	1319	1757	2241	13544	1349	10059	9085	1603	1745	1526	1637	754	5976	179718	
PATRICIA A. MADRID <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	88420	714	6693	3709	2945	3779	559	19325	8010	5442	1419	379	1139	5289	2705	4017	3290	9655	1611	6393	2056	7873	1831	12804	8053	14392	26913	2311	3814	6822	2292	735	9794	273183	
ANNYNEH GLEASON <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	9169	84	386	171	139	258	22	1465	323	519	26	16	40	274	272	478	189	545	76	443	88	476	160	1235	344	1329	4401	171	295	882	229	38	649	25192	

EXHIBIT 10

STATEWIDE

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 2, 2004 – State of New Mexico

STATEWIDE

	120410	1118	9605	5258	4057	6517	693	35802	9750	6390	1362	252	1303	10111	4380	4552	3283	17363	1862	9243	2154	18929	3886	25820	20874	6816	25185	2235	4331	7036	4121	1109	15032	382541	
Voters Voting at Regular Precincts	80766	473	9981	865	1051	2432	208	8035	2561	1738	602	235	338	3831	1563	4916	1150	1507	384	2371	552	1652	733	10975	5593	1670	19878	916	1531	1980	1571	284	4478	156020	
Voters Voting By Absentee	81441	415	2570	1880	1151	5274	183	19948	8029	5423	390	162	334	5175	3330	1764	3192	3359	755	9710	1423	3032	2544	9068	19671	4346	22719	2135	2296	6466	1023	501	6645	236380	
Voters Voting By Early Voting	262817	2006	22156	8803	6259	14323	1084	63777	28340	13751	2354	649	1975	18317	9273	11232	7625	22223	3081	21326	4129	15613	7163	45863	45938	12832	67782	5286	8158	15482	6715	1894	26155	775301	
Total Voters																																			
	Bernalillo	Catron	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	DeBaca	Dona Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE	
<b>PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES</b>																																			
JOHN F. KERRY and JOHN EDWARDS DEMOCRATIC PARTY	132252	551	6726	3913	2824	3541	281	31762	6880	7095	1340	359	861	3646	2822	5206	3340	13051	1876	6433	1422	9753	2082	21421	14843	8683	47074	1926	4025	10987	2386	411	11270	370942	
GEORGE W. BUSH and DICK CHENEY REPUBLICAN PARTY	121454	1427	14773	3477	3082	10649	706	29548	13268	6135	914	380	1081	14430	6070	5810	4164	7351	528	14066	2661	5149	4997	22628	29525	3313	18466	3162	3696	3666	4026	1454	14474	378930	
DAVID COBB and PATRICIA LAMARCHE GREEN PARTY	429	1	24	19	16	10	0	95	22	25	1	0	4	13	15	17	14	54	7	38	3	16	10	78	89	18	85	8	21	32	13	2	49	1226	
MICHAEL PEROUTKA and DR. SHUCK BALDWIN CONSTITUTION PARTY	261	2	14	8	6	5	2	55	9	23	0	1	1	12	11	11	10	18	2	45	2	11	8	42	83	6	49	4	17	7	10	3	33	771	
MICHAEL BADARRIN and RICHARD V. CAMPAGNA LIBERTARIAN PARTY	953	5	65	21	7	19	2	131	23	33	1	0	5	35	44	72	17	51	4	54	4	22	12	155	225	29	209	15	45	37	30	0	57	2382	
RALPH NADER and PETER MIGUEL CAMERO INDEPENDENT	1462	7	103	49	33	62	2	369	68	81	11	4	12	47	52	81	48	98	9	128	25	48	35	217	241	67	317	42	47	106	42	11	129	4053	
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 1</b>																																			
RICHARD M. ROMERO DEMOCRATIC PARTY	113383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4018	0	0	620	0	0	0	2152	0	3166	123339	
HEATHER A. WILSON REPUBLICAN PARTY	131835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4513	0	0	1720	0	0	0	4267	0	5037	147372	
ORLIN G. COLE (Write-In) REPUBLICAN PARTY	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	194	
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 2</b>																																			
GARY K. KING DEMOCRATIC PARTY	575	538	5899	3753	0	0	236	30437	6548	7061	1292	8	823	3178	2336	0	3438	1056	0	6015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1793	3772	0	0	0	7542	86292
STEVE PEARCE REPUBLICAN PARTY	287	1424	15521	3492	0	0	724	30450	13514	6067	940	0	1102	14528	6508	0	4059	543	0	14301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3297	3917	0	0	0	3824	130498
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3</b>																																			
TOM UDALL DEMOCRATIC PARTY	3812	0	0	0	3955	7091	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	6661	0	14633	2197	0	2612	12004	3739	21649	21520	10045	51585	0	0	12350	0	986	0	175269	
GREGORY M. TUCKER REPUBLICAN PARTY	3250	0	0	0	1839	6849	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0	0	4341	0	3907	515	0	1438	2718	3167	13479	22233	1834	11182	0	0	2158	0	831	0	79935	
<b>JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT</b>																																			
EDWARD L. CHAVEZ DEMOCRATIC PARTY	142175	782	8501	4904	3345	4584	461	34016	9262	8085	1757	338	1132	5722	3358	4954	4123	14586	2084	7776	2035	11586	2691	23638	18247	9792	48285	2353	4866	11730	3048	671	13974	414881	
NED S. FULLER REPUBLICAN PARTY	101681	1101	12448	2251	2360	9077	837	25205	10104	4702	388	260	736	11578	5109	5397	3165	4988	550	11833	1883	2734	4031	19221	24442	1925	14439	2600	2617	2442	3166	1083	11092	305025	
<b>JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS</b>																																			
MICHAEL E. VIGL DEMOCRATIC PARTY	136954	786	8097	4766	3258	4605	440	33996	9225	8099	1733	326	1119	5602	3307	4748	4089	13917	2074	7693	1921	11633	2610	22711	17070	9754	48157	2347	4835	11537	2951	619	13906	404887	
PAUL D. BARBER REPUBLICAN PARTY	106354	1081	12800	2351	2440	8998	454	25000	10025	4671	405	278	736	11606	5137	5529	3167	5708	563	11968	1988	2873	4094	20050	25632	1976	14719	2577	2647	2572	3236	1112	11195	313944	
<b>STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 1</b>																																			
ALFRED GORDON GLASS, JR. DEMOCRATIC PARTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6489	
WILLIAM E. SHARER REPUBLICAN PARTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11340	
<b>STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 2</b>																																			
STEVEN P. NEVILLE REPUBLICAN PARTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14084	
<b>STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 3</b>																																			
JOHN PRITO DEMOCRATIC PARTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10828
<b>STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 4</b>																																			
LIDIO G. RAINALDI DEMOCRATIC PARTY	0	0	0	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10211

EXHIBIT 10

STATEWIDE

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 7, 2006 – State of New Mexico

STATEWIDE

	Bernalillo	Catron	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	DeBaca	Dona Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE			
Voters Voting By Absentee	49788	277	1743	637	547	851	130	3188	1200	613	451	173	208	1124	824	1848	676	824	222	1072	284	563	271	7429	2945	952	9621	443	835	830	1008	135	4501	96211			
Voters Voting By Early Voting	41734	329	5048	1066	875	2687	185	9342	3775	4014	370	161	264	2486	1960	1505	2111	2010	681	5148	1021	1942	1089	6918	8389	2003	13625	1674	1788	3554	914	345	3446	132459			
Voters Voting at Regular Precincts	107089	1162	9207	4531	3559	5734	615	26738	9426	5861	1074	282	1019	8320	3992	5430	3396	14675	1536	8245	2002	8273	2828	22801	20536	6067	25629	2216	3729	7261	3521	998	12175	339929			
Total Voters	198811	1768	15998	6234	4981	9272	930	39268	14401	10488	1895	616	1491	11930	6776	8783	6183	17509	2439	14465	3307	10778	4188	37148	31870	9022	48875	4333	6352	11645	5441	1478	20122	568597			
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR</b>																																					
JEFF BINGAMAN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	136747	919	9562	4888	3667	5203	611	26434	9497	7823	1594	427	1055	6567	3826	6022	4175	14962	2026	8409	2286	9298	2578	25008	16189	7816	40885	2729	4676	10207	3529	848	13952	394365			
ALLEN W. MCCULLOCH, MD <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	57046	796	6209	1276	1222	3891	271	12188	4870	2537	228	160	394	5173	2841	2548	1843	2376	349	5865	984	1341	1527	11511	19351	1069	7503	1507	1557	1246	1861	572	5924	163826			
ORLIN G. COLE (Write-In) <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	196	2	16	11	0	5	0	33	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	12	1	0	0	1	4	34	2	2	13	0	0	0	2	0	14	359			
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 1</b>																																					
PATRICIA A. MADRID <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	95379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4018	0	0	611	0	0	0	2114	0	3004	105125			
HEATHER A. WILSON <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	94128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3652	0	0	1338	0	0	0	3287	0	3381	105986				
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 2</b>																																					
ALBERT D. KISSLING <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	389	458	4442	2919	0	0	212	20632	5006	5510	770	0	588	2318	1983	0	2814	679	0	4629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1456	2982	0	0	0	5332	63119			
STEVE PEARCE <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	300	1250	11346	3204	0	0	668	18129	9231	4832	1057	0	854	9519	4721	0	3253	496	0	9656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2808	3256	0	0	0	8040	92620			
C. DEAN BURK (Write-In) <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	1	3	34	22	0	0	0	30	1	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	135			
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3</b>																																					
TOM UDALL <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	3341	0	0	0	3668	5457	0	0	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	5476	0	13985	2032	0	2250	9257	2537	19287	18465	7523	39810	0	0	10192	0	870	0	144880			
RONALD M. DOLIN <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	2334	0	0	0	1256	3663	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	3201	0	2164	352	0	1004	1410	1575	9410	12976	1110	6722	0	0	1316	0	563	0	49219			
<b>GOVERNOR and LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR</b>																																					
BILL RICHARDSON and DIANE D. DENISH <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	33195	857	9060	4698	3125	5771	559	27510	8539	7502	1546	433	1037	6473	4017	5670	4284	14973	1738	8271	2134	8621	2350	34722	18846	8884	37648	2445	4551	9937	3280	907	13222	384806			
JOHN DENDAHL and SUE WILSON BEFFORD <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	2205	863	6700	1486	1728	3339	333	11335	5633	2838	288	163	421	5268	2688	2929	1807	2427	617	6039	1106	1962	1750	11803	12521	1847	9965	1808	1702	1524	2126	546	6597	174364			
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>																																					
MARY HERRERA <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	104671	619	5967	3810	2634	3229	384	21096	6334	6334	1278	310	824	4003	2451	3757	3284	12632	1678	5794	1639	7890	1546	18984	12796	6581	34020	1938	3602	8878	2443	579	9877	301862			
VICKIE S. PEREA <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	90375	1048	9755	2332	2202	5706	481	17348	7616	3919	554	271	606	7608	4170	4597	2689	4535	681	8374	1527	2716	2465	17459	18434	2300	13086	2262	2602	2524	2932	812	9962	254748			
<b>STATE AUDITOR</b>																																					
HECTOR H. BALDERAS <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	100101	618	6580	4032	3376	3558	429	20504	6835	6498	1365	332	822	4348	2613	3673	3379	12478	1817	5968	1668	7754	1652	18887	13335	6372	31205	1956	3480	8929	2535	539	10484	298143			
LORENZO GARCIA <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	89962	968	8780	2025	1510	5068	380	17554	6708	3531	442	251	543	6967	3847	4254	2461	4347	565	7854	1388	2676	2178	16852	17214	2511	16028	2136	2599	2329	2719	826	8937	246225			
<b>STATE TREASURER</b>																																					
JAMES B. LEWIS <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	117201	676	7528	4117	2950	4420	496	22190	7923	6861	1165	305	891	5462	2940	4237	3666	13219	1515	6288	1971	7629	2078	20510	15184	6398	35677	2202	3490	8500	2804	714	10912	332545			
DEMESIA PADILLA <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	75487	920	7919	1969	1810	4375	329	15784	5789	3195	625	264	482	6005	3548	3873	2202	3705	798	7643	1150	2777	1848	15167	15467	2384	11730	1938	2612	2772	2496	656	8680	216399			
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>																																					
GARY K. KING <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	108007	630	6805	4095	2722	4159	469	23430	8900	6309	1267	318	835	4892	2685	4034	3335	18087	1591	6136	1865	7925	2001	19341	14362	5937	34988	2016	3689	8790	2950	756	10672	318080			
JIM BIBB <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	86496	1076	9021	3076	2171	4940	423	15140	7283	3928	569	283	614	6873	4004	4504	2720	4205	788	8123	1365	2716	2097	17203	17038	2998	13341	2242	2522	2654	2483	659	9161	241715			
<b>COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS</b>																																					
JIM BACA <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	88983	449	5540	3497	1972	2593	280	19385	5778	5826	1008	184	699	3693	2742	3793	2785	12453	1551	5435	1081	7081	1275	16438	12627	5661	32494	1552	3190	8452	1790	338	8477	269218			
PATRICK H. LYONS <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	106182	1259	18211	2636	2935	6541	604	19223	8320	4481	813	414	731	7995	3929	4717	3252	4704	812	8721	2174	3505	2824	19991	18672	2993	15600	2692	3015	2979	3611	1099	11333	288968			



EXHIBIT 10

STATEWIDE

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 4, 2008 – State of New Mexico

STATEWIDE

	Bernalillo	Catron	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	DeBaca	Dona Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE			
Voters Voting By Absentee	76654	518	3476	1178	1582	2235	220	7632	3250	3852	567	191	307	2435	1854	1818	1104	1239	394	3000	485	1799	744	17038	5844	2070	16207	777	1486	2916	1418	259	7869	172136			
Voters Voting By Early Voting	126801	454	10354	2907	1438	6273	261	32520	7920	4622	626	155	430	6107	4117	5608	4070	6927	955	10185	1554	5929	2716	18699	18469	5083	37315	2664	2896	8096	1733	522	8853	347159			
Voters Voting at Regular Precincts	83165	1148	8468	5063	3485	6003	578	29506	8998	5550	1022	289	1232	10174	3764	3692	3200	15128	1431	8666	1971	9283	3284	23061	22300	5842	19179	2068	3570	5935	3795	965	12257	314070			
Total Voters	286520	2120	22198	9148	6425	14511	1059	69658	20166	13824	2215	635	1960	18716	9735	11118	8374	23294	2780	21851	4010	17011	6744	58798	46613	12995	72701	5509	7952	16947	6944	1746	28979	833363			
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES																																					
BARACK OBAMA and JOE BIDEN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	171556	664	8197	5827	3490	4670	359	40282	7351	8142	1557	260	993	5108	3535	5824	4311	16572	2168	8610	1547	12703	2303	32669	18028	10320	55567	2352	4696	13816	3087	492	15386	472422			
JOHN MCCAIN and SARAH PALIN <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	110521	1398	13651	3131	2805	9589	676	28068	12500	5406	620	358	936	13347	6001	5064	5870	6382	569	12806	2367	4086	4311	25193	27869	2478	15807	3017	3032	2866	3735	1227	13136	346832			
CYNTHIA MCKINNEY and ROSA CLEMENTE <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	481	6	34	23	12	21	0	138	28	34	6	3	4	30	16	17	13	59	7	34	13	23	15	102	82	40	148	14	31	46	15	4	53	1552			
CHUCK BALDWIN and DARRELL CASTLE <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	501	20	35	31	10	23	0	105	41	41	1	0	5	32	39	19	41	44	0	76	2	11	19	118	105	12	106	17	27	15	25	5	71	1597			
RALPH NADER and MATT GONZALEZ <small>INDEPENDENT PARTY</small>	1779	14	141	73	58	92	7	466	114	92	10	5	9	89	70	77	67	113	13	159	48	99	47	370	312	74	408	66	68	109	54	11	213	5327			
BOB BARR and WAYNE A. ROOT <small>LIBERTARIAN PARTY</small>	940	10	54	12	9	33	2	221	59	40	2	0	4	39	35	68	38	37	3	81	19	18	25	178	115	17	187	19	41	34	25	3	60	2428			
UNITED STATES SENATOR																																					
TOM UDALL <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	180751	780	8609	6155	4114	7120	449	42079	8362	8723	1596	337	1085	4774	3825	5475	4739	10357	2167	9674	2214	12778	3189	35306	22238	10752	56750	2672	4822	14160	3545	833	16698	505128			
STEVE PEARCE <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	102784	1316	13398	2904	2240	7218	593	26433	11585	4932	596	287	855	13744	5787	5428	3492	4742	581	11852	1761	4045	3453	22824	24021	2147	14782	2769	3036	2591	3387	890	12049	318522			
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 1																																					
MARTIN T. HENRICH <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	151547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5986	0	0	1034	0	0	0	2922	0	4782	166271			
DARREN WHITE <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	117653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4733	0	0	1868	0	0	0	3924	0	4307	132485				
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 2																																					
HARRY TEAGUE <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	914	750	10201	6081	0	0	520	41518	9879	8660	1625	0	1102	9168	4127	0	4829	1490	0	9934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2716	4855	0	0	11193	129572		
EDWARD R. TINSLEY <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	191	1271	11567	3826	0	0	487	26374	9815	4810	517	0	810	9260	5354	0	3317	461	0	11339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2653	2858	0	0	0	8070	101980		
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3																																					
BEN R. LUJAN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	4901	0	0	0	3562	5302	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	0	4290	0	15005	2134	0	1844	12241	2424	23809	18677	9430	44562	0	0	12144	0	648	0	161292			
DANIEL K. EAST <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	4676	0	0	0	2063	7498	0	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	4445	0	3677	376	0	1691	2639	3337	17790	22163	1718	11455	0	0	1898	0	914	0	86618			
CAROL MILLER <small>INDEPENDENT</small>	1017	0	0	0	667	1213	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	1944	0	2086	206	0	358	1822	695	5140	4901	1561	12025	0	0	2550	0	125	0	36348			
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT																																					
CHARLES W. DANIELS <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	194858	1029	13132	6725	4483	8607	629	48820	11922	9805	1606	384	1299	10835	5291	6449	5715	17904	2041	12162	2507	12308	4068	39425	27222	10267	53571	3410	5485	13092	4351	1028	19869	560279			
STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 1																																					
WILLIAM E. SHARER <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14032			
STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 2																																					
STEVEN P. NEVILLE <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14223			
STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 3																																					
JOHN PINTO <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4232	0	0	0	0	0	0	7889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12121			
STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 4																																					
GEORGE K. MUNOZ <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	0	0	0	856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10039		
BEATRICE L. WOODWARD <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	0	0	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3181		
STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 5																																					
RICHARD C. MARTINEZ <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2622	0	0	0	0	0	11834	0	0	0	0	0	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	11834		

EXHIBIT 10

STATEWIDE

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 2, 2010 – State of New Mexico

STATEWIDE

	Bernalillo	Catron	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	DeBaca	Dona Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE	
Voters Voting By Absentee	37722	358	1503	454	547	823	129	4180	1201	1719	452	128	259	1295	1070	1679	585	497	315	1396	204	814	250	6947	2785	775	6794	415	769	734	888	199	4769	82653	
Voters Voting By Early Voting	80814	431	6937	1785	887	3519	182	16793	4705	3375	512	159	357	3899	2948	2031	2683	3601	904	6890	1090	2991	1516	13729	12900	2423	21137	1874	1948	4696	1066	396	5935	215113	
Voters Voting at Regular Precincts	85324	1134	7698	4361	3487	5742	609	27029	8854	5616	998	268	1147	7943	3591	5136	2940	12901	1454	7787	1683	8182	2712	22257	20271	6039	25951	2163	3649	6569	3739	911	11787	309932	
Total Voters	203860	1923	16138	6600	4921	10084	920	48092	14760	10710	1962	555	1763	13137	7609	8846	6208	16999	2673	16073	2977	11987	4478	42933	35956	9237	53882	4452	6366	11999	5693	1506	22491	607700	
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 1</b>																																			
MARTIN T. HEINRICH <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	102087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4367	0	0	762	0	0	0	2162	0	3329	112707	
JONATHAN L. BARELA <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	91641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4196	0	0	1560	0	0	0	3431	0	3715	104543	
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 2</b>																																			
HARRY TEAGUE <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	568	533	4816	3767	0	0	299	26749	4775	5750	1144	0	859	2903	2193	0	3070	712	0	6117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1646	3080	0	0	0	6818	75709
STEVE PEARCE <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	210	1321	10958	2672	0	0	560	20370	9714	4590	696	0	842	10181	5216	0	2946	456	0	9590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2642	3065	0	0	0	8024	94053
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3</b>																																			
BEN R. LUJAN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	2992	0	0	0	2559	2851	0	0	0	0	0	268	0	0	0	4190	0	11521	1961	0	1270	8653	1353	15942	12231	6989	37204	0	0	9621	0	542	0	120057	
THOMAS E. MULLINS <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	4281	0	0	0	2252	7049	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	4570	0	3893	609	0	1698	3126	3038	17839	23327	2080	13482	0	0	2200	0	908	0	90621	
<b>GOVERNOR and LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR</b>																																			
DIANE D. DENISH and BRIAN S. COLÓN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	99278	420	4715	3340	1913	2700	276	23190	4498	5406	828	204	728	3341	1990	3972	2498	10965	1410	4792	1036	7066	1244	18478	10777	5641	35963	1495	2942	8415	1827	400	8866	280614	
SUSANA MARTINEZ and JOHN A. SANCHEZ <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	102711	1472	11279	3176	2916	7234	619	24628	10144	5165	1100	337	1014	9661	5544	4729	3588	5850	1220	11085	1955	4818	3162	24097	24857	3508	17441	2887	3317	3495	3788	1071	13351	321219	
KENNETH A. GOMEZ (Write-In) <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	218	5	46	30	14	44	3	94	12	22	0	0	1	21	9	11	23	50	0	27	12	22	11	72	86	8	82	7	8	0	9	2	45	994	
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>																																			
MARY HERRERA <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	86298	496	4385	3457	1961	3402	276	24193	4544	5297	1069	189	807	3067	1871	2838	2719	11158	1504	4231	1032	6659	1139	16369	11119	5416	25686	1506	3027	7635	1877	441	8655	253325	
DIANNA J. DURAN <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	113413	1359	11543	3012	2843	7467	587	23076	9900	5173	807	332	893	9818	5618	5641	3328	5443	1060	11625	1950	5044	3206	25894	24382	3661	26526	2837	3165	4099	3723	1011	13459	341915	
<b>STATE AUDITOR</b>																																			
HECTOR BALDERAS <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	113843	626	5569	4125	3094	2884	418	25087	5348	6203	1386	301	920	3623	2523	4195	2989	11504	2033	5728	1299	8640	1343	21503	12282	7450	39393	1871	3523	9353	2513	510	11348	323427	
ERROL J. CHAVEZ <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	82882	1163	10094	2250	1713	6762	405	21259	8821	4098	461	221	723	8994	4801	3997	2924	4743	542	9679	1616	2874	2875	20276	22791	1629	12975	2380	2532	2279	2974	882	10392	263068	
<b>STATE TREASURER</b>																																			
JAMES B. LEWIS <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	117201	558	5379	4113	2490	2875	369	25174	5231	6012	1343	245	900	3253	2243	3847	2939	12160	1796	5480	1289	8588	1400	21969	12798	6897	39183	1742	3475	9214	2305	515	11341	324624	
JIM D. SCHOONOVER <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	90412	1220	10236	2211	2203	6786	423	21786	8942	4238	451	268	733	9446	5052	4352	2970	4083	647	9864	1621	2690	2836	19791	22228	1895	12953	2463	2523	2266	2941	890	10304	261724	
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>																																			
GARY K. KING <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	110303	613	5934	4245	2529	2605	353	25714	5685	6067	1355	281	918	4032	3554	4228	3043	12181	1876	6084	1279	8574	1276	21048	13620	8784	38584	1919	3750	9266	2922	585	11320	321547	
MATTHEW E. CHANDLER <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	98715	1239	10029	2262	2301	7384	525	21409	8880	4453	545	253	772	8896	4956	4347	3067	4480	680	9730	1722	3177	3156	21429	21960	2340	14581	2448	2452	2519	2716	865	10855	277139	
<b>COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS</b>																																			
RAY BENNETT POWELL <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	108555	543	5138	3950	2399	2460	259	24511	5100	5876	1131	216	846	3336	2177	4078	2828	11567	1703	5264	1083	8474	1184	20425	12227	6874	38784	1626	3293	9140	2098	446	10442	308033	
MATTHEW D. RUSH <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	88352	1276	10586	2414	2359	7347	589	21938	9178	4489	698	312	814	9403	5183	4202	3131	4675	789	10199	1877	2974	3201	21416	22961	2122	13666	2647	2771	2431	3417	987	11260	279664	
<b>JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS POSITION 1</b>																																			
ROBERT E. ROBLES <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	100835	478	4931	3778	2187	2621	288	27245	4720	5646	1239	319	837	3042	2054	3521	2721	11029	1772	5151	1152	8097	1184	18987	11245	6857	38904	1585	3267	8973	1961	455	10076	294837	
NED S. FULLER <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	92443	1267	10644	2511	2409	7011	500	19393	9315	4532	514	276	806	9552	5185	4472	3115	5033	677	10135	1723	2987	3028	22000	23583	2116	14284	2576	2668	2411	3409	911	11444	282930	
<b>JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS POSITION 2</b>																																			
LINDA M. VANZI <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	124488	866	8018	4680	3085	4506	465	30463	7574	6969	1275	294	1078	6386	3555	4765	3726	12472	1755	8107	1661	8104	2101	25427	17819	6855	38004	2417	4071	9158	3224	802	13789	368037	

EXHIBIT 10

STATEWIDE

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 6, 2012 – State of New Mexico

STATEWIDE

	Bernalillo	Catron	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	De Baca	Dona Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE	
Voters Voting By Absentee	37295	442	1718	481	801	1105	92	3540	1366	3296	547	228	314	1325	1321	2656	644	634	284	1743	318	829	2099	7280	3361	952	5610	427	757	968	880	192	5345	88848	
Voters Voting By Early Voting	149074	480	10046	2749	1425	5667	246	31252	7664	4383	566	135	448	7123	4443	4500	3670	6080	897	10138	1560	4792	870	29881	32229	4300	35998	2503	2625	7601	1412	634	9185	374574	
Voters Voting at Regular Precincts	85598	1218	8630	5067	3579	8932	335	31704	10318	5312	1052	246	1187	8616	3539	3528	3231	15358	1435	8231	1781	9837	3045	17084	20784	6310	27835	2194	3869	6856	4146	943	13340	323100	
Total Voters	271927	2140	20394	8297	5805	13704	673	66496	19348	13991	2185	607	1949	17064	9303	10684	7545	22072	2616	20110	3659	15458	6014	54245	46374	11562	69443	5124	7251	15425	6438	1769	27870	786522	
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES																																			
BARACK OBAMA and JOE BIDEN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	150739	560	6604	4961	2828	4022	287	37139	6142	7090	1488	360	995	4080	2942	5191	3583	15841	1955	6829	1383	11465	1727	27236	15855	8850	50872	1964	4058	11978	2428	472	13511	415335	
MITT ROMNEY and PAUL RYAN <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	106408	1494	13088	3998	2899	9251	586	27322	12583	5358	557	327	899	12548	5961	4796	3670	5546	595	12451	2202	3597	4043	24387	28849	2303	15500	2928	2722	2730	3529	1236	12825	335788	
VIRGIL GOODE and JIM CLYMER <small>PROGRESSIVE PARTY</small>	274	5	29	11	8	16	2	93	24	26	2	1	2	29	18	15	19	30	0	47	8	11	9	69	78	10	42	8	18	9	17	1	51	982	
GARY JOHNSON and JAMES P. GRAY <small>LIBERTARIAN PARTY</small>	12206	51	521	261	206	291	24	1497	462	327	84	12	29	310	297	599	184	427	48	592	97	418	154	2184	1287	286	2277	175	344	479	382	36	1240	27787	
ROSS C. "ROCKY" ANDERSON and LUIS J. RODRIGUEZ <small>NEW MEXICO INDEPENDENT PARTY</small>	350	9	20	5	8	18	0	138	27	21	2	0	5	22	9	15	15	34	5	35	13	20	11	62	90	16	99	4	22	31	17	7	44	1174	
JILL STEIN and CHERI HONKALA <small>GREEN PARTY</small>	992	4	30	7	15	27	3	234	31	80	2	1	5	26	15	38	29	51	8	58	4	32	25	140	78	44	455	23	29	112	29	7	57	2691	
UNITED STATES SENATOR																																			
MARTIN T. HEINRICH <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	144659	591	6566	4483	2737	3818	291	36579	6077	7048	1396	249	892	4006	2950	4540	3494	13004	1803	6638	1385	10071	1671	25727	14450	8308	49291	1984	3745	11373	2318	442	13120	395717	
HEATHER A. WILSON <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	115514	1376	12791	3256	2732	9055	584	25145	12255	5255	656	322	909	12200	5797	5743	3471	7647	705	12084	2104	4654	3917	26079	29270	2758	17456	2790	3052	3326	3782	1193	13381	351259	
JON ROSS BARRIE <small>INDEPENDENT AMERICAN PARTY</small>	8450	135	770	404	246	460	18	3335	675	522	73	21	89	554	415	264	417	837	71	1037	150	451	286	1883	2034	338	1799	271	326	444	284	65	1095	28199	
ROBERT L. ANDERSON (Write-In) <small>INDEPENDENT</small>	355	2	16	4	2	3	0	56	3	3	0	0	0	7	9	9	1	16	1	2	0	15	7	46	2	4	29	2	3	13	4	0	3	677	
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 1																																			
MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	151680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5835	0	0	968	0	0	0	2713	0	1628	162924
JANICE E. ARNOLD-JONES <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	101538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4383	0	0	1806	0	0	0	3599	0	1146	112472
JEANNE PAHLS (Write-In) <small>GREEN PARTY</small>	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	459	
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 2																																			
EVELYN MADRID ERHARD <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	309	550	5630	3993	0	0	230	34382	5434	6853	1111	0	828	3074	2529	0	3357	1056	0	6232	0	0	529	0	0	0	0	0	1806	3389	0	0	0	10870	92162
STEVE PEARCE <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	237	1538	14354	4018	0	0	644	30317	13369	5870	978	0	1036	13658	6540	0	3935	937	0	13297	0	0	1992	0	0	0	0	3184	3648	0	0	0	13628	133180	
JACK A. MCGRAWN (Write-In) <small>INDEPENDENT</small>	0	1	27	12	0	0	0	63	3	2	0	0	1	22	30	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	173
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3																																			
BEV R. LUJAN <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	5226	0	0	0	3310	4943	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	5580	0	15035	2019	0	1678	12293	1415	22880	18445	9291	51237	0	0	12859	0	675	0	167103	
JEFFERSON L. BYRD <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	5277	0	0	0	2367	8271	0	0	0	0	0	377	0	0	0	4729	0	4109	539	0	1924	2776	1850	13688	26749	2047	13710	0	0	2191	0	1020	0	97616	
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT																																			
BARBARA J. VIGIL <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	142469	646	7283	5006	2974	4373	331	36731	8995	7559	1547	249	988	4753	3160	4718	3744	14490	1861	7412	1530	11728	1888	26545	16775	8730	49904	2097	4094	11970	2613	563	14281	418007	
PAUL J. KENNEDY <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	115322	1360	12383	3886	2542	8563	485	26809	11281	4971	472	303	813	11616	5721	5129	3402	5865	579	11683	1948	2807	3785	25420	27630	2266	16544	2798	2759	2581	3566	1086	12686	338053	
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS																																			
M. MONICA ZAMORA <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	145527	670	7027	5085	2882	4474	296	37188	8715	7619	1586	247	986	4694	2979	4514	3672	14575	1917	7252	1537	11324	1863	26757	16699	8877	48030	2023	4050	11699	2556	610	14232	410162	
J. MILES HANISSEE <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	108144	1312	12486	2702	2589	8367	507	25697	11373	4784	426	310	792	11537	5840	5048	3377	5482	546	11612	1924	2914	3735	24901	27426	2137	17324	2802	2736	2771	3580	1000	12528	328799	
STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 1																																			
MATT DODSON <small>DEMOCRATIC PARTY</small>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4633
WILLIAM E. SHARER <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11212
STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 2																																			
STEVEN P. NEVILLE <small>REPUBLICAN PARTY</small>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14168

# EXHIBIT 10

Canvass of Returns of General Election  
Held on November 4, 2014 - State of New Mexico

<b>STATEWIDE</b>
State Summary

	Early	Absentee	Election Day	Total
<b>United States Senator</b>				
ALLEN E. WEH (REP)	98197	25010	105890	229097
TOM UDALL (DEM)	114638	32421	139350	286409
<b>United States Representative District 1</b>				
MICHAEL H FRESE (REP)	36593	11837	26128	74558
MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM (DEM)	50263	14905	40306	105474
<b>United States Representative District 2</b>				
STEVE PEARCE (REP)	36592	7731	50886	95209
ROXANNE "ROCKY" LARA (DEM)	29140	5082	27277	52499
JACK A MCGRANN (write in) (REP)	45	2	22	69
<b>United States Representative District 3</b>				
JEFFERSON L. BYRD (REP)	28829	6788	35159	70775
BEN R. LUJAN (DEM)	39053	19778	63416	113249
THOMAS F. HOOK (write in) (REP)	19	3	30	52
<b>Governor and Lieutenant Governor</b>				
SUSANA MARTINEZ - JOHN A SANCHEZ (REP)	122805	34925	135713	293443
GARY K KING - DEBRA A HAALAND (DEM)	88410	22170	108762	219362
<b>Secretary of State</b>				
DIANNA J. DURAN (REP)	107853	28180	126064	262117
MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER (DEM)	102394	28441	114673	245508
<b>State Auditor</b>				
ROBERT J ARAGON (REP)	95464	25270	107285	228019
TIMOTHY M KELLER (DEM)	111112	30172	129102	270386
<b>State Treasurer</b>				
RICK J LOPEZ (REP)	99689	25968	111022	236699
TIM EICHENBERG (DEM)	106716	29438	125049	261203
<b>Attorney General</b>				
SUSAN M. RIEDEL (REP)	89760	23218	98325	211303
HECTOR BALDERAS (DEM)	129021	33348	141639	295008
<b>Commissioner of Public Lands</b>				
AUBREY DUNN (REP)	107471	28762	113760	249993
RAY BENNETT POWELL (DEM)	99739	26693	122905	249337
<b>Judge of the Court of Appeals</b>				
J. MILES HANISSE (REP)	105411	27561	113873	246845
KERRY C. KIERNAN (DEM)	95699	26209	118216	239124
<b>State Representative District 1</b>				
RODNEY D. MONTOYA (REP)	2425	483	3063	5971
ALFRED GORDON GLASS JR (DEM)	935	177	1119	2231
<b>State Representative District 2</b>				
JAMES R. J. STRICKLER (REP)	1591	318	1958	3867
NATHAN E THOMPSON (DEM)	432	95	652	1179
<b>State Representative District 3</b>				
PAUL C BANDY (REP)	2112	408	2648	5168
<b>State Representative District 4</b>				
SHARON CLAHCHISCHILLIAGE (REP)	1223	172	2390	3785
HARRISON TODACHEENE (DEM)	834	77	1638	2549
<b>State Representative District 5</b>				
DOREEN W JOHNSON (DEM)	1044	125	3638	4807
SANDRA D JEFF (write in) (DEM)	146	58	559	763
<b>State Representative District 6</b>				
ELISEO LEE ALCON (DEM)	1043	198	3271	4512
SHELLY C CHIMONI (write in) (DEM)	22	1	46	69
<b>State Representative District 7</b>				
KELLY K FAJARDO (REP)	1065	536	1913	3514
TERESA K.E. SMITH DE CHERIF (DEM)	842	428	1372	2642
<b>State Representative District 8</b>				
ALONZO BALDONADO (REP)	1905	661	2204	4770
FRANK A OTERO (DEM)	1376	583	1394	3353
<b>State Representative District 9</b>				
PATRICIA "PATTY" A LUNDSTROM (DEM)	974	112	3351	4437
<b>State Representative District 10</b>				
G ANDRES ROMERO (DEM)	973	337	1153	2463
ROBERT A. SCHILLER (IND)	678	248	653	1779
<b>State Representative District 11</b>				
JAVIER J MARTINEZ (DEM)	2815	779	2819	6413
<b>State Representative District 12</b>				
PATRICIO R RUILOBA (DEM)	1095	371	1313	2779
<b>State Representative District 13</b>				



EXHIBIT 10

STATEWIDE

State Summary

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 8, 2016 - State of New Mexico  
Statewide Canvass Sheet

Absentee	28744	297	3368	485	573	729	73	3458	1154	3975	358	145	289	1008	929	863	494	1786	209	1429	234	600	1919	2598	789	6061	5645	451	613	888	627	182	5552	76476
Early	182255	664	9789	3052	1692	7288	365	40460	10861	4619	550	170	516	9231	4607	7404	4355	5870	921	10914	1720	5372	1324	24547	4189	40757	43302	2306	2848	8446	2709	736	12315	456762
Election Day	65641	1108	7196	4607	3110	5435	493	27168	7758	4363	948	216	1114	7579	3425	2720	2519	14298	1344	7872	1652	9043	2752	19195	5663	15255	22978	1863	3463	6038	3063	800	9956	270833

	Bernalillo	Cañon	Chaves	Cibola	Coffax	Curry	De Baca	Dona Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	San Juan	San Miguel	Sandoval	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Terrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE		
President and Vice President of the United States																																				
DONALD J TRUMP AND MICHAEL R PENCE (REP)	94698	1464	12872	3195	2585	9035	620	25374	13147	5288	585	311	910	12495	5896	3359	3478	5104	865	11887	2212	3599	3884	27946	2313	25905	14332	3010	2616	2727	3714	1216	13215	319667		
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON AND TIMOTHY MICHAEL KAINE (DEM)	143417	427	5534	3741	2129	3121	193	37947	5833	8276	970	156	784	3930	2331	5562	3185	13576	1536	6124	1017	9592	1454	12865	7285	27707	50793	1612	3313	10668	1785	320	10841	385234		
GLORIA LA RIVA AND DENNIS BANKS (SLN)	445	0	22	20	5	10	0	115	12	19	0	0	3	17	9	7	5	78	1	23	2	16	8	97	10	78	95	6	20	27	9	1	28	1184		
GARY JOHNSON AND BILL WELD (LIB)	29682	111	1809	970	527	973	89	5471	1275	899	238	55	137	1098	560	1512	481	2412	194	1613	299	1425	482	4200	915	6657	4362	442	802	1179	692	134	3046	74541		
DARRELL CASTLE AND SCOTT BRADLEY (CON)	474	12	32	16	12	39	0	157	27	25	1	2	2	28	9	29	13	58	4	87	8	17	11	125	25	129	75	12	15	6	18	7	63	1514		
JILL STEIN AND AJAMU BARAKA (GRN)	3614	23	86	73	37	74	6	953	84	218	18	3	6	56	59	120	66	284	35	159	15	188	48	352	160	627	1452	78	60	617	66	13	219	9879		
"ROCKY" ROQUE DE LA FUENTE AND MICHAEL STEINBERG (ADN)	151	1	14	5	6	6	0	65	6	6	0	0	3	10	2	5	7	20	1	15	2	13	5	22	8	36	30	1	3	5	6	2	19	475		
EVAN MCMULLIN AND NATHAN JOHNSON (BFA)	2181	11	102	43	31	112	2	566	83	80	5	0	27	80	36	291	50	173	5	162	17	28	58	503	35	553	295	20	39	31	36	9	161	5825		
United States Representative District 1																																				
RICHARD GREGORY PRIEM (REP)	86866																									4197	1619					3114	1083		96879	
MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM (DEM)	168113																									6936	1172					3134	1733		181088	
United States Representative District 2																																				
STEVE PEARCE (REP)	400	1536	14920	4943			715	32633	14881	6374	1050		1161	14430	6545		4255	955		13982									3453	3952			15205	143515		
MERRIE LEE SOULES (DEM)	316	469	4929	2945			162	38362	4324	8194	698		652	2884	2192		2757	909		5580								1840	2728			9045		85232		
JACK A MCGRANN (write in) (REP)	0	2	3	1			0	47	1	0	0		0	0	4		0	1		9								1	1			0		70		
United States Representative District 3																																				
MICHAEL H ROMERO (REP)	5653				2260	8681										4151		4627	814		1933	3093	1974	27083	2124	22617	13577			2903		1155		102730		
BEN R LUJAN (DEM)	6123				2999	4318										8514		14684	1789		1555	11594	1261	17993	8449	26772	53686			12123		524		170612		
Secretary of State																																				
NORA ESPINOZA (REP)	98628	1355	13233	3133	2478	8720	529	30109	12634	5108	627	292	858	12373	5826	4655	3473	6092	727	11993	1935	4047	3821	28263	2785	27943	16102	2825	2909	3184	3595	1109	13371	334733		
MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER (DEM)	165274	599	8583	4814	2683	4051	320	37753	8150	7245	1121	295	916	4440	2796	5785	3434	14393	1590	7230	1471	10173	1874	16233	7614	32023	52669	2187	3657	11520	2558	521	13524	433227		
State Senator District 1																																				
WILLIAM E SHARER (REP)																									11170										11170	
REBECCA MORGAN (DEM)																									4834										4834	
State Senator District 2																																				
STEVEN P NEVILLE (REP)																										15057										15057

EXHIBIT 10

**STATEWIDE**  
State Summary

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 6, 2018 - State of New Mexico  
Statewide Canvass Sheet

Absentee	23815	315	1496	609	409	549	68	8517	1634	3619	369	119	259	1212	988	709	756	444	223	1673	178	561	298	1845	579	5235	4836	530	847	769	580	156	4175	68378
Early	149573	619	8920	2572	1364	4988	302	29189	7349	4214	558	155	438	6323	3816	6563	3167	5376	855	8658	1362	4459	1896	17916	3500	32223	40871	2497	2491	8405	2042	626	10859	374145
Election Day	68960	924	6386	4007	2940	4749	468	23636	6913	4072	790	224	969	6463	3098	3068	2298	12794	1299	6925	1594	7884	2485	17841	5216	18146	21784	1745	3023	5425	2771	719	9521	259133

	Bernalillo	Cañon	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	De Baca	Donna Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Len	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	San Juan	San Miguel	Sandoval	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE	
<b>United States Senator</b>																																			
MARTIN T HEINRICH (DEM)	140082	550	5279	3924	2333	2793	267	34651	4834	5783	1094	198	790	3331	2617	5798	3065	12409	1564	6370	1016	8773	1277	12485	6609	28198	49994	1917	3409	10938	1982	334	11514	376998	
GARY E JOHNSON (LIB)	39274	217	2666	1355	731	1498	196	8029	2095	1442	292	84	198	1628	1111	1926	823	3049	386	2291	537	2035	750	6876	1323	9397	7642	767	1129	2112	951	252	4139	107201	
MICK RICH (REP)	61932	1075	8727	1842	1615	5896	342	18101	8826	3598	292	199	607	8882	4122	2576	2313	2915	372	8460	1534	1945	2608	18002	1298	17785	9546	2048	1700	1556	2433	878	8790	212813	
<b>United States Representative DISTRICT 3</b>																																			
BEN R LUJAN (DEM)	5753				2474	3319						202				6217		12688	1788		1304	9916	945	14150	7379	24721	51799			12098		468		155201	
CHRISTOPHER MANNING (LIB)	664				256	418						28				921		881	72		137	486	142	3274	279	2628	2540			478		61		13265	
JERALD STEVE MCFALL (REP)	4211				1935	6415						244				3087		3058	464		1646	2324	1389	19753	1552	17483	10049			1888		931		76427	
<b>United States Representative DISTRICT 1</b>																																			
DEBRA A HAALAND (DEM)	137467																									5836	893				1940		1200	147336	
LLOYD J PRINCETON (LIB)	10402																									413	136				268		100	11319	
JANICE E ARNOLD-JONES (REP)	80839																									4028	1493				3132		1017	90507	
<b>United States Representative DISTRICT 2</b>																																			
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL (DEM)	536	553	6058	4355			292	39206	5198	7176	1162		817	3910	2812		3198	1327																	101489
YVETTE HERRELL (REP)	168	1264	10585	2634			500	21461	10413	4530	505		760	9842	4953		2890	296		10176															97767
<b>Governor</b>																																			
MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM AND HOWIE C MORALES (DEM)	149480	511	5348	3988	2327	3106	229	36954	4631	7043	1021	178	785	3086	2625	6005	2967	13117	1664	6450	1144	9352	1430	13347	7001	30425	52692	1880	3596	11806	2048	415	11717	398368	
STEVE PEARCE AND MICHELLE GARCIA HOLMES (REP)	91221	1332	11352	3141	2335	7107	597	23985	11178	4750	673	300	842	10845	5216	4240	3176	5238	678	10644	1945	3459	3222	23961	2238	24803	14394	2843	2664	2687	3317	1059	12659	298091	
<b>Secretary of State</b>																																			
MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER (DEM)	152090	545	5500	4225	2345	2935	287	35187	4869	6999	1151	200	820	3398	2573	5838	3043	12688	1864	6393	1118	9488	1322	13180	7076	30260	52108	1958	3572	11625	2101	397	12201	399134	
GINGER G GRIDER (LIB)	11065	91	790	470	242	565	52	3635	700	553	85	17	53	565	423	787	351	1194	91	950	160	528	364	2263	317	2785	2356	281	432	560	320	74	1408	34527	
GAVIN S CLARKSON (REP)	76261	1176	10276	2338	2040	6604	441	21638	10074	4140	411	247	677	8796	4794	3497	2673	4076	512	9650	1762	2573	2920	21526	1758	21888	12298	2453	2133	2172	2897	974	10630	257306	
<b>State Auditor</b>																																			
BRIAN S COLON (DEM)	147850	523	5554	4346	2347	2924	270	35915	4991	7004	1178	208	781	3541	2624	5798	3053	12221	1689	6426	1103	9667	1371	12985	7126	30182	51856	1964	3578	11731	2073	383	12652	385714	
WAYNE A JOHNSON (REP)	89897	1285	10973	2691	2282	7141	501	24216	10622	4652	472	257	765	10167	5134	4180	3000	5643	596	10502	1932	2926	3218	23860	2022	24535	14549	2714	2518	2568	3245	1044	11607	291714	
<b>State Treasurer</b>																																			
TIM EICHENBERG (DEM)	149898	536	5422	4168	2251	3255	289	35810	4883	6797	985	186	786	3503	2622	6065	2953	12623	1479	6263	1124	8912	1482	13250	6561	30460	51536	1991	3355	11027	2063	422	11842	394780	
ARTHUR L CASTILLO (REP)	84848	1258	11024	2792	2330	6769	468	24253	10606	4759	630	268	785	10136	5090	3798	3051	5041	748	10520	1896	3507	3076	23312	2502	23911	14505	2641	2697	3180	3209	1009	12223	286822	
<b>Attorney General</b>																																			
HECTOR BALDERAS (DEM)	161474	632	6516	4797	2887	3088	365	35647	5653	7527	1342	289	901	3929	3038	6197	3332	13239	1886	7145	1209	10310	1450	14785	7555	33452	53377	2280	3978	12042	2604	445	14232	427583	
A BLAIR DUNN (LIB)	11137	115	892	308	169	474	42	3575	672	477	59	29	71	543	451	868	297	877	54	1089	171	417	287	1990	270	2398	2656	255	343	568	300	70	1009	32931	

EXHIBIT 10

**STATEWIDE**  
State Summary

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 3, 2020 - State of New Mexico  
Statewide Canvass Sheet

Absentee	140892	560	3771	2006	2170	3354	193	27806	3682	4342	938	169	595	2752	2613	5148	2187	3785	739	5991	776	4386	1166	10698	5326	29721	39223	1628	1940	5863	2086	325	11951	328792
Early	145326	1007	14972	4106	1931	8873	499	40239	15889	8275	696	217	711	14077	5981	6090	4620	13489	1084	13022	2138	7122	4123	31845	3881	37329	34697	3189	3222	8032	3425	1001	15384	456493
Election Day	32981	771	3759	2631	1958	2923	221	14908	3722	1904	575	125	683	4140	1754	1163	1356	9352	892	4651	986	5202	1338	9947	2386	9756	8636	1163	2046	3366	1821	473	5092	142887

	Bernalillo	Cañon	Chaves	Cibola	Coffey	Curry	De Baca	Doña Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	San Juan	San Miguel	Sandoval	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE			
President and Vice President of the United States																																					
HOWIE HAWKINS AND ANGELA NICOLE WALKER (GRN)	1614	7	70	49	25	53	1	415	44	98	8	0	6	50	23	53	38	202	13	108	17	59	15	251	57	350	403	36	39	146	29	2	135	4426			
JO JORGENSEN AND JEREMY "SPIKE" COHEN (LIB)	4829	17	268	99	87	245	11	1129	239	159	21	3	13	214	113	360	73	266	14	387	41	119	138	827	115	1187	758	66	113	152	105	11	406	12585			
JOSEPH R BIDEN AND KAMALA D HARRIS (DEM)	193757	595	6381	4745	2611	4307	231	47957	5424	7590	1234	179	823	4061	3194	7554	3563	18029	1745	8485	1170	10990	1802	18083	7898	40588	62530	2265	3722	13121	2344	383	14263	501614			
SHEILA "SAMM" TITTLE AND DAVID CARL SANDIGE (CON)	629	6	40	16	9	23	2	178	31	16	4	2	5	38	15	38	12	103	5	40	5	20	12	155	23	157	80	22	15	20	20	3	64	1806			
DONALD J TRUMP AND MIKE PENCE (REP)	116135	1698	15656	3975	3271	10444	656	32802	17454	6553	917	319	1120	16531	6942	4278	4408	7801	903	14521	2634	5408	4634	32874	3421	34174	18328	3542	3255	3715	4772	1388	17364	401894			
GLORIA LA RIVA AND SUNIL FREEMAN (PSL)	626	3	28	19	13	23	0	160	30	19	5	2	7	24	9	12	9	85	6	30	6	32	7	104	27	106	127	14	16	27	11	2	45	1640			
United States Senator																																					
BOB WALSH (LIB)	8606	69	475	205	156	561	22	2890	463	352	39	5	47	508	230	415	222	809	55	715	91	271	252	1588	159	1841	1563	140	210	346	184	51	731	24271			
MARK V RONCHETTI (REP)	128042	1694	15624	4187	3314	10054	653	31698	17079	6610	898	341	1079	15950	7102	4866	4319	8329	957	14627	2543	5589	4505	33145	3545	36665	19814	3653	3384	3793	4904	1323	18056	418483			
BEN R LUJAN (DEM)	178881	543	6143	4478	2549	4261	228	46918	5301	7377	1240	157	793	4018	2915	7018	3425	17129	1674	7987	1214	10615	1774	17250	7817	37782	60432	2127	3529	12986	2179	399	13344	474453			
United States Representative DISTRICT 1																																					
DEB HAALAND (DEM)	174779																									7158	1167					2323		1526	186953		
MICHELLE GARCIA HOLMES (REP)	119967																									5710	2085					4854		1721	134337		
United States Representative DISTRICT 3																																					
ALEXIS M JOHNSON (REP)	7297				3132	10420										5028		7689	724		2554	4640	2398	33207	2884	29746	16438			3371		1344		131166			
TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ (DEM)	7959				2789	4302										7062		15190	1867		1212	11380	1136	17730	8455	32418	60766			13427		401		186262			
United States Representative DISTRICT 2																																					
YVETTE HERRELL (REP)	273	1631	14975	3822			615	31694	16645	6282	772		1018	15772	6808		4045	473		13970								3425	3051					14778	142263		
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL (DEM)	736	619	7066	4868			269	48417	6011	7897	1352		881	4560	3323		3854	2027		9014								2381	3983					13605	122546		
STEVE JONES (write in) (IND)	1	0	3	27			0	49	10	8	0		0	5	4		2	0		0			1					3	2				2		117		
State Senator DISTRICT 10																																					
KATY M DUHIGG (DEM)	11834																										1674									13508	
CANDACE THOMPSON GOULD (REP)	10267																										1935									12202	
State Senator DISTRICT 26																																					
JACOB R CANDELARIA (DEM)	12237																																			12237	
MANUEL LARDIZABAL (REP)	6362																																			6362	

EXHIBIT 10

**STATEWIDE**  
State Summary

Canvass of Returns of General Election Held on November 8, 2022 - State of New Mexico  
Statewide Canvass Sheet

Absentee	42325	286	1134	542	632	845	90	7415	1033	1621	324	99	375	812	1000	1126	716	777	339	1981	212	1073	315	2808	1401	9338	12262	563	739	1540	598	162	3748	98231
Early	134427	631	7945	2391	1276	4745	313	26639	7616	6539	618	151	508	6917	3743	5774	3003	5571	875	8041	1245	4722	1694	19584	3475	31959	36302	2509	2569	6903	2099	581	12204	353569
Election Day	69383	1118	7300	3956	3020	4684	373	23928	8112	3592	817	173	786	6308	3642	3284	2200	13208	1281	7667	1589	7227	2661	17766	4626	20071	21249	1880	2881	4948	2873	773	9586	262954

	Bernalillo	Cañon	Chaves	Cibola	Colfax	Curry	De Baca	Donna Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guadalupe	Harding	Hidalgo	Lea	Lincoln	Los Alamos	Luna	McKinley	Mora	Otero	Quay	Rio Arriba	Roosevelt	San Juan	San Miguel	Sandoval	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Torrance	Union	Valencia	TOTAL FOR EACH CANDIDATE		
United States Representative DISTRICT 3																																				
ALEXIS MARTINEZ JOHNSON (REP)			9944		2465	7320			4051			244		9083		3600		5352	612		2047	3708	3313	25150	2091	1888	12110			2507		1080		96565		
TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ (DEM)			4442		2406	2831			809			163		1925		6472		12095	1799		939	9052	1300	14412	7318	4601	52531			10741		381		134217		
United States Representative DISTRICT 2																																				
YVETTE HERRELL (REP)	19986	1497	76	3200				24943	8652	5281			931	2251			3236	409											2970	2905				7987	95636	
GABRIEL VASQUEZ (DEM)	29058	493	1	3514				32248	3021	6290			645	612			2563	1118											1891	3092				6490	96986	
ELISEO LUNA (write in) (DEM)	11	0	0	3				17	1	7			0	2			0	0											1	0				4	51	
United States Representative DISTRICT 1																																				
MELANIE ANN STANSBURY (DEM)	117358		252					211			937				2486						104						27429	1537				1795		4354	156462	
MICHELLE GARCIA HOLMES (REP)	75916		1472					512			740				5762						54						26620	3054				3675		6346	124151	
VICTORIA L GONZALES (write in) (IND)	42		0					0			0				1						0						13	0				1		1	58	
Governor and Lieutenant Governor																																				
KAREN EVETTE BEDONIE AND EFREN GALLARDO, JR (LIB)	4484	58	379	222	137	640	25	2364	344	294	42	10	65	362	243	205	194	772	41	608	120	195	398	1631	152	1109	868	138	202	196	244	71	574	17387		
MARK V RONCHETTI AND ANTL L THORNTON (REP)	99639	1493	11884	3230	2719	7092	566	23213	12996	5217	784	280	914	11542	5778	3751	3250	5799	832	11182	2104	4729	3177	25574	2785	29337	16287	3001	2988	2964	3712	1101	14781	324701		
MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM AND HOWIE C MORALES (DEM)	141177	471	4063	3418	2053	2516	167	32147	3376	6185	915	129	645	2104	2334	6192	2445	12910	1584	5852	803	8037	1087	12849	6531	30789	52447	1780	2950	10188	1588	328	10108	370168		
Secretary of State																																				
MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER (DEM)	150362	494	4414	3610	2248	2513	215	31044	3825	6380	982	149	679	2355	2537	6306	2575	12165	1488	6268	870	8309	1105	13396	6549	32253	52966	1973	2978	10146	1847	341	11184	384526		
AUDREY TRUJILLO (REP)	86625	1431	11350	2881	2467	7238	497	24414	12336	4879	659	247	822	11139	5480	3375	2986	5738	813	10626	2036	4128	3331	24501	2603	26898	14958	2773	2828	2791	3469	1067	13377	300763		
MAYNA ERIKA MYERS (LIB)	5991	75	460	253	148	414	23	1924	414	317	45	11	48	395	270	370	234	1059	61	600	87	266	192	1720	188	1614	1295	145	195	302	181	54	699	20050		
Attorney General																																				
RAÚL TORREZ (DEM)	147612	517	4697	3670	2238	3660	214	32419	4085	6541	1059	150	691	2484	2559	6259	2728	12497	1857	6251	913	9050	1195	14000	6903	32422	53247	1983	3267	10608	1887	363	11457	388592		
JEREMY MICHAEL GAY (REP)	93895	1468	11498	2877	2611	7454	516	24737	12465	5018	630	252	852	11398	5714	3752	3062	6413	886	11193	2077	3663	3424	25363	2445	28184	15709	2678	2732	2621	3594	1086	13758	314023		
State Auditor																																				
JOSEPH M MAESTAS (DEM)	148759	541	5402	3987	2472	3046	238	33369	4910	6888	1118	160	730	3155	2684	6271	2839	12905	1662	6633	1035	9561	1372	15024	6946	33896	53592	2078	3345	10559	2021	429	12183	399810		
TRAVIS STEVEN SANCHEZ (LIB)	72144	1181	9058	2258	1959	5964	364	19748	9473	3708	440	177	638	8643	4763	3120	2483	4965	552	9144	1576	2450	2765	20208	1920	22139	12606	2314	2154	2110	2914	823	10970	245725		
State Treasurer																																				
HARRY B MONTOYA (REP)	98857	1491	11776	3055	2661	7460	539	25394	12618	5202	671	271	871	11440	5816	3851	3169	5919	730	11357	2081	4747	3446	25584	2699	28875	17665	2956	2828	3058	3669	1086	14362	326224		
LAURA M MONTOYA (DEM)	139623	474	4303	3606	2141	2613	178	31563	3822	6249	993	129	639	2386	2401	6008	2565	12794	1801	5979	875	7776	1143	13899	6547	31256	50913	1865	3101	10082	1753	366	10646	370089		
Commissioner of Public Lands																																				



**EXHIBIT 11**

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF LEA  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO,  
*et al.*,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**vs.**

**Case No. D-506-CV-2022-00041**

**MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER, *et al.*,**

**Defendants.**

**DECLARATION OF BRIAN SANDEROFF**

I, Brian Sanderoff, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of eighteen years old, am otherwise competent to testify to the matters contained in this Declaration, and have personal knowledge of the same.
2. Attached hereto is a true and correct copy of the Expert Report that I prepared in the above-captioned matter.

I affirm on this \_\_\_\_ day of September, 2023, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of New Mexico, that the foregoing is true and correct.

By: Brian Sanderoff 9/14/2023  
Brian Sanderoff

**EXHIBIT 11**

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF LEA  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO,  
DAVID GALLEGOS, TIMOTHY JENNINGS,  
DINAH VARGAS, MANUEL GONZALES, JR.  
BOBBY AND DEE ANN KIMBRO, and  
PEARL GARCIA,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**v.**

**Cause No. D-506-CV-2022-00041**

**MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER, in her official capacity as  
New Mexico Secretary of State, MICHELLE LUJAN  
GRISHAM, in her official capacity as Governor of New  
Mexico, HOWIE MORALES, in his official capacity as  
New Mexico Lieutenant Governor and President of the  
New Mexico Senate, MIMI STEWART, in her official  
capacity as President Pro Tempore of the New Mexico  
Senate, and JAVIER MARTINEZ, in his official capacity as  
Speaker of the New Mexico House of Representatives,**

**Defendants.**

**EXPERT REPORT OF BRIAN SANDEROFF**

# EXHIBIT 11

## I. Expert Qualifications

Research & Polling, Inc. (RPI), was founded in 1986, and I have served as the President of RPI since its inception. RPI is the largest market research, demographic analysis, and public opinion polling corporation in New Mexico. We have 8 full-time employees and 30 professional interviewers. RPI specializes in public policy polling for New Mexico's most prominent organizations. I have supervised the administration of over 2,000 survey research studies. Included in many of the survey research studies were topics directly related to upcoming elections, including ballot issues and candidate preferences.

RPI has conducted all of the election polls for the Albuquerque Journal since 1986, including Primary, General, and special elections. Since 2002, I have been the political analyst for KOAT (local broadcast, Channel 7), providing live on-air and taped analysis of election results and topics.

The nationally recognized FiveThirtyEight website currently ranks RPI as only one of four polling organizations in the nation with an A+ accuracy rating for election polling.

Our major clients include New Mexico Administrative Office of the Courts, New Mexico State Legislature, Presbyterian Healthcare Services, PNM, University of New Mexico, Sandia National Laboratories, and Los Alamos National Laboratory.

We have provided redistricting and demographic analysis services on more than 180 occasions for various local and state government entities.

### **Redistricting experience for the New Mexico Legislature**

I have participated in statewide redistricting efforts in New Mexico following every decennial census since 1981. In 1981-82, I played an active role in the redistricting process on behalf of the Governor's office, where I was employed at the time. Beginning in 1991 and for every redistricting cycle since then (2001, 2011 and 2021), RPI has contracted with the New Mexico Legislature to provide technical consulting services for redistricting. In 1991, I worked

## EXHIBIT 11

on behalf of the Legislature to consult with the United States Department of Justice on obtaining pre-clearance for New Mexico's State Senate redistricting plan under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. In 2001 and 2011, I was also qualified as an expert witness in redistricting litigation, which is discussed in more detail below.

For the latest redistricting cycle, RPI was hired by the Legislative Council Service ("LCS") to deliver professional technical consulting services related to designing redistricting plans as requested, finalizing alternative redistricting plans, providing expert technical assistance, and assisting in preparation for committee hearings. RPI's contract with LCS began November 9, 2020 and ran until June 30, 2022. The agreement provides that, "[i]n performing services pursuant to this Agreement, the Contractor shall comply with the laws and policies of the LCS just as if the Contractor were a member of the LCS staff."

RPI also entered a *Memorandum of Understanding between the Citizen Redistricting Committee and Research and Polling, Inc.*, pursuant to which RPI agreed to assist the Citizen Redistricting Committee in performing its redistricting duties. RPI also agreed to refrain from consulting with or taking requests from legislators from July 2, 2021, to October 23, 2021.

As part of its consulting role in support of statewide redistricting, RPI develops and updates a partisan performance index that is used as the official index for all the redistricting plans prepared by the Legislature. The partisan performance index is based on the results of all statewide elections in New Mexico over the previous decade (the partisan performance index that was used for redistricting in 2021 included election results from 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020), except any races in which the margin of victory was 20 points or greater. The RPI partisan performance index is widely used and has been relied upon in judicial decisions regarding redistricting.

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### **Previous Expert Work**

I have been qualified as an expert witness in state and federal courts for survey research, demographic analysis, and redistricting on over 40 occasions over the past 30 years. A detailed list of those cases is provided on my C.V., a copy of which is attached to this report. With respect to redistricting specifically, my experience serving as an expert is as follows. In 2001, I was qualified as an expert and provided deposition and trial testimony in *Michael Jepsen, et al. v. Rebecca Vigil-Giron*, in her official capacity as New Mexico Secretary of State, et al., First Judicial District Court, County of Santa Fe, D-101-CV-2001-02177. At issue in that case were New Mexico's redistricting plans for United States Congress and for the New Mexico State House of Representatives.

In 2011, I was qualified as an expert witness and provided deposition and trial testimony in *Brian F. Egolf, Jr., et al. v. Diana J. Duran et al.*, First Judicial District Court, County of Santa Fe, D-101-CV-2011-02942. I provided expert testimony on behalf of the New Mexico Legislature in connection with the litigation over redistricting plans for the New Mexico State House of Representatives, the State Senate, and the State Public Regulation Commission. Issues in that litigation ultimately were reviewed by the New Mexico Supreme Court, and upon remand to the trial court, the state Supreme Court suggested that the district court could use my services as a Rule 706 expert to assist the Court. The district court designated me as a 706 expert without any objection by any of the parties to the litigation.

### **Education and Early Career**

I earned a B.A. in Political Science from the University of New Mexico in 1977. I was also a guest lecturer in the Political Science Department at UNM in 1985, where I taught an undergraduate 300 level course called Campaign Management.

Early in my career, I served in various positions in state government, with a focus on public policy development and agency management and administration. Those positions are

## EXHIBIT 11

outlined in more detail in my C.V., a copy of which is attached to this report. From 1983 to 1986, I ran Sanderoff and Associates, a market research, demographic analysis, and public opinion polling company which was the precursor to RPI.

### II. Scope of Expert Engagement

I was retained by counsel for the Legislative Defendants in this case to evaluate the political competitiveness of the congressional redistricting plan for New Mexico that was passed by the New Mexico Legislature in December 2021 and enacted into law. The plan is commonly referred to as “SB-1” and I will refer to it as such throughout this report.

### III. Data and Materials Relied Upon

In carrying out this engagement and developing my opinions, I relied upon the following information and materials:

- Maps and data for SB-1, as available on the nmlegis.gov website
- RPI’s partisan performance index for New Mexico that was utilized during the New Mexico special redistricting session
- Election results for New Mexico congressional districts, 2002 through 2022
- The New Mexico Supreme Court’s Order of July 5, 2023
- Justice Elena Kagan’s dissenting opinion in *Rucho v. Common Cause*, 139 S. Ct. 2484 (2019)

I did not have any involvement in designing SB-1, nor did any RPI staffers. Nor did I or any RPI staffers have any communications with any legislators, legislative staff or consultants about the design effects, intent, or policies behind SB-1. My opinions regarding the political competitiveness of SB-1 are solely my own and were developed based only on the information and materials identified above, using my knowledge and expertise.

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## IV. Expert Opinions

Through my review and analysis of the materials identified above, I have reached the following opinions concerning the political competitiveness of SB-1:

### 1. SB-1 does not entrench the Democratic party in power.

In her dissent in the *Rucho* case, Justice Kagan set out a test for determining whether a particular districting plan constitutes an unconstitutional partisan gerrymander. The first of the three parts of Justice Kagan's test looks at whether "state officials' 'predominant purpose' in drawing a district's lines was to 'entrench [their party] in power' by diluting the votes of citizens favoring its rival." As defined in the Oxford English Dictionary, "entrenchment" means "establishing something firmly, especially so that change is difficult or impossible."

Under SB-1, Congressional District 2 ("CD 2") is a competitive district. The partisan performance measure for CD 2 under SB-1 is 53.0% Democrat and 47.0% Republican. Based on my experience, political consultants consider a district to be competitive if the gap between the average Democratic and Republican performance falls within a 54% to 46% range. So, in this case, the partisan average Democratic and Republican performance is narrower, at 53% to 47%, respectively. Other factors are taken into account to determine whether a race is competitive, such as the candidates' name recognition, favorability, the relative strength and quality of the candidates, and their ability to raise campaign funds, etc.

The highly competitive nature of CD 2 was demonstrated in the 2022 congressional election in New Mexico, which was conducted using the SB-1 map. In CD 2, the Republican candidate was Yvette Herrell, and the Democratic candidate was Gabe Vasquez. The race was extremely close. Candidate Vasquez ultimately won the election by just 1,350 votes out of 192,673 votes cast, or a margin of 0.7%. This very close outcome demonstrates that under SB-1, CD 2 can be won by either a Democrat or a Republican. Any time the margin of victory in an election falls within one percentage point, that race is considered a "toss up", in which the

## EXHIBIT 11

winner is extremely vulnerable to being challenged and possibly defeated in the next general election cycle.

Therefore, while the Democratic performance of CD 2 increased under SB-1, and the Republican performance of CD 2 decreased under SB-1, CD 2 is by no means a “safe” Democratic district. By drawing CD 2 as a competitive, toss-up district that could be won by a candidate of either party, the Legislature did not entrench the Democratic party in power in CD 2.

### **2. Prior to SB-1, CD 2 was not a safe Republican district, but was a strong leaning Republican district.**

Reviewing the actual congressional races that occurred in a given district over time (known as endogenous races) can shed additional light on the partisan strength of that district. Relying only on exogenous races, such as president or governor, to determine the relative partisan strength of a congressional district can risk missing the subtleties that occur at the local level, within the congressional elections. For example, the residential location of the candidates within the congressional district will impact voting behavior, whether a candidate lives in Las Cruces or Hobbs. Or whether the local candidate is well known or not. These types of factors have historically come into play in congressional elections in CD 2.

First, it is worth noting that the congressional district boundaries of CD 2 from 2012 to 2020 are very similar to the boundaries from 2002 and 2010. In the 2011 congressional district litigation, the district judge adopted a “least change congressional plan.” Thus, the boundaries of CD 2 were very similar from 2002 to 2020.

Based upon the congressional district election history in the former CD 2 (2002 to 2020), this district was a strong leaning Republican congressional district, not a safe Republican district (see appendix 1 and appendix 2). Republican Steve Pearce was first elected to CD 2 in the 2002 General Election. He later stepped down from his congressional seat to run unsuccessfully in the



## EXHIBIT 11

2008 US Senate race. He was then reelected to his congressional seat in 2010. He later stepped down again from his congressional district to run unsuccessfully in the 2018 Governor's race.

Despite Steve Pearce's inability to win two statewide election contests, he was extremely successful in winning all his congressional district races in CD 2. He was a hard-working incumbent candidate who was well-known throughout the district due to his long tenure in office, serving stints between 2003 and 2019. Steve Pearce prided himself on working closely with traditional Democratic constituencies such as Hispanic and Native American voters. As a result, he won his elections by large margins. The power of incumbency and the popularity of Steve Pearce contributed to his impressive election outcomes.

However, it is interesting to note, that the two times Steve Pearce stepped down to seek higher office, a Democrat won the election in CD 2. Specifically, in 2008, after Steve Pearce stepped down to run for U.S. Senate, Democrat Harry Teague won the election by a very comfortable margin. Then, in 2018, after Steve Pearce stepped down to run for Governor, Democrat Xochitl Torres Small won the election by 1.8 percentage points. Thus, once the playing field was leveled, and the powerful incumbent was no longer a factor, a Democrat candidate won the election on two occasions. It is worth noting, that once Steve Pearce sought to regain his congressional seat in 2010, he beat Harry Teague by a large margin. It is also worth noting that Democrat Xochitl Torres Small was defeated by Republican Yvette Herrell after serving one term.

To summarize, a review of the congressional election results in CD 2 between 2002 and 2020 illustrates that CD 2 was not a safe Republican district, but was a strong leaning Republican district, before it was changed to a competitive district under SB-1.

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### **3. Under SB-1, all three of New Mexico's Congressional Districts became more politically competitive.**

Any analysis to determine whether the political competitiveness of the three congressional districts increased, or not, should also include a review of the actual congressional races in the congressional districts over time. Again, this is because relying solely on exogenous races such as president or governor to determine the change in competitiveness of a congressional district can risk missing the subtleties that occur at the local level, within the congressional elections.

In CD 1, from 2012 to 2020 (see appendix 3), under the old district boundaries, there were five general elections and one special election to fill a vacancy. The Democratic candidate won those general elections by a wide margin, an average of 21.0%. In the 2022 general election, under the new district boundaries, the Democrat won the election by 11.5%, a significantly narrower margin of victory.

In CD 2, from 2012 to 2020 (see appendix 2), under the old district boundaries, there were five general elections in which the Republican candidate won 4 times. The average margin of victory was 16.4%. In the 2022 general election, under the new district boundaries, the Democrat won by less than one percent, thus the gap between the winning and losing candidate narrowed significantly, and the Democratic candidate won the election.

In CD 3 (see appendix 4), from 2012 to 2020, under the old district boundaries, there were five general elections. The Democratic candidate won all those elections by a wide margin, an average of 24.7%. In the 2022 general election, under the new district boundaries, the Democrat won the election by 16.4%, thus narrowing the margin of victory between the Democratic and Republican candidates.

## **EXHIBIT 11**

Thus, for all three congressional districts, when one compares the average margin of victory from the old district boundaries (2012 to 2020 elections) to the new district boundaries (2022 election) the margin of victory narrows. (Chart 1)

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Chart 1

<b>GENERAL ELECTION FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT RACES</b>			
<b>Average % Margin of Victory</b>			
<b>"Old" Congressional District Boundaries vs. "New" Congressional District Boundaries</b>			
<b>Congressional District 1</b>			
General Elections	District Boundaries	Margin of Victory (Mean)	Margin of Victory (Median)
<b>2012 through 2020</b> {3 election cycles}	Old	21.0%	18.3%
<b>2022</b> {1 election cycle}	New	11.5%	11.5%
<b>Congressional District 2</b>			
General Elections	District Boundaries	Margin of Victory (Mean)	Margin of Victory (Median)
<b>2012 through 2020</b> {5 election cycles}	Old	16.4%	18.2
<b>2022</b> {1 election cycle}	New	0.7%	0.7%
<b>Congressional District 3</b>			
General Elections	District Boundaries	Margin of Victory (Mean)	Margin of Victory (Median)
<b>2012 through 2020</b> {3 election cycles}	Old	24.7%	24.8%
<b>2022</b> {1 election cycle}	New	16.4%	16.4%
<small>RESEARCH &amp; POLLING, INC.</small>			

**4. Political party registration numbers are not meaningful predictors of partisan performance in elections, especially in Southeastern New Mexico.**

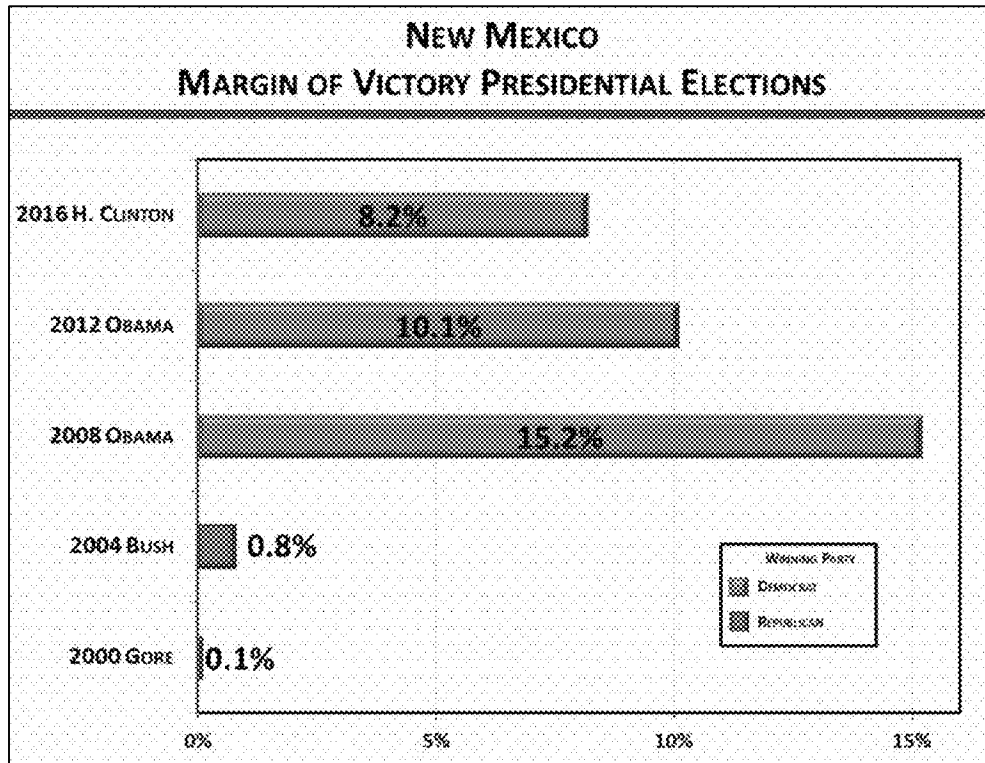
In reviewing the New Mexico Supreme Court’s July 5 Order, I noted that the Court directed the district court to consider (among other things) “evidence comparing the relevant congressional district’s voter registration percentage/data, regarding the individual plaintiffs’ party affiliation under the challenged congressional maps, as well as the same source of data under the prior maps.” N.M. Supreme Court Order, July 5, 2023 at para. 7.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> On August 25, 2023, as this report was being finalized, the New Mexico Supreme Court issued an Amended Order that does not include any mention of voter registration data. However, I have kept this discussion in my report in case it is useful to the Court.

## EXHIBIT 11

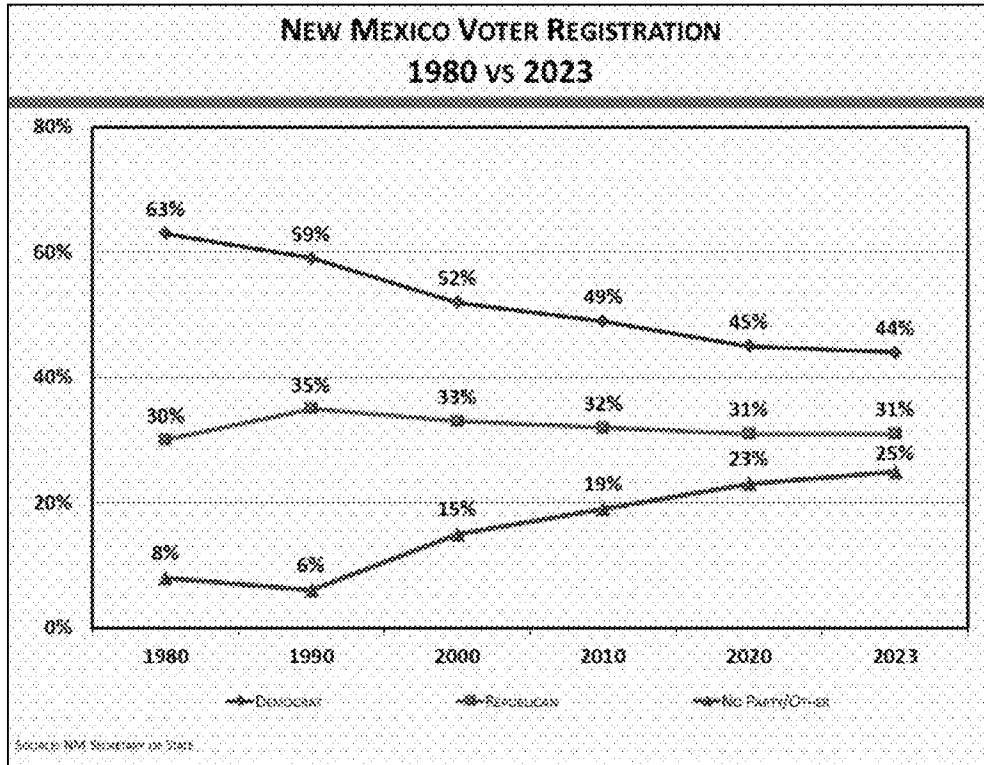
In general, and specifically in New Mexico, political party registration is often not a reliable or meaningful predictor of partisan performance and election outcomes. There are many reasons for this. A good example to demonstrate that voter registration statistics, by party affiliation, are not a good indicator of partisan performance is to look at the Democratic performance in the presidential elections from 2000 to 2020 compared to the percentage of registered Democrats over a similar time. As the accompanying chart shows (Chart 2), in 2000 and 2004, New Mexico was a battleground state in the presidential elections, where a tiny margin determined the outcome of the races. Then, since 2008, the Democratic presidential candidates have won by large margins. This shows how New Mexico is trending more Democratic over time. But, during that same time, the percentage of registered Democrats in New Mexico declined significantly, while the percentage of registered Republicans remained roughly constant (Chart 3).

**Chart 2**



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Chart 3



There are numerous reasons for this phenomenon. First, many conservative Democrats switched to the Republican Party over time. Second, many young people decline to state a political party affiliation when they register to vote, but they often vote for Democratic candidates. Third, some registered Republicans moved out of the state or died and were replaced by conservative Democrats who changed their registration to Republican. Therefore, political party registration is often not a reliable or meaningful predictor of partisan performance and election outcomes.

Dated: August 25, 2023

By: Brian Sanderoff  
Brian Sanderoff

# EXHIBIT 11

## Brian Sanderoff *Curriculum Vitae*

### Address

Office:  
5140 San Francisco Road, NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87109  
505-821-5454  
sanderoff@rpinc.com

### Education

University of New Mexico, B.A. Political Science

University of New Mexico, Attended Graduate School,  
Political Science Department

Guest Lecturer

Taught an undergraduate 300 level course in Political Science Department of the University of New Mexico called *Campaign Management* (1985)

### Professional Experience

*April 1986-Present*

President of Research & Polling, Inc.

Brian Sanderoff has been the political pollster/election analyst for the *Albuquerque Journal* for 37 years and for KOAT TV for over 20 years.

Research & Polling, Inc. has provided redistricting services on more than 180 occasions for New Mexico's congressional districts, state legislative districts, Public Regulation Commission Districts, Public Education Commission Districts, as well as county commission, city council, and school board districts throughout the state.

Research & Polling Inc. is the largest market research, demographic analysis, and public opinion polling corporation in New Mexico. Research & Polling has 8 full-time employees and 30 professional interviewers. Research & Polling specializes in public policy polling and litigation support including change of venue surveys. Brian Sanderoff has supervised the administration of over 2,000 survey research studies. Brian Sanderoff's major clients include New Mexico Administrative Office of the Courts, New Mexico State Legislature, Presbyterian Healthcare Services, PNM, University of New Mexico, and Sandia National Laboratories and Los Alamos National Laboratory. Research & Polling has provided demographic analysis services on more than 100 occasions for various local and state government entities.

*January 1983  
To March 1986*

President of Sanderoff and Associates

A market research, demographic analysis and public opinion polling company in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sanderoff and Associates specialized in serving government agencies at the city, county, and state level.

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### Professional Experience *(continued)*

*November 1978  
To December 1982*

State Government service as a public policy director.

Positions held include:

Director, Management Analysis Division, Department of Finance Administration.

Responsible for administering this division of state government. The Management Analysis Division identified troubled areas in state government and recommended means to improve the management and operations of the agencies.

Director, Governor's Office of Community Affairs.

Responsible for improving the management and administration of this agency which delivered services throughout the State of New Mexico.

Director, Human Rights Commission.

Responsible for improving the management and administration of this agency which ruled on discrimination cases.

Chairman, Commission of Children and Youth.

Was the first chairman of the Governor's Commission on Children and Youth. The purpose of this commission was to establish a coordinating body within the executive branch to deal with children's issues that were inter-departmental in nature. As chairman of this commission, Sanderoff worked closely with many cabinet departments and division directors to implement pilot programs and to more efficiently administer children's programs which were interdisciplinary in nature.

Aide to the Governor, Governor's Office



# EXHIBIT 11

## Expert Witness Experience, 1992-Present

Brian Sanderoff has qualified as an expert witness in both state and federal district courts for survey research, demographic analysis, and redistricting on over 40 occasions in the past thirty years.

Art Bustos, As Personal Representative of the Estate of Edgar Garcia, and Selena Rodrigues, Individually, and as Next Friend of Ileana Rodriguez and Sophia Garcia, Minors vs. . Caza Operating, LLC and Azteca Manufacturing, Inc. f/k/a Azteca Fabrication and Banta Oilfield Services, Inc. 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court, County of San Miguel, State of New Mexico, #D-412-CV-2017-00592, 2019

El Encanto, Inc., d/b/a Bueno Foods, and Hatch Chile Association v. Hatch Chile Company, Inc. United States Patent and Trademark Office, Opposition Proceeding #91223190, 2017

Robert Pidcock v. Albuquerque Public School District and Governing Board of the Central New Mexico Community District. 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Court, County of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico. #D-202-CV-2016-01002

Phillip Patrick Baca, Mary Molina Mescall v. Richard J. Berry in his official capacity as Mayor of Albuquerque. United States District Court for the District of New Mexico. #1:13-CV-0076 WJ/WPL, 2013

Brian F. Egolf Jr., et al. v. Diana J. Duran et al. Remand by the New Mexico State Supreme Court to the District Court for New Mexico State House of Representatives Redistricting, 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District Court, County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, 2012. Appointed by the New Mexico District Court as a 706 Expert to aid the District Court in addressing New Mexico Supreme Court issues. #D-101-CV-2011-02942

Brian F. Egolf Jr., et al. v. Diana J. Duran et al. New Mexico State House of Representatives Redistricting, 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District Court, County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, 2011-2012 #D-101-CV-2011-02942

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Brian F. Egolf Jr., et al. v. Diana J. Duran et al. New Mexico State Public Regulation Commission Redistricting, 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District Court, County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, 2011-2012 #D-101-CV-2011-02942

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Ernest S. Mondragon, Gonsalo Arenas, Veronica Arenas, Scott Limbourne, Michael Cardenas, Jessica Cardenas and Medardo Vigil v. New Mexico Gas Company. State of New Mexico, County of Taos, Eighth District Judicial Court, 2011. # D-0820-CV-2011-00106

Ray and Cathy Collins et al v. America West Airlines Inc. d/b/a US Airways, Ever-Ready Oil Co., Inc d/b/a Chevron Redi-Mart, et al., 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court, County of San Miguel, State of New Mexico, Change of Venue Hearing, June 2011 #D-412-CV-2006-00627

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## Expert Witness Experience, 1992-Present (continued)

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U.S. v. Larry Lujan, Federal District Court, State of New Mexico, Southern Division, Comparison of Demographic Profile of Jury Wheel and Jury Pool Population vs. Adult Population (Census Data) USDC NM 05-CR-00924, September 2008.

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## Expert Witness Experience, 1992-Present (continued)

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United States v. Jason De La Torre, USDC, Criminal Case # 95-538 MV, February 1997, Demographic analysis, Survey Research, Voter File analysis (statewide).

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### Expert Witness Experience, 1992-Present (continued)

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Revo v. the New Mexico Disciplinary Board, et al. USDC CIV # 92-764 JB/RWM, December 1992, Federal District Court, Public Opinion Poll regarding Lawyer Direct Mail Advertising.

United States v. Cibola County, et al. USDC CIV # 93-1134 SC/LFG, Public Opinion Poll (Cibola County).

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## Appendix 1:

### CD 2: 2002-2010

**Median Spread: 12.51**

**Mean Spread: 14.79**

**2010: 169,762**

- Democrat – Harry Teague, 44.60%, 75,709
- Republican – Steve Pearce, 55.40%, 94,053
- Spread: 10.8

**2008: 231,552**

- Democrat – Harry Teague, 55.96%, 129,572
- Republican – Edward Tinsley, 44.04%, 101,980
- Spread: 11.29

**2006: 155,739**

- Democrat – Albert Kissling, 40.53%, 63,119
- Republican – Steve Pearce, 59.47%, 92,620
- C. Dean Burke (write-in) - 135
- Spread: 18.94

**2004: 216,790**

- Democrat – Gary King, 39.80%, 86,292
- Republican – Steve Pearce, 60.20%, 130,498
- Spread: 20.4

**2002: 141,628**

- Democrat – John Arthur Smith, 43.72%, 61,916
- Republican – Steve Pearce, 56.23%, 79,631
- Padraig Lynch (write-in), 0%, 39
- Geroge Dewey (write-in), 0%, 43
- Spread: 12.51

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## Appendix 2:

### CD 2: 2012-2020

**Median Spread: 18.2**

**Mean Spread: 16.4**

**2012: 225,515**

- Democrat – Evelyn Madrid Erhard, 40.9%, 92,162
- Republican – Steve Pearce, 59.1%, 133,180
- Independent- Jack McGrann , .0%, 173
- Spread: 18.2

**2014: 147,708**

- Democrat – Roxanne Lara, 35.5%, 52,499
- Republican – Steve Pearce, 64.4%, 95,209
- Republican (write-in) – Jack McGrann, 0% 69
- Spread: 29

**2016: 228,817**

- Democrat – Merrie Lee Soules, 37.2%, 85,232
- Republican – Steve Pearce, 62.7%, 143,515
- Republican (write-in) – Jack McGrann, 0% 70
- Spread: 25.5

**2018: 199,373**

- Democrat – Xochitl Torres Small, 50.9%, 101,489
- Republican – Yvette Herrell, 49.0%, 97,767
- Independent - Steve Jones – 0%, 117
- Spread: 1.9

**2020: 264,829**

- Democrat – Xochitl Torres Small, 46.3%, 122,546
- Republican – Yvette Herrell, 53.7%, 142,283
- Spread: 7.4

**2022: 192,673**

- Democrat – Gabe Vasquez, 50.3%, 96,986
- Republican - Yvette Herrell, 49.6%, 95,636
- Democrat (write-in) - Eliseo Luna – 0%, 51
- Spread: 0.7

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## Appendix 3:

### CD 1: 2012-2020

**2012-2020 Median Spread: 18.3**

**2012-2020 Mean Spread: 20.98**

**2012: 275,855**

- Democrat – Michelle Lujan Grisham, 59.1%, 162,924
- Republican – Janice Arnold Jones, 40.8%, 112,472
- Green Party – Jeanna Pahls, .0%, 459
- Spread: 18.3

**2014: 180,032**

- Democrat – Michelle Lujan Grisham, 58.6%, 105,474
- Republican – Michael Frese, 41.4%, 74,558
- Spread: 17.2

**2016: 277,967**

- Democrat – Michelle Lujan Grisham, 65.1%, 181,088
- Republican – Richard Priem, 34.9%, 96,879
- Spread: 30.2

**2018: 249,162**

- Democrat – Deb Haaland, 59.1%, 147,336
- Republican – Janice Arnold Jones, 36.3%, 90,507
- Libertarian – Lloyd Princeton, 4.5%, 11,319
- Spread: 22.8

**2020: 321,209**

- Democrat – Deb Haaland, 58.2%, 186,953
- Republican – Michelle Garcia Holmes, 41.8%, 134,337
- Spread: 16.4

**2021: 132,217 (Special Election)**

- Democrat – Melanie Stansbury, 60.4%, 79,838
- Republican – Mark Moores, 35.6%, 47,111
- Independent - Aubrey Dunn, 2.7%, 3534
- Libertarian – Chris Manning, 1.3%, 1734
- Spread: 24.8

**2022: 280,671**

- Democrat – Melanie Stansbury, 55.7%, 156,462
- Republican – Michelle Garcia Holmes, 44.2%, 124,151
- Independent -Victoria Gonzales, 0%, 58
- Spread: 11.5

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## Appendix 4:

### CD 3: 2012-2020

**2012-2020 Median Spread: 24.8**

**2012-2020 Mean Spread: 24.74**

**2012: 264,719**

- Democrat – Ben Ray Lujan, 63.1%, 167,103
- Republican – Jefferson Byrd, 36.9%, 97,616
- Spread: 26.2

**2014: 184,076**

- Democrat – Ben Ray Lujan – 61.5%, 113,249
- Republican – Jefferson Byrd – 38.4%, 70,775
- Republican (write-in) Thomas Hook – 0%, 52
- Spread: 23.1

**2016: 273,342**

- Democrat – Ben Ray Lujan, 62.4%, 170,612
- Republican – Michael Romero, 37.6%, 102,730
- Spread: 24.8

**2018: 244,893**

- Democrat – Ben Ray Lujan, 63.4%, 155,201
- Republican – Jerald McFall, 31.2%, 76,427
- Libertarian – Chris Manning, 5.4%, 13,265
- Spread: 32.2

**2020: 317,448**

- Democrat – Teresa Leger Fernandez, 58.7%, 186,282
- Republican – Alexis Johnson, 41.3%, 131,166
- Spread: 17.4

**2022: 230,782**

- Democrat – Teresa Leger Fernandez, 58.2%, 134,217
- Republican – Alexis Johnson, 41.8%, 96,565
- Spread: 16.4



**EXHIBIT 12**

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF LEA  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO,  
DAVID GALLEGOS, TIMOTHY JENNINGS,  
DINAH VARGAS, MANUEL GONZALES, JR.,  
BOBBY AND DEE ANN KIMBRO, and  
PEARL GARCIA,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**v.**

**Cause No.  
D-506-CV-2022-00041**

**MAGGIE TOLOUSE OLIVER, in her official capacity  
as New Mexico Secretary of State, MICHELLE LUJAN  
GRISHAM, in her official capacity as Governor of New  
Mexico, HOWIE MORALES, in his official capacity as  
New Mexico Lieutenant Governor and President of the  
New Mexico Senate, MIMI STEWART, in her official  
capacity as President Pro Tempore of the New Mexico  
Senate, and JAVIER MARTINEZ, in his official  
capacity as Speaker of the New Mexico House of  
Representatives,**

**Defendants.**

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**EXPERT REPORT OF SEAN P. TRENDE**

**EXHIBIT 12**

**Expert Report of Sean P. Trende**  
in *Republican Party of New Mexico et al., v.*  
*Oliver, et al.*

August 11, 2023

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# 1 Expert Qualifications

## 1.1 Career

I serve as Senior Elections Analyst for Real Clear Politics. I joined Real Clear Politics in January of 2009 after practicing law for eight years. I assumed a full-time position with Real Clear Politics in March of 2010. Real Clear Politics is a company of approximately 50 employees, with its main offices in Washington D.C. It produces one of the most heavily trafficked political websites in the world, which serves as a one-stop shop for political analysis from all sides of the political spectrum and is recognized as a pioneer in the field of poll aggregation. Real Clear Politics produces original content, including both data analysis and traditional reporting. It is routinely cited by the most influential voices in politics, including David Brooks of *The New York Times*, Brit Hume of Fox News, Michael Barone of *The Almanac of American Politics*, Paul Gigot of *The Wall Street Journal*, and Peter Beinart of *The Atlantic*.

My main responsibilities with Real Clear Politics consist of tracking, analyzing, and writing about elections. I collaborate in rating the competitiveness of Presidential, Senate, House, and gubernatorial races. As a part of carrying out these responsibilities, I have studied and written extensively about demographic trends in the country, exit poll data at the state and federal level, public opinion polling, and voter turnout and voting behavior. In particular, understanding the way that districts are drawn and how geography and demographics interact is crucial to predicting United States House of Representatives races, so much of my time is dedicated to that task.

I am currently a Visiting Scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, where my publications focus on the demographic and coalitional aspects of American Politics.

## 1.2 Publications and Speaking Engagements

I am the author of the 2012 book *The Lost Majority: Why the Future of Government is up For Grabs and Who Will Take It*. In this book, I explore realignment theory.

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It argues that realignments are a poor concept that should be abandoned. As part of this analysis, I conducted a thorough analysis of demographic and political trends beginning in the 1920s and continuing through modern times, noting the fluidity and fragility of the coalitions built by the major political parties and their candidates.

I also co-authored the 2014 *Almanac of American Politics*. Justice Kagan cites to the subsequent edition of this work, which largely repeats the district descriptions I authored in the 2014 edition, in her opinion in *Rucho v. Common Cause*. 139 S. Ct. 2484, 2510, 2521 (2019) (Kagan, J., dissenting). The *Almanac* is considered the foundational text for understanding congressional districts and the representatives of those districts, as well as the dynamics in play behind the elections. PBS's Judy Woodruff described the book as "the oxygen of the political world," while NBC's Chuck Todd noted that "Real political junkies get two Almanacs: one for the home and one for the office." My focus was researching the history of and writing descriptions for many of the newly-drawn districts, including tracing the history of how and why they were drawn the way that they were drawn. Because the 2014 *Almanac* covers the 2012 elections, analyzing how redistricting was done was crucial to my work.

I have also authored a chapter in Larry Sabato's post-election compendium after every election dating back to 2012. Additional publications of mine may be found in my curriculum vitae, attached as Exhibit 1.

I have spoken on the above subjects before audiences from across the political spectrum, including at the Heritage Foundation, the American Enterprise Institute, the CATO Institute, the Bipartisan Policy Center, and the Brookings Institution. In 2012, I was invited to Brussels to speak about American elections to the European External Action Service, which is the European Union's diplomatic corps. I was selected by the United States Embassy in Sweden to discuss the 2016 elections to a series of audiences there and was selected by the United States Embassy in Spain to fulfill a similar mission in 2018. I was also invited by the United States Embassy in Italy, but was unable to do so because of my teaching schedule.

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### 1.3 Education

I graduated from Yale University with a double major in history and political science. I earned a master's degree in political science from Duke University, along with my J.D. I am currently enrolled as a doctoral candidate in political science at The Ohio State University. I have completed all my coursework and have passed comprehensive examinations in both methods and American Politics. As of this writing, my dissertation has been approved for defense by my committee and awaits formatting review. Chapter 3 of the dissertation involves the use of communities of interest in redistricting simulations. In pursuit of this degree, I have also earned a master's degree in applied statistics. My coursework for my Ph.D. and M.A.S. included, among other things, classes on G.I.S. systems, spatial statistics, issues in contemporary redistricting, machine learning, non-parametric hypothesis tests and probability theory.

In the winter of 2018, I taught American Politics and the Mass Media at Ohio Wesleyan University. I taught Introduction to American Politics at The Ohio State University for three semesters from Fall of 2018 to Fall of 2019, and again in Fall of 2021. In the Spring semesters of 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, I taught Political Participation and Voting Behavior at The Ohio State University. This course spent several weeks covering all facets of redistricting: how maps are drawn, debates over what constitutes a fair map, measures of redistricting quality, and similar topics.

### 1.4 Prior Engagements as an Expert

A full copy of all cases in which I have testified or been deposed is included on my c.v, attached as Exhibit 1. In 2021, I served as one of two special masters appointed by the Supreme Court of Virginia to redraw the districts that will elect the Commonwealth's representatives to the House of Delegates, state Senate, and U.S. Congress in the following decade. The Supreme Court of Virginia accepted those maps, which were praised by observers from across the political spectrum. *E.g.*, "New Voting Maps, and a New Day, for

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Virginia,” *The Washington Post* (Jan. 2, 2022), available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2022/01/02/virginia-redistricting-voting-maps-gerrymander/>; Henry Olsen, “Maryland Shows How to do Redistricting Wrong. Virginia Shows How to Do it Right,” *The Washington Post* (Dec. 9, 2021), available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2021/12/09/maryland-virginia-redistricting/>; Richard Pildes, “Has VA Created a New Model for a Reasonably Non-Partisan Redistricting Process,” *Election Law Blog* (Dec. 9, 2021), available at <https://electionlawblog.org/?p=126216>.

In 2019, I was appointed as the court’s expert by the Supreme Court of Belize. In that case I was asked to identify international standards of democracy as they relate to malapportionment claims, to determine whether Belize’s electoral divisions (similar to our congressional districts) conformed with those standards, and to draw alternative maps that would remedy any existing malapportionment.

I served as a Voting Rights Act expert to counsel for the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission in 2021 and 2022.

## 2 Scope of Engagement

I have been retained by the Plaintiffs in the above-captioned matter to evaluate the recently enacted Congressional plan passed by the New Mexico legislature and signed by the Governor (“2021 Plan,” “2021 Map,” “2021 Districts”, or “Enacted Map”) to determine whether they are partisan gerrymanders in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court of New Mexico dated 5 July 2023. I have been retained and am being compensated at a rate of \$450.00 per hour to provide my expert analysis.



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### 3 Data Relied Upon and Construction of Datasets

For purposes of this report, I reviewed and/or relied upon the following materials:

- Justice Kagan’s dissenting opinion in *Rucho v. Common Cause*;
- Block assignment files for the various plans;
- Congressional District shapefiles maintained by the University of California at Los Angeles. Lewis, Jeffrey B. , DeVine Brandon, Pitcher, Lincoln and Martis, Kenneth C. (2013) Digital Boundary Definitions of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-2012. [Data file and code book]. Retrieved from <https://cdmaps.polisci.ucla.edu> on July 11, 2022;
- Voter registration data made available by the New Mexico Secretary of State at <https://www.sos.nm.gov/voting-and-elections/data-and-maps/voter-registration-statistics/2008-voter-registration-data/>;
- Order, *Grisham v. Van Soelen*, No.S-1SC-39481 (N.M. July 5, 2023).
- Documents and data referenced in the accompanying R Code and in this Report.

Because election data are made available at the precinct level, most of the district-wide election data is accurate. When precincts are split, however, it is necessary to estimate how many votes a candidate earned from each portion of the precinct. This is accomplished by taking the precinct-wide votes for each candidate and assigning them to census blocks. Rather than dividing by the number of blocks, analysts usually weight each precinct by some number. Here, votes are assigned proportionally to the voting age population in each block. Separate sums for each portion of the precinct are then calculated by adding up the blocks in each precinct segment. Different approaches and weighting mechanisms can produce marginally different results.

All shapefiles are projected using the WGS 84 projection.

### 4 Summary of Opinions

Based on the work performed and addressed in the following sections of the report, I hold to the following opinions to a reasonable degree of professional certainty:

- The Enacted Map was clearly drawn to discourage competition and for the purpose of favoring the Democratic Party and disfavoring the Republican Party.
- The Enacted Map clearly had the effect of favoring the Democratic Party and disfavoring the Republican Party.

### 5 Methods/Guiding Principles

Before beginning the analysis, it is important to establish some guiding principles to guide the rest of the report. There are five areas covered here:

- The standard for gerrymandering, as spelled out in Justice Kagan’s dissenting opinion in *Rucho v. Common Cause*;
- The standard for measuring district partisanship;
- The unique challenges of gerrymandering a competitive state with few districts;
- The regions of New Mexico discussed;
- The simulation technique employed.

#### 5.1 Justice Kagan’s Opinion

The Supreme Court of New Mexico endorsed the test laid out in Justice Kagan’s dissenting opinion in *Rucho v. Common Cause*, 139 S. Ct. 2482 (2019). It did not, however, provide a detailed interpretation of that opinion. What follows is my interpretation of the most important parts of Justice Kagan’s opinion. Of course, ultimate authority for the interpretation of the opinion rests with this Court and the Supreme Court of New

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Mexico; this does not purport to be legal argumentation. Rather, it spells out how I proceeded in my analysis. In other words, it explains why I have done many of the things I have done in this report.

The first principle on which this report relies is one that all nine justices agreed upon in *Rucho*: “[J]udges should not be striking down maps left, right and center, on the view that every smidgen of politics is a smidgen too much.” *Id.* at 2515 (Kagan, J., dissenting). Of course, Kagan’s rationale for this is perhaps inapposite here, as it reflects federal courts’ desire to respect state legislative processes, *id.* at 2515-16., but since the map here clearly fails this more restrictive test, the map would be unlikely to pass a test that granted New Mexico courts broader discretion to invalidate plans. Regardless, in keeping with Justice Kagan’s test, the analysis here is focused on identifying only egregious gerrymanders. *See* Order 3-4, *Grisham v. Van Soelen*, No.S-1SC-39481 (N.M. July 5, 2023). (“However, as with partisan gerrymandering under the Fourteenth Amendment, some degree of partisan gerrymandering is permissible under Article II, Section 18 of the New Mexico Constitution”).

Second, Justice Kagan identifies a three-part test for measuring a gerrymander: (1) intent; (2) effects; and (3) causation. *Rucho*, 139 S.Ct. at 2516-17 (Kagan, J., dissenting). Under the first prong, a court inquires whether partisanship was the predominant purpose of the maps, with a goal of “entrench[ing]” their party. *Id.* In the second prong, a court inquires whether the enacted plan substantially dilutes the plaintiffs’ votes. *Id.* Finally, it allows the plaintiffs to respond to these criticisms by offering “legitimate, non-partisan justification[s]” for the partisan bias of the plan. *Id.*

The first prong of Justice Kagan’s test is likely to be dependent in some degree on fact discovery, or upon facts about the redistricting process already disclosed to the public, upon which this report does not rely (indeed the author is completely unaware of the discovery sought or what fruits such discovery has borne). However, the Supreme Court of the United States has also suggested that simulation analysis may shed light on the intent of legislators. *Allen v. Milligan*, 143 S. Ct. 1487, 1518 (2023) (Kavanaugh,

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J., concurring) (“It is true that computer simulations might help detect the presence or absence of intentional discrimination. For example, if all of the computer simulations generated only one majority-minority district, it might be difficult to say that a State had intentionally discriminated on the basis of race by failing to draw a second majority-minority district.”); see *Cooper v. Harris*, 581 U.S. 285, 317 (2017) (discussing use of an “alternative districting plan” to determine legislative intent).

Other states in which I have served as an expert witness for plaintiffs have concurred. For example, New York’s Court of Appeals relied on simulations when determining the maps were drawn with “a particular impermissible intent or motive.” *Harkenrider v. Hochul*, 197 N.E.3d 437, 452 (N.Y. 2022). Likewise, Maryland’s Anne Arundel Circuit Court concluded, citing directly to my testimony, that the Maryland map was “drawn with ‘partisanship as a predominant intent, to the exclusion of traditional redistricting criteria,’ accomplished by the party in power, to suppress the voice of Republican voters.” Memorandum Opinion And Order, *Szeliga v. Lamone*, No.C-02-CV-21-001773, (Md. Anne Arundel Cnty. Cir. Ct. 20212) (citations omitted) available at <https://redistricting.lls.edu/wp-content/uploads/MD-Szeliga-20220325-order-granting-relief.pdf>.

For prong 2, Justice Kagan offers a number of ways that a plaintiff may prove that a map has the effect of substantially diluting a plaintiff’s vote. In particular, she noted that plaintiffs could use “advanced computing technology to randomly generate a large collection of districting plans that incorporate the State’s physical and political geography and meet its declared districting criteria, except for partisan gain.” *Rucho*, 139 S. Ct. at 2518 (Kagan, J., dissenting). Justice Kagan continues:

For each of those maps, the method then uses actual precinct-level votes from past elections to determine a partisan outcome (i.e., the number of Democratic and Republican seats that map produces). Suppose we now have 1,000 maps, each with a partisan outcome attached to it. We can line up those maps on a continuum—the most favorable to Republicans on one end, the most favorable to Democrats on the other.<sup>3</sup> We can then find the median

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outcome—that is, the outcome smack dab in the center—in a world with no partisan manipulation. And we can see where the State’s actual plan falls on the spectrum—at or near the median or way out on one of the tails? The further out on the tail, the more extreme the partisan distortion and the more significant the vote dilution.

*Id.* (footnote omitted).

As discussed in more detail below, this analysis is primarily occupied with such simulation analysis. However, while the plaintiffs in *Rucho* offered 24,518 total maps, this report offers several million maps for analysis, using more sophisticated techniques.

Justice Kagan also endorsed a more qualitative analysis, noting that in the *Lamone v. Benisek* case arising out of Maryland – which was consolidated with the *Rucho* case for purposes of appeal – the plaintiffs lacked the North Carolina plaintiffs’ “fancy evidence.” *Id.* at 2521. She nevertheless observed that in Maryland, rather than engaging in a minimal changes map, the legislature “moved 360,000 residents out and another 350,000 in, while splitting some counties for the first time in almost two centuries. The upshot was a district with 66,000 fewer Republican voters and 24,000 more Democratic ones.” *Id.* at 2519. While Justice Kagan noted the extreme nature of these shifts, she also noted that courts might also, as the district court below had done, find a gerrymander on the basis of “substantial” shifts. *Id.* at 2522. In keeping with this, this report pays particular attention to “evidence comparing the relevant congressional district’s voter registration percentage/data, regarding the individual plaintiffs’ party affiliation under the challenged congressional maps, as well as the same source of data under the prior maps.” *Order, Grisham v. Van Soelen*, No.S-1SC-39481 (N.M. July 5, 2023).

As to the third prong, this report cannot yet respond since the state has not attempted to offer up a neutral justification for the map. However, by offering up examples of compact districts drawn without respect to anything besides traditional redistricting criteria, many of these purported justifications would fall short. Overall the simulations described below tell us “[w]hat would have happened, given the State’s natural political geography and chosen districting criteria, had officials not indulged in partisan manipu-

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lation?” *Rucho*, 139 S. Ct. at 2521 (Kagan J., dissenting).

### 5.2 Measures of Partisanship

#### 5.2.1 Two-Party Vote

I employ what is known as “two-party vote” throughout this report. Two-party vote shares are calculated by removing third party candidates; it is routinely employed by political scientists when analyzing elections. *See, e.g.*, Robert S. Erikson, et al., *Electoral College Bias and the 2020 Presidential Election*, 117 *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 27940 (2020).

To understand the motivation for this, consider the 1992 presidential election, where Bill Clinton won 43% of the popular vote, while George H.W. Bush won 37.5% of the popular vote. If we told most people that Michael Dukakis had received 45.65% of the popular vote in 1988, while Bill Clinton had received 43% of the popular vote in 1992, people would tend to conclude that Clinton had performed worse than Dukakis. But to accurately compare the two, we would need to remove H. Ross Perot’s 19% vote share entirely from the 1992 election by taking Clinton’s 43% and dividing by the total percentage received by the two major parties, i.e., 80.5% ( $43\% + 37.5\% = 80.5\%$ ). Thus, the more accurate comparison would be that Clinton won with 53.4% ( $43\% \div 80.5\% = 53.4\%$ ) of the two-party popular vote, compared to Dukakis’ 46.1% of the two-party vote.

#### 5.2.2 Presidential Vote Share.

Measuring the partisanship of a district can sometimes be difficult, with multiple acceptable interpretations available. This report employs two common techniques for evaluating partisanship. First, it looks at presidential vote share. This is important because, in my experience as an elections analyst, presidential vote share most strongly correlates with congressional election outcomes. While analysts sometimes average two presidential elections together, the presence of former New Mexico Governor Gary John-

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son, a Republican, on the Libertarian ticket in 2016 makes that election difficult to use in New Mexico. Assuming that he drew disproportionately from Republicans, his performance may make a district seem more Democratic than it actually was, biasing the evidence against the state. This report does, however, include the 2016 election in the partisan index score, described below.

### 5.2.3 Partisan Index

While I mostly rely upon presidential vote share in this report, other analysts will create partisan indices by averaging across multiple races. For this analysis, I have created an average of Republican and Democratic performance across the following ten races:

- 2020 Presidential results;
- 2020 U.S. Senate results;
- 2018 U.S. Senate results;
- 2018 Gubernatorial results;
- 2018 Attorney General results;
- 2018 Secretary of State results;
- 2018 Treasurer results;
- 2018 Auditor results;
- 2018 Land Commissioner results;
- 2016 Presidential results.

I include 2016 results here in the interests of completeness, and because any distorting effect Johnson's candidacy might have would be muted by the other results.

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### 5.2.4 Partisan Voting Index (PVI)

When referring to presidential elections, it is common to center the two-party vote on presidential vote share. The reason for this is straightforward: National environments vary; by centering on the national presidential vote share, analysts create a common baseline of a neutral environment against which to analyze the partisanship of districts.

To illustrate the motivation for this approach: In 1984, Ronald Reagan carried Massachusetts by four points. Yet it would have been a mistake to consider Massachusetts a swing state; Democrats had a 10-1 advantage in their congressional delegation, and they held overwhelming majorities in their state senate and house. The obvious problem with taking Ronald Reagan's vote share in this scenario literally is that the national environment was overwhelmingly in his favor. In a normal year with more neutral candidates, Massachusetts was still a Democratic state, as other election results demonstrated. By centering on his 59% national vote share, the partisanship of Massachusetts is shown to actually be seven points more Democratic than the country as a whole (in shorthand, we would call the state "D+7;" a Republican-leaning state or district would be referred to as "R+\_\_").

That this allows us to make more sensible claims about a state or district is obvious as well if we look at New Mexico's performance. In 1984, Reagan won the state 59.7% to 39.23%. In 1988, George H.W. Bush won the state 51.86% to 46.9%. In 1992, however, Bill Clinton won the state 45.9% to 37.34%, while in 1996 the margin was 49.18% to 41.86%. Then, in 2000, George W. Bush narrowly lost the state, 47.85% to 47.91%. A naive observer might look at these numbers and conclude that New Mexico had radically shifted to the left and then back over these years. A more astute analyst, however, would note that Ronald Reagan was a charismatic president seeking re-election among explosive economic growth. In 1996, the shoe was on the other foot, with a charismatic Democrat running for re-election in a strong economy.

If we look at the centered numbers instead, we see that in 1984 the state was R+1, in 1988 it was D+1, in 1992 it was D+2, in 1996 it was R+1, and in 2000 it was



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“even.” From this viewpoint, the state’s politics were basically stable, with slight shifts attributable to candidate personality and other quirks.

Centered presidential election results, sometimes referred to as “Cook PVI,” or just “PVI,” are widely employed by elections analysts to analyze the fundamental partisanship of congressional districts, including in peer-reviewed literature and political science textbooks. *See, e.g.*, Jan Box-Steffensmeier, *et al.*, *I Get By with a Little Help from My Friends: Leveraging Campaign Resources to Maximize Congressional Power*, 64 *American Political Science Review* 1017 (2020); Benjamin Toll, *A Paradox in Polarization?: Crosspressured Representatives and the Missing Incentive to Moderate*, 182 *World Affairs* 61 (2019); Bernard L. Fraga, *Candidates or Districts? Reevaluating the Role of Race in Voter Turnout*, 60 *American Journal of Political Science* 97 (2016); Samuel Kernell, *et al.*, *The Logic of American Politics* 424 (9th ed. 2020). Given that Joe Biden won nationally by a bit over four points in 2020, it is therefore important to understand that a district he won by just a point would probably tend to favor Republicans over the long haul, since the district would be 1.5 points to the right of the country as a whole.

### 5.3 Extreme Gerrymandering in a Competitive State with Few Districts

Although there is not a large scholarly literature on the nature of gerrymandering in states with few districts, there are reasons to treat the gerrymandering in smaller states differently than in larger states. *E.g.*, Nicholas Stephanopoulos & Eric McGhee, *Partisan Gerrymandering and the Efficiency Gap*, 82 *U. Chi. L. Rev.* 831, 868 (2015) (“We considered congressional plans only for states that had at least eight districts at some point during this period, because redistricting in smaller states has only a minor influence on the national balance of power.”); Simon Jackman, *Assessing the Current North Carolina Congressional Districting Plan*, Expert Report, *League of Women Voters v. Rucho*, (Mar. 1, 2016), available at [roseinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads](https://www.roseinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads)

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/2016/05/Expert-Report-of-Simon-Jackman.pdf (“I restrict my analysis to states with seven or more Congressional districts in a given election because the efficiency gap becomes less reliable as the number of districts gets small.”). This is also part of why this report does not rely upon various “partisan fairness” metrics. Aside from the fact that Justice Kagan does not reference them in her *Rucho* opinion, they are simply unreliable metrics in a state where there are only three districts.

Not only does New Mexico have relatively few congressional districts, but unlike a state like New York, it is a relatively competitive state. To be sure, it regularly elects Democrats, but the margins are often in the single digits, and it has shown a willingness to vote for Republicans.

This creates problems for a would-be gerrymanderer. Donald Trump lost the state to Joe Biden by a margin of 43.5% to 54.29%. This occurred in a year that he lost the national popular vote 46.8% to 51.3%. To walk through our PVI analysis above, Trump’s two-party vote share nationally was 47.7% ( $46.8 \div (46.8\% + 51.3\%)$ ). His two-party vote share in the state was 44.5% ( $43.5\% \div (43.5\% + 54.29\%)$ ). Thus, New Mexico had a PVI that year of D+3 ( $44.5\% - 47.7\%$ ).

Thus, the best-case scenario for a gerrymanderer would be drawing three districts that President Biden won by around 11 points. As noted above, we would call these “D+3” districts. Democrats would be favored in such districts; Republicans currently occupy only five districts with a PVI of D+3 or more.

But powerful incumbents may not wish to risk even this degree of competitiveness, and may ask for safer districts. The problem is that redistricting is a zero-sum game: To shift the partisan composition of a district, a mapmaker must inevitably rob Peter to pay Paul. That is to say, every Republican moved out of a Democratic district has to be moved into a neighboring one. Then, to comply with equal population requirements, to create a net change in partisanship a Democrat must be moved out of the Republican district and into the Democratic one. Thus, making one district more Democratic inevitably entails making some other district more Republican.

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Consider the hypothetical scenario provided below, in a state where the 2020 presidential performance is very similar to that of New Mexico's in 2020: The Democrat wins statewide with 1,650 votes to 1,350 votes, which works out to a 10-point victory. To make the math simple, assume something akin to the national result in 2020, where the Democrat wins by four points. The best gerrymander a mapmaker could draw in theory would be three districts that voted for the Democrat by ten points.

<b>Sample Redistricting in a Three-District State</b>				
<b>Party</b>	<b>District 1</b>	<b>District 2</b>	<b>District 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Scenario 1				
R	450	450	450	1,350
D	550	550	550	1,650
Scenario 2				
R	460	445	445	1,350
D	540	555	555	1,650
Scenario 3				
R	470	440	440	1,350
D	530	560	560	1,650

These districts would be D+3: The Republican received 48% of the two-party vote nationally, while receiving 45% of the two-party vote in the districts. These districts would all tend to vote for the Democrats, but it might be tight in the best Republican years. For whatever reason then, assume that the mapmaker decided to make districts two and three a point more Democratic by moving five Democrats into each, and five Republicans out. Because redistricting requires you to rob Peter in order to pay Paul, those voters must come from somewhere, and go somewhere respectively. The only option is District 1, which then becomes one the presidential candidate won by 8 points. Thus, because the Democratic presidential candidate won districts two and three with 55.5% of the vote, they are D+4 ( $55.5\% - 52\% = 3.5\%$ ). District 1, however, is now D+2 (54%

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- 52% = 2%).

Continuing with this example, suppose that an additional 0.5% of the Republican voters were moved out of two districts and into a third district, while at the same time two sets of 0.5% of the Democratic voters were moved out of the third district and into the other two districts. We then have two districts the Democratic presidential candidate won by 12 points, and one that he won by six. In this scenario, the first district would be competitive, but we would still be close to the platonic ideal of a gerrymander in the state as described in the first example .

In a more Democratic state like New York, with many Congressional districts, this is not an issue. First, there are more districts to spread voters across, so ten Republicans being moved out of two districts wouldn't necessarily mean that you would give an adjacent district twenty Republicans; those Republicans can be diluted across several districts.

Second, there are more Democrats in New York. A district doesn't have to go 90% for Biden to be safe for the Democrats; if 20% of the Democrats are moved out of two 90% Biden districts into an adjacent 80% Trump district, and are offset by Republicans going the other way, we are left with two 70% Biden districts and one 60% Biden district.

In short, an extreme gerrymander in New Mexico won't look exactly like an extreme gerrymander in a state like New York. The margins will appear much closer, even as the map remains an outlier with respect to the state's partisanship.

### 5.4 Regions of New Mexico Utilized

It is at times useful to refer to changes in a state's map by region. This is particularly true in New Mexico, where the changes in the map are limited to discrete areas of the state. In this type of analysis, one must often choose among different interpretations of the state's geography. For this report, I have opted to use the state's own definition of regions as described by the state's Tourism and Travel board. New Mexico Tourism Department, Regions & Cities <https://www.newmexico.org/>;

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<https://www.newmexico.org/places-to-visit/regions/>. Under this approach, the regions are defined as follows:

- **Northwest:** San Juan, McKinley, and Cibola counties;
- **North Central:** Rio Arriba, Taos, Los Alamos, and Santa Fe counties;
- **Central:** Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, and Torrance counties;
- **Northeast:** Colfax, Union, Harding, Mora, San Miguel, Guadalupe, and Quay counties;
- **Southwest:** Socorro, Catron, Grant, Sierra, Doña Ana, Luna and Hidalgo counties;
- **Southeast:** Curry, Roosevelt, Lee, Eddy, Chaves, De Baca, Lincoln and Otero counties.

### 5.5 Simulation Analysis

Political scientists and mathematicians have been designing simulation analyses for electoral districts for over 60 years. See, e.g., William Vickery, *On the Prevention of Gerrymandering*, 76 *Political Science Quarterly* 105 (1961). The techniques have developed over time and have become more complex as computational power has increased; even since the *Rucho* case was tried, the number of maps that could feasibly be produced by simulations have moved from the thousands into the trillions. For this report, I have employed a broadly accepted “package” in R called “redist,” which generates a representative sample of districts. See, e.g., Benjamin Fifeld, et al., *Automated Redistricting Simulation using Markov Chain Monte Carlo*, 29 *Computational & Graphical Statistics* 715 (2020); Cory McCartan & Kosuke Imai, *Sequential Monte Carlo for Sampling Balanced and Compact Redistricting Plans*, *Annals of Applied Statistics*, Forthcoming.

There are a variety of proposed simulation techniques, but they all proceed from the same basic principle: precincts are aggregated together in a random fashion, potentially subject to a variety of parameters, to form districts in hundreds or thousands of

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maps. This creates an “ensemble” of maps that reflect what we would expect in a state if maps were drawn without respect to partisan criteria. In other words, the simulations “randomly generate[] a large collection of districting plans that incorporate the State’s physical and political geography and meet its declared districting criteria, except for partisan gain,” as discussed by Justice Kagan in *Rucho*. *Rucho*, 139 S. Ct. at 2518 (Kagan, J., dissenting). If the map is drawn without partisan intent, its partisan features should match those that appear in the ensemble. The more the map deviates from what we observed in the ensemble, the more likely it becomes that partisan considerations played a heavy role.

To better understand how this works, imagine the following cluster of seven hexagons as a cluster of precincts, with each hexagon representing an individual precinct. The precincts are connected when they share adjacent sides. Those adjacencies are reflected in the image below by the lines that connect the hexagons (called, somewhat counterintuitively, “edges”). The top precinct therefore shares a border with the center, top right, and top left precincts; the top left hexagon shares a border with the top, center, and bottom left precincts; and so forth.

It is possible, however, to “break” adjacencies, using the computer, by removing one of these lines. One can continue to do so until there is only one path from any precinct to any other precinct. This is called a “spanning tree,” *e.g.*, J.B. Kruskal, *On the Shortest Spanning Tree of a Graph and the Traveling Salesman Problem*, 7 *Proc. Amer. Math Soc.* 48 (1956), and it lies at the heart of the Sequential Monte Carlo (SMC) redistricting algorithm.

For sets of more than two precincts, there will almost always be multiple spanning trees, but the number of such trees is finite. I have illustrated two such trees for our cluster of seven hexagons.

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Figure 1: Cluster of precincts with example spanning trees superimposed.



Once you have reduced the number of connections between precincts to a minimum, removing one additional connection will create two distinct clusters of precincts. This is exactly what a district is: a collection of contiguous (adjacent) precincts that are separated from other precincts on the map. In the following illustration I have removed the connection between the center hexagon and the lower right hexagon, and then illustrated the two districts this creates in the right panel.

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Figure 2: Cluster of precincts with edge removed from spanning tree, creating two districts.



This, then, is a microcosm of the approach that the SMC algorithm takes. To simplify greatly, by sampling spanning trees of New Mexico’s precincts and then removing two connections, the software produces three randomly drawn districts. While the math is quite complicated, this approach produces a random sample of maps that mirrors the overall distribution of possible maps, similar to the way a high-quality poll will produce a random sample of respondents that reflects the overall population. While the process is complicated, it can be run on a laptop computer. Indeed, these simulations were run at home on a Dell Alienware desktop computer with an i9 processor and 128M of RAM, using a free, widely employed, computer programming language (R version 4.1.2).

Importantly, these maps are drawn without providing the software with any political information. In other words, these maps help inform an analyst what maps would tend to look like in New Mexico if they were drawn without respect to politics.

Of course, other features, such as respect for county lines, compactness, or respect for geographic features could play a role in the drawing of district lines as well; these tra-



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ditional redistricting criteria are almost always viewed as valid considerations by courts. To account for this, when removing the connections that create districts, the algorithm can be instructed to favor the removal of connections that will result in districts that remain within specified parameters when deciding which connections to remove. It can be instructed to remove connections in such a way that equally populated districts will be created, or to prefer breaks that will create compact districts, or will respect county boundaries, or any number of other factors.

Here, the simulation was instructed to follow federal and state law by drawing districts that will be largely equipopulous. The simulation allows a population tolerance of +/- 1%. This is because the simulations cannot split precincts, and because Bernalillo County in particular has heavily populated precincts (the mean population of a precinct in Bernalillo County is 984 residents). Curry County has two precincts with populations exceeding 2,000 residents. This is a reasonable allowance not because we assume a court would accept this deviation, but rather because reducing the population deviations in these districts by splitting precincts at the block level can almost always be achieved, but cannot alter the political orientation of these districts substantially. In fact, in my experience drawing redistricting maps, this is exactly how mapmakers proceed: the general layout of the maps is agreed upon first, while the time-consuming process of ‘zeroing-out’ districts is saved until later. *See* Bernard Grofman & Sean Trende, Memorandum to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of Virginia Re: Redistricting Maps, at 8, Dec. 27, 2021, *available at* [https://www.vacourts.gov/courts/scv/districting/2021\\_virginia\\_redistricting\\_memo.pdf](https://www.vacourts.gov/courts/scv/districting/2021_virginia_redistricting_memo.pdf). Political scientists have generally accepted this concept to the simulated approach as well. *See* Jowei Chen & Jonathan Rodden, Unintentional Gerrymandering: Political Geography & Electoral Bias in Legislatures, 8 *Quar. J. Pol. Sci.* 239, 250 (2013) (accepting 5% deviations).

Finally, federal and state courts have accepted this limitation in the simulations. *See* Expert Report of Kosuke Imai, Dec. 9, 2021, *League of Women Voters of Ohio v. Ohio Redistricting Commission*, No. 2021-1449 (Ohio 2021) (“For all simulations, I ensure

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districts fall within a 0.5% deviation from population parity. Although this deviation is greater than the population deviation used in the enacted plan, it only accounts for less than 4,000 people and hence has no impact on the conclusions of my analysis.”); Wesley Pegden, “Pennsylvania’s Congressional Districting is an Outlier: Expert Report,” Nov. 27, 2017, *League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania v. Wolf*, at 3-4 (Pa. 2018) (employing a 2% threshold and explaining that a 1% would be sufficient to replicate what we might expect from a 0% threshold).

## 6 Analysis of Districts

With this background in place, we can finally move on to the analysis of the 2021 congressional districts. These are examined below.

### 6.1 Politics of New Mexico

The following maps trace the political development of New Mexico over the past 40 years. Each map shades the counties in New Mexico by their PVI, with an overlay of the relevant regions in place. Note that these maps do not employ the traditional red/blue color scheme. This is not meant to confuse, instead it reflects two realities: (1) that color-blind people (such as myself) do not read shades of red well and (2) red/blue maps do not print out well on a black-and-white printer. The “Viridis” color package I employ addresses both issues well.

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Figure 3: Presidential Vote Share, Centered, By County and Region, 1984 (left), 1988 (right).

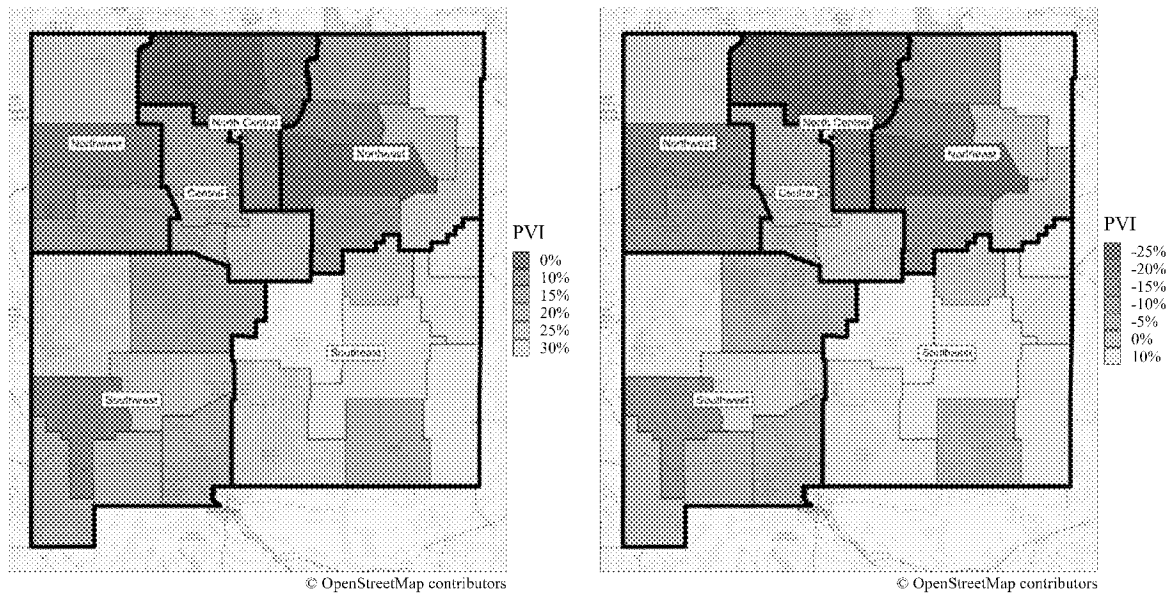
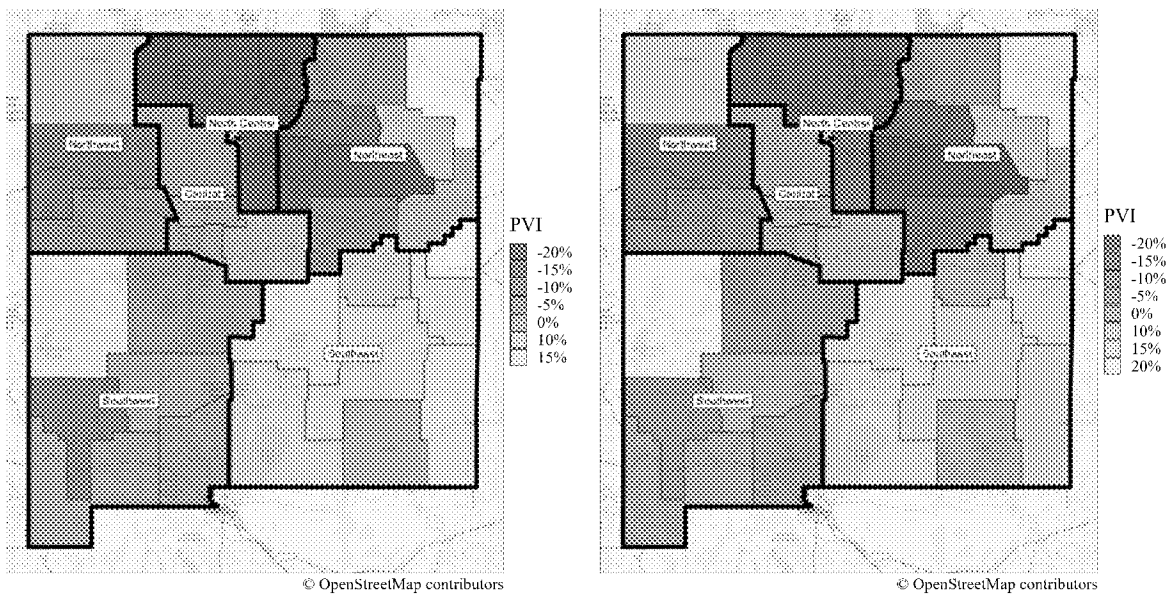


Figure 4: Presidential Vote Share, Centered, By County and Region, 1992 (left), 1996 (right).



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Figure 5: Presidential Vote Share, Centered, By County and Region, 2000 (left), 2004 (right).

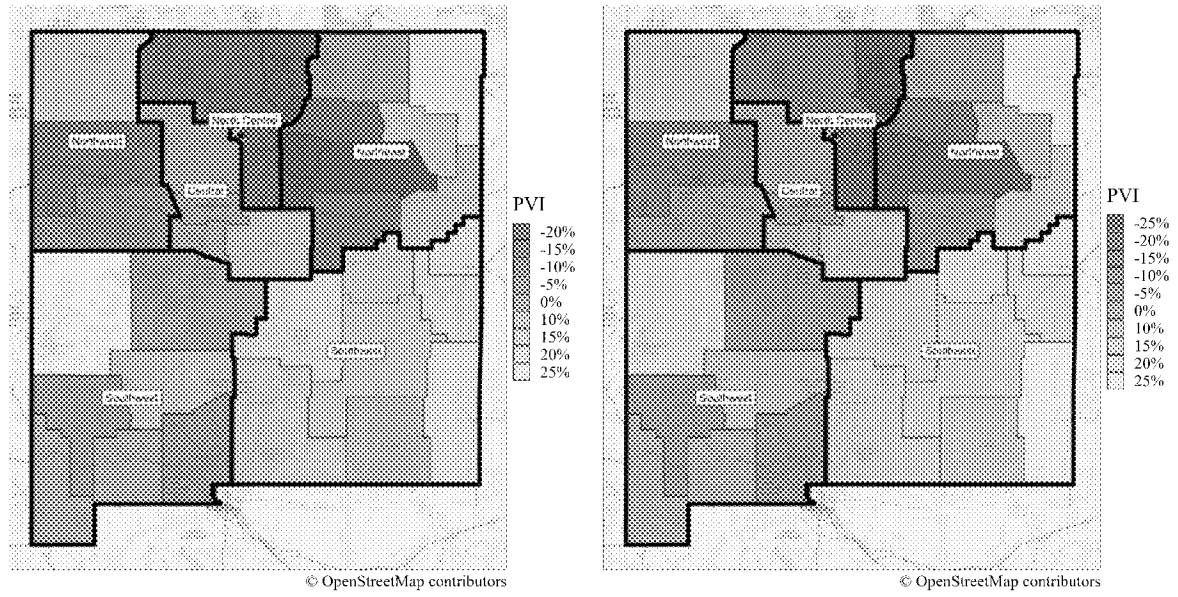
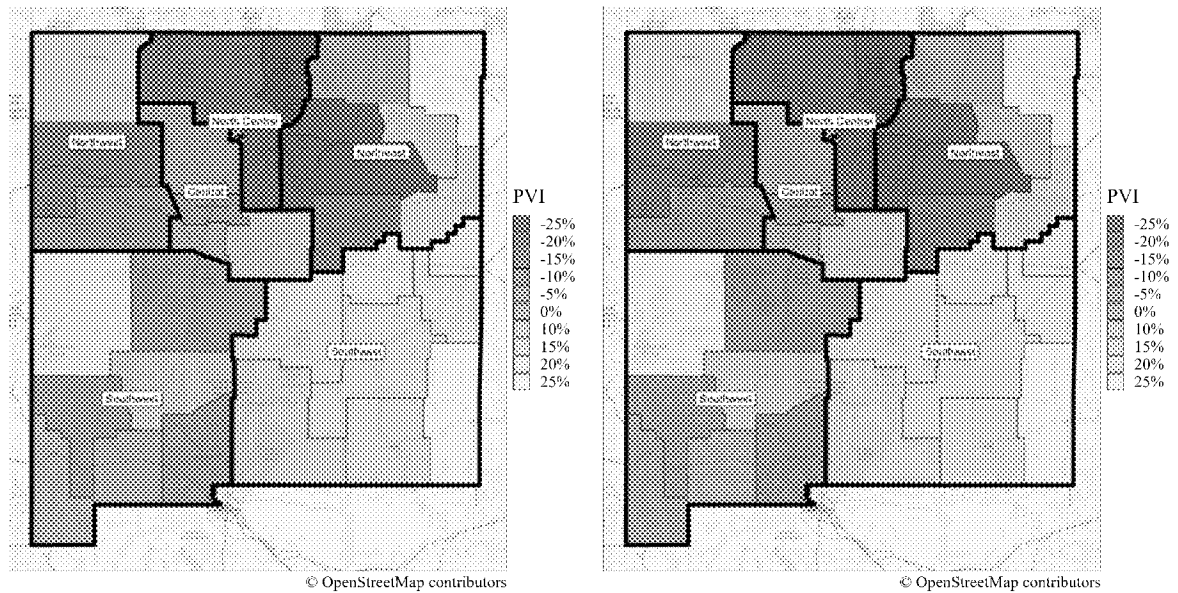
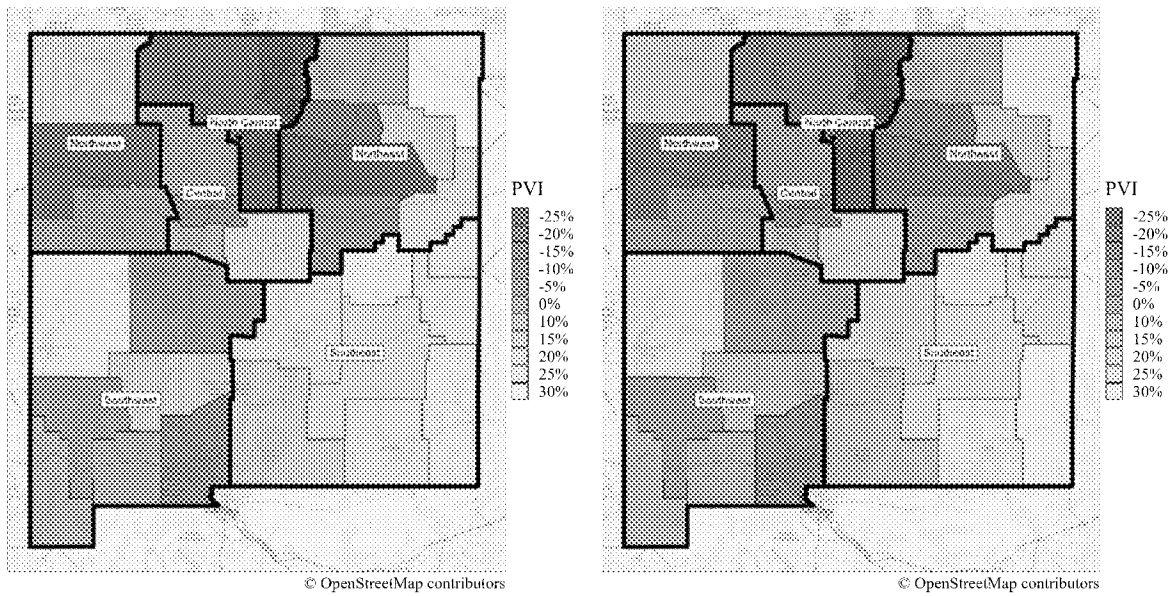


Figure 6: Presidential Vote Share, Centered, By County and Region, 2008 (left), 2012 (right).



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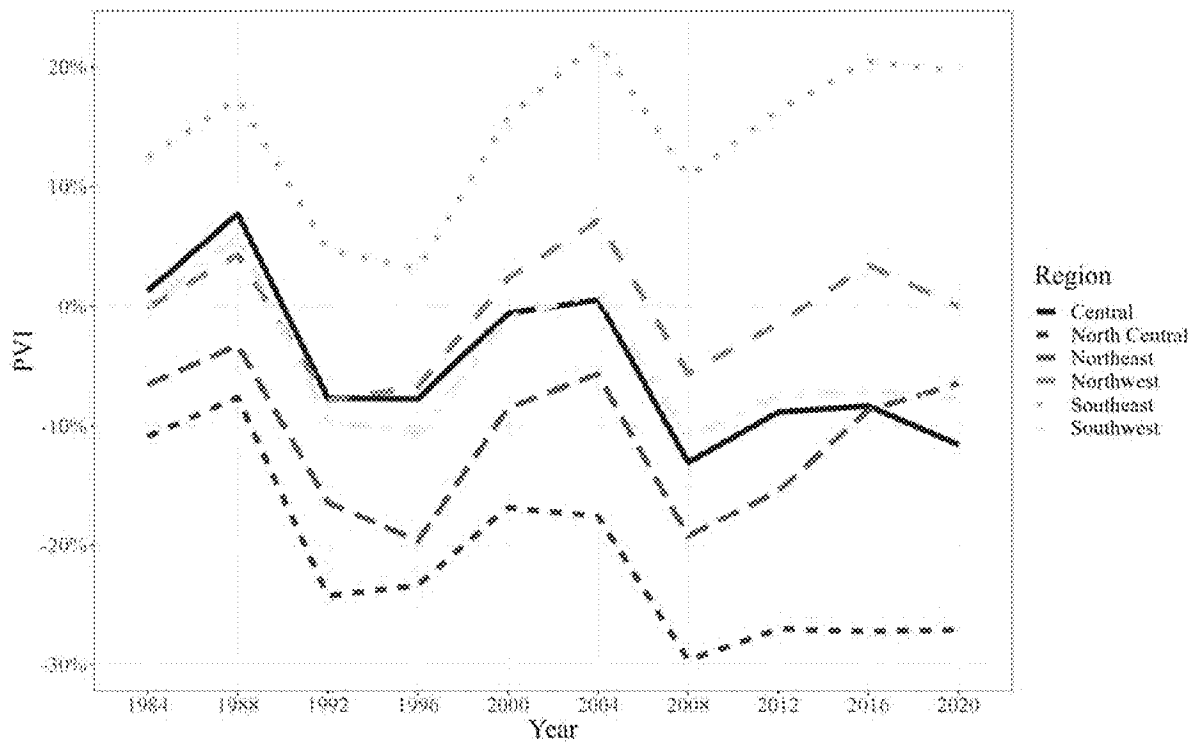
Figure 7: Presidential Vote Share, Centered, By County and Region, 2016 (left), 2020 (right).



The most striking thing about these maps is the overall stability of the regions. The Southeast region is consistently the most heavily Republican region of the state, while the North Central is the most heavily Democratic region. The Central region has moved significantly toward the Democrats over this time period, and is the most populous region.

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Figure 8: PVI of New Mexico Regions, 1984-2020.



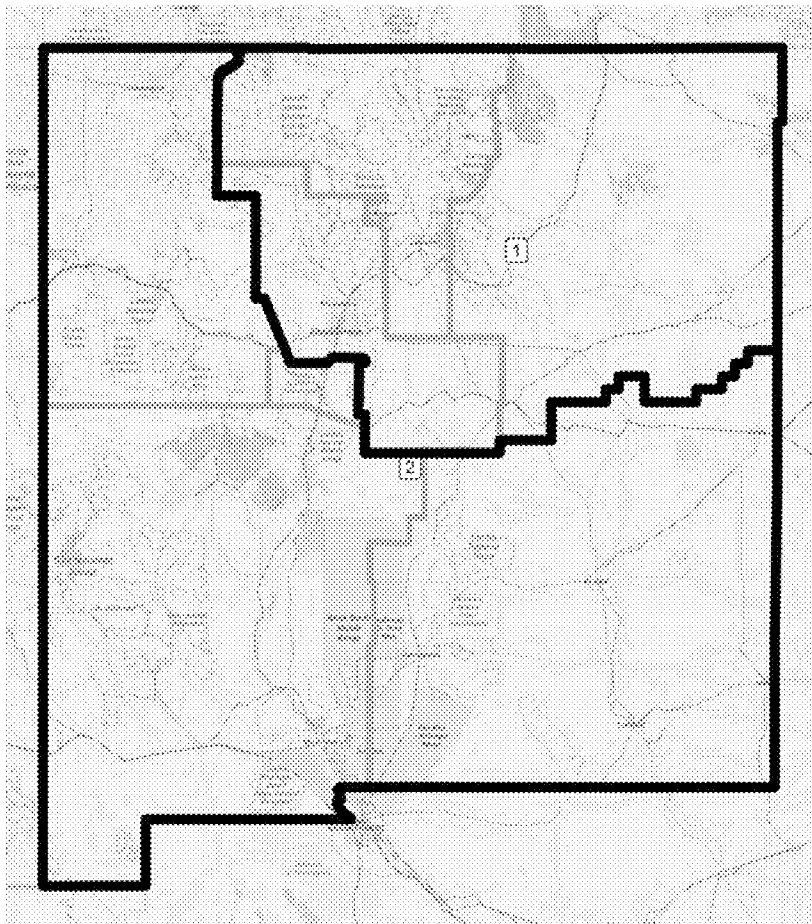
A would-be gerrymanderer wishing to maximize Democratic strength would therefore likely have two goals: To split up the North Central and Central regions in such a way as to spread Democratic voters to other districts, while cracking the southeast to dilute the Republican concentration of voters there. Because the regions are, overall, close to politically neutral, they are not as important when changing the partisan composition of districts.

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### 6.2 New Mexico's Congressional Districts, 1972 to 2020

New Mexico was awarded a second congressional district in the wake of the 1940 census, however it elected its representatives at large until the 1960s. Its first set of congressional districts actually followed the contours of the state's regions nicely, with the first district taking in the Northeast, North Central, and Central regions and the 2nd District taking in the rest.

Figure 9: New Mexico Congressional Districts, 1972. Grey Lines = Regions

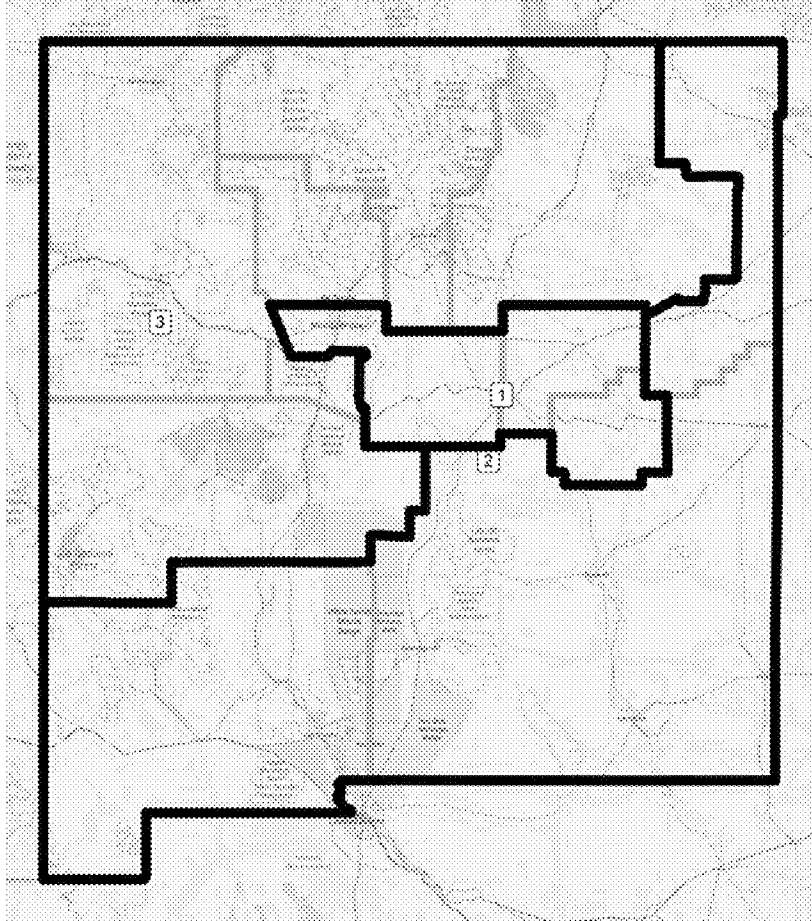


In 1982, New Mexico gained a congressional district. The resulting map showed less respect for New Mexico's regions, dividing the Central and Northeastern regions up three ways. The Southeastern and Southwestern regions were split as well, although only

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a single county was taken out of the Southeastern region.

Figure 10: New Mexico Congressional Districts, 1982. Grey Lines = Regions

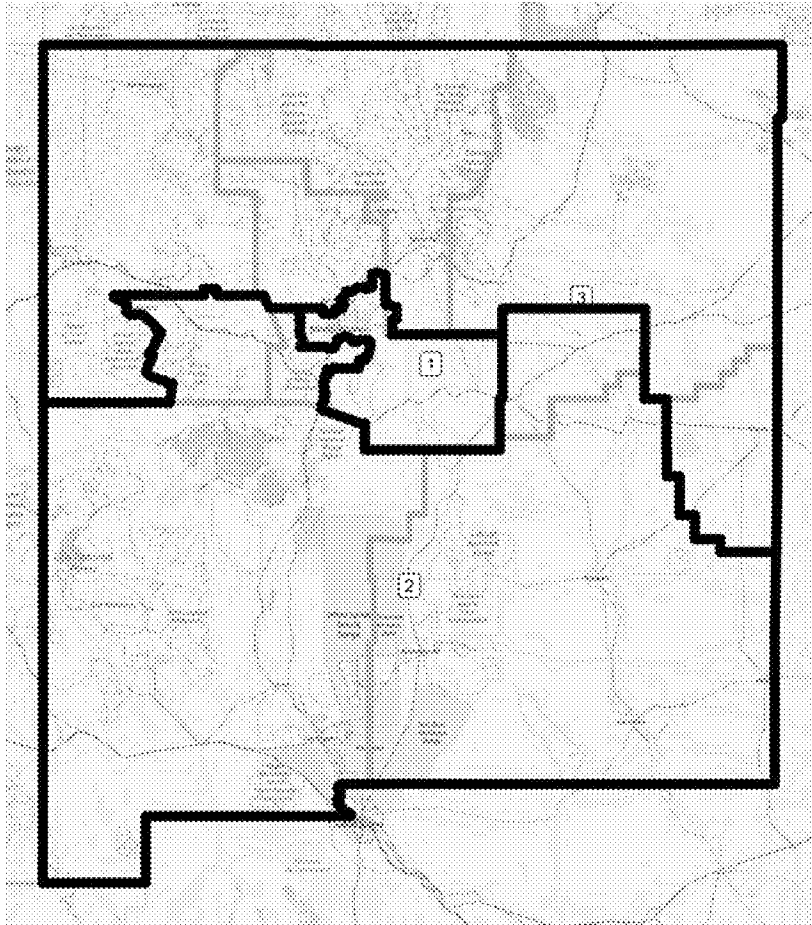




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Subsequent redistrictings, however, involved more respect for the state's regions outside of the central region (which has always been shared among the state's three districts, though the Albuquerque metro area has not been). In 1992, single counties were taken out of the Northeastern, Southeastern and Northwestern regions.

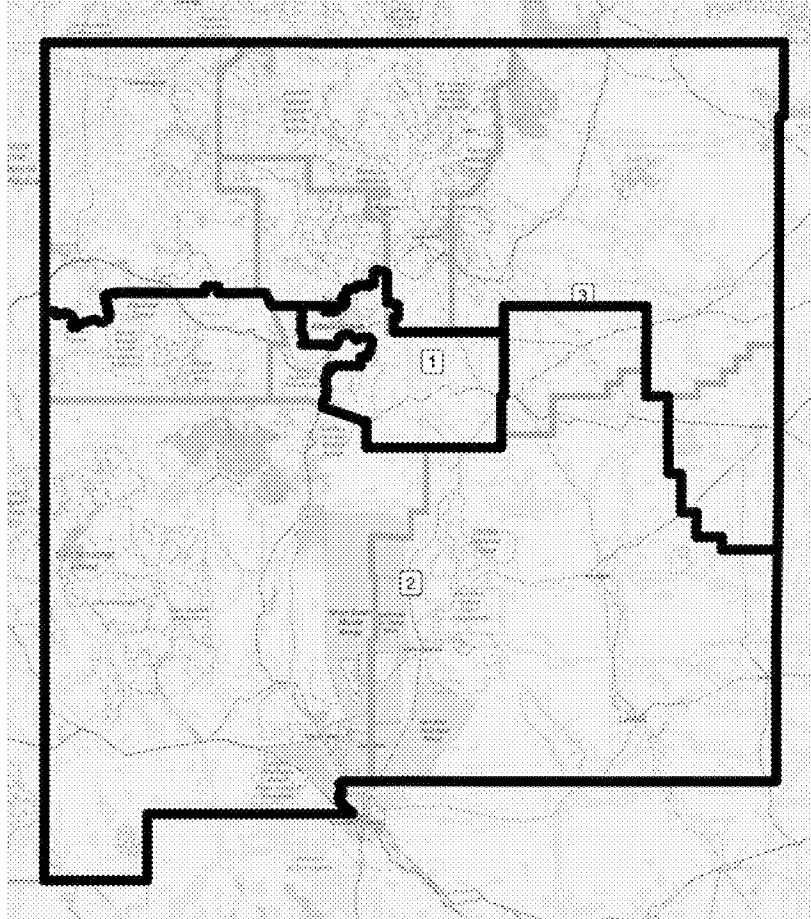
Figure 11: New Mexico Congressional Districts, 1992. Grey Lines = Regions



## EXHIBIT 12

The 2002 lines largely paralleled the 1992 lines, with an additional county moved from the 3rd district into the 2nd in the Northeastern region.

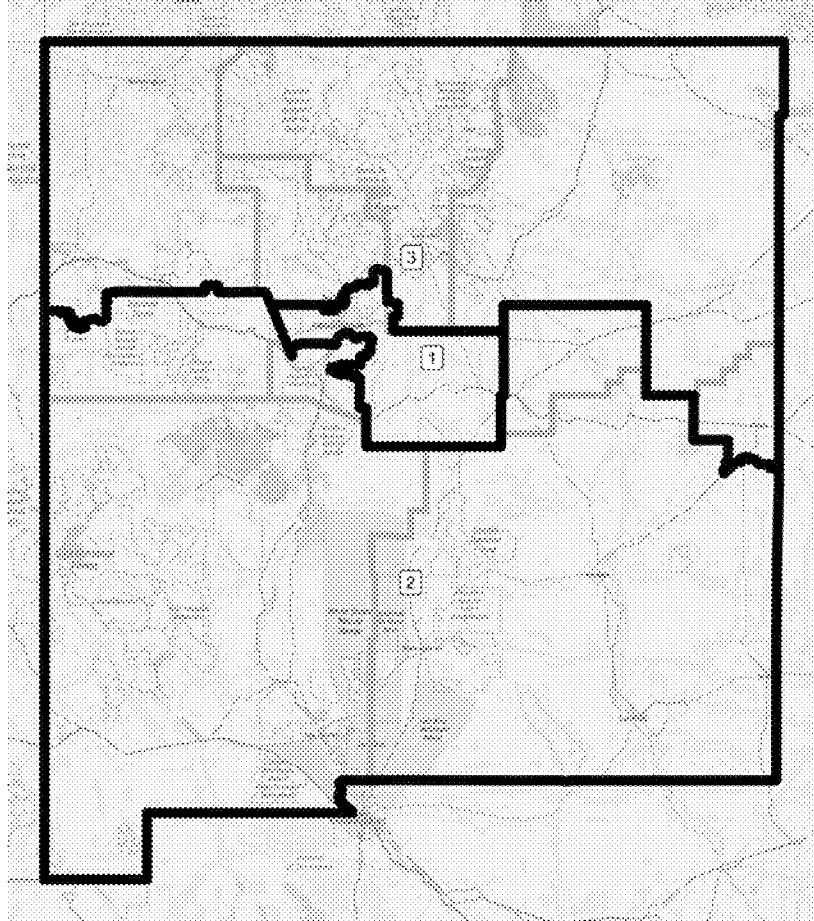
Figure 12: New Mexico Congressional Districts, 2002. Grey Lines = Regions



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The 2012 lines once again involved only modest changes from the 2002 lines.

Figure 13: New Mexico Congressional Districts, 2012. Grey Lines = Regions



In other words, New Mexico's lines have been more-or-less stable over the course of the past three redistricting cycles. Moreover, the state has typically provided a regional basis for the state's districts. We next turn to the 2021 redistricting, which took a very different turn.

### 6.3 Qualitative Analysis of the 2021 Redistricting

By the end of the 2010s, New Mexico's congressional district lines were malapportioned and had to be redrawn to meet the Constitution's one-person-one-vote require-

## EXHIBIT 12

ment. However, only minimal changes were required.

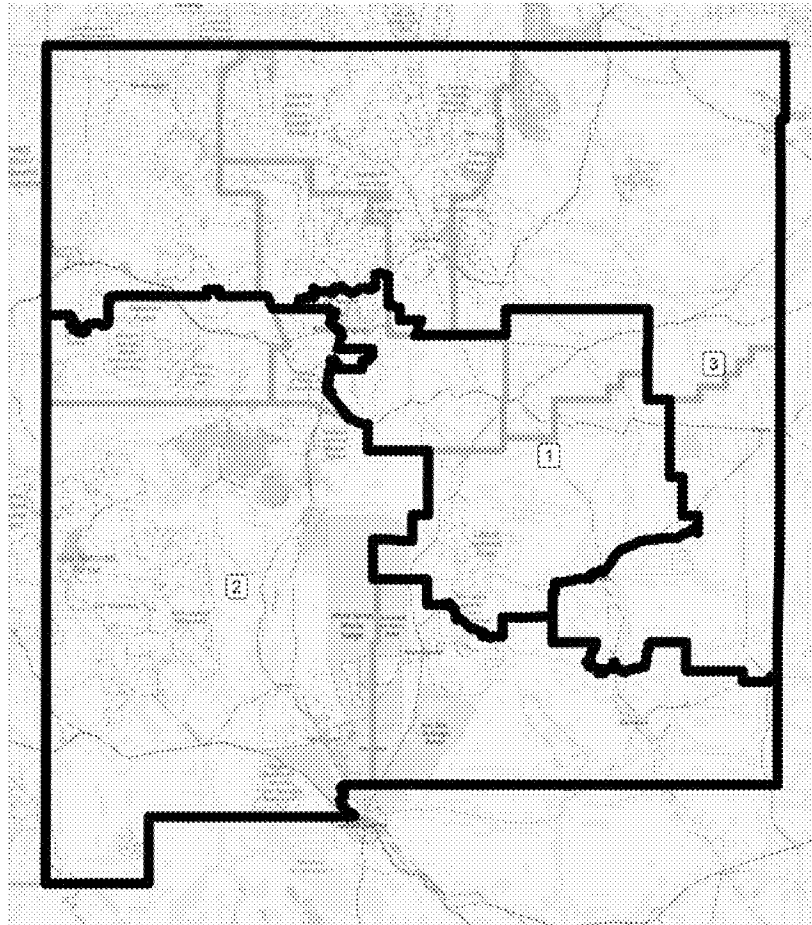
<b>Population Deviation of 2012-2020 Lines</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Ideal</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	694,577	705,841	-11,264	-1.6%
2	714,022	705,841	8,181	1.2%
3	708,923	705,841	3,082	0.4%

The First District was underpopulated, but only had to gain 11,264 residents. The Second district was the most heavily overpopulated, but only had to lose 8,181 residents. The Third district was slightly overpopulated, and had to give up 3,082 residents. Overall, no district was even two percentage points off from the ideal population.

Instead, mapmakers substantially altered the map for the first time in decades. In particular, the 1st and 3rd districts were pushed into Southeastern New Mexico, while the 2nd was shifted substantially into Bernalillo County:

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Figure 14: New Mexico Congressional Districts, 2022. Grey Lines = Regions



Overall, 505,952 residents were shifted between districts, more than twenty times the number of residents that had to be shifted to meet equal population requirements. Although the 1st District had to gain population, it shifted 166,485 residents to District 2. It did not, however, shift any residents to District 3. The 3rd District had to give up just 3,082 residents, but it gave 21,292 residents to District 2 and 122,222 residents to District 1.

Most importantly, while the 2nd District only had to give up 8,181 residents, it gave up 55,518 residents to the 1st District and 140,435 residents to the 3rd District (which, recall, had to lose population).

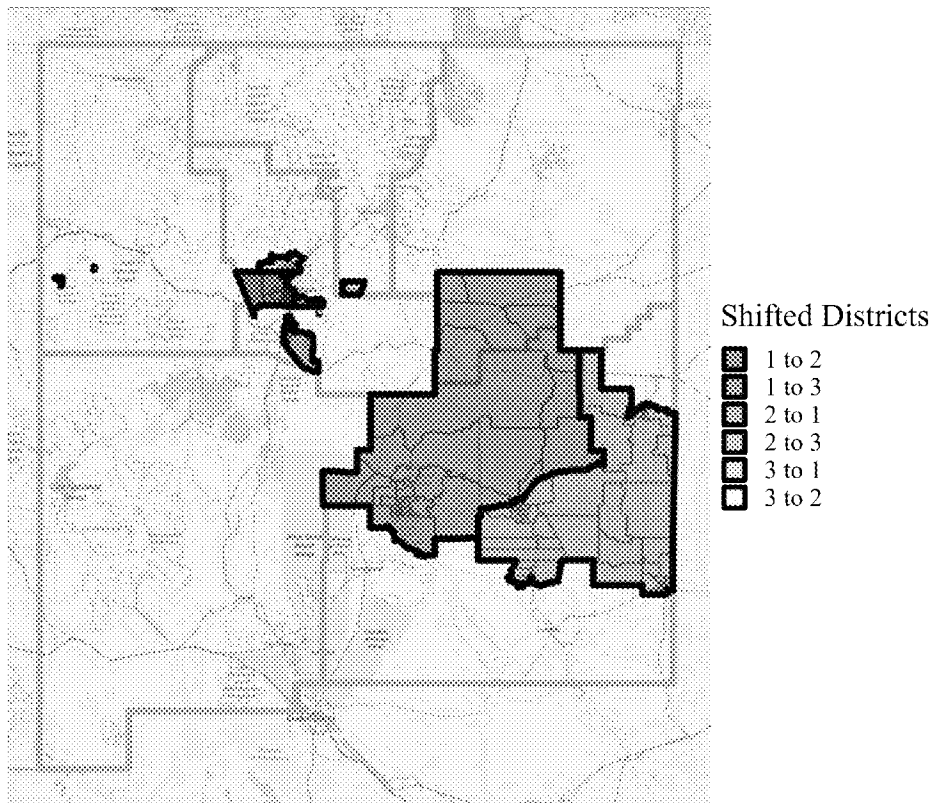
## EXHIBIT 12

Allocation of 2020 Population to 2020 Districts		
2020 District	2022 District	Population
1	1	528,092
1	2	166,485
1	3	0
2	1	55,518
2	2	518,069
2	3	140,435
3	1	122,222
3	2	21,292
3	3	565,409

These shifts, moreover, were not randomly distributed. They were concentrated in two regions of the state: The Southeastern and Central regions:

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Figure 15: Location of Shifted Precincts, 2020-2022. Grey Lines = Regions



In the heavily Republican Southeastern Region, the population was shifted out of the 2nd District and into the 1st and 3rd Districts, splitting the region between three districts for the first time in the state's history. This is balanced out in the central region, where a large population is shifted into the 2nd from the 3rd. A few blocks are shifted from the 3rd to the 2nd in Northwestern New Mexico.

Perhaps most importantly, these shifts were not politically neutral. On balance, 16,216 votes for President Biden were transferred out of the First District and into the Second, while 805 were shifted from the Third District into the Second, for a gain of 17,021 Biden votes. At the same time, a net of 6,640 Trump votes were shifted from the Second District to the First, while 23,976 Trump votes were shifted from the Second

## EXHIBIT 12

District to the Third. On balance, the Second District netted approximately 40,000 Democratic votes.

Recall that only 23,000 residents needed to be transferred. However, many of these residents did not even vote, either because they were not yet 18, were not yet citizens, or simply chose not to vote. In other words, the number of *votes* that had to be shifted between districts would be much smaller than 23,000.

Shift of 2020 Presidential Votes, 2020 - 2022				
2020 District	2022 District	Trump Votes Shifted	Biden Votes Shifted	Net D Shift
1	2	19,862	36,078	16,216
1	3	0	0	0
2	1	16,397	9,737	-6,640
2	3	34,871	10,895	-23,976
3	1	29,997	30,181	184
3	2	4,685	5,490	805

The same is true if we look at our index of elections. Note that since this reflects a collection of ten elections, the total number of votes is much larger than using the presidential election alone. If, however, we divide the net D shift by ten, the numbers reflect what we see at the presidential level:



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<b>Shift of 2016-2020 Statewide Votes, 2020 - 2022</b>				
<b>2020 District</b>	<b>2022 District</b>	<b>R Votes Shifted</b>	<b>D Votes Shifted</b>	<b>Net D Shift</b>
1	2	138,386	273,263	134,878
1	3	0	0	0
2	1	137,282	80,349	-46,934
2	3	254,682	91,511	-163,172
3	1	229,408	221,246	-8,162
3	2	34,837	37,214	2,378

We can also examine this by looking at party registration data, made public by the New Mexico Secretary of State's office. As the following table demonstrates, the percentage of registered voters who are registered as Republicans and Democrats in a given district tends to shift only gradually over time, and rarely shifts in a redistricting year. Between 2000 and 2002, the Democratic registration advantage dropped 0.3% in District 1, 0.2% in District 2, and increased by 1.4% in District 3.

Between 2010 and 2012, the Democratic registration advantage declined by 0.2% in District 1, 3.1% in District 2, and 1.6% in District 3. All told, there is a gradual decline in the Democrats' advantage in District 2 and, to a lesser extent, in District 3 between 1998 and December of 2021. This is offset by a gradual trend toward the Democrats in District 1.

By December of 2021, Republicans had gained a slight registration advantage in District 2, something not achieved in this state in any district in the 23 years prior. This changes in January 2022, when the new districts are put into place. Here we see the most radical registration shifts of any in interval in our time series.

## EXHIBIT 12

Registration Numbers, New Mexico, By Congressional District, 1998-2022 <sup>1</sup>												
Year	Dem. Dist 1	Rep. Dist 1	Other Dist 1	Dem. Dist 2	Rep. Dist 2	Other Dist 2	Dem. Dist 3	Rep. Dist 3	Other Dist 3	Dem Adv. Dist 1	Dem Adv. Dist 2	Dem Adv. Dist 3
1998	151,947	114,436	46,601	154,596	98,325	33,338	184,884	87,571	46,509	12.6%	19.6%	31.1%
2000	156,935	118,544	56,386	158,032	104,529	46,035	193,447	95,209	56,452	11.8%	17.7%	29.0%
2002	147,746	112,262	53,312	153,281	101,796	39,230	187,559	89,140	47,073	11.3%	17.5%	30.4%
2004	174,849	131,945	76,628	164,040	118,830	54,467	211,630	108,788	65,195	11.2%	14.4%	28.7%
2006	176,883	130,935	73,160	159,731	119,117	55,246	207,857	108,773	63,273	10.7%	12.3%	28.1%
2008	200,011	136,130	83,584	180,797	126,155	64,301	223,496	115,033	68,435	13.3%	12.1%	27.3%
2010	198,444	135,709	84,791	156,357	119,328	61,351	215,385	112,559	68,497	13.0%	11.0%	25.9%
2012	205,908	139,985	100,518	165,586	135,687	78,754	224,719	120,409	83,708	14.8%	7.9%	24.3%
2014	207,152	140,089	108,123	166,043	139,248	87,656	227,403	122,603	91,497	14.7%	6.8%	23.7%
2016	216,202	138,902	110,904	158,447	138,783	87,076	225,931	122,164	90,988	16.6%	5.1%	23.5%
2018	201,425	133,889	110,089	154,583	138,821	92,977	225,399	120,756	88,189	17.8%	4.1%	23.5%
2020	216,778	132,089	113,513	159,568	157,876	99,816	234,158	132,552	103,826	18.3%	0.4%	21.6%
2021 <sup>2</sup>	214,971	128,151	116,507	155,432	155,608	103,432	230,914	130,036	107,964	18.7%	-0.0%	21.4%
2022 <sup>3</sup>	224,149	175,940	130,215	172,047	124,125	105,789	210,204	132,297	100,784	9.1%	13.0%	17.6%
2022 <sup>4</sup>	213,816	160,193	134,413	177,618	126,606	108,423	210,977	135,712	102,845	10.8%	12.0%	18.7%

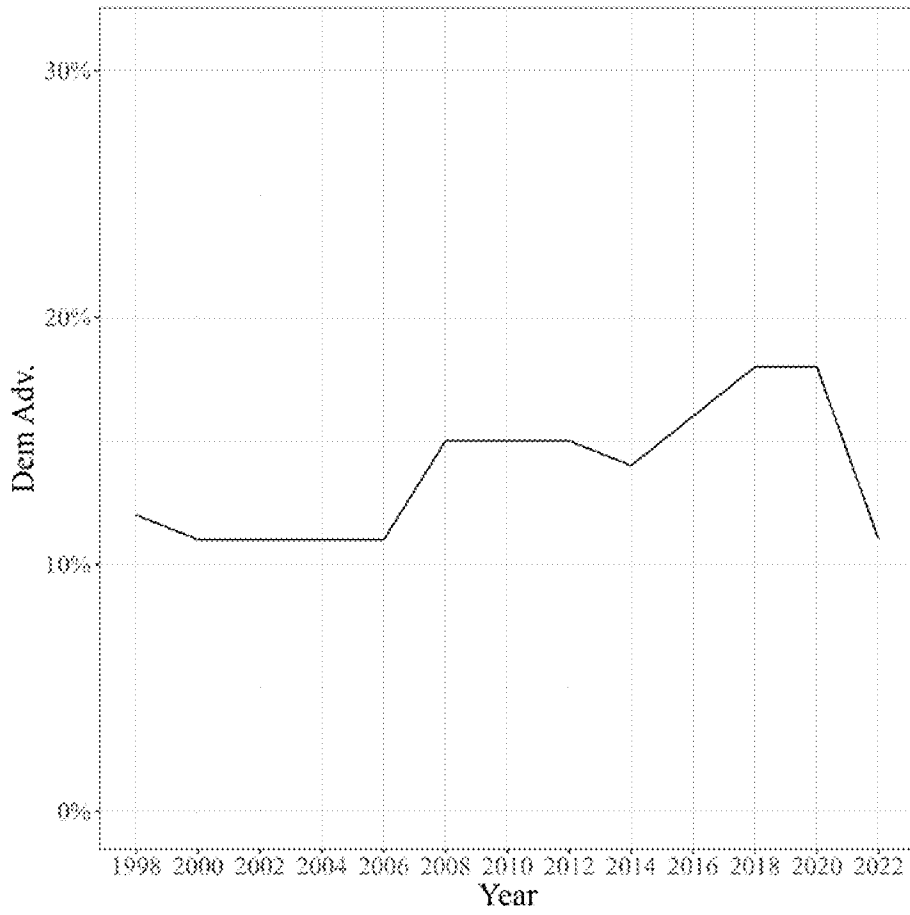
<sup>1</sup> Data taken from NM Sec. of State Website for release immediately prior to election, except where noted.  
<sup>2</sup> Data are from December of 2021.  
<sup>3</sup> Data are from January of 2022.  
<sup>4</sup> Data are from November of 2022.

The 1st District gained 10,078 registered Democrats, 47,789 registered Republicans and 13,708 registered Independents. The Democratic advantages here dropped from 18.7% to 9.1%. At the same time, Democratic registration in the 3rd District dropped by 19,810, while the number of registered Republicans increased by 2,261. The Democratic advantage dropped from 21.4% to 17.6%

With the Democrats' advantage declining in two of the state's congressional districts, these voters could only go into the 2nd District. And indeed, the Republicans' nascent registration advantage here was obliterated. This district added 21,615 Democratic registrants, while giving up 31,483 Republican registrants. When the redistricting dust had cleared, the Democrats enjoyed a 13% registration advantage in the district – the largest advantage here since the mid-2000s. This is easier to see in chart form:

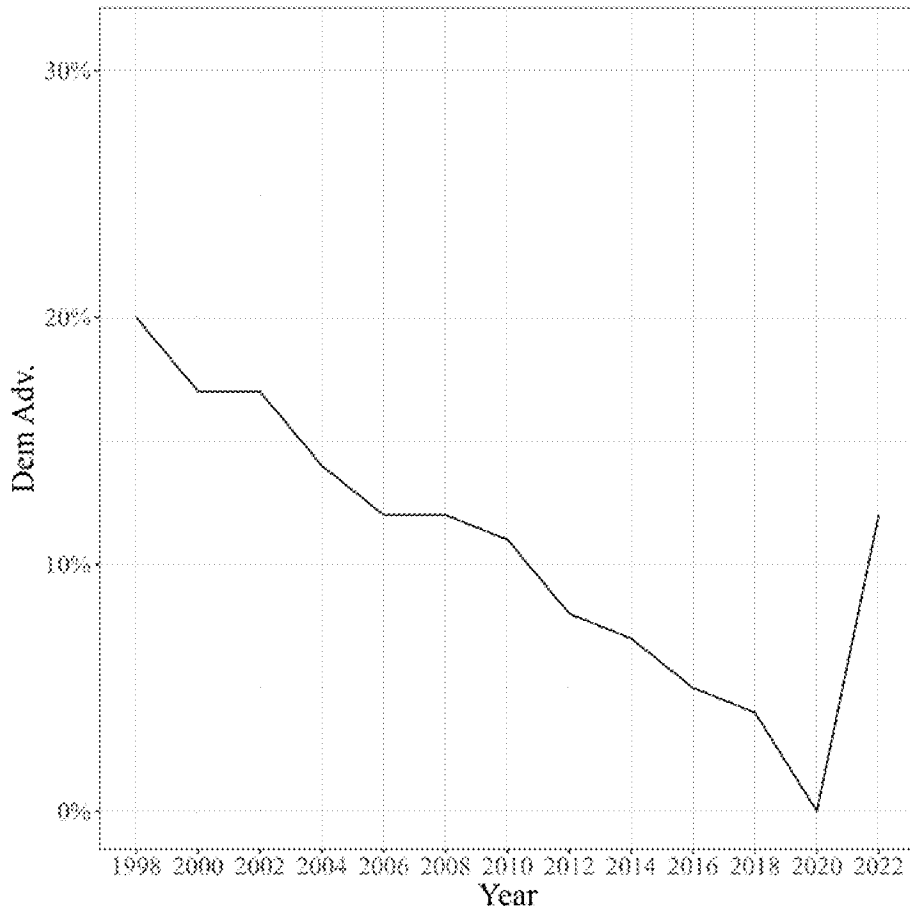
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 16: Dem. Registration Advantage, New Mexico 1st Congressional District, 1998-2022



# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 17: Dem. Registration Advantage, New Mexico 2nd Congressional District, 1998-2022



## EXHIBIT 12

Figure 18: Dem. Registration Advantage, New Mexico 3rd Congressional District, 1998-2022



Note how nicely this dovetails with the observation above that one must necessarily rob Peter to pay Paul, and that this limits what a would-be gerrymanderer may accomplish. The party registration in the districts is largely equalized, but pushing it further in any direction would make one district or another more competitive. If a map-maker wished to make District 2 even more Democratic, she would have to either make District 3 more Republican or make District 1 more Republican. Given the long-term trend toward Republicans in District 3, this might be dangerous by the end of the decade, while District 1 is already relying on the Democratic trend among suburban Independents and Republicans to vote Democratic.

While party registration is a useful indicator, it is not the *only* indicator. After

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all, even though Democrats had a registration advantage in District 2 until late 2021, the district elected Republicans to Congress, with two brief interludes. Likewise, District 1 stopped electing Republicans in 2008, in part because suburban Republicans and independents have shown increasing willingness to vote for Democrats.

Looking at actual vote results in these districts reveals that the 2021 redistricting moved the state much closer to the platonic ideal of a gerrymandered map in a small, competitive state described above, whether we use presidential vote share or our index.

<b>Democratic Vote Shares, 2020 and 2022 Lines</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>2020 Lines, Biden %</b>	<b>2022 Lines, Biden %</b>	<b>2020 Lines, D Index %</b>	<b>2022 Lines, D Index %</b>
1	61.7%	57.4%	60.4%	56.1%
2	44.0%	53.0%	46.1%	54.6%
3	59.0%	55.5%	59.9%	57.3%

The 1st and 3rd Districts are made less Democratic, but not so much less Democratic that they might seriously threaten their incumbent Democrats. At the same time, the 2nd District is transformed from one where Republicans would generally be favored into one where Democrats tend to win. It is now Democratic enough where a Republican incumbent in a generally favorable Republican environment could be toppled; one of only two such incumbents to lose in 2022.

As a final illustration of this, we can look at the ten statewide races included in our index individually, and see how many of these ten races the statewide Democratic candidate won under the earlier lines and the 2022 lines:

## EXHIBIT 12

Democratic Statewide Wins in District, 2020 and 2022 Lines		
District	# D Wins, 20 lines	# D Wins, 22 lines
1	10	10
2	1	10
3	10	10

The Second District changes from one where Democrats won only 1 of the ten statewide races into one where it won ten of ten. At the same time, Democratic performances in the other 10 races are not appreciably weakened; Democrats won all 10 statewide races under both the previous and current lines.

The upshot of this was that the only Republican in the state's congressional delegation, Congresswoman Yvette Herrell, was defeated. She was one of only two Republican incumbents who lost in what was, generally speaking, a favorable environment for the Republicans. This gave Democrats complete control of the state's delegation for only the third time since it began electing members of Congress through congressional districts, and was just the first time this happened in a year that was not an exceptionally good environment for Democrats (the other two elections where this occurred were 2008 and 2018). And it occurred even as Republicans were winning 44.9% of the statewide vote for Congress. See "New Mexico Election Results," *New York Times*, available at [https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/11/08/us/elections/results-new-mexico.html?action=click&pgtype=Article&state=default&module=election-results&context=election\\_recirc&region=StateNavMenu](https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/11/08/us/elections/results-new-mexico.html?action=click&pgtype=Article&state=default&module=election-results&context=election_recirc&region=StateNavMenu)

## 6.4 Simulations

### 6.4.1 Baseline Simulations

To conduct the simulations, I gathered and joined publicly available data with political and demographic data at the census block and precinct levels. After unifying

## EXHIBIT 12

the data at the precinct level, I instructed the simulation to create 1,000,000 sets of three reasonably compact districts, which respect county subdivisions. I was then able to compare the partisanship of the enacted districts to the ensemble of maps.

We can think of this approach as answering the questions, “What would happen if we selected 1,000,000 individuals, gave them basic instructions to keep districts modestly compact and to keep populations equal, withheld political information from them, and then sent them out to draw maps? What sorts of maps would they produce?”

Once the simulation creates our 1,000,000 maps, it calculates the partisan lean of the districts. We can then compare the simulated districts to the enacted map to ensure that they perform comparably well on traditional redistricting criteria. That is to say, we ensure that the Legislature would not have to sacrifice traditional redistricting criteria in order to achieve more balanced maps.

To best illustrate the degree to which the 2022 Map reflects outliers when compared to maps drawn without partisan information, I employed the “gerrymandering index,” proposed by Bangia *et al.* (2017) and endorsed by McCartan and Imai in their paper setting forth the algorithm used to generate the districts in this report. See Cory McCartan & Kosuke Imai, *Sequential Monte Carlo for Sampling Balanced and Compact Redistricting Plans*, *Annals of Applied Stat* (forthcoming) (manuscript at 24-25), available at <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2008.06131.pdf>.

It is conceptually similar to the idea of root mean squared error (used throughout statistics). To calculate the index, we take each of the 1,000,000 simulated maps and rank the districts from most heavily Democratic to least heavily Democratic. We then average Democratic vote shares across ranks. This tells us, generally speaking, what percentage Democratic vote share we would expect the most heavily Democratic district to have in a map drawn without respect to politics, what we would expect the second-most heavily District to have, and so forth.

Of course, some areas might be conducive to a wide range of partisan outcomes depending how the map is drawn. To help account for this, we then calculate the de-



## EXHIBIT 12

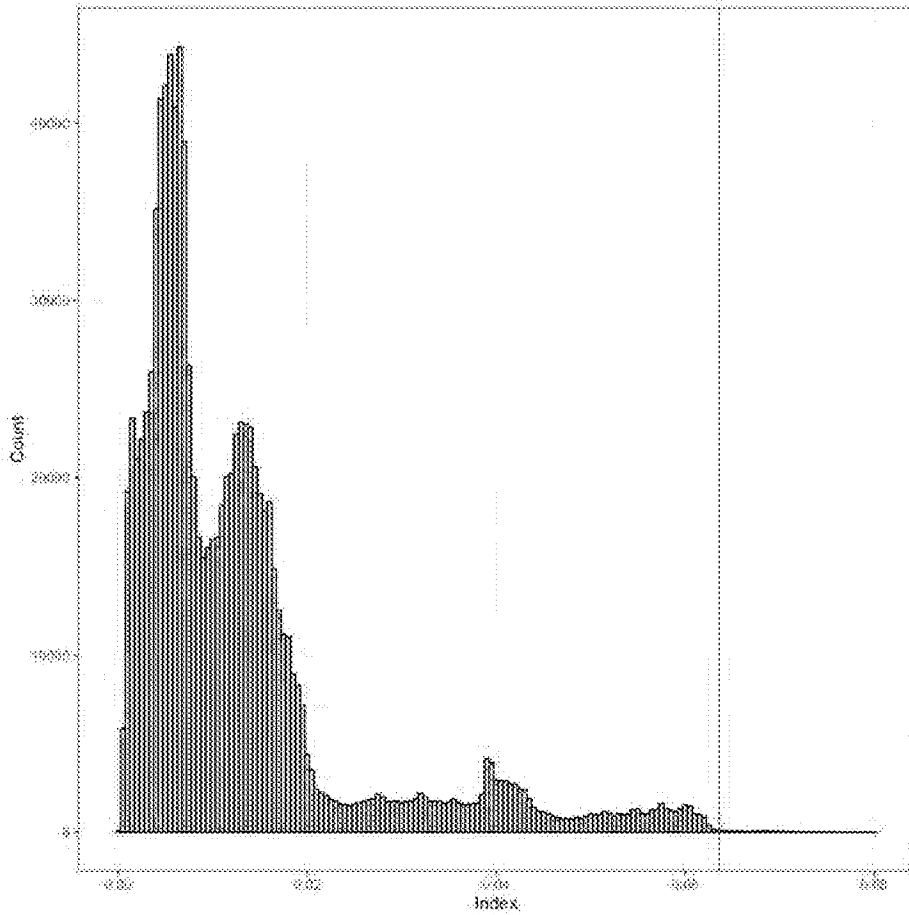
viations in each plan in the ensemble from the mean for each “bin.” To make this less abstract: say that the most heavily Democratic district in the ensemble, on average, gives the Democrats 93.9% of the vote. A district in the ensemble whose most heavily Democratic district was 92% Democratic would have a deviation of 1.9% for that rank, while one whose most heavily Democratic district was 97% Democratic would have a deviation of 3.1%. Next, say that the second most heavily Democratic district in maps in the ensemble is, on average, 92.2% Democratic. A map whose second most heavily Democratic district has a Democratic vote share of 87% would have a deviation of 5.2%, and so forth. To emphasize large deviations (and to make them all positively signed) these values are then squared and added together to give us a sense of how far maps drawn without respect to political data will tend to naturally vary from expectations.

In simplified terms, this gives us the total deviation from the ensemble for all the districts in the plan, while giving more weight to particularly large misses; dividing by three gives us the average deviation. The square root is then taken, which effectively puts everything back on a percentage scale. We then engage in the same exercise for the 2022 Map and compare those scores to those in the ensemble.

The utility of this exercise is that it looks at maps as a whole, rather than in isolation. The results are displayed below:

## EXHIBIT 12

Figure 19: Values of Gerrymandering Index, Simulated Maps (Red Line = 2022 Map), Using 2020 POTUS as the Metric for Partisanship



The ensemble maps have, on average, a Gerrymandering Index of around 1.3%. The 2022 Map, on the other hand, is far on the tail of the distribution. It has a Gerrymandering Index of 6.4%, over four standard deviations from the mean. Of the maps in the ensemble, only 1,103 maps, or 0.11%, had larger gerrymandering indices. The probability that the 2022 Map would be drawn by map drawers who were avoiding political information is vanishingly small. In fact, there is a roughly a one-in-1,000 chance that this map would be produced by someone drawing under the same parameters as the computer. To put this in context, the typical standard in the political science discipline for rejecting the possibility that an outcome was merely a result of chance is 1-in-20, or 5%.

## EXHIBIT 12

Put simply, it is implausible, if not impossible, that this map was drawn without a heavy reliance upon political data and was likely drawn to favor or disfavor a political party.

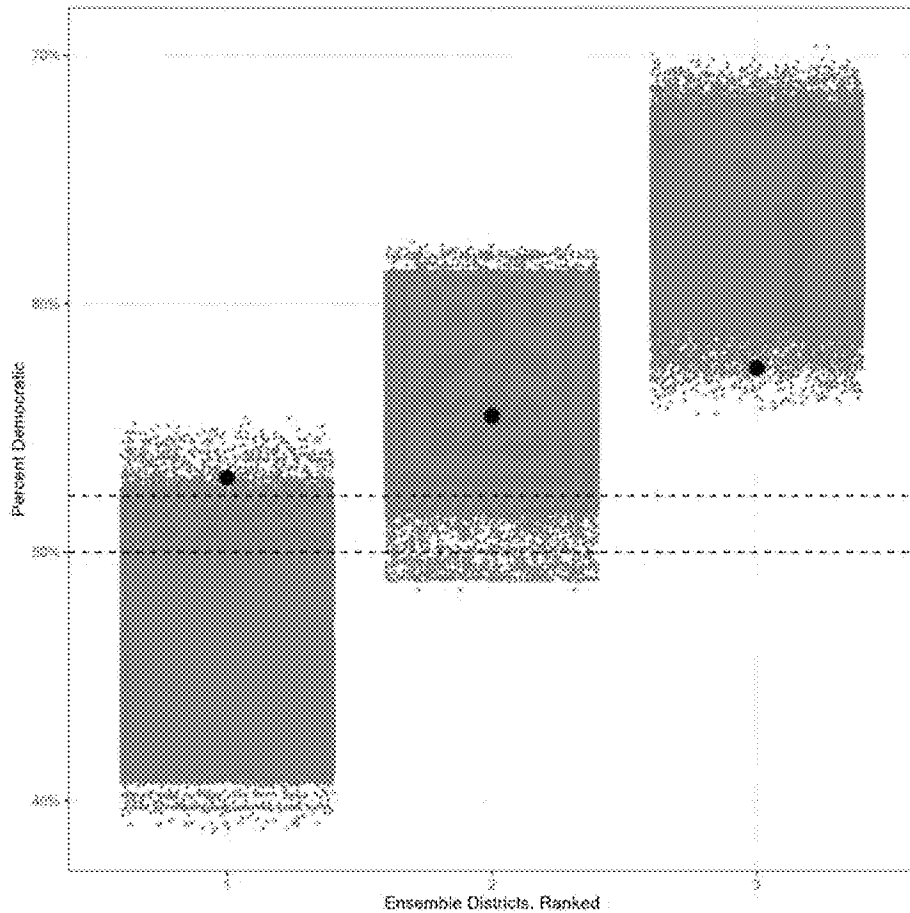
Interrogating the maps from a different angle makes clear that the party that the Legislature intended to favor was the Democratic Party, and the one that it intended to disfavor was the Republican Party. To see this, consider the following dotplot. In this plot, all the districts in each of the 1,000,000 simulated maps were sorted from most Democratic to least Democratic. Each of these districts then received a dot in the plot. At the far right, above the number 3, you will notice a large cluster of blue dots spread between 56% and 69%. That means in every plan, the most heavily Democratic district fell somewhere between 56% and 69% Democratic.

The next cluster to the left, hovering above the number 25, consists of blue dots ranging between 49% and 61%. This means that in all of the 50,000 simulated maps, the second-most Democratic district typically fell between 49% and 61% Democratic.

I have also added a dashed horizontal line at 52.27% Democratic. This represents Biden's two-party vote share from 2020. In other words, this marks the point where a PVI flips from favoring Republicans to favoring Democrats.

## EXHIBIT 12

Figure 20: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using 2020 POTUS as the Metric for Partisanship. Black Dot = 2022 Map



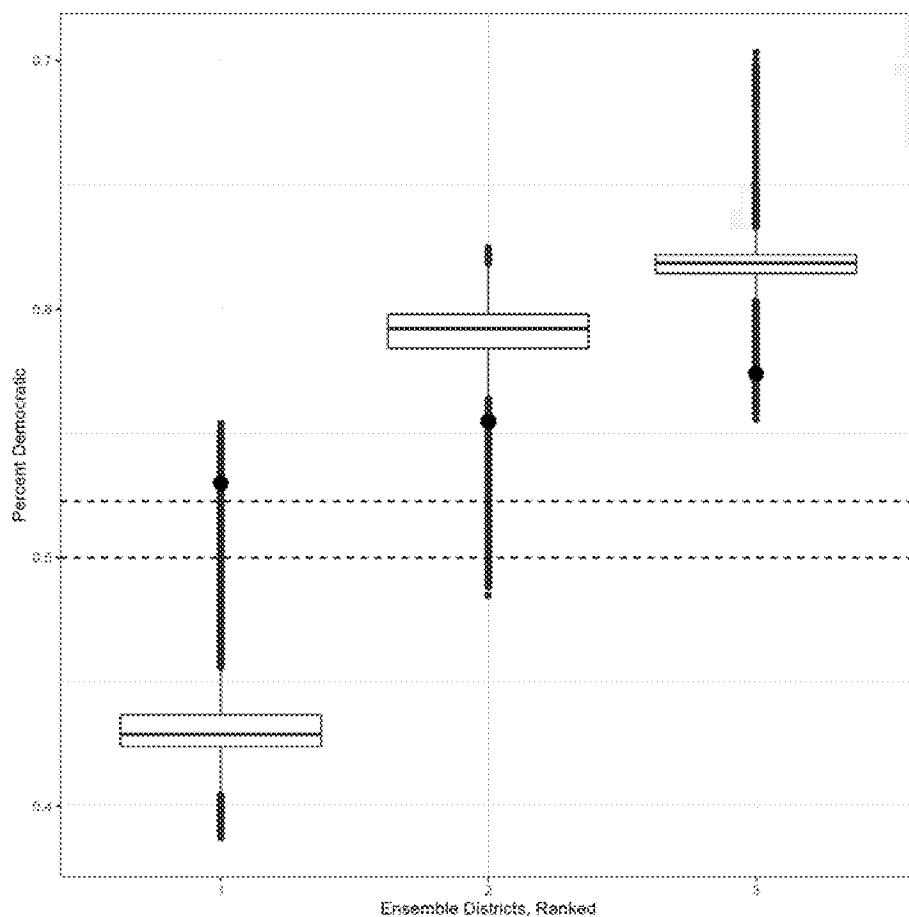
Here, we can see that the most Republican district is at the extreme of the dotplot. Only a handful of the randomly generated maps returned three districts at least as Democratic as the 2022 Map. We can also see how this was brought about: The most heavily Democratic district is made much more Republican than we would expect, but not so Republican that the incumbent would be seriously endangered.

One shortcoming of these dotplots with a large number of districts is that much of the detail is lost. In short, you cannot plot 3 million dots on a 8.5" x 11" page without a significant amount of overplotting. To address this, in the past I have utilized boxplots (as have other scholars, including McCartan and Imai). While these are less intuitive than the dotplots, they don't suffer from the "overplotting" issue.

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The way to read a boxplot is as follows: The black horizontal lines represent the median of the distributions. The boxes enclose the middle half of the map values (this statistic is known as the “interquartile range” or “IQR”). The vertical lines coming off of the boxes, known as “whiskers” represent values that are within 1.5 times the values of the “box” in either direction. So, for example, here the boxes for the most Republican district range from 44.6% Democratic to 45.9% Democratic, a range of 1.37 percentage points. The top whisker then ranges from 45.9% to 48%, while the bottom whisker ranges from 44.6% Democratic to 42.5% Democratic. Beyond that, the black dots reflect outliers.

Figure 21: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using 2020 POTUS as the Metric for Partisanship. Black Dot = 2022 Map



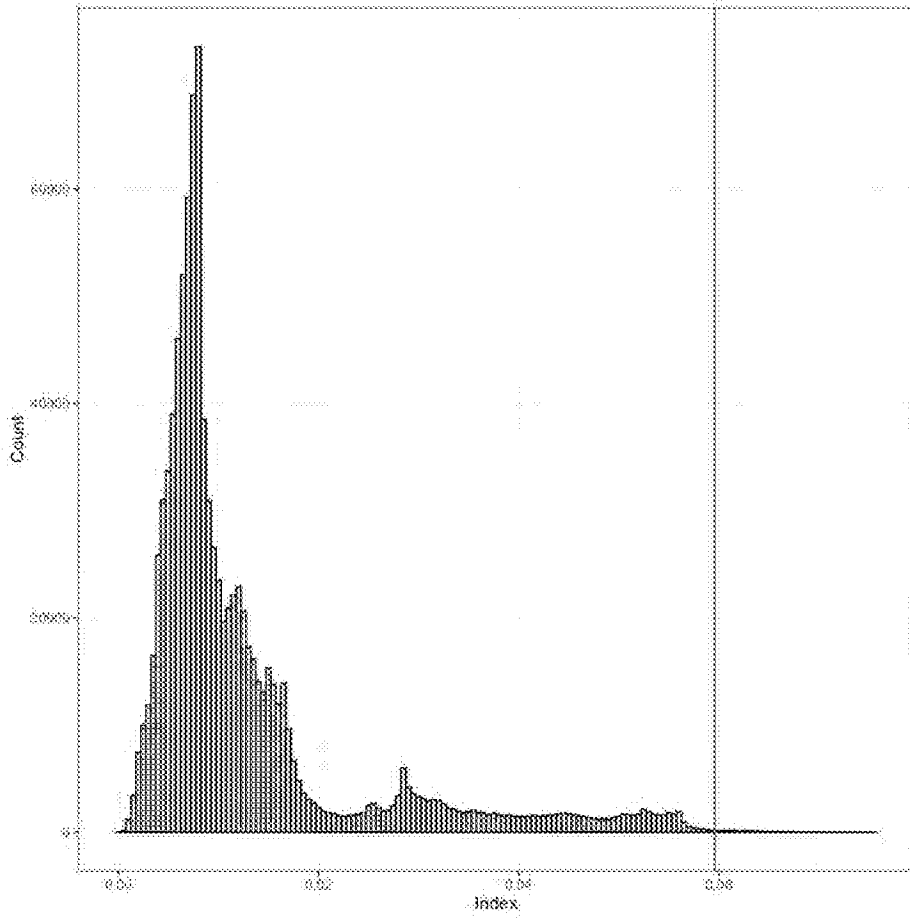
## EXHIBIT 12

As we can see, all of the districts in the Enacted Map would be classified as outliers. Moreover, they are outliers in a very particular manner. The districts that we would expect to be heavily Democratic are still Democratic, but much less so than we'd expect. On the other hand, the district we would expect to be a Republican district is made much more Republican than we would expect. Indeed, its base partisanship is flipped. This pattern reflects the cracking of Democrats in heavily Democratic districts, and their packing into areas where we would expect to see Republican districts, thereby diluting the Republican vote. We see this pattern repeatedly in states where courts have struck down maps; it is the very DNA of a gerrymander. *See also* Gregory Herschlag, *et al.*, *Quantifying Gerrymandering in North Carolina*, 7 *Stat. & Pub. Pol.* 30, 33, 34 (2020) (referring to this pattern as the “signature of gerrymandering”).

If we conduct our analysis using the political index described above to measure district partisanship, the results are substantively the same.

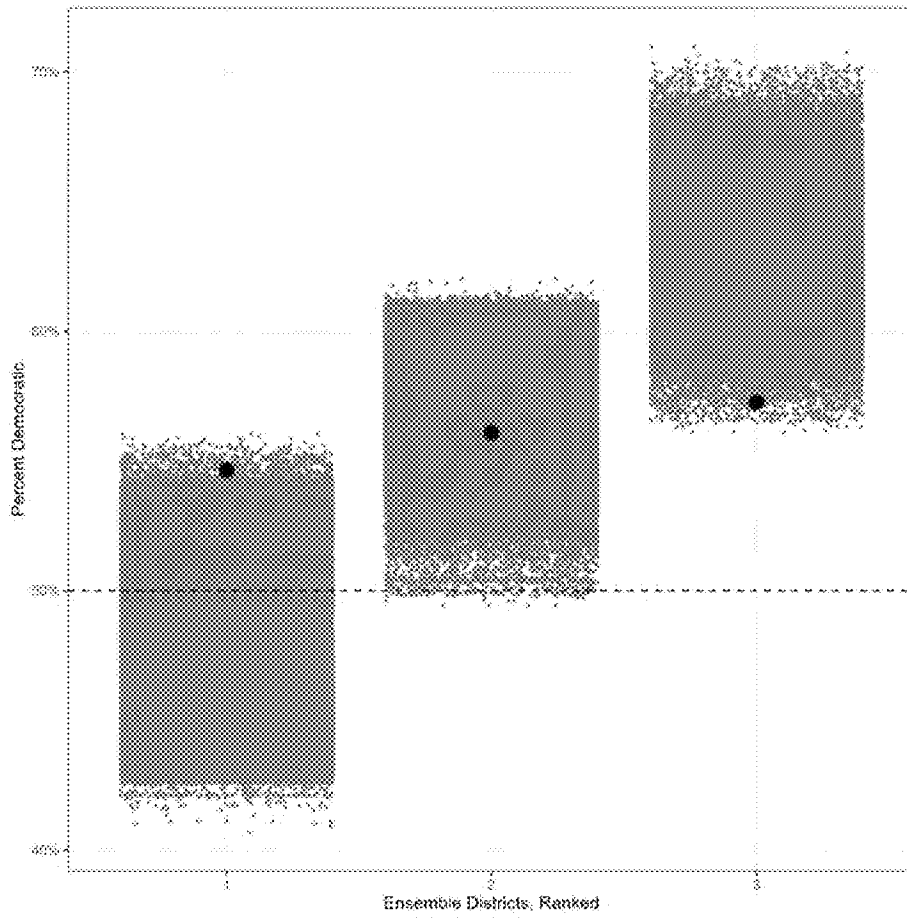
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 22: Values of Gerrymandering Index, Simulated Maps (Red Line = 2022 Map), Using Political Index as the Metric for Partisanship



# EXHIBIT 12

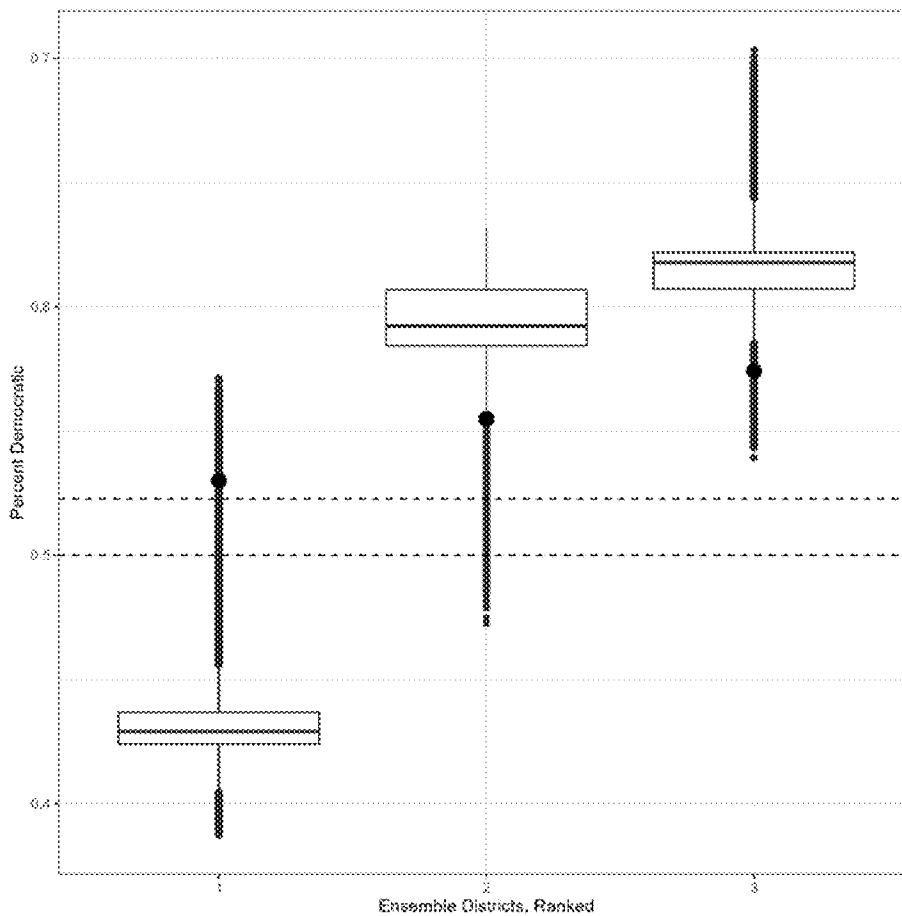
Figure 23: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using Political Index as the Metric for Partisanship. Black Dot = 2022 Map





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Figure 24: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using Political Index as the Metric for Partisanship. Black Dot = 2022 Map



But these simulations assume that the entire map is redrawn. We know from the above, however, that the mapmakers didn't completely redraw the map. Instead, they drew from just two areas of the map. See also NMSA 1978, § 1-3A-7(A)(10) (empowering the citizen's redistricting committee to "to the extent feasible . . . preserve the core of existing districts.").

In situations like this, political scientists will often "freeze" precincts together. This is described in more detail in McCartan and Imai's 'vignette' explaining more complex redistricting environments. See <https://alarm-redist.org/redist/articles/map-preproc.html>. The most frequent reason for doing this is where the Voting Rights Act is involved. So, for example, in Maryland, I froze the two districts where African-Americans

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comprised more than 50% of the voting age population (this also necessitated the freezing of a third district, due to geographic constraints). To be sure, there are multiple ways to draw VRA-compliant districts in Maryland, but because VRA analyses are so sensitive and fact-specific, I simply conceded, for sake of argument, that the legislature had drawn those districts in a considerate, fair manner. In New York, I engaged in a similar analysis, freezing the districts where Whites did not comprise a majority of the voting age population and running the simulations on the remaining precincts.

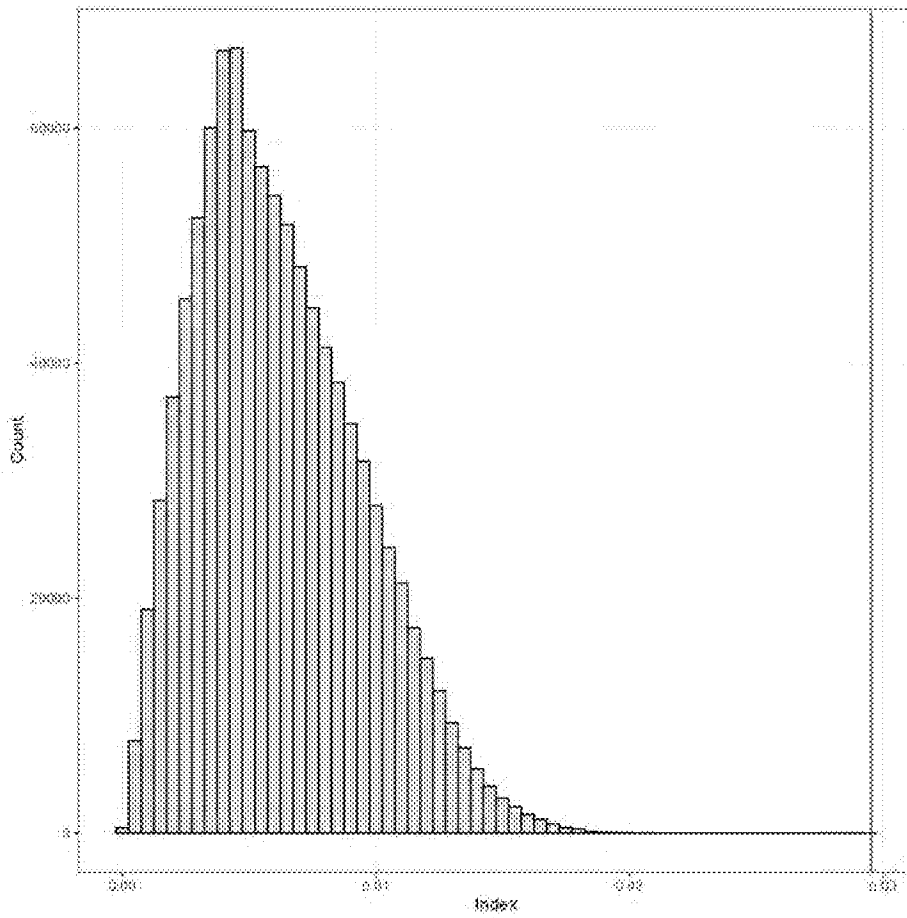
To account for the fact that New Mexico has a history of relatively small changes to its districts and anticipating that the state may offer a desire to at least somewhat continue that trend today, I performed a second set of analyses, which only allowed the precincts the mapmakers swapped between districts to move. That is to say, the precincts from District 1 under the previous lines that were still in District 1 under the new lines were locked together. Likewise, the precincts from District 2 under the previous lines that were still in District 2 under the new lines were locked together, as were the precincts that stayed in District 3.

In effect, this process concedes to the mapmaker that it was proper to keep the precincts in the same district that the mapmaker opted to keep in place; in effect 90% of the map is conceded to the mapmaker. We can therefore ask ourselves: Given the precincts that the mapmakers thought could be swapped between districts, how likely is it that they would have ended up with maps containing the partisan breakdown that the 2022 Maps produced?

Even under such extensive concessions the answer is: It would be astonishingly unlikely. *None* of the 1,000,000 additional maps in this ensemble has the gerrymandering index of the 2022 maps. The average index score is 0.62% for the ensembles. For the Enacted Plan? It is 2.95%, or over seven standard deviations from the mean. It is not on the tails, it is beyond them. It is virtually impossible to arrange the precincts that the mapmakers swapped between districts and come up with anything resembling what the legislature came up with, at least without heavy reliance on partisan data.

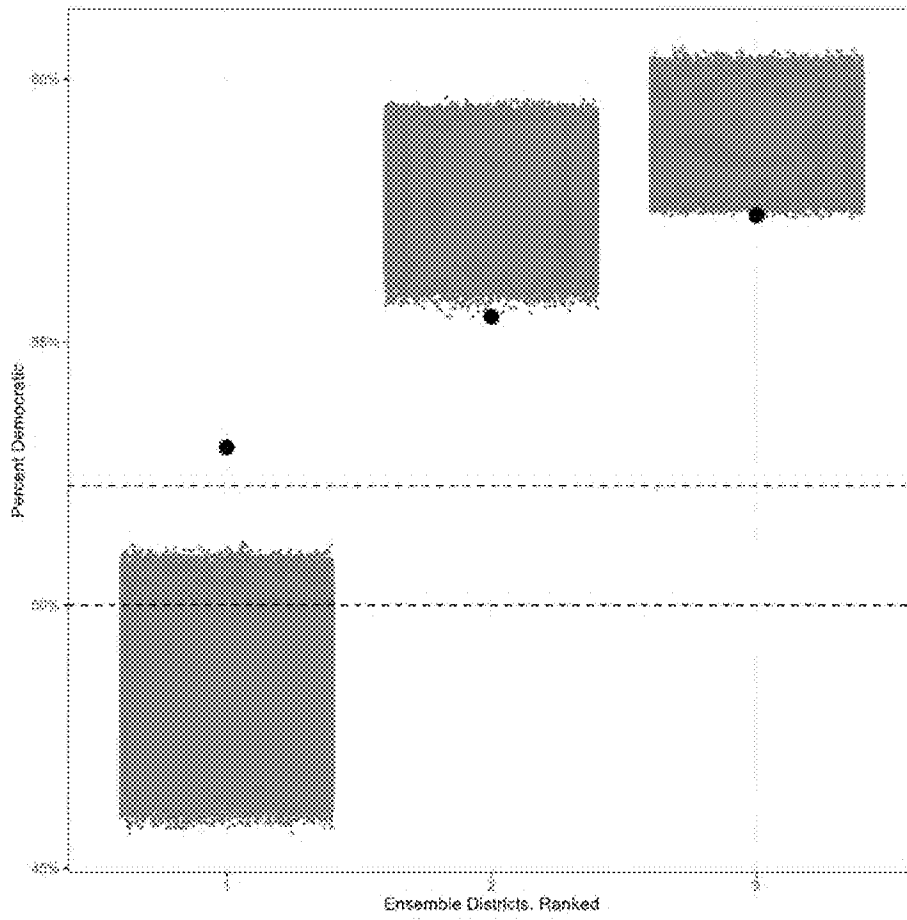
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 25: Values of Gerrymandering Index, Simulated Maps (Red Line = 2022 Map), Using 2020 Presidential Election as the Metric for Partisanship, Only Precincts that were Moved in 2021 Redistricting.



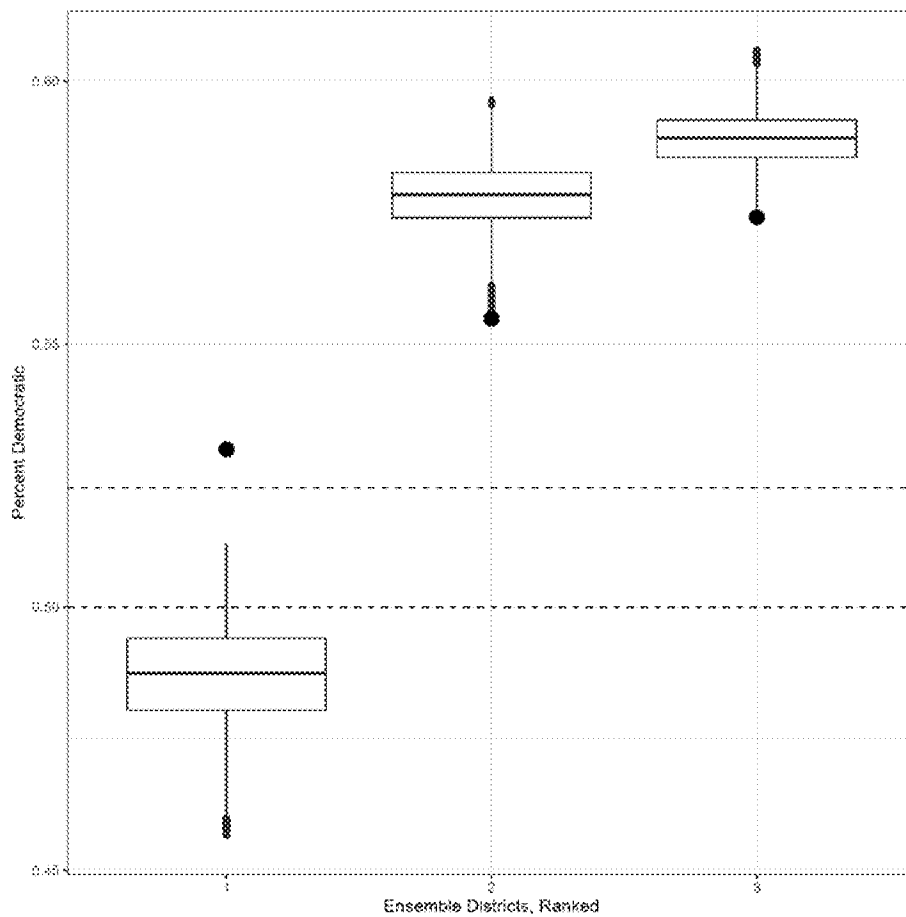
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 26: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using 2020 Presidential Election as the Metric for Partisanship, Only Precincts that were Moved in 2021 Redistricting. Black Dot = 2022 Map



## EXHIBIT 12

Figure 27: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using 2020 Presidential Election as the Metric for Partisanship, Only Precincts that were Moved in 2021 Redistricting. Black Dot = 2022 Map

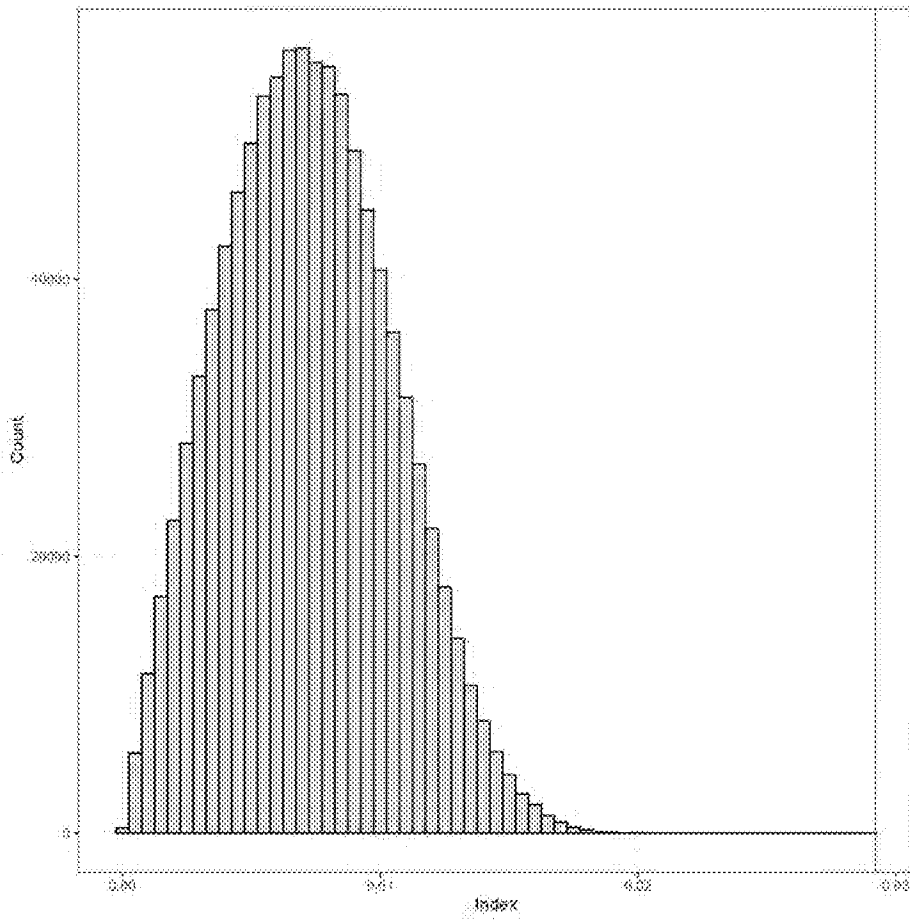


None of the simulated maps rearrange the precincts that the mapmakers rearranged and came up with a map where three districts leaned Democratic. Yet that is exactly what the mapmakers produced here. Again, it is virtually impossible to rearrange these precincts without heavily reliance on partisan data and produce the partisan configuration that the mapmakers produced.

Looking at the index produces the same results:

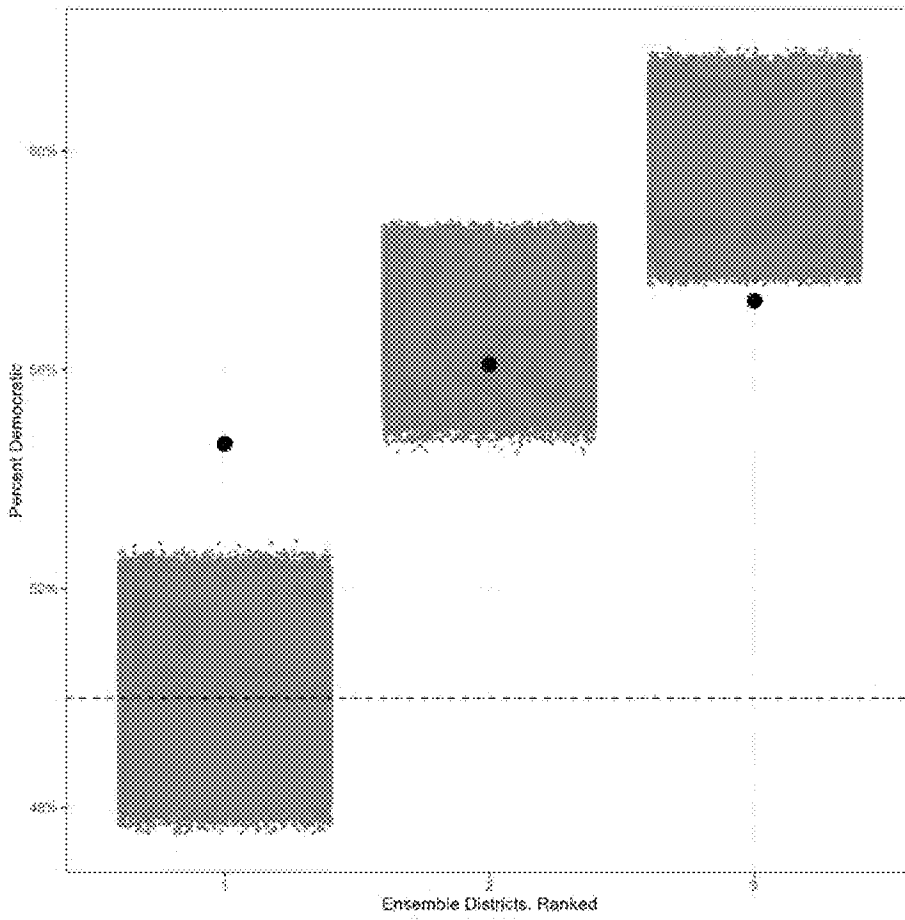
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 28: Values of Gerrymandering Index, Simulated Maps (Red Line = 2022 Map), Using Political Index as the Metric for Partisanship, Only Precincts that were Moved in 2021 Redistricting.



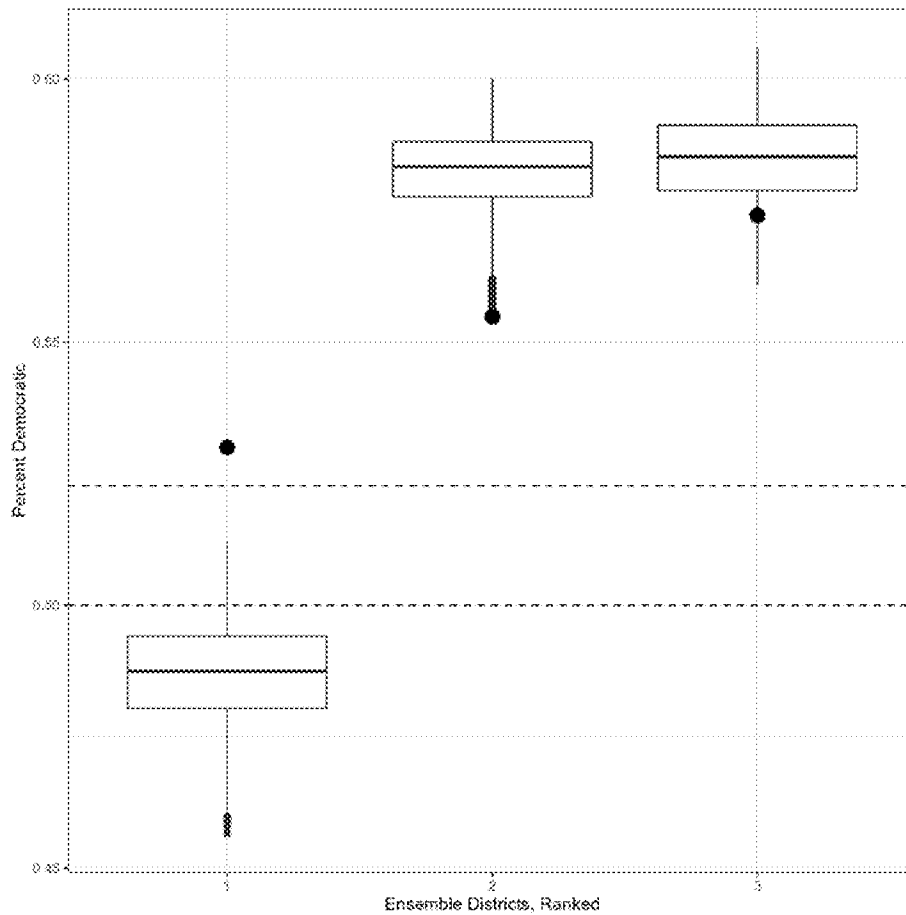
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 29: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using Political Index as the Metric for Partisanship, Only Precincts that were Moved in 2021 Redistricting. Black Dot = 2022 Map



## EXHIBIT 12

Figure 30: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using Political Index as the Metric for Partisanship, Only Precincts that were Moved in 2021 Redistricting. Black Dot = 2022 Map



None of this should be surprising, given what the qualitative analysis revealed. In simple terms, the core of District 1 that was retained gave Joe Biden 61.1% of the vote; the core of District 2 that was retained gave Joe Biden 49.6% of the vote, and the core of District 3 that was retained gave the winner of the 2020 election 61.3% of the vote. The precincts that were moved gave Biden 46.6% of the two-party vote on average. To allocate those precincts in such as to raise Biden's vote share in a district takes work. That is precisely what the mapmakers plainly did here.



## EXHIBIT 12

### 6.4.2 Additional Simulations

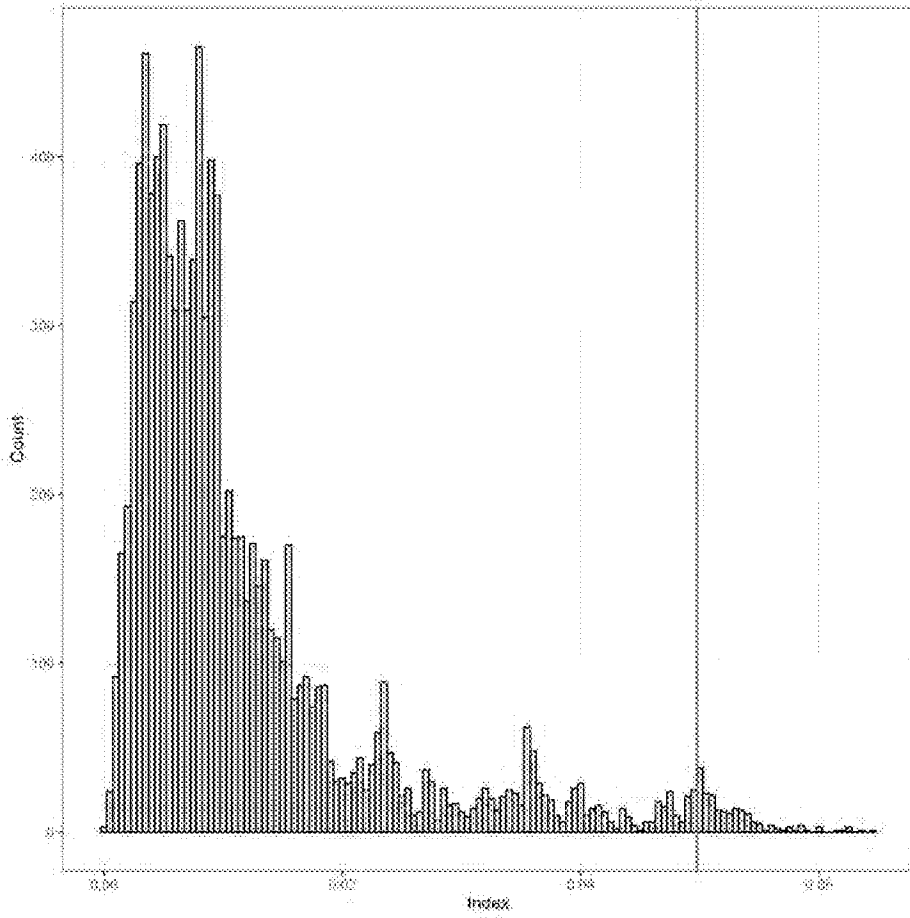
While the above should be sufficient to demonstrate conclusively that the Enacted Plan is an extreme partisan gerrymander, we may look at other scenarios. Since this is intended as a secondary analysis, I have limited the simulations run to 10,000 in each scenario, which is more than enough in an SMC simulation to pull a representative sample of maps.

The first set of simulations mimics the first inquiry above, except instead of using vote outcomes, it uses registration. This is a secondary analysis because (1) as explained above, registration does not necessarily correspond to voting in New Mexico (a registered Democrat in southwest New Mexico can be very different than a registered Democrat in Santa Fe; the same is true for Republicans); (2) the political science literature with which I am familiar has almost entirely utilized vote outcomes; the simulations provided in *Rucho* focused on election outcomes, not registration. Third, the available data don't match neatly with the shapefiles. The November 2020 data do match up mostly with the VEST precinct shapefile, but it does require merging a precinct in Taos County. This analysis is included only for the sake of completeness.

Regardless, using the Democratic share of two-party registration statistics brings about marginally better results for the state. But the map is still an extreme gerrymander. Just 1.92% of the ensemble's maps have larger gerrymandering indices, and the map is over 3 standard deviations from the mean (3.4 sd's).

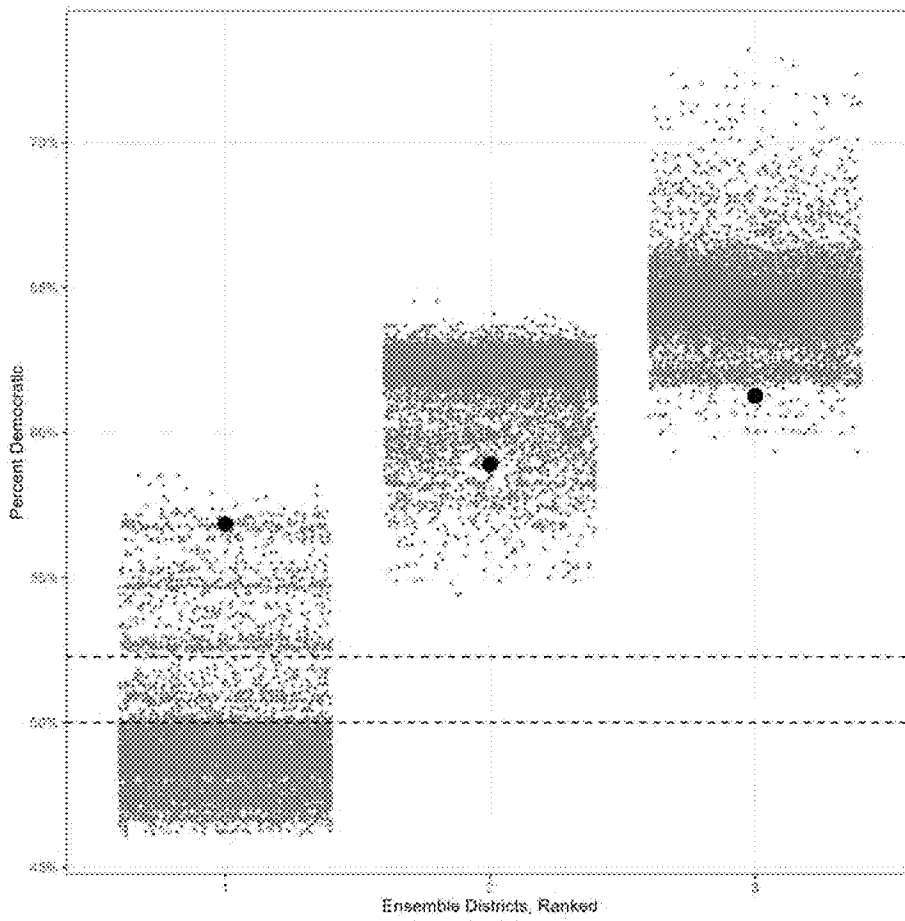
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 31: Values of Gerrymandering Index, Simulated Maps (Red Line = 2022 Map), Using Registration as the Metric for Partisanship.



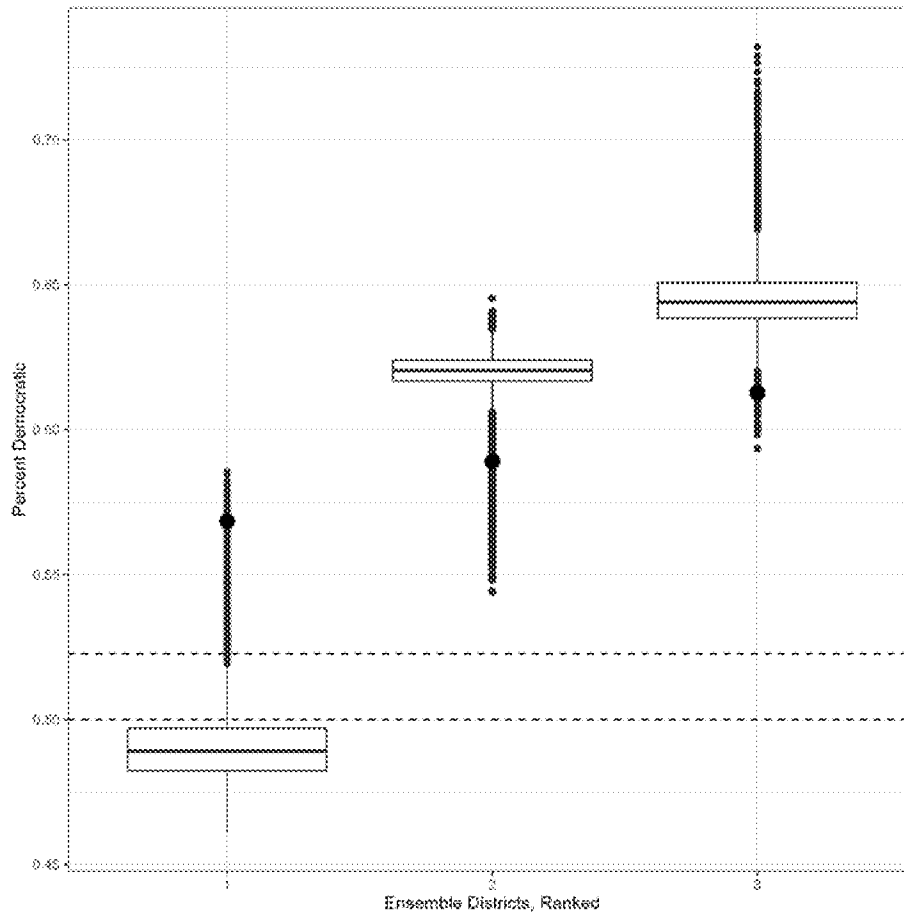
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 32: Democratic Registration %, Ranked by Registration Advantage, in Simulated Maps. Black Dot = 2022 Map



## EXHIBIT 12

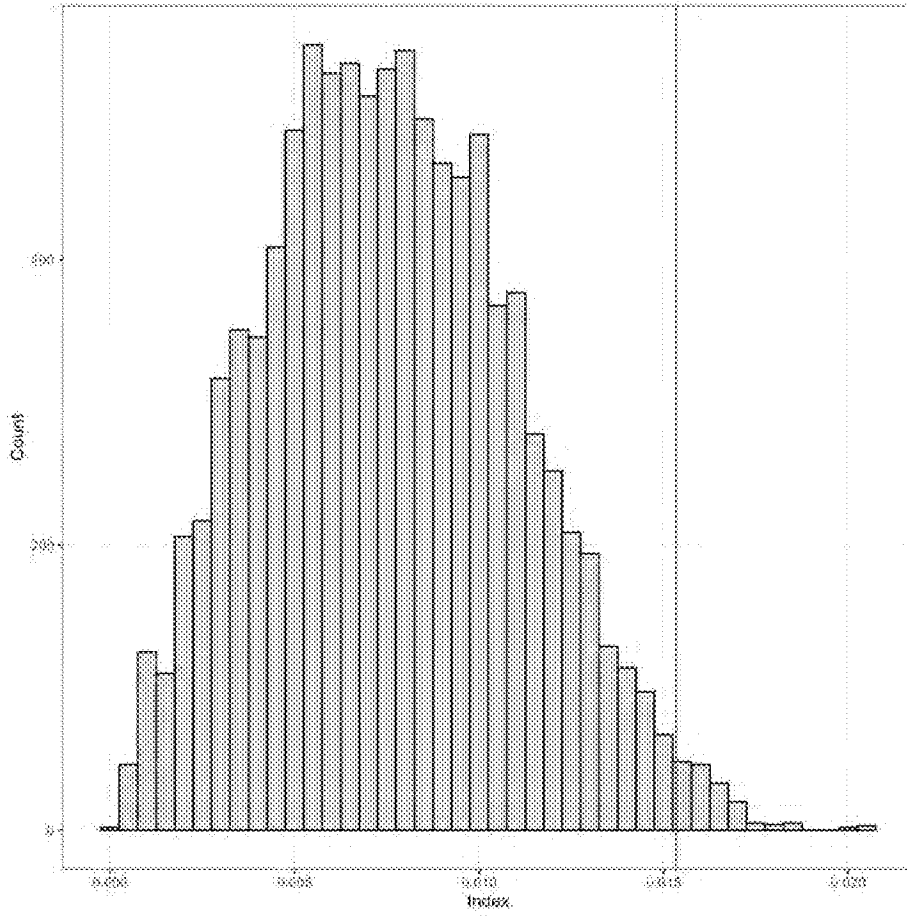
Figure 33: Democratic Registration %, Ranked by Registration Advantage, in Simulated Maps. Black Dot = 2022 Map



Likewise, running the simulations on the precincts that were swapped reveals similar outcomes, with only 1.2% of maps in the ensemble reporting more extreme registration advantages for Democrats, and an outcome over two standard deviations from the mean:

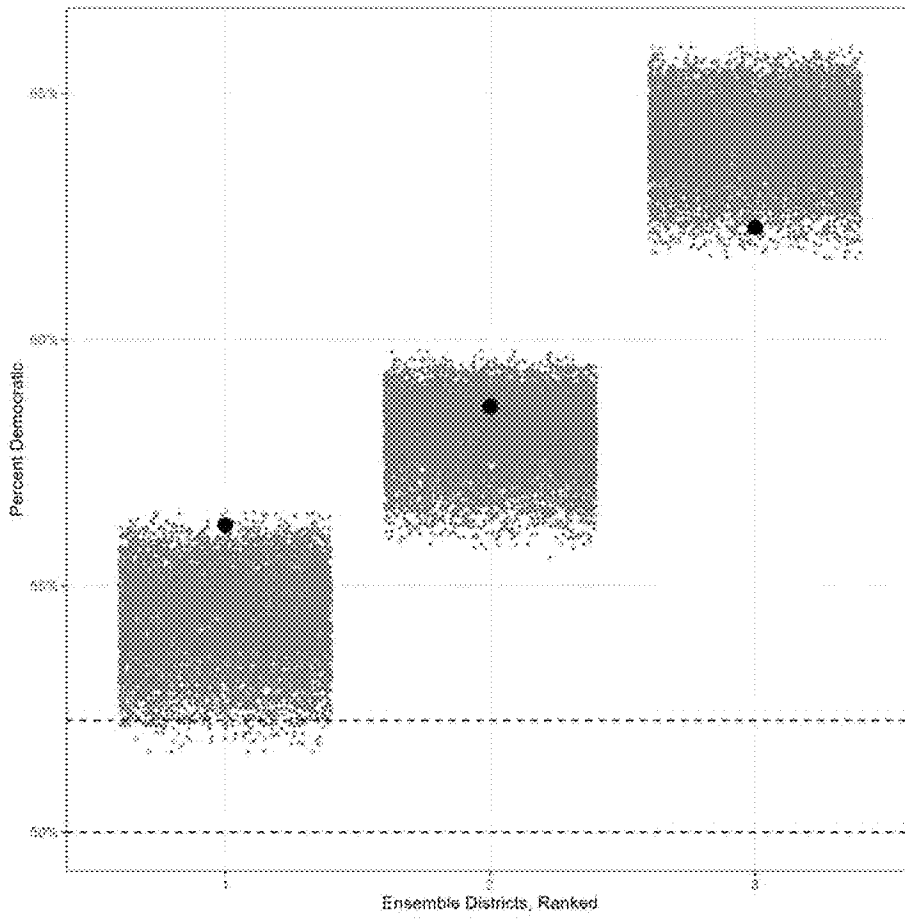
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 34: Values of Gerrymandering Index, Simulated Maps (Red Line = 2022 Map), Using Registration as the Metric for Partisanship, Swapped Precincts Only.



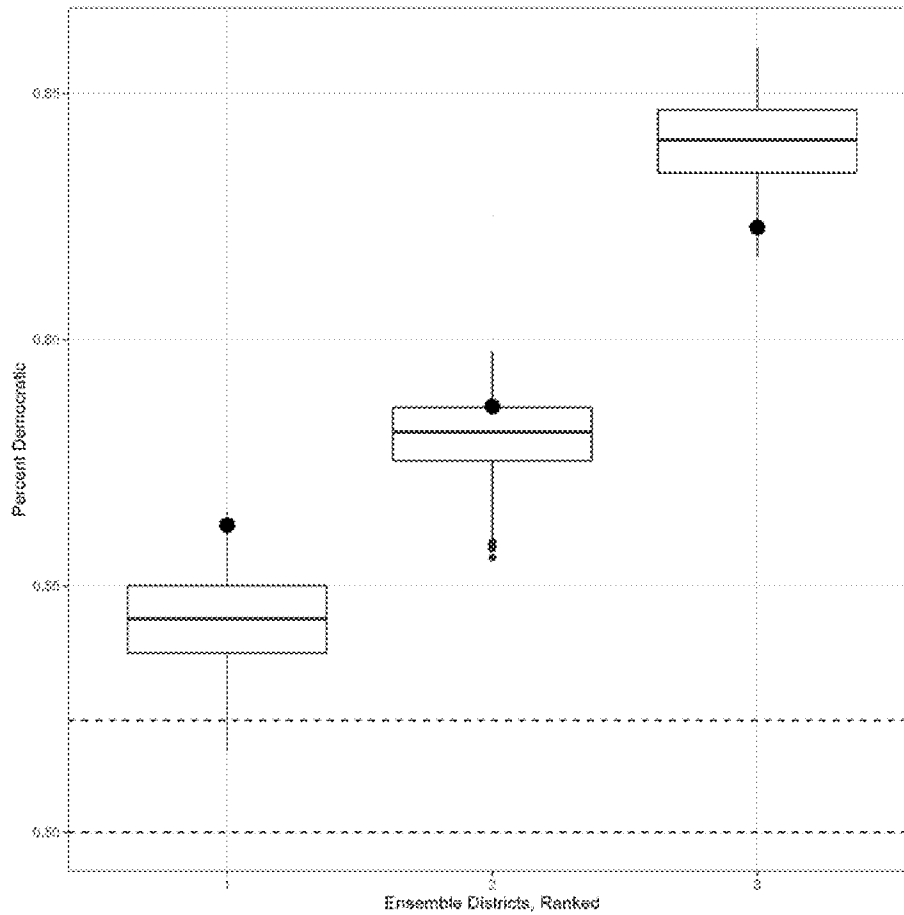
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 35: Democratic Registration %, Ranked by Registration Advantage, in Simulated Maps, Swapped Precincts Only. Black Dot = 2022 Map



## EXHIBIT 12

Figure 36: Democratic Registration %, Ranked by Registration Advantage, in Simulated Maps, Swapped Precincts Only. Black Dot = 2022 Map



Second, we can compare the plan the legislature enacted to the Citizen Commission's Plan H, which is in many ways similar to the Enacted Plan. First, we should note that our expectation should likely be that this would present unfavorably for Defendants. An examination of the partisanship of the precincts that were retained from Plan H, and the precincts that were swapped from Plan H shows that the mapmakers took a map that was already favorably aligned toward Democrats, and made it even more so:

## EXHIBIT 12

<b>Partisanship of Precincts Moved From Plan H to Enacted Plans, By District</b>				
Citizens Commission H	Enacted Map	Biden votes	Trump votes	Biden Share
1	1	176,902	122,343	59.1%
1	2	15,415	12,550	55.1%
2	1	756	1,092	40.9%
2	2	121,335	109,951	52.5%
2	3	14,917	28,815	34.1%
3	1	10,796	11,418	48.6%
3	2	6,446	6,259	50.7%
3	3	153,047	109,466	58.6%

In particular, the commission retained precincts from Plan H that created three districts that voted for President Biden with at least 52.5% of the vote, roughly his national vote share. It then transferred a collection of precincts from Plan H's District 1 to District 2 that voted 55.1% for Biden. This was offset in part by moving a collection of precincts from District 2 to District 1 that gave President Trump almost 60% of the vote.

Likewise, the mapmaker shifted a net of over 14,000 Trump votes from District 2 in Plan H to District 3 in the Enacted Map. This group gave Biden just 34.1% of the vote. In exchange, it shifted a group of voters that gave Biden 50.7% of the vote from District 3 into District 2.

Party registration tells the same story:



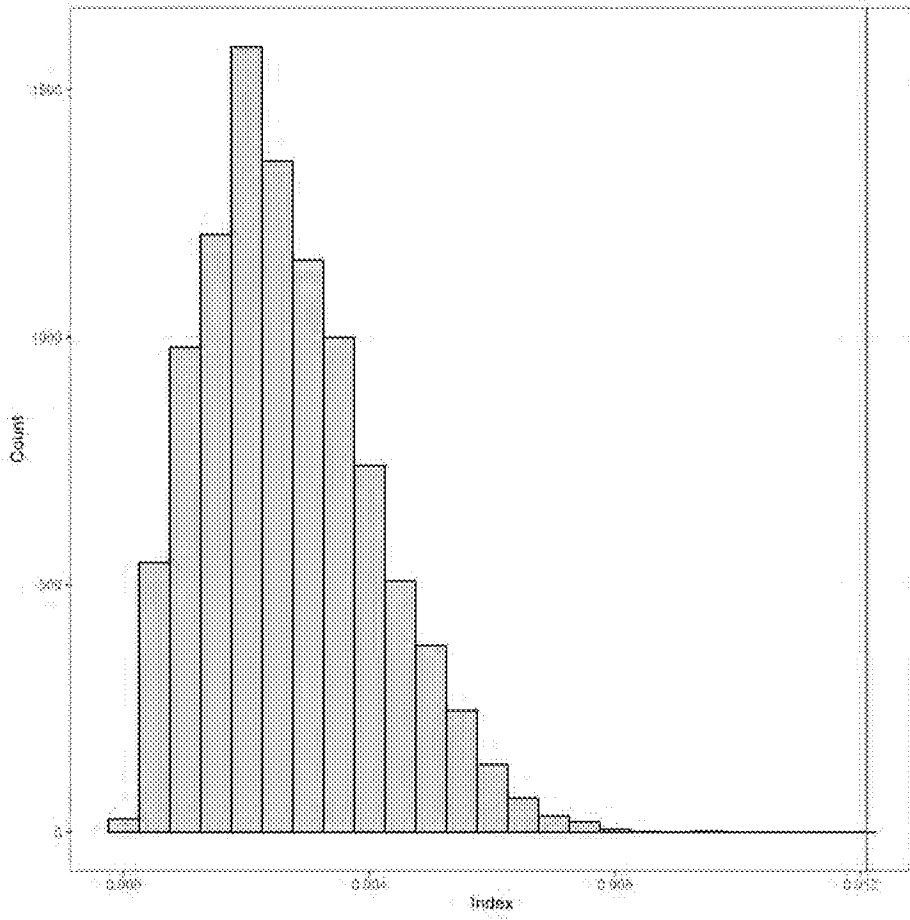
## EXHIBIT 12

<b>Registration of Precincts Moved From Plan H to Enacted Plans, By District</b>				
Citizens Commission H	Enacted Map	Registered Democrats	Registered Republicans	Democratic Share
1	1	188,030	134,807	58.2%
1	2	19,997	12,863	60.9%
2	1	1,008	1,048	49.0%
2	2	161,601	113,726	58.7%
2	3	20,167	31,669	38.9%
3	1	11,563	12,425	48.2%
3	2	6,486	6,799	48.8%
3	3	202,606	112,274	64.3%

Thus, it should be completely unsurprising that the resulting map represents an extreme gerrymander, with an ultimate gerrymandering index 6.67 standard deviations from the mean. Again, it is beyond the tails.

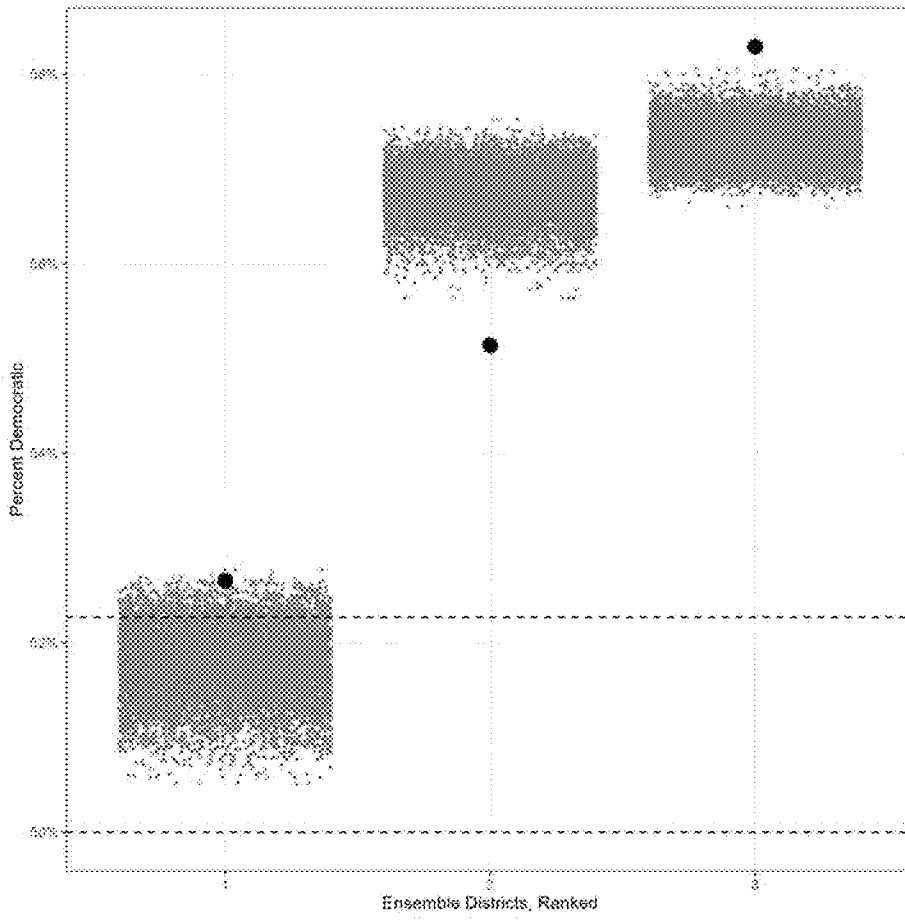
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 37: Values of Gerrymandering Index, Simulated Maps (Red Line = 2022 Map), Swapped Precincts from Plan H Only.



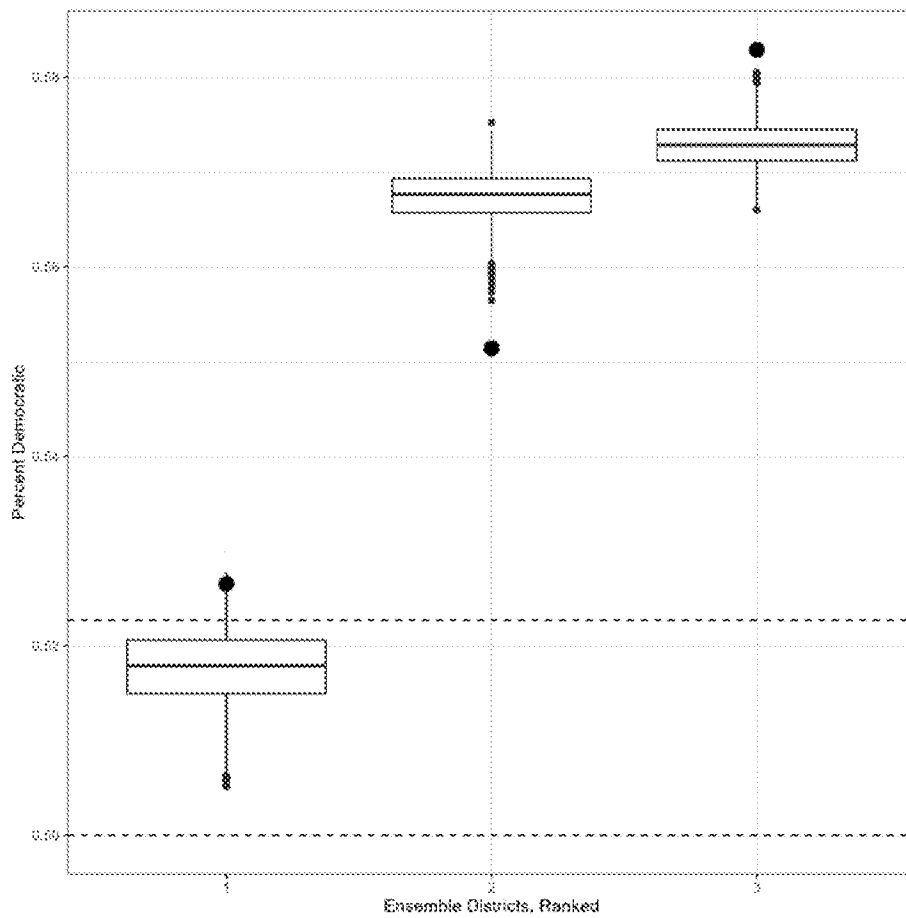
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 38: Democratic Registration %, Ranked by Registration Advantage, in Simulated Maps, Swapped Precincts from Plan H Only.



## EXHIBIT 12

Figure 39: Democratic Registration %, Ranked by Registration Advantage, in Simulated Maps, Swapped Precincts from Plan H Only.

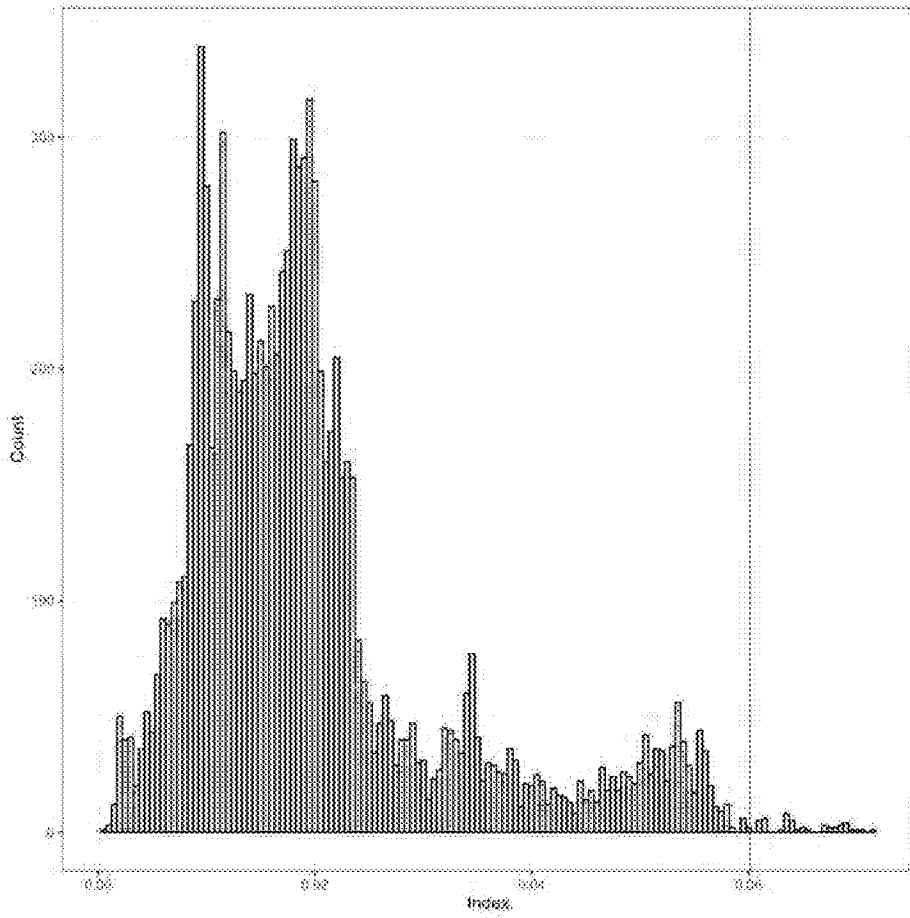


A final consideration may be a desire to keep Indian Reservations and other Indigenous homelands intact. To check this, I obtained a shapefile of Reservations from the Redistricting Data Hub. I matched census blocks to the Reservations, and then merged together precincts that overlapped those entities. Thus, every precinct that includes a Reservation is merged together, ensuring that the Reservations are not split.

The answer does not change. Even with these precincts frozen together, the Enacted Plan is an extreme outlier.

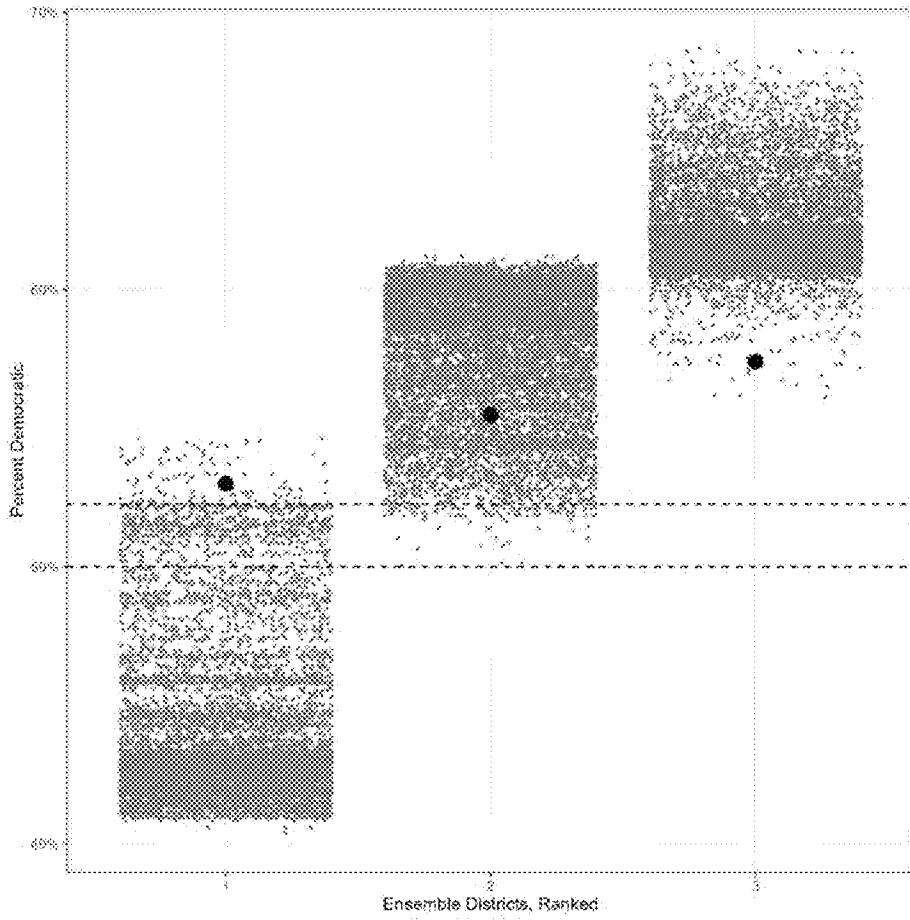
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 40: Values of Gerrymandering Index, Simulated Maps (Red Line = 2022 Map), Keeping Reservations Intact



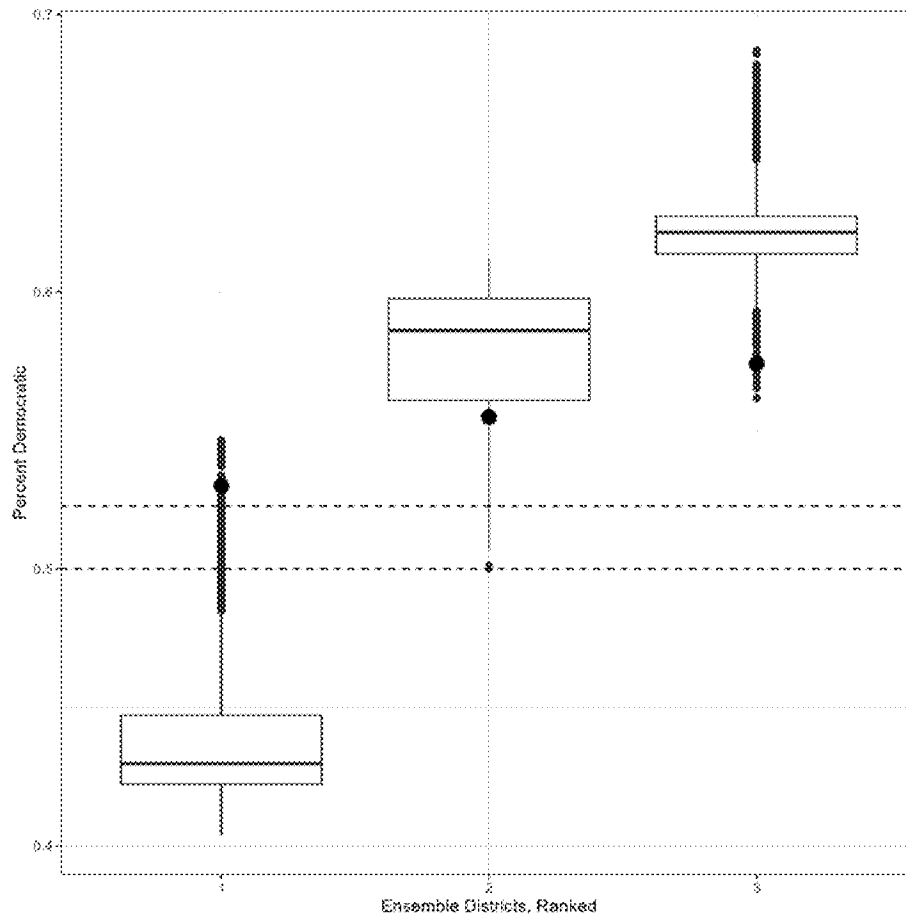
# EXHIBIT 12

Figure 41: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using Presidential Vote Share in 2020 as the Metric for Partisanship. Black Dot = 2022 Map. Reservations are frozen together.



## EXHIBIT 12

Figure 42: Democratic Vote Shares, Ranked by Partisanship, in Simulated Maps, Using Presidential Vote Share in 2020 as the Metric for Partisanship. Black Dot = 2022 Map. Reservations are frozen together.



## 7 Additional Considerations

Finally, there may be other legitimate considerations that motivate a legislature. Many of these are controlled for in the simulations above. However, it is worth comparing the performance of the Enacted Map against previous New Mexico maps. To begin with, we can examine the number of county splits.

## EXHIBIT 12

Year	# Splits
1972	1
1982	3
1992	5
2002	5
2012	6
2022	9

While previous maps haven't had the minimum number of county splits possible, they have never had more than six splits. The Enacted Map, however, splits nine, the most in New Mexico's history.

We can also look to see how the compactness of the Enacted Map's districts compares to previous maps in New Mexico. To do this, I employ three commonly utilized metrics. The first two metrics are based on comparing the drawn district to a circle, which is the most compact shape. The Reock score looks at the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the smallest circle that would enclose the district (also known as a "minimum bounding circle"). Ernest Reock, *A Note: Measuring Compactness as a Requirement of Legislative Apportionment*, 1 *Midwest J. Pol. Sci.* 70, 71 (1961). This ratio will fall as districts become distorted lengthwise; it therefore punishes long, bacon-like districts. A "perfect" Reock score is 1, while a zero is a theoretical perfectly non-compact district.

The second measure is the Polsby-Popper score, which looks at the ratio of the area of a district to the area of a circle that has the same perimeter as the district. Daniel D. Polsby & Robert D. Popper, *The Third Criterion: Compactness as a Procedural Safeguard Against Partisan Gerrymandering*, 9 *Yale L. & Pol'y Rev.* 301 (1991). To understand the motivation behind Polsby-Popper, sketch out a circle. Then erase some of the edge of the circle, and have a narrow tendril snake into the district toward the center. The Reock score would not change much, since the size of the minimum bounding circle remains the



## EXHIBIT 12

same and the area of the district does not change much, but the Polsby-Popper score would fall significantly, since the perimeter of the district would be greatly increased. A “perfect” Polsby-Popper score is 1, while a theoretical perfectly non-compact district would score a zero.

The final measure that I examine is the Convex Hull score. It is similar to the Reock score except that it uses the minimum bounding polygon instead of the minimum bounding circle. To understand this, consider that a perfect square – something that most people would consider a compact district – has a Reock score of 0.64. By allowing for shapes other than a circle to be the benchmark, the Convex Hull score recognizes that compactness can come in many forms. Like the other scores, a 1 is the most compact district and a zero is a theoretical non-compact district.

The following table provides the average scores for New Mexico’s maps:

Average Compactness, New Mexico Congressional Maps			
Year	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Convex Hull
1972	0.487	0.490	0.838
1982	0.324	0.345	0.746
1992	0.420	0.340	0.765
2002	0.408	0.361	0.784
2012	0.388	0.350	0.785
2022	0.368	0.289	0.730

By any metric, the districts produced in 2021 are some of the least compact districts in New Mexico history. Using Convex Hull and Polsby-Popper, they are the least compact Congressional Districts ever drawn. Using Reock scores, they are the second-least compact Congressional Districts. Under any of the three metrics, the 2021 lines are less compact than the preceding lines.

## 8 Conclusion

A careful qualitative analysis reveals that the 2021 redistricting shifted large numbers of Democrats from the 1st and 3rd Districts into the 2nd, while shifting large numbers of Republicans out of that district. The resulting map is one of the least compact maps in New Mexico's history, with a record number of split counties. It cracks the most Republican region of the state, splitting it among three districts, while carefully ensuring that the two Democratic districts – the 1st and the 3rd – don't become dangerously Republican.

A simulation analysis confirms these suspicions. Across millions of maps, under multiple assumptions and scenarios, the Enacted Map presents as an extreme outlier. Note that the ensembles still present a wide array of district configurations for a would-be mapmaker to choose from; the legislature's discretion is not entirely cabined in. What it cannot do is select *this* combination of precincts, which would almost certainly only arise in a scenario where political considerations predominate.

In short, no matter how one looks at it, this map is an extreme gerrymander under the test outlined by Justice Kagan and endorsed by the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of New Mexico that the foregoing is true and correct. See N.M. R. Civ. P. Dist. Ct.1-011(B).

Dated: August 11, 2023

Sean P. Trende

SEAN P. TRENDE

Exhibit 1

## EXHIBIT 12

### SEAN P. TRENDE

1146 Elderberry Loop  
Delaware, OH 43015  
strende@realclearpolitics.com

### EDUCATION

Ph.D., The Ohio State University, Political Science, expected 2023.

M.A.S. (Master of Applied Statistics), The Ohio State University, 2019.

J.D., Duke University School of Law, *cum laude*, 2001; Duke Law Journal, Research Editor.

M.A., Duke University, *cum laude*, Political Science, 2001. Thesis titled *The Making of an Ideological Court: Application of Non-parametric Scaling Techniques to Explain Supreme Court Voting Patterns from 1900-1941*, June 2001.

B.A., Yale University, with distinction, History and Political Science, 1995.

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Law Clerk, Hon. Deanell R. Tacha, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, 2001-02.

Associate, Kirkland & Ellis, LLP, Washington, DC, 2002-05.

Associate, Hunton & Williams, LLP, Richmond, Virginia, 2005-09.

Associate, David, Kamp & Frank, P.C., Newport News, Virginia, 2009-10.

Senior Elections Analyst, RealClearPolitics, 2009-present.

Columnist, Center for Politics Crystal Ball, 2014-17.

Visiting Scholar, American Enterprise Institute, 2018-present.

## EXHIBIT 12

### BOOKS AND BOOK CHAPTERS

Larry J. Sabato, ed., *The Red Ripple*, Ch. 15 (2023).

Larry J. Sabato, ed., *A Return to Normalcy?: The 2020 Election that (Almost) Broke America* Ch. 13 (2021).

Larry J. Sabato, ed., *The Blue Wave*, Ch. 14 (2019).

Larry J. Sabato, ed., *Trumped: The 2016 Election that Broke all the Rules* (2017).

Larry J. Sabato, ed., *The Surge:2014's Big GOP Win and What It Means for the Next Presidential Election*, Ch. 12 (2015).

Larry J. Sabato, ed., *Barack Obama and the New America*, Ch. 12 (2013).

Barone, Kraushaar, McCutcheon & Trende, *The Almanac of American Politics 2014* (2013).

*The Lost Majority: Why the Future of Government is up for Grabs – And Who Will Take It* (2012).

### PREVIOUS EXPERT TESTIMONY AND DEPOSITIONS

*Dickson v. Rucho*, No. 11-CVS-16896 (N.C. Super. Ct., Wake County) (racial gerrymandering).

*Covington v. North Carolina*, No. 1:15-CV-00399 (M.D.N.C.) (racial gerrymandering).

*NAACP v. McCrory*, No. 1:13CV658 (M.D.N.C.) (early voting).

*NAACP v. Husted*, No. 2:14-cv-404 (S.D. Ohio) (early voting).

*Ohio Democratic Party v. Husted*, Case 15-cv-01802 (S.D. Ohio) (early voting).

*Lee v. Virginia Bd. of Elections*, No. 3:15-cv-357 (E.D. Va.) (early voting).

*Feldman v. Arizona*, No. CV-16-1065-PHX-DLR (D. Ariz.) (absentee voting).

## EXHIBIT 12

*A. Philip Randolph Institute v. Smith*, No. 1:18-cv-00357-TSB (S.D. Ohio) (political gerrymandering).

*Whitford v. Nichol*, No. 15-cv-421-bbc (W.D. Wisc.) (political gerrymandering).

*Common Cause v. Rucho*, No. 1:16-CV-1026-WO-JEP (M.D.N.C.) (political gerrymandering).

*Mecinas v. Hobbs*, No. CV-19-05547-PHX-DJH (D. Ariz.) (ballot order effect).

*Fair Fight Action v. Raffensperger*, No. 1:18-cv-05391-SCJ (N.D. Ga.) (statistical analysis).

*Pascua Yaqui Tribe v. Rodriguez*, No. 4:20-CV-00432-TUC-JAS (D. Ariz.) (early voting).

*Ohio Organizing Collaborative, et al v. Ohio Redistricting Commission, et al*, No. 2021-1210 (Ohio) (political gerrymandering).

*NCLCV v. Hall*, No. 21-CVS-15426 (N.C. Sup. Ct.) (political gerrymandering).

*Szeliga v. Lamone*, Case No. C-02-CV-21-001816 (Md. Cir. Ct.) (political gerrymandering).

*Montana Democratic Party v. Jacobsen*, DV-56-2021-451 (Mont. Dist. Ct.) (early voting; ballot collection).

*Carter v. Chapman*, No. 464 M.D. 2021 (Pa.) (map drawing; amicus).

*NAACP v. McMaster*, No. 3:21-cv-03302 (D.S.C.) (racial gerrymandering).

*Graham v. Adams*, No. 22-CI-00047 (Ky. Cir. Ct.) (political gerrymandering).

*Harkenrider v. Hochul*, No. E2022-0116CV (N.Y. Sup. Ct.) (political gerrymandering).

*LULAC v. Abbott*, Case No. 3:21-cv-00259 W.D. Tex. (racial/political gerrymandering/VRA).

## EXHIBIT 12

*Moore et al., v. Lee, et al.*, Tenn. 20th Dist. 2022 (state constitutional compliance).

*Agee et al. v. Benson, et al.*, W.D. Mich. 2023 (racial gerrymandering/VRA).

*Faatz, et al. v. Ashcroft, et al.*, (Cir. Ct. Mo. 2023) (state constitutional compliance).

*Coca, et al. v. City of Dodge City, et al.*, Case No. 6:22-cv-01274-EFM-RES (D. Kan.) (VRA).

*Milligan v. Allen*, Case No. 2:21-cv-01530-AMM (N.D. Ala.) (VRA).

*Nairne v. Ardoin*, NO. 22-178-SDD-SDJ (M.D. La.) (VRA).

### COURT APPOINTMENTS

Appointed as Voting Rights Act expert by Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission (2020)

Appointed special Master by the Supreme Court of Virginia to redraw maps for the Virginia House of Delegates, the Senate of Virginia, and for Virginia's delegation to the United States Congress for the 2022 election cycle.

Appointed redistricting expert by the Supreme Court of Belize in *Smith v. Ferrera*, No. 55 of 2019 (one-person-one-vote).

### INTERNATIONAL PRESENTATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Panel Discussion, European External Action Service, Brussels, Belgium, Likely Outcomes of 2012 American Elections.

Selected by U.S. Embassies in Sweden, Spain, and Italy to discuss 2016 and 2018 elections to think tanks and universities in area (declined Italy due to teaching responsibilities).

Selected by EEAS to discuss 2018 elections in private session with European Ambassadors.

## **EXHIBIT 12**

### **TEACHING**

American Democracy and Mass Media, Ohio Wesleyan University, Spring 2018.

Introduction to American Politics, The Ohio State University, Autumns 2018, 2019, 2020, Spring 2018.

Political Participation and Voting Behavior, Spring 2020-2023.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

James G. Gimpel, Andrew Reeves, & Sean Trende, "Reconsidering Bellwether Locations in U.S. Presidential Elections," *Pres. Stud. Q.* (2022) (forthcoming, available online at <http://doi.org/10.1111/psq.12793>).

### **REAL CLEAR POLITICS COLUMNS**

Full archives available at [http://www.realclearpolitics.com/authors/sean\\_trende/](http://www.realclearpolitics.com/authors/sean_trende/)



## EXHIBIT 12

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and complete copy of the foregoing will be served on all counsel via the e-filing system.

Dated: August 11, 2023

*/s/ Carter B. Harrison, IV*  
CARTER B. HARRISON, IV  
924 Park Avenue SW, Suite E  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102  
(505) 312-4245  
(505) 341-9340 (fax)  
carter@harrisonhartlaw.com

# EXHIBIT 13

## 2011 APPROVED WORK PLAN AND MEETING SCHEDULE for the REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

### Members

Rep. Mary Helen Garcia, Co-Chair  
Sen. Linda M. Lopez, Co-Chair  
Sen. Kent L. Cravens  
Rep. Anna M. Crook  
Sen. Phil A. Griego  
Sen. Stuart Ingle  
Rep. Conrad D. James  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Rep. Larry A. Larrañaga

Sen. Lynda M. Lovejoy  
Rep. James Roger Madalena  
Rep. W. Ken Martinez  
Sen. Gerald Ortiz y Pino  
Rep. Debbie A. Rodella  
Rep. Edward C. Sandoval  
Sen. William E. Sharer  
Sen. John Arthur Smith  
Rep. Thomas C. Taylor

### Advisory Members

Rep. Paul C. Bandy  
Rep. Ray Begaye  
Rep. Donald E. Bratton  
Sen. William F. Burt  
Rep. Gail Chasey  
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Rep. Nora Espinoza  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. Thomas A. Garcia  
Rep. Nate Gentry  
Sen. Timothy M. Keller  
Rep. Ben Lujan

Rep. Rodolpho "Rudy" S. Martinez  
Sen. Howie C. Morales  
Sen. George K. Munoz  
Sen. Steven P. Neville  
Rep. Bill B. O'Neill  
Sen. Sander Rue  
Rep. James E. Smith  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton  
Rep. Mimi Stewart  
Rep. Shirley A. Tyler  
Sen. Peter Wirth

### Approved Work Plan

The redistricting committee will recommend new boundaries for the congressional districts within New Mexico, the state house of representatives and senate districts, the public regulation commission districts and the public education commission districts. The committee will make its recommendations based on the 2010 decennial census, the redistricting guidelines adopted by the New Mexico legislative council on January 17, 2011 and testimony received from individuals and groups interested in this issue.

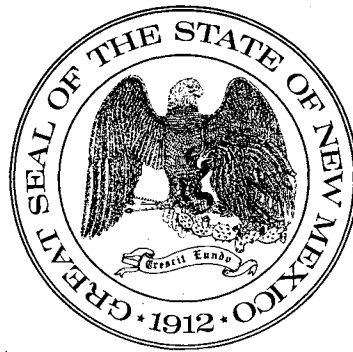
## EXHIBIT 13

### **2011 Approved Meeting Schedule**

The committee will meet on the following meeting dates, places and budget:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
June 20	Santa Fe
July 18-20	Clovis, Roswell and Las Cruces
August 3-5	Acoma, Gallup and Farmington
August 15-16	Albuquerque and Rio Rancho
August 30-31	Las Vegas and Santa Fe

# REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE



FINAL REPORT  
2002

April 2002  
Legislative Council Service  
File No. 208-01

# REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

FINAL REPORT  
2002

April 2002  
Legislative Council Service  
File No. 208-01

## EXHIBIT 14

**EXHIBIT 14**

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- Agendas
- Minutes
- Maps, Bills, Data and Court Documents

## EXHIBIT 14



# EXHIBIT 14

## **REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE WORK and REDISTRICTING LITIGATION SUMMARY**

The redistricting committee was created by Laws 2001, Chapter 220. The committee was charged with reviewing the requisites of current redistricting law, applying legislative council-approved guidelines for redistricting to any redistricting plans developed by the committee, conducting public hearings to involve the public in the redistricting process and recommending legislation to the legislature.

To fulfill these objectives, the committee held 14 public meetings in 12 communities across the state, beginning May 14, 2001 in Santa Fe and ending August 30, 2001, also in Santa Fe. The committee took testimony from more than 100 New Mexicans and developed numerous redistricting concepts for congressional, state board of education, public regulation commission, house of representatives and senate districts. At its final meeting, the committee requested its staff to prepare for introduction four senate plans, three house of representatives plans, nine congressional plans, two public regulation commission and state board of education plans and eight partial legislative plans. While it was decided that it was unnecessary to redistrict state magistrates, a plan adjusting magistrate district lines to conform with the new precinct lines was also forwarded to the legislature due to changes in precinct boundaries in San Juan county.

The legislature met in special session on September 4, 2001, concluding its business on September 20, 2001. It sent the governor two senate plans, two house of representatives plans and one plan each for the congressional, public regulation commission, state board of education and San Juan county magistrate districts. The governor signed the public regulation commission and San Juan county magistrate plans and vetoed all other plans. Consequently, the district plans

## EXHIBIT 14

drawn 10 years ago, following the 1990 federal decennial census, remained in effect for those offices that were the subject of the vetoed plans.

Litigation ensued over the lack of new congressional, house of representatives, senate and state board of education redistricting plans, as well as the public regulation commission plan. The public regulation commission challenge was eventually dropped.

Upon agreement of the parties in the litigation concerning the state board of education, first judicial district court judge Art Encinias ordered that the plaintiffs' submitted plan, which was the same redistricting plan passed by the legislature and vetoed by the governor (House Voters and Elections Committee Substitute for House Bill 10), be adopted as the redistricting plan for the state board of education. *Sanchez v. Vigil-Giron*, No. D0101 CV 2001-02250 (N.M. 1st Jud. Dist.) (order of February 6, 2002).

Before a trial commenced on the lack of a senate redistricting plan, a subcommittee consisting of Senators Sue Wilson Beffort, Dianna J. Duran, Carroll H. Leavell, Linda M. Lopez, Leonard Lee Rawson, Michael S. Sanchez, John Arthur Smith and Leonard Tsosie (Beffort, Lopez and Rawson being added to the redistricting committee after the special session), developed a compromise senate plan that was introduced as Senate Bill 485 during the regular legislative session in 2002. This plan was passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, effectively ending litigation concerning redistricting of the senate.

Several parties filed suit in state and federal courts asking those courts to redistrict the house of representatives and congressional districts if the legislature did not do so in a timely fashion. *Vigil v. Lujan*, No. CIV 01-1077 (D.N.M. March 15, 2001)(order dismissing case), was filed on September 17, 2001, in the United States district court for the district of New Mexico.

## EXHIBIT 14

Tenth circuit court of appeals chief judge Deanell Reece Tacha appointed a three-judge panel, consisting of federal district judge Bruce D. Black, circuit judge Bobby R. Baldock and circuit judge Paul Kelly, Jr., to hear the case. Another suit, *Padilla v. Johnson*, CIV 01-1081 (D.N.M.), originally filed in the state's second judicial district court, was removed by Governor Johnson to the federal district court where it was subsequently consolidated with *Vigil v. Lujan*. The court held a hearing on October 17, 2001, during which it was informed by the parties that a similar proceeding involving the same parties and same issues was pending in state court in Santa Fe, *Jepsen v. Vigil-Giron*, Nos. D0101 CV 2001-02177, -02178, -02179 (N.M. 1st Jud. Dist., filed Sept. 13, 2001)(consolidated), under a detailed scheduling order setting an expedited trial schedule. Consequently, on October 18, 2001, the federal court deferred to the state's efforts (both legislative and judicial) to accomplish its redistricting responsibilities in a timely manner.

A compromise on state house of representatives and congressional redistricting was not reached before the deadline set in first judicial district court judge James A. Hall's scheduling order. Before trial could begin in state court, however, the governor removed *Jepsen v. Vigil-Giron* to federal court. *Jepsen v. Vigil-Giron*, No. CIV 02-1291 (D.N.M., filed Nov. 14, 2001). The three-judge panel held an expedited hearing, determining that removal was improper and, on November 20, 2001, ordering the case be remanded to state district court. The governor then sought a stay of that order pending appeal of the order to the United States supreme court, which was summarily denied by the federal court. The United States supreme court also denied a similar motion on December 11, 2001. The governor then disqualified state district court trial judge Hall, leading to a state supreme court hearing on the matter and the appointment of the

## EXHIBIT 14

state district court judge Frank H. Allen, Jr., to hear the case.

The congressional redistricting case was tried during a two-week period, from December 11 to 20, 2001. On January 2, 2002, Judge Allen issued his findings and conclusions, adopting the plan submitted by the *Vigil* plaintiffs. The plan equalized population among the three congressional districts by shifting just eight precincts among districts. On January 8, 2002, judgment was entered accordingly and no party sought review of that judgment.

The state house of representatives redistricting case was tried during a two-week period, from January 2 to 16, 2002. On January 24, 2002, Judge Allen issued his findings and conclusions, adopting the second plan passed by the legislature (House Floor Substitute for House Voters and Elections Committee Substitute for House Bill 3) with alterations to house districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 69 to accommodate plans submitted by the Navajo Nation and the Jicarilla Apache Nation. Judgment was entered accordingly, on January 28, 2002.

The governor and the *Vigil*, Padilla and Gutierrez plaintiffs-in-intervention moved to have the federal court declare the state house of representatives redistricting plan adopted by Judge Allen unconstitutional and adopt a lawful redistricting plan. Circuit judge Baldock, writing for the three-judge panel, denied these motions on February 22, 2002. Subsequently, the governor and lieutenant governor filed a notice of appeal in state court, which, as of April 2002, had yet to be heard.

Another set of plaintiffs challenged Judge Allen's plan in federal court on February 15, 2002, in *Varoz v. Johnson*, No. CIV 02-0187 (D.N.M.). This suit, however, upon stipulation of the parties, was dismissed on March 18, 2002.

# EXHIBIT 14

## 2001 WORK PLAN, MEETING SCHEDULE AND BUDGET for the REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

The redistricting committee was created by Laws 2001, Chapter 220. The committee recommended new boundaries for the congressional districts in New Mexico, the state house of representatives and senate districts, the public regulation commission districts, the state board of education districts and the San Juan county magistrate court districts. The committee held one organizational meeting and 14 public meetings in 12 communities across the state, beginning on May 7, 2001 in Santa Fe and concluding August 30, 2001, also in Santa Fe.

The members of the committee are:

### Voting Members:

Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair  
Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Rep. Max Coll  
Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Sen. Stuart Ingle

Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Rep. James Roger Madalena  
Rep. Danice Picraux  
Rep. Earlene Roberts  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez  
Sen. John Arthur Smith  
Rep. Joe Thompson  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

### Advisory Members:

Sen. Rod Adair (May, June)  
Sen. Manny M. Aragon  
Rep. Gail C. Beam (Nov. on)  
Sen. Sue Wilson Beffort (Nov. on)  
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Rep. Kandy Cordova  
Rep. Anna M. Crook (Nov. on)  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia  
Rep. John A. Heaton  
Rep. Ted Hobbs  
Sen. Carroll H. Leavell  
Sen. Linda M. Lopez (Nov. on)

Rep. Ben Lujan  
Rep. Terry T. Marquardt (Nov. on)  
Rep. W. Ken Martinez (Nov. on)  
Rep. Brian K. Moore  
Rep. Al Park  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Leonard Lee Rawson (Nov. on)  
Sen. Richard M. Romero  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton  
Rep. James G. Taylor  
Rep. Don Tripp

(months indicate partial term on committee)

# EXHIBIT 14

## 2001 Meeting Schedule and Budget

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
May 7	Santa Fe
May 14	Santa Fe
May 31 and June 1	Deming and Las Cruces
June 20-22	Carlsbad, Roswell and Clovis
July 12-13	Las Vegas and Tucumcari
August 2-3	Shiprock and Gallup
August 23-25	Santa Ana Pueblo and Albuquerque
August 29-30	Santa Fe

Per diem and mileage for voting members of the committee: \$57,838.00

Per diem and mileage for advisory members of the committee: \$50,251.00

**Total: \$108,089.00**

### Staff

The committee was staffed by:

Jon Boller, staff attorney

Claudia McKay, staff attorney

Luce Salas, committee coordinator

John Yaeger, assistant director for legislative affairs

## EXHIBIT 14

### SUMMARY OF REDISTRICTING LITIGATION 2001-2002 as of April 26, 2002

#### NEW MEXICO STATE COURT CASES

##### Public Regulation Commission

*Sanchez v. Vigil-Giron*, No. D-101-CV-2001 02233 (N.M. 1st Jud. Dist.)

Filed: 9/21/2001

Status: No Activity  
since 11/5/01

**Plaintiffs:** Frank Sanchez, Diana Bustamante and Antonio Lujan

**Defendant:** Rebecca Vigil-Giron

##### State Board of Education

*Sanchez v. Vigil-Giron*, No. D-101-CV-2001 02250 (N.M. 1st Jud. Dist.)

Filed: 9/21/2001

Status: Final Judgment  
2/6/02-no appeals

**Plaintiffs:** Frank Sanchez, Diana Bustamante, Antonio Lujan,  
the State Board of Education and Teresa Zaneti

**Defendant:** Rebecca Vigil-Giron

##### Congressional

*Jepsen v. Vigil-Giron*, No. D-101-CV-2001 02177 (consolidated) (N.M. 1st Jud. Dist.)

Filed: 9/13/2001

Status: Final Judgment  
1/8/02-no appeals

**Plaintiffs:** Michael Jepsen, Max Coll, Raymond Ruiz, Carmen Garza, Maxine Velasquez, Harold Baily, Reta Dominguez, Virginia Gillmer, Victor Gutierrez, Marlene Sherman, Sue Wilson Beffort, Daniel Foley, Leonard Lee Rawson, Mark Boitano, Brian Moore, Carson Vecenti, B. Thomas Vigil, Holm Bursum, Joe Mohorovic, William E. Sharer, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, Demesia Padilla, Lawrence Pena, Della Vega, Kent L. Cravens, Gloria Casares Vaughn, William W. Fuller, Frank Sanchez, Diana Bustamante, Antonio Lujan and Maria Lopez

**Defendants:** Rebecca Vigil-Giron, Gary Johnson, Walter Bradley, Richard Romero  
and Ben Lujan (all in their official capacities)

## EXHIBIT 14

### **House of Representatives**

*Jepsen v. Vigil-Giron*, No. D-101-CV-2001 02177 (consolidated) (N.M. 1st Jud. Dist.)

Filed: 9/13/2001

Status: Final Judgment

1/28/02-on appeal

**Plaintiffs:** Michael Jepsen, Max Coll, Raymond Ruiz, Carmen Garza, Maxine Velasquez, Harold Baily, Reta Dominguez, Virginia Gillmer, Victor Gutierrez, Marlene Sherman, Sue Wilson Beffort, Daniel Foley, Leonard Lee Rawson, Mark Boitano, Brian Moore, Carson Vecenti, B. Thomas Vigil, Holm Bursum, Joe Mohorovic, William E. Sharer, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, Demesia Padilla, Lawrence Pena, Della Vega, Kent L. Cravens, Gloria Casares Vaughn, William W. Fuller, Frank Sanchez, Diana Bustamante, Antonio Lujan and Maria Lopez

**Defendants:** Rebecca Vigil-Giron, Gary Johnson, Walter Bradley, Richard Romero and Ben Lujan (all in their official capacities)

### **Senate**

*Jepsen v. Vigil-Giron*, No. D-101-CV-2001 02177 (consolidated) (N.M. 1st Jud. Dist.)

Filed: 9/13/2001

Status: No activity

since 2/22/02

**Plaintiffs:** Michael Jepsen, Max Coll, Raymond Ruiz, Carmen Garza, Maxine Velasquez, Harold Baily, Reta Dominguez, Virginia Gillmer, Victor Gutierrez, Marlene Sherman, Sue Wilson Beffort, Daniel Foley, Leonard Lee Rawson, Mark Boitano, Brian Moore, Carson Vecenti, B. Thomas Vigil, Holm Bursum, Joe Mohorovic, William E. Sharer, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, Demesia Padilla, Lawrence Pena, Della Vega, Kent L. Cravens, Gloria Casares Vaughn, William W. Fuller, Frank Sanchez, Diana Bustamante, Antonio Lujan and Maria Lopez

**Defendants:** Rebecca Vigil-Giron, Gary Johnson, Walter Bradley, Richard Romero and Ben Lujan (all in their official capacities)



# EXHIBIT 14

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO CASES

### Congressional, House and Senate

*Vigil v. Lujan*, No. CIV-01-1077 (consolidated) (D.N.M.)

Filed: 9/17/01

Status: Dismissed

3/15/02

**Plaintiffs:** B. Thomas Vigil, Holm Bursum, Joe Mohorovic, William E. Sharer, Michael Jepsen, Max Coll, Raymond Ruiz, Carmen Garza, Maxine Velasquez, Harold Baily, Reta Dominguez, Virginia Gillmer, Victor Gutierrez, Marlene Sherman, Stuart Ingle, Ted Hobbs, Sue Wilson Beffort, Daniel Foley, Leonard Lee Rawson, Mark Boitano, Brian Moore, Carson Vicenti, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, Demesia Padilla, Lawrence Pena, Della Vega, Kent L. Cravens, Gloria Casares Vaughn, Frank Sanchez, Diana Bustamante, Antonio Lujan and Gloria M. Lopez

**Defendants:** Rebecca Vigil-Giron, Gary Johnson, Walter Bradley, Richard Romero and Ben Lujan (all in their official capacities)

### House of Representatives

*Varoz v. Johnson*, No. CIV-02-0187 (D.N.M.)

Filed: 2/15/02

Status: Dismissed

3/18/02

**Plaintiffs:** Neto Varoz, Delila Kittson, William G. Kendrick, Joe A. Rose and Joe Thompson

**Defendants:** Gary Johnson and Rebecca Vigil-Giron (in their official capacities)

### Congressional, House and Senate

*Jepsen v. Vigil-Giron*, No. CIV-02-1291 (D.N.M.)

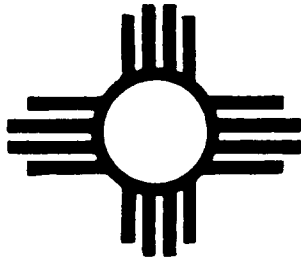
Filed: 11/14/01

Status: Dismissed

3/11/02

Plaintiffs & Defendants: Same as case in state district court, *Jepsen v. Vigil-Giron*, No. D-101-CV-2001 02177 (consolidated)(N.M. 1st Jud. Dist.), which was removed to federal court and then remanded back to state court.

# APPENDIX



The Legislature  
of the  
State of New Mexico

45th Legislature, 1st Session

LAWS 2001

CHAPTER 220

HOUSE BILL 306, as amended

with emergency clause

EMERGENCY CLAUSE

Introduced by

REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD C. SANDOVAL AND  
REPRESENTATIVE MARY HELEN GARCIA



REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH M. THOMPSON  
REPRESENTATIVE JUDY VANDERSTAR RUSSELL  
REPRESENTATIVE DANICE PICRAUX  
REPRESENTATIVE BEN LUJAN  
REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH P. MOHOROVIC  
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN A. HEATON  
REPRESENTATIVE JAMES G. TAYLOR  
REPRESENTATIVE KANDY CORDOVA

EXHIBIT 14

CHAPTER 220

AN ACT

RELATING TO ELECTIONS; CREATING A JOINT INTERIM LEGISLATIVE  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE CREATED--  
TERMINATION.--There is created a joint interim legislative  
committee, which shall be known as the "redistricting  
committee". The committee shall function from the date of its  
appointment until January 14, 2002.

Section 2. MEMBERSHIP--APPOINTMENT--VACANCIES.--The  
redistricting committee shall be composed of sixteen members.  
Eight members of the house of representatives shall be  
appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and  
eight members of the senate shall be appointed by the  
committees' committee of the senate, or, if the senate  
appointment is made in the interim, by the president pro  
tempore of the senate after consultation and agreement of a  
majority of the members of the committees' committee. Members  
shall be appointed from each house so as to give the two major  
political parties in each house the same proportional  
representation on the committee as prevails in each house;  
provided that in no event shall either of the parties have  
less than one member from each house on the committee.

Vacancies on the committee shall be filled by appointment in

## EXHIBIT 14

1 the same manner as the original appointments. One co-chairman  
2 shall be selected by the speaker of the house of  
3 representatives and one co-chairman by the committees'  
4 committee, or, if the senate appointment is made in the  
5 interim, by the president pro tempore of the senate after  
6 consultation and agreement of a majority of the members of the  
7 committees' committee. No action shall be taken by the  
8 committee if a majority of the total membership from either  
9 house on the committee rejects such action.

### 10 Section 3. DUTIES.--

11 A. After appointment of its members, the  
12 redistricting committee shall hold one organizational meeting  
13 to develop a work plan and budget for its interim tasks. The  
14 work plan and budget shall be submitted to the New Mexico  
15 legislative council for approval. Upon approval of the work  
16 plan and budget by the legislative council, the committee  
17 shall:

18 (1) examine the statutes, constitutional  
19 provisions, rules and court decisions governing redistricting  
20 in New Mexico;

21 (2) use the guidelines for redistricting  
22 adopted by the New Mexico legislative council so that the  
23 procedures, criteria and standards for redistricting plans  
24 meet statutory and constitutional requirements;

25 (3) conduct public hearings to provide a

## EXHIBIT 14

1 forum for public involvement in the redistricting process; and

2 (4) recommend appropriate redistricting  
3 legislation to the forty-fifth legislature.

4 B. In developing redistricting plans for  
5 congressional, legislative, public regulation commission,  
6 state board of education and magistrate court districts, the  
7 committee shall use only one version of federal census bureau  
8 data if the census bureau issues more than one version of data  
9 for the 2000 decennial census.

10 Section 4. SUBCOMMITTEES.--Subcommittees of the  
11 redistricting committee shall be created only by majority vote  
12 of all members appointed to the committee and with the prior  
13 approval of the New Mexico legislative council. A  
14 subcommittee shall be composed of at least one member from the  
15 senate and one member from the house of representatives, and  
16 at least one member of the minority party shall be a member of  
17 the subcommittee. All meetings and expenditures of a  
18 subcommittee shall be approved by the full committee in  
19 advance of such meeting or expenditure, and the approval shall  
20 be shown in the minutes of the committee.

21 Section 5. REPORT.--The redistricting committee shall  
22 recommend proposed redistricting plans to a special session of  
23 the forty-fifth legislature called for the purpose of  
24 redistricting congressional, legislative, public regulation  
25 commission, state board of education and selected magistrate

EXHIBIT 14

1 court districts.

2 Section 6. STAFF.--The legislative council service  
3 shall provide staff for the redistricting committee.

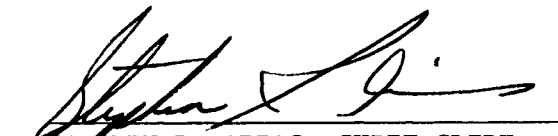
4 Section 7. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public  
5 peace, health and safety that this act take effect  
6 immediately. \_\_\_\_\_

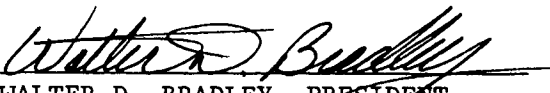
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EXHIBIT 14

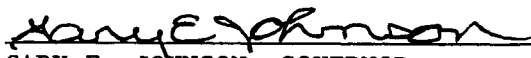
  
BEN LUJAN, SPEAKER  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

  
STEPHEN R. ARIAS, CHIEF CLERK  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

  
WALTER D. BRADLEY, PRESIDENT  
SENATE

  
MARGARET LARRAGOITE, CHIEF CLERK  
SENATE

Approved by me this 3<sup>d</sup> day of April, 2001

  
GARY E. JOHNSON, GOVERNOR  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO



# EXHIBIT 14

**TENTATIVE AGENDA  
for the  
FIRST MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**May 7, 2001  
State Capitol, Room 307  
Santa Fe**

- 10:00 a.m. **CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME**  
—Senator Leonard Tsosie and Representative Edward C. Sandoval,  
Co-Chairs
- 10:15 a.m. **INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL  
REDISTRICTING**  
—Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and technical  
consultant to the committee
- Changing population and demographics in New Mexico
  - The ABCs of redistricting
- LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF REDISTRICTING**  
—Luis Stelzner, Sheehan, Sheehan & Stelzner  
—Richard Olson, Hinkle, Hensley, Shannon & Martin  
—Michael Browde, University of New Mexico School of Law  
—Jon Boller, Staff Attorney, Legislative Council Service
- 12:30 p.m. **LUNCH**
- 1:30 p.m. **COMMITTEE BUSINESS**  
Adoption of work plan and budget
- ADJOURN**

# EXHIBIT 14

**TENTATIVE AGENDA  
for the  
SECOND MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**May 14, 2001  
State Capitol, Room 307  
Santa Fe**

- 9:00 a.m.           **CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME**  
—Representative Edward C. Sandoval and Senator Leonard Tsosie,  
Co-Chairs
- 9:15 a.m.           **INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL  
REDISTRICTING**  
—Changing population and demographics in New Mexico  
—The ABCs of redistricting  
   Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and technical  
   consultant to the committee
- 10:30 a.m.           **PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES**  
—Mary Lou Cameron, National Education Association – New Mexico  
—Barbara Robinson, League of Women Voters – New Mexico  
—Jose Luis Aguilar, Artesia  
—Nita Taylor, County Clerk, Los Alamos County  
—Michael Guerrero, Southwest Organizing Project  
—Frances Apodaca-Gandara, Executive Director, LULAC National  
   Education Service Centers, Inc.  
—Susan Loubet, Women's Agenda  
—Kevin Haney, Republican Party Chairman, Sandoval County  
—Carlos Valdez, Los Alamos  
—Steve Stoddard, Los Alamos
- 12:00 noon           **LUNCH**
- 1:30 p.m.           **PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES**  
—Bob Moses, NAACP  
—other speakers TBA  
Written testimony has been submitted by the following:  
—Linda Chavez, Center for Equal Opportunity  
—Nieves Torres of MALDEF
- COMMITTEE BUSINESS**
- 5:00 p.m.           **ADJOURN**

# EXHIBIT 14

**TENTATIVE AGENDA**  
**for the**  
**SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO REGIONAL MEETING**  
**of the**  
**REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**  
**May 31 & June 1, 2001**

**Thursday, May 31, Garcia Civic Center, 110 S. Diamond, Deming**

10:00 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

- Representative Edward C. Sandoval and Senator Leonard Tsosie  
Co-Chairs
- Sam Baca, Mayor, City of Deming

OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS

INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL  
REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS

- Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and technical  
consultant to the committee

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES

RECESS

**Friday, June 1, City Hall, 200 N. Church, Las Cruces**

9:00 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

- Senator Leonard Tsosie and Representative Edward C. Sandoval  
Co-Chairs
- Ruben Smith, Mayor, City of Las Cruces

OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS

INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL  
REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS

- Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and technical  
consultant to the committee

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES

ADJOURNMENT



# EXHIBIT 14

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES

RECESS

**Friday, June 22, Clovis Community College, Room 512, 417 Schepps Blvd., Clovis**

10:00 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

—Senator Leonard Tsosie and Representative Edward C. Sandoval,  
Co-Chairs

—David Lansford, Mayor, Clovis

OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS

INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE, CONGRESSIONAL AND  
MAGISTRATE REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS

—Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and technical  
consultant to the committee

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

ADJOURNMENT

# EXHIBIT 14

**TENTATIVE AGENDA**  
**for the**  
**NORTH CENTRAL NEW MEXICO REGIONAL MEETING**  
**of the**  
**REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**  
**July 12-13, 2001**

**Thursday, July 12, Memorial Middle School Auditorium, 947 Old National Road,  
Las Vegas**

10:00 a.m.

**CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME**

- Representative Edward C. Sandoval and Senator Leonard Tsosie,  
Co-chairs
- Tony Martinez, Mayor, Las Vegas

**OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS**

**INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL  
REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS**

- Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and technical  
consultant to the committee

**OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES**

**RECESS**

**Friday, July 13, Convention Center, 1500 W. Tucumcari Blvd., Tucumcari**

10:00 a.m.

**CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME**

- Senator Leonard Tsosie and Representative Edward C. Sandoval,  
Co-chairs
- Charlie Maciel, Mayor, Tucumcari

**OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS**

**INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL  
REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS**

- Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and technical  
consultant to the committee

**OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES**

**COMMITTEE BUSINESS**

**ADJOURNMENT**

**For more information on redistricting, please see our web site: [www.legis.state.nm.us](http://www.legis.state.nm.us)**

# EXHIBIT 14

**TENTATIVE AGENDA  
for the  
NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO REGIONAL MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE  
August 2-3, 2001**

**Thursday, August 2, Shiprock Chapter House, U.S. Hwy. 64 West, Shiprock**

10:00 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

—Representative Edward C. Sandoval and Senator Leonard Tsosie,  
Co-chairs

—Duane H. Yazzie, President, Shiprock Chapter

OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS

INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE, CONGRESSIONAL AND  
MAGISTRATE REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS

—Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and Technical  
Consultant to the committee

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES

RECESS

**Friday, August 3, Room 248, Calvin Hall, UNM Gallup**

10:00 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

—Senator Leonard Tsosie and Representative Edward C. Sandoval,  
Co-chairs

—John Pena, Mayor, Gallup

OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS

INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE, CONGRESSIONAL AND  
MAGISTRATE REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS

—Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and Technical  
Consultant to the committee

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

ADJOURNMENT

**For more information on redistricting, please see our web site: [www.legis.state.nm.us](http://www.legis.state.nm.us)**

# EXHIBIT 14

Revised: August 22, 2001

**TENTATIVE AGENDA  
for the  
ALBUQUERQUE METRO REGIONAL MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE  
August 23-25, 2001**

**Thursday, August 23, Tamaya Resort, 1300 Tuyuna Trail, Santa Ana Pueblo**

10:00 a.m.

**CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME**

- Representative Edward C. Sandoval and Senator Leonard Tsosie,  
Co-chairs
- Bruce Sanchez, Governor, Santa Ana Pueblo

**OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS**

**INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE, CONGRESSIONAL AND  
MAGISTRATE REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS**

- Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and Technical  
Consultant to the Committee

**OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES**

**RECESS**

**Friday, August 24, City Council Chambers, 400 Marquette Ave., Albuquerque**

10:00 a.m.

**CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME**

- Senator Leonard Tsosie and Representative Edward C. Sandoval,  
Co-chairs
- Jim Baca, Mayor, Albuquerque

**OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS**

**INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE, CONGRESSIONAL AND  
MAGISTRATE REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS**

- Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and Technical  
Consultant to the Committee

**OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES**



## EXHIBIT 14

**Saturday, August 25, West Mesa High School, 6701 Fortuna Rd. NW, Albuquerque**

10:00 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

—Representative Edward C. Sandoval and Senator Leonard Tsosie,  
Co-chairs

OVERVIEW OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROCESS

INTRODUCTION TO 2001 STATE, CONGRESSIONAL AND  
MAGISTRATE REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS

—Brian Sanderoff, President, Research & Polling, Inc., and Technical  
Consultant to the Committee

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES

RECESS

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

ADJOURNMENT

**For more information on redistricting, please see our web site: [www.legis.state.nm.us](http://www.legis.state.nm.us)**

# EXHIBIT 14

**TENTATIVE AGENDA  
for the  
EIGHTH MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE  
August 29-30, 2001  
Room 322, State Capitol**

**Wednesday, August 29**

10:00 a.m.        CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME  
                      —Representative Edward C. Sandoval and Senator Leonard Tsosie, Co-chairs

                      OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT ON REDISTRICTING ISSUES

                      COMMITTEE DELIBERATION ON REDISTRICTING PLANS

                      RECESS

**Thursday, August 30**

9:00 a.m.        CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME  
                      —Senator Leonard Tsosie and Representative Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chairs

                      COMMITTEE DELIBERATION ON REDISTRICTING PLANS

                      ADJOURNMENT  
(Note: the committee will also meet on Friday, August 31, if necessary to complete its business)

**For more information on redistricting, please see our web site: [www.legis.state.nm.us](http://www.legis.state.nm.us)**

# EXHIBIT 14

**MINUTES  
of the  
FIRST MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**May 7, 2001  
Room 307  
State Capitol**

The first meeting of the Redistricting Committee was called to order by Representative Edward C. Sandoval, co-chair, on Monday, May 7, at 10:10 a.m. in Room 307 of the State Capitol in Santa Fe.

**PRESENT**

Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair  
Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Rep. Max Coll  
Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Sen. Stuart Ingle  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Rep. James Roger Madalena  
Rep. Danice Picraux  
Rep. Earlene Roberts  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez  
Sen. John Arthur Smith  
Rep. Joe Thompson  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

**ABSENT**

**Advisory**

Sen. Rod Adair  
Sen. Manny M. Aragon  
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Rep. Kandy Cordova  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia  
Rep. John A. Heaton  
Rep. Ted Hobbs

Sen. William H. Payne

## EXHIBIT 14

Sen. Carroll H. Leavell  
Rep. Ben Lujan  
Rep. Brian K. Moore  
Rep. Alfred A. Park  
Sen. Richard M. Romero  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton  
Rep. James G. Taylor  
Rep. Don Tripp

### **Staff**

Jon Boller  
Claudia McKay  
Luce Salas  
Paula Tackett  
John Yaeger

### **Guests**

The guest list is in the meeting file.

At the suggestion of Co-chairman Sandoval, the members of the committee introduced themselves. Paula Tackett, director of the Legislative Council Service, then introduced the staff for the Redistricting Committee.

Representative Sandoval referred to the committee agenda to explain the purpose of the organizational meeting and what the committee would be covering during the meeting. He further explained, noting that public comment will be important to the redistricting process in New Mexico, that additional meetings will be held throughout various regions of the state over the next few months in order for the committee to take public comment on the subject of redistricting.

Representative Earlene Roberts moved that the committee adopt a letter written to the committee by Representative Ted Hobbs. A copy of the letter is located in the meeting file. The letter expressed a concern over the availability of census data produced by Research & Polling, Inc., the company under contract with the Legislative Council Service to provide data and assist in drawing plans for redistricting. After a discussion among the committee members and assurances from the co-chairmen that all raw data used by Research & Polling, Inc. would be available to all legislators and members of the public, Representative Roberts withdrew her motion.

Co-chairman Tsosie introduced Richard Olson of Hinkle, Hensley, Shannon & Martin and Luis Stelzner of Sheehan, Sheehan & Stelzner who discussed the legal principles of redistricting, pertinent sections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and certain United States

## EXHIBIT 14

Supreme Court cases relating to redistricting. Mr. Olson began by explaining that the case law mandates, among other things, that legislative districts be drawn in a manner resulting in districts with populations within plus or minus five percent of the ideal population numbers. Ideal populations are derived by taking the state's total population and dividing that number by the number of districts. Based on the recently released 2000 census data, an ideal population for a legislative house district in New Mexico is 25,986, and an ideal population for a legislative senate district is 43,311. Mr. Olson explained that in the case of congressional districts, the courts apply a different standard and have held that the districts must be as equal in population as practicable.

Mr. Stelzner reminded the members that the last time New Mexico went through the redistricting process, the state was under preclearance requirements, meaning redistricting plans had to be approved by the United States Department of Justice. He explained that now, 10 years later, New Mexico is no longer under preclearance requirements but, like all other states, is subject to Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which prohibits state or political subdivisions from imposing any voting qualification, standard, practice or procedure that results in denial or abridgement of a United States citizen's right to vote on account of race, color or status as a member of a language minority. Mr. Stelzner pointed out that race and ethnicity are considered equally for purposes of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

There was further discussion regarding the strict scrutiny standard of review used by the Supreme Court in cases alleging violation of the Voting Rights Act, and Mr. Olson outlined the criteria the Court has articulated for states to ensure race-neutral principles in the redistricting process. Mr. Stelzner relayed that the Court's recent decision in the *Hunt v. Cromartie* case clarified that a person alleging a violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act must show that race or ethnicity was the predominant factor in the drawing of the district. There was discussion about what factors are considered appropriate for redistricting purposes, such as incumbency, communities of interest, preservation of the core of a district and compactness.

Mr. Brian Sanderoff, president of Research & Polling, Inc., presented to the committee a handout that helped to illustrate, among other things, the recent population changes in New Mexico. A copy of the handout is located in the meeting file. He explained that the precinct is the building block of redistricting and reminded the committee that there are still a few remaining counties with precinct boundaries still unresolved. Mr. Clifton Hoyt from the Secretary of State's Office said that his office was working closely with those counties to get the issue resolved as quickly as possible. Co-chairman Tsosie requested that committee staff keep current on the progress of that work.

Mr. Sanderoff then discussed the way growth in New Mexico has been distributed in various counties. He noted that three of the four fastest growing counties are adjacent to Bernalillo County, that eight of the 10 slowest growing counties are on the east side of the state and that Los Alamos has remained virtually the same.

## EXHIBIT 14

The committee discussed its proposed work plan. A copy of this plan, as adopted by the committee, is located in the meeting file.

The committee next discussed the dates for the special session on redistricting. A motion was made to ask the governor to call the special session on September 4, 2001, and the motion carried without objection. The meeting adjourned at 3:20 p.m.

# EXHIBIT 14

**MINUTES  
of the  
SECOND MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**May 14, 2001  
Room 307  
State Capitol**

The second meeting of the Redistricting Committee was called to order by Senator Leonard Tsosie, co-chair, on Monday, May 14, 2001, at 9:05 a.m. in Room 307 of the State Capitol in Santa Fe.

**Present**

Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair  
Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Rep. James Roger Madalena  
Rep. Danice Picraux  
Rep. Earlene Roberts  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez  
Sen. John Arthur Smith  
Rep. Joe Thompson  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

**Absent**

Rep. Max Coll  
Sen. Stuart Ingle

**Advisory Members**

Sen. Rod Adair  
Sen. Manny M. Aragon  
Rep. Kandy Cordova  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia  
Rep. John A. Heaton  
Rep. Ted Hobbs

Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder

## EXHIBIT 14

Sen. Carroll H. Leavell  
Rep. Ben Lujan  
Rep. Brian K. Moore  
Rep. Alfred A. Park  
Sen. Richard M. Romero  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton  
Rep. James G. Taylor  
Rep. Don Tripp

### Staff

Jon Boller  
Claudia McKay  
Luce Salas  
Paula Tackett  
John Yaeger

### Guests

The guest list is located in the meeting file.

The chairmen requested that the members of the committee introduce themselves to the audience. After the introductions, Co-chairman Tsosie asked members of the audience to be sure to sign in, and he advised them to make a note and provide their addresses if they wished to be added to the committee's mailing list. He also asked the audience to sign a separate sheet if they wished to speak at the meeting, and he noted that public comment was encouraged and would be taken after the presenters noted on the agenda.

Co-chairman Tsosie introduced Mr. Brian Sanderoff, president of Research & Polling, Inc., the company under contract with the Legislative Council Service to provide data and assist in drawing plans for redistricting. Mr. Sanderoff provided the committee members and the public with a handout containing a variety of redistricting information. A copy of the handout is located in the meeting file. Mr. Sanderoff provided a brief overview of the redistricting process and used the handout to illustrate the growth and changes in population within New Mexico that have taken place since the 1990 census. He noted that three of New Mexico's fastest growing counties are adjacent to Bernalillo County, that eight of the 10 slowest growing counties are on the east side of the state and that the population of Los Alamos has remained virtually the same.

Mr. Sanderoff explained that there are two ways the population can change: 1) people moving to or from a location; and 2) births and deaths. He further explained that since the overall population of the state has grown, in order for a district's boundaries to stay the same the population of the district must have grown at the same overall rate as the population of the state. He pointed out that Bernalillo County has not kept pace with the state's overall growth.



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Mr. Sanderoff explained the racial distribution of New Mexico's population. He offered as a point of interest the fact that New Mexico is the only state in the continental United States in which non-Hispanic whites do not comprise a majority of the state's citizenry. He explained that the bulk of New Mexico's Native American population resides in the northwest quadrant of the state.

There was a brief discussion concerning the redistricting of magistrate judges. The Administrative Office of the Courts will provide information relating to caseload and the number of people served per magistrate within all districts in New Mexico. Senator Tsosie requested that the specific topic of redistricting of the magistrate judges be placed on the agenda for one of the meetings in late June. It was noted that staff will provide legal information relating to electing magistrate judges from districts and whether the legislature can alter the number of magistrate judges in counties that elect magistrates by district.

Mr. Sanderoff handed out an additional packet of information that contained maps and tables illustrating such things as the existing house and senate districts throughout New Mexico. A copy of the information is located in the meeting file. The information also showed the growth in population deviations through the state and broke that information down by districts. At a later point in the meeting, Mr. Sanderoff went through the handout in more detail and reminded the committee that the next set of data that will be released is precinct level data. He updated the members as to the status of certain counties that have yet to finalize their precinct boundaries.

Testimony was then taken by members of the public. Co-chairman Sandoval introduced the first speaker, Mary Lou Cameron, president of the National Education Association. Ms. Cameron spoke of her organization's desire to protect the electoral process in general and stated that she had no specific plans to present to the committee, but hoped that any plans considered would ensure that one citizen's vote is equal to any other citizen's vote.

Representative Sandoval then introduced Barbara Robinson from the League of Women Voters. Ms. Robinson said that the most important activities her organization is involved in are voting and elections. She acknowledged the difficulty of the redistricting task before the committee and said that the members of her organization have been encouraged to attend the redistricting meetings throughout the state.

The next speaker was Jose Luis Aguilar, who spoke on behalf of Mexican Americans for Redistricting. Mr. Aguilar presented two proposed methods for the committee's consideration in redistricting New Mexico. Copies of the proposed methods are located in the meeting file. Mr. Aguilar noted that the state of New Mexico is nearly as wide as it is long and, in his opinion, could be split into four equal regions for the purposes of redistricting. Mr. Aguilar expressed concern over maintaining minority voting rights in New Mexico. There was a discussion about the importance of maintaining minority voting strength, and Representative Sandoval acknowledged Mr. Aguilar's concerns, thanked him for his suggestions and invited him to attend

## EXHIBIT 14

the regional meetings scheduled throughout the next few months. Mr. Aguilar said he did not favor using precincts as building blocks for redistricting because, in his opinion, many precincts are too large. Senator Tsosie then asked the secretary of state's office to provide the committee with information on precincts in which population is a concern and whether such precincts need to be split.

A number of speakers addressed the committee regarding Los Alamos. Among them was Nita Taylor, Los Alamos County clerk. She relayed her concern over Los Alamos being served by three state senators and questioned whether dividing Los Alamos into three districts was a benefit to that community. She requested that the committee take a look at the precinct maps when making redistricting considerations. The committee members acknowledged Ms. Taylor's concerns. Members mentioned the need to serve their constituents as best they can and noted that in some cases vast distances within a single district can make such service a challenge for both voters and legislators. Later in the day, Carlos Valdez, Los Alamos County Republican Party chair, asked the committee to consider changing the representation of Los Alamos so it is represented by only two senators. He was followed by ex-senator Steve Stoddard, who complimented the committee chairs on the running of the meeting. He mentioned that as a senator he had been through the redistricting process two times and knew firsthand the difficult task before the committee. He concurred with Mr. Valdez that Los Alamos could best be represented by two state senators. A number of the members expressed their understanding of the concerns of the Los Alamos community. Later in the meeting, Lawry Mann of Los Alamos requested that the committee redistrict so that Los Alamos lies in only one district.

Michael Guerrero of the Southwest Organizing Project spoke about his organization and explained that he wants the committee to think about the redistricting taking place currently in the city of Albuquerque. He asserted that there have been many complaints regarding that process, and he strongly urged the committee to bear in mind the Voting Rights Act of 1965 while drawing redistricting plans.

Frances Apodaca-Gandara, executive director for LULAC, National Education Services, Inc., next spoke to the committee. Ms. Apodaca-Gandara explained that LULAC is a civil rights organization with councils in many cities throughout New Mexico. She noted that previous speakers had covered many of the issues she was concerned about, and she asked the committee to remember that equal representation for Hispanics is very important in the redistricting process. She continued by saying that LULAC did not have a specific plan to present to the committee. After she spoke, Representative Sandoval thanked her and urged her to have members of LULAC attend the meetings. Senator Tsosie also thanked her and all of the groups participating in the meeting.

Susan Loubet of the Women's Agenda talked to the members about voting trends among women in New Mexico and in other states. She provided a handout outlining, among other things, the percentage of women voter participation in the states. A copy of the handout is

## EXHIBIT 14

located in the meeting file. Ms. Loubet wanted to encourage the members to consider women and their voting power when working on the task of redistricting.

Kevin Haney, Sandoval County chair of the Republican Party, expressed concern over problems in Sandoval County regarding precinct boundaries and corrections made to those boundaries. He relayed an instance of a candidate announcing his candidacy and then learning of changes to precinct boundaries made to correct prior errors. Mr. Haney suggested that a closer eye should be kept on related issues during this year's redistricting. He also proposed that precinct boundaries should be drawn based on population rather than on voter turnout. Accompanying Mr. Haney was Mr. Stephan Vanhorn, who asked the committee to encourage citizens to go to the Census Bureau web site and get as much information as possible relating to redistricting. He also concurred with Mr. Haney's concerns over mistakes and corrections of precinct boundaries. After a discussion about the process of making such corrections, Representative Sandoval asked that Mr. Sanderoff note the testimony and concerns of Mr. Haney and Mr. Vanhorn.

Bob Moses of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Santa Fe branch of the New Mexico Voter Services Coalition urged the committee to take into consideration declining voter participation occurring not only in New Mexico but throughout the various states. He suggested the need for more funding for voter-participation-related information campaigns.

Alice Hoppes, also from the NAACP, told the members that she applauded the committee on its appointment of an African American to the committee membership, but was disappointed that the appointed member lacked voting status. She added that she understood the committee had a huge task before it, and she hoped that African Americans, as well as all others, would be equally considered during redistricting. Senator Tsosie assured Ms. Hoppes that since the entire legislature will vote on and approve any redistricting plans introduced, each legislator's vote will count equally.

Kate Stetson, tribal attorney and chair of the Bernalillo County Democratic Party, urged the committee to keep in mind the mandates of the United States Supreme Court with regard to tribes and their status as political and community entities. She offered a case cite, and staff was asked to provide the members of the committee with a copy of the Supreme Court case.

Marion Isidoro, state co-chair of the American Association of University Women, complimented Speaker Ben Lujan and President Pro Tempore Richard M. Romero on the composition of the committee. She was happy to see that women are appropriately represented, and she urged the committee to consider inclusion of all groups in the redistricting process so that legislators and other governing officials will look like the citizens they represent.

Representative Sandoval asked if there were any other members of the audience wishing to address the committee, and there were none. A motion was made to adopt the minutes from

## EXHIBIT 14

the May 7, 2001 Redistricting Committee meeting, as amended, and the motion was carried without objection. A copy of the adopted minutes is located in the meeting file.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

# EXHIBIT 14

July 6, 2001  
as amended

**MINUTES  
of the  
THIRD MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**May 31, 2001  
Garcia Civic Center, Deming**

**June 1, 2001  
City Hall, Las Cruces**

The third meeting of the Redistricting Committee was called to order by Representative Edward C. Sandoval, co-chairman, at 10:20 a.m. on May 31, 2001 in Deming, New Mexico and at 9:25 a.m. on June 1, 2001 in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

**PRESENT**

Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair  
Rep. Max Coll  
Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Sen. Stuart Ingle  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Rep. Danice Picraux  
Rep. Earlene Roberts  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez  
Sen. John Arthur Smith  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

**ABSENT**

Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Rep. James Roger Madalena  
Rep. Joe Thompson

**Advisory**

Rep. Kandy Cordova  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia  
Rep. John A. Heaton  
Rep. Ben Lujan  
Rep. Al Park  
Sen. Richard M. Romero  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton  
Rep. James G. Taylor (5/31)  
Rep. Don Tripp

Sen. Rod Adair  
Sen. Manny M. Aragon  
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Rep. Ted Hobbs  
Sen. Carroll H. Leavell  
Rep. Brian K. Moore  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder

## EXHIBIT 14

(Attendance dates are noted for members not present for the entire meeting.)

### **Staff**

Jon Boller, LCS  
Claudia McKay, LCS  
Joyce Pankey, LFC  
Luce Salas, LCS

### **Guests**

The guest list is located in the meeting file.

### Deming, May 31

The mayor of Deming, Sam Baca, along with George Pintar, chairman of the Deming Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the members of the Redistricting Committee and the members of the audience to the city of Deming. Representative Dona Irwin also addressed the members and welcomed everyone to Deming.

Co-chairman Tsosie began by explaining the purpose of the meeting. He outlined the agenda for the day, explaining that the meeting in Deming was the first of several to be held throughout the state. Senator Tsosie introduced Brian Sanderoff, president of Research & Polling, Inc., the company under contract with the Legislative Council Service to provide data and assist in drawing plans for the redistricting process.

Senator Tsosie next asked members of the audience to sign the guest list and, in particular, asked those wishing to speak to the committee to indicate so on the list. He also encouraged everyone to visit the redistricting website for updated information on the redistricting process.

Mr. Sanderoff explained his organization's experience in the redistricting process and the principles of redistricting that, according to the courts, must be followed during redistricting. Mr. Sanderoff introduced the members of his staff present for the meeting. He continued by saying that the plans he was going to show to the committee were intended to get a discussion started and were not "set in stone". He followed by relaying that, similar to a jigsaw puzzle, at the end of the redistricting process, all of the pieces must fit together.

Mr. Sanderoff provided a handout for the members and audience which outlined, among other things, who has the authority to perform the redistricting duties. A copy of the handout is located in the meeting file. Mr. Sanderoff explained that the Public Regulation Commission (PRC) districts were drawn in 1998 using 1990 census data. This occurred because the PRC was newly formed by virtue of a constitutional amendment passed by the voters. He further explained that 2001 would be the first time since its inception that the PRC would be redistricted.

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Mr. Sanderoff discussed basic concepts to be kept in mind for redistricting purposes, concepts like equal populations, minority voting strengths, compactness, contiguity and communities of interest. He explained the meaning of one person, one vote and how it applies in a variety of situations where districts might gain or lose population. Mr. Sanderoff confirmed for a member of the audience that, for purposes of the census, prisoners, persons in the military and students in dorms are counted provided they are residents of the state. He explained that children are counted as well. He discussed how to calculate the ideal population of a district by taking the state's total population and dividing it by the number of districts. He went on to explain which magistrate judge seats would be redistricted in 2001.

A member of the audience asked Mr. Sanderoff what the role of Research & Polling, Inc. was in New Mexico's redistricting. Mr. Sanderoff responded that, among other things, his organization was tasked by the committee to develop plans like those he brought to the Deming meeting. Mr. Sanderoff further explained that the public meetings offer an excellent resource of public input for use by Research & Polling, Inc. in drafting possible plans for discussion by the committee and others.

As separate handouts and for discussion purposes, Mr. Sanderoff presented the following potential redistricting plan "Concepts":

- 1) three Concepts for the PRC districts;
- 2) two Concepts for the State Board of Education districts;
- 3) five Concepts for congressional districts;
- 4) three Concepts for the southwest region for New Mexico House of Representatives districts; and
- 5) three Concepts for the southwest region for New Mexico Senate districts.

Copies of the Concepts are located in the meeting file. Mr. Sanderoff explained the differences and the highlights between the various Concepts presented. The handouts illustrate the proposed boundaries for each Concept and also include relevant statistical information on districts as they are currently drawn. For better clarification of the Concepts, Mr. Sanderoff was asked by the committee to provide a written summary of each Concept. In response, Mr. Sanderoff provided a summary of the Concepts at the meeting the following day. Copies of the summary are located in the meeting file.

In going over the different Concepts for the State Board of Education districts, Mr. Sanderoff mentioned that, simply by coincidence, Dona Ana County has just the right population and under a certain plan could have its own State Board of Education district. Senator Tsosie asked whether the residences of State Board of Education members who are appointed to their seats are taken into account in the redistricting process. Mr. Sanderoff responded that it was possible for such a factor to be taken into account when drawing a plan.

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Mr. Sanderoff pointed out that one of the Concepts for United States congressional districts was the result of a suggestion by a legislator. The Concept proposes to divide Albuquerque in three ways so that the city will be represented by three people.

In the discussion of the Concepts that deal with the house districts, Mr. Sanderoff noted that the population of Luna County has grown to roughly 25,000 people so its population could potentially support its own house district.

There was a discussion among the members and Mr. Sanderoff on possible ways to make the information from Research & Polling, Inc. more informative and useful. A number of the members were interested in having more information with greater detail. Mr. Sanderoff explained the pros and cons of supplying such additional information and assured the members that his team would look into meeting their requests. Representative Foley stated that he thought that each regional plan should be a statewide plan.

The chairmen thanked the city of Deming for hosting the redistricting meeting and thanked the public for its comment. The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

### Las Cruces, June 1

Representative Sandoval welcomed the members and the audience and thanked everyone for attending. He commented that he was pleased to see such a large turnout from the public. The committee and public were welcomed by Las Cruces mayor Reuben Smith.

Senator Tsosie introduced Mr. Sanderoff, who began by handing out copies of the same handouts he had provided the day before in Deming. Additionally, he handed out a document containing a brief summary of the major components of each Concept presented. A copy of the document is located in the meeting file. Next, Mr. Sanderoff presented the same information regarding redistricting principles that he had presented in Deming. He again noted the impressive population growth in Dona Ana County.

Many members of the public addressed the committee and expressed concern that the communities of interest in the area be considered during the redistricting process. They each felt that the area was distinct from areas such as Albuquerque and wished for those distinctions to be taken into account. Former representative Shirley Baca noted that within Dona Ana County there are language differences and cultural differences. She further expressed her concern over the fact that New Mexico currently has no Hispanic representation in Congress.

Mr. Jose Luis Aguilar, of Hispanic Americans for Redistricting, addressed the committee as he had done in Santa Fe a few weeks earlier. He introduced his organization's attorney, Mr. Manny Lopez. Both gentlemen stressed their concern over maintaining minority voting strength throughout the state. Mr. Aguilar provided a handout with some proposed ways to approach the task of redistricting. A copy of the handout is located in the meeting file. After some members



## EXHIBIT 14

of the public requested copies of Mr. Aguilar's proposed plan, Senator Tsosie asked Mr. Sanderoff to assist Mr. Aguilar and other members of the public with producing plans. Senator Tsosie commended Mr. Aguilar and Mr. Lopez on their commitment and efforts on behalf of minority voters in New Mexico and offered to be of assistance in the drawing of plans to be submitted for review. Representative Foley asked Mr. Aguilar why it is necessary to further maximize the number of Hispanics in certain districts when, in two out of three of those districts, Hispanic women have been elected.

Throughout Mr. Sanderoff's presentation, the chairmen solicited public comment. A number of people who had signed up to speak felt that their concerns were addressed by the information given by Mr. Sanderoff. Mr. Sanderoff relayed to the committee and the audience that even though the group was focusing on the southwest region of the state, all regions would need to be considered in any final plans.

The chairmen thanked the city of Las Cruces for hosting the redistricting meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

# EXHIBIT 14

**MINUTES  
of the  
FOURTH MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**June 20-22, 2001  
Carlsbad, Roswell and Clovis**

The fourth meeting of the redistricting committee was called to order by Representative Edward C. Sandoval, co-chairman, at 10:30 a.m. on June 20, 2001 in Carlsbad, New Mexico, at 10:30 a.m. on June 21 in Roswell, New Mexico and at 10:10 a.m. on June 22, 2001 in Clovis, New Mexico.

**PRESENT**

Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair  
Rep. Max Coll  
Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Sen. Stuart Ingle (6/21, 6/22)  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings (6/20, 6/21)  
Rep. Danice Picraux  
Rep. Earlene Roberts  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez (6/20, 6/21)  
Sen. John Arthur Smith  
Rep. Joe Thompson  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

**ABSENT**

Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Rep. James Roger Madalena

**Advisory**

Sen. Rod Adair (6/21)  
Rep. Kandy Cordova  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia (6/20, 6/21)  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia (6/21, 6/22)  
Rep. John A. Heaton (6/20, 6/21)  
Rep. Ted Hobbs (6/21, 6/22)  
Sen. Carroll H. Leavell (6/20)  
Rep. Brian K. Moore  
Sen. Richard M. Romero (6/20, 6/21)  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder (6/21, 6/22)  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton  
Rep. James G. Taylor (6/20)  
Rep. Don Tripp (6/21, 6/22)

Sen. Manny M. Aragon  
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Rep. Ben Lujan  
Rep. Al Park  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez

## EXHIBIT 14

(Attendance dates are noted for those not present for the entire meeting.)

### **Staff**

Jon Boller, LCS  
Claudia McKay, LCS  
Luce Salas, LCS

### **Guests**

The guest list is in the meeting file.

### **June 20, Carlsbad**

The mayor of Carlsbad, Gary Perkowski, along with Representative Heaton and Senator Jennings, welcomed the committee to Carlsbad. Brian Sanderoff of Research & Polling, Inc. (R&P), outlined the ABCs of redistricting and then reviewed several conceptual redistricting plans for the state board of education (SBE), public regulation commission (PRC) and congressional districts. Senator Tsosie then asked for public comment.

Tom Bearden, chairman of the Eddy county Republican party, expressed general satisfaction with the representation that the county has received in the legislature, but urged that two changes be made to the present district layout in the region. First, Mr. Bearden suggested that consolidating representation in northern Eddy county be accomplished by creating a house district with a single representative for the city of Artesia and the surrounding region. Second, he recommended creating house and senate districts in the region that reside in one, or at most two, counties. In particular, he suggested that Eddy and Lea counties could be considered as similar enough in their interests to be considered together for the purposes of redistricting (see meeting file for written comments).

Janet Seagrave, executive director of the Economic Development Corporation of Lea County, Inc., expressed the concerns of local businessmen and business women of Lea county over reports that the county would lose representation in the legislature due to low or negative population growth in the region. Ms. Seagrave asked that the committee take note that though Lea county's population had experienced negative effects from a recession in the energy industry and from a wave of mergers and acquisitions in that industry, the labor force had already grown by five percent since 1999 and was expected to continue to grow in the next decade. Consequently, she asked that the legislature not remove any legislative representation from the county when it redistricts (see meeting file for written comments).

Gary Don Reagan, former state senator from district 41, asked the committee to consider the communities of interest within each county, rather than ignoring those interests by creating artificial boundaries based on race that put communities with very different interests, such as Hobbs and Carlsbad, in the same district. Mr. Reagan noted that he had won election in a majority/minority district, even though he had minority opponents in both the primary and

## EXHIBIT 14

general elections, because there was not racial bloc voting there; rather, community interests took precedence in the district.

After lunch, Mr. Sanderoff presented regional plans for the state senate. Asked if it was possible to create a plan that preserved the existing house and senate seats in southeast New Mexico, he replied that it is possible, though that would have a ripple effect in other regions; for example, Torrance county may have to become part of the southeast districts. Representative Foley wanted to know if a statewide plan could be drawn beginning on the east side that protected existing east side districts. This sparked a discussion of how the various concepts might affect districts throughout the state, ending with the chairmen reminding the committee that it was a long way from making any recommendations to the legislature, and that the committee would only develop a statewide plan once it had heard from the public in all of the regions of the state.

Senator Leavell commented that senate concept C seemed to reflect Gary Don Reagan's concerns in that it separated Hobbs and Carlsbad while maintaining a majority/minority district. Senator Jennings noted that this resulted in Roswell being split between three senate districts.

Jose Luis Aguilar presented a plan for the senate that created three majority/minority districts in the southeast region. Representative Foley asked why Mr. Aguilar made district 40 a majority/minority district when a Hispanic woman was already representing that district.

Mr. Sanderoff then presented regional plans for the house, noting that concept B saved all the current seats by not giving Las Cruces a new seat, not pairing any incumbents in the region and also fitting with southwest regional plan A, as requested by Representative Foley during the southwest meetings. Representative Coll said he was not enthusiastic about that plan. Representative Heaton noted that the interests of southern Eddy county were very different from those in the rest of district 61 as drawn in concept B.

Jose Luis Aguilar also presented a concept E plan for the house. Representative James G. Taylor thanked Mr. Aguilar for his input and his efforts to attend the meetings. Representative Foley asked why it was OK to racially gerrymander to create majority Hispanic districts. Mr. Aguilar replied that he was only trying to keep communities of interest together. Asked if his plan increased the number of minority districts in concept E, Mr. Aguilar replied that there were currently five districts with a majority of minorities and that he maintained the same number in his plan.

The committee recessed at 4 p.m.

### **June 21, Roswell**

The mayor pro tem of Roswell, Richard Taylor, welcomed the committee to the city and briefly described the economic importance of the region to the state. Mr. Sanderoff then

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explained the ABCs of redistricting and answered questions from the public about the process.

Mr. Frank Sanchez, lead plaintiff in the *Sanchez v. King* voting rights case of the 1980s, addressed the committee. Mr. Sanchez said he wanted to give the committee some historical background on the redistricting process in southeastern New Mexico, noting that the court had found that in many counties there was a history of racial bloc voting, official discrimination against minorities, a lack of responsiveness to minorities on the part of local officials, depressed voter participation due to the above factors and districting plans that split up minority communities. Consequently, 17 out of 19 districts challenged were thrown out and redrawn by the court. Asked if he was now advocating racial gerrymandering, Mr. Sanchez replied that he was not, but that he was advocating adhering to the guidelines adopted by the committee, and that, for example, district 58 should not be redrawn in a way that dilutes minority voting strength.

Michael Hall, acting director of the administrative office of the courts, presented statistics on the workload of the magistrates to the committee (see handouts in meeting file). Mr. Hall stressed that his comments were general in nature and he was not advocating any particular position. Asked what kind of caseload a magistrate judge could handle, he said that a judge could handle approximately 3,100 cases a year, depending on what types of cases predominate in a given court. Senator Snyder reminded the committee that another committee is looking at caseload distribution and what to do about the differences between various districts.

Mr. Sanderoff presented various concepts for Lea and Eddy county magistrate districts. After a discussion of the plans and the desirability of adding and subtracting magistrates from certain counties, Representative Coll asked if it was necessary to redistrict magistrates this year. The magistrate judge from Tatum asked if it was legal to reduce the number of judges in Lea county before the court decree setting up the divisions from which the existing judges are elected is effective. Staff members were asked to look into the questions and report back to the committee.

Mr. Sanderoff presented the concepts for public regulation commission, state board of education, congressional, house and senate districts. Duane Williams of Lincoln county asked that Lincoln county be placed in a senate district that was part of the east or southeast part of the state rather than with the northern counties. Martha Proctor, Lincoln county clerk, said she preferred concepts B or C for senate districts, and hoped that the PRC and SBE districts containing Lincoln county would stay with the southeast part of the state.

Mr. Aguilar presented his plans, at which point Beverly Dow of Chaves county asked what Mr. Aguilar's role was in the redistricting process. Senator Tsosie explained that Mr. Aguilar had presented a regional plan at the previous meeting, and that members of the public had requested that his plans be made available also. Therefore, the chairman asked Mr. Sanderoff to assist Mr. Aguilar in putting his maps in presentable form to distribute to the public. Representative Roberts expressed concern that if the committee accepts one request from

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the public, it will have to accept all requests from citizens, at which point Mr. Sanderoff would be swamped. Chairmen Tsosie and Sandoval replied that it is a public process, but that if it becomes unbearable the committee would have to reconsider the policy. Senator Tsosie said that if Ms. Dow would like to present a plan to the committee, she was welcome to do so. Senator Duran said she was glad the committee was offering the same assistance to all members of the public.

A lengthy discussion of the role of race and politics in redistricting and what information would be available to the public and the legislature ensued. Senator John Arthur Smith said that he believed the committee had been following the basic outline set out in the guidelines whereby factors are considered in the following order: 1) the shifts in population between districts; 2) the concepts of contiguity and compactness; 3) constitutional and Voting Rights Act issues concerning race and ethnicity and communities of interest; and lastly 4) political concerns.

Senator Adair presented a proposal that keeps Artesia in one senate district, commenting that the folks from Artesia are only asking for fairness. He explained that his plan combined areas with common economic, cultural and historical interests. The plan is in the meeting file. Martha Proctor asked the committee if there was any way to change the Precinct Boundary Freeze Act so that Lincoln county could redraw its precincts so that it can redistrict its county commissioners, since there are currently not enough precincts to evenly distribute the population among the districts.

The committee recessed at 4:50 p.m.

### June 22, Clovis

Mayor David Lansford welcomed the committee to Clovis. Mr. Sanderoff reviewed the ABCs of redistricting and then presented redistricting concepts for the PRC, SBE and congressional districts. Ellen Vaughn of De Baca county commented that the people in De Baca county had more in common with the people of the second congressional district than they did with those of the third congressional district. Accordingly, she said she preferred congressional concepts A or C to concepts B or D. Karen Smith of Curry county said she was upset with carpetbag representatives and also supported congressional concepts A or C over B or D. Jose Luis Aguilar said he supported congressional concept D.

After Mr. Sanderoff presented the regional redistricting concepts for the house and senate, Ms. Vaughn expressed her support for the senate concept B because it removed Las Vegas from the district containing De Baca county.

Senator Duran asked that a correction be included in the minutes from the Las Cruces meeting to reflect a comment by Representative Roberts concerning the effect on R&P's workload if the committee had Mr. Sanderoff doing work for private individuals and groups. Representative Sandoval expressed concern about the minutes becoming politicized and said the

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minutes should reflect that Senator Tsosie had asked R&P to put Mr. Aguilar's plans in a form that could be distributed to the public. Representative Foley asked that his concerns about having a statewide plan for the house and senate also be reflected in the Deming minutes, along with his question for Mr. Aguilar about why it was necessary to change districts that are already represented by Hispanic women. Representatives Coll and Sandoval noted that the minutes are only a summary of the meetings and that the meetings were being recorded verbatim on tape. Representative Foley replied that he wanted the record to reflect the fact that not everyone on the committee supported Mr. Aguilar's plans. The chairmen instructed staff to make the appropriate changes to the minutes.

Members of the committee then entered into a discussion of whose requests for redistricting plans should take precedence, a legislator's or a private citizen's. Some members noted that they had requested plans as early as May, and yet had not received anything from R&P, while Mr. Aguilar had gotten assistance from R&P after the meeting in Las Cruces. Jon Boller, staff attorney for the committee, explained that the legislative council service had not relayed any requests to R&P until the second week in June based on the assumption that R&P would be focusing initially on regional plans and was not yet prepared to begin working on any plans other than those requested by the committee. Committee members agreed that all legislators should be treated equally in getting their respective requests fulfilled to avoid any undue suspicion of partisanship. The chairmen said they would meet with staff and with R&P to ensure that the process remains fair and consistent for all involved.

The committee adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

# EXHIBIT 14

**MINUTES  
of the  
FIFTH MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**July 12, 2001  
Memorial Middle School, Las Vegas**

**July 13, 2001  
Convention Center, Tucumcari**

The fifth meeting of the redistricting committee was called to order by Representative Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair, at 10:15 a.m. on July 12, 2001 at Memorial Middle School in Las Vegas, New Mexico, and by Senator Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair, at 10:20 a.m. on July 13, 2001 at the Convention Center in Tucumcari, New Mexico.

**PRESENT**

Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair  
Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Rep. Max Coll (7/12)  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Sen. Stuart Ingle (7/13)  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Rep. Danice Picraux  
Rep. Earlene Roberts  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez  
Rep. Joe Thompson  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

**ABSENT**

Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Rep. James Roger Madalena  
Sen. John Arthur Smith

**Advisory**

Sen. Manny M. Aragon (7/12)  
Rep. Kandy Cordova  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia  
Rep. John A. Heaton  
Rep. Ted Hobbs (7/12)  
Rep. Ben Lujan  
Rep. Brian K. Moore  
Rep. Al Park  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton (7/12)  
Rep. James G. Taylor

Sen. Rod Adair  
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Sen. Carroll H. Leavell  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Richard M. Romero  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder  
Rep. Don Tripp

(Attendance dates are noted for members not present for the entire meeting.)



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### **Staff**

Jon Boller, LCS  
Claudia McKay, LCS  
Luce Salas, LCS  
John Yaeger, LCS

### **Guests**

The guest list is in the meeting file.

### **July 12, Las Vegas**

Representatives Bengie Regensberg and Richard Vigil and Las Vegas city clerk Cheryl Yarra, on behalf of the mayor, welcomed the committee to Las Vegas. Brian Sanderoff of Research & Polling, Inc. then explained the ABCs of redistricting, and Senator Tsosie invited public comment for those attending the meeting who could not stay for the entire meeting.

Jose C de Baca noted that senate district 8, as currently drawn, fulfills some of the guidelines outlined by Mr. Sanderoff, but that Mora, Guadalupe and San Miguel counties should all be in one district since they had common interests and similarities, whereas Lincoln County did not belong in the same district.

Lorenzo Flores, chairman of the Concerned Citizens' Committee of Las Vegas, observed that there was no one on the committee from the Las Vegas area, though he appreciated the fact that the committee decided to meet in Las Vegas. Mr. Flores stated that he supported congressional concept D and that the current districts result in vote dilution of Hispanics in the state. Mr. Flores noted that none of the five congressional representatives or senators were Hispanic, even though a large portion of the population in the state is Hispanic. Senator Tsosie responded that he had received a letter from a University of New Mexico professor who had drawn a congressional plan that looked similar to concept D and he hoped the committee could consider it at a later meeting. Mr. Flores also urged the legislature to give San Miguel County its own house seat, or at least put it in a district with Mora County, and to not put San Miguel County in a senate district that extended all the way south to Lincoln County.

Lawrence Alires expressed concern that the redistricting process was flawed from the beginning because no Hispanic from the area was serving on the committee. He said that the legislature split the community and diluted Hispanic voting strength during the last redistricting process but that he hoped the committee would use its discretion to help out the area and that the community supported congressional concept D. Mr. Sanderoff noted that sometimes splitting counties can be an advantage because it gets more representatives. Mr. Flores replied that some districts are so badly shaped and spread out that his community is no longer a priority.

Mr. Sanderoff presented the Public Regulation Commission districting concepts. Jerome Block, commissioner from district 3, speaking on his own behalf, urged the committee to consider compactness and community interests when drawing commission boundaries, and to

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look at the state in quadrants. He also said he thought Colfax and Guadalupe counties had more in common with the north-central part of state than with the southeast, that the west side of Albuquerque should be put into district 1 and that Torrance and Lincoln counties should be placed in district 2.

The State Board of Education and congressional districting plans were next presented by Mr. Sanderoff. Senator Aragon commented that only congressional concepts B and D avoided diluting minority voting strength in accordance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Representative Regensberg said he thought concept D would be fine, but was concerned that three of the state's representatives could come from Bernalillo county under that plan. Senator Aragon replied that that can happen with any plan, since U.S. representatives do not have to live in the district from which they are elected. Steven Martinez said that redistricting is not about race, but rather the law, and that New Mexico has had many champions for civil rights in this nation and voting rights for all. Eric Honeyfield of Raton said he favored concept D, but preferred that Guadalupe County should be district 3 instead of district 2. He said he thought it only fair that New Mexico have at least one Hispanic-majority congressional district given the Hispanic population in the state.

The senate concepts were presented after lunch. Mike Trujillo from Taos County said that senate concept A makes a lot of sense because Taos and Colfax counties have a lot in common because of their interest in the winter tourist industry. Eric Honeyfield agreed up to a point, noting that the eastern half of Colfax County has more in common with the areas in current senate district 7. Paula Garcia of Mora County expressed disappointment over the fact that all the proposed concepts seemed to dilute the Hispanic voting power of Mora County. She asked the committee to come up with a plan that protects the Mora County community, whose interests are more closely aligned with Taos or Las Vegas than with the eastern counties of the state.

Roberto Mondragon stated that he was concerned that Guadalupe County is historically and culturally considered a northern rather than a southern or eastern county, and that it should be placed in a district with the northern counties. Randy Ruben of Raton asked the committee to keep Colfax County together. Alfred Dominguez of southern Taos County observed that Penasco in district 40 shared Representative Salazar with five other counties, and said that the district looks like a salamander and that the school district is the only governing body to speak of. Mr. Dominguez suggested that the five precincts around Penasco be placed in a district with the rest of Taos County. William Mees of the Voter Services Coalition commented that voter participation in the state has been declining and that with the upcoming changes in districts it would be all the more difficult to get voters to feel connected to their districts. Consequently, he said, the secretary of state's office should be adequately funded so that it could properly educate voters on the new boundaries and encourage greater voter participation. Ian Serrano of Guadalupe County asked that his county be placed in a district with the other northern New Mexico counties.

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The committee recessed at 4:55 p.m.

### **July 13, Tucumcari**

Charlie Maciel, mayor of Tucumcari, welcomed the committee to Tucumcari. The minutes from the May 14, May 31-June 1 and June 20-22 meetings were approved by the committee without objection.

Mr. Sanderoff presented the ABCs of redistricting and reviewed the redistricting concepts for the State Board of Education and the Public Regulation Commission. Mary Mayfield, a city commissioner of Tucumcari, commented that Harding and Union counties have more in common with Colfax County than with the southern counties, and should be districted accordingly.

After the presentation of the five congressional redistricting concepts, Terry Cone of Portales expressed his concern that Roosevelt and Curry counties were pawns in the redistricting process 10 years ago, and his hope that that would not be the case this time.

Upon presentation of the house and senate district concepts, the committee entered into a discussion of what effect court-created districts had on the process of redistricting. Mr. Sanderoff explained that while the legislature could make changes in those districts, it is also important not to draw districts that result in violations of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Karen Mitchell, magistrate judge from Harding County, urged the committee to not disenfranchise rural New Mexico. Terry Cone echoed Ms. Mitchell's concerns and also stressed that rural New Mexico would be best served by a plan that preserved the current representatives and kept the people in the area in one district. J.A. Gunn said he would regret not being able to keep Representative Brian Moore in the district.

Jose Luis Aguilar gave a short follow-up on data requested by the committee at its previous meeting (see handout in meeting file). The data illustrates the differences in growth in southeast New Mexico between Anglo and Hispanic populations.

The co-chairmen and Speaker of the House Ben Lujan thanked the community for its hospitality. The meeting was adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

# EXHIBIT 14

**MINUTES  
of the  
SIXTH MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**August 2, 2001  
Shiprock Chapter House, Shiprock**

**August 3, 2001  
University of New Mexico, Gallup**

The sixth meeting of the Redistricting Committee was called to order by Senator Leonard Tsosie, co-chairman, at 10:25 a.m. on August 2, 2001 in Shiprock, New Mexico and was reconvened at 10:15 a.m. by Representative Edward C. Sandoval, co-chairman, on August 3, 2001 in Gallup.

**PRESENT**

Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair  
Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Rep. Max Coll  
Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Rep. James Roger Madalena (8/3)  
Rep. Danice Picraux (8/3)  
Rep. Earlene Roberts  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez  
Rep. Joe Thompson (8/2)  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

**ABSENT**

Sen. Stuart Ingle  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Sen. John Arthur Smith

**Advisory**

Sen. Manny M. Aragon  
Rep. Kandy Cordova  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley (8/3)  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia  
Rep. John A. Heaton  
Rep. Ted Hobbs (8/3)  
Rep. Ben Lujan  
Rep. Al Park  
Sen. Richard M. Romero  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder (8/3)  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton (8/2)

Sen. Rod Adair  
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Sen. Carroll H. Leavell  
Rep. Brian K. Moore  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez

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Rep. James G. Taylor (8/2)  
Rep. Don Tripp

(Attendance dates are noted for those not present for the entire meeting.)

### **Staff**

Claudia McKay, LCS  
Luce Salas, LCS  
John Yaeger, LCS

### **Guests**

The guest list is located in the meeting file.

### **August 2 — Shiprock**

Co-chairman Leonard Tsosie called the meeting to order, welcomed the audience and asked the legislative members to introduce themselves. Representative Ray Begaye also welcomed everyone, and he then described the Shiprock area as a farming community and stressed how important redistricting would be to the Navajo community.

Duane "Chile" Yazzie, the president of the Shiprock chapter, welcomed the committee and explained that the Shiprock community is the largest community on the Navajo Nation. He emphasized the obvious lack of development in the area and his desire to see that change over the next few years. He said that the area was beginning to realize its potential as a result of tourism. He asked that the legislators take note of the conditions in Shiprock and translate that into financial support. Finally, he expressed how important redistricting would be to the Navajo Nation and how critical the need would be for good representation.

Brian Sanderoff, president of Research & Polling, Inc., explained the ABCs of redistricting, which emphasize the guidelines that legislators must follow when redrawing district boundaries.

Co-chairman Tsosie translated Mr. Sanderoff's entire presentation into the Navajo language for the benefit of audience members who did not understand English.

There was a discussion about the proposed Concept B for the State Board of Education. Representative Begaye was concerned about how moving the Aztec school district into a north central New Mexico district might affect the Navajo and Apache students in that school district. His question was followed by a comment by Linda Paul, the assistant superintendent of Aztec schools, who asked that the Aztec school district be aligned with District 5. She expressed that there were communities of interest that the Aztec school district shares with San Juan College and explained that the Aztec students participate in the San Juan College program.

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Frank Hanhardt, the San Juan county clerk, added that it would be better for the State Board of Education if Bloomfield was kept in District 5.

Mr. Sanderoff said that he would take another look at it, taking into account the concerns expressed at the meeting. He next presented the concepts for congressional districts. Representative Coll expressed his doubts about whether Concept D would promote fairness. He assessed the plan as "packing" Democrats into one district. Representative Joe Thompson responded that although there could be elements of the plan he did not prefer, overall it made a lot of sense to do certain things such as grouping the high-tech labs together.

The committee adjourned for lunch and upon its return approved the minutes from the previous meeting.

Mr. Edward T. Begaye, state highway commissioner and speaker of the Navajo Nation Council, spoke on behalf of the council. He was accompanied by Mr. Frank Seanez, attorney for the Navajo Nation Council, and demographer Dr. Ron Faich. Mr. Begaye presented a packet of information which contained, among other things, the Navajo Nation proposal regarding redistricting. A copy of the information is located in the meeting file. The proposal includes a brief summary about the Navajo Nation, its status as a tribal government, current demographics and a discussion of the proposed redistricting plans. Mr. Begaye explained that the Subcommittee on Congressional and Legislative Redistricting was established by the Intergovernmental Relations Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. That subcommittee reviewed various options for New Mexico senate and house districts on and near the New Mexico portion of the Navajo Nation.

The subcommittee selected its preferred options and made recommendations to the full Intergovernmental Relations Committee. The full committee unanimously endorsed the recommendations of its subcommittee and those recommendations are reflected in the proposed districts presented by the Navajo Nation as the official recommendations of the Navajo Nation.

They began with the recommendations for three senate districts. Proposed Senate District 3 would include all of the Navajo reservation precincts in both San Juan and McKinley counties, all of the checkerboard precincts in San Juan County and several checkerboard precincts in McKinley County between the reservation line and Gallup. Mr. Begaye said that they consider this an improvement over the existing senate districts in the area because senators from Farmington and Aztec currently represent parts of the area populated predominantly by Navajo people in San Juan County, and the senator elected from Gallup represents several reservation precincts in McKinley County. In their opinion, given the "community of interest" guideline for redistricting, the Navajo proposed Senate District 3 consolidates Navajo Nation precincts as much as possible. Accordingly, its population is nearly 96 percent Native American, a very safe district allowing the Navajo people to elect a senator of their choice.

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The Navajo Nation's proposed Senate District 4 would include the entire city of Gallup, a number of Navajo checkerboard precincts on all sides of, but mostly south of, Gallup, the Zuni reservation in southern McKinley County and the Ramah Navajo reservation in western Cibola County. Such a proposed district would be more compact than the existing Senate District 4 that currently extends into the Navajo reservation up to the San Juan County line. The proposed District 4 would have a total population within 2 percent of the ideal population for a senate district, and would be about 60 percent Native American. They pointed out that the committee should realize that while the proposed district clearly is a minority-majority district, that is somewhat illusory because the 7,206 Native Americans, mostly Navajos, who live in Gallup generally do not vote in Gallup; rather, they reside there largely for job-related, educational or housing opportunities, but return to their traditional home areas on the reservation, including homes in Arizona, to vote in tribal, national, state and local elections.

A discussion ensued regarding the notion that the Navajos living in Gallup did not vote there. Dr. Faich noted that Native Americans are generally younger than other racial groups; thus, a smaller proportion of Native Americans are eligible to vote compared to other groups. In addition, of those eligible to vote, a lower proportion of Native Americans actually register to vote, given their language and educational differences as compared to other groups, and of those registered to vote, Native Americans tend to turn out to vote less than others, often due to bad road conditions and poor weather on Election Day.

In their opinion, a safe Native American district would be 65 percent, in order to compensate for low participation rates of smaller proportions of adult Native Americans eligible to vote. Thus, while the proposed District 4 would be nearly 60 percent Native American, it would not likely elect a Native American.

The Navajo Nation's proposed Senate District 22 would be nearly identical to the current Senate District 22. It would extend from the Navajo precincts of eastern McKinley County to the Navajo communities of Torreon and Counselors in northwest Sandoval County, it would pick up the Tohajillee Navajo reservation in northwest Bernalillo County and include six of the seven pueblos in Sandoval County and also the Jicarilla Apache reservation in western Rio Arriba County. Its total population would be within 3 percent of the ideal number for a senate district, and it would be approximately 72 percent Native American. Dr. Faich noted that given the changes in population over the past decade, the Los Alamos County precincts currently included in Senate District 22 were eliminated from the proposed district, in view of the communities of interest guideline.

The meeting was recessed at 4:25 p.m.

### **August 3 — Gallup**

The meeting was reconvened by Representative Edward C. Sandoval. He welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced Representative Patricia Lundstrom, who also welcomed the committee. She said that she was pleased to be hosting the committee in the city of Gallup.

## EXHIBIT 14

Representative Lundstrom then introduced a number of people of local governmental and community prominence who were in the audience.

Commissioner Ben Shelly of McKinley County addressed the committee and said that the county supports congressional Concept C. He welcomed the committee and mentioned his concern that people considered San Juan a wealthy county and McKinley a poor county. He felt that was anything but the truth and mentioned that McKinley County has more millionaires per capita than any other county.

Senator Lidio G. Rainaldi introduced John Pena, the mayor of Gallup, who welcomed the committee and briefly discussed the Gallup area. He was followed by Representative Leo C. Watchman, Jr., who also welcomed the committee to the area and expressed his desire that there be more representation for Native Americans in the new district boundaries.

Mr. Sanderoff went through the ABCs of redistricting and presented the various concepts for the districts. He explained that Research & Polling, Inc. had received input relaying that some people would like McKinley County to be with Cibola County and southern San Juan County in the State Board of Education plans. He said that they would work on such a plan but that the demographic challenges would be that Farmington, Aztec and Bloomfield could be forced into a district with Rio Arriba County.

Ronald Morsbach, the chairman of the McKinley County Republican party, addressed the committee and told the members, among other things, that the party favored including Gallup as part of District 5 in the house and ensuring that precinct 21 remain in House District 5.

Susan Griffin, Catron County assessor, said that after talking with other county officials, the general consensus was that in reference to the congressional districts, Catron County would be best served by Concept C because it would satisfy the similarities of industries and cultural backgrounds. She further stated that under Concepts A and B, Catron County citizens would be disenfranchised. Relating to the house districts, she expressed concerns for historical preservation. She reminded the members that until 1921, Catron County was with Socorro County and, therefore, shares a history and cultural interests with that county. She next commented that none of the proposed concepts offer much of a change in the senate district and explained that the district extends to Grant County in the Silver City area.

There was a discussion about congressional Concept F. Representative Hobbs commented that Concept F contains traditional redistricting patterns with minor changes and the plan would provide two minority-majority districts with strong regional Democratic advantages. He further said that it would bring most pueblos and Native Americans together in District 3, as well as bringing rural interests together in District 2. Representative Max Coll remarked that he would stand by his previous statements concerning Concept F. Senator Tsosie stated his concern over splitting the northern and southern pueblo councils, and said that Concept F would put too much of a concentration of high-tech labs into one district. Representative John Heaton



## EXHIBIT 14

expressed his opinion that the labs often have differences in that they compete for federal dollars and can have diverse interests and thus perhaps would be better served by more than one member of Congress representing them. Cecil Lewis, Jr., noted that the pueblos are like a nation and would not want to be split as they are recognized as the eight northern tribes.

Mr. Dolph Barnhouse, an attorney who used to work for one of the largest Native American legal aid services in the country, spoke in favor of Concept D for the congressional plan because of the way it would split the city of Albuquerque instead of segregating Albuquerque off from the rest of the state. He further stated that Concept D is the only concept that would tie rural and urban communities together and that this would be a positive thing.

There was a discussion about the total population figures and what they meant. Mr. Sanderoff pointed out that the total population figures include people such as children, prisoners and airbase personnel.

Mr. Sanderoff continued with the presentation of the house and senate concepts. Next, Edward T. Begaye presented the Navajo Nation's proposed redistricting plans as he had the day before in Shiprock. He was joined by the Navajo Nation Council attorney, Mr. Frank Seanez, who discussed the proposed Navajo plans. He explained how they had considered such factors as communities of interest.

Maryann Armijo, chairman of the McKinley County Democratic party, said that they liked the Navajo Nation's senate proposal and asked the committee to consider it. As an alternative, she recommended Concept B, stressing that the party's main concern was keeping the city of Gallup intact.

Mr. Tommy McDonald, a Navajo Nation chapter official, said that what they would really like is a congressional district represented by a Native American. He was followed by Chief Smith, Jr., from the eastern-most part of McKinley County, who said he agreed with the comments of Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Jim Harland from the McKinley County food bank and the Democratic party of McKinley County stated that Gallup was a community and the citizens there did not want to be split. He further stated that whenever possible, communities like Gallup should not be split as it makes things confusing to citizens with regard to understanding who represents them.

Council delegate Ervin Keeswood spoke concerning the senate Concept B. He said that while all the intentions with the numbers may be good, it does not reflect the whole story because of the voting-age population of Native Americans, who tend to have large numbers under the age of eighteen.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

# EXHIBIT 14

**MINUTES  
of the  
SEVENTH MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**August 23, 2001  
Tamaya Resort, Santa Ana Pueblo**

**August 24, 2001  
City Council Chambers, Albuquerque**

**August 25, 2001  
West Mesa High School, Albuquerque**

The seventh meeting of the redistricting committee was called to order by Representative Edward C. Sandoval, co-chair, on Thursday, August 23, 2001, at 10:25 a.m. at Santa Ana Pueblo, was reconvened at 10:15 a.m. on Friday, August 24, 2001, in the city council chambers in Albuquerque and at 10:25 a.m., August 25, 2001, at West Mesa high school in Albuquerque.

**PRESENT**

Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair  
Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Rep. Max Coll (8/23, 8/24)  
Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Sen. Stuart Ingle (8/23, 8/24)  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Rep. James Roger Madalena  
Rep. Danice Picraux  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez  
Sen. John Arthur Smith (8/23, 8/24)  
Rep. Joe Thompson  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

**ABSENT**

Rep. Earlene Roberts

**Advisory**

Sen. Manny M. Aragon  
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros (8/25)  
Rep. Kandy Cordova (8/23, 8/24)  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia (8/23, 8/25)

Sen. Carroll H. Leavell  
Rep. Brian K. Moore

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Rep. John A. Heaton (8/23, 8/24)  
Rep. Ted Hobbs  
Rep. Ben Lujan (8/23, 8/25)  
Rep. Al Park  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Richard M. Romero  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez (8/24)  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder  
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton  
Rep. James G. Taylor  
Rep. Don Tripp (8/23, 8/24)

(Attendance dates are noted for those not present for the entire meeting.)

### **Staff**

Jon Boller, LCS  
Claudia McKay, LCS  
Luce Salas, LCS  
Paula Tackett, LCS  
John Yaeger, LCS

### **Guests**

The guest list is in the meeting file.

### **Thursday, August 23—Santa Ana Pueblo**

Co-chairman Edward Sandoval called the meeting to order at 10:25 a.m. and summarized the committee's travels throughout the state. Roy Montoya, Santa Ana Pueblo tribal administrator, welcomed the committee and members of the public and wished the attendees success in the difficult task of redistricting. Bill Sapien, Sandoval county commission chairman, welcomed the committee to Sandoval county and wished the committee well. Representative Madalena and Senator Tsosie thanked Santa Ana Pueblo for hosting the committee. Representatives from the pueblos of San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, Zia, Laguna, Acoma, Pojoaque and Tesuque and the Jicarilla Apache Nation were in attendance.

Brian Sanderoff, president of Research & Polling, Inc., explained the redistricting process and then presented the various senate and house redistricting concepts.

During the public comment period, Bill James Gallo of Albuquerque urged the committee to set aside political considerations when it redistricted and to not draw districts solely to protect incumbents. Brad Hays, a former candidate for senate, asked that senate district nine be redrawn so that Rio Rancho would be entirely in one district, since the needs of the surrounding small communities of Corrales, Bernalillo and Placitas are not compatible with

## EXHIBIT 14

those of Rio Rancho.

Carson Vicente presented the Jicarilla Apache Nation's redistricting proposal for the house of representatives (see meeting file for handout). Mr. Vicente noted that all the house concepts being considered by the committee thus far placed the Jicarilla Apache Nation into house district 41, which, in comparison with a plan that placed the nation in district 65, would dilute the voting strength of Native American voters. Mr. Vicente went on to explain that not putting the Jicarilla Apache Nation into a majority Native American district would violate the federal Voting Rights Act. In response, Co-chairman Tsosie and Representative Madalena asked Mr. Sanderoff to develop a plan that put the Jicarilla Apache Nation into a majority Native American district.

Tesuque Pueblo Governor Charlie Dorame spoke on behalf of the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council. Mr. Dorame requested that the northern pueblos be kept together in one public regulation commission, state board of education and congressional district. He also asked that six of the eight northern pueblos be placed in senate district 5 (see meeting file for handout).

Kathleen Gilmore said she had heard that Governor Johnson was going to veto any plan, so what was the point of the meeting? Co-chairman Sandoval responded, saying he hoped that the legislature could negotiate an acceptable plan.

The committee recessed for lunch at 12:30 p.m. and reconvened at 1:40 p.m.

Governor Harry D. Early of the pueblo of Laguna expressed concern that the Laguna reservation was split into two house districts in each of the house redistricting concepts, and asked that the legislature instead consider putting all of Laguna, Acoma and Zuni pueblos, along with the Navajo communities of Ramah and Canonicito, into one district (see meeting file for written comments). Representative Madalena requested the committee to work with Laguna Pueblo to draw up a plan reflecting Governor Early's concerns.

Stephen van Horn, second chair of the Republican party of Sandoval county, stressed the need for fairness when redrawing district lines, and that while it may be necessary and fair to create more majority Native American districts in New Mexico, making a district in which a Native American is certain to win isn't fair. Mr. van Horn also submitted a letter from the party's executive committee describing its preferences for precinct assignments to the house districts in Sandoval county (see meeting file for letter). Mr. van Horn asked that Sandoval county not be parceled out to several districts; rather, he said the county should have two senate and three house of representative districts completely within its borders.

Michael Sharp of Research & Polling, Inc., presented redistricting concepts for the public regulation commission, state board of education and congressional districts. Committee members discussed the need for more information on the economic, social and infrastructure characteristics of the public regulation commission districts and congressional districts. Also

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discussed were the standards for determining what a community of interest is.

Professor Don Morrison, university of New Mexico professor emeritus of mathematics and computer science, extolled the virtues of drawing congressional district lines according to a set of simple, nonpartisan rules that would lessen, if not eliminate, much of the acrimonious debate surrounding the redistricting process. Professor Morrison noted that his methodology was developed based on data from all 50 states, and that his congressional concept G is based on the application of his findings to New Mexico after the 2000 census. In his description of concept G, Professor Morrison pointed out that his plan would split only one county, Bernalillo, and that in the future following the decennial census any citizen could redraw the districts using his formula (see meeting file for handout).

Lisa Lutz, chief deputy clerk of Sandoval county, asked the committee to please not split Sandoval county between two congressional districts, and pointed out that at least congressional concepts D and G didn't do so. James Moran of Rio Rancho said he thought there was no advantage in removing portions of Rio Rancho, Corrales and Sandoval county from the third congressional district, and suggested that removing Paradise Hills from district three would provide district one with the necessary population (see file for written comments).

The co-chairmen thanked Santa Ana Pueblo for hosting the committee at Tamaya resort and all those attending the meeting for their participation. The committee adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

### **Friday, August 24 — Albuquerque City Council Chambers**

Co-chairman Sandoval called the meeting to order at 10:15 a.m. Albuquerque Mayor Jim Baca welcomed the committee to the city.

Brian Sanderoff, president of Research & Polling, Inc., explained the redistricting process and then presented the various senate and house redistricting concepts.

Former congressman Manuel Lujan addressed the committee, saying that in comparison to other states, there were only minor shifts in population between New Mexico's congressional districts; consequently, major changes in the districts would not be required, and in fact, there is value in maintaining the core of the existing districts for the sake of continuity (see meeting file for written comments). In response to Mr. Lujan's statement that a majority Hispanic district was not necessary to ensure election of a Hispanic member of congress from New Mexico, committee members launched a discussion on the various representatives from the state and whether voting patterns argued for a majority Hispanic district or not. Mr. Lujan said he felt he represented all New Mexicans when he was in congress. Other committee members noted that certain Native American majority districts were the product of the federal courts, and that often there was little support in congress by either party for tribal sovereignty issues. Mr. Lujan said that combining Indian communities into a single congressional district seemed more logical,

## EXHIBIT 14

given their interests in relationship to the federal government are unique.

Isaac Eastvold, president of the Fair Heights Neighborhood Association, asked that the Fair Heights neighborhood not be split between two senate districts (see meeting file for written comments). Jim Buhaug, a resident of the East Mountain area, suggested that the East Mountain area be removed from senate district nine and placed into senate district nineteen, since the Sandia mountains effectively cut off access to the western portion of senate district nine (see meeting file for written comments). Moises Gonzales, assistant planning director for Rio Arriba county, expressed his support for house concept D.

The committee recessed for lunch at 12:15 p.m. and reconvened at 1:45 p.m.

Mr. Sanderoff described the various congressional redistricting concepts, with Professor Morrison again describing concept G. Committee members discussed the merits of the various proposals. In response to committee questioning, Matt Hoyt, general counsel of the governor's office, stated that the governor wants plans that are fair and competitive.

Mr. Sanderoff then presented the public regulation commission redistricting proposals. Committee members discussed the difficulty in determining what a community of interest is in relation to public regulation commission districts. Andrew Leo Lopez, an Albuquerque resident, said he supported public regulation commission redistricting concept D because it put downtown Albuquerque and Bernalillo county in two districts, which would give the urban area two commissioners.

After presentation of the senate redistricting concepts, members of the public commented on the proposals. Phil Ewing asked that the Old Town and Martineztown neighborhoods be kept in one district. Jose Luis Aguilar said he supported senate concept D and house concept E. Steve Anaya of Moriarty asked that Torrance county and southern Santa Fe county be kept together in one district, since there was a community of interest in that area.

Co-chairman Sandoval thanked the public for its participation and patience. The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

### **Saturday, August 25 — West Mesa High School**

Co-chairman Sandoval called the meeting to order at 10:25 a.m. Senator Bernadette Sanchez, Representative Ray Ruiz and Representative Dan Silva welcomed the committee to West Mesa high school.

After presentation of the ABCs of redistricting by Mr. Sanderoff, members of the public addressed the committee. Maria Day urged the committee to not split Albuquerque into three congressional districts and also to refrain from gerrymandering, which in the past had created contorted districts like senate district 39.

## EXHIBIT 14

Flora Sanchez, president of the state board of education, presented a recommendation from the board members in support of state board of education redistricting concept C, with minor adjustments (see meeting file for letter). Pat Prescott, a teacher at West Mesa high school, preferred concept B, whereas JoAnn Anders, a teacher at Ladera, supported concept C. Todd Hawthorne noted that Santa Fe high school has problems very different from those of Rio Rancho, and therefore all of Sandoval county should be in one state board of education district. Asked what standards he used in drawing the state board of education proposals, Mr. Sanderoff replied that he had not considered political or partisan differences in creating the plans. Mr. Hoyt, the governor's general counsel, was asked which plan the governor supported, to which he replied that it was premature to say what the governor's preferred plan would be.

David McConaughy, a resident of senate district 13, spoke in support of senate redistricting concepts A and B, since both concepts included the Old Town area of Albuquerque in district 13. Mr. McConaughy stated that the Old Town area and the North Valley area were historically linked and constituted a community of interest that should be preserved (see meeting file for letter). Alice Hoppes, president of the Albuquerque section of the National Council of Negro Women, urged the committee to create a majority-minority senate district favoring African Americans, noting that there has never been an African American elected to the senate in New Mexico. She also commended Representative Sheryl Williams Stapleton for her work on behalf of her district and the community at large (see meeting file for written comments). Jens Deichmann, president of the North Valley Coalition, stressed the importance of keeping the core of Senator Feldman's and Representatives Meira's and Sandoval's districts intact to ensure continuity in the implementation of the North Valley area plan. Lovater Jones asked that house district 19 be preserved so that Representative Sheryl Williams Stapleton could be reelected, since she gave a voice to African Americans in the state, and demonstrated that New Mexico is a multicultural, rather than a tricultural, state.

The committee next considered the congressional redistricting concepts. Professor Don Morrison warned that putting all of Albuquerque in one district would guarantee that the city's interests would dominate all other interests in that district. Ralph Arellanes reported that the Hispano Roundtable had voted unanimously in support of congressional concept D because it included areas of common interests and problems into district one. Ryan Rice, Sarah Hunt and Matt Kennicott of Young New Mexicans for United Communities spoke in support of congressional concept F, stating that the plan kept Albuquerque together as a community and would promote a Native American voice in congress. Antonio Maestas of Albuquerque expressed his support for congressional concept D, pointing out that the north and south valleys of Albuquerque had more in common with communities along the Rio Grande than with the Northeast Heights area of the city. Mr. Maestas also argued that given the voting history of the state, creation of a majority Hispanic district was necessary to avoid violating the federal Voting Rights Act. JoAnn Anders asked that Paradise Hills (precinct 80) not be sectioned off from Albuquerque and the rest of Bernalillo county in congressional plans, since that neighborhood is part of the city, not part of Rio Rancho. Larry Weaver said that he echoed Ms. Anders views, supported congressional concept C and disliked concepts D and F. Tom Hathaway added that

## EXHIBIT 14

Rio Rancho would love to be in congressional district one since the city's interests are tied to those of Albuquerque. He also said that although it is important to consider race, other factors are also needed to be part of the equation.

Representative Miguel Garcia presented congressional concept H, which, he explained, had a strong historical and psychological basis and created an opportunity for both Native Americans and Hispanics to elect a candidate of their choice in district one. He said he wished there were more proposed plans that challenged the status quo. This prompted a discussion on the merits of splitting Albuquerque between districts and on what consideration should be given to history, neighborhoods, community interests and language minorities when redrawing districts. The co-chairmen observed that few of the committee's past discussions of history had been reported in the press.

Mr. Sanderoff presented the house redistricting concepts, with public comment following. Pat Prescott expressed support for concept B. JoAnn Anders stressed the need for an additional westside seat due the population growth in that area in the past 10 years. Representative Ray Ruiz said he also supported the creation of a new westside seat, and that he thought concept B was a good plan. Representative Miguel Garcia observed that there are now nine majority-minority districts in Bernalillo county and argued that any redistricting plan should at least protect those existing districts.

The co-chairmen thanked the committee for its great work and the public for its input. The committee adjourned at 2:20 p.m.



# EXHIBIT 14

**MINUTES  
of the  
EIGHTH MEETING  
of the  
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**August 29-30, 2001  
Room 322, State Capitol  
Santa Fe**

The eighth meeting of the redistricting committee was called to order by Representative Edward C. Sandoval, co-chair, on Wednesday, August 29, 2001, at 11:00 a.m. and was reconvened at 10:25 a.m. on Thursday, August 30, 2001, in Room 322 of the State Capitol in Santa Fe.

**PRESENT**

Rep. Edward C. Sandoval, Co-chair  
Sen. Leonard Tsosie, Co-chair (8/30)  
Sen. Joseph J. Carraro  
Rep. Max Coll  
Sen. Dianna J. Duran  
Sen. Dede Feldman  
Rep. Mary Helen Garcia  
Sen. Stuart Ingle  
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings  
Rep. James Roger Madalena  
Rep. Danice Picraux  
Rep. Earlene Roberts  
Sen. Bernadette M. Sanchez  
Sen. John Arthur Smith  
Rep. Joe Thompson  
Rep. Sandra L. Townsend

**Advisory Members**

Sen. Manny M. Aragon  
Rep. Kandy Cordova  
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia  
Rep. John A. Heaton  
Rep. Ted Hobbs  
Rep. Ben Lujan  
Rep. Brian K. Moore  
Rep. Al Park  
Sen. Richard M. Romero  
Sen. H. Diane Snyder

**ABSENT**

Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros  
Rep. Daniel R. Foley  
Rep. Miguel P. Garcia  
Sen. Carroll H. Leavell  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez

## EXHIBIT 14

Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton  
Rep. James G. Taylor (8/30)  
Rep. Don Tripp

(Attendance dates are noted for those not present for the entire meeting.)

### **Staff**

Jon Boller, LCS  
Claudia McKay, LCS  
Luce Salas, LCS  
Paula Tackett, LCS  
John Yaeger, LCS

### **Guests**

The guest list is in the meeting file.

### **Wednesday, August 29**

Co-chairman Ed Sandoval called the meeting to order at 11:00 a.m. and asked for public comment.

Chuck Montano, an employee at Los Alamos national laboratory (LANL), expressed his concerns about congressional redistricting Concept F, stating that he opposed the plan because it took Los Alamos out of the third congressional district. Manuel Trujillo, a member of the LANL employee rights board, also opposed Concept F, claiming that putting Los Alamos into a district with Albuquerque would cut off input from the surrounding northern New Mexico communities on how the lab affects its neighbors.

Ervin M. Keeswood, Sr., representing the Navajo Nation, presented the Navajo Nation's revised proposals for state legislative districts to the committee (see files for Resolution IGRAU-237-01). Mr. Keeswood thanked the committee for hearing the Navajo Nation's concerns at the Shiprock and Gallup meetings and noted that the revised proposals he was submitting were developed upon recommendation of the committee at the August 2 meeting. A discussion ensued on how the proposals would affect Native American majorities in the senate and house districts and the effect on various pueblos, municipalities and incumbents.

Senator Rod Adair spoke in favor of congressional redistricting Concept F, saying that the plan would keep communities of interest together.

Upon a query, Brian Sanderoff of Research & Polling, Inc., explained his methodology for creating a political performance index, noting that there is no perfect index and the index is useful as a guideline for all election races rather than a race in any one district. Incumbency,

## EXHIBIT 14

personality and other factors could easily erase party advantage in a given district.

The committee recessed at 1:30 p.m. and reconvened at 2:50 p.m., at which time David Almager of the Mexican American legal defense and educational fund addressed the committee. Mr. Almager explained that his organization has been involved in the redistricting process for over 30 years, both in protecting Latino voting rights nationwide and ensuring that state and local governments do not dilute minority voting strength. He also said that it is admirable that New Mexico offers significant opportunities for electing Latino representatives and hoped that it would continue to do so.

Mr. Sanderoff described the various state board of education redistricting concepts. Michael Davis, superintendent of public instruction, reported that the board, by a 14 to 0 vote, supported Concept C, with slight modifications. Co-chairman Sandoval noted that Concept C-1 incorporated the changes to Concept C that the board recommended. He then moved, without objection, to direct the legislative council service to put Concepts A-1 and C-1 into bill format for consideration by the legislature.

Public regulation commissioner Tony Schaeffer told the committee that the commissioners unanimously supported public regulation commission redistricting Concept D, with slight modifications. Co-chairman Sandoval directed staff to prepare Concepts A and D for introduction.

Peter M. Pino, representing the Pueblo of Zia, spoke in favor of congressional redistricting Concept D-revised and house of representatives redistricting Concept A. He noted that the pueblo had been well served by Representative Madalena and said he hoped that any plan approved by the legislature would keep the Pueblo of Zia in his district.

Upon a motion without objection, the committee directed staff to draft for introduction all of the congressional redistricting concepts that had been presented to the committee.

The committee recessed at 4:15 p.m.

### **Thursday, August 30**

Co-chairman Sandoval called the meeting to order at 10:25 a.m. on August 30, 2001.

Bernie Teba, representing the eight northern Indian pueblos council, presented the council's recommendation that the senate district boundaries be redrawn so that the pueblos would all lie within senate district five (see meeting file for handout).

Mr. Sanderoff summarized the demographic changes in the state and described how the different house redistricting concepts compensated for those changes. Co-chairman Sandoval then moved, without objection, to have staff prepare house redistricting Concepts B, C and D for

## EXHIBIT 14

introduction, along with the partial house and senate plans proposed by Jose Luis Aguilar, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, the Navajo Nation, the city of Espanola and the eight northern Indian pueblos council. Representative Madalena reminded the committee that the Pueblo of Laguna was planning to submit a proposal. The committee agreed to have that plan drafted also.

Mr. Sanderoff described the various senate redistricting concepts. Co-chairman Sandoval moved, without objection, to direct staff to draft senate redistricting Concepts A, B, C and D-1 for introduction.

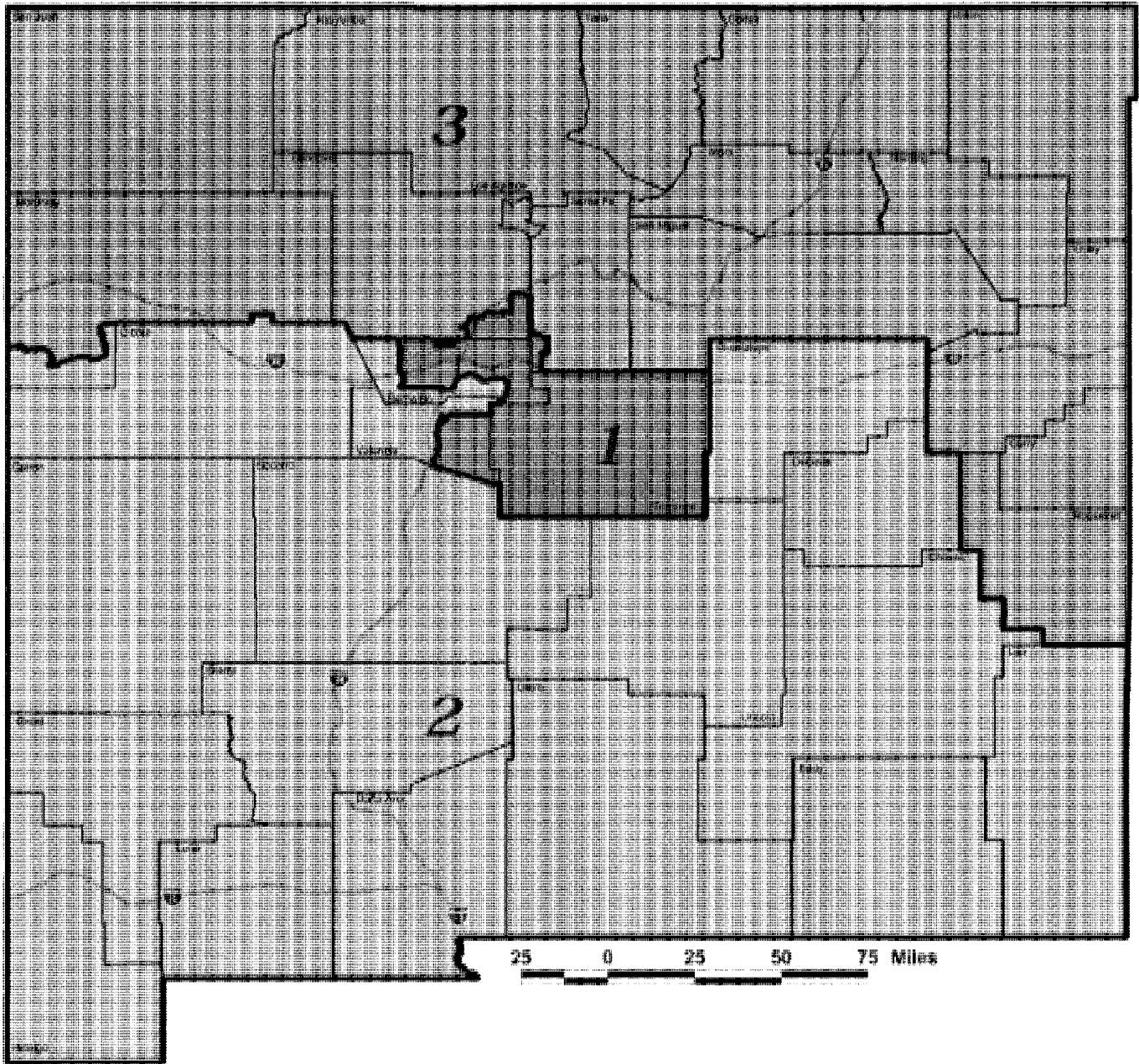
Co-chairmen Sandoval and Tsosie thanked the members of the committee for their work and all of the communities that hosted the committee through the summer. Senator Aragon complimented Research & Polling, Inc., for doing an excellent job.

The committee adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

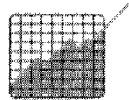
REDISTRICTING  
BILLS, MAPS  
and  
DATA

EXHIBIT 14

*New Mexico Congressional Districts  
Court Ordered Plan*



Interstates  
Counties  
Districts

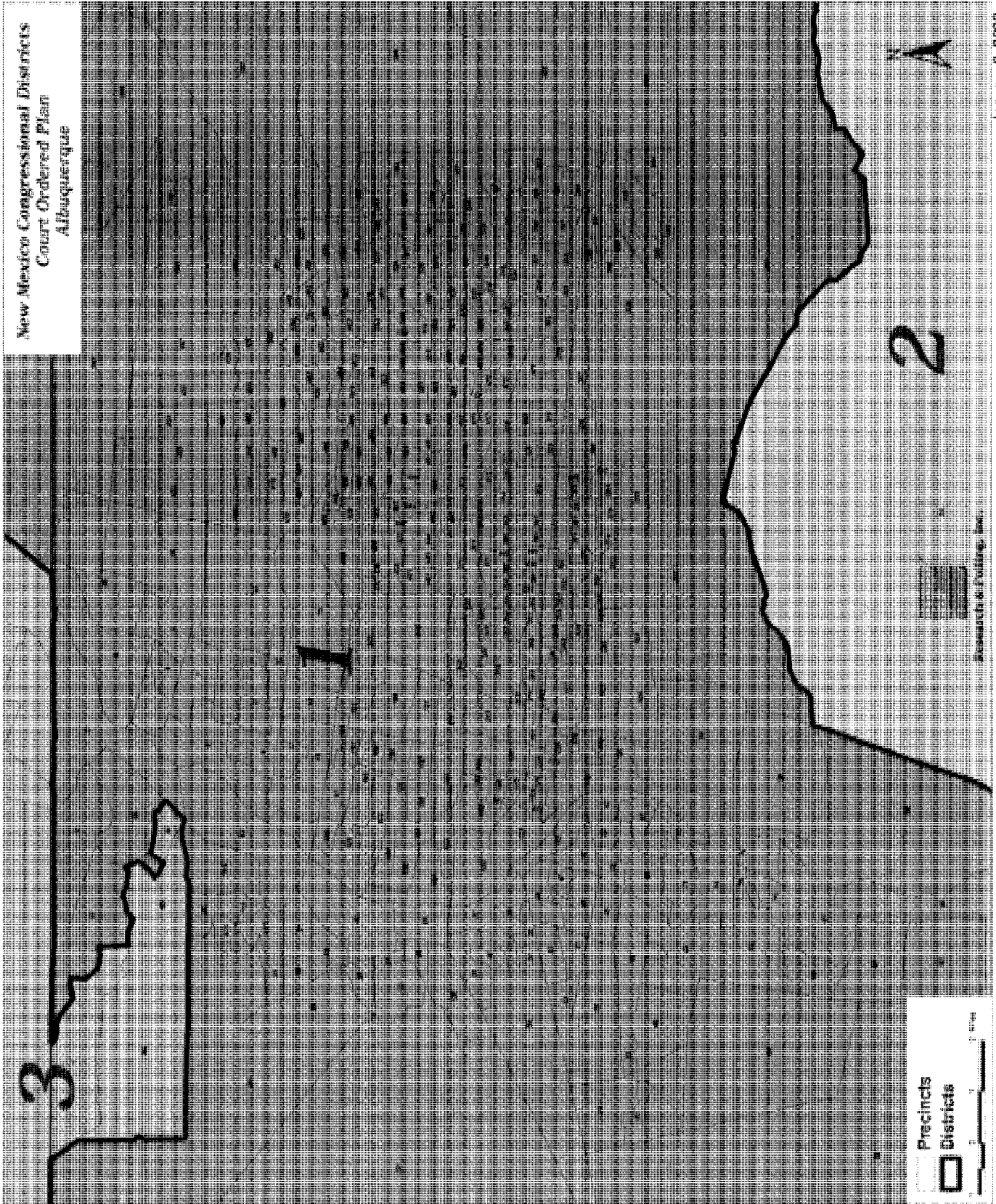


Research & Polling, Inc.



January 8, 2002

EXHIBIT 14



New Mexico Congressional Districts  
Court Ordered Plan  
Albuquerque

Precincts  
Districts

100 Miles

Research & Politics, Inc.

January 8, 2002

New Mexico Congressional Districts  
Court Ordered Plan

Dist	Pop	Deviation	Non-Hisp.		Voting Behavior		Registered Voters								
			Hisp.	18+ Pop	Dem Perf.	Rep Perf.	Total	Dem	Rep	Green	Other	% Dem	% Rep	% Green	% Other
1	606,400	51 .01%	42.6%	450,200	50.1%	49.9%	335,802	157,836	120,729	5,788	51,449	47.0%	36.0%	1.7%	15.3%
2	606,406	57 .01%	47.3%	431,111	47.7%	52.3%	306,108	159,848	105,330	1,173	39,757	52.2%	34.4%	.4%	13.0%
3	606,240	-109 -.02%	36.3%	429,161	56.7%	43.3%	330,803	189,536	92,249	4,771	44,247	57.3%	27.9%	1.4%	13.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,819,046</b>		<b>42.1%</b>	<b>1,310,472</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>972,713</b>	<b>507,220</b>	<b>318,308</b>	<b>11,732</b>	<b>135,453</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>



Congressional Districts  
LC 21

District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non - Hispanic Origin					2 Or More Races
				White	Native American	Black	Asian		
1	606,400	51 .01%	258,474 42.6%	294,340 48.5%	17,605 2.9%	14,249 2.3%	10,402 1.7%	9,873 1.6%	
Adult	450,200		174,673 38.8%	237,717 52.8%	12,828 2.9%	10,297 2.3%	8,034 1.8%	5,811 1.3%	
2	606,406	57 .01%	286,829 47.3%	268,377 44.3%	29,326 4.8%	9,857 1.6%	3,313 .5%	7,313 1.2%	
Adult	431,111		183,384 42.5%	213,566 49.5%	19,003 4.4%	7,017 1.6%	2,631 .6%	4,455 1.0%	
3	606,240	-109 -.02%	220,083 36.3%	250,778 41.4%	114,529 18.9%	6,548 1.1%	4,542 .7%	8,607 1.4%	
Adult	429,161		148,523 34.6%	198,911 45.9%	70,086 16.3%	4,551 1.1%	3,460 .8%	4,838 1.1%	
Totals	1,819,046	Ideal: 606,349	765,386 42.1%	813,495 44.7%	161,460 8.9%	30,654 1.7%	18,257 1.0%	25,793 1.4%	
Adult	1,310,472		506,580 38.7%	648,194 49.5%	101,717 7.8%	21,865 1.7%	14,125 1.1%	15,104 1.2%	

EXHIBIT 14

FILED  
FIRST JUDICIAL  
DISTRICT COURT

STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE  
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

02 JAN -8 PM 2:57

No. D-0101-CV-2001-02177  
[consolidated]

MICHAEL JEPSEN, et. al,

Plaintiffs,

v.

REBECCA VIGIL-GIRON, et. al,

Defendants.

**FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER ADOPTING  
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN**

THIS MATTER having come before the Court for trial on December 11 through 20, 2001, regarding the redistricting of New Mexico's three districts in the United States House of Representatives necessitated by population changes reflected in the 2000 decennial census, and the Court having heard the testimony and argument of counsel, reviewed the evidence, read the pleadings, and having entered Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law on January 2, 2002 and being fully advised in the premises, finds that the present congressional districts established in 1991 in NMSA 1978, §§ 1-15-15 and 16 are malapportioned and therefore unconstitutional, and that the "Least Change" VTD Level Plan submitted by the Vigil Intervenors should therefore be adopted as the redistricting plan for New Mexico's three congressional districts beginning for the 2002 primary and general elections.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the three congressional districts set forth in NMSA 1978, §§ 1-15-15 and 16 are revised as follows:

- A. Congressional district number one is composed of Torrance county; Bernalillo county precincts number 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,

## EXHIBIT 14

20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 131, 132, 133, 135, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 278, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 571, 573, 601 and 602; Sandoval county precincts number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 28, 29, 38, 55, 56 and 64; Santa Fe county precincts number 15, 73 and 84; and Valencia county precincts number 6, 8, 15, 16, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 38.

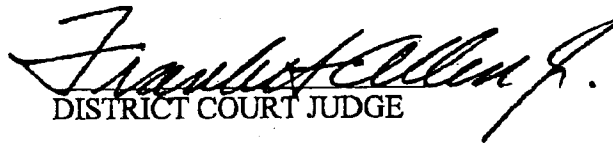
- B. Congressional district number two is composed of Catron, Cibola, Chaves, De Baca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Lea, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Sierra and Socorro counties; Bernalillo county precincts number 31 and 93; McKinley county precinct numbers 26, 27, 29 and 30; and Valencia county precincts number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 35, 36 and 37.
- C. Congressional district number three is composed of Colfax, Curry, Harding, Los Alamos, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Taos and Union counties; Bernalillo county precincts numbers 1, 80, 84 and 85; McKinley county percent numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50; Sandoval county precincts numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 67; and Santa Fe county precincts number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85 and 86.

EXHIBIT 14

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that costs and attorney fees shall be assessed as allowed by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that final judgment is hereby entered adjudicating all claims regarding redistricting of the three New Mexico districts in the United States House of Representatives and there is no just reason for delay of entry of this final judgment.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

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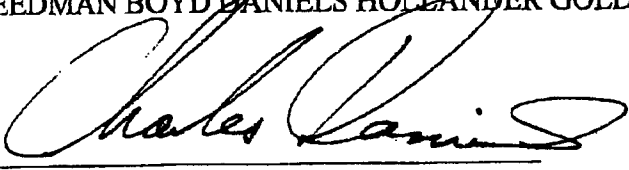
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EXHIBIT 14

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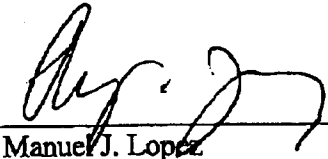
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EXHIBIT 14

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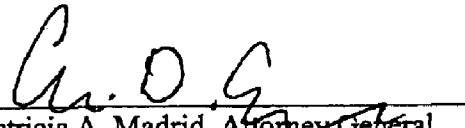
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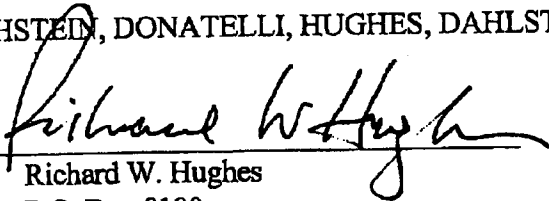
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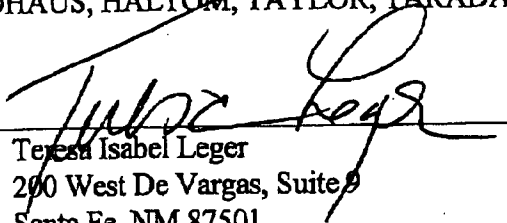
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EXHIBIT 14

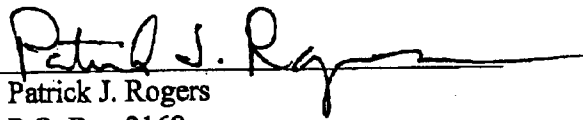
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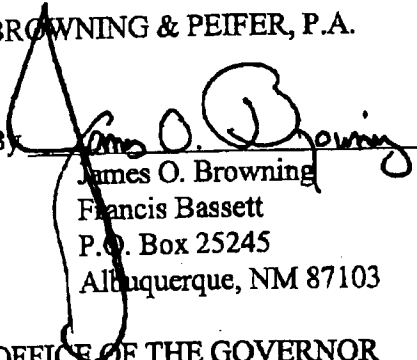
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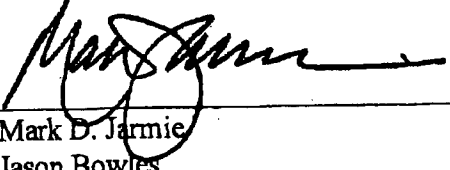
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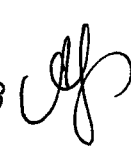


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EXHIBIT 14

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

FIRST JUDICIAL  
DISTRICT COURT  
02 JAN -8 AM 11:28 

MICHAEL JEPSEN, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,

vs.

No. D0101-CV-2001-02177  
(Consolidated)

REBECCA VIGIL-GIRON, in her  
official capacity as New Mexico  
Secretary of State, et al.,  
Defendants.

ORDER RE: AMENDMENT TO THE COURT'S  
FINDING OF FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW  
FILED JANUARY 2, 2002

It has been called to the Courts attention that although all of the parties have agreed that the current New Mexico congressional districts are malapportioned and therefore violate Art. I, § 2 of the Constitution of the United States, that a finding of facts and conclusions of law should indicate this. Therefore it is Ordered that the Court's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law shall be amended to add the following:

Additional Finding of Facts

3A. The "ideal populations" (the total population of New Mexico according to the 2000 census divided by three) for congressional districts in New Mexico is 606,349. The current population, according to the 2000 census, of District 3 is 22,996 over the ideal population for that district. That is a deviation from the ideal population of 3.79 per cent. The current population of District 1 is 13,438 under the ideal population, for a

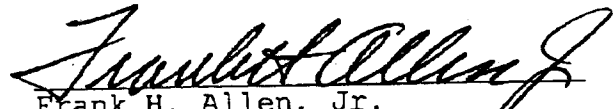
## EXHIBIT 14

deviation from ideal of -2.2 per cent. Thus, the maximum deviation among the existing districts is 5.99 percent.

3B. In light of the deviations from the ideal population for New Mexico's congressional districts, based on the 2000 census, the current New Mexico congressional districts are mal-apportioned.

### Additional Conclusions of Law

2A. The current New Mexico congressional districts violate Art. I, § 2 of the Constitution of the United States. The maximum deviation between the largest district and the smallest district is 5.99 per cent, which exceeds maximum deviations found to be unconstitutional under Art. 1, § 2. See Karcher v. Daggett, 462 U.S. 725, 730 (1983); Kirkpatrick v. Preisler, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969).

  
Frank H. Allen, Jr.  
District Judge, Division IV

FHA/mah

EXHIBIT 14

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

FILED  
FIRST JUDICIAL  
DISTRICT COURT  
02 JAN -4 AM 9:15

MICHAEL JEPSEN, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,

vs.

No. D0101 CV 2001 02177  
(Consolidated)

REBECCA VIGIL-GIRON, in her  
official capacity as New Mexico  
Secretary of State, et al.,  
Defendants.

COURT'S FINDINGS OF FACTS AND  
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

FINDINGS OF FACTS

1. Article I, Section 2 of the United States Constitution provides that the House of Representatives must be reapportioned by district every ten years.

2. Pursuant thereto, the United States Census Bureau conducts a decennial census throughout the United States to accomplish the proper apportionment of House districts.

3. The most recent census was conducted in 2000, and established that the population of the State of New Mexico is 1,819,046, an increase of 303,977 residents from the 1990 census.

4. New Mexico received the relevant 2000 Census data from the Federal Census Bureau in March, 2001. In order to allow the

## EXHIBIT 14

legislature to perform redistricting in conformity with that data, a special legislative session was called for the fall of 2001.

5. In anticipation of that special session, the bi-partisan New Mexico Legislative Council adopted, without dissent, certain criteria or "Guidelines" which the legislature would consider in formulating redistricting plans. The Legislative Council also formed a bi-partisan Interim Redistricting Committee to study the question of redistricting and make recommendations to the full Legislature.

6. The Redistricting Committee traveled throughout the State of New Mexico and held public hearings to receive comments and input concerning certain congressional redistricting concepts from citizens and interest groups from all areas of the state. Comments were received from groups including, but not limited to, the State Republican Party, the Mexican-American Legal Defense Education Fund, the NAACP, the Navajo Nation, and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Id.

7. On September 20, 2001, the Legislature passed SB 33, a reapportionment plan for New Mexico's three Congressional seats. It passed the senate 21-18 and the house 34-27.

8. On October 3, 2001, Governor Johnson vetoed SB 33.

9. The Legislature adjourned on the same day it enacted SB

## EXHIBIT 14

33 and made no attempt to override the governor's veto.

10. Redistricting is primarily a legislative duty which was not accomplished and therefore left to the court.

11. The court has been presented with 6 plans. SB 33, the plan passed by the Legislature, the Jepsen Plan a modification of SB 33, the Sanchez Plan similar to SB 33 and the Jepsen Plan, the Padilla Plan which meets many of the Governor's concerns, the Gutierrez Plan which is similar to the Padilla Plan and the Vigil Plan which is called the "Least Change" because it makes fewer changes to the current districts.

12. SB 33, the Jepsen Plan and the Sanchez Plan redistricts the State of New Mexico to provide for a majority Hispanic district.

13. Hispanic communities in New Mexico are sufficiently and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a Congressional district. (Gingles Precondition 1)

14. Hispanic citizens vote generally as a majority for Democratic candidates and non-Hispanic white citizens vote generally as a majority for Republicans. (Gingles Precondition 2)

15. The white majority does not vote sufficiently as a block to enable it to usually defeat the minority preferred candidate. (Gingles Precondition 3 fails)

## EXHIBIT 14

16. The New Mexico's Native American communities are not sufficiently larger and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a Congressional district.

17. The Court based upon the evidence presented is not able to find that race is the predominant factor in the drawing of district lines for SB 33, Jepsen and Sanchez Plan or that a majority Hispanic district in each of the plans would constitute racial gerrymandering in violation of Shaw v. Reno, 509 U.S. 630 (1993) but;

18. The Court does find that a redistricting plan as proposed by SB 33, the Jepsen and Sanchez Interveners in establishing a majority Hispanic district is a substantial change from our existing plan and not required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

19. SB 33, the Jepsen Plan and the Sanchez Plan in establishing a majority Hispanic district require the disrupting of existing districts which have been in effect for twenty years.

20. The establishment of a majority Hispanic district as provided for in SB 33, the Jepsen and Sanchez Plan involve serious political consideration which should be made by our Legislature and Governor working within the political process and not by the court.

21. Of the remaining plans (Gutierrez, Padilla and Vigil) the Court adopts the Vigil "Least Change" VTD Level Plan which

## EXHIBIT 14

maintains our present system until the Legislature choose to act.

22. The Vigil "Least Change" Congressional Redistricting Plans shift the minimum population necessary to bring New Mexico into compliance with the one-person, one-vote requirement set by the United States Supreme Court.

23. The Congressional Redistricting Plans submitted to the Court by the other parties shift far larger population from one congressional district to another than the Vigil "Least Change" Plans.

24. Every plan other than the Vigil "Least Change" Plans split the City of Albuquerque, placing the Northeast Heights in one district and the Downtown and areas of the Valley in another. Three of the other plans - Senate Bill 33, the Jepsen Plan and the Sanchez Plan - divide portions of the City of Albuquerque into all three congressional districts.

25. Since the adoption of single member Congressional districts in the State of New Mexico in 1968, the legislative and executive branches of New Mexico State Government have never split the City of Albuquerque in the manner proposed Plans.

26. The Vigil "Least Change" Plans promote partisan fairness and political competition.

27. Under the Vigil "Least Change" Plans are based upon the districting scheme adopted by the New Mexico Legislature and Governor Bruce King in 1991.

## EXHIBIT 14

28. Under the Vigil "Least Change" VTD Level Plan, only 22,966 people, or 1.26% of New Mexico's total population of 1,819,046, change Congressional districts.

29. Under the Vigil "Least Change" VTD Level Plan, 13,489 people will be shifted from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District to the 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional District, and 9,616 people will be shifted from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District.

30. In particular, under the Vigil "Least Change" VTD Level Plan, Cibola County Precinct 5 and McKinley County Precincts 26, 27, 29 and 30 will be moved from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> district, and Bernalillo County Precincts 2, 87 and 89 will be moved from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> district.

31. The Vigil "Least Change" VTD Level Congressional Plan will result in a population deviation of 51 people over the ideal in the 1<sup>st</sup> district, 57 over in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 109 under in the 3<sup>rd</sup>.

32. Under the Vigil "Least Change" VTD Level Plan, the percentage of voting age Hispanics in the new districts compared to the old districts remains virtually the same, with a Hispanic population of 38.8% compared to 39% in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 42.54% compared to 43.13% in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 34.61% compared to 34.05% in the 3<sup>rd</sup>.

33. Although the Vigil "Least Change" VTD Level Plan shifts some Native Americans from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> district, the percentage decrease in the Native American voting age population in



## EXHIBIT 14

the 3<sup>rd</sup> district would only be reduced by two thirds of 1%, from 16.99% to 16.33%.

34. Because the legislature and Governor were unable to reach agreement on a Congressional Redistricting Plan in 2001, it is appropriate for this Court to look to the last, clear expression of state policy on this issue enunciated in 1991 with the enactment of the current districts.

*revised* → \* 35. Therefore, the Court finds that New Mexico's three congressional districts should be composed as follows:

*in  
final  
order to  
include  
missing  
precincts*

- A. Congressional district number one is composed of Torrance county; Bernalillo county precincts number 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 131, 132, 133, 135, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 278, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 571, 573, 601 and 602; Sandoval county precincts number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 28, 29, 38, 55, 56 and 64; Santa Fe county precincts number 15, 73 and 84; and Valencia county precincts number 6, 8, 15, 16, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 38.

## EXHIBIT 14

- B. Congressional district number two is composed of Catron, Cibola, Chaves, De Baca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Lea, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Sierra and Socorro counties; Bernalillo county precincts number 31 and 93; McKinley county precinct numbers 26, 27, 29 and 30; and Valencia county precincts number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 35, 36 and 37.
- C. Congressional district number three is composed of Colfax, Curry, Harding, Los Alamos, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Taos and Union counties; Bernalillo county precincts numbers 1, 80, 84 and 85; McKinley county precinct numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50; Sandoval county precincts numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 67; and Santa Fe county precincts number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85 and 86.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Court has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter.
2. Under the "one-person, one-vote" mandate, each district should contain as nearly as possible the same population as other districts, based upon the most recent federal census.
3. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits any state from imposing any voting qualification, standard, practice or procedure that results in the denial or abridgment of any citizen's right to vote on account of race, color or status as a member of a language minority group.

## EXHIBIT 14

4. The Court in Gingles set out "necessary preconditions," a three part test which is a threshold requirement. Only if all three preconditions are met is an examination of the "totalities of the circumstances" triggered. Gingles, 478 U.S. at 83, O'Connor concurring, Grove v. Emison, 507 U.S. 25, 39 (1992).

The necessary preconditions are:

- First, the minority group must be able to sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district.
- Second, the minority group must be able to show that it is politically cohesive (racial polarized voting).
- Third, the minority must be able to demonstrate that the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it-in the absence of special circumstances, such as the minority candidate running unopposed-usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate."

5. "Absent evidence that minorities have been excluded from the political process, a "lack of success at the polls" is not sufficient to trigger judicial intervention. Courts must undertake the additional inquiry into the reasons for, or causes

## EXHIBIT 14

of, these electoral losses in order to determine whether they were the product of 'partisan politics' or 'racial vote dilution', or 'built-in bias.'" LULAC, 999 F.2d at 853-54.

6. Applying this law, the Court finds no persuasive evidence to establish that § 2 of the Voting Rights Act mandates the creation of an Hispanic majority district in New Mexico. The third Gingles factor has not been established.

7. This Court is and should be reluctant to make radical or partisan changes unless the law requires these changes to be made.

8. The current congressional plan or the Vigil Plan do not violate § 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

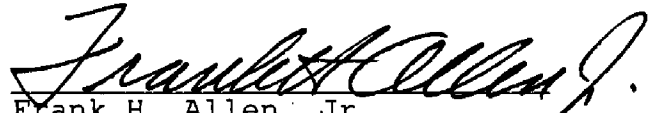
9. Each District should be as compact and contiguous to the extent possible and county and municipal boundaries should be kept intact to the extent possible.

10. When a court is required to redraw congressional districts due to an impasse between legislative and executive branches of government, the Court must apply neutral principles of law to his decision, Perrin v. Kitzhaber, Multnomah County Circuit Court, Oregon, Cause No. 0107-07021.

11. With the exception of the Vigil Plan, the realignment proposed by the other redistricting plans are not the type of plans that should be adopted by a Court exercising a limited role and applying neutral principles of law.

## EXHIBIT 14

12. The Vigil Interveners are to prepare the necessary Order with required attachments to implement this ruling and to put into effect this congressional districting plan for the primary and general elections.

  
Frank H. Allen, Jr.  
District Judge, Division IV

FHA/mah

EXHIBIT 14

*House Districts  
New Mexico  
Court Ordered Plan*

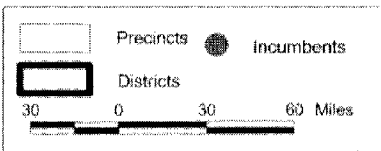
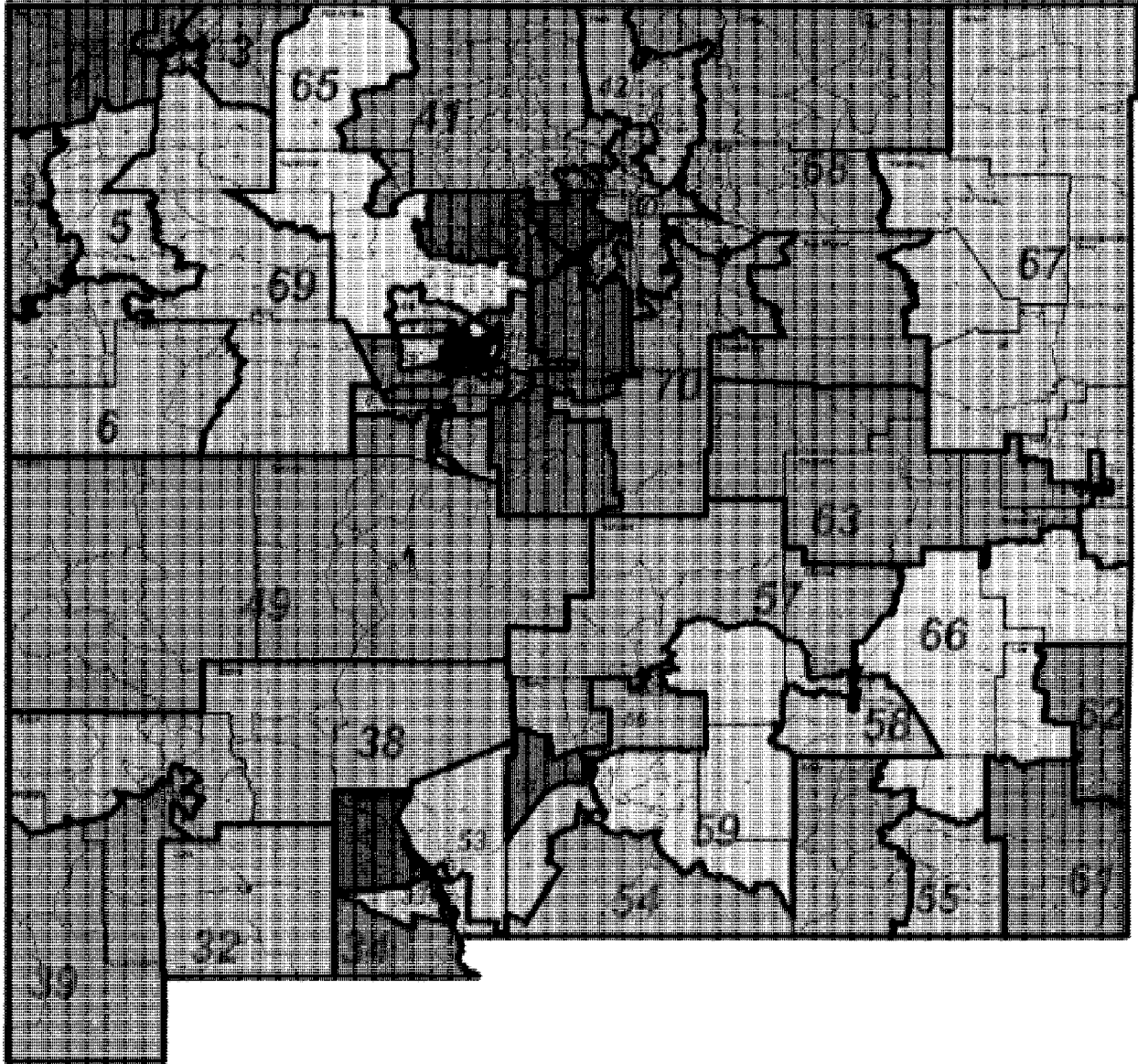


EXHIBIT 14

House Districts  
Albuquerque  
Court Ordered Plan

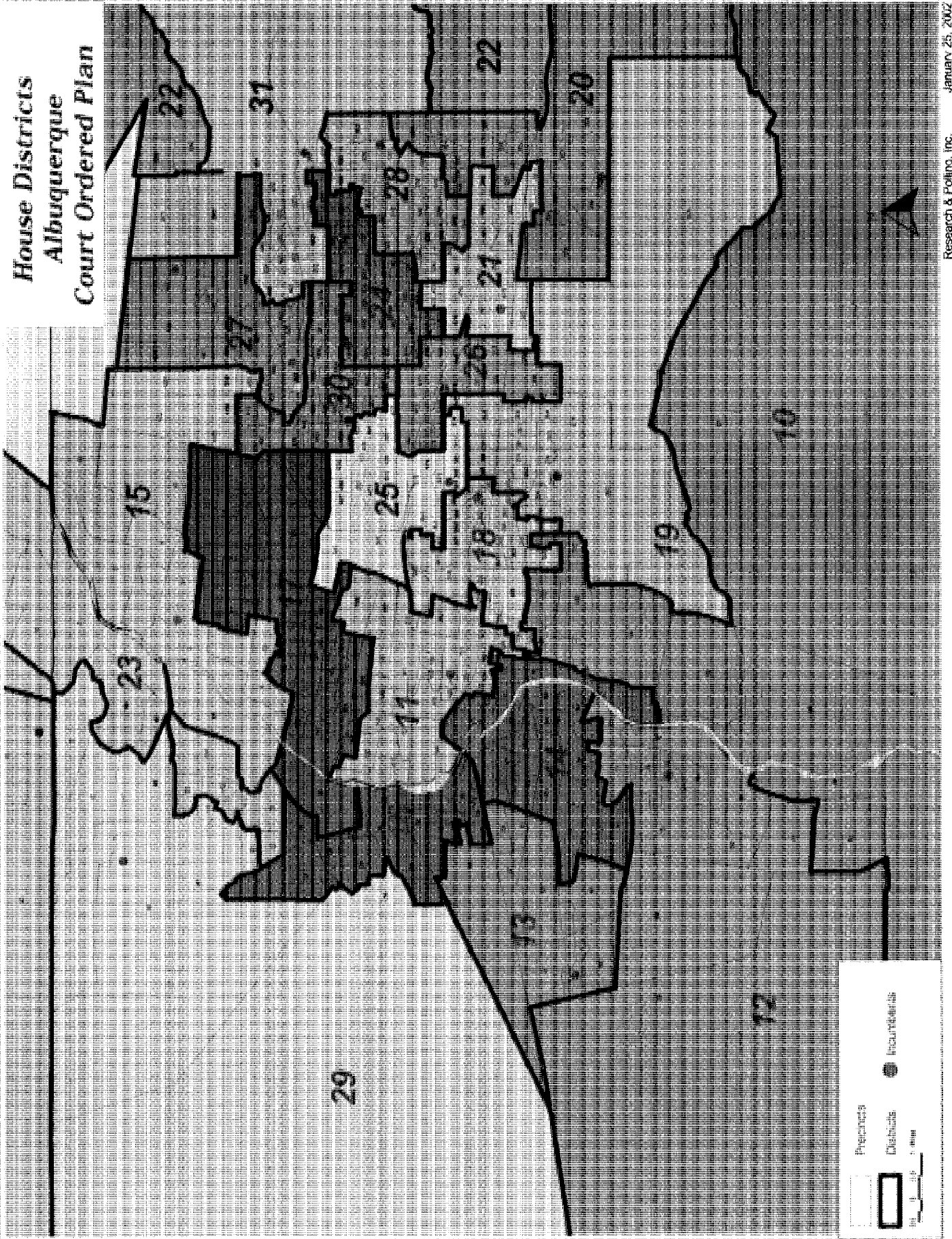


EXHIBIT 14

New Mexico State House Districts  
Court Ordered Plan

Dist	Pop	Deviation	Non-Hisp.			Voting Behavior		Registered Voters										
			Hisp.	White Amer.	Nat. Black	18+ Pop	Dem Perf.	Rep Perf.	Total	Dem	% Dem	Rep	% Rep	Green	% Green	Other	% Other	
1	26,114	128 .5%	13.1%	63.0%	20.9%	.6%	18,151	27.3%	72.7%	14,316	4,732	33.1%	7,487	52.3%	36	.3%	2,061	14.4%
2	25,966	-20 -.1%	23.2%	55.8%	18.0%	.7%	17,481	30.8%	69.2%	12,154	4,509	37.1%	5,714	47.0%	27	.2%	1,904	15.7%
3	26,535	549 2.1%	23.2%	65.7%	8.9%	.2%	18,670	30.3%	69.7%	13,278	4,670	35.2%	6,223	46.9%	23	.2%	2,362	17.8%
4	26,487	501 1.9%	4.9%	16.5%	77.3%	.2%	16,875	54.1%	45.9%	11,651	6,577	56.5%	3,482	29.9%	24	.2%	1,568	13.5%
5	26,606	620 2.4%	13.1%	14.2%	69.6%	.4%	16,815	66.3%	33.7%	12,584	8,599	68.3%	2,431	19.3%	29	.2%	1,525	12.1%
6	27,091	1,105 4.3%	16.0%	17.3%	64.8%	.3%	17,578	64.4%	35.6%	12,200	8,254	67.7%	2,415	19.8%	95	.8%	1,436	11.8%
7	25,914	-72 -.3%	53.3%	42.3%	1.3%	1.0%	18,012	50.0%	50.0%	13,122	6,650	50.7%	4,614	35.2%	103	.8%	1,755	13.4%
8	26,214	228 .9%	58.9%	36.3%	1.9%	1.2%	18,655	55.3%	44.7%	13,776	7,747	56.2%	4,188	30.4%	94	.7%	1,747	12.7%
9	26,757	771 3.0%	18.7%	11.3%	67.2%	.6%	16,579	64.2%	35.8%	10,363	6,989	67.4%	2,037	19.7%	23	.2%	1,314	12.7%
10	25,447	-539 -2.1%	57.2%	26.0%	11.5%	3.3%	17,420	59.3%	40.7%	10,476	6,334	60.5%	2,439	23.3%	138	1.3%	1,565	14.9%
11	26,182	196 .8%	63.5%	28.7%	3.7%	2.0%	20,260	71.3%	28.7%	15,148	9,339	61.7%	2,603	17.2%	564	3.7%	2,642	17.4%
12	26,217	231 .9%	71.1%	19.6%	6.9%	1.2%	17,578	65.0%	35.0%	10,437	6,588	63.1%	2,196	21.0%	103	1.0%	1,550	14.9%
13	27,209	1,223 4.7%	76.6%	14.7%	3.5%	3.4%	17,721	67.5%	32.5%	9,325	5,815	62.4%	1,884	20.2%	67	.7%	1,559	16.7%
14	26,694	708 2.7%	81.5%	14.9%	1.3%	1.0%	18,926	72.4%	27.6%	11,215	7,547	67.3%	1,811	16.1%	202	1.8%	1,655	14.8%
15	26,887	901 3.5%	38.5%	52.1%	4.6%	1.3%	20,438	48.5%	51.5%	15,690	7,464	47.6%	5,904	37.6%	164	1.0%	2,158	13.8%
16	26,441	455 1.8%	61.8%	30.1%	2.8%	3.0%	18,806	58.4%	41.6%	13,374	7,513	56.2%	3,876	29.0%	100	.7%	1,885	14.1%
17	25,505	-481 -1.9%	55.2%	38.4%	2.9%	1.4%	19,175	61.1%	38.9%	14,861	8,661	58.3%	3,894	26.2%	248	1.7%	2,058	13.8%
18	25,042	-944 -3.6%	29.3%	57.0%	3.8%	2.8%	20,920	68.8%	31.2%	19,171	9,824	51.2%	3,582	18.7%	1,545	8.1%	4,220	22.0%
19	26,437	451 1.7%	30.8%	53.6%	5.2%	4.9%	20,510	56.9%	43.1%	14,356	7,155	49.8%	4,125	28.7%	478	3.3%	2,598	18.1%
20	26,513	527 2.0%	23.2%	66.9%	2.3%	2.0%	20,306	38.1%	61.9%	16,574	5,864	35.4%	8,159	49.2%	206	1.2%	2,345	14.1%
21	26,178	192 .7%	39.1%	45.9%	4.8%	4.7%	19,178	49.9%	50.1%	12,784	6,034	47.2%	4,471	35.0%	149	1.2%	2,130	16.7%
22	26,666	680 2.6%	19.3%	76.9%	.9%	.5%	19,870	38.6%	61.4%	16,873	5,869	34.8%	7,913	46.9%	331	2.0%	2,760	16.4%
23	26,949	963 3.7%	33.1%	59.6%	1.8%	2.0%	19,477	46.0%	54.0%	16,076	6,792	42.2%	6,652	41.4%	140	.9%	2,492	15.5%
24	26,496	510 2.0%	23.7%	67.5%	1.8%	2.2%	20,613	38.6%	61.4%	17,458	7,012	40.2%	8,013	45.9%	161	.9%	2,272	13.0%
25	25,408	-578 -2.2%	37.6%	52.3%	4.0%	2.3%	19,824	54.0%	46.0%	16,107	8,320	51.7%	5,027	31.2%	345	2.1%	2,415	15.0%
26	25,986	0 0.0%	50.8%	35.5%	5.8%	3.4%	19,276	53.1%	46.9%	11,017	5,539	50.3%	3,258	29.6%	178	1.6%	2,042	18.5%
27	27,166	1,180 4.5%	17.1%	74.5%	1.2%	1.4%	20,083	31.8%	68.2%	17,615	5,459	31.0%	9,652	54.8%	87	.5%	2,417	13.7%
28	27,031	1,045 4.0%	24.2%	67.1%	2.1%	2.4%	20,771	37.5%	62.5%	17,513	6,632	37.9%	8,295	47.4%	141	.8%	2,445	14.0%
29	27,106	1,120 4.3%	37.8%	52.4%	3.0%	3.1%	19,212	41.3%	58.7%	12,375	4,708	38.0%	5,667	45.8%	75	.6%	1,925	15.6%
30	26,262	276 1.1%	26.7%	62.7%	3.8%	2.7%	21,079	39.9%	60.1%	17,219	7,068	41.0%	7,635	44.3%	145	.8%	2,371	13.8%
31	26,732	746 2.9%	15.4%	77.5%	1.4%	1.7%	21,162	33.4%	66.6%	18,600	5,878	31.6%	9,762	52.5%	131	.7%	2,829	15.2%
32	25,016	-970 -3.7%	57.7%	39.7%	.6%	.7%	17,511	50.0%	50.0%	10,425	5,851	56.1%	3,371	32.3%	35	.3%	1,168	11.2%



EXHIBIT 14

New Mexico State House Districts  
Court Ordered Plan

Dist	Pop	Deviation	Hisp.	Non-Hisp.			18+	Voting Behavior			Registered Voters							
				White	Nat. Amer. Black	Black		Dem Perf.	Rep Perf.	Total	Dem %	Rep %	Green %	Other %				
33	25,056	-930 -3.6%	58.1%	36.5%	1.3%	1.4%	18,660	55.5%	44.5%	12,980	6.920	53.3%	3,902	30.1%	86	.7%	2,072	16.0%
34	26,745	759 2.9%	86.1%	12.9%	.3%	.2%	17,448	66.1%	33.9%	8,222	5,262	64.0%	1,694	20.6%	6	.1%	1,260	15.3%
35	25,067	-919 -3.5%	57.2%	34.1%	1.5%	2.8%	19,352	58.9%	41.1%	15,118	7,998	52.9%	4,154	27.5%	81	.5%	2,885	19.1%
36	25,257	-729 -2.8%	62.6%	34.4%	.6%	.9%	17,499	51.4%	48.6%	12,564	6,960	55.4%	3,944	31.4%	51	.4%	1,609	12.8%
37	25,175	-811 -3.1%	44.2%	51.3%	.5%	1.4%	18,605	43.9%	56.1%	14,961	6,760	45.2%	5,949	39.8%	38	.3%	2,214	14.8%
38	24,869	-1,117 -4.3%	29.6%	67.4%	.9%	.4%	19,349	43.5%	56.5%	14,925	7,560	50.7%	5,278	35.4%	140	.9%	1,947	13.0%
39	25,335	-651 -2.5%	57.5%	40.2%	.7%	.3%	18,169	61.6%	38.4%	15,045	10,352	68.8%	2,927	19.5%	166	1.1%	1,600	10.6%
40	24,920	-1,066 -4.1%	78.5%	14.4%	5.8%	.3%	17,925	76.8%	23.2%	14,016	11,105	79.2%	1,653	11.8%	188	1.3%	1,070	7.6%
41	24,791	-1,195 -4.6%	73.9%	18.2%	6.4%	.2%	18,033	71.9%	28.1%	13,907	11,154	80.2%	1,683	12.1%	156	1.1%	914	6.6%
42	25,002	-984 -3.8%	55.2%	36.0%	6.4%	.3%	18,935	72.0%	28.0%	16,060	10,203	63.5%	2,768	17.2%	620	3.9%	2,469	15.4%
43	26,672	686 2.6%	27.6%	66.7%	1.0%	.3%	19,419	45.9%	54.1%	17,316	7,288	42.1%	6,857	39.6%	191	1.1%	2,980	17.2%
44	27,037	1,051 4.0%	26.8%	64.9%	2.1%	2.5%	19,617	40.2%	59.8%	14,688	5,561	37.9%	6,623	45.1%	85	.6%	2,419	16.5%
45	26,476	490 1.9%	66.9%	28.2%	1.8%	.6%	18,858	70.9%	29.1%	12,394	7,912	63.8%	2,307	18.6%	335	2.7%	1,840	14.8%
46	25,857	-129 -.5%	54.4%	36.5%	6.6%	.4%	19,816	71.1%	28.9%	15,799	10,342	65.5%	2,799	17.7%	494	3.1%	2,164	13.7%
47	26,126	140 .5%	24.6%	71.4%	1.0%	.4%	21,017	67.2%	32.8%	20,456	11,688	57.1%	4,535	22.2%	725	3.5%	3,508	17.1%
48	25,852	-134 -.5%	51.3%	43.2%	1.9%	.5%	21,069	76.6%	23.4%	20,458	13,515	66.1%	2,776	13.6%	1,071	5.2%	3,096	15.1%
49	26,963	977 3.8%	46.8%	42.4%	7.4%	.6%	19,504	49.9%	50.1%	16,390	8,431	51.4%	5,768	35.2%	109	.7%	2,082	12.7%
50	26,882	896 3.4%	43.5%	52.0%	1.5%	.7%	18,964	50.8%	49.2%	12,221	6,160	50.4%	4,177	34.2%	290	2.4%	1,594	13.0%
51	25,036	-950 -3.7%	31.5%	57.6%	.8%	5.8%	17,851	43.8%	56.2%	9,670	4,146	42.9%	4,037	41.7%	12	.1%	1,475	15.3%
52	26,985	999 3.8%	71.6%	25.9%	.3%	.7%	18,053	55.1%	44.9%	10,169	5,372	52.8%	3,026	29.8%	20	.2%	1,751	17.2%
53	26,403	417 1.6%	56.5%	38.4%	.6%	2.1%	17,246	45.8%	54.2%	9,859	4,568	46.3%	3,512	35.6%	35	.4%	1,744	17.7%
54	24,842	-1,144 -4.4%	53.9%	42.4%	.7%	1.8%	16,619	50.0%	50.0%	10,567	6,400	60.6%	3,110	29.4%	10	.1%	1,047	9.9%
55	25,587	-399 -1.5%	33.1%	63.6%	.7%	.9%	18,691	46.0%	54.0%	14,665	9,121	62.2%	4,364	29.8%	20	.1%	1,160	7.9%
56	25,385	-601 -2.3%	22.0%	60.8%	11.6%	2.5%	18,469	36.5%	63.5%	13,681	5,153	37.7%	6,440	47.1%	33	.2%	2,055	15.0%
57	24,778	-1,208 -4.6%	24.1%	72.6%	1.1%	.4%	18,938	34.4%	65.6%	16,187	5,463	33.7%	8,789	54.3%	33	.2%	1,902	11.8%
58	25,438	-548 -2.1%	62.4%	33.6%	.6%	2.1%	17,049	54.7%	45.3%	10,915	6,111	56.0%	3,473	31.8%	9	.1%	1,322	12.1%
59	24,979	-1,007 -3.9%	34.8%	61.0%	.8%	1.7%	18,186	34.9%	65.1%	14,509	5,737	39.5%	6,920	47.7%	28	.2%	1,824	12.6%
60	27,260	1,274 4.9%	29.7%	62.2%	2.1%	2.4%	18,842	41.6%	58.4%	14,649	5,806	39.6%	6,147	42.0%	103	.7%	2,593	17.7%
61	24,732	-1,254 -4.8%	52.2%	40.1%	.6%	5.7%	16,693	41.3%	58.7%	10,265	5,572	54.3%	3,264	31.8%	9	.1%	1,420	13.8%
62	25,843	-143 -.6%	25.7%	68.6%	.8%	3.2%	18,795	23.7%	76.3%	14,186	5,789	40.8%	6,676	47.1%	6	.0%	1,715	12.1%
63	24,986	-1,000 -3.8%	50.1%	40.2%	.7%	6.4%	17,473	52.9%	47.1%	11,338	7,250	63.9%	2,758	24.3%	17	.1%	1,313	11.6%
64	24,947	-1,039 -4.0%	21.7%	67.9%	.5%	5.4%	17,696	26.2%	73.8%	11,968	4,868	40.7%	5,728	47.9%	22	.2%	1,350	11.3%

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Dist	Pop	Deviation	Hisp.	Non-Hisp.			Voting Behavior		Registered Voters									
				White	Nat. Amer. Black	18+ Pop	Dem Perf.	Rep Perf.	Total	Dem %	Dem	Rep %	Rep	Green %	Green	Other %	Other	
65	25,600	-386	26.7%	8.3%	64.0%	.1%	16,450	71.8%	28.2%	10,938	8,297	75.9%	1,427	13.0%	65	.6%	1,149	10.5%
66	26,630	644	31.4%	64.7%	.7%	19,296	30.3%	69.7%	14,559	6,543	44.9%	6,306	43.3%	23	.2%	1,687	11.6%	
67	25,059	-927	33.9%	62.9%	.6%	18,374	36.6%	63.4%	14,734	8,159	55.4%	5,301	36.0%	21	.1%	1,253	8.5%	
68	24,867	-1,119	59.3%	38.1%	.7%	18,385	60.8%	39.2%	16,242	11,030	67.9%	3,848	23.7%	112	.7%	1,252	7.7%	
69	27,239	1,253	18.9%	14.2%	65.0%	17,829	65.4%	34.6%	12,592	8,884	70.6%	2,413	19.2%	28	.2%	1,267	10.1%	
70	25,114	-872	76.3%	19.7%	1.1%	18,366	77.4%	22.6%	15,367	11,787	76.7%	2,195	14.3%	107	.7%	1,278	8.3%	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,819,046</b>		<b>42.1%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>1,310,472</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>972,713</b>	<b>507,220</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>318,308</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>11,732</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>135,453</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	

EXHIBIT 14

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District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non - Hispanic Origin					2 Or More Races
				White	Native American	Black	Asian		
01	26,114	128 .5%	3,428 13.1%	16,452 63.0%	5,456 20.9%	153 .6%	119 .5%	472 1.8%	
Adult	18,161		2,112 11.6%	12,280 67.5%	3,346 18.4%	106 .6%	95 .5%	213 1.2%	
02	25,966	-20 -.1%	6,037 23.2%	14,499 55.8%	4,669 18.0%	175 .7%	83 .3%	463 1.8%	
Adult	17,481		3,667 21.0%	10,854 60.9%	2,734 15.6%	123 .7%	64 .4%	215 1.2%	
03	26,535	549 2.1%	6,168 23.2%	17,429 65.7%	2,357 8.9%	48 .2%	51 .2%	443 1.7%	
Adult	16,670		3,855 23.1%	12,978 69.5%	1,496 8.0%	33 .2%	32 .2%	244 1.5%	
04	26,487	501 1.9%	1,294 4.9%	4,364 16.5%	20,478 77.3%	50 .2%	25 .1%	264 1.0%	
Adult	16,875		743 4.4%	3,304 19.6%	12,647 74.9%	40 .2%	19 .1%	143 .7%	
05	26,606	620 2.4%	3,480 13.1%	3,783 14.2%	18,506 69.6%	107 .4%	176 .7%	512 1.9%	
Adult	16,813		2,140 12.7%	3,011 17.9%	11,164 66.4%	76 .5%	142 .9%	249 1.5%	
06	27,091	1,105 4.3%	4,325 16.0%	4,685 17.3%	17,565 64.8%	76 .3%	43 .2%	364 1.3%	
Adult	17,578		2,865 16.3%	3,647 20.7%	10,767 61.3%	60 .3%	30 .2%	187 1.1%	
07	25,914	-72 -.3%	13,822 53.3%	10,968 42.3%	337 1.3%	272 1.0%	96 .4%	375 1.4%	
Adult	18,012		8,644 48.0%	8,571 47.6%	233 1.3%	208 .7%	75 .4%	251 1.4%	
08	26,214	228 .9%	15,439 58.9%	9,528 36.3%	505 1.9%	312 1.2%	59 .2%	335 1.3%	
Adult	16,655		10,347 55.5%	7,410 39.7%	371 2.0%	243 1.3%	44 .2%	218 1.2%	
09	26,757	771 3.0%	4,995 18.7%	3,019 11.3%	17,979 67.2%	148 .6%	122 .5%	472 1.8%	
Adult	16,579		3,154 19.0%	2,380 14.4%	10,624 64.1%	102 .6%	94 .6%	214 1.3%	
10	25,447	-539 -2.1%	14,556 57.2%	6,615 26.0%	2,933 11.5%	830 3.3%	92 .4%	364 1.4%	
Adult	17,420		9,278 53.3%	5,186 29.8%	2,038 11.7%	613 3.5%	65 .4%	197 1.1%	
11	26,182	196 .8%	16,627 63.5%	7,521 28.7%	976 3.7%	512 2.0%	140 .5%	348 1.3%	
Adult	20,280		11,985 59.2%	6,669 32.9%	788 3.9%	427 2.1%	118 .6%	233 1.2%	

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District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non - Hispanic Origin					2 Or More Races
				White	Native American	Black	Asian		
12	26,217	231 .9%	18,645 71.1%	5,138 19.6%	1,819 6.9%	308 1.2%	46 .2%	226 .9%	
Adult	17,576		11,982 68.2%	4,099 23.3%	1,083 6.2%	216 1.2%	39 .2%	133 .8%	
13	27,209	1,223 4.7%	20,833 76.6%	4,010 14.7%	953 3.5%	934 3.4%	120 .4%	319 1.2%	
Adult	17,721		13,124 74.1%	3,080 17.4%	607 3.4%	623 3.5%	102 .6%	160 .9%	
14	26,694	708 2.7%	21,748 81.5%	3,989 14.9%	355 1.3%	257 1.0%	88 .3%	228 .9%	
Adult	18,926		14,806 78.2%	3,408 18.0%	265 1.4%	199 1.1%	71 .4%	154 .8%	
15	26,887	901 3.5%	10,357 38.5%	14,017 52.1%	1,234 4.6%	341 1.3%	421 1.6%	476 1.8%	
Adult	20,438		7,270 35.6%	11,316 55.4%	989 4.8%	247 1.2%	309 1.5%	278 1.4%	
16	26,441	455 1.8%	16,334 61.8%	7,962 30.1%	732 2.8%	792 3.0%	222 .8%	356 1.3%	
Adult	18,806		10,990 58.4%	6,373 33.9%	494 2.6%	533 2.8%	179 1.0%	206 1.1%	
17	25,505	-481 -1.9%	14,072 55.2%	9,790 38.4%	730 2.9%	367 1.4%	182 .7%	333 1.3%	
Adult	19,175		9,901 51.6%	8,151 42.5%	504 2.6%	230 1.2%	146 .8%	219 1.1%	
18	25,042	-944 -3.6%	7,325 29.3%	14,271 57.0%	961 3.8%	696 2.8%	1,087 4.3%	590 2.4%	
Adult	20,920		5,538 26.5%	12,664 60.5%	747 3.6%	569 2.7%	884 4.2%	429 2.1%	
19	26,437	451 1.7%	8,138 30.8%	14,182 53.6%	1,367 5.2%	1,296 4.9%	659 2.5%	694 2.6%	
Adult	20,510		5,761 28.1%	11,906 58.0%	956 4.7%	923 4.5%	513 2.5%	392 1.9%	
20	26,513	527 2.0%	6,146 23.2%	17,736 66.9%	604 2.3%	530 2.0%	906 3.4%	510 1.9%	
Adult	20,306		4,180 20.6%	14,289 70.4%	406 2.0%	391 1.9%	693 3.4%	285 1.4%	
21	26,178	192 .7%	10,248 39.1%	12,022 45.9%	1,266 4.8%	1,230 4.7%	716 2.7%	633 2.4%	
Adult	19,178		6,174 32.2%	9,819 51.2%	847 4.4%	792 4.1%	568 3.0%	355 1.9%	
22	26,666	680 2.6%	5,150 19.3%	20,498 76.9%	246 .9%	128 .5%	149 .6%	391 1.5%	
Adult	19,870		3,362 16.9%	15,808 79.6%	182 .9%	93 .5%	107 .5%	246 1.2%	

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District	Pop	Deviation	Non - Hispanic Origin					2 Or More Races
			Hispanic	White	Native American	Black	Asian	
23	26,949	963 3.7%	8,918 33.1%	16,071 59.6%	496 1.8%	547 2.0%	375 1.4%	461 1.7%
Adult	19,477		5,889 30.3%	12,219 62.7%	369 1.9%	388 2.0%	294 1.5%	252 1.3%
24	26,496	510 2.0%	6,271 23.7%	17,885 67.5%	470 1.8%	586 2.2%	785 3.0%	436 1.6%
Adult	20,618		4,372 21.2%	14,541 70.5%	362 1.8%	430 2.1%	599 2.9%	262 1.3%
25	25,408	-578 -2.2%	9,554 37.6%	13,276 52.3%	1,013 4.0%	577 2.3%	480 1.9%	441 1.7%
Adult	19,824		6,823 34.4%	11,131 56.1%	740 3.7%	415 2.1%	387 2.0%	279 1.4%
26	25,986	0 0.0%	13,203 50.8%	9,228 35.5%	1,508 5.8%	890 3.4%	658 2.5%	464 1.8%
Adult	19,276		8,771 45.5%	7,983 41.4%	1,041 5.4%	657 3.4%	512 2.7%	282 1.5%
27	27,166	1,180 4.5%	4,653 17.1%	20,245 74.5%	313 1.2%	376 1.4%	1,074 4.0%	421 1.5%
Adult	20,083		3,162 15.7%	15,371 76.5%	239 1.2%	279 1.4%	760 3.8%	271 1.1%
28	27,031	1,045 4.0%	6,555 24.2%	18,128 67.1%	579 2.1%	637 2.4%	616 2.3%	458 1.7%
Adult	20,771		4,526 21.8%	14,611 70.3%	416 2.0%	447 2.2%	468 2.3%	261 1.3%
29	27,106	1,120 4.3%	10,252 37.8%	14,207 52.4%	814 3.0%	847 3.1%	395 1.5%	533 2.0%
Adult	19,212		6,756 35.2%	10,680 55.6%	573 3.0%	598 3.1%	311 1.6%	262 1.4%
30	26,262	276 1.1%	7,024 26.7%	16,457 62.7%	990 3.8%	700 2.7%	581 2.2%	453 1.7%
Adult	21,079		5,201 24.7%	13,833 65.6%	747 3.5%	516 2.4%	454 2.2%	288 1.4%
31	26,732	746 2.9%	4,128 15.4%	20,724 77.5%	367 1.4%	453 1.7%	580 2.2%	417 1.6%
Adult	21,162		3,040 14.4%	16,788 79.3%	281 1.3%	352 1.7%	437 2.1%	221 1.0%
32	25,016	-970 -3.7%	14,435 57.7%	9,921 39.7%	156 .6%	183 .7%	78 .3%	213 .9%
Adult	17,511		8,678 49.6%	8,368 47.8%	111 .6%	132 .8%	62 .4%	144 .8%
33	25,056	-930 -3.6%	14,554 58.1%	9,146 36.5%	323 1.3%	360 1.4%	283 1.1%	324 1.3%
Adult	18,680		10,077 54.0%	7,575 40.6%	236 1.3%	284 1.5%	221 1.2%	218 1.2%



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District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non - Hispanic Origin					2 Or More Races
				White	Native American	Black	Asian		
34	26,745	759 2.9%	23,022 86.1%	3,442 12.9%	82 .3%	60 .2%	29 .1%	85 .3%	
Adult	17,448		14,481 83.0%	2,762 15.9%	48 .3%	44 .3%	24 .1%	54 .3%	
35	25,067	-919 -3.5%	14,347 57.2%	8,554 34.1%	368 1.5%	693 2.8%	291 1.2%	400 1.6%	
Adult	19,352		10,152 52.5%	7,454 38.5%	329 1.7%	488 2.5%	262 1.4%	268 1.4%	
36	25,257	-729 -2.8%	15,816 62.6%	8,684 34.4%	146 .6%	229 .9%	62 .2%	265 1.0%	
Adult	17,499		9,983 57.1%	6,977 39.9%	116 .7%	157 .9%	55 .3%	165 .9%	
37	25,175	-811 -3.1%	11,123 44.2%	12,922 51.3%	137 .5%	359 1.4%	268 1.1%	310 1.2%	
Adult	18,605		7,278 39.1%	10,497 56.4%	101 .5%	273 1.5%	210 1.1%	205 1.1%	
38	24,869	-1,117 -4.3%	7,370 29.6%	16,751 67.4%	225 .9%	97 .4%	57 .2%	319 1.3%	
Adult	19,349		4,859 25.1%	13,935 72.0%	173 .9%	56 .3%	47 .2%	236 1.2%	
39	25,335	-651 -2.5%	14,568 57.5%	10,185 40.2%	179 .7%	86 .3%	58 .2%	216 .9%	
Adult	18,169		9,726 53.5%	8,036 44.2%	126 .7%	63 .3%	46 .3%	143 .8%	
40	24,920	-1,066 -4.1%	19,552 78.5%	3,592 14.4%	1,436 5.8%	63 .3%	44 .2%	205 .8%	
Adult	17,925		13,670 76.3%	3,005 16.8%	1,011 5.6%	49 .3%	31 .2%	137 .8%	
41	24,791	-1,195 -4.6%	18,321 73.9%	4,519 18.2%	1,589 6.4%	48 .2%	31 .1%	219 .9%	
Adult	18,033		12,898 71.5%	3,812 21.1%	1,070 5.9%	38 .2%	25 .1%	144 .8%	
42	25,002	-984 -3.8%	13,792 55.2%	8,997 36.0%	1,593 6.4%	75 .3%	90 .4%	355 1.4%	
Adult	18,935		9,752 51.5%	7,597 40.1%	1,145 6.0%	61 .3%	73 .4%	268 1.3%	
43	26,672	686 2.6%	7,361 27.6%	17,801 66.7%	257 1.0%	84 .3%	718 2.7%	394 1.5%	
Adult	19,419		4,749 24.5%	13,666 70.4%	179 .9%	67 .3%	506 2.6%	209 1.1%	
44	27,037	1,051 4.0%	7,243 26.8%	17,550 64.9%	555 2.1%	678 2.5%	394 1.5%	517 1.9%	
Adult	19,617		4,599 23.4%	13,488 68.8%	400 2.0%	504 2.6%	304 1.5%	259 1.3%	

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District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non - Hispanic Origin					2 Or More Races
				White	Native American	Black	Asian		
45	26,476	490 1.9%	17,715 66.9%	7,471 28.2%	471 1.8%	156 .6%	297 1.1%	325 1.2%	
Adult	15,858		11,759 62.4%	6,223 33.0%	321 1.7%	107 .6%	211 1.1%	242 1.1%	
46	25,857	-129 -.5%	14,054 54.4%	9,438 36.5%	1,704 6.6%	110 .4%	143 .6%	351 1.4%	
Adult	19,816		9,987 50.4%	8,192 41.3%	1,122 5.7%	85 .4%	127 .6%	254 1.3%	
47	26,126	140 .5%	6,418 24.6%	18,667 71.4%	249 1.0%	107 .4%	269 1.0%	376 1.4%	
Adult	21,017		4,639 22.1%	15,623 74.3%	175 .8%	90 .4%	208 1.0%	250 1.2%	
48	25,852	-134 -.5%	13,256 51.3%	11,157 43.2%	497 1.9%	135 .5%	288 1.1%	443 1.7%	
Adult	21,089		10,098 47.9%	9,834 46.7%	401 1.9%	121 .6%	236 1.1%	323 1.5%	
49	26,963	977 3.8%	12,611 46.8%	11,441 42.4%	2,008 7.4%	161 .6%	238 .9%	408 1.5%	
Adult	19,502		8,402 43.1%	9,262 47.5%	1,204 6.2%	117 .6%	194 1.0%	251 1.3%	
50	26,882	896 3.4%	11,683 43.5%	13,981 52.0%	396 1.5%	195 .7%	88 .3%	421 1.6%	
Adult	18,964		7,543 39.8%	10,571 55.7%	297 1.6%	147 .8%	67 .4%	243 1.3%	
51	25,036	-950 -3.7%	7,888 31.5%	14,418 57.6%	212 .8%	1,446 5.8%	371 1.5%	591 2.4%	
Adult	17,851		5,018 28.1%	10,995 61.6%	155 .9%	1,014 5.7%	294 1.6%	308 1.7%	
52	26,985	999 3.8%	19,316 71.6%	6,984 25.9%	88 .3%	179 .7%	182 .7%	206 .8%	
Adult	18,053		11,770 65.2%	5,809 32.2%	63 .3%	134 .7%	133 .7%	125 .7%	
53	26,403	417 1.6%	14,925 56.5%	10,140 38.4%	153 .6%	547 2.1%	205 .8%	392 1.5%	
Adult	17,246		8,714 50.5%	7,675 44.5%	98 .6%	351 2.0%	153 .9%	228 1.3%	
54	24,842	-1,144 -4.4%	13,392 53.9%	10,539 42.4%	177 .7%	440 1.8%	52 .2%	206 .8%	
Adult	16,619		8,065 48.5%	7,911 47.6%	109 .7%	333 2.0%	44 .3%	135 .8%	
55	25,587	-399 -1.5%	8,467 33.1%	16,270 63.6%	172 .7%	234 .9%	147 .6%	275 1.1%	
Adult	18,691		5,404 28.9%	12,701 68.0%	118 .6%	171 .9%	119 .6%	162 .9%	

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District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non - Hispanic Origin				
				White	Native American	Black	Asian	2 Or More Races
56	25,385	-601 -2.3%	5,595 22.0%	15,440 60.8%	2,952 11.6%	634 2.5%	227 .9%	487 1.9%
Adult	18,469		3,525 19.1%	12,271 66.4%	1,737 9.4%	441 2.4%	191 1.0%	277 1.5%
57	24,778	-1,208 -4.6%	5,971 24.1%	17,992 72.6%	283 1.1%	101 .4%	111 .4%	289 1.2%
Adult	18,938		3,918 20.7%	14,476 76.4%	178 .9%	76 .4%	83 .4%	182 1.0%
58	25,438	-548 -2.1%	15,871 62.4%	8,545 33.6%	150 .6%	541 2.1%	58 .2%	243 1.0%
Adult	17,049		9,811 57.5%	6,542 38.4%	109 .6%	385 2.3%	43 .3%	139 .8%
59	24,979	-1,007 -3.9%	8,694 34.8%	15,225 61.0%	200 .8%	413 1.7%	128 .5%	289 1.2%
Adult	18,186		5,388 29.6%	12,117 66.6%	140 .8%	266 1.5%	97 .5%	158 .9%
60	27,260	1,274 4.9%	8,083 29.7%	16,948 62.2%	586 2.1%	642 2.4%	366 1.3%	546 2.0%
Adult	18,842		4,907 26.0%	12,508 66.4%	385 2.0%	447 2.4%	269 1.4%	277 1.5%
61	24,732	-1,254 -4.8%	12,915 52.2%	9,924 40.1%	140 .6%	1,416 5.7%	63 .3%	259 1.0%
Adult	16,693		7,640 45.8%	7,784 46.6%	107 .6%	980 5.9%	47 .3%	126 .8%
62	25,843	-143 -.6%	6,641 25.7%	17,735 68.6%	197 .8%	831 3.2%	124 .5%	287 1.1%
Adult	18,795		4,097 21.8%	13,668 72.7%	171 .9%	589 3.1%	93 .5%	150 .8%
63	24,986	-1,000 -3.8%	12,519 50.1%	10,048 40.2%	178 .7%	1,591 6.4%	241 1.0%	373 1.5%
Adult	17,473		8,040 46.0%	7,787 44.6%	141 .8%	1,069 6.1%	189 1.1%	215 1.2%
64	24,947	-1,039 -4.0%	5,412 21.7%	16,947 67.9%	131 .5%	1,346 5.4%	556 2.2%	481 1.9%
Adult	17,696		3,211 18.1%	12,858 72.7%	104 .6%	863 4.9%	411 2.3%	212 1.2%
65	25,600	-386 -1.5%	6,825 26.7%	2,114 8.3%	16,394 64.0%	34 .1%	24 .1%	188 .7%
Adult	16,450		4,537 27.6%	1,657 10.1%	10,098 61.4%	22 1%	17 1%	103 6%
66	26,630	644 2.5%	8,352 31.4%	17,242 64.7%	196 .7%	388 1.5%	138 .5%	293 1.1%
Adult	19,296		5,193 26.9%	13,388 69.4%	142 .7%	255 1.3%	113 .6%	189 1.0%



New Mexico State House Districts  
Court Ordered Plan

District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non - Hispanic Origin					2 Or More Races
				White	Native American	Black	Asian		
67	25,059	-927 -3.6%	8,498 33.9%	15,752 62.9%	152 .6%	232 .9%	125 .5%	262 1.0%	
Adult	18,374		5,639 30.7%	12,176 66.3%	117 .6%	164 .9%	91 .5%	159 .9%	
68	24,867	-1,119 -4.3%	14,754 59.3%	9,485 38.1%	180 .7%	72 .3%	91 .4%	239 1.0%	
Adult	18,385		10,320 56.1%	7,616 41.4%	120 .7%	49 .3%	67 .4%	180 1.0%	
69	27,239	1,253 4.8%	5,142 18.9%	3,877 14.2%	17,693 65.0%	189 .7%	78 .3%	232 .9%	
Adult	17,829		3,484 19.5%	3,191 17.9%	10,791 60.5%	159 .9%	57 .3%	130 .7%	
70	25,114	-872 -3.4%	19,160 76.3%	4,952 19.7%	277 1.1%	324 1.3%	98 .4%	257 1.0%	
Adult	18,366		13,549 73.8%	4,027 21.9%	214 1.2%	285 1.6%	66 .5%	167 .9%	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,819,046</b>	<b>Ideal: 25,986</b>	<b>765,386 42.1%</b>	<b>813,495 44.7%</b>	<b>161,460 8.9%</b>	<b>30,654 1.7%</b>	<b>18,257 1.0%</b>	<b>25,793 1.4%</b>	
Adult	1,310,472		506,580 38.7%	648,194 49.5%	101,717 7.8%	21,865 1.7%	14,125 1.1%	15,104 1.2%	

# EXHIBIT 14

## NEW MEXICO STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS--COURT-ORDERED PLAN--JANUARY 2002

*Note: This document was prepared by the Legislative Council Service and is not a court document.*

Representative district one is composed of San Juan county precincts 18, 20, 23, 25, 27 through 31, 40 through 42, 44, 49 and 51.

Representative district two is composed of San Juan county precincts 21, 22, 24, 26, 43, 45, 53 through 57, 59, 68, 70 and 79.

Representative district three is composed of San Juan county precincts 46, 47, 60 through 67, 69 and 71 through 76.

Representative district four is composed of San Juan county precincts 1 through 4, 8 through 14, 19, 52, 58, 81 and 82.

Representative district five is composed of McKinley county precincts 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 19, 35, 36, 40, 43, 44 and 46 through 49; and San Juan county precincts 5, 6, 16 and 83.

Representative district six is composed of Cibola county precincts 4 through 8 and 13 through 15; and McKinley county precincts 18 and 24 through 30.

Representative district seven is composed of Valencia county precincts 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 29, 30, 32, 34 through 36 and 38.

Representative district eight is composed of Valencia county precincts 1 through 3, 7, 11, 12, 19, 21 through 26, 31, 33 and 37.

Representative district nine is composed of McKinley county precincts 1, 3, 4, 6, 20 through 23, 31 through 34, 37 through 39, 41, 42, 45 and 50; and San Juan county precincts 7 and 15.

Representative district ten is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 92 through 96, 98, 99, 103 and 105 through 107; and Valencia county precincts 4, 9, 13, 15 and 28.

Representative district eleven is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 123 through 125, 131, 132, 150 through 154, 161 through 166, 186, 187, 196, 197, 211, 212, 214, 221 and 225.

Representative district twelve is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 31, 54, 71 through 77, 88, 90, 91 and 97.

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Representative district thirteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 32, 33, 41, 42, 49 through 53 and 55.

Representative district fourteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 43 through 48, 61 through 67, 121, 122, 133 and 135.

Representative district fifteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 4 through 10, 13, 83, 86, 410, 418, 422, 423, 489 and 510.

Representative district sixteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 23 through 28, 34 through 40 and 120.

Representative district seventeen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 11, 12, 14 through 18, 30, 180 through 185, 191 through 195 and 438.

Representative district eighteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 101, 102, 104, 215 through 217, 223, 224, 226, 241 through 246, 251, 252, 256, 341, 345, 351 through 358, 381 and 382.

Representative district nineteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 253 through 255, 257, 258, 271 through 275, 278, 281 through 285, 311, 312, 315, 383 and 384.

Representative district twenty is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 289, 290, 294 through 297, 299, 301, 302, 304 through 307, 328, 332, 333, 550, 552, 554 and 571.

Representative district twenty-one is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 291 through 293, 298, 300, 327, 329 through 331, 473 through 478, 542 and 543.

Representative district twenty-two is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 303, 539, 553, 555 through 559, 569 and 573; Sandoval county precincts 5, 28, 55 and 56; and Santa Fe county precincts 73, 84 and 85.

Representative district twenty-three is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 3, 21, 22, 82, 84, 89, 111, 112 and 114; and Sandoval county precincts 11 through 13 and 54.

Representative district twenty-four is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 414, 415, 461 through 466, 471, 472, 494 through 496, 502 through 504, 506 through 509, 514 through 516, 521 through 524, 528 and 531.

Representative district twenty-five is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 313, 314, 342 through 344, 346, 347, 371, 374, 375, 385 through 387, 401, 403, 431 through 437 and 442 through 446.

Representative district twenty-six is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 286, 287, 316

## EXHIBIT 14

through 318, 321 through 323, 326, 372, 373, 411 through 413, 416, 417 and 441.

Representative district twenty-seven is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 407, 424 through 427, 447, 482, 484 through 488, 490, 529, 568, 601 and 602.

Representative district twenty-eight is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 308, 480, 505, 517 through 519, 525, 526, 530, 532 through 536, 540, 544 through 549, 561, 564 and 565.

Representative district twenty-nine is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 1, 2, 20, 29, 80, 81, 85, 87 and 113.

Representative district thirty is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 400, 402, 404 through 406, 408, 409, 419 through 421, 439, 440, 481, 491 through 493, 497 through 500 and 511 through 513.

Representative district thirty-one is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 428 through 430, 449 through 454, 483, 520, 527, 537, 538, 541, 560, 562, 563 and 566.

Representative district thirty-two is composed of Luna county.

Representative district thirty-three is composed of Dona Ana county precincts 18, 19, 37 through 40, 49, 54 through 57, 78, 82, 98 and 101.

Representative district thirty-four is composed of Dona Ana county precincts 8, 13 through 17, 81, 96 and 97.

Representative district thirty-five is composed of Dona Ana county precincts 27, 33, 34, 36, 41 through 48, 50 through 53, 58, 68, 91, 93 and 94.

Representative district thirty-six is composed of Dona Ana county precincts 1 through 3, 21 through 23, 25, 28 through 32, 35, 60, 84, 86 through 88, 90, 92, 95 and 100.

Representative district thirty-seven is composed of Dona Ana county precincts 4, 20, 24, 26, 59, 61, 63, 67, 69, 83, 85, 89, 99, 102 and 103.

Representative district thirty-eight is composed of Grant county precincts 1 through 7, 10, 12 through 15 and 29; Hidalgo county precinct 4; and Sierra county.

Representative district thirty-nine is composed of Grant county precincts 8, 9, 11, 16 through 28 and 30 through 34; and Hidalgo county precincts 1 through 3, 5 and 6.

Representative district forty is composed of Mora county precinct 5; Rio Arriba county precincts 2 through 5, 10, 13 through 17, 37, 40 and 41; San Miguel county precincts 22 through 24; Santa

## EXHIBIT 14

Fe county precincts 4 and 57; and Taos county precincts 20, 23 through 25, 27 and 29 through 32.

Representative district forty-one is composed of Rio Arriba county precincts 1, 6 through 9, 11, 12, 18 through 20, 22, 23, 25 through 27, 30 through 36, 38 and 39; Sandoval county precincts 21 through 23; and Taos county precinct 22.

Representative district forty-two is composed of Taos county precincts 1, 5 through 19, 21, 26, 28 and 33 through 35.

Representative district forty-three is composed of Los Alamos county; Sandoval county precincts 7, 10, 16 through 18 and 51; and Santa Fe county precincts 12 and 80.

Representative district forty-four is composed of Sandoval county precincts 33 through 39, 50, 53 and 58 through 64.

Representative district forty-five is composed of Santa Fe county precincts 38, 49 through 51, 64, 66, 67, 75 through 77 and 86.

Representative district forty-six is composed of Santa Fe county precincts 1 through 3, 5 through 8, 11, 20, 21, 23, 28, 31, 40, 58 through 61, 79, 82 and 83.

Representative district forty-seven is composed of Santa Fe county precincts 9, 10, 13, 29, 45 through 48, 54 through 56, 63, 65, 68, 69, 71, 78 and 81.

Representative district forty-eight is composed of Santa Fe county precincts 22, 24 through 27, 30, 32 through 37, 39, 41 through 44, 52, 53 and 74.

Representative district forty-nine is composed of Catron county; Socorro county; and Valencia county precincts 17, 20 and 27.

Representative district fifty is composed of Bernalillo county precinct 551; Santa Fe county precincts 14 through 19, 62, 70 and 72; and Torrance county precincts 1 through 6, 8 through 10 and 13.

Representative district fifty-one is composed of Otero county precincts 15 through 17, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 29 through 34, 36 and 37.

Representative district fifty-two is composed of Dona Ana county precincts 7, 9 through 12, 70 through 74, 76, 77, 79, 80 and 104.

Representative district fifty-three is composed of Dona Ana county precincts 5, 6, 62, 64 through 66 and 75; and Otero county precincts 18 and 35.

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Representative district fifty-four is composed of Eddy county precincts 2, 3, 6 through 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 29, 30, 34, 35, 38 through 41 and 43; and Otero county precincts 1 through 3.

Representative district fifty-five is composed of Eddy county precincts 9, 12, 14, 16 through 21, 23, 25 through 28, 31 through 33, 36, 37, 44 and 45.

Representative district fifty-six is composed of Lincoln county precincts 5 and 8 through 11; and Otero county precincts 10, 11, 21, 23 through 25, 28, 39 and 40.

Representative district fifty-seven is composed of Chaves county precincts 2 through 5, 7 and 9 through 12; Lincoln county precincts 1 through 4, 6, 7 and 13; and Otero county precincts 12 through 14 and 38.

Representative district fifty-eight is composed of Chaves county precincts 24, 32, 34, 42, 43, 51, 52, 61 through 63, 71 through 73, 90, 91 and 101 through 103.

Representative district fifty-nine is composed of Chaves county precincts 13, 16, 21 through 23, 31, 33, 35, 36, 81 through 85, 92, 93 and 104; Lincoln county precinct 12; and Otero county precincts 4 through 9.

Representative district sixty is composed of Sandoval county precincts 30 through 32, 40 through 49 and 67.

Representative district sixty-one is composed of Lea county precincts 12, 15 through 17, 31, 35, 36, 51 through 55, 61, 62 and 71 through 74.

Representative district sixty-two is composed of Lea county precincts 3, 10, 18, 20 through 30, 32 through 34 and 41 through 44.

Representative district sixty-three is composed of Curry county precincts 4 through 9, 25 through 29 and 36; De Baca county; Guadalupe county precincts 1, 2 and 4; and Roosevelt county precincts 6 through 8 and 17.

Representative district sixty-four is composed of Curry county precincts 10 through 15, 17 through 24, 31, 32 and 37.

Representative district sixty-five is composed of Bernalillo county precinct 567; McKinley county precinct 12; Rio Arriba county precincts 24 and 29; and Sandoval county precincts 1 through 4, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24 through 27 and 29.

Representative district sixty-six is composed of Chaves county precincts 1, 6, 14, 15, 25 and 41; Eddy county precincts 1, 4, 5 and 42; Lea county precincts 2, 11, 13 and 14; and Roosevelt county precincts 3 through 5, 9 through 11 and 14 through 16.

## EXHIBIT 14

Representative district sixty-seven is composed of Curry county precincts 1 through 3, 16, 30 and 33 through 35; Harding county; Quay county; Roosevelt county precincts 1, 2, 12, 13 and 18; San Miguel county precinct 15; and Union county.

Representative district sixty-eight is composed of Colfax county; Guadalupe county precincts 3 and 5; Mora county precincts 1 through 4 and 6 through 11; San Miguel county precincts 9, 10, 12, 14 and 17; and Taos county precincts 2 through 4.

Representative district sixty-nine is composed of Cibola county precincts 1 through 3, 9 through 12, 16 and 17; McKinley county precincts 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17; and San Juan county precincts 84 through 86.

Representative district seventy is composed of San Miguel county precincts 1 through 8, 11, 13, 16, 18 through 21 and 25 through 28; and Torrance county precincts 7, 11 and 12.

EXHIBIT 14

STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE  
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

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No. D-0101-CV-2001-02177 (consolidated)

MICHAEL JEPSEN, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REBECCA VIGIL-GIRON, et al.,

Defendants.

**FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER ADOPTING NEW MEXICO  
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REDISTRICTING PLAN**

THIS MATTER, having come before the Court for a trial on the merits on January 2, 2002 through January 16, 2002, regarding the redistricting of New Mexico's seventy (70) districts in the New Mexico State House of Representatives, said redistricting necessitated by population changes reflected in the 2000 decennial census, and the Court having heard the testimony of witnesses, argument of counsel, having reviewed the evidence, read the pleadings, having entered Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law on January 24, 2002, and being otherwise fully advised in the premises,

FINDS, that the present New Mexico State House of Representatives districts established in 1991 and codified in NMSA 1978 §§ 2-7C-1 through 2-7C-78 are malapportioned and therefore unconstitutional;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS, that the Legislative Plan, denominated "HB3," and



## EXHIBIT 14

submitted by Ben Lujan, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Richard Romero, President *Pro Tempore* of the New Mexico Senate, should be adopted as the redistricting plan for New Mexico's House of Representatives beginning for the 2002 primary and general elections, subject to the following modifications:

- a. the partial plan of the plaintiffs-in-intervention the Navajo Nation shall be adopted and incorporated into the Northwest corner of the plan, except for District 65 as proposed in that plan; and
- b. the House of Representatives District 65, as it presently is in HB3, and as advocated by plaintiffs-in-intervention the Jicarilla Apache Nation, shall be incorporated into the Northwest corner of the plan.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the seventy (70) New Mexico State House of Representatives Districts set forth in NMSA 1978 §§ 2-7C-1 through 2-7C-78 are revised as set forth in Exhibit A, hereto.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED, that costs and attorneys fees shall be assessed as allowed by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED, that final judgment is hereby entered adjudicating all claims regarding redistricting of the seventy (70) New Mexico House of Representatives districts and there is no just reason for delay of entry of this final judgment.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

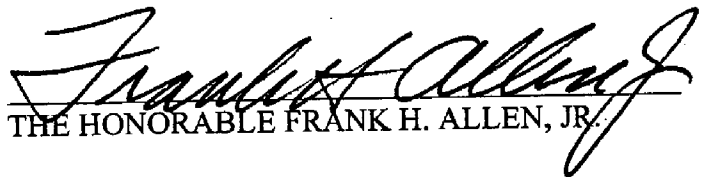
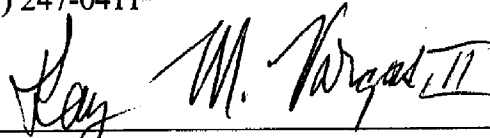
  
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EXHIBIT 14

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EXHIBIT 14

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

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MICHAEL JEPSEN, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,

vs.

No. D-0101-CV-2001-02177  
(Consolidated)

REBECCA VIGIL-GIRON, in her  
official capacity as New Mexico  
Secretary of State, et al.,  
Defendants.

COURT'S FINDINGS OF FACT AND  
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW  
CONCERNING STATE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES REDISTRICTING

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The United States Constitution and the New Mexico Constitution provide that the New Mexico State House of Representatives must be reapportioned by district every ten years.
2. According to the 2000 census, the population of the State of New Mexico is 1,819,046, an increase of 303,977 residents.
3. The New Mexico Constitution establishes a State House of Representatives with a maximum of 70 seats.
4. The ideal State House of Representatives district based upon the 2000 census has a population of 25,986. The maximum deviation among the current house districts is 104.9%.
5. The current House of Representative districts are grossly malapportioned.

## EXHIBIT 14

6. A special legislative session was called for the Fall of 2001. In anticipation of the special session, the bipartisan New Mexico Legislative Council adopted without dissent certain criteria which the legislature would consider in formulating redistricting plans.
7. The Redistricting Committee traveled throughout the State of New Mexico and held public hearings to receive comments and input from citizens and interest groups from all areas of the state. Comments were received from groups including, but not limited to, the State Republican Party, the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the NAACP, the Navajo Nation, and the Jicarilla Apache Nation.
8. The Legislature retained Research and Polling, Inc. to provide demographic support for the special session.
9. The special legislative session began on September 4, 2001 and ended on September 20, 2001.
10. During the special legislative session, the legislature passed HB 7 which provided for the redistricting of the New Mexico House of Representatives. That plan was vetoed by the Governor.
11. The legislature then passed HB 3, as a compromise bill to address the concerns expressed in the Governor's veto message. That plan, drafted in conformance with the criteria adopted by the Legislative Council and the laws of the United



## EXHIBIT 14

States and the State of New Mexico, was also vetoed by the Governor.

12. Suit was filed by the Jepsen Plaintiffs prior to the conclusion of the special legislative session. This suit was consolidated with a suit filed by the Sanchez Plaintiffs. Other parties intervened, defendants were added.
13. The United States District Court deferred to the on going state proceedings after removal of the case by Governor Johnson. The Federal Court ordered the matter remanded to this Court.
14. This Court has before it 6 plans:
  - a. HB7, first passed by the legislature, and vetoed (Sanchez Plan)
  - b. HB 3, second passed by the legislature, and vetoed (Legislative Plan)
  - c. The Jepsen Plan, a modification of HB7
  - d. The Padilla Plan
  - e. The Gutierrez Plan, and
  - f. The Vigil Plan.
15. The Sanchez Plaintiffs initially advanced HB7, but during final argument, counsel advised the court that, given all the evidence presented during trial and considering the relevant criteria for selection of a court adopted plan, HB 3 is their

## EXHIBIT 14

preferred plan.

16. Also submitted to the court were partial plans submitted by the Navajo Nation and the Jicarilla Apache Nation.
17. During the course of the trial it became obvious that the New Mexico Legislature failed to provide adequately for equal Native American electoral access in Northwestern New Mexico when it crafted the current plan in 1991. Therefore, the Court will first consider the partial plans submitted by the Navajo and the Jicarilla Apache Nations for Northwestern New Mexico.
18. Native Americans constitute 9.5% of the total population of New Mexico and 8.3% of the voting age population of New Mexico.
19. The Native American population in New Mexico increased both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the total between 1990 and 2000.
20. Of the seventy (70) seats in the State House of Representatives, at present, only three are filled by Native Americans.
21. If Native Americans were represented in the State House at a level proportionate to their total population, Native Americans would occupy seven seats in the State House.
22. If Native Americans were represented by the State House proportionate to their voting age population, Native Americans would occupy six seats in the State House.

## EXHIBIT 14

23. Proportionality between the number of Native Americans majority State House districts and the relevant Native American population would be achieved through the creation of six districts in which Native Americans constitute the majority of the voting age population.
24. The Native American population of New Mexico, collectively, constitutes a recognizable and significant community of interest, as well as a protected racial minority, for purposes of redistricting.
25. In Northwest New Mexico, a district having a population of Native American voting age population of 55% or less does not provide Native Americans with a reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.
26. The Navajo Nation Plan with the Jicarilla Apache Plan for district 65 include six (6) reasonable compact, contiguous districts with Native American VAP in excess of 60% and with total Native American population in excess of 64.7%.
27. Six (6) compact, contiguous districts can be formed where Native Americans would have a reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.
28. Homogeneous precinct analyses, bivariate ecological regression analyses, and multivariate ecological regression analyses demonstrate that elections in the Northwestern New Mexico involving Native American candidates and non-Native

## EXHIBIT 14

American candidates, including primary and general elections, are racially polarized.

29. In primary elections, the voting preferences of Native Americans and Hispanics are racially polarized.
30. Native Americans in Northwestern New Mexico have traditionally voted, and continue to vote, as a cohesive group.
31. Homogeneous precinct analyses, bivariate ecological regression analyses, multivariate ecological regression analyses, and scatter plot diagrams demonstrate that, in Northwestern New Mexico districts where non-Native Americans comprise the majority, the non-Native American voters vote sufficiently as a bloc to veto with regularity the election of the preferred candidate of the Native American voters.
32. The Navajo Nation and the Jicarilla Apache Nation have established that the current plan fails to provide equal electoral access to New Mexico's Native American population and satisfies the totality of the circumstances requirement. In that regard the court adopts Navajo Nation's Proposed Findings of Fact 35 through 46 and the Jicarilla Apache Nation's Proposed Findings of Fact 25 through 38.
33. The redistricting proposals submitted by the Jicarilla Apache Nation for district 65 and the Navajo Nation proposal for districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 69 offer the best remedy

## EXHIBIT 14

for the current plans equal protection and Voting Rights Act violation.

34. The plans of the two Nations adhere to traditional Redistricting criteria, provide the best overall remedy to the current plans dilution of Native American vote in the Northwestern quadrant, and have acceptable population deviations.
35. The deviation in the plans of the two Nations are justified by natural, political and traditional boundaries and the need to remedy the dilution of Native American voting rights.
36. The house districting phase of the case has resulted in eleven days of trial. During that time the court has heard from eighteen witnesses including seven experts in the field of political science or redistricting, six legislators, a mayor and various representatives of the Native American Nations. Each witness discussed the pros and cons of the different plans. The parties have spent many thousands of dollars for experts to prepare the plans and testify as to why their plan should be accepted and why the other plans should be rejected. All the experts have been cross examined by as many as eight or nine different lawyers.
37. The Governor or the Lt. Governor have not submitted a plan or endorsed any of the plans presented. They have not submitted a plan which then could under go the intense scrutiny that

## EXHIBIT 14

the other plans have received.

38. The Governors position is that the court should draw its own plan with a de minimis population deviation. This request is rejected as not necessary under the law and not possible or fair with the time restraints brought on by the coming election. A court drawn plan at this late date could not receive the necessary scrutiny from all sides as the six submitted plans have received.

39. The Court in its prior Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law concerning the Congressional redistricting set out certain principles that a Court should follow when required to redistrict because the legislature has failed to act. These principles include the following:

- a. Look to the last clear expression of state policy. (Finding No. 34)
- b. Not make radical or partisan changes unless the law requires those changes to be made. (Conclusion No. 7)
- c. Shift the population necessary to bring New Mexico into compliance with the one-person one-vote requirement. (Finding No. 22)
- d. Insure the districts are compact and contiguous to the extent possible and keep intact to the extent possible county and municipal boundaries. (Conclusion

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No. 9)

- e. Maintain percentages of effective Hispanic and Native American majority districts as in the existing plan subject to Voting Rights Act compliance. (Conclusions 3-6)
  - f. Try to promote partisan fairness and political competition.
40. In evaluating the plans submitted by the parties, it is appropriate that the Court give thoughtful consideration that HB 3 and HB 7 are plans developed through a process which reflects the will of the people, expressed through their elected representatives. That HB 3 was a compromise plan which attempted to balance the competing social, economic, geographic and racial interests which comprise the state.
41. The Court finds that HB 3 in combination with the plans of the two Nations best satisfies the principles referred to in Finding 39 and the consideration referred to in Finding 40.
42. New Mexico has a total population of 1,819,046. The New Mexico House of Representatives is made up of seventy (70) single-member districts. Accordingly, the ideal size of each district is 25,986.
43. In HB 3, the greatest deviation from the ideal among the 70

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House of Representative Districts are:

- a. District 60 has a total population of 27,260, which is 1,274 people over, or 4.9% greater than the ideal.
  - b. District 41 has a total population of 24,791, which is 1,195 people under, or 4.6% less than the ideal.
44. The total maximum deviation from ideal is 9.5% which is not increased by the insertion of the plans of the two Nations into HB 3.
  45. HB 3 considered with the plans of the two Nations shifts the minimum population necessary in order to accommodate one-person one-vote mandates while meeting the legitimate needs of the Navajo and Jicarilla Apache Nations, and avoiding the loss of a Republican seat on the Eastside while creating a new Republican district on the Westside of Albuquerque.
  46. HB 3 in combination with the plans of the two Nations does not retrogress from the current plan with respect to the number of Hispanic majority district, Native American Districts and Majority-minority districts.
  47. HB 3 follows traditional redistricting criteria. By insertion of the Navajo Nation Plan, Gallup is split. This is necessary to establish six (6) Native American Districts.
  48. HB 3 in combination with the plans of the two Nations more



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than any other plan promotes partisan fairness and political competition as set out in Legislative Findings 47 through 78.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Court has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter.
2. The current existing New Mexico House of Representatives districts are unconstitutional under the United States Constitution Amendment XIV and New Mexico Constitution Act II §18 and are therefore enjoined for use in any further elections.
3. The primary goal of state legislative redistricting is "fair and effective representation of all citizens." Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 565-66 (1964). Redistricting is essentially a task for the state legislature, White v. Weiser, 412 U.S. 783, 794-95 (1973), but courts must intervene in the redistricting process when no redistricting law is enacted, *id.*, and state courts are particularly appropriate for this task. Grove v. Emison, 507 U.S. 25 (1993).
4. HB 3 in combination with the plans of the two Nations provides for fair and effective representation of the citizens of New Mexico in compliance with Federal and State Law, and neutral standards adopted by the Legislative

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Council.

5. The Equal Protection Clause, "guarantees the opportunity for equal participation by all voters in the election of state legislators." Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 566 (1963). This goal is achieved by creating state legislative districts having a total deviation of no more than 10% from the ideal. White v. Regester, 412 U.S. 755 (1973).
6. This Court, as a state court, is not constrained by the de minimis standard of population deviation imposed upon federal courts in drafting or adopting a state legislative redistricting plan. In re Apportionment of State Legislature 1982, 321 N.W.2d 585 (Mich. 1982) (Levin and Fitzgerald, JJ, concurring).
7. The requirement imposed upon federal courts to adhere to de minimis population deviation standards in crafting state legislative redistricting plans stems from the Supreme Court's superintending control over the federal courts, and not any federal constitutional standard. In re Apportionment of State Legislature - 1982, 321 N.W.2d 585 (Mich. 1982) (Levin and Fitzgerald, JJ, concurring).
8. In adopting a plan for redistricting the New Mexico House of Representatives, this Court is constrained only by the 10% [±5%] population deviation standard applicable to plans adopted by the State Legislature, and which have been held

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per se constitutional.

9. The state legislative districts in HB 3 in combination with plans of the two Nations fall well within the 10% deviation requirement, and are in full compliance with the requirements of the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution.
10. The population deviation among the districts in the Navajo Nation Plan and District 65 in the Jicarilla Apache Nation plan does not violate the constitutional principle one-person one-vote. Moreover, any deviations inherent to these plans are justified by: (1) the need to comply with the Voting Rights Act in creating a plan that does not dilute Native American voting strength; and (2) the furtherance of significant state policies, such as providing equal protection under the law to all citizens, New Mexico's historical policy of crafting legislative districts based on precincts, and respect for tribal self-determination.
11. The Native American population in Northwestern New Mexico is sufficiently large and compact to constitute a majority in six single member State House districts. Native Americans in Northwestern New Mexico are politically cohesive, and the non-Native American majority in the State votes as a bloc to defeat Native Americans' candidates of choice. Accordingly, the Native American population in Northwestern New Mexico

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satisfies the threshold criteria established by the U.S. Supreme Court in Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

12. Native Americans in New Mexico have suffered a history of discrimination, have not achieved proportional representation in the State House, and voting in New Mexico is racially polarized. The high employment, high poverty, and low educational attainment of Native Americans in New Mexico results from historical discrimination and contributes to Native Americans' diminished ability to address problems through the political process. Under the "totality of the circumstances test" of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, the voting strength of Native Americans in the State are diluted and Native Americans do not have an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and elect representatives of choice.
13. HB 3 in combination with the plans of the Navajo and Jicarilla Apache Nations does not dilute minority voting strength in districts where minority groups are able to elect candidates of their choice.
14. HB 3 in combination with the Navajo Nation and Jicarilla Apache Nation Plans is not retrogressive and complies with the Voting Rights Act.
15. Race was properly considered in HB 3 in combination with the plans of the two Nations for the purpose of assuring

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compliance with the Voting Rights Act; but race was not the predominant factor in the drawing of the district lines and race was not subordinated to other race-neutral district principles. These combination plans do not violate the Fourteenth Amendment prohibition against racial gerrymandering.

16. HB 3 in combination with the plans of the two Nations comports with other, traditional redistricting criteria. Several criteria, adopted without dissent by the bi-partisan Legislative Council, deserve heightened consideration in this case. See O'Sullivan v. Brier, 540 F. Supp. 1200, 1203 (D. Kan. 1982). Those criteria are compactness, contiguity, respect for incumbency and communities of actual shared interests and the preservation of geographical and political boundaries. The combination plan comports with the districting criteria adopted by the Legislative Council.
17. Attorneys for Defendants Romero and Lujan in cooperation with attorneys from the Navajo Nation and the Jicarilla Apache Nation are to prepare the necessary Order with required attachments to implement this ruling and to put into effect this State House of Representative Plan for the primary and general election.

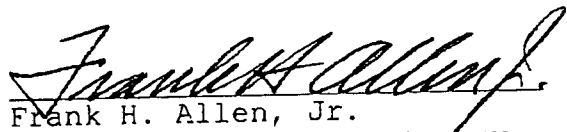
  
Frank H. Allen, Jr.  
District Judge, Division IV

EXHIBIT 14

*Senate Districts  
New Mexico  
139610.1*

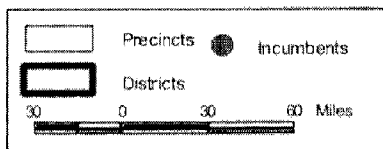
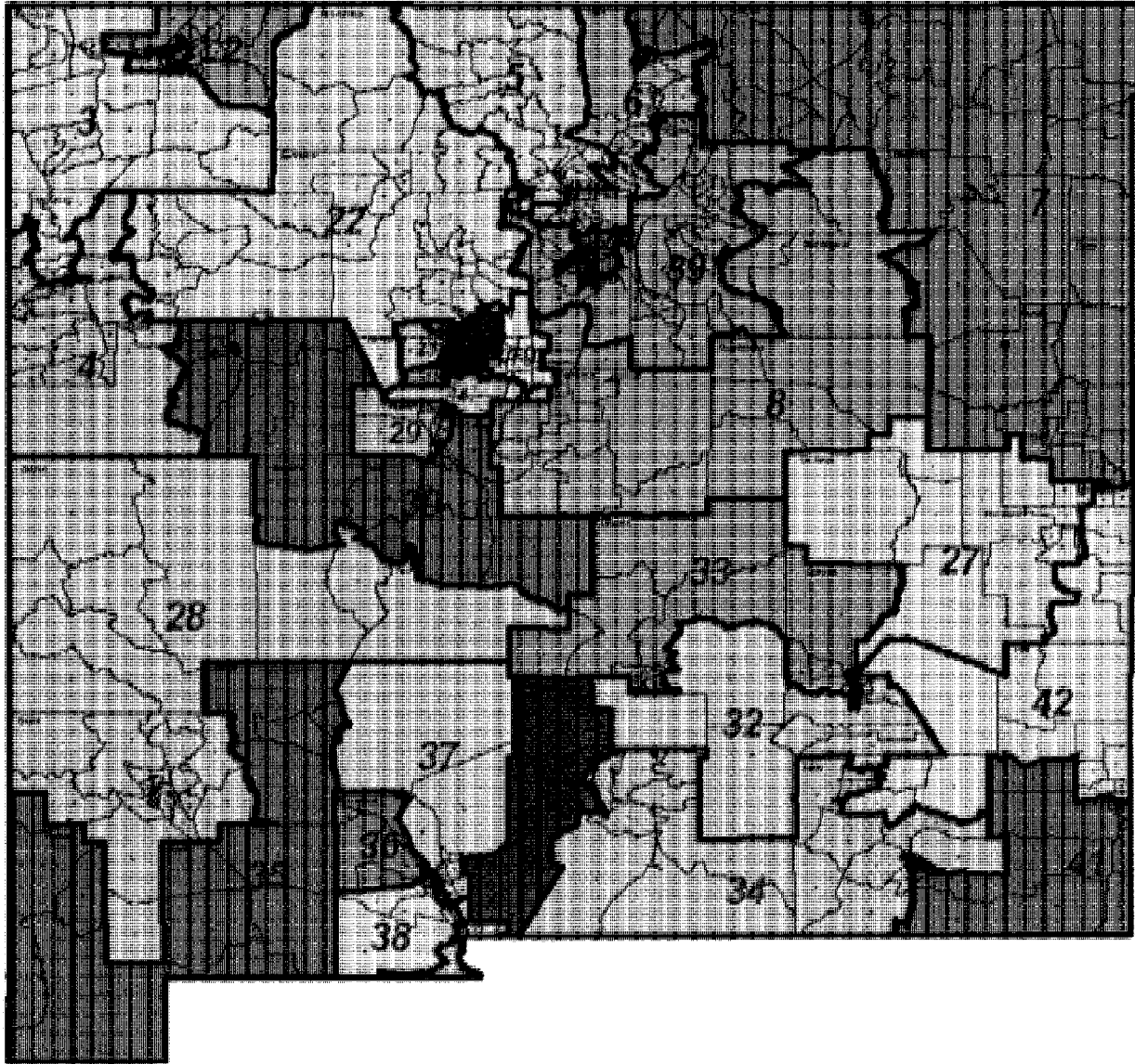


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Senate Districts  
Albuquerque  
Senate Bill 485

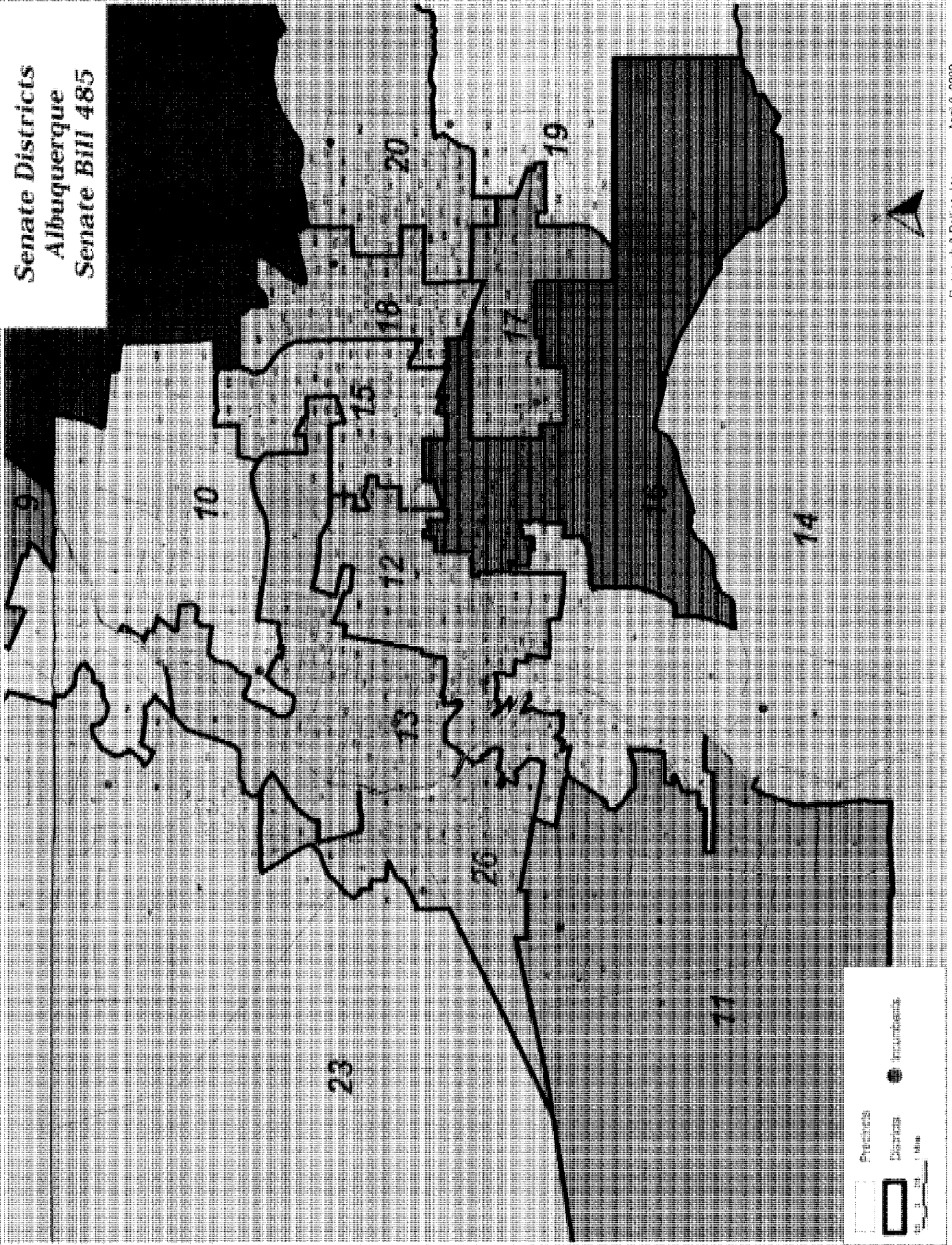


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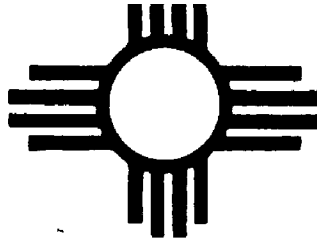
Senate Districts  
Request #: 139610.1

Dist	Non-Hisp.			Voting Behavior			Registered Voters												
	Pop	Deviation	Hisp.	White	Nat. Amer.	Black	18+ Pop	Dem Perf.	Rep Perf.	Total	Dem %	Dem	Rep %	Rep	Green %	Green	Other %	Other	
1	44,631	1,320	3.0%	17.1%	56.5%	23.5%	.7%	30,818	31.0%	69.0%	23,069	8,340	36.2%	11,282	48.9%	66	.3%	3,381	14.7%
2	44,555	1,244	2.9%	20.5%	61.3%	15.9%	.2%	30,507	29.4%	70.6%	21,454	7,589	35.4%	10,155	47.3%	32	.1%	3,678	17.1%
3	42,249	-1,062	-2.5%	9.3%	3.7%	85.6%	.2%	26,056	66.0%	34.0%	17,946	12,255	68.3%	3,516	19.6%	30	.2%	2,145	12.0%
4	45,341	2,030	4.7%	11.9%	16.1%	69.0%	.4%	28,860	64.2%	35.8%	19,256	12,622	65.5%	3,878	20.1%	109	.6%	2,647	13.7%
5	44,807	1,496	3.5%	66.7%	25.4%	5.7%	.2%	32,214	68.4%	31.6%	26,065	19,131	73.4%	4,390	16.8%	202	.8%	2,342	9.0%
6	45,173	1,862	4.3%	55.4%	34.8%	7.3%	.3%	33,333	66.1%	33.9%	27,503	17,247	62.7%	5,723	20.8%	767	2.8%	3,766	13.7%
7	41,762	-1,549	-3.6%	35.1%	60.6%	.6%	1.3%	30,993	42.3%	57.7%	25,041	13,794	55.1%	9,009	36.0%	92	.4%	2,146	8.6%
8	41,198	-2,113	-4.9%	62.2%	33.8%	1.2%	1.1%	29,527	53.0%	37.0%	24,783	16,578	66.9%	5,981	24.1%	152	.6%	2,072	8.4%
9	42,386	-925	-2.1%	33.5%	58.8%	2.3%	2.3%	29,353	45.9%	54.1%	24,023	10,493	43.7%	9,372	39.0%	211	.9%	3,947	16.4%
10	43,812	501	1.2%	33.1%	59.5%	2.1%	1.6%	33,556	45.5%	54.5%	25,388	11,197	44.1%	10,384	40.9%	201	.8%	3,606	14.2%
11	41,939	-1,372	-3.2%	75.6%	18.7%	2.3%	2.0%	27,693	64.1%	35.9%	15,071	9,178	60.9%	3,370	22.4%	123	.8%	2,400	15.9%
12	42,005	-1,306	-3.0%	56.6%	32.9%	4.2%	2.8%	32,697	67.6%	32.4%	23,627	13,438	56.9%	4,594	19.4%	1,026	4.3%	4,569	19.3%
13	44,615	1,304	3.0%	53.8%	37.9%	4.4%	1.5%	33,891	61.2%	38.8%	26,308	14,840	56.4%	7,120	27.1%	453	1.7%	3,895	14.8%
14	41,335	-1,976	-4.6%	60.5%	26.6%	7.6%	2.4%	28,695	59.7%	40.3%	18,341	10,867	59.2%	4,406	24.0%	359	2.0%	2,709	14.8%
15	44,654	1,343	3.1%	31.1%	59.0%	3.3%	2.5%	35,473	44.3%	55.7%	28,917	12,957	44.8%	11,841	40.9%	275	1.0%	3,844	13.3%
16	42,253	-1,058	-2.4%	25.0%	62.4%	3.9%	3.6%	34,161	60.1%	39.9%	28,863	14,369	49.8%	7,390	25.6%	1,675	5.8%	5,429	18.8%
17	42,105	-1,206	-2.8%	48.2%	36.4%	6.0%	4.1%	30,768	54.7%	45.3%	17,716	8,744	49.4%	5,336	30.1%	253	1.4%	3,383	19.1%
18	41,951	-1,360	-3.1%	23.7%	67.9%	2.1%	2.2%	32,940	39.1%	60.9%	27,382	10,817	39.5%	12,549	45.8%	227	.8%	3,789	13.8%
19	41,521	-1,790	-4.1%	22.6%	70.6%	1.5%	1.3%	30,795	37.8%	62.2%	24,468	8,753	35.8%	11,768	48.1%	355	1.5%	3,592	14.7%
20	41,979	-1,332	-3.1%	24.0%	66.7%	2.2%	2.5%	32,124	37.5%	62.5%	26,996	10,047	37.2%	12,854	47.6%	240	.9%	3,855	14.3%
21	41,226	-2,085	-4.8%	19.9%	72.7%	1.9%	1.1%	31,060	36.2%	63.8%	27,786	9,384	33.8%	14,055	50.6%	275	1.0%	4,072	14.7%
22	43,508	197	.5%	14.3%	16.1%	67.9%	.3%	27,640	65.4%	34.6%	19,122	13,131	68.7%	3,637	19.0%	90	.5%	2,264	11.8%
23	44,878	1,567	3.6%	37.2%	53.8%	2.6%	2.7%	31,302	41.9%	58.1%	22,148	8,560	38.6%	9,986	45.1%	128	.6%	3,474	15.7%
24	44,223	912	2.1%	65.7%	29.5%	1.8%	.6%	32,406	74.1%	25.9%	23,352	15,347	65.7%	3,672	15.7%	868	3.7%	3,465	14.8%
25	45,002	1,691	3.9%	30.1%	65.4%	1.2%	.5%	37,089	69.9%	30.1%	37,461	22,311	59.6%	7,368	19.7%	1,581	4.2%	6,201	16.6%
26	42,580	-731	-1.7%	66.8%	25.1%	2.8%	3.0%	29,972	62.0%	38.0%	19,781	11,673	59.0%	5,052	25.5%	160	.8%	2,896	14.6%
27	43,413	102	.2%	33.5%	57.0%	.7%	5.5%	30,657	37.8%	62.2%	20,204	10,174	50.4%	7,224	35.8%	37	.2%	2,769	13.7%
28	44,903	1,592	3.7%	48.0%	48.2%	1.2%	.4%	33,278	54.1%	45.9%	28,985	16,983	58.6%	8,139	28.1%	329	1.1%	3,534	12.2%
29	42,490	-821	-1.9%	58.0%	37.3%	1.8%	1.0%	30,242	55.3%	44.7%	22,234	12,386	55.7%	6,921	31.1%	159	.7%	2,768	12.4%
30	44,608	1,297	3.0%	43.0%	32.3%	21.7%	1.1%	30,769	56.6%	43.4%	21,870	13,279	60.7%	5,925	27.1%	111	.5%	2,555	11.7%
31	42,520	-791	-1.8%	84.2%	14.4%	.3%	.4%	27,061	64.2%	35.8%	12,382	7,718	62.3%	2,573	20.8%	11	.1%	2,080	16.8%
32	43,105	-206	-.5%	55.0%	34.9%	6.7%	1.9%	29,008	52.2%	47.8%	19,077	10,260	53.8%	6,451	33.8%	23	.1%	2,343	12.3%



Senate Districts  
Request #: 139610.1

Dist	Non-Hisp.				Voting Behavior		Registered Voters										
	Pop	Deviation	Hisp.	White	Nat. Amer. Black	18+ Pop	Dem Perf.	Rep Perf.	Total	Dem %	Dem	Rep %	Rep	Green %	Green	Other %	Other
33	42,338	-973 -2.2%	25.6%	70.6%	1.1%	.9%	32,120	33.0%	67.0%	27,465	9,448	34.4%	14,390	51	2%	3,576	13.0%
34	44,984	1,673 3.9%	26.9%	68.3%	.7%	1.7%	32,798	34.3%	65.7%	24,893	11,879	47.7%	10,464	51	2%	2,499	10.0%
35	41,875	-1,436 -3.3%	50.0%	47.4%	.7%	.6%	30,172	48.1%	51.9%	19,621	11,019	56.2%	6,337	73	4%	2,192	11.2%
36	44,556	1,245 2.9%	63.1%	33.2%	.7%	1.3%	31,343	55.2%	44.8%	23,020	13,142	57.1%	6,630	70	3%	3,178	13.8%
37	44,492	1,181 2.7%	44.0%	51.1%	.7%	1.5%	32,806	44.0%	56.0%	24,836	10,724	43.2%	9,925	87	4%	4,100	16.5%
38	43,958	647 1.5%	61.8%	32.0%	1.2%	1.6%	32,605	57.0%	43.0%	22,077	11,698	53.0%	6,353	145	7%	3,881	17.6%
39	41,650	-1,661 -3.8%	58.1%	37.9%	1.2%	.5%	30,919	68.3%	31.7%	23,184	14,912	64.3%	4,824	567	2.4%	2,881	12.4%
40	44,407	1,096 2.5%	34.5%	56.7%	1.0%	4.2%	31,235	41.0%	59.0%	18,668	7,836	42.0%	8,123	30	2%	2,679	14.4%
41	44,405	1,094 2.5%	51.5%	42.3%	.6%	4.3%	30,495	49.5%	50.5%	19,878	12,180	61.3%	5,445	16	1%	2,237	11.3%
42	43,654	343 8%	32.0%	62.9%	.7%	2.9%	31,041	27.8%	72.2%	22,452	9,920	44.2%	9,896	22	1%	2,614	11.6%
<b>Totals</b>	1,819,046		42.1%	44.7%	8.9%	1.7%	1,310,472	51.7%	48.3%	972,713	507,220	52.1%	318,308	11,732	1.2%	135,453	13.9%



The Legislature  
of the  
State of New Mexico

45th Legislature, Second Session

LAWS 2002

CHAPTER 98

SENATE BILL 485

Introduced by

SENATORS LEONARD TSOSIE AND LEONARD LEE RAWSON  
SENATOR SUE WILSON BEFFORT  
SENATOR DIANNA J. DURAN  
SENATOR CARROLL H. LEAVELL  
SENATOR LINDA M. LOPEZ  
SENATOR MICHAEL S. SANCHEZ  
SENATOR JOHN ARTHUR SMITH



# Chapter 98

AN ACT

1  
2 RELATING TO THE REDISTRICTING OF THE SENATE; ESTABLISHING  
3 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS; PROVIDING THE METHOD FOR ELECTING  
4 SENATORS; PROVIDING FOR THE FILLING OF VACANCIES; FIXING THE  
5 NUMBER, RESIDENCE AND TERMS OF SENATORS; REPEALING AND  
6 ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

7  
8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

9       Section 1. SHORT TITLE.--This act may be cited as the  
10 "2002 Senate Redistricting Act".

11       Section 2. MEMBERSHIP.--The senate is composed of  
12 forty-two members to be elected from districts that are  
13 contiguous and that are as compact as is practical.

14       Section 3. RESIDENCE.--At the time of filing a  
15 declaration of candidacy for the office of state senator, the  
16 candidate shall reside in the district for which he files.  
17 Thereafter, if a senator permanently removes his residence  
18 from or maintains no residence in the district from which he  
19 was elected, he shall be deemed to have resigned and his  
20 successor shall be selected as provided in Section 4 of the  
21 2002 Senate Redistricting Act.

22       Section 4. ELECTIONS--VACANCIES.--

23           A. Members of the senate shall be elected for  
24 terms of four years.

25           B. If a vacancy occurs in the office of senator

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1 for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled as follows:

2 (1) for a senate district that is situated  
3 wholly within the exterior boundaries of a single county, the  
4 board of county commissioners of that county shall appoint  
5 the senator to fill the vacancy; and

6 (2) for a senate district situated within  
7 two or more counties:

8 (a) the board of county commissioners  
9 of each county in the senate district shall submit one name  
10 to the governor; and

11 (b) the governor shall appoint the  
12 senator to fill the vacancy from the list of names so  
13 submitted.

14 C. An appointment to fill a vacancy in the senate  
15 shall be for a term ending on December 31 after the next  
16 general election.

17 D. An appointment to fill a vacancy made before  
18 the general election of 2004 shall be made from the district  
19 as it was described in Laws 1991 (1st S.S.), Chapter 3,  
20 Sections 7 through 48. After the general election of 2004, a  
21 vacancy shall be filled by appointment from the district set  
22 out in the 2002 Senate Redistricting Act.

### 23 Section 5. PRECINCTS.--

24 A. Precinct designations and boundaries used in  
25 the 2002 Senate Redistricting Act are those precinct

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1 designations and boundaries established pursuant to the  
2 Precinct Boundary Adjustment Act and revised and approved  
3 pursuant to that act by the secretary of state as of August  
4 31, 2001.

5 B. A board of county commissioners shall not  
6 create any precinct that lies in more than one senate  
7 district and shall not divide any precinct so that the  
8 divided parts of the precinct are situated in two or more  
9 senate districts. Votes cast in a statewide election from  
10 precincts created or divided in violation of this subsection  
11 are invalid and shall not be counted or canvassed.

12 Section 6. DISTRICTS.--The districts of the senate  
13 shall be as set out in Sections 7 through 48 of the 2002  
14 Senate Redistricting Act.

15 Section 7. SENATE DISTRICT ONE.--Senate district one is  
16 composed of San Juan county precincts 20 through 29, 31, 40,  
17 41, 43 through 45, 49, 51 through 59 and 81.

18 Section 8. SENATE DISTRICT TWO.--Senate district two is  
19 composed of San Juan county precincts 11 through 13, 18, 19,  
20 30, 42, 46, 47, 60 through 76 and 79.

21 Section 9. SENATE DISTRICT THREE.--Senate district  
22 three is composed of McKinley county precincts 1, 4 through  
23 6, 20, 21, 31, 34 through 37 and 41; and San Juan county  
24 precincts 1 through 10, 14 through 16 and 82 through 86.

25 Section 10. SENATE DISTRICT FOUR.--Senate district four

## EXHIBIT 14

1 is composed of Cibola county precincts 5 and 6; and McKinley  
2 county precincts 3, 7, 18, 19, 22 through 30, 32, 33, 38  
3 through 40 and 42 through 50.

4 Section 11. SENATE DISTRICT FIVE.--Senate district five  
5 is composed of Los Alamos county precincts 12 through 17; Rio  
6 Arriba county precincts 1 through 15, 18 through 20, 22, 23  
7 and 31 through 41; and Santa Fe county precinct 58.

8 Section 12. SENATE DISTRICT SIX.--Senate district six  
9 is composed of Los Alamos county precincts 2 through 6; Rio  
10 Arriba county precincts 16 and 17; Santa Fe county precincts  
11 1 through 7, 23, 40, 59 through 61 and 79; and Taos county  
12 precincts 1, 5 through 17, 19, 20, 22 through 25, 27, 28 and  
13 30 through 35.

14 Section 13. SENATE DISTRICT SEVEN.--Senate district  
15 seven is composed of Colfax county; Curry county precincts 1  
16 through 3, 10, 16 through 19, 24, 34, 35 and 37; Harding  
17 county; Quay county; San Miguel county precinct 15; Taos  
18 county precincts 2 through 4; and Union county.

19 Section 14. SENATE DISTRICT EIGHT.--Senate district  
20 eight is composed of Guadalupe county; Mora county precincts  
21 9 and 11; San Miguel county precincts 1 through 8, 14, 17 and  
22 25 through 28; Santa Fe county precincts 16, 18, 19 and 85;  
23 and Torraine county precincts 1 through 4 and 6 through 13.

24 Section 15. SENATE DISTRICT NINE.--Senate district nine  
25 is composed of Sandoval county precincts 2, 3, 11, 13, 36

## EXHIBIT 14

1 through 47, 49, 53, 54, 59 through 61, 64 and 67.

2 Section 16. SENATE DISTRICT TEN.--Senate district ten  
3 is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 3, 4, 6 through  
4 10, 13, 16 through 18, 86, 89, 410, 422 through 424 and 601;  
5 and Sandoval county precincts 12, 32 through 35, 48 and 62.

6 Section 17. SENATE DISTRICT ELEVEN.--Senate district  
7 eleven is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 41 through  
8 44, 49, 50, 52 through 54, 73, 74, 88, 90 through 92 and 97.

9 Section 18. SENATE DISTRICT TWELVE.--Senate district  
10 twelve is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 45, 47, 61,  
11 62, 64, 65, 101, 103 through 105, 121 through 125, 131  
12 through 133, 165, 166, 196, 197, 211, 212, 214 through 217,  
13 221, 223 through 226, 341, 344 through 347, 431, 437 and 442.

14 Section 19. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTEEN.--Senate district  
15 thirteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 5, 11,  
16 12, 14, 15, 30, 83, 150 through 154, 161 through 164, 180  
17 through 187, 191 through 195, 400, 406, 408 and 438 through  
18 440.

19 Section 20. SENATE DISTRICT FOURTEEN.--Senate district  
20 fourteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 63, 66,  
21 67, 71, 72, 75 through 77, 93 through 96, 98, 99, 102, 106,  
22 107, 135, 246, 256, 551 and 552; and Valencia county  
23 precincts 4, 9, 11, 13, 18 and 28.

24 Section 21. SENATE DISTRICT FIFTEEN.--Senate district  
25 fifteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 373, 375,

## EXHIBIT 14

1 401 through 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 414, 418 through 421,  
2 432 through 436, 441, 443 through 446, 466, 481, 488 through  
3 494, 496 through 500 and 510.

4 Section 22. SENATE DISTRICT SIXTEEN.--Senate district  
5 sixteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 241  
6 through 245, 251 through 255, 257, 258, 271 through 275, 278,  
7 281, 311, 313 through 317, 342, 343, 351 through 358, 371,  
8 372, 374, 381 through 387 and 412.

9 Section 23. SENATE DISTRICT SEVENTEEN.--Senate district  
10 seventeen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 282  
11 through 287, 291 through 293, 312, 318, 321 through 323, 326  
12 through 331, 477 and 478.

13 Section 24. SENATE DISTRICT EIGHTEEN.--Senate district  
14 eighteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 415  
15 through 417, 450, 453, 461 through 465, 471 through 476, 482,  
16 484, 487, 495, 502 through 504, 506 through 509, 511 through  
17 515, 523, 528, 529, 531 through 533, 538, 562 and 563.

18 Section 25. SENATE DISTRICT NINETEEN.--Senate district  
19 nineteen is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 289, 290,  
20 294 through 299, 301 through 303, 332, 333, 553 through 559,  
21 571 and 573; Sandoval county precincts 6, 28 and 56; Santa Fe  
22 county precincts 15, 73 and 84; and Torrance county precinct  
23 5.

24 Section 26. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY.--Senate district  
25 twenty is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 300, 304



## EXHIBIT 14

1 through 308, 454, 480, 505, 516 through 519, 521, 522, 524  
2 through 527, 530, 534 through 536, 540, 542 through 550, 561  
3 and 564 through 566.

4 Section 27. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-ONE.--Senate  
5 district twenty-one is composed of Bernalillo county  
6 precincts 425 through 430, 447, 449, 451, 452, 483, 485, 486,  
7 520, 537, 539, 541, 560, 567 through 569 and 602; and  
8 Sandoval county precincts 1, 4, 5, 29 and 55.

9 Section 28. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-TWO.--Senate  
10 district twenty-two is composed of Bernalillo county precinct  
11 31; Cibola county precinct 3; McKinley county precincts 8  
12 through 17; Rio Arriba county precincts 24 through 27, 29 and  
13 30; and Sandoval county precincts 8 through 10, 14 through  
14 27, 50, 58 and 63.

15 Section 29. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-THREE.--Senate  
16 district twenty-three is composed of Bernalillo county  
17 precincts 1, 2, 20, 24, 29, 80 through 82, 84, 85, 87 and 111  
18 through 114; and Sandoval county precincts 30 and 31.

19 Section 30. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-FOUR.--Senate  
20 district twenty-four is composed of Santa Fe county precincts  
21 24, 25, 27, 31 through 35, 38, 39, 41, 49 through 51, 56, 62,  
22 64, 66, 67, 74 through 76 and 86.

23 Section 31. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-FIVE.--Senate  
24 district twenty-five is composed of Santa Fe county precincts  
25 8 through 11, 13, 20 through 22, 26, 28 through 30, 36, 37,

## EXHIBIT 14

1 42 through 48, 52 through 55, 65, 68, 69, 71, 77, 78, 81 and  
2 83.

3 Section 32. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-SIX.--Senate  
4 district twenty-six is composed of Bernalillo county  
5 precincts 21 through 23, 25 through 28, 32 through 40, 46,  
6 48, 51, 55 and 120.

7 Section 33. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-SEVEN.--Senate  
8 district twenty-seven is composed of Chaves county precinct  
9 1; Curry county precincts 4, 6 through 9, 11 through 15, 20,  
10 21, 29, 31 and 36; De Baca county; and Roosevelt county  
11 precincts 1 and 5 through 17.

12 Section 34. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-EIGHT.--Senate  
13 district twenty-eight is composed of Catron county; Grant  
14 county; and Socorro county precincts 1, 3 through 8, 10, 11,  
15 13, 14 and 17.

16 Section 35. SENATE DISTRICT TWENTY-NINE.--Senate  
17 district twenty-nine is composed of Valencia county precincts  
18 1 through 3, 5 through 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21 through 27,  
19 31, 32 and 35 through 38.

20 Section 36. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY.--Senate district  
21 thirty is composed of Cibola county precincts 1, 2, 4 and 7  
22 through 17; Socorro county precincts 2, 9, 12, 15 and 16; and  
23 Valencia county precincts 15, 16, 20, 29, 30, 33 and 34.

24 Section 37. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-ONE.--Senate  
25 district thirty-one is composed of Dona Ana county precincts

## EXHIBIT 14

1 7, 10 through 15, 74 through 76, 79 through 81, 96 and 97.

2 Section 38. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-TWO.--Senate  
3 district thirty-two is composed of Chaves county precincts 13  
4 through 16, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 42, 43, 51, 52, 61 through  
5 63, 71 through 73, 81, 90, 91 and 101 through 104; Eddy  
6 county precincts 2, 3, 41 and 43; Lincoln county precinct 12;  
7 and Otero county precinct 11.

8 Section 39. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-THREE.--Senate  
9 district thirty-three is composed of Chaves county precincts  
10 2 through 7, 9 through 12, 21, 22, 25, 33, 35, 36, 82 through  
11 85, 92 and 93; and Lincoln county precincts 1 through 11 and  
12 13.

13 Section 40. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-FOUR.--Senate  
14 district thirty-four is composed of Eddy county precincts 4  
15 through 8, 17 through 21, 25 through 30, 34 through 38, 40,  
16 44 and 45; and Otero county precincts 2 through 9, 18, 21,  
17 23, 24 and 36.

18 Section 41. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-FIVE.--Senate  
19 district thirty-five is composed of Hidalgo county; Luna  
20 county; and Sierra county precincts 1 and 3 through 9.

21 Section 42. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-SIX.--Senate  
22 district thirty-six is composed of Dona Ana county precincts  
23 1 through 4, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27 through 30, 32 through 36, 41  
24 through 47, 60, 63, 84, 86 through 88, 91 through 95, 99 and  
25 100.

## EXHIBIT 14

1           Section 43. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-SEVEN.--Senate  
2 district thirty-seven is composed of Dona Ana county  
3 precincts 5, 20, 26, 52, 59, 61, 62, 64 through 73, 77, 83,  
4 85, 89 and 102 through 104; and Sierra county precinct 2.

5           Section 44. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-EIGHT.--Senate  
6 district thirty-eight is composed of Dona Ana county  
7 precincts 8, 9, 16 through 19, 23, 31, 37 through 40, 48  
8 through 51, 53 through 58, 78, 82, 90, 98 and 101.

9           Section 45. SENATE DISTRICT THIRTY-NINE.--Senate  
10 district thirty-nine is composed of Los Alamos county  
11 precincts 1 and 7 through 11; Mora county precincts 1 through  
12 8 and 10; San Miguel county precincts 9 through 13, 16 and 18  
13 through 24; Sandoval county precincts 7 and 51; Santa Fe  
14 county precincts 12, 14, 17, 57, 63, 70, 72, 80 and 82; and  
15 Taos county precincts 18, 21, 26 and 29.

16           Section 46. SENATE DISTRICT FORTY.--Senate district  
17 forty is composed of Dona Ana county precinct 6; and Otero  
18 county precincts 1, 10, 12 through 17, 19, 20, 22, 25 through  
19 35 and 37 through 40.

20           Section 47. SENATE DISTRICT FORTY-ONE.--Senate district  
21 forty-one is composed of Eddy county precincts 9 through 16,  
22 23 and 31 through 33; and Lea county precincts 12, 14 through  
23 17, 25, 31, 32, 34 through 36, 51 through 55, 61, 62 and 71  
24 through 74.

25           Section 48. SENATE DISTRICT FORTY-TWO.--Senate district

EXHIBIT 14

1 forty-two is composed of Chaves county precinct 41; Curry  
2 county precincts 5, 22, 23, 25 through 28, 30, 32 and 33;  
3 Eddy county precincts 1, 39 and 42; Lea county precincts 2,  
4 3, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 33 and 41  
5 through 44; and Roosevelt county precincts 2 through 4 and  
6 18.

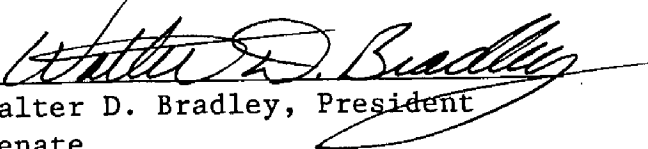
7 Section 49. ELECTION OF SENATORS.--Senators shall be  
8 elected from the districts described in the 2002 Senate  
9 Redistricting Act at the 2004 and subsequent general  
10 elections.

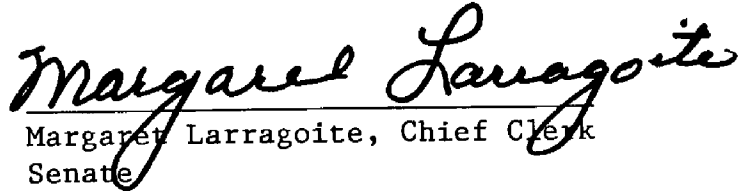
11 Section 50. REPEAL.--Sections 2-8C-1 through 2-8C-49  
12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991 (1st S.S.), Chapter 3, Sections 1  
13 through 49, as amended) are repealed. \_\_\_\_\_

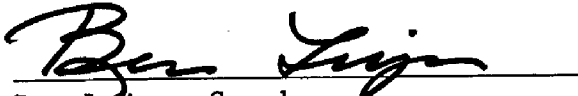
SB 485  
Page 11

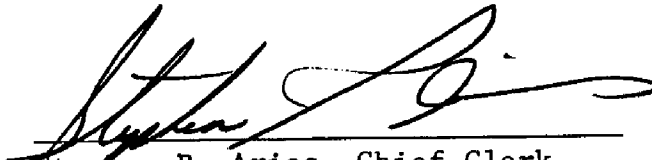
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EXHIBIT 14

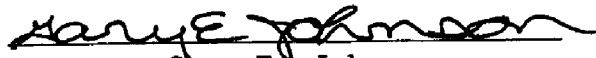
  
Walter D. Bradley, President  
Senate

  
Margaret Larragoite, Chief Clerk  
Senate

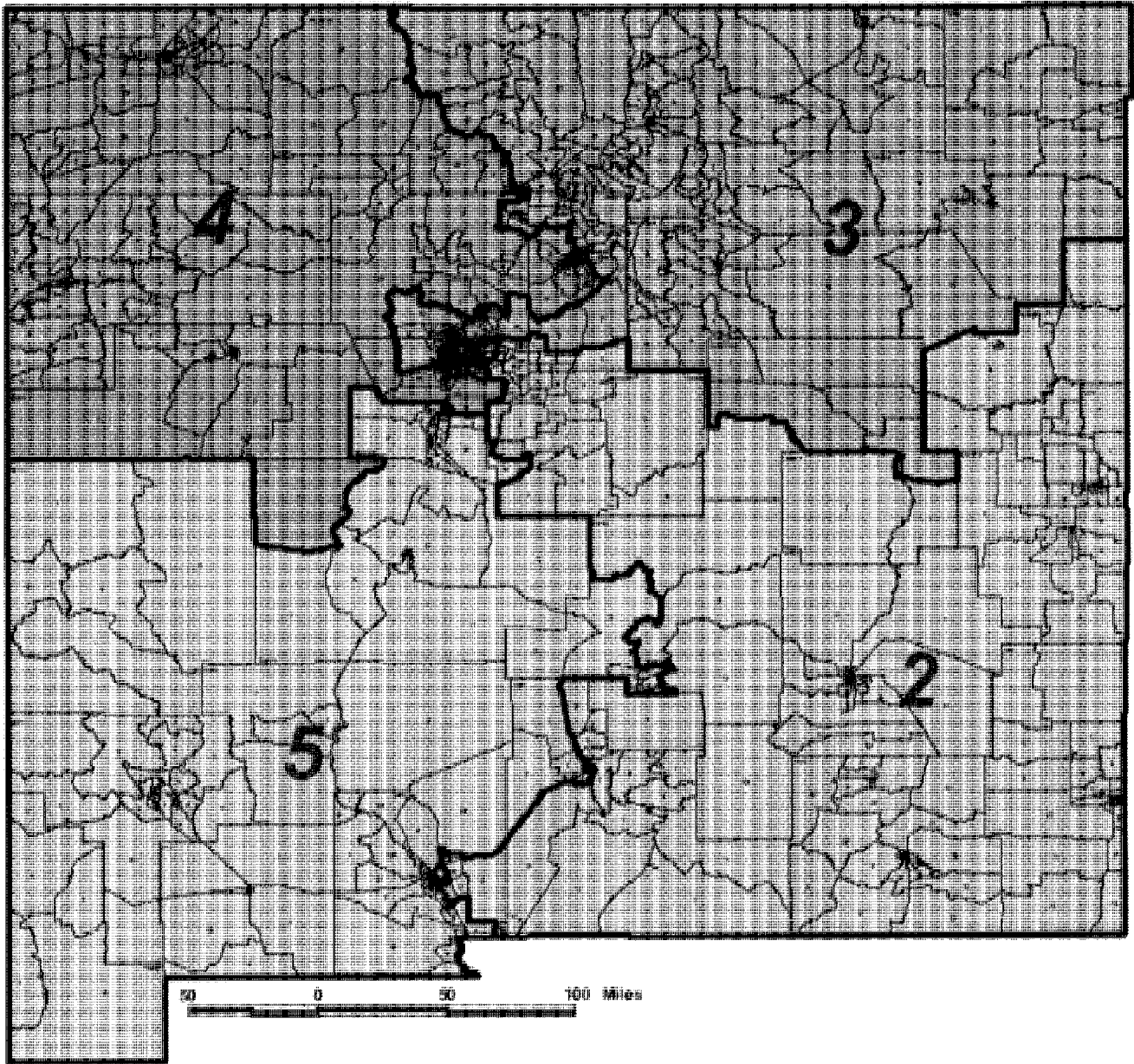
  
Ben Lujan, Speaker  
House of Representatives




  
Stephen R. Arias, Chief Clerk  
House of Representatives

Approved by me this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002

  
Governor Gary E. Johnson  
State of New Mexico

# Public Regulation Commission 139171.1



-  Voting Districts
-  Counties
-  PRC Districts



September 19, 2001

Research & Polling, Inc.

EXHIBIT 14

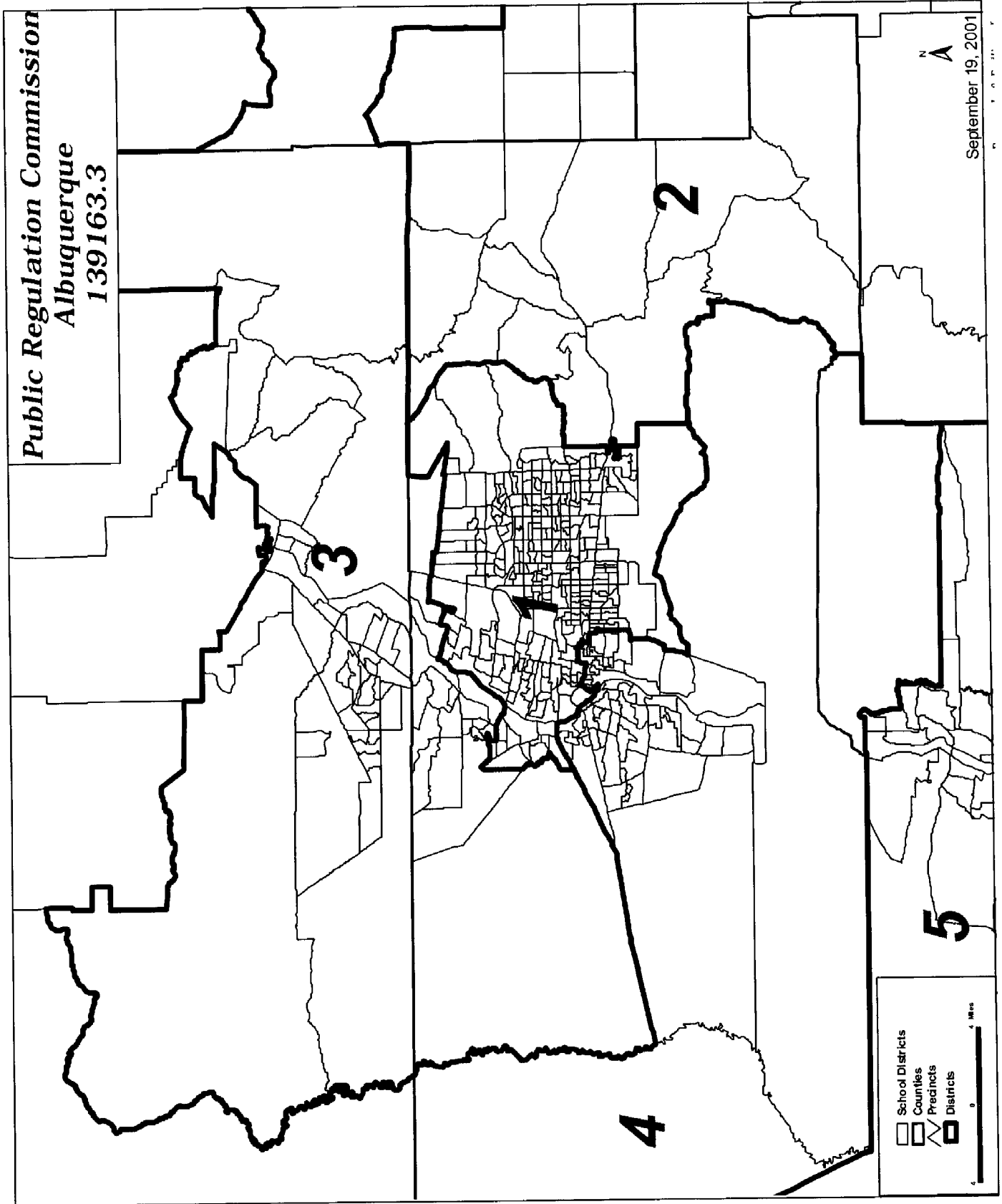
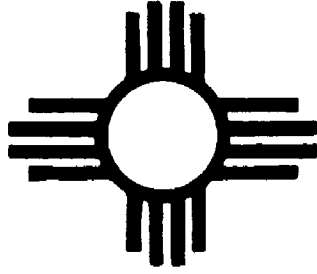




EXHIBIT 14

PRC Districts  
Request #: 139171.1

Dist	Non-Hisp.				Voting Behavior		Registered Voters												
	Pop	Deviation	Hisp.	White	Nat. Amer.	Black	18+ Pop	Dem Perf.	Rep Perf.	Total	Dem	% Dem	Rep	% Rep	Green	% Green	Other	% Other	
1	373,194	9,385	2.6%	33.9%	56.0%	3.2%	2.5%	286,765	47.5%	52.5%	226,325	100,657	44.5%	86,901	38.4%	4,074	1.8%	34,693	15.3%
2	347,657	-16,152	-4.4%	37.4%	56.2%	1.5%	2.7%	245,152	39.1%	60.9%	175,167	83,652	47.8%	69,769	39.8%	583	.3%	21,163	12.1%
3	360,334	-3,475	-1.0%	49.5%	43.6%	3.1%	1.0%	266,681	61.0%	39.0%	219,396	129,205	58.9%	56,689	25.8%	4,229	1.9%	29,273	13.3%
4	381,696	17,887	4.9%	35.9%	27.3%	33.9%	1.1%	256,616	58.4%	41.6%	172,248	100,314	58.2%	45,327	26.3%	1,839	1.1%	24,768	14.4%
5	356,165	-7,644	-2.1%	54.2%	41.5%	1.1%	1.2%	255,258	51.0%	49.0%	179,577	93,392	52.0%	59,622	33.2%	1,907	.6%	25,556	14.2%
Totals	1,819,046			42.1%	44.7%	8.9%	1.7%	1,310,472	51.7%	48.3%	972,713	507,220	52.1%	318,308	32.7%	11,732	1.2%	135,453	13.9%



The Legislature  
of the  
State of New Mexico

45th Legislature, 1st Special Session

LAWS 2001

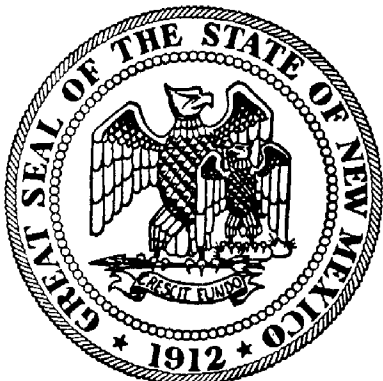
CHAPTER 3

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL 7, as amended

Introduced by



# Chapter 3

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AN ACT

RELATING TO THE REDISTRICTING OF THE PUBLIC REGULATION  
COMMISSION DISTRICTS; ESTABLISHING PUBLIC REGULATION  
COMMISSION DISTRICTS FOR THE ELECTION OF PUBLIC REGULATION  
COMMISSIONERS; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF  
THE NMSA 1978.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 8-7-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997,  
Chapter 262, Section 4) is amended to read:

"8-7-4. ELECTION--VACANCY.--

A. Members of the public regulation commission shall be elected for staggered four-year terms provided that commission members elected at the 1998 general election shall classify themselves by lot so that two commission members shall initially serve terms of two years and three commission members shall serve terms of four years. Thereafter, all commission members shall serve four-year terms. After serving two terms, a commission member shall be ineligible to hold office as a commission member until one full term has intervened.

B. The governor shall by appointment fill vacancies on the public regulation commission. An appointment to fill a vacancy on the public regulation commission shall be for a term ending on December 31 after

## EXHIBIT 14

1 the next general election, at which election a person shall  
2 be elected to fill any remainder of the unexpired term.

3 C. An appointment to fill a vacancy on the public  
4 regulation commission made before the general election of  
5 2002 shall be made from the district as it was described in  
6 Laws 1997, Chapter 262, Sections 6 through 10. After the  
7 general election of 2002, a vacancy shall be filled by  
8 appointment from the district set out in Sections 8-7-6  
9 through 8-7-10 NMSA 1978."

10 Section 2. Section 8-7-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997,  
11 Chapter 262, Section 5) is amended to read:

12 "8-7-5. PRECINCTS.--

13 A. Designations and boundaries used in the Public  
14 Regulation Commission Apportionment Act are those precinct  
15 designations and boundaries established pursuant to the  
16 Precinct Boundary Adjustment Act and revised and approved by  
17 the secretary of state as of August 31, 2001.

18 B. A board of county commissioners shall not  
19 create any precinct that lies in more than one public  
20 regulation commission district and shall not divide any  
21 precinct so that the divided parts of the precinct are  
22 situated in two or more public regulation commission  
23 districts. Votes cast in a statewide election from precincts  
24 created or divided in violation of this subsection are  
25 invalid and shall not be counted or canvassed."

## EXHIBIT 14

1           Section 3. Section 8-7-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997,  
2 Chapter 262, Section 6) is repealed and a new Section 8-7-6  
3 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

4           "8-7-6. PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION DISTRICT ONE.--  
5 Public regulation commission district one is composed of  
6 Bernalillo county precincts 4, 5, 7 through 18, 20 through  
7 28, 30, 39, 107, 120, 121, 125, 131, 150 through 154, 161  
8 through 166, 180 through 187, 191 through 197, 211, 212, 215,  
9 216, 241 through 246, 251 through 258, 271 through 275, 278,  
10 281 through 287, 289 through 302, 304 through 308, 311  
11 through 318, 321 through 323, 326 through 333, 341 through  
12 347, 351 through 358, 371 through 375, 381 through 387, 400  
13 through 447, 449 through 454, 461 through 466, 471 through  
14 478, 480 through 500, 502 through 550, 560 through 566, 568,  
15 569, 601 and 602."

16           Section 4. Section 8-7-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997,  
17 Chapter 262, Section 7) is repealed and a new Section 8-7-7  
18 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

19           "8-7-7. PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION DISTRICT TWO.--  
20 Public regulation commission district two is composed of  
21 Bernalillo county precincts 303, 551 through 559, 571 and  
22 573; Chaves county; Curry county; De Baca county precincts 1  
23 and 2; Dona Ana county precincts 5, 6, 59, 65, 66, 75 through  
24 77 and 104; Eddy county; Guadalupe county precinct 4; Lea  
25 county; Lincoln county precincts 1, 3 and 12; Otero county

## EXHIBIT 14

1 precincts 1 through 13, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26 through 28, 30  
2 through 33, 35 and 37 through 39; Quay county; Roosevelt  
3 county; Santa Fe county precincts 15, 18, 19, 73, 84 and 85;  
4 and Torrance county precincts 1 through 9 and 11 through 13."

5 Section 5. Section 8-7-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997,  
6 Chapter 262, Section 8) is repealed and a new Section 8-7-8  
7 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

8 "8-7-8. PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION DISTRICT THREE.--  
9 Public regulation commission district three is composed of  
10 Bernalillo county precincts 1 through 3, 6, 29, 80 through  
11 87, 89, 111 through 114 and 567; Colfax county; De Baca  
12 county precincts 3 and 4; Guadalupe county precincts 1  
13 through 3 and 5; Harding county; Los Alamos county; Mora  
14 county; Rio Arriba county precincts 1 through 20, 22, 23 and  
15 31 through 41; San Miguel county; Sandoval county precincts 1  
16 through 6, 11 through 13, 28 through 51, 53 through 56, 58  
17 through 64 and 67; Santa Fe county precincts 1 through 11,  
18 13, 16, 17, 20 through 61, 66, 67, 74 through 79, 83 and 86;  
19 Taos county; and Union county."

20 Section 6. Section 8-7-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997,  
21 Chapter 262, Section 9) is repealed and a new Section 8-7-9  
22 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

23 "8-7-9. PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION DISTRICT FOUR.--  
24 Public regulation commission district four is composed of  
25 Bernalillo county precincts 31 through 38, 40 through 55, 61

## EXHIBIT 14

1 through 67, 71 through 77, 88, 90 through 99, 101 through  
2 106, 122 through 124, 132, 133, 135, 214, 217, 221 and 223  
3 through 226; Cibola county; McKinley county; Rio Arriba  
4 county precincts 24 through 27, 29 and 30; San Juan county;  
5 Sandoval county precincts 7 through 10 and 14 through 27;  
6 Santa Fe county precincts 12, 14, 62 through 65, 68 through  
7 72 and 80 through 82; Socorro county precinct 15; and  
8 Valencia county precinct 13."

9 Section 7. Section 8-7-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997,  
10 Chapter 262, Section 10) is repealed and a new Section 8-7-10  
11 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

12 "8-7-10. PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION DISTRICT FIVE.--  
13 Public regulation commission district five is composed of  
14 Catron county; Dona Ana county precincts 1 through 4, 7  
15 through 58, 60 through 64, 67 through 74 and 78 through 103;  
16 Grant county; Hidalgo county; Lincoln county precincts 2, 4  
17 through 11 and 13; Luna county; Otero county precincts 14  
18 through 18, 21, 24, 25, 29, 34, 36 and 40; Sierra county;  
19 Socorro county precincts 1 through 14, 16 and 17; Torrance  
20 county precinct 10; and Valencia county precincts 1 through  
21 12 and 14 through 38."

22 Section 8. A new Section 8-7-11 NMSA 1978 is enacted to  
23 read:

24 "8-7-11. ELECTION OF PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSIONERS.--

25 Commissioners for public regulation commission districts two,

EXHIBIT 14

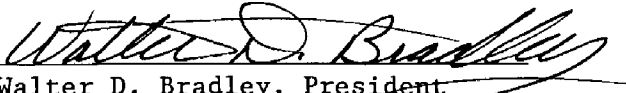
1 four and five shall be elected from the districts described  
2 in Sections 8-7-7, 8-7-9 and 8-7-10 NMSA 1978 at the 2002 and  
3 subsequent general elections. Commissioners for public  
4 regulation commission districts one and three shall be  
5 elected from the districts described in Sections 8-7-6 and  
6 8-7-8 NMSA 1978 at the 2004 and subsequent general  
7 elections." \_\_\_\_\_

SJC/SRC/SB 7  
Page 6


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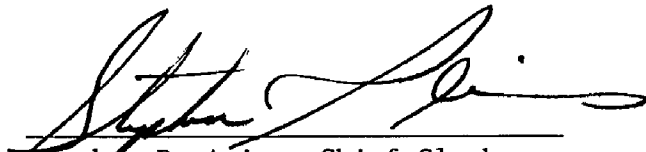


EXHIBIT 14

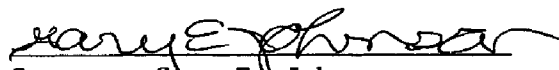
  
Walter D. Bradley, President  
Senate

  
Margaret Larragoite, Chief Clerk  
Senate

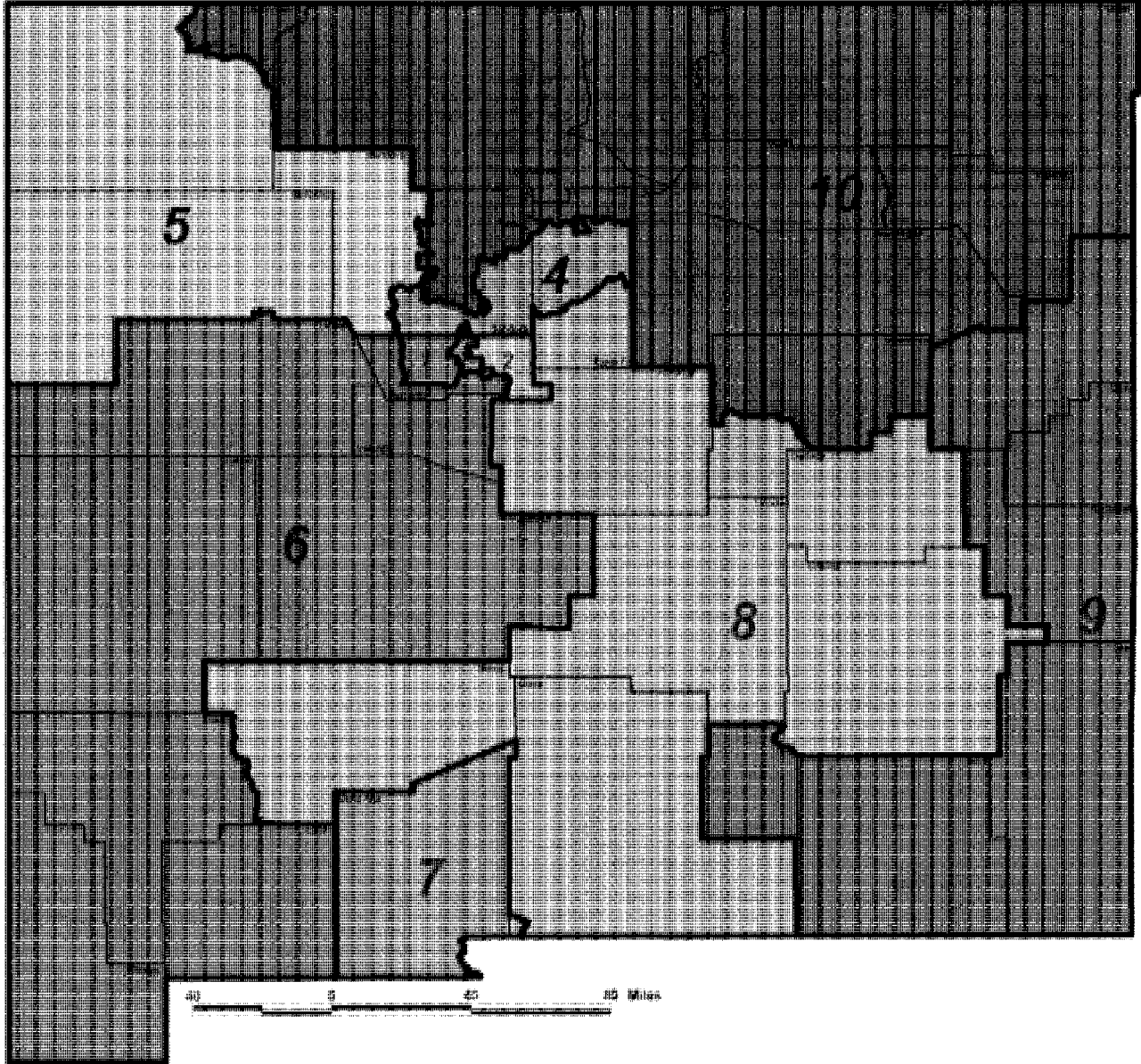
  
Ben Lujan, Speaker  
House of Representatives




  
Stephen R. Arias, Chief Clerk  
House of Representatives

Approved by me this 3rd day of October, 2001

  
Governor Gary E. Johnson  
State of New Mexico

# Board of Education Court Ordered Plan (HB10)



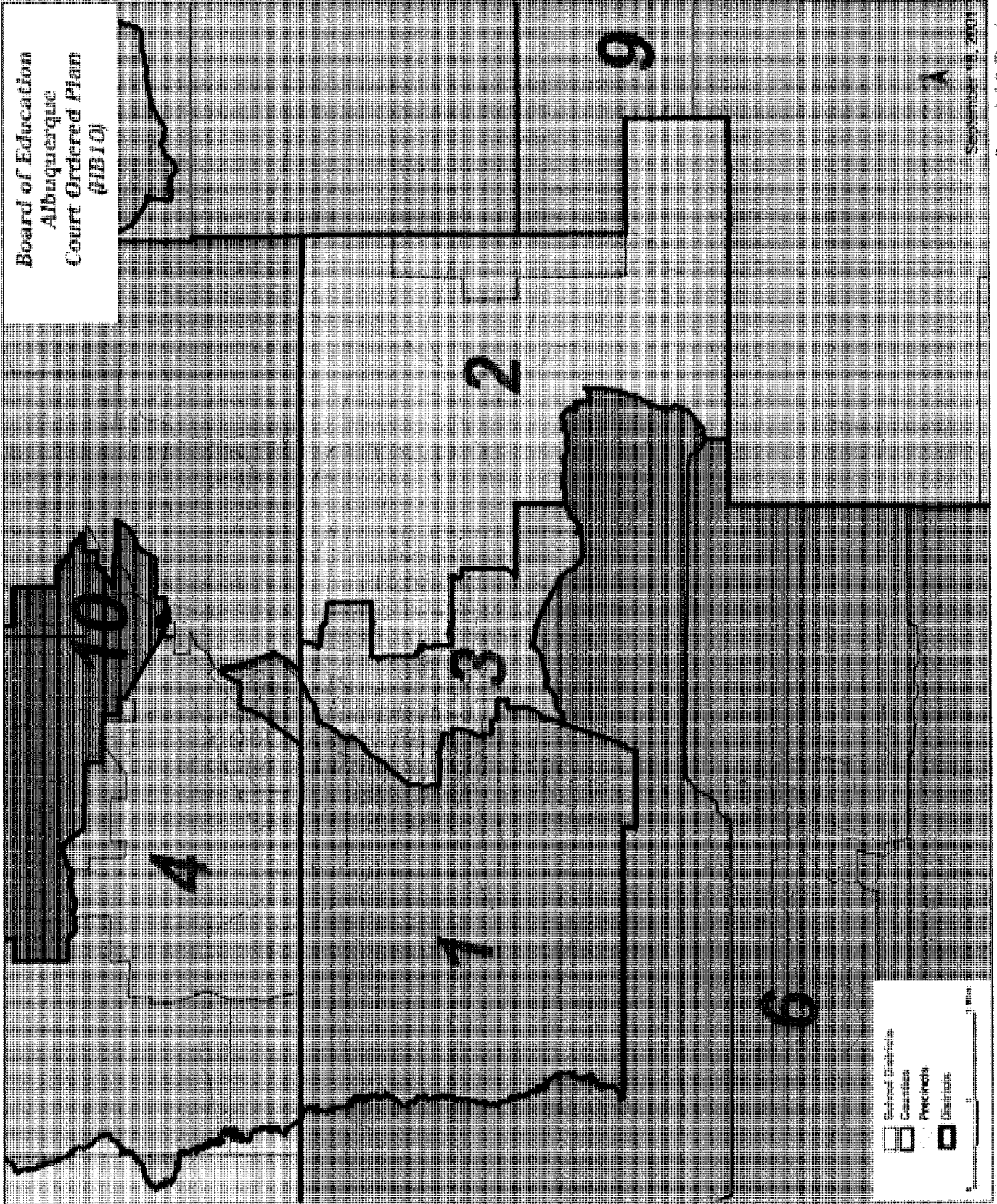
-  School Districts
-  Counties
-  BOE Districts



September 18, 2001

Research & Polling, Inc.

EXHIBIT 14



**BOE Districts  
Request #: 139139.1**

**EXHIBIT 14**

District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non - Hispanic Origin					2 Or More Races
				White	Native American	Black	Asian		
01	186,701	4,796 2.6%	112,953 60.5%	59,959 32.1%	4,985 2.7%	4,599 2.5%	1,414 .8%	2,437 1.3%	
<b>Adult:</b>	131,715		74,901 56.9%	47,187 35.8%	3,617 2.7%	3,278 2.5%	1,130 .9%	1,364 1.0%	
02	183,134	1,229 .7%	41,456 22.6%	125,304 68.4%	4,231 2.3%	4,034 2.2%	4,470 2.4%	3,157 1.7%	
<b>Adult:</b>	141,986		29,168 20.5%	101,265 71.3%	3,101 2.2%	2,900 2.0%	3,391 2.4%	1,822 1.3%	
03	189,749	7,844 4.3%	80,634 42.5%	88,240 46.5%	7,320 3.9%	5,101 2.7%	4,450 2.3%	3,548 1.9%	
<b>Adult:</b>	144,537		56,008 38.7%	73,627 50.9%	5,210 3.6%	3,704 2.6%	3,466 2.4%	2,198 1.5%	
04	178,141	-3,764 -2.1%	74,002 41.5%	87,639 49.2%	9,532 5.4%	1,945 1.1%	1,799 1.0%	2,741 1.5%	
<b>Adult:</b>	132,664		50,423 38.0%	71,160 53.6%	6,221 4.7%	1,451 1.1%	1,379 1.0%	1,694 1.3%	
05	174,432	-7,473 -4.1%	23,677 13.6%	48,951 28.1%	97,762 56.0%	678 .4%	587 .3%	2,611 1.5%	
<b>Adult:</b>	112,687		14,615 13.0%	36,905 32.8%	58,911 52.3%	478 .4%	453 .4%	1,220 1.1%	
06	179,070	-2,835 -1.6%	87,609 48.9%	69,450 38.8%	17,335 9.7%	1,343 .7%	674 .4%	2,307 1.3%	
<b>Adult:</b>	126,546		56,783 44.9%	55,419 43.8%	11,115 8.8%	1,017 .8%	527 .4%	1,441 1.1%	
07	178,736	-3,169 -1.7%	114,120 63.8%	57,247 32.0%	1,284 .7%	2,281 1.3%	1,241 .7%	1,884 1.1%	
<b>Adult:</b>	125,050		72,885 58.3%	46,771 37.4%	981 .8%	1,631 1.3%	1,001 .8%	1,201 1.0%	
08	181,383	-522 -.3%	61,517 33.9%	107,434 59.2%	4,396 2.4%	3,756 2.1%	1,128 .6%	2,743 1.5%	
<b>Adult:</b>	131,050		38,769 29.6%	84,127 64.2%	2,739 2.1%	2,646 2.0%	891 .7%	1,596 1.2%	
09	180,593	-1,312 -.7%	65,609 36.3%	103,642 57.4%	1,223 .7%	6,298 3.5%	1,360 .8%	2,219 1.2%	
<b>Adult:</b>	127,777		40,496 31.7%	79,685 62.4%	917 .7%	4,274 3.3%	1,043 .8%	1,208 .9%	
10	187,107	5,202 2.9%	103,809 55.5%	65,629 35.1%	13,382 7.2%	619 .3%	1,134 .6%	2,146 1.1%	
<b>Adult:</b>	136,460		72,532 53.2%	52,048 38.1%	8,905 6.5%	486 .4%	844 .6%	1,360 1.0%	
<b>Totals</b>	1,819,046	Ideal: 181,905	765,386 42.1%	813,495 44.7%	161,460 8.9%	30,654 1.7%	18,257 1.0%	25,793 1.4%	
<b>Adult:</b>	1,310,472		506,580 38.7%	648,194 49.5%	101,717 7.8%	21,865 1.7%	14,125 1.1%	15,104 1.2%	

BOE Districts  
Request #: 139139.1

EXHIBIT 14

Dist.	Non-Hisp.				Voting Behavior		Registered Voters									
	Pop	Deviation	Hisp.	White	Nat. Amer. Black	18+ Pop	Dem Perf.	Rep Perf.	Total	Dem %	Dem %	Rep %	Rep %	Green %	Green %	Other %
1	186,701	4,796 2.6%	60.5%	32.1%	2.7%	2.5%	131,715	58.4%	41.6%	86,144	46,784 54.3%	25,081 29.1%	1,085 1.3%	13,194 15.3%		
2	183,134	1,229 .7%	22.6%	68.4%	2.3%	2.2%	141,986	37.7%	62.3%	118,604	43,881 37.0%	56,628 47.7%	1,130 1.0%	16,965 14.3%		
3	189,749	7,844 4.3%	42.5%	46.5%	3.9%	2.7%	144,537	57.4%	42.6%	109,092	56,145 51.5%	31,245 28.6%	3,318 3.0%	18,384 16.9%		
4	178,141	-3,764 -2.1%	41.5%	49.2%	5.4%	1.1%	132,664	61.9%	38.1%	105,539	58,504 55.4%	26,847 25.4%	3,124 3.0%	17,064 16.2%		
5	174,432	-7,473 -4.1%	13.6%	28.1%	56.0%	.4%	112,687	52.0%	48.0%	79,669	43,665 54.8%	25,244 31.7%	228 .3%	10,532 13.2%		
6	179,070	-2,835 -1.6%	48.9%	38.8%	9.7%	.7%	126,546	53.9%	46.1%	94,459	55,120 58.4%	27,267 28.9%	692 .7%	11,380 12.0%		
7	178,736	-3,169 -1.7%	63.8%	32.0%	.7%	1.3%	125,050	53.7%	46.3%	81,903	43,180 52.7%	25,084 30.6%	312 .4%	13,327 16.3%		
8	181,383	-522 -.3%	33.9%	59.2%	2.4%	2.1%	131,050	39.5%	60.5%	94,015	39,334 41.8%	42,223 44.9%	327 .3%	12,131 12.9%		
9	180,593	-1,312 -.7%	36.3%	57.4%	.7%	3.5%	127,777	37.4%	62.6%	90,800	47,356 52.2%	33,361 36.7%	118 .1%	9,965 11.0%		
10	187,107	5,202 2.9%	55.5%	35.1%	7.2%	.3%	136,460	63.2%	36.8%	112,488	73,251 65.1%	25,328 22.5%	1,398 1.2%	12,511 11.1%		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,819,046</b>		<b>42.1%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1,310,472</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>972,713</b>	<b>507,220 52.1%</b>	<b>318,308 32.7%</b>	<b>11,732 1.2%</b>	<b>136,453 13.9%</b>		

**EXHIBIT 14**

**FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO**

**NO. D0101 CV 2001 02250**

**FRANK SANCHEZ, et al.,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,**

**Plaintiff Intervenor,**

**TERESA ZANETTI,**

**Plaintiff Intervenor**

**vs.**

**REBECCA VIGIL-GIRON, in her official  
capacity as New Mexico Secretary of State**

**Defendant**

**FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER ADOPTING NEW MEXICO  
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION REDISTRICTING PLAN**

THIS MATTER, having been set for trial on the merits on February 6, 2002, regarding the redistricting of New Mexico's ten (10) districts for the State Board of Education, such redistricting being made necessary by population changes reflected in the 2000 decennial census, and the Court, having noted Plaintiff-Intervenor Theresa Zanetti's

**FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER ADOPTING NEW MEXICO  
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION REDISTRICTING PLAN**

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**PAGE 1**

FILED  
FEB 06 2002  
Santa Fe  
Los Alamos  
Santa Fe

## EXHIBIT 14

Stipulation of Dismissal, pursuant to Rule 1-041(A)1(b) of the Rules of Civil Procedure for District Courts filed herein on January 31, 2002, , and having noted the Notice of Agreed Remedy by Plaintiffs Frank Sanchez, et al., and Plaintiff-Intervenor State Board of Education, and Statement of Non-Opposition by Defendant Secretary of State, (all remaining parties) filed herein on December 14, 2001, and being otherwise fully advised in the premises,

FINDS that the present New Mexico State Board of Education districts established in 1991, and codified in Secs. 22-3-37 through 22-3-54, NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991 (1st S. S.)), Chapter 4, Sections 1 through 18, are malapportioned and therefore unconstitutional.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the plan presented by Plaintiffs Sanchez, et al., and Plaintiff-Intervenor State Board of Education, and not objected to by Defendant Rebecca Vigil-Giron, is the same redistricting plan that was enacted by 45th Legislature, State of New Mexico, First Special Session, 2001, denominated House Voters and Elections Committee Substitute for House Bill 10, should be adopted as the redistricting plan for the New Mexico Board of Education beginning for the 2002 primary and general elections.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that this plan is legal and constitutional.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the ten (10) New Mexico State Board of Education Districts as set forth in Secs. 22-3-37 through 22-3-54, NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991 (1st S. S.)), Chapter 4, Sections 1 through 18, are revised as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein for all purposes.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that costs and attorneys' fee shall be assessed as allowed by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that final judgment is

**EXHIBIT 14**

hereby entered adjudicating all claims regarding redistricting of the ten (10) New Mexico State Board of Educations districts, except costs and attorneys' fees, and there is no just reason for delay to entry of this final judgment.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**Art Encinias**  
ART ENCINIAS  
DISTRICT JUDGE

APPROVED:

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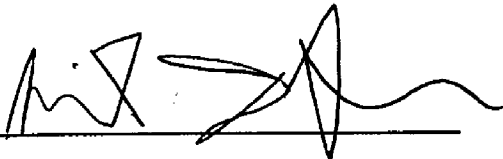
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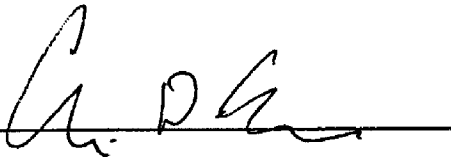
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By: 

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State Board of Education

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By: 

Attorneys for Defendant  
Rebecca Vigil-Giron, in her official  
capacity as Secretary of State

EXHIBIT 14

HOUSE VOTERS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL 10

45TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, 2001

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE REDISTRICTING OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION;  
ESTABLISHING STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICTS; PROVIDING THE  
METHOD FOR ELECTING MEMBERS; PROVIDING FOR THE FILLING OF  
VACANCIES; FIXING THE NUMBER, RESIDENCE AND TERMS OF MEMBERS;  
REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. SHORT TITLE.--This act may be cited as the  
"2001 Educational Redistricting Act".

Section 2. PRECINCTS.--

A. Precinct designations and boundaries used in  
the 2001 Educational Redistricting Act are those precinct  
designations and boundaries established pursuant to the  
Precinct Boundary Adjustment Act and revised and approved  
pursuant to that act by the secretary of state as of August

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EXHIBIT

A

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EXHIBIT 14

HVEC/HB 10

1 31, 2001.

2 B. A board of county commissioners shall not  
3 create any precinct that lies in more than one state board of  
4 education district and shall not divide any precinct so that  
5 the divided parts of the precinct are situated in two or more  
6 state board of education districts. Votes cast in a statewide  
7 election from precincts created or divided in violation of  
8 this subsection are invalid and shall not be counted or  
9 canvassed.

10 Section 3. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION--MEMBERSHIP.--The  
11 state board of education is composed of ten elected members  
12 and five appointed members, one member elected from each  
13 elective board of education district and one member appointed  
14 from each of five appointive districts.

15 Section 4. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT ONE.--Board of  
16 education district one is composed of Bernalillo county  
17 precincts 1 through 3, 20 through 30, 32 through 55, 61  
18 through 67, 71 through 77, 80 through 85, 87 through 92, 94  
19 through 99, 106, 111 through 114, 120 through 125, 131 through  
20 133, 135, 154 and 162 through 166; and Sandoval county  
21 precincts 11 through 13, 53 and 54.

22 Section 5. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT TWO.--Board of  
23 education district two is composed of Bernalillo county  
24 precincts 289, 290, 293 through 308, 330 through 333, 400  
25 through 409, 411 through 417, 419 through 421, 426 through

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# EXHIBIT 14

HVEC/HB 10

1 430, 439, 440, 447, 449 through 454, 461 through 466, 471  
2 through 474, 480 through 484, 487 through 500, 502 through  
3 509, 511 through 541, 544 through 569, 571, 573 and 602.

4 Section 6. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT THREE.--Board of  
5 education district three is composed of Bernalillo county  
6 precincts 4 through 18, 86, 101 through 105, 107, 150 through  
7 153, 161, 180 through 187, 191 through 197, 211, 212, 214  
8 through 217, 221, 223 through 226, 241 through 246, 251  
9 through 258, 271 through 275, 278, 281 through 287, 291, 292,  
10 311 through 318, 321 through 323, 326 through 329, 341 through  
11 347, 351 through 358, 371 through 375, 381 through 387, 410,  
12 418, 422 through 425, 431 through 438, 441 through 446, 475  
13 through 478, 485, 486, 510, 542, 543 and 601.

14 Section 7. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT FOUR.--Board of  
15 education district four is composed of Sandoval county  
16 precincts 1 through 10, 20, 28 through 50, 55, 56, 58 through  
17 64 and 67; and Santa Fe county precincts 7 through 14, 20  
18 through 22, 24 through 39, 41 through 57, 62 through 72, 74  
19 through 78, 80 through 83 and 86.

20 Section 8. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT FIVE.--Board of  
21 education district five is composed of McKinley county; San  
22 Juan county precincts 1 through 16, 18 through 31, 40 through  
23 46, 49, 51 through 59, 70, 71, 73 through 75, 79 and 81  
24 through 86; and Sandoval county precincts 21 through 27.

25 Section 9. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT SIX.--Board of

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# EXHIBIT 14

HVEC/HB 10

1 education district six is composed of Bernalillo county  
2 precincts 31 and 93; Catron county; Cibola county; Grant  
3 county; Hidalgo county; Luna county; Socorro county; and  
4 Valencia county.

5 Section 10. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT SEVEN.--Board of  
6 education district seven is composed of Dona Ana county; and  
7 Otero county precinct 1.

8 Section 11. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT EIGHT.--Board of  
9 education district eight is composed of Chaves county  
10 precincts 1 through 7, 9 through 16, 21 through 25, 31 through  
11 36, 41 through 43, 51, 52, 61 through 63, 71 through 73, 81  
12 through 85, 90 through 93 and 101 through 103; De Baca county;  
13 Guadalupe county precinct 4; Lincoln county; Otero county  
14 precincts 2 through 40; Santa Fe county precincts 15 through  
15 19, 73, 84 and 85; Sierra county; and Torrance county.

16 Section 12. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT NINE.--Board of  
17 education district nine is composed of Chaves county precinct  
18 104; Curry county; Eddy county; Lea county; Quay county; and  
19 Roosevelt county.

20 Section 13. BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT TEN.--Board of  
21 education district ten is composed of Colfax county; Guadalupe  
22 county precincts 1 through 3 and 5; Harding county; Los Alamos  
23 county; Mora county; Rio Arriba county; San Juan county  
24 precincts 47, 60 through 69, 72 and 76; San Miguel county;  
25 Sandoval county precincts 14 through 19 and 51; Santa Fe

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EXHIBIT 14

HVEC/HB 10

1 county precincts 1 through 6, 23, 40, 58 through 61 and 79;  
2 Taos county; and Union county.

3 Section 14. APPOINTIVE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICTS.--

4 For the purposes of appointing members of the state board of  
5 education, five districts are created as follows:

6 A. appointive district A consists of state board  
7 of education districts two and four;

8 B. appointive district B consists of state board  
9 of education districts one and three;

10 C. appointive district C consists of state board  
11 of education districts five and ten;

12 D. appointive district D consists of state board  
13 of education districts six and seven; and

14 E. appointive district E consists of state board  
15 of education districts eight and nine.

16 Section 15. RESIDENCE.--A candidate for the office of  
17 state board of education member shall reside in the district  
18 for which he files a declaration of candidacy at the time of  
19 such filing. If an elected or appointed board member  
20 permanently removes his residence from or maintains no  
21 residence in the district from which he was elected or  
22 appointed, he shall be deemed to have resigned and his  
23 successor shall be selected as provided in Sections 16 and 17  
24 of the 2001 Educational Redistricting Act.

25 Section 16. ELECTED MEMBERS--STAGGERED TERMS.--

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EXHIBIT 14

HVEC/HB 10

1           A. Elected members of the state board of education  
2 shall be elected for staggered terms of four years.

3           B. Board members shall be elected at the general  
4 election for terms commencing on January 1 next succeeding  
5 their election.

6           C. Board members from districts one, four, eight,  
7 nine and ten shall be elected at the general election in 2004  
8 for terms that expire in 2008.

9           D. Board members from districts two, three, five,  
10 six and seven shall be elected at the general election in 2002  
11 for terms that expire in 2006.

12           E. The governor shall by appointment fill a  
13 vacancy in the office of an elected member of the state board  
14 of education. An appointee filling such a vacancy shall serve  
15 until a successor is elected at the next general election.  
16 The successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term for  
17 the district from which the person creating the vacancy in the  
18 office was elected.

19           Section 17. APPOINTED MEMBERS--STAGGERED TERMS.--

20           A. One member of the state board of education  
21 shall be appointed from each of the five state board of  
22 education appointive districts by the governor by and with the  
23 consent of the senate.

24           B. Appointed members shall be appointed for  
25 staggered terms of four years.

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EXHIBIT 14

HVEC/HB 10

1 C. Terms of appointed members shall expire on  
2 December 31.

3 D. If a vacancy occurs in the office of an  
4 appointed member of the state board of education, it shall be  
5 filled by appointment of the governor by and with the consent  
6 of the senate for the remainder of the term of the member  
7 creating the vacancy.

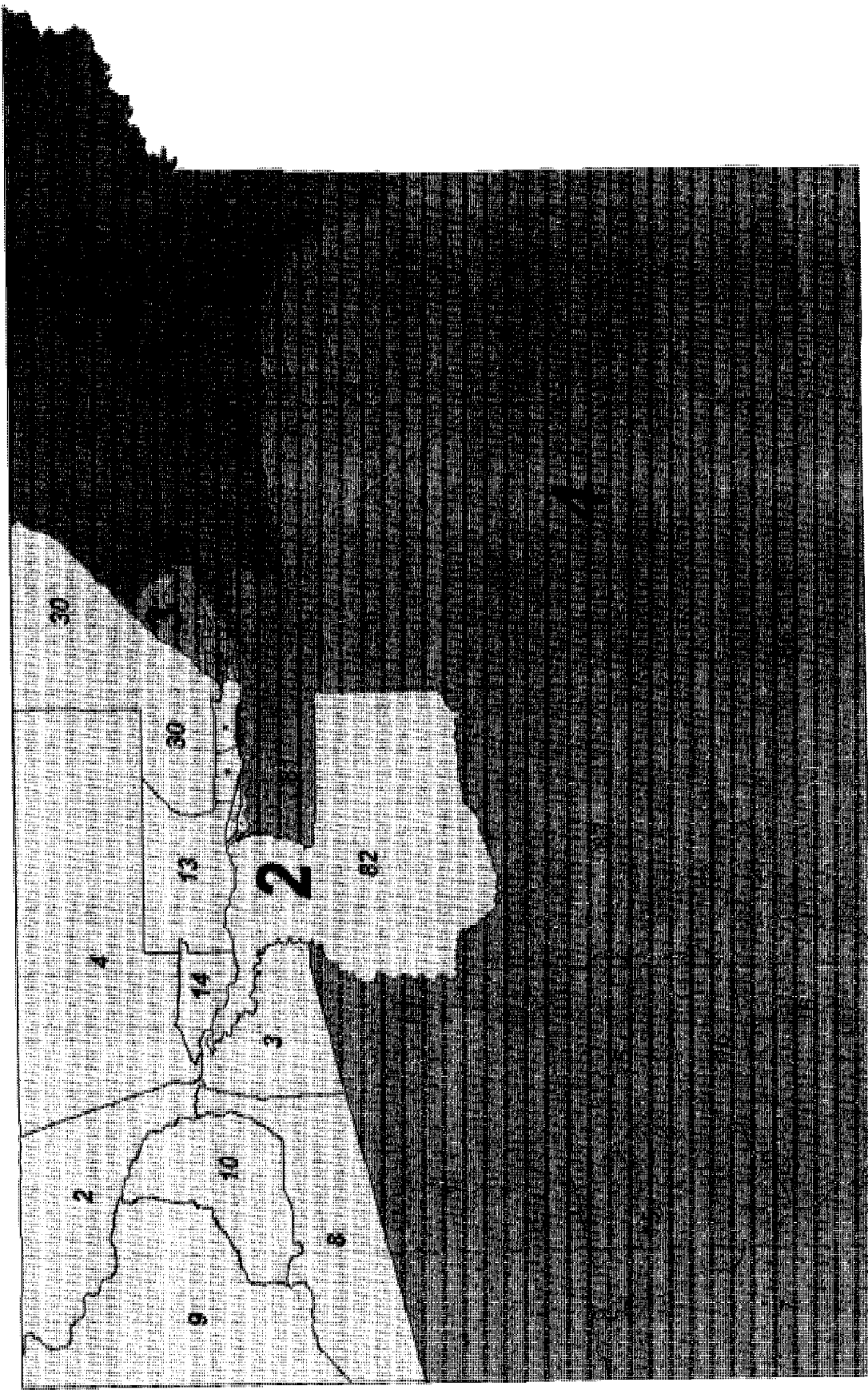
8 Section 18. CONTINUING TERMS.--A member of the state  
9 board of education who was appointed or elected pursuant to  
10 the provisions of Laws 1991 (1st S.S.), Chapter 4, Sections 1  
11 through 17 and who is serving on the board as of the effective  
12 date of this section shall serve the remainder of the term for  
13 which he was elected or appointed.

14 Section 19. REPEAL.--Sections 22-3-37 through 22-3-54  
15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991 (1st S.S.), Chapter 4, Sections 1  
16 through 18) are repealed.

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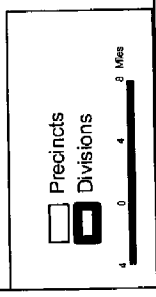


**San Juan Magistrate Divisions  
Concept A**



July 31, 2001

Research & Polling, Inc.





The Legislature  
of the  
State of New Mexico

45th Legislature, 1st Special Session

LAWS 2001

CHAPTER 2

SENATE BILL 14

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Introduced by

SENATOR LEONARD TSOSIE



# Chapter 2

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AN ACT

RELATING TO MAGISTRATE COURTS; ADJUSTING THE SAN JUAN COUNTY  
MAGISTRATE DISTRICT DIVISION BOUNDARIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 35-1-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1968,  
Chapter 62, Section 29, as amended) is amended to read:

"35-1-27. MAGISTRATE COURT--SAN JUAN DISTRICT ELECTION  
DIVISION PRECINCTS.--

A. There shall be four magistrate divisions in  
San Juan magistrate district, each division having its own  
magistrate. Divisions 1 and 4 shall operate as a single  
court in Aztec and divisions 2 and 3 shall operate as a  
single court in Farmington.

B. Magistrate judges shall not be elected at-large  
from the district, but shall be elected by the voters of the  
division for which the magistrate sits. Magistrate judges  
may reside anywhere within the magistrate district and shall  
have district-wide jurisdiction. The composition of the  
divisions for elections purposes is:

(1) division 1 is composed of San Juan  
county precincts 47, 59 through 70 and 72 through 76;

(2) division 2 is composed of San Juan  
county precincts 2 through 4, 8 through 14, 18, 28 through 31  
and 82;

EXHIBIT 14


1 (3) division 3 is composed of San Juan  
2 county precincts 20 through 27, 40 through 46, 49, 51, 52 and  
3 54; and

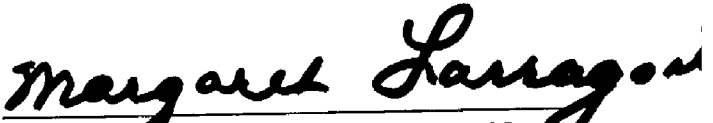
4 (4) division 4 is composed of San Juan  
5 county precincts 1, 5 through 7, 15, 16, 19, 53, 55 through  
6 58, 71, 79, 81 and 83 through 86."

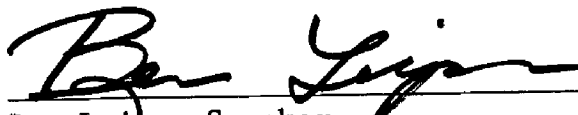
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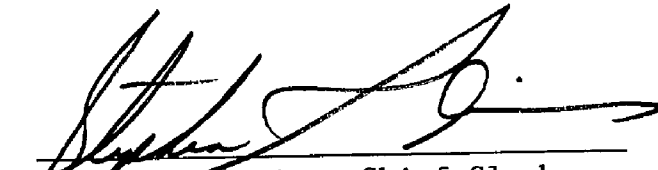
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EXHIBIT 14

  
Walter D. Bradley, President  
Senate

  
Margaret Larragoite, Chief Clerk  
Senate

  
Ben Lujan, Speaker  
House of Representatives

  
Stephen R. Arias, Chief Clerk  
House of Representatives

Approved by me this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October, 2001


  
Governor Gary E. Johnson  
State of New Mexico

EXHIBIT 15

# COMMITTEE HANDBOOK



FOR THE  
NEW MEXICO LEGISLATURE

2012 REVISION

## EXHIBIT 15

prepared by:  
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# EXHIBIT 15

## PREFACE

Someone once defined a committee as a collection of people who individually believe that something must be done and who collectively decide that nothing can be done. Whether or not this definition has merit, it is difficult to imagine the work of a legislative body being accomplished without reliance upon the committee system.

Every session, American legislative bodies are faced with thousands of bills, resolutions and memorials upon which to act. Meaningful deliberation on each of these measures by the entire legislative body is not possible. Therefore, the job must be broken up and distributed among the "miniature legislatures" called standing or substantive committees. In New Mexico, where the constitution confines legislative action to a specified number of calendar days, the work of such committees assumes even greater importance.

Because the role of committees is vital to the legislative process, it is necessary for their efficient operation that individual members of the senate and house and their staffs understand committee functioning and procedure, as well as their own roles on the committees.

For this reason, the legislative council service published in 1963 the first *Committee Handbook* for New Mexico legislators. This publication is the sixth revision of that document.



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The *Committee Handbook* is intended to be used as a guide and working tool for committee chairs, vice chairs, members and staff. The practices and procedures outlined in it are based upon senate and house rules, practice and custom, parliamentary law and material contained in such recognized authorities as *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*; *Robert's Rules of Order, Revised*; *Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure*; and the council of state governments' *Handbook for Legislative Committees*.

It should be noted that the rules of both the senate and the house provide that *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* governs when not inconsistent with the rule of the legislative body.

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## TYPES OF COMMITTEES

There are several types of committees, and while most rules and practices apply equally to all committees, there are some differences based on the nature of the committee.

### Standing or Special Committees

The workhorses in both houses are the standing committees. The standing committees in each house are designated by the respective body's rules, and the name of the committee ("appropriations and finance", "judiciary", "education", "conservation", etc.) is often the best indicator of the topic matter with which the committee deals.

In the house, standing committees are further divided into "substantive" and "procedural" committees. A substantive committee is created to study, conduct hearings and make recommendations on legislation or specific problems. A procedural committee is one appointed to help the body function more smoothly in its organization or its day-to-day housekeeping operations. Examples of substantive committees are appropriations and finance; judiciary; and education. Examples of procedural committees are printing and supplies; and rules and order of business.

In the senate, there are two committees that are not considered standing committees: the committees' committee and the senate ethics committee.

A familiarity with the standing committees and, in the case of the house, those standing committees further designated as substantive committees is important because some rules rely

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on the designation. For example, a senator may not be appointed as the chair or vice chair of more than one standing committee (Senate Rule 9-1-2), and a member of the house may not be appointed as chair or vice chair of more than one substantive committee (House Rule 9-3).

Special committees are sometimes created by a legislative body to get a specific job done; once that job is completed, the committee is dissolved. Sometimes, special committees are referred to as "select" committees. A typical assignment of a special committee is the review and consideration of a specific matter in which the legislative body is interested, such as medicaid, property reappraisal or gaming.

### **Committee of the Whole**

(House and Senate Rules 10-1 *et seq.*)

When the entire membership of the legislative body sits as a committee, it is called the committee of the whole. This permits discussion of bills and other matters of importance to the entire body.

Although the rules of the legislative body are followed in the committee of the whole, there is no time limit on debate, the yeas and nays are not recorded and testimony may be taken by the public as in standing committees.

When the body resolves itself into the committee of the whole, the speaker of the house or the president of the senate steps down. In the house, a chair is appointed by the speaker to preside. In the senate, the president pro tempore or a senator appointed by the president pro tempore serves as the chair.

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### **Conference Committees**

(Joint Rule 3-1)

The purpose of a conference committee is to iron out differences between the two houses on a particular piece of legislation. The procedures involved in a formal conference committee are essentially as follows.

If one house refuses to accept the amendments made by the other house to its legislation, the chief clerk sends a message to the other house saying, in effect, that it has rejected the amendments made by that house and asks the other house to recede from its amendments. If the amending house refuses to recede, a conference committee is appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house consisting of three members from each house.

The conferees from both houses meet to try to reconcile the differences of the two houses on the legislation and report back to their respective houses when agreement has been reached. Voting in the conference committee is by the respective houses, and a majority of the membership from each house is required for adoption of the committee's recommendations. A conference committee report cannot be amended by either house, but must be accepted or rejected in its entirety.

### **Committees That Determine Germaneness**

During 30-day sessions and special sessions, when the type of legislation the legislature may consider is restricted by the constitution (New Mexico constitution, Article 4, Section 5), legislation is usually referred to a committee to determine if

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it is germane. In the house, it is the rules and order of business committee that usually makes that determination. In the senate, the task falls to the committees' committee (Senate Rule 9-1-6).

At the beginning of each 30-day session or special session, those committees often review guidelines, memoranda and legal opinions on what constitutes germaneness.

### **Interim Committees**

An interim committee is a legislative committee authorized to operate in the period between the adjournment of one legislature and the convening of another, or between sessions of the same legislature.

There are two types of interim committees in New Mexico: those created by statute and those created by the legislative council. Examples of interim committees created by law are the New Mexico legislative council, the legislative education study committee and the legislative finance committee. The duties, composition, reporting deadlines and staffing pattern of a specific interim committee may be spelled out in statute, if it is created in law, or by the legislative council, if it is created by the council.

With one exception, all interim committees consist of both house and senate members. The exception is the senate rules committee, which has been designated by the senate, pursuant to the constitution, to consider in the interim executive appointments requiring senate confirmation (New Mexico constitution, Article 4, Section 42).

Interim committee procedures are not addressed here, but are usually addressed at the beginning of each interim.

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## SELECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

### Selection

In the senate, the committees' committee makes all standing committee appointments. The following considerations enter into the making of such appointments: (1) the member's seniority; (2) the minority party's representation on each committee; and (3) when possible, the member's preference. Seniority is determined by continuous service in the senate. Appointments made by the committees' committee are subject to the approval of the senate (Senate Rules 9-1-1, 9-1-3 and 9-1-4).

Senators serve on two standing committees, except members of the finance committee, who serve only on that committee. Service on the committees' committee, the senate streaming oversight committee or the senate ethics committee is not considered service on a standing committee (Senate Rule 9-3).

In the house, the speaker, as is the case in most state legislatures, is the sole appointing authority for membership on committees, except when a committee is established by a resolution designating the committee membership.

All appointments made by the speaker must be announced in open session and recorded in the journal. Each house member is limited to service on two substantive committees. This does not bar a member's service on procedural committees (House Rules 9-1 and 9-3).



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### Organization

No procedure is provided for in the rules of either house for the formal organization of standing committees. Organization, however, is a simple matter, since the purpose and scope of the committee's activities are defined by the legislation referred to it; the chair has already been appointed; a recording clerk does not have to be elected (secretarial help is assigned by the chief clerk of each house); and standing committees usually do not adopt special rules of procedure. Once the chair has called the committee to order and determines that a quorum is present (customarily by roll call), the committee can proceed to the business of considering legislation.

Organization of special committees, particularly if formed for purposes of conducting an inquiry, may be a bit more complex. Depending upon the powers granted and the task assigned to it, the committee may have to adopt special rules of procedure covering the conduct of hearings, protection of rights of witnesses, summoning of witnesses, direction of staff and other general matters.

### Quorum

In order for a committee of either house to transact business, it is necessary that a quorum of that committee be present. It is irregular for a committee to proceed in the absence of a quorum. One exception to this rule is the house enrolling and engrossing committee, which is authorized to function in the absence of a quorum.

A quorum of the committee is a majority of the members of the committee (House Rule 9-5-1 and *Mason's* Section 613).

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## COMMITTEE OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

### Selection of the Chair

In the senate, the committees' committee designates the chair and vice chair at the time it appoints the membership of the committee. A person selected as chair or vice chair of a committee may not serve in either position on any other standing committee. The president pro tempore is by rule the chair of the committees' committee (Senate Rules 9-1 and 9-1-2).

In the house, the speaker designates the chair and vice chair of a standing committee at the time the committee is appointed (House Rule 9-1-2).

Since each house of the New Mexico legislature is organized by the majority party of that house, committee chairs and vice chairs are almost always members of the majority party.

When the chair and vice chair are absent from a meeting, the most senior member of the majority party may preside (*Mason's* Section 609).

### Role of the Chair

The role of a committee chair differs considerably from the role of the presiding officer of each house. Unlike the presiding officer, the chair of a committee is an active, participating member of the committee.

The chair may make all motions that any member of the committee may make, may propose amendments and need not rise to make motions or leave the chair in order to speak.

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The chair may vote on all questions before the committee. In the house, the chair, like all members, is explicitly required to vote on all questions before the committee when the chair is present (House Rule 9-5-4). It must be emphasized that the committee chair, even though directing the committee, is an integral part of the committee membership and must take an active role in the operation of the committee in order for it to function properly.

Since the chair usually holds the position of committee chair because of reliability as a member of the majority party, the chair is expected to take an active role in the implementation of the party's agenda and policies. As a party leader, the chair must have ample opportunity to discuss and promote the party's programs in the committee; however, as presiding officer of the committee, the chair must be scrupulously fair in rulings and in the recognition of the rights of all members, regardless of party affiliation.

### Duties of the Chair

The principal duties of the committee chair are to:

1. call the committee together to enable the committee to perform its functions properly;
2. notify committee members of committee hearings;
3. preside over committee meetings, maintain order and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to a majority of the appointed committee;
4. determine if a quorum is present;

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5. supervise and direct the clerical and other employees of the committee and help with the preparation of reports to submit to the committee; and

6. arrange for joint hearings, as necessary or appropriate, with the chairs of other committees (House Rule 9-10 and *Mason's* Section 611).

The house requires, in addition to the general duties listed above, that a chair sees that bills are discussed in the order they are referred to the committee, except when a majority of the committee agrees to some other procedure or when the schedule of the committee suggests that bills on the same subject should be heard together. In the absence of the sponsor of a proposal, a house chair must be prepared to explain the bill in the house (House Rule 9-10).

Senate rules specify no general duties of committee chairs. Certain duties, however, are provided for the chair of the judiciary committee (or a committee member designated by the chair). The chair of that committee has the duty to revise and correct the journal and to examine and correct bills referred to that committee for the purpose of avoiding repetition and ensuring accuracy in the text (Senate Rule 9-9).

In both houses, it is customary that the committee chair move the adoption of a committee's report when it appears on the legislative calendar.

### **Chair's Resignation or Refusal to Act**

A committee chair may resign as chair and still retain membership on the committee (*Mason's* Section 610).

In the senate, when a standing committee chair refuses

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to serve (as determined by the committee), the vice chair assumes all duties and prerogatives of the chairs (Senate Rule 9-7).

The house has no specific rule covering the chair's resignation or refusal to act. If a chair neglects or declines to call a meeting of the committee, a meeting may be held upon the call of a majority of its members (*Mason's* Section 610).

### Vice Chair

The committees' committee and the speaker appoint the vice chairs of the senate and house committees, respectively. In the absence of the chair, the vice chair assumes the duties of the chair (House and Senate Rules 9-7).

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS

### Terms

Members appointed to committees of a particular legislature serve during the biennium for which that legislature is in existence. Should any special sessions be called during that biennium after a regular session adjourns, the committee assignments made in the first regular session usually apply.

### Resignation from a Committee

No member of a senate committee, once the assignments have been approved by the senate, is permitted to resign from a committee unless that member has arranged to serve on another standing committee by trading assignments

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with another member of the same political party and the committees' committee has approved the transfer. As in the case of original assignments, the transfer must be approved by the senate (Senate Rule 9-4).

House rules make no specific reference to resignation of committee members, but refer only to their removal. Under parliamentary law, any member of a standing committee may resign by submitting a resignation in writing to the appointing authority. In such a case, it would be left to the speaker's discretion to decide whether the resigning member would be assigned to a different committee.

### Discipline of Members

Senate and house rules contain no provisions for the discipline of committee members. House rules do provide that a member cannot be removed from a committee except by a two-thirds' vote of the house.

A committee has no power to punish its members. It may, however, report any misconduct to the legislative body for action. Frequent absence of a member from committee meetings may also be reported to the legislative body (*Mason's* Section 619).

### Nature of Proceedings

It is the tradition of legislative bodies that a member in any debate in the house or senate chamber may not refer to the proceedings of a committee unless that committee has formally reported its proceedings. Furthermore, by custom and tradition, members are not to make any statement in the course of the

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debate concerning what was said or done in the committee unless it is contained in the written report of the committee that has been formally reported to the legislative body.

### POWERS OF COMMITTEES

#### **Committees Are Agents of House and Senate**

*(Mason's Section 615)*

A committee is the agent of the legislative body that appoints it. The sole purpose of its existence is to carry out the will of the legislative body.

The senate or house cannot delegate its powers and responsibilities to one of its committees. Only when it adopts a report of one of its committees does that act of the committee become an act of the legislative body.

A committee can only recommend, and until its recommendations are adopted by the legislative body, the recommendations have no force.

A committee can make any recommendation it sees fit concerning legislation, or it can refrain from making any recommendation.

#### **Jurisdiction**

A standing committee has those powers necessary to make a proper recommendation on any bill, resolution, memorial or other matter that has been referred to it.

The committee has authority to call upon all state officers, heads of agencies and departments, employees of

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agencies and departments and political subdivisions to furnish the committee information, records and documents necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes for which the committee was created.

The committee is not restricted to the matters referred to it, but may also suggest and initiate legislation respecting any matter that is within the general scope of the committee.

Each committee has the jurisdiction and duty to inquire into the condition and administration of the laws relating to the subjects it has in its charge. It has the authority to investigate the conduct and review the actions of all public officers and employees concerned with the area in which it operates. It may suggest measures that will correct abuses, protect the public interest and promote the general welfare.

### **Instructions to Committees**

*(Mason's Section 620)*

Most of the proposals referred to a committee are referred without instruction from the legislative body. However, the legislative body has the right to attach instructions to the proposal being referred that may partly or completely restrict the committee's actions on the proposal. When a committee receives specific instructions, it must accurately carry them out.

When a bill is referred to a committee with instructions pertaining to only a part of the bill, it may not make recommendations as to the non-instructed parts of the bill.

Instructions may be given to the committee by a majority vote of the legislative body at any time before the committee submits its report.



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### Amendments

Since the committee has only the power of recommendation, it cannot actually amend or modify a proposal for legislation referred to it. It can only recommend amendments to the proposal, and these amendments are not effective until the legislative body adopts them (*Mason's* Section 616).

There is no limit to the number of amendments the committee can recommend for a bill as long as they are germane to the original purpose of the bill. However, if there are a great number of amendments proposed by the committee, consideration by the legislative body will be easier if the committee submits a substitute for the original bill.

### Substitute Bills

(*Mason's* Section 617)

Substitutes may be made for any bill, resolution or memorial before it is enrolled and engrossed whenever it is open to amendment.

When a substitute bill, resolution or memorial is adopted, it takes the place of the original bill, resolution or memorial, and the substitute itself is open to amendment.

Since the substitute is technically considered an amendment to the bill, the subject matter of the substitute must be relevant to the title and subject matter of the original bill.

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### Executive Sessions

In general, executive sessions are not permitted by the rules of the house and senate.

The senate exceptions are made for matters relating to personnel, for matters adjudicatory in nature, for certain ethics hearings or for any legislative matter not yet presented to either house of the legislature. Meetings of a committee on general appropriation bills may also be closed by a majority vote of the committee (Senate Rule 9-5-6).

In the house, an exception is made for certain hearings on ethics matters (House Rule 9-5-6). The Open Meetings Act provides exceptions broader than the house rule (Section 10-15-2 NMSA 1978).

### Subcommittees

*(Mason's Section 650)*

With the exception of the committee of the whole, any committee may appoint a subcommittee composed of members of that committee. The subcommittee has only the powers and duties conferred upon it by the parent committee. It reports only to the parent committee from which it was appointed. It cannot report to the legislative body.

The subcommittee is a convenient work device for committees having unusually heavy workloads. By distributing the hearing and discussion of bills among several subcommittees, the work of the committee may be made more efficient. The parent committee, nevertheless, must adopt or reject the subcommittee's recommendations before they become a part of the committee's recommendations to the legislative body.

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### Corrections and Style

Senate and house rules provide certain style requirements for bills introduced in the legislature.

It is the duty of each committee to see that any bill referred to it complies with these rules on style.

### Oaths and Subpoenas

During any regular or special session, upon request of a standing committee and approval by a majority vote of the elected members of the house of which the committee is a part, the presiding officer of the senate or the speaker of the house is required to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of any witnesses or to command a person to produce any books, papers, documents or tangible items designated at any investigation or hearing before the body issuing the subpoena.

Subpoenas are always issued in the name of the house or senate and never in the name of the committee.

The law provides that any person who does not comply with a house or senate subpoena is guilty of contempt of the legislature and, upon conviction, may be fined up to \$500, imprisoned for not more than six months or both (Section 2-1-10 NMSA 1978).

Oaths may be administered to a witness by any of the following:

1. the presiding officer of the senate;
2. the speaker of the house;
3. the chair of a committee of either house;

and

4. the chair of a joint committee of both houses (Section 2-1-2 NMSA 1978).

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### Committee Functioning After Adjournment

Unless given specific authorization by a joint act of the legislature, a committee may not function after adjournment (*Mason's* Sections 622 and 628). *Sine die* adjournment puts an end to all business unfinished at the close of the session (*Mason's* Section 445).

### HOW DO BILLS GET TO COMMITTEE?

When a bill is introduced in either house of the legislature, it is almost always sent to one or more standing committees of that house. This procedure of sending a bill to a committee is called "referral". If a bill is sent back to a committee after it has been reported out, the procedure is called "re-referral".

Methods differ in the two houses for determining where a bill will be sent. Senate rules state that the senator introducing the bill must attach a note to the bill indicating to which committee or committees it should be referred. If any member in the senate objects to this referral, the whole senate must decide the question. In the case of bills coming over from the house, the rules provide for the whole senate to make the referral. Actually, the referral is made by the senate leaders, usually acting through the majority leader (Senate Rules 11-14 and 11-14-1).

In the house, the speaker has the sole authority to refer bills to a committee or committees, whether or not they originated in the house (House Rule 11-14).

If the bill contains an appropriation or requires the expenditure of public money, the rules of both the house and senate provide that it be referred, in the case of the house, to the appropriations and finance

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committee and, in the case of the senate, to the finance committee (House and Senate Rules 11-14-2).

If a bill is amended in a committee to provide for an appropriation or the expenditure of public money, or if the bill contains provisions that were overlooked at the time of its original referral, it is the responsibility of the committee to call this fact to the attention of its respective legislative body so that the bill may be referred to the proper finance committee.

Because most pieces of legislation deal with more than one issue area, bills, resolutions and memorials are frequently referred to two or more committees. In addition, a desire to balance committee workloads often results in referral of legislation to several committees. In those cases, the report of each committee of referral must be considered by the legislative body before the bill can be sent to a subsequent committee of referral. If the effect of the action of the legislative body on the report is to kill the bill, it is not sent to subsequent committees of referral.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS

#### **Action Must Be Taken in Meetings**

The only way a committee may properly transact business is in a meeting at which a quorum of the committee is present (House Rule 9-5-1 and *Mason's* Section 613).

#### **Scheduling Committee Meetings**

Senate standing committees generally hold regular meetings at a permanent time, place and day assigned by the

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committees' committee. In addition to the scheduled committee meetings, committees may meet at other times for the transaction of business as long as the meetings are announced in open session by the chair (Senate Rule 9-6).

Such committee meetings must be called at reasonable times and places to enable the committee to perform its functions properly.

Because of the limited number of committee rooms and conflicts in membership on committees, there must be some coordination in the scheduling of regular, special and joint committee meetings in the house. This is frequently accomplished through the use of a house coordinator. The speaker of the house appoints a member of the house as coordinator. The coordinator acts as the speaker's agent in the matter of scheduling committee meetings to avoid conflicts in the use of committee rooms and, insofar as possible, to prevent conflicts because of dual membership on two committees meeting simultaneously (House Rule 9-6).

### **Meeting While Legislative Body Is in Session**

*(Mason's Section 628)*

The limited sessions make it necessary for committees to hold meetings from time to time when the legislature is in session. The chair of a committee wishing to sit at such times should make a motion from the floor asking for unanimous consent to meet.

Whenever a committee is meeting when the legislative body initially goes into its daily session, the committee should immediately discontinue its meeting and attend the session

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unless the committee has been previously excused or has obtained permission to continue meeting.

### COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

#### Procedure

There are no special rules of procedure for committees. The house rules require that the rules of order of the house govern the parliamentary procedure of the house special and standing committees, which means that when the rules are silent, the committee will be governed by *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*. The senate has no correlative rule, but since it, too, has adopted *Mason's*, its committees should refer to that manual whenever in doubt about procedure (Senate Rule 24-2). There are cases, however, in which the rules of both houses should not be rigidly applied (*Mason's* Section 632).

For instance, motions to limit debate should not be allowed, and there should be no limit on the number of times any committee member is permitted to speak. To limit debate or the number of times a member may speak would defeat the purpose for which a committee is created.

No appeal may be made to the presiding officer of either chamber from decisions on points of order made by a committee chair.

Other procedures that are more relaxed than those followed in either of the chambers are that:

1. it is not necessary to rise and address the committee before making a motion or before speaking;

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2. the chair does not relinquish the chair to put a question or leave the chair's place in order to speak;
3. motions are not required to be seconded;
4. discussions are more informal, although questions of persons appearing before the committee should still be directed through the chair; and
5. a motion to table indefinitely is not necessarily a killing motion since the matter may be taken up again at any time with the majority vote of the committee (see **Reconsideration**).

### Order of Business

The order of business is generally left up to the chair of the committee. With the exception of House Rule 9-10(e), which requires house committees to discuss bills in the order in which they are referred to committees (except when agreed upon by a majority of the committee), there are no official guidelines on how a committee shall proceed with its business.

One suggested procedure for getting the committee under way is:

1. the chair calls the committee to order;
2. the chair requests the secretary to call the roll;
3. upon the basis of the roll call, the chair makes a determination of a quorum;
4. the chair announces that the committee will proceed with the consideration of House (or Senate) Bill (or Resolution) \_\_\_\_\_;
5. the chair calls upon the sponsor to explain



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the bill, after which an opportunity is usually provided for members of the public to speak on the measures; and

6. the chair opens the floor for debate by the other members.

### **Manner of Considering Measures**

If the committee desires, the procedure followed in the committee of the whole may be used and the legislation may be read section by section or paragraph by paragraph. In this case, opportunity for discussion and amendment must be permitted on each section before the committee proceeds to the reading of the next section. When this method is used, the question is not put on each section separately, but is reserved until discussion on the entire piece of legislation is completed, and then the question is put on the whole document as amended.

When a committee originates a measure, the above procedure should be followed.

In some cases, the committee may not wish to read each section of the bill. The chair may simply ask, "Is there any discussion on, or amendment to, Section 1?... Is there any discussion on, or amendment to, Section 2?"... etc., until each section is covered and the question is put on the whole bill (as amended, if there are any amendments).

Generally in New Mexico, however, committees simply discuss legislation as a whole and not section by section.

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### Voting in Committee

A member may not cast a vote except during a meeting of the committee. The chair may not poll the members on a proposal outside the meeting. An individual member may not inform the chair, another member or the secretary on how the member wishes to vote, except in a duly constituted meeting. A member is not allowed to vote by proxy (*Mason's Sections 625 and 675 and House Rule 9-5-2*).

When the question is called, either by the chair or by a member of the committee, the chair should ensure that the motion is clear to the members.

The chair may put the question to a voice vote as follows: "Those in favor of the motion say 'aye'... Those opposed say 'no'...".

If there is no doubt in the mind of the chair of the result of the vote, the chair announces it by saying, "The motion is carried" or "The motion is lost".

If the chair is in doubt of the results of the voice vote, the chair may call for a show of hands by saying, "Those in favor of the motion, please raise your hand", or for the secretary to call the roll.

Any member of a committee has the right, following the announcement of a voice vote that is uncertain and before any other business intervenes, to ask for a roll call. The request for a roll call is not debatable (*House and Senate Rules 9-5-3*).

In a roll call, the names of the committee members are called in alphabetical order, with the chair's name called last. In beginning a roll call, the chair should state the question as follows: "The motion to be voted upon is... Those in favor of

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the motion will answer 'yes' when their name is called; those opposed will answer 'no'. The secretary will call the roll."

When the voting is completed, the chair should announce the results by saying: "With \_\_\_ in the affirmative and \_\_\_ in the negative, the motion is carried (or lost)."

House and senate rules require the report of the committee to show the final vote of the committee on each bill, resolution and memorial; therefore, roll call votes on final action in committees are mandatory. In addition, house and senate rules provide that if a roll call vote is taken on amendments that are adopted by the committee, the roll call shall be shown on the committee report (House and Senate Rules 9-5-5).

### Changing of Vote

There must be finality to a vote. In order to secure this, a committee member is permitted to change the member's vote only until the time the final vote is announced by the chair. Of course, if a vote has been improperly recorded, it may be changed upon the protest of the wronged member (*Mason's* Section 527).

### Reconsideration

As long as a proposal remains in the custody of the committee, committee action upon it may be reconsidered. This provision is necessary in order for the legislative body to receive the considered judgment of the committee on the proposal (*Mason's* Section 634).

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### Unanimous Consent

Much of the committee work can be expedited by the use of the device known as "unanimous consent". For example, should it appear to the chair that there is no opposition to a proposed amendment, the chair may ask, "Is there any objection to the proposed amendment?", and if none is stated, the chair may state that the amendment was approved and proceed (*Mason's Section 537*).

### Committee Action on Legislative Measures

Several courses of action are available to a committee on a piece of legislation referred to it by the legislative body.

1. If the committee is in favor of the legislation as it was referred, it may recommend in its report that the legislation "do pass".
2. If the committee is in favor of the legislation as a whole but deems it necessary to recommend amendments to certain sections, it may recommend that the legislation "do pass, as amended" and attach the proposed amendments.
3. If the committee does not approve of the proposed legislation, it may recommend that the legislation "do not pass".
4. If the committee does not approve of the proposed legislation in the form in which it was referred to the committee, but feels that legislation ought to be enacted covering the same subject matter proposed in the bill, it may recommend that the proposed legislation "do not pass", but that a substitute as drawn by the committee "do pass".
5. If the committee does not wish to make any

## EXHIBIT 15

recommendation upon a legislative proposal, it may make a report "without recommendation". This type of report is frequently used in those cases where the committee is in disagreement on a bill.

6. If the committee chooses simply not to report a bill out of committee, it may do so. This technique is not generally recommended by parliamentary and legislative authorities, who believe that the entire body should be given the opportunity to adopt or reject proposed legislation, but it is an effective device for filtering out unwanted or unneeded proposals.

### Adjournment

Unless some provision has been made for a future meeting, a committee adjournment is always subject to the call of the chair.

The motion to "rise and report progress" is used only by the committee of the whole. It has the same effect on the committee as a motion to adjourn has upon the legislative body. The motion to "adjourn" is not in order in the committee of the whole.

## COMMITTEE HEARINGS

### Public Meetings

A committee may act only at a meeting and not by separate consultation and consent, and a committee has no authority to report anything not agreed upon when actually

## **EXHIBIT 15**

assembled. The rules of both houses of the New Mexico legislature generally require all actions by a committee to be taken in a meeting that is open to the public. The exceptions to these rules are for certain ethics hearings, meetings on personnel matters and adjudicatory matters and meetings on appropriation bills when the committee decides to close the meeting. Open meetings, also, are not required on matters that have not been formally introduced as proposed legislation (House and Senate Rules 9-5-6).

Advantages in holding a public hearing on a piece of legislation include that doing so gives individuals and interest groups an opportunity to state their views on the issue, often produces pertinent information and data on the issue, aids the committee in its deliberations and builds public confidence in the lawmaking process.

### **Notice of Public Hearing**

The rules of both the senate and house are quiet on notice of meetings. It is a general practice, however, to announce which items will be heard in a committee prior to the time of the meeting. Committee agendas are published, posted on the legislature's web site and frequently posted outside the committee's meeting room.

### **Special Rules of Procedure**

If the committee deems it necessary to have special rules of procedure for conducting a hearing, the rules should be published and made available in advance of the hearing. Several committees require sponsors of amendments to provide

## EXHIBIT 15

copies of the amendments prior to the scheduled committee hearing on the underlying legislation.

### **Joint Hearings**

A joint hearing can be held with two or more committees of the same chamber or two or more committees of each chamber that are considering the same issue. Joint hearings are sometimes held to make it more efficient for a large number of people who will testify on the issue to appear just once before every committee that will hear the issue.

In a joint hearing, the chair of the committee that has custody of the legislation acts as chair of the hearing, and the chairs of the other committee or committees act as vice chairs.

Each committee retains its own identity and arrives separately at its own recommendation. Committees that do not yet have the legislation before them cannot make a recommendation until the recommendation of the committee to which the legislation was initially referred has been adopted.

### **Conduct of Hearing**

There is no fixed procedure for the conduct of a hearing. Each committee may use any method it finds to be workable and fair.

One procedure is outlined below and may be used as a guide.

A. Call to order and announcements: The chair calls the committee to order and, after determining that a quorum is present, announces the name of the committee (in case any person is mistakenly appearing before the wrong committee) and introduces the committee members and the

## EXHIBIT 15

numbers and subjects of the legislation being heard that day. The chair may also announce the procedure to be followed by the committee in hearing witnesses.

B. Roster of appearance: Any person who desires to appear before the committee on a measure being heard that day is asked to give the committee secretary the person's name and the name of the organization or group the person represents and to state whether the person wishes to speak for or against the measure.

C. Sponsor's presentation: The chair then asks the sponsor of the measure to explain it. After the sponsor's general review, the sponsor may be allowed to have one or more witnesses supplement the explanation.

D. Appearance of witnesses: Following the explanation by the sponsor and witnesses, each person who has given the person's name to the secretary is called upon in alternate order of those for and those against the bill. The chair may also call for testimony by others in the room who wish to be heard. The committee, in advance of the hearing, may place a time limit on the presentation of each witness. If a large delegation is present, all of whom are testifying in essentially the same vein, the chair, in the interest of time, may request the group to designate one or two spokespersons, and the chair may announce that the committee take notice of the size of the delegation.

E. Questions by the committee: After the sponsor and each person appearing as a witness have made their presentations, the chair gives committee members the opportunity to ask questions of them.



# EXHIBIT 15

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### Contents

A committee report may contain only that which is agreed upon by a majority of the committee and which has been acted upon in a meeting with a quorum present.

The report must include all amendments to the measure approved by the committee and its recommendation of the action that should be taken on the measure (*Mason's Sections 663 and 664*).

### Preparation

It is the duty of the committee secretary to prepare the committee report; however, on occasion, it may be prepared by a member of the committee or, upon request of the committee, by the legislative council service.

### Authentication

Committee reports are authenticated by the chair of the committee by the chair's signature in the space provided on the report form (*Mason's Section 665*).

### Improper Committee Reports

Committee reports that are not considered at a regular meeting of the committee are improper reports. The presiding officer may refuse to accept any report on a bill or other measure when the presiding officer has knowledge that it was improperly acted upon.

## EXHIBIT 15

Legislation not properly reported from a committee is not entitled to a place upon the legislative calendar and will be referred back to the committee (*Mason's* Section 675).

### Minority Reports

The report of the majority on a committee is the report of the committee. It should not be referred to as the "majority report".

If a minority report is submitted, it has only the status of an expression of views of those persons on the committee submitting the report and may not be acted upon in the legislative body except upon the adoption of a motion to substitute it for the report of the committee.

## ENROLLING AND ENGROSSING

### Importance

Hallie Farmer, in her classic study of the legislative process in Alabama, says:

Probably no single step in the whole scheme of procedure points up the Legislature's indifference to efficiency, and its lack of respect for the quality of the legislative product, as does its attitude toward the engrossment and enrollment of its bills.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *The Legislative Process in Alabama* (Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, 1949), p. 73.

## EXHIBIT 15

Here, in New Mexico, the importance of the enrolling and engrossing (E & E) process goes a great deal beyond serving as a measure of the legislature's efficiency and respect for quality. Our supreme court has held that in determining the content and validity of a particular piece of legislation, it will not look beyond the enrolled and engrossed bill.

This means that the E & E bill is the final authority. For example, if the E & E bill fails to include amendments adopted by the legislature and the error is not caught by the E & E committee, members of the legislature or the governor's staff before it is signed, then those amendments do not exist in the law. There is no recourse to the journals to prove that the amendments were actually adopted. The will of the legislature has in a direct sense been thwarted.

### What Is Enrolling and Engrossing?

In New Mexico, the terms "enrolling" and "engrossing" are used jointly (and, incidentally, backward from the order of the process as commonly understood) to describe the preparation of the final authoritative copy of a bill passed by both houses of the legislature.

Technically, engrossing and enrolling are two separate processes occurring at different stages in the enactment of a bill.

"Engrossing" literally means writing in large letters.<sup>2</sup> As the term applies to the legislative process, it means preparation of a clean copy of the bill as it passed one house of the legislature. All the amendments are inserted in the

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<sup>2</sup> In some states, amendments are actually set out in the engrossed bill by using a larger style of type.

## EXHIBIT 15

engrossed copy, and the bill is correctly typed. This process normally takes place before the third reading in the house or senate, but in some states it may take place after the third reading and before the bill is sent to the opposite house. As the process is customarily understood in other state legislatures, the New Mexico senate and house do not engross their bills. Instead, the original bill is sent to the other house with all of the amendments attached separately.

"Enrolling" means preparation of the final authoritative copy of the bill as passed by both houses of the legislature. This copy is then substituted for the original bill, signed by the presiding officers in both houses and sent to the governor.

In New Mexico, this process is performed by the house of introduction and includes, for the first time, the incorporation of all amendments adopted and agreed upon by both houses.

### Supervision

The actual work of enrolling and engrossing is done by the clerks in the enrolling and engrossing sections of the senate and house. Because of the importance of this task, the work of these clerks is supervised by a legislative committee.

In the senate, this is done by the judiciary committee serving in a procedural capacity. In the house, the supervision is under the enrolling and engrossing committee.

### What Does the Supervision Consist of?

The job of the E & E committee primarily consists of proofreading the typed E & E bill to ensure that all amendments have been correctly inserted in the proper place in the bill, that

## EXHIBIT 15

the bill has been properly typed and that the E & E bill is an accurate copy of the bill as actually passed by both houses.

At this stage in the legislative process, no changes can be made in the bill unless they are absolutely a matter of form, such as capitalization, margins, spelling or spacing. All corrections of this nature must be shown on a certificate of correction signed by either the chair or vice chair of the committee and attached to the E & E bill.

## EXHIBIT 15

### APPENDIX

**EXHIBIT 15**

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# EXHIBIT 15

## PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

### Senate Committees' Committee

Membership: established by rule as the president pro tempore (chair); majority floor leader; majority whip; minority floor leader; minority whip; five members of the majority party and one member of the minority party appointed by the president pro tempore with the approval of the senate.

#### Functions:

1. appoints chairs, vice chairs and all members of standing committees;
2. assigns seats in the chamber;
3. lets contracts for printing;
4. approves all purchases of supplies and equipment;
5. approves hiring of all senate employees;
6. determines germaneness of legislation in 30-day and special sessions; and
7. pursuant to statute, appoints senators to interim committees.

### Senate Judiciary Committee (serving in a procedural capacity)

Membership: as appointed by the senate committees' committee.

#### Functions:

1. enrolls and engrosses bills, resolutions and memorials originating in the senate;
2. revises and corrects the journal (specifically the duty of the chair or a committee member designated by the chair); and
3. examines and corrects bills for the purpose of avoiding repetition and ensuring accuracy (specifically the duty of the chair or a committee member designated by the chair).

### Senate Rules Committee (serving in a procedural capacity)

Membership: as appointed by the senate committees' committee.



## EXHIBIT 15

Functions:

1. proposes changes in the rules of the senate; and
2. considers and makes recommendations on confirmation of the governor's and other executive appointments.

### **Senate Streaming Oversight Committee**

Membership: as appointed by the senate committees' committee.

Function: monitor and review aspects of the production of the live audio and video streams of the senate floor and committee proceedings to ensure that the streams are produced and operated in an apolitical manner befitting the senate.

### **House Enrolling and Engrossing Committee**

Membership: as appointed by the speaker.

Function: enrolls and engrosses bills, resolutions and memorials originating in the house.

### **House Printing and Supplies Committee**

Membership: as appointed by the speaker.

Functions:

1. approves all purchases of supplies and equipment;
2. lets contracts for printing; and
3. approves hiring of house employees.

### **House Rules and Order of Business Committee**

Membership: as appointed by the speaker.

Functions:

1. proposes changes in the rules of the house;
2. determines whether legislation introduced in 30-day and specials sessions is germane; and
3. considers ethics matters.

# EXHIBIT 16

STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF LEA  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO, *et al.*,  
Plaintiffs,

vs.

Case No. D-506-CV-2022-00041

MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER, *et al.*,  
Defendants.

## DECLARATION OF RAUL BURCIAGA

1. My name is Raul Burciaga. I am over the age of eighteen years old, am otherwise competent to testify to the matters contained in this Declaration and have personal knowledge of the same.

2. I am the Director of the Legislative Council Service (“LCS”) for the New Mexico Legislature.

3. LCS is the entity that is responsible for maintaining the agenda, minutes and zoom recordings of the Citizens Redistricting Committee (“CRC”) which was established by the Redistricting Act, § 1-3A-1, et seq, NMSA 1978.

4. I have reviewed the video excerpts identified in Exhibit A to this Declaration. They are true and correct copies of those portions of the recorded CRC proceedings as indicated.

5. The CRC recorded all of its meetings, other than when they were in Executive Session, and maintained those recordings which are now maintained at <https://www.nmredistricting.org/> under Meetings & Transparency and also with a direct link

## EXHIBIT 16

from the New Mexico legislature's website, <https://www.nmlegis.gov/>. It is indexed under Quick Links as 2021 Redistricting information under the tab 2021 Citizen Redistricting Committee.

6. The recorded CRC proceedings from which the excerpts come are themselves true and correct copies of the CRC proceedings as indicated.

7. The video excerpts are being submitted to the court on a separate thumb drive.

8. I affirm on this 15<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of New Mexico, that the foregoing is true and correct.

By: \_\_\_\_\_

  
Raul Burciaga

# EXHIBIT 16

Copies of these clips are being provided to the Court by jump drive and to all counsel by link

## EXHIBIT 16

### EXHIBIT A TO RAUL BURCIAGA DECLARATION

#### Republican Party of New Mexico, et al. v. Oliver, et al.

Clip 4-1	<b>August 14, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2:29:58-2:31:10</li><li>Arden Kucate, Councilman from Zuni</li></ul>
Clip 4-2	<b>August 14, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>4:30:55-4:32:13</li><li>Casey Douma, Esq., Laguna Pueblo</li></ul>
Clip 4-3	<b>October 7, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>32:41-33:28</li><li>Keegan King, co-chair of the All-Pueblo Redistricting Committee, describing the congressional map proposed by this committee</li></ul>
Clip 4-5	<b>October 7, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1:06:06-1:06:40</li><li>Arlen Quetawki, Sr., Councilman for Zuni</li></ul>
Clip 4-6	<b>October 7, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1:10:15-1:10:41</li><li>Arlen Quetawki, Sr., Councilman for Zuni</li></ul>

Clip 6-1	<b>August 7, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2:46:52-2:49:24</li><li>Andrea Serrano and UNKNOWN SPEAKER:</li></ul>
Clip 6-2	<b>August 7, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>3:46:38-3:47:53</li><li>Aileen Castelan</li></ul>
Clip 6-3	<b>August 12, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2:26:10-2:27:06</li><li>Fred Kennon</li></ul>
Clip 6-4	<b>August 14, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>5:13:51-5:14:37</li><li>Julie Radosevich</li></ul>
Clip 6-5	<b>October 1, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>36:10-36:56</li><li>Andrea Serrano</li></ul>
Clip 6-7	<b>October 1, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>59:54-1:00:31</li><li>Alicia Maldonado</li></ul>
Clip 6-8	<b>October 1, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1:05:24-1:05:44</li><li>Robin Carreon</li></ul>
Clip 6-13	<b>October 4, 2021 CRC Meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1:00:28-1:01:12</li><li>Johana Becomo, Executive Director NM Café</li></ul>

## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

August 14, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 2:29:58 - 2:31:10

Speaker: Arden Kucate, Councilman from Zuni

Clip 4-1

1 COUNCILMAN KUCATE: -- Zuni is highly invested in  
 2 the New Mexico redistricting. In 2011, the Zuni Pueblo was  
 3 one of the six tribal plaintiffs known as the most tribal  
 4 plaintiffs. At that time, our leadership recognized the  
 5 value of engaging in the redistricting process. And we  
 6 were thankful when the court successfully adopted our maps.  
 7 With the intensive collaboration with our sister pueblos,  
 8 Jicarilla Apache Nation and the Navajo Nation, we advocated  
 9 for maps that placed Zuni Pueblo in New Mexico senate.  
 10 District 4 and 30, House District 6 and Congressional  
 11 Districts 2 and 3.

12 The Zuni Pueblo's decision to place Zuni  
 13 precincts in multiple districts in the New Mexico senate  
 14 and the congressional districts was based on connections to  
 15 our ancestral lands and to ensure we had access to  
 16 representation to our communities of interest.

17 Our goal today is the same as in 2011. We aim to  
 18 create voting districts that allow Native Americans to  
 19 elect the candidate of our choice.

20 (End of audio clip.)

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CERTIFICATE

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 2  
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 13 rules) any of the parties or attorneys in this matter, and  
 14 that I have no interest whatsoever in the final disposition  
 15 of this matter.

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

August 14, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 4:30:55 - 4:32:13

Speaker: Casey Douma, Esq., Laguna Pueblo

Clip 4-2

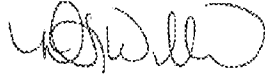
Page 2

1 MR. DOUMA: -- interest to us, you know, for, you  
 2 know, ten years ago. You know, some of the discussions on  
 3 the congressional side. The types of discussions that came  
 4 into play with a lot of the pueblos that are (inaudible),  
 5 you know, into the southern district, congressional  
 6 district.  
 7 The assumption from many folks was you would want  
 8 to be in a northern district because that seems to be more  
 9 of a -- you know, supportive of your -- your issues. But  
 10 the pueblos, the thinking and the thought process at that  
 11 time was we know that we can have access to representatives  
 12 in the north. Potentially in the metro area, too.  
 13 But we want to make sure that we have access to  
 14 representatives in the southern congressional district  
 15 because we have lands in those districts that are impacted  
 16 by the decisions made concerning that congressional  
 17 district.  
 18 And so pueblos took a very decisive move in order  
 19 to stay in those districts in the south and to move in  
 20 those districts. So that's the kind of deliberations that  
 21 took place. They weighed the analysis of if we go into a  
 22 northern district, you know, here is -- here is the  
 23 possibilities then. If we go into a southern district,  
 24 this could be a potential outcome. And we could have a  
 25 more decisive factor in the elections.

Page 3

1 And if we look --  
 2 (End of audio clip.)  
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Page 4

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

October 7, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 32:41 - 33:28

Speaker: Keegan King

Clip 4-3

1 MR. KING: In this rendition, in the southeast  
 2 quadrant you will also see that one precinct of Mescalero  
 3 Apache is split, split between the northern congressional  
 4 district and the southern congressional district. And the  
 5 reason for that is that Mescalero is one of the most remote  
 6 tribes in the state. Mescalero Apache Tribe is currently  
 7 represented by the southern congressional district. And  
 8 being so far out there, so far isolated, it's important  
 9 that Mescalero has representation by multiple congressional  
 10 offices.

11 So that is what this map does. Again, it -- the  
 12 highlights of this are majority Hispanic district.  
 13 Mescalero Apache is split.

14 (End of audio clip.)

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

October 7, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 1:06:06 - 1:06:40

Speaker: Arlen Quetawki, Sr., Councilman from Zuni

Clip 4-5

1 COUNCILMAN QUETAWKI: Zuni had requested to still  
 2 have their congressional district to be on District --  
 3 congressional District 3 and 2, based on the fact that,  
 4 again, District 2, we have the Zuni Salt Lake that's very  
 5 important to the Zuni Tribe. In District 3 it's that we  
 6 have the Mount Taylor area, the Chaco Canyon. We have our  
 7 Fort Wingate lands that we have.

8 But that's just specifically in New Mexico. We  
 9 still have --

10 (End of audio clip.)

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

October 7, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 1:10:15 - 1:10:41

Speaker: Arlen Quetawki, Sr., Councilman from Zuni

Clip 4-6

1 COUNCILMAN QUETAWKI: And where we want to be on  
 2 the congressional, as I mentioned, District 2 and 3. On  
 3 the House side, we want to be included also on District 9,  
 4 House District 9, and on 6. Then on the senate district,  
 5 we have currently 4 and 30. And those -- that's what we  
 6 want. And so I think--

7 (End of audio clip.)

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

August 7, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 2:46:52 - 2:49:24

Speaker: Andrea Serrano

Clip 6-1

Page 2

1 MS. SERRANO: It's the largest county in the  
 2 state. And the needs of the South Valley are vastly  
 3 different from the needs of the northwest part of the  
 4 county, vastly different from the Northeast Heights. Even  
 5 very different from the International District.  
 6 And so having one person represent all of  
 7 Bernalillo County in congress is actually a disservice to  
 8 the entire county. And it actually -- because there's so  
 9 many diverse populations, who actually ends up being  
 10 underrepresented are typically communities of color and  
 11 communities that have a lower socioeconomic status.  
 12 And so, you know, really thinking about splitting  
 13 Bernalillo County so that there's actually more  
 14 representation and being able to share congressional  
 15 district -- congressional districts with other parts of the  
 16 state, I think, is actually going to be beneficial not only  
 17 to residents in the South Valley, but residents to other  
 18 parts of Bernalillo County, being that it's the most  
 19 populous county.  
 20 The other -- you know, I'm thinking about really  
 21 how Bernalillo County is diverse. A lot of times  
 22 Albuquerque, you know, it's -- as a South Valley resident,  
 23 I have an Albuquerque address, but I don't have Albuquerque  
 24 services. Like I don't have, wat -- you know, trash pickup  
 25 from Albuquerque. It's -- it's different. It's -- the

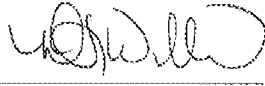
Page 3

1 county and the city are very different. And so -- and, you  
 2 know, who we -- who we call in an emergency, whether or not  
 3 we can use 311, all of those things are very different. So  
 4 sort of painting all of Bernalillo County as Albuquerque --  
 5 you know, downtown is very different from Los Padillas, for  
 6 example, which is a very rural area. The same with  
 7 Pajarito.  
 8 And so really what we're thinking about is how to  
 9 make sure that there's equity. But particularly for  
 10 communities like the South Valley which have so much  
 11 potential and has resiliency. But it's -- it's not enough  
 12 just to have potential and resiliency if you don't have  
 13 equal representation.  
 14 So I appreciate you-all being out here today.  
 15 Thanks for the chance to speak.  
 16 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Okay. Thanks -- (inaudible),  
 17 thank you for your comments. Just for clarification, your  
 18 recommendation for us to consider, moving parts of the  
 19 South Valley (inaudible) C-2.  
 20 THE COURT: Yeah. So I was looking through the  
 21 website and actually noticed there was a map that was  
 22 submitted that made a lot of sense to me that actually  
 23 takes, you know, sort of the -- part of Bernalillo County  
 24 into CD-2. I don't know what the map was called.  
 25 Reenvisioning New Mexico. You know, it's that map, I

Page 4

1 think, that really is very intriguing in a lot of ways.  
 2 And I think --  
 3 (End of audio clip.)  
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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

August 7, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 3:46:38 - 3:47:53

Speaker: Aileen Castelan

Clip 6-2

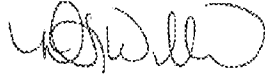
Page 2

1 MS. CASTELAN: Well, I kind of -- when -- the way  
 2 I went about this map was trying to envision myself of what  
 3 my community looked like. And what I've noticed was that  
 4 most of my community was -- looked like a rural area. So  
 5 it had more in common with, you know, places like Anthony  
 6 and places like Vado. Like those places look more like my  
 7 backyard, you know.  
 8 I grew up in an area where, like (inaudible)  
 9 said, I could walk around and there was the streets. I  
 10 could cross fields. And, you know, it was very different  
 11 from the other areas that I've gone through where, you  
 12 know, there's large walls, there's large, you know,  
 13 boundaries that kept us out of it.  
 14 And then when I looked here, I realized, like,  
 15 oh, these, you know, fences aren't to keep me out of it.  
 16 It's to keep animals out of -- out -- from escaping. I  
 17 really -- there was so much animals here. You know, at  
 18 night I could turn off my light and it was really dark  
 19 here. I could actually see the stars.  
 20 So I -- the way that I went about it was mostly  
 21 to see what looks closer to where I live rather than like  
 22 seeing that we were all being grouped in the center and  
 23 being like, oh, well, my area doesn't look like Uptown or,  
 24 you know, like Old Town. It looks more like the rural  
 25 areas that are down here. So that's kind of how I went

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1 about it.  
 2 (End of audio clip.)  
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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

August 12, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 2:26:10 - 2:27:06

Speaker: Fred Kennon

Clip 6-3

1 MR. KENNON: -- counties that don't border  
2 Mexico.

3 We also have a proximity to El Paso. And that  
4 has a huge effect on living in Dona Ana County. It also  
5 has an effect, not quite as big, on communities like  
6 Silver City and Deming and T or C and Alamogordo. We  
7 interact with El Paso in a huge way. And when you look at  
8 it that way, we're kind of -- we kind of have a similarity  
9 with maybe Valencia County and South Valley, west side of  
10 Albuquerque and maybe even Sandoval County in that respect.  
11 Those are communities that interact with a huge city. So  
12 that is another commonality.

13 (End of audio clip.)

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

August 14, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 5:13:51 - 5:14:37

Speaker: Julie Radosevich

Clip 6-4

1 MS. RADOSEVICH: -- thoughts accurately. I am  
 2 interested in connecting South Valley residents with  
 3 communities of common interest; namely, those communities  
 4 south of Albuquerque who are joined together by heritage,  
 5 culture, land, water and language. South Valley residents  
 6 connect more readily to Los Lunas, (Inaudible) and Belen  
 7 than Tanoan Country Club located in the far Northeast  
 8 Heights of Albuquerque.

9 Yet representation for South Valley residents is  
 10 tied with the City of Albuquerque, even though South Valley  
 11 residents are not even part of Albuquerque. The  
 12 South Valley could not be any more different from the  
 13 sidewalks, streets, blocks of businesses and the paved  
 14 arroyos of the heights. So I'm asking to move South Valley  
 15 to District 2, congressional District 2.


16 As a school serving a large New Mexican immigrant  
 17 community, it is clear that the South Valley has strong  
 18 ties with southern New Mexico and the border.

19 (End of audio clip.)  
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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

October 1, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 36:10-36:56

Speaker: Andrea Serrano

Clip 6-5

1 MS. SERRANO: -- very different needs. And so to  
 2 have the entire City of Albuquerque crammed into one  
 3 congressional district means that the needs of people,  
 4 particularly in the South Valley, aren't being met. The  
 5 South Valley has more in common with rural areas in CD-2  
 6 than it does with the Heights in CD-1.

7 When we talked about representation, it's vital  
 8 that representation remains diverse and it honors our  
 9 different needs. CD-2 is the better fit for the South  
 10 Valley, which is a majority of Latino, Chicano, Hispanic  
 11 district. Moving the South Valley into CD-2 will increase  
 12 the voting population of Latino voters, creating more  
 13 equity and visibility.

14 (End of audio clip.)

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

October 1, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 59:54 - 1:00:31

Speaker: Alicia Maldonado

Clip 6-7

1 MS. MALDONADO: -- (inaudible). We don't have  
2 good infrastructure. Our schools suffer. We -- we have --  
3 really have to fight for everything in the South Valley.  
4 We're like a poor stepchild.

5 So I don't care what number you call it. You can  
6 call it 1, 3, 2. I am more interested in access, in  
7 equity, in representation. I support the people's map. I  
8 support the South Valley being part of Congressional  
9 District 2. And I urge you-all to consider the stories and  
10 the testimony that you have heard tonight. I thank you for  
11 your time.

12 (End of audio clip.)

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

October 1, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 1:05:24 - 1:05:44

Speaker: Robin Carreon

Clip 6-8


1 MR. CARREON: -- (inaudible) congressional map we  
 2 adopted as the CRC concept map. I -- I believe that the  
 3 South Valley shares a lot more in common with cities like  
 4 Belen and Los Lunas than it does with Albuquerque. And I  
 5 believe this map will support the citizens of the  
 6 South Valley. Thank you.  
 7 (End of audio clip.)

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## EXHIBIT 16

CRC Meeting

October 4, 2021

Recording Time Stamp: 1:00:28-1:01:12

Speaker: Johana Becomo

Clip 6-13

1 MS. BECOMO: -- Luna County, Hildago County and  
 2 Grant County. And I have to tell you that the people's  
 3 power map is really exciting our communities across  
 4 southern New Mexico because they finally feel like this is  
 5 something that they can feel seen with. Luna County and  
 6 Dona Ana County have some of the highest rates of immigrant  
 7 communities. And we have so much in common with folks in  
 8 southern Hobbs, with folks in the South Valley of  
 9 Albuquerque. And these communities of interest have  
 10 historically and purposefully been separated.

11 The right thing to do moving forward for you is  
 12 supporting a map that ensures communities of interest are  
 13 kept together and are fairly represented moving forward.  
 14 So thank you. We hope that you support the people's power  
 15 map. Thank you.

16 (End of audio clip.)

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# EXHIBIT 17

Post ID	Title	Type	Text	Link	Submission	First	Last	City	State	Zip	Date/Time	Condition		
7554	Repeal Communities of Interest Together	plan	<p>I firmly believe that the state of New Mexico has some of the fairest congressional districts in the country. They generally keep communities of interest together and have allowed the people of New Mexico to elect political representatives of their values.</p> <p>This attached map further reinforces this statement by keeping communities of interest together. The blue district contains the entirety of Bernalillo County, keeping the Albuquerque metro area together. These also included heavily Hispanic areas of Arapahoe and Valencia Counties in this district to ensure that Native peoples have a sizeable population in this district.</p> <p>The yellow district contains much of northern New Mexico and contains a sizeable Hispanic community, particularly of people of Spanish descent. This keeps communities of interest together such as Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Espanola, Socorro, and Taos. Also, this district is almost 20% American Indian, keeping reservations in McKinley, Ties, and San Juan Counties together.</p> <p>The green district contains much of southern New Mexico and a Majority Hispanic. It keeps many heavily Hispanic communities together such as Lordsburg, Deming, Las Cruces, Truth or Consequences, and Alamogordo. It also keeps the eastern communities of Hobbs, Roswell, and Carlsbad together.</p> <p>This map is unanimously supported by the Cook and Dagger Society and is hereby endorsed by the Hon. John R. Dalton, Jr.</p>	<a href="https://districting.rolan/91655">https://districting.rolan/91655</a> <a href="https://districting.rolan/91653">https://districting.rolan/91653</a>	Mr.	Sue Beltrami	Richard Austin	Donna Rudolph	Placitas	New Mexico	87110	88310	2025-12-09T08:45:53.757Z	Cook and Dagger Society
7380	Goodwork	written	<p>A Select the CRC map that best balances          Complete with the Voting Rights Act          Is free of partisan gerrymandering          Protects communities of interest          Respects governmental boundaries including tribal boundaries          Does not favor incumbents</p> <p>B. If the Legislature amends the maps sent to them by the CRC they should provide a detailed explanation of why they amended the maps</p> <p>C. During the special session on redistricting all legislative meetings should follow the letter and the spirit of the Open Meeting Act, the sunshine law. The public's business should be conducted in full public view. The actions of the public bodies should be taken openly and decisions be made open to the public. Public access to the proceedings is an essential element of a properly functioning democracy</p>		Mr.	Sue Richard	Donna Richard	Placitas	New Mexico	87124	87124	2025-11-20T16:55:54.941Z 2025-11-26T12:25:36.100Z	Far Districts for New Mexico	
6513	District 19	written	<p>I am reaching out to express my support on the Center for Civic Policy's "House Concept E" for the NM House. As a Hindu background information about myself, I've been living, working, and studying in Albuquerque since 2015, and am also from the API (Asian Pacific Islander) community.</p> <p>First, I would like to start with district 19, also known as international district. Tain Market, lots of Asian restaurants, lots temples, religious places are all located in district 19. If you ask me how important this district to API community members? Well, there for grocery shopping, for family dinner, and our community gathering (like the Moon Festival just happened last week). District 19 was the first API community members moving to district 20, the four hills area. Working as a community interpreter, every semester during parent teacher meeting season, sometimes I have to direct Mexican students to the school for my API interpretation assignments. More than 10% of the students in Matzano Mesa Elementary have Asian background. Based on those, why district 19 we keep them together, to provide more of our translation services and API family supports.</p> <p>The last well-established community is District 31. If you drive along Paseo del Norte and pay attention to your north side, you will see new Asian businesses are growing there. Boba tea place Story Moon, it don't say, Asian Pear, Tanshi. The space and all the places you can name. La Cueva High School in district 31 is another school that has high Asian background student population. Those students at La Cueva High School also started an Asian Student Club back in 10 years ago and still running till now. In order to keep our API community together and united, I hope the committee can take a careful consideration and accept Center of Civic Policy's map proposal.</p>		ms	Die	Wang	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	87111	2025-11-10T17:39:12.451Z	Asian Business Collaborative	
6446	Common Sense	plan	Maintain compactness of districts	<a href="https://districting.rolan/77861">https://districting.rolan/77861</a>	Mr.	C. C. Richard	Phifer	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	87124	2025-11-08T19:21:51.853Z	Far Districts for New Mexico	
6279	Congratulations on a job well done	written	Thank you to the CRC members and staff who did such a great job in a very tight timeline. I hope that the NM Legislature demonstrates the same commitment to transparency and democracy when they meet in special session.		Mr.	Richard	Mason	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	87124	2025-11-01T19:26:58.209Z	Far Districts for New Mexico	
6258	CD-2	written	Hello,			Antoinette	Reyes	Medina Park	New Mexico	88047	88047	2025-10-31T14:14:39.070Z		
6217	Updated Guide to Fair Maps	written	Please consider shrinking the geographical range of CD-2. This district is already one of the largest in the country in terms of land.		Mr.	James	Fox	Fairfax	Virginia	22032	22032	2025-10-28T19:53:36.064Z	Jeff	
6214	Dr. Cottrell's evaluations - make public	written	Thank you for your public service and your interest in redistricting. Though you might be interested in the updated Schedule to Fair Maps, 803 written for citizens, commissioners and legislators. This Guide covers issues such as: Why Fair Maps are so important to preserve our representative democracy, A straightforward process for gerrymandering, and A procedure to eradicate gerrymandering while achieving other desired redistricting criteria. (https://www.americanpoliticalscience.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/09142025-Dr-Cottrells-Evaluations-on-Fair-Maps-and-Schedule-to-Fair-Maps-redistricting.pdf (more than 1500 views and 1500 downloads on the American Political Science Assoc. Printouts Page.) Jim Fox		Mr.	Richard	Mason	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	87124	2025-10-28T19:15:58.362Z	Far Districts for New Mexico	
6107	k	plan	The CRC adopted map more went to Dr. Cottrell at the University of Georgia to evaluate on partisan gerrymandering, compliance with the VRA, etc. When will those eval. d	<a href="https://districting.rolan/70540">https://districting.rolan/70540</a>	Ms	c	c		New Mexico		2025-10-26T22:28:29.772Z			
5908	Senate District 28 and Map A-1	written	Regarding Senate District 28 and Map A-1. This map gives our rural area a chance to be heard in Senate District 28. Other maps out our rural area in mostly suburban districts, and we're not in New Mexico, but our representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's Congressional Concept H and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) would use ultra-partisan gerrymandering to erase my representation. Please reject these unfair Center for Civic Policy proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.		Ms	Carol Sandra	Peterson	Dahl	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87211	87211	2025-10-20T16:52:27.230Z 2025-10-22T22:49:09.242Z	
5874	Slightly Modified People's Plan	plan	I wanted to maintain the goals of the original People's Plan while not splitting up so many counties around as keeping more Native Americans in the 3	<a href="https://districting.rolan/68268">https://districting.rolan/68268</a> <a href="https://districting.rolan/7444">https://districting.rolan/7444</a>	Mr.	Dennis	Argon	Las Vegas	New Mexico	87001	87001	2025-10-22T09:29:57.264Z		
5829	State Senate Districts Proposal	plan	Attempt to maximize compactness while maintaining unity of existing political entities (counties, municipalities, pueblos, reservation		Mr.	R. Fox	Seaton	Los Ranchos	New Mexico	87104	87104	2025-10-20T22:12:27.990Z	(none)	
5821	Map inconsistencies preindict or VTD?	written	Some of the maps being sent to the legislature are drawn using 2020 precincts, and others using 2019 VTDs. Why the inconsistency? (Congressional concept A and C, senate concept C, and RE, conceptual A and C are all drawn with precincts, Justice Civet's modification of Congressional concept C, senate concept A, and C, and RE, conceptual E are all drawn with VTDs.)		Mr.	C. M.	Sorberg-McQueen	Espanola	New Mexico	87532	87532	2025-10-20T18:49:53.338Z		
5820	Don't redraw districts	written	It is this intention or an oversight? The use of two different sets of fundamental units makes it rather difficult to get comparable quantitative analyses of maps. I noticed when attempting to load the maps into another site for analysis. Senate concept C, for example, loads fine into drawdistricting.org, while concept A-1 and C-1 produce results with severe data integrity problems.) Requesting the legislature to choose between maps drawn with different basic units feels a bit like trying to compare prices in dollars and Euro without having access to information about currency exchange rates. If the use of different units is an oversight, please correct it. If it is intentional, please explain it.		Mr.	Diana Allen	Hedrick	Roswell	New Mexico	88203	88203	2025-10-20T18:16:08.432Z 2025-10-29T23:14:25.509Z	Edgy County Manager	
5775	Don't redraw districts	written	I live in Congressional District 2. I support keeping the 3 districts as they are currently. Of the 15 Congressional Districts, the Edgy County Commission is committed to that regular commission meeting. Today that the proposed map "H" is a blatant attempt to divide counties, communities and common interests by special interest groups. The Edgy County Commissioners are adamantly opposed to congressional district map "H" and expressed their concern that the Committee proposed this as one of the three recommendations to the legislature for the special session in December. The proposed congressional district map "A" is preferred, and map "C" would be acceptable. The effort and intent should be to unify, not divide and map "H" is clearly divisive.		Ms	Sachi	Wittsoe	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	87108	2025-10-18T19:45:06.736Z	New Mexico Asian Family Center	
5715	As a new Mexican, fair representation	written	My names Sacha Writsoe and I am the Executive Director of the New Mexico Asian Family Center. I am a strong supporter of House Concept E. It is a proposal that is particularly powerful and important to me and my communities. New Mexico's diverse population deserves fair representation and a meaningful, true political power for the Asian population specifically, the districts of House Concept E account for the growing Asian population. Between 2000 and 2020, the national Asian population grew 51%, compared to 20% growth among Hispanic Americans, 63% growth among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders and 20% growth among Black Americans and only 1% among white Americans. Local demographics predict similar trajectory for the Asian population in NM. As the only Asian social service organization in this state that works in communities every day, we see this rapid growth first-hand. Unfortunately, institutional barriers lead to overcrowded undersubscribed Asian population in New Mexico which has serious ramifications including the disenfranchisement and underdevelopment of Asians in New Mexico. We will continue to make that narrative, share that we see in the grander every day, and fight for our needs and visibility. We deserve to be seen and for our roots and stories to be honored. We are able to do this when we give the equitable political access and weight that we deserve. House Concept E from the Center for Civic Policy and the People's Power People's Maps campaign will protect minority voting rights, keep our communities together and thriving, strengthen collective, cross-racial solidarity and movement building, and protect the agency and power that each and every New Mexican deserves to have when making decisions on behalf of their own families, children, and futures. Thank you!			Jessie	Becroft	Blanco	New Mexico	87412	87412	2025-10-16T17:00:18.059Z		
5714	Critical race theory/ sex education	written	As a believer in Jesus Christ and a God-fearing parent, grandparent and productive member of society I am appalled and saddened for my grandchildren that they would have to be the critical race theory in school which is the root of all evil. This racist, agenda-driven, get-of-racism creates it. It also creates division. The bible says in Genesis 1:26 "Let us make man in our image in our likeness" the chapter goes on to say that God created man in his own image, male and female he created them. The bible also says in Ephesians 5:3 that there should not be even a hint of sexual immorality or impurity, etc. In John 3:16 says "The one who sins shall die" and in Galatians 5:19 says "I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full. In Genesis 1:5 God said before I formed you in the womb I knew you and before you were born I set you apart and appointed you as a prophet to the nations. Lastly in Matthew 26:6 Jesus says "The one who shall cause one of these humble who believe in Me to fall, I would be better for him that a millstone were hung around his neck, and that he were thrown in the depth of the sea. The seed of today's race war, sex which has consequences disease and pregnancy in which the pro-choice movement will encourage abortion on demand. This fighting against God's instructions not to divorce and not to kill. As a believer I will admit that what is right to matter the consequences because I never and I respect my God. The justice system "legal" and pro-choice in order for peddling and being involved with child pornography or sexually abusing minors and in my opinion this sex education material is anti and is being pushed on children and there will be a day when we all have to stand before God and receive judgment for our sins. Sooner for our grandchildren and me as well as a state of what is to come when the tribulation happens and those who are left behind will only have two choices 1) Accept the mark of the beast as you can buy food or make purchases which will tell God you have made a pact with Satan and forfeited your soul or 2) They will ask you to denounce Jesus Christ and if you do not, (which I hope anyone who isn't behind will not) denounce him for their faith. Being pulled, harassed and being forced to take vaccination and wear a mask is not the core. What are you going to do when the antichrist is on the scene and you have made a decision to take the mark of the beast? Are you going to come live with me and my family and for you, eternal soul and end up in hell (A place of eternal torment and suffering) or forever and ever eternally separated from God? I hope we pray you make a choice as I pray for Jesus love, don't walk until it's too late and let sin deceive you and destroy your soul. Accept Jesus Christ as your Lord and Savior right now, don't wait. Chooseto do them will is love, love for Him and what is right for our children and grandchildren. God will honor you for doing what is right. Don't give in to this anti-Christian. Here is the scripture which talks about the Mark of the Beast: Revelation 15:2 "And he caused all such to drink wine of the wrath of God, and he caused to receive their mark in their forehead, or in their foreheads: And that no man might buy or sell unless they had the mark, which is the name of the beast or the number of his name."		Mr.	Paul	Gruber	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	87114	2025-10-16T16:43:09.485Z		
5709	Redistrictine	written	Revelation 20:12 - 15 And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God, and the books were opened, and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of the books according to their works: And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works. And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death. And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire. May God bless you and have a nice day! Respectfully, Paul Gruber		Ms	Niki	Murtaro	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87112	87112	2025-10-16T06:22:57.006Z		

# EXHIBIT 17

Bill Number	Committee	Author	Staff	Location	Date	Time	Organization	
5707	Congressional Concept D	written	Loni J. Hodge COMMENTS ON HON. LUTEN REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROPOSED PLANS October 14, 2021	Loni Hodge Albuquerque New Mexico	87110	2021-10-15T02:43:36.842Z	Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.	
<p>Thank you for your attention to this matter. My name is Loni J. Hodge, and I serve as the Chair for the New Mexico Redistricting Cohort of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. I am also the Chair of the Social Action Committee of the Albuquerque Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. We oppose Congressional Concept D and urge this committee to keep current communities of interest together who live in and around Bernalillo County and U.S. House District 1.</p> <p>The majority of New Mexico's Black population lives in and around Bernalillo County. Black residents make up 30% of the population of Bernalillo County, and 20% of the population statewide. We chose to write testimony to share our political power and call for districts that would the dismaying and tearing apart of our communities. The proposed map in Congressional Concept D does just that, as it would reduce the Black population currently represented in U.S. House District 1.</p> <p>Please follow the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and Section 2 of the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 while considering the creation of these maps. We wish to representative democracy, and for all New Mexicans, the Black and Native constituents of our state deserve to be represented by just, equitable, and most importantly, equitable representation of our choice.</p> <p>Thank you again for your attention to this matter.</p>								
5705 5703	I oppose redistricting concept G and H Acquia Congressional Witness Testimony	written written	My house hold opposes the democratic proposed concepts G and H. Congressional Maps	Blas Paula Larae Garcia Albuquerque New Mexico	87114 87752	2021-10-15T22:34:36.520Z 2021-10-15T20:28:18.155Z	New Mexico Acquia Association	
<p>The NMAA submitted comments previously that were based on Acquia communities of interest and included a recommendation that CD 1 remain a primarily northern New Mexico district. This district has a unique status as a minority majority district with the combined Native American and Hispanic vote. While we continue to support that general recommendation, and we submitted two very similar map proposals, we have also reviewed other maps to ascertain whether they retain this unique quality while keeping Acquia communities of interest together.</p> <p>NMAA submitted two very similar map proposals that retained a status quo configuration while adding Guadalupe County and Bernalillo to CD3, which we believe strengthens rural and semi-rural and small-scale agricultural representation in CD3. The second version of the map simply makes some corrections to the districts and the total population. <a href="https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69149">https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69149</a></p> <p>In addition, NMAA carefully reviewed other maps and learned extremely testimony in favor of other maps. We would like to share our feedback on various maps for consideration and express support for some of the characteristics of these maps including the Public Consensus Map and the Maps to Be Gated.</p> <p>Pueblo Consensus Map <a href="https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69117">https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69117</a></p> <p>We support the intent of this map to have CD3 have a strong Native American voting population. We also appreciate that this map accomplishes our main goal of keeping Acquia communities of interest together in CD3. The Acquia-rich areas of north-central New Mexico are also the areas rich in Pueblo nations. We observe that this map adds the Mesquero Apache Nation and appreciate that this is an effort to have a strong Native American voting population in CD3. However, we do not believe that this map is renewed from CD3 and that it is offset by adding Navajo. We have not had adequate time to analyze the implications of this change for the overall voting population of CD3 but we suggest consideration of alternatives to reach the ideal population.</p> <p>CDP Map Concept H <a href="https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69025">https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69025</a></p> <p>With regard to CD3, we appreciate that this map retains the Acquia-rich areas of north-central New Mexico and Native American populations together in the northern portion of the district. We acknowledge the benefits this will have for other constituent groups in CD1 and CD2. We note that this map would remove part of Rio Rancho from CD3, and move it to CD1, and that the eastern edge of CD3 would be extended to the northern half of Lea County. There are pros and cons of having either Rio Rancho or Lea County in CD3 that we have not had adequate time to analyze fully for how they shape the makeup of CD3. At the recent CRC meeting in Farmington, we provided verbal testimony that recognized the hard work and generous support that had been evident during the committee process. NMAA's verbal testimony appreciated following changes to the map: 1) Move Guadalupe County from CD3 to CD2 because it has a strong Acquia population in the village of Arcois Chico, Teocollito, La Loma, Doria, as well as East and West Puerto Ojuna. 2) Move a small portion of CD3 to CD2 to help some issues in the way Map H breaks up the South Valley to CD3 and Map H, the South Valley is split into CD1 and CD2. We suggest that a few precincts be moved to CD1 to keep Pajarito, Arisco, and Armiño together. Doing this does not change the CD3's desired characteristics for the population of CD3 since the Albuquerque West Side would still go to CD3 in any case, the South Valley should be kept together. 3) Add Bernalillo to CD3.</p> <p>The NMAA asks that the committee consider our input to modify Map H. While the committee process has been open and transparent, the timing for providing input has been challenging. For example, some of the CDP maps, which have merit, were not posted to the committee website with enough time to give thorough feedback and yet they have been given serious weight in the process.</p> <p>CRC Map dated 10/13/21 <a href="https://detroit.org/play/63307?portal">https://detroit.org/play/63307?portal</a></p> <p>Although there has been little time to review, this new map considers much of the public input that has been provided from various groups and</p>								
5702	Acquia Part 1 House and Senate	written	October 25, 2021	Paula Garcia Mora New Mexico	87792	2021-10-15T20:25:31.232Z	New Mexico Acquia Association	
<p>Dear Citizens Redistricting Committee,</p> <p>The NM Acquia Association is a statewide, membership-based organization of Acquia and community districts. Our approach to participating in the redistricting process was to establish an ad hoc Acquia Redistricting Committee with Acquia elected officials from various areas, and to submit written testimony with maps as well as in-person/Zoom testimony by our Executive Director, Paula Garcia on four different occasions. Our original written testimony was submitted on September 1, 2021.</p> <p><a href="https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/NMAA-Redistricting-Narrative-Final.pdf">https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/NMAA-Redistricting-Narrative-Final.pdf</a></p> <p>Considering the dynamic nature of the public input process and the wider range of mapping concepts that have been discussed, we are submitting additional input for your consideration which emphasizes several points made while also adjusting some of our recommendations based on what we learned from listening to other groups' input and reactions about their view on redistricting. We ensure that the committee for the transparent process, the mapping tools and online platform, and the welcoming meetings that allowed us as well as anyone wishing to speak to have time to share our views.</p> <p>Our input is centered around three core principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Protect Acquia communities of interest.</li> <li>2) Protect the core of existing districts.</li> <li>3) Do not dilute the voting power of minority communities, namely rural, predominantly Hispanic communities of the cultural landscape of northern New Mexico and other communities with concentrations of Acquia.</li> </ol> <p>We have three recommendations for the CRC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Base Maps: Most importantly, the map retains both Districts 40 and 70. Among the three map concepts approved to forward to the State Legislature, NMAA recommends including Acquia Modified Concept E <a href="https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69556">https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69556</a></li> <li>2) Base Maps: Among the three map concepts approved to forward to the State Legislature, NMAA recommends CRC Senate Concept A <a href="https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69149">https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69149</a></li> <li>3) Regional Map: Among the three map concepts approved to forward to the State Legislature, NMAA recommends CRC map dated 10/13/21 and also continues to support our previous suggestions. <a href="https://detroit.org/play/63307?portal">https://detroit.org/play/63307?portal</a></li> </ol> <p>House Maps</p> <p>In earlier testimony, NMAA recommended that the core of existing districts be protected. We have reviewed the various maps and have determined which maps we believe better reflect the above principles from the perspective of Acquia and community districts.</p> <p>NMAA House Concept 2 <a href="https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69435">https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/69435</a></p> <p>The NMAA submitted a map, Acquia Concept 2, which recommended keeping both districts 40 and 70 and provided an example of how that could be done. House District 40 would pick up three new precincts adjacent to the upper Chiricahua precinct in the area of La Piedad and Querétaro. It would also pick up two new precincts in the Mapas County adjacent to the Mesquero precinct just north of Las Vegas. This map concentrates on maintaining the Acquia communities of interest by adding precincts near the Sangre de Cristo mountain range that were once drawn. However, the map we submitted was not a statewide map and was not suitable for adoption by the committee as a concept. Due to time constraints, rather than create a statewide map, we incorporated some minor adjustments to Map Concept E (CDP Map) that are outlined below. We also took a close look at D and E and our review is as below.</p>								
5711	Map E	written	CRC Concept D <a href="https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/6914">https://portal.nmnewmexico-mapping.org/submission/6914</a>	Blaine Sanchez Idalia Pueblo New Mexico	87022	2021-10-15T20:19:33.141Z	Pueblo of Ideta	
<p>Map E that includes Mesquero Tribe would also leave Ideta Pueblo as the only tribe in the CD3. This is not supported. Ideta also deserves Representatives that are cognizant of its issues and are supportive as has been voiced in today's discussion. Thank you Pueblo of Ideta, 2nd Lt. Governor,</p>								
5700	Support for Congressional Map H	written	Hello	Andrea Serrano South Valley, Albu New Mexico	87105	2021-10-15T19:37:13.723Z	GLPAs member of the Peoples Maps/Peoples Power Coalition	
<p>Thank you for the work you have done on this process. I am writing in support of Congressional Map H, the People's Map. This map creates Chicana/o and Latina/o majorities in all three congressional districts throughout the state, and ensures that Black, Brown, Indigenous and People of Color are represented fairly throughout New Mexico. This map was created with input from communities across New Mexico as part of a grassroots effort to ensuring that the voices of those who are especially shut out of redistricting processes are front and center. New Mexico has the opportunity to be a leader in redistricting from a race equity lens. I urge you to vote in favor of Congressional Map H.</p>								
5699 5698 5697	Yes on Congressional Map H Yes on Congressional Map H Pueblo Maps	written written written	I'm writing to enthusiastically support Congressional map H as proposed by Matilde Aranda. In the one shot project of representative government it is refreshing to see districts drawn like this. Brian	Gilescie Gilescie Matilde Albuquerque Albuquerque Albuquerque	New Mexico New Mexico New Mexico	87107 87107 87106	2021-10-15T18:59:09.106Z 2021-10-15T18:59:09.465Z 2021-10-15T18:48:40.792Z	Native REDISTRICTING (via INM) New Mexico Native Vote
5696	Support of Pueblo Maps	written	I urge that the Citizens Redistricting Committee adopt the <del>100%</del> tribal congressional maps <del>and</del> approved by the All Pueblo Council Ad Hoc Committee. I feel that the impact of aggro under our Ann Chavez	Baruch Kiana Pueblo New Mexico	87122	2021-10-15T18:39:39.743Z		
5695 5693	Support of Congressional Concept Map H Revised Pueblo Consensus Congressional	written plan	I am writing to respectfully show my support for Congressional Concept Map H - The People's Map. I am a registered Minor Party voter and am not part of any of the map MS. The All Pueblo Council of Governors' Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee and the Native Redistricting Coalition are extremely pleased to submit this map through the Citizen Redistricting Committee (CRC). We believe that this map is a fair and equitable representation of the state. It is the result of our map submission. This map reflects the combination of careful and deliberate thinking, strategic meetings, and consultation between the 10 Pueblos - through the Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee - and other New Mexican citizens.	Michaela Megan Galeana King Albuquerque Acorn Pueblo New Mexico	New Mexico New Mexico	87110 87034	2021-10-15T18:24:45.381Z 2021-10-15T17:58:25.200Z	All Pueblo Council of Governors
<p>We are confident this map upholds the principles of redistricting that we outlined at the onset of the redistricting process: clarity and most self-evident is a tribe's independent rights to self-determination. Through the proposed boundary changes, we would lead to maintain tribal voting power, strengthen voting districts that have been on the decline, and bring New Mexico closer to parity after a century of voter disenfranchisement and oppression. This map represents the intended choices and expressed wishes of New Mexico's 10 Pueblos as well as the Jicarilla Apache Nation. The work to reach consensus among all New Mexico Tribes, Nations, and Pueblos continues.</p>								
5692	Map A	written	Please choose Map A which accurately reflects the coalitions in the districts and supports the racial and economic empowerment maps presented by the Center for D. M.	David Hall Rio Rancho New Mexico	87124	2021-10-15T17:24:58.788Z		



# EXHIBIT 17

5691	City of Carlsbad Resolution	written	The City of Carlsbad passed the following resolution on Oct. 12, 2021. A signed version is on file	Mr. Dale Jarway	Carlsbad	New Mexico	8820	2021-10-15T16:36:28.43Z	City of Carlsbad	
			<p><b>CITY OF CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO</b>  <b>RESOLUTION NO. 2021-02</b>  <b>A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING A FAIR AND JUST REDISTRICTING PLAN IN NEW MEXICO, PARTICULARLY IN SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO WHICH CONTAINS SIGNIFICANT RURAL POPULATIONS AND HAS EXPERIENCED SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH</b></p> <p>Whereas, the United States Constitution guarantees that each citizen of this country receive one, equal, fair and just considerations and that all efforts be made to ensure that all voters have equal weight;</p> <p>Whereas, as a result of the nation's history, the process of redistricting has been historically abused in order to provide advantages to certain groups of individuals; this includes the process of gerrymandering; and</p> <p>Whereas, the process of redistricting is based on the principle of one person, one vote; and</p> <p>Whereas, more recently, this abused practice has been seen as a violation of the spirit of our constitutional rights, with court rulings mandating that every effort be made to ensure that diverse citizens of our nation all receive fair and equal representation;</p> <p>Whereas, past legal cases related to redistricting have addressed the balance between rural and urban populations; the state has an obligation to ensure that diverse populations fairly represented;</p> <p>Whereas, with 2020 Census numbers in place, the State of New Mexico is currently immersed in a redistricting process, which includes the new proposed division of the state's three U.S. Congressional Districts;</p> <p>Whereas, concerns have been raised regarding the proposed redistricting of the Second Congressional District, which largely consists of the southern, rural portion of the state. A proposed map added a portion of urban and suburban Albuquerque to the Second Congressional District while putting a large portion of the rural population in other districts;</p> <p>Whereas, there is no need to make this adjustment in order to preserve a population balance among districts. In fact, Southeastern New Mexico, within the Second Congressional District, is currently experiencing the highest population acceleration within the state;</p> <p>Whereas, several of these proposals are realistically being seen as an attempt to reap the rural vote from the southern portion of the state by offering it with enough urban votes to potentially change the political identity of the district;</p> <p>Whereas, the State of New Mexico is obligated to consider issues such as Economic Development Districts when developing its districting maps. A division of the rural portion of the Second Congressional District would be a violation of this obligation;</p> <p>Now, therefore, be it resolved that the State of New Mexico should adopt a map for the Second Congressional District that fairly and justly considers the cultural, economic, and social identity of the current district.</p> <p>INTRODUCED, PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this ____ day of October, 2021.</p> <p><b>B</b>  <b>BALE JANUAR, MAYOR</b></p> <p><b>CITY CLERK</b></p>							
5689	Redistricting Input	written	Thank you for including the public in this process. The voices of individual citizens are crucial in the redistricting process. The very small increase in population (around 2%) found in the Census, does not suggest a need for any radical political Redistricting to occur. I vote in the Far South Valley of Albuquerque, NM. Our area is rich heritage, and is one of the oldest areas of our city, going back to the days when the Camino Real trade route wound through our area centuries ago. This area is rural, agricultural, beautiful and is an integral community in itself, as well as a part of the fabric of the city of Albuquerque. There is a destructive move afoot in the Redistricting process. CONGRESSIONAL MAP H would rip our roots and fabric in the city of Albuquerque, and strongly connect us to the small fraction of us through various moves as well with planned changes in NM SENATE MAP CONCEPT D AND NM HOUSE MAP CONCEPT E. This is a very much and may God bless this process and keep it fair, equitable, and undistorted.	MRS. May	Ingham	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2021-10-15T16:36:11.139Z	South Valley Conservative
5688	Redistricting Proposed Rural Map Approval Map A	written	Thank you for including the public in this process. The voices of individual citizens are crucial in the redistricting process. The very small increase in population (around 2%) found in the Census, does not suggest a need for any radical political Redistricting to occur. I vote in the Far South Valley of Albuquerque, NM. Our area is rich heritage, and is one of the oldest areas of our city, going back to the days when the Camino Real trade route wound through our area centuries ago. This area is rural, agricultural, beautiful and is an integral community in itself, as well as a part of the fabric of the city of Albuquerque. There is a destructive move afoot in the Redistricting process. CONGRESSIONAL MAP H would rip our roots and fabric in the city of Albuquerque, and strongly connect us to the small fraction of us through various moves as well with planned changes in NM SENATE MAP CONCEPT D AND NM HOUSE MAP CONCEPT E. This is a very much and may God bless this process and keep it fair, equitable, and undistorted.	Mrs. Barbara	Folk	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87144	2021-10-15T16:08:14.103Z	
5687	Redistricting Proposed Rural Map Approval Map A	written	Thank you for including the public in this process. The voices of individual citizens are crucial in the redistricting process. The very small increase in population (around 2%) found in the Census, does not suggest a need for any radical political Redistricting to occur. I vote in the Far South Valley of Albuquerque, NM. Our area is rich heritage, and is one of the oldest areas of our city, going back to the days when the Camino Real trade route wound through our area centuries ago. This area is rural, agricultural, beautiful and is an integral community in itself, as well as a part of the fabric of the city of Albuquerque. There is a destructive move afoot in the Redistricting process. CONGRESSIONAL MAP H would rip our roots and fabric in the city of Albuquerque, and strongly connect us to the small fraction of us through various moves as well with planned changes in NM SENATE MAP CONCEPT D AND NM HOUSE MAP CONCEPT E. This is a very much and may God bless this process and keep it fair, equitable, and undistorted.	Mrs. Barbara	Folk	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87144	2021-10-15T16:06:17.879Z	
5685	Zia Pueblo Testimony 9/14/2021	written	Please copy and paste the link below in your web browser to view: <a href="https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/NM_CD821101409400.pdf">https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/NM_CD821101409400.pdf</a>	Mr. Kegan	King	New Mexico		2021-10-15T14:51:34.366Z	Pueblo of Zia	
5683	Keep it as is	written	I do not want any changes to the redistricting map at all. Thank you.	Mr. Lira	Moore	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	2021-10-15T14:37:18.095Z	
5681	Congressional Map A & Map H	written	Former Congressional State Representative Comments on Redistricting Maps	Mr. Steve	Proctor	Hobbs	New Mexico	88240	2021-10-15T12:48:49.488Z	
			<p>In reviewing the maps that have been submitted for the congressional districts, I would like to comment on Map A and Map H.</p> <p>While representing New Mexico for 14 years in Congress, I was able to see the state and its congressional districts very closely for an extended period of time. Having been in Washington, helping formulate policy, I also have seen the implications of party politics at its best and at its worst.</p> <p>From what I have learned and observed, I always believed that New Mexico Congressional Districts were shaped pretty well for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The districts do not have any significant gerrymandering. The northern 40% of the state is CD-3, the southern 58% is CD-2 and CD-3 was centered around Albuquerque.</li> <li>• CD-1, CD-2 and CD-3 are heavily weighted towards the Democrats but that is reflective of the registration in those areas.</li> <li>• Most people overlook that CD-2 is far from being a Republican stronghold. Neither Hispanic Democrats nor Hispanic voters are disenfranchised in CD-2. Under Map A, The registration is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 38% Democrat</li> <li>o 38% Republican</li> <li>o 24% other registrations</li> <li>o 55% Hispanic</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The district has been and will continue to be majority minority district under Map A with only 35% of the population being white.</p> <p>CD-2, the voters of the 2nd Congressional District have values, social moral lines, party lines and any other line used to describe voters. They are pro-family, pro-life, pro-gun and pro-economic growth.</p> <p>For these reasons, I strongly recommend Map A, which will keep the basic alignment in place. I agree with one comment made concerning Zuni Pueblo. It is split between the 2nd and 3rd congressional districts, the vote majority being in the 2nd district. I would make a minor adjustment and place Zuni fully in the 2nd district.</p> <p>There are many reasons to oppose Map H. I will go into detail on a few of those reasons.</p> <p>First, the description of Map H is disingenuous in that it seeks to create the impression that Hispanic voters are disenfranchised somehow by the current alignment of CD-2.</p> <p>Quoting from the comments on the Redistricting Commission Website about Map H it reads:</p> <p>CREATING A SOLID HISPANIC VOTING AGE MAJORITY DISTRICT  This map brings the Hispanic Voting Age Population in CD2 up to 55.5%.</p> <p>Since the creation of a southern NM congressional district over a half century ago, only one out of twenty-six elections has been won by a Hispanic candidate. This is not for lack of trying. A Hispanic major party candidate was the losing candidate in nine of the last fifteen elections in CD2. (Melanie Aranda, South Valley resident, Submitted on: 10/12/2021)</p> <p>The quote makes it seem that the district is unbalanced against Hispanic candidates which Map H will supposedly cure.</p> <p>The truth is that for much of my 14-year tenure in Congress, CD-2 was and still is a majority minority district with the population breaking down as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35.5% Hispanic</li> <li>• 55% overall minority</li> </ul>							
5680	Redistricting	written	A state's CD's redistricting maps should reflect the population in its given area and NOT be ridiculously elongated or chopped up to suit radical politicians. Concept D and Concept E are clearly ridiculous, clearly Democratic biased, and clearly disenfranchising New Mexicans overall. It is also and has to be the Rural Representation map (Map H) which is the only fair and equitable map. Concept E is the only fair and equitable map for New Mexico.	Anne	Maz	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87507	2021-10-15T12:41:57.266Z	
5679	Keep the Current Boundaries Map A	written	This could be further simplified to Knock off the gerrymandering (Concept H) and Q) The Rural Representation map and Concept B make sense for NM.	Mr. Richard	Reynaud	Las Cruces	New Mexico	88011	2021-10-15T12:39:25.085Z	
5678	Map B for Silver City	written	I live outside Silver City and support Map B in the redistricting of the Dona Ana district.	Mr. Ray	Tommy	Silver City	New Mexico	88061	2021-10-15T12:01:08.704Z	
5677	NM Redistricting	written	On behalf of the Citizens of the Pueblo Council of Government, the Pueblo Council of Government, the Citizens of the Pueblo Council of Government, and the Citizens of the Pueblo Council of Government, we are pleased to submit this map to the Citizens Redistricting Committee. Together we have had a historic, liberal redistricting effort that has resulted in our map submission. This map reflects the commission of careful and deliberative, strategic meetings, and compromise between the Silver City and the Citizens Redistricting Committee - along with the Citizens of the Pueblo Council of Government.	Mr. Christopher	Wright	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2021-10-15T07:11:28.866Z	AFG AHHC, NRC, NWA EP, NARWG
5676	Revised Pueblo and Silver City Map	plan	We are confident this map upholds the principles of redistricting that the Native American Redistricting Working Group outlined at the onset of the redistricting process: chiefly and most self-evident is a tribe's independent right to self-determination. Through the proposed boundary changes, we worked hard to maintain tribal voting power, develop new voting districts with Native American influence, and bring New Mexico closer to party the majority of our disenfranchisement and suppression. This map represents the intended choice and expressed wishes of New Mexico's Silver City as well as the Jicarilla Apache Nation.	Mr. Christopher	Wright	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2021-10-15T07:11:28.866Z	AFG AHHC, NRC, NWA EP, NARWG
5675	Tribal Consensus Congressional Map	plan	The map maintains the 4 Native American majority districts in the Northwest Quadrant of New Mexico, and balances the population loss in the greater Farmington area. This map creates new borders for the Jicarilla Apache Nation and brings them into a shared community with other Pueblos through Western New Mexico in House District 6, acknowledging the cultural and historical connections between the Jicarilla Apache and the Pueblo. This map maintains a strong Native American presence in House District 6, preventing it from becoming a population repository. It seeks to connect the Western Pueblos, geographically, with their ongoing and ongoing connection to Dora Canyon. House District 9 maintains a Native American voting majority without substantially adding Pueblo in Western New Mexico and continues to include the Pueblo of Jicarilla with other Western Tribes. At Zuni Pueblo's request, this proposal splits Zuni Pueblo into House Districts 2 and House District 3 to maintain tribal voting power over multiple districts, and continue to influence a voting district that Zuni people are historically connected to. This map responsibly represents the representation of those sovereign governments. We respectfully request to move this map forward to integrate with other map concepts that have reasonable and substantial support.	Mr. Austin	Wheatle	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2021-10-15T06:18:17.758Z	AFG AHHC, NRC, NWA EP, NARWG
5674	Redistricting	written	Thank you for accepting public comment on this process. I am a small farmer in the Far South Valley of Albuquerque, and there are many like me in this area of New Mexico. Our area is rich, beautiful, rural and distinctive, but it is and has been an important part of Albuquerque. There is currently a strange proposal to politically remove our area from Albuquerque and connect us with the area of large farms and ranches far south of us.	Mr. Stewart	Ingham	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2021-10-15T06:00:16.526Z	
5673	Redistricting concerns	written	I strongly oppose CONGRESSIONAL MAP A, NM SENATE MAP D AND NM HOUSE MAP E. I am praying for fairness and justice in this redistricting process. No radical changes should be implemented, since we had no radical change in population in the last census.	Mr. Stewart	Ingham	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2021-10-15T05:25:56.818Z	
5672	Redistricting considerations	written	Thank you for allowing public comment and participation in the redistricting process. I am a small farmer in the Far South Valley of Albuquerque and I love the rich rural life. I wish the Far South Valley of Albuquerque, which is one of the oldest and most historic areas of Greater Albuquerque, and the pathway of the ancient Camino Real to be preserved as a rural area, and not connected to the city of Albuquerque.	Mr. Stewart	Ingham	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2021-10-15T05:20:12.246Z	
5671	Refer for all NM's use	written	Concept A is a fair and equitable map for NM Districts.	Mr. Stewart	Ingham	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2021-10-15T04:53:20.352Z	
5670	Concept B is a horrible map	written	Concept B is a horrible map that does not fairly represent the citizens of New Mexico. Based on recent news, it appears that a small minority of people have been bribed.	Mr. Stewart	Ingham	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2021-10-15T04:50:26.465Z	
5669	Do not recommend I	written	There are obvious attempts at gerrymandering going on. I oppose Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, House Concept E.	Mr. Stewart	Ingham	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2021-10-15T04:42:41.718Z	

# EXHIBIT 17

Case ID	Subject	Author	Text	Mr.	Stewart	Ingham	Abuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2021-10-15704 27:33:8312	
5668	ABQ South Valley stays with Albuquerque	written	The recent census has demonstrated the need for very few changes across the state of NM. I am a small farmer in the South Valley of Albuquerque, which is rural, historic, beautiful and necessary part of Albuquerque politically. I like the division of our area from greater Albuquerque as suggested on the Congressional Redistricting Map H. Please VOTE NO ON MAP H, as well as NO on the Senate Concept D and NM HOUSE MAP E. Thank you very much. Stewart Ingham								
			Dear EGGOP/ECCC Members,								
			First of all, thank you so much for joining our SUPER successful call last night about the redistricting process I wish I had agreed showing, and I'm honored so much about this critical process. Thank you to all of our elected officials from across the state who joined us to educate us and engage with us.								
			I'm writing to you today because of the urgent and TIME-SENSITIVE DEADLINE to admit public comment on redistricting maps -- BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS TODAY.								
			Last night in our court, there were two questions asked were -- "Does our voice even matter? Should we even try to protect these maps?" And the overwhelming and unanimous answer from our elected GOP on the call was YES -- IT MATTERS SO MUCH. Especially now that it has come to light that progressives are paying, yes PAYING, people to testify in support of their maps.								
			WE NEED YOUR HELP AND PUBLIC COMMENT TO OPPOSE SOME OF THESE TERRIBLE MAPS. One of the reasons we need everyone to submit comments is because we already anticipate these maps going to a court case, and the more comments we get on the record before the deadline tonight, the more likely it will impact the court case that will undo down the road.								
			Since we are on a time crunch to get our comments in BY TONIGHT, here is the info you need: You may make comments directly on the website or email them directly to Robert Ingham at Robert@egop.org. We'll ensure your comments are entered on the record. Please do this by 5PM tonight -- and spread the word.								
			Your active input is vital to protecting equal and fair representation.								
			CLICK HERE to make your public comment. The maps we oppose are Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E								
			You must submit comments by the close of business TONIGHT!!!								
			<b>MUST READ/SHARE ARTICLE FROM SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN</b>								
5667	NM Redistricting input ABQ South Valley	written	I live in the Far South Valley of Albuquerque. Our area is one of the oldest and most historic parts of Albuquerque and the route of the Camino Real. It is a unique cultural and geographic area that adds to the variety and richness of the Albuquerque area. It is vital that the "heart of our city" remain a solid part of Albuquerque as well. I encourage all of you to NOT CHOOSE CONGRESSIONAL MAP H, which would artificially remove our area from greater Albuquerque and send it to a large part of southern NM. I also ask that you VOTE NO to NM SENATE MAP D and NM HOUSE MAP E. Thank you very much for your consideration and support.	MRS.	Mary	Ingham	Abuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2021-10-15704 01:18:3052	
5669	Support Congressional Map A.	written	Please SUPPORT Congressional Map A   I OPPOSE Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E. Please don't split up communities of interest as the popul.	MS.	PEGGY	MULLER-ARAGON	ALBUQUERQUE	New Mexico	87120	2021-10-15703 29:17:6462	
5668	W/ Redistricting	written	I oppose Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E. I am in favor of Map A. I live in rural UD-2. If you selected CD-2 I will not have voice in my community. Our needs and	Stewart	Aljume	Aljume	Aljume	New Mexico	87426	2021-10-15703 38:00:1362	
5667	What the state isn't don't like	written	To protect our interests.	Aljume	Aljume	Aljume	New Mexico	87124-3818	2021-10-15703 15:45:2552		
			I strongly oppose Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E. I strongly support Congressional Map A, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E.								
5666	Acequia Modified House Concept E	plan	Thank you for your consideration. From the New Mexico Acequia Association (NMAA). We have prepared a modification of Concept E that takes into account acequia communities https://district.org of interest. In this map, House District 70 is adjusted by moving the east side of San Miguel County in District 70 (including the area of Las Vigas east of Grand Avenue). Also, returns some precincts in the Rio Rancho to the northeastern/eastern House district. To offset the loss of population, this map adds up one precinct in Taos and puts three San Miguel precincts (which are currently in District 40) back into the district. Montezuma, Capulin, and Juchita. By restoring some precincts that are currently in District 40 and District 70, this map better represents the actual geographic adjusting the districts to account for population loss in the area. This is accomplished with modest adjustments to precincts in neighboring districts on the west side of the district (Rio Arriba, Taos and southern boundary San Miguel).	Paula	Garcia	Mora	New Mexico	87732	2021-10-15703 12:40:1992	New Mexico Acequia Association	
			Note that the Acequia Modified Concept E takes into account both CRE House Concept D and CDP Concept E. Concept E, like concept D, also retains the core of existing districts including House 40 and 41. It also crosses the range de Chino mountains to pick up precincts in Taos and Rio Arriba. Both concepts add Rio Rancho. Both Concepts D and E change the character of the district by adding substantial population centers from the northeastern plains to District 40. It is important to point out that this tends to dilute the influence of local/rural/mountain communities in District 40. While Concept E does retain 40 and 70, and if this difference from its current map splits the City of Las Vegas at Grand Avenue and puts the east side of Grand Avenue into the district, dominated by cows. This moves a substantial part of a small town population out of Las Vigas (a city interwoven with several acequias along the Rio de las Gallinas, thereby weakening District 70 and favoring District 63).								
5665	Redistricting Maps	written	Hello, after reviewing the proposed maps for congressional districts, would like to submit comments on Map A and Map H. Support of map A. CD-2 registration under this map is equitable. 38% republican, 38% democrat, 24% other, 55% Hispanic. CD-2 is well balanced, attractive to voters. Very few of these exist among the 435 US House seats. CD-1 and CD-3 are heavily weighted to Democrats under Map A but that is reflective of the population. There is no gerrymandering, the districts are contiguous and straightforward. Albuquerque will likely have a representative.	Mr.	Winston	Doran	Abuquerque	New Mexico	87120	2021-10-15702 57:53:9702	Harcourt-Leather Works
			Disposition to Map H								
			The concept of customs and culture is one of the most important concepts in governance. In fact, many federal laws have limitations to prevent disrupting the customs and culture of distinct populations.								
			The following egregious violations of representations of custom and culture are noted pertaining to Map H.								
			Map H diminishes the voice of a very distinct culture that exists in the part of the state where Acequia are an important cultural impact, but even more the customs of the entire division along the acequia is an important part of life. (see the comments of Paula Garcia, long time head of the Acequia Association regarding Map H which is more similar to Map A.)								
			Map H stretches from the southeast corner to the northwest corner of the state, a distance of 500 miles and an 18-hour drive. Inevitably, events will be scheduled on the same date at different places in any district (e.g., Memorial Day, Veterans Day, Cinco de Mayo, etc.). The long distances present a significant obstacle for an elected representative being able to be with different groups on significant days.								
			Map H attempts to portray Albuquerque as "South Valley small farms so being the same as the agriculture of the commercial farms of the lower Rio Grande valley. This is a supposition published by political agents in which those advocating for this new district have had to acknowledge the customs and culture of the South Valley or those of the Rio Grande Valley commercial agriculture.								
			Map H runs the risk of Albuquerque Metro having all representatives.								
			Conversely Map H runs the risk of Albuquerque having no representative. The customs and culture of the Metro area are distinctly different from the rest of the state or other outcome (all or none from Albuquerque) is deeply undesirable.								
			The best interests of the entire New Mexico's rural Map H quite likely will result in at least several no voice in Congress.								
			In dividing up the voice of Albuquerque, Map H runs the risk of having a diminished voice for the National Labs, both Sandia Labs and Los Alamos Labs are key job providers in the state. Other states would gladly pluck those high paying PhD jobs from a New Mexico that has no Albuquerque representative.								
			Stewart Ingham								
5664	EGGOP WARD 23 OPPOSES DARK MONEY MAPS	written	The Bernalillo County Republican Party elected officials making up House District 23, stand together in strong opposition of Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E.	Andres	Trujillo	Abuquerque	New Mexico	87120	2021-10-15702 42:40:0632	EGGOP Ward 23 Bernalillo County Republican Party	
			These map concepts were submitted by the dark money special interest group, Center for Civic Policy. This organization purposefully hides their contributions and expenditures so that the public cannot know how they are influencing the process. They are accused of paying people to show up and read scripts and wear yellow shirts in solidarity for their greedy funded maps.								
			Each of these maps seeks to radically alter the district boundaries at nearly every level.								
			These maps seek to alter current boundaries and split communities of interest, to build a special interest map that pleases rural/urban and attempts to separate communities based on race (according to their own testimony).								
			The testimony is that the New Mexico does not have a color representation with the current maps. They specifically use Republican districts as the example for not having a color representation. They seek to alter the maps to give Democratic turnout to remove Republican holdovers all in the name of color representation. And								
			Specifically, Congressional Map H, advocates for splitting Albuquerque/Rio Rancho metro area in three sections between the three Congressional seats.								
			This creates a major issue with representation: If ABQ is split between the 3 Congressional seats, who stands the most to lose? Does ABQ's communities lose out to rural needs? Or do rural communities lose ground to ABQ's larger block of voters? How can someone live in a city and properly advocate/represent rural values, and vice versa?								
			Additionally, these maps seek to strip the South Valley of ABQ away from CD1, and insert it into CD2.								
			This is a direct PARTIAL attempt to remove a Republican hold seat.								
			The arguments for removing the South Valley from ABQ's congressional district is that it is rural the fact of the matter is that they are seeking to strip the entirety of the westside suburban neighborhoods, West Mesa areas to the Pajarito community, along with the traditional South Valley unincorporated neighborhoods between the Rio Grande and Coors Blvd.								
			Given the minuscule 2% population change in NM population, there is not a strong argument for such drastic changes to already existing communities of interest. It is stark to see that the same communities will specifically need to shift district boundaries, based on population changes, however these maps specifically focus on promoting change to away districts with the most susceptible purpose of eroding the Republican vote now.								
5663	GERRYMANDERING AT IT'S FINEST	written	The districts should be left as they are with minor tweaking, anything other than that is outright gerrymandering. It is ridiculous to pretend that the districts all need drastic redrawing, that too. Vickie	Vickie	Crawford	Tature	New Mexico	88267-0046	2021-10-15702 27:07:2692		
5662	Why Competitive Districts are Important	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional Concept H and legislative maps Concept F for NM House Concept	Flameta	Harris	Farmington	New Mexico	87401	2021-10-15702 22:41:1432		
5661	REDISTRICTING	written	Please support Map A. I represent the urban nature of ABQ.	Carlstrom	Dulibo	Abuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2021-10-15702 10:09:0342		
5648	Redistricting Map	written	I am in favor of Map A and strongly oppose Map H. Southeast NM must be kept together in a single Congressional District. We have a voice, we want representation, on	Kathy	Hardy	Lovington	New Mexico	88260	2021-10-15700 56:02:0062		
5647	Congressional Map	written	I support congressional map H because it best represents the government and community that has been built up by our previous congresses.	Blanco	Blanco	Abuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2021-10-14723 37:41:3862	NMOT	

# EXHIBIT 17

Case ID	Subject	Type	Author	Staff	Location	Date	Time	Notes	
5646	Rural Representation and Fair Maps	written	I have either turned in, attended in person, or watched virtually all of the New Mexico Redistricting Committee hearings and heard what the people of our state have to say. I want to thank the Committee for hearing what other folks in my area and those mentioned regarding a state House district encompassing Chambers, Clayton, McIntosh, and the surrounding areas. District 13. This map will give the representative closer access to all of these communities than the current map. Maps B and the Rural Representation map would be favorable for my community of interest. C's needs, and concepts A, C, and D are also acceptable.	Mr. John Buck	Alamogordo, New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 12:25:36.7672		
			After congressional district maps and state legislative maps proposed by the out-of-state funded dark money group the 50c Center for Civic Policy, ASD direct a strong partisan gerrymander in those maps, which would radically change the boundaries of congressional districts.						
			I agree with what Members Lisa Curtis and Robert Rheaigan had to say at the August 2, 2021 meeting that radical changes should not happen unless there is overwhelming support for such changes.						
			Board Member Curtis said, "Mostly seems like a radical change to any of the districts." "It doesn't seem like it's not an elected body." "It could be made to have to be a 60% supermajority." "Member Curtis said, "Member would have to be overwhelming support for a radical change from the current district." "It could be imposing something on people if we're doing radical change without the public jumping up and saying 'It's this is what we want.'"						
			Board Member Rheaigan added, "So, unless there's an overwhelming public consensus to change the general composition of our three congressional districts, I think it's best to draw districts that we have one (representative) in Albuquerque, and we have one northern district and a southern district." "It's."						
			Congressional map concepts A, B, C, or G appear to not radically change the congressional district boundaries nor achieve a partisan gerrymander. The Center for Civic Policy's "map BC" Concept H "It" takes into account no apparent communities of interest, especially those in rural New Mexico. The "map BC" maps achieve an extreme partisan gerrymander with its congressional plan lumping Española, Farmington, Santa Fe, and other northern communities with communities far to the south in the County in the Third District. It then lumps Albuquerque into a district with vastly different communities such as Roswell and Ruidoso. Then in the Second District, it segregates the South Valley of Albuquerque from Albuquerque and has it added to the southern district. The Center's "map" could potentially create a situation where all three congressional representatives reside in the Albuquerque metro area. "It" takes representation from the rest of our vast state, full of many different cultures, traditions, lived experiences, and most importantly, communities of interest.						
			I ask the Committee to consider that these radical, politically charged changes proposed in the Center for Civic Policy's "map BC" maps do the opposite of what this Committee was chartered to do: give redistricting power to the citizens, not achieve a political means via partisan gerrymandering. The state's population has changed since the last decade. That fact, along with the lack of overwhelming public approval for radical changes, does not meet the standards set by Members Curtis and Rheaigan on the mission of the Commission. Thank you.						
5645	Supporting Congressional Map A	written	Support A as it is the Southern NM	Kathy Davis	Silver City	New Mexico	88061	2025-10-14 23:17:115462	
5643	Supporting Redistricting Map A Keep Districts Sensible	written	Closest to characterizing small farms in the South Valley with commercial farms in the Rio Grande Valley is incorrect. When adjusting districts in New Mexico, keep it sensible and follow the industry. More than anything else, that is what drives the needs of the population. At both the federal and state levels, we need the voice of those dependent on the New Mexico of industry to be heard just as we need aerospace and agriculture workers to have a voice. Do not try to make districts homogeneous to each other in terms of urban/rural, race, age, gender, income, or any other factor. Focus on what matters to people most which is providing for their families.	Mrs. Michael Nadine Roman Dulaney	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	2025-10-14 22:54:44.3952 2025-10-14 22:45:19.4092	
5640	Redistricting	written	I am opposed to Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, and House Concept E (although when I last checked it was now, I don't see them on the draft plans page <a href="https://portal.nmlegis.gov/mapping/prop/plans">https://portal.nmlegis.gov/mapping/prop/plans</a> , so maybe they were already removed from consideration). None of the congressional maps is amazing, but I believe Congressional Concept D generally does the best job of grouping regions with similar interests (urban, rural, oil and gas dependent, mix of tribal lands). The more on less status quo map A is not terrible either.	Dr. Michael Carli	Los Ranchos	New Mexico	87114	2025-10-14 22:44:228432	
5639	RFNM comments on Map A and Map H	written	RFNM Comments on Redistricting Maps	Mr. Steve Pearce	New Mexico		2025-10-14 22:29:39.9032	RFNM	
			RFNM, after reviewing the proposed maps for congressional districts, would like to submit comments on Map A and Map H. Support of map A						
			SCD-2 representation under this map is equitable						
			88% republican						
			88% democrat						
			88% other						
			88% Hispanic						
			SCD-2 is well balanced, a true toss up seat. Very few of these exist among the 435 US House seats						
			SCD-1 and CD-3 are heavily weighted to Democrat under Map A but that is reflective of the population						
			SCD-2 is more meaningful, the districts are contiguous and straightforward						
			SCD-Albuquerque will always have a representative						
			Opposition to Map H						
			The concept of customs and culture is one of the most important concepts in governance. In fact, many federal laws have limitations to prevent disrupting the customs and culture of distinct local populations.						
			The following agricultural values of customs and culture are not pertaining to Map H:						
			SCMap H diminishes the voice of a very distinct culture that exists in the part of the state where Asoquias have an important cultural impact but even more the custom of the Asoquia. Asoquia is an exclusive important part of life. There are associations of Asoquia with the concept of Paula Garcia, long time head of the Asoquia Association regarding Map H which has great similarity to Map A.)						
			SCD-3 Map H stretches from the southeast corner to the northwest corner of the state, a distance of 500 miles and a 30-hour drive. Inevitably, events will be scheduled at the same time at different places in any district (July 4, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, Cinco de Mayo, etc.) The long distances present a significant obstacle for an elected representative being able to be with different groups on significant days.						
			SCThe city of Hobbs is partially in one district, partially in another district which will diminish the representation of an industry that provides 40% of New Mexico's tax base.						
			SCD-3 includes both the SE corner and NW corner of the state but the culture of NM New Mexico is vastly different from the southeast part of the state.						
			SCMap H attempts to portray Albuquerque's South Valley small farms as being the same as the agriculture of the commercial farms of the lower Rio Grande Valley. There is a supporter pushed by a political agenda in which those advocating for this map evidently have little to no knowledge of the customs and culture of the South Valley or those of the Rio Grande Valley commercial agriculture.						
			SCMap H runs the risk of Benallito County having all 3 representatives						
			SCDiversity Map H runs the risk of Benallito County having no representative.						
			SCThe customs and culture of the state are distinctly different from the rest of the state so either outcome (all or none from Albuquerque) are deeply undesirable.						
			SCThe vast majority of the land in New Mexico is rural. Map H quite likely will result in rural areas having no voice in Congress.						
			SCBy doing so the voice of Albuquerque, Map H runs the risk of being a diminished voice for the national labs, both Santa Fe Labs and Los Alamos Labs are key job providers in the state. Other states would gladly pluck those high paying R&D jobs from a New Mexico that has no Albuquerque representative.						
			SCUnder all Democrat representation in Washington, NM has lost military missions and military personnel assigned to the state (the Tacos, Air National Guard Mission and personnel assigned to WSMR as a part of the Ft. Bliss contingent) A bipartisan obligation is very desirable for our state with all federal presence.						
			SCRoswell and Ruidoso have few similarities to Albuquerque but they are placed into the same district.						
			We would like to thank the Commission for its tireless work to see that this important task is completed in a fair and impartial manner.						
5638	District mapping	written	Our district 13 is the most populated in our state and NOT be individually elected or chosen to suit radical parties. Concept H and Concept D are clearly bad. Lauren	Eudine Equiel	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87120	2025-10-14 22:28:04.5962	
5637	Support of Congressional Map H	written	Our district 13 is the most populated in our state and NOT be individually elected or chosen to suit radical parties. Concept H and Concept D are clearly bad. Lauren	Eudine Equiel	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2025-10-14 22:25:38.3402	NM Dream Team
5636	NM Redistricting NOT needed	written	Districts DO NOT need to be changed. Leave it the way it is. PLEASE	Francine Victor	Northern	New Mexico	87102	2025-10-14 22:23:40.1062	
5635	Congressional District H	written	I support congressional map H because I feel that it represents New Mexico the most.	Victor Hernandez	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2025-10-14 22:22:21.3272	NM Dream Team
5634	Redistricting	written	NO to Concept H and G. I support the Rural Representation map, proposed by Megan Richardson and the state House map. Concept E, these are much more of a common sense approach for the state of New Mexico!!!	Heather Hawerick	Sandoval	New Mexico	87144	2025-10-14 22:19:24.4172	
5633	Support for Congressional Map H	written	I am in strong support of Congressional Map H because it represents my community and communities of color in New Mexico. It is in our best interest. Thank you!	Ms. Ana Lary	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2025-10-14 22:18:59.0912	NMAAC
5632	Support Congressional Map BC "ABC"	written	Dear Members of the Citizen Redistricting Committee	Ana Lary	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87199	2025-10-14 22:18:09.9552	
			I am writing in strong support for Congressional Map A. This map maintains existing districts and recognizes the unique demographic makeup of New Mexico. T Map Q Party represents the demographic shifts and would best provide fair representation of the people who live in the Congressional districts.						
			I would also like to express my opposition for Map H. This map is wrong for the people in our state for several reasons. It will split areas like Albuquerque and Lea County that should be maintained as a group. Map H would make it possible for all three Congressional representatives to be elected from Albuquerque which is unfair to the rest of the state. Beyond that, it is wrong for the people of Chaves and Lincoln County, with completely differing demography, to be put in the same district as Benallito County.						
			Please do not make New Mexico's Congressional map a victim of political agendas that amount to gerrymandering. Put the people of our state first in this decision-making process and fairly represent their interests with maps that remain primarily as they currently stand.						
			Thank you for consideration to my comments.						
5631	Support Congressional Map BC "ABC"	written	Dear Members of the Citizen Redistricting Committee	Lary	Sonntag	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87199	2025-10-14 22:18:06.0482
			I am writing in strong support for Congressional Map A. This map maintains existing districts and recognizes the unique demographic makeup of New Mexico. T Map Q Party represents the demographic shifts and would best provide fair representation of the people who live in the Congressional districts.						
			I would also like to express my opposition for Map H. This map is wrong for the people in our state for several reasons. It will split areas like Albuquerque and Lea County that should be maintained as a group. Map H would make it possible for all three Congressional representatives to be elected from Albuquerque which is unfair to the rest of the state. Beyond that, it is wrong for the people of Chaves and Lincoln County, with completely differing demography, to be put in the same district as Benallito County.						
			Please do not make New Mexico's Congressional map a victim of political agendas that amount to gerrymandering. Put the people of our state first in this decision-making process and fairly represent their interests with maps that remain primarily as they currently stand.						
			Thank you for consideration to my comments.						
5630	Support Congressional Map BC "ABC"	written	Dear Members of the Citizen Redistricting Committee	Lary	Sonntag	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87199	2025-10-14 22:18:01.7142
			I am writing in strong support for Congressional Map A. This map maintains existing districts and recognizes the unique demographic makeup of New Mexico. T Map Q Party represents the demographic shifts and would best provide fair representation of the people who live in the Congressional districts.						
			I would also like to express my opposition for Map H. This map is wrong for the people in our state for several reasons. It will split areas like Albuquerque and Lea County that should be maintained as a group. Map H would make it possible for all three Congressional representatives to be elected from Albuquerque which is unfair to the rest of the state. Beyond that, it is wrong for the people of Chaves and Lincoln County, with completely differing demography, to be put in the same district as Benallito County.						
			Please do not make New Mexico's Congressional map a victim of political agendas that amount to gerrymandering. Put the people of our state first in this decision-making process and fairly represent their interests with maps that remain primarily as they currently stand.						
			Thank you for consideration to my comments.						

# EXHIBIT 17

Case ID	Subject	Type	Author	Recipient	Location	Date	Time	Organization
5629	Support Congressional Map BC/AAC	written	Lary	Sontag	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87199	2025-10-14T22:18:02.103Z
<p>I am writing in strong support for Congressional Map A. This map maintains existing districts and recognizes the unique demographic makeup of New Mexico. Map D fairly represents the demographic shifts and would best provide fair representation of the people who live in the Congressional districts.</p> <p>I would also like to express my opposition for Map H. This map is unfair for the people in our state for several reasons. It will split areas like Albuquerque and Lea County that should be maintained as a group. Map H would make it possible for all three Congressional representatives to be elected from Albuquerque which is unfair to the rest of the state. Beyond that, it is wrong for the people of Chaves and Lincoln County, with completely differing demography, to be put in the same district as Bernalillo County.</p> <p>Please do not make New Mexico's Congressional map a victim of political agendas that amount to gerrymandering. Put the people of our state first in this decision-making process and fairly represent their interests with maps that remain primarily as they currently stand.</p> <p>Thank you for consideration to my comments.</p>								
5628	Support Congressional Map BC/AAC	written	Lary	Sontag	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87199	2025-10-14T22:18:01.900Z
<p>I am writing in strong support for Congressional Map A. This map maintains existing districts and recognizes the unique demographic makeup of New Mexico. Map D fairly represents the demographic shifts and would best provide fair representation of the people who live in the Congressional districts.</p> <p>I would also like to express my opposition for Map H. This map is unfair for the people in our state for several reasons. It will split areas like Albuquerque and Lea County that should be maintained as a group. Map H would make it possible for all three Congressional representatives to be elected from Albuquerque which is unfair to the rest of the state. Beyond that, it is wrong for the people of Chaves and Lincoln County, with completely differing demography, to be put in the same district as Bernalillo County.</p> <p>Please do not make New Mexico's Congressional map a victim of political agendas that amount to gerrymandering. Put the people of our state first in this decision-making process and fairly represent their interests with maps that remain primarily as they currently stand.</p> <p>Thank you for consideration to my comments.</p>								
5627	Support Congressional Map BC/AAC	written	Lary	Sontag	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87199	2025-10-14T22:18:01.975Z
<p>I am writing in strong support for Congressional Map A. This map maintains existing districts and recognizes the unique demographic makeup of New Mexico. Map D fairly represents the demographic shifts and would best provide fair representation of the people who live in the Congressional districts.</p> <p>I would also like to express my opposition for Map H. This map is unfair for the people in our state for several reasons. It will split areas like Albuquerque and Lea County that should be maintained as a group. Map H would make it possible for all three Congressional representatives to be elected from Albuquerque which is unfair to the rest of the state. Beyond that, it is wrong for the people of Chaves and Lincoln County, with completely differing demography, to be put in the same district as Bernalillo County.</p> <p>Please do not make New Mexico's Congressional map a victim of political agendas that amount to gerrymandering. Put the people of our state first in this decision-making process and fairly represent their interests with maps that remain primarily as they currently stand.</p> <p>Thank you for consideration to my comments.</p>								
5626	Michele Murcia	written	Mr	Michelle Donald	Murcia	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105
5625	Please Don't Make Radical Changes	written						
<p>I am in support of map H because I believe our communities need to stand up and have a representative that represents their communities. This is what we need to move forward. Radical changes lead to undesirable consequences. Our state population has not grown to warrant excessive changes.</p> <p>Hence I oppose Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, and House Concept E.</p> <p>I like Congressional Map A.</p> <p>Thank you!</p>								
5624	Support for Congressional Map H	written	Mr	Ana Maria	Bhandari	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111
5623	Map H	written	Mr	Asim Gani	Maria-nez	Bernalillo	New Mexico	87105
5622	Strong Support of CCP's Maps (H)	written						
5618	District Recommendation	written						
5616	Support for Congressional Map H	written	Ms	Kristina Huano	Torres	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87123
5615	Strong Support of CCP's Maps (H)	written						
<p>I would like to express my support for Map H. This map is fair for the people in our state for several reasons. It will split areas like Albuquerque and Lea County that should be maintained as a group. Map H would make it possible for all three Congressional representatives to be elected from Albuquerque which is unfair to the rest of the state. Beyond that, it is wrong for the people of Chaves and Lincoln County, with completely differing demography, to be put in the same district as Bernalillo County.</p> <p>Please do not make New Mexico's Congressional map a victim of political agendas that amount to gerrymandering. Put the people of our state first in this decision-making process and fairly represent their interests with maps that remain primarily as they currently stand.</p> <p>Thank you for consideration to my comments.</p>								
5613	We need fair map!!	written						
5612	our communities voices we want change	written						
5611	Map A	written	M	Aury Reese	Caridad	New Mexico	88220	2025-10-14T21:36:14.940Z
5610	Redistricting	written						
5609	Redistricting NM	written						
5608	NM Redistricting Map	written						
5607	Maps do not show up for public to see	written						
5606	Congressional Map H	written						
5605	CRP's Proposed Redistricting	written						
5604	Yr vote for redistricting NM	written						
5603	BC/GOP WARD 28 OPPOSES DARK MONEY MAPS	written						
5602		written						
<p>I am writing in strong support of the CCP, People's Map H, Mapa de La Gente Congressional map and as a resident of the South Valley I demand for CCP, People's Map H, Mapa de La Gente.</p> <p>Map H represents opportunities to bring positive change to my community and for our state generally. I support this map.</p> <p>I want map A for CO2. It has worked well in the past and is well diversified according to risk and voter registration.</p> <p>I oppose Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D and House Concept E.</p> <p>I am opposed to Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D and House Concept E.</p> <p>I am opposed to the Redistricting, Congressional Map H, and in favor of Redistricting Congressional Map A. Divide Lea County does not make sense. Splitting Albuquerque into different Congressional Districts is a disservice to the people of Albuquerque. I cannot represent districts as well as I can represent the people of Albuquerque. I believe in protecting minority voting rights, helping our communities together and building, strengthening collective, cross-racial solidarity and movements building, and protecting the agency and power that each and every New Mexican deserves to have when making decisions on behalf of our own families, children, and futures.</p> <p>Thank you!</p>								
5600	Why committee districts are important	written	Ms	F Humaira	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87112	2025-10-14T20:38:39.389Z
5599	Congressional Redistricting Maps for New	written	Mr	Commissioner David Roberts	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87112	2025-10-14T20:33:47.071Z
5598	Support Congress Map A and Oppose Map H	written	Carla	Sontag	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87199	2025-10-14T20:30:51.492Z
5597	Redistricting	written						
5596	Albuquerque	written						
5595	Redistricting maps	written						
5593	Leave Congressional Districts As Is	written						
<p>I am writing to express my strong support for Congressional Map A. This map maintains the integrity of the existing districts and recognizes the unique demographic elements of New Mexico. This map fairly represents the demographic shifts and would best provide fair representation of the people who live in the Congressional districts.</p> <p>I would also like to express my opposition for Map H. This map is unfair and illogical for the people in our state for several reasons. It will split municipal areas like Albuquerque and Lea County that should be maintained as a cohesive unit. This map would make it possible for all three Congressional representatives to be elected from Albuquerque, which is unfair to the rest of the state. And it makes no sense for the people of Chaves and Lincoln County to be put in the same district as Bernalillo County.</p> <p>Please do not allow for New Mexico's Congressional map to become the latest victim of political games. Put the people of our state first in this decision-making process and fairly represent their interests with maps that remain primarily as they currently stand.</p> <p>Thank you!</p> <p>Carla Sontag</p> <p>I am opposed to Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D and House Concept E.</p> <p>Given the rapid population growth in New Mexico over the last decade and the need for major changes in redistricting. I favor adopting Map A and totally reject House Concept E, Senate Concept D and House Concept A. Representation needs to be as fair as possible in the three districts and map A reflects that. I am in hope that there will be no red TOMMY</p>								

# EXHIBIT 17

Case ID	Subject	Author	Text	Author	Organization	Location	Date	Time	Other Info	
5592	Represent Carlsbad/Edo County	written	The current redistricting maps are in my opinion a commendable plan and simple in an effort to dilute a vital block of voters by combining a couple of densely populated northern communities with sparsely populated southern communities to change election outcomes.  Carlsbad/Edo County has the highest increase in population for New Mexico in the just completed 2020 census. The 55% increase we registered is in my opinion, inaccurate & should be much higher percentage. We were said to have had 30% increase in the Carlsbad during the census yet we had teachers, police officers, nurses etc., not accepting jobs because they couldn't find a home. We had to allow man-camps to be built within the city limits and in the county to accommodate the alleged working population, which our city/county infrastructure had to support. Many homes in town were rented out, or in some cases had to be sold to park trailers around the most dense. If we had a 30% increase this would not have been the case, we would not have had temporary use RV parks, congrate housing, etc., if there had been space available.  I was the City of Carlsbad Census 2020 Chair, and Co-Chair of the Edo County Census 2020 committees, I never saw a single census taker in town as drive around, not one came to my door, or the door of any of my family. I expressed concerns to the myriad of Census 2020 representatives we had through the Census process, that the workers living in the man-camps would be counted at home and not where they had been working for the past 2 years. I believe that the count of the man-camps is as short as the count of our actual population, because there simply weren't enough census takers to cover the number of locations, given oil/gas work schedules, Covid-19 restrictions and vastness and remoteness of many of these man-camps.  Therefore, I believe that we have been and will once again be short charged on money for infrastructure support due to undercount by Census, and to have our voting block diluted by partisan actions in the guise of a nonpartisan committee appointing. The former than actions supporting the State of New Mexico, we ask that we be given due respect and consideration in representation and legislative voting for issues critical to our area for the continuance of the money being provided for the benefits of all New Mexico.  We need a State Senator from Carlsbad.	Eward	Rodriguez	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	2025-10-14T20:10:44.925Z	
5590	Opposition to Redistricting	written	I am opposed to Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E. This gerrymandering is an attempt to control and unbalance political outcomes. Leave New Mexico alone! We don't need anymore big brother, Democratic, socialist leadership and control over us level!	Elizabeth	Ortega	Las Cruces	New Mexico	88011	2025-10-14T18:43:46.747Z	Coalition of Conservatives in Action
5589	Oppose map/redistricting	written	I support the adoption of Maps A and B and I am against the proposed maps of Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D and House Concept E. There have not been changes to our state population distribution to merit the changes in representation being proposed in these maps. Additionally, the interests of rural New Mexicans should not be compromised with those of the densely populated areas of the state. It would be the duty of the state to their needs being distributed and managed by their representatives. Our states already urban and rural and should continue to be represented as such.	Amy	Chaves	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87122	2025-10-14T17:35:14.906Z	
5588	Rural Values Needs to be Represented	written	Thank you for allowing me to give input on the proposed Congressional and legislative redistricting maps in New Mexico.  I support this Congressional Map A. This map was put together by the independent, non-partisan Citizen Redistricting Committee. It maintains the status quo. It was created with the intention of respecting the customs and cultures of New Mexico's diverse demographics. This map is based on fair and equitable demographic shifts that are fair and equal, as well as fair representation.  I oppose Congressional Map H. This map includes changes in all 3 Congressional districts. Makes it possible for the Congressional representative for all three districts to come from Albuquerque. Makes it feasible, on the other hand, for Albuquerque to have no representative in Congress. The vast rural portions of New Mexico come up having no voice in Washington as a result of Albuquerque's redistricting into all three Congressional districts in this map. This CO-3 must continue to be represented by rural values in Southern New Mexico.	Kim	Clark	Silver City	New Mexico	88061	2025-10-14T17:19:31.930Z	
5586	Opposition to Maps	written	I am in opposition to Congressional Map H and advocate the adoption of Map A. That will have minimal changes which is appropriate in light of the fact that there have been minor population variations.	James	Mask	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2025-10-14T18:34:58.562Z	
5584	My community needs to be represented	written	I also oppose State Senator map D, and State House map E for similar reasons. It is important to preserve urban and rural alignments. They each have their own economic and political interests.							
5583	Redistricting	written	Please do not accept the unfair map submitted by the CDP. Inclusive concern. These maps would subvert the community of interest and represent r. Rebecca	Loomis	Ruidoso	New Mexico		2025-10-14T18:18:31.538Z	concerned citizen	
5582	W/ redistricting	written	A Fair CO-3 districtal map should reflect the populations in each area and NOT be individually elevated or choiced into artificial partitions. Concept H and Concept M's	Lynn Peterson	Bernalillo	New Mexico	87111	2025-10-14T18:15:51.052Z		
5581	Congressional Maps A & Map H	written	Former Congressman Steve Pearce Comments on Redistricting Maps	Mr. Steve Pearce	Hobbs	New Mexico	88240	2025-10-14T18:13:41.461Z		
			In reviewing the maps that have been submitted for the congressional districts, I would like to comment on Map A and Map H.  While representing New Mexico for 14 years in Congress, I was able to see the state and its congressional districts very closely for an extended period of time. Having been in Washington, helping formulate policy, I also have seen the implications of party politics at its best and at its worst.  From what I have learned and observed, I always believed that New Mexico Congressional Districts were shaped pretty well for the following reasons:  #CO-1: The districts do not have any significant gerrymandering. The northern 40% of the state is CD-3, the southern 58% is CD-2 and CD-1 was centered around Albuquerque. #CO-2: Albuquerque, the most populated center of the state should always have a representative in Congress. #CO-3: CD-1 and CD-3 are heavily weighted toward the Democrats but that's reflective of the region and its base. #CO-4: Most people overlook the CD-2 if far from being a Republican stronghold. Neither Hispanic Democrats nor Hispanic voters are disenfranchised in CD-2. Under Map H, the region is as follows: #85% Democrat #15% Republican #85% other registrations #15% Hispanic #CO-5: The district has been and will continue to be a majority minority district under Map A, which will work 35% of the population being white. #CO-6: Most of the 2nd District share traditional values across racial lines, party lines and any other line and so do voters. They are pro-family, pro-life, pro-gun and pro-economic growth.  For these reasons, I strongly recommend Map A, which will keep the basic alignment in place. I agree with one comment made concerning Zuni Pueblo. It is split between the 2nd and 3rd congressional districts, the vast majority being in the 2nd district. I would make a minor adjustment and place Zuni fully in the 2nd district.  There are many reasons to oppose Map H. I will go into detail on a few of those reasons:  First, the description of Map H is disingenuous in that it seeks to create the impression that Hispanic voters are disenfranchised somehow by the current alignment of CD-2.  Quoting from the comments on the Redistricting Commission Website about Map H it reads:  CREATING A SOLID HISPANIC VOTING AGE MAJORITY DISTRICT This map brings the Hispanic Voting Age Population in CD2 up to 55.9%...  #C Since the creation of a southern NM congressional district over a half century ago, only one out of twenty-five elections has been won by a Hispanic candidate. This is not for lack of trying. A Hispanic major party candidate was the losing candidate in nine of the last fifteen elections in CD2. (Mendez records, Santa Valley resident, September 30, 2013.) This quote makes it seem that the district is unbalanced against Hispanic candidates which Map H will supposedly cure. The truth is that for much of my 14-year tenure in Congress, CD-2 was and still is a majority minority district with the population breaking down as follows: #60% 1% Hispanic #30% overall minority #10% other registrations #10% Hispanic  5580 Redistricting Concepts response written Mr. Charles Berger Albuquerque New Mexico 87108 2025-10-14T18:13:30.736Z CTB Associates	Mr. Charles Berger	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2025-10-14T18:13:30.736Z		
5579	Redistricting Concepts response	written	We oppose Map H. We support Map A. As a Candidate for House District 23 in the 2020 election, I only oppose House Concept E. I also oppose Senate Concept D and Congressional Map H. Thanks, Ellis McMath	Ellis McMath	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	2025-10-14T17:39:59.526Z		
5578	MM Congressional District 1 & 3 Redistricting Maps	written	I recommend that the areas of Valencia and the Paradise Hills that currently in CD 3 be included in CD 1.	Mr. David Veno	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	2025-10-14T17:24:13.098Z		
5575	Edo County Needs our own State Senator	written	I think it is important that people be able to provide testimony and support of any changes to current redistricting maps. Even the inference that this is happening creates questions that there are no answers to.	Mr. David Olson	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87112	2025-10-14T17:20:15.637Z		
5573	In support of Congressional Map A for NM	written	As an citizen of Southern New Mexico, I am writing in support of Congressional District Map A, <a href="https://district.org/new/43358">https://district.org/new/43358</a>  Thank you,  Heidi Ruzman	Ms. Jacqueline Beathan	Las Cruces	New Mexico	88005	2025-10-14T17:04:54.058Z	Department of Powerment None	
5570	Oppose Map H and support Map A Albuquerque Urban High	written	I write you to oppose Map H and support Map A. Map H is a dramatic departure from our current congressional districts in New Mexico. It would split up my county (Bernalillo) and split up my city (Albuquerque).  Based on my minimal population growth (less than 2.5% in the last 20 years), I'm asking for minimal changes, especially not to infract the Northeast Heights in Albuquerque. I also think you should ensure that the International district in Albuquerque has ONE representative. And please add a new district to the westside - where population growth is exploding.  As for congress, I do not support "THE PEOPLE'S MAP" because it doesn't make sense to blur the lines between urban/rural. Our current maps that have a strong rap for Northern New Mexico, ABQ, and Southern New Mexico truly reflect the state, and should basically stay the same.  Please OPPOSE: Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E.	Paul Marjan	Gesnie	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87120	2025-10-14T16:40:46.306Z	Self
5567	Albuquerque Map Testimony	written	Hi, my name is Marilyn Beck, I am 37 years old, and have lived in Albuquerque my entire life. Specifically Northeast Heights.  I'm writing you today to oppose Congressional Map H, Senate Concept D, & House Concept E.  I currently live in House District 26, at Frankway and Candelaria. I hope you move the Northeast Heights, you give consideration to the fact that our statewide population has only grown 2.8% over the last 10 years, and minimal changes are needed.  I appreciate the work you are doing on the westside of ABQ because it's very apparent the population has grown there.  I strongly believe that urban Albuquerque should mostly be it's own congressional district because the urban/rural divide is real, and we need to have representation for urban New Mexico. Just like RURAL New Mexico - specifically CD-2 and CD-3 deserve their own representation. The current map you have for congress makes the most sense because our state really is divided Northern, ABQ, Southern. It would be devastating to put too much of Albuquerque in there.  I have been a citizen of the state of New Mexico most of my life. I have lived in rural areas and urban areas. The people of all areas of New Mexico deserve to be represented by those that are o. Brenda	Marilyn Beck	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2025-10-14T16:23:02.693Z	Self	
5565	The interest of the community is mounts	written	With the small uptick in population in NM, dramatically reworking districts to please one group of people or another is insane and dangerous to our state as a whole. We are a state of a diverse, vibrant	Branson Brans	Valencia County	New Mexico	88210	2025-10-14T15:49:48.514Z		
5564	W/ Redistricting	written	I strongly oppose Map H. Why should Albuquerque have any say over how Southern New Mexico is represented. Do we rural residents have any say in how Albuquerque is represented? No! Do the people of the proposed districts know about the struggles in the southwest corner of the state when regarding our Agricultural and Mining, and how more than ever migration issues. These along with many other local concerns are why the people of Southern New Mexico need their own local representation. Map H will not only affect southern but all other rural and small communities in our state. We are a state of diversity, please let our individual voices be heard not the voices of the few.  I approve Map A because it remedies does to the map which we currently have. It is inclusive of all of the citizens of the great state of New Mexico.	John Ortega	Valencia County	New Mexico	87031	2025-10-14T15:44:36.867Z		
5562	Los Alamos County Council Testimony	written	Please copy and paste the link in your web browser to view:  <a href="https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/202213_Letter-to-NM-Redistricting-Committee_Updated.pdf">https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/202213_Letter-to-NM-Redistricting-Committee_Updated.pdf</a>	Mr. Randall Rei	New Mexico		2025-10-14T15:15:32.314Z			
5561	Redistricting map	written	Divided the "H" staff into half of original number	ROBERT TRUJILLO	Alben	New Mexico	87002	2025-10-14T15:09:58.597Z		

# EXHIBIT 17

5500	Redistricting, ChooseMap A	written	We were out of town and unable to attend your meeting but wanted to add our comments regarding redistricting. We wrote this testimony in strong opposition to Congressional Map H and in strong support of Congressional Map A.	Diane and Charlie LeBlanc	Grant County	New Mexico	88063	2025-10-14 14:36:51.373Z	
			<p>To give you a little background, we speak as long time New Mexicans with 40 years of being raised and educated, working, living, raising families and paying taxes in this State. From April, 2019, to December 31, 2021, we were one of the few women to be registered lobbyists in the State and worked in 7 New Mexico legislative sessions. She also worked for the NM Department of Health. Charlie also worked and started his family in Silver City, and we have now both lived in Grant County for the past 9 years. We have children and grandchildren who remain in Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Charlie is a combat veteran of Vietnam as a US Marine, and Diane is a combat veteran of Afghanistan with the US Navy.</p> <p>We feel you three things because we know New Mexico. We know NM's people. Regarding redistricting, to say that those who work and live in larger cities are the same as those who live in smaller towns or rural areas is just not true. Many make this choice because of their needs in certain stages of their lives. Many make this choice because of the lifestyle they want for themselves and their families. Both are imperative to the economy and quality of life in this State. The choice attracts businesses, but how much of New Mexico's budget income comes from mining, oil, and agriculture?</p> <p>We also know New Mexico politics. And to many Democrats and Republicans who see through all the political rhetoric, Congressional Map H is simply a power grab by the Democrats.</p> <p>One day after the 2020 election where Republican Yvette Herrell was elected 1 over Democrat Scotty Small to the Congressional Representative for District 2, New Mexico Speaker of the House Brian Egan made comments indicating his intent for open party redistricting. In a post-election Zoom call, the speaker said, "So this is the last election for New Mexico's 2nd Congressional District with a map that looks like it looks new. Next time will be different districts and we'll have to see what the result for legislative changes would be." On November 10, 2020, editorials in the Albuquerque Journal by the Journal's editorial board. As the editorial board pointed out, the political transition of this is "knowing" the way to undermine the hold out of a 2020 according to the editorial, "Active people who do this are registered Democrats have an offered announcement of 2020's ranked choice general election. Thomas Hest of Albuquerque writing, "Active registered Democrats have supported Speaker Egan's plans to redraw CD2 to make it more difficult for Republicans to hold the district. Democrats hold as core values protecting industry and guarding against voter suppression. Redrawing CD2's boundaries could potentially disenfranchise nearly 100,000 voters in southern New Mexico." CD2</p> <p>New Mexico also has a rich heritage of veterans, from our Navajo Code talkers to those who served in the Battle of Death March, to those who served in other wars for the benefit of New Mexicans and all Americans. The southern part of our State is home to many veterans, young and old. If any voices should be heard and votes counted, it should be theirs.</p> <p>New Mexico must retain its two-party political system so that ALL New Mexicans have a voice. To do otherwise will make us a solidly reg run by the Democrat elite who really don't care about the People of this State only the retention of power and greed.</p> <p>CHOOSE CONGRESSIONAL MAP A</p>						
5559	Rural Voices Matter!	written	<p>Thank you for allowing me to give input on the proposed Congressional and legislative redistricting maps in New Mexico.</p> <p>I support this Congressional Map A. This map was put together by the independent, non-partisan Citizen Redistricting Committee. It maintains the status quo. It was created with respect for the customs and cultures of New Mexico's diverse demographics. This map is based on fair and equitable demographic shifts that are fair and equal, as well as fair representation.</p> <p>I oppose Congressional Map H. This map includes changes in all 3 Congressional districts. Makes it possible for the Congressional representative for all three districts to come from Albuquerque. Makes it feasible, on the other hand, for Albuquerque to have no representation in Congress. The vast rural portions of New Mexico would be left hanging in no one's Washington as a result of Albuquerque's bid split into all three Congressional districts on this map. This CD-2 must continue to be represented by rural values in Southern New Mexico.</p>	Ken Clark	Silver City	New Mexico	88061	2025-10-14 14:34:29.185Z	
5558	Oppose Map H	written	I respectfully OPPOSE Map H. APPROVE of Map A.	Patricia A Houston	Rio Communities	New Mexico	87002	2025-10-14 14:34:30.111Z	Valencia County Ward Chair
5557	I Support Map A. I Oppose Map H	written	I support Map A. I oppose Map H. The districts proposed in Map A respect longstanding cultural and economic interests across our diverse state. They enable representation of the South Valley of Albuquerque to much different than the Southern part of New Mexico. I believe we would lose the representation which we need in order of Mexico and our Agricultural community.	David Hironaka	Gardner Billing	Los Lunas Silver City	New Mexico	87031 88061	2025-10-14 14:33:51.744Z 2025-10-14 14:19:50.629Z
5556	Disrupting Plan	written	I support Map A because it respects those to the map which we currently have. Please don't take our only voice away and take a chance of someone in Albuquerque who don't know anything about the way we live and the things we need in the current 2nd Congressional district. I vote we realize for us.	Mrs. Holly Steinberg	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2025-10-14 12:00:43.426Z	
5554	One VOTE for Map "A"	written	My choice is Congressional Map A.	Mr. Will Steinberg	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2025-10-14 11:53:07.860Z	
5553	I VOTE for Map "A"	written	<p>It has the least amount of change.</p> <p>It is designed to respect the customs and culture in distinctly different demographic elements of New Mexico.</p> <p>This map is based on fair and equitable demographic shifts and fair representation.</p> <p>I support Congressional Map A.</p> <p>It maintains the status quo.</p> <p>It is designed to respect the customs and culture in distinctly different demographic elements of New Mexico.</p> <p>This map is based on fair and equitable demographic shifts and fair representation.</p> <p>I am a New Mexican of Hispanic, Anglo, and Native ancestry of many generations. Equitable representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy I support Map A, as formulated by the Citizen Redistricting Committee. I oppose Map H, and I use representation to the state, and into counties and other communities for the citizens of Map H. I support Map A.</p> <p>Map H places Chavez and Lincoln Counties with Bernalillo County. This is nonsense. Bernalillo County has nothing in common with Lincoln and Chavez.</p> <p>Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.</p>	Mr. Will Steinberg	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87111	2025-10-14 11:53:07.860Z	
5550	Competitive Districts are essential	written	Map H places Chavez and Lincoln Counties with Bernalillo County. This is nonsense. Bernalillo County has nothing in common with Lincoln and Chavez.	Irma Offord Stace	B-Gems, Gardner, Fuchs	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87120 87059 88346	2025-10-14 05:03:40.485Z 2025-10-14 03:00:28.112Z 2025-10-14 03:51:24.713Z
5549	Redistricting Congressional Maps	written	Map H places Chavez and Lincoln Counties with Bernalillo County. This is nonsense. Bernalillo County has nothing in common with Lincoln and Chavez.	Irma Offord Stace	B-Gems, Gardner, Fuchs	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87120 87059 88346	2025-10-14 05:03:40.485Z 2025-10-14 03:00:28.112Z 2025-10-14 03:51:24.713Z
5548	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5547	Redistricting	written	I am in favor of map A, and I oppose to map H. New Mexico needs a fair and equitable map, and culture, history, and natural resource utilization zone back to the original Native American. I would like to voice my support for redistricting map A, and I oppose map H.	David Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5546	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5545	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5544	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5543	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5542	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5541	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5540	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5539	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5538	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5537	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5536	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5535	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5534	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5533	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5532	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5531	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5530	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5529	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5528	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5527	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5526	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5525	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5524	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5523	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5522	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5521	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5520	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5519	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5518	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5517	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5516	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5515	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5514	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5513	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5512	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5511	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5510	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5509	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5508	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5507	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5506	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5505	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5504	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5503	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5502	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5501	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z
5500	Redistricting	written	Map A respects rural and urban demographics. It also gives fair representation.	Diablo Bertram	Bertram	Alamogordo	New Mexico	88310	2025-10-14 02:21:34.471Z

# EXHIBIT 17

5488	Nawajo Final House Plan	written	Please paste the link below in your browser to view: <a href="https://www.rnredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Nawajo-Final-Map-New-Mexico-House.pdf">https://www.rnredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Nawajo-Final-Map-New-Mexico-House.pdf</a>	Mr.	Leonard	Gorman	New Mexico	2021-10-12T20:06:35.439Z	Nawajo Nation Human Rights Commission	
5487	Nawajo Final PEC plan	written	Forward the PDF draft on behalf of resident authors. Please paste the link below in your search browser to view: <a href="https://www.rnredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Nawajo-Nation-map-NM-PEC.pdf">https://www.rnredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Nawajo-Nation-map-NM-PEC.pdf</a>	Mr.	Leonard	Gorman	New Mexico	2021-10-12T20:04:12.972Z	Nawajo Nation Human Rights Commission	
5486	Nawajo Final House Plan	written	Forward the PDF draft on behalf of resident authors. Please paste the link below in your search browser to view: <a href="https://www.rnredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Nawajo-Final-Map-New-Mexico-House.pdf">https://www.rnredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Nawajo-Final-Map-New-Mexico-House.pdf</a>	Mr.	Leonard	Gorman	New Mexico	2021-10-12T20:03:25.534Z	Nawajo Nation Human Rights Commission	
5485	Nawajo Final Senate Plan	written	Forward the PDF draft on behalf of resident authors. Please copy and paste the link below in your browser search bar to view: <a href="https://www.rnredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Nawajo-Final-Plan-New-Mexico-Senate.pdf">https://www.rnredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Nawajo-Final-Plan-New-Mexico-Senate.pdf</a>	Mr.	Leonard	Gorman	New Mexico	2021-10-12T20:00:18.160Z	Nawajo Nation Human Rights Commission	
5483	Fair Redistricting NO to gerrymandering and MO to CP	written	Forward the PDF draft on behalf of resident authors. I have been in New Mexico for over 50 years. My family has been part of the South Valley of Albuquerque for over 100 years. It is crucial for my family to have fair representation. I ask that the fair representation is crucial to every citizen! The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these biased CCP proposals. Fair, unbiased, unmanipulated proposals.	Mr.	Jeremi	Clifton Nighthawk	Albuquerque	New Mexico	2021-10-12T19:16:35.311Z 2021-10-12T19:33:35.866Z	
5480	Redistricting Plan	plan	Forward the PDF draft on behalf of resident authors. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	https://dnredistricting.nm.gov/6/2820	mark	glaze	santa fe	New Mexico	87008	2021-10-12T18:30:43.233Z
5477	Individuals	written	We live in District 2 and we object to the proposed partisan gerrymandering of the CCP's maps. It would totally dilute the needs of energy producers and the agricultural industry so necessary for the state's economy. We don't want or need this radical change. We would approve of Maps A, B, C, or G but NOT H! Please pass power to the hands of NM people and stop in the hands of out of state influence. Thank You! Lisa M. Thomas	Sue B. Troy	Taliqua	Roswell	New Mexico	88303	2021-10-12T18:39:53.014Z	
5474	Fair Redistricting Plan	written	There is enough corruption in New Mexico without letting a radical group force funded group control the state on an unfair redistricting plan. Concept H is not "the people's" MS As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Nancy Kerby	McAnmond	Taos	New Mexico	87571	2021-10-12T18:07:08.876Z	
5473	NM Redistricting Representation	written	As a New Mexican resident, I am particularly concerned about my voice being drowned out by the radical proposals the CCP is currently pushing. In particular, I am very much D. Conservative voices are as important as liberal voices. The redistricting map should not be drawn to favor one or the other. It should be drawn to give everyone a voice.	Donna Whitney	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87120	2021-10-12T17:53:11.920Z 2021-10-12T17:34:43.979Z		
5471	Redistricting	written	Fair representation is crucial for all New Mexicans. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) will use gerrymandering to dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Cheslea N	Wilder	Dona Ana County	New Mexico	88072	2021-10-12T17:45:53.760Z	
5468	Don't erase the rural voice	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Shannon Palm	Greenwood	Corral	New Mexico	87048	2021-10-12T17:39:46.919Z	
5467	Heavily biased redistricting plan	written	Fair representation is crucial for all of us. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Errett	Greenwood	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	2021-10-12T17:24:01.679Z	
5464	Redistricting Plan	written	As a Native New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Amanda William	Hwy Living	Rio Rancho Carlsbad	New Mexico	87124 88220	2021-10-12T17:07:13.386Z 2021-10-12T17:07:14.172Z	
5463	Redistricting New Mexico	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Amanda William	Hwy Living	Rio Rancho Carlsbad	New Mexico	87124 88220	2021-10-12T17:07:13.386Z 2021-10-12T17:07:14.172Z	
5462	Redistricting	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Amanda William	Hwy Living	Rio Rancho Carlsbad	New Mexico	87124 88220	2021-10-12T17:07:13.386Z 2021-10-12T17:07:14.172Z	
5461	Center for Civic Policy proposals	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mrs	Sunshine	Guri	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87100	2021-10-12T17:04:59.442Z
5460	Please No Radical Changes	written	Thank you for the ability to submit written testimony to the NM Citizens Redistricting Committee. As a fellow New Mexican who is concerned about our state and the condition that we leave behind, I am a New Mexican. Fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. I use ultra-partisan gerrymandering to ensure my representation is not fair. Please reject unfair Center for Civic Policy proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Christine Mr.	Edward Chuck	Rio Rancho Chaves County Albuquerque	New Mexico New Mexico	87124 87110	2021-10-12T17:00:06.713Z 2021-10-12T17:28:39.992Z 2021-10-12T17:44:46.364Z	
5459	Fair maps	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mr.	Chuck	State	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87110	2021-10-12T17:00:06.713Z
5457	I Oppose to Center for Civic Policy	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mr.	Chuck	State	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87110	2021-10-12T17:00:06.713Z
5454	Strained New Mexicans Voice	written	As a 4th generation New Mexican, the representation for our families future and values is important. Please Oppose the Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Stevan Jared	Wilder	Rio Rancho Las Cruces	New Mexico New Mexico	87124 88005	2021-10-12T17:02:53.602Z 2021-10-12T17:32:54.682Z	
5443	Constitutional redistricting	written	As a 4th generation New Mexican, the representation for our families future and values is important. Please Oppose the Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Stevan Jared	Wilder	Rio Rancho Las Cruces	New Mexico New Mexico	87124 88005	2021-10-12T17:02:53.602Z 2021-10-12T17:32:54.682Z	
5414	Osage ultra-partisan gerrymandering	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mrs	JEREMY Ramona	STANDFORD Goofy	CARLSBAD Rio Rancho	New Mexico New Mexico	88220 87124	2021-10-12T17:01:02.651Z 2021-10-12T17:43:29.310Z
5400	Osage ultra-partisan gerrymandering	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mrs	JEREMY Ramona	STANDFORD Goofy	CARLSBAD Rio Rancho	New Mexico New Mexico	88220 87124	2021-10-12T17:01:02.651Z 2021-10-12T17:43:29.310Z
5397	New Mexico US Representative Districts	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Dr.	David Dutton	Moore Batture	Albuquerque Piaetas	New Mexico New Mexico	87120 87043	2021-10-12T17:22:10.042Z 2021-10-12T17:42:09.634Z
5391	Fair Representation in Rio Districts	written	Fair representation is important to all of us New Mexicans. Please reject the Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) which would use ultra-partisan gerrymandering to dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Dr.	Nancy	Durill	Albuquerque Piaetas	New Mexico New Mexico	87120 87043	2021-10-12T17:22:10.042Z 2021-10-12T17:35:07.382Z
5390	New Mexico Legislative and US CONGRESS	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	MR	Harlan and JUNET	Lawson	Monterey	New Mexico	87035	2021-10-12T17:33:30.507Z
5389	Fair Representation of rural New Mexico	written	I am Piety Ward and have been a resident of New Mexico all my life. I was a railroad farm and on a ranch. As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Piety	Ward	Al Summer	New Mexico	88119	2021-10-12T17:23:46.160Z	
5387	Proposed New Mexico Redistricting Plan	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mr	Michael	Franco	New Mexico		2021-10-12T17:04:58.217Z	
5386	Fair Representation	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Daniel Charlene	Kowalski Wietel	Las Cruces Albuquerque	New Mexico New Mexico	88011 87114	2021-10-12T17:43:29.310Z 2021-10-12T17:34:43.979Z	
5385	Leave it alone please	written	I oppose the issue. I am an American Citizen and taxpayer. As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Daniel Charlene	Kowalski Wietel	Las Cruces Albuquerque	New Mexico New Mexico	88011 87114	2021-10-12T17:43:29.310Z 2021-10-12T17:34:43.979Z	
5384	Fair maps are vitally important	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mrs	Patricia	Lugan	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87120	2021-10-12T17:16:35.311Z
5383	I want fair redistricting!!!	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mrs	COLETTE	RUGGLES	Albuquerque NM	New Mexico	87120	2021-10-12T17:15:59.961Z
5382	Gerrymandering is wrong. I learned that	written	In 1st or high school we studied American history and civil rights. I don't think you had the same or learn about "Yellow journalism" or "gerrymandering" and the B's As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Stephanie Greg	McKee Kramer	Albuquerque Boonfield	New Mexico New Mexico	87108 87013	2021-10-12T17:40:46.103Z 2021-10-12T17:49:14.480Z	
5381	Who committed district gerrymandering?	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	James James	Miller PLANTE	Albuquerque Albuquerque	New Mexico New Mexico	87011 87110	2021-10-12T17:48:16.644Z 2021-10-12T17:48:37.282Z	
5380	How our voices	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for each of our families and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Dominic	Strate	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87110	2021-10-12T17:48:37.282Z	
5379	Fair Redistricting	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Dominic	Strate	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87110	2021-10-12T17:48:37.282Z	
5378	Redistricting Map	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Dominic	Strate	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87110	2021-10-12T17:48:37.282Z	
5377	Current maps eliminate rural voices	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Tom Heather	Wright Doughie	Santa Fe Silver city	New Mexico New Mexico	87592 88061	2021-10-12T17:46:46.630Z 2021-10-12T17:20:29.666Z	
5376	Redistricting	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Tom Heather	Wright Doughie	Santa Fe Silver city	New Mexico New Mexico	87592 88061	2021-10-12T17:46:46.630Z 2021-10-12T17:20:29.666Z	
5375	Fair District Maps	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	R	S	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87120	2021-10-12T17:14:22:20:7Z	
5373	Redistricting Maps	written	I was born and raised in New Mexico, we raised our 4 children here. Our 20 grandkids live here in Farmington. Fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Andra	Stradling	Flora Vista	New Mexico	87415	2021-10-12T17:12:14:942Z	
5372	Oppose CCP Maps	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mr.	Joshua Anne	John Mica	Las Lunas Santa Fe	New Mexico New Mexico	88307 87007	2021-10-12T17:06:46.630Z 2021-10-12T17:40:59.291Z
5371	Oppose CCP Maps	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mr.	Joshua Anne	John Mica	Las Lunas Santa Fe	New Mexico New Mexico	88307 87007	2021-10-12T17:06:46.630Z 2021-10-12T17:40:59.291Z
5370	Mariachi fair districts	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Kathryn	Zerbach	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87501	2021-10-12T17:04:43:01:642Z	
5369	Oppose "Center for Civic Policy" plan	written	As a New Mexican, fair representation is crucial for my family and our values. The Center for Civic Policy's congressional (Concept H) and legislative maps (Concept E for NM House, Concept D for NM Senate) are partisan and arbitrary. They will dilute my representation for many people, myself and my family included. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Mike	Melio	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	2021-10-12T17:02:53.602Z	
5368	Congressional Map Redistricting Committee	written	Has reviewed the congressional redistricting map draft plans including draft H which is missing from the website. It appears that there are two approaches to drawing the new lines. District 1. Colleen The time, dedication and thought that has gone into creating the NM Redistricting Maps should be highly considered. Many factors that have been considered and discussed are not in Plan A. Please reject these unfair CCP proposals and promote fair maps that do not make radical changes.	Colleen Gonzalez	Herrera Gonzalez	Albuquerque	New Mexico New Mexico	87112 87112	2021-10-12T17:01:02.651Z 2021-10-12T17:53:09.972Z	

# EXHIBIT 17

5364	Native American Access Plan	plan	New Mexico Needs a New Approach to Native Representation	https://dsir.cir.org/join/61727	J.	MrRobert	Oregon	2025-10-07/21:35:43/6632		
<p><b>SUMMARY:</b></p> <p>More than 1 in 10 New Mexicans have Native heritage, but despite that, only 1 of the 38 U.S. Representatives who have ever served the state are of Native descent. On top of that, the current congressional lines and New Mexico's closed primary system put unnecessary hurdles to representation for Native Americans in the state.</p> <p>Currently, Native American voices in NM-3 are drowned out in in the Democratic primary by vastly larger Hispanic coalition. This map remedies that by creating two Hispanic majority seats (NM-2 and NM-3) and a new white plurality NM-1 that features a small Hispanic bloc, and a sizable Hispanic bloc. Despite NM-3 becoming a white plurality seat, a large portion of the white population in the district are registered Republicans and will not take part in the Democratic primary. This, combined with the smaller Hispanic bloc, will give Native Americans a more even playing field in the Democratic primary and allow them to elect their representatives of choice.</p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>DETAIL:</b></p> <p>New Mexico's current 3rd District, which includes the largest Native population at 39.0%, also includes a major Hispanic coalition at 37.2%. Due to the structure of America's two party system this forces the two coalitions into a race off in the Democratic primary electorate where the significantly larger Hispanic coalition (nearly) always wins out.</p> <p>This map better paves a path for Native representation by moving the Native electorate into a new NM-1 with a white plurality electorate that combines the heavily white Bloomfield, Los Alamos, and Santa Fe with the white north-east suburbs of Albuquerque. While this may seem counter-intuitive, the pairing gives the Native bloc more power in the Democratic primary electorate.</p> <p>The new NM-1 is 22% Native, only 26.5% Hispanic and 48.0% White. 2023 exit polls for New Mexico show Whites get their votes very 50/50 for Democrats and Republicans. While Whites in Los Alamos and Santa Fe are heavily Democratic, Whites in Bloomfield and the area just of the Sandias are heavily Republican. The White population in the ABQ suburbs is more evenly split between RD. This means a large share of the White vote in the new NM-1 will not take part in the Democratic primary (as they are registered Republicans and New Mexico has closed primaries).</p> <p>The new NM-1 sheds downtown ABQ and the eastern half of the city to reduce the Hispanic electorate by 30 points while slightly increasing the Native share of the vote compared to the composition of the old NM-3. The net effect of the increased white population and decreased Hispanic population gives Native Americans a more proportional share of the Democratic primary electorate and a more even playing field to elect the representatives of their choice.</p> <p>Meanwhile, there is currently only 1 Hispanic majority district (NM-2 at 58.8%) in a state with a Hispanic plurality population. This means the Hispanic vote in the other two districts are unnecessarily diluted while not fitting majority status, diluting their power across the state.</p> <p>By moving the Hispanic portions of ABQ out of the new NM-1, the new NM-3 becomes a majority-Hispanic seat. This creates 2 Hispanic Majority seats in NM-2 and NM-3, up from the current 1.</p> <p>In summary, the new district configuration would increase Native voting power in the state by creating a NM-1 that would produce a more proportional Democratic primary electorate between Whites, Hispanics, and Whites. At the same time, it would increase Hispanic voting power in the state by maintaining NM-2's Hispanic majority and turning NM-3 into a new Hispanic majority seat.</p>										
5363	Redistricting maps comment	written	No matter what map you end up drafting, please consider how primary elections will impact voting power of minorities. Clearly, with only one for a number of reasons, but the least of which is the apparent "radical" changes to the current map that define our congress and state legislative districts, I object strongly to the map submissions out forth by the Center for Civic Policy (CCP), specifically the Congressional legislative map, Concept F, and the state legislative map, Concept G. These maps, if adopted, would bring about a potential "radical" shift in legislative representation, a concept that I do not believe would be accepted throughout New Mexico. Additionally, it has been reported that a significant amount of funding in support of the Center for Civic Policy (CCP) comes from sources not only outside of New Mexico, but very likely outside the United States as well. How Mexicans do not need "outside" influences to have a decision on how we decide who our elected representatives will be. <p>In the alternative, I would urge you to support and recommend in your final report to the New Mexico legislature those congressional and state legislative maps that are the closest to Concepts A, S, or C. Thank you for your considerations</p> <p>S. Cordero, Albuquerque, NM</p>		Stephan	Codyrum	Albuquerque	New Mexico	89310	2025-10-07/21:30:46:24/2
5361	Redistrict the Map	written	I would like to see the additional redistricting plan and do what's best for the residents of New Mexico and the politicians from Washington DC. There are many people I know who would like to see the districts be compact and contiguous as possible. They should follow the lines of such natural boundaries as rivers and mountains. I would like to see the districts be compact and contiguous as possible. They should follow the lines of such natural boundaries as rivers and mountains. I would like to see the districts be compact and contiguous as possible. They should follow the lines of such natural boundaries as rivers and mountains.	Ms. Marie Hill	Live Posing	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87109	2025-10-07/20:07:11:37/22	
5362	Concept S map for Redistricting	written	... rules should require the districts be compact and contiguous as possible. They should follow the lines of such natural boundaries as rivers and mountains. I would like to see the districts be compact and contiguous as possible. They should follow the lines of such natural boundaries as rivers and mountains.	Ms. Marie Hill	Live Posing	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87109	2025-10-07/20:07:11:37/22	
5358	Consolidated districts	plan	Many congressional districts that are currently shaped and gerrymandered. The goal of this map is to present that and to preserve the will of the people.	Ms. Marie Hill	Live Posing	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87109	2025-10-07/20:07:11:37/22	
5357	PEC Must Do More Than Charter Schools	written	The PEC regions should contain the entirety of public school districts to the greatest extent possible. PLEASE do not redistrict according to the basis of the PEC states that are currently in place.	Ms. Marie Hill	Live Posing	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87109	2025-10-07/20:07:11:37/22	
5364	Minimal changes	written	We should have minimal changes to the map. I vote for Concept Map B.	Ms. Marie Hill	Live Posing	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87123	2025-10-09/19:09:09:13/22	
5364	Redistricting Plan	written	Good afternoon, Jeremy Donelson from Durango, NM here. The SW and SE parts of NM have very little in common with Bernalillo County and the ABQ suburbs, to emphasize our congressional districts should be based on the commonalities between the SW and SE parts of NM and the ABQ suburbs, to emphasize our congressional districts should be based on the commonalities between the SW and SE parts of NM and the ABQ suburbs.	Ms. Marie Hill	Live Posing	Albuquerque	New Mexico	88030	2025-10-09/20:45:39:73/22	
5363	Keep us a legislator	written	US Congressional Districts <p>I support Map G, which connects a lot of rural New Mexico that share common interests. Southeast New Mexico in particular is one of the poorest in the entire state and has the highest unemployment rate. Our heritage industries have been significant contributors to the state's budget and to the creation of jobs for our state. It is important to keep our voices together for the benefits of our common interests, our jobs, economic drivers, and our heritage that contribute to the state's culture. By contrast, Map G, which has been heavily promoted, would divide our district and about it into districts that do not share our interests or understand the specific needs we commonly have.</p> <p>State Senate Districts</p> <p>Over the past year or so of my job, I have worked with senators from districts 32, 34, 41, and 42, all of whom trust parts of our county and generally understand the values, needs, industries, and cultures of our area. It is my hope that these four Senate Districts would remain part of our county even as boundaries are required to be adjusted for population growth.</p> <p>State House Districts</p> <p>Like the Senate Districts, I prefer to leave our districts in southeast New Mexico relatively unchanged, particularly concerning districts 54 and 55. Our representatives understand the nuances of southeast New Mexico and work together to bring our area's concerns to the table in a way that I think the majority in our district can support. It would be detrimental to this corner of the state to change districts 54 and 55, as we would for those seats to compete against each other for one.</p> <p>Thank you for considering these comments as you deliberate and reach a decision on your recommendations.</p>	Ms. Marie Hill	Live Posing	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2025-10-09/20:38:43:20/22	
5360	NM Legislators, listen to New Mexicans!	written	Friday, October 9, 2021 <p>(An abbreviated version of this was spoken publicly at the CDC meeting held on Thursday, October 7, 2021, at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center)</p> <p>Mr. Chair, Members of the Citizens Redistricting Committee, Pueblo Governors, and Members of the All Pueblo Council of Governors, and fellow Concerned Residents of New Mexico.</p> <p>My name is Julie Radolovich. I am the former Principal and Director of South Valley Academy. I speak today as a resident of New Mexico, a public school mom. I love and care deeply about our Land of Enchantment, a sentiment echoed by so many who have testified these last few months.</p> <p>I begin by acknowledging the work of the NM Citizens Redistricting Committee. I have attended as many meetings as possible. I am exhausted, but not discouraged. I imagine you are, too, having to wade through the hours of testimony and wading through a multitude of maps, and most importantly, making recommendations to our State Legislators. I am speaking to the committee today, as well as those in the audience, but really, I am talking to our State Legislators. Hear us elected officials. I repeat, hear us, elected officials.</p> <p>I have learned much by attending meetings in person and via Zoom. Thank you for offering both attendance options as methods of participatory democracy. The public testimony offered in Gallup and Farmington from members of the Hoopla Nation was compelling. Why are Charter Houses and districts not aligned? Similarly, testimony offered from speakers in Aguilar, right here at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center from members of Pueblo Governors and Members of the All Pueblo Council of Governors. I more fully understand how sacred lands should be protected and where district boundaries fall as well as the importance of self-determination. I stated intensely at the Hispanic Community Center as community members from Albuquerque and "South Valley, New Mexico Dream" camp. I met with the Hispanic Community Center, and members of the New Mexico Indian Family Center called for us to give strength and power to our Latinx voices in a state where over 48% identify as Hispanic. I learned as NM Black Voters Collaborative and NM Black Central Organizing Committee challenged the structural myth of New Mexico emphasizing that the 4,000 Black New Mexicans are not just a number. I learned as residents of Las Vegas and the role of women in our rural and heritage communities. I learned as New Mexico to others and others who so readily clear our homes and take care of our elders, so do not want expression and back services in "Sunset Park." I heard from seasonal workers from Hidalgo County pursuing dignified life. All work and want equity in just representation in New Mexico as a birthright, but also the value, and value that has historically been withheld from the voting rights of people of color.</p> <p>In light of this, you will be recommending maps to our state legislative body. State Legislators, I ask you all, hear the word and work of your constituents. Hundreds of New Mexicans and a multitude of organizations have participated actively in this monthlong redistricting process. While the recommendations of the New Mexico Redistricting Committee are not binding, it would be a disservice to New Mexico and the entire public process designed and the good work of this committee and the good work of so many New Mexicans in our New Mexico homes. The people have spoken, this committee is tasked with compiling this information and preparing map recommendations that honor the voices of all New Mexicans, but particularly those who have been historically disenfranchised. Legislators, you simply cannot ignore this intense, deeply heeded effort to listen to the people of our state. Pay careful attention and heed the recommendations made by the NM Citizens Redistricting Committee. Listen to the voices of so many people who have participated.</p>	JULIE	RADOLOVICH	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2021-10-08/21:10:31:08/2	
5348	Prison Gerrymandering	written	Redistricting must be done fairly in New Mexico. I am opposed to counting prisoners when they are incarcerated unless they live in the community just prior to incarceration.	Ms. Jennifer Vereck	Northman Gush	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2025-10-08/20:18:47:60/22	
5346	Will must avoid prison gerrymandering	written	I would like to see the additional redistricting plan and do what's best for the residents of New Mexico and the politicians from Washington DC. There are many people I know who would like to see the districts be compact and contiguous as possible. They should follow the lines of such natural boundaries as rivers and mountains. I would like to see the districts be compact and contiguous as possible. They should follow the lines of such natural boundaries as rivers and mountains.	Ms. Jennifer Vereck	Northman Gush	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2025-10-08/20:18:47:60/22	
5343	Redistricting Plan comments	written	Dear Committee Members: <p>I am writing to submit my comments on redistricting recommendations that are based on aqua communities of interest. I realize there are many areas of concern in the redistricting process, but our ancient and sacred aqua systems are vital to us. I am a Participant on the Acquia del Pueblo Albuquerque Bernalillo County. I raise most of the food I eat on my farm, have planted an additional orchard every year, and respect the very important role of our aqua system for ranchers, farmers, and homeowners alike. I trust the flood of our land, gardens, orchards and livestock. Our ability to work together is only possible by keeping our water systems and our representation in any decision making process intact and undivided.</p> <p>These are our priorities:</p> <p>(1) Retain Congressional District 3 as a northern New Mexico district. This is the congressional district where the vast majority of aqua are located and which has had political representation that is responsive to aqua needs and concerns. The current map has a large minority population with the combined Hispanic and Native American voting age population. The NMMA submitted a CD map that retains the status quo with adjustments that add Bernalillo, Platteau, and Guadalupe Counties to CD3.</p> <p>(2) Retain political representation in the rural, north central part of the state where aqua communities of interest are located. Because of population decline in northern New Mexico, some of the congressional districts (A, B, and C) eliminate whole seats in the Montezuma-Albuquerque area. However, it is possible to retain both seats by making adjustments to neighboring districts where there was population growth and adding precincts from those districts to district 40. The NMMA proposed map (Housa Soriano 2) keeps District 40 intact by adding precincts along the border between Rio Arriba and Santa Fe counties as well as precincts in San Miguel County. The NMMA House map also keeps District 30 intact by adding Peeces. This proposal retains the core of existing districts and retains political representation for an entire region that is important to aqua communities of interest. Retained Concept E also retains 40 and 30, although with less attention to aqua representation. With regard to the Senate map, the NMMA submitted a map that retains the core of existing districts and also supports Senate Concept A.</p> <p>The New Mexico Citizens Redistricting Committee has done a tremendous amount of work by compiling data, creating maps, conducting and convening public meetings to hear from people around the state in an open and transparent manner. We commend the level of transparency in the committee process. We strongly urge the committee to use aqua communities of interest as a key factor in determining how to redraw district boundaries. Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jennifer Dierama Vereck Acquia del Pueblo Albuquerque</p>	Ms. Jennifer Vereck	Jennifer Vereck	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87510	2025-10-08/20:14:51:58/22	



# EXHIBIT 17

Case Number	Subject	Type	Author	Author Address	Author City	Author State	Author Zip	Date	Time	Attendees	
5328	International District recognition	written	Honorable Chairman Chavez and distinguished members of the Citizens Redistricting Committee	Mr. Charles Bennett	Bennett	ALBUQUERQUE	New Mexico 87108	2025-10-08	10:06:33.8552	La Mesa Residents Alliance	
			<p>ISC's Charles Bennett from the La Mesa Residents Alliance neighborhood within ABQIC's International District. We wish to thank all who have supported our 30 year long effort to have the International District recognized as a Community of Interest within the redistricting process and to keep our community whole within the House District 10 and Senate District 17. The concepts published by your committee thus far have been supportive of our request and we hope the support survives behind the doors of the Legislative Caucuses.</p> <p>The said we cannot support House Concept B that excludes precinct 272 where House District 10 Representative Kay Bonnieau resides. It is our position that the Concept B that excludes the principles of redistricting.</p> <p>We do support SC; House Concept A, that also includes the precincts outside the International District of: 278 (the Siskiwit Hills "Hood"), 271, 274, 384 and our Representative's precinct 272, all in the Portland Hills "Hood", House Concept C, with an amendment that it would add precinct 274 in trade for 327 and adding precinct 327 to HD21 in trade for precinct 292 in HD 20, House Concept D, with an amendment that it would add precinct 274 in trade for 327 and adding precinct 327 to HD21 in trade for precinct 292 in HD 20, House Concept E, with an amendment that it would add precinct 274 in trade for 384.</p> <p>We do support State Senate Concepts A, B, and C.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to state our position on this important effort.</p> <p>Yours in community, Charles Bennett La Mesa Residents Alliance</p>								
5330	Prison environment in wrong	written	Incarcerated people must not be counted in redistricting. People in jail or prison cannot vote. Redistricting is supposed to reflect voter numbers. As a member of the Eddy County Commission, during our October 16th meeting, the following recommendations were made to be added to the Citizens Redistricting Committee (CRC), which I endorse. New Mexico State District SC Eddy County Commission encourages and supports having multiple State Senators represent Eddy County (3 or more). New Mexico House of Representatives Districts SC Eddy County Commission recommends that there be no change to current Representative Districts. If modification is required to achieve precinct population, the Commission recommends that the modifications be as minimal and nominal as possible without affecting the current incumbents. US Congressional Districts SC Eddy County Commission recommends that the CRC has developed which aligns the majority of rural New Mexico citizens in one congressional district. Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico, especially Lea County, is the most significant economic driver of the State's economy and deserves to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.	Ms. Mary Fred	O'Grady Board	Albuquerque	New Mexico 87112	2025-10-08	10:42:11.133	None	
5332	Commission on redistricting in Eddy County	written						2025-10-08	10:41:34.7472	None	
534	Redistricting issue	written	We don't want the map redrawn in any way that would give any one part an undue advantage in any part of the State. Stop this nonsense. Dear Committee Members	Mr. Erik Jose Amado	Wells Lopez	Kirtland	New Mexico 87117	2025-10-07	12:14:51.1892	Acacias de Charis y Ojito	
5399	Why competitive districts are important	written	I am writing to ask for your consideration of redistricting recommendations that are based on acacias communities of interest. I am a COMMISIONER on Acacias de Charis y Ojito in Tular County. These are our priorities: (1) Retain Congressional District 3 as a northern New Mexico district. This is the congressional district where the vast majority of acacias are located and which has had political representation that is responsive to acacia needs and concerns. The district currently has a minority-majority population with the combined Hispanic and Native American voting age population. The NMAA submitted a CD map that retains the status quo with adjustments that add Bernillo, Pecos, and Guadalupe Counties to CD3. (2) Retain political representation in the rural, north central part of the state where acacia communities of interest are located. Because of population declines in northern New Mexico, some of the committee concepts (A, B, and C) eliminate these voters in the Mora-San Miguel area. However, it is possible to retain both seats by making adjustments to neighboring districts where there was population growth and adding precincts from those districts to district 40. The NMAA proposed map (House Scenario 2) keeps District 40 intact by adding precincts along the border between Los Alamos and Santa Fe counties as well as precincts in San Miguel counties. The NMAA House map also keeps District 70 intact by adding Pecos. This proposal retains the core of existing districts and retains political representation for an entire region that is important to acacia communities of interest. However, Concept C also retains 40 and 70, although with less attention to acacia representation. With regard to the Senate map, the NMAA submitted a map that retains the core of existing districts and also supports Senate Concepts A, B, and C. The New Mexico Citizens Redistricting Committee has done a tremendous amount of work by compiling data, creating map concepts, and convening public meetings to hear from people around the state in an open and transparent manner. We commend the level of transparency in the committee process. We strongly urge the committee to use acacia communities of interest as a key factor in determining how to redraw district boundaries. Thank you for your consideration.	Ms. Rip	A. Miguel	Citizen Garcia	New Mexico 87100	2025-10-07	12:35:42.8072	None	
5398	Support concept map G for Congress	written	Please support concept map G. It has excellent population and offers an urban district, a rural district, and a historical communities district. The following link redirects to written testimony submitted by State Representative Miguel P. Garcia. Please copy and paste the full link below in the start of your browser to view: <a href="https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2025-10-07-Written-Testimony-by-Miguel-Garcia.pdf">https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2025-10-07-Written-Testimony-by-Miguel-Garcia.pdf</a>	Ms. Rip	A. Miguel	Citizen Garcia	New Mexico 87100	2025-10-07	12:35:42.8072	None	
5392	Rep. Miguel Garcia Testimony	written						2025-10-07	12:35:42.8072	None	
520	Full Report from NAIRC	other	Forward the FBI report on behalf of Hispanic authors. This link provides the full report from the Native American Voting Rights Coalition. The report has information regarding barriers to the Native American vote in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and South Dakota. The Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission held a public survey for the Navajo Nation in Arizona and New Mexico. For the executive summary of the report, please copy and paste the following link in your web browser: <a href="https://www.naivc.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2025-10-07-NAIVC-Summary.pdf">https://www.naivc.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2025-10-07-NAIVC-Summary.pdf</a>	Ms. Rip	Tiffany B.	Charley	Bernalillo (Bernalillo)	New Mexico 87105	2025-10-07	12:25:17.5112	Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission
535	Keep CD3 in Northern New Mexico	written	My name is David Matlock and I belong to Los Salazar Community Dev. I strongly urge the CRC to adopt a concept map for consideration by the legislature that keeps CD3. Mr.	Mr. David	Matlock	Wendover	New Mexico 87537	2025-10-07	17:01:33.9052	Acacias de los Salazar abas Los Salazar Community Dev	
534	NMAA map	written	this is what we need to conduct our farms and acacias. aware of them	Mr. Don	Don	Butts	Santa Cruz	New Mexico 87532	2025-10-07	17:00:30.8662	None
523	NMAA district 40 and 70	written	I believe that district 40 should be created as it represents an important farming and acacia culture	Mr. Brian	Richard	Butts	Santa Cruz	New Mexico 87532	2025-10-07	17:00:30.8662	None
529	Balancing Communities & Competitiveness	written	In an attempt to address some previous comments that have been submitted, this map keeps similar communities together as much as possible while: <a href="https://districting.org/arc/2025">https://districting.org/arc/2025</a>	Mr. Brian	Richard	Butts	Santa Cruz	New Mexico 87532	2025-10-07	17:00:30.8662	None
528	Redistricting 3D view look on uniformity	written	We are again turning the 2nd Congressional District into a Democric District. We, in Southern New Mexico deserve representation. We do not need the Democrats con Mr. To keep HD 2nd Congressional District in Southern New Mexico we have the representation. <a href="https://districting.org/arc/2025">https://districting.org/arc/2025</a>	Mr. Richard	Richard	Williams	CARLSBAD	New Mexico 88220	2025-10-07	17:38:18.5242	None
523	Redistricting in one parties favor	written	We are again turning the 2nd Congressional District into a Democric District. We, in Southern New Mexico deserve representation. We do not need the Democrats con Mr. To keep HD 2nd Congressional District in Southern New Mexico we have the representation. <a href="https://districting.org/arc/2025">https://districting.org/arc/2025</a>	Mr. Richard	Richard	Williams	CARLSBAD	New Mexico 88220	2025-10-07	17:38:18.5242	None
522	Redistricting in one parties favor	written	So much effort to make this look like a fair redistricting plan, with various maps and on. Almost believe, not out. We advised in various emails this concept was Mr. I support the support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.	Mr. Richard	Richard	Williams	Carlsbad	New Mexico 88220	2025-10-07	17:35:40.3632	None
521	Redistricting in one parties favor	written	So much effort to make this look like a fair redistricting plan, with various maps and on. Almost believe, not out. We advised in various emails this concept was Mr. I support the support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.	Mr. Richard	Richard	Williams	Carlsbad	New Mexico 88220	2025-10-07	17:35:40.3632	None
			I am a member of the Chaves County Board of County Commissioners having served nearly 1 year in this term. I previously served two terms as a Chaves County Commissioner. I am approaching 9 years of service to southern New Mexico. Southeast New Mexico is a community driven by agriculture, oil and gas, and rural values. We deserve to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.								
			Richard C Taylor Chaves County Board of Commissioners								
520	What Citizens Committee?	written	Interested citizens, Citizens Committee for NM Redistricting. The Democrats will override any suggestions by the Citizens Committee if it stops their power grab. A lot of efforts have been made to make this a fair redistricting plan. Why even consider another plan? Why even consider another plan? Why even consider another plan? This redistricting plan was already a done deal in the New Mexico Legislature as we've already stated. There is no bipartisan support with the Democrats. We sent emails as Mr. We're making adjustments to this County Splitting map to achieve CD3 population balance. <a href="https://districting.org/arc/2025">https://districting.org/arc/2025</a> Includes Hispanic majority district featuring Santa Fe and Las Cruces, a more rural district containing most tribal lands, and a district dominated by Albuquerque.	Mr. Richard	Richard	Williams	Carlsbad	New Mexico 88220	2025-10-07	17:35:40.3632	None
523	Redistricting - Part	written	I value the traditional acacia communities of New Mexico. The voice of these communities must be enhanced and preserved by the districts we decide to adopt. I am a parolee on Acacias de Rincon in northern Santa Fe County (STONG) concur with the following statements written by New Mexico Acacia Association people: I retain Congressional District 3 as a northern New Mexico district. This is the congressional district where the vast majority of acacias are located and which has had political representation that is responsive to acacia needs and concerns. The district currently has a minority-majority population with the combined Hispanic and Native American voting age population. The NMAA submitted a CD map that retains the status quo with adjustments that add Bernillo, Pecos, and Guadalupe Counties to CD3.	Mr. Richard	Richard	Williams	Carlsbad	New Mexico 88220	2025-10-07	17:35:40.3632	None
522	No County Split	plan	I fully appreciate your hard work and the openness of this process. Please consider acacia communities to be an important factor in drawing new district boundaries. Thank you kindly. Sincerely, Gregory Corning parolee and veteran	Mr. Brian	Richard	Sedall	Dijo	New Mexico 87109	2025-10-07	17:40:19.4452	None
523	Districts that support acacia communiti	written	I value the traditional acacia communities of New Mexico. The voice of these communities must be enhanced and preserved by the districts we decide to adopt. I am a parolee on Acacias de Rincon in northern Santa Fe County (STONG) concur with the following statements written by New Mexico Acacia Association people: I retain Congressional District 3 as a northern New Mexico district. This is the congressional district where the vast majority of acacias are located and which has had political representation that is responsive to acacia needs and concerns. The district currently has a minority-majority population with the combined Hispanic and Native American voting age population. The NMAA submitted a CD map that retains the status quo with adjustments that add Bernillo, Pecos, and Guadalupe Counties to CD3. (2) Retain political representation in the rural, north central part of the state where acacia communities of interest are located. Because of population declines in northern New Mexico, Mora and San Miguel counties, some of the committee concepts eliminate a house seat in the Mora-San Miguel area. However, it is possible to retain both seats by making adjustments to neighboring districts where there was population growth and adding precincts from those districts to district 40. The NMAA proposed map (House Scenario 2) keeps District 40 intact by adding precincts along the border between Los Alamos and Santa Fe counties as well as precincts in San Miguel counties. The NMAA House map also keeps District 70 intact by adding Pecos. This proposal retains the core of existing districts and retains political representation for an entire region that is important to acacia communities of interest. With regard to the Senate map, the NMAA submitted a map that retains the core of existing districts and also supports Senate Concepts A, B, and C.	Mr. Gregory	Conning	Santa Fe	New Mexico 87506	2025-10-07	17:53:35.5982	None	
522	No County Split	plan	I fully appreciate your hard work and the openness of this process. Please consider acacia communities to be an important factor in drawing new district boundaries. Thank you kindly. Sincerely, Gregory Corning parolee and veteran	Mr. Brian	Richard	Sedall	Dijo	New Mexico 87109	2025-10-07	17:40:19.4452	None
520	Chaves County 2nd Congressional District	written	I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico. I am a member of the Chaves County Board of County Commissioners having served nearly 1 year in this term. I previously served two terms as a Chaves County Commissioner. I am approaching 9 years of service to southern New Mexico. Southeast New Mexico is a community driven by agriculture, oil and gas, and rural values. We deserve to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.	Mr. Richard C.	Taylor	Roswell	New Mexico 87102	2025-10-07	16:59:09.6912	Chaves County Board of Commissioners	
			Richard C Taylor Chaves County Board of Commissioners District 4								
509	Chaves County 2nd Congressional District	written	I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico. I am a member of the Chaves County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board for nearly 5 years. Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico is a community driven by agriculture, oil and gas, and rural values. We deserve to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.	Mr. T. Calder	Ezell Jr.	Roswell	New Mexico 87102	2025-10-06	12:54:05:3672	Chaves County Board of Commissioners	
			T. Calder Ezell Jr. Chaves County Board of Commissioners District 2								

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528	Congressional Plan	plan	Redistricting Plan	<a href="https://distr.ct.org/Mr./plan/58789">https://distr.ct.org/Mr./plan/58789</a>	Antonio	Hernandez	Albuquerque	New Mexico	2025-10-06T22:44:14.704Z		
<p>District Plan</p> <p>When drawing the map I really wanted to keep the essence of the traditional congressional districts. A central Albuquerque district, northern district and southern district, while simultaneously maintaining compactness.</p> <p>Reservations</p> <p>Also another big consideration I made was Native Reservations. Seeing as the last congressional map was passed with approval where each reservation must be placed, I kept all Native Americans in the same congressional district. (Go roman lunching)</p> <p>Hispanic Majority District</p> <p>As New Mexico is a state with a large Hispanic population, I believe a key priority should be to draw a district which has a much higher Hispanic percentage than any current district. So the Hispanic population can have a voice electing their own candidate.</p> <p>I drafted in the map by filling the Hispanic parts of Albuquerque &amp; South Valley with Hispanic populations in Las Cruces &amp; Roswell. Therefore in this map NM's becomes 55.7% Hispanic. (Voting Age Population district) which is able to elect a candidate of their choice.</p>											
527	Chaves County 2nd Congressional District	written	I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.	Dana	Dana	Dexter	New Mexico	88200	2025-10-06T22:14:56.760Z	Chaves County Board of Commissioners	
<p>I am a member of the Chaves County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board for nearly 4 years.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest, and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unrespected benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico is a community driven by agriculture, oil and gas, and rural values. We deserve to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p> <p>Dana Dana Chaves County Board of Commissioners District 2.</p>											
523	Chaves County 2nd Congressional District	written	I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.	Jeff	Elberry	Roswell	New Mexico		2025-10-06T22:00:51.440Z	Chaves County Board of Commissioners	
<p>I am a member of the Chaves County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board for nearly 5 years. I currently serve as the Vice Chair of the Commission.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest, and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unrespected benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico is a community driven by agriculture, oil and gas, and rural values. We deserve to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p> <p>Jeff Elberry Vice Chair, Chaves County Board of Commissioners District 2.</p>											
522	Redistricting	written	I vote in Roswell and for all unincorporated areas. Albuquerque's south valley has the one to elect the representative for southern nm is one of the established ideas/vote for some with.	How	Clifford	Blaithis Cain	New Mexico	89202	2025-10-06T22:00:00.768Z		
520	Chaves County 2nd Congressional Dist.	written	I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.	Mr	Will	Chaves County	New Mexico	89201	2025-10-06T21:50:59.234Z	Chaves County Commission	
<p>I am a member of the Chaves County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board for nearly 7 years. I currently serve as the Chairman of the Commission.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest, and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unrespected benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico is a community driven by agriculture, oil and gas, and rural values. We deserve to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>William E. Cain Chairman, Chaves County Board of Commissioners</p>											
518	Opposed to the Proposed Redistricting Plan	written	If the goal of this proposed redistricting plan is to give out conservative generally more rural voices in this state, cool met. Why not just give the entire middle and southern NM Fair district plan considering similar but balanced population zones and similar but balanced economic zones.	Ms	Paige Kirby	Hoffe Mutz	Las Cruces	New Mexico	89011	2025-10-06T21:36:59.660Z	
515	Chaves County 2nd Congressional District	written	I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.	Mr	Bill	Williams	Roswell	New Mexico	89203	2025-10-06T21:19:21.375Z	Chaves County, New Mexico
<p>I am the Chaves County Manager and have served the County for nearly 7 years. I have lived in Southeastern New Mexico for 47 years. I lived in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area in the 1950's and early 1970's. The communities were not remotely similar then, and have less commonality now.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest, and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unrespected benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico is a community driven by agriculture, oil and gas, and rural values. We deserve to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p> <p>William B. Williams Chaves County Manager</p>											
513	Lea County 6, 2nd Congressional District	written	I support the map concepts A-G that generally leave the second Congressional District as it currently is. Map Concept H redistricting, encourages manipulation of our elections by allowing incun.	Daniel	D	Trujillo	Lea County	New Mexico	87556	2025-10-06T20:48:01.541Z	
511	Redistricting recommendations	written	I am writing to ask for your consideration of redistricting recommendations that are based on aquia communities of interest. I am a past commissioner of Aquia, and have experience and interest in successful commissions on Aquia (in Las Alamos and Acapulco) and in the Las Alamos Rancho de Adajo located in Taos Valley, Taos County, NM, and also a pariente of Acequia de el Molino in Velez, NM, in Rio Arriba County, NM. These are our priorities:	David	Stephen	Trujillo	New Mexico		2025-10-06T20:00:29.532Z		
<p>(1) Retain Congressional District 3 as a Northern New Mexico district. This is the congressional district where the vast majority of aquia are located and which has had political representation that is responsive to aquia needs and concerns. The district currently has an over majority population with the combined Hispanic and Native American voting age population. The NMAA submitted a CD3 map that retains the status quo with adjustments that add Bernalillo, Pecos, and Guadalupe County to CD3.</p> <p>(2) Retain political representation in the rural, north central part of the state where aquia communities of interest are located. Because of population decline in northeastern New Mexico, some of the committee concepts (A, B, and C) eliminate house seats in the Mora and Miguel area. However, it is possible to retain both seats by making adjustments to neighboring districts where there was population growth and adding precincts from those districts to district 40. The NMAA proposed map (House Scenario 2) keeps District 40 intact by adding precincts along the border between Rio Arriba and Santa Fe counties as well as precincts in San Miguel counties. The NMAA House map also keeps District 70 intact by adding Pecos. This proposal retains the core of existing districts and retains political representation for an entire region that is important to aquia communities of interest. Revised Concept E also retains 40 and 70 although with less attention to aquia representation. With regard to the Senate map, the NMAA submitted a map that retains the core of existing districts and also supports Senate Concept A.</p> <p>The New Mexico Citizens Redistricting Committee has done tremendous amount of work by compiling data, creating map concepts, and covering public meetings to hear from people around the state in an open and transparent manner. We commend the level of transparency in the committee process. We strongly urge the committee to use aquia communities of interest as a key factor in determining how to redraw district boundaries. Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Stephen Carlos Trujillo PO Box 512 Rancho de Taos, NM 87556</p> <p>575-770-0782</p>											
516	Aquia communities and redistricting	written	Dear Committee Members:	ms	Ella	Gilson	Arroyo Seco	New Mexico	87514	2025-10-06T18:54:00.939Z	
<p>I am writing to ask for your consideration of redistricting recommendations that are based on aquia communities of interest. I am a pariente on Acquia Madre de Rio Luco de Arroyo Seco in Taos County.</p> <p>These are our priorities:</p> <p>(1) Retain Congressional District 3 as a Northern New Mexico district. This is the congressional district where the vast majority of aquia are located and which has had political representation that is responsive to aquia needs and concerns. The district currently has an over majority population with the combined Hispanic and Native American voting age population. The NMAA submitted a CD3 map that retains the status quo with adjustments that add Bernalillo, Pecos, and Guadalupe County to CD3.</p> <p>(2) Retain political representation in the rural, north central part of the state where aquia communities of interest are located. Because of population decline in northeastern New Mexico, some of the committee concepts (A, B, and C) eliminate house seats in the Mora and Miguel area. However, it is possible to retain both seats by making adjustments to neighboring districts where there was population growth and adding precincts from those districts to district 40. The NMAA proposed map (House Scenario 2) keeps District 40 intact by adding precincts along the border between Rio Arriba and Santa Fe counties as well as precincts in San Miguel counties. The NMAA House map also keeps District 70 intact by adding Pecos. This proposal retains the core of existing districts and retains political representation for an entire region that is important to aquia communities of interest. Revised Concept E also retains 40 and 70 although with less attention to aquia representation. With regard to the Senate map, the NMAA submitted a map that retains the core of existing districts and also supports Senate Concept A.</p> <p>The New Mexico Citizens Redistricting Committee has done tremendous amount of work by compiling data, creating map concepts, and covering public meetings to hear from people around the state in an open and transparent manner. We commend the level of transparency in the committee process. We strongly urge the committee to use aquia communities of interest as a key factor in determining how to redraw district boundaries. Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Ella Gilson</p>											
513	Edo County Commission Testimony	written	I am writing to ask for your consideration of redistricting recommendations that are based on aquia communities of interest. I am a pariente on Acquia Madre de Rio Luco de Arroyo Seco in Taos County.	Mr.	Allen	Davis	New Mexico		2025-10-06T18:20:54.083Z	Edo County Commission	
<p>The following links to testimony submitted by Allen Davis on behalf of the Edo County Commission.</p> <p>To view the submission, please copy and paste the link in your browser search bar: <a href="https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Edo-County-BOCC-Recommendations-to-CRC-2025-2022_1igned-scanned.pdf">https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Edo-County-BOCC-Recommendations-to-CRC-2025-2022_1igned-scanned.pdf</a></p> <p>Posted by CRC staff on behalf of original author.</p>											
512	Traditional Hispanic District	plan	Traditional Hispanic District	<a href="https://distr.ct.org./plan/59672">https://distr.ct.org./plan/59672</a>	Miguel	Garza	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	2025-10-06T16:54:41.542Z	New Mexico State Representative

# EXHIBIT 17

ID	Subject	Type	Date	Author	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	County
5169	Eddy County Board of County Commissioners	written	October 5, 2021	Mr. Allen Dais	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	2021-10-05725200.7372	Eddy County		
	<p>New Mexico Citizen Redistricting Committee 5121 Mainhead Street, NE, 2nd Floor Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>The Eddy County Commissioners met Tuesday, October 5, 2021, for their regularly scheduled meeting. One of the items discussed at the meeting was the State redistricting maps. The Eddy County Commission made the following recommendations to be provided to the New Mexico Citizens' Redistricting Committee (CRC):</p> <p>For the New Mexico Senate Districts (SC) the Eddy County Commission recommends, strongly encourages and supports having multiple State Senators representing Eddy County (2 or more). The Eddy County Commission would desire that one of those Senators be resident of Eddy County. Eddy County has very positive ties to the Senators from Districts 20, 26, 41, and 42. Because of the population growth numbers in southeast New Mexico, specifically in Eddy and Lea Counties, the SC's under a statute that some district boundary adjustment would be necessary to balance precinct populations.</p> <p>For the New Mexico House of Representatives Districts (HC) the Eddy County Commission recommends that there be no change to current House of Representatives Districts. If modification is required to balance precinct populations, the Commission recommends that the modifications be as minimal and neutral as possible, without affecting the current incumbent for Districts 54 and 55.</p> <p>US Congressional Districts (CC) Eddy County Commission recommends SC2 Concept 5A that the CRC has developed, which aligns the majority of rural New Mexico citizens in one congressional district. Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico, especially Eddy County, is one of the most significant economic drivers of the State's economy and deserves to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p> <p>The Commissioners of Eddy County appreciate the opportunity to provide input to the redistricting process. The Commissioners would also appreciate the serious consideration of their recommendations for the State and Federal representation for the citizens of Eddy County by the CRC as the maps and feedback are prepared to be provided to the State Legislators for the final district mapping.</p> <p>Sincerely, Allen Dais Eddy County Manager</p>										
5167	Lea County 6, 2nd Congressional District	written		Mr. Dean Jackson	Les County	New Mexico	88260	2021-10-057224651.0662	Les County (Government)		
	<p>I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept, namely H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.</p> <p>I am a member of the Lea County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board for nearly 5 years. I currently serve as the Vice-Chair.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico, especially Lea County, is the most significant economic driver of the State's economy and deserves to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p>										
5165	Lea County 6, 2nd Congressional District	written		Ms. Rebecca Long	Les County	New Mexico	88260	2021-10-057224650.9112	Les County (Government)		
	<p>I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept, namely H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.</p> <p>I am a member of the Lea County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board for nearly 7 years. I currently serve as the Chair.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico, especially Lea County, is the most significant economic driver of the State's economy and deserves to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p>										
5163	Lea County 6, 2nd Congressional District	written		Mr. Gary Eldon	Les County	New Mexico	88260	2021-10-057224207.5182	Les County (Government)		
	<p>I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept, namely H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.</p> <p>I am a member of the Lea County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board for nearly 3 years.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico, especially Lea County, is the most significant economic driver of the State's economy and deserves to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p>										
5162	Lea County 6, 2nd Congressional District	written		Mr. Jonathan Sena	Les County	New Mexico	88260	2021-10-057224029.2942	Les County (Government)		
	<p>I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept, namely H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.</p> <p>I am a member of the Lea County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board for nearly 5 years.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico, especially Lea County, is the most significant economic driver of the State's economy and deserves to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p>										
5161	Lea County 6, 2nd Congressional District	written		Mr. Pat Sims	Les County	New Mexico	88260	2021-10-057223828.4202	Les County (Government)		
	<p>I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept, namely H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.</p> <p>I am a member of the Lea County Board of County Commissioners and have served on the Board since January 2021.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico, especially Lea County, is the most significant economic driver of the State's economy and deserves to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p>										
5160	Lea County 6, 2nd Congressional District	written		Mr. Michael Gallagher	Les County	New Mexico	88260	2021-10-057222955.1082	Les County (Government)		
	<p>I submit this letter in support of those Map Concepts, namely A through G, that generally leave the Second Congressional District as it currently exists. I oppose the Map Concept, namely H, which was added within the last several days and apportions significant parts of the current Second Congressional District with northern New Mexico.</p> <p>I am the county manager for Lea County serving in this capacity since December 2010.</p> <p>Southeast New Mexico is a community of interest and should not be split among three different congressional districts to the unreasoned benefit of urban areas. Southeast New Mexico, especially Lea County, is the most significant economic driver of the State's economy and deserves to have a voice in Federal government which would be significantly diminished by the proposed Map Concept H.</p>										
5140	COO of Northern District - Acoajala Map	plan		Paula Garza SantaFe	New Mexico	87505	2021-10-057201212.5302	New Mexico Acoajala Association			
	<p>The New Mexico Acoajala Association (NMAA) hereby submits to proposed congressional district map (CCD) with this submission with supporting written comments for the Citizen Redistricting Committee's consideration. NMAA is a grassroots, membership-based organization of Acoajala and community dwellers in New Mexico. Since 1989, NMAA has been working to protect Acoajala and agricultural water rights through community education, organizing, advocacy, and protection of acquiring strength and representation. NMAA's membership consists of historically district communities of interest with shared social, cultural and economic interests. Acoajala, the life blood of land-based agricultural communities, are more than communal irrigation associations recognized as political subdivisions of state governance.</p> <p>The NMAA recommendation is to retain CCD as a northern New Mexico district. We propose some adjustments to the district to make it more compact and/or consider Acoajala communities of interest. The current boundaries of CCD contain the vast majority of New Mexico's Acoajala. Forming a unique cultural and geographic region where Acoajala communities can mobilize their interest for common goals. Additionally, many of the natural resource issues and foundations in traditional agriculture give Acoajala much in common with the many Native American Pueblos in the northern district. NMAA is proposing some adjustments to the boundaries of CCD in the areas within the Middle Rio Grande Region and northern Goshute County. The map adds Bernillo and Huerfano as well as Goshute County and it removes Torrance. This is a first draft of our recommendations, which will likely be updated after the opportunity to view the committee concept maps as well as the public comment submitted by various individuals and/or groups.</p>										
5141	NM State House Map Rural Representation	plan		Miguel Richardson Weston	New Mexico	87943	2021-10-057160018.8592				
	<p>For the New Mexico Citizen Redistricting Committee's Consideration: <a href="https://dstricr.org/join/58944">https://dstricr.org/join/58944</a></p> <p>As a New Mexican who believes that rural communities and their voices deserve continued representation in our state and federal government, I am submitting to the Committee a pair of Congressional District maps, a New Mexico State Senate map, and a New Mexico State House Map which preserve our rural voice while keeping the interests of all New Mexicans in mind. These maps maintain consistency, keeping districts intact where possible, preserving the voice of communities of interest and protecting voters from partisan overreach.</p> <p>The State House Map takes much of its inspiration from the Citizen Redistricting Committee approved Draft Concept Map D, which aims to keep communities of interest together, minimize population deviation, and provide continuity and familiarity for voters. This map proposal features 30 Hispanic Majority Districts, 46 Hispanic &gt; 40% Districts and 10 Hispanic Voting Age Population Majority Districts. Similarly, this map contains 5 Hispanic American Majority Districts, all of which are 40% or less. The State House Map improves on the quality and fairness of Map Concept D by consolidating the voice of rural New Mexicans across the state. Furthermore, this proposal ensures equal representation by maintaining a maximum population deviation below 5%. This 5% threshold has been set by the Commission as the hallmark of a serious map worthy of consideration by the Commission and the State Legislature.</p> <p>The following Congressional District maps: <a href="https://portal.nmexeco-mapping.org/submission/4730">https://portal.nmexeco-mapping.org/submission/4730</a>, <a href="https://portal.nmexeco-mapping.org/submission/4731">https://portal.nmexeco-mapping.org/submission/4731</a> are well balanced, with a maximum population deviation of 0.5% while only splitting 4 counties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District 1 represents the voice of Bernillo and Torrance Counties.</li> <li>District 2 supports the interests of Las Cruces and the rural communities across the southern half of the state while maintaining a majority Hispanic district by both population and voting age population.</li> <li>District 3 is the home of Santa Fe and the core of New Mexico's American Indian community.</li> </ul> <p>The attached State Senate Map <a href="https://portal.nmexeco-mapping.org/submission/4722">https://portal.nmexeco-mapping.org/submission/4722</a> boasts a maximum population deviation of just 2.6% compared to the first 2011 map's 9% deviation. This map boasts 21 Hispanic majority districts and 2 American Indian majority districts. Furthermore, this State Senate map improves on the prior map by decreasing the geographic variation among districts, increasing the geographic size of the smallest districts (1, 24, 38) and decreasing the size of the largest (27, 38, 39), all while keeping the general district outlines intact whenever possible.</p> <p>I appreciate the Committee's work and urge thorough consideration of these maps.</p> <p>Sincerely, Miguel Richardson</p>										

# EXHIBIT 17

ID	Subject	Type	Text	Author	Location	Date	Time	Organization
5140	Aguafria Village as Community of Interest	written	The Here is an excerpt from our Letter submitted to the Legislature:  The Agua Fria Village Association (AFVA), on behalf of the Agua Fria Village Traditional Historic Community (THC), are asking you to oversee the New Mexico Legislative Redistricting process and protect the unique interests of the Agua Fria Village.  Specifically, we are asking you to preserve our boundaries into ONE Senate district and ONE Representative district, as we are a U.S. Census recognized Community of Interest. Those voting power should not be diminished by gerrymandering us into other districts. This principle was adhered to in the 1990 and 2000 Census, with the precedent firmly established.  The THC statute 3-11.1 NMSA 1979 (2009) specifically prohibits municipalities from annexing Traditional Historic Community areas; therefore, we believe that merging the THC into the City would violate the spirit of the law. Further, we fear that the Village of Agua Fria Community has become a sacrifice to a Resolution No. 2006-116 and as amended, upholds the precedence of our unique status, making us extremely different from areas that do not have THC status.  The redistricting based on the 2030 U.S. Census, divided our community into 7 legislative districts, our former 2000 Redistricting legislators, Senator Nancy Riggall, District 29 and Representative Tim Wulfsberg, District 45, joined with the other Agua Fria Village. To the credit of the Honorable Majority Floor Leader Peter Wirth, Senator Liz Steffenfels, former (and now deceased) Representative BOGGS, and Representative Velez (now replaced by Representative Tami Luja), former Representative Stephanie Garcia Roldan (now Representative Christine Chender), and former Representative Carl Nigro (now Representative Andrew Hernandez), Agua Fria Village was sworn generously and professionally treated. Thank you from the bottom of our hearts for a job well done. But Redistricting covers a decade, and we cannot predict who will be here in 10 years, and how they will treat our Village.  Thank you for your consideration of this complicated matter.  Sincerely,  William Henry Moss, President AFVA (505) 474-3300 WilliamHenryMoss@gmail.com	Mr. William Mee	Santa Fe, New Mexico	8/20/20	10:05:15.15:38:60.42	Agua Fria Village Association, a designated area of the Santa Fe County "Community Organization"
5136	Represent of traditional was of life	written	I am a Commissioner for the Acquia Del El Barrio, we should keep the boundaries the same and keep all districts intact, for a fair representation of Farmers from both and to a legacy users. District 40 is part of northern NM. CDS should also retain the same there is a accurate distribution of resources for the North, Respectfully Don Butts Farmer and former community member	Mr. Don Butts	Santa Cruz, New Mexico	8/23/20	10:10:05:11.15:21.79.72	
5135	Keep Political Representation Districts	written	I am writing as a resident and community leader in House District 40 to strongly urge the NM Citizens Redistricting Committee to retain both districts 40 and 70 in the New Mexico House of Representatives. Political representation is vital in this area of the state where we need our elected leaders to be engaged in improving the quality of life in rural and small town areas of our state. We need political representation that can advocate for the unique needs in our community related to land and water, health, community-based economic development, and education that addresses the needs in rural, underserved communities.  I understand that the committee must consider changes in population when redrawing districts but it is also entirely possible to retain both districts with some adjustments that rearrange precincts to make both 40 and 70 closer to the ideal population. One of the core tenets of the Voting Rights Act is that the core of existing districts be retained. I support the map submitted by the New Mexico Acquia Association which moves Precincts to District 70 and adds precincts from Rio Arriba and San Miguel counties to District 40 to reach an ideal population.  A second tenet is that the voting power of minority communities should not be diluted. This applies not only to individual districts but to the state as a whole. We urge the committee to not eliminate a rural Hispanic district in favor of creating a new district in Rio Rancho. The rural Hispanic population of the east slope of the Sangre de Cristo mountains should retain their political voice.  A third tenet is the protection of communities of interest. I support the concept maps submitted by the New Mexico Acquia Association that consider the unique socio-economic and cultural similarities between the villages of north-central communities that straddle the Sangre de Cristo and Sierra mountains. For Mora and San Miguel counties, our rural communities were established centuries ago along the river where agriculture and farming/ranching traditions have sustained our families and culture for generations. While aquaculture forms the basis for these communities, our communities extend far beyond the water. We have similar economic, health, and education concerns because of the rural character of our communities.  I strongly urge the committee to retain both House districts 40 and 70. If either of these seats are eliminated, it will disenfranchise the unique, land-based, rural communities of north-central New Mexico and result in a different political makeup of the State Legislature that diminishes our voice. The committee should also consider that this area lost a House seat in the 2011 redistricting process when House District 65, which included Mora, Colfax, San Miguel, and Guadalupe counties. The committee has the ability to retain the core of existing districts with careful mapping that considers the importance of retaining political representation for this area of the state. Thank you for your consideration.  Respectfully,  Ralph Vigil, Chairman New Mexico Acquia Commission	Mr. Ralph Vigil	Peeco, New Mexico	8/25/20	10:10:05:11.28:01.83.82	New Mexico Acquia Commission
5117	Congressional Districts Proposal Revised	plan	Principles pertain to previous submission, slight adjustments have been made, to conform to the CRC's population-dimension tolerance. As a result, cert <a href="https://district.org/Mr%20Vigil%208/25/20">https://district.org/Mr%20Vigil%208/25/20</a>	Ronald Miguel	Seaton, Escobedo, Los Ranchos, Las Cruces, New Mexico	8/27/20	10:05:01.48:45:07.92	(none)
5113	More equitable representation	written	I am a first generation Mexican immigrant who has lived in Dona Ana County for about 50 years. I worked as a farmworker during my youth and as a farm worker during my adulthood. I support the concept maps submitted by the New Mexico Acquia Association that consider the unique socio-economic and cultural similarities between the villages of north-central communities that straddle the Sangre de Cristo and Sierra mountains. For Mora and San Miguel counties, our rural communities were established centuries ago along the river where agriculture and farming/ranching traditions have sustained our families and culture for generations. While aquaculture forms the basis for these communities, our communities extend far beyond the water. We have similar economic, health, and education concerns because of the rural character of our communities.  I strongly urge the committee to retain both House districts 40 and 70. If either of these seats are eliminated, it will disenfranchise the unique, land-based, rural communities of north-central New Mexico and result in a different political makeup of the State Legislature that diminishes our voice. The committee should also consider that this area lost a House seat in the 2011 redistricting process when House District 65, which included Mora, Colfax, San Miguel, and Guadalupe counties. The committee has the ability to retain the core of existing districts with careful mapping that considers the importance of retaining political representation for this area of the state. Thank you for your consideration.  Respectfully,  Ralph Vigil, Chairman New Mexico Acquia Commission	Ronald Miguel	Escobedo, Los Ranchos, Las Cruces, New Mexico	8/20/20	10:04:23:52:53.7712	Retired Public Health Provider Individual submission, NM Dream Team, CAFAB, Empowerment Congress of Dona Ana County, Center for Civic Policy
5105	NM Senate Demolish County proposal MP1	plan	Keeps all districts within 5% rule, does not affect any Native American lands, keeps all districts with communities of interest. <a href="https://district.org/John%20S23">https://district.org/John%20S23</a>	Michael Uriel	Padilla, Albuquerque, Rosales, Chaparral, New Mexico	8/21/20	10:10:04:21.36:10:18.62	
5100	CDC Senate- Chaparral and Sustain Park	plan	This map comes in response to extensive input from community members in meeting in Hobbs, Chaparral and Las Cruces. A strong consensus emerged from these community conversations. This map reflects the consensus by accomplishing the following objectives: 1. CDC Chaparral is consolidated into one district - SDC1. 2. CDC Sustain Park is split between two districts - SDC11 and SDC8.  This map is endorsed by: Empowerment Congress of Dona Ana County NM Committee on Acquia Policy (CAFAB) NM Dream Team Center for Civic Policy  This map was created by the Center for Civic Policy.	Uriel Rosales	Chaparral, New Mexico	8/26/20	10:10:04:20.42:34:95.52	
5095	Keep both Districts 40 and 70	written	Keep Political Representation Districts 40 and 70  I am writing as a resident and community leader in House District 40 to strongly urge the NM Citizens Redistricting Committee to retain both districts 40 and 70 in the New Mexico House of Representatives. Political representation is vital in this area of the state where we need our elected leaders to be engaged in improving the quality of life in rural and small town areas of our state. We need political representation that can advocate for the unique needs in our community related to land and water, health, community-based economic development, and education that addresses the needs in rural, underserved communities.  I understand that the committee must consider changes in population when redrawing districts but it is also entirely possible to retain both districts with some adjustments that rearrange precincts to make both 40 and 70 closer to the ideal population. One of the core tenets of the Voting Rights Act is that the core of existing districts be retained. I support the map submitted by the New Mexico Acquia Association which moves Precincts to District 70 and adds precincts from Rio Arriba and San Miguel counties to District 40 to reach an ideal population.  A second tenet is that the voting power of minority communities should not be diluted. This applies not only to individual districts but to the state as a whole. We urge the committee to not eliminate a rural Hispanic district in favor of creating a new district in Rio Rancho. The rural Hispanic population of the east slope of the Sangre de Cristo mountains should retain their political voice.  A third tenet is the protection of communities of interest. I support the concept maps submitted by the New Mexico Acquia Association that consider the unique socio-economic and cultural similarities between the villages of north-central communities that straddle the Sangre de Cristo and Sierra mountains. For Mora and San Miguel counties, our rural communities were established centuries ago along the river where agriculture and farming/ranching traditions have sustained our families and culture for generations. While aquaculture forms the basis for these communities, our communities extend far beyond the water. We have similar economic, health, and education concerns because of the rural character of our communities.  I strongly urge the committee to retain both House districts 40 and 70. If either of these seats are eliminated, it will disenfranchise the unique, land-based, rural communities of north-central New Mexico and result in a different political makeup of the State Legislature that diminishes our voice. The committee should also consider that this area lost a House seat in the 2011 redistricting process when House District 65, which included Mora, Colfax, San Miguel, and Guadalupe counties. The committee has the ability to retain the core of existing districts with careful mapping that considers the importance of retaining political representation for this area of the state. Thank you for your consideration.  Sincerely,  Paula Garcia Former Mora County Commissioner	Paula Garcia	Mora, New Mexico	8/27/20	10:10:04:18.28:54:81.22	
5086	NMVBX Black CD16 House- Updated	plan	Beginning with House District 10 we wanted to ensure that the over 1,838,300 Black/AA residents were able to maintain their representation within the International District. We thank the committee for only proposing map concepts that maintain the International District as House District 10. We identified Concept B which was proposed included the highest percentage of Black/AA residents within District 10 and included those lines on our map.  However, on CRC Concept B we recognized that Representative Pamela Herndon, state representative for House District 28 would no longer reside in the district by removing the Chelewood Park area east of Juan Tabo and north of Mountain Rd. Representative Herndon is one of 3 Black legislators in New Mexico and living here in the House would be a serious blow to the representation of Black and African-American in the state. Our recommendation would be to include the Chelewood park area in House District 28 which is reflected in CRC concept C and D. The only issue is that we recognized that in Concepts A, C, and D the Black/AA population slightly decreases in District 10 and we would argue to maintain the highest density of Black/AA residents in District 10, the international district, as possible in order to maintain the Black community of interest that resides there.  In House Districts 63 and 64 our proposal as well as CRC Concept C maintains the Black community of interest population number's equality in both districts. The city of Clovis has roughly 20,400 Black/AA residents which is divided equally between House Districts 53A (6%) and 53B (4%) giving both districts an equal opportunity to have equal Black/AA representation for the city of Clovis. Our recommendation would be to maintain the equality between House Districts 53A and 53B in order to maintain the Black/AA community of interest and allow for equal representation in both districts.  For House Districts 61 and 62 that contains the city of Hobbs, we have decided to compact District 61 from the north and include the precinct that is north of W. Carlwood Highway. There are at least 120 Black/AA residents that live in the precinct and with the current map their inclusion is split into Districts 61 and 62 which represent the Black/AA population of Hobbs between District 61 and 62. By moving the boundary of 61 south and the addition of the precinct mentioned that previously existed in District 62, we maintain the majority (3,304 (4.5%)) Black/AA that reside in the City of Hobbs within one district. Compacting 61 south to include Lovington also increases the population density of Black/AA residents in 61 which we feel is more indicative of the communities that reside in Hobbs while increasing the Black/AA representation which previously was being diluted by the inclusion of the city of Lovington. We see this change is also reflected on your CRC Map Concept B.  Lastly, we recognize that House District 55 that includes the city of Alamogordo currently has approximately 1,840 (5%) Black/African-American residents. While concepts proposed by the CRC do not significantly decrease that number, the addition of neighboring districts and areas does dilute the Black/AA population density and therefore, lowers opportunity for equal representation of Black/AA that would exist within the neighboring districts 62, 56, 53. We would argue that the city of Alamogordo be contained within 1 district in order to reflect the entirety of the Black/AA communities in the city.  We would like these recommendations to be considered on the next Map Concept proposed by the CRC. If possible, these additions could be included in House Map Concept E that was proposed by the Center for Civic Policy.	Mason Graham	Albuquerque, New Mexico	8/21/20	10:10:04:16.23:59:65.92	New Mexico Black Voters Collaborative

# EXHIBIT 17

Case Number	Topic	Author	Document Title	Author Name	Author Address	Author City	Author State	Author Zip	Date	Time	Organization
5043	Northern NM a Community of Interest Map	written	WRITTEN TESTIMONY TO THE NEW MEXICO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION 2021 October 2, 2021 Honorable Justice Chavez, Commission Chair, and Members of the Commission You were generous to invite citizen comments on your redistricting task as early as last mid-July. You heard from me shortly thereafter on August 1 (ID #4300). I suggested that the Northern New Mexico is a community of interest. Mr. Aranda also spoke to you in your open meeting in Santa Fe urging that you keep in mind the structural management of New Mexico's Congressional districts, with the awareness that the overall redistricting, linguistically, as some were beginning to propose, would be more destructive than constructive. I urged modest redistricting over radical redistricting. Now, toward the end of the exercise, we see a proposal that accomplishes the hopes that I expressed however vaguely two months ago. It was submitted by Mariana Aranda on October 1, in her article, "New Mexico's People Map / El Mapa de la Gente" (ID #5035). Her explanatory notes are particularly helpful. There are benefits in this plan to meet major needs in each region of New Mexico. In the North, the community of eastern and western interests is preserved. The plan respects years of effort wherein leaders with roots and earned trustworthiness can be equally recognized in both eastern and western reaches of the District. Pragmatically, expertise and relationships in targeted economic job years of on-the-ground hard work to solve challenges known to tribes and pueblos. Problem-solving in both benefits from lessons learned in each. Population shifts are accounted for in the plan by asking all of us to separate our efforts from our known contiguous spaces, so core is not sacrificed with new neighbors are embraced. The plan expands the northern district along the eastern border to encourage the common interests from Las Vegas to Chaco to Lovington. Ours is a rare opportunity to improve our governance. Our population has shifted, but our total population has remained remarkably stable. We can look closely and make good relationships better, rather than forcing all or most relationships to be entirely reinvented. We northern counties will become always a different Northern New Mexico because history moves on. But Ms. Aranda's proposal allows us to build on what we have built, and for that we are grateful.	Mr. Paul Didda Seta Fe	New Mexico	87501	2021-10-02T16:29:26-5962				
5033	Protect Black Communities	written	I urge you to forward the Mariana Aranda proposal to the Legislature for their further consideration and adoption. I'm a Black woman from Hobbs. I was born in New Mexico. Both of my parents were born in New Mexico. Both sides of my grandparents decided to make New Mexico the Mrs	Aja Brooks	Albuquerque (from	New Mexico	87104	2021-10-01T22:14:25-5132	New Mexico Black Central Organizing Committee		
5036	NMBVC Black Community House Districts	plan	- Maintains House District 10 in the International District w/ the highest percentage of Black/African-Americans at 5.4% - Maintains Representative Pamela Henderson in District 28 by including the Chiswick Park area east of Juan Tabo and north of Mountain - District 2 and 6 in Davis Mountain is split population of roughly over 2000 Black/African-Americans in both districts maintaining a population of at least 4.5% Black/African American in both - District 6 is completed from the north and includes the precinct north of W Chiswick Highway that contains 138 Black/African American residents, creating a 4.5% population of Black/African-Americans in House District 6. - District 11 encompasses the majority of Alamosago and their Black/African American population remains at 4.6% Commentary on Peoples Map / El Mapa de la Gente This congressional map was designed by the Center for Civic Policy on behalf of the People's Power, People's Maps Coalition. The impetus behind this map comes from a coalition of community-based organizations throughout the state. We have joined together in an effort to uplift our respected communities through the state's redistricting process. This map concept has been a work in progress, conceived and continuously improved through a process of over 50 community conversations conducted over the past few weeks. The common goal of the Coalition is fair representation for our communities. Elected officials make decisions on behalf of their constituents that impact our everyday lives (social services, budget decisions to fund education, healthcare, immigration reform, climate justice). Therefore, community input into how their political decisions are drawn is critical to ensuring a fair and representative system of government. The proposed map was developed based on traditional redistricting principles, the Voting Rights Act as amended (VRA) and the provisions of Senate Bill 304. The total deviation of this congressional map is 0.1%. With minor adjustments, it can be brought down much closer to 0.0% CREATING A SOLID HISPANIC VOTING AGE MAJORITY DISTRICT This map brings the Hispanic Voting Age Population in CD2 up to 55.9%. The 2020 Census informs us that, nearly half of New Mexico's population is Hispanic/Latino, ranking it first among all 50 states. Accordingly, it becomes increasingly difficult to justify New Mexico not having at least one of its three congressional districts with a strong Hispanic majority. Given the creation of a southern NM congressional district over half century ago, only one out of twenty-one districts has ever won by a Hispanic candidate. This is not for lack of trying. A Hispanic major party candidate was the losing candidate in nine of the last fifteen elections in CD2. KEY FEATURES OF THE MAP The core of CD3 in northern New Mexico is preserved. At the expressed wishes of the tribal nations, the congressional lines in the northwest quadrant are unchanged, maintaining the status quo. Tribal Nations joins its neighboring Navajo chapters of Ramah and Alamo in CD2. Mesquite has made it known that it wants to have influence in two congressional districts. This map splits Mesquite between CD3 and CD2. The map splits overlooked communities in southeast NM by offering them an opportunity to be heard. In both Roswell in particular, but also in in Hobbs, we heard about the harsh economic realities facing workers and their families from communities located in and on the periphery of the Permian Basin. The challenge of facing this region have enormous ripple effects, impacting the entire state economically and environmentality. Yet two-thirds of our congressional delegation is not much engaged with these communities. This map addresses this concern by ensuring that the entire NM congressional delegation hears the voices of these impacted communities. Chavez, Guadalupe, DelBoca, Lincoln counties join CD1.	Mason Graham	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	2021-10-01T16:49:22-7392	New Mexico Black Voters Coalition		
5035	CCP - Peoples Map / El Mapa de la Gente	plan	Commentary on Peoples Map / El Mapa de la Gente This congressional map was designed by the Center for Civic Policy on behalf of the People's Power, People's Maps Coalition. The impetus behind this map comes from a coalition of community-based organizations throughout the state. We have joined together in an effort to uplift our respected communities through the state's redistricting process. This map concept has been a work in progress, conceived and continuously improved through a process of over 50 community conversations conducted over the past few weeks. The common goal of the Coalition is fair representation for our communities. Elected officials make decisions on behalf of their constituents that impact our everyday lives (social services, budget decisions to fund education, healthcare, immigration reform, climate justice). Therefore, community input into how their political decisions are drawn is critical to ensuring a fair and representative system of government. The proposed map was developed based on traditional redistricting principles, the Voting Rights Act as amended (VRA) and the provisions of Senate Bill 304. The total deviation of this congressional map is 0.1%. With minor adjustments, it can be brought down much closer to 0.0% CREATING A SOLID HISPANIC VOTING AGE MAJORITY DISTRICT This map brings the Hispanic Voting Age Population in CD2 up to 55.9%. The 2020 Census informs us that, nearly half of New Mexico's population is Hispanic/Latino, ranking it first among all 50 states. Accordingly, it becomes increasingly difficult to justify New Mexico not having at least one of its three congressional districts with a strong Hispanic majority. Given the creation of a southern NM congressional district over half century ago, only one out of twenty-one districts has ever won by a Hispanic candidate. This is not for lack of trying. A Hispanic major party candidate was the losing candidate in nine of the last fifteen elections in CD2. KEY FEATURES OF THE MAP The core of CD3 in northern New Mexico is preserved. At the expressed wishes of the tribal nations, the congressional lines in the northwest quadrant are unchanged, maintaining the status quo. Tribal Nations joins its neighboring Navajo chapters of Ramah and Alamo in CD2. Mesquite has made it known that it wants to have influence in two congressional districts. This map splits Mesquite between CD3 and CD2. The map splits overlooked communities in southeast NM by offering them an opportunity to be heard. In both Roswell in particular, but also in in Hobbs, we heard about the harsh economic realities facing workers and their families from communities located in and on the periphery of the Permian Basin. The challenge of facing this region have enormous ripple effects, impacting the entire state economically and environmentality. Yet two-thirds of our congressional delegation is not much engaged with these communities. This map addresses this concern by ensuring that the entire NM congressional delegation hears the voices of these impacted communities. Chavez, Guadalupe, DelBoca, Lincoln counties join CD1.	Melanie Aranda	South Valley Park	New Mexico	87105	2021-10-01T16:15:43-2322	People's Power, People's Maps Coalition		
5023	Equal Consideration for Black Maps	written	Please consider the Black Community input and maps from the organizers present. We have noticed many losses that this will hold for our leadership across the state and ask that you consider our information as general advice beyond our individual preferences. The maps currently submitted to you people, including maintaining the tri-county myth that continues to erase the generational and interconnected history of Black New Mexicans. Following begins with accountability and trust, trust the Black Community's input, grant us the same considerations. Erica Davis Grump	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87109	2021-10-01T06:35:18-4762	NM Black Central Organizing Committee			
5018	John Werthens CCP Testimony	written	The following link redacts testimony submitted by John Werthens on behalf of the Center for Civic Policy. Please copy and paste the entire link in your browser to view. <a href="https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Distribution-Final-CCP-principles-20-21.pdf">https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Distribution-Final-CCP-principles-20-21.pdf</a>	Mr. John Werthens		New Mexico	2021-09-30T21:48:39-6402	Center for Civic Policy			
5014	NMRC Testimony, Leonard Gorman	written	Revised the CCP staff on behalf of original author. The following link redacts testimony submitted by Leonard Gorman on behalf of the Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission. Please copy and paste the link below in your browser to view. <a href="https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Leonard-Gorman-Testimony-Navajo-Nation-Human-Rights-Council.pdf">https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Leonard-Gorman-Testimony-Navajo-Nation-Human-Rights-Council.pdf</a> Posted by CCP staff on behalf of original author	Mr. Leonard Gorman		New Mexico	2021-09-30T17:59:35-8592	Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission			
5008	House Option A Amend West of Rio Grande	plan	The map A option is presented by the redistricting committee has been amended to better fit the development of Rio Rancho and Westside Albuquerque <a href="https://districting.mr.jpain/55966">https://districting.mr.jpain/55966</a>	Mr. Jerry Schlaw	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	2021-09-29T23:28:36-5742	Rio Rancho Regional Chamber of Commerce		
5006	Congressional By County and Tribes	plan	The boundaries are largely based on keeping complete counties together, while also ensuring Tribal lands are kept in one district. CD1 includes Sandoz <a href="https://districting.mr.jpain/55984">https://districting.mr.jpain/55984</a>	Mr. Jerry Schlaw	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	2021-09-29T22:06:04-5822	Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce		
4998	Skowran Congressional Plan 2	plan	This plan splits only three counties. No county is split into more than two districts. District 2 has 52.3 percent Hispanic voting age population. District <a href="https://districting.mr.jpain/55468">https://districting.mr.jpain/55468</a>	Ms. Maureen Dabrah	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2021-09-29T05:20:46-6102			
4989	Congressional Districts and Divisions	written	It is also of key importance, in these divided times, that we avoid creating districts which are overly distanced from each other in outlook and opinion, thereby 1) aggravating the divisions and divisiveness between sections of our state, and 2) unhelpfully or not, drafting partisan voting blocks. Maurice Dabrah	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2021-09-28T20:08:54-0412				
4987	Isleta Pueblo's Testimony and Maps	written	Revised the CCP staff on behalf of original author. The following link redacts testimony and maps submitted on behalf of Isleta Pueblo by its Governor, Blaine Sanchez. Please copy and paste the entire link below in your web browser to view. <a href="https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Pueblo-of-Isleta-Testimony-and-Maps.pdf">https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Pueblo-of-Isleta-Testimony-and-Maps.pdf</a>	Gov. Blaine Sanchez		New Mexico	2021-09-28T18:08:09-5522	Pueblo of Isleta			
4986	Current CD2 Composition	written	Revised the CCP staff on behalf of original author. The vast majority of CD2 consists of Sandoz County, those of us in Pueblo (D DAD) are in Sandoz County and that is where we vote. There is also a natural barrier (Sandia mountains) below <a href="https://districting.mr.jpain/54900">https://districting.mr.jpain/54900</a>	Mr. Ruth Maureen	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87104	2021-09-28T10:51:17-4862			
4983	Skowran PEC Plan 2	plan	This plan places the unassigned population in its entire PEC plan. County splits are reduced from the 2011 plan. This plan also makes more logical split <a href="https://districting.mr.jpain/54132">https://districting.mr.jpain/54132</a>	Mr. Othara Sardoval	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2021-09-28T03:25:36-3792	Center for Civic Policy/Somos un Pueblo/Los Indios Comandante en Acci3n de FAD NM Dream Team/El Centro De la Igualdad y Derecho		
4967	Rio Rancho two Complex Senates	plan	Changes made to this map to effectuate the reduced deviation include: - District exchanges between H559 and H554 to both reduce the deviation of H559 and better consolidate the mountain communities in a single House district; and - District exchanges in the Northwest quadrant to reduce deviations of the districts in the Farmington area. In addition, this map makes two additional revisions - Based on feedback received on the initial maps from community members in Roswell, a few precinct exchanges in Chavez County help consolidate Hispanic neighborhoods in H558 and better allow more Hispanic voters to elect a candidate of their choice; and - Eliminating an unjust and unnecessary pairing of incumbents in H564 and H567. Endoring Organizations Center for Civic Policy Somos un Pueblo/Los Indios Comandante en Acci3n de FAD NM Dream Team El Centro De la Igualdad y Derechos Hispanic Family Center Organizers in the Land of Enchantment (OJLE) Hispanic Community of Pueblo de los Pinos	Mr. Jerry Schlaw	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	2021-09-28T03:12:10-6142	Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce		
4966	Congressional Districts by County	plan	New Mexico counties are better represented in their congressional districts if they are kept whole. Each county needs to be able to build a strong red <a href="https://districting.mr.jpain/54922">https://districting.mr.jpain/54922</a>	Mr. Jerry Schlaw	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	2021-09-28T02:41:18-1882	Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce		
4959	Focus on Compactness & Neat Shapes	plan	Using a custom redistricting algorithm that optimizes for compactness, population distribution, and neatly shaped districts, these three New Mexico <a href="https://districting.mr.jpain/54902">https://districting.mr.jpain/54902</a>	Mr. Vincent Ca	Connecticut		2021-09-27T20:29:57-0262				
4930	For Testing Purposes Only	plan	This point is for testing purposes only. <a href="https://districting.mr.jpain/53285">https://districting.mr.jpain/53285</a>	Mr. X X	New Mexico		2021-09-24T16:17:20-5492				
4918	Redistrict options	written	I have Bernillo County but it is an urban area between Albuquerque and Los Ranchos. Maps that are best for shared redistrict include Congressional F. Senate R. Options are the same. House R. Options are the same. House R. Options are the same.	Mr. Tom Novak	313 Quabrook Ln	New Mexico	87113	2021-09-24T15:19:52-3822			

# EXHIBIT 17

4912	2020 Congressional District Proposal	plan	Breaking up the state into northern, southern and a metro district makes the most sense to me in terms of keeping communities together. I never	https://district.org/MrJolan53097	Mr. Jolan	Demis	Arizon	Las Vegas	New Mexico	87701	2021-09-24T07:32:31.566Z	
4906	Jicarilla Apache Nation Testimony	written	The following links redirect to testimony submitted to the CRC on September 21 by the Jicarilla Apache Nation. Note that links must be manually copied and pasted into your browser.  Testimony: <a href="https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Jicarilla-Apache-Nation-Testimony.pdf">https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Jicarilla-Apache-Nation-Testimony.pdf</a> Additional link to proposed congressional map: <a href="https://district.org/jlan/48360/portal">https://district.org/jlan/48360/portal</a>	https://district.org/MrJolan53097	President	Edward	Velarde		New Mexico		2021-09-29T17:01:14.398Z	
4900	Congressional Districts Proposal	plan	Assumes that counties and incorporated areas are communities of interest, and that, subject to the limitations of county boundaries and such precinct boundaries as are imposed by the various county clerks, compact districts are highly desirable, so as to avoid any suggestion of gerrymandering. In this regard, Torrance County is reapportioned to District 2 from its current assignment in District 1. Crook and Washburn Counties are reassigned to District 3 from their current assignments to District 2. Adair, Boswell, and Santa Fe Counties are moved while their respective assignments to District 3, District 2, and District 3. As a result, the only exceptions to the use of county boundaries as district boundaries are those necessitated by the Office of the Secretary of State's population relative to the opportunity for a congressional district, and both the use of county lines and those exceptions are presented for maximum transparency, subjects to the limitations of maintaining whole incorporated areas within districts.	https://district.org/MrJolan53000	Mr. Jolan	R. Foker	Sutton	Los Rios	New Mexico	871074355	2021-09-28T03:27:40.014Z	(none)
4907	Laguna Pueblo Testimony	written	The following link redirect to testimony submitted by Laguna Pueblo Governor Martin Lowery, Jr. and the Pueblo of Laguna. Please note that links are not hyperlinked and must be manually copied and pasted into your web browser.  <a href="https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/POL-La-Lo-Citizen-Redistricting-Committee.pdf">https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/POL-La-Lo-Citizen-Redistricting-Committee.pdf</a>		Gov	Martin	Kowery		New Mexico		2021-09-22T15:45:45.693Z	Pueblo of Laguna
4886	Congressional redistricting plan	written	We respectfully request the Congressional redistricting as the best solution and representation for Los Lunas, thanks		Mr. Kim	Kim	Hilme	Los Lunas	New Mexico	87031	2021-09-22T14:15:58.560Z	
4881	House Districting Maps	written	I support HD maps A, C or D. B divides my HD too greatly and makes the representation of my neighborhood		Mr. Alex	Alex	Applegate	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87107	2021-09-21T21:18:38.738Z	Democratic Ward 278
4878	Zuni Pueblo Testimony	written	The following links redirect to testimony submitted to the CRC on 9/26/2021 by Zuni Pueblo Gov. Val Pateash Sr. and the Tribal Council of the Pueblo of Zuni. (Note that links must be copied and pasted in the browser via the manual link.)  Letter from Pueblo of Zuni to CRC: <a href="https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Zuni-CRC-10-09-21-21.pdf">https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Zuni-CRC-10-09-21-21.pdf</a> Testimony on congressional maps: <a href="https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Congressional-Maps-10-09-21-21.pdf">https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Congressional-Maps-10-09-21-21.pdf</a> Testimony on State Senate maps: <a href="https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Zuni-New-Senate-09-30-21.pdf">https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Zuni-New-Senate-09-30-21.pdf</a> Testimony on State House maps: <a href="https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/House-Current-New-Zuni-09-30-21.pdf">https://www.innerelecting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/House-Current-New-Zuni-09-30-21.pdf</a>  * Posted by CRC staff on behalf of original author.	https://district.org/MrJolan53000	Gov	Val	Pateash		New Mexico		2021-09-21T09:00:36.2Z	Zuni Pueblo
4951	Congressional Districts Map	written	For the Federal Congressional Districts map concepts provided by the Citizen Redistricting Committee for this case: <a href="https://www.innerelecting.org/innecongressional">https://www.innerelecting.org/innecongressional</a> , the best on Congressional Districts map, C, in my preference. It seems the best to represent the population and interests of the community.	https://district.org/MrJolan53000	Mr. David	DAVID	Traff	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87106	2021-09-21T03:41:58.095Z	
4947	Midwest Districting Plans	plan	Midwest Districting Plan C is my preference. Ditto Mid House Plan B is my preference. Ditto Education Plan B is my preference and the needs of the people.	https://district.org/MrJolan53000	Mr. David	DAVID	TRAFF	CARLEBAD	New Mexico	88220	2021-09-20T17:15:10.056Z	Self
4839	Embudo Valley Action Alliance Let's Keep New Mexico's Core Intact	written	This is the majority of the Embudo Valley Action Alliance members support the redistricting map and plan submitted by our representative Juan Herrera that combines the Upper and Lower Canon. A Congressional district that includes the areas of Santa Fe, Taos, Los Alamos, and San Juan Counties will have many voters with Hispanic and family ties to some of our state's most important cultures: Pueblo Indians, Spanish colonists and their Mexican successors, and Anglos. Some are heirs to the Pueblo way of life and the agricultural traditions of their ancestors. Other Spanish and Mexican families introduced a rural-oriented culture that allowed many people to succeed, including farmers and ranchers, villagers whose lives are fortified by the land, their families, another church, and those, including ambitious Anglos, who found new lives in other locations and cultures. All of these peoples are now interested and celebrate the state in their own way, much to the delight of tourists. Albuquerque doesn't belong in this district. It is too large and too diverse, and it is dominated by business, professions, worldwars, and flybys from other cultures. Albuquerque voters have their own interests and could swamp the votes of their northern neighbors.	https://district.org/MrJolan53000	Embudo Valley Action Alliance	Juan Herrera	Dean/Thibault	Embudo Valley	New Mexico	87527	2021-09-20T15:15:58.276Z	
4919	Pueblo Consensus House Map NW Quadrant	plan	The Pueblo Council of Governors' Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee and the Native Redistricting Coalition are extremely pleased to submit this map through the Citizen Redistricting Committee (CRC) to the Citizens' Redistricting Commission. Together we have had a historic tribal redistricting effort that has resulted in our map submission. This map reflects the culmination of careful and deliberate thinking, strategic meetings, and consultation between the 39 Pueblos - through its Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee - and other New Mexico tribes.  We are confident this map upholds the principles of redistricting that we outlined at the onset of the redistricting process: chiefly and most self-evident is a tribe's independent right to self-determination. Through the proposed boundary changes, we worked hard to maintain tribal voting power, develop new voting districts with Native American influence, and to bring New Mexico closer to parity after a century of voter disenfranchisement and oppression. This map represents the intentions, desires, and expectations of New Mexico's 39 Pueblos as well as the Jicarilla Apache Nation. The work to reach consensus among all New Mexico Tribes, Nations, and Pueblos continues.  This map maintains the Native American majority districts in Northwestern New Mexico, and attempts to balance the loss of population in the greater formation area. This map is a tribute to the Jicarilla Apache nation and brings them into a shared community with other Pueblos through Western Central New Mexico in House District 65, acknowledging the collaboration and historical connections between Jicarilla Apache and the Pueblo. This map maintains a strong Native voting population in House District 69, preventing it from becoming a population reservoir. It seeks to connect with the Western Pueblos geographically, with the ancestral Puebloan site of Chaco Canyon. House District 69 maintains a Native majority voting population without substantially splitting Pueblos in Western New Mexico and continues to include the Pueblo of Isleta and other Western Tribes. Mr. Zunig's Pueblo 70 rejects, this proposal splits Zunig Pueblo into House Districts 69 and House District 69. Due to their large population and distance from other tribal lands, Zunig Pueblo needs to continue to vote power over multiple districts, and continue to be influential over geographic regions that Zunig people are historically connected to. This map reasonably represents the expressed wishes of those sovereign governments. We respectfully request to move this map forward for integration with other map concepts that have reasonable and substantial support.	https://district.org/MrJolan53431	Mr. Austin	Austin	Wheathe	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2021-09-18T23:17:27.854Z	APGC A&H, NRC, NAVA EP, NARWIG
4918	Pueblo Consensus Senate Map NW Quadrant	plan	The Pueblo Council of Governors' Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee and the Native Redistricting Coalition are extremely pleased to submit this map through the Citizen Redistricting Committee (CRC) to the Citizens' Redistricting Commission. Together we have had a historic tribal redistricting effort that has resulted in our map submission. This map reflects the culmination of careful and deliberate thinking, strategic meetings, and consultation between the 39 Pueblos - through its Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee - and other New Mexico tribes.  We are confident this map upholds the principles of redistricting that we outlined at the onset of the redistricting process: chiefly and most self-evident is a tribe's independent right to self-determination. Through the proposed boundary changes, we worked hard to maintain tribal voting power, develop new voting districts with Native American influence, and to bring New Mexico closer to parity after a century of voter disenfranchisement and oppression. This map represents the intentions, desires, and expectations of New Mexico's 39 Pueblos as well as the Jicarilla Apache Nation. The work to reach consensus among all New Mexico Tribes, Nations, and Pueblos continues.  This map maintains and strengthens the Native American majority districts in Northwestern New Mexico, and attempts to balance the loss of population in the greater formation area. This map is a tribute to the Jicarilla Apache nation and brings them into a shared community with other Pueblos through Western Central New Mexico in Senate District 30, acknowledging the collaboration and historical connections between Jicarilla Apache and the Pueblo. This map maintains a strong Native voting population in Senate District 30, preventing it from becoming a population reservoir. It seeks to connect with the Western Pueblos geographically, with the ancestral Puebloan site of Chaco Canyon. Senate District 30 maintains a Native majority voting population without substantially splitting Pueblos in Western New Mexico and continues to include the Pueblo of Isleta and other Western Tribes. Mr. Zunig's Pueblo 70 rejects, this proposal splits Zunig Pueblo into House Districts 69 and House District 69. Due to their large population and distance from other tribal lands, Zunig Pueblo needs to continue to vote power over multiple districts, and continue to be influential over geographic regions that Zunig people are historically connected to. This map reasonably represents the expressed wishes of those sovereign governments. We respectfully request to move this map forward for integration with other map concepts that have reasonable and substantial support.	https://district.org/MrJolan53339	Mr. Austin	Austin	Wheathe	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2021-09-18T23:16:15.887Z	APGC A&H, NRC, NAVA EP, NARWIG
4917	Pueblo Consensus Congressional Map	plan	The Pueblo Council of Governors' Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee and the Native Redistricting Coalition are extremely pleased to submit this map through the Citizen Redistricting Committee (CRC) to the Citizens' Redistricting Commission. Together we have had a historic tribal redistricting effort that has resulted in our map submission. This map reflects the culmination of careful and deliberate thinking, strategic meetings, and consultation between the 39 Pueblos - through its Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee - and other New Mexico tribes.  We are confident this map upholds the principles of redistricting that we outlined at the onset of the redistricting process: chiefly and most self-evident is a tribe's independent right to self-determination. Through the proposed boundary changes, we worked hard to maintain tribal voting power, develop new voting districts with Native American influence, and to bring New Mexico closer to parity after a century of voter disenfranchisement and oppression. This map represents the intentions, desires, and expectations of New Mexico's 39 Pueblos as well as the Jicarilla Apache Nation. The work to reach consensus among all New Mexico Tribes, Nations, and Pueblos continues.  This map maintains and strengthens the Native American majority districts in Northwestern New Mexico, and attempts to balance the loss of population in the greater formation area. This map is a tribute to the Jicarilla Apache nation and brings them into a shared community with other Pueblos through Western Central New Mexico in Congressional District 30, acknowledging the collaboration and historical connections between Jicarilla Apache and the Pueblo. This map maintains a strong Native voting population in Congressional District 30, preventing it from becoming a population reservoir. It seeks to connect with the Western Pueblos geographically, with the ancestral Puebloan site of Chaco Canyon. Congressional District 30 maintains a Native majority voting population without substantially splitting Pueblos in Western New Mexico and continues to include the Pueblo of Isleta and other Western Tribes. Mr. Zunig's Pueblo 70 rejects, this proposal splits Zunig Pueblo into House Districts 69 and House District 69. Due to their large population and distance from other tribal lands, Zunig Pueblo needs to continue to vote power over multiple districts, and continue to be influential over geographic regions that Zunig people are historically connected to. This map reasonably represents the expressed wishes of those sovereign governments. We respectfully request to move this map forward for integration with other map concepts that have reasonable and substantial support.	https://district.org/MrJolan53360	Mr. Austin	Austin	Wheathe	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	2021-09-18T23:10:42.092Z	APGC A&H, NRC, NAVA EP, NARWIG
4916	Keep Santa Fe in Northern New Mexico	written	Santa Fe is the commercial and social service center for much of Northern New Mexico. Please keep the City of Santa Fe and most of Santa Fe County in the same congress.		Mr. Hank	Hank	Hughes	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87508	2021-09-18T21:02:57.850Z	Santa Fe County Commission
4915	Core Concept A Modified for Edgewood	written	Edgewood is a community of interest. The area just east of Edgewood (Cedar Grove) is considered core of the Edgewood community. We adjusted the map slightly to keep all of this community.		Mr. Devin	Devin	Vinogradov	Edgewood	New Mexico	87015	2021-09-18T15:44:56.962Z	
4914	House concept C, Edgewood detached North	written	Edgewood community of interest. Actually extends south to Caddy Grove. I would like to consider it in my new draft here: <a href="https://district.org/jlan/49038">https://district.org/jlan/49038</a> This will keep all of Edgewood in one district.	https://district.org/jlan/49038	Mr. Devin	Devin	Vinogradov	Edgewood	New Mexico	87015	2021-09-18T19:46:28.982Z	
4910	House District 44	written	I have lived in a central district of Rio Rancho for over 20 years and during that time I have been unable to understand why the district House 44 has been included in a Congressional district. This is a friendly amendment to an already great concept provided by the Center for Civic Policy.	https://district.org/jlan/48358	Mr. Charles	Charles	Zachew Bennett	2400 Hacienda ALBUQUERQUE	New Mexico	87124	2021-09-18T14:30:10.772Z	La Mesa Residents Alliance
4878	No-Hill ABCD	written	New ABCD On August 13, 2021, I submitted written testimony asking that the No-Hill neighborhood in ABCD be considered a CD. The written testimony reflects my own and that of the "No-Hill" - who? As readers of Deben in Valles County, we see our selves as part of Albuquerque's metro area. We are on the southernmost slope on Rainier. We would like to be included in the metro area. These maps would provide more opportunities for competitive districts instead of one party monopolies.	https://district.org/jlan/48358	Ms	Mary H	Smith	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2021-09-17T18:50:17.744Z	
4752	Valles County part of ABD metro Support this plan	written	As readers of Deben in Valles County, we see our selves as part of Albuquerque's metro area. We are on the southernmost slope on Rainier. We would like to be included in the metro area. These maps would provide more opportunities for competitive districts instead of one party monopolies.	https://district.org/jlan/48358	Mr. E W	ANNA	Edith LARSON	Thoreau	New Mexico	87002-2764	2021-09-17T14:55:43.380Z	
4751	Valles County part of ABD metro Support this plan	written	As readers of Deben in Valles County, we see our selves as part of Albuquerque's metro area. We are on the southernmost slope on Rainier. We would like to be included in the metro area. These maps would provide more opportunities for competitive districts instead of one party monopolies.	https://district.org/jlan/48358	Mr. E W	ANNA	Edith LARSON	Thoreau	New Mexico	87002-2764	2021-09-17T14:26:47.042Z	
4732	State Senate Map Rural Representation	plan	For the New Mexico Citizen Redistricting Committee's Consideration:  As a New Mexican who believes that rural communities and their voices deserve continued representation in our state and federal government, I am submitting to the Committee a pair of Congressional District maps and a New Mexico State Senate map which preserve our rural voices while keeping the interests of all New Mexicans in mind. These maps value consistency, keeping districts intact where possible, preserving the voice of communities of interest and protecting voters from partisan overreach.  The following Congressional District maps are well balanced, with a maximum population deviation of 0.02% while only splitting 4 counties: - District 2 represents the voice of Bernalillo and Torrance Counties - District 2 supports the interests of Las Cruces and the rural communities across the southern half of the state while maintaining a majority Hispanic district by both population and voting age population - District 3 is the home of Santa Fe and the core of New Mexico's American Indian community.  The attached State Senate Map shows a maximum population deviation of just 2.6% compared to the final 2011 map's 7% deviation. This map shows 22 Hispanic majority districts and 2 American Indian majority districts. Furthermore, this State Senate map improves on the prior map by decreasing the geographic variation among districts, increasing the geographic size of the smallest districts (1, 24, 36) and decreasing the size of the largest (21, 26, 30), all while keeping the general district and district intact whenever possible.  I appreciate the Committee's work and urge thorough consideration of these maps.  Sincerely, Megan Richardson	https://district.org/jlan/47606	Ms	Megan	Richardson	Winston	New Mexico	87943	2021-09-16T14:44:19.843Z	
4731	New Mexico CD Rural Representation 2	plan	For the New Mexico Citizen Redistricting Committee's Consideration:  As a New Mexican who believes that rural communities and their voices deserve continued representation in our state and federal government, I am submitting to the Committee a pair of Congressional District maps and a New Mexico State Senate map which preserve our rural voices while keeping the interests of all New Mexicans in mind. These maps value consistency, keeping districts intact where possible, preserving the voice of communities of interest and protecting voters from partisan overreach.  The following Congressional District maps are well balanced, with a maximum population deviation of 0.02% while only splitting 4 counties: - District 2 represents the voice of Bernalillo and Torrance Counties - District 2 supports the interests of Las Cruces and the rural communities across the southern half of the state while maintaining a majority Hispanic district by both population and voting age population - District 3 is the home of Santa Fe and the core of New Mexico's American Indian community.  The attached State Senate Map shows a maximum population deviation of just 2.6% compared to the final 2011 map's 7% deviation. This map shows 22 Hispanic majority districts and 2 American Indian majority districts. Furthermore, this State Senate map improves on the prior map by decreasing the geographic variation among districts, increasing the geographic size of the smallest districts (1, 24, 36) and decreasing the size of the largest (21, 26, 30), all while keeping the general district and district intact whenever possible.  I appreciate the Committee's work and urge thorough consideration of these maps.  Sincerely, Megan Richardson	https://district.org/jlan/47549	Ms	Megan	Richardson	Winston	New Mexico	87943	2021-09-16T14:41:49.525Z	

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Case ID	Case Name	Type	Author	Author Email	Author Name	Author Address	Author City	Author State	Author Zip	Case Date	Case Time	Case Description	
4730	New Mexico CD Map Rural Representation	plan	For the New Mexico Citizen Redistricting Committee's Consideration	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/4730	Megan Richardson	Winston	New Mexico	87943	87943	2021-09-16T19:38:04.824Z		As a New Mexican who believes that rural communities and their voices deserve continued representation in our state and federal government, I am submitting to the Committee a pair of Congressional District maps and a New Mexico State Senate map which preserve our rural voices while keeping the interests of all New Mexicans in mind. These maps also consistently, keeping districts intact where possible, preserving the voice of communities of interest and protecting voters from partisan overreach.  The following Congressional District maps are well balanced, with a maximum population deviation of 0.03% while only splitting 4 counties: -District 1 represents the voice of Bernalillo and Torrance Counties -District 2 supports the interests of Los Lunas and the rural communities across the southern half of the state while maintaining a majority Hispanic district by both population and voting age population -District 3 is the home of Santa Fe and the core of New Mexico's American Indian community.  The attached State Senate Map boasts a maximum population deviation of just 2.6% compared to the final 2011 map's 7% deviation. The map boasts 21 Hispanic majority districts and 2 American Indian majority districts. Furthermore, this State Senate map improves on the prior map by streamlining the geographic variation among districts, increasing the geographic size of the smallest districts (1, 24, 36) and decreasing the size of the largest (27, 28, 39), all while keeping the general district outlines intact wherever possible.  I appreciate the Committee's work and urge thorough consideration of these maps.  Sincerely, Megan Richardson	
4722	No new Conquistadors for Rio Arriba	written	Hello,		Tirado Lopez	Rio Arriba	New Mexico	87518	87518	2021-09-16T16:32:36.308Z		House District 43 does not align with the values of rich district 43 as depicted and House concept Map B. Rio Arriba is mostly a ranching and farming community with deep roots in Land Grants and the Hispanic culture, such as acequias, hunting and traditional land use. Therefore, combine Rio Arriba does not conform to the values of Los Lunas and NM 20% mainly rich residents. Furthermore, District 43 shall include the entire west of US highway 285 from the Colorado border south until NM state highway 567 and US 285 intersect. These areas shall be given to House district 42. This will allow for both districts to align with their voter base and voter values as depicted in House Concept Map C.	
4718	Certain Congressional District Concepts	written	I wish to give my full support for either of the following Congressional district concepts: 1. Plan 4888 2. Plan 4433 3. Plan 44079	Mr. Loya	Loya	Millett	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87102	87102	2021-09-16T06:43:05.545Z		Not only for the first congressional district should ever include both urban and rural communities. The urban-rural divide is a real factor that is constantly ignored. The voice of rural communities are just as equal, vital, and essential as the voice of urban communities.  The undersigned non-profit community-based and advocacy organizations are submitting a state house map concept which we have uploaded onto the CRC's "Sdr" platform.  We respectfully request that the Commission consider the addition of this map to the list of concepts that will be used for further consideration. Along with our concept, we are submitting a commentary that provides the rationale for our map and describes it in detail. Due to its length, this commentary is broken up into a number of parts that have been segmented into the CRC's comments section associated with our concept.  A particularly important note: There is no tribal consensus map for the northeast quadrant at this time. However, when it does become available, we will make necessary adjustments to our map.  Also note, there are a few deviations in our concept due to the absence of the most recent precinct splits in the District 8C tool (notably from McKinley County). We will send a revised map as soon as those splits are made available on the Sdr.  Be advised that on Tuesday, September 14, we submitted our concept map to Research & Polling in a shareable format.  Thank you very much for your consideration.  Respectfully submitted, Center for Civic Policy Simon on Pueblo Unido NM Candidates on ACR's y de F&D NM Dream Team El Centro de la Equidad y Derechos NM Asian Family Center Organizers in the Land of Enchantment (OULNE)
4714	Center for Civic Policy House Map	plan	The undersigned non-profit community-based and advocacy organizations are submitting a state house map concept which we have uploaded onto the CRC's "Sdr" platform.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/4714	Jim	Northmore	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	87108	2021-09-16T01:49:33.785Z	Center for Civic Policy, Simon on Pueblo Unido, NM CAF&D, NM Dream Team, El Centro, NM Asian Family Center, OULNE	We respectfully request that the Commission consider the addition of this map to the list of concepts that will be used for further consideration. Along with our concept, we are submitting a commentary that provides the rationale for our map and describes it in detail. Due to its length, this commentary is broken up into a number of parts that have been segmented into the CRC's comments section associated with our concept.  A particularly important note: There is no tribal consensus map for the northeast quadrant at this time. However, when it does become available, we will make necessary adjustments to our map.  Also note, there are a few deviations in our concept due to the absence of the most recent precinct splits in the District 8C tool (notably from McKinley County). We will send a revised map as soon as those splits are made available on the Sdr.  Be advised that on Tuesday, September 14, we submitted our concept map to Research & Polling in a shareable format.  Thank you very much for your consideration.  Respectfully submitted, Center for Civic Policy Simon on Pueblo Unido NM Candidates on ACR's y de F&D NM Dream Team El Centro de la Equidad y Derechos NM Asian Family Center Organizers in the Land of Enchantment (OULNE)
4712	You have limited upload capability	written	I can not upload my Mapbox maps for the New Mexico Senate and House redistricting plans. It appears you only allow "SDR" formatted maps to be uploaded. I export Mr.	Mr. Leonard	Gorman	St. Michaels	Arizona	85515	85515	2021-09-15T22:24:05.520Z		Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission Santa Clara Pueblo	
4706	Santa Clara Pueblo Testimony	written	The following link redacts testimony submitted to the CRC on 9/8/2021 by Pamela Mahoney on behalf of Santa Clara Pueblo Governor J. Michael and the Pueblo as a body.	https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Santa-Clara-Pueblo-Testimony-Redacted.pdf	Mr. J. Michael	Michael	New Mexico	87102	87102	2021-09-15T14:55:30.036Z		Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission Santa Clara Pueblo	
4701	Wink/East Districts	plan	"Respectful CRC staff on behalf of original author" The new congressional districts suggest that the majority of counties and tribal nations and is an attempt to create parity in voting age population.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/46973	James Campbell	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	87114	2021-09-15T01:31:44.360Z			
4657	Problem with NM House District 40	written	I believe that Congressional District 3 and 40th District B accurately reflect communities of interest and need to be merged. NM House District 40 is a stretch across the state.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/46123	John Patrick	Thayer	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87712	87712	2021-09-13T19:15:03.197Z		
4653	County Boundaries - North South	plan	Kept Bernalillo County intact in Central District. Add Los Lunas to complete Central District. Kept Albuquerque Metro in Western District.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/46123	Patrick Overaker	Overaker	New Mexico	87102	87102	2021-09-13T18:05:18.473Z			
4651	County Boundaries - East West	plan	Kept Bernalillo County intact in Central District. Used Los Lunas to complete Central District. Put remaining Albuquerque Metro area in Western District.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/46123	Patrick Overaker	Overaker	New Mexico	87102	87102	2021-09-13T17:59:53.682Z			
4650	County Boundaries	plan	Kept Bernalillo County intact in Central District. Used Los Lunas to finish Central District. Kept remaining Albuquerque metro area in Northern district.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/46123	Patrick Overaker	Overaker	New Mexico	87102	87102	2021-09-13T17:31:29.300Z			
4647	Follow County Lines	plan	My home is in Santa Fe, which is the northeast corner of Bernalillo County. I have observed that the prior redistricting plan cut pieces out of southern Bernalillo County.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/46123	Stanley Mario	Pich Ameretz	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87047	87047	2021-09-13T16:18:29.891Z		Common Cause New Mexico
4643	CWMA - Private Gemmander Research	written	The following link redacts testimony submitted to the Citizen Redistricting Committee on September 5, 2021, by Mario D. Amador regarding private gerrymandering.	https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/NM-Private-Gerrymandering-2020-Census.pdf	Mr. Stanley Mario	Pich Ameretz	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87047	87047	2021-09-13T14:45:46.162Z		Common Cause New Mexico
4614	Avoid Incumbency Protection	written	"Respectful CRC staff on behalf of original author" If you agree with this statement please say so in comments.  Fair Districts for New Mexico wants to raise awareness of an underdiscussed type of gerrymandering: "incumbency protection" sometimes called bipartisan gerrymandering.  Fair Districts for New Mexico has posted "Gerrymandering: New Mexico's 2020 Report" (https://www.fairdistricts.org/new-mexico-2020-report) submitted to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) on 9/1/2021. The report details the history and opportunities for change in the state's redistricting process. The report also details the history of redistricting over the last 30 years. One recurring theme in the report was that much of redistricting in New Mexico was not about partisan gerrymandering, but about incumbency protection.  We heard that some blame from legislators on the NM's first Redistricting Task Force. They talked about legislators agreeing to: A. set up safe seats for incumbents of both parties; B. moving a potential primary challenger out of an incumbent's district; and C. splitting up a district where the incumbent chooses to run against their other B incumbents.  All of this led to the cross-party 25 person New Mexico First Redistricting Task Force passing the following recommendation with 95% concurrence:  USE OF TRADITIONAL PRINCIPLES WITHOUT FAVORING PARTIES OR INCUMBENTS: Districts shall be drawn consistent with the traditional districting principles but must not be drawn to favor a political party or incumbent official. a) The Task Force places high priority on this criterion. We rank other criteria such as equal population and following the Voting Rights Act, but before other such as compactness, contiguity, and communities of interest, or possibly preserving cores of existing districts. b) Following these criteria would do the most to ensure fairness and increase trust by the public.	Mr. Richard Mason	Mason	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87124	87124	2021-09-10T19:35:04.277Z		Fair Districts for New Mexico	
4611	Congressional Districts	written	I applaud recommendations to the CRC which suggest a restructuring of Congressional districts more fundamental than the "adjustive credits at the edges of the districts. In a state as geographically diverse as New Mexico, the 2021 submitted A	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45933	Kathy Ernie	Brook Osbeck	Albuquerque	New Mexico	80005	87102	2021-09-10T15:25:39.254Z		Albuquerque Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
4606	Maps submitted by the Hispanic Chamber	plan	Creates 2 "Competitive" districts - districts that would have been won or lost by less than 10% in the 2016 presidential election. Creates 20 Native American Majority districts, ensuring Native American representation in Santa Fe. Creates 20 Hispanic Majority or plurality districts.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45933	Kathy Ernie	Brook Osbeck	Albuquerque	New Mexico	80005	87102	2021-09-09T12:25:40.536Z		Albuquerque Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
4604	Gallup McKinley County B. NH Senate	plan	This plan reduces gerrymandering, provides balance that reflects population and addresses need for Native American representation which has been a problem in the past.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45955	Bill Lee	Lee	Gallup	New Mexico	87301	87301	2021-09-09T07:32:05.782Z		Gallup McKinley County Chamber of Commerce
4600	Santa Clara Pueblo Testimony	written	The following link redacts testimony submitted to the CRC on 9/8/2021 by Pamela Mahoney on behalf of Santa Clara Pueblo Governor J. Michael and the Pueblo as a body.	https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Santa-Clara-Pueblo-Testimony-Redacted.pdf	Mr. J. Michael	Michael	New Mexico	87102	87102	2021-09-09T00:14:31.638Z		Santa Clara Pueblo	
4599	Congressional Redistricting Plan	plan	"Respectful CRC staff on behalf of original author" I believe the 2nd and 3rd congressional districts should be split east-west rather than north-south as they currently are. Such a split makes it possible to have a more competitive 2nd and 3rd congressional district.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45943	Jerod Wilfred	Bilson Herrera	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-08T04:54:06.135Z		All Pueblo Council of Governors
4597	APFC Resolution	written	The following link redacts testimony provided to the CRC on 9/7/2021 by the All Pueblo Council of Governors.	https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/APFC-Res-2021-10-Supporting-NM-Redistricting-Principles.pdf	Mr. Wilfred	Herrera	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-08T00:15:53.156Z		All Pueblo Council of Governors	
4596	NM Acequia Association Testimony	written	"Respectful CRC staff on behalf of original author" The following link redacts testimony submitted to the CRC on 1/9/2021 by the New Mexico Acequia Association.	https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/NMAA-Redistricting-Narrative-Final.pdf	Mr. NM	Acequia Association	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-07T22:11:18.056Z		New Mexico Acequia Association	
4595	Eastern Navajo Agency Council Resolution	written	"Respectful CRC staff on behalf of original author" The following link redacts testimony submitted to the CRC on 9/2/2021 by the Eastern Navajo Agency Council.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45955	Seth Danson	Danson	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-07T16:46:26.871Z		Eastern Navajo Agency Council, Navajo Nation	
4594	Mapping suggested changes to Congress	plan	"Respectful CRC staff on behalf of original author" Considering the population changes and the need for appropriate representation, I respectfully submit a proposed congressional map. I have already submitted a similar map to the CRC on 9/2/2021.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45955	Chris Cordova	Cordova	Bernalillo	New Mexico	87004	87004	2021-09-07T16:32:11.157Z		All Pueblo Council of Governors
4593	San Felipe Pueblo Map Recommendations	written	The following link redacts testimony and map recommendations submitted to the CRC on 9/2/2021 by San Felipe Pueblo Governor Anthony Ortiz.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45955	Gov. Anthony Ortiz	Ortiz	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-07T15:55:54.650Z		All Pueblo Council of Governors	
4592	Ohlaxa Owingen COI Recommended Maps	written	Letter and recommended maps: https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/5P-Res-COIs-Map-09-02-21.pdf "Respectful CRC staff on behalf of original author" The following links redact to the testimony and recommended maps submitted to the CRC on 9/1/2021 by Ohlaxa Owingen Governor Joseph P. Aguiro.	https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/00-COIs-Map-09-02-21.pdf	Gov. Joseph Aguiro	Aguiro	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-07T15:48:21.781Z		Ohlaxa Owingen	
4591	Ohlaxa Owingen COI Recommended Maps	written	Letter to CRC: https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/00-COIs-Map-09-02-21.pdf The following links redact to the testimony and recommended maps submitted to the CRC on 9/1/2021 by Ohlaxa Owingen Governor Joseph P. Aguiro.	https://www.nmredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/00-COIs-Map-09-02-21.pdf	Gov. Joseph Aguiro	Aguiro	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-07T15:43:10.433Z		Ohlaxa Owingen	
4589	State House Map	plan	I have some familiarity with most areas of the state and tried to keep areas with a common interest together within the confines of population density.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45829	Herenita	Cultural	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-06T15:55:59.943Z			
4588	State House Map	plan	Quiero un empoderar a comunidades indígenas a tener la oportunidad de representar a sus miembros en el gobierno de nuestro estado.	https://sdr.crc.org/plan/45812	Herenita	Cultural	New Mexico	87505	87505	2021-09-06T12:49:04.218Z			

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4587	Congressional Map	plan	This map has excellent population consistency across the three districts. Albuquerque and Rio Rancho together form the urban core of the state and	https://dstricr.org/plan/4260	Hieronda	Cultural	New Mexico		2021-09-09T21:33:52.936Z		
4588	Keep District 19	written	I am absolutely in agreement with those who are fighting to keep District 19! The diverse people of the International District has a strong voice when we are all together in one district. Hear! Lisa		Lisa	Christopher	New Mexico		2021-09-09T21:30:07.508Z	Indislike Albuquerque	
4579	Keep District 19	written	It is important that the voice of the diverse people living in District 19 be kept together! Keeping District 19 and absorbing the District into surrounding districts will lower down the voice of the		Lisa	Christopher	New Mexico		2021-09-09T21:27:02.209Z	Indislike Albuquerque	
4544	Albuquerque Westside	col	The northwest side of Albuquerque has distinct interests and challenges from the area of Albuquerque on the east of the Rio Grande. In particular, the	https://dstricr.org/col/42275	Melissa	Sánchez	Albuquerque	New Mexico	2021-09-07T21:55:33.033Z	Indislike Albuquerque Westside Business Association	
4543	West, Central & NW Corner of New Mexico	plan	The Gallup McKinley County Chamber of Commerce presents a plan that is equitable & balanced by not just population but, covers their districts with at least 61.9% have voting, Age Population, which previous court rulings have mandated	https://dstricr.org/plan/41979	Bill	Lee	Gallup	New Mexico	8700	2021-09-07T14:21:51.975Z	Gallup McKinley County Chamber of Commerce
4540	Skowran NM House Plan	plan	This plan aims to minimize splitting of political subdivisions while keeping compact shapes. It also takes into account communities of interest stated in	https://dstricr.org/plan/42259	MauraAnn	Skowran	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	2021-09-07T09:18:20.153Z	
4536	Senate Aqueca Communities of Interest	plan	The NMAA Senate District Map proposes to retain the core of existing districts to protect Aqueca communities of interest. The districts of most concern to the NMAA are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senate District 5 - Rio Arriba and Las Alamos</li> <li>Senate District 6 - Rio Arriba and Taos</li> <li>Senate District 9 - Coffey, San Miguel, Mora, Guadalupe</li> <li>Senate District 20 - San Miguel, Torrance, Santa Fe</li> <li>Senate District 25 - Santa Fe</li> <li>Senate District 22 - Sandoval, Rio Arriba, San Juan, McKinley, Bernalillo</li> </ul> Senate District 5 (Population 50,807). The NMAA proposes to keep the core of Senate District 5 intact because it contains significant aqueca communities of interest in Rio Arriba County in several communities from San Fernando, Dijo Caliente, Abajo, Torrance, San Pedro, Alcala, Velasco, Santa Cruz, Cuartetas, Chimayo, and many others. It is the Senate district with the highest concentration of aqueca. Population growth in this district was close to that of the state as a whole and it is close to the ideal population. There are no changes to the precincts or boundaries. Senate District 6 (Population 50,307). The NMAA proposes to keep the core of Senate District 6 intact because it contains significant aqueca communities of interest. These include numerous aqueca communities in Taos County including Arroyo Hondo, Valdes, El Prado, Los Ranchos, Canon, Taos, and many others. There are also aqueca communities in Santa Fe County including Harney and Pigeon. Population growth in this district was close to that of the state as a whole and it is close to the ideal population. Except for moving one precinct in Taos to Senate District 5, there are no changes to the boundaries of this district. Senate District 9 (Population 48,670). The NMAA proposes to keep the core of Senate District 9 intact because it contains significant aqueca communities of interest. It includes in addition to some precincts from neighboring districts. Do map add some precincts from Senate District 39 to District 9 including three from the outskirts of Las Vegas in the area of Romeroville and Olden Flats. These are closely related to the Las Vegas area. With these additions, District 9 is close to its ideal population. Senate District 20 (Population 50,424). The NMAA proposes to keep the core of Senate District 39 intact because it contains significant aqueca communities of interest, particularly in San Miguel County in the communities of Pecca, Milavewa, Sena, Ribera, Tecolote, and many others. There are also aqueca communities with community interests in the area covered by Torrance County including Mascara and Taos. To offset the removal of precincts to move to District 8 (Romeroville area), additional precincts are added in the Eldorado area. This gets the district very close to the ideal population.	https://dstricr.org/plan/41855	Paula	Garcia	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87005	2021-09-07T20:21:30.932Z	New Mexico Aqueca Association
4525	House Aqueca Communities of Interest	plan	NMAA's House District Map seeks to preserve the following district cores, which in turn serves to preserve aqueca communities of interest and prevent the dilution of aqueca and Hispanic voting strength and representation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House District 70 - San Miguel, Torrance</li> <li>House District 40 - Coffey, Mora, San Miguel, Rio Arriba</li> <li>House District 42 - Taos</li> <li>House District 41 - Rio Arriba and Taos</li> <li>House District 43 - Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Los Alamos, Santa Fe</li> <li>House District 46 - Rio Arriba and Santa Fe</li> </ul> Note that the proposed maps may include neighboring districts to estimate impacts on their population. NMAA's House District Map seeks to preserve the following district cores, which in turn serves to preserve aqueca communities of interest and prevent the dilution of aqueca and Hispanic voting strength and representation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House District 70 - San Miguel, Torrance</li> <li>House District 40 - Coffey, Mora, San Miguel, Rio Arriba</li> <li>House District 42 - Taos</li> <li>House District 41 - Rio Arriba and Taos</li> <li>House District 43 - Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Los Alamos, Santa Fe</li> <li>House District 46 - Rio Arriba and Santa Fe</li> </ul> Note that the proposed maps may include neighboring districts to estimate impacts on their population. Our scenario #2 map is similar to scenario #1. However, in Scenario #2, Ohlay Ovingen is moved from House District 40 to District 41. Because District 41 is short on population, other precincts would need to be added for that district to reach the ideal population. This causes a cascade effect for neighboring districts. The following summarizes the impact for each of the House districts that the age of priority interest to aqueca: House District 70 (29,440) - Same as Scenario #1. House District 40 (20,111) - The major change is that Ohlay Ovingen is moved to District 41. Otherwise it is very similar to Scenario #1 except that this map add additional precincts from Rio Arriba County in the area of Santa Cruz and Cuartetas. House District 41 (51,659) - Add Ohlay Ovingen. One precinct in the El Llano road area is moved to District 40 out of 41. With gain of some numbers and removal of others, the district is within the allowable deviation. House District 42 (30,413) - No changes from status quo. Same as Scenario #1. House District 43 (30,334) - No changes from status quo. Same as Scenario #1. House District 46 (20,209) - To offset the loss of precincts in Santa Cruz and Cuartetas, District 46 has to pick up precincts from three precincts around Taosque, which would be moved from District 47. The effects on neighboring districts are similar to those for Scenario #1.	https://dstricr.org/plan/41861	Paula	Garcia	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87005	2021-09-07T01:58:58.967Z	New Mexico Aqueca Association
4534	House Aqueca Communities of Interest	plan	The New Mexico Aqueca Association (NMAA) hereby submits its proposed conceptual district map with supporting written comments for the Citizen Redistricting Commission's consideration. NMAA is a grassroots, membership based organization of aqueca and community districts in New Mexico. Since 1989, NMAA has been working to protect aqueca and agricultural water rights through community education, organizing, advocacy, and protection of aqueca voting strength and representation. NMAA's membership consists of historically distinct communities of interest with shared social, cultural and economic interests. Aqueca, the life blood of land-based agricultural communities, are more than communal irrigation associations recognized as political subdivisions of state governance. NMAA's House District Map seeks to preserve the following district cores, which in turn serves to preserve aqueca communities of interest and prevent the dilution of aqueca and Hispanic voting strength and representation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House District 70 - San Miguel, Torrance</li> <li>House District 40 - Coffey, Mora, San Miguel, Rio Arriba</li> <li>House District 42 - Taos</li> <li>House District 41 - Rio Arriba and Taos</li> <li>House District 43 - Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Los Alamos, Santa Fe</li> <li>House District 46 - Rio Arriba and Santa Fe</li> </ul> Note that the proposed maps may include neighboring districts to estimate impacts on their population. NMAA is submitting two scenarios for the House districts. This is the first of two. In the 2021 census, some counties in this region lose population (Mora, San Miguel, Coffey, Torrance), while other counties gain population (Santa Fe, Los Alamos, Taos, Rio Arriba, Sandoval). In general, NMAA's concept for the House map seeks to set fair district boundaries to preserve the core of existing districts. This is done by making adjustments to existing boundaries that slightly redistribute population, so that districts that lost population gain new precincts from districts that have a higher than ideal population. House District 70 (29,440). NMAA is proposing to keep the core of House District 70 intact since it represents significant aqueca communities of interest in the villages along the Pecos River. This map's adjustment in this district is to move the precincts that contain the villages of Pecos and surrounding communities into House District 70 from House District 40. The Pecos area is more contiguous to the Pecos River corridor which includes the communities known as Scotts Valley, Medina, Villanueva, Ribera, San Jose, and San Juan. The Pecos area is also along the 25' corridor between Santa Fe and Las Vegas. The remainder of House District 70 remains close to the status quo by keeping existing precincts of San Miguel and Torrance Counties in House District 70. The rural areas of Torrance County, which include a number of land grants and some aquecas, have shared cultural, social, and economic interests with the rural areas of San Miguel County. NMAA's proposed map also adds two precincts in northern Guadalupe County, which include the villages of Anton Chico, Oña, and Tecolote, to House District 40 and out of House District 63. These are aqueca villages that have shared social, cultural, and economic interests with the communities of the Pecos River, such as Tecolote and the communities of El Valle. House District 40 (Population 20,798). NMAA proposes to keep the core of House District 40 in about because it contains significant aqueca communities of interest in Mora and San Miguel Counties on the eastern slope of the Sangre de Cristo mountains (Chacon, Holman, Cleveland, Mora, LeDoux, Ramaville, Sabelto, Pochada, Montezuma, Los Vieles), as well as aqueca communities of interest in Rio Arriba County (Tuchas, Dijo Saca, Lopez Chimayo, Alcalá, Velez). There are also close cultural ties between the communities of Alcalá and Velez with Ohlay Ovingen Pueblo. Because of population losses in Mora, San Miguel, and Coffey counties, addition of additional precincts will be needed to preserve the core of this House district. Additionally, new boundaries for this district may take into account issues with contiguity in terms of travel. NMAA's proposed map add new precincts from Taos, San Miguel, and Rio Arriba Counties to make the district numbers reach the ideal population. The new precincts would come from southern Taos County in the mountain area that connects the Mora Valley across the Sangre de Cristo mountains to the Española Plateau.	https://dstricr.org/plan/41913	Paula	Garcia	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87005	2021-09-07T01:55:32.580Z	New Mexico Aqueca Association
4533	Keep CD3 a Northern District	plan	The New Mexico Aqueca Association (NMAA) hereby submits its proposed conceptual district map (CD3) with supporting written comments for the Citizen Redistricting Commission's consideration. NMAA is a grassroots, membership based organization of aqueca and community districts in New Mexico. Since 1989, NMAA has been working to protect aqueca and agricultural water rights through community education, organizing, advocacy, and protection of aqueca voting strength and representation. NMAA's membership consists of historically distinct communities of interest with shared social, cultural and economic interests. Aqueca, the life blood of land-based agricultural communities, are more than communal irrigation associations recognized as political subdivisions of state governance. The NMAA recommendation is to retain CD3 as a northern New Mexico district. We propose some adjustments to the district to make it more compact and/or consider aqueca communities of interest. The current boundaries of CD3 contain the vast majority of New Mexico's aqueca forming unique cultural and geographic region where aqueca communities can mobilize in their interest for common goals. Additionally, many of the natural resource issues and foundations in additional picturesque aqueca communities in common with the many Native American Tribes in the northern district. NMAA is proposing some adjustments to the boundaries of CD3 in the areas where the Middle Rio Grande Region and northern Guadalupe County. The map adds Bernalillo and Pecos as well as Guadalupe County and it removes Pecos. This is a first draft of our recommendation, which will likely be updated after the opportunity to view the committee concept maps as well as public comment submitted by various individuals and/or groups.	https://dstricr.org/plan/41852	Paula	Garcia	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87005	2021-09-07T01:50:20.973Z	New Mexico Aqueca Association
4524	Written Testimony Chris Cordova	written	State of New Mexico Redistricting Commission 2021 Testimony August 31, 2021 To Honorable Justice Chavez, Commission Chair; Members of the Commission From: Chris Cordova, Resident Town of Bernalillo, Sandoval County I am interested in redistricting for the best representation of all populations in our districts. There is a long history of civilization in my community. The Puebloans inhabited the area for hundreds of years and the Spanish colonial 400 years ago. The population was made up of these culturally rich groups and the inclusion of its citizens with the coming of the trade of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. It is critical to represent these groups. Original settlements were along the Rio Grande River and that is where the majority of traditional cultures lives to this day. With this history in mind, I respectfully submit my testimony. I would agree considering moving all of Sandoval County from District 1 to District 3. I would also suggest that all of Santa Pueblo should be part of District 3. With this change in mind, District 3 would encompass all of the town of Bernalillo and all the areas of Pecos, all of Santa Pueblo and also you may consider including the Village of Corral in District 3. Probably the Village of Pecos and Corral are in a population of residents and their families that have lived here for many 300-500+ years. This would serve several purposes. It would more adequately balance populations in the three districts. It would allow for more appropriate representation of citizens with like philosophies and to provide a historical and cultural philosophical balance. I have completed a congressional district map with this testimony. Map URL: https://dstricr.org/plan/41724 With consideration Chris Cordova	Mr.	Chris	Cordova	Bernalillo	New Mexico	870045922	2021-09-01T01:35:59.990Z	
4508	Takson without representation	written	Torrance County is continually underrepresented as we are districted with Albuquerque or Santa Fe. The cones and house representatives only address the lesser communities needs if you look		Jenni	Puhl	Moriarty	New Mexico	87035	2021-08-30T15:45:06.070Z	





# EXHIBIT 17

4477	Theodore Arrington Congressional Plan A	plan	Qualifications	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Dr./plan/37549">https://idistrict.org/Dr./plan/37549</a>	Theodore	Arrington	13015 Sandoz Pal	New Mexico	871114321	2021-08-21T18:32:54.174Z	None	
			<p>I am Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. My wife and I returned to Albuquerque after I retired eleven years ago. We grew up in Albuquerque and I have relatives who have lived here for over 50 years. I have been a consultant or expert witness in 30+ voting rights or redistricting cases directed to the U.S. and Canada. I have been districts for voting rights across political parties, local governments, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the federal Courts in every redistricting cycle since 1970. I have published numerous refereed journal articles on redistricting. I was an expert witness before the Special Master in the New Mexico redistricting proceeding years ago. My curriculum vitae can be found on my web site at the University: <a href="http://www.pages.smc.edu/theodore/emery/">http://www.pages.smc.edu/theodore/emery/</a>. The cv is a list of all my consulting activity. I can be reached by email (<a href="mailto:larington@unc.edu">larington@unc.edu</a>) or by phone (505-3824178).</p> <p>Plan A <a href="https://idistrict.org/plan/37549">https://idistrict.org/plan/37549</a></p> <p>The logic behind this plan is 1) to create an urban district in Albuquerque, without attaching a rural area (e.g., Torrance County) which has no community of interest with an urban environment, and 2) to concentrate the Native American Public Housing Assistance people (ABQ4000) as shown as that is the designation used in districts) in one district to enhance their influence in accord with the usual practice in voting rights cases.</p> <p>New Mexico has only one urban area of sufficient population to create a totally urban district to reflect the values and interests of the large city, Albuquerque and surrounding urban areas. The remaining county areas of sufficient population to be a single district, but which have no common areas just north of the city are also urban and virtually indistinguishable geographically from the Albuquerque area. Anyone who thinks Rio Rancho is not district Albuquerque has never been on Paseo Del Norte or the I-25 Bernalillo interchange at rush hour. Rio Rancho has long identified itself as a bedroom community for Albuquerque. The entire Albuquerque/Rio Rancho urban area is surrounded by rural areas, no exceptions and no fence line. I have drawn a compact Albuquerque/Rio Rancho district with no anomalous rural areas attached. This is in accord with community of interest principles.</p> <p>The usual practice in redistricting is to concentrate minority voters. If they are numerous enough, this can give them reasonable opportunities to elect candidates of their choice. When they are not numerous, concentration gives them enhanced influence. Concentrations beyond those necessary to provide reasonable opportunities to elect would constitute gerrymandering. It can be avoided if the Voting Rights Act, Hispanic or the plurality racial/cultural groups in New Mexico, constituting almost half the population. They are spread throughout the state so the no special concentration is necessary to give them reasonable opportunities to elect candidates of their choice in congressional elections. The situation may be different in state legislative districts.) The Native voting age population (VAP), on the other hand, is less than 10% of the state VAP. The usual practice, therefore, would be to concentrate Native voters in one of the three congressional districts. This is easily done as Native voters are concentrated in reservation lands mostly in the northern half of the state.</p> <p>I drew the Albuquerque/Rio Rancho urban district to include the Santa Fe, Taos, Los Alamos, Los Alamos, and Laguna reservation lands in Bernalillo County. I drew the northern district to include almost all reservation lands except the Mescalero Apache Reservation. No reservations are divided in this plan (except possibly a small part of Acoma/Aravao). This concentration of the Indian voters is reflected in this table.</p> <p>District: Hispanic VAP, White VAP, Native VAP, Other VAP          Albuquerque 79.7% 14.7% 4.6% 3.0%          Northern 88.0% 10.0% 1.0% 1.0%          Southern 88.0% 10.0% 1.0% 1.0%          Source: district (U.S. 2020 Census)</p>									
4474	PEC Plan	plan	The plan necessarily splits Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties to create the urban district. Sandoval County is split only in that a part of Acoma/Aravao reservation land is the county and is in the northern district. (A small part of this county may be in Cerro County, but this has some Native	<a href="https://idistrict.org/plan/37795">https://idistrict.org/plan/37795</a>	Maureen	Slawson	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	2021-08-20T06:13:36.572Z		
4473	CD Plan Maintaining Core	plan	This plan is based on the cores from the 2011 redistricting cycle. It minimizes splitting of political subdivisions, especially Native American nations. It	<a href="https://idistrict.org/plan/37751">https://idistrict.org/plan/37751</a>	Maureen	Slawson	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114	2021-08-20T04:58:01.987Z		
4469	ABQ's International District	coi	Los Alamos County should be considered a Community of Interest. The county has a single local government, runs its own utilities and is an economic	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Ms/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/Ms/CD/36026</a>	Alkana	Pack	White Rock	New Mexico	87647	2021-08-19T16:59:52.527Z	LWV Los Alamos	
4464	ABQ's International District as HD17	coi	This map is intended to supplement the previously submitted testimony "Abuquerque's International District" request for an effective political voice of New Mexico's Citizens Redistricting Committee.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36026</a>	Charles	Bennett	ABQ's International	New Mexico	87108	2021-08-17T23:38:55.576Z	La Mesa Residents Alliance	
4463	ABQ's International District as HD19 map	coi	This map is intended to supplement the previously submitted testimony "Abuquerque's International District" request for an effective political voice of New Mexico's Citizens Redistricting Committee.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111</a>	Charles	Bennett	ABQ's International	New Mexico	87108	2021-08-17T23:27:38.261Z	La Mesa Residents Alliance	
4462	Edgy County needs its own senator	written	As a longtime resident of Edgy County, I was dumfounded by the decision to remove the Edgy County Senate District position held by Vernon Adair several years ago, and, Mr.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36026</a>	John	Walters	Carlsbad/Edgy Co.	New Mexico	88220	2021-08-17T18:04:06.782Z	Concerned Citizen	
4309	Edgewood's Community Interest	written	On Monday, August 2, I gave a public comment at the Citizens Redistricting Committee hearing that was held in Santa Fe. My comment was given in Zoom and I voiced my concern about Edgewood's current political district boundaries.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36026</a>	John	Vinogradov	Edgewood	New Mexico	87103	2021-08-17T00:56:05.736Z	DFSC C St./CPM Rural Caucus Chair	
4307	Mesa del Sol part of Albuquerque ABQ's International District as HD-17	written	The Mesa del Sol neighborhood south of the airport is part of the city of Albuquerque. It needs to be included in with other inner residential districts in the city. Includes Ms. A map to supplement the previously submitted testimony "Abuquerque's International District" request for an effective political voice of New Mexico's Citizens Redistricting Committee.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36026</a>	Julie Charles	Sharon Moore Bennett	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2021-08-17T00:45:51.264Z 2021-08-16T23:35:48.652Z	La Mesa Residents Alliance	
3993	ABQ's International District as HD-19	other	To include all precincts within the recognized boundaries within Senate District 17. This map includes proposals to all House Districts within Bernalillo County.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111</a>	Charles	Bennett	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2021-08-16T23:07:40.488Z	La Mesa Residents Alliance	
3749	ABQ's International District within SD-1	other	ABQ's International District within SD-17	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111</a>	Charles	Bennett	ABQ's International	New Mexico	87108	2021-08-16T20:46:04.546Z	La Mesa Residents Alliance	
3748	ABQ's International District as HD-19	other	ABQ's International District to accompany previously submitted testimony.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111</a>	Charles	Bennett	ABQ's International	New Mexico	87108	2021-08-16T20:47:06.101Z	La Mesa Residents Alliance	
3735	ABQ's International District as HD-19	written	Abuquerque's International District request for an effective political voice of New Mexico's Citizens Redistricting Committee.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111">https://idistrict.org/Mr/CD/36111</a>	Mr.	Charles	Bennett	ALBUQUERQUE	New Mexico	87108	2021-08-16T19:38:08.449Z	La Mesa Residents Alliance
			<p>Please accept our collective community's request to be recognized as a Community of Interest (COI) consideration should begin to including all precincts within Albuquerque's International District into newly drawn New Mexico House District 19 as within a survey drawn Senate District.</p> <p>Would the International District's representation be diminished with only one State House Representative and one State Senator to represent them? It has become increasingly evident that this particular community of interest has historically had a voice diluted among the more affluent population within the Districts they have been drawn in previous redistricting efforts. The most diverse of all communities of interest in New Mexico would currently be better served by representation that would not be diverted away from their collective interests and needs. As if future Census count increases in the International District due to an increase in economic development or an increase in attainment of citizenship, COI's political voice will be great enough to strain the attention it deserves from additional Legislators. Sadly, this is not the case at present or for the immediate foreseeable future.</p> <p>8/11/2012 redistricting further diluted and disenfranchised the International District when House District 35 was moved to the west side of Bernalillo County and those precincts were absorbed into three other State House Districts rather than the use of an already recognized community of interest. It is feared that the same may occur in the 2021/2022 redistricting effort.</p> <p>Regarding incumbency in Districts surrounding the International District:          When drawing districts, special attention or wiggle room is not only reserved but to protect the incumbents within those Districts surrounding Albuquerque's International District. Additional attention is given to the location of residence of the currently seated Senators and Representatives who, we hope, are amenable to this, almost, two decade long effort.</p> <p>The Bernalillo County Commission will appoint to fill only the remainder of the term of the recently vacated House District 19 position. As that is intended to be a temporary assignment, there will be no elected incumbent in HD-19 for the 2022 election and therefore, no incumbent should be considered to race within any House Districts surrounding survey drawn HD-19.</p> <p>Adherence to Principles of Redistricting          Albuquerque's International District is recognized as the most racially and ethnically diverse community of interest in New Mexico. COI's residents come from various countries of origin including but not limited to Native Americans and New Mexicans whose families have been in New Mexico for hundreds of years as well as immigrants from Mexico, Central and South America, Asia and the Pacific Islands, Northern and Eastern Europe, Africa, Middle East and many other countries. The International District was recognized in the February 10, 2009 Bernalillo County Proposition, the 2009 State Joint Memorial 24 and the Albuquerque City Council Resolution 2009-203. It is comprised of the communities of La Mesa, Trumbull Village, South San Pedro, Elder Homestead and Fair West all including Bernalillo County Precincts 275, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 311, 312, 313, 321, 322, 323, 326 and a portion of Precinct 207. COI's 2010 Census population count was 30,936. A population count, supported by the 2020 Census is needed to remain within the boundaries of Albuquerque's International District should remain well within the amount required by the principals of redistricting. The boundary as drawn for this request is compact and contiguous.</p> <p>Please accept our community's gratitude for your service along with, for your consideration, these provided maps:          COI ABQ's International District as HD-19 <a href="https://idistrict.org/CD/36111">https://idistrict.org/CD/36111</a>          COI ABQ's International District within SD-17 <a href="https://idistrict.org/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/CD/36026</a></p> <p>Additional supportive documents, from our previous effort in 2012, were previously provided to the Citizens Redistricting Committee by Kathleen Burke on behalf of Albuquerque's International District.</p>									
3674	Save the Ag Industry and rural NM	written	I want to first thank the committee for dedicating so much of their personal time to this extremely important activity. Let's hope that the legislature will respect the time and resources of everyone providing.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Ms/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/Ms/CD/36026</a>	Mrs. Eva	Woods	Broadview	New Mexico	88112	2021-08-16T14:18:11.914Z	We farm and ranch with the 3rd, 6th, 5th, and 6th generations currently living on the farm. We pay the taxes.	
			<p>We all recognize the need for inclusion and representation of the different races in New Mexico because each of our cultures are so very different. When we talk about culture, we are talking about respect for the differences between the urban and rural residents because they are totally different from each other. Urban dwellers are now 2 to 3 generations removed from agriculture and the rural way of life. How can a legislator support or smaller communities and the rural industries when they have no understanding or experience with it? There are just a few legislators that actually work in the agriculture industry, and because of that, few are being persuasive and determined to include the voice to our state economy.</p> <p>The New Mexico Department of Agriculture reports that there is 52.28% of the New Mexico land mass that is utilized in the agriculture industry and, therefore, owned or operated by farmers and ranchers. Because the percentage is so significant, we must have more legislative representation and listen to rural requests that are not heard in our state legislature. We have many legislators that feel that they are not really supporting our smaller communities with any type of economic development support is wasteful and unnecessary but it is those smaller communities that should be offering the needed services to our rural residents. As the state data indicates, our rural schools are rising the highest in performance but they are underfunded because of the farm families. The number of farms and employees the working agricultural has been on a steady decline and our smaller communities will eventually become ghost towns. When farms and ranches are sold, many times they are sold out of state by buyers who are looking back to New Mexico other than priority taxes. With the corn that we are exporting in our large cities, we are seeing people looking for a smaller, less congested and safer place to live and raise their children and if our smaller communities offer the basic services we would see a population growth in the rural areas of New Mexico which would take some pressure off the schools, services, and infrastructure of our larger cities.</p> <p>I know that the census count is the "bone" of this counting task and that I am praying for an act of God to fix this problem but when we have 52.28% of the land mass not getting the needed representation, our small communities and the agriculture industry will continue to decline. New Mexico "back in the good ole days" had representatives for each county and that makes lots of sense to me but, that is not our system today. If we don't make change soon our ag industry will disappear in the dust and everyone will be FORCED to live in large cities unless we give the opportunity now to have more rural voices heard and represented.</p> <p>I live in the historic town of Mesilla NM. I voted with amiee of Las Cruces NM. Yet, the State Senate District (SS) I am interested in does not include Las Cruces but the town I am living in.</p>									
3673	State Sen. Dist. 35 not fairly drawn	written	I've been the historic town of Mesilla NM. I voted with amiee of Las Cruces NM. Yet, the State Senate District (SS) I am interested in does not include Las Cruces but the town I am living in.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Ms/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/Ms/CD/36026</a>	Catherine	Walsh	Mesilla	New Mexico	88046	2021-08-16T02:46:00.518Z	concerned citizen	
3672	US Cong. Dist. 2 not fairly boundary	written	I am writing to let you know my feelings as a voter in U.S. Congressional District 2. I do not feel that this district is fairly drawn nor does it express the priorities of the voters in the western portion of this district. Our population growth in this district has outgrown the need for one single US District for the entire southern portion of our state. The current district, as drawn, is heavily skewed to benefit candidates from the eastern portion of the state.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Ms/CD/36026">https://idistrict.org/Ms/CD/36026</a>	Mrs. Ms	Catherine	Walsh	Mesilla	New Mexico	88046	2021-08-16T02:31:18.760Z	single issue

# EXHIBIT 17

3670	Tribal enrollment statistics	written	<p>Hello</p> <p>First thank you for your attention. My name is Songtree Poche I am Vice Chair of the Native American Caucus of NM, Vice Chair of Democratic Party of NM, former Chair of Special Needs Education Committee (I am Taso Pueblo and Q'jasa Salas married to Nawaq). I am a mother of three beautiful children, Chayena, Cain, and Sachau Jr., 2 of which are special needs (physical and developmental delay) I am a graduate of UNM Native American Studies course in the Masters program in 2011. I am a former Tribal Outreach Organizer with Democratic Party of NM in last election cycle where we reached the Democratic vote in San Juan and McKinley County by 38-42% this last election cycle. I have lived in NM for about 22 years. I am a product of relocation and assimilation federal policies. I do not speak my Tewa language fluently as a result of these policies. I am looking to the future and meeting with I am raising a daughter. I am raising a daughter to consider Tribal data is important to see the past to make the motion and ask to Tribal Enrollment offices of all Tribes, Pueblos, and Nations in NM for access to their statistics, if this hasn't already been done. As a Taso Pueblo Tribal member living off Pueblo lands in Bloomfield. I do have access to resources that the Pueblo has offered such as American Red Cross that funded work and provided for Covid relief funds. I do have access to my college that I use. I have a car because when he said that Tribal data is consistently updated as stimulus payments are being made to enrolled members. Federal law prohibits a person from being enrolled in more than one tribe, so there is no chance of double dipping. If Tribal enrollment is concerned. There are limitations and processes in Tribal enrollment application process. My experience attempting to enroll my kids in the Tewa Nation was a good and desirable my husband being 30% Nawaq. We went with my kids being enrolled in Taso Pueblo.</p> <p>I do like that in fact, that I have been able to be present. Many of statistics in the President Chair for Taso Pueblo. I do would like to see the panel to consider any Tribal elections Dept. Deb. Kara Hollan is the Tribal Outreach Director for Democratic Party of NM. I am an excellent network. I hope subcontracting with Tribal help is welcome being that the panel does not have a Tribal representative.</p> <p>I do wanted to note that unfortunately I missed public comment portion in Farmington. I was informed that the meeting would occur at 7:30 am and was adjourned early. I would suggest that meetings go until the time advertised and perhaps the panel enjoy a break should there is not an active speaker line in wait.</p> <p>I have always emphasized a phrase "work smarter not harder" I try to remember that when things get convoluted. Perhaps the NM Indian Affairs Dept has statistics that may be of help as they accept and study needs of all Sovereign nations in Tribal Infrastructure requests, LOI for services etc. Thank you!</p> <p>Respectfully, Songtree Poche</p>	Songtree Poche	Poche	live in Bloomfield New Mexico	87413	2021-08-15T22:37:17.05Z	Native American Democratic Caucus of NM, Democratic Party of NM, and Chair of Educ. Indian Education Committee	
3668	Test Redistricting Suggestion 1	plan	<p>2 Preserved Native populations in CD1 &amp; CD2</p> <p>Split Corrales and Rio Rancho across interest groups</p> <p>The population kept close to targets</p> <p>More of these NM in CD1</p> <p>My name is Dick Mason and I am Chair of the Action Committee of the League of Women Voters of NM. I am also Project Leader for the Fair Districts for NM project. 20 organizations that have joined together to support, organize and coordinate redistricting in 2022. To the credit they were a major force in passing the Redistricting Act. I also served on the 21 person New Mexico Fair Redistricting Task Force that was Chartered by Justice Chavez and retired Appellate Court Judge Paul Kennedy. The report and recommendations of that Task Force are posted on the CRC portal.</p> <p>I want raise awareness of an under discussed type of gerrymandering "AC" incumbency protection. Quite honestly this testimony is more aimed at the Legislature when they meet in special session to consider the CRC recommended district maps.</p> <p>Fair Districts for New Mexico has posted Gaynell Doland's "New Mexico in Depth 2020" report. 500 Redistricting New Mexico, 2021 submitted A True Election and Opportunities for Change in the CRC portal. For the report Ms. Doland interviewed tens of people involved in redistricting over the last 30 years. One recurring theme was the priority of redistricting in New Mexico was not about partisan gerrymandering, but about incumbency protection. Some have termed that "500 Redistricting AC" incumbency protection.</p> <p>We heard that someone from legislators on the NM Fair Redistricting Task Force. They talked about legislators agreeing to set up safe seats for incumbents of both parties, moving a potential primary challenge out of an incumbent's district, and about a district where the incumbent does not run again was far more for being split up for other incumbents.</p> <p>All of this led to the Task Force passing the following recommendation with 95% concurrence</p> <p>USE OF TRADITIONAL PRINCIPALS WITHOUT FAVORING PARTIES OR INCUMBENTS: Districts shall be drawn consistent with the traditional districting principles but not be drawn to favor a political party or incumbent official.</p> <p>a) The Task Force places high priority on this criterion. We wish to offer criteria such as equal population and following the Voting Rights Act, but before criteria such as compactness, contiguity, and communities of interest, or possibly preserving cores of existing districts.</p> <p>b) Following these criteria would do the most to ensure fairness and increase trust by the public.</p>	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w9jv3658/view	Jack Keller	Keller	Albuquerque New Mexico	87111	2021-08-15T17:52:05.94Z	
3667	Beware Incumbency Gerrymandering	written	<p>My name is Dick Mason and I am Chair of the Action Committee of the League of Women Voters of NM. I am also Project Leader for the Fair Districts for NM project. 20 organizations that have joined together to support, organize and coordinate redistricting in 2022. To the credit they were a major force in passing the Redistricting Act. I also served on the 21 person New Mexico Fair Redistricting Task Force that was Chartered by Justice Chavez and retired Appellate Court Judge Paul Kennedy. The report and recommendations of that Task Force are posted on the CRC portal.</p> <p>I want raise awareness of an under discussed type of gerrymandering "AC" incumbency protection. Quite honestly this testimony is more aimed at the Legislature when they meet in special session to consider the CRC recommended district maps.</p> <p>Fair Districts for New Mexico has posted Gaynell Doland's "New Mexico in Depth 2020" report. 500 Redistricting New Mexico, 2021 submitted A True Election and Opportunities for Change in the CRC portal. For the report Ms. Doland interviewed tens of people involved in redistricting over the last 30 years. One recurring theme was the priority of redistricting in New Mexico was not about partisan gerrymandering, but about incumbency protection. Some have termed that "500 Redistricting AC" incumbency protection.</p> <p>We heard that someone from legislators on the NM Fair Redistricting Task Force. They talked about legislators agreeing to set up safe seats for incumbents of both parties, moving a potential primary challenge out of an incumbent's district, and about a district where the incumbent does not run again was far more for being split up for other incumbents.</p> <p>All of this led to the Task Force passing the following recommendation with 95% concurrence</p> <p>USE OF TRADITIONAL PRINCIPALS WITHOUT FAVORING PARTIES OR INCUMBENTS: Districts shall be drawn consistent with the traditional districting principles but not be drawn to favor a political party or incumbent official.</p> <p>a) The Task Force places high priority on this criterion. We wish to offer criteria such as equal population and following the Voting Rights Act, but before criteria such as compactness, contiguity, and communities of interest, or possibly preserving cores of existing districts.</p> <p>b) Following these criteria would do the most to ensure fairness and increase trust by the public.</p>	Mr. Richard Mason	Richard Mason	Rio Rancho New Mexico	87124	2021-08-15T17:46:03.138Z	Fair Districts for New Mexico	
3666	HD 50 and SD 39	written	<p>Redistricting in New Mexico 2021</p> <p>My name is Mary G. Wilson. I live in the southwestern area of Torrance County. I am in HD 50 and SD 39 as well as CD 1. I apologize that I have been unable to appear in person or by Zoom to provide testimony to the committee. I hope to do so during the second round of hearings.</p> <p>I appreciate the opportunity to provide the committee with information about my community so that you can better understand why western Torrance County may be a better fit for HD 50 and SD 39. I realize that some people have been asked to sit in an assigned district but they do not want to immediately declare their preference to be a certain member of the legislature. This is not the case. In fact, having western Torrance County in these districts has made them more "competitive" districts.</p> <p>I am not new to the redistricting process. In 2011 I presented testimony to the legislative redistricting committee regarding my State House and Senate districts. I am also the author of a chapter entitled, "Bringing Transparency and Citizen Participation to the Redistricting Process: Lessons Learned and Next Steps" in the book "The American Political Process: A Practical Guide" (Second Edition, 2015).</p> <p>I have long supported an independent redistricting commission to bring fresh eyes to the maps and transparency to the process. But I can't help but feel that you should look at the historical maps on their head and start over. The California commission that has been seen as the example of how independent commissions can redo the redistricting process. But, even that commission did not throw out the existing maps and start over. You see the wisdom of the philosophy when you look at our historic redistricting efforts here in New Mexico.</p> <p>We have big geography and a lot of areas with sparse population. If you look at either the overall House or Senate district maps, not considering the Albuquerque area it is apparent that our legislative districts have, in general, historically been configured to run in a north-south manner instead of an east-west direction. It also appears that way back when this process started, maps were drawn starting from the northeast corner of the state. As one moves westward, all the rural districts bump up against the boundaries of the Albuquerque area. As they bump into Albuquerque being drawn from the east to the west, the districts closer to Albuquerque get narrower and in order to be drawn with the requisite population.</p> <p>There has been discussion about how far the state legislators have to drive to get to the boundaries of their districts. That is not a legitimate reason for trying to compress SD 39 and HD 50. As I said New Mexico is a lot of geography and little population. So, driving comes with the territory for all of us. For the privilege of living in the wonderful rural area of Abo, I drive 75 miles to my office in Albuquerque. HD 67 is twice as long as HD 50.</p> <p>"Competitiveness" is all relative, or, in the eye of the beholder. When you consider the geographic size of precincts within counties, you can create legislative districts using the precincts as the building blocks and have all legislative districts that have nice straight lines. With our geography, you either stretch them out a wide range. So, when looking at the competitiveness issue, please consider the fact that a district that looks like a snake can be compact. We in western Torrance County like our "snake" because there is a logical reason for them which I will discuss below.</p> <p>Two of the biggest criteria in redistricting are keeping communities of interest together and not diluting minority voting. HD 50 runs from Eldorado through the mountain villages of Chilli in Bemalillo County, and Tajaque, Mariani, Torreon, and Punta de Agua and down through Mountainair in western Torrance County and into a few precincts in Valencia County. We will know more about the exact ethnicity of these areas when we have had time to study the census data which has just been released, but we know enough already about these populations to know that they are composed largely of Hispanics. These villages comprise the western branch of the Sabal Mission Trail, a historic, winding wagon road which runs from the Village of Terma in the mountain pass east of Albuquerque, along the eastern slopes of the Manzana and Manzana Mountains through the Indian land grant town and the Cibola National Forest, and follows the traditional trade route of the Santa Fe Pueblo Mission through Corral and Abo.</p> <p>One of the first comments you received from a man who explains why the Gallegos belonged in HD 50 with Eldorado. He explained that the community populations shared similarities including a lot of retirees, artists and people concerned about the environment. Western Torrance County belongs in HD 50 for the same reasons. While there are a few small ranches in this area, those are largely owned by long time Hispanic families in my husband's family and family friends who have lived in the high-walled village ranches in eastern Torrance County. The Padilla, the Luceros, the Vigil and Soteres families have lived similar to Abo through many generations.</p> <p>Please keep Santa Fe and the surrounding northern communities together. There is a long history of these communities working together. Roswell is the fifth largest city in New Mexico and has thousands of Democrats who regularly vote, but there is NO Democratic Party representation from Roswell at the St. Mr. The vast majority of districts in the general election are not competitive. The reasons are many, but gerrymandered districts are a major factor. As Founder of the non-profit New Mexico Open Elections and a former NM State Representative, I have been intimately involved with democracy building issues for 15 years and with computer for 25 years. I would like to state that it is easy to get distracted by many, many competing interests when it comes to redistricting. Please remember that there are two issues.</p> <p>First, the goal is to create competitive elections in the voter's eye and, if they engaged and all candidates have competition and not a free ride through the general election. It does not benefit New Mexico to have the only competitive race being the primary because the primary is a low turnout affair with primary voters not representative of general election voters much less New Mexicans as a whole. Imagine on election night in November having 100 competitive state legislative races to watch!</p> <p>Second, the goal is to remove the greatest conflict of interest that exists in New Mexico politics and that is allowing incumbents to decide who gets to vote for them before voters get to decide who they want to elect. The legislature should be voting to do with districts and redistricting position has been vacated by recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions. It should be said and can be delegated to a truly independent redistricting commission. That is not the current structure by voting this out, so the legislature must step back and not be involved with the creation of districts, but rather simply vote on the final plan created by those with no vested interests in the outcome.</p> <p>In an attempt to create truly competitive and representative elections we will need to move to ranked choice voting or some sort of proportional representation so that more voices can be heard and greater diversity of candidates elected. But until then creating districts removed from political influence and fighting with the only goal to create competitive elections so that candidates must speak with and listen to the widest possible constituencies is the best chance we have of creating a vibrant and representative democracy in New Mexico.</p>	Ms. Mary Wilson	Mary Wilson	Abo/Mountainair New Mexico	87036	2021-08-15T17:44:14.439Z		
3664	Keep Santa Fe Together	written	<p>Please keep Santa Fe and the surrounding northern communities together. There is a long history of these communities working together.</p>	Hank Huethes	Huethes	Santa Fe New Mexico	87508	2021-08-14T22:06:01.877Z	Santa Fe County	
3663	No Democratic Party representation in 22	written	<p>Roswell is the fifth largest city in New Mexico and has thousands of Democrats who regularly vote, but there is NO Democratic Party representation from Roswell at the St. Mr. The vast majority of districts in the general election are not competitive. The reasons are many, but gerrymandered districts are a major factor. As Founder of the non-profit New Mexico Open Elections and a former NM State Representative, I have been intimately involved with democracy building issues for 15 years and with computer for 25 years. I would like to state that it is easy to get distracted by many, many competing interests when it comes to redistricting. Please remember that there are two issues.</p>	Bob Carroll	Carroll	Albuquerque New Mexico	87112	2021-08-14T21:57:22.047Z		
3662	Create Competitive Elections	written	<p>First, the goal is to create competitive elections in the voter's eye and, if they engaged and all candidates have competition and not a free ride through the general election. It does not benefit New Mexico to have the only competitive race being the primary because the primary is a low turnout affair with primary voters not representative of general election voters much less New Mexicans as a whole. Imagine on election night in November having 100 competitive state legislative races to watch!</p> <p>Second, the goal is to remove the greatest conflict of interest that exists in New Mexico politics and that is allowing incumbents to decide who gets to vote for them before voters get to decide who they want to elect. The legislature should be voting to do with districts and redistricting position has been vacated by recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions. It should be said and can be delegated to a truly independent redistricting commission. That is not the current structure by voting this out, so the legislature must step back and not be involved with the creation of districts, but rather simply vote on the final plan created by those with no vested interests in the outcome.</p> <p>In an attempt to create truly competitive and representative elections we will need to move to ranked choice voting or some sort of proportional representation so that more voices can be heard and greater diversity of candidates elected. But until then creating districts removed from political influence and fighting with the only goal to create competitive elections so that candidates must speak with and listen to the widest possible constituencies is the best chance we have of creating a vibrant and representative democracy in New Mexico.</p>	Bob Carroll	Carroll	Albuquerque New Mexico	87148	2021-08-14T20:44:42.331Z	New Mexico Open Elections	
3646	Redistrict the Mesa del Sol community in NM State Senate District	written	<p>I request that Mesa del Sol, a remote community south of the Albuquerque Sunbelt, be moved into District 1 rather than the 2nd District currently categorized. Mesa del Sol is located with David</p>	David James	Mills Olsen	Albuquerque Santa Fe New Mexico	87106 87508	2021-08-14T16:47:01.944Z 2021-08-14T15:49:53.909Z	none	

# EXHIBIT 17

Case ID	Topic	Author	Date	Author Name	City	State	Zip	Phone	Comments
3642	Link South Valley to Dist. 2	plan	2021-08-14T03:20:00.142Z	Julie Radsovwich	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87105	505-363-2620	<p>My name is Julie Radsovwich. Before I begin, I would like to acknowledge the work of this committee. I have learned much by attending meetings in person and via zoom. The public testimony offered in Gallup and Farmington was fascinating. Thank you.</p> <p>I was born and raised as one of twelve children in Albuquerque's South Valley. Yes, I was number eleven of twelve. I grew up with walking distance to the schools, where I had my first dog, the neighbor, the neighborhood, the neighborhood, the neighborhood, the neighborhood. I can see my walking through the streets of the neighborhood through the valley. I had neighborhood horse and cart races and ponies as well as other things like corned beef with water, land, and animals. My family continues to grow grapes and/or grapes at my mother's (C) property. We made a decision to preserve our family water rights. Just this past Thursday evening we conferred with our stock rider and opened the stock gate flood irrigation for tomatoes, onions, chile, basil, asparagus, broccoli, and other things.</p> <p>For twenty years I worked as an educator at South Valley Academy, a public charter school just two miles from here. I was raised, and for nearly seven of those years I served as the school's principal / director. The view and scenery is famous across New Mexico. While I am not certain the congressional map is an exact reflection of my thoughts, I am interested in connecting south valley residents with communities of common interest. I have those communities of Albuquerque who are interested in the history, culture, land, water, and language. South Valley residents connect more readily to Los Lunas, Weiguts, and Eden than Tancian County Districts that are far north. The north of Albuquerque, the representation for south valley residents is tied with the City of Albuquerque even though south valley residents are not even part of Albuquerque. The South Valley could not be any more different from the downtown, streets, blocks of business, and paved array of the heights.</p> <p>As a school serving a largely Mexican immigrant community, it is clear that the South Valley has strong ties with Southern New Mexico and the border. It has been just over two years since a 21-year-old man drove 11 hours through Texas to kill Mexican in El Paso. As a school we gathered to mourn, students cried. Together with our governing board we desired demographic data from our school website so that we would not become another target of hate. While the 2020 census data is not our population, it is a good indicator of Hispanic or Latino, we do not fully know how many are undocumented. Based on our college financial aid data, at our school we estimated that 25% of our South Valley Academy students were undocumented. I remember a recent high school senior who told me he sat with a group of friends on election day. Of the five, only one was his own country. He said his high school was not at all of them. It was their voice. Our non-Hispanic young people in New Mexico who benefit from protections offered by deferred action for early childhood arrivals, or DACA, deserve representation that acknowledges their existence.</p> <p>This is just to say, that the South Valley, in thinking of communities of interests has a cultural connection through farming, language, and close connections to Mexico. We are not honoring the voice of South Valley residents when they are lumped with residents of the city of Albuquerque.</p> <p>Finally, in speaking of boundaries, I would like to raise attention to a large, human-made boundary that separates communities of interests, namely Interstate 40. I reside just north of Central Avenue, near Old Coors and Central. When I reside in my community, it is evident that communities south of the 40 freeway connect more readily with South Valley residents than do those residents. Those living within walking distance to the Grande and who still live at their best, even though north of Central, have a unique connection to the land and people. In addition, we frequent parks and La Michoiana in Santa Rosa. Our voices and opinions are simply different from those north of Interstate 40. I would say that I'd serve as a boundary to connect communities of interest. Similarly, as has been done for other speakers, please show the Grande, a natural boundary, to serve as the other defining contour for the creation of any new districts.</p>
3641	Nonpartisan Redistricting	written	2021-08-14T01:04:05.606Z	John House	Santa Fe	New Mexico	87506		<p>I am encouraged that what happened in this state during the last two years resulting in the creation of this independent commission. It is a big step in the right direction to seeing that redistricting process is done fairly and properly.</p> <p>ICOM compliance with the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965          ICOM accords with redistricting guidelines adopted by the NM Legislature          ICOM follows redistricting principles championed by the Brennan Center of Justice, the National Council of State Legislatures and other leading experts in the field          ICOM in consideration of input by New Mexico residents          ICOM does not have greater transparency with redistricting than this one          ICOM carefully with special consideration of considerations unique to New Mexico such as access to water resources and the integrity of Native American communities</p> <p>In a year when voting rights are under attack across this nation and the redistricting process in other states will most certainly follow the trend of drawing districts not on a partisan basis, the state of New Mexico must continue to ensure that qualified New Mexico voters are allowed to vote, that their votes are counted equally and that they can choose their elected representatives rather than their elected representatives choosing them from the underhanded artifice of drawing voting districts based on party lines and entrenching incumbent candidates.</p>
3640	Non-Hill ABO CDI	written	2021-08-14T00:42:46.148Z	Ms. May H. Smith	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108		<p>I propose Non-Hill in ABO as a CDI. Districts would not allow me to draw a map using my own street parameters so here is the link to the Non-Hill Neighborhood Association CDI: <a href="http://www.nonhillnha.com/about-the-non-hill-neighborhood-association/">http://www.nonhillnha.com/about-the-non-hill-neighborhood-association/</a>          Non-Hill Neighborhood is a community in the heart of ABO, and goes back to (Central Ave) Non-Hill Neighborhood Association (NHNHA) is comprised of an automobile-oriented residential subdivisions developed between 1938 and 1945, including two subdivisions listed as National Historic Districts: NHNAAC's boundaries are Grand Blvd on the west, Washington St to the east, Lomas Blvd to the north, Garfield Ave and Zuni Rd to the south.</p> <p>Non-Hill neighbors are a cohesive and congenial group that focuses on how to improve our neighborhoods and maintain the historical integrity of Route 66. The NHNA publishes professionally produced newsletter that is hand-delivered to each residence and business twice a year. The NHNA is engaged in many community projects and holds, among other things, farmers markets, art and music sojourns, holiday spirit-keeping, fireworks, street shows featuring neighbors, architectural walks, art walks, presentations on historical preservation, the ABO Twinkle Light Parade, ABO Summerfest, political candidate forums and robust and active computer network between the address neighborhood concerns and issues.</p> <p>Non-Hill is the epitome of a CDI. In 2012, the NHNA was split into two state House districts, 18 and 19. Non-Hill would benefit by again having one voice in the NM House of Representatives. As an example, the 2011 legislation creating the CRC was supported by one representative and opposed by the other. This case would reflect the neighborhood's community of interest.</p> <p>Please draw the state House maps to once again treat the Non-Hill neighborhoods as a CDI.</p>
3639	CD Plan Based on 2011 Districts	plan	2021-08-14T00:06:35.256Z	Maurine Stovsen	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87114		<p>This plan refines the current plan from 2011.</p> <p>It respects county borders. The only county that is split is Sandoval, between CD1 and CD3.</p> <p>This plan respects the already-recognized communities of interest of Central New Mexico, Southern New Mexico and Northern New Mexico.</p> <p>Comparison of the number of Google hits shows strong recognition of these three regions. Here are the numbers for the name of each region. These numbers include hits with the word "University" because that can be biased, such as hits for "Central New Mexico University" (C) Central New Mexico - 676,000 Eastern New Mexico - 323,000 Northern New Mexico - 153,000 Southern New Mexico - 353,000 Western New Mexico - 379,000</p> <p>Northern New Mexico cuisine even has an article in Frommer's (C): <a href="https://www.frommers.com/destinations/northern-new-mexico/in-depth/cuisine/">https://www.frommers.com/destinations/northern-new-mexico/in-depth/cuisine/</a></p> <p>The proposed district for Central New Mexico (CD1) consists of all of Bernalillo County, plus the southwestern part of Sandoval County. This area is more urban and connected than the CD1 from the 2011 redistricting cycle. The 2011 CD1 includes all of Torrance County, which is very rural, plus parts of four other counties.</p> <p>Certain other plans submitted divide the city of Albuquerque and combine those parts with the far-flung corners of the state. Such combinations are not found in any community of interest, nor are the regions even named in the proposed plans.</p> <p>I have lived in New Mexico since 2009, and most of that time has been spent in Albuquerque. During that time, I have learned that Albuquerque generally has more diversity than other people in Albuquerque and Bernalillo County than we do with people outside of the county, such as in Acton or Denning, which are the Bosque, downtown, and across town. If we work at major employers such as UAFM, we work with people from across the metro area. The county is influenced by UAFM, the hospitals, the mayor, Kirtland Air Base and the national labs, the sports teams, and mass media such as some boxing, the Paper and (C).</p> <p>Communities should not be split unless necessary.</p> <p>I request that Mesa del Sol, a working community south of the Albuquerque Airport, be moved into District 1 rather than stay in District 2 as currently categorized. Mesa del Sol is located with Park West, the different sections and our best economic zone and housing. It is critical for our representatives to have more profound connection. <a href="https://idistrict.org/wr/John/2543">https://idistrict.org/wr/John/2543</a></p> <p>The CRC must address the issue of prison gerrymandering. Including incarcerated people who cannot vote in NM, in the population of the area that the prison sits actually inflates the political power of those area. People who are incarcerated should be considered residents of the place of their permanent address. We have around 5000 incarcerated people in prisons. This is a manageable number of people that get the correct residential information from to more accurately draw our district lines.</p> <p>I am also incredibly concerned that there are Native American members of this committee. This board is not representative of the makeup of New Mexico with the people of New Mexico that are diverse to begin with. I am also surprised and disappointed that there only is a Good Afternoon CIO Members' interests in our county have never been under greatest threat than the auto industry. This is why it is so important to improve the system in many ways (C) one of which is to be sure voting district boundaries are fair and representative of the citizens living within them. So I thank you all for serving on the CRC to improve our voting system NM.</p> <p>Historically some minority communities have been disenfranchised through the redistricting process. You have the unique opportunity to correct that. One way to accomplish that is to address race equity as a central focus of your work. But any of that, even if you do, the legislature may not accept our recommendations. The 7 member CRC is not representative of what New Mexico looks like and the legislature knows this. So CRC needs to go out of your way to demonstrate to the legislature that you are considering the minority groups in the state if you want the legislature to take your recommendations seriously and adopt them.</p> <p>To do that I recommend that The Citizens Redistricting Committee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintains or increases the current number of majority Hispanic and Native districts. And</li> <li>Not split up Hispanic and Native voters in any district.</li> </ol> <p>Another critical focus of the CRC's recommendations should be prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>Currently prisoners are counted as residents in the district in which they are incarcerated. This results in the over representation of rural counties where prisons are located away from urban and Native American districts. Maria Jimenez with Common Causes of NM, recently wrote in the Silver City Daily Press:</p> <p>State's system tends to favor districts around Hobbs and Grants. At least three current House districts are comprised of populations that are 4 percent incarcerated. Within Cibola County, where the women's (C) prison is located, more than 38 percent of one city district is composed of inmates who do not vote. (C)</p> <p>To be fair to prisoners and to their home communities they need to be counted in the districts from which they were from before they were incarcerated (C) to their community of interest.</p> <p>Thank you for hearing my recommendations. I wish you good luck and wisdom in the process you are working through.</p> <p>Andy Payne, Silver City, NM</p>
3637	Mesa del Sol should be District 1	written	2021-08-13T21:00:49.202Z	Frank Lambert	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87109		<p>I request that Mesa del Sol, a working community south of the Albuquerque Airport, be moved into District 1 rather than stay in District 2 as currently categorized. Mesa del Sol is located with Park West, the different sections and our best economic zone and housing. It is critical for our representatives to have more profound connection. <a href="https://idistrict.org/wr/John/2543">https://idistrict.org/wr/John/2543</a></p>
3629	Address prison gerrymandering	written	2021-08-11T22:59:21.768Z	Emily Polkum	Silver City	New Mexico	88061		<p>The CRC must address the issue of prison gerrymandering. Including incarcerated people who cannot vote in NM, in the population of the area that the prison sits actually inflates the political power of those area. People who are incarcerated should be considered residents of the place of their permanent address. We have around 5000 incarcerated people in prisons. This is a manageable number of people that get the correct residential information from to more accurately draw our district lines.</p>
2688	Redistricting recommendations	written	2021-08-12T21:11:27.384Z	Andy Payne	Silver City	New Mexico	88061		<p>I am also incredibly concerned that there are Native American members of this committee. This board is not representative of the makeup of New Mexico with the people of New Mexico that are diverse to begin with. I am also surprised and disappointed that there only is a Good Afternoon CIO Members' interests in our county have never been under greatest threat than the auto industry. This is why it is so important to improve the system in many ways (C) one of which is to be sure voting district boundaries are fair and representative of the citizens living within them. So I thank you all for serving on the CRC to improve our voting system NM.</p> <p>Historically some minority communities have been disenfranchised through the redistricting process. You have the unique opportunity to correct that. One way to accomplish that is to address race equity as a central focus of your work. But any of that, even if you do, the legislature may not accept our recommendations. The 7 member CRC is not representative of what New Mexico looks like and the legislature knows this. So CRC needs to go out of your way to demonstrate to the legislature that you are considering the minority groups in the state if you want the legislature to take your recommendations seriously and adopt them.</p> <p>To do that I recommend that The Citizens Redistricting Committee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintains or increases the current number of majority Hispanic and Native districts. And</li> <li>Not split up Hispanic and Native voters in any district.</li> </ol> <p>Another critical focus of the CRC's recommendations should be prison gerrymandering.</p> <p>Currently prisoners are counted as residents in the district in which they are incarcerated. This results in the over representation of rural counties where prisons are located away from urban and Native American districts. Maria Jimenez with Common Causes of NM, recently wrote in the Silver City Daily Press:</p> <p>State's system tends to favor districts around Hobbs and Grants. At least three current House districts are comprised of populations that are 4 percent incarcerated. Within Cibola County, where the women's (C) prison is located, more than 38 percent of one city district is composed of inmates who do not vote. (C)</p> <p>To be fair to prisoners and to their home communities they need to be counted in the districts from which they were from before they were incarcerated (C) to their community of interest.</p> <p>Thank you for hearing my recommendations. I wish you good luck and wisdom in the process you are working through.</p> <p>Andy Payne, Silver City, NM</p>
2686	NM districts	plan	2021-08-12T19:41:52.600Z	A H	Albuquerque	New Mexico			<p>Gives a strong voice to Native Americans in district 1, supports parts of ABO in each district.</p>
2685	Separate Doro County	written	2021-08-12T19:37:52.354Z	Elizabeth Humphrey	Ruidoso	New Mexico	88385		<p>My name is Beth Humphrey. I'm a retiree living in Ruidoso and an active member of a 1st district from the US Forest Service in September 2018 after more than 31 years. I am a native New Mexican born in Grant's, spending my early years in Albuquerque (graduated from NMU in Las Cruces 1987 New Mexico for a period of time during my career and came back in 2015 to Cloudcroft, where I retired as District Ranger for the Sacramento-Ranger District, Lincoln National Forest. I'd like to submit the following comments:</p> <p>I am concerned that voters in some areas of CD1 have disproportionate influence over the outcome of our elections regardless of population size or political leaning. Specifically, in some of the County, Sandoval and Cibola Counties, large counties in terms of area with a large rural population, seem to have a disproportionate sway in our recent elections. I don't know how to rectify this, but am hopeful this redistricting effort will address it. My comment is based on direct experience working and living in Doro County since living there from 2010-2018. I worked for the federal government and had direct interaction with elected officials during the time. I found the view of these politicians to be aligned with many of the people in Doro County, but not representative of the larger population in southern New Mexico. Is this a function of voter turnout? I don't know but a function of where districts are drawn? Maybe I ask the way to address this through our redistricting efforts. I believe the people of southern NM, and the whole state, should be represented at the national level by elected officials that have their best interests at heart. This doesn't appear to be the case over the last decade and needs to be resolved. Redrawing district lines to reduce the influence of the few white focusing on areas with larger populations would help rectify this.</p> <p>To further clarify, I believe every person in the district should have a voice, no matter their political leanings. I don't want to insulate the my opinion located more the my voters. I just want the district to be able to elect a representative that serves us all.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
2681	NM Planning & Development Districts	plan	2021-08-12T19:35:35.638Z	Nancy Stephens	SILVER CITY	New Mexico	88061		<p>The map respects existing Council of Governments (COG) Districts in New Mexico</p>



# EXHIBIT 17

2119	Equal New Mexico	plan	Would unite communities with common interests and economic, cultural, and political ties on either side of New Mexico, while creating one, smaller	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Ms/join/2524">https://idistrict.org/Ms/join/2524</a>	Aljandra Salazar Bernillo	New Mexico	87004	2021-07-30T03:19:18.818Z		
1774	THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NEW MEXICO	written	THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NEW MEXICO ADVOCACY STATEMENT ON REDISTRICTING Submitted to the Citizen Redistricting Commission By Hannah Burling, President of League of Women Voters of New Mexico  The League of Women Voters of New Mexico believes that responsibility for redistricting should be vested in an independent redistricting commission with membership that reflects the diversity of the population.  LWVNM supports a redistricting process and standards that provide the people with a meaningful choice in electing their representatives and facilitate holding government accountable. The criteria for preparing redistricting maps should require that districts meet all federal criteria including equal population and the provisions of the Voting Rights Act. In addition, it is important that districts: 1. Be contiguous; 2. Provide total residents with an equal opportunity to participate in the political process; 3. Preserve and protect local communities of interest. (A community of interest is defined as an area with recognized similarities of interests, including but not limited to economic, social, cultural, geographic, or historic identities from the Brennan Center Criteria Guide); 4. Minimize the portion of major jurisdictional sources, municipalities, tribal lands to the extent possible; 5. Be reasonably compact, in terms of travel time from one part of the district to another; 6. Avoid crossing geographic barriers or roads, such as mountain ranges. The criteria should include: 6A. Protection of incumbents through such devices as considering an incumbent's "home" address; 6B. Differential treatment for political party.  The process must: 1. Be specific, timelined, enforceable by the court, for the steps leading to redistricting plan; 2. Be the public access to all information used in the redistricting process on a timely basis; 3. Be subject to open meeting laws; 4. Allow the public the opportunity to comment and be heard on the proposed redistricting processes, criteria, and results; 5. Include a provision that any redistricting plan should be adopted by the redistricting authority with more than a simple majority vote; 6. Establish a protocol for the courts to promptly review and rule on any challenge to a redistricting plan and require adherence to the standards herein before me; 7. Encourage competition to the extent that preceding criteria have been satisfied.  *This document is based upon the redistricting position of the LWVNM and the LWVNM League of Women Voters of New Mexico Position on Apportionment and Redistricting.  Contact: faldistricts@lwvnm.org, @lwvnm www.lwvnm.org	Hannah Burling Lamy	New Mexico	87540	2021-07-27T17:35:51.854Z	League of Women Voters of New Mexico		
1580	zovcov	col	This is a sheet	<a href="https://idistrict.org/mr/cdo/3065">https://idistrict.org/mr/cdo/3065</a>	John Doe	New Mexico	88001	2021-07-24T03:58:01.860Z		
1509	Balanced Plan (corrected)	plan	The balanced approach to Congressional districts uses the existing NM senate districts as building blocks to create three Congressional districts with fairly equal representation and corrects the seating imbalance that exists in the current plan which departs markedly from the statewide breakdown of 45% Democrat, 32% Republican, 23% Other, and 1% Libertarian according to the Secretary of State's voter registration statistics.  The figures for the current Congressional districts are as follows: CD-1: 47%, 28%, 24%, 1%; CD-2: 38%, 38%, 23%, 1%; CD-3: 49%, 28%, 23%, 1%.  This balanced "wagon wheel" approach would result in the following breakdown by district: CD-1: 45%, 33%, 22%, 1%; CD-2: 44%, 33%, 24%, 1%; CD-3: 45%, 32%, 23%, 1%. These numbers are within one percentage point of the statewide totals.  The current "donut hole" approach apparently attempts to capture the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area into one district, but Bernalillo County's latest registration figures show more in the Democratic direction than the rest of the state, thus driving to some extent the imbalance previously noted. More importantly, there is nothing that suggests the Bernalillo County area should be seen as a special community of interest when compared to other areas in New Mexico of significant size.  This submission corrects the map I previously submitted and includes senate district 34 in CD2.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/mr/cdo/3065">https://idistrict.org/mr/cdo/3065</a>	Fred Kennon	Las Cruces	88001	2021-07-22T14:27:51.055Z		
1433	Rio Rancho	col	Rio Rancho is a city of over 90,000 residents	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/cdo/3065">https://idistrict.org/Mr/cdo/3065</a>	Richard Mason	New Mexico	87124	2021-07-22T15:43:49.731Z		
1371	International District CDI	col	The International District (ID) is a neighborhood centered on east Central Avenue in Albuquerque, the historic alignment of U.S. Route 66. The community is one of the most diverse areas of the city and is home to a large number of international establishments, including many ethnic businesses and places of worship. Over 40 different language groups are represented within the International District. The ID's abundance of low-cost motels and apartments has made it a landing place for immigrants and other newcomers to the city, historically including refugees from Southeast Asia and later Central America.  The designation "International District" was conceived in 2002 by engaged citizens in that area of Albuquerque that wished to recognize distinctive assets that were unique to the area and all of New Mexico. Those assets were listed and documented during no less than six citizen meetings where also a name and boundaries for the district were discussed and proposed. That list of assets, symbols, and boundaries were finally recognized and unanimously resolved by the Bernalillo County Commission in 2008, jointly Memorialized (unanimously) by the 2009 New Mexico Legislature, and resolved again unanimously in 2009 by Albuquerque's City Council.  There is a long history of governing of this district. Once it was officially made a Community of Interest by numerous governmental bodies in 2008-2009, this governing continued in 2011, despite community leaders' best and extensive efforts. Please note, documentation recording this history has been submitted to CRC Chaves.  *To split the collective neighborhoods that comprise the International District and are clearly memorialized as 'Communities of Interest' would dilute its voting strength and deny its residents the ability to elect candidates capable of understanding the unique challenges that this part of Albuquerque has surmounted and still faces in the future.* The above quote is attributed to five prominent community leaders in a letter dated August 20, 2011.  The International District is square and regular in shape, strictly bordered by East Main Blvd SE on the west, Lomas Blvd NE on the north, Wyoming Blvd SE on the east and Gibson Blvd SE on the south. (Please note, the official borders of the ID differ slightly from how they appear on the District program.)  Please see submitted documents: 1) Albuquerque Council District 5 Coalition of Neighborhood Associations letter 8/25/11 2) Letter from New Mexico State Senate, Tim Leary 11/27/11 3) Senate Joint Memorial 24, 2009 4) City of Albuquerque Resolution, Council Bill #R09-203 5) Bernalillo County Board of Commissioners Resolution (unpublished best copy, questionably filed at Bernalillo County Clerk) 6) International District Map	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Miss/cdo/30113">https://idistrict.org/Miss/cdo/30113</a>	Kathleen Burke	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2021-07-21T18:07:59.532Z	La Mesa Community Improvement Association
1370	International District CDI	written	International District CDI, est. 2008: *To split the collective neighborhoods that comprise the International District and are clearly memorialized as 'Communities of Interest': Miss		Kathleen Burke	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2021-07-21T18:03:47.146Z	La Mesa Community Improvement Association
1318	Nonpartisanship in Redistricting	written	As we all know, partisanship has driven the choices when drawing the district lines. I believe that if we are to have district lines drawn, they should be drawn by nonpartisans. At the very least, the committee should be chaired by an avowed nonpartisan. Committee chairpersons should be required to vote on all of nonpartisanship and disallow any allegiance to any political body, fully devoting their chair to the interests of the mass of the citizenry, and a political party. The chairperson who is required to vote on all of nonpartisanship should receive heavy penalties for betraying the public trust by acting in a partisan manner.  I urge that when the time comes to those committee members and a chairperson if the chairperson were required to vote the oath of nonpartisanship the party leaders would be extremely careful about their choice. They would want someone who would give no advantage to the party of their choice.	Mr. James Parks	Boyard	New Mexico	88023	2021-07-20T17:21:01.312Z	N/A	
1291	Balanced Congressional Districting Plan	plan	The balanced approach to Congressional districts uses the existing NM senate districts as building blocks to create three Congressional districts with fairly equal representation and corrects the seating imbalance that exists in the current plan which departs markedly from the statewide breakdown of 45% Democrat, 32% Republican, 23% Other, and 1% Libertarian according to the Secretary of State's voter registration statistics.  The figures for the current Congressional districts are as follows: CD-1: 47%, 28%, 24%, 1%; CD-2: 38%, 38%, 23%, 1%; CD-3: 49%, 28%, 23%, 1%.  This balanced "wagon wheel" approach would result in the following breakdown by district: CD-1: 45%, 33%, 22%, 1%; CD-2: 44%, 33%, 24%, 1%; CD-3: 45%, 32%, 23%, 1%. These numbers are within one percentage point of the statewide totals.  The current "donut hole" approach apparently attempts to capture the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area into one district, but Bernalillo County's latest registration figures show more in the Democratic direction than the rest of the state, thus driving to some extent the imbalance previously noted. More importantly, there is nothing that suggests the Bernalillo County area should be seen as a special community of interest when compared to other areas in New Mexico of significant size.	<a href="https://idistrict.org/join/2524">https://idistrict.org/join/2524</a>	Fred Kennon	Las Cruces	New Mexico	88001	2021-07-19T21:47:51.308Z	
1258	House Congressional Districts- NM	plan	There seems to be growing tension between "northern" New Mexico and "southern" New Mexico. We are all New Mexico. I think redrawing the con	<a href="https://idistrict.org/Mr/join/2524">https://idistrict.org/Mr/join/2524</a>	Colton Dean	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87108	2021-07-17T12:04:05.757Z	Advante Progressive Caucus
1256	RATIONAL OBJECTIVE DISTRICTS	written	Any map that reflects "interest groups" will merely be another type of gerrymandering. In addition to being unfair and something of a zero-sum game, changing demographics and socio-political preferences will undoubtedly effect the outcome before the 2030 census. What I propose are districts based solely on population. Each would essentially be a rectangle extending from New Mexico's eastern border to its western border. The north-south distance of the rectangle would be drawn solely to equalize the population of districts.  As it stands now, most of our state representatives and Congresspeople are from districts that are designed to represent particular interests. In order to be reelected, those people need to focus on the interests solely of the district, the repercussions of those interests for the rest of the state functionally ignored. By creating "rectangular" borders to order districts, it most intensely will guarantee diversity (in every sense of the term) of constituents. Thus, to be elected and, more importantly to be reelected, a candidate will have to consider a broad range of views. This will not only be more fair but will also produce elected officials much more likely to consider what benefits all New Mexicans, not merely a subset.	Asher Zelig	Rio Rancho	New Mexico	87144	2021-07-17T03:08:47.752Z	New Mexico: I consider that the appropriate "organization" for these purposes	