STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK

In the Matter of the Application of

DESIS RISING UP AND MOVING, AARON FERNANDO, PAUL PERSAUD, SARWAN PERSAUD, NADIA PERSAUD, NADIRA PERSAUD, BISHAM PERSAUD, HARBHAJAN S. SURI, CHARANJIT S. SURI, DAVINDER S. SURI, SUKHVIR SINGH, SWARAN SINGH, LOVEDEEP MULTANI, PRINTHPAL S. BAWA, KAMLESH TANEJA, RAJWINDER KAUR, INDERBIR SINGH, PARAMJIT KAUR, and RAJBIR SINGH

Petitioners,

For and Order Pursuant to Article 78 of the N.Y. C.L.P.R.

-against-

NEW YORK CITY DISTRICTING
COMMISSION, CHAIR DENNIS M. WALCOTT,
HON. MARILYN D. GO, MARIA MATEO,
JOSHUA SCHNEPS, LISA SORIN, MSGR.
KEVIN SULLIVAN, KAI-KI WONG, MAF
MISBAH UDDIN, MICHAEL SCHNALL,
KRISTEN A. JOHNSON, YOVAN SAMUEL
COLLADO, GREGORY W. KIRSCHENBAUM,
MARC WURZEL, KEVIN JOHN HANRATTY,
and DR. DARRIN K. PORCHER each in their
capacity as members of the New York City
Districting Commission, BOARD OF ELECTIONS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondents.

ATTORNEY AFFIRMATION

<u>Affirmation of Attorney Jerry Vattamala in Support of a Temporary Restraining Order</u> and Permanent Relief

Jerry Vattamala, being duly admitted to the practice of the law in the State of New York, affirms under penalty of perjury, pursuant to CPLR §2106, that:

I am an attorney for the Asian American Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) and counsel in this action. I submit this Affirmation in support of Petitioner's request for relief. Attached to this Affirmation are true and correct copies of the following lettered exhibits:

- A. Community of Interest Expert Report Tarry Hum
- B. Tarry Hum CV
- C. Final Certified Map
- D. Unity Map
- E. Jagpreet Singh Written Testimony May 26, 2022
- F. Submission under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act for Preclearance of Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter (August 11, 1989)
- G. Revision Committee Minutes Appendix V, Vol. VIII
- H. Exhibit 33 to the Submission under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act for
 Preclearance of Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter (August 11, 1989)
- I. New York Districting Commission, 1991 City Council Districting Plan
 Certification (June 7, 1991).
- J. Aaron Fernando Written Testimony June 27, 2022
- K. AALDEF Community of Interest Map for Richmond Hill South Ozone Park
- L. Districting Commission Public Hearing Queens August 16, 2022
- M. Preliminary Plan

- N. NYC Districting Commission Public Meeting Transcript Extract August 11, 2022
- O. Racial Block Voting Analysis Report, Dr. Lisa Handley September 22, 2022
- P. Racial Block Voting Analysis Report, Dr. Lisa Handley October 6, 2022
- Q. Racially Polarized Voting (RPV) Analysis Expert Report Matt Stevens
- R. Revised Plan
- S. Updated Revised Plan
- T. Asian American Federation Written Testimony August 22, 2022
- U. South Queens Women's March Written Testimony May 27, 2022
- V. The Hispanic & South Asian Alliance for Fair Redistricting in South Queens Written Testimony May 30, 2022
- W. The Caribbean Equality Project Written Testimony May 26, 2022
- X. Unity Map Coalition Letter Oct. 6, 2022
- Y. AALDEF Community of Interest Overlaid Over Final Certified Map

Dated: February 24, 2023

Jerry Vattamala

ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE

Jery Vattamla

AND EDUCATION FUND

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Exhibit A:

Community of Interest

Expert Report - Tarry Hum

Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers Demographic Profile: Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park Community of Interest

Prepared by Tarry Hum, PhD

Queens College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

February 21, 2023

Introduction

In the past decade, the NYC population grew by 629,415 or 7.7%. This growth was not evenly experienced across racial groups. Asian New Yorkers stand out as their population grew by 33.6%, a rate significantly higher than the city's 7.7% during the past decade. Asian New Yorkers now number approximately 1.4 million and represent 15.6% of New York City residents. For the past few decades, Asian Americans have been the fastest growing racial group in New York City. Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers are a sizable and growing share of the city's population. They are highly concentrated in the Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park neighborhoods with shared institutions including schools, community-based organizations, places of worship, transportation networks and hundreds of ethnic small businesses along a two-mile stretch of Liberty Avenue. Even though the Indo-Caribbean population and neighborhood qualities of Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park are well-established, this community of interest remains divided among numerous political jurisdictions. This study elaborates on the ways that Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park constitute a community of interest and should be united in a single political district.

Data and Methodology

The US Census does not include a category for the Indo-Caribbean population which creates challenges for community members in filling out government documents including the US Census and results in a population undercount. Ramdat Singh, Director of Civic Engagement at the Caribbean Equality Project, described the "complex history where some community members check off "Asian" while some others check off "Other" on government documents because they don't necessarily identify with the ethnic categories provided" (Outar 2022, 37). The data source for the profile of Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers is the CUNY Center for Urban Research American Community Survey 2016-2020 5-year estimates. I use the race and ancestry variables to identify Indo-Caribbeans. To arrive at an accurate account of the Indo-Caribbean population, those who identified their first ancestry as Guyanese, Trinidadian and Tobagonian, British West Indian, West Indian, Other West Indian, Grenadian, St. Lucia or St. Vincent Islander and identified their race as Asian or Other were grouped as Indo-Caribbean.

Indo-Caribbean Community in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park

Indo-Caribbeans are referred to as "twice migrants" as the first migration was of Asian Indian indentured servants to Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Suriname followed by a second migration of their descendants to the United States, many settling in the Richmond Hill area of Queens (Khandelwal 2002). Broad racial categories (e.g., Asian) does not capture the complex

racial identities and experiences of Indo-Caribbeans. For example, dougla is a term which refers to the multi-layered, post-colonial racial identities of some in the Caribbean diaspora who are of both African and Indian descent (Barratt and Ranjitsingh 2021). Anlisa Outar, a Chhaya CDC staff member (and Queens College alumna), described the Indo-Caribbean and South Asian populations that concentrate in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park as a "richly diverse yet cohesive diaspora" at the August 2022 NYC Districting Commission public hearing in Queens.

Indo Caribbean New Yorkers represent a long-standing community of interest in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park. More than two decades ago at a Queens public hearing, community leaders testified on the sizable and growing Indo-Caribbean and Asian Indian populations in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park which they described as constituting a community of interest (LATFOR 2001). In her 2001 book, CUNY Distinguished Professor Nancy Foner described Richmond Hill as a "distinctly Indo-Caribbean neighborhood" (p.17). She writes, "East Indian West Indians are a fascinating case since they typically attempt to establish an Asian identity as a way to avoid being labeled black and have developed *distinctly Indo-Caribbean neighborhoods, the Richmond Hill section of Queens being an especially popular area*." (emphasis added, p. 17). The 2013 edition of the NYC Planning Department's *Newest New Yorkers* notes:

South Ozone Park, with 45,700 foreign-born residents, and Richmond Hill, with 36,200 foreign-born residents, were the biggest immigrant neighborhoods in Southwest Queens and among the largest in all of Queens. In Richmond Hill, the Guyanese comprised nearly one-third of all immigrants (31 percent), followed by Indians (16 percent), and those born in Trinidad and Tobago (8 percent). Immigrants from Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago who have established a presence in this neighborhood were primarily of Asian Indian descent, living alongside Indian-born immigrants.

Two vibrant commercial corridors – Liberty Avenue and 101st Avenue -- anchor the Indo-Caribbean immigrant community in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park. Since the 1990s, small businesses that served the consumer needs of "the twice-migrant identity of locals" (Outar 2022) grew rapidly and facilitated the transformation of the area's commercial environment and identity. Kiran Baldeo's 2020 CCNY master's thesis notes how Sybil's Bakery and Restaurant, a neighborhood institution serving Caribbean and Guyanese cuisine, catalyzed the ethnic succession of surrounding small businesses. She writes, "(S)tore fronts changed like wild fire. What was once Hamons Mini Market owned by Leodones Leony became Anjees Bridal in 1997; what was once C & C Bagels, owned by Angelo Casino became the Sari and Pooja Store in 1995, the one-stop shop for all things wedding. Dj's Sari store likewise opened in 1995, along with J&B West Indian Grocery and Guyana Foods in 1994" (p. 24).

A recent NYC SBS commercial district needs assessment notes that the concentration of Indo-Caribbean residents, small businesses, and places of worship in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park is evidenced by the area's reference as "Little Guyana". A two-mile stretch of Liberty Avenue between Van Wyck Expressway and Woodhaven Blvd anchors the Little Guyana commercial district which includes 101st Avenue.

In recognition of the distinct ethnic identity of this vibrant commercial district, Liberty Avenue at the intersection of Lefferts Boulevard was renamed "Little Guyana Avenue" in May 2021. Outar (2022) recounts how prominent New York City politicians including Mayor Bill de Blasio and Speaker of the New York City Council Adrienne Adams were present for this historic occasion. She notes that de Blasio remarked, "I want to say I see you, I respect you, I appreciate you," and "Guyana has done so much for New York City but represents such possibility. *People of different backgrounds, ethnicities, faiths coming together as one*. That is what New York City stands for as well" (emphasis added, p. 17-18).

Sikh New Yorkers are also concentrated in Richmond Hill and their community is anchored by several gurdwaras including the Sikh Cultural Society. This part of Richmond Hill is referred to as Little Punjab. In 2021, 101st Avenue between 111th and 123rd Streets was renamed Punjab Way and 97th Avenue between Lefferts Blvd and 117th Street was renamed Gurdwara Street to recognize a Sikh house of worship (Parrott 2021). In the aftermath of the 9/11 tragedies, the Sikh community and Sikh men (who grow beards and wear turbans as articles of their faith) were targets of anti-Muslim hate and violence. This past April, several members of Richmond Hill's Sikh community were victims of hate crimes (Stack and Asma-Sadeque 2022).

Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park as a Community of Interest

Based on shared social and economic interests, immigration history, institutions and infrastructure such as public schools, transportation lines, and places of worship, and social ties and networks, community leaders and stakeholders have long testified that the Indo-Caribbean and Asian Indian populations in the Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park neighborhoods constitute a community of interest. A 2001 Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund survey on Asian neighborhood boundaries and common interests found that respondents defined the Richmond Hill, Ozone Park, and South Ozone Park neighborhoods as an area with a sizable and concentrated population of Indo-Caribbean and Sikh New Yorkers (Hum 2002). The New York City Planning Department's Newest New Yorkers noted, "In the 1990s, the Guyanese enclave in Richmond Hill started expanding south, into South Ozone Park. By 2007–2011, the Guyanese were the largest group here, accounting for nearly one-half (47 percent) of the foreign-born residents, making it the largest concentration of Guyanese immigrants anywhere in New York" (emphasis added, 2013 p. 59).

The Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park community of interest should be in a single district for effective and fair representation. Anlisa Outar's 2022 Macaulay Honors College thesis, "Redistricting Richmond Hill: Indo-Guyanese Political Representation in Queens," is a comprehensive study of community engagement in past and recent redistricting advocacy for an Indo-Caribbean community of interest. She notes her thesis "barely scratches the surface of decades of Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers championing political representation" (p. 41).

The consequences of being split into different political jurisdictions are especially stark during times of crisis such as the COVID 19 pandemic when the need for government resources and services is acute. Outar (2022) observes, "Because of its fractured political representation, though, the neighborhood went unserviced: it had no government-sponsored testing sites or PPE distribution until after community members brought attention to the issue" (p.5). She also recounts the testimony of Aminta Kilwan-Narine, South Queens Women's March founder and director, "We're linked by strong ties: culinary, familial, religion, cultural, educational, economic, and more. We take the same trains and buses, we go to the same school and... but we have a hard time advocating for ourselves." (emphasis added, p. 38).

Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers Demographic Profile

Detailed Race and Ethnicity

According to the ACS 2016-2020 5-year estimates, there are approximately 66,000 Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers of which 85% are of Guyanese ancestry followed by 10% Trinidadian/Tobagonian ancestry. Forty-eight percent (48%) identified as Other Race and 42% identified as Asian Indian. Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers are heavily concentrated in the borough of Queens. While one in two Asian New Yorkers resides in Queens, an overwhelming majority (82%) of Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers call Queens home. In light of the finding that nearly half (48%) of Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers chose Other as their race category in the American Community Survey, it is highly probably that the percent of Other Race population in Queens City Council Districts especially Districts 28 (10%), 29 (1.8%) and 32 (3.7%) are Indo-Caribbean. The high percentage (71.2%) of Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers who are immigrants in combination with the limitations of the US census racial categories contributes to an acute undercount of the Indo-Caribbean population especially in South Queens.

Percent

Frequency

Detailed Nace and Ethinicity	rrequericy	reiteiit
All other or combo races	31,878	48.3%
Indian	28,015	42.4%
Other Asian alone or combo	5,543	8.4%
Chinese	461	0.7%
Bangladeshi	88	0.1%
Japanese	49	0.1%
Total	66,034	100.0%
Foreign-Born	47,012	71.2%
Angestry first		Doroont
Ancestry, first	Frequency	Percent
Guyanese	55,898	84.7%
Guyanese	55,898	84.7%
Guyanese Trinidadian/Tobagonian	55,898 6,429	84.7% 9.7%
Guyanese Trinidadian/Tobagonian West Indian	55,898 6,429 3,196	84.7% 9.7% 4.8%
Guyanese Trinidadian/Tobagonian West Indian Other West Indian	55,898 6,429 3,196 240	84.7% 9.7% 4.8% 0.4%
Guyanese Trinidadian/Tobagonian West Indian Other West Indian Grenadian	55,898 6,429 3,196 240 161	84.7% 9.7% 4.8% 0.4% 0.2%
Guyanese Trinidadian/Tobagonian West Indian Other West Indian Grenadian British West Indian	55,898 6,429 3,196 240 161 58	84.7% 9.7% 4.8% 0.4% 0.2% 0.1%

County (FIPS code)	Frequency	Percent
Queens	54,125	82.0%
The Bronx	6,961	10.5%
Brooklyn	3,879	5.9%
Manhattan	706	1.1%
Staten Island	363	0.5%
Total	66,034	100.0%

Data Source: CUNY Center for Urban Research ACS 2016-2020 5 year estimates

The following table focuses on the Indo-Caribbean population in Queens. While Indo-Caribbeans are likely to be foreign-born, nearly two-thirds (64%) are voting age citizens. The median age of 41 is further evidenced by a majority (66%) working age population. The median household income is \$86,293 and homeownership among Indo-Caribbeans in Queens is relatively high at 64%. Nearly all Indo-Caribbeans in Queens speak English only. Educational attainment among Indo-Caribbean adults in Queens shows a significant (38%) population share who have not completed a high school level education.

Table 2

\$86,293

64%

73%

Median Household Income

Homeownership Rate

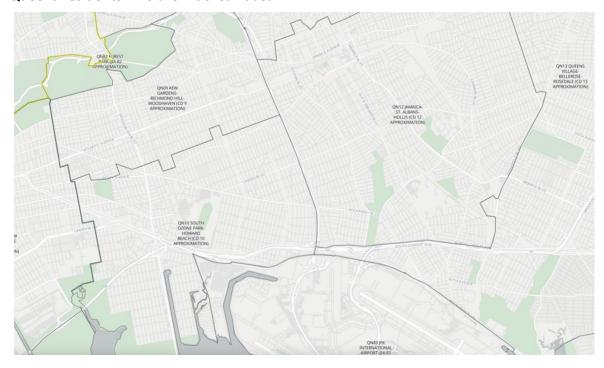
Percent Foreign Born

Percent Voting Age Citizen	64%	
Percent Poor	11%	
PUMAs	Frequency	Percent
Howard Beach/So Ozone Pk	17,206	32%
Jamaica	14,929	27%
Kew Gardens/Woodhaven	8,685	16%
Bellerose/Rosedale	6,258	12%
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	3,597	7%
Rockaways	1,355	3%
Middle Village/Ridgewood	681	1%
Elmhurst/Corona	417	1%
Jackson Heights	227	0.4%
Bayside/Little Neck	208	0.4%
Flushing/Whitestone	203	0.4%
Astoria	188	0.3%
Forest Hills/Rego Park	113	0.2%
Sunnyside/Woodside	58	0.1%
Total	54,125	100%
Age Composition	Frequency	Percent
Youth (0-17 years)	9,744	18%
Working Age (18-64 Years)	35,764	66%
Senior (65 Years and older)	8,617	16%

Ability to Speak English (Age 5+)	Frequency	Percent
Well	187	0.4%
Very Well	750	1%
English Only	50,0738	98%
Educational Attainment, 25 years and older	Frequency	Percent
No HSD	14932	38%
HSD	9922	25%
Some College	7751	20%
BA or More	6688	17%

Data Source: CUNY Center for Urban Research ACS 2016-2020 5 year estimates

In addition to their concentration in the borough of Queens, Indo-Caribbeans are also concentrated in a handful of PUMAs. PUMAs are equivalent to the NYC Department of City Planning's Community District Tabulation Areas (CDTAs) and are the smallest geographic area for ACS data analysis. CDTAs are approximations of NYC's 59 community districts. Indo-Caribbeans stand out for their residential concentration in four PUMAs which account for 87% of Queens residents who are Indo-Caribbean.



Source: New York City Department of City Planning, Population Factfinder.

Conclusion

New York City's growing Indo-Caribbean population has settled in and transformed the Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park neighborhoods into a vibrant and diverse cultural and ethnic community anchored by two commercial corridors. The social and economic fabric and identity of these two neighborhoods is defined by the sizable Indo-Caribbean and South Asian

populations. Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park is the epicenter for hundreds of small businesses, community-based organizations, places of worship, and public institutions such as schools that serve as key sites for Indo-Caribbean and South Asian community life and engagement. Based on current academic studies and census data, this report documents how Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park constitute an Asian community of interest and should be united into one political district.

Tarry Hum

February 21, 2023

Date

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Outar, Anlisa M. 2022. "Redistricting Richmond Hill: Indo-Guyanese Political Representation in Queens NY." Queens College Macaulay Honors College Thesis.

Stack, Liam and Samira Asma-Sadeque. 2022. "Within 10 Days, Three Sikhs Were Attacked on the Same N.Y.C. Block." *New York Times*, April 16.

Exhibit B:

Tarry Hum CV

TARRY HUM

Queens College and Graduate Center City University of New York (718) 997-5124 (QC) (914) 582-8075 (cell) Tarry.Hum@qc.cuny.edu

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Urban Planning, UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs, 1997
Dissertation: The Economics of Ethnic Solidarity: Immigrant Ethnic Economies and Labor Market Segmentation in Los Angeles.

Masters in City Planning, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, MIT, 1987 Thesis: Parcel to Parcel Linkage: Who Benefits From the Redistribution of Wealth?

B.A., Hampshire College, 1983

Thesis: Philanthropic Imperialism: The Ideology of American Professionalism and the Peking Union Medical College, 1921-1933.

EMPLOYMENT

Chair, Department of Urban Studies, Queens College, City University of New York, 2019-present

Professor, Department of Urban Studies, Queens College, City University of New York, 2013present

Professor, Earth and Environmental Sciences Doctoral Program, Graduate Center, City University of New York, 2022-present

Professor, International Migration Studies MA, Graduate Center, City University of New York, 2018-present

Acting Chair, Department of Urban Studies, Queens College, City University of New York, 2017-2019

Professor, Environmental Psychology Doctoral Program, Graduate Center, City University of New York, 2013-present

Associate Professor, Environmental Psychology Doctoral Program, Graduate Center, City University of New York, 2010-2013

Associate Professor, Department of Urban Studies, Queens College, City University of New York, 2004-2013

Assistant Professor, Department of Urban Studies, Queens College, City University of New York, 1998-2004

Post-Doctoral Faculty Fellow, Asian/Pacific/American Studies Program, New York University, 1996-1998

HONORS AND AWARDS

CUNY Book Award. 2018. "The Asian Century': Chinese Transnational Capital and City Building in Immigrant New York." \$5,000.

Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning. 2015. Honorable Mention, Paul Davidoff Book Award. http://www.acsp.org/page/AwardPaulDavidoff

Hum profile in the New York Historical Society Museum and Library Exhibition, *Chinese American: Exclusion/Inclusion*, September 26, 2014 - April 19, 2015.

Queens College President's Award for Excellence in Teaching by Full-Time Faculty. 2013.

City University of New York "Salute to Scholars" Publication. Fall 2012. Hum profile titled "Engaging Immigrants in City Planning," pg. 27.

Queens College Asian/American Center. 2010. Awarded \$7,500 to develop a service-learning course on Planning the Future of Downtown Flushing.

Queens College Center for Undergraduate Teaching. 2009. Undergraduate Mentorship Research Award. Awarded \$500 to support undergraduate advisee's senior thesis research.

Queens College Provost. 2006. Awarded a \$4,000 grant to conduct a Spring 2007 research seminar on Rezoning and Economic Development in Jamaica, Queens.

CUNY Innovative Teaching Grant. 2005. Awarded a \$10,000 grant to develop and conduct a Spring 2005 class on Global Neighborhoods in Queens co-taught with Professor Madhulika Khandelwal.

City University of New York "Salute to Scholars". 2003 and 2000. Certificate of Recognition in honor of outstanding scholarly achievements and contributions to the creation and transmittal of knowledge.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

CUNY Interdisciplinary Climate Change Research Grant. 2020. CUNY Queens Sustainability Consortium. \$10,000.

PSC-CUNY Research Award. 2019. "Identifying Equity and Accountability Norms for Public Subsidy of Tech-Sector Economic Development," with CUNY Law Prof. Andrea McArdle, \$6,000.

CUNY Research Enhancement Award. 2011. "Unity Plans and Communities of Interest: A National Study of Asian American Engagement in Political Redistricting." \$6,200.

CUNY Diversity Projects Development Fund. 2010. "A Study of Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) Faculty at CUNY." \$3,990.

William Diaz Fellowship. 2006-2007. Nonprofit Academic Centers Council. "Nonprofit Organizations and Community Building in Immigrant Global Neighborhoods." \$15,000.

PSC-CUNY Research Award. 2006. "The Role of Ethnic Banks in Immigrant Community Development." \$5,862.

Korean American Community Foundation. 2006. Inter-Community Collaborative Forums on Community Development, Youth Issues, and Race Relations. \$10,000.

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Henry Luce Foundation, New School for Social Research. 1999. "Immigrant Economies and Neighborhood Revitalization: A Case Study of Sunset Park, Brooklyn." \$10,000.

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PSC-CUNY Research Award. 1999. "Mapping Global Production in New York: The Role of Sunset Park's Neighborhood Economy." \$4,500.

New York University. 1996-1998. Post-Doctoral Faculty Fellowship.

University of California, Los Angeles. 1995. Dissertation Fellowship.

University of California, Los Angeles. 1992. Hortense Fishbaugh Memorial Scholarship.

University of California, Los Angeles. 1991. Distinguished Scholars Award.

University of California, Los Angeles. 1991. Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning Alumni Fund Recipient.

University of California, Los Angeles. 1991. Institute of American Cultures Fellowship Award.

SELECTED MEDIA

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Opinion Essays

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Hum, Tarry. 2019. <u>Industry City and the Police Power of Zoning</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, April 10.

Hum, Tarry. 2018. <u>Supercharging the Gentrification of Sunset Park</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, November 3.

Hum, Tarry. 2017. <u>Illegal Conversions Crackdown Could Worsen City's Housing Crisis</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, June 15.

Hum, Tarry. 2016. <u>Illegal Conversions and South Brooklyn's Affordable Housing Crisis</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, September19.

Hum, Tarry. 2016. <u>Protecting Flushing's Soul and Beyond.</u> *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, June 23.

Hum, Tarry and Samuel Stein. 2016. <u>Flushing's Affordable Housing At Risk</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, May 2.

Hum, Tarry. 2015. <u>There is Nothing Innovative about Displacement</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, October 21.

Hum, Tarry. 2015. <u>City Still Needs Industrial Manufacturing Policy</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, July 23.

Hum, Tarry. 2015. <u>Sunset Park Redevelopment Proposal Misses the Mark</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*, April 1.

Hum, Tarry and Carl Hum. 2015. <u>Moving Forward in Sunset Park</u>. *Gotham Gazette: The Place for New York Policy and Politics*.

Hum, Tarry. 2014. <u>Inclusion in the Creative Economy?</u> *North Philly Notes,* Temple University Press.

Hum, Tarry, Laura Wolf-Powers, and Greg Smithsimon. 2013. "City leaders would do grave disservice by chipping away at Flushing Meadows-Corona Park in Queens." *New York Daily News*, July 19.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Hum, Tarry. Book Monograph titled, *Global China: Transnational Capital, Growth Coalitions, and City Building in Immigrant New York.*

PUBLICATIONS

Hum, Tarry. 2022. When Elites Hide Behind Populist Rhetoric: The Case of "Flushing United" *Progressive City*.

Hum, Tarry. 2022. Brooklyn Metropolitan Detention Center and Sunset Park, p. 272-275. *A People's Guide to New York City*, eds., Carolina Bank Munoz, Penny Lewis, Emily Tumpson Molina, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Hum, Tarry. 2021. Black Dispossession and the Making of Downtown Flushing. Progressive City.

Hum, Tarry, Ron Hayduk, Francois Pierre-Louis, Michael Krasner, co-editors. 2021. <u>Immigrant Crossroads: Globalization, Incorporation, and Placemaking in Queens, NY</u>. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Reviewed in *Journal of Urban Affairs, Ethnic and Racial Studies, Metropolitics, Progressive City*.

Hum, Tarry. 2021. <u>Introduction: Immigrant Crossroads</u>, p.1-23. *Immigrant Crossroads: Globalization, Incorporation, and Placemaking in Queens, NY*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Stein, Samuel and Tarry Hum. 2021. Chapter 12: "The Politics of a "New Deal' for Roosevelt Avenue: Business Improvement Districts, Placemaking, and Community Resistance," pp. 299-322. *Immigrant Crossroads: Globalization, Incorporation, and Placemaking in Queens, NY.* Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Hum, Tarry. 2020. Chapter 10: "Flushing – the bigger, better and downright sexier Chinatown of New York': Transnational Growth Coalitions and Immigrant Economies," pps. 215-242, *Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Cities: Global Perspectives*, ed., Cathy Yang Liu, Springer Publishing.

Hum, Tarry and Dwayne Baker. 2020. Disrupt Disparities in Gentrification: Older Adults in Gentrifying New York, DISRUPT DISPARITIES 2.0, AARP, pps. 26-34.

Hum, Tarry. 2020. The Fallacy of 'Industry City, Our Way'. Progressive City.

Hum, Tarry. 2019. "Made in NY? Innovation Economies and Immigrant Precarity." Gotham Center Blog.

Hum, Tarry. 2018. "Minority Banks, Homeownership, and Prospects for New York City's Multi-Racial Immigrant Neighborhoods", pp. 140-155 in A Shared Future: Fostering Communities of Inclusion in an Era of Inequality, eds., Christopher Herbert, Jonathan Spader, Jennifer Molinksy, and Shannon Rieger. Cambridge, MA: Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University.

Hum, Tarry and Samuel Stein. 2017. "Gentrification and the Future of Work in New York City's 'Chinatowns'," pp. 207-216. *Asian American Matters: A New York Anthology*.

Hum, Tarry. 2017. "Get Ready Sunset Park, 'Brooklyn' is Coming': The Real Estate Imperatives of an Innovation Ecosystem." *Progressive City*.

Hum, Tarry. 2016. "The Hollowing Out of New York City's Industrial Zones." *Metropolitics*. February 16.

Hum, Tarry. 2014. <u>Making a Global Immigrant Neighborhood: Brooklyn's Sunset Park</u>. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Reviewed in *Progressive Planning Magazine*, Choice, Urban Studies, American Journal of Sociology, International Migration Review, Journal of American Ethnic History.

Hum, Tarry. 2014. "How Eighth Avenue Became Chinese." Open City, Asian American Writers Workshop.

Hum, Tarry. 2013. "From Dump to Glory": Flushing River and Downtown Transformation." *CUNY Forum*, 1, 1:58-66.

Hum, Tarry. 2013. Invited entry on Asian and Minority Banks. *Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration*, Volume II, pp. 603-608. ed. Immanuel Ness. Wiley-Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Hum, Tarry and Paul Ong. 2012. Editors' Introduction. Special Issue of *AAPI Nexus: Policy, Practice and Community*. Asian Americans in Global Cities: Los Angeles-New York Connections and Comparisons, 10, 2: v-ix.

Hum, Tarry. 2012. "Chinatown and the Decline of Immigrant Garment Clusters in the Fashion Capital of the World." *Progressive Planning Magazine*. Winter 190: 31-34. Hum, Tarry. 2011. "The Changing Landscape of Asian Entrepreneurship, Minority-Owned Banks and Community Development." *AAPI Nexus: Policy, Practice and Community*, Special Issue on Forging the Future: The Role of New Research, Data, & Policies for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders, 9, 1-2: 78-91.

Hum, Tarry. 2011. "Minority-Owned Banks in New York City: Is the Community Reinvestment Act Relevant?" *Journal of Civil Rights and Economic Development*, Symposium Issue: The Fall of the Economy, How New York Can Rise to the Challenge, St. John's University School of Law, Spring, 25, 3:501-524.

Hum, Tarry. 2011. "Persistent Polarization in the New York Workforce: New Findings of Labor Market Segmentation." *Regional Labor Review*, Center for the Study of Labor and Democracy, Hofstra University, Spring-Summer, 13: 22-29.

Hum, Tarry. 2010. "Planning in Neighborhoods with Multiple Publics: Opportunities and Challenges for Community-Based Nonprofit Organizations." *Journal of Planning and Education Research*, 29, 4: 461-477.

Hum, Tarry. 2009. "A Racist Rezoning? Gentrification and New York City's Historic Immigrant Neighborhoods." *Progressive Planning Magazine*, Spring 179: 18-23.

Hum, Tarry. 2008. "Defending Neighborhoods with Multiple Publics: Opportunities and Challenges for Community-Based Nonprofit Organizations." Baruch College Center for Nonprofit Strategy and Management Working Paper Series, School of Public Affairs.

Hum, Tarry and Jerome Krase. 2007. "Immigrant Global Neighborhoods: Perspectives from Italy and the United States," in *Ethnic Landscapes in an Urban World*, edited by Ray Hutchison, Research in Urban Sociology, Volume Eight, Elsevier Press.

Hum, Tarry. 2006. "New York City's Asian Immigrant Economies: Community Development Needs and Challenges," in *Jobs and Economic Development in Minority Communities: Realities, Challenges and Innovation*, edited by Paul Ong and Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris, Temple University Press.

Hum, Tarry. 2005. "Immigration Grows to Half of New York's Labor Force," *Regional Labor Review*, Center for the Study of Labor and Democracy, Hofstra University, Spring/Summer, 20-24

Hum, Tarry. 2005. Entries in *The Encyclopedia of Racism*, edited by Pyong Gap Min. Westwood, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Hum, Tarry. 2004. "Immigrant Global Neighborhoods in New York City," in *Race and Ethnicity in New York City*, edited by Jerome Krase and Ray Hutchison, Research in Urban Sociology, Volume Seven, Elsevier Publishers.

Hum, Tarry. 2004. "Asian Immigrant Settlements in New York City: Defining 'Communities of Interest'." AAPI Nexus: Policy, Practice and Community, 2, 2: 20-48.

Hum, Tarry. 2003. "Mapping Global Production in New York City's Garment Industry: The Role of Sunset Park, Brooklyn's Immigrant Economy." *Economic Development Quarterly*, 17, 3: 294-309.

Hum, Tarry. 2003. "Asian New Yorkers in a Majority 'Minority' City," in *The New Faces of Asian Pacific America: Numbers, Diversity, and Change in the 21st Century,* A Joint Publication of AsianWeek, National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development, and the UCLA Asian American Studies Center.

Hum, Tarry. 2002. "Asian and Latino Immigration and the Revitalization of Sunset Park, Brooklyn," in *Intersections and Divergences: Contemporary Asian Pacific American Communities*, edited by Linda Vo and Rick Bonus, Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Hum, Tarry. 2002. "Immigrant Economies and Neighborhood Revitalization: A Case Study of Sunset Park," New School University ICMEC Working Papers, Project on Immigrants and New York City at the Turn of the Century: Essays on Employment, Education, Health and Public Policy.

Hum, Tarry. 2000. "The Promises and Dilemmas of Immigrant Ethnic Economies," in *Asian and Latino Immigrants in a Restructuring Economy: The Metamorphosis of Southern California*, edited by Marta Lopez-Garza and David R. Diaz, Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press.

Hum, Tarry. 2000. "A 'Protected Niche'?: Immigrant Ethnic Economies and Labor Market Segmentation," in *Prismatic Metropolis: Inequality in Los Angeles*, edited by Lawrence Bobo, James H. Johnson, Melvin L. Oliver, and Abel Valenzuela, New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

Hum, Tarry and Michela Zonta. 2000. "Residential Patterns of Asian Americans," in *The State of Asian Pacific America: Transforming Race Relations*, edited by Paul Ong, Los Angeles, CA: LEAP Asian Pacific American Public Policy Institute and UCLA Asian American Studies Center.

Hum, Tarry, Paul Ong, Dennis Arguelles, et al. 1999. *Beyond Asian American Poverty:*Community Economic Development Policies and Strategies. Los Angeles, CA: LEAP Asian Pacific American Public Policy Institute and UCLA Asian American Studies Center. 2nd Printing.

Hum, Tarry. 1999. "Immigrant Economies and New York City's Garment Industry: New Community Development Challenges," in *Planners Network Newsletter*, June/July.

Hum, Tarry. 1997. "The 'New' Immigration: Implications for Asian Pacific American Studies," in *Asian Pacific Americans and the U.S. Southwest*, edited by Thomas K. Nakayama and Carlton F. Yoshioka, Tempe, AZ: Arizona State University.

BOOK REVIEWS

Book Review of *Chromatic Homes: The Joy of Color in Historic Places* by John I. "Hans" Gilderbloom, *American Journal of Sociology*, January 2020, 125, 4.

Book Review of *Immigrant and Minority Entrepreneurship: The Continuous Rebirth of American Communities*, eds., John Sibley Butler and George Kozmetsky, *Journal of American Ethnic History*, 2006, Winter/Spring, 24, 2-3: 302-303.

Book Review of *Chinatown: Most Time, Hard Time* by Chalsa M. Loo, *Amerasia Journal*, 1995, 21, 1-2: 194-196.

Review Essay of *Chinatown: The Socioeconomic Potential of an Urban Enclave* by Min Zhou, *Chinatown No More: Taiwan Immigrants in Contemporary New York* by Hsiang-shui Chen, and *Chinatown: A Portrait of a Closed Society* by Gwen Kinkead, *Oral History Review*, 1995, 21, 1: 115-121.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING REPORTS

<u>Social Justice Recommendations for Mayor-Elect Eric Adams.</u> December 2021. New Yorkers for Social Justice: A Citizens' Commission Making Recommendations to Eric Adams.

<u>CUNY Asian American Full-Time Faculty: A Preliminary Study of Rank and Discipline</u>. July 2012. Report to CUNY Diversity Projects Development Fund.

<u>Solar Flushing</u>. June 2012. Faculty supervisor for a report prepared by Spring 2012 QC Urban Studies 373 and 760 classes. Prepared for community stakeholders including John Choe One Flushing, City Councilmember Peter Koo and Assemblywoman Grace Meng.

<u>Planning the Future of Flushing's Waterfront</u>. January 2012. Faculty supervisor for a collaboration between Spring 2011 QC Urban Studies 220 and 760.1 classes and the MinKwon Center for Community Action on a community survey study.

<u>Chinatown Gentrification: A Multi-City Study</u>. Fall 2011. Faculty supervisor for a collaboration between Fall 2011 QC Urban Studies 320 and 760.1 classes and the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund on a multi-city study of gentrification in New York City, Philadelphia, and Boston Chinatowns.

<u>Flushing Commons: Creating Public Space for Multiple Publics</u>. Summer 2010. Faculty supervisor for a report prepared by Spring 2010 QC Urban Studies 220 and 760.1 classes on Planning the Future of Downtown Flushing. Prepared for community stakeholders including Queens Community Board 7, TDC Development LLC, NYC Economic Development Corporation, and City Councilmember Peter Koo.

<u>Final Report on Inter-Community Collaborative Forums, 2006-2007</u>. May 2008. Synthesis of Ford Foundation sponsored inter-community forums on the state of race relations in New York City. Prepared for the Korean American Community Foundation, Program to Advance Inter-Community Relationships.

Redistricting and the New Demographics: Defining 'Communities of Interest' in New York City. 2002. Summary proceedings of a conference organized by NYU A/P/A Studies and Queens College Department of Urban Studies.

<u>Asian Neighborhoods in New York City: Locating Boundaries and Common Interests</u>. February 2002. Prepared for the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Sunset Park, Brooklyn's Neighborhood Economy: Firm Survey Findings and Policy Implications. 2002. Report to Congresswoman Nydia Velazquez, City Councilor Angel Rodriguez, Chang Xie, Director of the Chinese American Planning Council, Renee Giordano, Executive Director of Sunset Park Business Improvement District, and Teresa Williams, Executive Director of Southwest Brooklyn Industrial Development Corporation.

Global Neighborhoods in a Majority 'Minority' City: Defining a Research Framework. 2002. Report to the Ford Foundation.

<u>Asian Pacific American New Yorkers: Trends and Patterns into the 21st Century</u>. 2000. Prepared for the Asian American Federation New York.

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS

New York City Racial Justice Commission. July 27, 2021. Testimony on <u>Achieving Racial Equity in Housing and Land Justice</u> Panel.

Queens Museum. December 9, 2020. Panelist on "Gentrification and the Pandemic: The Fight for Flushing," presented in conjunction with artist Betty Yu's installation *Resistance in Progress*.

5th **Annual Robert Fitch Memorial Lecture**. October 28, 2019. "Chinese Transnational Capital and City Building in Immigrant New York." LaGuardia Community College Little Theater.

CUNY Law's Community and Economic Development Clinic. Panelist on "Investor Invasion of the Small Homes Market in Queens." October 10, 2019. CUNY School of Law.

American Sociological Association. 114th Annual Conference. Panelist: People's Guide to New York City. August 10, 2019, New York City.

Columbia University. Lecture in Urban Planning Series. April 30, 2019. Invited Presentation, Made in NY: Innovation Economies, Waterfront Rezoning, and Post-Industrial Gentrification.

Urban Affairs Association. 49th Annual Conference, April 24-27, 2019. Panelist, Mayor de Blasio and the Political and Limits of "Progressive" Municipal Governments. UCLA.

Urban Affairs Association. 49th Annual Conference, April 24-27, 2019. Presentation, Revisiting "Strategic Self-Orientalism": Immigrant Growth Coalitions and the Brooklyn Friendship Archway. UCLA.

American Historical Association. 134th Annual Conference. Panelist: Historically Informed Present-Day Activism in the City. January 3, 2019

Mellon Conference. Understanding Diverse and Inclusive Communities. Presentation, Manufacturing Innovation: A Study of Garment Production in Brooklyn's Sunset Park, November 12, 2018.

Brooklyn Community Board 7. Town Hall. October 1, 2018. Invited Presentation, Industry City Rezoning: Economic Effects on Sunset Park.

New York City Economic Development Corporation, October 7, 2017. Invited Presentation, Making a Global Neighborhood: Brooklyn's Sunset Park.

Brooklyn Book Festival, September 17, 2017. Invited Presentation, <u>It's Personal</u>, <u>Not Just Policy</u>. https://www.c-span.org/video/?433414-9/panel-discussion-immigrants.

Brooklyn Public Library, May 6, 2017. Invited Presentation, Sunset Park: Then and Now.

Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, A Shared Future: Fostering Communities of Inclusion in an Era of Inequality, April 19, 2017. Invited Presentation, Minority Banks and Homeownership: Prospects for New York City's Multi-Racial Immigrant Neighborhoods.

Joseph S. Murphy Institute for Worker Education and Labor Studies, March 5, 2017. Invited Presentation, Minority Banks and the American Dream: Prospects for New York City's Multi-Racial Immigrant Neighborhoods.

CUNY Graduate Center, November 9, 2016. Invited Presentation, Chinese Transnational Capital and Real Estate Financialization in NYC's "Chinatowns"

Brown University, John M. Nelson Center for Entrepreneurship, December 5, 2016. Invited Presentation, Immigrant Crossroads: The Contested Politics Of A Business Improvement District for Roosevelt Avenue.

MAANY Comparative Racialization and the Future of Asian American Studies in New York City, December 9, 2016. Invited Presentation, "Strategic Self-Orientalism" in Latino-Asian Sunset Park: The Politics of the Brooklyn Friendship Archway.

Hofstra University, October 14, 2015. Invited Presentation, Immigration and New York's Future: 50 Years After a Landmark Law.

CUNY Central Office of Recruitment and Diversity, May 18, 2015. Invited Presentation on "Making an Immigrant Global Neighborhood: Brooklyn's Sunset Park."

CUNY Mapping Asian American New York, Graduate Center's Center for Place, Politics, and Culture, April 29, 2015. Presentation on "Immigrant Growth Coalitions and the Financialization of Community Development: The Role of Ethnic and Transnational Banks."

CUNY Master of Arts in Liberal Studies, Fashion Studies and The Center for the Study of Women & Society Graduate Center, April 13, 2015. Invited Presentation on "Made in New York City? The Decline of Immigrant Garment Clusters in the Fashion Capital of the World."

Urban Studies Initiative, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Brooklyn College, March 30, 2015. Invited Presentation on "Making an Immigrant Global Neighborhood: Brooklyn's Sunset Park."

Protest and Resistance in the Tourist City: An International Symposium, Center for Metropolitan Studies, Berlin University of Technology, November 27-30, 2014. Invited Presentation on "Beyond the Tourist Safety Zone': The Politics of a New Deal for Roosevelt Avenue."

CUNY Graduate Center Public Talks, November 19, 2014. Invited panelist on Gentrification and Inequality.

University of Pennsylvania, November 11, 2014. Invited presentation on "Beyond Ethnic Banks: Chinese Transnational Capital and the Financialization of Community Development."

Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning. Big Ideas, Global Impacts, October 30-November 2, 2014. Presentation on "Immigrant Growth Coalitions and The Financialization of Community Development: The Role of Transnational and Ethnic Banks."

Brooklyn Waterfront Research Center, October 24, 2014. Invited presentation on "Powerplants, Sex Shops, Industrial Zones and Open Space: The Politics of a Sustainable Working Waterfront."

Barnard College, Whose City? Change, Race and Culture Workshop, October 17, 2014. Invited presentation on "Gentrifying Sunset Park: The Role of Transnational Capital and Immigrant Growth Coalitions."

AAPI Policy Research Consortium, Expanding the Asian American & Pacific Islander Voice in National Policy, April 11, 2012. Participated on future directions panel. National Educational Association, Washington DC.

Association of Asian American Studies, Expanding the Political: Power, Poetics, Practices, April 11-14, 2012. Organized panel on Immigrant Political Incorporation: Lessons for Theory and Practice, and presented "Synergy in Diversity': The Maturation of New York City's Asian American Electorate in 2009".

The Center for American Progress and UCLA Asian American Studies Center, October 28, 2011. Invited participation on Role of New Research, Data, Policies for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders.

The New American Leaders Project. Asian American Communities Building Political Power, May 6, 2011. Invited presentation on "2009 New York City Council District 19 and 20 Races: Implications for Asian American Political Representation".

NYC Asian American Students Conference @ New York University, April 16, 2011. Invited presentation on "PROJECT Community: Out of the Classroom into the Streets".

New York University Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire Conference. The Triangle Fire 100 Years Later, March 23, 2011. Invited presentation on "Contemporary NYC Sweatshops: Manhattan Chinatown and Brooklyn's Sunset Park."

The White House Initiative for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Research and Data Convening, December 10-11, 2010. Invited presentation on "The Changing Landscape of Asian Entrepreneurship, Ethnic Banks, and Community Economic Development."

Asian Americans for Equality. Flushing Now, Flushing Tomorrow: A Symposium on the Neighborhood's Transformation, December 3, 2010. Invited presentation on "Neighborhood Planning and Community-University Partnerships."

Queens College Asian/American Center Summer Institute. Studying the Global in the Local, July 30, 2010. Invited presentation on "Economic Development and Community Sustainability in Downtown Flushing."

New York Community Media Alliance. Effective Messaging on Women's Issues Conference, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism, June 25, 2010. Invited presentation on "New York City Women's Labor Market and Economic Profile."

Columbia University, Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning. Invited Guest Critic. The Power Studio II: New York Energy [Buffalo + Brooklyn], December 12, 2009.

Columbia University, School of Journalism. New York Times Reporter and Professor Samuel Freedman's Graduate Reporting Class. Invited guest speaker on the Queens Economy, July 28, 2009.

Initiative for Regional and Community Transformation, Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy, Rutgers University. Dialogue on People and Place Development Policy, June 3, 2009. Invited presentation on "Workforce Development in New York City's Chinatowns."

ARNOVA. The Global Pursuit of Social Justice: Challenges to Nonprofits and Civil Society, November 15-17, 2007. Presentation on "Defending Neighborhoods with Multiple Publics: Opportunities and Challenges for Community-Based Nonprofit Organizations."

Asian Americans For Equality. Asian American Community Development Conference. October 26, 2007. Invited presentation on "The State of Asian New Yorkers: 2007 and Beyond."

Urban Affairs Association. Cities and Migration: Opportunities and Challenges, April 25-28, 2007. Presentation on "Ethnic Banks and Immigrant Neighborhood Development."

Association of Asian American Studies. Crosstown Connections: Asian American Urbanism and Interracial Encounters, April 5-7, 2007. Presentation on "Transforming Urban Spaces: The Role of Ethnic Banks in Immigrant Neighborhoods."

Eastern Sociological Society. New Diversity: Persistent Inequality, March 15-18, 2007. Presentation on "Ethnic Banks and Immigrant Neighborhood Development: A Case Study of Brooklyn's Sunset Park."

NYC Museums Educators Roundtable. Forum on Museum Education and Immigrant Communities, October 18, 2006. Invited presentation on "Why Museums are Relevant to Immigrant Communities: Insights from the Queens Museum of Art Surveys."

New York City Bar Association. Symposium on Immigration Reform: National Challenges and Local Responses, May 23, 2006. Invited presentation on Immigration and Changing Neighborhoods.

Latin American Studies Association, XXVI International Congress, March 15, 2006. Presentation on "Immigrant Global Neighborhoods in New York City."

Harvard Law School. Controversy: The 12th Annual National APA Conference on Law and Public Policy, March 3, 2006. Invited presentation on "Future of the APA Electorate: Insights from New York City."

Queens Museum of Art. World Premiere Screening of *On Calloway Street* on the 40th Anniversary of the Hart-Celler Act, October 2, 2005. Invited presentation on "The Transformative Impact of the 1965 Hart-Celler Act."

American Planning Association New York Metro Chapter. Panel Discussion on Immigration and Planning, March 10, 2005. Invited presentation on Planning in Multi-Ethnic Immigrant Neighborhoods.

CUNY Conference for High School Counselors. Panel presentation on Research Activities at CUNY. April 12, 2005.

Queens College and Five Borough Institute. Working in New York: Looking Back, Looking Ahead, September 28, 2004. Presentation on "Immigrant Work in New York City".

Queens College Faculty Group on Global Migration/Immigration, Urbanism and the Contemporary University. Presentation on "The Digital Politics of Neighborhood Turf: Internet Cafes and Youth Relations." October 29, 2003.

Queens College Asian/American Center. Symposium on "Bridging Communities and Scholars," February 25, 2003. Presentation on "Asian Diversity and Growth: Defining Community Studies and Research."

Asian Pacific Americans in Higher Education Conference. "Campus Communities: Promises and Prospects of Asians and Pacific Islanders in Higher Education," November 1-2, 2002. Columbia

University, NY. Presentation on "Responding to 9/11: The Role of Chinatown Nonprofit Organizations."

Harvard University Civil Rights Project. Roundtable Conference on "Emerging Civil Rights Issues in the Asian American Community," October 4-5, 2002. Invited presentation on Housing and Community Development Issues.

Asian American/Asian Research Institute. Asian American Leadership Conference: Healing and Rebuilding New York, May 10, 2002. Baruch College, CUNY. Presentation on "Challenges in Data Collection for Community Studies."

Asian American/Asian Research Institute. Invited Lecture Series, April 18, 2002. Presentation on "Asian Growth and Diversity in NYC: Towards a Community Research and Policy Agenda." Summary available on http://www.aaari.org

Urban Affairs Association. What's Right About Cities and an Urban Way of Life, March 20-23, 2002. Boston, MA. Presentation on "Global Neighborhoods in New York City: Defining Boundaries and Common Interests."

Columbia University Urban Issues Workshop. Invited presentation on "Asian Neighborhoods in New York City: Locating Boundaries and Common Interests." February 19, 2002.

UCLA Minority Economic Development Seminar. Ralph and Goldy Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies and Department of Urban Planning, March 11, 2002. Invited presentation on "Economic Development in Asian American Communities."

New York Voting Rights Consortium Community Forum. January 26, 2002. "Drawing Democracy for New York's New Majority," Community Service Society, NY. Presentation on "Asian New Yorkers: Demographic and Settlement Patterns."

New York Voting Rights Consortium. September 26, 2001. New York, NY. Presentation on "Preliminary Findings from the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund's Community Survey Project."

International Network on Immigrant Entrepreneurship. Third Conference on "Public Policy and the Institutional Context of Immigrant Businesses" sponsored by the Targeted Socio-Economic Research (TSER) Programme of the European Commission DG XII, the SCSS Exploratory Grant Scheme, European Science Foundation (ESF) and co-sponsored by the Dutch Foundation for Scientific Research NOW, March 22-25, 2001. Liverpool, England. Presentation on "Mapping Global Production in New York City: The Role Sunset Park, Brooklyn's Immigrant Economy."

Brooklyn Historical Society. The Lion Dance: Celebrating the Chinese New Year in Brooklyn, January 28, 2001. Presentation on "New Immigration to Sunset Park."

New School University. Concluding Conference for an ICMEC Project on "New Immigrants in New York: The Incorporation of Recent Immigrants," December 7 and 8, 2000. Presentations on "Pursing a "High" or "Low" Road: Future Prospects for Immigrant Workers in New York's Garment Industry," and "Immigrant Economies and Neighborhood Revitalization: A Case Study of Sunset Park, Brooklyn."

Queens College Department of Urban Studies and NYU Asian/Pacific/American Studies Program. Defining 'Communities of Interest' Symposium, December 2-3, 2000. Presentation on NYC demographic trends and served as panel moderator.

President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Eastern Region Town Hall Meeting, September 18, 2000, New York University. Testimony on data and research needs in the Asian American community.

CUNY Graduate Center's Center for Urban Studies and University of Amsterdam Center for the Metropolitan Environment. Regional Change and Governance: The Social Construction and Regulation of Public Space, May 23-24, 2000. Discussant on "Social Exclusion/Spatial Stratification/Neighborhood Change."

Urban Affairs Association. Cities in the New Millennium: Separate Realities or Shared Fates?, May 3-6, 2000. Los Angeles, California. Presentation on "Pursuing the High or Low Road?: Future Prospects for Immigrant Workers in NYC's Garment Industry."

American Museum of Natural History. Senses of Home: Dialogue Within Communities, January 8, 2000. Presentation on "Sunset Park, Brooklyn: From Finntown to Chinatown."

CUNY Community and Labor Organizing Seminar. Workplace Organizing with Immigrants: Challenges in Making Labor/Community Connections, December 17, 1999. Hunter College School of Social Work. Presentation on Sunset Park's immigrant garment industry.

Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning Conference. Rebuilding Nature's Metropolis: Growth and Sustainability in the 21st Century, October 21-24, 1999. Chicago, Illinois. Presentation on "Mapping Global Production in New York City: The Role of Sunset Park, Brooklyn's Immigrant Ethnic Economy."

Association for Asian American Studies Conference. Origins and Crossings, March 31 - April 3, 1999. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Presentation on "'A Community of Interest': New York's Historic and Satellite Chinatowns," and roundtable participant on "Demystifying Community, Re-envisioning the Mission."

Planners Network Conference. Working for A Decent Living: Bridging the Gap Between Labor and Community, June 17-20, 1999. Lowell, Massachusetts. Presenter in "Organizing Against Sweatshops" workshop.

National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Inc. Wealth, Markets, and Social Change, October 1, 1998. Rockefeller University. Moderator.

Chinatown Voter Education Alliance. Electing Our Representatives in the 21st Century, July 1, 1998. New York City Planning Commission, Spector Hall. Invited presentation on "Changing Demographics of Asian Americans in New York City."

"One America in the 21st Century" - The President's Initiative on Race. "Race and Poverty," February 11, 1998. San Jose, CA. Invited presentation on Asian Americans and Working Poverty.

East of California Conference. Rethinking Paradigms, Rethinking Strategies for Asian American Studies, November 14-15, 1997. The New School for Social Research. Presentation on "Neither 'Top Down' or 'Bottom Up': Urban Planning for Multiple Publics."

Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning Conference. Planning in the Americas, November 6-9, 1997. Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Presentation on "Immigrant Ethnic Economies in World Cities: Implications for Urban Economic Development."

Chinese in the Americas Conference. "Where is Home?," October 10-12, 1997. New York University. Presentation on "The New Immigration in Sunset Park, Brooklyn: Ethnic Succession or Global Transformation?"

Association for Asian American Studies Conference. Defining the Asian Pacific Century: Nurturing Roots, April 17-19, 1997. Seattle, Washington. Presentation on "Gendering the Ethnic Economy."

Association for Asian American Studies Conference. Thinking Power, May 29-June 2, 1996. Washington, D.C. Presentation on "The Promises and Dilemmas of Immigrant Ethnic Economies."

Russell Sage Foundation. Searching for Work, Searching for Workers, September 28-29, 1995. Presentation on "Immigrant Ethnic Economies in Los Angeles: A Comparative Analysis of the Significance of Nativity, Ethnicity, and Space."

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Urban Affairs Association. Best Book Award Selection Committee. 2020 and 2021.

Columbia University. GSAPP A6891 Contested Sights: Urban Design in the Wild, Reviewer, August 10, 2021.

Queens College Associate Provost Search Committee. Fall 2018.

School of Professional Studies Urban Studies Curriculum Review Committee. January 2016

QC Urban Studies, Undergraduate Advisor, 2016 – 2017.

Advisor, Asian American Writers' Workshop, OPEN CITY: Blogging Urban Change, 2010 – Present.

Member of the Immigrants and Wealth Working Group, Closing the Racial Wealth Gap Initiative, Insight Center for Community Economic Development, 2009 – Present.

QC Urban Studies, Member of P & B Committee, 2006 - 2017.

Member of Editorial Board. *AAPI Nexus: Asian American & Pacific Islanders, Policy, Practice, and Community*. 2002 – Present.

Consultant, The Pratt Center/Collective Partnership, February 2013 – January 2014.

QC Urban Studies, Acting Environmental Studies Advisor, Spring 2013.

Project Participant. Making Midtown: A New Vision for a 21st Century Garment District in New York City. Design Trust for Public Space. 2012.

PSC-CUNY Research Award Applications Panel Member, Political Science, Law & Criminal Justice, Urban Studies Panel, Spring 2010 -2013.

Member of Board of Directors, Asian American Research Institute/CUNY, 2008 – 2010.

Expert Reviewer, Center for the Study of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Trends Report, 2008 - 2010.

Member of Advisory Board, Center for Social Inclusion, Race and Opportunity in the New York Region, 2008 – 2009.

Consultant to Queens Museum of Art on immigrant outreach and programming. 2006.

Panel Member for New York City Comptroller's Risk Management Award. 2006 and 2003.

Chair, Board of Directors, UPROSE – United Puerto Rican Organization of Sunset Park. 2000 – 2006.

Member of Rebuild Chinatown Initiative. Asian Americans for Equality. 2002 – 2003.

CUNY Honors College. Participated in faculty planning and curriculum development, and taught the Honors College seminar on the Peopling of New York. 2001-2007.

Consultant to Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund. Directed the community survey project, analyzed and prepared a report on survey findings. 2000 – 2002.

Member of Academic Advisory Board. US Dept. of Commerce, Economic Development Administration study on "Economic Needs of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Distressed Areas." 2001 – 2002.

Consultant to Asian American Federation New York. Prepared application for CIC designation, consulted on census research, prepared maps and tables on Asian American population demographics for public outreach and educational use. 1999 – 2001.

Queens College Freshman Year Initiative (FYI). Participated in FYI and taught the Urban Studies class on Poverty and Affluence. 1999.

Consultant to Museum of the Chinese in the Americas. Research consultant for an exhibit on Sunset Park, Brooklyn, "A Good Place to Land One's Feet: Brooklyn's New Chinese Community." 1998 – 1999.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Executive Director, Asian Community Development Corporation, Boston, MA, 1988 – 1990

Executive Director, Chinatown-South Cove Neighborhood Council, Boston, MA, 1987 – 1988

BOOK MANUSCRIPT AND JOURNAL ARTICLE REVIEW

Housing Studies
Urban Affairs Review
Local Environment
Sociological Inquiry
Journal of Planning Education and Research
City and Society
International Journal of Urban and Regional Research
Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
Contemporary Sociology
Journal of Planning Literature
AAPI Nexus: Asian American & Pacific Islanders, Policy, Practice, and Community
Temple University Press

GRANTS REVIEW

University of Massachusetts Press

SUNY Albany Press Rutgers University Press Palgrave Macmillan Russell Sage Foundation PSC CUNY Research Award Program, Political Science, Law & Criminal Justice, Urban Studies Panel

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning
Association of Asian American Studies
Planners Network
Eastern Sociological Society
Latin American Studies Association
Latinos and Planning, American Planning Association
Urban Affairs Association

Exhibit C:

Final Certified Map

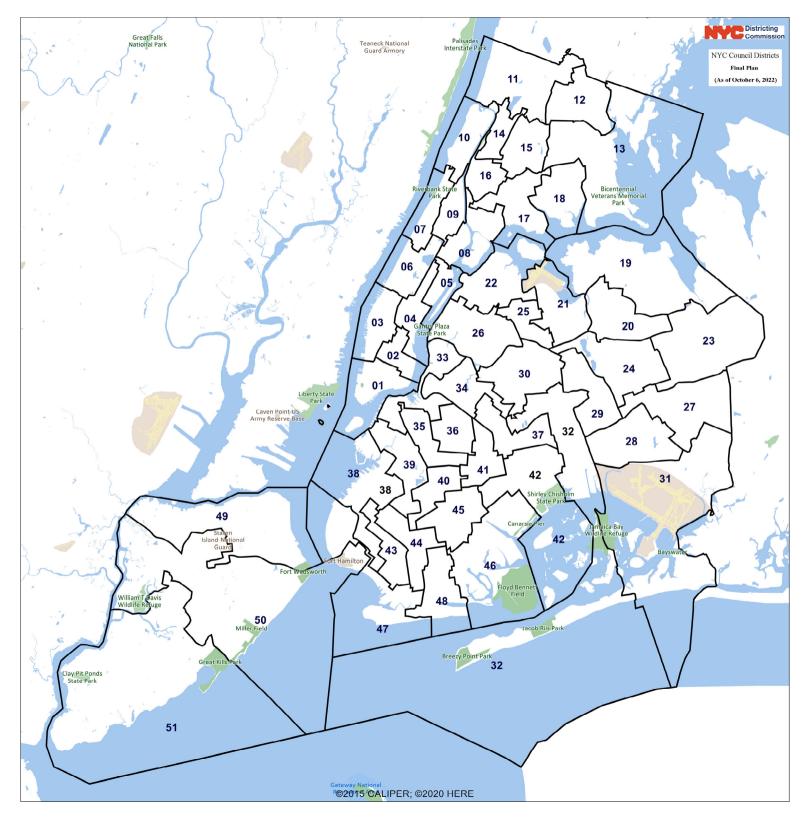


Exhibit D:

Unity Map

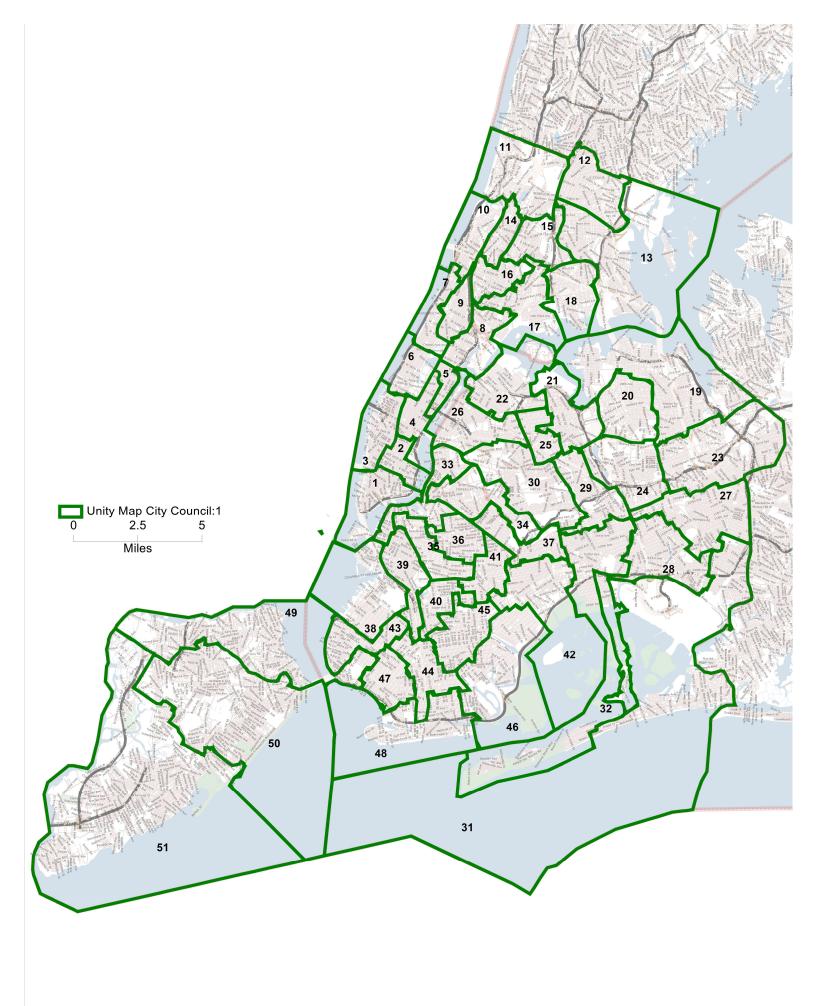


Exhibit E:

Jagpreet Singh Written

Testimony May 26, 2022

From: Jagpreet Singh <

Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2022 11:26 AM

To: Public Testimony

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Jagpreet Singh - Desis Rising Up and Moving Testimony

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe. Forward suspect email to phish@cyber.nyc.gov as an attachment (Click the More button, then forward as attachment).

Good Afternoon Commissioners,

My name is Jagpreet Singh. I am the Political Director for DRUM, Desis Rising up and Moving. We are a membership based grassroots organization that organizes with the working class South Asian and Indo-Caribbean communities across New York City around building power, immigration issues, and more. We are here as part of the APA Voice Redistricting Task Force to ensure our voices are not erased in this process. I want to thank you all for giving us the opportunity for public comment before the maps are drawn. I hope to see more public engagement after the maps are released, especially in the outer boroughs where most of New York City lives, and at times and dates that make it accessible to our working class communities.

I urge the commission to keep our communities of interest together. In speaking with our membership, we've identified a number of communities of interest which are core to the everyday lives of our members and the community at large.

In Queens the most prominent community of interest are South Asians, predominantly Punjabi, and Indo-Caribbean communities in Richmond Hill and South Ozone park. This community has decades old ties to this area, has built religious institutions, commercial hubs, and cultural centers, and is vital to the diverse fabric of our city. The other community of interest in Queens is the Bangladeshi and Indian communities that make up the Hillside corridor. I ask you to drive down this corridor from Jamaica to Glen Oaks and look for yourself what this community has done to build up this area. Finally we have a large base in West Queens, in the asian communities of interest of Woodside, Elmhurst, and western Jackson Heights. These communities have create an Asian hub in this part of queens synonymous with the cultural fabric and diversity of this city. The folks in these communities celebrate lunar new year together, eat and shop along similar commercial corridors, and worship together and deserve to be kept whole.

In the Bronx we urge the commission to ensure the Bangladeshi community in Parkchester is kept whole. They have been pivotal to the growth of population in Parkchester and have become a key part of the larger Parkchester community. They are currently in one district and we ask the commission to keep them there. In Brooklyn we urge the commission to ensure that the Bangladeshi community in and around McDonald and Church in Kensington are kept whole like they are currently. You can reference AALDEF's communities of interest maps for specifics of these communities.

The working class folks in these communities are the backbone of this city. They are the drivers, construction workers, mothers, custodians, vendors, and more who work all hours of the day to ensure that New York City is the city that never sleeps. They kept our city running before the pandemic, are risking their lives to run it during this pandemic, and will continue to ensure that our city thrives.

Commissioners, it's up to you to ensure that their ability to advocate for their issues and organize in their communities isn't being trampled. We've seen in past cycles and other redistrictings that there are times our communities are kept whole, but forced in districts with majority communities whose leverage makes it impossible for our communities to build power. Please ensure our communities of interest are kept whole and are able to build power.

Jagpreet Singh Political Director

Desis Rising up and Moving - DRUM

Exhibit F:

Submission under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act for **Preclearance of Proposed Amendments to the New** York City Charter (August 11, 1989)

MISSION

Municipal Reference and

Research Center

RECEIVED

-

A CHAMBERS STREET NEW YORK CITY

TO:

David Hunter. Esq., Civil Rights

Eric Lang FROM:

RE:

Errors, Adgust 11, 1989 letter

Murray

Maked Redes

Mil Predes

Seand Exhiand

Seand Exhiand

Still Joseph M. Sullivan

In Tracet

August 14, 1989 DATE:

1. Page 6. The quote, at the end of the paragraph, should read "all deliberate speed" and not "all due speed." 647 F. Supp. at 1479

2. Page 34. First word, second line from the bottom, "Court" should read "Council."

Ex Late Director

buite 1616 III Park Place New York, NY 10007 (212) 766-2200

August 11, 1989

Barry H. Weinberg, Esq.

Barry Chief, Voting Section

Acting Rights Division

Civil Rights Department

United States Department

of Justice

of Justice

of Justice

Nashington, DC 20530

Re: SUBMISSION UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT FOR PRECLEARANCE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER

Dear Mr. Weinberg:

This is a submission pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 1973c) for preclearance of proposed amendments to the New York City Charter. The amendments will be submitted to the voters at a referendum to be held on November 7, 1989, the date of the city's next general election. This submission is timely under 28 CFR 51.22, which governs consideration of changes prior to final enactment, since the proposed charter amendments are not subject to alteration in the final approving action (the referendum), and all other actions necessary for approval have been taken. This submission consists of this letter, exhibits and appendices.

The submitting authority is the New York City Charter Revision Commission, which voted final approval of the amendments during its July 31, August 1, and August 2, 1989 meetings. The jurisdiction responsible for implementation of the amendments is the City of New

with more than 80% minority population from 25.7% on the present council (9 of 35 districts) to 35.3% (18 of 51 districts), and districts with 75-79% minority population from none on the present council to 5.9% (three additional districts). The proportion of districts with 70-74% minority population would decrease from 8.6% on the present council (3 of 35 districts, none of which have elected minority group council members) to 2% (1 of 51 districts). (Neither the old nor the prototype 51-district council have any districts with 65-69% minority population.) (Exhibit 28)

population elected minority council members, the Commission's plan would double the number of such council members from nine to 18--a 100% expansion of minority representation on a council expanded in size by 45.7% (from 35 to 51). The result would necessarily be a vast increase in the power of the council's minority representation.

The Commission's prototype of a 51-district system, as set forth in data and maps in Exhibit 28, is based upon 1980 Census data. The Commission is not seeking preclearance of these particular districts. They are presented for informational purposes only and are not being proposed for adoption. The actual districts will be drawn by a districting commission (page 22, infra) on the basis of the 1990 Census. This prototype districting plan is presented only to establish that even under the 1980 Census, a 51-member council would significantly enhance minority group opportunities. Such opportunities will be further enhanced by the use of 1990 Census data.

There has been some controversy over the Commission's proposal enlarge the size of the council and over the particular size it chosen. Initially some council members, including minority man increase in the proportion of the council would not result in an increase in the proportion of districts in which members of their choice. However, the operation of the council members of their choice. However, the overwhelming view of other representatives of the minority communities has been in favor of increasing the size of the council, in order to increase minority opportunities (Exhibit 29).

some of these individuals and groups have, however, argued in favor of a larger council than that recommended by the Commission. principal among them, at one time, was Dr. Luther Blake of the coalition of African American and Latinos for a Just City government. He testified in favor of a 59-district council at the June 1, 1989 hearing (Exhibit 30). As noted above, the Commission spent considerable time reviewing the issue of council size and at its June 27, 1989 meeting decided again to adopt the 51-district council as part of its preliminary proposals (Exhibit 31). Subsequently, at the July 21, 1989 hearing, Dr. Blake expressed support for the Commission's plan (Exhibit 32).

In addition, some representatives of several Asian American organizations in lower Manhattan and Flushing, Queens testified that a 59-district council would provide their communities with a better chance to elect representatives of their choice than a 51-district council. If, however, the demographic estimates and projections

presented to the Commission by these organizations are reasonably accurate, the Districting Commission should, as part of a 51-district plan based on the results of the 1990 census, be able to establish a council district in each of these areas in which Asian Americans would have a reasonable opportunity to elect council members of their choice. For these two communities, the difference between the size of the districts in 51 and 59 district plans is much less important than the need to concentrate each of these two communities into single council districts (Exhibit 33). (As noted on page 22, infra, the proposed charter requires the Districting commission to accord very high priority to this need.)

In considering the options available for structuring the city government, the Commission also evaluated the possibility of creating a bicameral city council with a nineteen-member upper house. However, that plan was offered only on the condition that, before it could be discussed from a policy perspective, it must be shown to enhance the opportunities of minority voters to participate in and influence the political process (Exhibit 34). The commission heard considerable opposition to this proposal (Exhibit 35), and its own analysis found that the smaller second legislative body might, in fact, dilute minority representation (Exhibit 36). The commission also briefly considered adding the borough presidents to the enlarged council, but abandoned the idea out of the concern that boroughwide elected council member (i.e. borough presidents) would dominate the council and diminish the power of the district members (Exhibit 37).

2. Districting Commission and Criteria

electoral opportunities of racial and language minority groups, the commission has provided a meticulously crafted districting system. The Districting Commission established by the existing Charter would be expanded in size and appointed by more diverse sources. More importantly, the new charter would require that the Districting commission include members of protected minority groups in proportion, as close as practicable, to their population in the city. The various appointing officials would be required to establish a joint screening and selection process for ensuring compliance with this requirement. (proposed section 50)

pistricting Commission to accord extremely high priority to fair and effective representation of racial and language minority groups protected by the Voting Rights Act. Only the requirement of population equality (one person, one vote) is accorded higher priority on the list of criteria to be followed by the Commission.

All other criteria (community and neighborhood integrity, compactness and borough integrity) are to be given less weight than fair and effective representation of minorities (proposed section 52).

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

Exhibit G:

Revision Committee Minutes

Appendix V, Vol. VIII

Mould the signing person see if anybody
Apparent

Apparently there is nobody.

Okay. The order in which we're going to go is, to do the Districting Commission first, then the chapter on the Council and then the other items that are on our agenda today, which includes franchising and, I think, access to information.

Let me try and lead the way on the

Districting Commission and you have the -- we
received last Friday, a chapter, and there are
some technical changes, but it's substantively the
same as the prior one, but it's Chapter 2A and -which, as I say, you got last Friday, but you also
have the clean version of it this morning.

This, obviously, is very important, because how the district lines are drawn is the way in which to deliver on the expectation and design of enhancing representation for underrepresented groups in the Council.

We have made a number of changes from the current system, both, in the substance of the

criteria for districting which, as when you go the fair and effective representation of racial act.

We've made changes in the appointment of the Commissioners. If you remember the dialogue We had on that, we looked at the current system which was done in a reaction to the mistakes made in 1981, Where the Council had redistricted itself and it fell afoul of the Voting Rights Act and the whole plan was thrown out, and in reaction to that, the Charter Revision Commission in 1983, recommended a districting plan that, basically, gave the Mayor the appointment of everybody on the Districting Commission, and comments were made, including by the Council as an institution, that that was, from a separation of powers point of view, not appropriate; that it gave the Mayor too much power, that the Mayor could use the potential power of the Districting Commission to coerce members of the Council to work the will of the Mayoralty.

so, pursuant to the discussion we had on

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Rights Act of slightly enlarging the Council. Redistricting, I think you can just read

what's in here. It's terribly important. is great anxiety among, particularly, racial and language groups protected by the Voting Rights Act, that for all our good intentions it won't work well. We've already done the single most important thing, which was the criteria for redistricting we passed, but here there are proposed some other procedural suggestions that will help make the public confident that our objectives will be met.

And on the appointments to the body that the 1983 Charter, in reaction to the failure by the Council in 1981 to redistrict properly, went too far in giving too many appointments to the Mayor, there should be greater variety in the appointments, the methodology is set out here.

Land use -- have we handed out the longer paper? Gretchen, have we handled out to the members the longer paper? We should --

MS. TOOLE: No, it's on its way.

It's on its way, okay. THE CHAIRMAN:

Just do try and summarize the land use, and

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23

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(212) 732-3120

questions, and then just open it for discussion. Conceptually -- I mean, our interest here is in seeing if a change in the size of the City 123 Council -- that is, an enlargement in the size of the City Council, would enhance the opportunities for

Then we need to also look at the questions of the effectiveness of the body. We need to consider the size of the districts in an enlarged body, and whether there are other implications having to do with responsiveness to communities that arise from a change in size.

But, the principal issue that we want to look at is, whether expansion of the Council would add to opportunities for minorities to get elected to the council.

There are, very broadly speaking, a number of variables which can answer that question in the future, one of which is size. But I want to start with another variable, and make a couple of comments about the other variable before we get to size.

Obviously, another variable is the way in which the lines are drawn, because you can -- you know, there are almost an infinite number of lines

(212) 732-3120

til a government

Exhibit H:

Exhibit 33 to the Submission under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act for Preclearance of Proposed Amendments to the New York City Charter (August 11, 1989)

The Asian-American population of New York City has been While there increasing at a rapid rate. While there is evidence of this growth throughout the city and the emergence of a number of smaller population concentrations, the emergence of a number of smaller oricans in New York City are in Lower Manhatt Americans in New York City are in Lower Manhattan (Chinatown) and Americans

[Americans]

[Americ demographic characteristics of the current Assembly and Council

- Chinatown is covered by the 61st and 62nd Assembly Districts with approximately three-fourths of the population of this area in the 62nd and the remainder in the 61st. This area is included entirely in the 2nd Council District.
- Flushing is split among four Assembly Districts, (the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th) with the bulk of the area's population in the latter two districts. The overwhelming majority of Flushing's population is located in the 19th Council District with a small portion in the 18th.

While both areas are, for the most part, included in single Council Districts, the size of the two districts involved, (211,401 and 212,401) results in the effective submergence of these areas.

The first two tables also present the demographic characteristics of the relevant districts from two of the Commission's prototype districting plans (see Exhibit 28 for a fuller discussion of these plans) -- Version 1 (a 50 district proposal) and Version 5* (a 51 district proposal) -- as well as various modifications intended to maximize the total number of Asian-Americans in districts of either approximately 120,000 people (59-60 districts total) or 140,000 people (50-51 districts total). By including all of Chinatown in an Assembly-District-sized district, the Asian-American population is increased by 23.4%. Similarly, by including all of the Asian-American community of Flushing in one district, their population percentage is increased by 53.9%. While the implications of these changes on the overall make up of the two districts is limited (from 27.68% to 34.26% in Chinatown; and from 8.82% to 13.66% in Flushing) when working with the 1980 data, they are particularly important when examining the impact of estimates of the current Asian-American population and projections of the 1990 Asian-American population. THE PROBLEM RUNG TERM FINE DISCOURT FOR THE PARTY OF THE

* For Chinatown, the relevant district in Version 5A, an attempt to create a district with an Asian-American plurality, is included in the analysis.

The Chinatown Voter Education Alliance in testimony presented at the Commission's July 18, 1989 hearing provided the Commission

with population projections for the Asian-American community in 1990. In addition projections for the Asian-American of Flushing 1990. In addition, the Korean-American Association of Flushing provided the Commission with estimates of the 1988 Asian American population prepared by the Asian-American the final table of These projections are incorporated into the final table of this exhibit. A discussion of the methodology used by these two groups follows.

METHOD 1

The Chinatown Voter Education Alliance (CVEA) projected that the Asian-American community in New York will have grown by 1198 from 1980 to 1990. They applied that figure to the 1980 Asian population of current Assembly Districts to arrive at projections for 1990. However, the existing Assembly districting, as indicated above, splits Chinatowm between two districts, the 61st and 62nd. When the CVEA's methodology is applied to a district of the same size as the assembly districts which does not split Chinatown, the results are quite different. In fact, using this methodology, one is able to create an overwhelmingly Asian district in Chinatown. Moreover, when this methodology is applied to a district of approximately 140,000 (i.e. 1/51 rather than 1/60 of the total population), the results are quite similar.

METHOD 2

The Asian-American Center of Queens College estimated that the Asian American population of Queens has nearly tripled between 1980 and 1987 and that 125,000 Asian-Americans currently live in Flushing, Queens. In its FY 1989 Community District Needs Statement, the Community Board of Community District 7, which is comprised of Whitestone, College Point, Flushing, QueensBoro Heights and Bay Terrace estimates that the population of that area is 270,000. These estimates reflect two trends since 1980: that the total population of this area has increased significantly (205,000 to 270,000), and that the percentage of total population represented by Asian-Americans has grown even more rapidly. The 1980 Census reported only 17,404 Asian-Americans in all of Community District 7. In 1980, Flushing accounted for 68% of the Community District's total population. If this relationship still holds true, Flushing's total population would currently be about 187,000. The 125,000 Asian-American residents would thus represent approximately two-thirds of Flushing's total population. This substantial growth of the Asian-American population could not have occurred unless there was a concomittant expansion of the geographic area of significant Asian-American settlement. Expert opinion is that these settlement patterns are expanding eastward from Flushing Meadow Park and that a district should be drawn not only to reflect current (i.e. 1990 census) patterns but to capture

If the assumption that Asian-Americans represent two-thirds of the 187,000 person area is accurate, then districts of either 120,000 or 140,000 are unlikely to differ substantially in terms of their Asian-American population percentage. For the converse area, a geographic subarea with be, within this 187,000 person completely by areas of low Asian of Asian-Americans surrounded available, this does not appear to the noted that this analysis is based on estimates of the population of 1988 and that all knowledgeable observers expect the rapid of the rapid to continue.

DISTRICT SIZE SCENARIO

	TOWN POPULATION	ASIAN POPULATION	ASIAN PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	HISPANIC	ASIAN HISPANIC HISPANIC WHITE PERCENTAGE POPULATION PERCENTAGE POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	HHITE AFRO-AMERICAN AFRO-APPERCENTAGE POPULATION PERCEN	AFRO-MER PERCENTAG
MCIL	MINATION 211, 601	W. 122	21.01%	61,137	28.92%	86,370	40.8X	17,73	0.102
HENT ASS	S'Y DIST 62 118,951	32,926	27.68%	47,485		25,823	21.71 x 77.90 x	11,055	% . 9 . 9 . 7 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4
SSIBLE	CHINATOWN 118,602	40,632				37, 133	31.31X	8.516	7 1 2
	CHINATOWN 150,03	40,906				39,097	32.57%	8,524	7.10%
RSION 1 DISTRICT OPOSAL	CHIMATOM 139,97	39,882				34,118	24.38%	13,110	9.37%
RSION 5 DISIRICI OPOSAL	CHIMATION 139,7	39,95 20,95	28.70%			32,272	23.18%	13,236	
RSION 5A OPOSAL	CHIMATOM 137,	2, 18		33,819		51,716	37.53%		
SSIBLE	FICATIONS CHINATOWN 140,992 42,200 (2,200 42,298	98 % 42,29	29.93% 30.21%			**************************************	35.35%	10,528	7.72
							38.18%	9.640	

SISTRICT SIZE SCENARIOS

5.8	0,346	69.63%		12.10x							
	8,538	69.42X	97,223		16,714				130,048	FLUSHIN	SSIBLE
10.93%	15,318	61.40X	86,078	15.4%	21,63	11.84X 21			NG 140, 192	FLUSHI	ERSION 5 1 DISTRICT ROPOSAL
10.43	62.82% 14,714	62.82X	88,780	14.86%	21,005	10.37%	.055		FLUSHING 141,324		ERSION 1 D DISTRICT ROPOSAL
7.00%	0,317	65.95X	78,329	13.43%	15,950	13.14%	15,611		ONTHS.		
6.93%	8,317	66.22X	79,520	13.37%	16,054	13.01%	15,622		FLUSHING 120,090	on the same	711.0
10.40%	12,224	59.86X	70,326	15.64X	18,371	13.66X	16,052	17,403	FLUSHING 1		3381BLE
5.99X	7,084	73.59% 72.74%	85,983	10.59% 10.68%	12,515	8.82X 8.39X	9,918	118, 198	ASS'Y DIST 26 118, 198 ASS'Y DIST 27 118, 201	JRRENT AS	355
7.61%	16, 167	68.82%	146,241	14.63%	31,092	7.98%	16,957	212,491	FLUSHING 212, 491	JRRENT WICHL	
N AFRO-MER PERCENTAG	AFRO-MERICAL POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULA	HISPANIC	POPULATION	ION POPULATION PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	POPULATION NATION	LOCATION POPULATION		

ASIAN-AMERICAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS
APPLIED TO CRC DISTRICT SCENARIOS

THE STATE CHAMBO	Parage Treatment of French Parage Treatment of F	MANUAL CHIMICA STRICT S	ASSIGNA COMMANDORNA PRESIDENT COMMANDORNA PRESIDENT	Tions Calming.	SSIBIE CHIMMION	19 1510 1.558 AND 1810 1.558 AND 181	CURRENT CURRENT ASIAN ASIAN POPULATION PERCENTAGE LOCATION SIZE POPULATION PERCENTAGE PROJECTION PROJECTION
	131.80	20,000	139,921	*x0,021	1118,602	118,951	SIRE
		30.33	39,88	*60,998	40,632	32,926	MANUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP
30.21	30.613	28.70%	28.50%	**.08*	X4.76X	27.08%	CURRENT ASIAN PERCENTAGE
× 92,418	92,381	87.493	87,342	89.584	28,984	72, 108	PROJECTION PROJECTION
65.55 x	67.04	62.85%	22.52	74.63%	75.03x	60.62X 19.26X	METHOD 1 ASIAN PERCENTAGE PROJECTION

ASIAN-AMERICAN APPLIED TO CRC POPULATION DISTRICT PROJECTIONS SCENARIOS

RICT

MAISA

PERCENTAGE

PROJECTION

POPULATION

MAISA

CURRENT

CURRENT

METHOD

ASIAN

CATIONS	POSSIBLE	VERSION 51 DISTI PROPOSAL	50 980					
		VERSION 5 51 DISTRICT ROPOSAL	VERSION 1 50 DISTRICT PROPOSAL		MODIFI-	POSSIBLE	CURRENT	
FLUSHING	FLUSHING	FLUSHING	FLUSHING	FLUSHING	FLUSHING	E FLUSHING	LY ASS'Y DI	LOCATIO
139,322	140,048	140, 192	141,324	110,772	120,090	117,483	ASS'Y DIST 26 118, 198 ASS'Y DIST 27 118, 201	M SIZE
16,515	16,996	16,593	14,655	15,611	15,622	16,052	10,429	LOCATION SIZE POPULATION PERCENTAGE PROJECTION
11.85%	12.14%	11.64%	10.37%	13.14%	13.01%	13.66%	8.82X 8.39X	PERCENTAGE
92,928	93,412	93,508	94,263	79,221	80, 100	78,361	67,597	PROJECT STREET
66.70X	66.70X	%.70X	66.70X	66.70X	66.70X	66.70%	57.19% 57.19%	

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The same of the sa

sulation 9 flushing 187,000

erican population of Flushing 125,000

evenly ibuted thro



		Center
A single	merican	

	1980 Cens	sus Data	% in Queens		
	New York City	in Queens	31%		
	124,764	39,1-	53%		
Chinese Indians	40,945	21,736	47%		
Filipinos	23,810	14,486	62%		
Koreans	23,257	5,487	40%		
Japanese	13,730	1,418	43%		
Vietnamese	3,283	iation of	Queens increased		

- >>>Between 1970 and 1980 the Asian population of Queens Increased
- by 417%

 >>>in 1980, about 40% of New York City's Asian population lived
 in Queens, about 93,000 of 230,000 [uncorrected for
 in Queens, about 93,000 of 230,000 [uncorrected for
- undercount]
 >>> between 1980 and 1985, the U.S. Asian population increased by
 48.5%
- >>> between 1980 and 1987, the Queens Asian population nearly tripled, from 5% of the borough to 14% [to c.300,000]
- >>> Queens in 1987 is 14% Asian, 16% Hispanic, 21% Black, and 49% White

Estimates, 1988

New York City Chinese population: c.310,000
Manhattan c.150,000
Queens c.100,000 [Flushing: 60,000]
Brooklyn c. 60,000

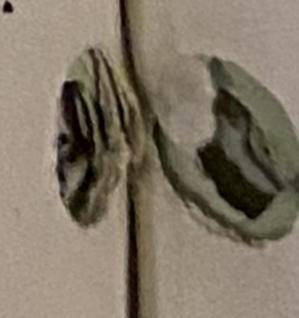
New York City Korean population: c.200,000

Queens c.110,000 [Flushing: 65,000]

In 1988, we estimate at least 600,000 Asians in New York City, and half live in Queens.

Roger Sanjek, Acting Director 22 March 1988

The City University of New York · 65-30 Kissena Boulevard Flushing, New York 11367-0904 · Telephone (718) 670-4226



級約華埠選民教育聯會 CHINATOWN VOTER EDUCATION ALLIANCE Telephone: (212) 571-1699

TESTIMONY OF GAIL M. KONG before the NEW YORK CITY CHARTER

Mr. Chairman, Commission members and staff, my name is Gail kong. I am the Asian member of the Voter Assistance Commission and the Vice President of the Chinatown Voter Education Alliance.

Representing a Citywide working group of Asian organizations, we appreciate this second opportunity to present testimony. There are three main points I will put on the record today.

First, individual efforts notwithstanding, we believe the total body of the Commission's work will not hold up well when tested for protection of Asians as a minority group covered by the Federal Voting Rights Act. Analysis of data and policy discussions have relied upon consideration of voting patterns and positions of African Americans and Latinos. There has been almost no consideration of Asians in this work.

Asian community agencies, and we are not evaluating those efforts here. We think the test of your work should be turned, instead, on the data analysis itself. It is this analysis on which you have based your position regarding the number of Council Districts which should be created in order to increase the representation of which should be created in order to increase the representation of minorities in the City Council. We believe a great deal depends minorities in the City Council by Commission members. And we upon the direction given to staff by Commission members and we point out here that at that important policy level, there is no Asian Commissioner.

Second, we ask again that you reconsider the number of City Second, we ask again that you reconsider the number of City Council districts, because there is a very significant difference There are three important for Asians between 51 and 59 districts. There are three important flaws in your current thinking.

We disagree strongly with the Commission's assumption that a district must have at least 80% minority voters before a minority district must have at least, it does not necessarily apply to might be elected; at least, it does not necessarily apply to might be elected; at least, it does not necessarily apply to might be elected; at least, it does not necessarily apply to might be elected as community school board Asians. This year 3 Asians were elected as community school board analysis in Queens County districts that could not possibly be 80% members in Queens County districts that could not possibly be 80% Asian and 2 Asian Civil Court Judges (out of 9) were elected in Manhattan Countywide elections last year. These points can be tested through analysis of those election results.

The second flaw is your reasoning regarding the number of Council districts and its impact on Asians is that our dynamic population growth since the 1980 Census must be taken into account.

To further support our recommendation for 59 districts we offer this comparison, which illustrates the third flaw in your reasoning. We have looked at the Asian population difference between 51 and 59 districts in key districts in Manhattan and Queens. The result, particularly in Manhattan, is striking.

The City Planning Commission in a study limited to immigration under green cards, that is, excluding new births.

migrations, and other sources of population change, found that the 1980 and 1990 Census. Extrapolating that information to key approach to maximizing minority representation) is nevertheless

We estimate that in 1990 the Asian population in the 62nd AD in Manhattan will be 68,128. Fifty percent of the population in districts, would be 71,080; while the same percentage in 59 during the 1990 Census). The difference, for us, is really significant. Applying the same methodology in the 30th AD in Queens would yield a district with 42,088 Asians.

The argument that a larger Council is unwieldy is germane when discussing the difference between 22 and 130. But we believe it is much less pursuasive when comparing 51 to 59 districts. Moreover, we believe the specific obligation to increase the likelihood of Asian representation is overriding and, in fact, might argue for a slightly larger Council, up to 61 or 65 districts, for example.

The third point of our testimony today is to thank Commission members and express strong support for the recommendations you have made to expand the size of the Districting Commission. to have made to expand the Commission of those protected by ensure the representation on the Commission of those protected

the Voting Rights Act, and especially the changes in the the Voting Rights Act, for drawing City Council District lines. We refer here to Chapter 2-A, Section 50a.7.b.l. and language dated June 29, 1989. For the record, I do want to point out again, that regarding your proposed sixth criteria, Section 52.f., coincidence with existing community district boundaries will likely be in conflict with consolidated representation of Chinatown. Chinatown is now split into 3 community boards, and it would continue to dilute our representation if community district boundaries were used in the first instance in drawing City Council estable sitt i the new order of the property o district boundaries.

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Exhibit I:

New York Districting

Commission, 1991 City

Council Districting Plan

Certification (June 7, 1991).

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June 7, 1991

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Alar Games

Carlos Cuevas
City Clerk and
Clerk of the Council
One Centre Street, Room 265
New York NY 10007

Re: 1991 City Council Districting Plan

Dear Mr. Cuevas:

Enclosed for filing with your office is an original of a statement signed by eleven members of the Districting Commission, with exhibits. Exhibit A is a copy of the final plan for the 1991 election of city council members.

Section 1152.d(11) of the New York City Charter provides that the districting commission appointed in 1990 "shall prepare a districting plan for the nineteen hundred ninety-one additional election of council members . . . " Subparagraph (j)(iii) of that section directs the commission to adopt its final plan on or before the seventh day of June, 1991.

Charter section 51.g. provides the process for adopting the final plan, as follows:

[N]o plan shall be deemed adopted in accordance with either [section 51, subdivision d or f] until the commission files, with the city clerk, a copy of [the final] plan and a statement signed by at least nine members of the commission certifying that, within the constraint of paragraph a of subdivision one of section fifty-two, the criteria set forth in the other paragraphs of such subdivision have been applied in the order in which they are listed and that such criteria have been implemented, in such order, to

Suite 1616, 11 Park Place, New York, New York 10007 (212) 766-2200

the maximum extent practicable. Such certification shall also set forth the manner in which the commission implemented the requirements of paragraph b of subdivision one of section fifty-two. Such plan shall be deemed adopted upon the commission's filing with the city clerk of such plan and such certification.

The filing of this certification and a copy of the final plan, appended hereto as Exhibit A, on this day, June 7, 1991, constitutes adoption of the commission's final plan.

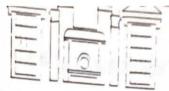
We would appreciate your noting the date of filing on our copy of the certification and signing the enclosed receipt. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Judith Reed Counsel

/lm

enclosure



NEW YORK CITY DISTRICTING COMMISSION

Factorial Descrip

Carlos Cuevas

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12

CERTIFICATION

- November 1989, (hereinafter the "charter") provides that the districting commission appointed in 1990 "shall prepare a districting plan for the nineteen hundred ninety-one additional election of council members in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph and in accordance with the provisions of chapter two-A, " In so doing, "the commission shall be guided by the criteria set forth in section fifty-two." (Section 51.a.)
- 2. Subparagraph (j)(iii) of section 1152.d(11) directs that the commission shall adopt its final plan on or before the seventh day of June, 1991, in accordance with subdivision g of section 51. The filing of this certification signed by eleven members of the commission together with a copy of the final plan, appended to this certification as Exhibit A, on this day, June 7, 1991, constitutes adoption of the commission's final plan.
- 3. The undersigned members of the New York City Districting Commission (hereinafter the "commission"), in accordance with charter chapter 2A section 51.g and chapter 52 section 1152.d(11)(j)(iii), do hereby certify that, within the constraint of paragraph a of subdivision one of section 52, the criteria set forth in the other paragraphs of such subdivision have been applied in the order in which they are listed and that such criteria have been implemented in such order, to the maximum extent practicable.
- 4. The undersigned members of the commission, in accordance with charter chapter 2A section 51.g and chapter 52 section 1152.d(11)(j)(iii), do hereby further certify that the commission has implemented the requirements of paragraph b of subdivision one of section 52 ("[s]uch districting plan shall be established in a manner

New York City Districting Commission Certification June 7, 1991 Page 2

that ensures the fair and effective representation of the racial and language minority groups in New York city which are protected by the United States voting rights act of nineteen hundred sixty-five, as amended") in the following manner:

The commission (a) determined the geographical location of racial and language minority groups in New York city which are protected by the voting rights act (hereinafter "protected racial and language minority groups"); (b) held numerous public hearings, at which a number of persons testified who were members of protected racial and language minority groups; (c) conducted targeted outreach through mallings, meetings, and advertising in minority media and non-English language publications to assure meaningful participation on the part of protected racial and language minority groups in the commission's determination; (d) reviewed analyses of voter registration rates, prior participation rates, and voting behavior; (e) drew district lines to enhance the opportunities of protected racial and language minority groups to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice, to the greatest extent feasible.

The results of this process are as follows: there are 27 districts in which combined protected racial and language minority groups represent a majority (50% or greater) of the total population in a district. There are 25 districts with combined protected racial and language minority group populations of 60% or greater, 23 districts with combined protected racial and language minority group populations of 70% or greater, and 21 districts with combined protected racial and language minority group populations of 80% or greater. See Exhibit B to this certification.

7

New York City Districting Commission Certification June 7, 1991 Page 3

SIGNED THIS 7th DAY OF JUNE, 1991,	
Frank J. Macchiarola, Chair	Esmeralda Simmons, Vice-Chair
Michael J. Petrides, Vice-Chair	Canute C. Bernard
Luther Blake	Ken W. Chin
Evelyn Cunningham	Charles M. Greinsky
Steven I. Himelstein	Sibyl A. Miller
Camelia A. Marcelino-Rodriguez	3

Exhibit J:

Aaron Fernando Written

Testimony June 27, 2022

DeCillis, Michael

From: Aaron F. <

Sent: Monday, June 27, 2022 6:09 PM

To: Public Testimony

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony from today's Queens hearing

Attachments: map-image (4).png

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe. Forward suspect email to phish@cyber.nyc.gov as an attachment (Click the More button, then forward as attachment).

Good afternoon Commissioners and staff. My name is Aaron Fernando and I am a lifelong resident of Richmond Hill, Queens. And last year, I was the field director for a city council campaign along the Hillside Avenue corridor. Today, I want to speak about both of these communities and why they should be kept whole under this year's redistricting maps.

Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park have formed a single immigrant community community of interest for decades. They are defined by rows of single and two family homes that have increasingly been inhabited by Indo-Caribbean and Punjabi-Americans. The area's borders are approximately Hillside Avenue and Forest Park to the north, Woodhaven Blvd to the west, the Belt Parkway to the south, and the Van Wyck Expressway to the east.

Unfortunately, for the last decade this community has been divided into three council districts: 28, 29, and 32. While the bulk of this community of interest is in District 28, the district crosses the Van Wyck to connect to Jamaica and Rochdale Village. The Van Wyck is a clear geographic boundary that should not be crossed in redistricting as much as possible. Meanwhile, various parts of Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park are connected to neighborhoods as far flung as Breezy Point and Forest Hills, neighborhoods that share almost nothing in common with one another.

Meanwhile, the Hillside Corridor refers to the immigrant communities that fall along Hillside Avenue in Eastern Queens. Anyone who has drove along Hillside or sat down at a restaurant there understands the rich Bangladeshi, Indian, Punjabi, and Guyanese-American communities that have settled there. The area's borders are approximately the Grand Central Parkway to the north, the Van Wyck to the west, Jamaica Ave to the south, and the Nassau County border to the east, although these borders are not exact. The neighborhoods and portions of neighborhoods included are Briarwood, Jamaica Hills, Hollis, Queens Village, Bellerose, Glen Oaks, and Floral Park.

Currently, the Hillside Corridor is also split between 3 council districts, 23, 24, and 27. South Asians are split in two at 188th St; District 23 connects Punjabi voters to Bayside and Douglaston, District 24 connects Bangladeshi voters to Kew Gardens Hills, and District 27 connects Indo-Caribbean voters to St. Albans. South Asian neighborhoods should be kept within a single district, not split into 3.

I have submitted a citywide council map to the commission that keeps these South Asian communities together. My proposed District 32 encompasses all of Richmond Hill, South Ozone Park, and Bangladeshi areas of Ozone Park. It is 35% Asian, a plurality. In addition, my proposed District 19 encompasses the entirety of the Hillside Corridor. It is 45% Asian, a near majority.

Both these districts keep neighborhoods whole as well as South Asian communities of interest, allowing them to finally elect the candidates of their choice. I would be happy to take any other questions and further explain the details of my proposed map.

----- Forwarded message -----From: **Aaron F.** <

Date: Fri, Jun 3, 2022 at 6:49 PM

Subject: Proposal citywide council redistricting map

To: < PublicTestimony@redistricting.nyc.gov >, < NYCRedistricting@redistricting.nyc.gov >

Good evening,

Apologies for my late submission, but I've been working on my Council map proposal for the entire city. I believe it effectively preserves communities of interests, better matches the city's diversifying demographics, and unites divided neighborhoods.

An image of the proposal is attached.

Dave's Redistricting: https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::92ad4ff2-68fa-4fe5-bfe4-c54bef6781c3

Spreadsheet data: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1viB6rK-

2ikzJqRgrnL6Ms8 D9PTJ5kUyspwN8xFKlGs/edit#gid=0

Written summary: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1hVgs72XR72tdAGYaplG5Ri8Ufujf3EW7YWSAkGDMvXk/edit

Thank you for your consideration, and please let me know if you have any questions. Good luck with your round of maps!

Best, Aaron

Exhibit K:

AALDEF Community of Interest Map for Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park

Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park

This map was created at Representable.org

View this community at:

https://www.representable.org/submission/da8a3b80-facd-4549-97b7-2ccebf0e6bff

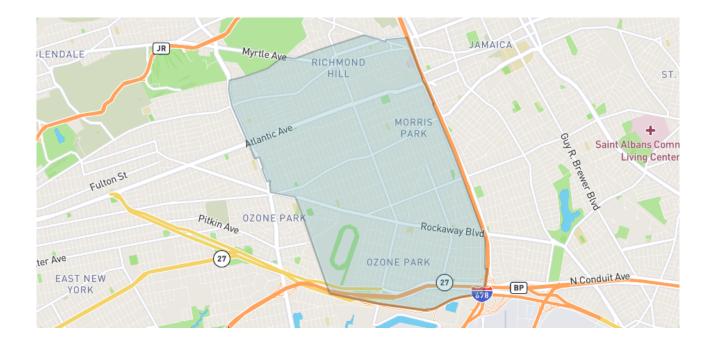


Exhibit L:

Districting Commission

Public Hearing - Queens

August 16, 2022

In Re City of New York 2022-2023 Districting Commission Queens Second Round Public Hearing August 16, 2022

1	
2	X
3	CITY OF NEW YORK 2022-2023 DISTRICTING COMMISSION
4	QUEENS PUBLIC HEARING
5	X
6	36-01 35th Avenue
7	Astoria, New York
8	DATE: August 16, 2022 TIME: 5:32 P.M.
9	
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11	
12	PUBLIC HEARING in the above-referenced
13	matter, held at the above-mentioned time and
14	location, before Makeda Edwards, a Notary Public
15	of the State of New York.
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23	LH REPORTING SERVICES, INC.
24	Computer-Aided Transcription (718) 526-7100
25	() = 2 , 2 2 3 . 2 3 3

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2	APPEARANCES:
3	
4	COMMISSIONERS:
5	
6	DENNIS M. WALCOTT, Chair
7	YOVAN SAMUEL COLLADO
8	HON. MARILYN D. GO
9	KEVIN JOHN HANRATTY
10	MARIA MATEO
11	LISA SORIN
12	MONSIGNOR KEVIN SULLIVAN
13	MAF MISBAH UDDIN
14	KRISTEN JOHNSON
15	MARC WURZEL
16	DR. JOHN FLATEAU, Executive Director
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CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you for your testimony. Next, we're going virtual.

Albert Baldeo and Joane Yu and then Bill Perkins.

ALBERT BALDEO: Hello,

Commissioners, good evening. This is,

like you said, a rodeo. In thirty

years, this is my third testimonial in

three decades currently with this

Commission.

I think you've done a very favorable job with the maps, but I believe it needs some tweaking. You cannot put Rochdale Village with Ozone Park, South Ozone Park with Richmond Hill. They have no commonality whatsoever. As a matter of a fact, you're going against the laws of census and redistricting and courts have been upholding this -- as you saw the last redistricting process.

As a matter of a fact, the republicans and democrats who -- well, they didn't agree on anything, but they agreed to one thing and that one thing

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was that in Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and South Ozone Park must be kept together and that must give you a lot of food for thought because if the democrats and republicans, who agree on nothing else, can agree that these three communities are so integrated that you must keep them together, that it behooves you to listen to that, sort of, analysis that they did and to, sort of invoke -- and you've done it to a very large extent.

The only thing is that you've dragged the lines -- I think you should start with 32. 32 is more favorably disposed to include us together; that is to the Van Wyck Expressway, the city line just at Woodhaven and from Forest Parkway and to the Conduit. And I've submitted a map to that effect.

In fact, I believe that the Unity
Map also reflects something similar.
There you have a mass and a base of
folks who have the same historical

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2 heritage, the same ancestry, the same 3 4 5 6 7

customs, they worship at the same schools and churches and they play together and work together. There's also essential workers who deserve some consideration and they have been the backbone of this local economy in New York City. So it behooves you to at least give them justice.

That justice is very simple, that you keep them together. They live in one and two-family homes and therefore their mortgages and so forth, property taxes are issues that must be tackled together. That is why putting them together would be good.

My good friend, I. Daneek Miller, former City Councilman, he also talked about keeping Rochdale Village together. I agree with that, but not at the expense of other communities and also not dividing Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and South Ozone Park with Howard beach because they are disparate communities,

they're separate. They have nothing in common and it only creates tension and it's the wrong thing to do. But you have enough mass, you have enough critical mass of folks to put them together in one city council district; in Richmond Hill, South Ozone Park and Ozone Park.

And that is what I would advise you strongly to do and we would ask you to do that because it satisfies all the legal criteria for redistricting, it is a purposeful approach to this issue and it's also one that we must embrace as a matter of both law, reality, morality and conscience, so I would ask you to do that.

Now, why do I say this --

CHAIR WALCOTT: I'm sorry to interrupt, but it sounds like you're going to go into another major theme and we have other people who are --

ALBERT BALDEO: Oh, no. I was just twice-elected in District 38, which is

1 Woodhaven and Richmond Hill and also in 2 24. So my point to you is that it 3 4 already shows the commonality of electing one person, of being together 5 and of doing that, we respectfully ask 6 7 that you keep Richmond Hill, Ozone Park with South Ozone Park together, the 8 Forest Hill, the Forest Parkway, 9 10 Woodhaven, our city line to the Conduit 11 and to the Van Wyck Expressway and not 12 divide Rochdale Village or not use us as 13 filler for any other district. That's 14 all I ask -- or that's all we ask 15 because I'm an elected district leader and I speak for this community. So 16 thank you very much, Commissioners, and 17 18 we hope you do the right thing. 19 CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you for your 20 testimony, Joanne Yu. 21 Joanne Yu. Next would be Bill Perkins. 2.2 23 Bill Perkins: Thank you, 24 Commissioner. As a way of background, my name is Bill Perkins. I live in 25

1 in our community. Until today, most of 2 the Nepalese community doesn't have --3 4 get any one single penny from the city 5 and state. We donating the money. We making the own house, we building our 6 7 community better. Now all communities divided, this is 8 9 very painful for us. Please save our 10 community together. We want to sit 11 together, not divided. That's why we 12 all are strongly oppose this proposed map of the District 25 and 26, strongly 13 oppose them. We do believe all elected 14 15 members, Commissioner and all these staff you all hear us (sic) pain today. 16 17 Thank you so much. 18 CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you for your 19 testimony. 20 Next, we'll go back to our virtual 21 testimony. And Faye D. Hill, Ambika Persaud and 2.2 Amanda Debrah. 23 24 Faye D. Hill. 25 If not, Ambika Persaud.

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2	Amanda
3	AMBIKA PERSAUD: Good evening.
4	CHAIR WALCOTT: I'm sorry.
5	Do I hear voices?
6	AMBIKA PERSAUD: Hi. This is Ambika
7	Persaud.
8	CHAIR WALCOTT: Hi, how are you.
9	You're up.
10	MS. PERSAUD: Okay. Good evening.
11	Thank you to the New York City
12	Districting Commission for convening
13	this hearing today.
14	My name is Ambika Persaud. I'm an
15	active member and a summer organizer at
16	South Queens Women's March, a local
17	gender justice organization. I've also
18	lived in the Queens neighborhoods, in
19	Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park for
20	most of my life. As a professionally
21	trained Indian classical dancer in the
22	public dance forum, I've shared my art
23	with so many cultural programs and
24	festive occasions in this community, all
25	spread across district lines that are

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not intuitive and fracture us at our very core.

A little bit about South Queens Women's March, founded right before the pandemic hit, South Queens Women's March amplifies the voices of South Queens, diverse woman and gender expansive people. We are a multi-generational, intersectional platform working to foster women's empowerment. We take our sisterhood to the streets to unify women and gender expansive people and connect them to the tools and resources necessary to empower their own lives and thrive, through mutual aid, healing and art and wellness, youth and professional development and civic engagement, all while meeting people where they are, which is what brought us to become a proud member of the APA Voice Redistricting Task Force.

Much of our work has been based in Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park, home to vibrant and widespread Asian-American

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populations, specifically South Asians, mainly consisting of Punjabi and Indo-Caribbeans. I want to note that the Asian population in Queens has grown larger than any other racial group the last census by 29 percent, an increase, many local CBOs, including ours, put so much energy into capturing.

These communities have been gerrymandered for far too long. They've been disenfranchised. When the pandemic hit, many of our grassroots organizations had to pivot and meet the needs of our community, a community that was number one for COVID incidents and struggling for resources. We want to finally be able to elect candidates of our choice in the place we called home. We can't accept our votes being diluted any longer. Our community of interest is bordered by Woodhaven Boulevard to the west, Jamaica Avenue to the north, the Van Wyck Expressway to the east, and Conduit Avenue to the south.

The map the Districting Commission recently released further divides our community, splitting us up even more across District 28, 29 and 32, instead of keeping us together.

We are opposed to this map.

Map, as it would create a plurality APA

Currently, we're supporting the Unity

District in City Council District 32.

We remain open to any option that will keep us together. Over the last few weeks, we put in the work to have meetings with some of you to advocate to keep Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park whole. We've also met with elected officials, including Speaker Adrian Adams and Selvena Brooks-Powers.

We have additional meetings with elected officials lined up in the coming days. We remain hopeful that you will all hear our voices. As you go to the drawing board and consider these maps, we ask that you please do not divide us. Keep Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park

1 whole. Thank you. 2 CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you for your 3 4 testimony. Is that Amanda Debrah and Mahtab 5 Khan and then Dan Miller. 6 7 Amanda Debrah. Okay, Mahtab Khan. 8 MAHTAB KHAN: Hi, good evening. My 9 10 name is Mahtab Khan. I'm a South Asian 11 activist from Jamaica, Queens. It's my 12 hometown and I've lived here all of my life. 13 14 I'm here to speak in opposition of 15 the map draft released by the Commission 16 for City Council District 24. This is the district that I reside in and I 17 18 disagree with it. Unfortunately, the 19 map draft released by the Commission is 20 very similar to the past District 24 map 21 and I believe it violates the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by not acknowledging 2.2 23 the South Asian community's growth or 24 contributions, especially from the new 25 census data that was recently collected.

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cycles, which have pitted our communities against one another and cause us all to suffer.

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exacerbate existing issues, but disturb

deep organizing connections within these

communities. Once again, I urge for the

thank you for your time.

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full adoption of the Unity Map. And I

Simply put, these changes not only

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CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you.

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JERRY GUATAMALA: Good evening, my

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name is Jerry Guatamala. I'm the

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director of the Democracy Program at the

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Asian-American Legal Defense and

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Education Fund, ALDEF. We are a member

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of the Asian-American AAPA Voice

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Redistricting Task Force, as well as a

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member of the Unity Map Coalition, which

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submitted the Unity Map to you.

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draft map, as mentioned by my colleague,

Some comments on the Commission's

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Caesar, it is problematic to start with

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Staten Island. You should not be

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starting with Staten Island. Staten

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Island should not be dictating the rest of the map, the other 48 districts.

(Applause.)

The City Charter gives you a prioritized list that you must follow. Number two on that list is making sure there's fair and effective representation for language and racial minority groups protected under the Federal Voting Rights Acts. That means Black, Latino and Asian communities. You have to start there before you look at places like Staten Island and other communities of interest. What's problematic also, as mentioned, performing coalition districts are protected by the Federal Voting Rights Act. You cannot dismantle those performing coalition districts, meaning the Asian and Latino populations when combined that are over 50 percent, that are electing people of color, you cannot dismantle that and replace that with plurality white districts, especially

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when the white population in Queens decreased by 30 percent. This does not make sense. You should be looking at the census data and these new lines should be reflecting the census data, not turning them on their heads, not dismantling performing coalition districts; one of them that elected the first Korean-American to City Council and replacing it with a white plurality district in the face of the City Charter and the population demographic from the last census.

Also, I would say, with District 32, 27, 28, 31, we know those are performing Black districts. The Unity Map turns 28 into a majority Black district. So then you would have three majority Black districts — well then, what about Richmond Hill, South Ozone Park? That is a protected community of interest, it's Asian-American community of interest. It is a group protected under the Federal Voting Rights Act and you

must first ensure that there is fair and effective representation for that community before you look at Howard Beach and Breezy Point and Broad Channel and those other areas that you've drawn and consolidated into District 32.

What about Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park? You've lumped them together in 28 with Rochdale Village, where they have no opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. Again, I would argue that's a violation of the Charter.

Before you move on, after the three Black districts in 27, 28, and 31, you must then next look at Richmond Hill, South Ozone Park and make sure they have fair and effective representation. What does that look like? That's the Unity Map District 32. It allows them for the first time to have an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice.

We also make sure that Woodside was kept whole in City Council District 26; you heard a lot about that.

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2
                 (Applause.)
                 We submitted our --
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 4
                 (Applause.)
                 -- communities of interest to you.
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             16 Asian-American communities of
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             interest. You have the boundaries. You
             know what we're talking about when we're
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             talking about these neighborhoods. At
10
             the top of our list when we were doing
11
             the Unity Map, Woodside, we wanted to
12
             make sure they were kept whole; Richmond
13
            Hill, South Ozone Park, they have an
14
             opportunity to elect a candidate of
15
             their choice and to keep Bensonhurst
            whole -- we'll talk about that more at
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17
             the Brooklyn hearing. But we want to
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             see a map that complies with the Federal
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             Voting Rights Act and the City Charter
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             and is the most equitable for the
21
             communities of color that are protected
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            under the Federal Voting Rights Act,
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             that is the Unity Map. I ask you adopt
24
             that in full, thank you.
                 CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you for your
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```

1 2 testimony. 3 Next, we're going back to virtual. Is it Salima Ashraf Islam? 4 SALIMA ISLAM: Hello. My name is 5 Salima Ashraf Islam and I am one of the 6 7 founding member and director of cultural organization called Bangladesh Institute 8 of Performing Arts, short -- known to 9 10 everybody BIPA. And I have been serving 11 this organization for 30 years and 12 through this organization I'm serving 13 those area mostly Astoria, LIC, 14 Sunnyside, Woodside, those are the area 15 mostly for the Bangladeshi young 16 generation. We teach them culture and 17 everything and we perform a lot of 18 culture shows. Not only in our 19 community, we do that to spread in 20 different libraries and different mainstream shows. And we have been 21 2.2 working together as a powerful 23 community. But during this 24 redistricting this area, it's really 25 concern me and I don't think this is a

1 Map keeps the APA communities of 2 interest whole in Brooklyn and in 3 4 Manhattan. Thank you very much. CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you for your 5 testimony. 6 7 Mohammed Ahmed. MOHAMMED AHMED: Hi. Good 8 afternoon, Commissioners. I first want 9 10 to start by echoing the Liz's sentiments around Staten Island. It is important 11 12 for us to have equity in this 13 redistricting process and we are not having that with Staten Island. 14 15 My name is Mohammed Ahmed. I am a 16 proud, Indo-Caribbean queer Muslim and 17 Southeast Queens resident, a homeowner, 18 organizer and community member of 19 Richmond Hill. I'm also the founder and executive director of the Caribbean 20 21 Equality Project, a community-based organization that advocates for and 2.2 23 represents Black and brown Caribbean 24 LGBTQ immigrants in New York City. 25 For the past decade, I have

witnessed the growth and development of my community, little Guyana in Richmond Hill and Little Punjab in South Ozone Park, are home to New York City's thriving South Asian and Indo-Caribbean communities in Queens.

Currently, these communities of interest are unjustifiably divided into three City Council Districts, 28, 29, and 32. These district lines have diluted our political power, vote and voice for decades. The progress in these neighborhoods began in the 60s and 70s with migration of people from Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh; to just name a few countries.

Today, you can buy your bread from Sybil's at Liberty Avenue and 132nd Street, go to Jum'ah prayers on Fridays at Masjid Al-Abidin, shop for cultural groceries, clothing and religious items along Liberty Avenue and 101st Avenue, play Holi at Smokey Park, the Sikh

1 2 community can safely worship at a Gurdwara located on 113th Street playing 3 and 101st Avenue, and the Hindu 4 5 community can attend prayers you (unintelligible) Mandir located at 101st 6 7 Street and 97th Avenue. These historical locations are all 8 within fifteen minutes drive of each 9 10 other and within the natural boundaries 11 of Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park, 12 which are Woodhaven Boulevard to the 13 west, Jamaica Avenue to the north, the 14 Van Wyck Expressway to the east and the 15 South Conduit to the South.

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What you won't find in these South
Asian and Indo-Caribbean neighborhoods,
is single City Council District office.
These neighborhoods are also home to
Richmond Hill and John Adams High
School, hundreds of thriving small
businesses and thousands of residential
houses that deserves an equitable
political representation.

The Commission's proposed map for

1 Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park 2 further divide my community into five 3 4 City Council Districts. If you look at your map, you will see that Richmond 5 Hill and South Ozone Park are divided 6 amongst City Council District 27, 28, 7 29, 31 and 32. This is not what many of 8 9 us have testified in-person and 10 virtually asked for. We boldly ask for 11 our community of interest to be kept 12 whole in a single, compact district. 13 Redistricting is a racial justice of 14 human rights and a quality of life 15 issue. 16 Each new City Council District you create, should reflect the population 17 18 growth of these neighborhoods. There 19 should be equity in your process. What 20 you have collectively proposed for 21 Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park, is the definition of political 2.2 23 disenfranchisement and racial 24 gerrymandering. 25 Our diverse and intersectional

1 communities can no longer be ignored, 2 underfunded and underresourced, not by 3 4 this Commission or any other sitting elected official. 5 Today I am calling on the New York 6 7 City Redistricting Commission to hear our voices and bring justice to Richmond 8 9 Hill. We deserve equity in the New York 10 City Redistricting process; we deserve 11 to be kept whole and protected under the 12 Voting Rights Act. We deserve fair and 13 equitable maps, we deserve to be united and not divided. 14 15 You have the political power to end decades of gerrymandering and political 16 17 violence in Southeast Queens. Give us a 18 fighting chance to emerge from the COVID 19 19 pandemic, a more politically 20 resilient community. Thank you. 21 CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you. Feronza Linzer. 2.2 After Feronza Linzer, Lisa Ahtar. 23 24 (Phonetic). 25 LISA AHTAR: I'm Lisa. I'm actually

1 going to go first. Feronza and I are 2 3 part of the same organization. 4 CHAIR WALCOTT: Okay. 5 LISA AHTAR: My name is Lisa Ahtar. I'm a longtime resident and voter in 6 7 Richmond Hill Council District 28. I work at Chhaya CDC, a member 8 organization of APA Voice Redistricting 9 10 Task Force. Chhaya is a 22 year-old 11 community organization located in 12 Jackson Heights and Richmond Hill 13 serving the Indo-Caribbean and South 14 Asian communities across Queens; 15 including Elmhurst, Woodside, Jackson Heights, Richmond Hill and South Ozone 16 17 Park. Bangladeshis, Guyanese, Nepalis 18 and Tibetans, Punjabis and other 19 Indians, Trinidadians and more, make up 20 this richly diverse yet, cohesive 21 diaspora. Chhaya works to build housing 2.2 stability, economic well-being and the 23 power of South Asian and Indo-Caribbean 24 communities by providing housing 25 counseling for tenants and homeowners,

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financial counseling, free tax prep and immigration services.

Over the last two decades, this community has been and continues to be severely underserved while facing some of the hardest housing and economic issues in New York City. Chhaya believes the following district lines will allow for our communities to be whole. For Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park, the natural lines are Woodhaven Boulevard to the west, Jamaica Avenue to the north, Van Wyck Expressway to the east and Conduit Avenue to the south, which keep the communities of interest together.

In Woodside, we oppose the

Commission's draft map for Woodside as

it divides the Asian Community into many

districts and puts the significantly

Asian part of Woodside in District 30.

This includes the Filipino, Nepalese,

Tibetan and Bangladeshi communities.

The APA community in Woodside has

LH REPORTING SERVICES, INC. 718-526-7100

little to no commonalities with District 30. We would like to see Woodside remain whole in District 26 and we support the Unity Map for Woodside, as it does this.

In Elmhurst, we appreciate and commend the Commission in keeping Elmhurst whole in District 25. We hope this part of the map is maintained.

The South Asian and Indo-Caribbean communities share deep cultural, commercial, religious and linguistic connections in Council Districts 25, 28 and 32. In these districts, over the last two decades, deep ties were strengthened within the South Asian and Indo-Caribbean communities.

During the post-911 backlash, when our Muslim and city community members were targeted, our entire communities came together to support each other.

During the pandemic when mutual aid groups comprised of Bangladeshi, Punjabi and Indo-Caribbean members came together

1 to address food insecurities and the 2 need for PPE and testing sites. 3 4 recently, census outreach is another 5 example of our communities coming together. Guyanese, Bangladeshis, 6 7 Indians and Nepalis, all working together to ensure our communities were 8 9 counted. 10 We urge the Redistricting Commission 11 to ensure that the South Asians and 12 Indo-Caribbeans in these key 13 neighborhoods are no longer fractured, 14 as they have been historically and 15 finally have the opportunity to elect a 16 candidate who truly represents their voices and needs. Our communities can 17 18 no longer be invisible and divided, 19 thank you. CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you for your 20 21 testimony. 2.2 FERONZA LINZER: My name is Feronza 23 Linzer and I work at Chhaya CDC. I am a 24 longtime resident, worker and voter in

Council District 25. My family and I

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1	
2	middle of the afternoon so that people
3	can actually get the opportunity to
4	speak and you could hear them. Thank
5	you.
6	COUNSEL PYUN: Rosalba Almazan.
7	Vishnu Maha Mahidol (phonetic).
8	Vishnu Maha Mahidol.
9	Muhammad Ahmed. He already
10	testified.
11	Nalima Ahmed.
12	NALIMA AHMED: It's been a long day.
13	Thank you all. I want to start
14	there first.
15	My script said good afternoon but
16	it's actually good evening now. I do
17	want to say thank you for the
18	opportunity to testify. Thank you for
19	still being here. It's really important
20	to have these conversations and I
21	appreciate all of your time.
22	My name is Nalima Ahmed and I use
23	she/her pronouns. I'm an immigrant from
24	Guyana who has called Richmond Hill home
25	the majority of my life. I'm also a

volunteer with the Caribbean Equality
Project, a Queens-based community LGBTQ
immigrant right based organization.

Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park are home to the largest South Asian and Indo-Caribbean communities in Queens, one of the fastest immigrant populations in New York City. Currently, my neighborhood is unjustly divided into three city council districts, 28, 29 and 32. These district lines have deliberately gerrymandered our political power for decades.

The Commission's proposed map for Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park fracture my community even further into five city council districts, 27, 28, 29, 31, and now 32 -- and 32.

From my understanding of the New
York City Council redistricting process,
which is very limited, I do want to say,
the goal of the Commission is to create
a compact district that reflects the
growth of the general population from

the 2020 census, including Asians, which consist of a population increase of 345,000 people in New York City.

During the COVID 19 pandemic, I joined Caribbean Equality Project to do census outreach to count my underrepresented community of interest. We jeopardize our safety and lives to count the underserved and underfunded communities of Little Guyana in Richmond Hill and Little Punjab and South Ozone Park.

After dominating multiple hearings, the Commission's draft maps failed to keep Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park into a single district. That's unacceptable at this point, especially with all the data that has been collected from the census.

We are more than numbers but this
Commission should not ignore many
contributions of South Queens. The
South Asian and Indo-Caribbean community
share similar language diversity,

1 migration history, cultural and 2 religious tradition and historical 3 faith-based institutions that deserve to 4 be united and not divided. 5 The natural boundaries of Richmond 6 7 Hill and South Ozone Park are Woodhaven Boulevard to the west, Jamaica Avenue to 8 9 the north, the Van Wyck Expressway to 10 the east and the South Conduit Avenue to 11 the south. 12 You have the power to end 13 gerrymandering in South Queens. And 14 today I'm calling on all of you, even 15 those that are not here still, to stand 16 with us to undo decades of political 17 I hope you will hear our harm. 18 collective voice and not contribute to 19 the growing trend of racial 20 gerrymandering and political oppression. 21 Thank you for your time. 2.2 CHAIRMAN WALCOTT: Right on time. 23 Thank you very much. 24 So I need to have us take a five 25 minute break because our stenographer is

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Islam?

So, Mr. David.

RICHARD DAVID: Okay. Good night,
Commissioner Walcott and other
commissioners here tonight. My name is
Richard David. I'm a district leader in
Assembly District 31 in Southeast
Queens. I'm also a board member of the
Indo-Caribbean Alliance, who you heard
from earlier tonight.

I'm here to recommend improvements to the proposed map for Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park. I moved to the United States from Guyana and have lived in Southeast Queens for 27 years. This is where I landed and continue to live with my mom, my brothers and their kids. This is actually really common to live with extended family members in this part of Queens.

I was surprised to see that in this part of Queens and in New York City, there are actually more Guyanese than even the country of Guyana. And

actually, we are the second largest foreign-born population in Queens after the Chinese community. This is nothing new. It's actually been like this for decades.

Trinidadians who also live in our neighborhood are in the top ten foreign-born population groups as well, and that's nothing new. And so we use the term Indo-Caribbean to represent the ethnic communities of the Southern Caribbean that we all share a common culture, language and heritage to bring us together and mobilize and advocate for our common interest here in New York.

One thing that has not changed though, are the political -- the city council lines representing this area, and that's reflected in the city council, where we have never been able to elect a city councilmember from any of these communities, although they are such large populations here in New York

city. And so, in this geographic area, you also have no political offices at the city council level. So we lack basic access to senior services, education resources, sanitation, the main corridor in our neighborhood doesn't even have garbage cans, and immigration resources. So this Commission has this important task to correct decades of undoing. So it's not one night of staying here late to fix forty years of being overlooked.

The current map you've proposed for Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park, it goes far but it doesn't go far enough. It must include Smokey Park, which is where we have all of our outdoor festivals; every single one of them. It's along 125th Street and Atlantic Avenue.

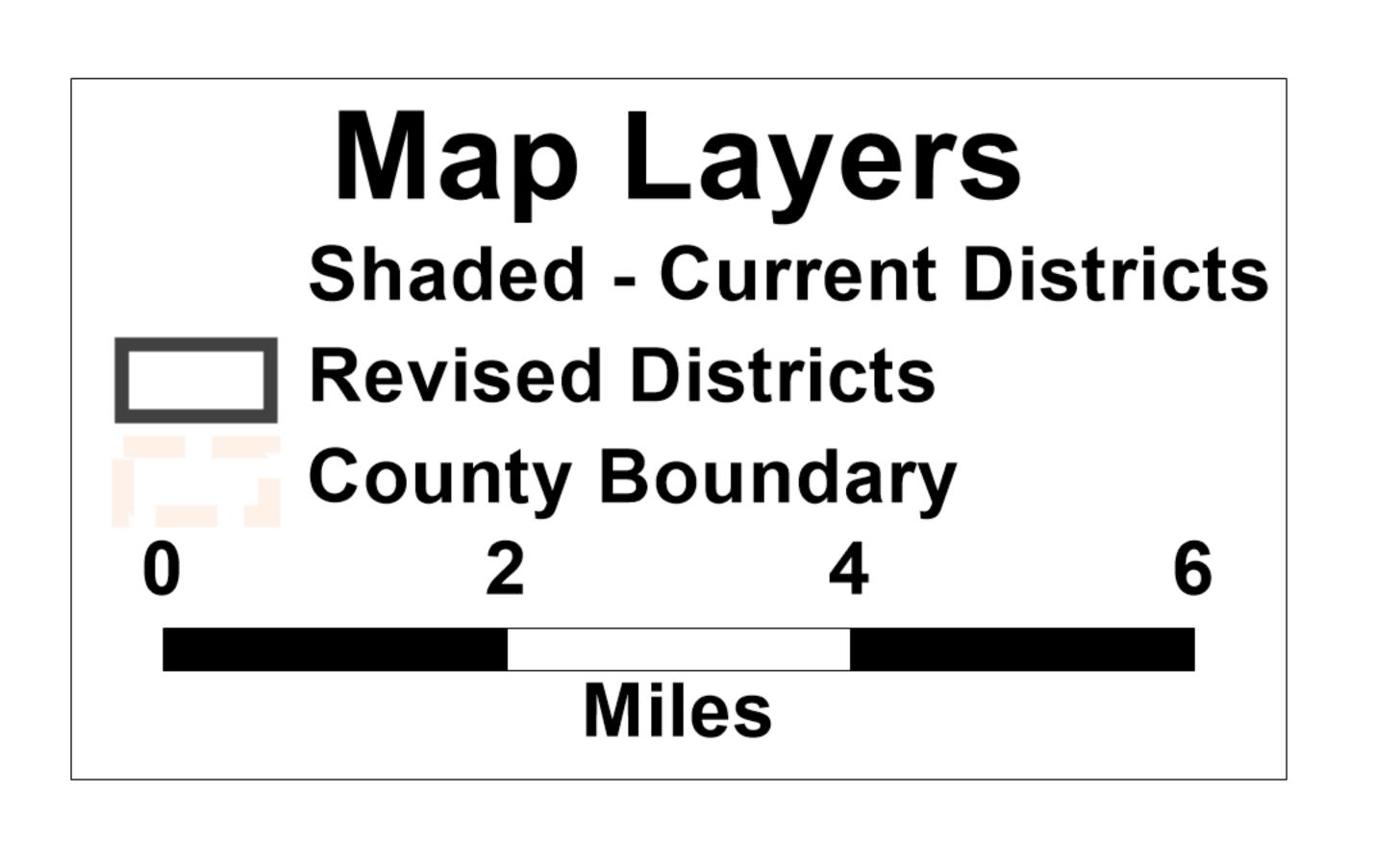
There are also about six blocks that is cut out of South Ozone Park and put into the Rockaways. There's no way for those residents to get representation in

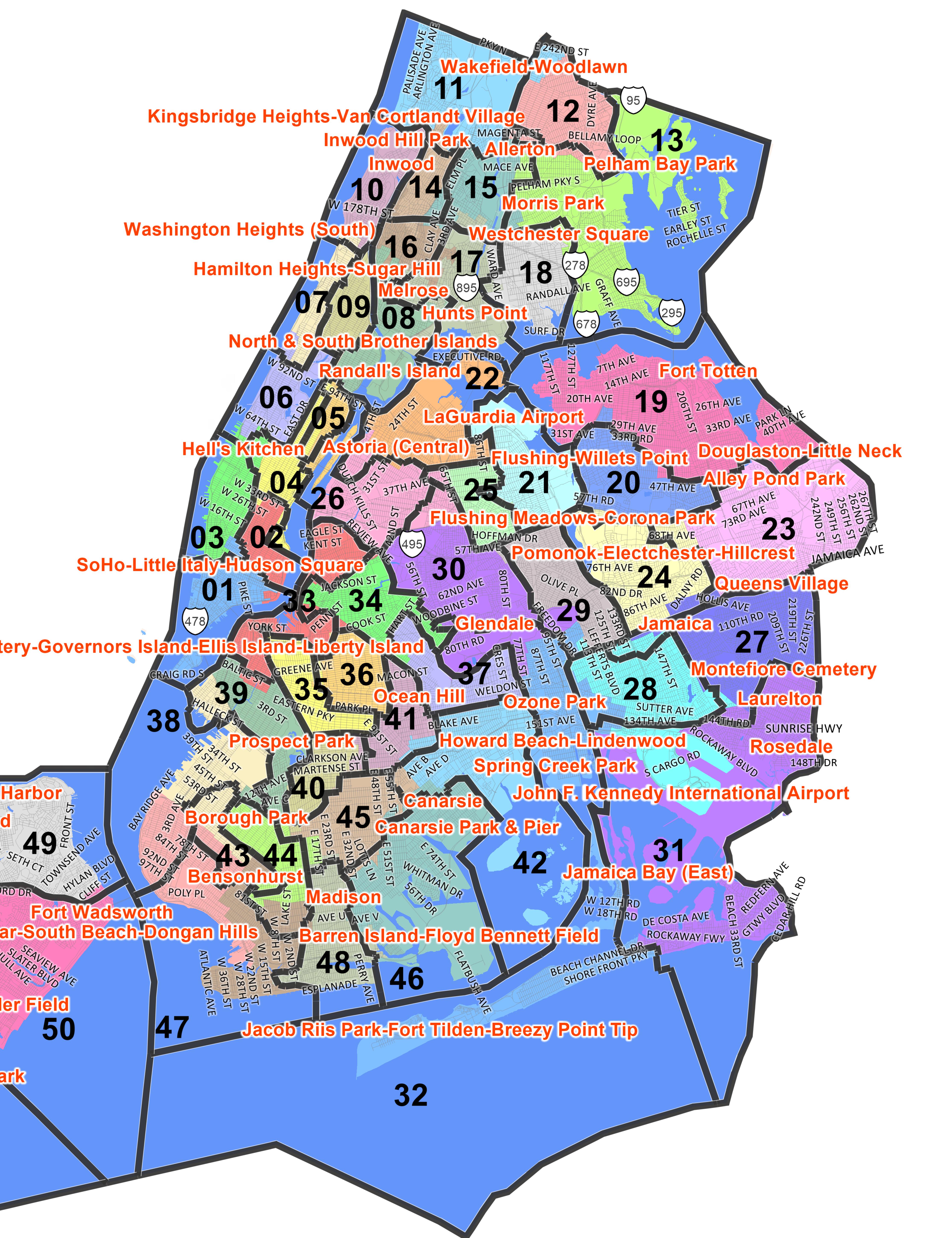
1	
2	the Rockaways if they live in South
3	Ozone Park. And so I'm requesting that
4	this Commission use the boundaries of
5	Jamaica Avenue to the north, the Conduit
6	Expressway to the south, Woodhaven
7	Boulevard to the west, and the Van Wyck
8	Expressway to the east.
9	These are the same lines we asked
10	for at the federal and state levels and
11	we're asking here, tonight, to have
12	these lines in the city council.
13	Thank you all for being here and for
14	giving us the opportunity to testify
15	before you. I appreciate it.
16	CHAIR WALCOTT: And thank you for
17	your testimony, sir.
18	I just want to double check.
19	Deepok.
20	John Cho.
21	Serrani Islam.
22	Iris Chang.
23	I think Tenzin was earlier and is it
24	Elvis Davis Johnson?
25	Roger Rodriguez.

Exhibit M:

Preliminary Plan

NYC Council Districts Preliminary Plan (As of July 15th, 2022)





https://www1.nyc.gov/site/districting/index.page



				Pop	ulation	Statist	icts		
						k County			_
District	Total Population		% Deviation		% VAP	CVAP		Polsby Popper Compactness	_
1	173,428	1		148,493		,			
2	173,358			157,535		*			
4	173,586 173,732			157,715 155,393		•			
5	173,732			148,820	+				
6	,			147,655					
7	171,182			147,671		·			
8	,	609		133,325		*			
9	173,559	677		141,477		•			0.2
10	173,134	252	0.15%	145,304	83.93%	128,406	74.17%	0.543	0.40
					Bronx	County			
District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	% VAP	CVAP	% CVAP	Polsby Popper Compactness	Reock Compactnes
11	173,695	813	0.47%	137,318	79.06%	103,878	59.80%	0.624	0.5
12	,	1		137,311		•			
13	,	1		137,812		•			
14	,	1		129,846					
15		1		130,808			54.71%		
16 17	,			128,898					
17 18	174,041 174,007	1,159 1,125		127,720 132,989		·	53.69% 58.91%		
					Oucons	County			
District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	- -	CVAP	% C VΔP	Polsby Popper Compactness	Reack Compactnes
19	•			142,976					
20		'		143,971					
21				132,158					
22		1,108		148,592					0.36
23	173,926	1,044	0.60%	142,855	82.14%	119,833	68.90%	0.465	0.4
24	173,794	912	0.53%	137,510	79.12%	102,370	58.90%	0.501	0.46
25	173,909	1,027	0.59%	142,062	81.69%	79,359	45.63%	0.382	0.43
26	174,048	1,166	0.67%	149,894	86.12%	95,632	54.95%	0.274	0.4
27	171,502	-1,380	-0.80%	137,729	80.31%	114,521	66.78%	0.338	0.3
28	,			138,670					
29	,	'		142,688		•			
30		,		141,609		·			
31 32		1		131,862 139,404					
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		<u>-</u>			
District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	Kings (% VAP	County CVAP	% CVAP	Polsby Popper Compactness	Reock Compactnes
33	174,092	1,210	0.70%	131,721	75.66%	101,809			•
34	173,423	541	0.31%	142,965	82.44%	111,940	64.55%	0.223	0.33
35	172,658	-224	-0.13%	142,751	82.68%	120,274	69.66%	0.352	0.25
36	173,721	839	0.49%	143,139	82.40%	123,812	71.27%	0.610	0.5
37	173,138	256	0.15%	136,691	78.95%	102,213	59.04%	0.307	0.32
38	173,826	944	0.55%	135,286	77.83%	98,897	56.89%	0.318	0.4
39				135,246		·			
40		1		140,847					
41	,	-1,801		132,997		·			
42	,	-1,451		132,526		•			
43				132,104					
44		'		114,833		•			
45 46	172,311			134,293		·			
46 47	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			137,341		•			
47 48		'		137,172 138,745		•			
					Richmon	d County			
	Total Population				% VAP	CVAP		Polsby Popper Compactness	
49	165,470	'		126,328		•			
50	165,482	'		131,649					
51	165 491	-7 391			79 83%			0.553	0.5

-4.28% 132,111 79.83% 124,759 75.39%

165,491

Exhibit N:

NYC Districting Commission

Public Meeting Transcript

Extract August 11, 2022

In Re City of NY Virtual Public Meeting for Training on Racial Bloc Voting Analysis August 11, 2022

1	
1	X
3	PUBLIC MEETING
4	CITY OF NEW YORK 2022-2023
5	DISTRICTING COMMISSION
6	X
7	August 11, 2022
8	10:04 a.m.
9	
10	RACIAL BLOC VOTING SEMINAR
11	Held Virtually via Zoom
12	
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14	
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18	Court Reporter: STEPHANIE O'KEEFFE
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2	APPEARANCES:
3	Dr. John Flateau, Executive Director
4	Joseph Maligno, Deputy Executive Director
5	Dennis Walcott, Chair
6	Yovan Samuel Collado, Commissioner
7	Hon. Marilyn Go, Commissioner
8	Kevin Hanratty, Commissioner
9	Msgr. Kevin Sullivan, Commissioner
10	Maf Misbah Uddin, Commissioner
11	Michael Schnall, Commissioner
12	Kristen Johnson, Commissioner
13	Marc Wurzel, Commissioner
14	Darrin Porcher, Commissioner
15	Lisa Sorin, Commissioner
16	Marie Mateo, Commissioner
17	
18	Presenter
19	Dr. Lisa Handley
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almost always true in the Democratic primary, that each of these groups 4 prefer different voters -- different

candidates.

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What that means is, if you have polarized voting, then you have to make sure that you create districts that give minority voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice. And if they already exist, and you have quite a number of them here in New York City, they should be maintained so that they continue to allow minority voters to elect their candidates of choice.

Now, I look at each group individually, but in some areas, and in particular in general elections, you will find, for example, that blacks and Hispanics might vote similar. But each group is considered separately, and then, at the end of the process, you might consider whether you're going to draw what's

6 | 7 |

called a coalition district or not.

But, typically, you have to show that,
let's say, a coalition district is
going to be a black and Hispanic
district. You have to show -- for it
to be required by the Voting Rights
Act, you have to show that black
voters and Hispanic voters typically
support the same candidates.

Okay. So in 2013, as I said, voting was polarized and you did have to create, or maintain, minority districts. This was done. The plan was submitted to the Department of Justice. And it was precleared, and you did not get sued. And you want to do the same thing this time around, I assume.

How do we tell if a district is going to provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect? The first thing you can't do is say, "Okay. I'm just going to create all these fifty percent bloc voting age population

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districts" because sometimes you don't -- well, first of all, it violates the Constitution. In a case in 2015, that was called racial gerrymandering. You have to look at each district individually, and you have to look -- you have to do a district-specific functional analysis and actually look at voting patterns in that district to determine if the candidates choice of minority voter should be elected. So, you're not going to work with an arbitrary demographic target like fifty percent black voting age population. And this is a good thing because, it turns out, for example, in -- in the state of Ohio, turns out that if you're in northern Ohio, if you're up near Cleveland, you don't need a 50-percent district, you could have a 45-percent district because you have enough white voters who are

willing to vote for black candidates,

that candidate will get elected. But if you're in Southern Ohio, down near Cincinnati, it turns out that you would need a 50-percent.

And sometimes, like in a case I worked on in Arkansas, 50 percent is not enough if black turnout is depressed and virtually no whites will vote for a black candidate, sometimes you need 55 percent.

So, we want to take into account things like turnout -- the relative rates of turnout. And we want to look at how much white crossover voting we might expect, or how much voting of any of the groups we might expect for the candidates of choice.

So, what I've done through this racial bloc voting analysis is, I have identified what are called bellwether elections. And these bellwether elections will help us to determine if the proposed districts will actually elect minority-preferred candidate. A

1 2 bellwether election is a racially 3 polarized election in which white voters preferred a different candidate 4 than if we were looking at creating 5 black BAP districts and black voters 6 7 supported. And we're going to take this previous election and we're going 8 9 to see what would happen in that 10 previous election -- in that previous 11 polarized election under the new 12 proposed district boundaries. We want 13 to see if the candidate preferred by 14 black voters or Hispanic voters 15 actually carries that district, and we 16 want to see that across a series of elections. And if the black voters 17 18 are successful in electing their black 19 preferred candidate over time and over 20 these series of elections, we can assume that we have a district that 21 will provide black voters with an 2.2 23 opportunity to elect their candidates 24 of choice. 25 And again, this doesn't

1 2 necessarily mean that it's a black voting age population district of 50 3 4 percent, it might be less, it might be more. 5 Now, if you want to bring a 6 7 section to suit, if a plaintiff group wants to sue, they have to show that 8 they could draw an additional -- I'm 9 10 going to use black voters as the 11 example here, but a district that has 12 at least a black voting age population of 50 percent. But you don't have to 13 14 draw districts that are 50 percent. 15 You just have to draw districts that

are opportunity districts.

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So with black voters, sometimes -- in fact, quite often, it doesn't have to be 50 percent. On the other hand, with Hispanic voters, it turns out, it quite often needs to be more than 50 percent.

So, that's what we're going to be doing here. That's what we've been doing. What I've been doing is doing

1 2 I heard you mention a distinction between black and Hispanic voters, and 3 I think some like to meet threshold 4 levels, are you talking about 50 5 percent or more than 50 percent? 6 7 Can you do a deeper dive into that type of question? And also just 8 9 from your vantage point of what you 10 studied and what's part of your purview, any type of definitions that 11 12 people may need to have, including, 13 say for example, me and maybe other commissioners as well, in addition to 14 15 the public. 16 DR. HANDLEY: Okay. I'll start 17 with majority/minority districts. So 18 a majority district -- a 19 majority/minority district means 20 typically that you have a district 21 that's at least 50 percent black in 2.2 voting age population. Or, if you're 23 dealing with Hispanics, the courts, 24 for example, the 9th and the 5th districts have said because the number 25

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of non-citizens is higher for this group, we're actually going to not look at voting age population, we're going to look at citizen voting age population. So, typically, when you say majority black district, you're talking about a district that's at least 50 percent black in voting age population, or 50 percent Hispanic in citizen voting age population. So that's one.

Now, it might be different than a minority opportunity district. A minority opportunity district might be more than that or it might be less than that, and it will depend on the voting patterns of not just the minority group, but, say the other groups within the district. So a black opportunity district, you have more than one here in New York City, that is clearly not majority black and voting age population, but is consisting electing the black

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preferred candidate. So that would be a black opportunity district, that is what the Voting Rights Act encourages you the draw not -- but you have to show that you -- if you're going to challenge a plan, you have to show that you can draw a black voting age population district. But the remedy might not be a 50 percent black voting age population district, it might actually be a 45 percent. So, that's the -- they're not necessarily the same, you've got a majority district, you've got an opportunity district.

And the other thing I'm going to talk about is the coalition district.

And this is a district that -- well, you have a coalition district, at least one that I can think of and that in Staten Island, where no minority group is predominant. It's only when you combine all three groups that you get a 50 percent plus district, but it consistently elects a candidate this

1 2 is supported by all three minority groups, so it's a coalition district. 3 4 I never heard the term community of interest district used, but 5 clearly, you want to take communities 6 7 of interest into account when you're drawing districts, and it may be the 8 9 case that that community of interest 10 predominates in that group. So, I'm 11 thinking, for example, when we were 12 drawing districts in Michigan, there 13 was a big Arab American population 14 that's not protected by the Voting 15 Rights Act, but was large enough to 16 create a district and that became a community of interest district drawn 17 18 for a group that was not protected by 19 the Voting Rights Act. 20 I think that covers you 21 questions. 2.2 CHAIR WALCOTT: Thank you. 23 Further questions from the 24 commissioners? 25 MR. UDDIN: Mr. Chair, I just

Exhibit O:

Racial Block Voting Analysis

Report, Dr. Lisa Handley

September 22, 2022

VOTING RIGHTS ACT REVIEW OF REVISED PLAN

NEW YORK CITY DISTRICTING COMMISSION SEPTEMBER 22, 2022

Complying with the Voting Rights Act

- Voting in New York City is usually polarized between protected minority voters (Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters) and white voters, especially in Democratic primaries.
- Because voting is polarized, districts that offer minority voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice must be drawn or, if such districts already exist, as they do in NYC, they must be maintained in a manner that continues to provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates.
- A district-specific, functional analysis is required to determine if proposed districts will provide minority voters with the ability to elect minority-preferred candidates to office. The analysis should not rest solely on the demographic composition of the district a "functional" analysis requires an analysis of likely electoral outcomes.

Recompiled Election Results

- Because no elections have occurred under the proposed district boundaries, the election results from previous contests that included minority-preferred candidates are used.
- "Bellwether elections" are identified based on the racial bloc voting analysis. Bellwether elections are elections in which minority voters preferred a specific minority candidate and white voters may not have supported this candidate:
 - 2021 Democratic primary for Mayor:
 - Black voters supported Eric Adams
 - Asian voters supported Andrew Yang
 - Hispanic voters supported Eric Adams or Maya Wiley, depending on the borough
 - 2021 Democratic primary for Bronx Borough President:
 - Black voters supported Vanessa Gibson
 - Hispanic voters supported Fernando Cabrera
 - 2021 Democratic primary for Brooklyn Borough President:
 - Hispanic voters supported Antonio Reynoso
 - 2021 Democratic primary for Queens Borough President:
 - Black voters supported Donovan Richards

Identifying Minority Opportunity Districts

- Focus on all districts with a "significant" Black, Hispanic, or Asian population, considered separately. (Significant = one of the minority groups comprises a majority or plurality of the voting age population.)
- Establish if the district under the current plan constitutes an "opportunity district" by ascertaining if the minority group in question has been successful in electing their candidates of choice to city council.
- Determine if the proposed district in the revised plan will continue to provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice by comparing (1) the demographic composition of the current and proposed district and (2) the recompiled election results for the bellwether elections.
- If the minority-preferred candidates in the bellwether elections perform approximately as well in the proposed district as they did in the current opportunity district, and the composition of the district did not change dramatically, the proposed district is very likely to remain a minority opportunity district.

Manhattan

Manhattan Districts with Significant Black Populations

Revised Plan retains 1 majority Black district (District 9), equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan (based on votes for Adams).
 (Effective district = minority opportunity district)

District 9	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	50.9	49.8	56.8	36.5
Current Plan	50.6	49.6	56.7	36.6

Manhattan Districts with Significant Hispanic Populations

- Revised Plan retains 2 majority Hispanic districts (Districts 8 and 10):
 - District 8 HVAP decreased from 59.4 to 53.4 but remains majority HVAP and HCVAP and Hispanic-preferred candidate Adams still carries the district, so it remains effective.
 - District 10 is equally or more effective in Revised Plan.

District 8	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	53.4	51.2	34.8
Current Plan	59.4	56.1	37.1

District 10	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	64.2	62.1	36.5
Current Plan	64.2	62.2	26.0

• **District 7** is plurality HVAP (39.6) in current plan and elected a Hispanic-preferred Hispanic candidate. It is plurality WVAP in Revised Plan (HVAP decreased to 32.8; WVAP increased from 29.4 to 36.9). However, voting was not polarized between Hispanics and whites in 2021 or 2017 Democratic primaries (both groups supported current Hispanic incumbent in 2021).

Bronx

Bronx Districts with Significant Black Populations

• Revised Plan retains 1 majority Black district (**District 12**), equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan (based on votes for Adams, Gibson).

District 12	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams	Votes for Gibson
Revised Plan	64.7	63.9	65.5	58.1	57.2
Current Plan	66.2	65.5	67.1	58.4	57.8

Bronx Districts with Significant Hispanic Populations

- Retains 5 majority Hispanic districts:
 - Three are equally effective (Districts 14, 15, 17) in current plan and Revised Plan (based on vote for Cabrera).
 - District 16 HVAP increased from 59.5 to 61.7 (HCVAP now 57.3).
 District is a Black opportunity district but the slight increase in HVAP, accompanied by a slight increase in votes for Cabrera (although Gibson still carries the district), indicates that this district may evolve into a Hispanic opportunity district.
 - District 18 HVAP decreased from 54.3 to 51.8 but HCVAP is 53.8 and the vote for the Hispanic-preferred Hispanic candidate for Borough President (Cabrera) changes only minimally (from 29.1 to 28.9) between current plan and Revised Plan so it remains a Hispanic opportunity district.

District 14	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Cabrera
Revised Plan	71.8	69.0	55.8
Current Plan	72.4	69.6	56.6
District 15	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Cabrera
Revised Plan	64.4	62.9	43.2
Current Plan	62.5	59.7	42.9
District 16	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Cabrera
Revised Plan	61.7	57.3	27.8
Current Plan	59.5	57.0	25.2
District 17	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Cabrera
Revised Plan	65.4	64.4	32.6
Current Plan	64.3	63.2	33.2
District 18	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Cabrera
Revised Plan	51.8	53.8	28.9
Current Plan	54.3	56.2	29.1

Bronx Districts with Significant Hispanic Populations (cont.)

- Revised Plan retains two plurality Hispanic districts:
 - District 11, which is 42.6 HVAP in current plan is 40.4 HVAP in Revised Plan. It was not a Hispanic opportunity district – the white candidate elected was not preferred by Hispanic voters.
 - District 13 changed only marginally from current plan. It is a Hispanic opportunity district in current plan the Hispanic candidate elected was supported by Hispanic and white voters. It remains an effective district under Revised Plan (Cabrera easily carries the district).

District 11	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Cabrera
Revised Plan	40.4	37.2	32.1
Current Plan	42.6	39.6	32.7

District 13	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Cabrera
Revised Plan	42.8	44.4	37.0
Current Plan	42.1	43.8	36.7

Queens

Queens Districts with Significant Black Populations

 Revised Plan retains 2 majority Black districts (Districts 27 and 31), both of which are equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan (based on vote for Adams, Richards).

District 27	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams	Votes for Richards
Revised Plan	62.5	61.9	75.3	65.2	71.9
Current Plan	64.5	63.9	77.2	65.1	72.0

District 31	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams	Votes for Richards
Revised Plan	64.2	63.5	70.4	65.2	77.5
Current Plan	64.5	63.8	70.8	65.5	77.8

Queens Districts with Significant Black Populations (cont.)

• Revised Plan retains 1 plurality Black district (**District 28**). The BVAP increased from 37.8 to 45.6 in Revised Plan. Votes for Black-preferred candidates also increased (votes for Adams, Richards). This Black opportunity district is likely to be more effective as redrawn in Revised Plan.

District 28	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams	Votes for Richards
Revised Plan	45.6	45.2	56.2	57.3	66.0
Current Plan	37.8	37.5	48.5	53.2	61.9

Queens Districts with Significant Hispanic Populations

• Revised Plan retains 1 majority Hispanic district (**District 21**), equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan (vote for Adams).

District 21	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	73.1	61.9	41.1
Current Plan	72.8	61.4	40.1

Queens Districts with Significant Asian Populations

• Revised Plan retains 1 majority Asian district (**District 20**), equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan.

District 20	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Votes for Yang
Revised Plan	72.6	72.3	57.4	48.7
Current Plan	72.5	72.2	56.8	48.8

- Retains 4 plurality Asian districts:
 - Districts 23, 24 and 26 retain comparable AVAP and votes for Yang.
 Districts 23, 24, and 26 are Asian opportunity districts all three elected Asian voters' preferred candidates (although District 24 elects a white candidate, he was preferred over other Asian candidates by Asian voters). They remain opportunity districts in Revised Plan.
 - Although District 25 has a higher Asian VAP than Districts 24 and 26, Asian voters in this district were not able to elect their preferred candidate in 2021 – the Asian candidate elected is NOT the Asianpreferred Asian candidate. This district is not an Asian opportunity district. The AVAP decreased from 45.1 in current plan to 42.5 in Revised Plan; votes for Yang decreased from 26.3 to 22.9.

Queens Districts with Significant Asian Populations (cont.)

District 23	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Votes for Yang
Revised Plan	44.2	43.7	40.3	23.4
Current Plan	44.0	43.6	39.6	22.9

District 24	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Votes for Yang
Revised Plan	37.7	36.6	31.2	26.9
Current Plan	37.4	36.5	31.1	27.8

District 25	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Votes for Yang
Revised Plan	42.5	42.1	39.2	22.9
Current Plan	45.1	44.7	41.6	26.3

District 26	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Votes for Yang
Revised Plan	33.5	32.8	24.9	17.2
Current Plan	32.2	31.5	23.9	17.0

Brooklyn

Brooklyn Districts with Significant Black Populations

- Revised Plan retains 6 majority Black districts, and all remain effective (Districts 36, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46)
 - District 36 has a BVAP of only 49.5 but the BCVAP is 57.0 in the Revised Plan
 - District 46 decreased BVAP from 54.5 in current plan to 50.5 in Revised Plan but Adams still easily carries the district (55.5 in current plan and 54.2 in Revised Plan)

District 36	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	49.5	48.3	57.0	37.4
Current Plan	50.2	49.1	58.0	38.6

District 40	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	50.5	49.6	56.9	44.1
Current Plan	48.7	47.9	54.6	40.4

Brooklyn Districts with Significant Black Populations (cont.)

District 41	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	71.9	70.9	77.6	67.8
Current Plan	71.9	70.9	77.9	68.2

District 42	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	65.2	64.5	74.6	71.0
Current Plan	66.0	65.2	74.7	71.4

District 45	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	60.3	59.6	64.8	63.6
Current Plan	61.7	61.0	66.7	65.0

District 46	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Votes for Adams
Revised Plan	50.5	50.0	50.9	54.2
Current Plan	54.5	54.0	54.8	55.5

Brooklyn Districts with Significant Hispanic Populations

Revised Plan retains 1 majority Hispanic district (District 37), which is a
Hispanic opportunity district and may be more a slightly more effective one
in the Revised Plan (based on votes for Reynoso).

District 37	HVAP	HCVAP	Votes for Reynoso
Revised Plan	50.3	45.5	33.1
Current Plan	50.3	45.0	30.5

Brooklyn Districts with Significant Asian Populations

Revised Plan creates new majority Asian opportunity district. District 43 is
 55.0 AVAP and Yang carries the district easily with 50.6 % of the vote.

District 43	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Votes for Yang
Revised Plan	55.0	53.9	48.5	50.6

District 38 is a plurality Asian district in current plan but elected a
Hispanic-preferred Hispanic candidate (not supported by Asian voters).
Revised Plan retains the same HVAP but decreased the AVAP and
increased the WVAP. The current Hispanic incumbent was supported by
both Hispanic and white voters in the 2021 Democratic primary. In
2017, the winning Hispanic candidate was also supported by Hispanic
and white voters (but not by Asian voters).

District 38	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	HVAP	WVAP
Revised Plan	32.2	31.5	35.2	26.5
Current Plan	41.0	40.6	35.1	18.1

Staten Island

Revised Plan retains 1 combined majority minority district with BVAP,
 HVAP, and AVAP percentages very close to current plan.

District 49	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	HVAP	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	WVAP
Revised Plan	24.0	23.3	30.1	11.7	11.3	31.5
Current Plan	23.8	23.1	29.9	12.3	11.9	31.4

Conclusion

In my expert opinion, the Revised Plan complies with the Voting Rights Act by maintaining the voting strength of *Black and Hispanic voters* at a comparable level to the current plan and increasing the number of districts that offer *Asian voters* – the fastest growing minority group in New York City – an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

Exhibit P:

Racial Block Voting Analysis

Report, Dr. Lisa Handley

October 6, 2022

New York City Districting Commission 2022-2023 Voting Rights Act Evaluation of NYC City Council Revised Plan (for October 6, 2022)

By: Dr. Lisa Handley

In my expert opinion, the Revised Plan complies with the Voting Rights Act by maintaining the voting strength of *Black and Hispanic voters* at a comparable level to the current plan and increasing the number of districts that offer *Asian voters* – the fastest growing minority group in New York City – an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

Manhattan

Black Districts

Majority Black District:

Revised Plan retains 1 majority Black district (**District 9**), equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan (based on votes for Adams). (Effective district = minority opportunity district)

District 9	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams
Revised Plan	50.9	49.8	56.8	36.5
Current Plan	50.6	49.6	56.7	36.6

Hispanic Districts

Majority Hispanic Districts:

Revised Plan retains 2 majority Hispanic districts (Districts 8 and 10):

- **District 8** HVAP decreased from 59.4 to 53.4 but remains majority HVAP and HCVAP and Hispanic-preferred candidate Adams still carries the district, so it remains effective.
- **District 10** is equally or more effective in Revised Plan.

District 8	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for
			Adams
Revised Plan	53.4	51.2	34.8
Current Plan	59.4	56.1	37.1

	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for
District 10			Adams
Revised Plan	64.2	62.0	27.3
Current Plan	64.2	62.2	26.0

Plurality Hispanic District in current plan that is plurality white in the Revised Plan:

• **District 7** is plurality HVAP (39.6) in current plan and elected a Hispanic-preferred Hispanic candidate. It is plurality WVAP in Revised Plan (HVAP decreased to 33.4; WVAP

increased from 29.4 to 36.3). However, voting was not polarized between Hispanics and whites in 2021 or 2017 Democratic primaries (both groups supported current Hispanic incumbent in 2021).

District 7	HVAP	HCVAP	WVAP
Revised Plan	33.4	33.4	36.3
Current Plan	39.6	38.6	29.4

Bronx

Black Districts

Majority Black District:

Revised Plan retains 1 majority Black district (**District 12**), equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan (based on votes for Adams, Gibson).

District 12	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams	Vote for Gibson
Revised Plan	64.7	63.9	65.5	58.1	57.2
Current Plan	66.2	65.5	67.1	58.4	57.8

Hispanic Districts

Majority Hispanic Districts:

Revised Plan retains 5 majority Hispanic districts (Districts 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18):

• Three are equally effective (**Districts 14, 15, 17**) in current plan and Revised Plan (based on vote for Cabrera).

District 14	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for Cabrera
Revised Plan	71.8	69.0	55.8
Current Plan	72.4	69.6	56.6

District 15	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for Cabrera
Revised Plan	64.6	62.4	43.4
Current Plan	62.5	59.7	42.9

District 17	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for
			Cabrera
Revised Plan	65.2	64.9	32.3
Current Plan	64.3	63.2	33.2

• **District 18** HVAP decreased from 54.3 to 51.8 but HCVAP is 53.8 and the vote for the Hispanic-preferred Hispanic candidate for Borough President (Cabrera) changes only minimally (from 29.1 to 29.0) between current plan and Revised Plan so it remains a Hispanic opportunity district.

District 18	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for
			Cabrera
Revised Plan	51.8	53.8	29.0
Current Plan	54.3	56.2	29.1

• **District 16** HVAP increased from 59.5 to 61.8 (HCVAP now 57.2). District is a Black opportunity district but the slight increase in HVAP, accompanied by a slight increase in votes for Cabrera (although Gibson still easily carries the district), indicates that this district may eventually evolve into a Hispanic opportunity district.

District 16	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for Cabrera	Vote for Gibson
Revised Plan	61.8	57.2	27.9	56.8
Current Plan	59.5	57.0	25.2	59.7

Plurality Hispanic Districts:

Revised Plan retains two plurality Hispanic districts (Districts 11 and 13):

• **District 13** changed only marginally from current plan. It is a Hispanic opportunity district in current plan – the Hispanic candidate elected was supported by Hispanic and white voters. It remains an effective district under Revised Plan (Cabrera easily carries the district).

District 13	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for Cabrera
Revised Plan	42.8	44.4	37.0
Current Plan	42.1	43.8	36.7

• **District 11**, which is 42.6 HVAP in current plan is 40.4 HVAP in Revised Plan. It was not a Hispanic opportunity district – the white candidate elected was not preferred by Hispanic voters.

District 11	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for Cabrera
Revised Plan	40.4	37.2	32.1

Current Plan	42.6	39.6	32.7
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Queens

Black Districts

Majority Black Districts:

Revised Plan retains 2 majority Black districts (**Districts 27 and 31**), both of which are equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan (based on vote for Adams, Richards).

District 27	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams	Vote for Richards
Revised Plan	62.5	61.9	75.3	65.2	71.9
Current Plan	64.5	63.9	77.2	65.1	72.0

District 31	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams	Vote for Richards
Revised Plan	64.2	63.5	70.4	65.1	77.4
Current Plan	64.5	63.8	70.8	65.5	77.8

Plurality Black District

Revised Plan retains 1 plurality Black district (**District 28**). The BVAP increased from 37.8 to 45.6 in Revised Plan. Votes for Black-preferred candidates also increased (votes for Adams, Richards). Black voting strength was increased in this Black opportunity district.

District 28	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams	Vote for Richards
Revised Plan	45.6	45.2	56.2	57.3	66.0
Current Plan	37.8	37.5	48.5	53.2	61.9

Hispanic Districts

Majority Hispanic District:

Revised Plan retains 1 majority Hispanic district (**District 21**), equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan (vote for Adams).

District 21	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for Adams
Revised Plan	73.1	61.9	41.1
Current Plan	72.8	61.4	40.1

Asian Districts

Majority Asian District:

Revised Plan retains 1 majority Asian district (**District 20**), equally effective in current plan and Revised Plan.

District 20	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Vote for Yang
Revised Plan	72.6	72.3	57.4	48.6
Current Plan	72.5	72.2	56.8	48.8

Plurality Asian Districts:

Revised Plan retains 4 plurality Asian districts (Districts 23, 24, 25, and 26):

• **Districts 23, 24 and 26** retain comparable AVAP and votes for Yang. Districts 23, 24, and 26 are Asian opportunity districts – all three elected Asian voters' preferred candidates (although District 24 elects a white candidate, he was preferred over other Asian candidates by Asian voters). They remain opportunity districts in Revised Plan.

District 23	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Vote for Yang
Revised Plan	44.1	43.6	40.7	22.8
Current Plan	44.0	43.6	39.6	22.9

District 24	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Vote for Yang
Revised Plan	37.8	36.6	30.8	27.6
Current Plan	37.4	36.5	31.1	27.8

District 26	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Vote for Yang
Revised Plan	33.5	32.8	24.9	17.2
Current Plan	32.2	31.5	23.9	17.0

Although District 25 has a higher Asian VAP than Districts 24 and 26, Asian voters in this
district were not able to elect their preferred candidate in 2021 – the Asian candidate
elected is NOT the Asian-preferred Asian candidate. This district is not an Asian
opportunity district. The AVAP decreased from 45.1 in current plan to 42.5 in Revised
Plan; votes for Yang decreased from 26.3 to 22.9.

District 25	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Vote for Yang
Revised Plan	42.5	42.1	39.2	22.9
Current Plan	45.1	44.7	41.6	26.3

Brooklyn

Black Districts

Majority Black districts:

Revised Plan retains 6 majority Black districts, and all remain effective (**Districts 36, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46**)

- District 36 has a BVAP of only 49.5 but the BCVAP is 57.0 in the Revised Plan
- **District 46** decreased BVAP from 54.5 in current plan to 50.5 in Revised Plan but Adams still easily carries the district (55.5 in current plan and 54.2 in Revised Plan)

District 36	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams
Revised Plan	49.5	48.3	57.0	37.4
Current Plan	50.2	49.1	58.0	38.6

District 40	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams
Revised Plan	50.5	49.6	56.9	44.1
Current Plan	48.7	47.9	54.6	40.4

District 41	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams
Revised Plan	71.9	70.9	77.6	67.8
Current Plan	71.9	70.9	77.9	68.2

District 42	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams
Revised Plan	65.2	64.5	74.6	71.0
Current Plan	66.0	65.2	74.7	71.4

District 45	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams
Revised Plan	60.3	59.6	64.8	63.6
Current Plan	61.7	61.0	66.7	65.0

District 46	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	BCVAP	Vote for Adams
Revised Plan	50.5	50.0	50.9	54.2
Current Plan	54.5	54.0	54.8	55.5

Hispanic Districts

Majority Hispanic districts:

Revised Plan retains 1 majority Hispanic district (**District 37**), which is equally effective in the Revised and current plan.

District 37	HVAP	HCVAP	Vote for Reynoso
Revised Plan	50.3	45.5	33.1
Current Plan	50.3	45.0	30.5

Asian Districts

Majority Asian District:

Revised Plan creates new majority Asian opportunity district. **District 43** is 55.0 AVAP and Yang carries the district easily with 50.6 % of the vote.

District 43	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	ACVAP	Vote for Yang
Revised Plan	55.0	53.9	48.5	50.6

Plurality Asian District in current plan that is plurality Hispanic in the Revised Plan:

District 38 is a plurality Asian district in current plan but elected a Hispanic-preferred
Hispanic candidate (not supported by Asian voters). Revised Plan retains essentially the
same HVAP but decreased the AVAP and increased the WVAP. The current Hispanic
incumbent was supported by both Hispanic and white voters in the 2021 Democratic
primary. In 2017, the winning Hispanic candidate was also supported by Hispanic and
white voters (but not by Asian voters).

District 38	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	HVAP	WVAP
Revised Plan	32.3	31.6	35.3	26.3
Current Plan	41.0	40.6	35.1	18.1

Staten Island

Revised Plan retains 1 combined majority minority district (**District 49**) with BVAP, HVAP, and AVAP percentages very close to current plan.

District 49	BVAP (DOJ)	BVAP	HVAP	AVAP (DOJ)	AVAP	WVAP
Revised Plan	24.1	23.3	30.2	12.2	11.3	30.9
Current Plan	23.8	23.1	29.9	12.3	11.9	31.4

Exhibit Q:

Racially Polarized Voting

(RPV) Analysis Expert

Report - Matt Stevens

Racial Block Voting in the Richmond Hill / South Ozone Park Area

Matthew Stevens

New York University

My task was to conduct a racially polarized voting analysis in the area of interest, the neighborhood of Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park, with particular interest in the voting patterns of Asian and Other voters.

I looked for correlations between voting results and Census-designated racial and ethnic categories on the VTD (Voter Tabulation District) level. The Census categories were Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian and Other non-Hispanic, as defined by the Federal Department of Justice and Office of Management and Budget. (American Indian and Pacific Islander populations were too small to analyze.) Voting results were acquired by the New York City Board of Elections, aggregated from the Election District (ED) to VTD level.

I looked for racially polarized voting in following two races:

- The 2017 Democratic primary for the 28th City Council district; and
- The 2021 general election for the 32nd City Council district

I found strong evidence of racially polarized voting in the both races.

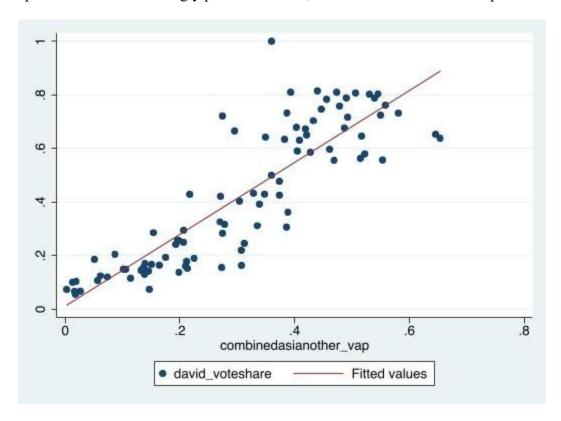
28th City Council District, 2017 Democratic Primary

CCD 28 was a plurality non-Hispanic Black district with large Asian and Indo-Caribbean populations.

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asian_vap | 20.5%
hispanic_vap | 17.4%
other_vap | 10.0%
white_vap | 3.2%
black vap | 37.8%
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There were three candidates on the ballot in 2017: Hettie Powell, Adrienne Adams, and Richard David. This correlation matrix shows that Adams was favored by non-Hispanic Black voters, while David was preferred by the Hispanic, and non-Black, non-Hispanic voters.

Non-Hispanic Asian voters strongly preferred David, as we can see in this scatterplot:



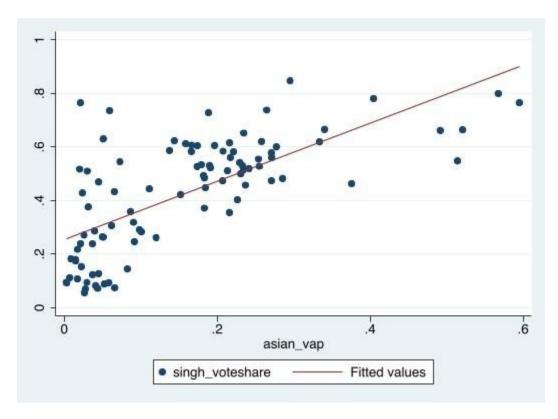
32nd City Council District, 2021 general election

CCD 32 was a plurality non-Hispanic White district with large Hispanic and Asian populations.

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asian_vap | 16.8%
hispanic_vap | 33.4%
other_vap | 3.9%
white_vap | 35.2%
black_vap | 7.3%
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The 2021 general election featured Republican/Conservative Joanna Ariolaagainst Democrat Felicia Singh. Non-Hispanic whites voted for Ariola, while Singh was favored by Hispanics and all other non-Whites, particularly with Asians. Again, this can be seen in our correlation matrix:

The relationship between non-Hispanic Asian proportions and the Singh vote is shown graphically, below:



Conclusion

These results show strongly racially polarized voting and suggests that Asian voters' candidates of choice will be defeated by the white community's candidates of choice in District 32 and the Black community's candidates of choice in District 28. A district with higher Asian VAP and lower white VAP than District 32 as it was composed between 2012-2022, like that purposed by the Unity Map, provides the Asian community the reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of choice.

Matthew Stevens

2/23/2023

Date

Matthew Stevens

8 Hillside Avenue Goldens Bridge, NY 10526 (646) 331-6415 kent.allard.jr@gmail.com

Objective

Experience

I am an experienced data analyst, educator, map maker and political scientist with a passion for social justice. I am seeking a position that will allow me to apply my extensive redistricting experience to help protect the rights of underrepresented communities.

Instructor

New York University, Spring 2005—Present Columbia University, Spring 2005, Fall 2006, Spring 2007

Taught introductory and intermediate statistics courses for both undergraduates and graduate students in political science and international relations

Consultant

Asian-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, 2021-2023

- Drafted Unity coalition redistricting proposals for New York State
- Demonstrated ecological inferences of racial block voting
- Created maps related to redistricting and reapportionment

Data Analyst

NYU Pollock Center for Law and Business, 2017-2018

- Managed and analyzed Securities and Exchange Commission-based SEED database
- Mentored and trained a team of research assistants to code and enter data
- Administered academic program under the supervision of the Program Director

Statistician

Nassau County Legislature, 2012-2013

- Predicted election outcomes using registration information
- Drafted unofficial redistricting plan
- Used cluster and factor analysis to determine communities of shared interest
- Presented findings at public hearing and court case

Researcher

New York State Reapportionment Task Force, 2001-2013

- Drafted Democratic redistricting proposals
- Demonstrated ecological inferences of racial block voting
- Used cluster and factor analysis to determine communities of shared interest
- Created maps related to redistricting and reapportionment

Education

Columbia University M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D in Political Science

- Concentrations: Statistics, Comparative Politics, American Politics
- Dissertation: "Constitutions of Circumstance: Explaining Class and Nationalism"

Hampshire College

B.A. in Political Science

Exhibit R:

Revised Plan

NYC Council Districts Revised Plan (As of September 22, 2022)







Population Statistics

		New Yo	rk County				
on	VAP	% VAP	CVAP	% CVAP	Polsb	/ Popper	Co

District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	% VAP	CVAP	% CVAP	Polsby Popper Compactness	Reock Compactness
1	177,159	4,277	2.5%	151,918	85.8%	118,514	66.9%	0.430	0.384
2	176,243	3,361	1.9%	160,036	90.8%	132,649	75.3%	0.393	0.388
3	176,423	3,541	2.0%	160,575	91.0%	117,836	66.8%	0.603	0.462
4	176,449	3,567	2.1%	155,955	88.4%	121,309	68.8%	0.276	0.213
5	177,075	4,193	2.4%	152,695	86.2%	122,086	68.9%	0.356	0.334
6	176,711	3,829	2.2%	151,376	85.7%	122,442	69.3%	0.512	0.454
7	177,161	4,279	2.5%	152,897	86.3%	126,586	71.5%	0.391	0.280
8	176,465	3,583	2.1%	137,544	77.9%	107,037	60.7%	0.346	0.457
9	176,831	3,949	2.3%	144,269	81.6%	124,250	70.3%	0.357	0.228
10	177,204	4,322	2.5%	148,703	83.9%	130,002	73.4%	0.487	0.407

Bronx County													
District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	% VAP	CVAP	% CVAP	Polsby Popper Compactness	Reock Compactness				
8	176,465	3,583	2.1%	137,544	77.9%	107,037	60.7%	0.346	0.457				
11	175,470	2,588	1.5%	139,072	79.3%	108,153	61.6%	0.327	0.448				
12	175,452	2,570	1.5%	138,257	78.8%	119,116	67.9%	0.486	0.562				
13	175,210	2,328	1.3%	138,889	79.3%	114,140	65.1%	0.432	0.563				
14	175,592	2,710	1.6%	132,903	75.7%	88,784	50.6%	0.265	0.275				
15	175,155	2,273	1.3%	130,636	74.6%	91,746	52.4%	0.410	0.516				
16	175 505	2 702	1.6%	120 046	74 196	95 246	54.294	0.246	0.217				

0.282

0.590

0.5% 127.737 73.5% 94.691 54.5%

1.6% 133,975 76.3% 102,501 58.3%

173,695

175,681

Queens County												
District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	% VAP	CVAP	% CVAP	Polsby Popper Compactness	Reock Compactness			
19	170,692	-2,190	-1.3%	140,177	82.1%	107,285	62.9%	0.440	0.339			
20	172,944	62	0.0%	144,989	83.8%	77,537	44.8%	0.482	0.446			
21	170,397	-2,485	-1.4%	129,663	76.1%	62,754	36.8%	0.392	0.529			
22	168,889	-3,993	-2.3%	146,157	86.5%	107,762	63.8%	0.295	0.435			
23	169,949	-2,933	-1.7%	139,820	82.3%	117,296	69.0%	0.539	0.549			
24	169,094	-3,788	-2.2%	134,911	79.8%	103,175	61.0%	0.342	0.318			
25	169,541	-3,341	-1.9%	138,436	81.7%	78,129	46.1%	0.358	0.384			
26	169,044	-3,838	-2.2%	141,920	84.0%	78,477	46.4%	0.408	0.506			
27	169,452	-3,430	-2.0%	135,210	79.8%	108,867	64.2%	0.356	0.401			
28	170,068	-2,814	-1.6%	136,039	80.0%	108,361	63.7%	0.615	0.495			
29	172,422	-460	-0.3%	140,118	81.3%	106,383	61.7%	0.422	0.411			
30	169,598	-3,284	-1.9%	137,957	81.3%	106,134	62.6%	0.389	0.566			
31	169,778	-3,104	-1.8%	129,810	76.5%	110,916	65.3%	0.323	0.316			
32	168,905	-3,977	-2.3%	135,364	80.1%	112,754	66.8%	0.220	0.273			
34	173,462	580	0.3%	142,981	82.4%	111,952	64.5%	0.258	0.337			

Kings County											
District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	% VAP	CVAP	% CVAP	Polsby Popper Compactness	Reock Compactness		
33	174,092	1,210	0.7%	131,721	75.7%	101,809	58.5%	0.160	0.269		
34	173,462	580	0.3%	142,981	82.4%	111,952	64.5%	0.258	0.337		
35	172,009	-873	-0.5%	142,290	82.7%	119,844	69.7%	0.350	0.254		
36	170,261	-2,621	-1.5%	140,370	82.4%	121,584	71.4%	0.627	0.563		
37	168,631	-4,251	-2.5%	133,459	79.1%	99,299	58.9%	0.286	0.320		
38	175,365	2,483	1.4%	134,562	76.7%	90,574	51.6%	0.283	0.327		
39	172,405	-477	-0.3%	132,891	77.1%	114,787	66.6%	0.279	0.292		
40	172,245	-637	-0.4%	138,752	80.6%	106,093	61.6%	0.316	0.306		
41	169,449	-3,433	-2.0%	131,719	77.7%	101,062	59.6%	0.381	0.403		
42	168,746	-4,136	-2.4%	129,937	77.0%	105,183	62.3%	0.375	0.407		
43	175,545	2,663	1.5%	136,740	77.9%	80,074	45.6%	0.280	0.232		
44	174,495	1,613	0.9%	113,956	65.3%	84,098	48.2%	0.339	0.296		
45	168,780	-4,102	-2.4%	133,117	78.9%	107,451	63.7%	0.456	0.542		
46	170,410	-2,472	-1.4%	135,235	79.4%	113,801	66.8%	0.506	0.495		
47	173,937	1,055	0.6%	139,288	80.1%	110,187	63.3%	0.242	0.287		
48	176,310	3,428	2.0%	140,621	79.8%	104,244	59.1%	0.396	0.427		
50	170 077	-2 805	-1.6%	135 032	79 4%	115 206	67.7%	0.294	0.353		

Richmond County												
District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	% VAP	CVAP	% CVAP	Polsby Popper Compactness	Reock Compactness			
49	168,753	-4,129	-2.4%	129,033	76.5%	102,377	60.7%	0.396	0.294			
50	170,077	-2,805	-1.6%	135,032	79.4%	115,206	67.7%	0.294	0.353			
51	171,653	-1,229	-0.7%	137,057	79.8%	129,530	75.5%	0.553	0.510			

Exhibit S:

Updated Revised Plan

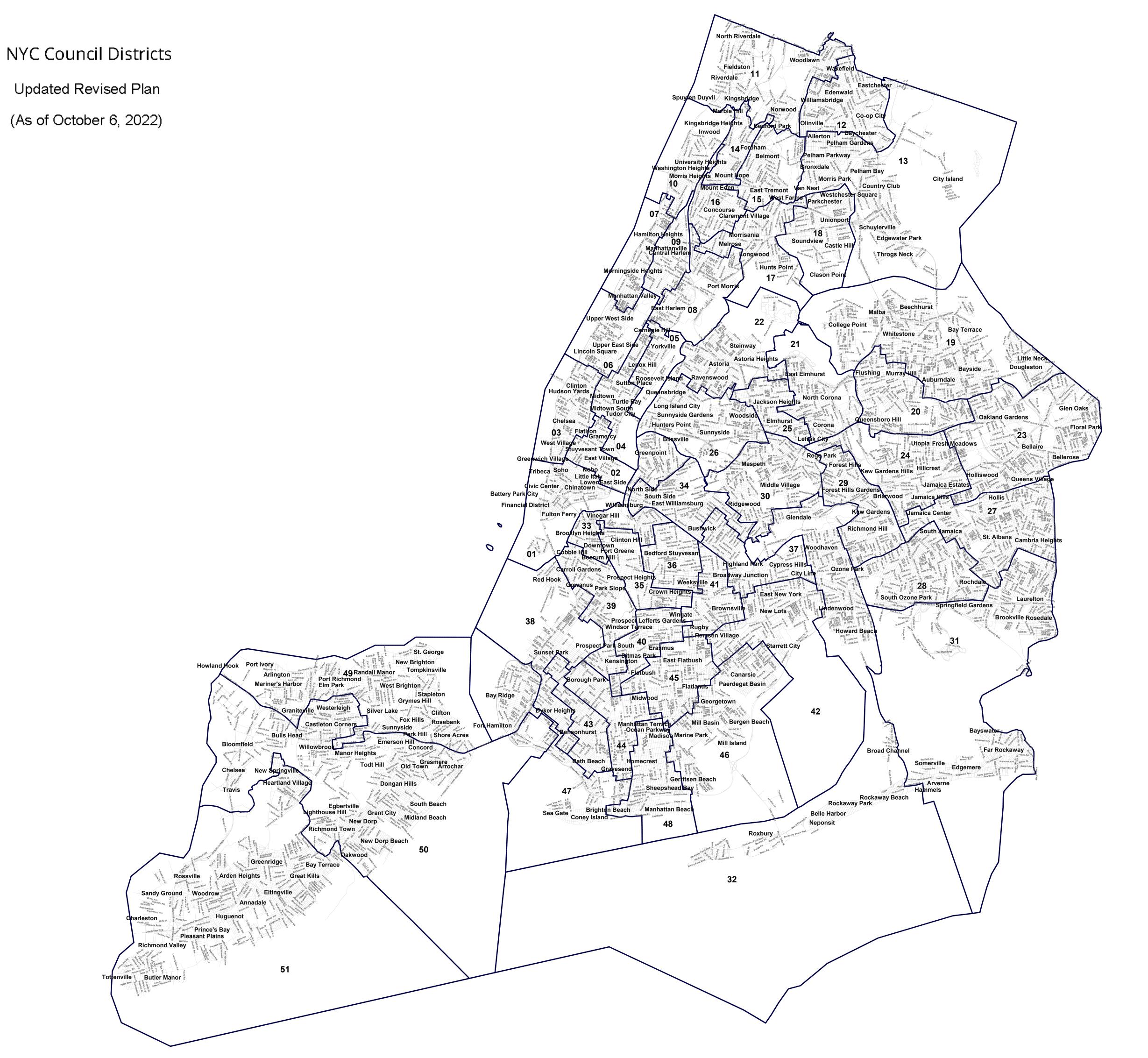






Exhibit T:

Asian American Federation

Written Testimony August

22, 2022



Testimony to the New York City Redistricting Commission August 22, 2022

Thank you for holding these hearings and giving the Asian American Federation (AAF) the opportunity to testify regarding the City Council redistricting process. I'm Jo-Ann Yoo, the Executive Director of AAF, where we proudly represent the collective voice of more than 70 member nonprofits serving 1.5 million Asian New Yorkers.

Last month, we released a report highlighting that the New York City Asian voting-age population grew 19.5%, from 2013 to 2020, the fastest growth of any racial group. Additionally, almost 70% of Asian voting-age citizens are foreign-born, and almost 40% of Asian voting-age citizens had limited English proficiency in 2020. Furthermore, our research shows that not only is our community the fastest-growing in our State and or City, our community is dispersed, growing beyond traditional ethnic enclaves and into new areas of the Bronx, Staten Island, South Brooklyn and throughout Queens.

Two weeks ago, we released our yearly language briefs, comprising in-depth quantitative research on the linguistic diversity of our City's Asian community. More than 40 languages are spoken within the Asian community of New York City. Nine of these languages are spoken by more than 15,000 people according to the most recent American Community Survey.

So when we talk about communities of interest, AAF is looking not just at ethnic communities, but also linguistic communities. In our civic engagement work, language access continues to be a critical limitation to our community members exercising their franchise, and this effort must take into account our linguistic diversity in keeping our communities together.

Work done by the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) identified 16 Asian communities of interest across New York City, eleven of which are in Queens: Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park, Ozone Park, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, Woodside, Flushing, Bayside/Auburndale, Oakland Gardens, Floral Park-Queens Village-Bellerose-Glen Oaks, Briarwood, and Jamaica Hills.

The Redistricting Commission should already have the boundaries of these communities of interest.

The Asian American Federation requests that the Redistricting Commission consider the work put into the Unity Map, and give particular importance to keeping together the submitted Asian communities of interest in accordance with the Voting Rights Act and the New York City Charter, including the South Asian community of Richmond Hill that has consistently been divided, the Korean community in Bayside that has seen increased growth since the last Census, and the growing and already-significant Nepali and Tibetan communities of Woodside and Jackson Heights.

Persistently marginalized communities, such as the South Asian community of Richmond Hill and Ozone Park, are marginalized in part because their voice is divided into multiple Council districts. The draft map has their community now split into four Council districts. The growing Nepali and Tibetan populations of Woodside and the Korean community of Bayside, both Asian communities of interest, have been newly split up in the draft map in contravention of Section 52(1)(c) of the New York City Charter, "District lines shall keep intact neighborhoods and communities with established ties of common interest and association, whether historical, racial, economic, ethnic, religious or other."

We must do better. Keeping our communities of interest together means protecting the voting power of the fastest-growing racial community in the City. Keeping our communities of interest together also means protecting the future growth and influence of our immigrant communities across Queens. We do not have to split up communities just as the unprecedented diversity of Queens is becoming reflected at City Council, and unfortunately the draft map does exactly that instead of seeking to protect our ethnic communities' voting power.

Finally, I want to bring to the Commission's attention the disorganized, hurried and entirely inaccessible process of soliciting the public's feedback on this districting exercise. While I waited for three hours to testify at this hearing after being rescheduled from another one that was full, I repeatedly asked when I could testify, only to be told that while I was pre-registered, the staff had no way to inform the Commission that I was present and ready to submit testimony. Only after an exasperated conversation with staff did I finally get to the mic. I raise this experience because at AAF, accessibility is the first issue we take up in our policy advocacy. From language accessibility to process accessibility, the districting engagement process clarified just how far the City's civic engagement practices have to go regarding both. If I find

this difficult and frustrating, only to persist and provide my testimony after a three-hour wait, I can only imagine the tenacity an immigrant with limited English proficiency must muster to participate in a process formative to how they interact with the City.

At the Asian American Federation, our goal throughout this process is to make sure the Districting Commission acknowledges the new and burgeoning Asian communities that deserve to be together over the next decade of elections and policy making, while protecting the growth in voting power of established Asian communities and neighborhoods.

Thank you for allowing me to speak today, the Asian American Federation will be submitting our recent Civic Engagement report and our language briefs for the record for the Commission to study.

Exhibit U:

South Queens Women's

March Written Testimony

May 27, 2022



Good afternoon. Thank you to the NYC Districting Commission for answering our calls for a public hearing and for hearing us out today. My name is Amanda Deebrah and I am an active member and the vaccine outreach coordinator of South Queens Women's March (SQWM), a local grassroots gender justice organization. I am also a resident in the Richmond Hill area. Founded right before the pandemic hit, and inspired by global and national women's rights movements, SQWM amplifies the voices of South Queens' diverse women and gender-expansive people. We are an all-volunteer multi-generational, intersectional platform working to foster women's empowerment. We take our sisterhood to the streets to unify women and gender non-conforming individuals and connect them to the tools and resources necessary to empower their own lives and thrive. That includes fighting food insecurity and period poverty through pantries and essential distributions, tackling gender based violence via healthy relationships and art healing workshops, promoting empowerment through youth and professional development particularly among our community's large immigrant population, and finally promoting civic engagement and building political power through street canvassing and outreach, all while meeting people where they are, which is what brought us to become a proud member of the APA VOICE Redistricting Task Force.

Much of our work has been based in the Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park neighborhoods of South Queens, home to a vibrant and sprawling Asian American population - specifically South Asians, mainly Punjabi, and Indo-Caribbeans that Census data unfortunately does not fully account for. For clarification's sake, Indo-Caribbeans are those who migrated from India to the Caribbean as indentured servants in the early 1800s - to places like Guyana, Trinidad and Suriname. These communities have been gerrymandered for far too long. We have advocated and will continue to advocate for AALDEF's Asian American Community of Interest (COI) Maps.

As a community of interest, we take the same mass transit, we go to the same schools, we worship in the same faith based institutions, we eat the same types of cuisines, we share similar socioeconomic statuses, YET we have been among the most egregiously divided at every single level of government. At the City Council level, we are divided into three Council districts - Districts 28, 29 and 32. If you take a look at the overlay of the AALDEF Community of Interest Map with the existing Council maps for District 28, 29 and 32, you'll see how we are divided, even at the very nucleus of our community of interest.

As you go to the drawing board and consider these maps, we ask that you please don't divide us. Please keep Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park whole.

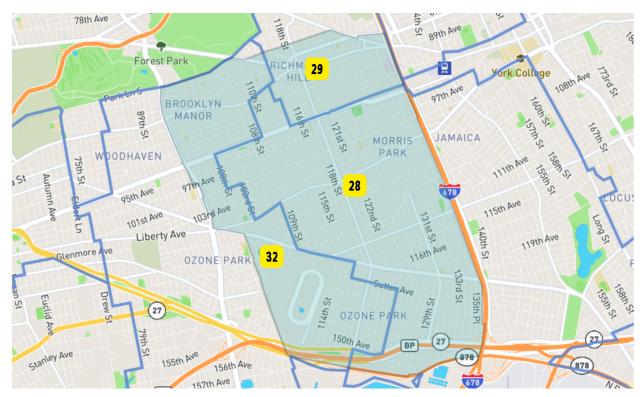
There are many in my community who have been fighting for this, for equitable lines for 30 years. I can recall several elections where many of my family members and friends, all who live nearby in our same community of interest, want to corral behind a candidate of our choice only to find that they live outside of that candidate's district - becoming deeply disappointed and frustrated by a political system that many of us already feel wasn't designed to uplift the voices of Black and Brown people.

This conversation isn't about identity politics for us. It's about equity for an Asian population in Queens that has grown larger than any other racial group per the last Census - by 29% - an increase many local CBOs including ours put so much energy into capturing, most of us doing so without a single dollar of funding or staff. All Asian American Communities Of Interests (COI) in Queens should be kept whole to the extent possible at all levels.

Thank you for listening. As we always say at South Queens Women's March, OUR VOICE IS OUR POWER.



AALDEF Community of Interest Map for Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park



City Council Districts overlaid with AALDEF's Community of Interest Map for Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park

Exhibit V:

The Hispanic & South Asian

Alliance for Fair

Redistricting in South

Queens Written Testimony

May 30, 2022

HISPANIC & SOUTH ASIAN ALLIANCE FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING IN SOUTH QUEENS

124-06 ROCKAWAY BOULEVARD OZONE PARK, NY 11420 Email: joshuasrealty@gmail.com

May 30th, 2022

Petition to please unite our communities of interest-Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and South Ozone
Park into one City Council District, in accordance with the NYS, US Constitutions, Voting Rights
Act, justice and fairness

Most Honorable NYC Districting Commission Members:

We are a group that represents the largest numbers of constituents in South Queens, namely Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and South Ozone Park. We-Latinos and South Asians alike-live with our families, and side by side in these hitherto indivisible, compact and contiguous neighborhood of Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and South Ozone Park. This is our home, and our community, built up by our blood, sweat and tears.

This proposed district will keep our neighborhoods and communities intact, with established ties of common interest, ownership and association, grounded in historical, racial, economic, ethnic, religious, and other ties. See attached.

We need united, strong voices and responsive leadership to lift our struggling community out of this pandemic. Lack of progress and hope will cripple us, unless you unite us, and let democracy prevail. We have enough constituents to form a City Council district. This cannot be business as usual.

We are the largest group in New York City, and the largest settlement and conglomeration of folks who can trace their ancestry to South Asia, South and Central America, the Caribbean and the West Indies. Moreover, as new, first and second generation Americans, we share many common bonds, and are one large family.

Our mission is to keep residents and voters in those communities together in one district, so that we can obtain common solutions to our issues and problems that affect our families on a daily basis. Many of us are essential workers and working families, whose children have served, defended and died for America-proudly. Please stop dividing and fragmenting us.

As you can see from the compact and contiguous maps submitted, we are bordered and defined by natural, geographic boundaries. In prior redistricting attempts, these natural and God-made boundaries have been consciously obliterated and ignored. It behooves you to act accordingly and unite us as a community, and not use us as filler for other communities.

Our elected officials and their staff do not look like us, nor care about us. They do not understand our customs, language or heritage. They treat us as if we are from a different planet. They look down upon us. They are imported from other communities.

We pray that you honor your mandate and duties to draw fair, common districts, and free us from the absurd, egregious gerrymandering that has divided us up unconscionably and unfairly. We have, at

present, as is evident from City Council 28 and 32 Districts, maps that resemble dinosaurs and reptiles, not communities of interest being kept together. They have been drawn to dilute and separate us, diminishing our already suppressed voices. They have *ALL* been drawn with an evil purpose in mind-protect these incumbents and suppress and dilute the communities of Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and South Ozone Park.

Everyone with a conscience call them the apartheid maps. They have been divided to suit the incumbent politicians, special interests and status quo, who do not care about us. The Covid-19 pandemic confirmed this. None of them even brought a single mask, a testing center, nor any other much needed Covid help to our hard hit community-the hardest in NYS. Shame on them, and shame on you if you preserve the *status quo*.

We could not get any help from any of them to get unemployment compensation, help us with homelessness, rent assistance, food, PEP or any other assistance, even though all of these societal problems increased during the pandemic. We could not even get help to bury our deceased. We were abandoned, and left without hope. That is why we are appealing to you. This desertion and deprivation must not be institutionalized, nor tolerated, by your revered commission any longer.

Districts must comply with state and federal laws and be similarly sized with reasonable, not zigzagging shapes. This commission, which can be an example for other states stifled and divided by partisan gerrymandering, must also consider that we are indivisible and solid "communities of interest."

Our lives are so intertwined that we share the same heritage, ancestry, religions, places of interest, shopping centers, food markets, play the same sports, work in the same industries, have the same vocations and our children attend the same schools. We also use the same public transportation, and other facilities like libraries, Post Offices etc.

Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and South Ozone Park have the largest conglomeration of residents from South Asia that live in the USA-Guyanese, Sikhs, Trinidadians, Surinamese, Bengalis and Punjabi communities. We have been splintered, cruelly and shamelessly into several districts.

This is evil gerrymandering, and show how it dilutes and exploits communities of interest-apartheid style.

Moreover, none of these elected officials who are supposed to represent us-Hon. Adrienne Adams, (CD 28), Hon. Joann Ariola, (CD 32), Hon. Lynn Schulman (CD 29), have an office in our neighborhood. Nor do live in this area, nor do they ever come here. Most residents do not even know who these so-called representatives or their staff members are. They never return our calls for help and assistance. We don't exist, for them.

That is because our splintered neighborhoods make politicians less responsive to constituents' needs as gerrymandering diminishes our ability to influence elections. It is the same old divide and rule policy our great nation fought for in our independence against the British colonialists, now being used against us centuries later!

Look at our districts! They are the obvious end result of dicing, slicing, and gerrymandering. They eviscerate the Voting Rights Acts and the NYS and US Constitutions. The boundaries are disgraceful and shocking. They are an abomination of the redistricting standards/principles that require districts to be compact and contiguous, and preserve "communities of interest," among other guidelines.

We contribute our fair share, to the Federal, State, and City coffers in various forms of taxes, yet we are not known. We energize the economy of the area by revitalizing businesses, the professions and other services. We are small business owners, essential workers, factory workers and laborers, engineers, lawyers, doctors and dentists, academics and teachers, brokers of real estate, insurance and financial services, businessmen and women, writers, poets, artists, and others, filling every niche of activity, and contributing tangibly to the growth and development of our neighborhoods and America.

Indeed, in these communities, there is a uniqueness in dress, dance, music, food, custom, religious routines, and other cultural practices. They convey a unique attribute to this area. One need only walk on Liberty, Atlantic, Jamaica and Rockaway Avenues, and Lefferts Boulevard in Richmond Hill, South Ozone Park and Ozone Park, yet we are not given justice, hope and due recognition.

These corrupt district lines make community organizing around school funding, health care, social services, among other political, social and workers' causes, impossible. Our political, economic and social rights have been made a mockery of. Enough is enough!

Lack of a voice has caused systemic deprivation and exploitation by government and other entities. Our communities are unfairly targeted by ICE, although we provide the tertiary workers like cooks, bell boys, household workers, cleaners, janitors, security and other personnel whose only "crime" is to secure a better life for their families in this great land of opportunity. You say we are "essential," when it suits your agenda, but "aliens" when it does not!

Moreover, whereas basements are legal for other communities, for example in Borough Park, neighboring Howard Beach, and are exempted from Department of Building enforcement sanctions, the Building Inspectors target us here with massive fines, vacate orders and other penalties. They call them "mother and daughter apartments," whereas we are violated and selectively prosecuted for having a prayer room or a recreation room in our attics and basements.

Again, we are singled out for other types of enforcement, environmental and traffic violations. We have the largest daily quota of summonses. Our small businesses are violated at higher rates, compared to other neighborhoods. At one time, a few years ago, we were the only neighborhood targeted for jaywalking. You criminalize our children with the eternal stigma of convicted felons at a far greater rate than elsewhere.

We are frustrated and deprived. We have been undercounted because some of us did not take part in the Census or speak to census takers due to building inspector harassment and immigration fears of deportation.

You must appreciate what has happened here. As the map compellingly demonstrates, our district was cut up into at least 3 City Council districts to dilute and oppress us, bypassing natural boundaries, geographic boundaries and common heritage and culture.

Our kids have to travel for hours outside our communities, in fact, counties, to get a decent education, because our schools are failing, with unacceptable graduation rates. We have no specialized High Schools in our area, because our taxes paid are unfairly routed to other neighborhoods to develop those more affluent communities-Kew Gardens, Howard Beach, Jamaica Estates, Glendale etc.

There is poor sanitation and other government services here. Grocery shopping has to be done in another district. Worship is also possible only in another district. It we have a problem, we have to run to several different officials, because they are all located in different areas, although we live just a few

blocks away from each other, resulting in the most complicated, poorest local governance and service delivery we see anywhere in New York City.

Consequently, people do not even bother to get their problems and issues addressed, whether it be educational, medical, government services, or otherwise.

Older people in the neighborhood compare this deprivation and state of affairs to the social, economic, historical and political suppression and situations they escaped from in their homes countries, which forced them to seek a better life in the United States, only to proverbially "jump into the fire."

This was the main reason they left and came here in the first place, only to face the same deprivation, suppression and denial caused by gerrymandering and the separation of our communities of interest of Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and South Ozone Park into different districts.

Minority enrollment is 96% of the student body in both schools, which is higher than the New York state average of 57%. The graduation rates for students at our sole high Schools is far below the 84% rates state wide. Richmond Hill High School and John Adams High School, is at 54% and 70% respectively. It is easy for you to understand why our morale is so low, and why we feel deprived as a majority-minority community. These partitions and divisions have caused grave consequences upon us.

The reason for this is based on lack of resources, improvement and attention being paid to our community. Parents resign to a second class standard of education, due to gerrymandering and isolation of our minority community. Hope is a scare commodity. That is why we suffered the highest infection and death rates during the recent pandemic-systemic suppression. Neglect and disenfranchisement were the root causes.

Most of the students here, and their hardworking families are from Central and South America, Guyana, Bangladesh, Trinidad, India, Suriname, Sri Lanka, Jamaica, and can trace their roots to South Asia and Latin/South America. They live in Richmond Hill, Ozone Park and/or South Ozone Park.

In this entire area of over 500,000 residents, there is no community center and/or senior center, after school programs, skills teaching center and/or sports center. The facilities that are supposed to save us, are not enough. We cannot help but feel ostracized in our own community, even with our dealings with law enforcement. Ambulance and law enforcement response times are the slowest in New York City.

Although we have many self-sustaining places to worship, ethnic food stores and many family members here, we have nowhere to go for assistance with homework, academic guidance, counseling, vocational, play sports, or afterschool programs. On weekends, we usually have to leave the neighborhood to find anything useful to do with our time. Our libraries are overcrowded and need expansion. Public transportation can be improved.

Please help us attain a better life. We should not have to go to different representatives to deal with issues like when both of our major high schools were proposed for closure, when we were designated the area with the highest COVID infection rates, when we are unfairly treated by the cops, and/or when we need solutions to our issues and problems like high foreclosures and poor government services.

We need a district where the elected officials will be familiar with our heritage and culture, who are from this neighborhood and who will work with the community on our needs, e.g., improve graduation rates, help with homework, spaces for students to go after school, cooling centers, better police

relations, minimizing hate crimes, domestic violence counseling, more sports grounds, give our non-profits funding, and so on. We get zero at the moment.

We strongly urge you to keep these neighborhoods together in a single City Council district in accordance with your mandate, conscience and duties. Don't blame us for voter and census apathy, and higher suicide rates if you fail us.

Thank you for consideration and attention,
Respectfully submitted,
Joshua Harris (Chairman)
Gregory Adams (President)
Juan Carlos (Vice President)
Maria Bueno (Secretary)
Mana Bache (Societaly)
Elizabeth McCarthy (Treasurer)
Elizabeth McCartily (Treasurer)
Tara Nath (Membership)
Beann Jaigobin (Organizing Secretary)

Exhibit W:

The Caribbean Equality

Project Written Testimony

May 26, 2022

Advocating for Caribbean LGBTQ Voices in NYC

Post Office Box 200248 . Queens . NY 11420 www.CaribbeanEqualityProject.org . info@CaribbeanEqualityProject.org



New York City Council Redistricting Commission Hearing

Thursday, May 26, 2022

Written Testimony

Mohamed Q. Amin, Founder and Executive Director, Caribbean Equality Project

Good Afternoon Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

My name is Mohamed Q. Amin. I have been a homeowner, voter, and community organizer living and working in Richmond Hill, "Little Guyana," for over 17 years.

I am also the founder and executive director of the <u>Caribbean Equality Project</u> (CEP). Founded in 2015 in response to anti-LGBTQ hate crime violence in Richmond Hill, CEP is a community-based organization that empowers, advocates for, and represents Black and Brown, LGBTQ+ Caribbean immigrants in New York City. Through public education, community organizing, civic engagement, storytelling, and cultural and social programming, the organization focuses on advocacy for LGBTQ+ and immigrant rights, gender equity, racial justice, immigration, mental health services, and ending hate violence in the Caribbean diaspora.

The Caribbean Equality Project is a proud member of the APA Voice Redistricting Task Force, a collective that unites 21 AAPI organizations across all five boroughs of New York City to advocate for fair and equitable maps.

There are currently over 1.5 million residents of Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) descent in New York City, comprising over 18% of the City's total population. AAPI New Yorkers are the fastest-growing racial and ethnic group and voting population in New York City.

Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park are home to the largest South Asian and Indo-Caribbean communities in Queens, the fastest-growing immigrant population in NYC. The AALDEF's Asian American Community of interest map for South Ozone Park and Richmond Hill defines and highlights how unjustly divided these neighborhoods are into 3 City Council districts, 28, 29, and 32. These district lines have diluted our political power, vote, and voice for decades.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately impacted immigrant communities, and it will take years to recover from its economic crisis. In 2020, at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, South Asian and Indo-Caribbean New Yorkers had the highest rates of COVID-19 infection and hospitalization due to limited access to language accessibility and culturally-competent testing and vaccination sites, including in neighborhoods of South Ozone Park and Richmond Hill in Queens. From health disparities, immigration, food insecurity, housing, economic disadvantages, and political disenfranchisement, our elected officials have neglected South Ozone Park and Richmond Hill.

Asian immigrant New Yorkers and LGBTQ+ people have always been essential workers. Our diverse and intersectional communities can no longer be ignored, underfunded, and under-resourced.

Redistricting is a racial justice, immigrant rights, and quality of life issue. Today, I am calling on the NYC Redistricting Commission to hear our voices and bring Justice to Richmond Hill. We deserve equity in the New York City Council Redistricting process. We deserve to be kept whole and protected under the Votings Rights Act. We deserve fair and equitable maps. We deserve to be united and not divided!

Give us a fighting chance to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic a more politically resilient community.

I want to thank you for allowing me to testify before you today. Our recommendations will help the NYC Redistricting Commission create fair maps to unite Richmond Hill and South Ozone Park into one City Council District. We look forward to working with you to create a more equitable New York City.

Exhibit X:

Unity Map Coalition Letter

Oct. 6, 2022





October 6, 2022

Via E-Mail

New York City Districting Commission 253 Broadway, 3rd Floor New York, NY 10007

Dear Commissioners,

The Unity Map Coalition, is a group of the leading legal voting rights advocacy organizations representing people of color in New York City. The Unity Map Coalition, includes the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF), The Center For Law And Social Justice At Medgar Evers College (CLSJ) and LatinoJustice PRLDEF; organizations that have fought for decades to advance racial justice and equality. We have consistently called for the adoption of the Unity map which is a reflection of deep community engagement and conversation. The Unity Map represents the best possible map for protected communities of color in coalition with one another; it complies with the city charter and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and should be adopted in full.

Additionally, we wanted to remind commissioners of their obligations under the law. As legal advocates we worked closely to examine the city charter and how it affects the map drawing process for the city. Particularly, we want to reiterate that the commission's primary obligation, after population equality, is to ensure the fair and effective representation of the racial and language minority groups in New York city which are protected by the United States Voting Rights Act of 1965 to the maximum extent practicable. Prioritizing lower ranked criteria and non-protected classes is in direct contravention of the charter and its explicit instruction to protect the interests of historically marginalized community members. Black, Latinx, and Asian community members require maps that protect their voting power and their ability to elect a candidate of their choice; the charter plainly upholds this principle by designating it as a high priority criteria that must lead any map-making process.

¹ New York City Charter, Chapter 2-A, Section 52(1); 52(1)(a)(b)

A number of decisions made by the commission conflict with several aspects of the city charter (Charter) and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA). These examples are:

The Asian American community of interest in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park (Districts 28 and 32) - this protected group does not have fair and effective representation to the maximum extent practicable, without harming another racial minority group, as is required under the Charter. Liberty Avenue is a major thoroughfare in the community, and the commission's plan divides the community in half - in violation of the Charter. The neighboring communities in district 32, cannot be prioritized above the Asian American community in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park. The Charter requires that the Asian American community in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park *first* be given fair and effective representation to the maximum extent practicable, only after ensuring that requirement is satisfied, is the commission to look to other surrounding communities. The Unity Map best represents a district configuration that complies with the Charter and the VRA for this protected community, as well as the protected communities in districts 28, 31 and 27. The Unity Map provides the Asian American community in Richmond Hill/South Ozone Park with an ability to elect a candidate of their choice in district 32, and creates a new Black majority district in district 28. The Unity Map should be adopted to comply with the Charter.

Woodside (District 26) - As we testified earlier, district 26 is a performing coalition district, which is protected under the VRA, and it was a potential violation of the VRA and the Charter to dismantle this plurality Asian, performing coalition district and replace with a white plurality district. We are pleased to see that most of the coalition district has been restored to district 26 - but all of Woodside should be restored to district 26, as is done in the Unity Map. Woodside has a large Asian American population that is prioritized and protected under the Charter.

Elmhurst (District 25) - AALDEF previously submitted communities of interest maps to the commission, including a community of interest map of Elmhurst. The commission should restore all of Elmhurst, a prioritized and protected Asian American community to district 25. Elmhurst should not be split in any map configuration. The Unity Map keeps Elmhurst whole in one district, as required by the Charter, and should be adopted.

Lastly, we urge the commissioners to follow the will of the people and testimony produced by the community. While this is a process that implicates political interest it cannot be one that is solely driven by it. At stake is the democratic representation of the various community members of our great city for the next ten years, simply put their voice and collective vision should define the process. The Charter requires you to follow a prioritized list and to apply that criteria to the maximum extent practicable. You must comply with your legal obligations in drafting a new city council map. We will use all available resources to ensure that you do, including legal action.

Sincerely,
The Unity Map Coalition
Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund
Center for Law and Social Justice at Medgar Evers College
LatinoJustice PRLDEF

Cc: Dr. John Flateau, Executive Director

Exhibit Y:

AALDEF Community of Interest Overlaid Over Final Certified Map

