

The Law of Redistricting

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Analysis reveals that racially polarized voting is present in San Diego County

Necessary determination in redistricting analysis

Legally required to protect minority voters' ability to elect preferred candidates

See: Voting Rights Act of 1965; Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30 (1986); League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) v. Perry, 548 U.S. 399 (2006); Shaw v. Reno, 509 U. S. 630 (1993).

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Race is always part of the redistricting process

United States v. Hays, 515 U.S. 737, 745 (1995); *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234, 253-54 (2001) (quoting *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 958 (1996))

Analysis and data inform the process for legal compliance

Analysis continues now that RPV established

Ongoing guidance every step as maps drafted