

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
 COUNTY OF SANTA FE
 FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT**

BRIAN F. EGOLF, JR., HAKIM BELLAMY, MEL
 HOLGUIN, MAURILIO CASTRO, and ROXANNE
 SPRUCE BLY

Plaintiffs,

v

DIANNA J. DURAN, in her official
 capacity as New Mexico Secretary of State,
 SUSANA MARTINEZ, in her official capacity as New
 Mexico Governor, JOHN A. SANCHEZ, in his official
 capacity as New Mexico Lieutenant Governor and
 presiding officer of the New Mexico Senate,
 TIMOTHY Z. JENNINGS, in his official capacity as
 President Pro-Tempore of the New Mexico Senate, and
 BEN LUJAN, SR., in his official capacity as Speaker
 of the New Mexico House of Representatives,

Defendants.

NO. **D-101-CV-2011-02942**

CONSOLIDATED WITH
D-101-CV-2011-02944
D-101-CV-2011-02945
D0101-CV-2011-03016
D-101-CV-2011-03099
D-101-CV-2011-03107
D-202-CV-2011-09600
D-506-CV-2011-00913

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
(Congressional Trial)

This matter came before the Court for Evidentiary Hearing regarding the creation of districts within the State of New Mexico for the House of Representatives of the United States of America. The Court heard evidence on December 5 and 6, 2011. All parties appeared represented by counsel. Following completion of the hearing and submission of final arguments and proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, the Court determined that the evidence should be reopened for a limited purpose. The Court then heard additional evidence on December 22, 2011. Subsequently, the parties were given an opportunity to submit additional argument and additional proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

The evidence and arguments having been completed, the Court hereby enters its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The United States Census Bureau conducts a decennial census throughout the United States to accomplish the proper apportionment of United States House of Representatives (“Congressional”) districts.
2. The most recent census was conducted in 2010, and established that the population of the State of New Mexico grew by approximately 13.2 percent.
3. Using the total population figure from the 2010 Federal Census, the ideal population for each of New Mexico’s three Congressional districts is 686,393.
4. The current Congressional districts have deviations from the ideal population between -3.27 and + 2.26 percent.
5. Currently in New Mexico, District 2 is under-populated by 3.27 percent, while Districts 1 and 3 are overpopulated by 2.26 percent and one percent, respectively.
6. There are 15,546 too many persons in District 1. District 2 has 22,437 too few persons. District 3 has 6,981 too many persons.
7. Following the receipt of official census data, the Governor called the New Mexico Legislature into a special session, commencing on September 6, 2011.
8. The Legislature failed to pass a bill to redistrict the three Congressional districts based on the most current census data.
9. In order to properly administer the upcoming election for New Mexico’s three

Congressional seats, the Secretary of State requires the adoption of a Congressional redistricting plan as soon as is practicable.

10. Prior to the evidentiary hearing on this matter, the Court issued a Scheduling Order which included deadlines and scheduling for all four redistricting matters pending before the Court. The Scheduling Order included deadlines for the submission of proposed redistricting plans and included the following requirement: “All such plans must be based upon precincts used in the redistricting plans considered at the recently concluded special legislative session.” At the hearing in which the Scheduling Order was discussed, the *Maestas* Plaintiffs objected to the language referring to precincts; however, no reason was given for the objection and no argument was presented regarding differing legal standards for Congressional redistricting as opposed to redistricting for state offices.
11. At the initial evidentiary hearing on this matter, the Court was presented with three proposed plans for the Congressional redistricting of New Mexico. The first plan, referred to at the hearing as the “Joint Plan,” was presented by the State Executive Defendants, the *Egolf* Plaintiffs, the *James* Plaintiffs and the *Sena* Plaintiffs. The second plan was presented by the *Maestas* Plaintiffs. The third plan was presented by the *LULAC* Plaintiffs.
12. The Joint Plan presented at the initial hearing had population deviations in each of the three proposed Congressional districts resulting in a total deviation of 54 people.
13. The *LULAC* Plan presented at the initial hearing had population deviations in

each of the three proposed Congressional districts resulting in a total deviation of 112 people.

14. The *Maestas* Plan has zero population deviations in its proposed districts.

However, in order to attain this zero population deviation, the *Maestas* plan split four voting precincts. Neither the Joint Plan nor the *LULAC* Plan split any voting precincts.

15. The Court permitted the submission of the *Maestas* Plan despite the fact that it

failed to comply with the requirements of the Scheduling Order so that all parties would have an opportunity for a full presentation of the evidence. The *Maestas* Plan was received into evidence over the objection of parties that had submitted the Joint Plan.

16. Zero population deviation plans, although appearing to reflect complete

equality between districts, do not in reality result in complete equality for at least two reasons. First, the collection of census data is not sufficiently precise to reach the conclusion that the data is accurate down to a few dozen people. Second, population within census blocks change over time; therefore, data that may have been generally accurate at the time it was collected is likely no longer accurate within a few dozen people by the time redistricting matters are presented in Court.

17. In statistical terms, the deviations contained in the initial Joint Plan are *de*

minimis.

18. Preserving the core of existing districts is an important consideration in

redistricting.

19. There is significant value in maintaining the continuity of present district lines. When new areas join a district, new constituencies may need to be addressed, new contacts made, and new concerns addressed. Further, plans which fail to preserve the core of existing districts may disrupt the smooth and efficient administration of New Mexico's elections, and may cause voter confusion.
20. Core retention can be measured with empirical methods, such as by comparing the number of persons who would change Congressional districts under each plan.
21. The Joint Plan moves less than 25,000 persons between districts.
22. The *Maestas* Plan moves over 185,000 people. Such a shift in districts is not necessary to correct the population imbalances in the current plan. Under the *Maestas* Plan, fifty thousand people would be moved from Congressional District 1, where they have been for 20 years, to Congressional District 3.
23. The *LULAC* Plan moves approximately 264,000 people. Such a shift in districts is not necessary to correct the population imbalances in the current plan.
24. The Joint Plan -- more than the *Maestas* Plan or the *LULAC* Plan -- preserves New Mexico's existing Congressional districts by maintaining continuity with existing districts.
25. The Joint Plan is more compact and contiguous than the *Maestas* Plan and the *LULAC* Plan.
26. Albuquerque, as the largest city in New Mexico, is a community of interest

for the purposes of Congressional redistricting. Residents of Albuquerque have more in common with each other than they do with residents of other areas of the state.

27. Albuquerque, to the extent possible, should be kept together as a distinct community of interest. The Joint Plan maintains the core of Albuquerque in a single district, thus preserving Albuquerque as a community of interest.
28. By contrast, the *Maestas* Plan splits Albuquerque between two districts, and divides Torrance County three ways. The *Maestas* Plan also moves Torrance County out of the First Congressional District, even though that county has been part of Congressional District 1 for nearly thirty years, since New Mexico had three congressional districts.
29. Both Torrance County and Valencia County share a community of interest with Albuquerque, as both contain “bedroom” communities for commuters who work in Albuquerque. However, unlike Valencia County, Torrance County is much more dependent on Albuquerque for basic services, such as shopping and health care.
30. A principal feature of the *LULAC* Plan is the creation of a Hispanic minority majority district in Congressional District 2. LULAC contends that a Hispanic minority majority district is required under the Voting Rights Act.
31. As of the 2010 census, New Mexico is approximately 46.3 percent Hispanic, 40.5 percent non-Hispanic white, 8.5 percent American Indian, and 3.2 percent other races.
32. There has been a high level of Hispanic participation in New Mexico political

offices, and New Mexico has a long history of electing individuals of Hispanic descent to Congressional and state offices.

33. The Congressman who currently resides in District 3, Ben Ray Lujan, Jr., is Hispanic. During the 1980s, two of three congressmen from New Mexico were of Hispanic origin (Bill Richardson and Manuel Lujan, Jr.). None of the districts from which these congressmen were elected contained majority Hispanic voting age populations.
34. Lujan Jr.'s father, Ben Lujan, Sr., is Hispanic, and is the Speaker of the New Mexico House of Representatives. The Speaker for the prior 16 years was Raymond Sanchez, who is also Hispanic. The last two Senate presidents pro tempore, Senators Richard Romero and Manny Aragon, also are Hispanic.
35. The current Governor, Secretary of State, and State Auditor are all Hispanic. The previous Governor, Bill Richardson, is Hispanic. The previous Secretary of State, Rebecca Vigil-Giron, is Hispanic. The previous attorney general, Patricia Madrid, is Hispanic. The previous state Treasurer and state Auditor are Hispanic. Three out of the five current Supreme Court justices are Hispanic.
36. Electoral success in New Mexico at the Congressional and State level is far more dependent upon personal characteristics of the candidate and "partisan political" factors rather than race. In New Mexico's Congressional races, Hispanic voters are more likely to vote for the Democratic candidate, regardless of the race of the candidates running for election.
37. New Mexico is not one of the states required to pre-clear its districts with the

Department of Justice as a result of historical discrimination against racial minorities.

38. There is insufficient evidence that Hispanics in New Mexico are “sufficiently large and geographically compact” to constitute a majority of citizen voting age population in a single-member Congressional district.
39. There is insufficient evidence of racially polarized or racial bloc voting in New Mexico statewide and congressional elections that consistently defeats Hispanic candidates of choice.
40. It is unnecessary to create a majority Hispanic Congressional district in New Mexico to ensure compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Even if it was, the *LULAC* Plan presented to the Court in this case does not create an effective Hispanic majority district with at least 54.5 to 55 percent majority voting age (“VAP”) Hispanics to account for the large number of non-citizen Hispanics in New Mexico.
41. Following completion of the hearing and submission of final arguments and proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, the Court determined that the evidence should be reopened for a limited purpose. The Court determined that, because the *Maestas* Plaintiffs were allowed to submit a proposed plan which split precincts in a manner contrary to the Scheduling Order in order to achieve zero population deviation, all parties should be given an opportunity to submit a plan which split precincts in order to achieve zero population deviation.
42. All parties were given notice of the Court’s intent to reopen the evidence and

were given ten days notice prior to the presentation of evidence. At the reopening of the evidence, all parties were given the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

43. At the hearing, an amended Joint Plan and an amended *LULAC* Plan were presented. The only change in the amended Joint Plan involved two census blocks being shifted between congressional districts. The two shifted census blocks involve a total of 27 people. The amended Joint Plan was identified at the hearing as Egolf Exhibit 13 and it is attached to these Findings and Conclusions.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Article I, Section 2 of the United States Constitution provides that the United States House of Representatives must be reapportioned by district every ten years. *See* U.S. Const. Art. 1, § 2.
2. When the political and legislative process fails to produce a reapportionment plan for Congress, it becomes the obligation of the courts to develop a redistricting plan that would satisfy the requirements of federal and state law. *See Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407, 415 (1997).
3. The primary Constitutional criterion is population equality. *Smith v. Clark*, 189 F. Supp. 2d 529, 538-39 (S.D. Miss. 2002).
4. Under the “one person, one vote” mandate, each district should contain as nearly as practicable the same population as other districts, based upon the most recent federal census. *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 7-8 (1964).

Congressional districts should be designed so that “as nearly as is practicable one man’s vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another’s.” *Id.* at 8-9.

5. Absolute population equality is the paramount objective of apportionment in congressional districts. *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 732-33 (1983). In congressional redistricting, “there are no *de minimis* population variations, which could practicably be avoided, but which nonetheless meet the standard of Art. I, §2 without justification.” *Id.* at 734.
6. While the deviations in the initial Joint Plan and the initial *LULAC* Plan are *de minimis* in statistical terms, the deviations are legally significant as long as *Karcher* remains the law of the land.
7. Slight deviations from perfect population equality may be justified by legitimate state interests. *Id.* at 740 (noting that “any number” of state redistricting policies “might justify some variance, including, for instance, making districts compact, respecting municipal boundaries, [and] preserving the cores of prior districts[.]”).
8. Proponents of the initial Joint Plan contend that New Mexico law evidences a historically significant state policy that disfavors the splitting of precincts to achieve precise mathematical equality between Congressional districts. The evidence presented does not establish that such a state policy exists or that there exists any legal or practical impediment to splitting a small number of precincts in order to achieve population equality.
9. The amended Joint Plan (Egolf Exhibit 13) achieves absolute population

equality with the split of only two precincts. The submission of this plan (along with the submission of the *Maestas* Plan and the amended *LULAC* Plan) establishes that it is practicable for the Court to adopt a Congressional redistricting plan which achieves absolute population equality.

10. In addition to the population equality requirement, redistricting courts “generally apply neutral factors, including compactness, contiguity, and respect for historical local political boundaries, in drafting congressional redistricting plans.” *Smith*, 189 F. Supp. 2d 529, 540. *See also, e.g., Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 578 (1964).
11. Although these principles are secondary to the constitutional and statutory requirements, *see Good v. Austin*, 800 F. Supp. 557, 563 (E.D. & W.D. Mich. 1992), traditional criteria are important to ensure that a redistricting plan is not predominantly motivated by racial considerations, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. *Shaw*, 509 U.S. at 647, or by partisan political motivations. *See id.* 800 F. Supp. 557, 563.
12. Communities of interest should be preserved whenever reasonable within a single district. *See, e.g., Carstens*, 543 F. Supp. at 94-97; *Bush*, 517 U.S. at 964; *Theriot v. Parish of Jefferson*, 185 F.3d 477, 486 (5th Cir. 1999); *Graham*, 207 F. Supp. 2d. at 1924; *Polish Am. Congress v. City of Chicago*, 226 F.Supp. 2d 930, 936 (N.D. Ill. 2002).
13. Each district should be compact, to the extent possible. *See Bush*, 517 U.S. 952, 960.
14. To the extent possible, county and municipal boundaries should be kept intact.

Miller v. Johnson, 515 U.S. 900, 941-42 (1995); *Smith*, 189 F. Supp. 529, 542.

15. “Subdivision boundaries tend to remain stable over time. Residents of political units such as townships, cities, and counties often develop a community of interest, particularly when the subdivision plays an important role in the provision of governmental services. In addition, legislative districts that do not cross subdivision boundaries are administratively convenient and less likely to confuse the voters.” *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 758 (Stevens, J. concurring).
16. In Congressional reapportionment, courts also consider, as a relevant secondary criterion, preservation of communities of interest “which share common concerns with respect to one or more identifiable features such as geography, demography, ethnicity, culture, socio-economic status or trade.” *Carstens*, 543 F. Supp. 68, 91; *Good*, 800 F.Supp 557, 564. “The preservation of regional communities of interest within a single district enhances the ability of constituents with similar regional interests to obtain effective representation of those interests.” *Good*, 800 F. Supp. 557, 564.
17. The amended Joint Plan is superior to the *Maestas* Plan and the *LULAC* Plan because it maintains respect for existing Congressional boundaries and because it places the fewest number of voters in new Congressional districts. The amended Joint Plan also strikes an appropriate balance between various communities of interest and, to a reasonable extent, respects boundaries of political units.
18. Section 2(a) of the Voting Rights Act “prohibits the imposition of any

electoral practice or procedure that ‘results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen . . . to vote on account of race or color.’ *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 976 (1996).

19. To establish a Sec. 2 violation, a plaintiff must establish three threshold conditions: (1) that the minority group “is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district”; (2) that it is “politically cohesive”; and (3) “that the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate.” *Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 39 n.4, 40 (1993) (quoting *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50-51 (1986)) (these are the “*Gingles* factors”); *Sanchez v. Colorado*, 97 F.3d 1303, 1310 (10th Cir. 1996) (discussing the three *Gingles* factors).
20. To establish the first *Gingles* precondition, a minority group must compose “a numerical, working majority of the voting-age population” within a single district. *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 23 (2009).
21. In making this calculation, the measure of majority population must be based on numbers of citizens who may vote – in other words, on the citizen voting-age population (“CVAP”) in the relevant geographic area. *LULAC v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 427-29 (2006).
22. To establish the third *Gingles* precondition, the question is not whether white residents tend to vote as a bloc, but whether such bloc voting is legally significant. *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 55. In other words, it must be shown that the lack of electoral success of a minority group is due to racially significant bloc

voting, rather than merely voting by partisan affiliation. *Grove*, 507 U.S. at 39-42. Further, it must be established that a sufficient number of majority cross-over voters voting with the minority do not usually elect the minority group's candidate of choice. *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 56.

23. If the three *Gingles* preconditions are established, courts use the following factors listed in the Senate legislative history regarding the Voting Rights Act to determine whether the totality of the circumstances evidences a Section 2 violation:

(1) the extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process;

(2) the extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized;

(3) the extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group;

(4) if there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to that process;

(5) the extent to which members of the minority group in the state or political subdivision bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process;

(6) whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals;

(7) the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction;

(8) whether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group; and

(9) whether the policy underlying the state or political subdivision's use of such voting qualification, prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice or procedure is tenuous.

Gingles, 478 U.S. at 36-37; *LULAC v. Clements*, 999 F.2d 831, 849 n.22 (5th Cir. 1993).

24. 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 of, these electoral losses in order to determine whether they were the product of ‘partisan politics’ or ‘racial vote dilution’, ‘political defeat’, or ‘built-in bias.’” *LULAC*, 999 F.2d at 853-54.

25. Further, under *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993), federal law is violated when traditional race-neutral districting principles are subordinated to race-based considerations.

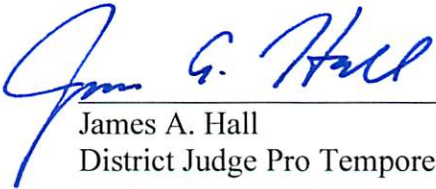
26. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits States from adopting redistricting legislation “unexplainable on grounds other than race.” *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 905 (1995). “At the heart of the Constitution’s guarantee of equal protection lies the simple command that the Government must treat citizens as individuals[.]” *Id.* at 946 (Ginsburg, J., dissenting).

27. Applying this law, the Court finds no persuasive evidence to establish that Sec. 2 of the Voting Rights Act mandates the creation of an Hispanic majority district in New Mexico.

28. The Court hereby adopts the amended Joint Plan (Egolf Exhibit 13 as attached hereto). The State Executive Defendants shall submit a proposed judgment to

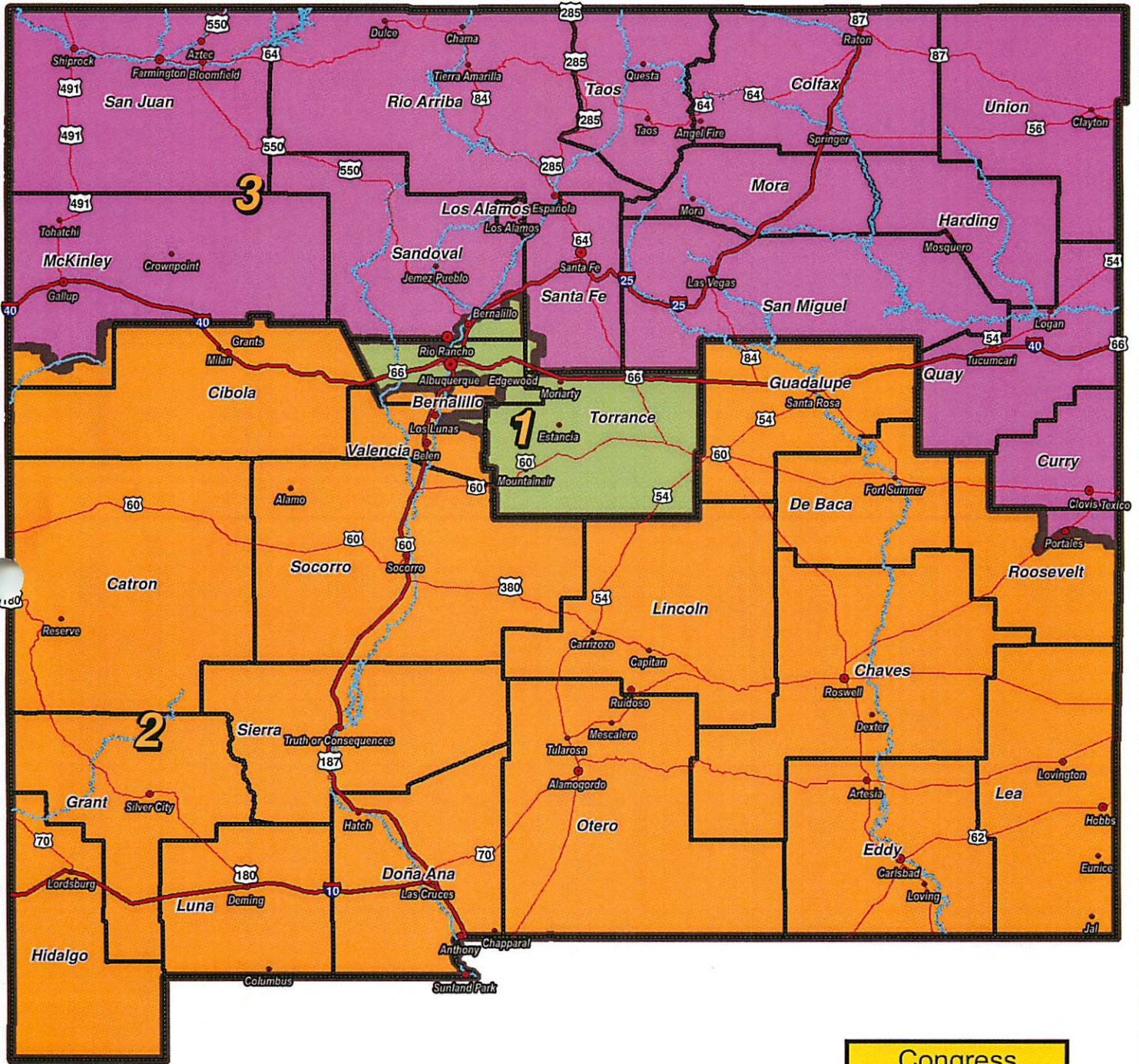
the Court.

Dated: 12/29/2011

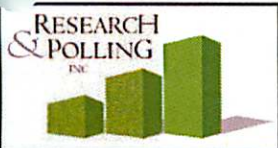


James A. Hall
District Judge Pro Tempore

Copies to counsel of record via e-filing system.



**Congress
Egolf 13**



For the New Mexico
Legislative Council Service

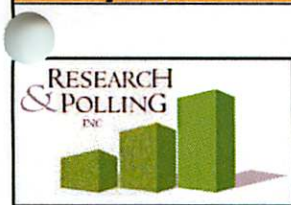
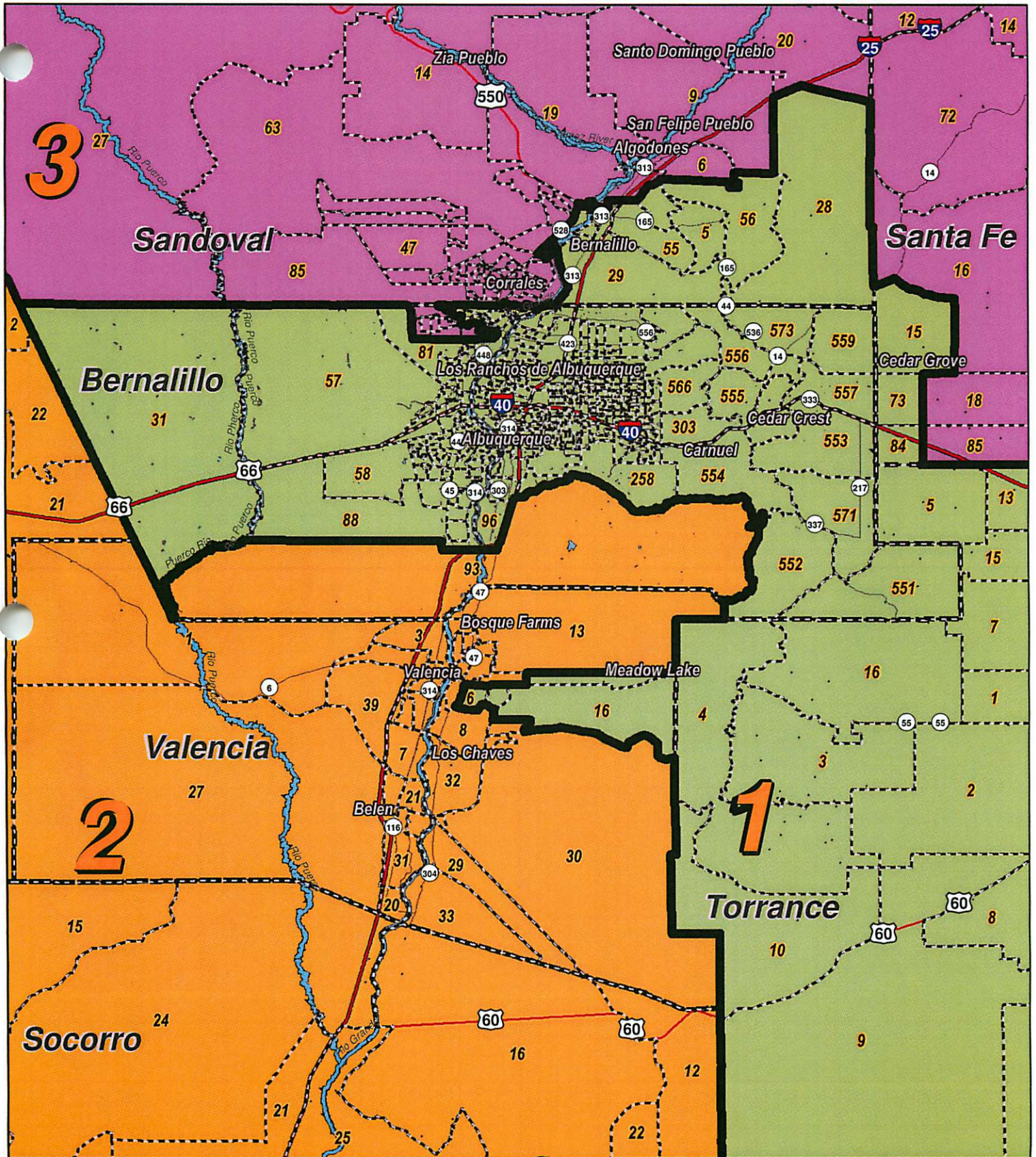


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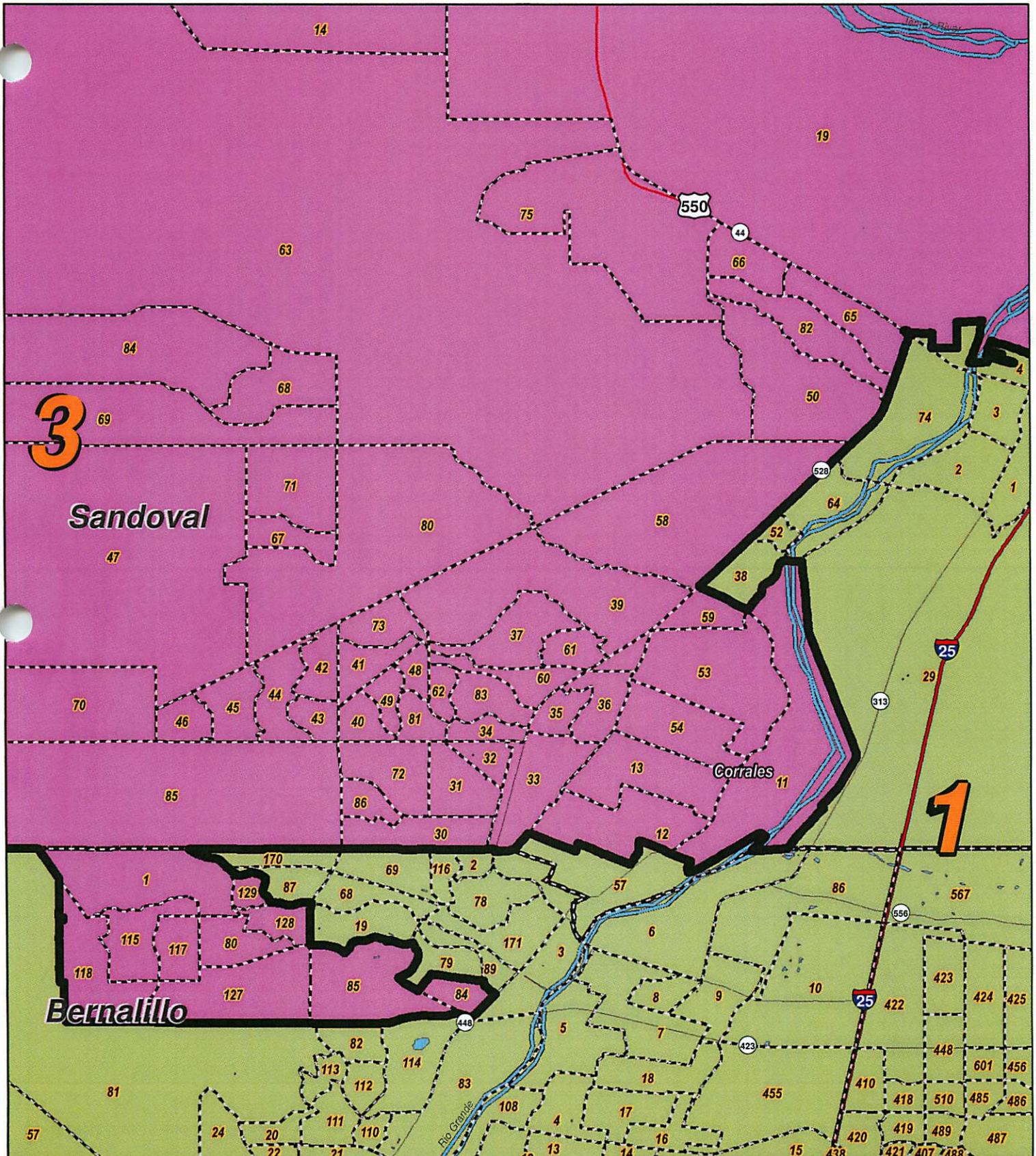


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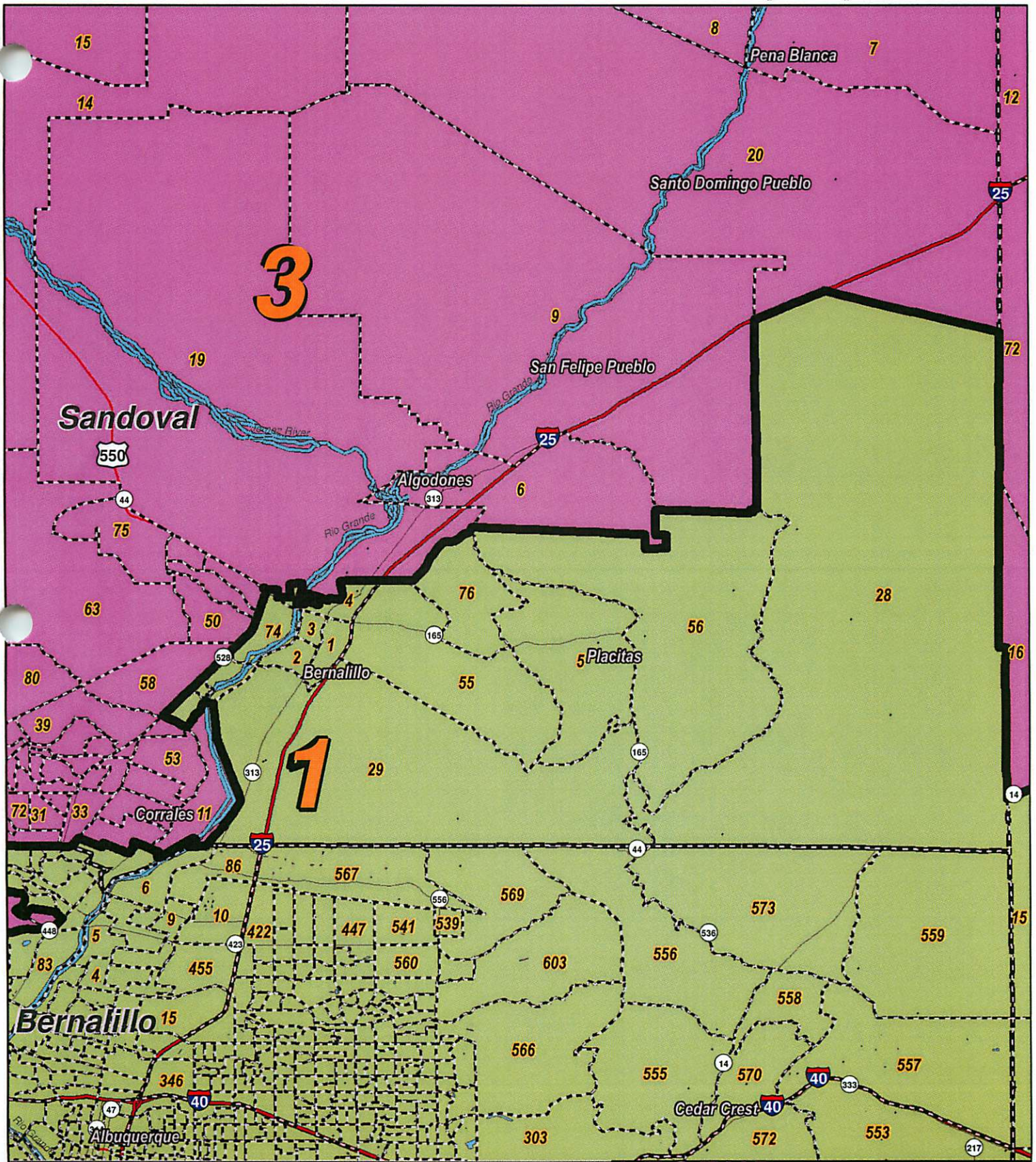
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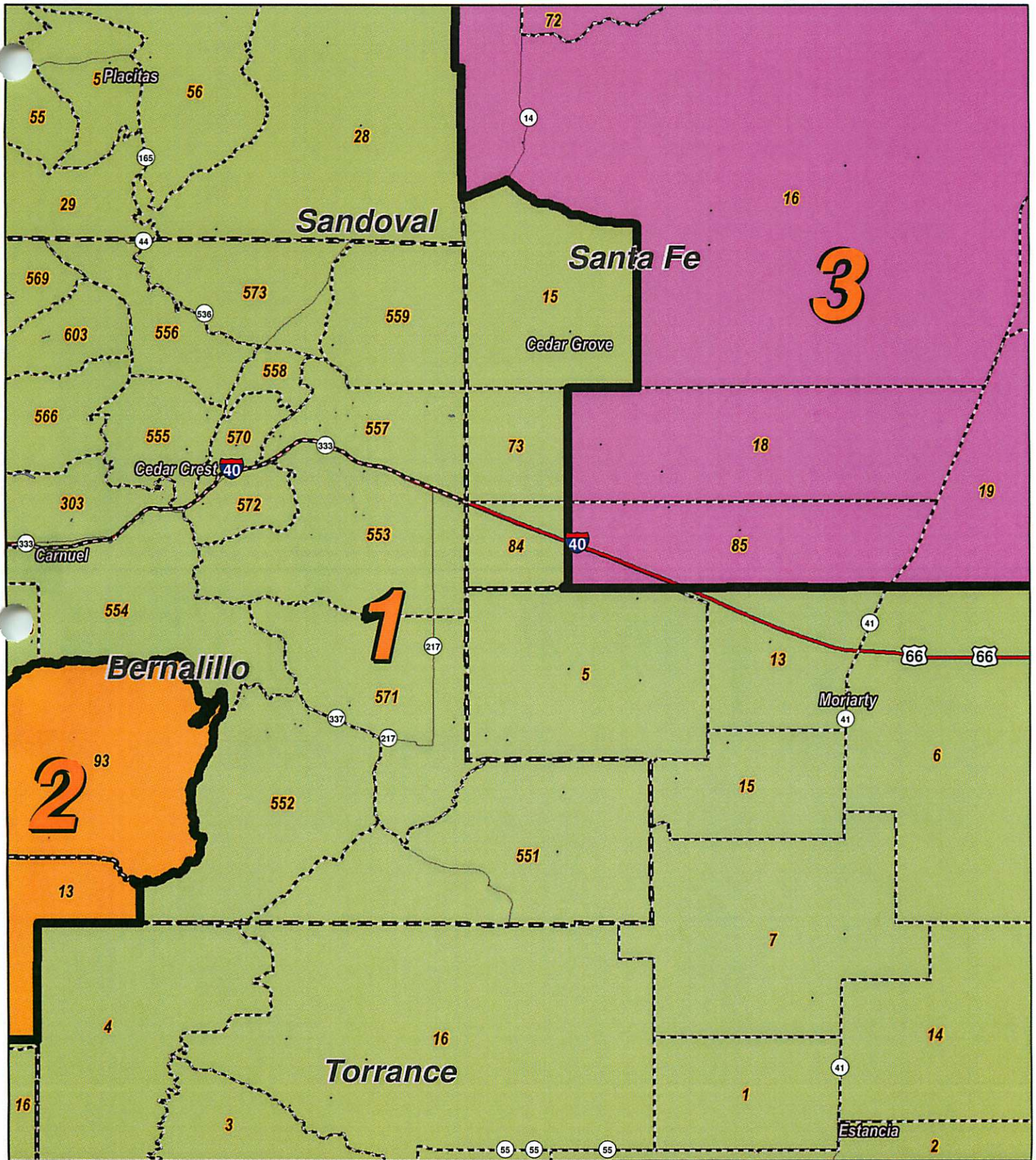


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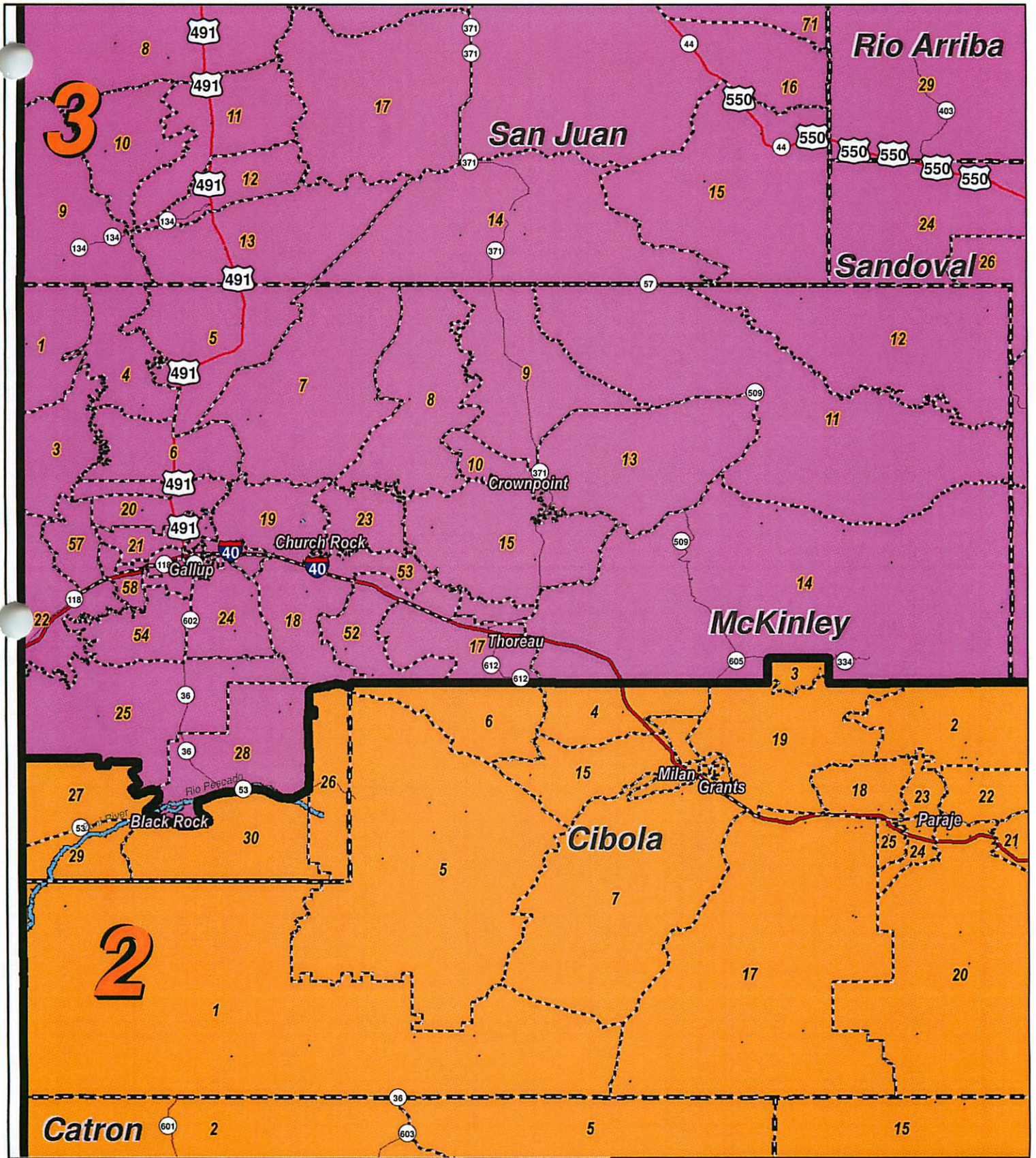
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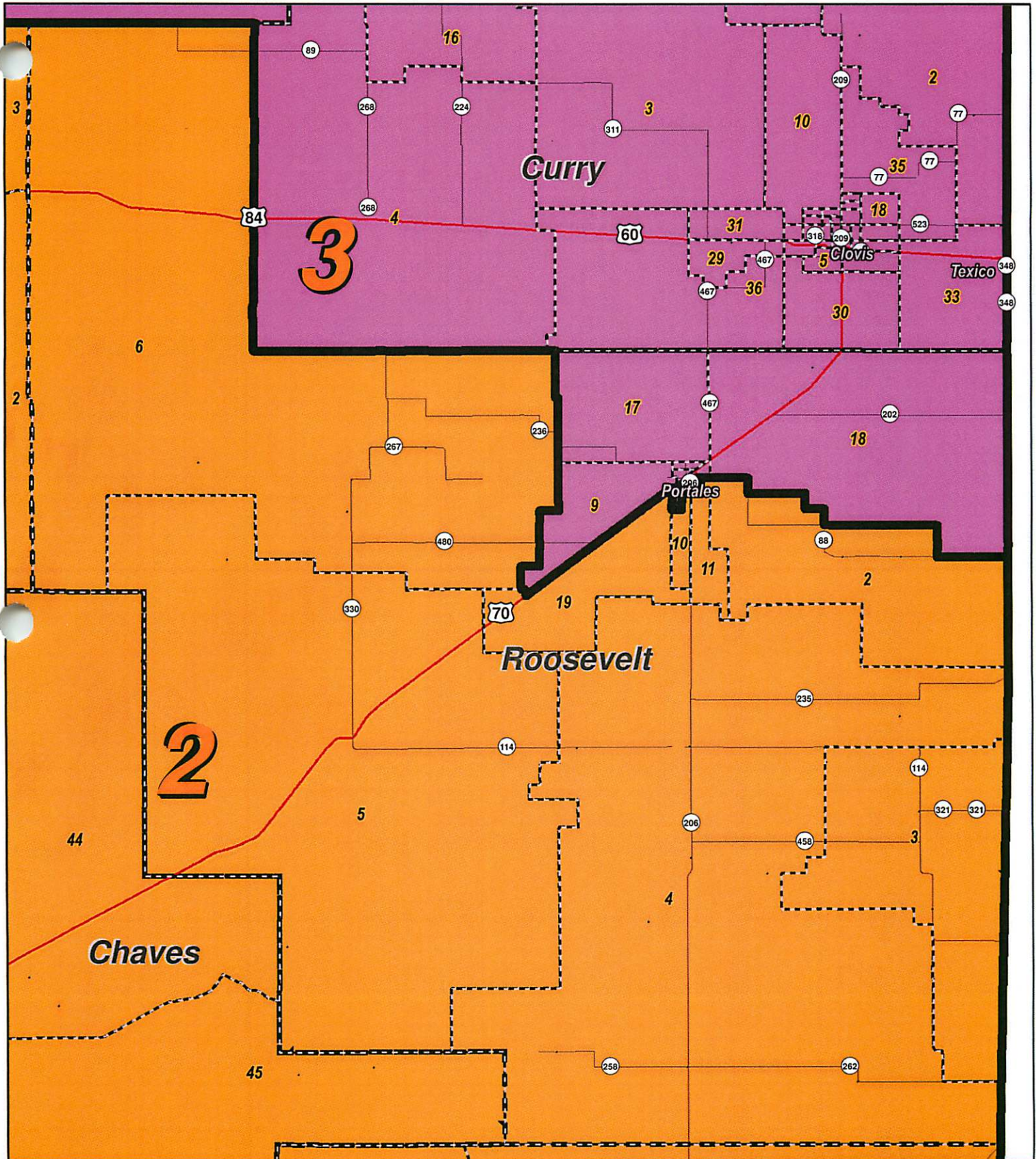
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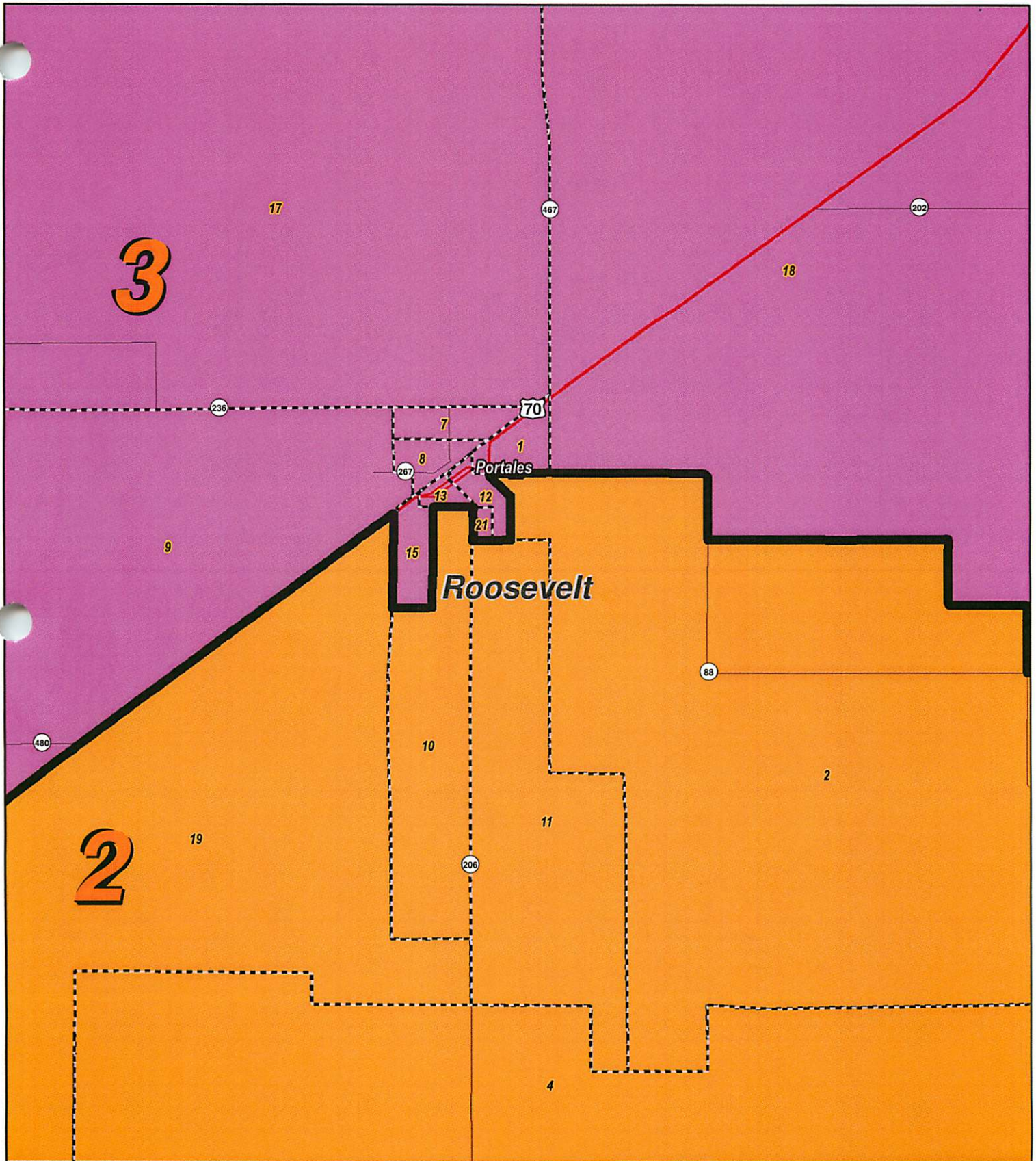
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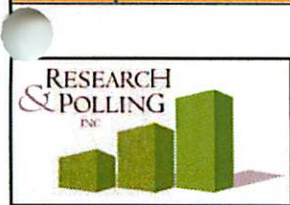
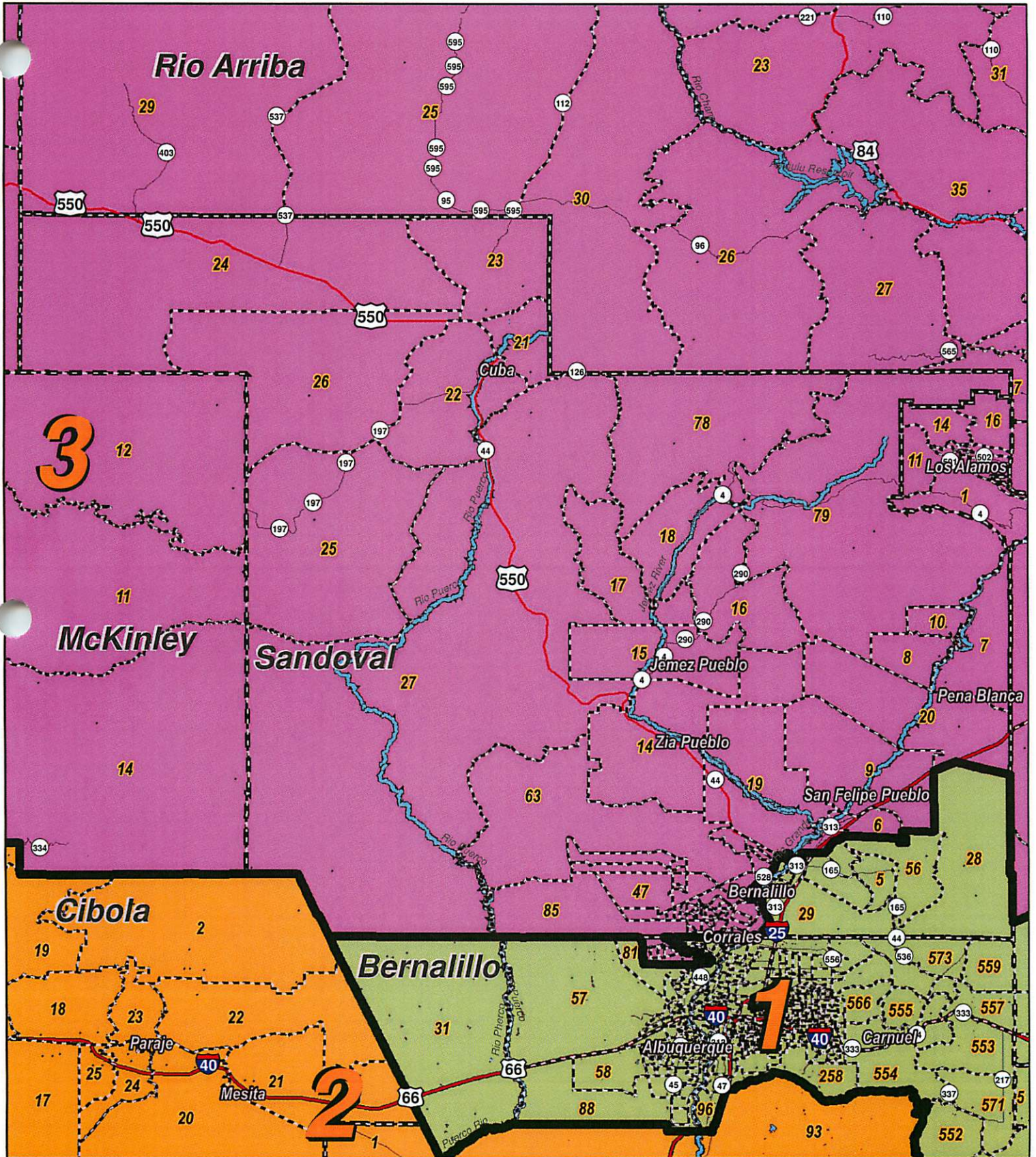
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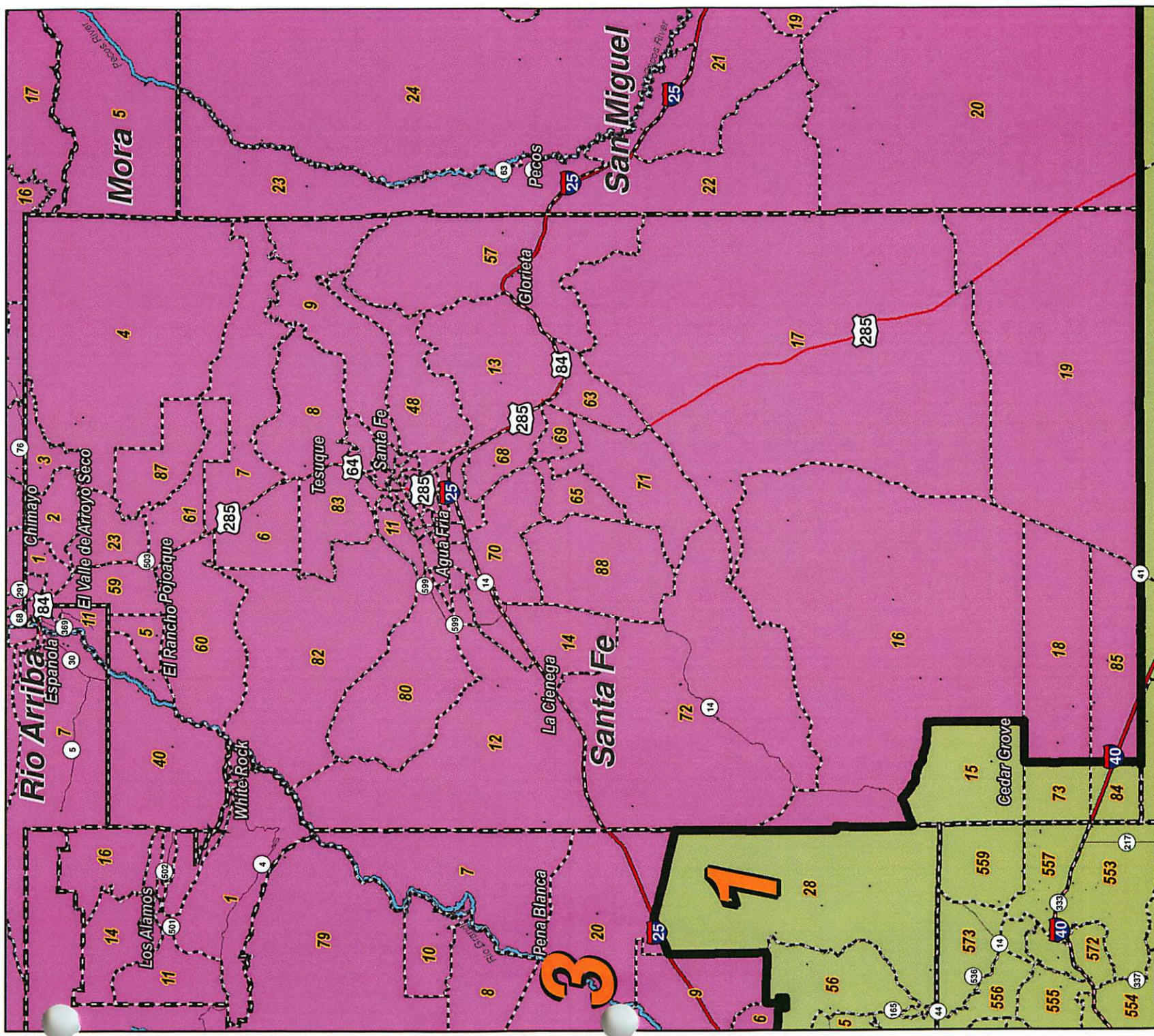
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For the New Mexico
 Legislative Council Service

District	Pop	Deviation	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Origin										
				White		Native American		Black		Asian		Other Races		
1	686,393	0 0.0%	329,665 48.0%	288,234 42.0%	24,773 3.6%	16,016 2.3%	14,313 2.1%	13,392 2.0%						
18+	523,776		227,802 43.5%	245,413 46.9%	18,281 3.5%	12,598 2.4%	11,348 2.2%	8,334 1.6%						
2	686,393	0 0.0%	355,689 51.8%	275,607 40.2%	30,590 4.5%	10,725 1.6%	4,844 0.7%	8,938 1.3%						
18+	508,648		238,436 46.9%	230,511 45.3%	21,756 4.3%	8,306 1.6%	3,962 0.8%	5,677 1.1%						
3	686,393	0 0.0%	268,049 39.1%	269,969 39.3%	120,005 17.5%	8,721 1.3%	7,148 1.0%	12,501 1.8%						
18+	508,083		185,088 36.4%	221,924 43.7%	81,925 16.1%	6,549 1.3%	5,646 1.1%	6,951 1.4%						
Totals	2,059,179	Ideal: 686,393	953,403 46.3%	833,810 40.5%	175,368 8.5%	35,462 1.7%	26,305 1.3%	34,831 1.8%						
18+	1,540,507		651,326 42.3%	697,848 45.3%	121,962 7.9%	27,453 1.8%	20,956 1.4%	20,962 1.4%						

District Profile

District	Total Population	Deviation	Total Adult Native American	Adult Hispanic	Adult Non-Hispanic			Performance Measure		Registered Voters				
					White	American	Black	Dem	Rep	Total	% Dem	% Rep	% DTS	% Other
1	686,393	0 0.0%	5.2%	43.5%	46.9%	3.5%	2.4%	53.9%	46.1%	412,594	47.3%	32.3%	16.8%	3.6%
2	686,393	0 0.0%	5.8%	46.9%	45.3%	4.3%	1.6%	46.6%	53.4%	350,612	46.0%	35.7%	15.9%	2.4%
3	686,393	0 0.0%	18.1%	36.4%	43.7%	16.1%	1.3%	57.5%	42.5%	396,009	54.3%	28.2%	15.0%	2.5%
NM	2,059,179	Ideal: 686,393	9.6%	42.3%	45.3%	7.9%	1.8%	53.0%	47.0%	1,159,215	49.3%	31.9%	15.9%	2.9%

NM Congress: CD_187963.2_Egolf_Executive

District Definitions by County and Precinct

Congressional district one is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 2 through 79, 81 through 83, 86 through 92, 94 through 99, 101 through 114, 116, 119 through 125, 131 through 144, 150 through 154, 161 through 166, 170, 171, 180 through 187, 191 through 197, 211, 212, 214 through 217, 221, 223 through 226, 241 through 246, 251 through 258, 271 through 275, 278, 281 through 287, 289 through 308, 311 through 318, 321 through 324, 326 through 333, 341 through 347, 351 through 358, 371 through 375, 381 through 387, 400 through 456, 461 through 466, 471 through 478, 480 through 500, 502 through 573 and 601 through 603; Sandoval county precincts 1 through 5, 28, 29, 38, 52, 55 through 57, 64, 74 and 76; Santa Fe county precincts 15, 73 and 84; Torrance county; and Valencia county precincts 6, 16, 22, 28 and Census tabulation block 3506119703031019 in 36.

Congressional district two is composed of Bernalillo county precinct 93; Catron county; Chaves county; Cibola county; De Baca county; Dona Ana county; Eddy county; Grant county; Guadalupe county; Hidalgo county; Lea county; Lincoln county; Luna county; McKinley county precincts 26, 27, 29 and 30; Otero county; Roosevelt county precincts 3 through 6, 10, 11, 19 and all of 2 except for Census tabulation block 350410002001111; Sierra county; Socorro county; and Valencia county precincts 1 through 5, 7 through 15, 17 through 21, 23 through 27, 29 through 35, 37 through 41 and all of 36 except for Census tabulation block 350611973031019.

Congressional district three is composed of Bernalillo county precincts 1, 80, 84, 85, 115, 117, 118 and 127 through 129; Colfax county; Curry county; Harding county; Los Alamos county; McKinley county precincts 1 through 25, 28, 31 through 50 and 52 through 59; Mora county; Quay county; Rio Arriba county; Roosevelt county precincts 1, 7 through 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21 and Census tabulation block 350410002001111 in 2 ; San Juan county; San Miguel county; Sandoval county precincts 6 through 27, 30 through 37, 39 through 51, 53, 54, 58 through 63, 65 through 73, 75 and 78 through 86; Santa Fe county precincts 1 through 14, 16 through 72, 74 through 83 and 85 through 88; Taos county; and Union county.