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report a speaker's exact words. For complete contents of the
proceedings, please refer to the tapes.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RULES AND REAPPORTIONMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON REAPPORTIONMENT

June 18, 1991 Hearing Room E 8:30 a.m. Tapes 27 & 30

MEMBERS PRESENT: Rep. Greg Walden, Chair Rep. Peter Courtney,
Vice-Chair Rep. Ray Baum Rep. Margaret Carter Rep. Bill Markham Rep. Tom
Mason Rep. Randy Miller

VISITING MEMBER: Rep. Ron Cease

STAFF PRESENT: Adrienne Sexton, Committee Administrator Carol
Wilder, Committee Assistant

MEASURES CONSIDERED: SB 1000 - PH/WS

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proceedings, please refer to the tapes.

TAPE 27, SIDE A

006 CHAIR WALDEN: Calls the meeting to order at 8:54 a.m. Opens a
public hearing on SB 1000. Turns the gavel over to Vice Chair
Courtney to chair the meeting.

SB 1000 - RELATING TO REDISTRICTING, PUBLIC HEARING

014 REP. GREG WALDEN, HOUSE DISTRICT #56: Proposes amendment to SB
1000. Refers to LEGISPLAN617, Staff Summary (EXHIBIT A). -Eastern Oregon
has lost population compared to the rest of the state. Has been growth
in Deschutes County and in the southern part of the state, so districts
are driving west and gaining more territory to pick up people to keep
pace with the rest of the state. -The big changes occur in District #60
which has had Malheur, Harney, and Lake Counties. To get the appropriate
population it now would go over under this proposal and pick up half of
Klamath County.

060 REP. COURTNEY: So it doesn't have any of it in Klamath County now?

062 REP. WALDEN: No, it does not. That will be kind of hard as we go district by district to go through that because I'm not totally familiar with every existing boundary and change. - This portion of Klamath County was put in here as opposed to splitting Klamath Falls. We tried to keep cities intact and tried not to break county lines to the best of our ability. - This plan meets the criteria of contiguity, equal population, using existing or political boundaries, tried to preserve communities of common interest, and tried to connect districts by transportation links wherever possible.

075 REP. COURTNEY: We're working from SB 1000-A; could you outline where there are differences, if you can, from SB 1000?

080 CHAIR WALDEN: We don't have that set of maps here.

081 REP. COURTNEY: I thought there was quite a bit of agreement in eastern Oregon.

083 REP. WALDEN: I think in general terms there is. There are some structural differences and I'll try to hit those as my memory comes into focus.

- You're trying to pull together District #59 with the addition of Gilliam and Wheeler counties to gain the extra population it needed. Adding Wheeler County makes sense because in order to get to Crook County one of the main routes is through Wheeler County. There is a lot of common interest in this area. Gilliam and Wheeler have a lot in common and work very closely together. Morrow County ties in as well.

- District #57 picks up a little population in the north part of Morrow County to add population. There's a lot in common between Irrigon and Umatilla.

- District #59 comes into Umatilla County already and now will pick up some more population.

- District #56 would have Hood River, Wasco, Sherman counties and the north half of Jefferson County, including virtually all of the city of Madras. One of the field hearings took place in the city of Madras. A couple of issues that came up there we have tried to adhere to. One was the separation of the Cascades as a natural geographic dividing line for the state. The other was that the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs wanted to be in one congressional district. This District #56 has had part of Warm Springs Reservation as part of its district for some time. It would now include all of the Warm Springs Reservation because part of it's contained in north Jefferson County.

125 REP. COURTNEY: Does that account for the jaggedness of that yellow area?

127 CHAIR WALDEN: I believe that's census tract data. It may also be the reservation line.

129 REP. COURTNEY: What about the little finger at the bottom of the yellow?

130 REP. WALDEN: That's a census tract, I believe. That's what you're

going to see more of now are some fingers, etc., that are really reflective of census tracts. We've tried not to break any census tracts or blocks.

133 REP. CARTER: Did you recreate the mass on the reservation so that it is one district?

140 REP. WALDEN: We tried to pull all of the reservation into one legislative district. This district ends up with the third highest Hispanic population in the state -- about 10% Hispanic. American Indian is 7.5%.

155 ADRIENNE SEXTON, COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATOR: Rep. Carter, as shown on the

attachment to the plan summary for the American Indian population for District #56 as proposed there is a 7.55% American Indian population compared with the current level of American Indian population within the 1981 district boundaries based on the 1990 population which is 2.62% (a 5% increase in American Indian population within the district boundaries) so it has encompassed virtually all American Indian population in that area.

165 REP. WALDEN: It's had a lot of the land mass of the reservation before because the district came clear down to the Wasco County line but it did not have the town of Warm Springs, whereas it did have the town of Kah-nee-ta in the Hot Springs.

170 REP. BAUM: Being responsible for the east side of the state and working closely with the Senate the plan is not going to deviate from the Senate plan very much except the Madras area. We put that little town totally in Rep. Walden's district rather than splitting it. Those changes have just been a matter of a few miles on some boundaries but basically what you see there is what's already existing on the Senate Plan, a plan that we've built consensus on.

183 REP. COURTNEY: I understand the greatest agreement on all of this was in eastern Oregon in the Senate.

185 REP. BAUM: One change that did occur, the people in Adams and Athena do not want their representative from LaGrande. They felt more attached to Umatilla County. The Senate plan puts me into that country. We moved it to take Pilot Rock into my district because they weren't complaining. That's the major difference.

200 REP. WALDEN: If you've driven that route very much it does feed right into Pendleton. If you'll recall, the one district comes down the Cascades and then comes in and picks up the southern part. We were trying to hold to the requests that we've had which was to observe the Cascades as a natural boundary. Where the Cascades begin to split apart in the southern part of the state, this district would come in. It's a population-driven problem when you get into the huge areas that people have to cover in that part of the state. As you come west, these don't change that dramatically. There is a little change from existing but basically reflecting the population change. We observed the coterminous concept we've put forth throughout these proceedings.

247 REP. COURTNEY: What about the one that wraps around?

250 REP. WALDEN: You're reflecting the rural part of Jackson County as

opposed to the urban. You do pick up some of Medford down here but basically you have a very urbanized district and, following a community of interest, with someone to represent the rural part of Jackson County. We found one discrepancy from our congressional boundary. We had put Galice in the 4th District and have made a modification to put it into the 2nd District because it follows more of a community of interest into this area than up into this area.

265 REP. COURTNEY: You didn't move Ashland in terms of districts?

267 REP. WALDEN: Yes, it went into the black one. It was in the dark blue one. The difference is whether you come over the mountains to try to get to these folks by whatever route you can get there or whether you come under the mountains. We've tried to maintain the boundary of the Cascades.

273 REP. COURTNEY: How big is Medford?

275 SEXTON: Medford is 46,951.

277 REP. CEASE: What's the argument for the community of interest? Ashland goes up and down the freeway. Now you've got it into the eastern Oregon district. You can't justify it on that basis at all, can you?

280 REP. WALDEN: As you work your way across the state you run out of population in this area. There is a north-south corridor along Highway 97 which comes down and crosses over. In many respects both communities are attracting people from out of state that are moving there with common interests. It's like asking what's the community of interest between Ontario and Klamath or Baker and Prineville. This is not easy territory to redistrict.

295 REP. COURTNEY: I was curious in terms of being criticized for creating the famous helicopter district in 1981. Are we getting into that kind of situation there?

300 REP. WALDEN: You can talk about a jet district or a District #60 which goes two-thirds of the way across the state. You've got some population centers but they're spread out by such long territory that sometimes it's a long reach to get to them.

307 REP. COURTNEY: How big is Ashland?

310 SEXTON: Ashland is 16,234.

315 REP. MARKHAM: The point was brought up that it was like the helicopter district. In the helicopter district you had to drop down the Willamette Valley, go up, come back, go up each watershed. Here you have three direct highways over the Cascades between Klamath County and Jackson County.

322 REP. WALDEN: This would have direct access down 97 and across. Ashland is a dominant enough population center that whoever would represent it could just as easily come from Ashland as from southern Bend.

325 REP. CEASE: What are the numbers? The black is what?

327 REP. WALDEN: District 54.

328 REP. COURTNEY: These things are sometimes hard to visualize. District #54 touches parts of the city of Bend? It goes down to the Oregon-California border?

337 REP. WALDEN: That's correct. Keep in mind you had to relinquish part of Klamath County to give the population to District 60. That's what drives this east. Much of what's occurred is population-driven -- the same problem the Senate ran into, only they pulled it into here and we took it below the Cascades.

340 REP. COURTNEY: It seems to me that there's all kinds of images and figures and designs and we get concerned about how the courts are going to react. It reminds me of a stalagmite. It really is an interesting design.

352 REP. BAUM: The choice you have to make here is either way, if you take this plan or the Senate plan and you're going to have a major geographical intrusion into this country. It's not going to be very pretty. They're going to take four or five small communities and move them over the Cascades with much more population. You're going to have a more difficult time reaching those communities individually from coming over those mountains. We have a choice of taking four or five small communities and moving them over into another part of the state or coming into the population base which has a lot in common with the population base that's represented in that Sunriver-Bend country.

367 REP. WALDEN: Both are having growth and development issues.

370 REP. COURTNEY: To say that there's a commonality of community interest with the city of Ashland and the city of Bend, and the fact that you're even penetrating into the city limits of Bend and taking in the whole community of Ashland and saying there is some connection is interesting.

382 REP. WALDEN: Let's have a reality check and that is if you're elected from either of the two major population centers, the other center is big enough that that representative will have to regularly be in that population center whereas if you pick up a lot of little communities I'm not sure the same incentive would prevail.

392 REP. COURTNEY: One of the things that we've never really discussed and maybe it's irrelevant to the process is, do we have an obligation to try to design this so representatives have a degree of accessibility because that's part of good representation. I have to admire the people who represent some of these districts compared to my district. There's no way in one day that they can do what I do; in fact, you're talking about several weekends. I think that can hamper representation.

405 REP. WALDEN: I understand what you're saying. It's farther for me to drive to the end of my district today than to come here to the State capital. It's not unusual; it's what happens because of the population growth in the dynamic regions of the state.

The coastal district remains pretty much the same, adjusting just for population growth (Districts 47 and 48).

420 REP. COURTNEY: It's the mountain range that's forcing you to do a long narrow there?

422 REP. WALDEN: One of the key issues is to try to maintain communities of interest, that being the coastal communities. These have been represented pretty much by persons who have lived along the coast. Rather than bring these too far inland we tried to observe county lines to the best of our ability. All of Curry County, virtually all of Coos County except for the North Bend- Coos Bay area, so that you've got representatives who can really focus on coastal issues. This district would pick up towns like Canyonville, Myrtle Creek, Dillard, south of Roseburg, on up to Idylwild Park, which is a very rural area with lots of timber. We know that the southern part of the state has lost population compared to the northern part of the state so that's where you're going to see some shifts north.

445 REP. COURTNEY: What's the biggest community in this district?

445 REP. WALDEN: Roseburg and Sutherlin. Elkton and Drain. As we go north, you begin to see the dynamic that's developing as you collapse the helicopter district on the west side of the mountains and ...

TAPE 27, SIDE B (problem with Tape 28)

001 (REP. WALDEN: continues. A little discussion is left out due to problem with tape recorder). ...Reps. Dominy and Hosticka in the same districts. You're circling around some of these major metropolitan centers of our state. The rural areas are coming in and the population shift goes to the north.

007 REP. COURTNEY: How many different districts do you have penetrating the city of Eugene?

009 REP. WALDEN: I'm not sure where the city limits are based on this map.

016 SEXTON: The core area of Eugene you would construe as city limits and recognizing that we don't have city limits on maps. There are three House seats that centralize around the Willamette River-University of Oregon area.

022 REP. WALDEN: Just as they do in Corvallis-Albany, Salem, and you'll see it again in the Portland area. Again, you're population-driven, trying to maintain communities of interest, recognizing that it's not a perfect world either.

025 REP. COURTNEY: So how many preceding this did they have penetrating Eugene, four?

028 SEXTON: Their's was an overall loss of population in the area so that population under this plan was redistributed among three and then as the outlying areas had to gain, they brought the line closer to the metropolitan area.

037 REP. COURTNEY: Did the city of Eugene lose population too? I'm curious to know if this metropolitan area lost? Sometimes an area can be a city or it could be a metropolitan area or it could be a whole county. I didn't know that the Eugene area as such had lost population.

050 REP. WALDEN: It's not necessarily specifically Eugene, but the area surrounding it. Basically this area had lost a legislative House

district of population. That's what's occurred within this general southern Willamette Valley area so at some point you've got districts within these core areas and at some point you run out of population so you have to reach out into the rural areas to get the population. As we move on up, you've got Corvallis and Albany pretty much as they are today. This is one area where the coast does come in a little bit but I don't think you're going to find large communities in this portion.

065 REP. COURTNEY: That's a break from what it is now, isn't it?

068 REP. WALDEN: That's my understanding.

070 REP. COURTNEY: In other words, you have gone from the city of Eugene over to the coast?

072 REP. WALDEN: It's the outskirts of Eugene. There is a little bit of the city here but my understanding is that that becomes very rural very quickly. As you work up the valley, the population drives everything north.

075 REP. CARTER: How do you explain that Eugene city population being dispersed? I'm trying to think of the metropolitan mass of Eugene because of the uniqueness of college community.

085 REP. WALDEN: This is Rep. Dwyer's District #42. We've tried to give the city its due representation but recognizing as you move districts up you also are chasing after population in certain areas. We've tried to maintain communities of interest to the best of our ability.

100 REP. CARTER: The agrarian community then was kept intact between Springfield going into Eugene and going in to the coast line?

110 REP. WALDEN: This district today is fairly rural and agrarian. We've tried to keep it that way as much as possible. We've tried not to disrupt the boundaries too much. My understanding of this area is that not far out of the city it becomes rural very quickly.

115 REP. COURTNEY: So that district does pick up some small part of the city of Eugene?

116 REP. WALDEN: I believe it does.

121 REP. COURTNEY: The new district picks up a part of the city of Eugene?

125 REP. WALDEN: Yes, just as the Salem area does that today.

127 REP. COURTNEY: There is a major difference between Salem and Eugene. You do have four people penetrating Eugene. The northern part of the light pink district, is that touching Corvallis?

130 REP. WALDEN: That comes on the outskirts. It's trying to keep pace with the rural areas of southern Benton County.

134 REP. COURTNEY: When you get into a major metropolitan area of a city if you divide a city up enough, the major part of each district is outside the city and you put the total city into a very interesting position in terms of having a major interest in looking at the needs of the city versus all the other parts of the district.

155 REP. CARTER: Is the county line held true in terms of what is presently Sen. Jolin's district? Did we divide the counties up on that particular line?

170 REP. WALDEN: We have not done pairings. Rep. Hayden is now paired with Dominy and Campbell. It does follow the Douglas County line here. Is that what you were after?

175 REP. CARTER: Yes, we should try to maintain county lines.

180 REP. WALDEN: We have tried to do that to observe county lines. You do have a shift that's going to occur and cross some county lines.

187 REP. CARTER: That's the same thing I was going to ask in terms of Rep. Markham's district, that he goes over the mountain.

190 REP. WALDEN: But as you can see, he's almost wholly within Douglas County other than this population in northern Josephine County that has to go somewhere. I think you make a valid point about observing county lines trying to avoid slippage, leakage, wherever possible. That's a very valid point.

195 REP. CARTER: That's the thing I've heard with people coming in and talking in about maintaining county boundaries.

200 REP. WALDEN: As we move further north we have attempted to do that and done a much better job in the metropolitan area of Portland than the Senate plan did which leaks out in a number of places in the Clackamas County out of Multnomah County. We have not done that. As you move on up the state you can see the changes. We had a hearing in Woodburn specifically trying to get information from the Hispanic community and had some people testify. I think you'll find that we have created a district in the hot pink that's currently Rep. Parkinson's District #28 that would have 15.6% Hispanic, so we have tried to draw that, taking in account the voting strength of that minority population in that area.

As we move north, I want to point out that one of the things that we identified when the House passed its congressional plan we spent a lot of time on minority population strengths and where it exists in the Willamette Valley and the Portland areas. We looked at the census blocks to determine where these blocks of population existed. 81% of all the Hispanics of Marion County are in this red area. You'll see a relationship toward that here. 64% of the Hispanics in Yamhill County reside in this area, 84% of the Hispanics in Marion County reside in the Salem- Woodburn areas. You'll see how we attempted to address that in our legislative districts by following this line. A new district comes in here.

240 REP. COURTNEY: I want to ask a question about the Salem area? All of West Salem was taken out of House District #33. Why was that done?

247 REP. WALDEN: We keep the district entirely within Marion County; that was one of the reasons. We tried to follow the existing House boundaries with the small exception where it loses area south of Market Street in downtown Salem. Adds area between I-5 and civic highway east to the district including Chemawa Indian School. Adds Hayesville area south of Kale Road to Silverton Road. We're trying to follow the county lines realizing that you can't be perfect in this process. As you drive the population up and move north and trying to maintain coastal

districts, Willamette Valley districts, and to take care of the cities, something has to give every once in awhile.

270 REP. COURTNEY: House District #31 is also Marion and Polk Counties. I believe that the part that 33 gave up was given to 31?

275 REP. WALDEN: Most of West Salem we tried to consolidate into that district so that that community of interest would be more consolidated and not split between two districts. It would lose much of the rural area surrounding West Salem. Adds small portion of downtown Salem including bridges to West Salem which are an important linkage. Loses area in southeast Salem to HD 32. The rest of the south Salem district remains the same except for a small area south of Madrona Avenue. You're trying to bring together communities of interest, observe county lines, understanding linkages of transportation routes and providing representation for cities.

290 REP. COURTNEY: I thought it was interesting to keep one district totally within one county versus the community of interest in terms of another district. You favor one over the other sometimes.

297 REP. WALDEN: As you move north trying to create districts, population drives a considerable amount of the process. We are now looking at the northern part of the state. We held a public hearing in Rep. Carter's district. That area has the highest population of African-Americans in the state. They very much wanted to be a dominant voting block within that district. It's interesting to note that overall Multnomah County's population since 1981 has only grown 3.8%. State growth is around 8%. Since 1971, it's only up 5%. Compare that to Washington County in the last ten years, up 26.7%; last twenty years up 100%. Clackamas County up 15.5% in the last ten years; up 69% in the last twenty. Multnomah County has simply not gained population to keep pace as has a lot of the rest of the state not kept up. We've been able to maintain almost exactly the same percentage of African-American population as a component of that District #18. We'd have 43.5% African-American, a very strong voting block. Also we've talked about the distribution of the Asian population and in Rep. Stein's district, #14, where we identified a fairly substantial Asian population, that would be 8.5% (substantial by Oregon's standards). You'll also note a very important feature of this plan and as Rep. Carter urged, we've tried to maintain county lines wherever possible. Unlike the Senate plan that leaked into Clackamas County to grab population, pull it back into Multnomah County, we have tried to give both Clackamas and Washington County the full representation that both folks are due by holding the line here. Multnomah County is due 12.3 representatives and my understanding is the Senate plan would have given them 13. What we've done is say that that sort of action should be limited and that the people in the areas of high growth are the ones who should have the new representation that they deserve based on population.

345 REP. COURTNEY: You mean 13 complete state reps?

346 REP. WALDEN: The dominant strength would be from Multnomah County, in effect denying adequate and proper representation to Clackamas and Multnomah County

350 REP. COURTNEY: That was the point I was trying to make earlier regarding major urban areas, i.e. the Eugene area.

355 REP. WALDEN: I think there's an important distinction. I was

referring to cities. Here I'm referring to counties. We've tried to observe county lines throughout the process but sometimes you have to go into cities to get the population. Multnomah County is only due 12.3.

358 REP. MASON: Prior to 1981, it was due 12.7. So Multnomah County had dipped down into Clackamas County in 1981. But the interesting thing, and I don't know what we intend to do about it, is last week the new revised Census figures were released.

367 SEXTON: The Census Bureau has released additional information about its activity and study with regard to the issue of whether or not the Secretary of the Department of Commerce will issue an adjusted Census figure. That issue is still open. The Bureau has been processing its post-enumeration survey information and performing analysis of that to provide the information to the Secretary for his decision which is due by July 15. There's a projection of an undercount for Oregon which would raise the population on a broad brush basis to about another 2.9 million. It's about another two House seats of people. That is merely an estimate and we don't know what population that would effect. It might be an even distribution throughout the state; it might be concentrated in one or two areas.

382 REP. MASON: The report I read out of THE OREGONIAN last week in an AP wire report made specific reference to Oregon. The biggest impact was in the city of Portland - it was probably undercounted by about 13,000 people. It's unfortunate that this will be July 15. Maybe the Secretary of State could take this into consideration. Portland and Multnomah County was probably undercounted to one-third of a seat, perhaps one-fourth of a seat. We need to keep the revised figures that are due from the Secretary of Commerce in mind. If anything, we should err on the side of caution so that indeed Portland, instead of getting 12.3, could very well bump back up to 12.5.

405 REP. WALDEN: If you presume no other surrounding area was undercounted. If you're really talking population for two full districts again you'll have a proportional effect out there somewhere else that could change it. All we can do at this point is work with the numbers we've been given, recognizing communities of interests, contiguity, etc.

415 REP. BAUM: We have to do with what we've got; otherwise, we'll have to all come back and have to redo it.

420 REP. MASON: The whole gist of the story is that undercounting was not across the board, area for area, region for region. The undercounting was chronically an urban undercounting and that's the real story here. I think we should just keep that in mind. I don't know what impact that'll have on eastern Oregon.

430 REP. WALDEN: Hopefully, a major impact, Rep. Mason, in a positive direction.

TAPE 30, SIDE A

(REP. WALDEN, continues): As you move on up, you see the changes in the districts that occur to the north. Again, population driven for the north coast, although they both would have to come in here to get population as an option.

006 REP. COURTNEY: Would you point out to me the very sensitive issue

where Rep. Josi and Rep. Taylor find themselves in the same backyard.

008 REP. WALDEN: They are not in this plan. Under this proposal this would be Rep. Josi's district and this Rep. Taylor's. There are other options available. One is to follow the county lines precisely up through here and you end up with only population as you drive north for one district along the coast. There are communities of interest along the river.

022 REP. COURTNEY: Regarding the district in Lane County which all of a sudden goes over the mountains and goes all the way to the coast. Here we're doing that again somewhat. When we talk about a community of interest on the coast, we're starting to somewhat move away from that.

025 REP. WALDEN: The option is to continue only coastal districts and come up this area. The decision is whether you want to continue the opportunity for two seats on the coast or close out that opportunity and have one. That's a decision that we can deal with throughout this process. I understand your concern about the coastal range.

035 REP. COURTNEY: One of the things we haven't done is we consider the Cascades sacred. When it comes to the coastal range, let's say occasionally we'll go to Mass because we have gone over them twice. This is the third design here. I'm not so sure that we were far less reverent and respectful of the coastal range than we have been with the Cascades.

043 REP. WALDEN: I think you're absolutely right, Rep. Courtney. As you'll recall, during the debate on your congressional plan, testimony was overwhelming that in fact there is tremendous linkage between Washington County and the coast and that in fact some people even testified that they thought tourism would be hurt if somehow the congressional boundary was drawn without considering the linkages from Washington County to the coast. We didn't have that sort of discussion about the linkage between Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Valley, but we certainly had it in public testimony and we have lots of information in the record linking this metropolitan area to the area. We've tried to respond to some of that where we could.

Again, we've maintained the 12.3 seats in Multnomah County. For the most part, this plan observes the co-terminus ability with our congressional plan and I would recommend its adoption by the subcommittee.

067 REP. COURTNEY: We all decided that the worst district ever known to man was the helicopter district. Had we left that district intact would that have dramatically reduced some of the major changes that we're seeing here from south of the Portland metropolitan area on down to the Lane County area?

080 REP. WALDEN: I think it could have perhaps caused similar disruption. You might have had two helicopter districts, one on either side of the Willamette Valley as a result. Moreover and more importantly is the rupture that would have occurred in the minority population of the central Willamette Valley, again referring to the proposed congressional boundaries that the House passed. That district ran right up through here and split apart what Hispanic population was there and so I'm not sure that it was a realistic possibility in light of the sorts of standards we've tried to achieve as we've drawn these maps.

088 REP. COURTNEY: It wouldn't have hurt the minority population in terms of our House and Senate plan.

090 REP. WALDEN: If you left it the way you had it, the way it exists in law today?

093 REP. COURTNEY: It wouldn't have allowed you still to pick up what you're going to pick up in terms of the Woodburn minority area?

095 REP. WALDEN: Keep in mind it spreads out as you go up here into Wilsonville and up into some of that territory clear down to Lane County. It would fracture where the minority population was up in some of this area.

100 REP. CARTER: When we listened to the Hispanic population speak the real concern they had was that the record of Washington, Clackamas, and Wilsonville Hispanics were really adamant against the metropolitan community because they wanted to stay with the agricultural Hispanics so if you were to take the notion that Rep. Courtney is asking you about and still slice up that as you come down the Willamette Valley that community in Woodburn versus that on the southernmost part of Clackamas County, couldn't you have still had a contiguous group of population there based upon lifestyle?

115 REP. WALDEN: Actually, Rep. Carter, you're making my case for this plan. What we have done is try to reflect where the minority populations exist. As you can see from this map which is where we identified where they are in concentrations, you'll see that this area is reflected by this new district here to pick up the urban minority population. This area generally is not highly populated with minorities and there's where the other new district comes in. But this area is and that's where Rep. Parkinson's district is and we have 15.6% Hispanic. This area the boundary pretty much follows the minority population concentrations. We've tried to follow that, keeping in mind in many states the percentages we're talking about would not be huge for Voting Rights Act standards. I think it's incumbent upon us as we did in your district to try to bring together into legislative districts to the best of our ability minority strength so that they have a strong voice.

136 REP. COURTNEY: The only reason I asked about the helicopter district is in some funny way there is a major driving force in that district and that is the old timber-Spotted Owl issue. Many of those communities I've heard from and even though that may be a difficult issue to get around in there is a very strong driving economic factor and commonality in that community. Even though we've always criticized and said it was bad, shouldn't have been drawn, and it's hard to get around in, what we're doing to the helicopter district is very much a part of the hydraulics of this and I am curious to know if we had decided to try to minimize what we do to that district if that might not also minimized some of the other

152 REP. WALDEN: I don't know that I agree with your suggestion.

155 REP. MASON: What is your intent vis-a-vis the two bills before us? As I look at this I think that this is a real seat-of-the-pants evaluation. Probably a little bit more controversy remains on congressional than on legislative.

162 REP. WALDEN: As you know, Rep. Mason, the House passed a

congressional plan and is in possession of the Senate. They chose to stuff a version of congressional into the Senate bill and send it to us.

It is my intent to offer this as a substitute to that, stripping out their congressional plan, sending it over to the Senate. If they choose not to accept it in its present form, there would certainly be opportunity in a conference committee to probably deal with that issue and see what they deal with in the congressional. It's my intent to unlink the two from a single bill.

175 REP. MASON: The reason I asked was because although you still have a coterminous approach here, it's not going to be reweven together in one bill. These maps have been seen by a lot of people. Generally, one person at a time and one district at a time. Nobody likes reapportionment and there's no such thing as a district you like in reapportionment. If you give them their exact district, they want something else. Between now and our noon meeting are you going to make these maps available?

195 REP. COURTNEY: Before you answer this, I know the game plan is to put this out today in some form. Is this subcommittee going to be asked to take action? We give notice that we're going to file a minority report. You're certainly going to ask that we vote out your this version here today with the committee members that are here today to the Full Committee?

205 REP. WALDEN: We will put it up for a vote today and the committee members who are here. As you know, it's been posted for a couple of days. We've had one public hearing before. Anyone could offer plans.

205 REP. MASON: It's stripping out congressional?

206 REP. WALDEN: Yes, because I think it makes sense to deal with the issues independently, recognizing the principle of coterminous as part of the process.

212 REP. MASON: This is psychologically strategic. Are you going to make these maps available?

217 REP. WALDEN: My intention is to make them available to anyone that wants to see them. We'll make them available in the Redistricting office.

Asks if anyone else wishes to testify.

235 BOB GOLDSTEIN, CITIZEN: Asks for separation of the two bills, addressed by Rep. Mason. Could you clarify, Mr. Chairman, how you are going to separate that in the subcommittee before the 1:30 meeting?

247 CHAIR WALDEN: We have amendments drafted that would delete the reference to congressional redistricting that were contained in SB 1000 and insert the references for the plan that has been presented today.

250 GOLDSTEIN: What bill number would that be?

251 CHAIR WALDEN: Senate Bill 1000. We're going to restore it to what it should have been in the beginning which is legislative.

255 GOLDSTEIN: And you're going to call the congressional plan by what name?

257 CHAIR WALDEN: The plan that passed the House, House Bill 2001, which is in the possession of the Senate at this time.

259 GOLDSTEIN: And HB 3581, although on the agenda, is not to be addressed?

260 CHAIR WALDEN: It is not at this point going to have any action.

277 CHAIR WALDEN: We did notify the various minority groups?

280 SEXTON: They were notified by Carol Wilder by telephone for this morning's meeting.

280 REP. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, it would have been nice had we been notified because I could have called our people since we're going to have a different plan than we had before.

287 CHAIR WALDEN: The notice for this morning's hearing was distributed to committee members.

290 REP. CARTER: I didn't know we were going to have a new plan, a different plan.

291 SEXTON: The commissions that were notified in addition to contacting the Secretary of State's office and the County Clerks Association, were Eunice Goetz with the Hispanic Affairs Commission, the Black Affairs Commission, Doug Hutchinson with the Indian Services Commission, the congressional delegation staff offices, and the Senate Majority and Minority offices.

295 CHAIR WALDEN: So they were all made aware of the public hearing?

297 SEXTON: Correct.

300 CHAIR WALDEN: Closes the public hearing and opens a work session on SB 1000.

305 SEXTON: The A-11 amendments to SB 1000 delete all of the congressional district descriptions, the language in SB 1000-A that describes House-Senate pairings and district renumbering and the section that redescribes House districts. It also changes the amendment repealer of the "relating to" clause and adds the repealed section to the last page of the LC amendments so that virtually all of the sections of statute that currently reflect legislative House and Senate districts and congressional would be removed, and substitutes the language that describes the 60 House districts as reflected by the plan presented by Rep. Walden this morning. There are also two handnoted corrections on pp. 29 and 33 of the LC amendments which reflect the infamous phantom blocks as lines may be changed got left behind. In our editing process we located them and put them back in their right districts.

337 MOTION:Rep. Baum moves the adoption of the A-11 amendments to SB 1000.

VOTE:In a roll call vote, the motion carries with Reps. Carter, Mason, and Courtney voting NAY.

360 MOTION:Rep. Baum moves SB 1000 as amended to the Full Committee with a Do Pass recommendation.

VOTE:In a roll call vote, the motion carries with Reps. Carter, Mason, and Courtney voting NAY.

382 CHAIR WALDEN: Announces the Full Committee meeting at 1:30 p.m. The meeting is adjourned at 10:15 a.m.

Submitted by: Reviewed by:

Carol Wilder Adrienne Sexton Assistant Administrator

EXHIBIT LOG:

A - LEGISPLAN617 - Staff Summary - Legislative Rules and Reapportionment Staff - 14 pages. B-Proposed Amendments to A-Eng. SB 1000 - Rep. Greg Walden - 4 pages.