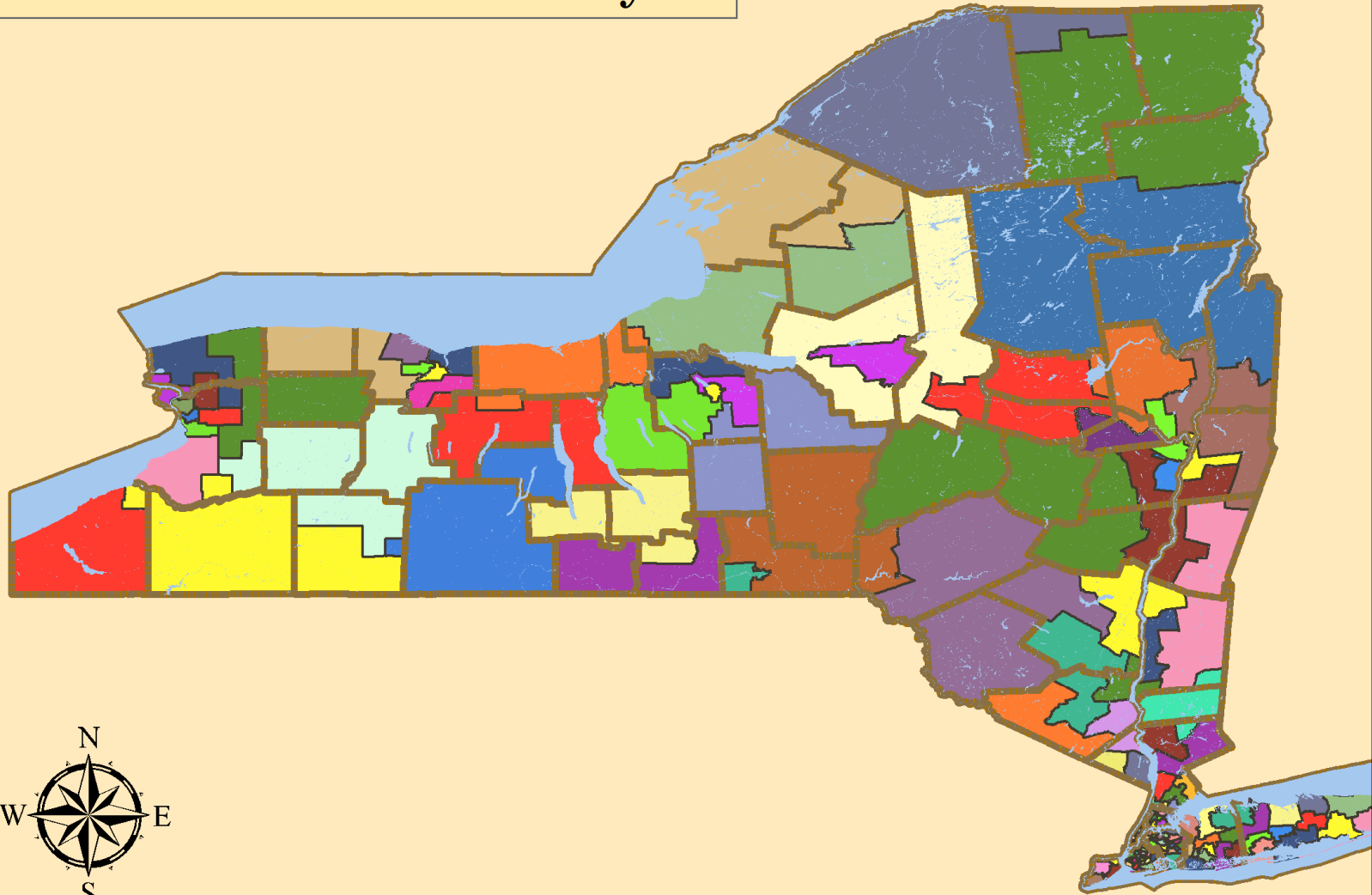


Common Cause Reform Plan New York State Assembly

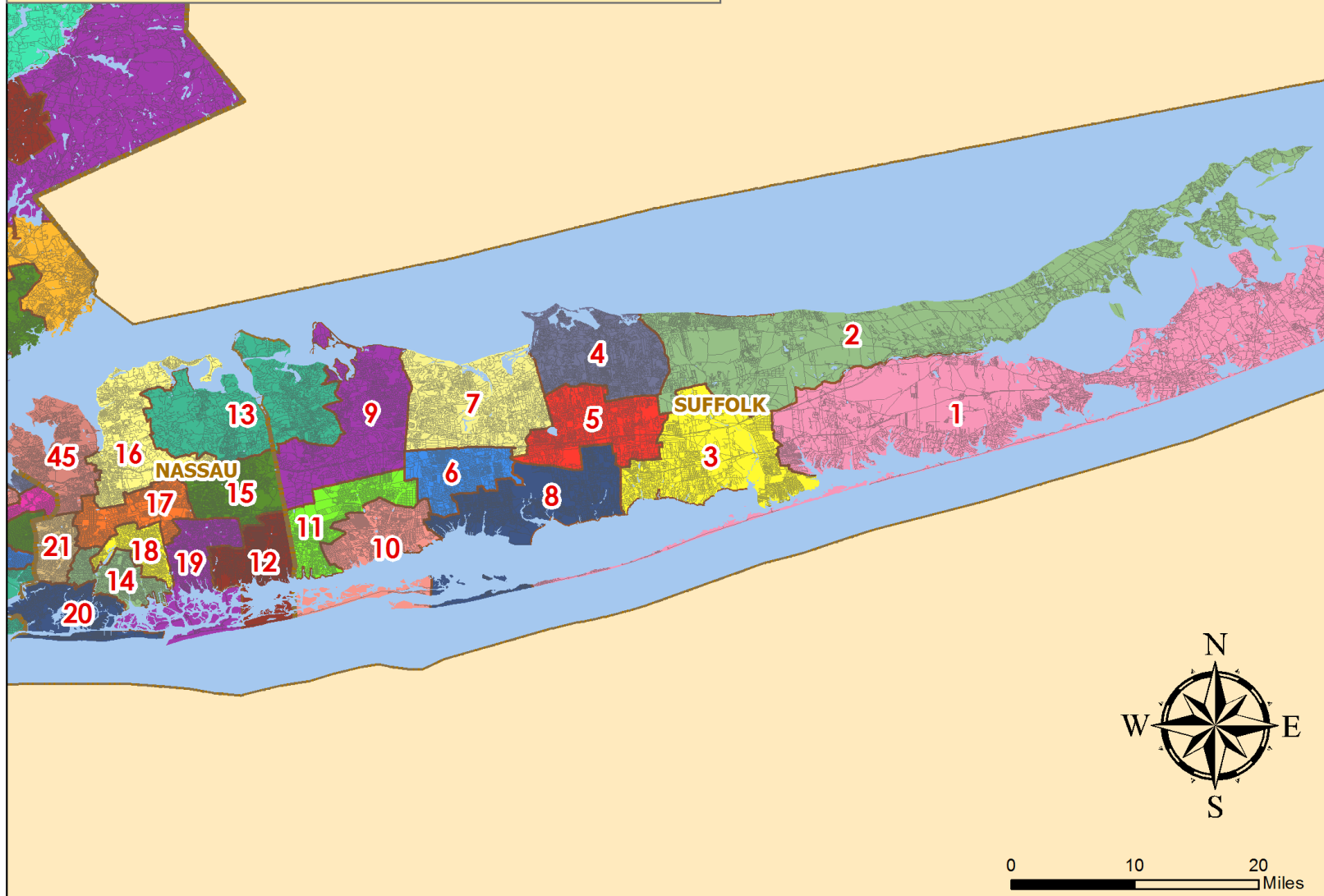
Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



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Common Cause Reform Plan Long Island State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



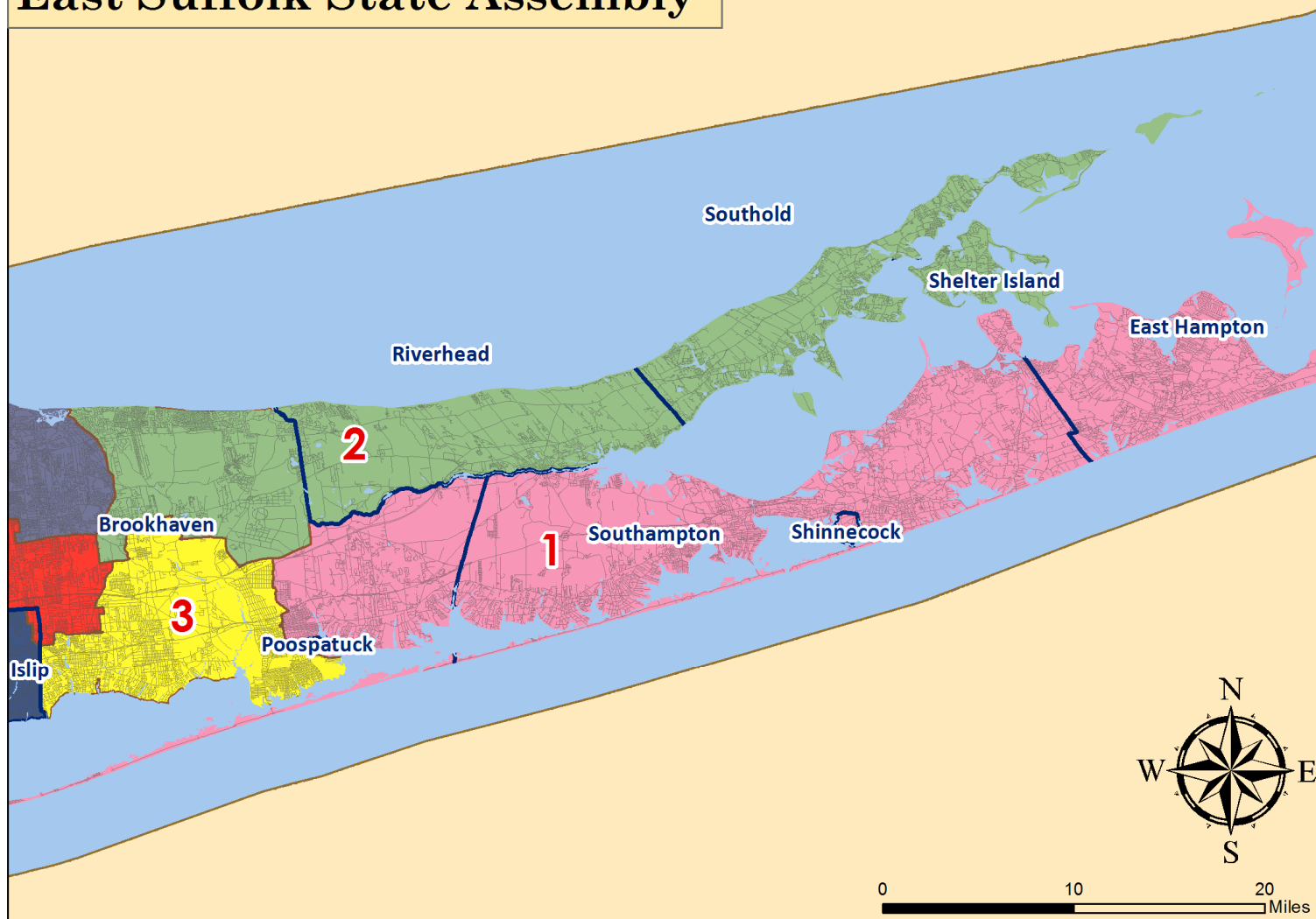
SUFFOLK COUNTY

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- The population of Long Island relative to the rest of the state supports placing 22 Assembly districts in Long Island. During the last redistricting cycle, Assembly Democrats chose to draw only 21 districts in Long Island instead of 22, overpopulating each Long Island district by +3.66%. Due to population growth, these 21 existing Long Island Assembly districts are now overpopulated by an even greater +4.42%. Drawing 21 districts in Long Island instead of 22 is a clear political gerrymander to avoid an additional likely Republican seat.
- If the appropriate 22 Long Island Assembly districts are drawn, the populations of the districts in Long Island would be very close to the statewide average, deviating by less than half a percent.
 - o The CC Reform Plan draws 22 Assembly districts in Long Island and adds the additional seat in the Great Neck area of Nassau, shifting the other North Shore districts (16-Schimel-D, and 13-Lavine-D) to the east. CC Reform AD 13 straddles the Suffolk-Nassau border in Huntington and Oyster Bay and is the only district that crosses the Nassau-Suffolk line. Suffolk County essentially gains an additional half-seat in the Assembly as a result.
- The CC Reform Plan keeps districts on the North Shore and South Shore separate. There is a clear contrast between the North Shore towns of Huntington and Smithtown, where most households make over \$75,000 and many over \$125,000, and most of Babylon and Islip where the population is more middle and working-class, and much more ethnically/racially diverse. Babylon-Islip also has higher population density, lower rates of homeownership, education, and more blue-collar and service-sector workers than the North Shore. In addition, communities in the region identify according to North Shore vs. South Shore. For maps of Suffolk's socioeconomic data, visit our [Mapping Democracy](#) blog.

Common Cause Reform Plan East Suffolk State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



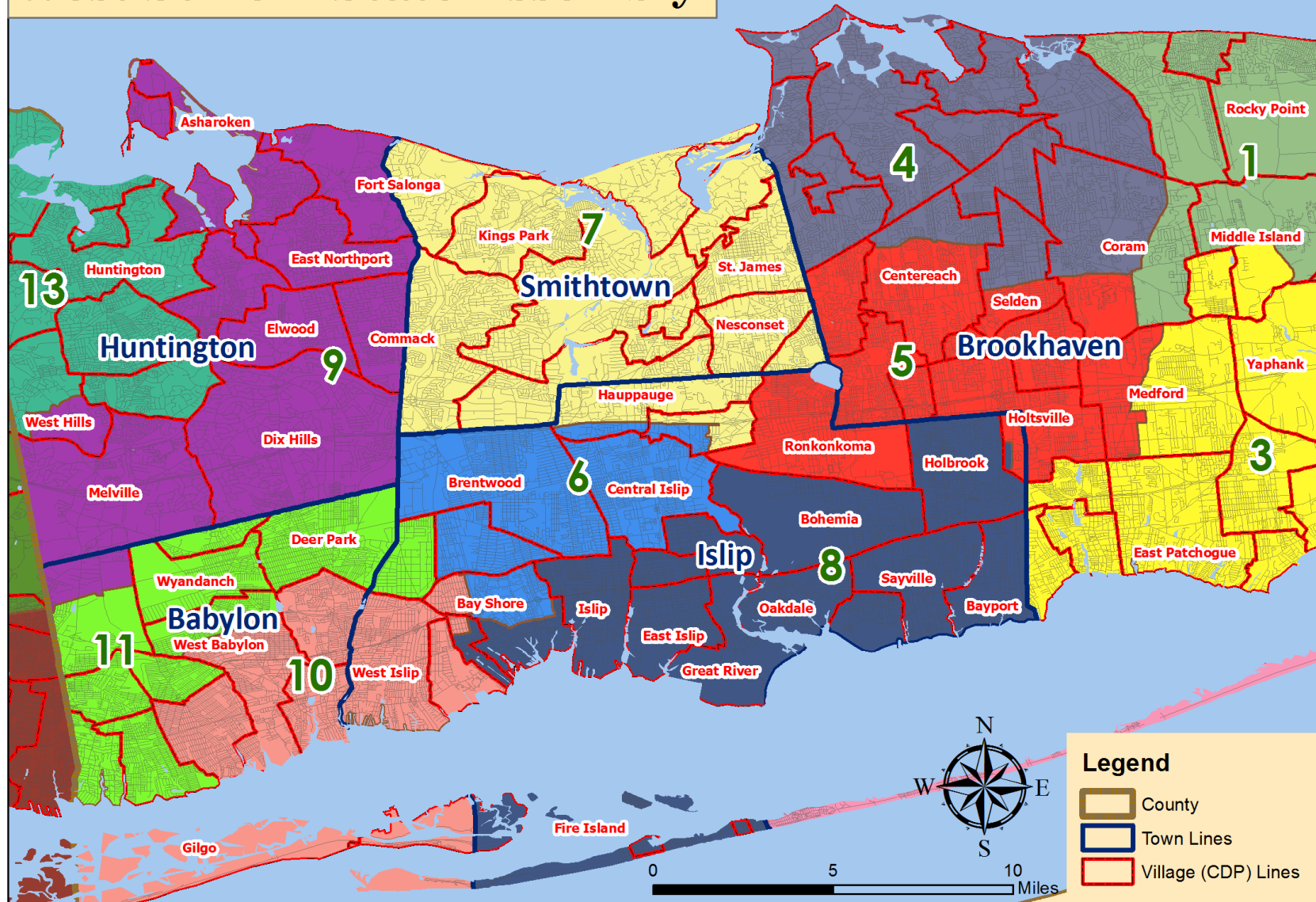
CC Reform AD 1 extends from the tip the island at Montauk west to Mastic in the town of Brookhaven.

CC Reform AD 2 is a North Fork district that stretches west to Coram in the town of Brookhaven

CC Reform AD 3 is a compact district for south shore Brookhaven.

Common Cause Reform Plan West Suffolk State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



- CC Reform AD 4 is a compact district covering Brookhaven’s north shore.
- CC Reform AD 5 is an inland, central Brookhaven district based in the Ronkonkoma area, which strives to keep distinct villages and hamlets whole to the maximum extent possible. It is drawn on an east-west compact basis, rather than extending north-south., which would run counter to the demographic patterns separating the North and South Shore.
- CC Reform AD 6 consists of the Brentwood-Central Islip area. This area is denser and more “working class” than the rest of Suffolk County (as seen in median household incomes, educational attainment, homeownership, and occupations among other indicators). It is also the center of a large and growing Hispanic community.
- CC Reform AD 7 covers all of the town of Smithtown and a small area of Islip north of the Long Island Expressway.
- CC Reform AD 8 occupies almost all of the South Shore of Islip, which is demographically distinct from the inland Central Islip area.
- CC Reform AD 9 is a North Shore district almost entirely within Huntington, extending into East Farmingdale in Babylon to balance district populations.
- CC Reform AD 10 is a compact South Shore Babylon-West Islip district.
 - o Current AD 10 (Conte-R) is a North Shore district. This placement is due to the ripple effect of drawing of other districts in Suffolk to reflect distinct communities of interest as well as adding a 22nd AD to Long Island. CC Reform AD 13 now straddles the Nassau-Suffolk border and occupies the areas of Huntington where current AD 10 is located.
- CC Reform AD 11 is drawn to include demographically distinct areas of Babylon such as North Amityville and Wyandanch, together in the same district.
- CC Reform Districts are drawn to follow village and school district lines as closely as practical. Many of the current districts have strange gerrymandered sections that branch off narrowly in a particular direction and divide villages and school districts

Major Demographic Changes:

- While the non-Hispanic white voting-age population of Suffolk actually fell by 0.7% since the year 2000, the non-Hispanic black voting age population grew by 18.4% and the Hispanic population by 67.7%. Asians account for only 3.4% of Suffolk’s population but are also increasing at a rapid pace. A detailed analysis of the demographics of Suffolk, including illustrative maps and a discussion of some of the assumptions and factors shaping the districts drawn in the Common Cause Reform Map can be found on Common Cause/NY’s redistricting blog, [Mapping Democracy](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
1	129,544	100,788	83.7%	4.7%	1.7%	8.8%
2	128,870	99,507	76.1%	4.4%	1.3%	16.4%
3	128,767	97,287	71.8%	7.9%	2.1%	16.6%
4	128,771	99,790	79.5%	3.9%	7.2%	8.2%
5	128,741	98,326	82.6%	2.1%	4.3%	9.8%
6	128,523	93,909	20.9%	17.0%	2.9%	57.3%
7	128,715	96,200	89.1%	1.3%	3.8%	5.1%
8	128,742	98,398	86.4%	2.6%	2.3%	7.9%
9	128,217	95,568	83.4%	3.9%	5.9%	5.7%
10	128,548	99,284	86.1%	2.3%	2.4%	8.2%
11	128,512	97,578	51.7%	23.0%	3.1%	20.3%

- In CC Reform AD 6 is drawn, Hispanic VAP equals 57.3%, up from 53.6% in the current AD 6, in compliance with the Voting Rights Act.
- In CC Reform AD 11, minority influence is 23.0% NH Black VAP and 20.3% Hispanic VAP, an increase from 20.8% and 18.4% in current AD 11.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Graf (R-5), Sweeney (D-11), Conte (R-10)

New districts with no incumbents within borders:

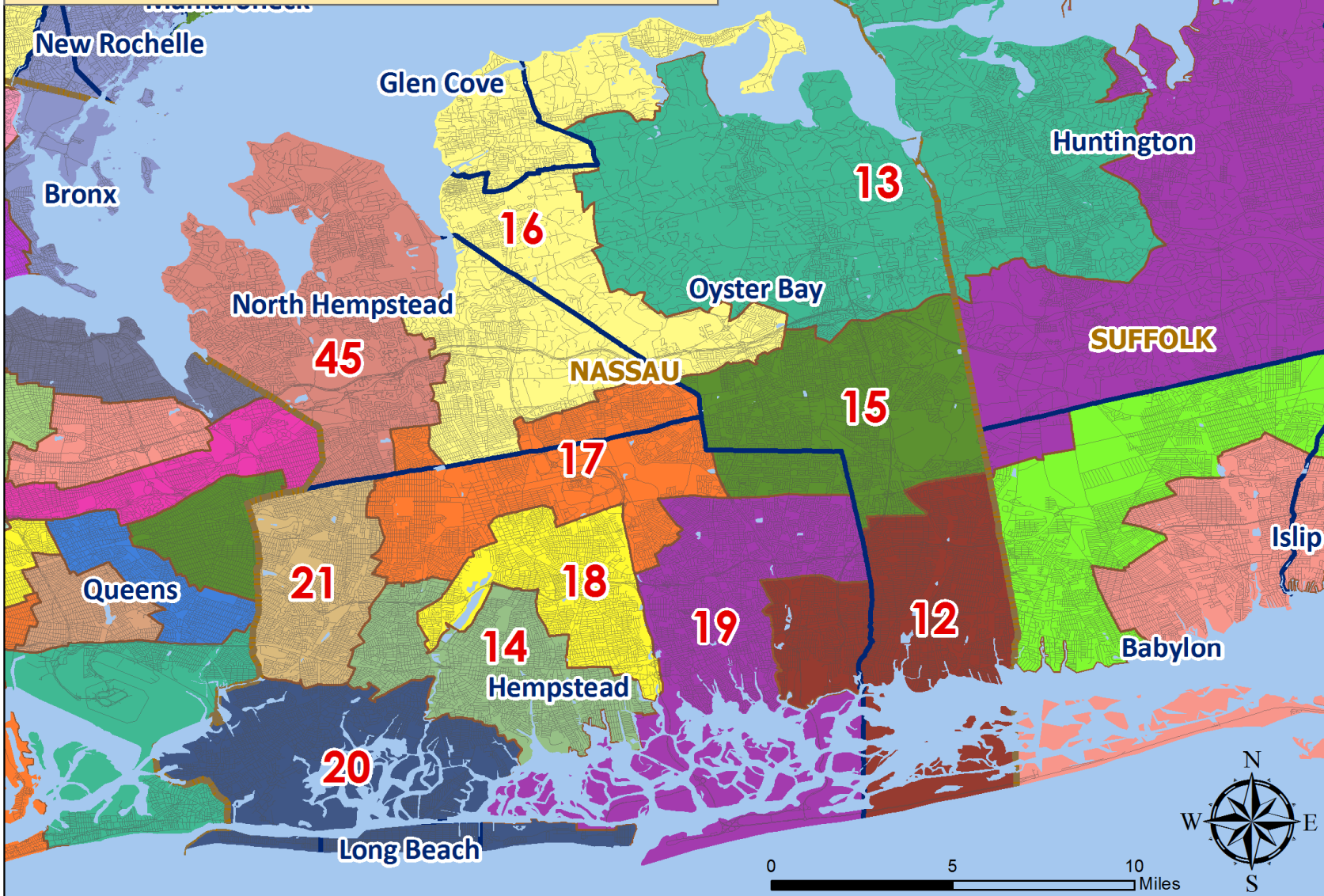
- CC Reform AD 5 (Ronkonkoma), CC Reform AD 11 (Babylon)

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 1 2010 Result: 60.3% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 1 2010 Result: 53.3% StateLegR
- Current AD 2 2010 Result: 52.7% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 2 2010 Result: 59.3% StateLegR
- Current AD 3 2010 Result: 54.9% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 3 2010 Result: 54.4% StateLegR
- Current AD 4 2010 Result: 54.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 4 2010 Result: 54.2% StateLegR
- Current AD 5 2010 Result: 61.8% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 5 2010 Result: 62.6% StateLegR
- Current AD 6 2010 Result: 69.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 6 2010 Result: 72.6% StateLegD
- Current AD 7 2010 Result: 71.6% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 7 2010 Result: 72.1% StateLegR
- Current AD 8 2010 Result: 70.1% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 8 2010 Result: 64.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 9 2010 Result: 61.7% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 9 2010 Result: 63.9% StateLegR
- Current AD 10 2010 Result: 59.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 10 2010 Result: 67.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 11 2010 Result: 56.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 11 2010 Result: 54.8% StateLegD

Common Cause Reform Plan Nassau State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



NASSAU COUNTY

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- In addition to adding a 22nd Assembly District to Nassau in the Great Neck area (labeled here as CC Reform AD 45 because the Common Cause Reform Plan does not draw a 45th district in Brooklyn), the Common Cause Reform Plan draws many of the Nassau districts to closely follow village and school district lines as well as distinct communities and socio-economic clusters like the Five Towns area. As in Suffolk, districts are divided generally between North Shore, Central/Inland, and South Shore.
 - o By following village and school district boundaries, the CC Reform Plan avoids drawing Nassau districts in the very odd twisting shapes that many of the current districts take. We also avoid dividing distinct areas of Nassau County like the Five Towns between multiple districts.



- CC Reform AD 13 is a compact North Shore district spanning demographically similar Oyster Bay and Huntington areas.
- CC Reform AD 16 is also a compact North Shore district including the Glen Cove and Old Westbury areas.
- CC Reform AD 45 is a third compact north shore district covering the Great Neck, Port Washington, and Manhasset areas of North Hempstead.



- In Central and South Nassau, districts are drawn to keep distinct communities and sub-regions together (such as the Five Towns, Elmont-Valley Stream, and Hempstead-Uniondale-Roosevelt).
 - o CC Reform AD 12 covers the Massapequa area of the south shore
 - o CC Reform AD 14 is centered on the south shore suburban communities of Lynbrook and Rockville Centre.
 - o CC Reform AD 15 is a compact, square-shaped district that keeps almost all of the Five Towns together.
 - o CC Reform AD 17 keeps the district centered on interior central Nassau rather than running from the Queens border all the way to Merrick in a twisting narrow shape that divides villages and school districts like the current AD 17.
 - o CC Reform AD 18 keeps the demographically similar Lakeview, Hempstead, Uniondale, Roosevelt, and half of Freeport together. This area is characterized by higher density, lower middle to middle class incomes, a workforce concentrated in the “blue collar” and service sectors, and increasing minority and immigrant populations.
 - o CC Reform AD 19 covers the Merrick-Bellmore area of the south shore, extending north to part of Levittown and East Meadow to balance population.
 - o CC Reform AD 20 covers the Long Beach oceanfront area.
 - o CC Reform AD 21 is a compact district centered on Elmont and Valley Stream, a middle class area with an increasing minority and immigrant population.

Major Demographic Changes:

- Overall in Nassau, the non-Hispanic white voting-age population declined by 9% since 2000, but within the central Hempstead cluster it declined by more than 22%. Nassau’s voting age population is now nearly 24% black and Hispanic, up from 18% ten years ago. This minority population is concentrated in a geographically compact area that also shares many other demographic commonalities. A more detailed discussion of Nassau’s demographics can be found [here at Common Cause/NY’s Mapping Democracy blog](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
12	128,423	97,742	89.0%	2.2%	2.3%	5.7%
13	128,314	97,254	75.9%	3.5%	7.3%	12.2%
14	128,768	99,320	70.0%	9.7%	3.3%	15.7%
15	128,662	100,082	77.5%	1.1%	11.0%	9.1%
16	128,966	99,937	74.0%	3.8%	9.3%	11.6%
17	129,766	101,128	65.3%	9.9%	7.7%	15.8%
18	128,880	95,843	8.8%	50.0%	1.6%	37.5%
19	128,801	98,306	86.0%	1.3%	4.8%	7.2%
20	128,911	99,995	80.1%	4.4%	3.3%	11.3%
21	128,785	99,150	46.4%	23.3%	11.0%	16.7%
45	128,656	98,240	71.7%	1.8%	16.9%	7.9%

- CC Reform AD 17 is a coalition influence district that increases in minority population compared to the current AD 17.
- CC Reform AD 18 becomes majority NH-Black VAP (50.0% vs. 47.1% currently) and also increases in Hispanic influence (37.5% Hispanic VAP vs. 35.7% currently).
- CC Reform AD 21 increases in NH-Black influence (23.3% NH Black VAP vs. 18.7% currently)

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Levine (D-13), Montesano (R-15), Conte (R-10), Schimel (D-16), Ra (R-21)

New districts with no incumbents within borders:

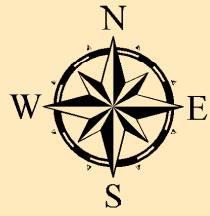
- CC Reform AD 15 (Five Towns), CC Reform AD 21 (Elmhurst-Valley Stream), CC Reform AD 45 (Great Neck).

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 12 2010 Result: 73.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 12 2010 Result: 75.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 13 2010 Result: 52.3% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 13 2010 Result: 60.9% StateLegR
- Current AD 14 2010 Result: 62.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 14 2010 Result: 61.9% StateLegR
- Current AD 15 2010 Result: 62.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 15 2010 Result: 58.5% StateLegR
- Current AD 16 2010 Result: 56.0% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 16 2010 Result: 54.8% StateLegR
- Current AD 17 2010 Result: 63.9% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 17 2010 Result: 60.3% StateLegR
- Current AD 18 2010 Result: 80.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 18 2010 Result: 84.6% StateLegD
- Current AD 19 2010 Result: 67.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 19 2010 Result: 67.5% StateLegR
- Current AD 20 2010 Result: 56.8% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 20 2010 Result: 58.4% StateLegR
- Current AD 21 2010 Result: 54.9% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 21 2010 Result: 51.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 45 2010 Result: 58.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 45 2010 Result: 54.4% StateLegD

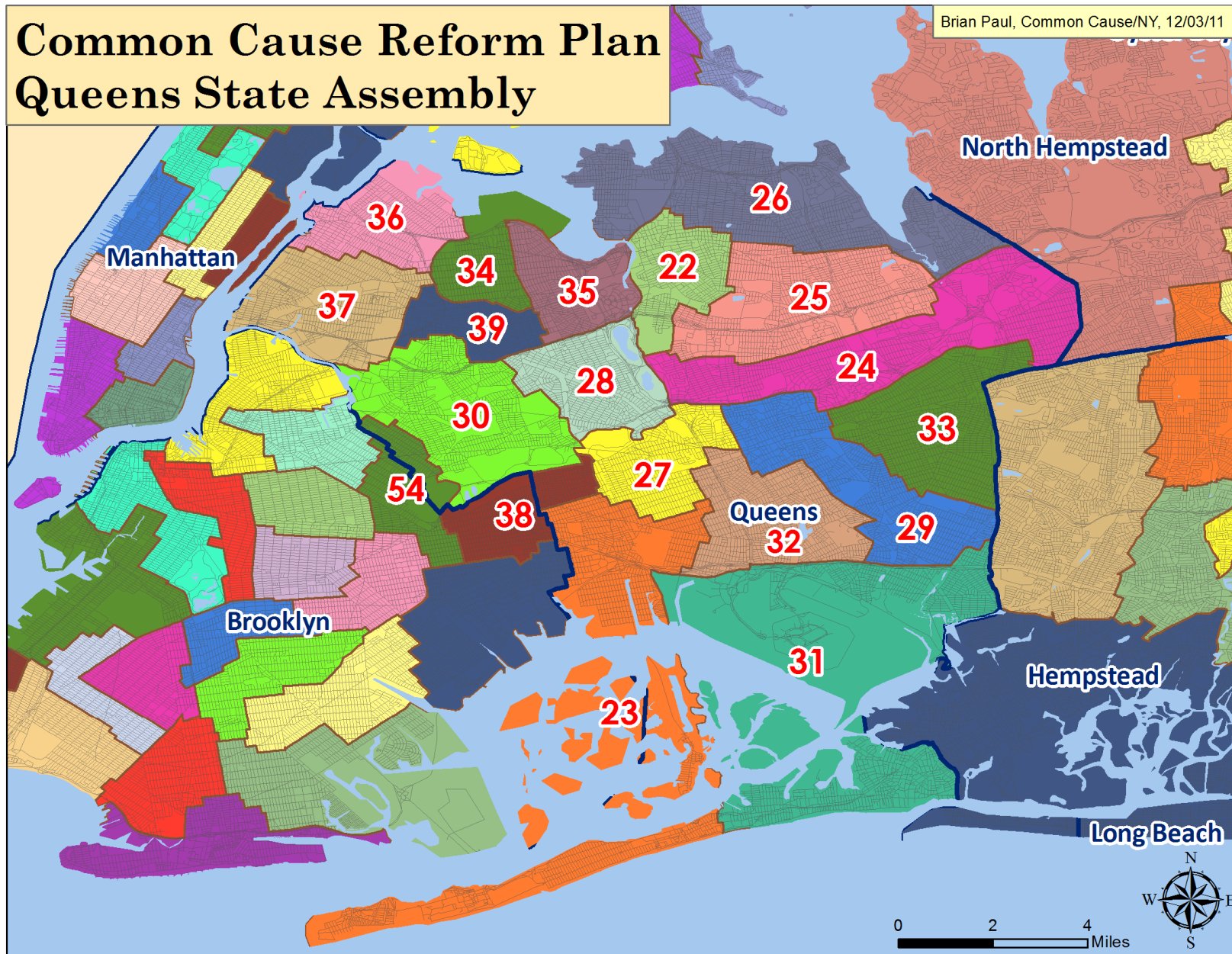
Common Cause Reform Plan NY City State Assembly

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Common Cause Reform Plan Queens State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



QUEENS

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- Drawn with an incumbent-blind process, the Common Cause Reform assembly districts in Queens keep distinct neighborhoods whole and reflect the rapidly changing demographics of the “borough of immigrants.”
- At LATFOR’s public hearing in Queens, local residents from numerous communities testified that they wanted their neighborhoods to remain intact in the new maps, pointing out how the division of neighborhoods reduces civic engagement and political accountability. .
 - o Part of the motivation behind these lines appears to be to protect longtime incumbents from being challenged by candidates from Queens’ growing minority and immigrant populations. Neighborhoods like Elmhurst, Richmond Hill, Ridgewood, Woodside and Far Rockaway are divided into oddly curving slices that have no basis in any demographics.
 - o The Maspeth-Middle Village area is also divided up but in this case the gerrymandering appears to be based on partisanship, as this is the most conservative area of Queens.
- CC Reform AD 25 (Lancman-D) draws the district to run east-west through the middle income, heavily homeowner neighborhoods of northeast Queens.
 - o Current AD25 runs south from the Flushing area all the way into Richmond Hill, contributing to that neighborhood’s current division into *six* different assembly districts.
- CC Reform AD 27 is drawn as a compact district centered on the Richmond Hill neighborhood, a distinct neighborhood of diverse, working and middle class immigrant populations.
 - o Current AD 27 (Simanowitz-D) runs north-south from College Point all the way to Richmond Hill, splitting distinct neighborhoods all along the way
- CC Reform AD 30 keeps the neighborhoods of Middle Village, Maspeth, and Glendale together in a single district. These neighborhoods are distinct within western Queens for their lower population densities, lack of subway access, and higher rates of homeownership.
- In the Corona-Elmhurst-Jackson Heights area, the CC Reform Plan draws the districts to follow the neighborhoods. CC Reform District 34 for Jackson Heights, CC Reform AD 35 for Corona-East Elmhurst, and CC Reform District 39 for Elmhurst.
 - o Current ADs 34 (DenDekker-D), 35 (Aubrey-D), and 39 (Moya-D), divide the neighborhoods of Corona, Elmhurst, and Jackson Heights into twisting puzzle pieces.
- CC Reform AD 38 crosses the Brooklyn-Queens border to unite the heavily Hispanic, working class neighborhoods of Cypress Hills, Brooklyn and Woodhaven, Queens.

- CC Reform AD 54 also crosses the Brooklyn-Queens border to unite the Hispanic communities in Ridgewood, Queens and Bushwick, Brooklyn. Ridgewood-Bushwick really functions as a single neighborhood and should not be divided among a multiplicity of districts under the criteria that we apply.
- Throughout the rest of Queens the Assembly Districts follow neighborhoods and communities of interest to the extent practicable, resulting in reasonably compact districts

Major Demographic Changes:

- Looking at the changes since 2000, Queens shares one major trend in common with many areas of upstate – a steep decline in the non-Hispanic white population that was offset by a rapid rise in the minority population. In the case of Queens, the borough’s demographics continue to shift with the steady decline of long-established white and black communities offset by the rapid rise of newer immigrant populations. A detailed discussion of Queens’ demographics can be found on Common Cause/NY’s [Mapping Democracy blog](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
22	126,844	106,465	12.1%	3.2%	67.9%	14.8%
23	126,720	98,796	47.7%	8.4%	13.0%	23.6%
24	126,671	102,797	46.3%	9.5%	28.8%	12.0%
25	126,667	101,598	37.0%	4.9%	43.8%	12.6%
26	126,728	102,937	58.8%	1.2%	24.5%	14.2%
27	126,823	97,957	19.0%	11.4%	25.5%	31.6%
28	126,939	106,987	56.4%	2.9%	24.5%	14.0%
29	126,643	97,719	4.8%	57.8%	15.8%	15.9%
30	126,975	100,802	66.5%	0.9%	7.2%	24.3%
31	126,538	91,570	15.0%	61.0%	2.4%	18.5%
32	126,832	95,234	2.2%	65.4%	8.3%	14.6%
33	126,749	98,946	7.3%	58.3%	13.7%	13.2%
34	127,092	101,044	16.5%	2.4%	21.4%	57.8%

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
35	126,873	95,403	5.6%	13.6%	8.7%	70.5%
36	126,971	107,564	58.1%	3.6%	13.3%	22.3%
37	126,605	104,884	35.4%	6.9%	22.5%	32.4%
38	126,629	91,967	8.0%	25.2%	11.2%	50.8%
39	126,932	102,081	11.8%	1.3%	49.8%	34.8%
54	126,731	92,525	11.6%	31.2%	5.0%	50.5%

- CC Reform AD 39 (Elmhurst) creates an effective second Asian majority seat in Queens (in addition to District 22 in Flushing), recognizing the dramatic increase in Asian population. This district would be 49.8% NH Asian VAP. With the trending increase in the Asian population in this area, we expect that the district would become a majority Asian district before the next census in 2020.
- CC Reform AD 38 (Cypress Hills-Woodhaven), as drawn, responds to the increase in Hispanic influence and creates a third Hispanic majority seat in Queens (although it extends into Brooklyn as well). The reform district would contain 50.8% Hispanic VAP, up from 40.4% in the current district.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Simanowitz (D-27), Lancman (D-25), Moya (D-39), Nolan (D-37), Titus (D-31), Goldfeder (D-23), Miller (D-30).

New districts with no incumbents within borders:

- CC Reform AD 23 (East Flushing-Auburndale), CC Reform AD 27 (Richmond Hill), CC Reform AD 37 (Long Island City), CC Reform AD 39 (Elmhurst)

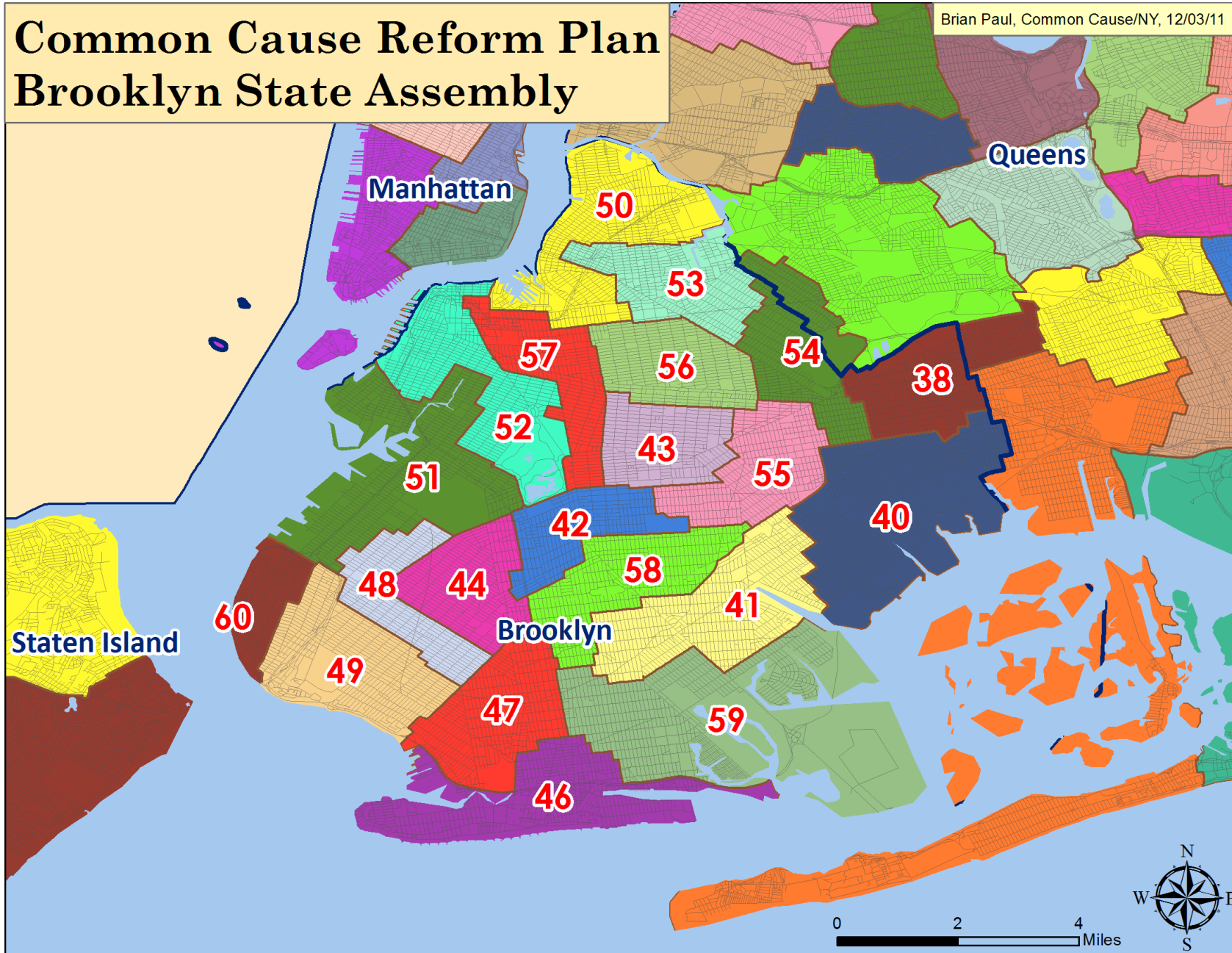
Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 22 2010 Result: 91.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 22 2010 Result: 90.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 23 2010 Result: 61.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 23 2010 Result: 60.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 24 2010 Result: 67.0% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 24 2010 Result: 70.1% StateLegD
- Current AD 25 2010 Result: 82.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 25 2010 Result: 73.6% StateLegD
- Current AD 26 2010 Result: 58.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 26 2010 Result: 58.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 27 2010 Result: 86.9% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 27 2010 Result: 89.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 28 2010 Result: 67.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 28 2010 Result: 74.9% StateLegD
- Current AD 29 2010 Result: 97.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 29 2010 Result: 96.9% StateLegD
- Current AD 30 2010 Result: 62.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 30 2010 Result: 50.1% StateLegD

- Current AD 31 2010 Result: 97.3% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 31 2010 Result: 91.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 32 2010 Result: 99.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 32 2010 Result: 99.9% StateLegD
- Current AD 33 2010 Result: 92.1% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 33 2010 Result: 93.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 34 2010 Result: 88.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 34 2010 Result: 89.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 35 2010 Result: 93.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 35 2010 Result: 95.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 36 2010 Result: 89.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 36 2010 Result: 88.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 37 2010 Result: 82.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 37 2010 Result: 82.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 38 2010 Result: 67.9% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 38 2010 Result: 86.6% StateLegD
- Current AD 39 2010 Result: 91.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 39 2010 Result: 83.7% StateLegD

Common Cause Reform Plan Brooklyn State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



BROOKLYN

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

Kings County, which is identical to the Borough of Brooklyn, is a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

- In Brooklyn, the Common Cause Reform Plan draws:
 - o Eight majority NH Black districts -- ADs 40, 41, 42, 43, 55, 56, 57, and 58 -- an increase from seven drawn during the last redistricting cycle
 - o Three majority Hispanic districts – 38, 53, and 54 -- (two of which cross the Brooklyn-Queens line), an increase from two drawn during the last redistricting cycle, as well as one strong Hispanic influence district (51, at 44.9% Hispanic VAP)
 - o One majority Asian district – 48 – an increase from zero drawn during the last redistricting cycle.

- During the last redistricting cycle, Assembly Democrats chose to draw 24 districts in Brooklyn and Staten Island. In order to fit 24, these districts were under populated by an outrageous -4.19% from the statewide average. To put it simply, Assembly Democrats shrunk down the sizes of districts in Brooklyn and Staten Island in order to gain an additional Democratic seat in Brooklyn.
 - o The flip side of the under-populated Brooklyn-Staten Island seats is the over-populated Long Island districts, which were drawn at over +4%. This means that the average Long Island Assembly seat currently has over 10,000 more voters than the average Brooklyn Assembly seat, an egregious violation of the principle of one person, one vote.

- As noted above in the Suffolk and Nassau sections, the Common Cause Reform plan eliminates one district in Brooklyn and adds one to Long Island in order to correct this politically motivated violation of the one-person, one-vote principle.
 - o The current district that most closely matches the district now “missing” from the Common Cause Reform plan is AD 45 in South Brooklyn (Cymbrowitz-D), which is why the new district in Great Neck, Long Island is labeled as Common Cause Reform AD 45. It’s important to reiterate that the CC Reform Plan was drawn from a blank slate, rather than adapted from current districts, so there was no intentional decision to single out AD 45.

- Overall in Brooklyn, the CC Reform Plan draws the assembly districts to better reflect communities of interest, neighborhoods, and changing demographics. We have endeavored, where ever possible to entire neighborhoods within the same district, or, at the least, to minimize neighborhood divisions. Neighborhoods including Park Slope, Sunset Park, Borough Park, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Canarsie and more are all kept within a single district instead of being needlessly divided.
 - o As noted above, CC Reform AD s 38 (Cypress Hills-Woodhaven) and 54 (Ridgewood-Bushwick) cross the Brooklyn-Queens border in order to keep these growing, demographically similar Hispanic communities together.

- CC Reform AD 52 (Brownstone Brooklyn) includes the entire Park Slope neighborhood, keeping this demographically distinct neighborhood together with the other “Brownstone Brooklyn” neighborhoods of Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill, Boerum Hill, and Brooklyn Heights.
- The Gowanus area is included in CC Reform AD 51 based in Sunset Park and Red Hook because it shares more demographic similarities with those neighborhoods more than with the Park Slope neighborhood. Sunset Park, Red Hook, and Gowanus are all mixed-use neighborhoods that mix industrial businesses and residences.
 - CC Reform AD 51 is a strong Hispanic influence district (44.9% Hispanic VAP), important for compliance with the Voting Rights Act. Is
- The CC Reform Plan shapes ADs 41 and 58 in the Canarsie-Farragut area of Southeast Brooklyn to be compact and neighborhood based, avoiding the division of neighborhoods.
- CC Reform AD 44 places nearly the entire Borough Park neighborhood into a single compact district.
- CC Reform 48 takes the part of Sunset Park with the greatest number of Asians and then follows this growing immigrant community along the “N” subway line to permit this community to have a better chance of electing a representative of its own choosing in accord with the Voting Rights Act.
- CC Reform AD 46 draws a Brooklyn beach district that includes Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, and Brighton Beach all together.

Major Demographic Changes

- Many Brooklyn neighborhoods have experienced major demographic changes during the past decade. In Brooklyn, these changes are most often described by the term “gentrification.” The changes in Brooklyn are not just about new people coming in. The overall population of the borough was almost flat – an increase of just 39,374, or 1.6%. Rather, there are significant population and socio-economic shifts within the Borough. While the gentrifying neighborhoods in North Brooklyn are increasingly trending towards white-majority populations, the neighborhoods of South Brooklyn are starting to move in the opposite direction due to an influx of Asian immigrants. For a detailed discussion of the demographics of Brooklyn, [click here](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
40	126,944	93,686	7.2%	73.1%	2.2%	15.6%
41	127,047	95,448	31.2%	55.4%	3.8%	7.5%
42	126,883	96,711	18.5%	55.3%	7.4%	16.1%
43	127,091	95,844	12.8%	74.7%	1.1%	9.2%
44	126,950	79,063	69.8%	1.9%	13.8%	13.0%
45	128,656	98,240	71.7%	1.8%	16.9%	7.9%
46	126,859	103,821	69.9%	8.2%	9.1%	11.3%
47	126,808	98,634	59.4%	2.3%	25.2%	11.8%
48	126,882	97,268	29.9%	1.1%	51.0%	16.8%
49	126,868	101,294	61.1%	1.2%	23.2%	13.1%
50	126,980	91,466	70.6%	5.2%	4.2%	18.1%
51	126,829	100,893	33.3%	8.0%	11.8%	44.9%
52	126,752	107,120	71.1%	8.1%	7.1%	11.1%
53	126,886	98,749	23.1%	12.3%	6.8%	56.0%
55	126,623	92,469	0.9%	83.7%	0.8%	12.7%
56	127,063	96,605	6.8%	74.2%	2.2%	14.5%
57	127,116	103,848	25.7%	52.5%	5.5%	13.2%
58	126,883	96,422	27.0%	55.6%	6.3%	8.8%
59	126,775	100,153	72.5%	4.2%	14.8%	7.1%
60	126,808	101,359	74.9%	2.2%	9.0%	12.5%

- CC Reform AD 41 (Canarsie-Flatlands) becomes the eighth majority-black district in Brooklyn (55.4% NH Black VAP vs. 38.6% currently). This part of Brooklyn has seen major growth in its black population in recent years and an eighth majority AD can and should be drawn while following neighborhoods closely as well.
- CC Reform AD 48 (Sunset Park) becomes the first majority-Asian assembly district in Brooklyn at 51.0% NH Asian VAP. The overall Asian voting age population of Brooklyn grew by almost 46% from 2000 to 2010, with Asians now accounting for 10.6% of the electorate vs. only 7.7% in 2000.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Jacobs (42-D), Brennan (44-D), Cymbrowitz (45-D), Hikind (48-D), Abbate Jr. (49-D), Espinal (54-D), Boyland Jr. (55-D), Jeffries (57-D)

New districts with no incumbents within borders:

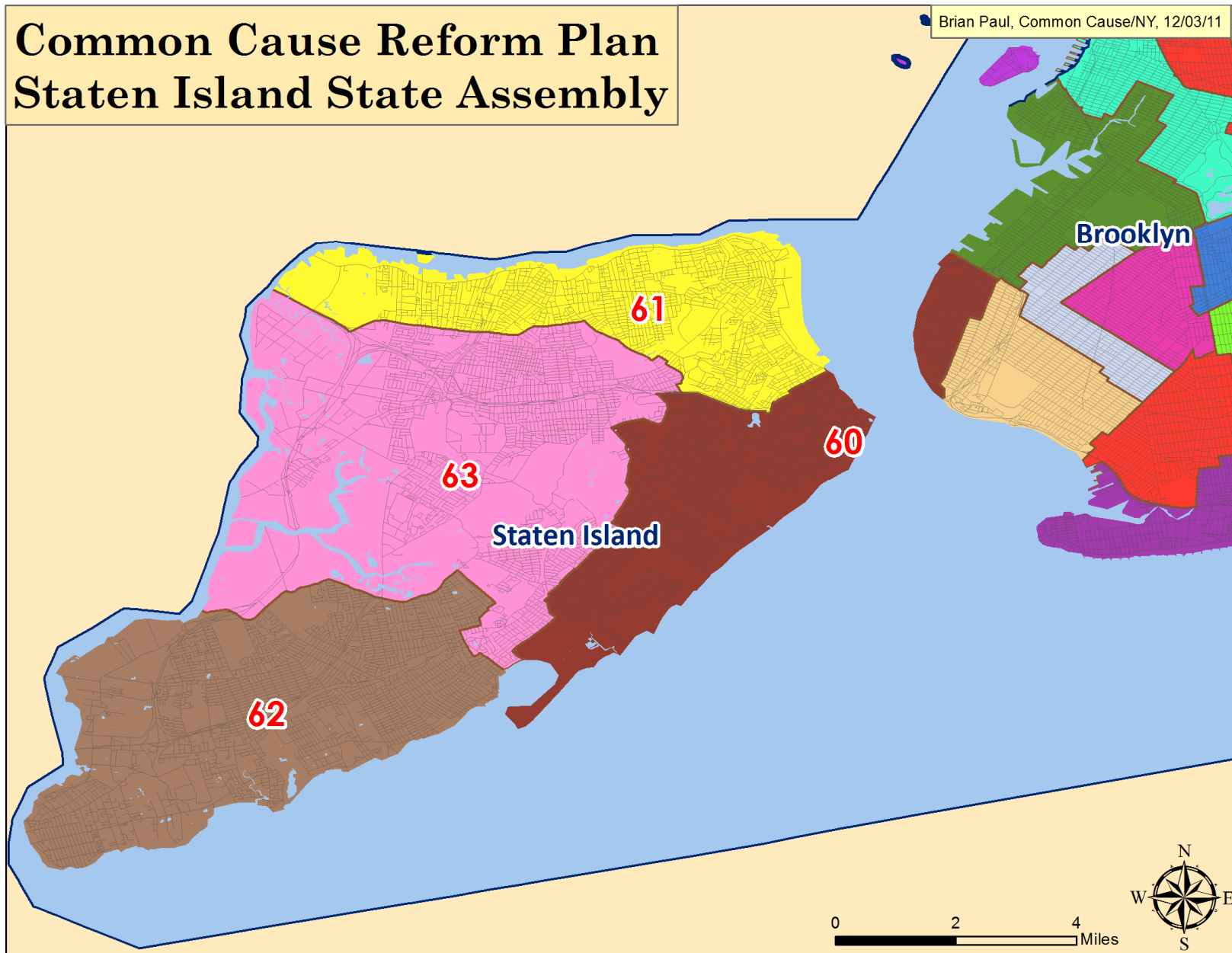
- CC Reform AD 42 (Prospect Park South), CC Reform AD 44 (Borough Park), CC Reform AD 49 (Bay Ridge-Dyker Heights), CC Reform District 55 (Brownsville), CC Reform AD 57 (Fort Greene- Prospect Heights-Crown Heights),

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 40 2010 Result: 93.9% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 40 2010 Result: 94.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 41 2010 Result: 79.3% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 41 2010 Result: 84.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 42 2010 Result: 90.9% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 42 2010 Result: 93.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 43 2010 Result: 92.7% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 43 2010 Result: 92.8% StateLegD
- Current AD 44 2010 Result: 79.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 44 2010 Result: 61.8% StateLegD
- Current AD 46 2010 Result: 74.0% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 46 2010 Result: 78.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 47 2010 Result: 65.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 47 2010 Result: 61.8% StateLegD
- Current AD 48 2010 Result: 57.7% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 48 2010 Result: 62.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 49 2010 Result: 53.1% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 49 2010 Result: 50.5% StateLegD
- Current AD 50 2010 Result: 87.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 50 2010 Result: 86.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 51 2010 Result: 85.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 51 2010 Result: 89.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 52 2010 Result: 90.3% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 52 2010 Result: 90.6% StateLegD
- Current AD 53 2010 Result: 91.1% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 53 2010 Result: 92.1% StateLegD
- Current AD 54 2010 Result: 94.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 54 2010 Result: 91.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 55 2010 Result: 96.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 55 2010 Result: 98.1% StateLegD
- Current AD 56 2010 Result: 97.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 56 2010 Result: 97.5% StateLegD
- Current AD 57 2010 Result: 97.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 57 2010 Result: 97.1% StateLegD
- Current AD 58 2010 Result: 98.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 58 2010 Result: 83.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 59 2010 Result: 79.3% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 59 2010 Result: 62.4% StateLegD

Common Cause Reform Plan Staten Island State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



STATEN ISLAND

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- The population of Staten Island (468,730) is too large for three Assembly districts but too small to fully fit four. This makes it necessary to extend a district across the Verrazano Bridge into Brooklyn.
- The CC Reform Plan strives to minimize division of neighborhoods and communities of interest.
 - o The CC Reform Plan draws Staten Island’s assembly districts so that AD 60 occupies the west shore and crosses the bridge to include a demographically similar part of Bay Ridge, AD 61 occupies the north shore, AD 62 occupies southern Staten Island, and AD 63 in the central portion.

Major Demographic Changes:

- Concentrating this district in the North Shore area, CC Reform AD 61 creates a majority-minority coalition district, with 26.9% NH Black VAP and 29.6% Hispanic VAP. The North shore is markedly different from the rest of Staten Island with a more working-class population of renters compared to the middle and upper class homeowners.

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
60	126,808	101,359	74.9%	2.2%	9.0%	12.5%
61	126,880	92,673	34.2%	26.9%	7.2%	29.6%
62	126,758	98,439	86.5%	1.1%	4.3%	7.2%
63	126,850	99,431	72.5%	3.7%	10.7%	11.6%

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Cusick (63-D)

New districts with no incumbents within borders:

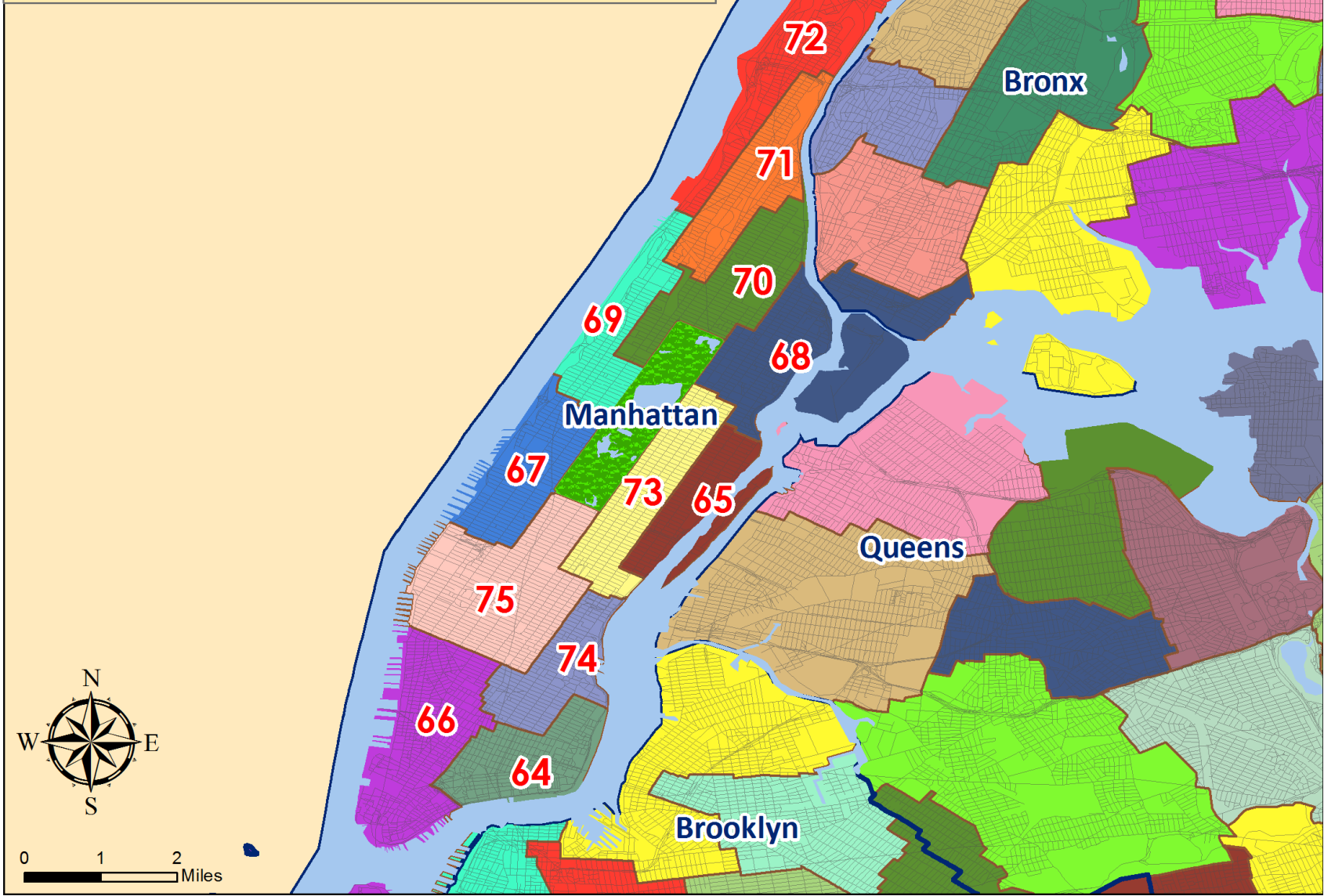
- CC Reform AD 63 (Central Staten Island)

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 60 2010 Result: 62.4% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 60 2010 Result: 62.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 61 2010 Result: 82.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 61 2010 Result: 91.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 62 2010 Result: 87.8% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 62 2010 Result: 84.8% StateLegR
- Current AD 63 2010 Result: 51.1% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 63 2010 Result: 61.3% StateLegR

Common Cause Reform Plan Manhattan State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



MANHATTAN

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

New York County, which is identical to the Borough of Manhattan, is a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

- In Manhattan, the Common Cause Reform Plan draws:
 - o One majority NH Black district -- AD 70 – equal to the one that was drawn during the last redistricting cycle.
 - o Three majority Hispanic districts (one of which crosses into the Bronx) – ADs 68, 71, and 72 – an increase from the two that were drawn during the last redistricting cycle, and one Hispanic influence district – AD 64 – that was not drawn during the last redistricting cycle.

- In order to create districts of more equivalent size in furtherance of the one-person, one vote principle as well as better follow communities of interest, the Common Cause Reform Plan districts cross between Manhattan and the Bronx as well as the Bronx and Southern Westchester, as necessitated by the actual demographic patterns.
 - o The 28 districts drawn in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Southern Westchester by the Common Cause NY Reform Plan are all roughly equivalent in population at the very low deviation of +0.54%

- In Lower Manhattan, the CC Reform AD 64 is drawn to cover the entire Chinatown-Lower East Side area, a distinct community of interest with working class socio-economic demographics that are a marked contrast from the surrounding affluent communities of Manhattan.
 - o We include the entirety of the Lower East Side in CC Reform AD 64 to avoid splitting the Hispanic community of the neighborhood.

- CC Reform AD 66 includes the Financial District and Battery Park City areas. Battery Park City and the growing residential population of the Financial District have a much closer affinity with Tribeca and the West Village than with the Lower East Side, and so we have placed these areas together.

- CC Reform AD 74 incorporates portions of the Greenwich Village area in response to the way we have drawn ADs 64 and 66.

- CC Reform AD 68 (East Harlem-South Bronx) incorporates a section of Upper Manhattan and crosses the Harlem River into the Bronx in order to ensure the population balance among the Manhattan-Bronx districts. Communities in East Harlem and South Bronx are very socio-economically similar and the current City Council District 8 makes the same crossing.

- CC Reform AD 70 (Central Harlem) is drawn to include all of the Central Harlem area as a well as Manhattan Valley – the northeast corner of the Upper West Side that has more in common in socio-economic demographics with Central Harlem than it does with the rest of the Upper West Side.
- In North Manhattan, there’s currently a strange gerrymander of Washington Heights and Inwood in which District 71 (Farrell-D) wraps around both sides of District 72 (Linares-D), dividing the neighborhoods into multiple pieces.
 - o The CC Reform Plan draws districts 71 and 72 to keep neighborhoods within Washington Heights together in reasonably compact districts.
 - o The northernmost tip of Manhattan, the Inwood neighborhood, is placed in CC Reform District 81 based in the Northwest Bronx, in order to balance district populations.

Major Demographic Changes:

- Although Manhattan is composed of dozens of unique neighborhoods, the island can be generally divided into three distinct demographic zones: Chinatown-Lower East Side, the “Manhattan core” (below 96th Street, not including Chinatown-LES), and North Manhattan beyond 96th Street. Overall, North Manhattan and Chinatown-LES both *declined* in population while the Manhattan core grew by 8%, buoyed by new residential construction and conversion in the financial district and far west side. For a detailed discussion of the demographics of Manhattan, [click here](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
64	129,131	109,283	22.9%	7.4%	42.0%	25.9%
65	129,463	114,109	78.6%	3.4%	9.7%	6.5%
66	130,000	116,092	75.5%	2.7%	12.8%	6.6%
67	130,183	115,192	70.1%	4.6%	11.9%	11.4%
68	129,857	100,223	16.4%	25.5%	6.1%	50.1%
69	130,052	111,610	64.8%	7.8%	9.6%	15.6%
70	130,348	104,619	17.6%	53.2%	3.8%	22.7%
71	130,273	101,230	9.0%	34.7%	2.3%	52.0%
72	130,131	105,943	22.4%	8.4%	3.4%	64.3%
73	129,403	111,302	81.6%	2.2%	8.8%	5.9%
74	128,821	119,277	68.8%	4.1%	15.1%	9.4%
75	128,810	119,009	68.3%	4.5%	14.5%	10.5%
81	130,112	105,111	42.6%	8.9%	4.1%	42.9%

- CC Reform AD 64 (Chinatown-Lower East Side) increases in Hispanic influence from to 25.9% Hispanic VAP from 15.9% in current AD 64. Asian influence is maintained at roughly 42% Asian VAP, thus forming the potential for a minority coalition.
- CC Reform AD 68 (East Harlem-South Bronx) increases the Hispanic VAP in the district to 50.1% from 45.1% in currently drawn AD 68, while maintaining a significant NH Black influence (25.5%)
- CC Reform AD 70 (Central Harlem) increases in NH Black VAP to 53.2% from 50.5% in current AD 70, maintaining the black majority in this district.
- CC Reform AD 71 increases in Hispanic VAP to 52% from 45.7% in the current AD 71, thus changing the district from a minority opportunity district to a Latino majority district.
- CC Reform AD 72 decreases in Hispanic VAP to 64.3% from 80.6% in current AD 72
 - o The current distribution of the Hispanic population between ADs 71 and 72 supports the creation of an additional Hispanic majority district, which the Common Cause Reform Plan does.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

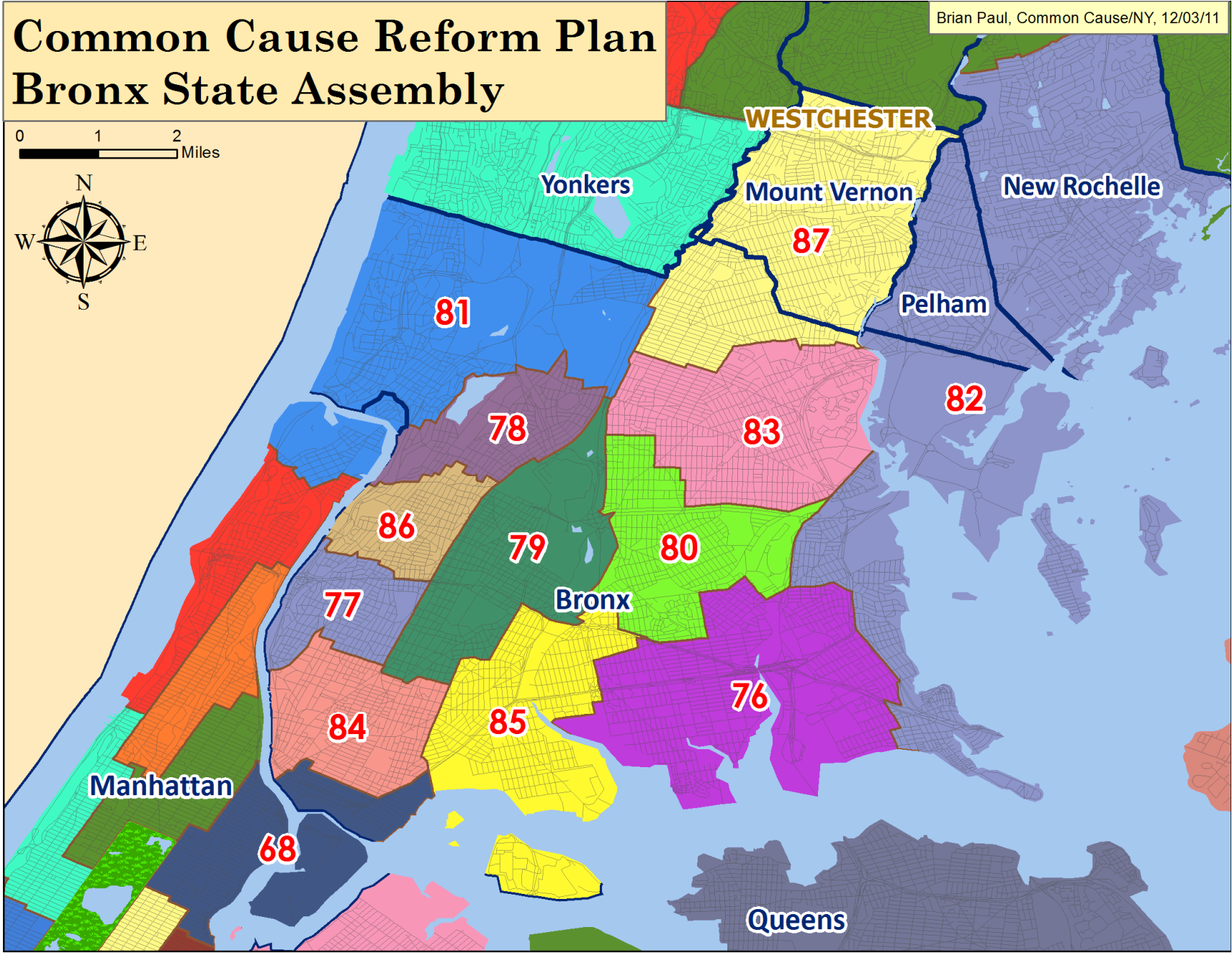
- Rosenthal (67-D), Farrell Jr (71-D), Linarea (72-D), Kavanagh (74-D), Gottfried (75-D),

New districts with no incumbents within borders:

- CC Reform AD 71 (West Harlem, Washington Heights) CC Reform AD 74 (East Village-Gramercy), CC Reform AD 75 (Chelsea, Midtown

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 64 2010 Result: 90.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 64 2010 Result: 93.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 65 2010 Result: 74.0% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 65 2010 Result: 73.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 66 2010 Result: 86.3% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 66 2010 Result: 85.8% StateLegD
- Current AD 67 2010 Result: 91.0% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 67 2010 Result: 88.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 68 2010 Result: 95.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 68 2010 Result: 94.1% StateLegD
- Current AD 69 2010 Result: 94.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 69 2010 Result: 93.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 70 2010 Result: 95.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 70 2010 Result: 96.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 71 2010 Result: 90.9% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 71 2010 Result: 95.9% StateLegD
- Current AD 72 2010 Result: 91.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 72 2010 Result: 89.6% StateLegD
- Current AD 73 2010 Result: 68.3% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 73 2010 Result: 69.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 74 2010 Result: 84.1% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 74 2010 Result: 84.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 75 2010 Result: 82.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 75 2010 Result: 83.3% StateLegD



BRONX

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

Bronx County, which is identical to the Borough of the Bronx, is the third and final covered New York jurisdiction under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

- In the Bronx, the Common Cause Reform Plan draws:
 - o Two majority NH Black districts – ADs 83 and 87– (one of which crosses the Bronx-Westchester border) an increase from the one was drawn during the last redistricting cycle.
 - o Eight majority Hispanic districts (one of which crosses into Manhattan)– ADs 68, 76, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86 – an increase from the seven drawn in the last redistricting cycle, and two strong Hispanic influence districts with Hispanic pluralities – ADs 80 and 81 – an increase from one drawn in the last redistricting cycle.
- The Common Cause Reform Map in the Bronx is drawn so that Common Cause ADs 82 and 87 cross into Southern Westchester. As mentioned above, this is done in order to ensure balanced populations among the districts.
 - o In the case of the Bronx and Westchester, crossing the county border also helps keep community/neighborhood units together, especially the black community in the northeast Bronx and Mount Vernon. Like the Hispanic communities along the Brooklyn-Queens border, this area is a single socio-economic neighborhood unit that does not stop at the county line. Mount Vernon and the northeast Bronx neighborhoods of Williamsbridge and Wakefield have traditionally been kept together at the Senate and Congressional level and we do not see any reason why this should not be the case on the Assembly level as well.
- The other Common Cause Reform Bronx ADs are drawn to be as neighborhood-based and as compact as practicable.
- CC Reform AD 76 is drawn to occupy the Soundview-Clason Point area of the waterfront and CC Reform AD 85 the Hunt’s Point area, rather than splitting the Soundview area among two districts.
- CC Reform AD 80 keeps the district compact and situated on the east side the Bronx, ensuring that the Norwood and Moshulu areas across Bronx Park are not needlessly fractured.
- CC Reform AD 82 sticks close to the Long Island Sound waterfront, crossing into Pelham and New Rochelle in Southern Westchester, rather than including more portions of the east Bronx. Compared to the surrounding areas, the far eastern Bronx is much more suburban and middle-income in character and shares much in common with Southern Westchester communities.

- CC Reform AD 87 includes the entire city of Mount Vernon and crosses the Bronx-Westchester border to the adjacent Northeast Bronx neighborhood of Wakefield.

Major Demographic Changes:

- Overall, the population of the Bronx grew by almost 4% since 2000, but the Hispanic population increased by over 20%, making the Bronx a majority-Hispanic borough for the first time. This growth has been concentrated in the south central Bronx, specifically in the Morrisania and Crotona Park neighborhoods. Detailed Bronx demographics are discussed on the Common Cause/NY [Mapping Democracy blog](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
68	129,857	100,223	16.4%	25.5%	6.1%	50.1%
76	129,974	95,530	13.4%	21.4%	6.6%	55.8%
77	130,156	90,818	1.4%	31.8%	1.5%	63.9%
78	129,769	94,587	9.2%	19.6%	7.3%	61.9%
79	129,607	89,288	6.8%	32.1%	1.0%	58.7%
80	130,089	99,564	22.3%	25.1%	8.2%	42.2%
81	130,112	105,111	42.6%	8.9%	4.1%	42.9%
82	130,299	102,516	52.8%	16.4%	3.9%	25.5%
83	130,129	99,111	10.5%	59.6%	2.4%	25.3%
84	129,597	91,772	1.8%	31.9%	1.0%	64.0%
85	129,976	94,937	2.1%	30.5%	1.2%	64.2%
86	130,067	91,445	1.7%	25.6%	2.3%	68.8%
87	129,948	98,410	13.0%	64.7%	2.6%	15.7%

- CC Reform AD 81 (Riverdale, Kingsbridge, Inwood) increases in Hispanic VAP to 42.9%, forming a Hispanic plurality district.
- CC Reform AD 83 (Laconia-Co-Op City) remains a majority Black district with NH Black VAP of 59.6%.
- CC Reform AD 87 (Mount Vernon-Wakefield) is a second majority Black district with NH Black VAP of 64.7%.
 - o In addition to making more compact, neighborhood-based districts, drawing CC Reform AD 87 to cross the Bronx-Westchester line allows the creation of an additional black-majority assembly district. There is currently only one majority Black AD in this part of the Bronx and southern Westchester.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Gibson (77-D), P. Rivera (76-D), Benedotto (82-D), Heastie (83-D)

New districts with no incumbents within borders:

- CC Reform AD 76 (Soundview-Clason Point), CC Reform AD 77 (Morris Heights-Mount Hope), CC Reform AD 82 (East Bronx Waterfront, Pelham, New Rochelle), CC Reform AD 83 (Laconia-Co-Op City).

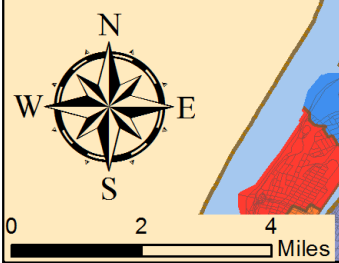
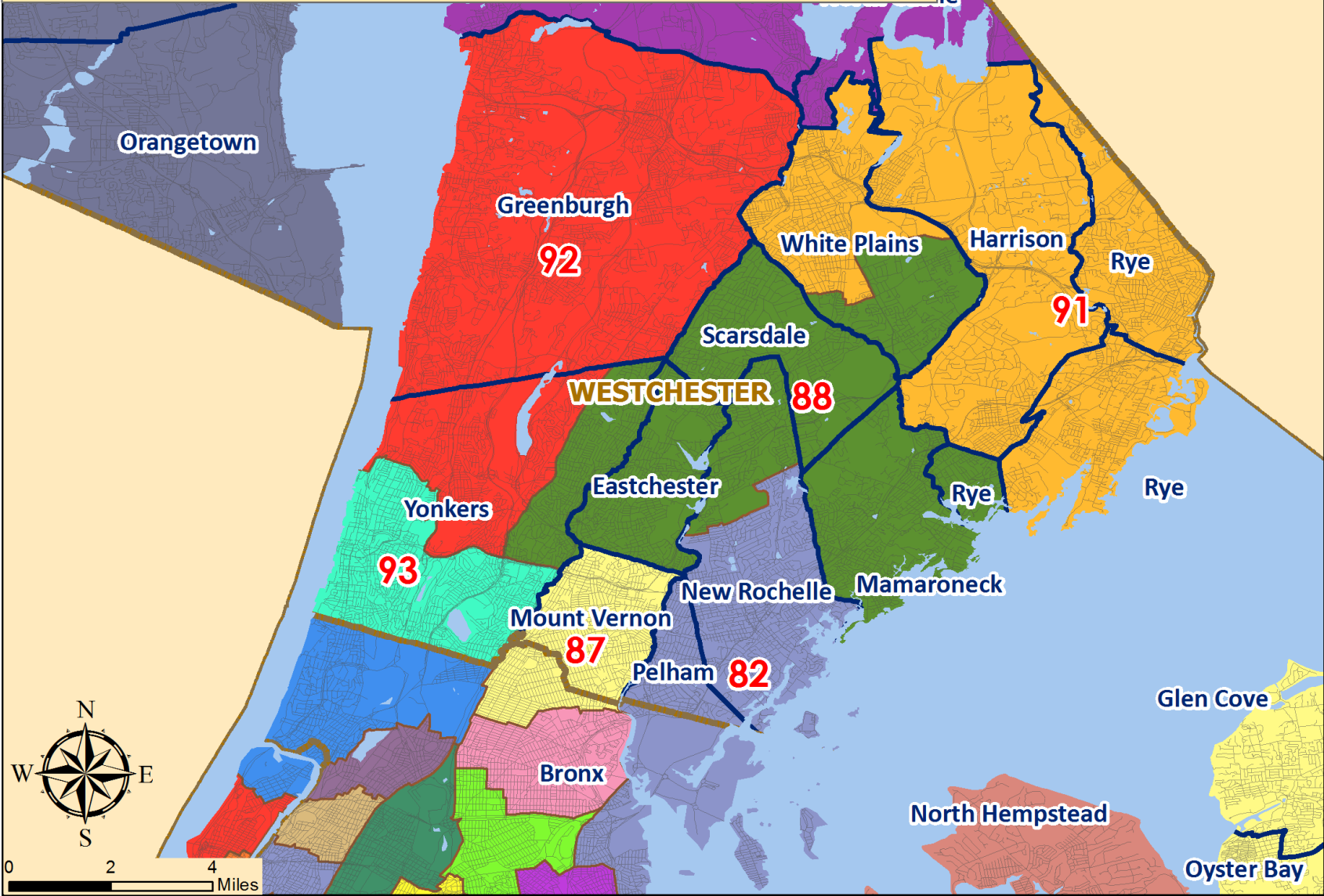
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Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 76 2010 Result: 90.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 76 2010 Result: 86.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 77 2010 Result: 96.0% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 77 2010 Result: 95.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 78 2010 Result: 94.1% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 78 2010 Result: 94.1% StateLegD
- Current AD 79 2010 Result: 96.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 79 2010 Result: 95.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 80 2010 Result: 79.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 80 2010 Result: 82.9% StateLegD
- Current AD 81 2010 Result: 79.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 81 2010 Result: 80.9% StateLegD
- Current AD 82 2010 Result: 77.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 82 2010 Result: 61.9% StateLegD
- Current AD 83 2010 Result: 97.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 83 2010 Result: 93.1% StateLegD
- Current AD 84 2010 Result: 93.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 84 2010 Result: 94.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 85 2010 Result: 92.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 85 2010 Result: 93.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 86 2010 Result: 96.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 86 2010 Result: 96.6% StateLegD
- Current AD 87 2010 Result: 90.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 87 2010 Result: 94.2% StateLegD

Common Cause Reform Plan Southern Westchester State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- Due to the two crossings of the Bronx-Westchester border by CC Reform ADs 87 and 82, the districts in Southern Westchester take up more territory in the northern part of the county. CC Reform AD 89 is drawn as a north Westchester district, while the other four Southern Westchester districts are drawn to reflect compact communities of interest.
- It's important to keep in mind when looking at upstate assembly districts outside of New York City that the New York State Constitution forbids the division of incorporated towns (like Greenburgh, Scarsdale, or Eastchester) but does not prevent dividing incorporated cities (like White Plains, New Rochelle, and Yonkers).
 - o It is a principle of the CC Reform Plan that cities be kept together whenever possible, but this is especially challenging in Southern Westchester where the large size of the towns makes it impossible to follow the other criteria, such as maintaining a maximum population deviation of +/- 3%, without dividing cities.
- CC Reform AD 88 takes in part of the suburban area of northeast Yonkers, the more suburban half of White Plains, the town of Mamaroneck and parts of Rye to form a communities of interest-based reasonably compact district.
- CC Reform AD 91 is drawn to unite the rapidly growing Latino communities in Port Chester and White Plains. These communities are directly connected via the Cross Westchester Expressway I-287.
- CC Reform AD 92 combines the Town of Greenburgh with the suburban portion of northern Yonkers.
- CC Reform AD 93 is drawn to include all of the demographically distinct downtown Yonkers area.

Major Demographic Changes:

- A detailed discussion of Southern Westchester's demographics, including a discussion of different communities of interest found in the region, along with illustrative maps, can be found on Common Cause/NY's redistricting blog, [Mapping Democracy](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
82	130,299	102,516	52.8%	16.4%	3.9%	25.5%
87	129,948	98,410	13.0%	64.7%	2.6%	15.7%
88	129,594	96,794	78.6%	3.8%	7.2%	9.2%
91	129,894	100,021	57.0%	7.8%	5.4%	28.3%
92	129,741	101,683	63.8%	10.9%	8.8%	14.9%
93	129,865	97,571	34.4%	19.3%	5.1%	39.3%

- CC Reform AD 91 (Port Chester-White Plains) remains a minority influence district, with Hispanic VAP at 28.3% compared to the current New Rochelle-Mamaroneck-Port Chester district at 27.5%
- CC Reform AD 93 (South Yonkers) becomes a majority-minority coalition district, with the Hispanic VAP rising from 22.2% to 39.3% and the NH Black VAP rising from 13.2% to 19.3% by unifying South Yonkers in one district, reflecting its status as a distinct community of interest based on virtually any socio-economic demographic factor including population density, median income, homeownership, and education.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Spano (93-D)

New districts with no incumbents within borders:

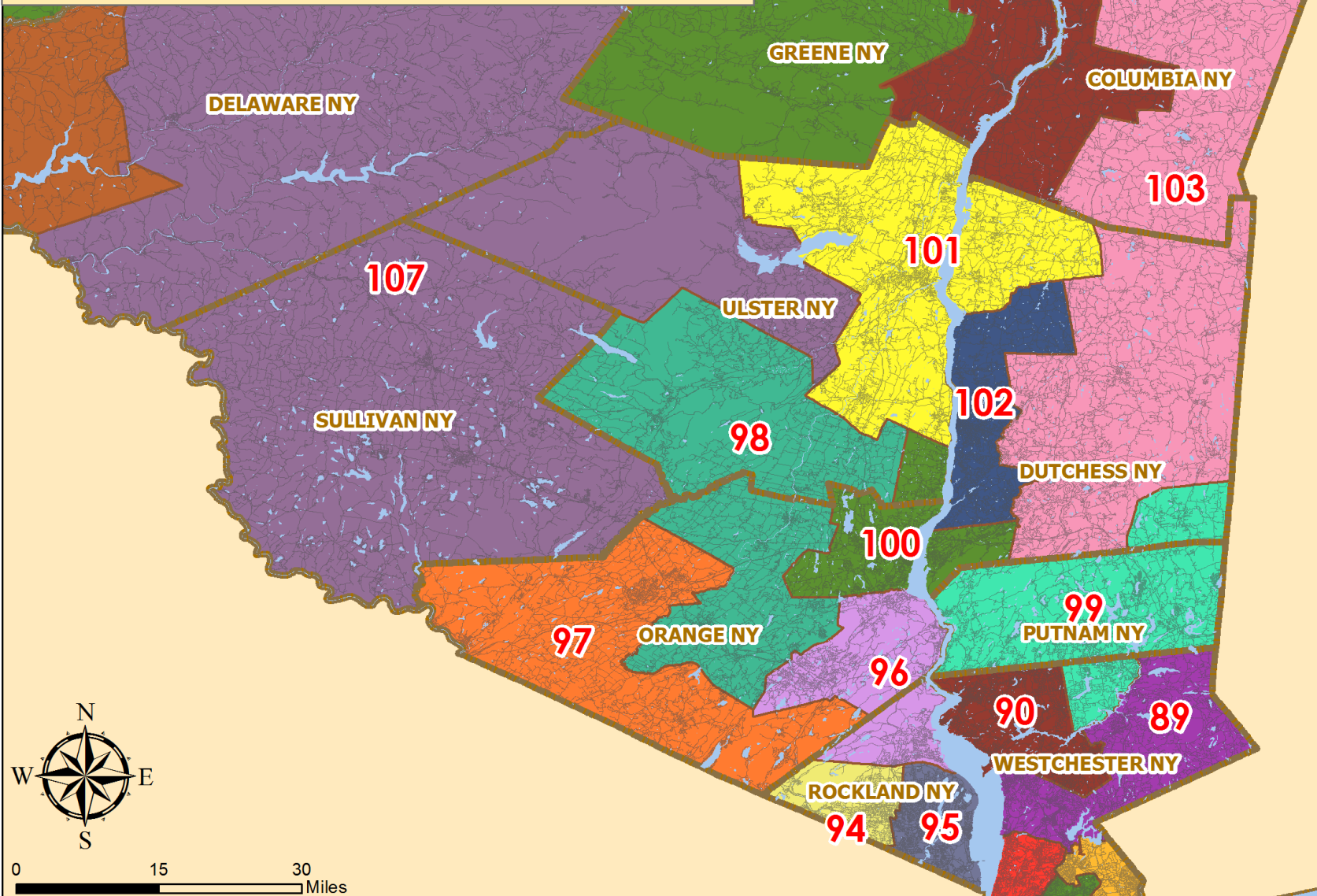
- CC Reform AD 93 (South Yonkers)

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 88 2010 Result: 57.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 88 2010 Result: 51.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 91 2010 Result: 58.3% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 91 2010 Result: 53.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 92 2010 Result: 59.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 92 2010 Result: 61.5% StateLegD
- Current AD 93 2010 Result: 52.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 93 2010 Result: 67.9% StateLegD

Common Cause Reform Plan Hudson Valley State Assembly

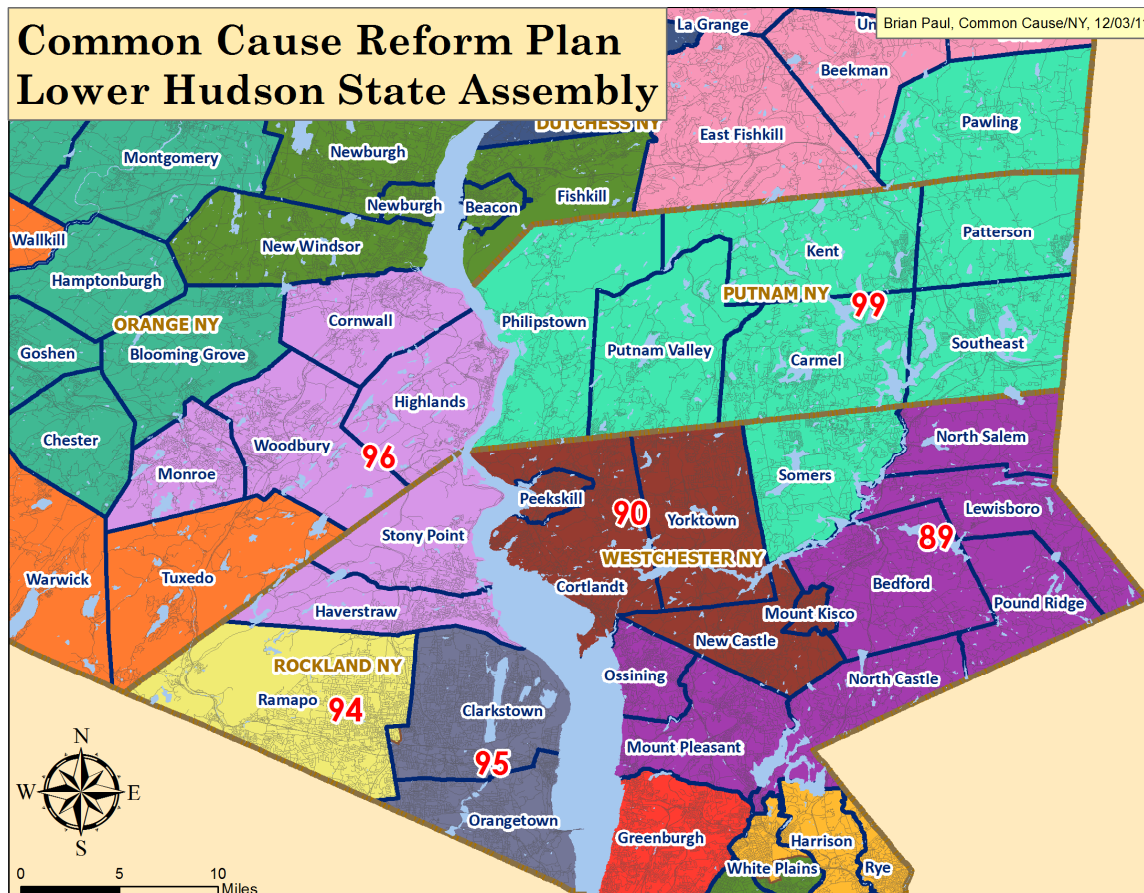
Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



HUDSON VALLEY

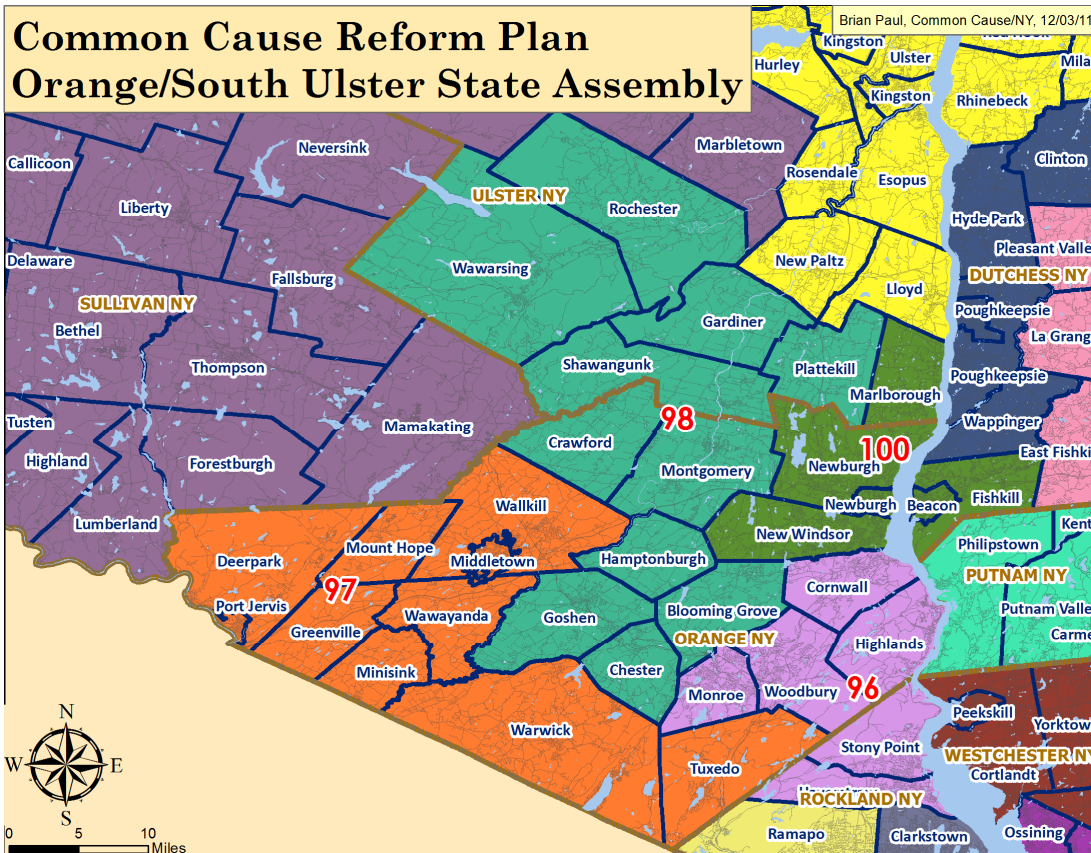
Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- The Mid-Hudson region, including Northern Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Southern Dutchess, and Southern Ulster counties, grew by over 7% from 2000 to 2010. Due to this significant growth, many of the current ADs are now severely overpopulated.
 - o Since Assembly districts must follow town boundaries whenever possible, the Common Cause Reform Maps group certain towns together in the same district in order to achieve relative equivalence of population between the districts within the targeted population variance.
 - o The CC Reform Plan attempts to keep regional communities of interest (e.g. Hudson riverfront vs. Catskills, Poughkeepsie metro area vs. Newburgh-Beacon metro area) together as much as possible.

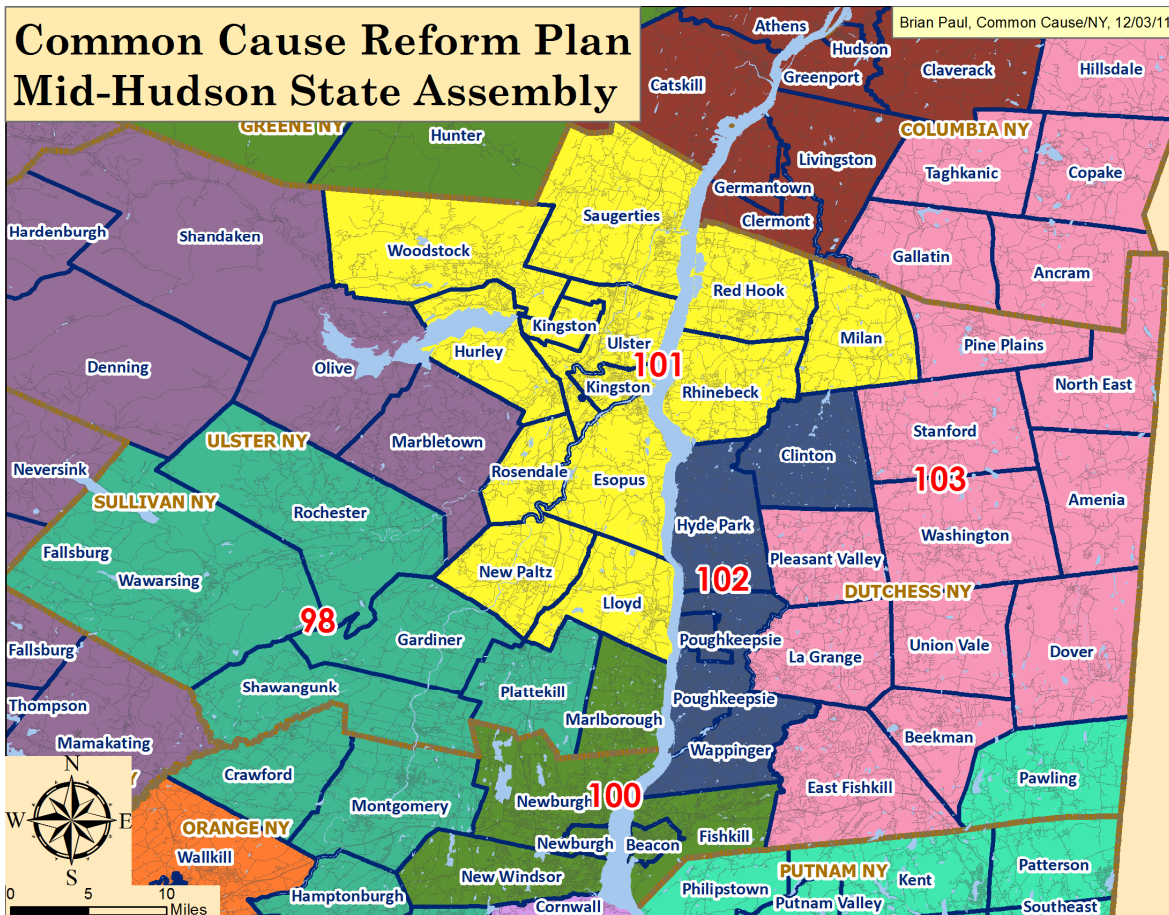


- CC Reform AD 89 consists of Mount Pleasant, Ossining, and northeast Westchester to become a more compact central/North Westchester district.
- CC Reform AD 90 is a highly compact northwest Westchester district including Peekskill, Cortlandt, Yorktown, New Castle, and Mount Kisco.
- CC Reform AD 99 keeps Putnam County whole, adding Somers in Westchester and Pawling in Dutchess to balance population numbers.
- The CC Reform Map splits Rockland County between three ADs (94, 95, 96), rather than four as it is currently.

- CC Reform AD 94 includes the entire town of Ramapo, which has grown to a size very close to the ideal population for an Assembly district.
- CC Reform AD 95 is drawn to combine almost all of Clarkstown and Orangetown.
 - The Common Cause Reform Plan maintains +/- 3% as the range in which districts can be drawn in order to better comply with the principle of one person, one vote. The town of Orangetown cannot be combined with Ramapo, Clarkstown, or Greenburgh across the river without exceeding +/- 3%. So the plan must break a town in Rockland County in order to comply with the population deviation rules set forth in the Common Cause criteria.
 - A small area of Clarkstown directly adjacent to the downtown Spring Valley area in Ramapo is added to CC Reform AD 94. Since the Spring Valley area is a distinct community of interest within Rockland County, it's appropriate to keep it together.



- CC Reform AD 96 covers the north Rockland and south Orange County riverfront, an area characterized by the highlands of Harriman and Bear Mountain State Parks.
- In Orange County, CC Reform AD 97 keeps Middletown within a compact base composed of western Orange County, including Middletown and Port Jervis. It is preferable to include Middletown within an Orange County district rather than one that extends north into the rural Catskills (explain here why)
- CC Reform AD 98 is drawn as a compact central Orange--south Ulster district, an area which experienced particularly heavy population growth during the last ten years. Central Orange-South Ulster is distinct from either the Hudson riverfront or the interior Catskills.



- CC Reform AD 100 keeps Newburgh and Beacon (which lie directly across the Hudson connected by I-84) together, grouping them with the towns of Fishkill and New Windsor, but not including Poughkeepsie.
- CC Reform AD 101 is compact and centered on the Hudson waterfront from Lloyd and New Paltz in the south to Saugerties and Red Hook in the north.
- CC Reform AD 102 consists of Poughkeepsie and its surrounding suburbs.

- Although there’s an argument to be made for keeping Poughkeepsie together with Newburgh and Beacon based on demographic commonalities, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh-Beacon are distinct areas, each forming the center of its own local economy. The City of Poughkeepsie should not be separated from the surrounding Town of Poughkeepsie, and Beacon should not be separated from Fishkill.
- CC Reform AD 103 covers the interior, mostly rural and agricultural areas of Dutchess and Columbia counties.

- CC Reform AD 107 is a compact Catskills district consisting of Sullivan and parts of Ulster and Delaware counties. The Southern Tier and Hudson-Catskills area are completely distinct regions of the state with different issues and priorities. Accordingly, the Common Cause Reform Map draws districts which do not transect these 2 regions.

Major Demographic Changes:

- No major demographic changes, other than a 7% increase in total population in the region including Northern Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Southern Dutchess, and Southern Ulster counties from 2000 to 2010. A detailed analysis of the demographics of this region, including illustrative maps and a discussion of some of the assumptions and factors shaping the districts drawn in the Common Cause Reform Map can be found on Common Cause/NY’s redistricting blog, [Mapping Democracy](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
89	130,380	99,941	71.5%	6.3%	4.2%	17.0%
90	129,702	97,110	71.9%	6.8%	4.2%	15.9%
94	131,194	85,097	59.2%	18.7%	4.7%	15.8%
95	128,800	99,743	74.0%	6.3%	9.3%	9.1%
96	128,096	88,997	70.0%	6.2%	3.5%	18.7%
97	128,920	98,876	70.1%	9.6%	2.0%	16.5%
98	129,360	100,723	78.8%	6.4%	1.8%	11.3%
99	128,607	97,804	85.6%	1.9%	1.9%	9.6%
100	127,261	99,111	61.0%	14.6%	3.0%	19.7%
101	130,008	104,463	86.0%	4.3%	2.0%	5.9%
102	129,008	101,425	71.4%	12.3%	3.8%	10.5%
103	130,555	101,484	87.2%	3.6%	2.2%	5.9%
107	128,098	102,178	83.9%	5.3%	1.2%	8.1%

- Several ADs in the Hudson Valley form coalition influence districts, with ADs 94 (Ramapo) and 100 (Newburgh-Beacon) having the strongest minority influence.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Galef (90-D), Calhoun (96-D), Gunther (98-D), Katz (99-R), Molinaro (103-R)

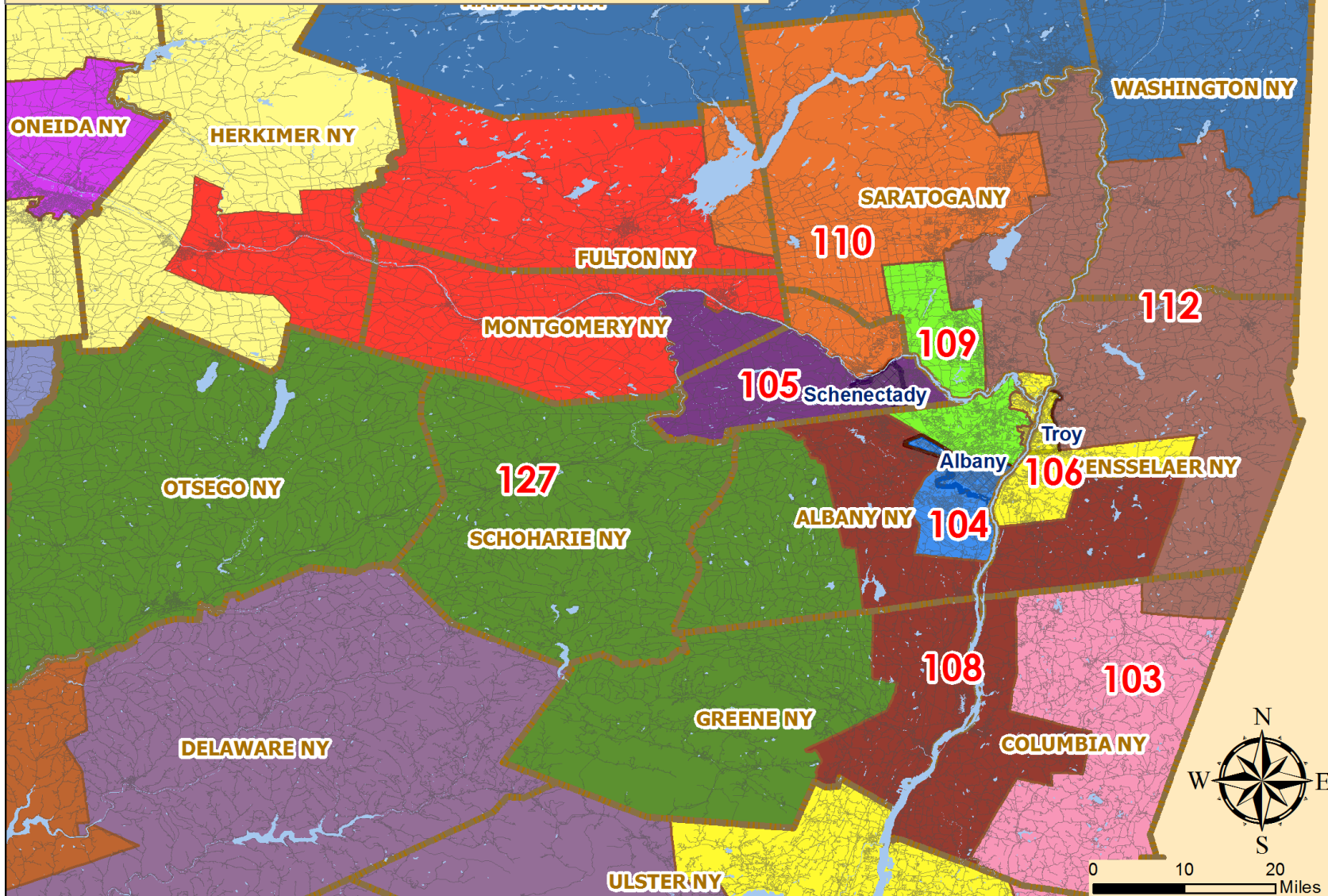
New districts with no incumbents within borders

- CC Reform AD 96, (North Rockland-Southeast Orange), CC Reform District 99 (Putnam), CC Reform District 103 (Interior Dutchess and Columbia).

- ***Political Outlook:*** (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).
- Current AD 89 2010 Result: 51.0% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 89 2010 Result: 50.7% StateLegR
- Current AD 90 2010 Result: 55.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 90 2010 Result: 54.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 94 2010 Result: 60.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 94 2010 Result: 56.5% StateLegD
- Current AD 95 2010 Result: 54.1% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 95 2010 Result: 56.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 96 2010 Result: 55.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 96 2010 Result: 54.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 97 2010 Result: 54.8% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 97 2010 Result: 54.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 98 2010 Result: 56.7% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 98 2010 Result: 59.4% StateLegR
- Current AD 99 2010 Result: 59.1% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 99 2010 Result: 59.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 100 2010 Result: 51.3% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 100 2010 Result: 54.8% StateLegR
- Current AD 101 2010 Result: 54.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 101 2010 Result: 50.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 102 2010 Result: 57.8% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 102 2010 Result: 52.3% StateLegR
- Current AD 103 2010 Result: 62.9% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 103 2010 Result: 63.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 107 2010 Result: 79.7% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 107 2010 Result: 54.4% StateLegR

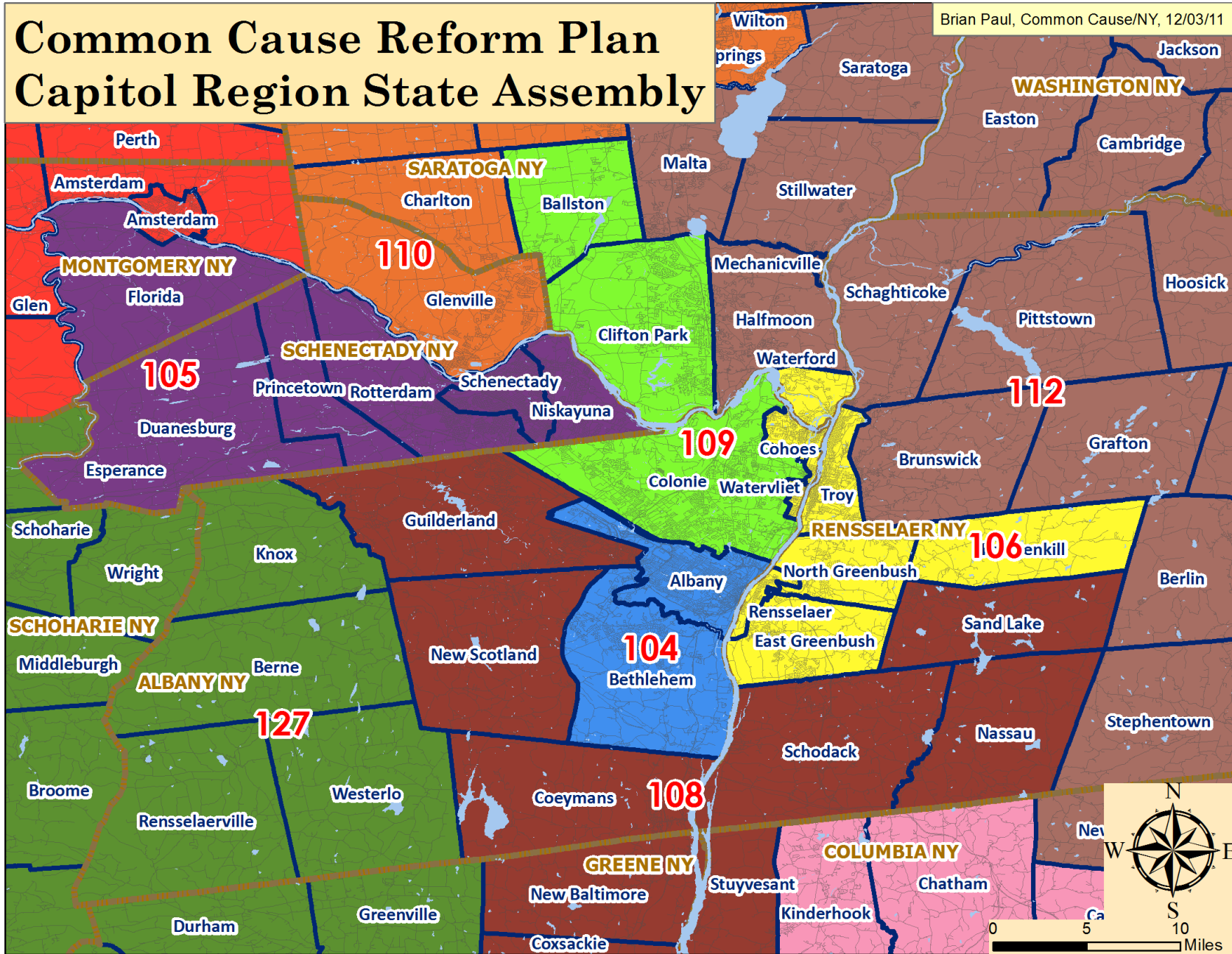
Common Cause Reform Plan Capitol Region State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



Common Cause Reform Plan Capitol Region State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



CAPITOL REGION

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- In the Capitol Region, the Common Cause Reform Plan has drawn the Assembly districts to keep each of the region's cities wholly within a single district. As was the case in the Hudson Valley, the objective is to keep regional and local economic, social, and political units together whenever possible. Urban residents in the Capitol Region have very different issues and needs than suburban and rural residents in surrounding towns. Albany, Troy, and Schenectady are currently each split between two Assembly districts, even though each city's population could easily fit within a single 128,000 person Assembly district.
- CC Reform AD 104 keeps Albany wholly within a single district, along with the town of Bethlehem to the south. Bethlehem is included because of population math – only Bethlehem's population combines with Albany's to create district within +/- 3% of the Assembly average. The reform district similarly unites Albany's growing black community which has an estimated 9,820 black voting age population.
- CC Reform AD 105 keeps Schenectady wholly within a single district, thus making it much more compact.
- CC Reform AD 106 keeps Troy wholly within a single district. The town of Poestenkill is also added to balance the population numbers.
- CC Reform AD 108 shifts southward to keep the upper Hudson riverfront communities in Greene and Columbia counties together along with Albany suburbs in Albany and Rensselaer counties.
- CC Reform AD 109 is a compact Capitol Region suburbs district consisting of three large suburban towns in Albany and Saratoga counties that lie between the three cities of the Capital Region.
- CC Reform AD 127 is drawn in as compact a shape as reasonably practicable, making up a Northern Catskills district consisting of Otsego, Schoharie, and the western halves of Albany and Greene counties.
 - o The current AD 127 stretches from the Capitol Region all the way to the Southern Tier. We are not able to discern any salient characteristics, interests or priorities which this region shares with the Southern Tier. This principle is further enforced by the testimony delivered by current AD 127 Assemblyman Peter Lopez, who disparaged his district for being too disparate and far-flung.

Major Demographic Changes:

- The Capital Region and each of the three cities all grew in population from 2000 to 2010. Albany, Troy, and Schenectady collectively grew 3.6% while the region as a whole (defined as all cities and towns within 15 miles of Albany) grew over 5%. See the discussion of the demographics of the Capitol Region on the [Mapping Democracy blog](#) for more details.

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
104	131,512	105,707	67.7%	19.7%	4.5%	6.0%
105	127,943	98,327	78.1%	9.1%	3.4%	5.1%
106	130,064	103,269	84.4%	7.1%	2.8%	3.9%
108	131,803	106,789	88.2%	4.7%	2.6%	3.2%
109	128,072	100,684	87.8%	3.6%	5.0%	2.4%
110	126,841	99,196	94.7%	1.2%	1.0%	1.9%
112	132,287	103,151	95.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%
127	126,633	102,244	94.3%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%

- CC Reform AD 104 increases in minority representation as a result of Albany being kept wholly within the district. NH Black VAP increases to 19.7% from 10.9% in current AD 104 and 6.0% Hispanic VAP from 4.9% in current AD 104.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- McLaughlin (R-108)

New districts with no incumbents within borders

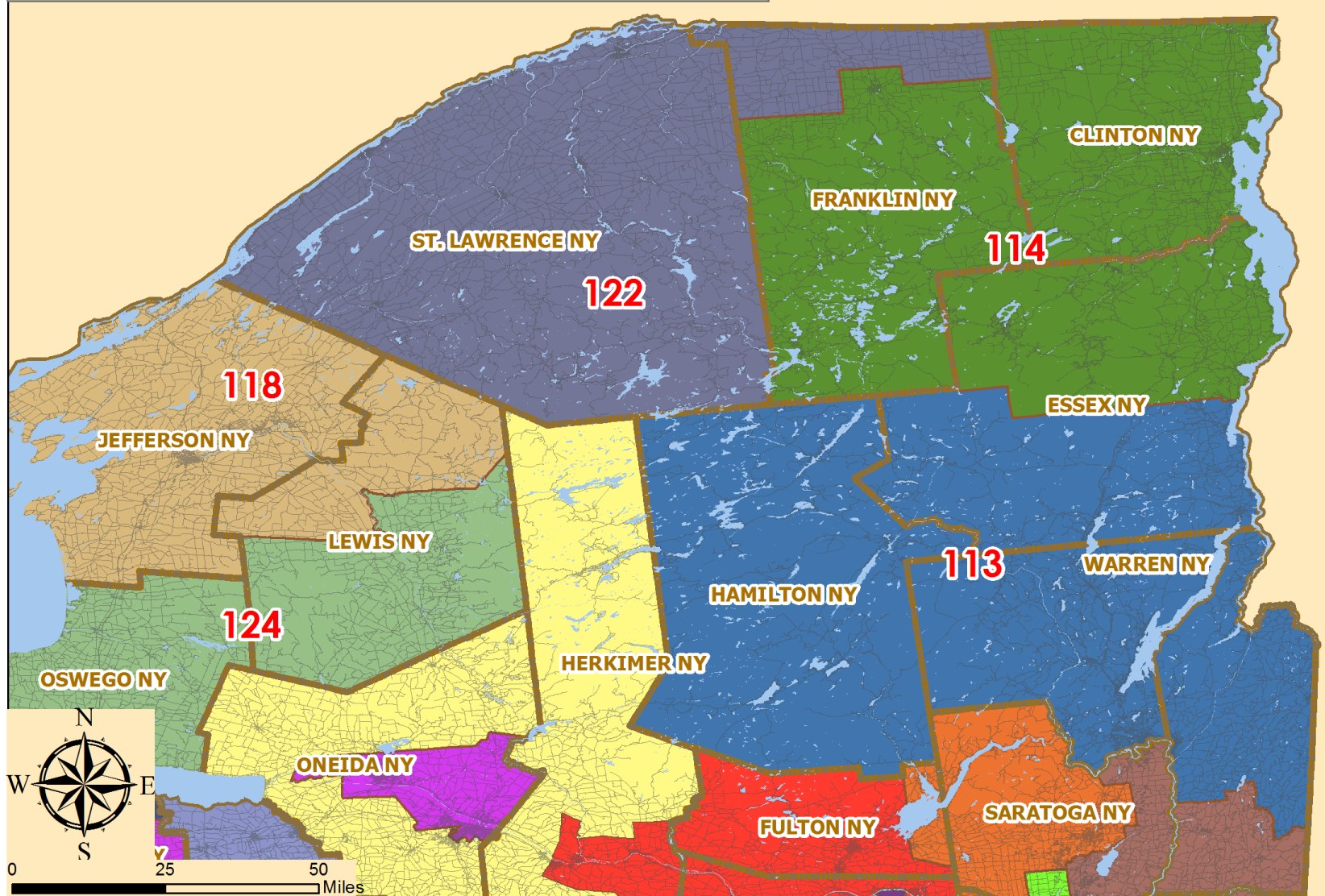
- CC Reform AD 108 (Hudson Valley Albany Suburbs)

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 104 2010 Result: 60.7% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 104 2010 Result: 66.0% StateLegD
- Current AD 105 2010 Result: 59.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 105 2010 Result: 55.6% StateLegR
- Current AD 106 2010 Result: 74.9% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 106 2010 Result: 68.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 108 2010 Result: 55.4% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 108 2010 Result: 59.4% StateLegR
- Current AD 109 2010 Result: 54.5% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 109 2010 Result: 50.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 110 2010 Result: 54.0% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 110 2010 Result: 54.4% StateLegR
- Current AD 112 2010 Result: 85.2% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 112 2010 Result: 72.5% StateLegR
- Current AD 127 2010 Result: 90.6% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 127 2010 Result: 83.2% StateLegR

Common Cause Reform Plan North Country State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



NORTH COUNTRY

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- The Common Cause Reform Map balances the population and unifies the region so as to exclude fragments of unrelated areas as much as possible, and keep counties, towns, and cities whole.
- CC Reform AD 113 includes the northern half of Washington County to balance population as well as include the Lake George area within a North Country district rather than an Albany region-based district.
- CC Reform AD 114 occupies the northeast corner of New York State, including the Lake Champlain and Plattsburgh areas. This district is comparatively larger than the current AD 114 because it must compensate for the loss of roughly 7,500 prisoners, whom are being re-allocated and counted in their home communities this redistricting cycle
- CC Reform AD 118 is drawn to include all of Jefferson County within one district, adding northern Lewis County to balance out the population. The city of Watertown is united with its surrounding towns in Jefferson County.
- CC Reform AD 122 is drawn to include all of St. Lawrence County and a small portion of Franklin County along the Canadian border. Towns in the Massena area in St Lawrence are consolidated.

Major Demographic Changes:

- The North Country experienced a population increase from 482,867 in 2000 to 491,962 in 2010, which largely compensates for the loss of over 7,500 prisoners from the large facilities in Clinton and Franklin counties, as required by law. We agree with Assemblymember Ken Blankenbush (R), who represents District 122 in the western portion of the North Country, who argued at LATFOR hearings that the North Country region is a very distinct community with different interests and priorities than the regions to the south. A detailed discussion of demography of the North Country can be [found here](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
113	131,744	106,604	94.7%	1.9%	0.5%	1.8%
114	130,334	113,411	89.2%	5.5%	0.9%	3.1%
118	128,270	96,625	88.8%	4.1%	1.2%	4.0%
122	127,960	101,783	91.0%	2.2%	0.9%	1.8%

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

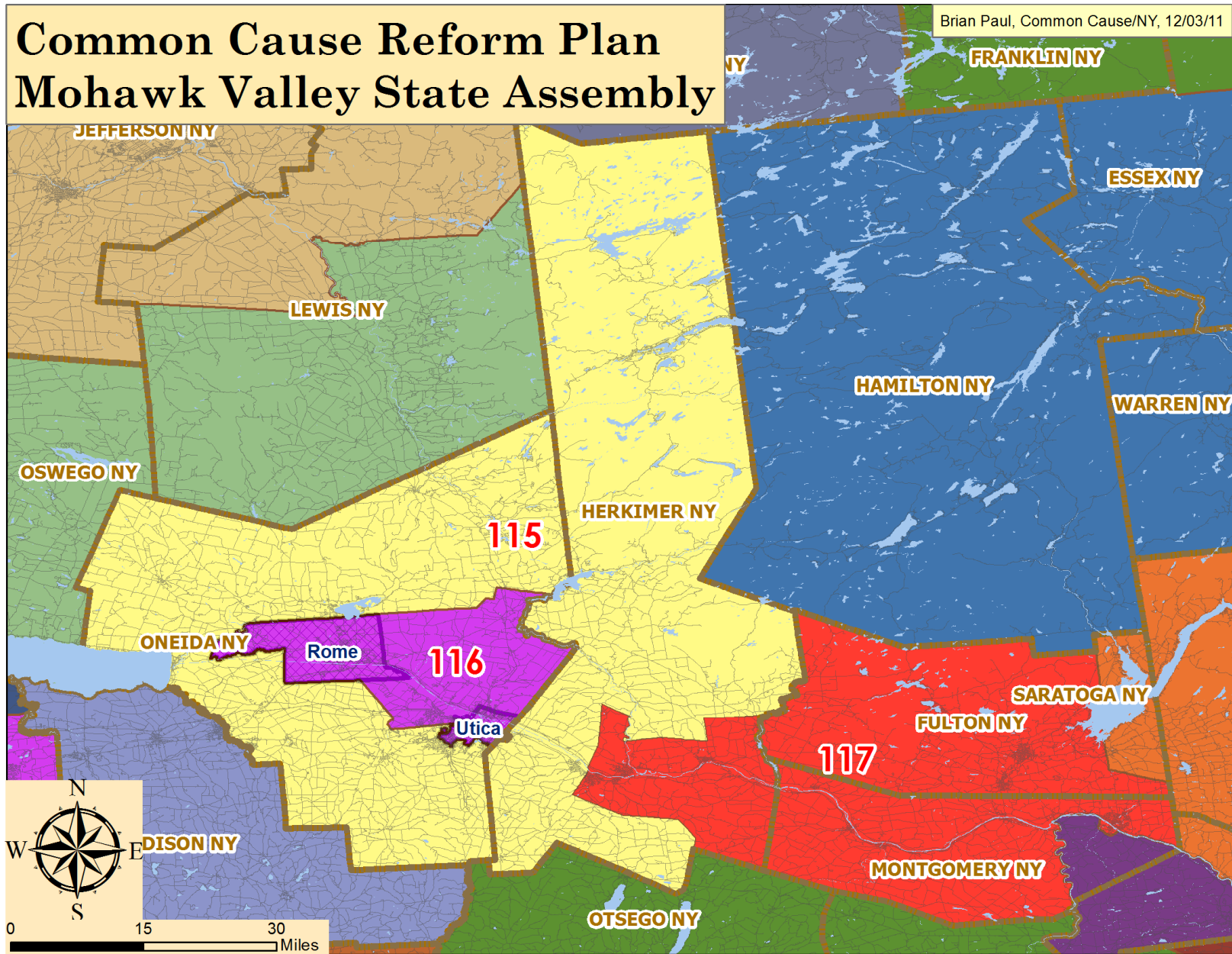
- Sayward (R-113), Blankenbush (R-122)

New districts with no incumbents within borders

- CC Reform AD 113, CC Reform AD 122

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 113 2010 Result: 96.4% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 113 2010 Result: 100.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 114 2010 Result: 84.0% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 114 2010 Result: 86.9% StateLegR
- Current AD 118 2010 Result: 51.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 118 2010 Result: 52.4% StateLegR
- Current AD 122 2010 Result: 60.3% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 122 2010 Result: 56.0% StateLegR



MOHAWK VALLEY

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- The Mohawk Valley is a distinct region home to the Mohawk River, Erie Canal, and numerous small towns and cities with a shared industrial heritage. As such, the reform plan keeps counties, towns, and cities whole, and unites communities of interest.
 - o CC Reform AD 115 forms a “donut” around Utica-Rome to include the suburban and rural parts of Oneida County not included within CC Reform AD 116 and the adjacent Mohawk Valley area of Herkimer County. The district extends into the North Country to follow the Herkimer County lines and avoid dividing this small county into more than two pieces.
 - o CC Reform AD 116 is a compact district for the Utica-Rome area of Oneida County. Utica and Rome form a single socio-economic unit and should be included within the same district at any level.
 - o CC Reform AD 117 is a compact district for the eastern Mohawk Valley. The district is also connected by the New York State Thruway, running east-west right through the center.

Major Demographic Changes:

- Overall the population of the Mohawk Valley region was nearly flat from 2000 to 2010.

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
115	128,060	100,499	96.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%
116	131,550	105,817	80.8%	8.9%	3.2%	5.7%
117	129,789	100,725	92.3%	1.7%	0.6%	4.4%

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Butler (R-117)

New districts with no incumbents within borders

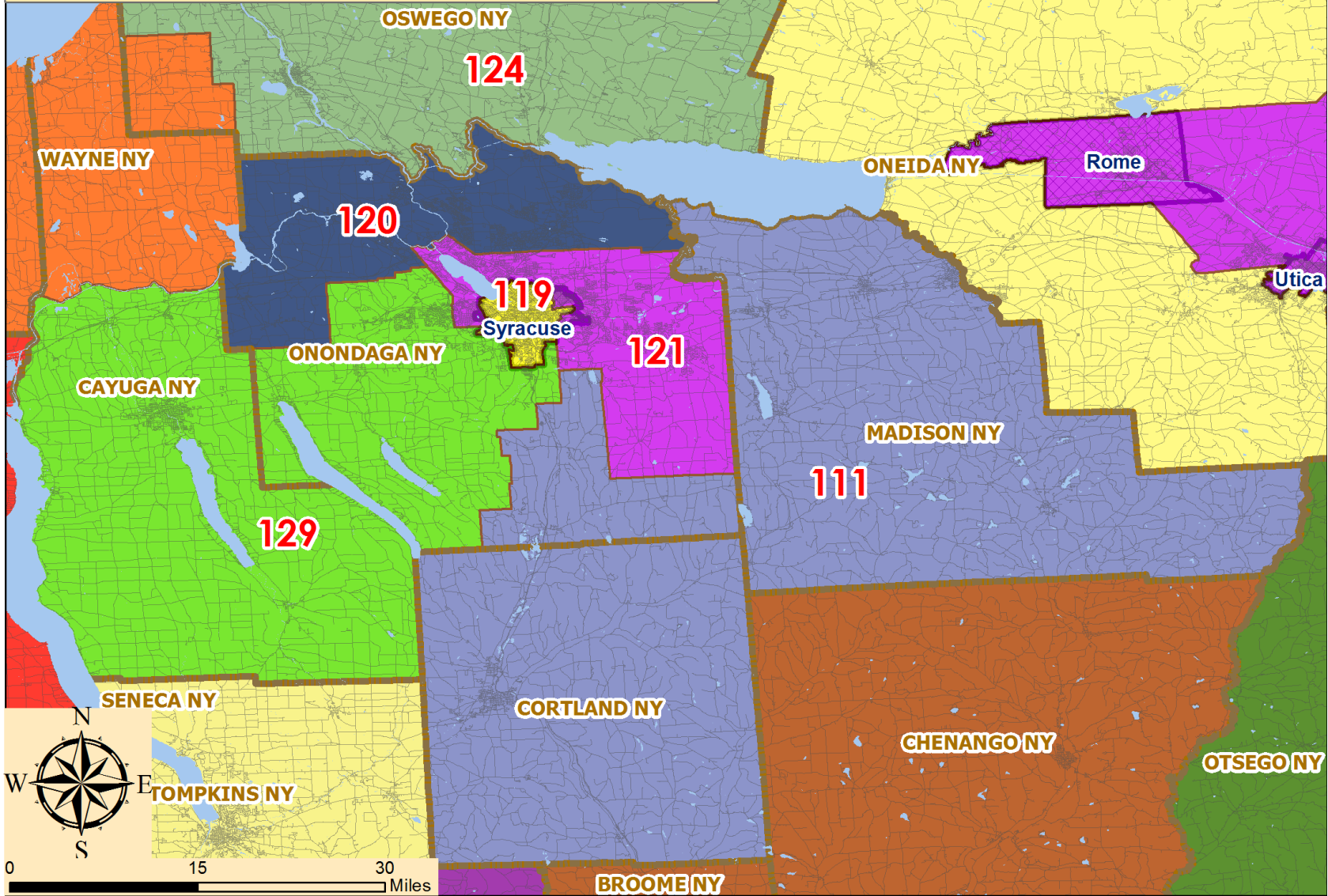
- CC Reform AD 117 (Mohawk Valley East)

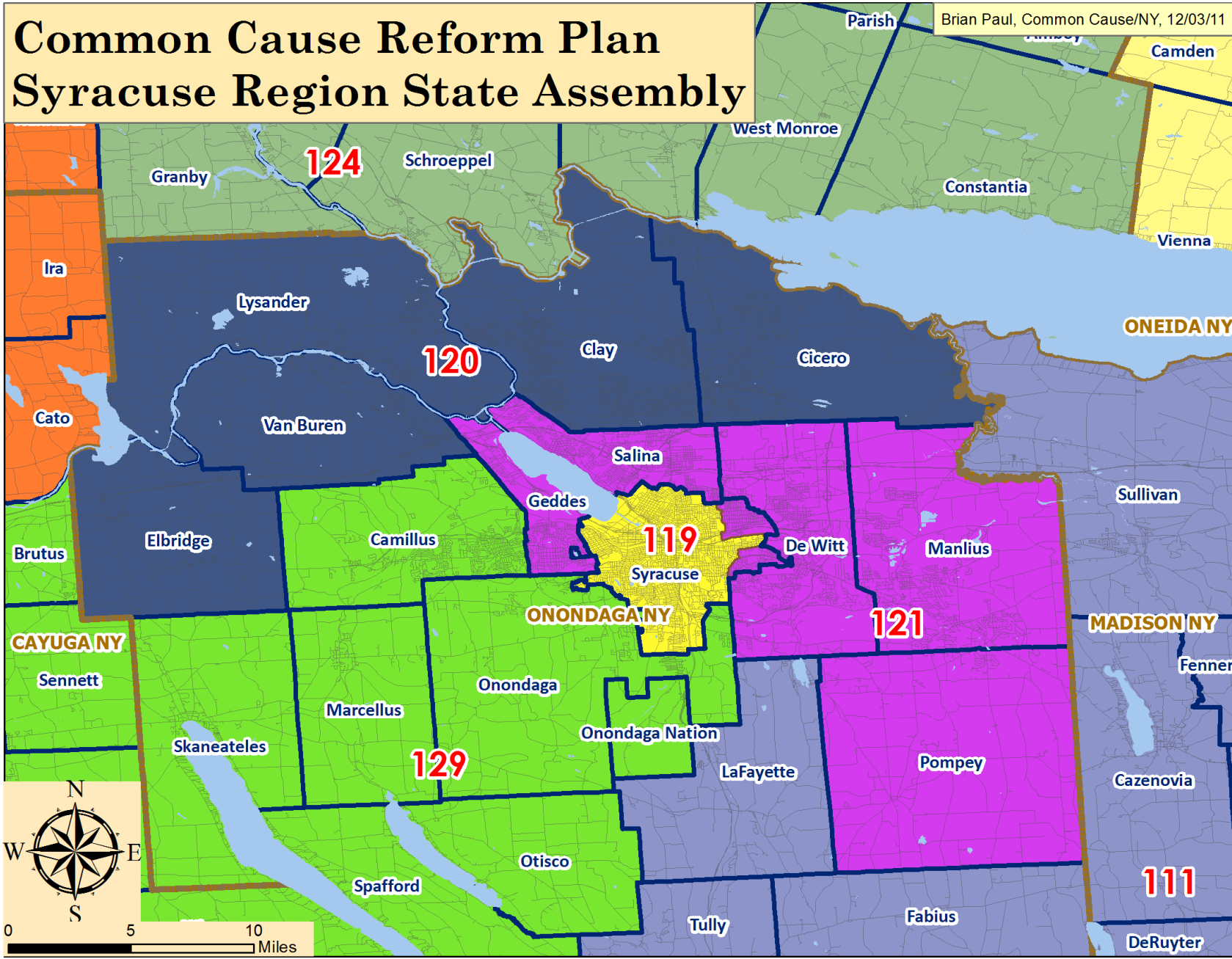
Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 115 2010 Result: 82.3% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 115 2010 Result: 81.8% StateLegR
- Current AD 116 2010 Result: 53.3% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 116 2010 Result: 55.8% StateLegR
- Current AD 117 2010 Result: 92.3% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 117 2010 Result: 79.9% StateLegR

Common Cause Reform Plan Central NY State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11





CENTRAL NEW YORK/SYRACUSE REGION

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- The Syracuse region of central New York presents several distinct communities of interest which we have attempted to respect in drawing the Common cause Reform Map, as well as keeping counties, towns, and cities whole whenever practicable.
- CC Reform AD 111 keeps Cortland entirely within a single district alongside all of Madison County and part of outer Onondaga.
- CC Reform AD 119 keeps as much of the city of Syracuse in one district as possible, taking all of the city except for the most suburban areas of East Syracuse.
 - o Although Syracuse (2010 population: 145,170) is a bit too large to fit into one Assembly district, as much of the city should be placed in one district as possible. Syracuse is demographically distinct from the surrounding suburban and rural areas. Communities within the City of Syracuse are more racially diverse, less wealthy, have more children, and lower rates of homeownership.
- CC Reform AD 120 forms a compact district consisting of the northern suburbs of Onondaga County
- CC Reform AD 121 includes the Syracusee neighborhoods in the far east of the City that are most demographically similar to the adjoining suburbs, and combines them to form a compact Syracuse suburbs east district
- CC Reform District 124 keeps the small cities of Oswego and Fulton together with their surrounding towns and includes the rest of rural Oswego and Lewis County.
- CC Reform AD 129 is drawn as a compact district spanning the Finger Lakes area from the southeast of Syracuse to Cayuga County.

Major Demographic Changes:

- Keeping the City of Syracuse almost entirely within a single district allows for increased minority influence among these communities that are currently broken up. NH Black representation in CC Reform AD 119 rises to 25.6% VAP compared to 18.3% in the current AD 119, making CC reform AD 119 a minority influence district. Hispanic representation also rises to 7% VAP from 4.5%. The population of the City of Syracuse has declined by 1.5% to a total of 145,170. This decline is considerably less than the other major upstate cities. A detailed discussion of the demographics of the Syracuse region, including illustrative maps, can be found on the [Common Cause/NY Mapping Democracy blog](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
111	132,284	103,769	94.4%	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%
119	130,485	99,705	57.3%	25.6%	6.3%	7.0%
120	130,704	99,292	93.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%
121	130,801	102,819	90.1%	3.8%	2.4%	2.1%
124	130,932	100,709	96.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%
129	131,382	104,686	92.0%	3.4%	0.9%	1.9%

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

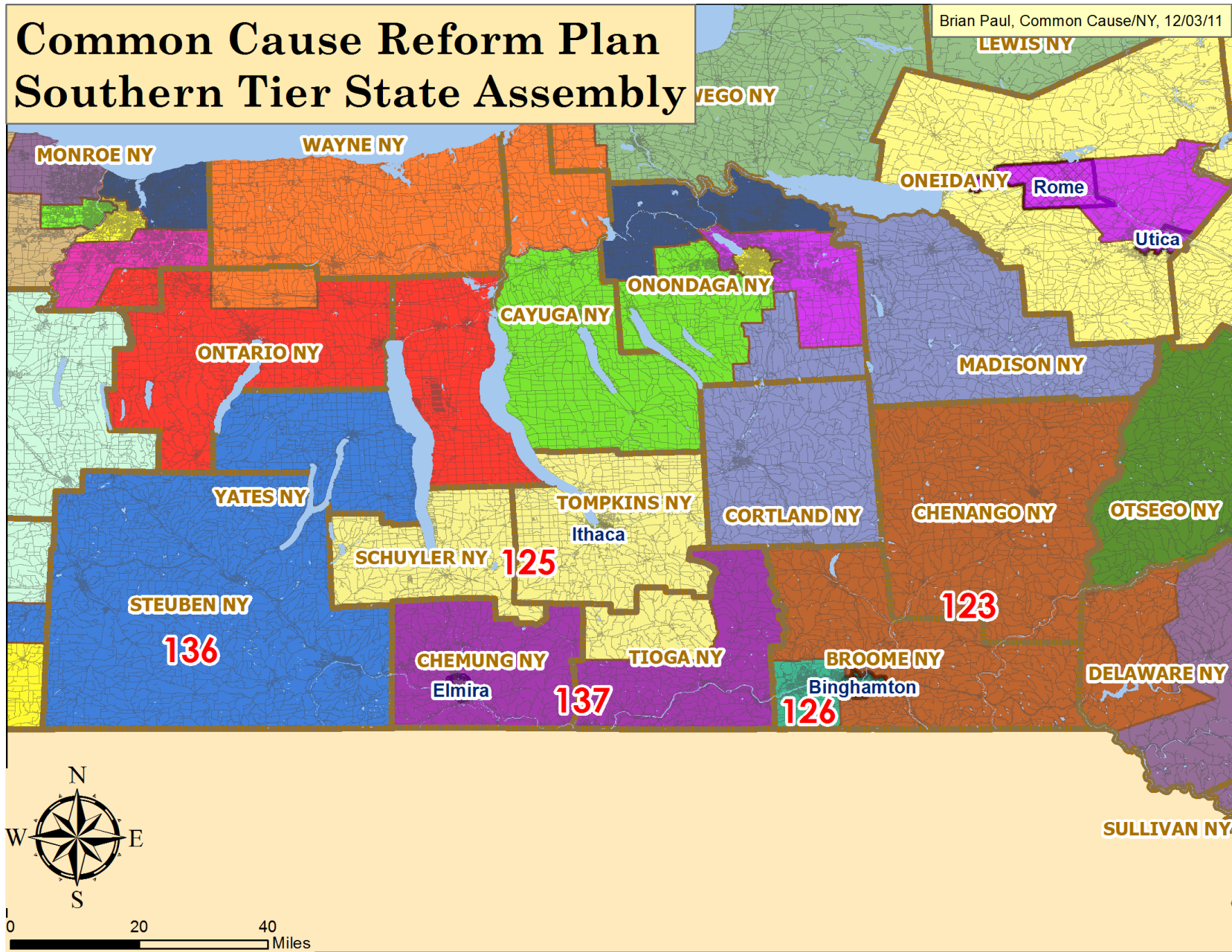
- Magnarelli (D-120), Miller (R-121), Finch (R-123)

New districts with no incumbents within borders

- CC Reform AD 117 (Mohawk Valley East)

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 111 2010 Result: 54.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 111 2010 Result: 62.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 119 2010 Result: 54.7% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 119 2010 Result: 70.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 120 2010 Result: 56.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 120 2010 Result: 60.3% StateLegR
- Current AD 121 2010 Result: 54.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 121 2010 Result: 51.5% StateLegR
- Current AD 124 2010 Result: 77.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 124 2010 Result: 73.4% StateLegR
- Current AD 129 2010 Result: 80.9% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 129 2010 Result: 76.0% StateLegR



SOUTHERN TIER

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- The Southern Tier is a regionally distinct area which should be kept whole. Similarly the geographic boundaries of counties, towns, and cities must be respected whenever possible. The reform map unites counties and communities of interest, drawing districts within the Southern Tier and not adding fragments from other regions.
 - o CC Reform AD 123 is a compact rural Southern Tier district consisting of all of Chenango County, a small portion of Delaware County, and Broome County outside of the Binghamton area.
 - o CC Reform AD 125 is a compact district centered on the Ithaca area.
 - o CC Reform AD 126 remains exactly the same as the current AD 126 (Lupardo-D) – a compact district consisting of the City of Binghamton and the two towns to the east that include SUNY Binghamton, the primary engine of the local economy.
 - o CC Reform AD 136 consists of Steuben and Yates Counties and adds Alfred in Allegany in order to reach required population.
 - o CC Reform AD 137 is a compact district centered on the Elmira area.

Major Demographic Changes:

- This large region of New York State is predominantly rural. From 2000 to 2010, the region grew by an estimated 1,695 residents, or 0.2%. However, the region's population would indeed have declined if not for major growth in the minority communities. A detailed discussion of the demographics of this region can be found on the Common Cause/NY redistricting blog, [Mapping Democracy](#).

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
123	129,365	100,369	96.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%
125	128,224	105,778	84.0%	2.9%	7.4%	3.4%
126	131,765	106,496	84.0%	5.3%	5.3%	3.5%
136	129,581	99,832	95.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%
137	128,832	101,678	91.5%	4.4%	1.0%	1.7%

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Crouch (R-107)

New districts with no incumbents within borders

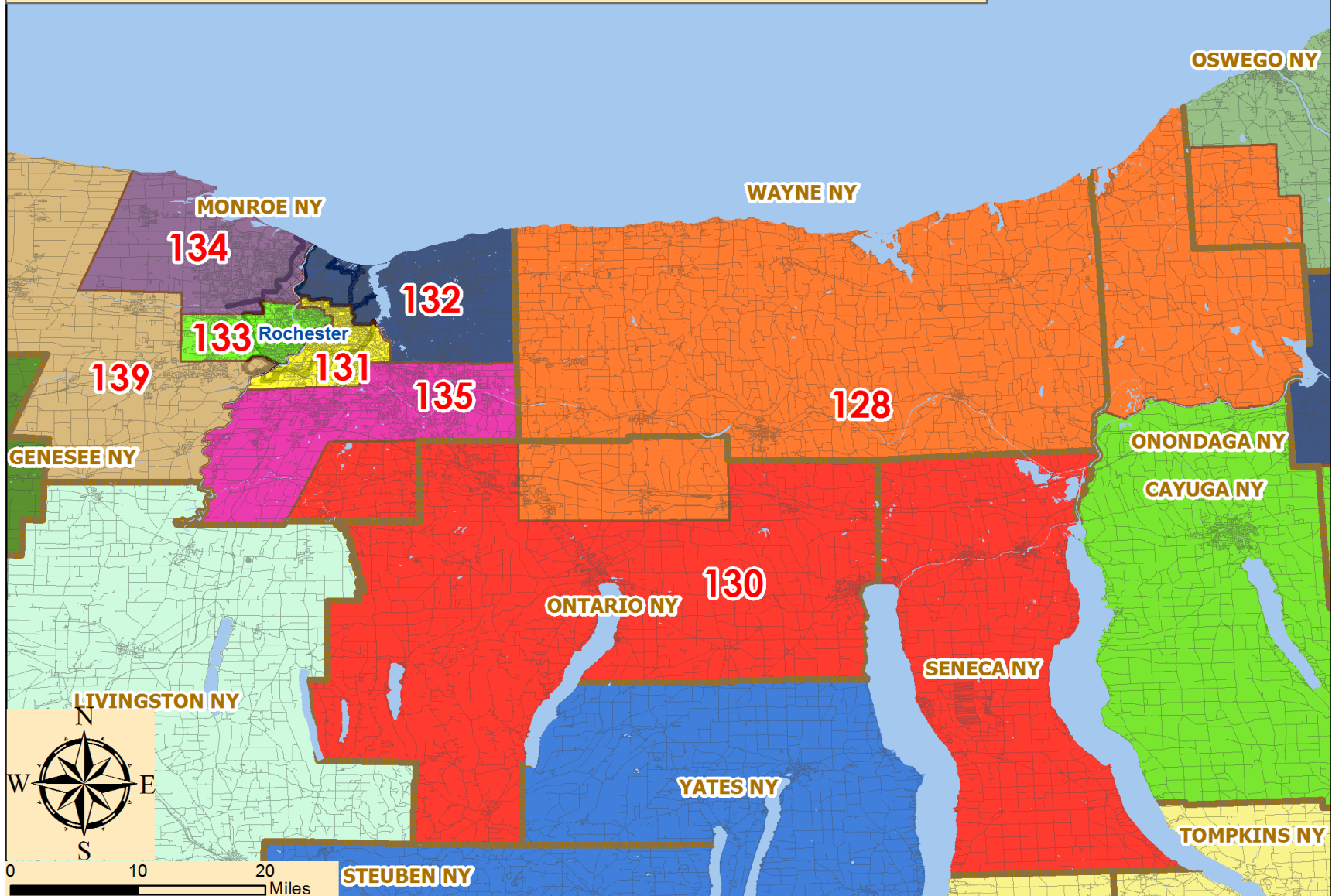
- None

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 123 2010 Result: 83.9% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 123 2010 Result: 80.7% StateLegR
- Current AD 125 2010 Result: 56.7% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 125 2010 Result: 54.7% StateLegD
- Current AD 126 2010 Result: 52.1% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 126 2010 Result: 52.8% StateLegD
- Current AD 136 2010 Result: 81.3% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 136 2010 Result: 81.3% StateLegR
- Current AD 137 2010 Result: 68.1% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 137 2010 Result: 71.2% StateLegR

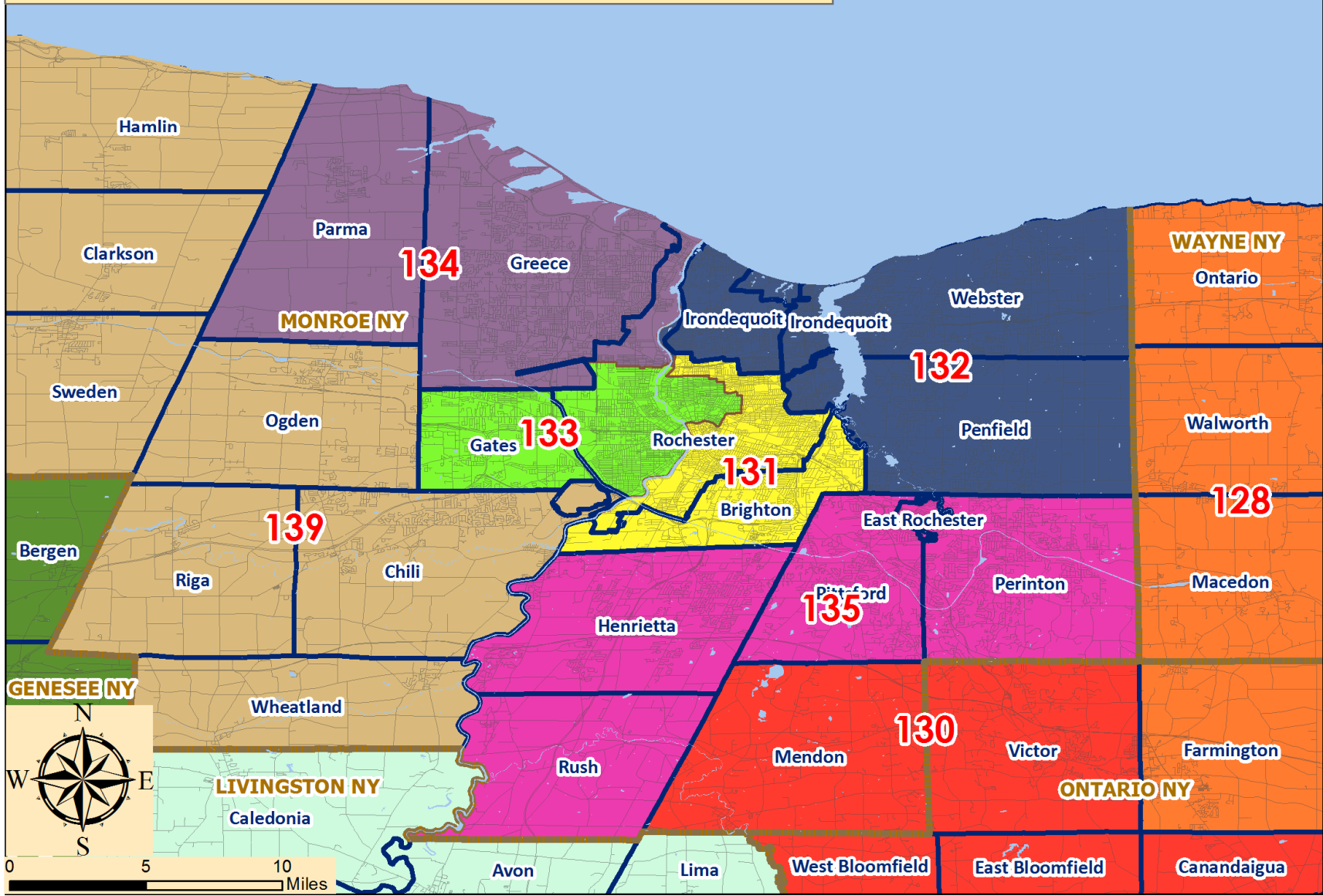
Common Cause Reform Plan Rochester/Finger Lakes State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11

Common Cause Reform Plan Rochester Region State Assembly



ROCHESTER REGION

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- Rochester represents the center of a distinct regional economy. The City of Rochester (population 210,565) is too large to include in a single Assembly district, so the CC Reform Plan divides it as neatly as possible, attempting to keep communities of interest and neighborhoods together as much as practicable. The State Constitution forbids the division of towns but does not forbid the division of cities. In Monroe County, this makes the task of drawing Assembly districts a mathematical challenge, as many of the towns have populations in excess of 30,000 and have to be combined in ways that add up to a population within +/- 3% of an Assembly district (129,187). With this in mind, the reform plan is drawn to be as reasonably compact as possible according to geographic and demographic boundaries.
 - o CC Reform AD 130 is a compact central Finger Lakes region district that extends into the very southeast corner of Monroe County in order to balance the population.
 - o CC Reform AD 131 is a compact Rochester district that takes the eastern half of Rochester into a district with the suburban town of Brighton. The district cuts into Northern Rochester in order to balance population while keeping most of the northeast quadrant together in CC Reform AD 133.
 - o CC Reform AD 132 is a compact northeast Rochester suburbs district consisting of three large suburban Monroe County towns.
 - o CC Reform AD 133 consists of the suburban town of Gates joined with the majority of the city of Rochester.
 - o CC Reform AD 134 is a compact northwest Rochester suburbs district consisting of the northwest quadrant of Rochester (the peninsula-like north section of the city), the very large suburban town of Greece (population over 96,000) and the town of Parma. The northwest quadrant of Rochester is very suburban and more demographically similar to Greece than to the central city.
 - o CC Reform AD 135 is a compact southeast Rochester suburbs district.
 - o CC Reform AD 139 takes the rest of Monroe County and places it in a district with rural Orleans County on the shores of Lake Ontario to the northwest.
 - Although the towns of Chili and Ogden are more suburban and oriented towards Rochester than the rest of this district, it's impossible to fit them within the Rochester suburbs districts.

Major Demographic Changes:

- Monroe County as a whole grew by 1.2% between 2000 and 2010 but the City of Rochester shrunk by 4.2% -- less than Buffalo but more than Syracuse.
- Monroe County would have actually lost population and Rochester would have shrunken further if not for major growth in the minority communities. In Monroe County, the Hispanic population grew by 45.8% and the NH Black population by 18.8% between 2000 and 2010.

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
128	130,876	99,587	93.6%	2.2%	0.5%	2.5%
130	129,118	102,006	92.6%	2.7%	0.9%	2.7%
131	129,157	105,080	65.2%	17.6%	6.0%	9.0%
132	130,625	101,585	89.9%	3.7%	2.2%	3.2%
133	128,956	91,926	38.5%	42.5%	2.9%	13.8%
134	129,070	100,150	87.3%	5.8%	1.6%	4.1%
135	128,513	100,818	87.5%	3.7%	4.9%	2.6%
139	129,794	102,794	90.8%	4.5%	0.9%	2.6%

- AD 133 forms a strong black influence district and a majority-minority coalition district.

Incumbent(s) no longer in current district:

- Kolb (129-R), Johns (135-R), Hawley (139-R)

New districts with no incumbents within borders

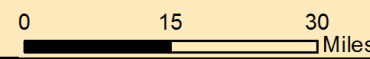
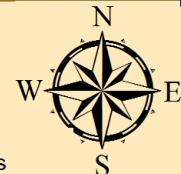
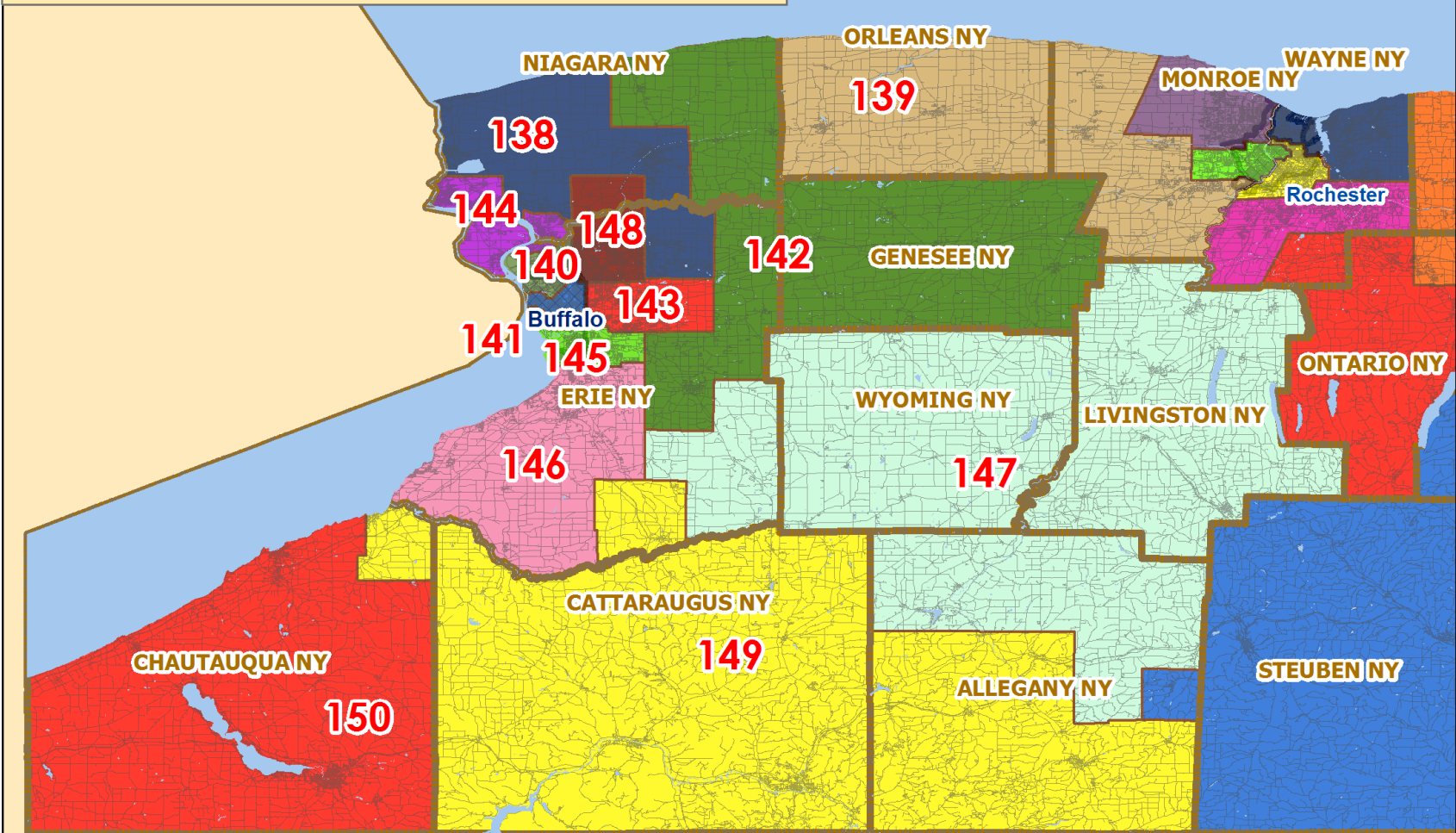
- CC Reform District 135 (Rochester Southeast Suburbs), CC Reform District 139 (rural Monroe and Orleans counties)

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 128 2010 Result: 82.6% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 128 2010 Result: 81.6% StateLegR
- Current AD 130 2010 Result: 58.0% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 130 2010 Result: 73.7% StateLegR
- Current AD 131 2010 Result: 54.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 131 2010 Result: 64.4% StateLegD
- Current AD 132 2010 Result: 54.6% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 132 2010 Result: 54.2% StateLegR
- Current AD 133 2010 Result: 75.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 133 2010 Result: 74.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 134 2010 Result: 70.4% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 134 2010 Result: 70.5% StateLegR
- Current AD 135 2010 Result: 55.8% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 135 2010 Result: 53.3% StateLegR
- Current AD 139 2010 Result: 74.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 139 2010 Result: 67.5% StateLegR

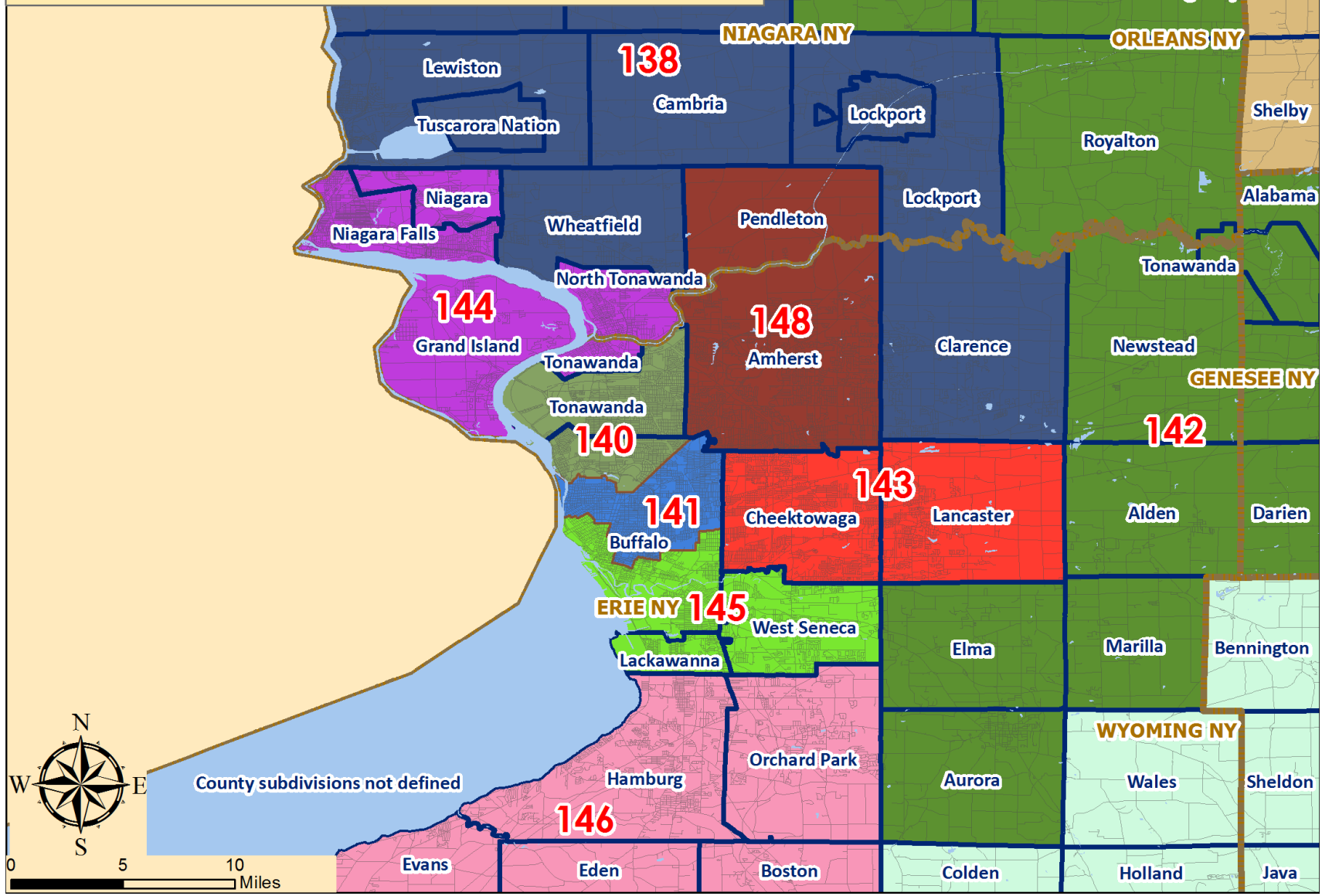
Common Cause Reform Plan Western NY State Assembly

Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11



Brian Paul, Common Cause/NY, 12/03/11

Common Cause Reform Plan Buffalo Region State Assembly



BUFFALO REGION AND WESTERN NEW YORK

Common Cause Reform Map description and explanation

- The significant population loss in Western New York, especially within the city of Buffalo, requires districts to be drawn over a larger territory to reach the appropriate population level. The city of Buffalo (2010 population 261,310) is too large to fit in a single Assembly district but could be divided evenly between two. However, more compact communities of interest-based districts can be created if the city is split between three ADs. This is partially due to the mathematical challenge of combining large towns without dividing them, but also because the communities in North and South Buffalo do not stop at the city line but extend uninterrupted into the adjoining towns.
- CC Reform AD 138 is a Buffalo suburbs north district.
- CC Reform AD 140 draws a compact North Buffalo—Town of Tonawanda district. North Buffalo and Tonawanda are very similar demographically and constitute a community of interest that extends uninterrupted over the Buffalo city line.
- CC Reform AD 141 is a compact, central Buffalo district
- CC Reform AD 142 combines the outer rural areas of Erie County with the whole of Genessee County
- CC Reform AD 144 keeps the urban communities along the Niagara River – Niagara Falls, the city of Tonawana, and North Tonawanda, together in a compact district
- CC Reform AD 145 combines the Buffalo central business district and the southern half of the city with Lackawanna and the suburb of West Seneca. This is a compact district mostly composed of middle and working class areas and keeps Lackawanna whole.
- CC Reform AD 146 a Buffalo suburbs south district.
- CC Reform ADs 143 and 148 are exactly the same as the current ADS with each district combining two large suburban towns in a compact rectangle.
- CC Reform ADs 147, 149, and 150 are all compact rural districts, within a distinct region of Western New York.

Major Demographic Changes:

- The Buffalo region, defined as Erie County and Niagara County, lost 32,920 residents over the past decade, with the overall population declining by 2.8%. The City of Buffalo lost more than 10% of its population since the last census. A detailed discussion of the demography of the region can be found [here](#).
- Current AD 141 is 68.2% NH Black VAP and is under-populated by almost 20% due to heavy population decline. CC Reform AD 141 expands to include a greater portion of the city to make up for the population loss and remains a majority minority district with 58.3 % NH Black VAP.

DIST	POP	VAP	NH White VAP	NH Black VAP	NH Asian VAP	Hispanic VAP
138	126,501	97,865	93.1%	2.6%	1.4%	1.5%
140	132,528	105,840	82.7%	7.8%	2.6%	5.1%
141	132,797	99,318	29.7%	58.3%	3.3%	6.5%
142	132,450	104,772	94.2%	2.3%	0.5%	1.6%
143	129,830	103,880	91.6%	4.9%	1.2%	1.4%
144	125,643	99,196	86.5%	8.4%	1.1%	1.8%
145	132,404	103,982	84.1%	6.0%	1.1%	7.4%
146	129,490	102,717	94.0%	1.6%	0.6%	1.8%
147	126,338	104,518	92.3%	3.5%	0.8%	2.3%
148	128,763	103,042	84.3%	4.8%	7.7%	1.9%
149	127,830	97,943	94.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%
150	126,957	99,887	91.3%	2.0%	0.5%	4.9%

Political Outlook: (percentages represent an average of state senate and state assembly voting in 2010).

- Current AD 138 2010 Result: 57.1% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 128 2010 Result: 72.5% StateLegR
- Current AD 140 2010 Result: 53.9% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 130 2010 Result: 53.3% StateLegR
- Current AD 141 2010 Result: 89.9% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 131 2010 Result: 83.3% StateLegD
- Current AD 142 2010 Result: 82.9% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 132 2010 Result: 80.0% StateLegR
- Current AD 143 2010 Result: 50.8% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 133 2010 Result: 50.8% StateLegD
- Current AD 144 2010 Result: 57.3% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 134 2010 Result: 58.7% StateLegR
- Current AD 145 2010 Result: 63.2% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 135 2010 Result: 67.8% StateLegD
- Current AD 146 2010 Result: 74.5% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 139 2010 Result: 67.5% StateLegR

- Current AD 147 2010 Result: 75.4% StateLegD, CC Reform AD 133 2010 Result: 74.2% StateLegD
- Current AD 148 2010 Result: 62.4% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 134 2010 Result: 62.5% StateLegR
- Current AD 149 2010 Result: 79.1% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 135 2010 Result: 77.9% StateLegR
- Current AD 150 2010 Result: 68.6% StateLegR, CC Reform AD 139 2010 Result: 69.9% StateLegR