



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW JERSEY :
APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION :

TAKEN AT:

UNION COUNTY COURTHOUSE ADMIN. BLG.
Rahway Avenue, 6th Floor
Elizabeth, New Jersey
Wednesday, March 20, 1991
7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

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2 B E F O R E:

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4 FOR THE REPUBLICANS

5 KATHLEEN A. DONOVAN, COCHAIR

6 SENATOR JOSEPH L. BUBBA

7 JOSEPH E. BUCKELEW

8 GEORGE R. GILMORE, ESQ., COUNSEL TO THE REPUBLICAN

9 APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION MEMBERS

10
11 FOR THE DEMOCRATS

12 SENATOR JOHN A. LYNCH, COCHAIR

13 ASSEMBLYMAN JOSEPH CHARLES

14 STEPHAN DE MICCO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR STATE DEMOCRATIC

15 COMMITTEE

16 ANGELO J. GENOVA, ESQ., COUNSEL TO DEMOCRAT MEMBERS OF

17 THE COMMISSION

18
19 ALSO PRESENT

20
21 DEAN DONALD E. STOKES, ELEVENTH MEMBER

22 JOSEPH E. IRENAS, ESQ., COUNSEL TO DEAN STOKES

23

24

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I N D E X

	<u>WITNESSES</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1		
2		
3	ASSEMBLYWOMAN STEPHANIE R. BUSH	7
4	ASSEMBLYMAN WILLIE B. BROWN	9
5	MAYOR ROBERT L. BROWN	12
6	DONALD TUCKER, NJ BIC	17
7	MAYOR CARDELL COOPER	28
8	WILLIAM NARVAEZ, CHAIR,	
9	COMMITTEE FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION	31
10	DR. ERIC MUNOZ, UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	36
11	JOHN CURRIE, COUNTY CHAIR PASSAIC COUNTY	40
12	GEORGE B. GORE, NAACP	41
13	ELI BURGOS, CITY OF PATERSON, COMMISSIONER OF	
14	SCHOOL BOARD	46
15	CRAIG EXELBIRT, RESIDENT, ELIZABETH	48
16	KEITH M. JONES, PRESIDENT NJNAACP	53
17	SAMUEL WALTERS, COUNSEL FOR NAACP	56
18	WALTER L. FIELDS, STATE POLITICAL ACTION	
19	CHAIR FOR NAACP	59
20	STEVEN SHEAROD, RESIDENT, ELIZABETH	61
21	KIMBERLY FRANCOIS, NEW BRUNSWICK NAACP	64
22	FRANKLIN WILKS, BERGEN COUNTY NAACP	66
23	ROBERT P. TUCKER, RESIDENT, GLASSBORO	67
24	PHILLIP S. WARNER, GLOUCESTER COUNTY NAACP	70
25		

E X H I B I T S

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ID</u>
1		
2		
3		
4	Document No. 10	Testimony presented by
5		William Narvaez
6		36
7	Document No. 11	Testimony presented by
8		Dr. Eric Munoz
9		40
10	Document No. 12	Letter by Henry Martinez
11		51
12	Document No. 13	Latino District Alternatives
13		presented by the Puerto Rican
14		Legal Defense and Education
15		Fund
16		72
17	Document No. 14	Documents submitted by
18		Genova, Burns & Schott
19		75
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Ladies and
2 gentlemen, we are about to begin this public hearing
3 of the Legislative Apportionment Commission. Notices
4 of this meeting were published in the various
5 newspapers around the State of New Jersey.

6 As most of you are aware, as all of
7 you I am sure are aware, the Legislative Apportionment
8 Commission is set up under the constitution of the
9 State of New Jersey to develop a legislative
10 redistricting of the State of New Jersey following the
11 latest census. We, the appointed Commission, have
12 been going about that job very, very diligently and
13 very, very conscientiously. We have invited public
14 testimony to be given by those who have an interest so
15 as to better inform us of the viewpoints of those who
16 will be affected by it.

17 My name is Joseph Charles. I am an
18 assemblyperson from Jersey City representing the City
19 of Jersey City and Bayonne. I am vice chairperson of
20 the Democratic delegation to the Commission. Seated
21 to my left is another member of the Democratic
22 delegation, Steve DeMicco who is the executive
23 director of the State Democratic Committee. To my
24 immediate right is Joe Irenas who is an attorney who
25 is helping and assisting in supporting and advising

1 the 11th member of this Commission who is seated to
 2 his immediate right, that's Dean Donald Stokes of
 3 Woodrow Wilson School in Princeton. Sitting to the
 4 Dean's immediate right is the chairperson of the
 5 Republican delegation to this Commission, Kathleen
 6 Donovan, and Kathy is a former assemblywoman and
 7 currently a clerk, Kathy, of Bergen County. To her
 8 right is another lawyer, we can't do these things
 9 without the presence of lawyers, that is George
 10 Gilmore. He is counsel to the Republican delegation.
 11 To his right is Joe Buckelew who is from the great
 12 County of Ocean County, a county of growing
 13 population, a county that is led by Joe and he is a
 14 member of the Republican delegation. To his right is
 15 Darryl Todd who is a member of the Republican
 16 delegation. He is an attorney in the City of Atlantic
 17 City, is that right, Joe?

18 MR. TODD: In the county.

19 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: County of
 20 Atlantic County.

21 We were scheduled to start at 6:30.
 22 We are doing pretty good, it's only 7:00. I know
 23 there are some of you who have been here since 6:30.
 24 I know all of you are in a hurry, but I know that some
 25 are in a special hurry. One such person, I am going

1 to ask her to come forward first, is Assemblywoman
 2 Stephanie Bush.

3 ASSEMBLYWOMAN BUSH: Thank you, Mr.
 4 Charles, members of the Commission.

5 I thank you for your indulgence in
 6 allowing me to begin the meeting as I do have a very
 7 important engagement that I must meet, but I felt it
 8 was important that I make an appearance this evening
 9 as a member of--

10 MS. DONOVAN: Push the mic a little
 11 closer to you.

12 ASSEMBLYWOMAN BUSH: Is that better?

13 I did feel it was important that I
 14 attend this evening's meeting in that I represent the
 15 27th legislative district in Essex County which is
 16 currently comprised of East Orange, South Orange,
 17 Orange, parts of Newark and West Orange. We are
 18 currently the third minority district or so in Essex
 19 County. I feel that it's important that we continue
 20 to have such a district within Essex County.

21 My understanding of the Voters Rights
 22 Act of 1965 as amended, it indicates that minorities
 23 should have the opportunity to participate in the
 24 political process and to elect a candidate of their
 25 choice, which I would presume and assume would be one

1 of our own, which currently in the 27th district is
2 me.

3 Over the history of the existence of
4 the 27th district we have seen that this has proven to
5 be the case and that minorities have had an
6 opportunity to elect their own. Historically we have
7 also been the only district that has elected a black
8 woman to the legislature with me being the fourth to
9 the Assembly, with me being the fourth black
10 assemblywoman.

11 I would submit to the Commission that
12 as you begin to restructure the district, that it be
13 kept in mind that we continue to go forward with the
14 27th having the ability to elect a minority.
15 Currently our district is made up of approximately 53
16 percent black people, a little less than seven percent
17 Hispanic and so it goes to show that we don't need a
18 large or an overwhelming majority of minorities within
19 the district in order to elect our own, but we do need
20 to stay somewhat around that 53 percent. It is
21 important that we have our three legislative districts
22 within Essex County so that we can continue to meet
23 the needs of the minorities within the district.

24 I would also submit that as you begin
25 to draw the maps that the core group in the 27th

1 district remain intact and that being East Orange,
2 Orange and parts of Newark. I realize that you may
3 have to do some other adjustments, but in doing so I
4 would submit that you should remain with at least the
5 53 percent of black population within the 27th
6 district.

7 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you,
8 Assemblywoman Bush.

9 Any questions from any members of the
10 Commission?

11 MS. DONOVAN: No, thank you.

12 ASSEMBLYWOMAN BUSH: Thank you very
13 much.

14 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: I would now
15 like to call Assembly Deputy Speaker Willie B. Brown,
16 29th legislative district.

17 MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Charles
18 and to all the Commission members. I too would like
19 to thank all of you for giving me this opportunity to
20 just address some brief concerns of mine, as I think
21 it relates to the minorities. Let me commend all of
22 you who participated and I notice some of the members
23 are not present and I will try to make sure we relay
24 that message to them personally and hopefully get that
25 information to them more directly.

1 I am here also to I guess support the
 2 concept of increasing the potential of having minority
 3 districts in the State of New Jersey and as we have
 4 looked around at the numbers I am sure that Essex
 5 County is probably the area where we should be looking
 6 to make sure that we protect those current minority
 7 districts and even maybe expand the numbers.

8 I think the key thing is, as I have
 9 heard some rumors, that some groups have argued that
 10 we should look at two districts and increase the
 11 percentages. I think that once we get over the 52, 53
 12 percent then we definitely have the potential of
 13 having three minority districts as opposed to two
 14 minority districts. I think it's very important that
 15 you understand that. I think if we look at the
 16 growth, the potential growth for the next 10 years
 17 that we will definitely, and the current three
 18 districts in Essex, it will be possible to elect more
 19 minorities in areas as opposed to locking in two
 20 definite guaranteed districts with large numbers in
 21 the neighborhood of 65, 70 percent of the people which
 22 means it allows for no potential growth in the
 23 future. It guarantees those positions but it does not
 24 allow for the growth factor and I think that should be
 25 the key factor as we look at the alignment of the

1 districts here in Essex.

2 So I guess I would be somewhat
 3 redundant, but something similar to what Assemblywoman
 4 Bush pointed out, I just think that when you look at
 5 the district in the 28th district, 27th district
 6 without dealing with the Newark aspects, it could be
 7 contiguous. If we went into the Montclair area I am
 8 sure you would then, with Montclair, West Orange,
 9 South Orange, Orange, and East Orange would definitely
 10 give a good potential of a minority district there
 11 with an existing district being all the north ward,
 12 all the west ward, Irvington and probably some areas
 13 of Maplewood in that area would then give us another
 14 district.

15 When you look at my district which I
 16 represent in the 29th district, we have the east ward
 17 of Newark, the central ward of Newark and the south
 18 ward of Newark and I guess whatever other area we
 19 would have to go to pick up numbers. I am also
 20 contiguous to Hillside which has a significant number
 21 of minority people in that area which would guarantee
 22 minority districts there. So I think with that
 23 concept it would be better than trying to lock
 24 everyone into the two districts as I said earlier that
 25 other people have argued from other ethnic groups

1 which we somewhat differ and their concept as we look
 2 at my concept, and having been a legislator 18 years I
 3 have kind of looked at the players and the growth of
 4 the districts and different parts in the county and
 5 also I think all the members' concern about minority
 6 representation. I think in other parts of the state
 7 it's possible, but I think we have to look at some
 8 mechanism to encourage candidates to run in both
 9 parties. I think if they run in both parties then we
 10 can have an increase in minorities in the public
 11 because the public will support that. I know that's
 12 not your job but that's something we have to look at
 13 also. I think we can have the three minorities with
 14 53 percent or 55 percent as opposed to locking them in
 15 with the 70 to 75 percent in the two districts.

16 Thank you.

17 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Any questions
 18 from the committee members?

19 MS. DONOVAN: No.

20 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Mayor Robert
 21 Brown from the City of Orange.

22 MAYOR ROBERT BROWN: First of all, I
 23 would like to say good evening to you, Mr. Charles,
 24 assemblyman and members of the committee and thank you
 25 for giving me this opportunity to appear and address

1 this body which certainly has been given a herculean
 2 chore in determining exactly where the lines should
 3 lie. I am sure when you are finished however everyone
 4 will be happy and your efforts will be well taken.

5 First of all, for the record I would
 6 like to say that I am in favor of maintaining three
 7 minority districts as opposed to two. My city is
 8 located in the 27th district, I might add first of all
 9 and I believe you have heard from one of my
 10 distinguished assembly people already. My reasons for
 11 that are somewhat similar to hers, but somewhat
 12 different as well.

13 Minority participation is probably
 14 the lynchpin of what many of you may be concerned with
 15 in trying to reach the bottom line of this
 16 determination. When we think of minority
 17 participation I think we have to look at the 10 year
 18 window and not just what would happen now if we were
 19 to change districts as of tomorrow. If you were to
 20 change the districts as of tomorrow to two as opposed
 21 to three, immediately this potential is for perhaps
 22 picking up another Assembly representative. Right now
 23 in the three districts we have five. If you were to
 24 change the districts to two districts you would give
 25 us the potential of picking up another individual

1 which at first blush might sound important, a 20
 2 percent increase in representation, but if I were to
 3 look at the other alternatives for potential and
 4 maximum minority participation, I would have to look
 5 at the three district situation and say to myself,
 6 well, there are five black representatives now, if the
 7 three districts were maintained that gives us a
 8 potential for nine so not going from five to six but
 9 five to nine. In that scenario there is a possibility
 10 of increasing 80 percent of the representation that we
 11 now have by having three members in that
 12 particular--by having three districts.

13 I think if we are really going to
 14 talk about maximizing minority involvement in the
 15 political process, we shouldn't kind of put everybody
 16 in two districts and forever sign off black growth and
 17 black political success by only letting us vie for the
 18 next 10 years for one position, which in effect is
 19 what we would be doing. You would be forever closing
 20 us off from ever obtaining anymore than one additional
 21 seat in the Assembly for the next 10 years. However,
 22 if we were to maintain the three districts over the
 23 next 10 year period you give us an opportunity to pick
 24 up an additional four seats. I think the comparison
 25 over a 10 year period of growth from four seats as in

1 contrast to one is extremely significant. For that
 2 reason I would favor three districts being maintained
 3 over two.

4 The other question that you grapple
 5 with is what percentage of the population being
 6 minority would be acceptable to accomplish some of the
 7 political objectives and goals that I just talked
 8 about. I believe that a figure that hovers above 50
 9 percent is something that is workable for
 10 accomplishing some of the goals that I have just
 11 talked about. The reason I believe that is because
 12 I believe in fact the county will in the 10 year
 13 period that we are talking about--there is a question
 14 of minority political development to perhaps work
 15 harder in districts that have 55 percent, but the
 16 opportunity is there for success. I am an example of
 17 that. I am the first black mayor in Orange, New
 18 Jersey. In the 150 years of the town there had never
 19 been a black mayor. As the population began to
 20 change, as we became more active in voter registration
 21 and political education of the voting electorate,
 22 there was a change, a political change which I
 23 represent that. I think the same thing that took
 24 place in Orange, New Jersey in a developing black
 25 political process. At that time when I ran some

1 people said the number was somewhere in excess of 50
 2 percent, but not much more. The hard work and
 3 development of that constituency can clearly bring a
 4 victory in those districts even though it's at 55
 5 percent and I think you don't really need anymore than
 6 that for it to work to garner additional black seats
 7 in the legislature. It's just a question of heavier
 8 lifting may be more involved, it may be more voter
 9 registration involved, harder campaigns, closer fought
 10 wars, but then again in America I didn't know there is
 11 anything wrong with that.

12 The fact of the matter was my
 13 election wasn't easy. It was very difficult because
 14 it was close on both sides of the tracks. But
 15 hopefully the people will make intelligent decisions
 16 and when it's close maybe the issues will be thrashed
 17 out even more so and people will understand the
 18 candidates and their issues more so in heavily and
 19 hotly contested races because the numbers may be
 20 closer perhaps. I don't think the fact that races
 21 have to be much more vigorously fought should
 22 necessarily deter this committee from looking at the
 23 three districts in a figure slightly in excess of 50
 24 percent to consider that workable under the Voting
 25 Rights Act which I would understand that you are

1 governed by.

2 So, in summary, I would hope you
 3 would consider maintaining the three districts and
 4 likewise recognizing and appreciate there are some of
 5 us who come through the political wars who have been
 6 successful who are minorities where the numbers were
 7 not 70, 60, 65 percent.

8 Thank you very much and thank you for
 9 taking me early.

10 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you,
 11 mayor.

12 Any questions?

13 I believe previous to him was
 14 Councilman Donald Tucker from the City of Newark.

15 MR. TUCKER: Thank you very much.
 16 Members of the Reapportionment Commission, I would
 17 like at this time to introduce myself. I am here in
 18 two capacities making a presentation to you, my first
 19 capacity as a council person within the City of Newark
 20 under the aegis of the plan C form of government under
 21 the Faulkner Act we passed a resolution in our
 22 precouncil meeting which was yesterday which was
 23 directed at the Commission which will be approved by
 24 our city council this evening which will again
 25 pinpoint our position as a city council.

1 I would like to take a minute and
2 read this resolution to you. You will be in receipt
3 of a certified copy of this resolution after the city
4 council meeting this evening.

5 It's a resolution opposing any plan
6 of or proposal which could consolidate the City of
7 Newark in one or two legislative districts.

8 WHEREAS, the City of Newark notwithstanding the
9 disputed amount of decrease in population as depicted
10 in the preliminary 1990 census figure, it is still the
11 largest municipality in the State of New Jersey with a
12 total population in excess of 275,000. Of that
13 population 58.5 percent happen to be African American
14 and also 26.1 percent are of the Hispanic or Latino
15 community;

16 WHEREAS, the City of Newark is currently
17 apportioned into the 27th, 28th, and 29th legislative
18 districts within the County of Essex and the State of
19 New Jersey; and

20 WHEREAS, the City of Newark is currently a
21 proportion to be represented in whole or in part by
22 three senators one from each district and six Assembly
23 members one from each respective district;

24 WHEREAS, during the recent apportionment
25 hearings held by the New Jersey Legislative

1 Apportionment Commission it has been proposed that the
2 City of Newark be consolidated into two legislative
3 districts thereby reducing the Senate and the Assembly
4 representation accordingly; and

5 WHEREAS, any attempt to make the City of Newark
6 one or two legislative districts of any districts or
7 any attempt to congregate the African American
8 community and Hispanic community or into minority
9 districts would not be in the best interest of the
10 City of Newark, its residents but would, in fact,
11 dilute minority representation in the New Jersey state
12 legislature.

3 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the municipal
14 council of the City of Newark that we do hereby oppose
15 any plan or proposal which would consolidate the City
16 of Newark into one or two legislative districts.

17 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of
18 this resolution be forwarded to the Reapportionment
19 Commission for their records and for due
20 consideration.

21 This is a resolution that was
22 approved at the precouncil meeting yesterday and will
23 be officially approved by the council at its meeting
24 that will take place at 7:30 this evening. As a
25 representative of the city council I would like to

1 again put this into the record for your due
2 consideration.

3 I speak to you also in another
4 capacity as the chairperson of the New Jersey Black
5 Issues convention. Our particular review of the
6 reapportionment process is very unique especially when
7 we start dealing with the question of Essex County.
8 You probably are aware of the fact that when we start
9 to deal with African American legislative
10 representatives, we need to be very clear that five of
11 the eight representatives, or to be frank, 62 percent
12 of the African American representation of the state
13 legislature comes directly from Essex County. If we
14 attempt to identify the other African American
15 representatives we are talking about one
16 representative from Passaic County, one representative
17 from Mercer County and one representative from Hudson
18 County.

19 What I would like to do specifically
20 is deal with the question of Essex County because when
21 we have to look at the realization of 62 percent of
22 the African American representation and we also deal
23 with the realization that one-third of the African
24 American population of the State of New Jersey comes
25 from Essex County, the question of the three districts

1 within Essex County become very critical in regards to
2 us making representation directly to the Commission.

3 If we look at the question now of
4 what is happening in the 28th legislative district,
5 what we are, in fact, proposing for your due
6 consideration is that--sorry, the 27th district, what
7 we are proposing for your due consideration is three
8 basic plans. We are clearly of the opinion that the
9 communities of Orange, West Orange, East Orange, South
10 Orange and Montclair represent due consideration in
11 regards to the minority concerns. If you--if we take
12 the time and effort to review the current census data
13 dealing with these particular communities, we will
14 find that they clearly represent a majority minority
15 perspective. They are also quite unique in regards to
16 their interaction directly with each other. I am not
17 saying that people who live directly in Orange, West
18 Orange, East Orange, South Orange and Montclair do not
19 really relate to the City of Newark, but what I am
20 saying is they are suburban municipalities and have a
21 tendency to interact directly with each other. They
22 are also quite similar in regards to the goals and
23 objectives that they have as a general community.
24 That is not to say that their urban/suburban
25 differences would be great--would be to a great degree

1 but they are, in fact, similar.

2 The second factor that we would like
3 to propose for your consideration is looking at the
4 28th legislative district. The 28th legislative
5 district currently is made up of Newark, the west ward
6 of Newark, the north ward of the City of Newark and
7 Irvington of the City of Newark. We are clearly
8 mindful based on the preliminary census figures that
9 it appears that the population within the 28th
10 legislative district is not of the unique 192,000
11 ideal consideration that you are charged to consider
12 when you draft your legislative districts. We are of
13 the opinion that based on that, that consideration
14 should be given in regards to the 28th legislative
15 district dealing with the west ward of the City of
16 Newark.

17 In the 1980 census what took place in
18 the west ward of the City of Newark, a number of
19 districts were carved out of the west ward and put
20 directly--sorry, were taken from the 28th legislative
21 district in 1980 and put into the 27th legislative
22 district. I think that a commonality of purpose needs
23 to take place where the west ward should be in one
24 particular district. So we are recommending that the
25 west ward be constituted as a full ward and full

1 participation within the 28th legislative district.
2 We are also stating that the west ward and the north
3 ward have a similarity of purpose and a similarity of
4 representation on it.

5 So we are proposing that the north
6 ward in its entirety be included within the 28th
7 legislative district. We are also proposing that the
8 City of Irvington which is currently now part of the
9 28th legislative district would remain in the 28th
10 legislative district and that the town of Maplewood
11 would be in addition to the 28th legislative
12 district. If we take the time to add up those
13 particular numbers we are far in excess or in excess
14 of the 192,000 ideal that you are again charged to
15 deal with as an objective.

16 We would also like for you to review
17 the current compositions of the 29th legislative
18 district. The current composition of the 29th
19 legislative district is made up of a major portion of
20 the central ward within the City of Newark, all of the
21 south ward of the City of Newark and all of the east
22 ward of the City of Newark. Again, we are mindful of
23 the decrease in population of those particular--of
24 this particular district and we are of the opinion
25 that what should take place is that all of the central

1 ward needs to be included within the 29th legislative
 2 district so that we have a commonality of central ward
 3 communities. Secondly we have all of the south
 4 ward which is still part of the 29th legislative
 5 district and also all of the east ward which is
 6 currently part of the 29th legislative district. We
 7 believe that the town of Hillside which is directly
 8 adjacent to the south ward of the City of Newark needs
 9 to be added onto the 29th legislative district. We
 10 are clearly of the opinion that this particular number
 11 which we estimate to be slightly lower than 192,000
 12 with the addition of the additional districts within
 13 the central ward community would, in turn, move the
 14 29th legislative district closer to the ideal of the
 15 192,000.

16 We are also--we would also like to
 17 make it very, very clear that we respect the
 18 differences of opinion of other organizations that
 19 have been recommending the question of two Assembly
 20 districts, one located within the City of Newark and
 21 one located within the suburbs of Essex County. We
 22 respect the organizations and the individuals who are
 23 recommending that, but we do not believe that that is
 24 going to be within the best interest of the African
 25 American community.

1 I would like to submit as to why it
 2 is not in the best interest. If we take the time and
 3 effort to look at the current representation that we
 4 currently have and project that representation over a
 5 period of approximately 10 years, we will find that if
 6 we are obligated or locked into two specific
 7 districts, what that, in fact, will do is cap minority
 8 representation or black representation specifically to
 9 a figure of approximately six individuals. There will
 10 not be any kind of additional numbers basically put
 11 forward within Essex County which again represents
 12 one-third of the population. The recommendation that
 13 we are dealing with when we relate to the different
 14 districts under the current formula, we have one
 15 representative of color in the 27th district, we have
 16 one representative of color within the 28th
 17 legislative district and we have three persons in the
 18 29th legislative district which gives us a total of
 19 five representatives. The recommendation of two
 20 districts means that it would cap black participation
 21 to the point of just being six and we would see an
 22 increase of one representative.

23 Now, needless for me to say I think
 24 all of you are mindful of the fact that based on the
 25 certification of the 1990 census that the African

1 American population in the State of New Jersey is in
 2 excess of 12 percent. Needless for me to say if you
 3 apply the 12 percent to the representatives who are
 4 currently now elected within the legislative body
 5 there is a disproportionate number. There is a
 6 disproportionate representation that exists there. If
 7 you, in turn, accept the recommendation of two
 8 districts within Essex County, what you are, in fact,
 9 saying is that the African American community deserves
 10 only one representative in the next 10 years and that
 11 I believe is not in the best interest of the
 12 Commission, nor is it clearly in the best interest of
 13 African Americans within the State of New Jersey. If
 14 we, in turn, accept the proviso that deals with the
 15 realization of minority districts, majority minority
 16 districts within three districts of Essex County, then
 17 what we are experiencing is in the 29th legislative
 18 district there are three persons of color or three
 19 African Americans located there today depending upon
 20 the election process which none of us can totally
 21 predict, we envision that that number would remain as
 22 such, but when we look at the 28th legislative
 23 district, we believe that there is a possibility of
 24 growth. Whether that growth would take place within
 25 the African American population or take place within

1 the Latino population, the reality of the matter is
 2 there would be a possibility of growth within the 28th
 3 legislative district as we are recommending.

4 If we go to the 27th legislative
 5 district we are of the opinion that there is a
 6 possibility of growth there primarily because if we
 7 look at the migration effects of the census, of
 8 African Americans leaving the heart of the area of the
 9 City of Newark and moving directly into the suburban
 10 areas, we become mindful of the fact that there is a
 11 possibility of growth within the recommended 27th or
 12 the configuration that we are recommending for the
 13 27th legislative district. We are of the opinion that
 14 if you have completed your task well that what we will
 15 see coming out of this district is a growth for the
 16 African American minority communities within the State
 17 of New Jersey.

18 Again, we would like to say we are
 19 not in support of the recommendation dealing with two
 20 districts within Essex County and we are in support of
 21 the establishment of three districts which would be
 22 minor--majority minority community districts in the
 23 28th, 27th and 29th legislative districts.

24 Thank you.

25 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very

1 much, councilman.

2 Any questions?

3 Thank you.

4 Mayor Cardell Cooper.

5 MAYOR COOPER: Let me just say good
6 evening ladies and gentlemen. I will be very brief.
7 I believe the remarks that you have heard from
8 councilman Don Tucker and the comments he made on
9 behalf of New Jersey black issues comments as well as
10 Mayor Brown in the City of Orange and I believe
11 Assemblywoman Bush was here earlier. I believe that
12 what the statistical data that you have heard clearly
13 indicates that New Jersey has an opportunity if you
14 will to make sure there is fair and equitable
15 participation by minorities, African Americans in
16 particular, in terms of the electoral process in the
17 state.

18 You have a job to do, a job that is
19 going to affect the quality of life of many people in
20 the state over the next 10 years, and quite frankly,
21 it's never an easy job when one has to make decisions
22 about changing boundary lines and how that impacts
23 upon people.

24 I must say for the record, however,
25 that I am in disagreement with the so-called official

1 numbers which were released by the census. I am not
2 in agreement with those numbers and I want to state
3 that for the record. However, those are the tools
4 that we have to work with. I think as we work with
5 those tools you clearly understand that when we talk
6 about fair and equitable participation, if New Jersey
7 fails in that effort through this Commission to do
8 that, I think we send the wrong tone in terms of what
9 is going on in the State of New Jersey and that, quite
10 frankly, does not have anything to do with partisan
11 politics, it has something to do with the fact that we
12 as African Americans, as people who participate in the
13 process who have long over the years participated in
14 the process simply saying this is an opportunity for
15 us to begin to do something to show and reflect that
16 people who participate in the system, people who have
17 gone and I believe gone through the arduous process of
18 seeking public office, and I am the mayor of the
19 second largest city in Essex County, Mayor Brown being
20 in the 27th legislative district also, the second
21 largest city within the 27th legislative district, we
22 clearly understand and recognize what the people of
23 our communities are saying and, quite frankly, I are
24 really saying that we should lock arms together in a
25 partnership and say to America that fundamental

1 fairness should be nondebatable and I think you have
 2 the opportunity, quite frankly, to make sure that the
 3 districts that are designed and put together reflect
 4 the interest of all people in the state. I do not
 5 believe that we get there by simply having two
 6 districts. I believe we have to expand the horizons
 7 and the boundaries so that more people can participate
 8 in that process.

9 I would hope that tonight as you hear
 10 the testimony from different people that you
 11 understand that the issue that comes before you
 12 clearly says that if we are to redraw lines, keep in
 13 mind the Voting Rights Act was very clear, that the
 14 goal is not simply to carve up districts or change
 15 them around without reflecting fully the concerns of
 16 African American people and other people of color.

17 Quite frankly, it is my understanding
 18 that in that district, the 27th legislative district,
 19 the population is somewhere around 60 percent African
 20 American and in that district, quite frankly, I think
 21 that we have to make sure that there is something
 22 called fundamental fairness and participation by
 23 African Americans. So without going into all the
 24 statistical data that you have heard, I encourage you
 25 tonight to be as swift as possible in your decision,

1 but be as careful as possible in your decision to make
 2 sure that it reflects the interest of the people here
 3 in the State of New Jersey.

4 Thank you very much.

5 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very
 6 much, Mayor.

7 William Narvaez, Chair of the
 8 Hispanic Committee for Fair Representation.

9 MR. NARVAEZ: Good evening members of
 10 the Commission and to those here present tonight. My
 11 name is William Narvaez. I am chairman of the
 12 Hispanic Committee for Fair Representation. Since I
 13 am not quite as eloquent as the speakers that came
 14 before me, especially Mayor Cooper, I am going to
 15 stick very closely to the text of my speech.

16 As a result of the 1980 census the
 17 north ward of Newark was split into three legislative
 18 districts. Back then the Hispanic community of Newark
 19 was smaller in numbers and less organized politically
 20 than it is today. Since that time, however, we have
 21 grown in numbers with the largest concentration of
 22 Hispanics residing in the northern section of the
 23 city. According to the 1990 census figures the
 24 Hispanic population makes up 26.1 percent of the total
 25 population of Newark and 45 percent of the total

1 population of the northern section of the city. Since
 2 Hispanics are historically undercounted in the census,
 3 those figures are probably higher.

4 The Hispanic community in the north
 5 ward of Newark has grown in other ways. Today we have
 6 a lot more businesses than we did back then. We have
 7 a much larger number of children attending both the
 8 public and parochial schools from the elementary level
 9 to the high school level. Four of the schools in the
 10 north ward are headed by Puerto Rican principals with
 11 a number of others having Hispanic vice-principals.
 12 Many of the churches, of all denominations, are either
 13 headed by Hispanic religious leaders or have a
 14 majority Hispanic congregation. The number of social
 15 and civic organization has grown tremendously with
 16 organizations like the Hispanic Law Enforcement
 17 Society of Essex County, The Borinquen Lions Club, The
 18 Roberto Clemente Little League, The Essex County
 19 Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, the Puerto Rican
 20 Educators' Association and many more having its
 21 members reside in the north ward of Newark.

22 In short, we have all the elements
 23 that make up a viable and growing community, all the
 24 elements that is except one. Even though we have come
 25 very close many times, so close, in fact, that in June

1 or 1990 a north ward Hispanic candidate Luis Quintana,
 2 lost an at large municipal council election by only 78
 3 votes. We as of yet have not been able to elect a
 4 Hispanic to any level of government whether it be
 5 municipal, county, state or federal. That is why we
 6 are here today to plead our case, and I would like for
 7 the record to read a statement from the Hispanic
 8 Committee for Fair Representation. It was signed by
 9 all the members.

10 In terms of a little bit of
 11 background of the history of Newark and Essex County,
 12 no Hispanic has ever been elected to any post on any
 13 level of government, municipal, county, state or
 14 federal. There are persistent and ominous reports
 15 that the north ward of Newark will be gerrymandered
 16 into two or three legislative districts. If the north
 17 ward were to be divided in this way the Hispanic
 18 community would be sentenced to wait until two years
 19 into the next century, 2002, for another possible
 20 opportunity to be represented in the state
 21 legislature.

22 However, if the north ward was kept
 23 intact and kept its natural urban configuration, the
 24 28th district, north ward, west ward and Irvington,
 25 Hispanic candidates have an excellent chance for the

1 next five elections to gain a state legislative post.

2 Some things to consider:

3 One, in a Newark municipal election
4 in June of 1990 a north ward Hispanic candidate Luis
5 Quintana lost an at large municipal council election
6 by 78 votes. The candidate won the election on the
7 voting machines, but lost when the absentee ballots
8 were counted. If only the votes in the 28th
9 legislative district were tallied the north ward
10 Hispanic candidates would have been elected by a
11 substantial majority.

12 The south ward and north ward of
13 Newark are equal in population. The dominate minority
14 group in the south ward is African American and the
15 dominate minority population in the north ward is
16 Hispanic. The south ward is a classic example of a
17 ward of a history of minority population that has been
18 given a chance to participate in the political
19 system. In the legislative redistricting process of
20 1981 the south ward was kept intact. As a result the
21 south ward today has an African American senator and
22 two African American assemblymen. The north ward of
23 Newark in the 1981 redistricting process did not stay
24 intact. Needless to say, we do not have a single
25 Hispanic representative in the state legislature.

1 We Hispanics are proud of the
2 accomplishments of the African American minority in
3 the south ward. Indeed, we have participated as part
4 of the coalition that resulted in their political
5 gains, but we too are a minority and we have the most
6 serious problems of any minority group in the areas of
7 health care, employment, education, housing and family
8 income and yet to date we have not had one
9 representative of our ethnic group elected to a public
10 office in Newark or Essex County.

11 Keep the north ward intact to join
12 with the west ward and Irvington in a common
13 legislative district in order that the Hispanic
14 community of Newark and Essex County can have an
15 opportunity to be a full partner in the American
16 political system for the first time.

17 This is signed by myself, Dr. Eric
18 Munoz, medical director of UMDNJ, Dr. Luis Quintana,
19 deputy mayor of the City of Newark, Miguel Sanabria,
20 president of the Hispanic--of the Essex County
21 Hispanic Republicans, Iris Martinez Arroyo, director
22 of the Office of Bilingual Education and chairperson
23 of the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey, Milton
24 Medina, president of the Hispanic Law Enforcement
25 Association, and Mr. Luis Lopez, president of the

1 Roberto Clemente Little League.

2 Thank you for your kind attention and
3 I would like to leave copies of my statement for the
4 record.

5 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very
6 much, sir.

7 Any questions from the Commission?

8 (Testimony presented by Mr. Narvaez
9 was marked Document No. 10 for identification)

10 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Next I would
11 like to hear from Dr. Eric Munoz.

12 DR. MUNOZ: Ladies and gentlemen,
13 good evening. My name is Dr. Eric Munoz. I am
14 currently medical director of UMDNJ University
15 Hospital and Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs of
16 the New Jersey Medical School in Newark. I would like
17 to give testimony on the importance of appropriate
18 legislative representation for Hispanics in New
19 Jersey. The faces you see sitting behind me reflect a
20 change occurring both across the face of New Jersey
21 and across the nation. Keeping the north ward of
22 Newark intact with an urban legislative district will
23 ensure the election of a Hispanic in the state
24 legislature for the first time in the history of
25 Newark and Essex County.

1 The UMDNJ is located throughout the
2 state and is responsible for medical education and
3 research in New Jersey. It also is responsible for a
4 substantial amount of clinical health services and has
5 a large campus in Essex County.

6 My area of expertise is health care
7 delivery. In my professional role I participate in
8 mainstream health policy decisions relative to
9 clinical medical services, education and research
10 important for all New Jerseyans. I am chairman of the
11 newly created medical practitioner review panel for
12 the state which deliberates on physician conduct and
13 practice issues for New Jersey's 17,000 physicians and
14 functions with the New Jersey Board of Medical
15 Examiners.

16 The ability of an elected
17 governmental body to adequately reflect the health
18 needs of its constituents is critical both to
19 effective government and health delivery. Our ability
20 to do this in New Jersey will be critical to our
21 success in health care for the future. This is a key
22 issue in the question of legislative redistricting
23 relative to Hispanics.

24 As you know, Hispanic populations are
25 showing dramatic population increases throughout the

1 United States. This is has been reported repeatedly
 2 in the press. Census data demonstrates that Hispanics
 3 are also showing dramatic growth in New Jersey. This
 4 growth is reflected in both urban and rural areas and
 5 will continue in the future.

6 It is thus imperative that government
 7 public policy reflect the view of our total society.
 8 This is certainly the case for health care delivery.
 9 It is critical for New Jersey government to reflect
 10 health care needs of Hispanics; both their current
 11 needs and future trends. A number of changes will be
 12 required in health care during the next decade for all
 13 New Jerseyans. For example, we are currently engaged
 14 in a great debate on the delivery of uncompensated
 15 health care. There is also debate on new systems of
 16 health care such as managed care. There will be many
 17 other issues for the entire New Jersey population
 18 relative to costs and quality of medical care, medical
 19 ethics and the access to medical care.

20 As an expert in health care, sound
 21 government policy will require health delivery which
 22 is adequate for Hispanics. Not only Hispanics but
 23 other minorities as well, in addition majority New
 24 Jerseyans need to participate in these deliberations.
 25 This Commission should know that there are a

1 substantial number of diseases which
 2 disproportionately affect Hispanics such as
 3 hypertension, diabetes, trauma and a number of
 4 cancers. This results in a great loss of both human
 5 life and economic productivity. Programs to prevent
 6 the great cost of this suffering will be implemented.
 7 These programs must be logical and soundly designed
 8 for the good of all New Jerseyans.

9 Government needs to reflect on the
 10 health policy needs of its people. In the case of
 11 Hispanics this would mean assuring appropriate
 12 legislative representation where possible. I would
 13 urge that the Commission not redistrict the north ward
 14 of Newark. This district is in a central position
 15 relative to medical education, health delivery and
 16 health policy issues for Hispanics.

17 While I have confined my testimony to
 18 health issues, the election of a Hispanic to the state
 19 legislature would ensure more equitable policy
 20 regarding other areas such as education, housing and
 21 employment which are also critically important. I
 22 believe that the process taking place here tonight is
 23 one that all New Jerseyans can be proud of.

24 I would like to thank you for the
 25 opportunity to participate. I would be happy to

1 answer any questions.

2 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very
3 much, Dr. Munoz.

4 Any questions from the Commission
5 members? Thank you, Doctor.

6 (Testimony presented by Dr. Munoz was
7 marked Document No. 11 for identification)

8 MR. CURRIE: Good evening Assemblyman
9 Charles and committee. My name is John Currie. I am
10 the Passaic County chairman. I would be remiss if I
11 did not come before you this evening, first of all, to
12 ask you to keep the 35th district intact in the County
13 of Passaic County. I think for the first time in the
14 last 15 years the minorities are finally becoming an
15 empowerment, starting with myself as a county chairman
16 and I a person who has run for elected office twice.
17 Secondly, our largest city being Paterson, we now have
18 two minority leaders. In the City of Paterson we have
19 on our city council a minority majority. We have four
20 blacks, one Hispanic and the Hispanic is council at
21 large along with one black council at large. We have
22 three blackboard of education members and two
23 Hispanics. Again, a majority.

24 I come before you because I feel this
25 is important. I am pledged personally as a county

1 chairman to run a minority in the 35th district. I
2 urge you to please keep that district intact. I feel
3 within the next five years with the empowerment of the
4 minorities and with their broad participation and with
5 them becoming more educated about the political
6 process I can easily see the 35th district being
7 represented by at least two minorities within the next
8 five to 10 years.

9 I would like to take this opportunity
10 to thank you and if you have any questions I would be
11 happy to entertain them.

12 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you, Mr.
13 Currie. I have no questions. Are there any questions
14 from other Commission members?

15 Thank you very much.

16 Mr. George B. Gore of the NAACP.

17 MR. GORE: Good evening, gentlemen,
18 ladies. My name is George Gore. I am the first vice
19 president of the Plainfield chapter of the NAACP. I
20 am also the Republican municipal chairman of the City
21 of Plainfield. In 1989 I was a candidate for State
22 Assembly for the 17th legislative district.

23 First thing, let me start off by
24 saying as a member of the NAACP I think it's very
25 important that minorities maintain at a minimum every

1 seat that they have. It is the seat that they have
 2 earned, that they have participated in the American
 3 system and been supported for. It is not in their
 4 best interest to have any of their seats reduced in
 5 any district for any reason, be it political or be it
 6 geophysical. Those seats were earned through very
 7 hard years of struggle, through lack of low income and
 8 low budgets. Having run for political office in a
 9 district that people said you didn't have a hope and a
 10 prayer, okay, I am doing okay and I did it through
 11 good old fashioned sweat and labor.

12 By the way, my district does not have
 13 the magic 53 percent nor am I standing in front of you
 14 and suggesting that you change it so it does. What I
 15 am indeed suggesting is you leave it alone. It is a
 16 possibility in this 17th district with coalition and
 17 with the things that exist that that district can
 18 indeed be won by a minority, be it black or Hispanic.
 19 There are sufficient numbers of either combined along
 20 with good people who want good representation who are
 21 willing to listen to a fair and equitable candidate
 22 that indeed could elect a minority in that district.
 23 I suggest to you that district should stay intact as
 24 it is.

25 Secondly, on a general note,

1 districts should be looked at in accordance to how
 2 people within the district are ethnically balanced.
 3 That is both social and economical. Minorities tend
 4 to live in districts where their income allows them
 5 and tend to migrate out of those districts as their
 6 income changes. That creates vacuums and voids which
 7 are then filled by guess what, other minorities who
 8 indeed should have an opportunity to run for those
 9 vacated seats. Therefore, those districts themselves
 10 should not be changed or rearranged to allow that new
 11 incoming minority to have the same opportunity the
 12 exiting minority had when they left. If you look at
 13 the migration across the country, that will hold water
 14 in numbers and both in places.

15 We always talk about magic numbers of
 16 what it takes to get elected. I don't think there is
 17 any magic number. I think what there is is a failure
 18 of leadership to say that people are people and that
 19 any minority living in any district be it all black,
 20 be it all white has an opportunity to run in that
 21 district and win. Minorities have had a history of
 22 running where they did not have sufficient numbers and
 23 being able to run, but if we make an issue out of it
 24 then you raise the issue of not of the quality of the
 25 candidate, but an issue of what color is the

1 candidate. That in America I would hope in the future
2 ceases to be the main issue. However, as a minority I
3 would like an opportunity to run in the district where
4 I have a fair and equitable chance. I think if you
5 look at those districts in that sense as opposed to
6 whether or not it politically saves somebody's life,
7 that would be a much better way to serve America.
8 Often times we draw lines not based on representation,
9 not based on economy, but simply based on can I save
10 this political guy another two years so he can get his
11 pension. That's not an issue. The issue is you go
12 out and run hard like all the rest of us. That's the
13 name of the game. Some of us don't get in the
14 politics with large war chests. If you have a large
15 war chest in '92 they told me you have to retire. I
16 hope some of these folks take it and go away with it.

17 Let me sum up with one final issue.
18 Having been in the game for awhile, okay, about 20, 22
19 years, not really sure which party I belong to, right
20 now I am a Republican, I find it very interesting that
21 we spend our time gerrymandering lines that satisfy
22 people's personal ego and that satisfy the needs of a
23 select few. If you want a good example of what lack
24 of minority representation does for you, I am from the
25 City of Plainfield whose QEA money came down and the

1 net effect of Plainfield, contrary to what was written
2 in the newspaper, is a one million dollar tax increase
3 to the people of the City of Plainfield. Now, let me
4 submit this to you what happens. You have a revolving
5 door that goes on right now with kids who drop out of
6 school, kids who get involved in drugs and kids who
7 commit crimes. It costs you about \$35,000 a year to
8 incarcerate them. I submit to you that if you had
9 spent more money in those urban districts, in those
10 minority districts to educate those kids then maybe
11 they wouldn't have went out and did those drugs and
12 maybe they would have had an opportunity to be able to
13 be a productive citizen in America. But those
14 minority districts by the way who did not get the
15 money, did not have the representation in the
16 legislature to fight for the money. They were
17 overwhelmed. Those are not something I am guessing
18 at. You look at the numbers and see where the
19 pressure came from. Those districts were
20 underrepresented, did not have adequate representation
21 and, therefore, their voice was not adequately heard.
22 The problem with that is that that same constituency
23 that voted that money away will also pay to put more
24 jails in the State of New Jersey to incarcerate those
25 kids that they failed to educate.

1 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very
 2 much, Mr. Gore. I don't have any other names on the
 3 list, but I see that some people have come in. I see
 4 Keith Jones in the back and Walter Fields and Bruce
 5 Ransom. Bruce, Keith, Walter, are you gentlemen going
 6 to testify this evening--there are three others before
 7 you gentlemen who had signed up and I apologize to
 8 them for skipping past your name, but I had not gotten
 9 the sign-up sheet. I see there is an Eli Burgos from
 10 the City of Paterson and to be called next is Craig
 11 Exelbirt, a resident of the City of Elizabeth.

12 MR. BURGOS: Thank you very much for
 13 the opportunity this evening. My name is Eli Burgos.
 14 The 35th legislative district, as John Currie the
 15 chairman of Passaic County indicated before, is both
 16 part of Bergen and part of Passaic County. That
 17 includes the Cities of Paterson which is approximately
 18 75 percent of the total population, Hawthorn, Prospect
 19 Park, Elmwood and Elmwood Park in Bergen County. Any
 20 change to that district at this particular time would
 21 be absolute devastation to any hopes of a minority
 22 being able to win in that district.

23 Why? The primary reason is that for
 24 the last 10 years the minority community, the
 25 Hispanics and the black community have been working

1 diligently with the leadership of those other
 2 surrounding towns from Paterson working towards common
 3 goals, the common goals of helping candidates from
 4 every municipality in the district. As we all know
 5 the Hispanic population is the fastest growing
 6 minority in New Jersey. Yet at this very moment there
 7 are no Hispanic legislators, that, of course with the
 8 ascension of Robert Menendez to the New Jersey
 9 Senate. Prior to that there were two other Hispanics
 10 and yet with 750,000 Puerto Rican Americans in the
 11 State of New Jersey we have had no opportunity of
 12 representation. As our county chairman indicated
 13 earlier there is a commitment on behalf of Passaic
 14 County to have a minority running for office in the
 15 1991 legislative elections.

16 Once again, the emphasis that I want
 17 to place on the change of the 35th is that if there is
 18 any change that 10 years of hard work to work within
 19 the party structures on both sides, both parties would
 20 definitely disappear. So we are asking please every
 21 consideration be given to maintain the 35th
 22 legislative district intact.

23 Thank you very much.

24 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very
 25 much, Mr. Burgos.

1 Any questions from the Commission?

2 Thank you.

3 Mr. Craig Exelbirt.

4 MR. EXELBIRT: Honorable members of
5 the Commission, my name is Craig Exelbirt. I am here
6 tonight to represent myself. I am a resident of the
7 City of Elizabeth and I am also representing Newark
8 City councilman Henry Martinez from the east ward of
9 Newark. Councilman Martinez has provided a written
10 statement to submit to this Commission. I have 11
11 copies of it also for Dean Stokes and it's addressed
12 to Mr. Philip Keegan who is the chairman of the
13 Democrat committee. I would like to submit them to
14 you at this time.

15 I will read Councilman Martinez's
16 statement into the record.

17 "Dear Mr. Keegan: Thank you for
18 allowing me to submit my comments to the Commission in
19 writing. Due to a Newark Municipal Council meeting I
20 will be unable to attend the public hearing. However,
21 I felt it was important that I have my views on the
22 issue entered into the record.

23 I support without reservation the New
24 Jersey Apportionment Commission recommendation to
25 create a new state election district by combining the

1 east ward of the City of Newark with the Union County
2 communities of Elizabeth and Hillside. Speaking as
3 the first Hispanic elected official in the City of
4 Newark, I believe that this new district will permit
5 greater participation by minority representatives at
6 the state legislative level. Clearly this district
7 can only serve to enhance the ability of urban
8 residents to make their voices heard at the state
9 level on issues of concern to us.

10 Sincerely, Henry Martinez, councilman
11 east ward."

12 My background in this, gentlemen, and
13 ladies, I am a former Elizabeth Democratic municipal
14 chairman for five years. I was an Elizabeth City
15 councilman for four years and I was a Democratic state
16 committeeman for six years. Ten years ago I proposed
17 this exact same district. Ten years later I am here
18 now again today because I believe that with the
19 renewed thrust to increase minority representation in
20 the state legislature that this would be an ideal time
21 to create a district that would promote that. Most of
22 the speakers here this evening spoke about maintaining
23 the status quo, about maintaining and protecting
24 established districts which have minority
25 representation, but if we do only that, we have not

1 made any progress. With only five members of a 120
2 member state legislature being from minority that
3 certainly is not reflective of the full population of
4 New Jersey.

5 The district that we are proposing
6 would be the City of Elizabeth, the City of Hillside
7 in Union County, and the east ward of Newark. The
8 population of the City of Elizabeth according to the
9 1990 census is 110,000, the population of Hillside
10 according to the 1990 census is 21,044, and the
11 population of the east ward of Newark according to the
12 1990 census is 59,250 that would give a legislative
13 district population of 190,294. That is within one
14 percent of the ideal legislative district population
15 of 192,000.

16 Why those three areas? It's an urban
17 district, totally urban. It's not a mix. It's
18 contiguous. It has a homogenous constituency. The
19 problems and the issues facing those communities are
20 similar, and there are significant lack in Hispanic
21 populations. No incumbent state legislature would be
22 displaced or faced against another incumbent state
23 legislator since Hillside and the east ward of Newark
24 have no legislators residing from those communities
25 and Elizabeth has one member of the state

1 legislature. Since the population make up of that
2 proposed legislative district is 35 percent African
3 American and 35 percent Hispanic, it would provide and
4 enhance opportunities for minority representation and
5 would assure the election of additional black and
6 Hispanic legislators. It would not adversely affect
7 the south and central wards of Newark which are
8 dominantly African American and have state
9 legislators.

10 I believe that's it. If I could
11 answer any questions.

12 (Letter by Henry Martinez marked
13 Document No. 12 for identification)

14 MR. IRENAS: Have you figured out
15 what the black percentage would be in the adjoining
16 election district which would include the south ward
17 and the central ward?

18 MR. EXELBIRT: I don't understand the
19 question.

20 MR. IRENAS: In other words, those
21 adjoining the east ward, have you computed what the
22 percentage of African American residents would be in
23 the election district, the legislative district would
24 be adjacent to the one you propose to create, the make
25 up of the south ward, central ward, north ward,

1 Irvington?

2 MR. EXELBIRT: I think I understand
3 what you are asking. I can best answer it this way.
4 The black population percentage of Hillside is
5 approximately one-third. The black population
6 percentage of Elizabeth is approximately one-third.
7 The central and south wards of Newark are dominently
8 African American populations. So meaning that
9 whatever district, legislative district contained the
10 south and central wards of Newark would most likely
11 have African Americans representing them in the state
12 legislature. I was referring to the figures given by
13 Councilman Tucker who spoke about the percentages of
14 black population in the south and central wards and I
15 believe there was a Hispanic speaker here tonight from
16 the north ward of Newark who also spoke about the
17 makeups of those other wards, the north ward versus
18 the south and central wards.

19 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Any other
20 questions by the Commission?

21 Thank you, Mr. Exelbirt.

22 I will also note for the record the
23 presence for quite some time now of the attorney for
24 the Democratic delegation, Mr. Angelo Genova. You are
25 on the record now.

1 I see no more names on the sign-up
2 sheet that was given to me by the court reporter, but
3 I know there are others who are here who are very
4 interested in testifying. I will let that be--please
5 come forward. Keith, come forward please if you want
6 to testify.

7 MR. JONES: Thank you,
8 Commissioners. Good evening, my name is Keith M.
9 Jones. I am the president of New Jersey State
10 Conference of NAACP branches. Seated behind me is
11 Samuel L. Walters who is assistant general counsel,
12 National NAACP. Also seated and someone familiar to
13 you is Walter L. Fields who is the New Jersey NAACP
14 political action chairperson. Also seated and not
15 providing testimony today but assisting this effort is
16 Dr. Bruce Ransom who is chair of the Redistricting
17 Committee New Jersey Public Policy Research Institute
18 and he is also the director of the South Jersey Center
19 for Public Affairs Stockton State College.

20 Our national NAACP convened a
21 regional redistricting workshop to train area branches
22 and state conferences in the principles of the Voting
23 Rights Act that pertain to reapportionment and
24 redistricting. Just two weeks ago the New Jersey
25 State Conference convened a similar workshop with its

1 local branches, some 40 around the State of New
2 Jersey.

3 The state conference is continuing
4 the process of monitoring New Jersey redistricting.
5 We continue to be deeply concerned with the fair
6 representation of the New Jersey African American
7 community and our state legislature, and the
8 opportunity to maximize the possibilities for African
9 American communities to elect candidates of choice.
10 As part of this effort the state conference is working
11 in collaboration with our 40 branches to mobilize our
12 state-wide membership around this critical issue.

13 In terms of our state-wide effort, we
14 are looking at particular areas around the state to
15 determine whether African American voting strength is
16 being maximized. There are currently three
17 legislative districts in Essex County from which
18 African Americans are elected to the state
19 legislature. These are the 27th, 28th and 29th
20 legislative districts. Currently there is one African
21 American assemblywoman from the 27th, one African
22 American state senator from the 28th and a full
23 delegation from the 29th.

24 We have carefully reviewed the 1990
25 census and we believe it is possible to draw a

1 legislative plan that would create two districts with
2 strong African American representation. By that we
3 mean all three seat. We also believe a third
4 legislative district could be drawn which would have a
5 strong representation of African Americans and
6 Hispanics. That configuration would give the minority
7 community a fair and equitable chance to elect its
8 candidates of choice in both the Senate and the
9 Assembly levels in all three of these districts.

10 We believe the Commission should look
11 to maximize--sorry, in addition, let me say, we are
12 evaluating this being done when lines are drawn in
13 other parts of the state where there are
14 concentrations of African American population of
15 insufficient numbers to constitute a working minority
16 in a legislative district. First, are lines being
17 drawn to fragment the black community so as to limit
18 black influence? Secondly, what would be the
19 differences of the probable number of black elected
20 officials if single member districts were available
21 instead of the current two person Assembly districts?
22 We believe the Commission should look to maximize
23 minority voting influence in other areas of the state
24 rather than allow district lines that would fragment
25 minority communities.

1 We believe the Commission should look
2 to maximize minority voting influence in other areas
3 of the state rather than allow district lines that
4 would fragment minority communities. For example,
5 districts could be drawn that encompasses Plainfield,
6 Piscataway, New Brunswick and Franklin Township.

7 The second option could be
8 Hackensack, Englewood and Teaneck. We are clearly not
9 saying that these are the only areas in the state
10 where clustering of minority communities can create
11 substantial minority influence in a district.

12 As I indicated before, along with me
13 is our assistant general counsel for the National
14 NAACP, Sam Walters. I am going to ask him to come
15 forward at this time and to follow him would be Walter
16 Fields to make a presentation as well.

17 Sam.

18 MR. WALTERS: Good evening.

19 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: The record
20 should reflect that the Commission welcomes the
21 presence of Senator Joseph Bubba.

22 SENATOR BUBBA: I apologize to you
23 for interrupting the meeting.

24 MR. WALTERS: Good evening. I came
25 this evening because I had received some request

1 because there had been some questions about what is
2 the appropriate threshold for creating a minority
3 district and what is the definition of that and the
4 typical lawyer answer of it depends is what I am going
5 to give you. There is no real threshold definition
6 that anybody can rely on in this area. That's not the
7 easiest answer for us to get. There is many times
8 discussed a 65 percent rule. That is very definitely
9 only a rule of thumb. It is not any fixed legal
10 standard that must apply at all times. It is also not
11 specifically a southern rule to be applied in southern
12 states. For example, it was affirmed in its use in
13 the Illinois redistricting by the United States
14 Supreme Court. But in reality the legal standard is
15 what concentration of African American or other
16 minority population would have to compose a district
17 to give the minority community in that district a fair
18 and equitable chance to elect their candidates of
19 choice. By this we mean a standard that is not too
20 low, but neither so high that votes are wasted by
21 being packed into a district and in drawing lines one
22 has to consider three different primary factors to see
23 how high or low the figure must be.

24 First, there has to be a comparison
25 of the differential between the black and white

1 population of a proposed district between their total
2 population and their voting age population. This
3 usually causes an increase above the 50 percent mark
4 in the population of the district.

5 Next there needs to be a comparison
6 of the relative black and white or minority and white
7 registration rates within the district and a
8 compensation made for any differential that exists
9 there and, finally, a comparison of the differential
10 in voter turnout rates between the white and black or
11 white and Hispanic or other minority communities and a
12 calculation and adjustment made there.

13 Often people find that roughly a five
14 percent compensation is made for each of these factors
15 and that it gets people to 65 percent. But in
16 instances, for example, where the registration and
17 turnout rates are particularly close to equal, then a
18 55 percent district may be sufficient. So it's going
19 to depend on what populations you are proposing to put
20 into a district as to where that cutoff point should
21 be. Some districts you may propose 55 percent would
22 be fine, others that figure might be sufficient.

23 One other point that I would like to
24 make is Mr. Fields will suggest a couple of specific
25 reconfigurations of possible districts for the Newark

1 and Oranges area tonight and some other people have
2 also suggested them. There is not any one sufficient
3 or particular configuration that is going to produce
4 the appropriate results that Keith was speaking of
5 i.e.; maximization of minority voting rights. There
6 are many possibilities. Other plans and
7 configurations may well do. It's been our experience
8 from the litigation that our office has undertaken
9 that we often find when a judge enters an order or
10 when we settle a case and come up with a plan that
11 that plan is neither the plan that we started with
12 when we first proposed the litigation nor the plan
13 that maybe the other side did when they first came
14 around to a reasonable settlement, it is somewhere in
15 between, but the question turns out to be the numbers
16 and minority voting strength and what produces the
17 realistic chance of the election of the candidates of
18 choice. That's it.

19 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very
20 much, Mr. Walters.

21 If there are no questions, Walter
22 Fields.

23 MR. FIELDS: Referring back to Mr.
24 Jones' testimony there are three areas in Essex County
25 where we see possible scenarios being played out for

1 potential legislative districts. The first one
 2 encompasses the east, south and central wards of the
 3 City of Newark along with the municipality of
 4 Hillside. The second area is East Orange, Orange,
 5 South Orange, West Orange and Montclair. The third
 6 possible area would be more of a coalition influence
 7 district. That would include the west and north ward
 8 of Newark, Irvington and Maplewood. I would like to
 9 say we do believe we have some flexibility in that we
 10 can play with some of the election districts in the
 11 north and west and central ward of Newark to reach the
 12 ideal district size in either three of them.

13 Looking at areas of influence we see
 14 possibilities with Plainfield, Piscataway, New
 15 Brunswick and Franklin Township all being located
 16 within the same legislative district and as had been
 17 previously mentioned in Bergen County the
 18 municipalities of Hackensack, Englewood and Teaneck.

19 Thank you.

20 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very
 21 much, Mr. Fields.

22 Any questions?

23 MR. GILMORE: Mr. Chairman, one
 24 question, has your organization, Mr. Fields, prepared
 25 any maps or are you submitting it by the

1 characterization of the maps?

2 MR. JONES: It is our intention to be
 3 prepared, not this evening, but with maps that would
 4 look at jurisdictions or catch areas from across the
 5 state and obviously that will be done with the
 6 assistance of the New Jersey NAACP and our 40 chapters
 7 and our national office.

8 MR. GILMORE: You do realize that the
 9 time period for this Commission to complete its work
 10 is fast approaching.

11 MR. JONES: Yes, and we are aware of
 12 the time limitations.

13 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Just for your
 14 information, we have a legal statutory deadline of--

15 MS. DONOVAN: April 1.

16 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: --April 1 just
 17 so we are talking about the same thing.

18 MR. JONES: Yes.

19 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Are there any
 20 others in the audience who would like to speak? I
 21 believe there were two people, Steve Shearod who is a
 22 resident of the City of New Brunswick and also a Ms.
 23 Francois.

24 Before you begin Mr. Shearod I would
 25 like to welcome and recognize a member of the

1 Commission Senate President John Lynch.

2 MR. SHEAROD: Good evening. Excuse
3 my Barry White voice. I am a resident of the City of
4 New Brunswick and I stand before you also as a
5 representative of the New Brunswick area branch of the
6 NAACP.

7 In the aftermath of the assault on
8 the QEA proposal and the anticipated spiral effect of
9 the deteriorating quality of education in this state,
10 specifically its urban centers and considering the
11 current state of affairs for minority employment and
12 unemployment rates and strained health care benefits
13 which appear to be worsening instead of improving,
14 considering the plan of cities like New Brunswick
15 which is determined to quote unquote revitalize the
16 city at any cost through tax abatements as well as
17 human lives, considering the impact of our country's
18 worst -ism, specifically classism and the failure of
19 the current administration to be sensitive to or even
20 express a sincere concern for the plight of the poor
21 minority residents as evidenced again in New
22 Brunswick's urbanization plans that seek to relocate
23 several minority residents to the outskirts of the
24 city out of the view of the quote unquote new New
25 Brunswick residents that will live in posh riverside

1 townhouses and condos.

2 In addition, considering the election
3 history of several New Jersey districts including New
4 Brunswick and its inability to elect proper minority
5 representation, considering the fact that New Jersey
6 residents and voters are fed up with politics as usual
7 and desire a change and would like to see minority
8 representation themselves. Ladies and gentlemen, the
9 low voter turnout that we have been experiencing are
10 not because people don't want to vote, specifically
11 African American people, are alienated and
12 disappointed in the system and the current
13 administrations. They want representation that can
14 speak to the issues that concern them. The most
15 effective way to have someone be sensitive to
16 specifically African American concerns and encourage
17 African American voters to believe in their system
18 again is if they begin to see people who look like
19 them, act like them and most importantly are elected
20 by them.

21 Therefore, I support as a
22 representative of the New Brunswick area branch of the
23 NAACP the state tenants that will hear through Mrs.
24 Francois. I support those tenants as well as the map
25 that will eventually follow.

1 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you very
2 much, Mr. Shearod.

3 Any questions? Thank you.

4 Kimberly Francois.

5 MS. FRANCOIS: Hi, I am Kimberly
6 Francois and I am here to represent the New Brunswick
7 branch of the NAACP. I am also a resident of
8 Somerset.

9 MS. DONOVAN: Could you lower the mic
10 a little bit closer.

11 MS. FRANCOIS: Can you hear me now?

12 MS. DONOVAN: Could you start over
13 again please?

14 MS. FRANCOIS: My name is Kimberly
15 Francois and I am here as a representative of the New
16 Brunswick branch of the NAACP. I am also a resident
17 of Somerset and I am here to represent the Somerset
18 area.

19 The New Jersey State Conference and
20 the New Brunswick branch of NAACP is calling for the
21 creation of state legislative districts that will
22 maximize the opportunity to elect African Americans to
23 the state legislature.

24 African Americans are currently
25 grossly underrepresented in both the Assembly and the

1 State Senate. We currently have six African Americans
2 in the Assembly and two in the State Senate
3 representing 7.5 percent and 5.0 percent of each body
4 respectively and 6.7 percent of the full legislature.
5 We view all of the African American legislators as
6 representatives of the black community regardless of
7 the legislative district he or she may represent.
8 Therefore, it is in the black community's best
9 interest to see our numbers increase in Trenton.
10 Greater black representation will benefit the black
11 community throughout the state.

12 The real issue here is black
13 empowerment. We are calling for increased
14 representation for the state's over one million
15 African American citizens. We want to strengthen
16 areas where there is existing elected black
17 representation and create real opportunities to
18 increase the number of African American legislators,
19 as well as influence elections and districts where
20 African Americans make up a significant portion, 20 to
21 30 percent, of the population but are not the
22 majority.

23 We are calling on the state
24 Apportionment Commission to adhere to the principles
25 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the 1982

1 extension of the act. The New Jersey State Conference
 2 of NAACP branches as well as the New Brunswick branch
 3 support and stand united in its call for fair
 4 representation for New Jersey's African American
 5 community.

6 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you.

7 Any questions?

8 Mr. Franklin Wilks.

9 MR. WILKS: Good evening members of
 10 the Commission. I come before you tonight as a
 11 representative of the Bergen County NAACP as a member
 12 of the board and as the chairperson of the Legal
 13 Redress Committee. I will be brief. I know there
 14 have been numerous and sundry speakers and I don't
 15 want to exercise any repetition here.

16 I would like to point out that
 17 historically the Voting Rights Act has been a major
 18 litigative tool for empowerment of minorities
 19 throughout the south and we have been looking at it
 20 with regard to the situation in Bergen County.

21 As you know, the African American
 22 community is for the most part concentrated in
 23 Hackensack, Englewood and Teaneck. Yet historically
 24 we have been disenfranchised in spite of our members
 25 over the last 30 years where there has been a great

1 influx in our population, but yet insufficient to have
 2 any effect on the rights of political representation
 3 in the various governmental bodies on the county and
 4 state level.

5 The fact of the Voting Rights Act as
 6 a major tool of litigative utility for empowerment is
 7 a fact that we will never resist sight of. However,
 8 we feel that we have a historic opportunity here which
 9 is essentially a political problem, can be resolved
 10 without resort to litigation. We are, therefore,
 11 calling upon this body to use this political
 12 opportunity to use the Voting Rights Act to effect
 13 political justice for the African American and other
 14 minority communities who have historically been
 15 disenfranchised and save us the expense of going to
 16 court.

17 Thank you very much.

18 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Franklin, are
 19 you a lawyer? We will hire you.

20 MR. WILKS: We have a bunch of
 21 lawyers.

22 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: I see there is
 23 another gentleman.

24 MR. TUCKER: My name is Robert P.
 25 Tucker. I reside in the community of Glassboro, New

1 Jersey, Gloucester County. I am going to tell you
 2 about a personal experience, but that personal
 3 experience is a microcosm of the larger issue of
 4 redistricting the State of New Jersey. I ran for
 5 borough council initially in '68 and if I could have
 6 found 13 more voters it would have been a different
 7 election. I then reentered the race and in the 1990
 8 election and very interesting things came to the
 9 forefront. We have 15 voting districts in the
 10 borough. Bear in mind I am giving you Glassboro's
 11 experience because it so graphically illustrates what
 12 the whole state is about.

13 Of those 15 voting districts three of
 14 those voting districts have in excess of 65 percent
 15 minority. Those minorities are composed principally
 16 of blacks, Spanish speaking, Asians. In those
 17 districts predominantly black, prior to my candidacy
 18 there was a 30 to 31 percent turnout rate for voters.
 19 A presidential year we went to 40 percent. However,
 20 upon announcing my candidacy and organizing there was
 21 a new hope, a new reason to believe in the electoral
 22 process within these minority communities. Ladies and
 23 gentlemen we had a 97 percent turnout. Give my people
 24 a reason to vote and they will seize the ballot with
 25 all of their strength. I am going to try not to be

1 too dramatic, okay, Phil.

2 A very interesting experience
 3 occurred in my own district number one and I'm going
 4 to just add this as a side light. In the primary,
 5 time to close the door at 8:00 they were down to one
 6 ballot, totally unheard of in an off year if there is
 7 such a thing. Let's take this to the larger election
 8 and move beyond those minority districts. I lost that
 9 election by a hundred votes. As I analyze the figures
 10 through all the other districts, running as a regular
 11 Democrat, not running a racial or divisive campaign,
 12 not running against anyone, but running for a seat to
 13 represent a community that is 25 to 35 percent
 14 minority, when the other voting districts had time to
 15 express their views on a regular Democrat, the falloff
 16 rate on Bob Tucker was ridiculous. They came right
 17 down the Democratic column, moved over to the
 18 Republican or skipped and then continued down the
 19 Democratic column. It's a sad state of affairs that
 20 we have to think of legislating and redistricting our
 21 state to give people an equal opportunity to be
 22 represented, to give those that are hopeless, that
 23 look upon the electoral process as being meaningless
 24 to give them hope to participate.

25 You have heard the NAACP's plan and I

1 am a member of the southern Gloucester County of the
 2 NAACP. I decided to tell you my personal experience
 3 because I believe that same experience will be and
 4 could be repeated in the state at large unless there
 5 is a deliberate and conscious effort to at least give
 6 minority candidates an equal opportunity to
 7 participate in state government.

8 I thank you for your attention.

9 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you, Bob,
 10 for traveling such a distance. It's an important
 11 hearing and we appreciate your testimony.

12 MR. WARNER: Good evening, ladies and
 13 gentlemen of the Commission. My name is Phillip S.
 14 Warner. I am president of the Southern Gloucester
 15 County NAACP. Bob Tucker, the gentleman you just
 16 heard from, is also our political action chair and we
 17 came to this hearing because we were extremely
 18 concerned about redistricting in the state. We
 19 wholeheartedly support and adhere to the state's
 20 position, state NAACP conference's position on
 21 redistricting and we wholeheartedly support black
 22 empowerment in the state. We are far too
 23 underrepresented in our state legislature and we think
 24 it's time, we think that that time has come to an
 25 end. It is now time for us to look into each other's

1 eyes and for us to give each other the same
 2 opportunities that our forefathers promised us.

3 Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

4 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you for
 5 coming from such a great distance.

6 Any questions from Commission
 7 members?

8 I think we ought to recognize one
 9 gentleman sitting in the audience. Gerald Green is
 10 back there. With your bailiwick, you ought to stand
 11 up.

12 MR. GREEN: Also present are Elmer
 13 Ertl and also another freeholder Mr. Walsh.

14 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you for
 15 the use of your nice facilities.

16 Do we have anyone else that would
 17 like to give testimony this evening?

18 MR. GILMORE: We received a letter
 19 from the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education
 20 Fund. Enclosed with the letter was an apportionment
 21 plan that they have submitted and I think it should be
 22 made part of the record.

23 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: The record
 24 should reflect the receipt of the submission by the
 25 Puerto Rican--

1 MR. GILMORE: Puerto Rican Legal
2 Defense and Education Fund.

3 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: How many copies
4 do you have?

5 MR. GILMORE: I believe we have
6 three.

7 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Do you have a
8 copy, Joe?

9 MR. GENOVA: I have a copy.

10 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Is everyone
11 satisfied? The record should reflect it was submitted
12 by Ruben Franco, president and general counsel of the
13 Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund by
14 letter dated March 20, 1991 addressed to Mr. Joseph
15 Irenas with CCs to Anthony Genova and George Gilmore.

16 (Letter from Mr. Martinez was marked
17 Document No. 13 for identification)

18 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Any other
19 submissions that anyone would like to make?

20 Angelo, I believe there is something
21 you would like to offer into the record.

22 MR. GENOVA: We would like to make it
23 part of the record. If you can pass this down, we
24 would like to make part of the record a series of
25 documents which are a matter of public record I

1 believe which just for purposes of the complete record
2 I would like to read what these items are, all of
3 which relate to the undercount which--the undercount
4 issue which is the subject we heard a great deal of
5 testimony about.

6 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Speak up.

7 MR. GENOVA: Can you hear me all
8 right?

9 All of this information relates to
10 undercount issues about which we have heard some
11 testimony on this at other public hearings.

12 Let me just quickly before we have
13 this marked for the record read what this contains.

14 The first item is a complaint that
15 was initiated in the United States District Court for
16 the Eastern District of New York by the City of New
17 York and a number of other jurisdictions challenging
18 the 1990 dissenting census alleging deficiencies in
19 the methodology employed by that agency and asserting
20 allegations of disproportionate undercounting of
21 minorities on a nationwide scale.

22 The second is a stipulation and order
23 that was entered in that proceeding by U.S. District
24 Judge McLaughlin.

25 The third item is an affidavit of

1 Barbara A. Bailar in support of an initial application
2 for preliminary relief in that matter which sets out
3 certain factual allegations relating to the
4 undercount.

5 The fourth item is an affidavit of
6 Stephen Feinberg who likewise does the same as the
7 Bailar affidavit.

8 The fifth is the affidavit of Eugene
9 Ericksen all of which are a matter of public record in
10 that proceeding.

11 The sixth exhibit is a publicly
12 reported case, six and seven actually, the matter City
13 of New York versus United States Department of
14 Commerce cited at 713 F. Supp. 48. The second is City
15 of New York versus Department of Commerce 739 F. Supp.
16 761, both of which are decisions of Judge McLaughlin
17 emanating from the earlier complaint.

18 The ninth item is selected
19 correspondence from a number of municipalities in
20 Essex which were in response to local review issues
21 between the Bureau of the Census and those
22 municipalities.

23 The tenth items are selected portions
24 of the initial state population estimates for New
25 Jersey in July of 1988, a report issued by Thomas

1 Kean, Governor, and Charles Serrainno, Commissioner at
2 that time.

3 The last is a report authored by
4 Gregory Robinson of the Census Bureau entitled
5 Preliminary Estimate of the United States Resident,
6 Population on April 1, 1990 Based on the Demographic
7 Analysis analysis.

8 These are offered, Mr. Chairman, so
9 that the record does contain documentary information
10 about the unadjusted census figures and some of the
11 information attendant to those to the extent the
12 Commission gives consideration to those factors in its
13 deliberations.

14 (Exhibits prepared by Genova, Burns &
15 Schott were marked Document No. 14 for identification)

16 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you.

17 MR. GENOVA: We need to have this
18 marked and I believe the Franklin letter and I will
19 give these to the reporter.

20 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Give them so
21 they can be marked, Angelo.

22 MR. GENOVA: I believe the last
23 exhibit I don't have my transcript, but I think it was
24 10 at the last public hearing.

25 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: We will just

1 continue the sequencing when we ascertain that and
2 those documents will be marked accordingly.

3 Commissioner DeMicco.

4 MR. DE MICCO: Chairman, in light of
5 Mr. Jones' testimony and perhaps others, I would like
6 to move that we keep the record open so that other
7 submissions can be made to us and perhaps keep that
8 record open until April 1.

9 MS. DONOVAN: Second, Mr. Chairman.

10 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Motion and
11 second, vote?

12 MR. TODD: Mr. Chairman, I do have
13 the prior transcript and the last exhibit was nine so
14 this would start with 10 if you wish.

15 MR. GENOVA: I actually had 11 as the
16 last exhibit. Do you have that?

17 MR. TODD: Here it says nine.

18 DEAN STOKES: An important
19 undercount.

20 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Is there any
21 other business at this point other than my making the
22 announcement of the notice of the next meeting that is
23 scheduled for notice of a public meeting. There will
24 be a public meeting of the New Jersey Apportionment
25 Commission on Friday, March 22, 1991 at 10:30 a.m. in

1 room 424 of the State House Annex in Trenton. The
2 public meeting will be open to the public.

3 MR. GILMORE: It has not been
4 publicized.

5 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Have we made
6 arrangements for it?

7 We have some press here, we would ask
8 for your cooperation and help in getting the word
9 out. You get paid for that. By announcing in your
10 column, you are a great reporter tonight, the next
11 hearing is Friday at 10:30 in room 424 of the State
12 House Annex. I think that is newsworthy.

13 THE REPORTER: What will happen at
14 that public meeting?

15 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: We will talk
16 about the remapping.

17 DEAN STOKES: You will have a chance
18 to take your children to school by 10:30.

19 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Any other
20 business the Commission would like to raise at this
21 point?

22 MS. DONOVAN: Motion to adjourn,
23 Chairman.

24 MR. DE MICCO: Second.

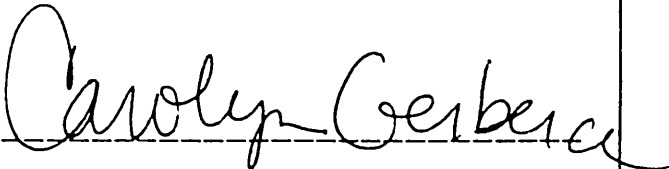
25 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: The motion is

1 made and seconded. We are adjourned.

2 (At which time the hearing was
3 adjourned at 8:40 p.m.)
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1
2 C E R T I F I C A T E
3

4 I, CAROLYN GERBER, a Certified Shorthand
5 Reporter and a Notary Public of the State of New
6 Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true
7 and accurate transcript of my original stenographic
8 notes taken at the time and place hereinbefore set
9 forth.
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CAROLYN GERBER, CSR

Dated: March 24, 1991.

E X H I B I T S

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ID</u>
1		
2		
3		
4	Document No. 10	Testimony presented by
5		William Narvaez
6		36
7	Document No. 11	Testimony presented by
8		Dr. Eric Munoz
9		40
10	Document No. 12	Letter by Henry Martinez
11		51
12	Document No. 13	Latino District Alternatives
13		presented by the Puerto Rican
14		Legal Defense and Education
15		Fund
16		72
17	Document No. 14	Documents submitted by
18		Genova, Burns & Schott
19		75
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

Doc # 10 -10
3/20/91

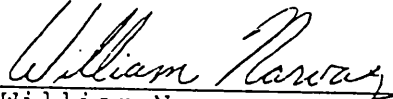
Testimony Presented by William Narvaez Chairman of Hispanic Committee For Fair Representation on March 20, 1991.

Good evening members of the commission and to those others present here tonight. My name is William Narvaez and I'm Chairman of The Hispanic Committee For Fair Representation.

As a result of the 1980 census, the North Ward of Newark was split into three legislative districts. Back then the Hispanic community of Newark was smaller in numbers and less organized politically than it is today. Since that time however, we have grown in numbers, with the largest concentration of Hispanics residing in the Northern section of the city. According to the 1990 census figures the Hispanic population makes up 26.1% of the total population of Newark and 45% of the total population of the Northern section of the city. Since Hispanics are historically undercounted in the census those figures are probably higher.

The Hispanic community in the North Ward of Newark has grown in other ways. Today we have a lot more businesses than we did back then. We have a much larger number of children attending both the public and parochial schools, from the elementary level to the High School level. Four of the schools in the North Ward are headed by Puerto Rican principals with a number of others having Hispanic vice-principals. Many of the churches, of all denominations, are either headed by Hispanic religious leaders or have a majority Hispanic congregation. The number of social and civic organizations has grown tremendously with organizations like the Hispanic Law Enforcement Society of Essex County, the Borinquen Lions Club, The Roberto Clemente Little League, The Essex County

Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, The Puerto Rican Educators' Association and many more having its members reside in the North Ward of Newark. In short, we have all the elements that make up a viable and growing community. All the elements that is, except one. Even though we've come very close many times, so close in fact that in June of 1990 a North Ward Hispanic candidate, Luis Quintana, lost an At Large Municipal Council election by only 78 votes, we as of yet have not been able to elect a Hispanic to any level of government (municipal, county, state or federal). That is why we are here today to plead our case.



William Narvaez
Chairman - Hispanic Commission
for Fair Representation

EXCERPT 110, -11
3-20-91

TESTIMONY ON HISPANIC REPRESENTATION - DR. ERIC MUÑOZ MEDICAL
DIRECTOR, UMDNJ-UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, NEWARK, N.J.

I am Dr. Eric Muñoz, Medical Director of UMDNJ-University Hospital, and Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs of the New Jersey Medical School in Newark. I would like to give testimony on the importance of appropriate legislative representation for Hispanics in New Jersey. Keeping the North Ward of Newark intact, with an urban legislative district, will ensure the election of an Hispanic in the State Legislature for the first time in the history of Newark and Essex County.

The University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) is located throughout the state, and is responsible for medical education and research in New Jersey. UMDNJ is also responsible for a substantial amount of clinical health services, and has a large campus in Essex county.

My area of expertise is health care delivery; in my professional role I participate in mainstream health policy decisions relative to clinical medical services, education and research, important for all New Jerseyans. I am Chairman of the newly created Medical Practitioner Review Panel for the state, which deliberates on physician conduct and practice issues for New Jersey's 17,000 physicians, and functions with the New Jersey Board of Medical Examiners.

The ability of an elected governmental body to adequately reflect the health needs of its constituents is critical both to effective government and health delivery. Our ability to do this in New Jersey will be critical to our success in health care for

the future. This is a key issue in the question of legislative redistricting relative to Hispanics.

As you know, Hispanic populations are showing dramatic population increases throughout the United States; this has been reported repeatedly in the press. Census data demonstrates that Hispanics are also showing dramatic population growth in New Jersey. This growth is reflected in both urban and rural areas and will continue in the future.

It is thus imperative that government public policy reflect the view of our total society in New Jersey. This is certainly the case for health care delivery. It will be critical for New Jersey government to reflect the health care needs of Hispanics; both their current needs and future trends. A number of changes will be required in health care during the next decade for all New Jerseyans. For example, we are currently engaged in a great debate on the delivery of uncompensated care. There is also debate on new systems for health care, such as managed care. There will be many other issues for the entire New Jersey population relative to the costs and quality of medical care, medical ethics, and access to medical care.

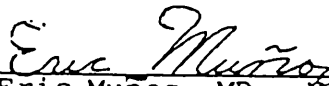
As an expert in health care, sound government policy will require health delivery which is adequate for Hispanics. Not only Hispanics, but other minorities as well, in addition majority New Jerseyans need to participate in these deliberations. This Commission should know that there are a substantial number of diseases which affect Hispanics disproportionately, such as hypertension, diabetes, trauma, and a number of cancers; this

results in a great loss of both human life, and economic productivity. Programs to prevent the great cost of this suffering will be implemented. These programs must be logical and soundly designed to be good for all New Jerseyans.

Government needs to reflect on the health policy needs of its people. In the case of Hispanics, this would mean insuring appropriate legislative representation where possible. I would urge that the Commission not redistrict the North Ward of Newark. This district is in a central position relative to medical education and health delivery, as well as many health policy issues for Hispanics.

While I have confined my testimony to health issues, I believe that the election of and Hispanic to the State Legislature would ensure more equitable policy regarding other important areas such as education, housing and employment.

I believe that the process taking place here tonight is one that all New Jerseyans can be proud of. I would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify before this Committee. I would be happy to answer any questions. Thank you.


Eric Muñoz, MD., N.B.A., F.A.C.S.
UMDNJ-University Hospital

PUERTO RICAN/LATINO VOTING RIGHTS NETWORK

c/o Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
99 Hudson Street, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10013 (212) 219-3360



For immediate release

Thursday, March 14, 1991

For more information contact: Denise Padin (202) 223-3915

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General Counsel

Puerto Ricans/Latinos say Newark's North Ward should not be divided

The Puerto Rican/Latino Voting Rights Network--an association of six national Puerto Rican organizations committed to maximizing Latino representation and voting influence--fully supports Newark Puerto Ricans and other Latinos who say the North Ward of Newark should be kept intact and not divided as a result of New Jersey's redistricting process. According to 1990 census figures the Puerto Rican/Latino community makes up over 45 percent of the North Ward's population. Any recommendation by the eleven member New Jersey Legislative Apportionment Commission to divide the North Ward would not only severely limit the voting strength of the Puerto Rican and Latino community, but also potentially violate the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This Act requires that all minorities be provided an equal opportunity to participate in the political process.

The Puerto Rican/Latino Voting Rights Network consists of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College of the City University of New York, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Department of Puerto Rican Community Affairs in the U.S., the Institute for Puerto Rican

Policy, Inc., the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, the National Puerto Rican Coalition and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

Members of the Network have been working with Puerto Ricans and Latinos throughout the state to educate the community on the redistricting issue and encourage it to advocate for fair Latino representation.

The Network convened a meeting on January 26 in New Brunswick where over 60 Puerto Ricans/Latinos met to plan a strategy for addressing this issue. The Network has also been conducting legal research, as well as providing the community with technical assistance to develop redistricting maps which maximize Latino voting strength. These maps will be presented to the New Jersey Legislative Apportionment Commission for consideration next week.

QUALITY INN HOTEL, NEWARK NEW JERSEY

Hispanic group opposes breakup of district

Star-Examiner 3-15-91
By STEVEN T. WALKER

A large group of Hispanic leaders, mostly Newark residents, held a press conference yesterday to decry a move by the state Reapportionment Commission they say would decimate the North Ward by chopping up the 28th Legislative District into three districts.

The move, they contended, would stifle the views of area residents and make it impossible for the group to elect a Hispanic state representative in this decade.

The Hispanic Committee for Fair Representation met in the Quality Inn before a crowd of about 50 constituents. Group leaders contended the state Reapportionment Committee held its final public hearing last week.

The state commission has held public hearings based on the results of the 1990 census.

Hispanic officials, who said they have not had proper input in the redistricting process, hope to force the state commission to sponsor another hearing regarding the reapportionment of voting districts.

Newark Deputy Mayor Luis Quintana said the largest percentage of the city's Hispanic population lives in the North Ward, which is in the 28th District.

He said the group has joined in a search for representation on the state level but would lose its political power and have to hope for three different representatives if the redistricting plan is adopted.

William Narvaez, co-chairman of the North Ward Democratic Party, said because the last hearing was held in Trenton and not in the northern part of the state, where the highest concentration of Hispanics reside, the concerns of the group fell on deaf ears.

Narvaez said Hispanics represent 10 percent of the state's population and should have representation in state, county and municipal government. He said Hispanics in Newark have never had a voice in any level of government and the "gerrymandering" of the 28th District would dash the progress the group has made in the last 10 years.

Factions in the Hispanic community have kept the group from electing representatives, he added.

Miguel Sanabria, president of the Essex County Hispanic Republicans, said the issue transcends partisan, ethnic and racial boundaries. He said the Hispanic Committee was formed out of the need for all segments of the community to unite to give the group a voice.

"We have already agreed that we

would abandon our partisan stands as long as he or she gets elected," Sanabria said. "We need the help of all segments of the community in the 28th. The support of the blacks and the Italians is in the best interest of the city."

Newark Council President Ralph T. Grant Jr., who attended the press conference, likened the plight of Hispanics in the city to that of blacks during the civil rights movement. He said he endorsed the efforts of the Hispanic

community, calling the 1965 Voting Rights Act the central point.

"Isn't it ironic that in 1991 we sit here having to fight the same ills we fought in the '50s and '60s," he said. "It may appear to be politically expedient to gerrymander the 28th District, but it is our moral obligation to oppose it.

"It is in the best interest of all citizens of good will to support the Hispanic community in this endeavor; it is the least we can do," Grant added.

Denuncian redistribución electoral en NJ

JOSE ROHAIDY

La redistribución de los distritos electorales de Nueva Jersey que está en estudio en estos momentos perjudicaría notablemente a la comunidad estatal de habla española y podría ocasionar graves daños a su desarrollo político, según coinciden muchos de los líderes demócratas y republicanos del estado.

Con el fin de prevenir con tiempo esa situación, se acaba de constituir en Newark un "Comité Hispano para una Representación Justa", que iniciará sus actividades hoy jueves a las 12:00 del mediodía en los salones Quality Inn, del 50 de Park Place, según informó William Valentín, director de la oficina de asuntos hispanos del condado de Essex y uno de los convocantes a la reunión pública, primera de esa naturaleza que celebraría la comunidad hispana.

Durante el encuentro expondrán sus criterios— coincidentes todos "en el mal trato que pudieran recibir los hispanos de no variar las cosas"— el vice alcalde de Newark Luis Quintana y otros líderes demo-

cratas; Miguel A. Sanabria, William Narváz y otros líderes republicanos y la doctora Iris Martínez Arroyo, directora del programa local de educación bilingüe, el más grande del estado.

Una de las preocupaciones del nuevo comité es que las reuniones celebradas por la comisión legislativa creada para el estudio de la proyectada reestructuración, se ha venido celebrando sin la participación de ningún hispano, "más bien a espaldas de los nuestros", según dijo muy preocupado uno de los que han seguido de cerca esas celebraciones.

Otro aspecto que los políticos hispanos no están dispuestos a aceptar es que la redistribución electoral correspondiente al barrio norte de Newark, el más populoso del estado con más de 50.000 residentes, de los cuales más de la mitad son de habla española, perdería unos 8.000 electores, "lo que es como decir que perdería su única oportunidad de poder tenerse algún día el control de la barriada", dijo Valentín.

El Día 3/14/91

Dividirán barrio hispano

Por Lionel Rodríguez
Corresponsal

El Vocero 3/18/91

NEWARK — Grupos blancos y negros maniobran para que los barrios hispanos de Newark sean des-cuartizados en tres distritos, de modo que la gran población puertorriqueña y latina quede muy dispersa y no pueda

elegir oficiales.

La denuncia la hicieron líderes de veinte organizaciones puertorriqueñas que se reunieron en un hotel local y constituyeron con otros grupos el "Comité Pro Representación Pública Hispana".

Según William Valentín, todo indica

que la Comisión Redistribuidora de Distritos ha pasado por alto una audiencia pública que debió celebrar en el sector hispano de los barrios Norte, Oeste e Irvington, mayormente habitados por puertorriqueños pues, según parece, de un solo Distrito electoral quieren hacer tres, donde

quedarían dominando negros y blancos.

Mike Rodríguez, vicepresidente de la Cámara de Comercio Hispano de Essex dice que, entre los acuerdos tomados, figuró el de pedir la audiencia pública y preparar, de ser necesario, una demanda judicial contra la Comisión.

El Fondo Legal de Defensa Puertorriqueña que tiene sus oficinas en Hudson Street, Manhattan y el Departamento Legal de la Oficina del Gobierno de Puerto Rico están dando asesoramiento a los grupos que protestan por este intento que los reunidos calificaron de "ilegal, inconstitucional, discriminator".

SE MOVILIZAN 3/17/91 LÍDERES HISPANOS

Los principales líderes hispanos de Newark y del Condado de Essex han creado un comité unitario con el objeto de que la anunciada redistribución electoral del distrito 28 no se lleve a cabo ya que dejaría dividida a la población hispana y alejaría las posibilidades de que un miembro de esta comunidad sea electo concejal, ya que en la actualidad no existe ninguno.

En conferencia de prensa celebrada ayer en el Hotel Quality Inn en Newark, en donde participaron 70 personas, la cual fue presidida entre otros por el vicealcalde Luis Quintana, el Dr. Eric Muñoz, del Hospital Universitario, la Dra. Hilda Hayde de la Universidad de Rutgers, y la Dra. Iris Martínez Arroyo, directora del Programa Bilingüe de Newark y presidenta de la Junta de Directores del Congreso Boricua.

También tomaron parte en la importante reunión William Valentín, director de la Oficina de Asuntos Hispanos del Condado; Miguel Sanabria y Cástor Maldonado, entre otras personalidades.

Los participantes plantearon no estar de acuerdo con la información de la Comisión de Redistribución Legislativa que está compuesta por cinco demócratas, cinco republicanos y un miembro nombrado por un juez de la Corte Suprema.

Dicha comisión, indicaron,

plantea dividir el actual distrito electoral 28 que abarca el Barrio Norte y Oeste de Newark así como la parte Este de Irvington, donde viven la mayoría de los hispanos, mayormente puertorriqueños, en dos o tres distritos, lo que provocará que el número de electores hispanos se disgregue y con ello que el poder político que esta fuerza representa no pueda lograr su objetivo de poder tener un hispano como concejal de Newark.

Tanto el vicealcalde Luis Quintana como el resto de los líderes hispanos plantearon que pedirán una vista pública con la comisión para plantearle las problemáticas que esa redistribución provoca entre los hispanos, violando la ley de igualdad de derecho al voto.

THE HISPANIC COMMITTEE FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION

We the undersigned, a bi-partisan and community based committee dedicated to fair representation in the state request that you consider the following information in making your configuration of the 28th legislative district.

Background

In the history of Newark and Essex County, no hispanic has ever been elected to any post on any level of government. (Municipal, county, state, or federal)

The Problem

There are persistent and ominous reports that the North Ward of Newark will be gerrymandered into 2 or 3 legislative districts.

If the North Ward were to be divided in this way the hispanic community would be sentenced to wait until two years into the next century (2002) for another possible opportunity to be represented in the state legislature. However if the North Ward was kept intact and keeps its natural urban configuration (28th District - North Ward, West Ward, Irvington) a hispanic candidate has an excellent chance for the next five elections to gain a state legislative post.

Somethings to Consider.....

- In a Newark municipal election in June of 1990 a North Ward hispanic candidate, Luis Quintana lost an At-Large Municipal Council Election by 78 votes. The candidate won the election on the voting machines but lost when the absentee ballots were counted. If only the votes in the 28th District were tallied the North Ward Hispanic Candidate would have been elected by a substantial majority.

- The South Ward and North Ward of Newark are equal in population, the dominant minority population in the South Ward is African-American and the dominant minority population in the North Ward is Hispanic. The South Ward is a classic example of a history of a minority population that has been given a chance to participate in the political system. In the legislative redistricting process of 1981 the South Ward was kept intact. As a result the South Ward today has an African-American Senator and 2 African American assemblymen. The North Ward of Newark in the

1981 redistricting process did not stay intact. Needless to say we do not have a single hispanic representative in the state legislature.

- We hispanics are proud of the accomplishments of the African-American minority in the South Ward. Indeed we have participated as part of the coalition that resulted in their political gains. But we too are a minority and we have the most serious problems of any minority group in the areas of health care, employment, education, housing and family income and yet to date we have not had one representative of our ethnic group elected to a public office in Newark and Essex County.

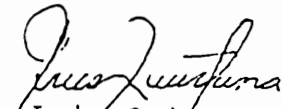
Keep the North Ward intact to join with the West Ward and Irvington in a common legislative district in order that the hispanic community of Newark and Essex County can have an opportunity to be a full partner in the American Political System for the first time.



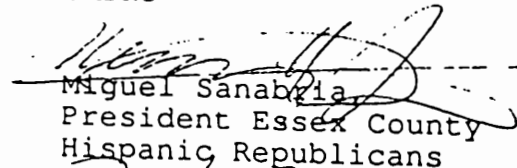
William Narvaez
Chairman of Hispanic Committee
For Fair Representation



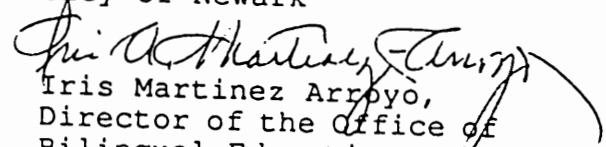
Dr. Eric Munoz,
Medical Director
UMDNJ




Luis Quintana,
Deputy Mayor
City of Newark



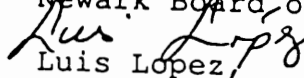
Miguel Sanabria,
President Essex County
Hispanic Republicans



Iris Martinez Arroyo,
Director of the Office of
Bilingual Education
Newark Board of Education



Milton Medina,
President of Hispanic
Law Enforcement Assoc.



Luis Lopez,
President, Roberto Clemente
Little League



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3/20/91



HENRY MARTINEZ
COUNCILMAN-EAST WARD
NEWARK, N. J. 07102

703-3006
707-0571

March 20, 1991

Mr. Philip Keegan
Chairman-Democratic State Committee
150 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey
08046

Dear Mr. Keegan:

Thank you for allowing me to submit my comments to the commission in writing. Due to a Newark Municipal Council meeting I will be unable to attend the public hearing, however, I felt it was important that I have my views on the issue entered into the record.

I support without reservation the New Jersey Apportionment Commission recommendation to create a new state election district by combining the East Ward of the City of Newark with the Union County communities of Elizabeth and Hillside. Speaking as the first Hispanic elected official in the City of Newark, I believe that this new district will permit greater participation by minority representatives at the state legislative level. Clearly this district can only serve to enhance the ability of urban residents to make their voices heard at the state level on issues of concern to us.

Sincerely,


Henry Martinez, Councilman
East Ward

HM:eg

3-20-91
PUERTO RICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

99 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10013
(212) 219-3360 FACSIMILE: (212) 431-4276

March 20, 1991

Mr. Angelo J. Genova
Genova, Burns & Schott
354 Eisenhower Parkway
Livingston, N.J.

Re: Submission to Democratic
Members of the New Jersey
Apportionment Commission

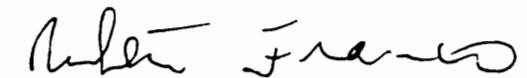
Dear Mr. Genova:

Enclosed please find proposed legislative districts prepared by the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., in conjunction with the Latino leadership of New Jersey. These districts are designed to ensure that Latinos are accorded their right under the law to an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their own choice. We expect that all members of the New Jersey Apportionment Commission, Democrats and Republicans, will give these proposals the utmost consideration.

We had intended to submit today two additional districts - a Paterson/Passaic district and a single-member district for Newark, however, because of computer difficulties we will be unable to submit them at this time. We will submit the details of these districts as soon as we are able.

If there are any questions please feel free to contact us.

Very truly yours,



Ruben Franco
President and General Counsel

cc: Joseph Gilmore
Joseph Irenas

ew/apporcom.ltr

LATINO DISTRICT ALTERNATIVES

**Submitted by
the Puerto Rican Legal Defense
and Education Fund, Inc.**

I. Introduction

The Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund ("Fund") in conjunction with the Latino leadership of New Jersey submits these proposed legislative district alternatives to ensure that Latinos are accorded their rights under the law to an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their own choice.

On January 26, 1991 the Fund, as part of the Puerto Rican/Latino Voting Rights Network, and in conjunction with the Association of New Jersey Hispanic Officials, Inc., held a redistricting conference for the Latino leadership of New Jersey. The Puerto Rican/Latino Voting Rights Network is composed of the Centro De Estudios Puertorriqueños of the City University of New York, the Department of Puerto Rican Community Affairs in the U.S. of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Institute For Puerto Rican Policy, Inc.; Midwest/Northeast Voter Registration Education Project, the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, the National Puerto Rican Coalition, and the Fund. The Network is committed to ensuring that Latinos have a fair share of political representation and influence at the federal, state and local level.

As a result of the January 26, 1991 meeting, a New Jersey Latino districting committee was established. The Fund, in consultation with members of the committee and other Latino leadership, over a period of a month and a half, developed a Latino proposal for redistricting the New Jersey State Legislature. The proposal sets forth five primary legislative districts, following

the requirements of State and federal law. Districts are proposed for the following areas:

- Perth Amboy
- Newark
- Jersey City-South
- Jersey City-North
- North Hudson County

In addition, we will be submitting a proposed single-member Newark district, which maintains Newark's North Ward intact and reflects a majority Latino population and a majority or near majority Latino Voting age population. We believe that a district with a majority Latino voting age population can be drawn with block level information. We intend to submit such a plan as soon as we are able.

We also believe that Newark's Latino community, may be sufficiently concentrated and compact, and may vote as a block, so that the creation of a Newark single-member district may be required under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. 42 U.S.C. §1973.

Further, we will be submitting an additional district for the Paterson/Passaic area, which crosses municipal boundaries, in order to maximize Latino voting strength and to create the possibility of electing a Latino representative through plurality voting. Such a district would have a Latino population of over 40% and a Latino voting age population of over 40%. Again racial block voting and a concentrated Latino community may require the creation of such a

district under the Voting Rights Act.

It is our view that the Commission has the obligation under the Voting Rights Act to create these additional Latino districts. What follows is an examination of pertinent legal criteria and a narrative description of the proposed districts.

II. Legal Criteria

In the context of voting rights, there are two basic principles of equal protection, namely, that of "one person, one vote" - the right to an equally weighted vote - and that of "fair and effective representation" - the right to ethnic group effectiveness or an equally powerful vote.

A. An Equally Weighted Vote

There are two primary areas to consider here. First is the impact of the census and insuring that Latinos are not undercounted. Failure to be accurately counted, of course, results in political underrepresentation.

A lawsuit filed by New York City, and several other cities, sought to direct the Census Bureau to correct the undercount. An out-of-court settlement was reached in July, 1989. In accordance with the agreement, the Secretary of Commerce (who oversees the Census Bureau) appointed an eight member advisory committee to thoroughly review the undercount correction issue. The Secretary will make a final decision on whether or not to adjust the census for the undercount -- on or before July 15, 1991.

Regardless of the decision on adjustment, the 1990 Census operation will proceed as planned and under their original

deadlines for the delivery of information. The State of New Jersey has already received unadjusted redistricting data for the State. Nevertheless, the Secretary's later determination to correct for the undercount, if made, could potentially change reapportionment and redistricting data, and require a further redistricting.

The second area, regarding an equally weighted vote, occurs upon redistricting. Under the United States Constitution - U.S. House of Representative districts and State and local legislative districts must be reapportioned in a manner which provides for an equally weighted vote. That is, there should be an equal number of representatives for an equal number of persons. Under Article I, section 2 of the Constitution, U.S. House districts must be apportioned to achieve population equality "as nearly as practicable." Virtual mathematical equality is required. The standard for state and local districts is less exacting. With state and local districts total population deviation from ideal district size,¹ which fall below 10% do not violate the one-person, one-vote principle. Deviations of greater than 10% establish a prima facie case of discrimination under the federal equal protection clause. A state may, however, justify deviations greater than 10% but less than 16.5% on the basis of a rational state or local policy. Deviations greater than 16.4% have never

¹ Total deviation from ideal district population size is determined by adding the percentage deviation of the least populated district in the state to the percentage deviation of the most populated district. Ideal district population size is determined by dividing the total population of a state or locality by the number of seats in the legislature to be apportioned.

been upheld.

The ideal district size in New Jersey for the purposes of creating forty legislative seats is 193,254. If eighty single member districts were to be created the ideal district size would be 96,627. All districts proposed in Section III below fall well within the population range allowable under the United States Constitution.

B. Right to an Equally Powerful and Effective Vote

Mechanisms which have the effect of denying equal political opportunity violate section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. 42 U.S.C. §1973. Section 2 prohibits any practice, including redistricting, "which results in a denial or abridgment of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color, or [being a member of a language minority]." 42 U.S.C. §1973 (a).

A violation of Section 2 is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State are not equally open to participation by members of a protected class. 42 U.S.C. §1973(b). That is, a violation is shown if members of a protected class, such as Latinos, have less opportunity to participate in the political process or to elect representatives of their own choice.

In the area of redistricting, section 2 generally prohibits two practices:

- (1) the maintenance or drawing of at-large or multi-member districts which submerge or

dilute minority voting strength, thus prohibiting minorities from winning office, and;

(2) the drawing of single member districts which dilute minority voting strength and thus prevent voters from electing candidates of their own choice in fair numbers.

It has also been held that section 2 prohibits drawing districts in a manner which prevents a minority community from exercising political influence.

All districts proposed in Section III below seek to allow Latinos to either elect candidates or to exercise political influence. The additional districts which will be submitted the Newark single-member district and the Paterson/Passaic district - will be drawn to conform to the requirements of Voting Rights Act, even though they would normally contravene State Constitutional requirements.

Under Article VI, section 2 of the United States Constitution, the supremacy clause, any conflict between federal and state law must be resolved in favor of federal law. Thus, any conflict between the federal Voting Rights Act and New Jersey's Constitution must be resolved in favor of the Voting Rights Act's requirements.

The Fund found that with respect to these additional districts the "county" and "municipality" rule² and the maintenance of a two-

² Under Article IV, §2(3) of the New Jersey Constitution, unless necessary to meet equal population requirements, no municipality or county may be divided, unless it contains more than

member assembly district for Newark³ to be impediments to the drawing of fair and effective districts for Latinos as required under the Voting Rights Act. The additional districts, thus, will follow the mandates of federal law in contravention of the State provisions.

III. Districts

Each district is appended with a map of the district, a cover sheet summarizing significant statistical information about the district and a census tract analysis of the district. A narrative description of each district follows.

A. Perth Amboy (19th District)

The Perth Amboy district is composed of the municipalities of Carteret, Linden, Rahway, Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and South Amboy. It has a total population of 198,248, which represents a deviation of 3% above the ideal district population.

Latinos represent 18% of the district's population, or 35,291 persons. The Perth Amboy district has a total voting age population of 155,638, of which Latinos represent 16%, or 24,161 persons.

one-fortieth of the State population, and no county or municipality may be divided among districts larger than one plus the whole number obtained by dividing the county or municipality by the ideal senate district size.

³ The New Jersey State Constitution requires that after every United States decennial census, forty (40) senate districts be reapportioned. N.J. Const. Art. IV, §§2 and 3. The State senate is to be composed of forty senators, one per Senate district. The State general assembly is to be composed of eighty members. Two assembly members are elected at-large from each state senate district. See Art. 4, §2(3).

B. Newark (29th District)

The Newark district is composed of the municipality of East Newark and the north, west and east sections of the city of Newark. It has a total population of 193,810, a deviation of .3% above the ideal district population.

Latinos represent 35.4% of the district's population, or 68,613 persons. The Newark district has a total voting age population of 140,780 of which Latinos represent 33%, or 46,433, persons.

C. Jersey City South (31st District)

The Jersey City South district is composed of the municipalities of Bayonne, Kearny, Harrison and North Arlington, as well as Jersey City's southern section. It has a total population of 195,831 which represents a deviation of 1.3% above the ideal district population.

Latinos represent 14.2% of the district's population, or 27,715 persons. The Jersey City South district has a total voting age population of 151,635 of which Latinos represent 12.8%, or 19,434 persons.

D. Jersey City North (32nd District)

The Jersey City North district is composed of Hoboken and the northern section of Jersey City. It has a total population of 189,628, which represents a deviation of 1.9% below the ideal district population.

Latinos represent 28.6% of the district's population, or 54,289 persons. The Jersey City North district has a total voting

age population of 147,519 of which Latinos represent 25.3%,--or 37,393 persons.

E. North Hudson (33rd District)

The North Hudson district is composed of the municipalities of Fairview, North Bergen, Guttenberg, Weehawken, West New York, Union City and Secaucus. It has a total population of 189,998, which represents a deviation of 1.7% below the ideal district population.

Latinos represent 54.3% of the district's population, or 103,240 persons. The North Hudson district has a total voting age population of 150,007 of which Latinos represent 53%, or 79,570 persons.

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Proposed District Assignment Plan

District: 19

Municipalities Assigned:

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. | Perth Amboy | 6. | South Amboy |
| 2. | Linden | 7. | |
| 3. | Rahway | 8. | |
| 4. | Carteret | 9. | |
| 5. | Woodbridge | 10. | |

Total Population: 198,248

Deviation from Ideal Population: 193,254

% Deviation: +3%

Hispanic Population: 35,291

Hispanic % of Total Population: 18%

Total Voting Age Population: 155,638

Hispanic Voting Age Population: 24,161

Hispanic % of Total Voting Age Population: 16%

* The terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this document.

hispanic and nonhispanic population report
19th district plan

sun Mar 17, 1991 09:30

Page 1

tract	totpop	whitpop	hispop	blacpop	asiapop	othrpop	natvpop
002601	2891	2676	91	39	74	2	5
002602	6127	5370	170	269	315	0	3
002603	3508	2792	120	278	312	2	4
002701	4883	3386	439	628	422	5	3
002703	5123	4361	187	132	435	5	3
002704	3261	1203	546	1491	4	2	15
002801	2237	1828	122	179	100	3	5
002802	2894	2651	89	24	129	0	1
002803	3912	3678	151	10	72	0	1
002901	1329	1209	48	34	36	1	1
002902	2590	2394	120	14	62	0	0
0030	9368	7430	488	716	701	22	11
003101	2701	2272	113	44	263	6	3
003102	4803	3773	411	213	396	3	7
003201	3008	2868	95	23	22	0	0
003203	3204	2933	173	36	52	1	0
003204	1267	764	104	364	34	1	0
0033	5127	3726	799	348	233	15	6
003401	3458	3112	220	40	85	0	1
0035	2944	2659	174	14	90	1	6
0036	4710	3423	772	178	322	2	13
0037	3436	3118	188	14	115	0	1
0038	4398	3983	348	10	54	2	1
0039	3513	1253	1275	799	164	3	19
0040	4892	2296	1646	868	68	8	6
0041	1945	1532	304	77	32	0	0
0042	2681	1536	947	155	30	7	6
0043	2867	1427	1238	169	14	12	7
0044	3260	1552	1511	168	21	7	1
0045	3713	620	2787	292	11	3	0
0046	5072	827	3864	348	10	23	0
0047	2837	830	1741	190	65	10	1
0048	5563	1347	3565	588	22	36	5
0049	3929	1535	2053	250	73	11	7
0050	5208	1221	3654	295	24	12	2
0075	3291	3131	123	7	26	0	4
0076	4536	4343	123	9	56	1	4
0345	3918	2276	305	1267	57	9	4
0346	4257	427	162	3626	26	3	13
0347	3393	2828	280	205	71	2	7
0349	5855	5363	273	87	121	5	5
0350	2280	2116	135	13	15	0	1
0351	3185	1844	312	942	84	1	2
0352	2097	1404	532	131	29	1	0
0353	4936	3599	470	805	48	2	12
0354	2508	2214	111	146	36	0	1
0355	6350	5444	443	313	143	2	5
0356	3595	3335	151	16	93	0	0
0357	5220	4451	406	155	194	13	1
0358	3104	1239	157	1656	29	9	4

hispanic and nonhispanic population report
19th district plan

Mar 17, 1991 09:30

Page 2

tract	totpop	whitpop	hispop	blacpop	asiapop	othrpop	natvpop
59	2748	1776	352	570	36	5	5
50	4316	1542	393	2303	65	3	10
* Totals ***	198248	134917	35291	21548	5991	261	240

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity, 1
19th district plan

sun Mar 17, 1991 09:33

Page 1

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hispvap	blacpop	blacvap
02601	2328	2676	2164	91	71	39	32 34
02602	4878	5370	4339	170	133	269	194 34
02603	2845	2792	2290	120	91	278	223 34
02701	3891	3386	2779	439	316	628	500 34
02703	4059	4361	3510	187	136	132	89 34
02704	3208	1203	1186	546	541	1491	1460 34
02801	1794	1828	1483	122	90	179	145 34
02802	2290	2651	2114	89	60	24	23 34
02803	3127	3678	2950	151	120	10	10 34
02901	1047	1209	961	48	38	34	22 34
02902	2106	2394	1955	120	92	14	11 34
030	7618	7430	6161	488	364	716	541 34
03101	2096	2272	1791	113	84	44	28 34
03102	3881	3773	3104	411	309	213	178 34
03201	2488	2868	2395	95	61	23	16 34
03203	2611	2933	2423	173	119	36	27 34
03204	1033	764	642	104	82	364	278 34
033	3984	3726	3000	799	581	348	243 34
03401	2712	3112	2479	220	155	40	27 34
035	2381	2659	2189	174	116	14	10 34
036	3627	3423	2752	772	508	178	127 34
037	2817	3118	2587	188	135	14	13 34
038	3503	3983	3208	348	252	10	5 34
039	2401	1253	997	1275	773	799	514 34
040	3804	2296	1947	1646	1137	868	661 34
041	1632	1532	1348	304	207	77	50 34
042	2134	1536	1333	947	656	155	112 34
043	2177	1427	1199	1238	855	169	103 34
044	2487	1552	1346	1511	1017	168	101 34
045	2545	620	526	2787	1791	292	220 34
046	3510	827	714	3864	2537	348	245 34
047	2057	830	709	1741	1134	190	148 34
048	3969	1347	1143	3565	2375	588	413 34
049	3038	1535	1396	2053	1390	250	194 34
0050	3661	1221	1014	3654	2431	295	190 34
0075	2556	3131	2449	123	79	7	7 34
0076	3514	4343	3376	123	80	9	7 34
0345	3127	2276	1957	305	203	1267	912 34
0346	3100	427	377	162	107	3626	2587 34
0347	2739	2828	2322	280	195	205	160 34
0349	4825	5363	4463	273	215	87	56 34
0350	1859	2116	1729	135	107	13	9 34
0351	2594	1844	1569	312	237	942	714 34
0352	1618	1404	1119	532	385	131	93 34
0353	3999	3599	3059	470	348	805	544 34
0354	2055	2214	1838	111	88	146	99 34
0355	5082	5444	4421	443	326	313	220 34
0356	2891	3335	2706	151	103	16	11 34
0357	4171	4451	3608	406	286	155	118 34
0358	2282	1239	955	167	109	1656	1182 34

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity,1
19th district plan

Sun Mar 17,1991 09:33

Page 2

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hisvap	blacpop	blacvap
0359	2124	1776	1409	352	263	570	417 34
0360	3363	1542	1272	393	273	2303	1767 34
*** Totals ***	155638	134917	110763	35291	24161	21548	16056

voting age population, by race and ethnicity, 2
19th district plan

sun Mar 17, 1991 09:36

Page 1

	asiapop	asiavap	natvpop	nativap	othrpop	othrvap	
002601	74	55	9	5	2	1	340230026010
002602	315	210	3	2	0	0	340230026020
002603	312	235	4	4	2	2	340230026030
002701	422	291	3	2	5	3	340230027010
002703	435	320	3	2	5	2	340230027030
002704	4	4	15	15	2	2	340230027040
002801	100	68	5	5	3	3	340230028010
002802	129	92	1	1	0	0	340230028020
002803	72	46	1	1	0	0	340230028030
002901	36	24	1	1	1	1	340230029010
002902	62	48	0	0	0	0	340230029020
0030	701	531	11	8	22	13	340230030000
003101	263	184	3	3	6	6	340230031010
003102	396	285	7	3	3	2	340230031020
003201	22	16	0	0	0	0	340230032010
003203	52	39	9	2	1	1	340230032030
003204	34	31	0	0	1	0	340230032040
0033	233	151	6	3	15	6	340230033000
003401	85	50	1	1	0	0	340230034010
0035	90	61	6	4	1	1	340230035000
0036	322	230	13	8	2	2	340230036000
0037	115	82	1	0	0	0	340230037000
0038	54	36	1	1	2	1	340230038000
0039	164	103	19	14	3	0	340230039000
0040	68	49	6	3	8	7	340230040000
0041	32	27	0	0	0	0	340230041000
0042	30	26	6	5	7	2	340230042000
0043	14	8	7	5	12	7	340230043000
0044	21	18	1	1	7	4	340230044000
0045	11	3	0	0	3	0	340230045000
0046	10	8	0	0	23	6	340230046000
0047	65	59	1	1	10	6	340230047000
0048	22	18	5	2	36	18	340230048000
0049	73	48	7	6	11	4	340230049000
0050	24	22	2	1	12	3	340230050000
0075	26	18	4	3	0	0	340230075000
0076	56	49	4	1	1	1	340230076000
0345	57	43	4	3	9	9	340390345000
0346	26	22	13	6	3	1	340390346000
0347	71	56	7	5	2	1	340390347000
0349	121	65	6	3	5	3	340390349000
0350	15	13	1	1	0	0	340390350000
0351	84	71	2	2	1	1	340390351000
0352	29	20	0	0	1	1	340390352000
0353	48	39	12	7	2	2	340390353000
0354	36	29	1	1	0	0	340390354000
0355	143	110	5	3	2	2	340390355000
0356	93	71	0	0	0	0	340390356000
0357	194	148	1	1	13	10	340390357000
0358	29	26	4	4	9	6	340390358000

voting age population, by race and ethnicity, 2
19th district plan

Sun Mar 17, 1991 09:36

Page 2

	asiapop	asiavap	natvpop	nativap	othrpop	othrvap	
0359	36	25	9	7	5		3 340390359000
0360	65	44	10	7	3		0 340390360000
*** Totals ***	5991	4352	240	163	261	143	

10



3 Miles

Proposed District Assignment Plan

District: 29

Municipalities Assigned:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Newark (North, West, East) | 6. |
| 2. East Newark | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

Total Population: 193,810

Ideal District Population: 193,254

Deviation from Ideal District Population: +556

% Deviation: +0.3%

*Hispanic Population: 68,613

Hispanic % of Total Population: 35.4%

Total Voting Age Population: 140,780

Hispanic Voting Age Population: 46,433

Hispanic % of Total Voting Age Population: 33%

*The terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this document.

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hispanic and nonhispanic population report
29th district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:13

Page 1

tract	totpop	whitpop	hispop	blacpop	asiapop	othrpop	natvpo
0001	4294	1741	2343	138	40	27	
0002	2700	866	1411	373	21	28	
0003	3553	1698	1064	739	46	6	
0004	1911	1149	545	108	97	12	
0005	1502	693	681	89	33	3	
0006	3375	2106	945	178	104	41	
0007	5354	391	2491	2405	27	30	10
0008	4185	703	2654	722	48	45	1
0009	5283	184	2012	3049	16	14	1
0010	2146	137	898	1103	2	4	
0011	725	77	227	419	0	2	
0013	1727	27	80	1610	1	1	
0014	3464	54	250	3153	2	0	
0015	1785	34	206	1534	1	7	
0016	2063	96	188	1760	11	3	
0017	2480	26	121	2326	0	0	
0018	2561	19	68	2461	10	1	
0019	2592	94	182	2308	2	4	
0020	4553	314	204	3995	21	15	
0021	3822	431	240	3109	36	0	
0022	9903	2874	1181	4908	821	92	6
0023	5012	562	373	4037	26	6	27
0024	4242	166	235	3813	18	7	8
0025	5197	150	177	4842	19	4	
004802	4248	179	1186	2844	18	8	
0057	1993	89	965	934	2	1	1
0059	1667	14	464	1182	2	0	2
0067	3570	84	1392	2061	2	21	5
0068	2911	742	1473	670	16	3	10
0069	3064	1861	1087	56	11	47	
0070	2117	2199	981	71	43	23	
0071	2629	1754	854	11	6	4	
0072	3241	2135	1059	11	7	29	
0073	3464	2044	1387	21	2	10	
0074	1626	1040	560	18	2	2	
007501	3868	1215	1939	685	7	18	
007502	3204	1136	1427	590	1	45	
0076	2633	1755	789	18	1	70	
0077	2485	1742	680	3	36	23	
0078	2699	1481	1169	38	2	9	
0079	4087	2255	1676	96	36	23	
0080	1749	319	779	587	39	21	1
0081	3325	84	274	2902	49	2	4
0082	1375	5	61	1304	1	2	14
0083	764	33	190	535	3	1	2
0084	1104	143	313	624	21	2	2
0085	2634	650	304	1346	284	32	1
0086	2912	75	795	1904	124	11	18
0087	3479	296	2690	435	9	48	3
0088	1524	119	1299	81	13	9	1

hispanic and nonhispanic population report
29th district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:14

Page 2

tract	totpop	whitpop	hispop	blacpop	asiapop	othrpop	natvpop
0089	2373	205	1954	192	7	11	4
0090	1713	143	496	1054	9	6	5
0091	3196	547	2415	210	12	12	0
0092	2880	337	1854	663	5	13	8
0093	4911	327	3865	587	111	10	11
0094	5835	2125	3046	459	162	21	22
0095	6162	1765	3836	467	47	25	22
0096	3859	322	1576	1944	5	11	1
0097	4946	411	3889	523	28	90	5
0098	1835	362	403	1057	7	0	6
0134	2099	1276	710	21	77	14	1
*** Totals ***	193810	45861	68613	75383	2609	1029	315

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity, 1
29th district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:19

Page 1

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hispvap	blacpop	blacvap
0001	3239	1741	1535	2343	1556	138	102 34
0002	2082	866	752	1411	997	373	299 34
0003	2804	1698	1517	1064	776	739	476 34
0004	1502	1149	969	545	364	108	90 34
0005	1145	693	585	681	453	89	73 34
0006	2611	2106	1717	945	657	178	117 34
0007	3382	391	304	2491	1483	2405	1555 34
0008	2817	703	539	2654	1692	722	519 34
0009	3507	184	146	2012	1254	3049	2074 34
0010	1438	137	133	898	536	1103	764 34
0011	461	77	49	227	146	419	264 34
0013	1209	27	24	80	58	1610	1118 34
0014	2333	54	46	250	145	3153	2136 34
0015	1156	34	25	206	119	1534	1005 34
0016	1442	96	72	188	128	1760	1228 34
0017	1748	26	21	121	66	2326	1657 34
0018	1740	19	12	68	45	2461	1673 34
0019	1786	94	80	182	108	2308	1591 34
0020	3370	314	298	204	147	3995	2893 34
0021	2744	431	404	240	155	3109	2155 34
0022	7424	2874	2481	1181	881	4908	3387 34
0023	3572	562	521	373	248	4037	2771 34
0024	2909	166	146	235	148	3813	2599 34
0025	3632	150	135	177	121	4842	3354 34
004802	3161	179	142	1186	812	2844	2174 34
0057	1272	89	68	965	576	934	624 34
0059	1108	14	9	464	283	1182	812 34
0067	2595	84	69	1392	918	2061	1577 34
0068	2074	742	582	1473	988	670	481 34
0069	2330	1861	1449	1087	795	56	40 34
0070	2569	2199	1705	981	763	71	48 34
0071	2094	1754	1411	854	666	11	7 34
0072	2505	2135	1646	1059	818	11	10 34
0073	2661	2044	1561	1387	1077	21	16 34
0074	1254	1040	818	560	413	18	17 34
007501	2746	1215	911	1939	1330	685	485 34
007502	2286	1136	878	1427	955	590	412 34
0076	2068	1755	1373	789	628	18	13 34
0077	2010	1742	1412	680	544	3	3 34
0078	2133	1481	1160	1169	934	38	31 34
0079	3129	2255	1711	1676	1308	96	64 34
0080	1404	319	257	779	572	587	523 34
0081	2776	24	75	274	209	2902	2433 34
0082	973	5	3	61	43	1304	923 34
0083	611	33	33	190	151	535	421 34
0084	889	143	142	313	215	624	512 34
0085	2270	650	532	304	249	1346	1066 34
0086	2080	75	56	795	499	1904	1404 34
0087	2427	296	244	2690	1838	435	312 34
0088	942	119	93	1299	786	61	43 34

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity, 1
29th district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:19

Page 2

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hispvap	blacpop	blacvap
0089	1504	205	179	1954	1191	192	120 340
0090	1237	143	128	496	294	1054	797 340
0091	2129	547	448	2415	1519	210	150 340
0092	1965	337	309	1854	1153	663	485 340
0093	3244	327	282	3865	2437	587	416 340
0094	4564	2125	1874	3046	2152	459	381 340
0095	4628	1765	1576	3836	2622	467	358 340
0096	2481	322	251	1576	1003	1944	1220 340
0097	3202	411	330	3889	2484	523	339 340
0098	1812	362	352	403	393	1057	1054 340
0134	1594	1276	975	710	530	21	12 340
*** Totals ***	140780	45861	37655	68613	46433	75383	53683

voting age population, by race and ethnicity,
29th district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:22

Page 1

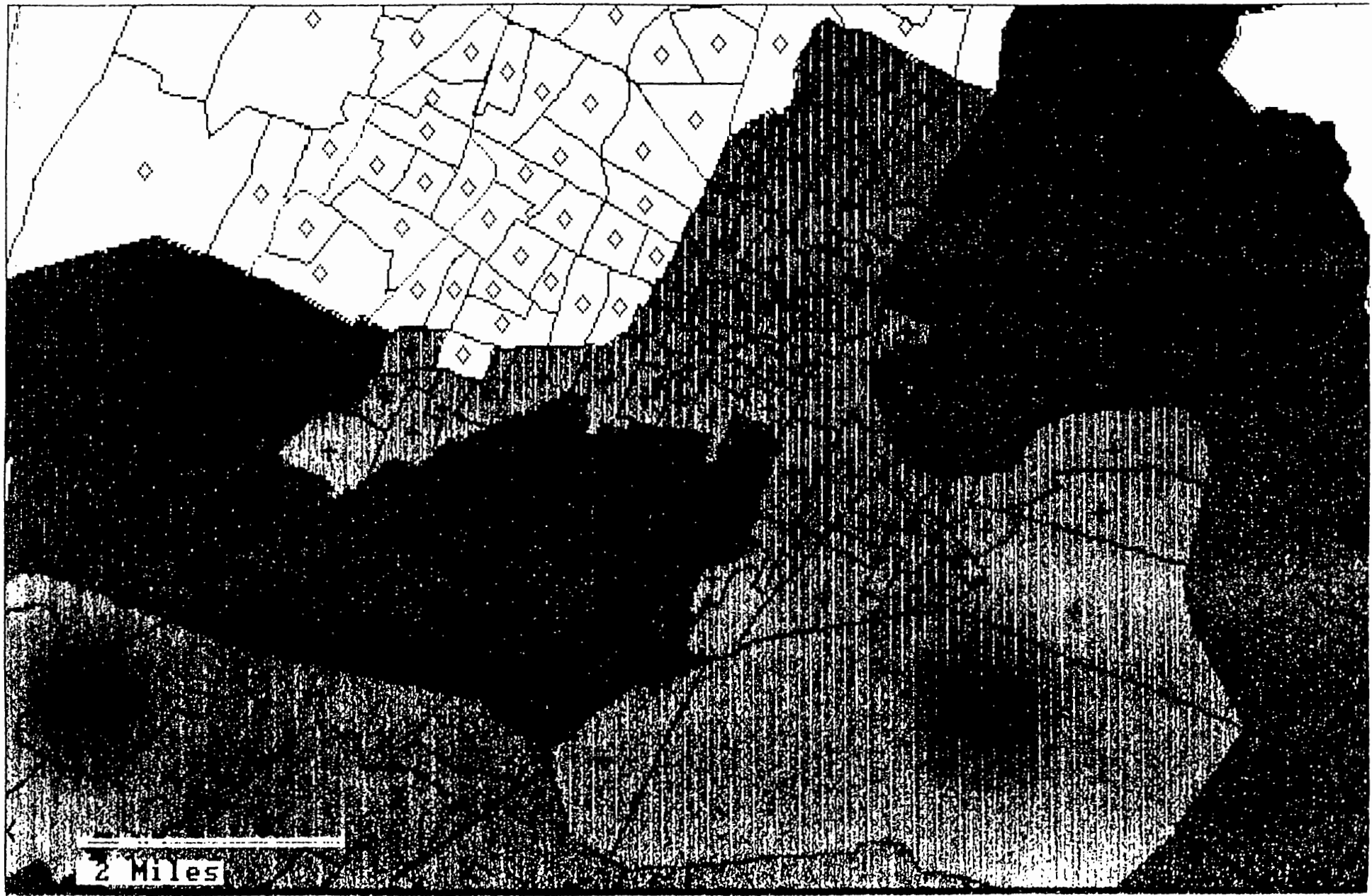
	asiapop	asiavap	natvpop	nativap	othrpop	othrvap		
0001	40	31	5	3	27	12	340130001000	
0002	21	20	1	1	28	13	340130002000	
0003	46	32	0	0	6	3	340130003000	
0004	97	72	0	0	12	7	340130004000	
0005	33	29	3	3	3	2	340130005000	
0006	104	84	1	0	41	36	340130006000	
0007	27	21	10	7	30	12	340130007000	
0008	48	37	13	10	45	20	340130008000	
0009	16	15	8	8	14	10	340130009000	
0010	2	2	2	1	4	2	340130010000	
0011	0	0	0	0	2	2	340130011000	
0013	1	1	8	7	1	1	340130013000	
0014	2	2	5	4	0	0	340130014000	
0015	1	1	3	2	7	4	340130015000	
0016	11	9	5	3	3	2	340130016000	
0017	0	0	7	4	0	0	340130017000	
0018	10	9	2	0	1	1	340130018000	
0019	2	2	2	2	4	3	340130019000	
0020	21	16	4	4	15	12	340130020000	
0021	36	26	6	4	0	0	340130021000	
0022	821	587	27	24	92	64	340130022000	
0023	26	22	8	6	6	4	340130023000	
0024	18	10	3	3	7	3	340130024000	
0025	19	14	5	5	4	3	340130025000	
004802	18	15	13	10	8	8	340130048020	
0057	2	2	2	1	1	1	340130057000	
0059	2	2	5	2	0	0	340130059000	
0067	2	2	10	10	21	19	340130067000	
0068	16	13	7	7	3	3	340130068000	
0069	11	8	2	1	47	37	340130069000	
0070	43	35	0	0	23	18	340130070000	
0071	6	6	0	0	4	4	340130071000	
0072	7	7	0	0	29	24	340130072000	
0073	2	2	0	0	10	5	340130073000	
0074	2	0	4	4	2	2	340130074000	
007501	7	6	4	3	18	11	340130075010	
007502	1	1	5	3	45	37	340130075020	
0076	1	1	0	0	70	53	340130076000	
0077	36	31	1	0	23	20	340130077000	
0078	2	2	0	0	9	6	340130078000	
0079	36	29	1	0	23	17	340130079000	
0080	39	33	4	4	21	15	340130080000	
0081	49	45	14	12	2	2	340130081000	
0082	1	1	2	1	2	2	340130082000	
0083	3	3	2	2	1	1	340130083000	
0084	21	17	1	1	2	2	340130084000	
0085	284	278	18	16	32	29	340130085000	
0086	124	111	3	3	11	7	340130086000	
0087	9	8	1	1	43	24	340130087000	
0088	13	9	3	3	9	6	340130088000	

voting age population, by race and ethnicity, 2
29th district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:22

Page 2

	asiapop	asiavap	natvpop	nativap	othrpop	othrvap	
0089	7	5	4	3	11	6	340130089000
0090	9	9	5	4	6	5	340130090000
0091	12	8	0	0	12	4	340130091000
0092	5	5	8	7	13	6	340130092000
0093	111	94	11	9	10	6	340130093000
0094	162	129	22	17	21	11	340130094000
0095	47	40	22	17	25	15	340130095000
0096	5	4	1	0	11	3	340130096000
0097	28	19	5	2	90	28	340130097000
0098	7	7	6	6	0	0	340130098000
0134	77	66	1	1	14	10	340130134000
*** Totals ***	2609	2095	315	251	1029	663	



2 Miles

Proposed District Assignment Plan

District: 31st

Municipalities Assigned:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. Bayonne | 6. |
| 2. Jersey City (South) | 7. |
| 3. Kearny | 8. |
| 4. Harrison | 9. |
| 5. North Arlington | 10. |

Total Population: 195,831

Ideal District Population: 193,254

Deviation from Ideal District Population: +2577

% Deviation: +1.3%

*Hispanic Population: 27,715

Hispanic % of Total Population: 14.2%

Total Voting Age Population: 151,635

Hispanic Voting Age Population: 19,434

Hispanic % of Total Voting Age Population: 12.8%

*The terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this document.

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hispanic and nonhispanic population report
31st district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:28

Page 1

tract	totpop	whitpop	hispop	blacpop	asiapop	othrpop	natvpop
0044	2188	23	134	2002	11	7	11
0045	4270	94	359	3784	11	11	11
0046	2136	284	785	1052	5	9	1
0047	1777	270	729	765	10	3	0
0048	3387	1783	733	295	550	12	14
0049	4322	836	654	2418	400	7	7
0050	1705	9	74	1580	32	8	2
0051	2149	26	88	2017	2	5	11
0052	4930	903	218	3528	276	2	3
0053	2833	86	195	2537	6	6	3
0054	3651	1019	399	1574	610	24	25
0055	2449	66	89	2270	18	1	5
0056	3632	1442	643	1046	478	11	12
005801	5681	131	512	4986	34	10	8
005802	528	320	17	161	26	1	3
0059	6209	4171	719	551	747	10	11
0060	4737	826	1044	2660	195	5	7
0061	7411	3030	1276	2408	646	34	17
0062	3602	1725	985	630	231	9	22
0063	4709	1838	1489	950	391	21	20
0101	5119	4594	336	92	78	14	5
0102	3090	2825	177	42	33	4	9
0103	2818	2402	228	148	39	1	0
0104	4141	3509	269	278	82	1	2
0105	5037	4462	334	134	103	0	4
0106	6039	5199	624	48	162	2	4
0107	3465	2890	367	146	57	2	3
0108	3328	2822	415	33	57	1	0
0109	2113	1577	293	208	19	15	1
0110	2084	1185	491	317	79	6	5
0111	4333	2761	941	490	127	6	8
0112	6232	5754	360	17	92	3	5
0113	2940	2444	305	154	31	1	5
0114	3279	3022	180	28	42	3	4
0115	3250	3009	187	12	37	0	5
0116	4110	3150	325	579	39	12	5
0123	1943	1658	209	1	70	2	3
0124	2973	2690	225	6	49	2	3
0125	3320	2881	319	7	100	6	7
0126	3161	2598	337	15	202	7	2
0127	4478	3480	825	14	141	14	4
0128	3639	2857	611	50	99	18	4
0129	3506	2619	725	5	146	10	4
0130	3218	2326	683	8	187	12	2
0131	1993	1576	342	14	47	10	4
0132	3788	2526	1003	17	216	3	18
0133	2855	1782	671	22	343	32	5
0135	4370	3023	1126	7	203	5	5
0136	2008	1291	633	2	73	9	0
0137	2216	1324	797	7	84	2	2

hispanic and nonhispanic population report
31st district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:28

Page 2

tract	totpop	whitpop	hispop	blacpop	asiapop	othrpop	natvpop
0138	1814	992	633				
0139	3075	2011	770	12	161	16	0
0381	4893	4465	253	14	255	21	4
0382	3413	3090	184	4	168	1	2
0383	5484	4925	395	11	123	4	1
				3	161	0	0
*** Totals ***	195831	118601	27715	40159	8584	446	326

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity, 1
31st district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:31

Page 1

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hisvap	blacpop	blacvap
0044	1541	23	22	134	87	2002	1411 34
0045	3140	94	81	359	230	3784	2810 34
0046	1407	284	220	785	485	1052	694 34
0047	1238	270	243	729	455	765	530 34
0048	2567	1783	1468	733	496	295	208 34
0049	3096	836	707	654	405	2418	1665 34
0050	1183	9	9	74	49	1580	1093 34
0051	1514	26	15	88	45	2017	1441 34
0052	3636	903	857	218	146	3528	2429 34
0053	2044	86	75	195	125	2537	1836 34
0054	2588	1019	874	399	288	1574	975 34
0055	1747	66	59	89	59	2270	1615 34
0056	2709	1442	1205	643	455	1046	706 34
005801	3988	131	119	512	302	4986	3532 34
005802	481	320	304	17	16	161	133 34
0059	4942	4171	3548	719	502	551	358 34
0060	3389	826	703	1044	676	2660	1857 34
0061	5244	3030	2544	1276	840	2408	1358 34
0062	2735	1725	1460	985	645	630	440 34
0063	3564	1838	1563	1489	985	950	703 34
0101	4294	4594	3902	336	245	92	74 34
0102	2464	2825	2273	177	123	42	35 34
0103	2289	2402	2012	228	153	148	102 34
0104	3263	3509	2833	269	187	278	183 34
0105	4194	4462	3784	334	242	134	106 34
0106	4990	5199	4392	624	438	48	44 34
0107	2841	2890	2432	367	252	146	109 34
0108	2647	2822	2282	415	295	33	23 34
0109	1707	1577	1351	293	199	208	137 34
0110	1551	1185	940	491	323	317	226 34
0111	3349	2761	2250	941	653	490	350 34
0112	5014	5754	4677	360	248	17	14 34
0113	2270	2444	1963	305	192	154	90 34
0114	2620	3022	2431	180	135	28	20 34
0115	2600	3009	2438	187	128	12	7 34
0116	3256	3150	2609	325	213	579	406 34
0123	1587	1658	1363	209	157	1	1 34
0124	2383	2690	2165	225	168	6	5 34
0125	2669	2881	2312	319	260	7	4 34
0126	2506	2598	2065	337	250	15	13 34
0127	3605	3480	2787	825	683	14	13 34
0128	2854	2857	2241	611	474	50	43 34
0129	2706	2619	2022	725	548	5	4 34
0130	2420	2326	1768	683	492	8	4 34
0131	1499	1576	1197	342	242	14	12 34
0132	2967	2526	2034	1003	723	17	15 34
0133	2223	1762	1390	671	502	22	21 34
0135	3446	3023	2459	1126	796	7	7 34
0136	1534	1291	980	633	482	2	0 34
0137	1768	1324	1091	797	592	7	7 34

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity,1
31st district plan

Mon Mar 18,1991 09:31

Page 2

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hispvap	blacpop	blacvap
0138	1437	992	794	633	494	12	10 34
0139	2439	2011	1620	770	592	14	10 34
0381	4124	4465	3813	253	194	4	1 34
0382	2858	3090	2616	184	141	11	9 34
0383	4508	4925	4068	395	327	3	2 34
*** Totals ***	151635	118601	97430	27715	19434	40159	27901

voting age population, by race and ethnicity, 2
31st district plan

Mon Mar 18, 1991 09:39

Page 1

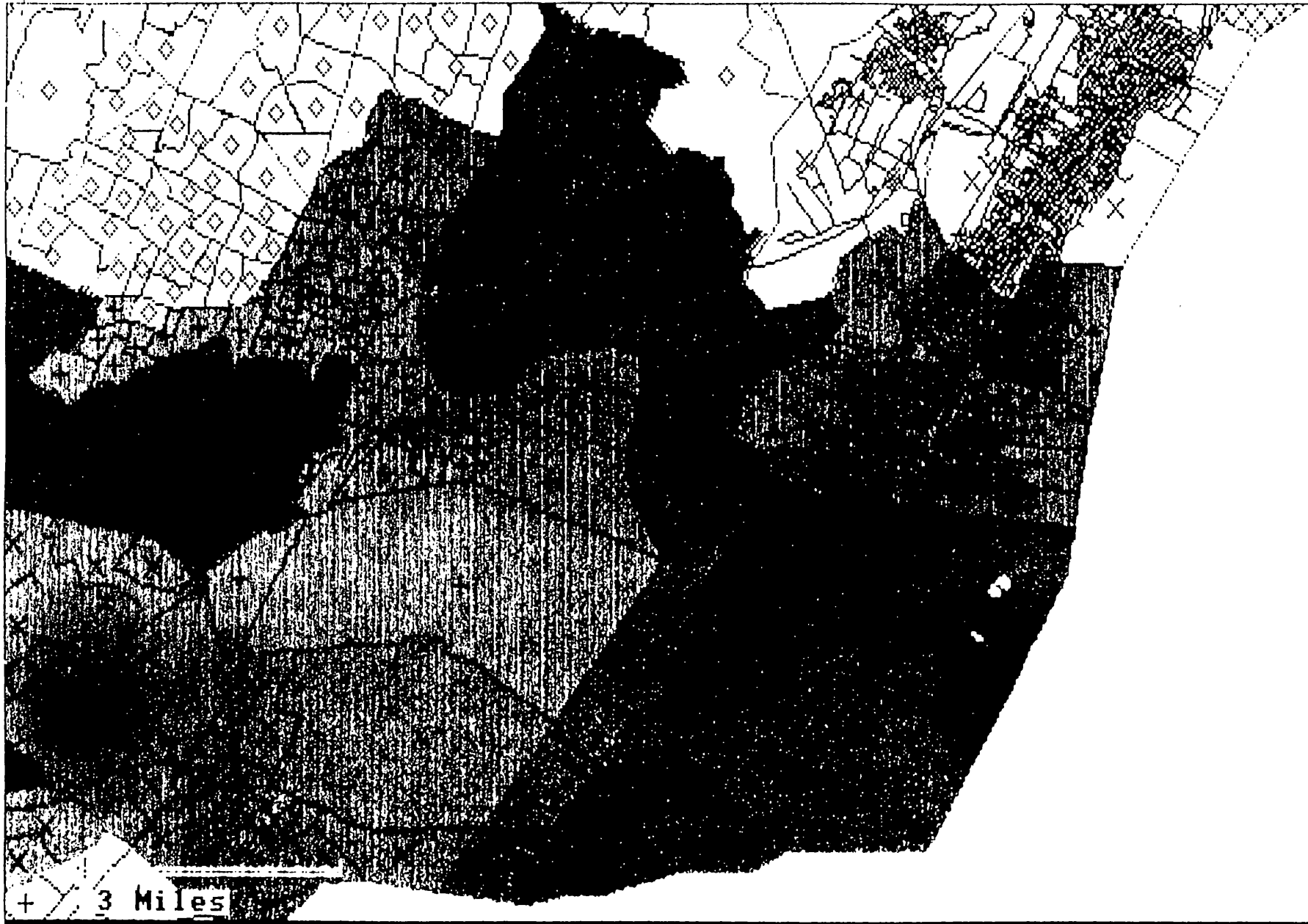
	asiapop	asiavap	natvpop	nativap	othrpop	othrvap	
0044	11	9	11	9	7		
0045	11	6	11	10	11	3	340170044000
0046	5	3	1	1	9	3	340170045000
0047	10	8	0	0	3	4	340170046000
0048	550	381	14	10	12	2	340170047000
0049	400	310	7	5	7	4	340170048000
0050	32	25	2	1	8	4	340170049000
0051	2	2	11	8	5	6	340170050000
0052	276	200	3	2	2	3	340170051000
0053	6	4	3	3	6	2	340170052000
0054	610	423	25	19	24	1	340170053000
0055	18	9	5	4	1	9	340170054000
0056	478	326	12	10	11	1	340170055000
005801	34	23	8	6	10	7	340170056000
005802	26	24	3	3	1	6	340170058010
0059	747	520	11	6	10	1	340170058020
0060	195	145	7	4	5	8	340170059000
0061	646	468	17	14	34	4	340170060000
0062	231	173	22	13	9	4	340170061000
0063	391	291	20	12	21	4	340170062000
0101	78	58	5	5	14	10	340170063000
0102	33	22	9	9	4	2	340170101000
0103	39	22	0	0	1	0	340170102000
0104	82	57	2	2	1	0	340170103000
0105	103	59	4	3	0	1	340170104000
0106	162	114	4	2	2	0	340170105000
0107	57	43	3	3	2	0	340170106000
0108	57	46	0	0	1	2	340170107000
0109	19	13	1	0	15	1	340170108000
0110	79	55	6	6	6	7	340170109000
0111	127	88	8	7	6	1	340170110000
0112	92	68	6	5	3	1	340170111000
0113	31	20	5	4	1	2	340170112000
0114	42	30	4	2	3	1	340170113000
0115	37	22	5	5	0	2	340170114000
0116	39	24	5	3	12	0	340170115000
0123	70	62	3	2	2	1	340170116000
0124	49	43	1	1	2	2	340170123000
0125	100	83	7	4	5	1	340170124000
0126	202	171	2	2	7	6	340170125000
0127	141	110	4	3	14	5	340170126000
0128	99	84	4	3	18	9	340170127000
0129	146	124	1	1	10	9	340170128000
0130	187	147	2	2	12	7	340170129000
0131	47	39	4	4	10	7	340170130000
0132	216	174	18	15	8	5	340170131000
0133	343	283	5	4	32	6	340170132000
0135	203	178	6	4	5	23	340170133000
0136	73	65	0	0	9	2	340170135000
0137	34	75	2	2	2	7	340170136000
						1	340170137000

voting age population, by race and ethnicity,2
31st district plan

Mon Mar 18,1991 09:39

Page 2

	asiapop	asiavap	natvpop	nativap	othrpop	othrvap	
0138	161	126	0	0	16	13	3401701380000
0139	255	199	4	3	21	15	3401701390000
0381	168	113	2	2	1	1	3400303810000
0382	123	90	1	1	4	1	3400303820000
0383	161	111	0	0	0	0	3400303830000
*** Totals ***	8584	6368	326	249	446	253	



Proposed District Assignment Plan

District: 32nd

Municipalities Assigned:

1. Hoboken	6.
2. Jersey City (North)	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Total Population: 189,628

Ideal District Population: 193,254

Deviation from Ideal District Population: -3,626

% Deviation: -1.9%

*Hispanic Population: 54,289

Hispanic % of Total Population: 28.6%

Total Voting Age Population: 147,519

Hispanic Voting Age Population: 37,393

Hispanic % of Total Voting Age Population: 25.3%

*The terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this document.

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hispanic and nonhispanic population report
32nd district plan

Sun Mar 17, 1991 07:28 PM

Page 1

tract	totpop	whitpop	hispop	blacpop	asiapop	othrpop	natvpop
0001	5396	3484	1092	79	738	3	
0002	4715	2339	1836	147	370	8	15
0003	4071	2370	1388	95	201	14	
0004	3467	2243	646	88	467	13	16
0005	4026	2413	1022	57	477	53	
0006	5227	3233	1404	91	472	25	
0007	3805	1747	1584	104	351	7	12
0008	4004	1809	1773	184	217	13	
000901	12	1	5	0	3	0	
000902	5568	3338	902	354	905	57	12
0010	1845	1343	318	32	142	1	
0011	4781	2636	1416	134	544	20	31
001201	2022	962	403	88	554	2	11
001202	1558	670	506	174	183	4	21
0013	3265	1277	1564	136	269	18	
0014	3640	1600	1162	166	689	15	
0015	1634	670	512	410	36	4	
001601	57	16	22	1	18	0	
001602	4081	2395	574	431	645	11	25
0017	3566	1678	646	928	299	10	
0018	3805	1161	1475	494	646	12	17
0019	1601	753	352	54	434	4	4
0020	4163	1824	1061	308	947	7	16
0021	4632	1859	1300	479	977	11	6
0022	1846	965	675	118	83	4	1
0023	2431	747	1409	180	86	9	0
0024	2274	1265	691	230	81	3	4
0025	2741	637	1500	172	418	9	5
0026	1005	90	645	79	187	2	2
0027	6993	1770	1951	2594	646	18	14
0028	5643	2901	1445	543	715	14	25
0029	3728	1621	815	283	976	16	17
0030	3093	665	955	858	597	6	12
0031	4241	1342	1323	598	945	13	20
0032	1643	121	246	192	1082	1	1
0033	4613	78	556	3937	28	2	12
0034	1642	494	865	251	24	8	0
0035	2395	987	1003	350	42	9	4
0036	1431	552	573	234	68	1	3
0037	2427	743	1321	195	151	12	5
0038	3558	1552	525	456	984	14	27
0039	735	454	154	79	40	3	3
0040	4734	2405	976	232	1099	7	15
004101	7173	2474	1583	2193	878	20	25
004102	3387	176	689	2421	85	13	3
0042	4722	596	1132	2450	408	21	15
0043	2835	163	258	2397	9	5	3
0183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0184	3015	2136	753	92	29	5	0
0185	3344	1988	1253	53	39	8	3

hispanic and nonhispanic population report
32nd district plan

Sun Mar 17,1991 07:28 PM

Page 2

tract	totpop	whitpop	hispop	blacpop	asiapop	othrpop	natvpop
0186	2552	1818	397	41	285	8	3
0187	6499	4311	1575	134	467	5	7
0188	3309	2439	530	71	259	2	8
0189	2355	1751	527	27	40	8	2
0190	4697	1537	2503	586	49	17	5
0191	2671	1427	1091	85	65	3	0
0192	1192	714	388	37	41	10	2
0193	1921	1173	647	36	56	9	0
0194	1842	1331	372	40	87	5	7
*** Totals ***	189628	85344	54289	27278	21633	602	482

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity, 1
32nd district plan

un Mar 17, 1991 07:31 PM

Page 1

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hisvap	blacpop	blacvap
001	4188	3484	2865	1092	766	79	53 340
002	3565	2339	1927	1836	1254	147	103 340
003	3156	2370	1941	1388	894	95	70 340
004	2667	2243	1827	646	438	88	52 340
005	3089	2413	1943	1022	711	57	40 340
006	4138	3233	2709	1404	1011	91	68 340
007	2782	1747	1416	1584	1045	104	70 340
008	2998	1809	1529	1773	1160	184	142 340
00901	9	1	1	5	3	0	0 340
00902	4668	3338	2992	902	646	354	292 340
010	1519	1343	1137	318	248	32	23 340
011	3670	2636	2199	1416	934	134	99 340
01201	1544	962	814	403	251	88	74 340
01202	1239	670	608	506	357	174	119 340
013	2391	1277	1076	1564	1006	136	102 340
014	2853	1600	1398	1162	798	166	121 340
015	1258	670	582	512	367	410	284 340
01601	44	16	14	22	17	1	1 340
01602	3626	2395	2275	574	444	431	321 340
017	2717	1678	1414	646	471	928	592 340
018	2807	1161	983	1475	1001	494	320 340
019	1380	753	691	352	280	54	47 340
020	3398	1824	1608	1061	763	308	260 340
021	3800	1859	1612	1300	990	479	439 340
022	1512	965	863	675	478	118	98 340
023	1899	747	691	1409	984	180	147 340
024	1993	1265	1176	691	537	230	198 340
025	2092	637	586	1500	1022	172	145 340
026	742	90	82	645	458	79	60 340
027	4614	1770	1466	1951	1225	2594	1412 340
028	4503	2901	2512	1445	1010	543	397 340
029	2931	1621	1400	815	566	283	219 340
030	2220	665	572	955	614	858	584 340
031	3294	1342	1159	1323	925	598	467 340
032	1068	121	81	246	148	192	100 340
033	2798	78	54	556	333	3937	2386 340
034	1181	494	436	865	552	251	167 340
035	1923	987	905	1003	695	350	274 340
036	1166	552	507	573	406	234	190 340
037	1855	743	632	1321	940	196	167 340
038	3014	1552	1436	525	403	456	401 340
039	600	454	414	154	99	79	47 340
040	3606	2405	2006	976	626	232	173 340
04101	5389	2474	2136	1583	1093	2193	1495 340
04102	2370	176	171	689	421	2421	1710 340
042	3319	696	570	1132	737	2450	1698 340
043	2039	163	138	258	162	2397	1739 340
183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 340
184	2549	2136	1892	753	561	92	69 340
185	2723	1968	1775	1253	860	53	42 340

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity,1
32nd district plan

Sun Mar 17,1991 07:31 PM

Page 2

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hispvap	blacpop	blacvap
0186	2202	1818	1650	397	285	41	34 34
0187	5670	4311	3985	1575	1156	134	114 34
0188	2913	2439	2227	530	412	71	64 34
0189	1954	1751	1534	527	357	27	26 34
0190	3306	1537	1318	2503	1582	586	347 34
0191	2211	1427	1324	1091	755	85	77 34
0192	1005	714	657	388	267	37	34 34
0193	1699	1173	1120	647	497	36	30 34
0194	1653	1331	1255	372	282	40	36 34
*** Totals ***	147519	85344	74291	54289	37393	27278	-0839-

voting age population, by race and ethnicity, 2
32nd district plan

in Mar 17, 1991 07:33 PM

Page 1

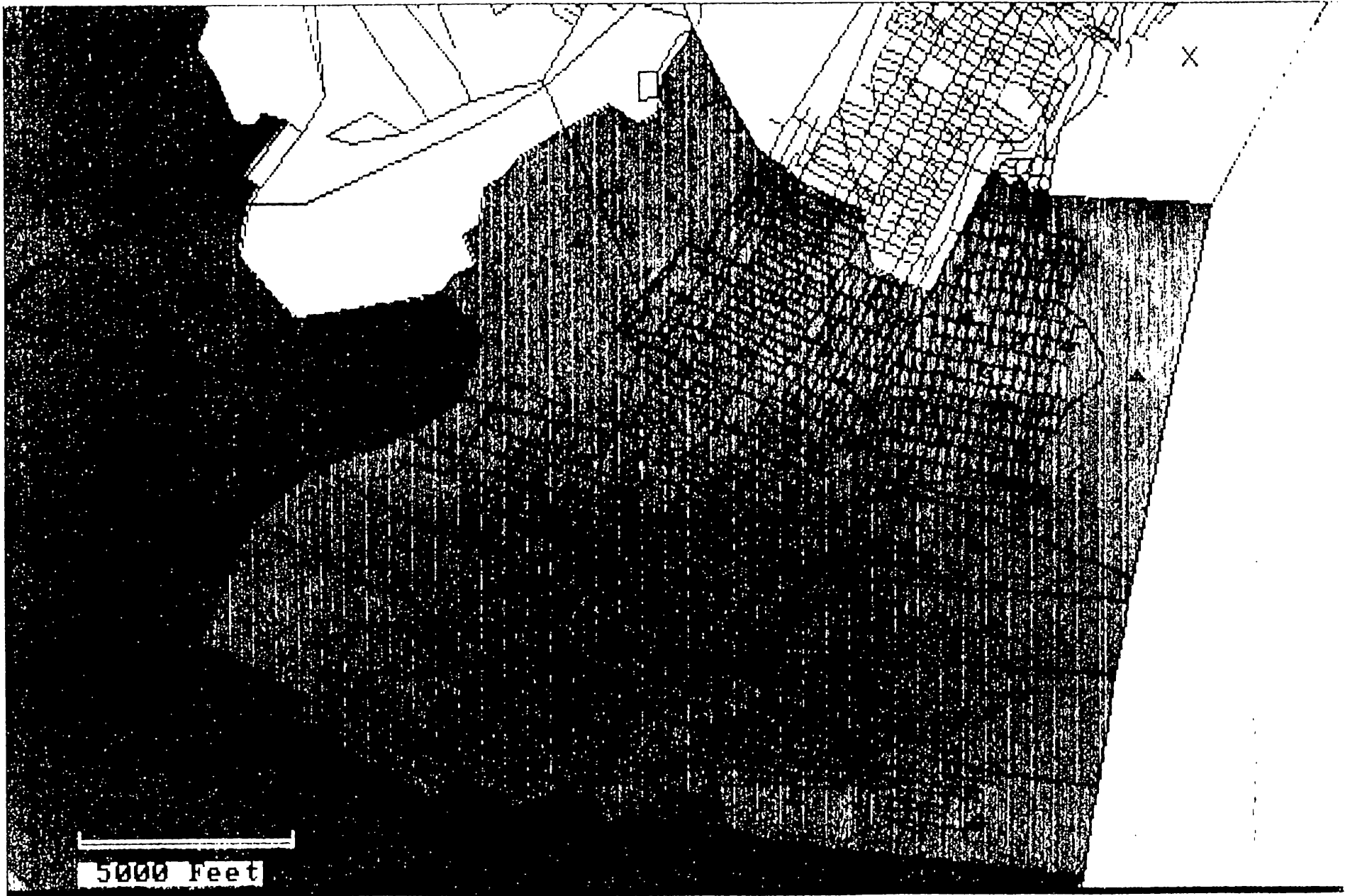
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01	738	503	0	0	3	1	340170001000
02	370	268	15	8	8	5	340170002000
03	201	144	3	3	14	4	340170003000
04	467	336	10	7	13	7	340170004000
05	477	357	4	3	53	35	340170005000
06	472	336	2	2	25	12	340170006000
07	351	239	12	10	7	2	340170007000
08	217	150	8	7	13	10	340170008000
0901	3	3	3	2	0	0	340170009010
0902	905	690	12	8	57	40	340170009020
10	142	106	9	5	1	0	340170010000
11	544	414	31	20	20	4	340170011000
1201	554	396	13	8	2	1	340170012010
1202	183	139	21	15	4	1	340170012020
13	269	199	1	1	18	7	340170013000
14	689	523	8	6	15	7	340170014000
15	36	24	2	1	4	0	340170015000
1601	18	12	0	0	0	0	340170016010
1602	645	560	25	15	11	11	340170016020
17	299	231	5	4	10	5	340170017000
18	646	482	17	12	12	9	340170018000
19	434	356	4	4	4	2	340170019000
20	947	749	16	12	7	6	340170020000
21	977	748	6	5	11	6	340170021000
22	83	69	1	1	4	3	340170022000
23	86	73	0	0	9	4	340170023000
24	81	75	4	4	3	3	340170024000
25	418	331	5	3	9	5	340170025000
26	187	140	2	0	2	2	340170026000
27	646	491	14	10	18	10	340170027000
28	715	560	25	17	14	7	340170028000
29	976	730	17	10	16	6	340170029000
30	597	439	12	7	6	4	340170030000
31	945	715	20	20	13	8	340170031000
32	1082	738	1	0	1	1	340170032000
33	28	20	12	4	2	1	340170033000
34	24	20	0	0	8	6	340170034000
35	42	42	4	4	9	3	340170035000
36	68	59	3	3	1	1	340170036000
37	151	106	5	5	12	5	340170037000
38	984	745	27	18	14	11	340170038000
39	40	35	5	3	3	2	340170039000
40	1099	785	15	12	7	4	340170040000
4101	878	639	25	13	20	13	340170041010
4102	85	59	3	3	13	6	340170041020
42	408	295	15	10	21	9	340170042000
43	9	6	3	1	5	3	340170043000
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	340170183000
45	29	12	0	0	3	5	340170184000
46	39	39	3	3	8	4	340170185000

voting age population, by race and ethnicity,2
32nd district plan

in Mar 17,1991 07:33 PM

Page 2

	asiapop	asiavap	natvpop	nativap	othrpop	othrvap	
186	285	224	3	2	8	7	3401701860000
187	467	405	7	7	5	3	3401701870000
188	259	202	8	6	2	2	3401701880000
189	40	35	2	1	8	1	3401701890000
190	49	40	5	5	17	14	3401701900000
191	65	53	0	0	3	2	3401701910000
192	41	40	2	2	10	5	3401701920000
193	56	48	0	0	9	4	3401701930000
194	87	71	7	7	5	2	3401701940000
** Totals ***	21633	16316	482	339	602	341	



Proposed District Assignment Plan

District: 33

Municipalities Assigned:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Fairview | 6. Union City |
| 2. North Bergen | 7. Secaucus |
| 3. Guttenberg | 8. |
| 4. Weehawken | 9. |
| 5. West New York | 10. |

Total Population: 189,998

Ideal District Population: 193,254

Deviation from Ideal District Population: -3,256

% Deviation: -1.7%

*Hispanic Population: 103,240

Hispanic % of Total Population: 54.3%

Total Voting Age Population: 150,007

Hispanic Voting Age Population: 79,570

Hispanic % of Total Voting Age Population: 53%

*The terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this document.

dtsplan.ag

Voting Age Population By Race/Ethnicity, 1
33rd district plan

un Mar 17, 1991 07:19 PM

Page 1

tract	totvap	whitpop	whitvap	hispop	hisvap	blacpop	blacvap
140	3763	2803	2446	1489	1181	54	42 34
141	5009	3938	3562	1496	1207	91	75 34
142	4315	2425	2041	2733	2067	65	54 34
143	3279	2077	1705	1858	1411	41	35 34
144	5214	3720	2980	2495	1923	37	27 34
145	5923	4534	3570	2689	2021	41	31 34
146	2686	1444	1146	1733	1324	46	34 34
147	2705	1658	1341	1610	1211	57	39 34
148	4073	1858	1501	3064	2327	52	40 34
149	2053	1333	1085	1012	739	32	22 34
150	4273	2526	2154	2247	1773	129	115 34
151	2044	1286	1082	1121	846	20	19 34
152	5836	2613	2277	4103	3231	178	150 34
153	2871	747	612	2953	2186	39	30 34
154	3787	1458	1192	3217	2511	29	24 34
155	2944	1017	772	2591	2113	60	36 34
156	2561	596	362	2679	2154	38	16 34
157	3085	685	466	2999	2478	76	33 34
158	3160	788	596	2947	2479	49	38 34
159	3589	455	269	4217	3272	33	12 34
160	2183	539	405	2224	1740	15	11 34
161	2616	402	268	2951	2283	60	38 34
162	3236	517	339	3536	2866	20	13 34
163	2710	376	285	2985	2357	31	26 34
164	2429	541	416	2474	1963	29	19 34
165	2799	873	579	2660	2134	63	57 34
166	2351	748	537	2338	1760	26	16 34
167	1132	223	156	1202	940	20	16 34
168	2234	424	337	2532	1856	12	9 34
169	2113	733	584	1947	1499	15	13 34
170	2910	613	473	3341	2371	47	23 34
171	3310	1506	1288	2542	1933	34	27 34
172	2095	686	544	2048	1494	24	18 34
173	1942	986	838	1369	1036	38	26 34
174	1825	550	473	1775	1334	7	4 34
175	2497	409	295	3068	2156	37	23 34
176	1936	508	414	2028	1461	28	21 34
177	1503	313	226	1497	1069	98	77 34
178	4355	1688	1361	3576	2638	159	121 34
179	670	563	518	135	119	20	13 34
180	3512	1538	1328	2597	1976	90	73 34
181	4669	4607	3760	949	762	37	22 34
181	2515	1768	1495	1156	926	62	39 34
182	4046	3946	3250	715	564	86	60 34
182	3448	2786	2360	1244	958	68	60 34
195	3942	4269	3514	332	257	15	11 34
196	4860	4991	4265	297	232	116	107 34
197	2999	2776	2400	469	432	105	82 34

* Totals ***

150007

77840

63967

103240

79570

3529

1917

voting age population, by race and ethnicity, 2
33rd district plan

in Mar 17, 1991 07:22 PM

Page 1

	asiapop	asiavap	natvpop	nativap	othrpop	othrvap	
40	123	86	2	2	9	6	3401701400000
41	211	158	8	6	3	1	3401701410000
42	191	136	0	0	32	17	3401701420000
43	181	120	0	0	12	8	3401701430000
44	344	265	6	5	37	14	3401701440000
45	253	181	23	15	13	5	3401701450000
46	237	173	2	2	13	7	3401701460000
47	158	105	4	4	10	5	3401701470000
48	258	186	9	6	27	13	3401701480000
49	247	183	2	2	34	22	3401701490000
50	268	224	8	5	12	2	3401701500000
51	120	91	7	5	4	1	3401701510000
52	193	158	14	10	32	10	3401701520000
53	42	35	0	0	19	8	3401701530000
54	69	50	2	1	21	9	3401701540000
55	19	19	3	3	20	1	3401701550000
56	35	25	1	1	13	3	3401701560000
57	109	82	2	0	15	6	3401701570000
58	59	39	5	3	20	5	3401701580000
59	42	32	0	0	12	4	3401701590000
60	27	25	0	0	6	2	3401701600000
61	35	26	0	0	9	1	3401701610000
62	17	17	1	0	12	1	3401701620000
63	42	35	0	0	16	7	3401701630000
64	24	21	3	3	11	7	3401701640000
65	28	23	1	1	14	5	3401701650000
66	50	37	0	0	10	1	3401701660000
67	24	17	1	1	5	2	3401701670000
68	37	29	0	0	11	3	3401701680000
69	22	16	0	0	5	1	3401701690000
70	47	37	0	0	14	6	3401701700000
71	68	49	2	2	20	11	3401701710000
72	43	35	1	1	6	3	3401701720000
73	45	38	4	3	8	1	3401701730000
74	10	7	4	3	8	4	3401701740000
75	20	14	3	3	23	6	3401701750000
76	43	33	2	2	8	5	3401701760000
77	187	124	9	7	6	0	3401701770000
78	296	217	2	2	42	16	3401701780000
79	21	18	4	2	0	0	3401701790000
80	142	114	7	5	25	16	3401701800000
81	131	98	4	4	26	23	3400301810000
81	61	49	1	1	7	5	3401701810000
82	218	161	2	2	12	9	3400301820000
82	80	63	2	2	8	5	3401701820000
95	221	157	3	3	0	0	3401701950000
96	340	252	2	2	5	2	3401701960000
97	115	80	4	4	1	1	3401701970000

* Totals ***

5553

4140

160

123

576

290



MAY 8 1991

GILMORE & MONAHAN

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ALLEN STREET PROFESSIONAL CENTER
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GEORGE R. GILMORE
THOMAS E. MONAHAN*
TERRY F. BRADY*
* Certified Civil Trial Attorney
* Member N.J. & FLA. Bars

CHARLES W. HUTCHINSON
MICHAEL B. LAVERY**
**Member N.J. & PA. Bars

RECEIVED

APR 26 1991

J.E.I.

April 25, 1991

Joseph E. Irenas, Esq.
McCARTER & ENGLISH
Gateway 4
Newark, NJ 07102

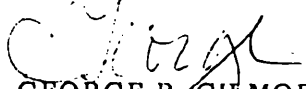
Re: Apportionment Commission - Transcript of Public Meeting

Dear Joe:

Enclosed please find a copy of the transcript of the public meeting at which the apportionment map was adopted by the Commission on March 28, 1991. I am sending copies of this transcript to Angelo Genova, Leon Sokol and the Republican members of the Apportionment Commission. I trust you will forward a copy of the transcript to Donald Stokes, Ernie Reock and Mark Murphy.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Very truly yours,


GEORGE R. GILMORE
For the Firm

GRG:JR
Enclosure

ORIGINAL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW JERSEY. :

APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION :

TAKEN AT:

THE STATE HOUSE ANNEX
Market Street, Room 424
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Thursday March 28, 1991
10:30 a.m. to 10:40 a.m.
Volume III

SILVER & RENZI REPORTING SERVICE
824 W. State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08618
(609) 989-9191, 800-792-8880 (TOLL FREE)

1 B E F O R E:

2
3 FOR THE REPUBLICANS

4 KATHLEEN A. DONOVAN, CHAIR

5 SENATOR JOSEPH L. BUBBA

6 JOSEPH E. BUCKELEW, COUNTY CHAIR FOR OCEAN COUNTY

7 ASSEMBLYMAN GARABED C. HAYTAIAN

8 DARYL F. TODD, REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEEMAN

9 GEORGE R. GILMORE, ESQ., COUNSEL TO THE REPUBLICAN

10 APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION MEMBERS

11
12 FOR THE DEMOCRATS

13 SENATOR JOHN A. LYNCH, COCHAIR

14 ASSEMBLYMAN JOSEPH CHARLES

15 FREEHOLDER MARGARET M. SMITH

16 PHILIP M. KEEGAN

17 STEPHAN DE MICCO

18 ANGELO J. GENOVA, ESQ., COUNSEL TO DEMOCRAT MEMBERS OF

19 THE COMMISSION

20 LEON J. SOKOL, ESQ., COUNSEL TO SENATOR LYNCH

21
22 ALSO PRESENT

23 DEAN DONALD E. STOKES, ELEVENTH MEMBER

24 JOSEPH E. IRENAS, ESQ., COUNSEL TO DEAN STOKES

25

1 CHAIR DONOVAN: Good morning everybody.
2 I would like to call to order the New Jersey
3 Reapportionment Commission. The purpose of this
4 meeting is to adopt a plan for the reapportionment of
5 New Jersey.

6 The proposed map has been distributed
7 to all members and at this time I would call for a
8 motion to adopt the reapportionment map as presented
9 pursuant to the constitution of the State of New
10 Jersey.

11 MR. BUCKELEW: I will move it, Madam
12 Chair.

13 MR. TODD: Second.

14 CHAIR DONOVAN: Is there any
15 discussion?

16 DEAN STOKES: I've--this is the
17 second time in 10 years that I have been called upon
18 to play a role that the public member is meant to play
19 having been chosen by the chief justice in the face of
20 a deadlock of the party members of the Apportionment
21 Commission of the state.

22 That constitutional process is a very
23 unusual one in the American political experience and
24 it is meant more than anything else to level the
25 playing field between the two parties. I think that

1 the process since it was created in 1966 has done that
2 to an outstanding extent. Anyone who wants a feeling
3 of that need only go back to what the Apportionment
4 Commission did in 1981 compared to what the ordinary
5 legislative process did at almost the same time with
6 New Jersey's congressional districts.

7 The playing field was leveled in
8 1981. There still lingers a sense that the districts
9 created then were more favorable to the Democrats. I
10 don't believe it. I have published data on the eight
11 legislative elections, five for the Assembly and three
12 for the Senate in the 1980's that bear my conclusion
13 out. If the Senate had been up in 1985 in the great
14 Tom Kean reelection sweep, the backward impression of
15 the 1980's would have been entirely different.

16 Now I recognize that the plan that is
17 up for adoption this morning is very likely to be seen
18 as favorable to the Republicans in part simply because
19 of the appearance of the six to five vote. If there
20 is as much of a Republican tide rolling in the
21 electorate as both parties tend at the current time to
22 believe there is, there will be all sorts of
23 additional reasons for believing or saying that that
24 result was created in the Commission room and not at
25 the polling place. I will not believe it.

1 The plan that is being presented this
2 morning is one that puts the parties on a level
3 playing field. It does not carry a built-in advantage
4 for either party in a state-wide dead heat for the
5 Assembly or the Senate, but it gives firm control of
6 both of those chambers to a party that has a strong
7 electoral mandate as it should. It protects the
8 rights of minorities to be able to send
9 representatives of their choice to Trenton. It meets
10 the equal population test of one person one vote and
11 it will not have to be set aside if the Census Bureau
12 makes a correction of its figures on July 15. It
13 forms districts that are contiguous and reasonably
14 compact while it respects municipal boundaries. It is
15 a good map and I would only say beyond that that, once
16 again, there will be lots of reasons this morning that
17 lots of people looking at that map will find it to be
18 something else and I expect to have some further
19 comments on that when we move on to the press
20 conference after the meeting.

21 This is a good map, it's a fair map.
22 The winners from today's agreement are the people of
23 New Jersey. There had to be a map that would let
24 candidates know where they could run in June and let
25 the voters know which candidates they could support in

1 June or November and in every second June and November
2 on to the end of the decade as the constitution and
3 laws of the state provide. This map does that in a
4 way that is basically fair between the parties as it
5 meets the other test that an agreement should, and so
6 I am prepared to vote for it.

7 CHAIR DONOVAN: Thank you.

8 Any further discussion?

9 Therefore I will call for a vote. I
10 will call for a roll call vote.

11 Assemblyman Haytaian?

12 ASSEMBLYMAN HAYTAIAN: Yes.

13 CHAIR DONOVAN: Senator Bubba?

14 SENATOR BUBBA: Yes.

15 CHAIR DONOVAN: Mr. Buckelew?

16 MR. BUCKELEW: Yes.

17 CHAIR DONOVAN: Mr. Todd?

18 MR. TODD: Yes.

19 CHAIR DONOVAN: Dean Stokes?

20 DEAN STOKES: Yes.

21 CHAIR DONOVAN: Senator Lynch?

22 COCHAIR LYNCH: Before I vote I

23 wanted to thank the members of our side of this for
24 all their time and effort, to thank and congratulate
25 the members of the Republican side of this Commission

1 for their efforts and participation and for having a
2 very positive and creative strategy and in carrying
3 that out in a very artful way. I want to thank Ernie
4 Reock and Mark Murphy for their help and efforts in
5 trying to deal with a most difficult issue and thank
6 Dean Stokes for his limited participation as time
7 permitted.

8 It's certainly been a process that we
9 have all learned a lot from. I think the Dean is
10 correct. It's a most necessary one. This is a method
11 that has been employed by New Jersey through the
12 constitution that is functional, workable and while we
13 have some difficulties with the process certainly it
14 is a better one than which would ordinarily be going
15 through most jurisdictions through the legislative
16 side, but I have to vote no.

17 CHAIR DONOVAN: Thank you.

18 Assemblyman Charles?

19 ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: No.

20 CHAIR DONOVAN: Freeholder Smith?

21 FREEHOLDER SMITH: No.

22 CHAIR DONOVAN: Mr. Keegan?

23 MR. KEEGAN: No.

24 CHAIR DONOVAN: Mr. DeMicco?

25 MR. DE MICCO: No.

1 CHAIR DONOVAN: The last vote is
2 mine, I vote yes. The motion passes.

3 I would now entertain a motion to
4 adjourn the meeting.

5 MR. BUCKELEW: So moved.

6 ASSEMBLYMAN HAYTAIAN: Second.

7 CHAIR DONOVAN: All those in favor?
8 Those opposed?

9 Thank you everybody. We have press
10 information right here which we will distribute now.

11 (At which time the hearing was
12 concluded at 10:40 a.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, CAROLYN GERBER, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and a Notary Public of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of my original stenographic notes taken at the time and place hereinbefore set forth.

Carolyn Gerber

CAROLYN GERBER, CSR

Dated: April 4, 1991.