

**SUPREME COURT
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

SC 18907

**IN RE PETITION OF REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION, EX. REL.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER**

**APPENDIX TO BRIEF OF THE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION DEMOCRATIC
MEMBERS MARTIN LOONEY, SANDY NAFIS, BRENDAN SHARKEY, AND DONALD
WILLIAMS IN SUPPORT OF REDISTRICTING PLAN SUBMITTED TO SPECIAL
MASTER**

**ATTORNEYS FOR REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS**

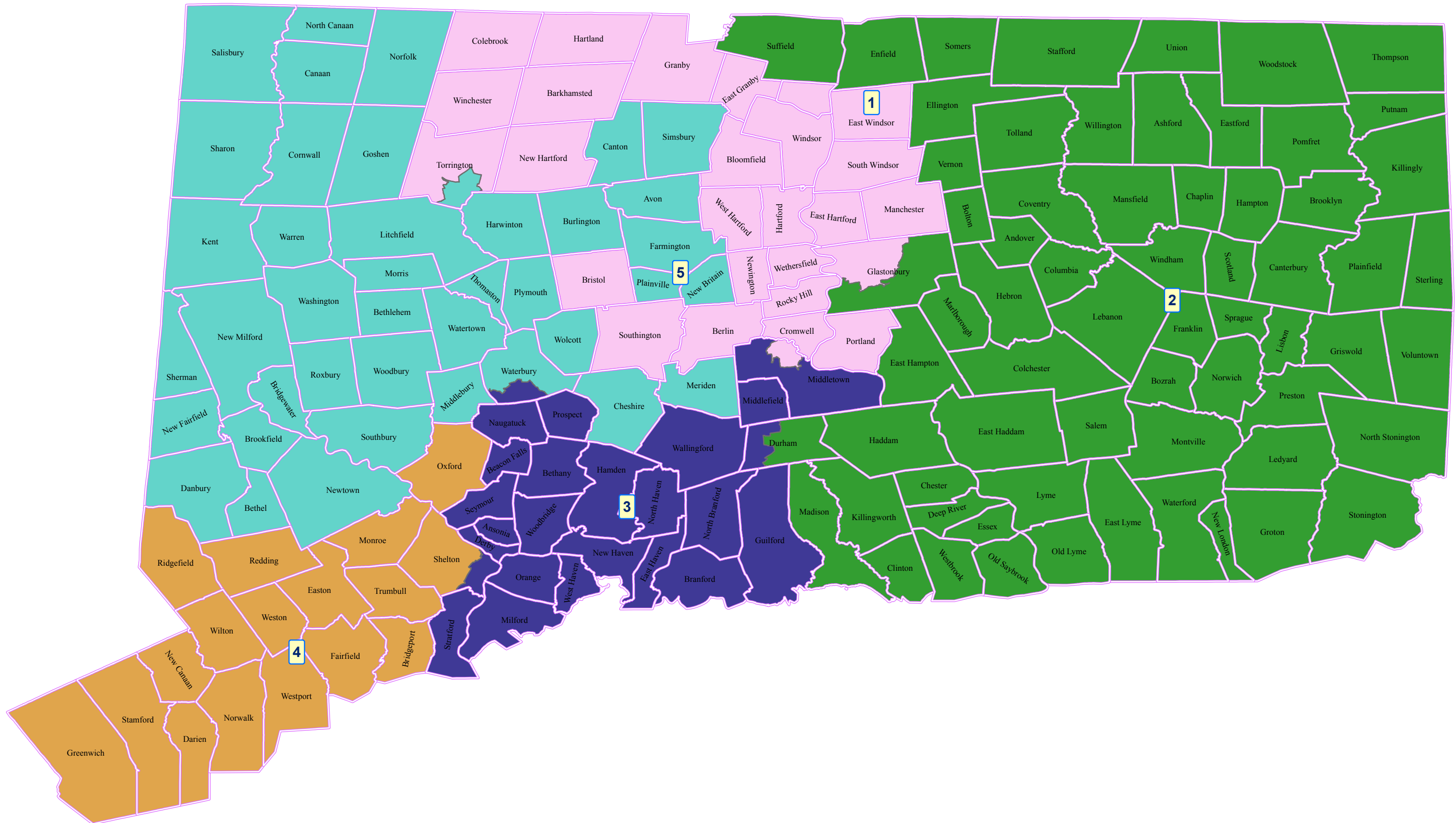
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Exhibit 1

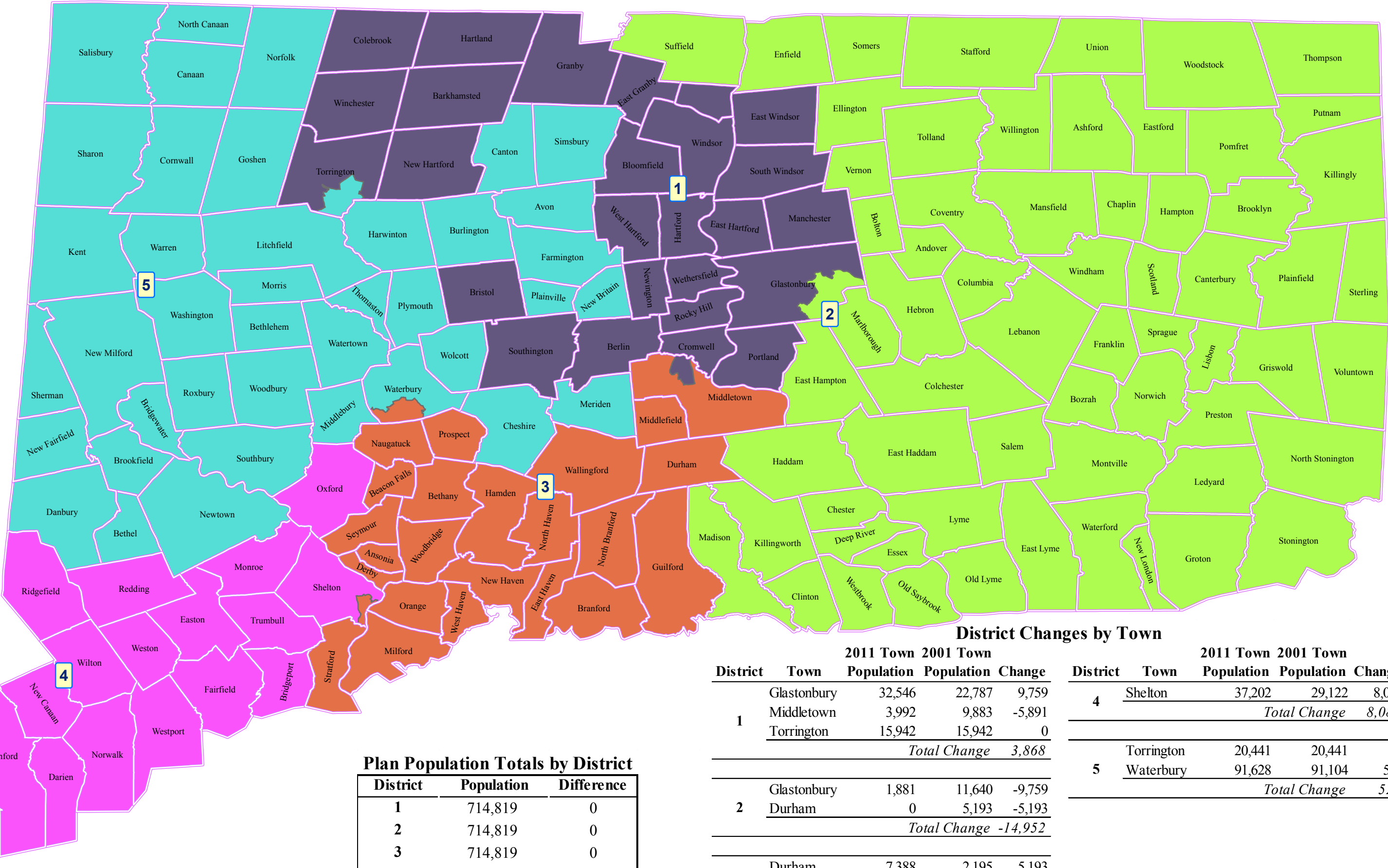
2001 Congressional Districts



 Town Boundary

Exhibit 2

Proposed Plan by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats



District Changes by Town

2011 Town 2001 Town					2011 Town 2001 Town				
District	Town	Population	Population	Change	District	Town	Population	Population	Change
1	Glastonbury	32,546	22,787	9,759	4	Shelton	37,202	29,122	8,080
	Middletown	3,992	9,883	-5,891		Total Change 8,080			
	Torrington	15,942	15,942	0					
	Total Change				5	Torrington	20,441	20,441	0
2	Glastonbury	1,881	11,640	-9,759		Waterbury	91,628	91,104	524
	Durham	0	5,193	-5,193		Total Change 524			
	Total Change -14,952								
3	Durham	7,388	2,195	5,193					
	Middletown	43,656	37,765	5,891					
	Shelton	2,357	10,437	-8,080					
	Waterbury	18,738	19,262	-524					
	Total Change				2,480				

Plan Population Totals by District

District	Population	Difference
1	714,819	0
2	714,819	0
3	714,819	0
4	714,820	1
5	714,820	1

Town Boundary

Exhibit 3

Exhibit 3 includes two types of data files provided separately in electronic form:

1. Census block equivalency file (text format).
2. GIS mapping software shape files (ESRI ArcGIS format).

Exhibit 4

Explanation of Changes in Proposed Plan

The Proposed Plan (see map in Exh. 2 and data in Exh. 3) is designed to comply with strict requirements of the Supreme Court's January 3rd Order. It alters the existing congressional districts only to the extent reasonably necessary to make the population of the new districts as equal as practicable (all districts are equal to within a single person), while complying with the other requirements of the Order. It is a "least changes" plan because it balances (i) minimal modifications to the existing congressional district boundaries with (ii) the shifting of the fewest people out of their existing districts. As discussed below, it also makes adjustments only in those few towns that are already split in the existing district lines.

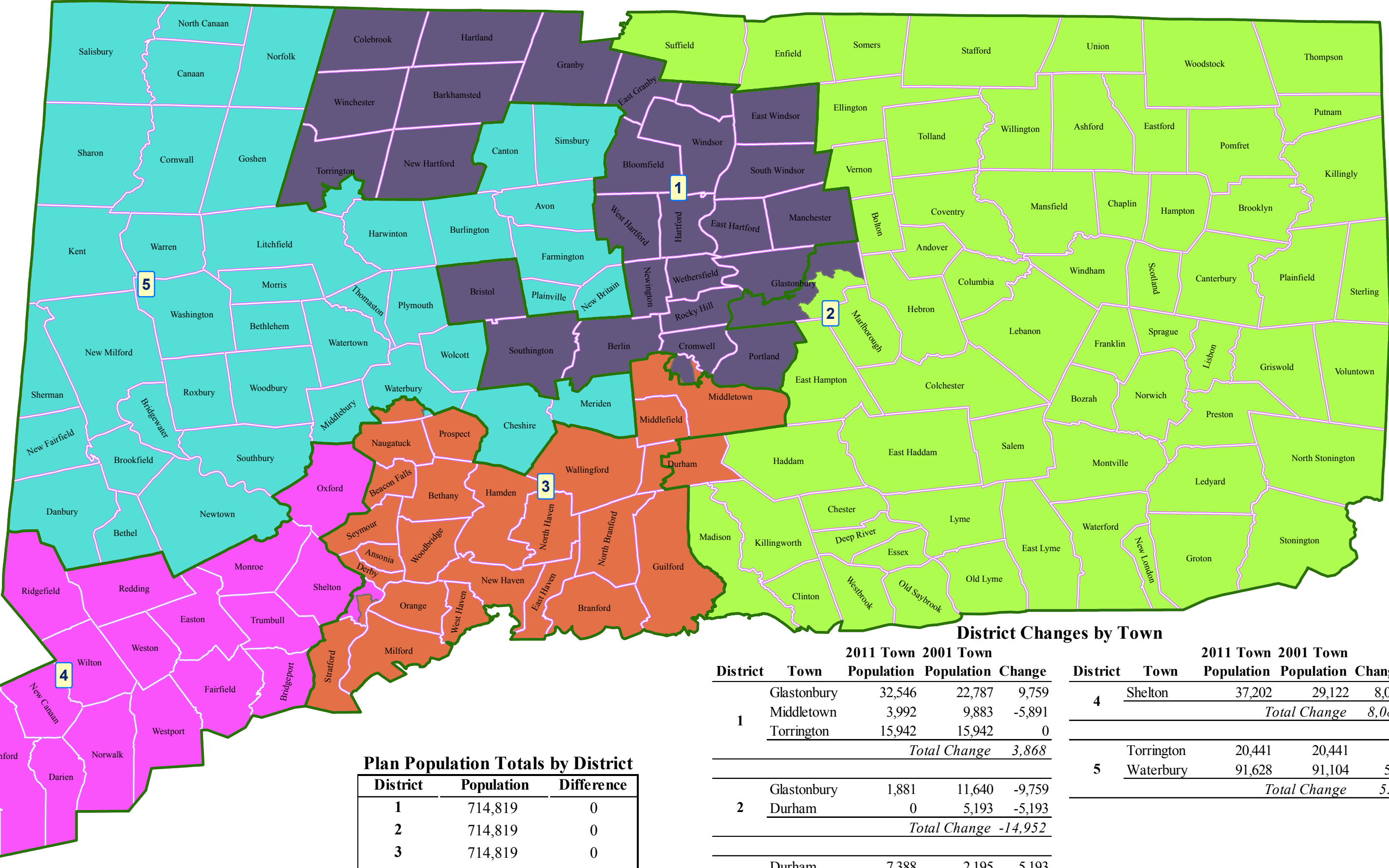
Specifically, there are currently six towns split between two congressional districts (Glastonbury, Middletown, Durham, Waterbury, Torrington, and Shelton), and 163 towns that are solely within one district. The Proposed Plan, in order to move the fewest number of people between districts, makes no change to those 163 towns, which all remain in their current districts. In addition, the plan makes no change in Torrington, retaining the exact lines from the 2001 plan. All changes are made to the five other towns currently split, and those changes are minimized.

The current 2nd district is overpopulated by 14,952. The Proposed Plan addresses that by moving 5,193 people in Durham from the 2nd to the 3rd and 9,759 in Glastonbury from the 2nd to the 1st. The current 4th district is underpopulated by 8079 people. The Proposed Plan addresses that by moving 8080 people in Shelton from the 3rd to the 4th. The current 5th district is underpopulated by 523 people. The Proposed Plan addresses that by moving 524 people in Waterbury from the 3rd to the 5th. Once those changes are made, the 1st district is overpopulated by 5,891 people and the 3rd district is underpopulated by 5,891 people. The Proposed Plan addresses that by moving 5,891 people in Middletown from the 1st to the 3rd. Those are the only changes in the plan.

The Proposed Plan does not substantially divide town lines more than the existing congressional districts. It improves town integrity by reducing the number of towns split by one (Durham, formerly divided between the 2nd and 3rd districts, is now unified), and by avoiding dividing any new town. It is not possible to make fewer changes to existing congressional districts while avoiding dividing a new town.

Exhibit 5

Proposed Plan by the Reapportionment Commission Democrats



 2001 District Boundary

 Town Boundary

Plan Population Totals by District

District	Population	Difference
1	714,819	0
2	714,819	0
3	714,819	0
4	714,820	1
5	714,820	1

District Changes by Town

District	Town	2011 Town 2001 Town		
		Population	Population	Change
1	Glastonbury	32,546	22,787	9,759
	Middletown	3,992	9,883	-5,891
	Torrington	15,942	15,942	0
	Total Change			3,868
2	Glastonbury	1,881	11,640	-9,759
	Durham	0	5,193	-5,193
	Total Change			-14,952
3	Durham	7,388	2,195	5,193
	Middletown	43,656	37,765	5,891
	Shelton	2,357	10,437	-8,080
	Waterbury	18,738	19,262	-524
Total Change			2,480	

District	Town	2011 Town 2001 Town		
		Population	Population	Change
4	Shelton	37,202	29,122	8,080
	Total Change			8,080
5	Torrington	20,441	20,441	0
	Waterbury	91,628	91,104	524
	Total Change			524

Exhibit 6

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

All Black or African American

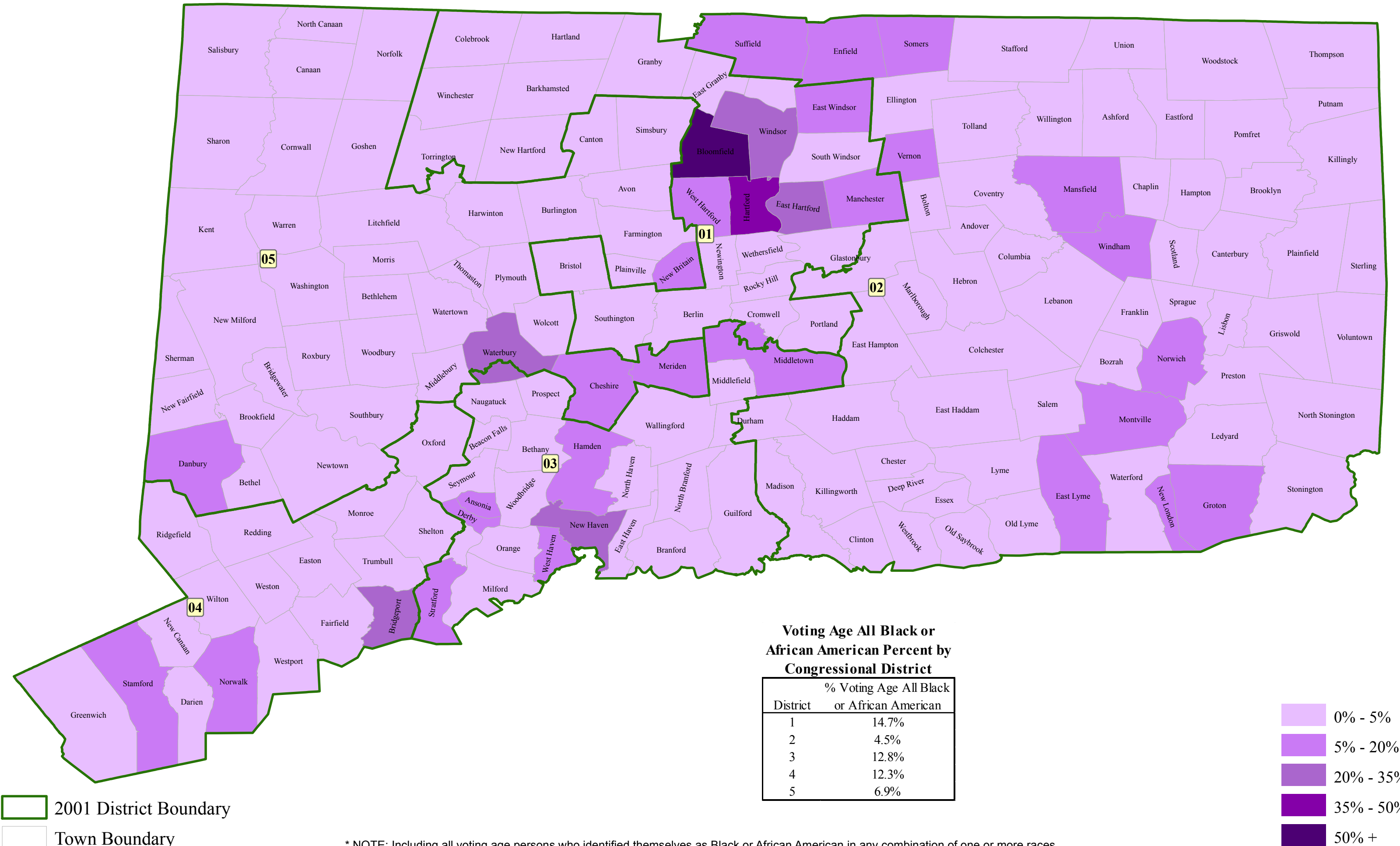


Exhibit 7

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Hispanic or Latino

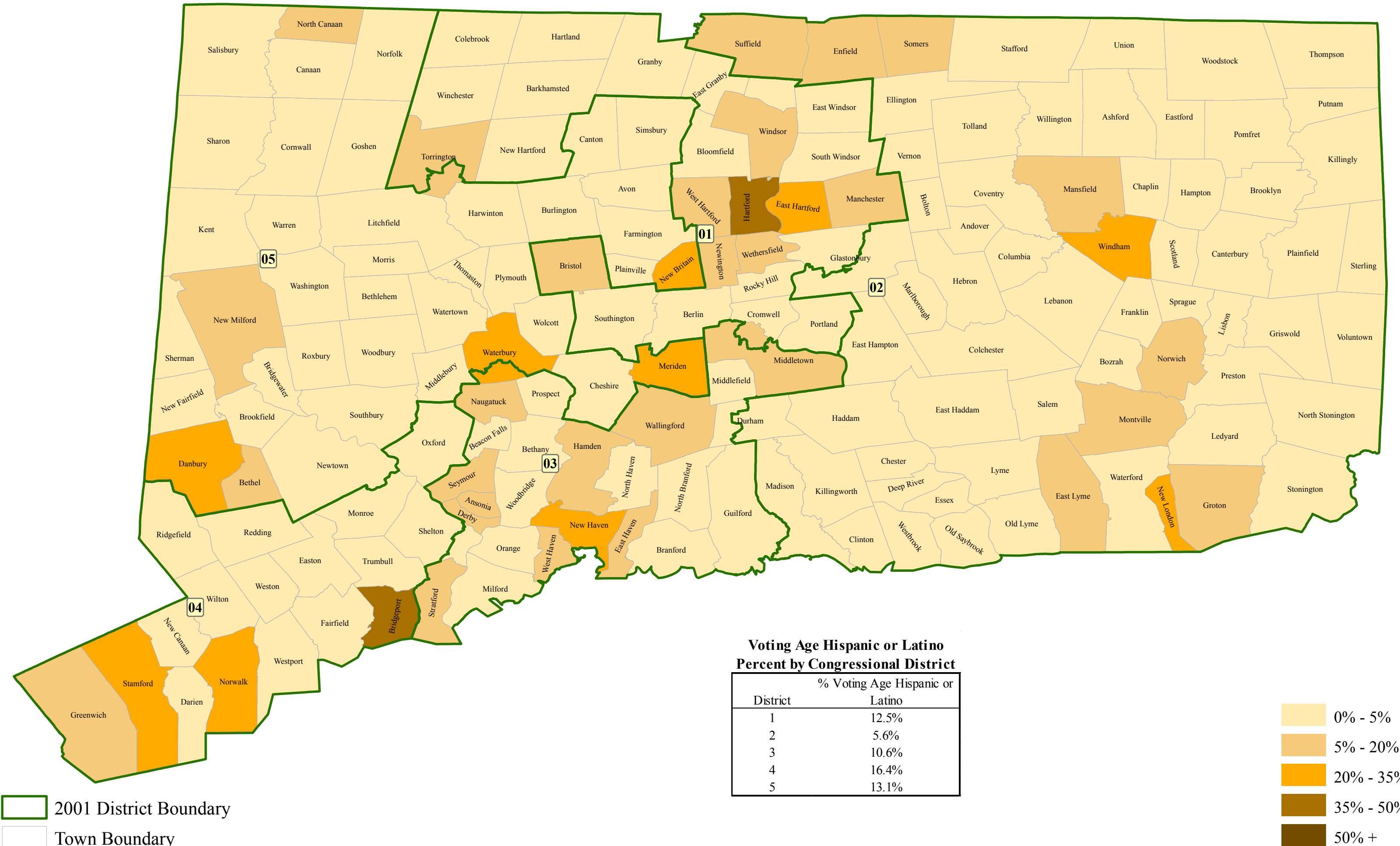


Exhibit 8

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Town	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	Voting Age All Black or African American	% Voting Age All Black or African American
Andover	2,469	33	1%	33	1%
Ansonia	14,670	1,963	13%	1,590	11%
Ashford	3,362	79	2%	41	1%
Avon	13,322	347	3%	226	2%
Barkhamsted	2,909	32	1%	7	0%
Beacon Falls	4,672	187	4%	83	2%
Berlin	15,610	407	3%	131	1%
Bethany	4,214	90	2%	81	2%
Bethel	14,208	917	6%	298	2%
Bethlehem	2,860	37	1%	19	1%
Bloomfield	16,830	762	5%	9,293	55%
Bolton	3,843	85	2%	45	1%
Bozrah	2,076	56	3%	27	1%
Branford	23,064	782	3%	462	2%
Bridgeport	108,182	38,022	35%	37,270	34%
Bridgewater	1,403	18	1%	9	1%
Bristol	47,514	3,501	7%	1,946	4%
Brookfield	12,342	461	4%	152	1%
Brooklyn	6,417	235	4%	231	4%
Burlington	6,771	140	2%	48	1%
Canaan	1,019	10	1%	13	1%
Canterbury	4,005	55	1%	56	1%
Canton	7,809	149	2%	87	1%
Chaplin	1,839	74	4%	18	1%
Cheshire	22,168	953	4%	1,271	6%
Chester	3,207	54	2%	34	1%
Clinton	10,369	435	4%	76	1%
Colchester	11,825	301	3%	219	2%
Colebrook	1,172	10	1%	6	1%
Columbia	4,327	86	2%	38	1%
Cornwall	1,141	17	1%	5	0%
Coventry	9,533	198	2%	105	1%
Cromwell	11,091	411	4%	467	4%
Danbury	63,851	14,391	23%	5,059	8%
Darien	13,351	449	3%	82	1%
Deep River	3,654	174	5%	65	2%
Derby	10,194	1,218	12%	686	7%
Durham	5,444	86	2%	26	0%
East Granby	3,879	105	3%	101	3%
East Haddam	7,079	114	2%	65	1%
East Hampton	9,979	200	2%	129	1%
East Hartford	39,275	8,660	22%	9,576	24%
East Haven	23,602	1,953	8%	676	3%
East Lyme	15,438	792	5%	1,003	6%
East Windsor	9,013	379	4%	578	6%

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Town	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	Voting Age All Black or African American	% Voting Age All Black or African American
Eastford	1,380	32	2%	4	0%
Easton	5,362	132	2%	43	1%
Ellington	11,854	244	2%	263	2%
Enfield	35,867	2,188	6%	2,420	7%
Essex	5,293	119	2%	44	1%
Fairfield	44,309	1,974	4%	901	2%
Farmington	19,753	613	3%	498	3%
Franklin	1,504	22	1%	8	1%
Glastonbury	25,299	898	4%	536	2%
Goshen	2,361	42	2%	9	0%
Granby	8,386	113	1%	99	1%
Greenwich	44,833	4,035	9%	1,075	2%
Griswold	9,219	217	2%	205	2%
Groton	31,650	2,241	7%	2,448	8%
Guilford	17,098	487	3%	157	1%
Haddam	6,379	89	1%	84	1%
Hamden	49,338	3,582	7%	9,343	19%
Hampton	1,501	31	2%	5	0%
Hartford	92,558	36,824	40%	36,618	40%
Hartland	1,646	9	1%	10	1%
Harwinton	4,357	46	1%	15	0%
Hebron	6,980	121	2%	51	1%
Kent	2,414	61	3%	32	1%
Killingly	13,482	293	2%	247	2%
Killingworth	4,964	98	2%	43	1%
Lebanon	5,547	122	2%	72	1%
Ledyard	11,380	495	4%	496	4%
Lisbon	3,358	48	1%	36	1%
Litchfield	6,679	105	2%	52	1%
Lyme	1,969	28	1%	3	0%
Madison	13,490	226	2%	86	1%
Manchester	45,988	4,318	9%	5,225	11%
Mansfield	23,989	1,370	6%	1,510	6%
Marlborough	4,745	105	2%	83	2%
Meriden	46,315	11,088	24%	4,504	10%
Middlebury	5,712	119	2%	57	1%
Middlefield	3,419	61	2%	53	2%
Middletown	38,566	2,484	6%	5,002	13%
Milford	42,209	1,806	4%	1,070	3%
Monroe	14,314	591	4%	227	2%
Montville	15,562	1,084	7%	1,113	7%
Morris	1,904	28	1%	15	1%
Naugatuck	24,482	1,817	7%	1,194	5%
New Britain	56,145	17,074	30%	7,354	13%
New Canaan	13,409	351	3%	153	1%

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Town	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	Voting Age All Black or African American	% Voting Age All Black or African American
New Fairfield	10,103	379	4%	113	1%
New Hartford	5,338	65	1%	21	0%
New Haven	100,197	23,936	24%	34,302	34%
New London	21,973	5,175	24%	4,047	18%
New Milford	21,303	1,127	5%	437	2%
Newington	24,498	1,515	6%	863	4%
Newtown	19,955	674	3%	416	2%
Norfolk	1,348	15	1%	15	1%
North Branford	11,225	247	2%	169	2%
North Canaan	2,627	139	5%	33	1%
North Haven	19,089	602	3%	625	3%
North Stonington	4,172	68	2%	53	1%
Norwalk	66,729	14,794	22%	9,375	14%
Norwich	31,389	3,139	10%	3,406	11%
Old Lyme	5,993	115	2%	28	0%
Old Saybrook	8,209	232	3%	93	1%
Orange	10,710	264	2%	154	1%
Oxford	9,598	269	3%	129	1%
Plainfield	11,728	361	3%	159	1%
Plainville	14,249	708	5%	454	3%
Plymouth	9,536	227	2%	105	1%
Pomfret	3,192	39	1%	30	1%
Portland	7,329	191	3%	165	2%
Preston	3,781	60	2%	66	2%
Prospect	7,281	210	3%	150	2%
Putnam	7,468	157	2%	132	2%
Redding	6,781	152	2%	69	1%
Ridgefield	17,288	585	3%	159	1%
Rocky Hill	15,953	716	4%	673	4%
Roxbury	1,826	31	2%	17	1%
Salem	3,087	69	2%	54	2%
Salisbury	3,123	68	2%	56	2%
Scotland	1,332	30	2%	7	1%
Seymour	12,922	683	5%	339	3%
Sharon	2,332	44	2%	39	2%
Shelton	31,221	1,556	5%	763	2%
Sherman	2,749	57	2%	18	1%
Simsbury	17,066	431	3%	311	2%
Somers	9,281	770	8%	987	11%
South Windsor	19,515	684	4%	811	4%
Southbury	15,854	310	2%	132	1%
Southington	33,366	907	3%	527	2%
Sprague	2,264	65	3%	46	2%
Stafford	9,394	198	2%	90	1%
Stamford	96,182	21,614	22%	13,534	14%

Connecticut Voting Age Minority Overview by Town

Town	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	% Voting Age Hispanic or Latino	Voting Age All Black or African American	% Voting Age All Black or African American
Sterling	2,874	30	1%	15	1%
Stonington	14,810	275	2%	181	1%
Stratford	40,092	4,594	11%	5,422	14%
Suffield	12,558	753	6%	1,197	10%
Thomaston	6,072	122	2%	30	0%
Thompson	7,396	84	1%	53	1%
Tolland	11,011	194	2%	135	1%
Torrington	28,724	1,912	7%	874	3%
Trumbull	26,776	1,311	5%	849	3%
Union	684	20	3%	5	1%
Vernon	23,521	1,167	5%	1,275	5%
Voluntown	2,026	25	1%	15	1%
Wallingford	35,657	2,327	7%	583	2%
Warren	1,147	19	2%	6	1%
Washington	2,905	110	4%	20	1%
Waterbury	82,101	21,686	26%	16,613	20%
Waterford	15,433	586	4%	453	3%
Watertown	17,655	511	3%	289	2%
West Hartford	48,503	4,082	8%	3,165	7%
West Haven	44,009	6,791	15%	8,518	19%
Westbrook	5,596	232	4%	48	1%
Weston	6,869	203	3%	110	2%
Westport	18,524	574	3%	265	1%
Wethersfield	21,134	1,449	7%	697	3%
Willington	4,921	131	3%	53	1%
Wilton	12,380	333	3%	150	1%
Winchester	8,944	374	4%	163	2%
Windham	19,885	5,449	27%	1,333	7%
Windsor	22,788	1,589	7%	7,582	33%
Windsor Locks	9,931	326	3%	489	5%
Wolcott	12,772	353	3%	247	2%
Woodbridge	6,860	174	3%	147	2%
Woodbury	7,876	154	2%	66	1%
Woodstock	6,121	70	1%	27	0%

* NOTE: Voting Age All Black or African American is calculated using all voting age persons who identified themselves as Black or African American in any combination of one or more races

Exhibit 9

**STATEMENT ON THE COMPACTNESS OF PROPOSED CONNECTICUT
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS**

David Lublin
Professor of Government
School of Public Affairs
American University
Washington, D.C. 20016

January 2011

I, David Ian Lublin, state as follows:

INTRODUCTION

I have been asked by attorneys representing the Democratic Members of the Connecticut Reapportionment Commission to assess the compactness of congressional districts in the plan proposed by them for the forthcoming decade as compared to the compactness of the current congressional districts.

QUALIFICATIONS

I am Professor of Government in the School of Public Affairs at American University. Previously, I taught in the Department of Government and International Studies at the University of South Carolina. I received my B.A. in Political Science from Yale University in 1990. I graduated *summa cum laude* and received Honors in Political Science. I received my Ph.D. in Government from Harvard University in 1994. My dissertation was on the impact of racial redistricting on minority representation. My areas of expertise include redistricting, electoral systems, and minority representation. A copy of my curriculum vitae, which accurately sets forth my professional qualifications and experience, is attached to this report.

In addition to the qualifications set forth in my curriculum vitae, I have testified previously on the subject of compactness of state legislative districts in West v. Gilmore (2002) in Virginia. In Cole-Randazzo v. Ryan (2001), I drafted an expert report on the compactness of Illinois state legislative districts. I have also been retained in connection with redistricting cases in Arizona and Pennsylvania. The U.S. Department of Justice

also hired me as a consultant as part of the preclearance process for North Carolina state legislative districts in 2002 and in 2011.

MEASURES USED HERE TO ASSESS COMPACTNESS

Three measures are used here to assess the compactness of districts: the perimeter method, the dispersion method, and the convex hull method. Ms. Katherine Murray in the House Majority Office emailed me these measures for the current congressional districts adopted in 2001 as well as the proposed Democratic plan for the forthcoming decade.¹ Table 1 shows each of the three measures for the current congressional districts and the proposed Democratic plan.

The *perimeter* measure, often also called the Polsby-Popper measure after the names of its major proponents, is a ratio. It is the area of the district divided by the area of the circle with the same perimeter as the district.² The perimeter of a district is the length of the boundary around a district. The possible values of the perimeter measure range from 0 to 1. The higher the number, the more compact the district. Districts with a perimeter score of 1 would have completely circular boundaries and thus would be

¹ In the information provided by the House Majority Office, the perimeter method is called the circularity ratio and the dispersion method is labeled the minimum bounding circle. I was also provided with two other measures that are not discussed here: the equal area circle measure and the radius of circle measure. The equal area circle measure is extremely highly correlated with the perimeter measure; the correlation is 0.999 for both the existing congressional districts and the proposed Democratic plan. The radius of circle measure is extremely highly correlated with the dispersion measure; the correlation is 0.999 for both the existing congressional districts and the proposed Democratic plan. I asked to be provided with all the standard compactness measures included in the Autobound software utilized by the Connecticut Legislature.

² Daniel D. Polsby and Robert D. Popper, The Third Criterion: Compactness as a Procedural Safeguard Against Partisan Gerrymandering, 9 *Yale Law & Policy Rev.* 301 (1991). In their article, Polsby and Popper credit Joseph Schwartzberg with proposing this measure; see Joseph E. Schwartzberg, Reapportionment, Gerrymanders, and the Notion of 'Compactness,' 50 *Minn.L.Rev.* 443 (1966).

perfectly compact according to this measure. A square district would have a somewhat lower perimeter score (around .79) because the circle with the same perimeter as the square would enclose a greater area than the square. A district with very irregular boundaries tends to have much lower perimeter scores because irregular boundaries raise the perimeter of the district relative to the area of a circle with the same perimeter.

Like the perimeter measure, the *dispersion* measure is a ratio that ranges from 0 to 1 with districts with higher scores indicating greater compactness. However, the dispersion measure equals the area of the district divided by the area of the smallest circle that circumscribes the district.³ More simply, it is district area divided by the area of the smallest circle into which you could fit the district. As with the perimeter measure, districts with perfectly circular boundaries would receive a dispersion score of 1 indicating the highest possible degree of compactness according to this measure. A square district would have a lower score (around .64) indicating a lower degree of compactness. This lower score reflects that approximately 36 percent of the area of the smallest circle that could enclose a square district would fall outside of the district. Districts with relatively low dispersion scores usually spread out over a large geographic area but include relatively little of the actual territory within that area. The dispersion measure is also referred to as the Reock measure, after the name of its inventor.

In a manner similar to the dispersion and perimeter measures, the *convex hull* measure is a ratio that ranges from 0 to 1 with districts with higher scores indicating greater compactness. The convex hull measure equals the area of a district divided by the area of the smallest convex shape or polygon that can be drawn that encloses the entire

³ Ernest C. Reock, Measuring Compactness as a Requirement of Legislative Apportionment, 5 Midwest J. Pol.Sci. 70 (1961). The journal is now called American Journal of Political Science.

district. In a convex polygon, every internal angle is less than 180 degrees. Any line drawn between two points on the perimeter of a convex polygon remains inside or on the perimeter of the polygon. Unlike the dispersion and perimeter measures, the convex hull measure does not penalize districts for non-circular shapes as long as the shape remains convex. However, it does rate districts with long tentacles as less compact as the smallest convex shape enclosing a district with long tentacles has to enclose more area outside of the district, reducing the convex hull measure.⁴

FACTORS THAT CAN REDUCE COMPACTNESS

A number of factors can reduce the overall compactness of a redistricting plan as well as the compactness of an individual district. First, it is impossible to draw a map that would achieve perfect compactness according to either the dispersion or perimeter measure. Both measures compare the area of the district with the area of a circle, so only perfectly circular districts receive ideal compactness scores of one. It is not possible to draw a redistricting plan composed entirely of circular districts because portions of the state would not be included in any district. As a result, it is not possible to draw a plan with perfect compactness according to either the dispersion or perimeter measures. Irregularities along Connecticut's border also make it difficult to draw a perfectly compact plan according to the convex hull measure. Connecticut has a concave angle along its southwestern border with New York that renders it more difficult to draw five perfectly concave congressional districts.

⁴ The convex hull measures for both the existing congressional districts and the proposed Democratic plan are very highly correlated with the sum of the perimeter and dispersion measures; the correlation is 0.978 for the existing congressional districts and 0.957 for the proposed Democratic plan.

Attention to other legal requirements, such as the equal population requirement, can further reduce the compactness of the plan and individual districts. The shape of the state also influences compactness. Irregular boundaries along the edge of the state can lengthen district boundaries and thus reduce the compactness of districts according to the perimeter measure. Efforts to adhere to jurisdictional boundaries without violating legal requirements such as equal population can further reduce compactness. Jurisdictional boundaries may not follow compact lines. The existing congressional district plan splits 6 of 169 towns into more than one congressional district. The proposed Democratic plan splits 5 of 169 towns into more than one congressional district.⁵

COMPARISON OF THE OVERALL COMPACTNESS OF THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL MAPS

Summary

The average district rates 0.29 on the dispersion measure in both the existing and proposed Democratic congressional plan. According to the dispersion measure, the least compact district (District 3) has a score of 0.22 in the existing plan and retains that score in the proposed Democratic plan. The most compact district (District 2) has a score of 0.38 in the existing plan and declines by 0.01 in the proposed Democratic plan to 0.37.

The average congressional district in the existing plan has a rating of 0.26 according to the perimeter measure in both the existing and proposed Democratic congressional plan. The least compact district (District 1) according to the perimeter

⁵ Data on the number of split towns was provided to me by Mr. Joshua Wojcik in the Senate Majority Office.

measure has a score of 0.15. This district becomes more compact in the proposed Democratic plan as its perimeter score rises to 0.17. The most compact congressional district (District 2) in the existing plan has a perimeter score of 0.39. This compactness of this district also increases in the proposed Democratic plan to 0.42—an increase of 0.03 over the existing plan.

In both the existing and proposed Democratic congressional plans, the average district has a rating of 0.73 according to the convex hull measure. The least compact district (District 1) has a convex hull score of 0.66 in the existing plan and 0.67 in the proposed Democratic plan—an increase of 0.01. The most compact district (District 2) has a score of 0.84 in the existing and proposed Democratic plans.

The average district is identical in the existing and proposed Democratic plans according to the dispersion, perimeter, and convex hull measures. The compactness of the least compact district remains the same in the proposed Democratic plan as in the existing plan according to the dispersion measure. The least compact district becomes slightly more compact according to the perimeter and convex hull measures. The greatest decline in compactness in any individual district in the proposed Democratic plan from the existing plan is 0.01 according to any of the three measures utilized here.

Individual Districts

District 1 becomes more compact according to the dispersion, perimeter, and convex hull measures in the proposed Democratic congressional district plan as compared to the existing plan. The district has a dispersion score of 0.28 in the existing plan and 0.29 in the proposed Democratic plan; it has a perimeter score of 0.15 in the

existing plan and 0.17 in the proposed Democratic plan. According to the convex hull measure, District 1 has a rating of 0.66 in the existing plan and 0.67 in the proposed Democratic plan. District 1 is currently the least compact congressional district in the existing map according to the perimeter and convex hull measures but would become more compact according to both measures in the proposed plan.

In the proposed Democratic plan, *District 2* is more compact than existing District 2 according to the perimeter measure as its score rises from 0.39 to 0.42. The district is slightly less compact according to the dispersion measure as its score falls from 0.38 to 0.37. The convex hull measure indicates that there is no change in the compactness of District 2 from the existing to proposed Democratic plans as its rating on the convex hull measure remains constant at 0.84.

The compactness of *District 3* remains unchanged in the proposed Democratic plan from the existing plan according to the dispersion and perimeter measures. In the proposed Democratic plan, the district retains a dispersion score of 0.22 and a perimeter score of 0.19. District 3 is more compact in the proposed Democratic plan than in the existing plan according to the convex hull measure as it increases from 0.67 to 0.69. District 3 is the least compact existing congressional district in Connecticut according to the dispersion measure and its compactness score according to this measure would not decline under the proposed Democratic plan.

District 4 remains as compact in the proposed Democratic plan as in the existing plan according to the dispersion measure as it retains a score of 0.23. The compactness of District 4 declines slightly according to the perimeter and convex hull measures in the proposed Democratic plan compared to the existing plan. The perimeter score declines

from 0.32 to 0.31 and the convex hull score drops from 0.71 to 0.70. The district nonetheless would remain the second most compact congressional district in Connecticut according to the perimeter measure and the third most compact district according to the convex hull measure.

The compactness of *District 5* remains identical in the proposed Democratic plan as in the existing plan according to the dispersion, perimeter, and convex hull measures. District 5 has a dispersion score of 0.33, a perimeter score of 0.23, and a convex hull score of 0.75 in both the existing and proposed Democratic plans.



David Lublin
Professor of Government

TABLE 1: COMPACTNESS OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

	District	Dispersion	Perimeter	Convex Hull
Existing Congressional Districts	1	0.28	0.15	0.66
	2	0.38	0.39	0.84
	3	0.22	0.19	0.67
	4	0.23	0.32	0.71
	5	0.33	0.23	0.75
	Mean	0.29	0.26	0.73
Proposed Democratic Plan	1	0.29	0.17	0.67
	2	0.37	0.42	0.84
	3	0.22	0.19	0.69
	4	0.23	0.31	0.70
	5	0.33	0.23	0.75
	Mean	0.29	0.26	0.73
Change	1	0.01	0.02	0.01
	2	-0.01	0.03	0.00
	3	0.00	0.00	0.02
	4	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mean	0.00	0.01	0.00

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Education

Ph.D. in Government, Harvard University, 1994.

A.M. in Government, Harvard University, 1992.

B.A. in Political Science, Yale University, 1990. *Summa Cum Laude*, *Phi Beta Kappa*, Distinction in Political Science.

Books

Minority Rules: Electoral Systems, Decentralization, and Ethnoregional Parties (forthcoming Oxford University Press).

The Republican South: Democratization and Partisan Change. (Princeton University Press 2004).

The Paradox of Representation: Racial Gerrymandering and Minority Interests in Congress (Princeton University Press 1997).

Articles and Chapters

"Has the Voting Rights Act Outlived its Usefulness? In a Word, 'No'" with Tom Brunell, Bernard Grofman, and Lisa Handley, *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 34: 4(November 2009): 525-53.

"Race and Redistricting in the United States: An Overview" in Redistricting in Comparative Perspective, eds. Bernard Grofman and Lisa Handley (Oxford University Press 2008): 141-52.

"An Evaluation of the Electoral and Behavioral Impacts of Majority-Minority Districts" with Gary Segura in Mobilizing Democracy: A Comparative Perspective on Institutional Barriers and Political Obstacles, eds. Margaret Levi, James Johnson, Jack Knight, and Susan Stokes (Russell Sage 2008): 164-88.

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"Racial Redistricting and the Election of African-American County Supervisors in Mississippi" with Cheryl Lampkin in Voting Rights Act Reauthorization of 2006, ed. Ana Henderson (University of California, Berkeley Public Policy Press 2007): 27-46.

"Is It Time to Draw the Line? The Impact of Redistricting on Competition in State Legislative Elections" with Michael P. McDonald, *Election Law Journal* 5: 2(2006): 144-57.

"Francophone Bilingualism, Inter-group Contact and Opposition to Quebec Sovereignty among Quebec Francophones" with Scott Piroth and Pierre Serré, *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 12: 1(Spring 2006).

"Racial Redistricting and Southern Republican Congressional Gains in the 1990s" in Voting Rights and Minority Representation: Redistricting 1992-2002, ed. David A. Bositis (Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies 2006): 113-29.

"The Strengthening of Party and the Decline of Religion in Explaining Congressional Voting Behavior on Gay and Lesbian Issues," *PS: Political Science and Politics*. (April 2005).

"The Continuing Dominance of Traditional Gender Roles in Southern Local Elections" with Sarah Brewer, *Social Science Quarterly* 84(June 2003): 379-96.

"The Missing Middle: Why Median Voter Theory Can't Save Democrats from Singing the Boll-Weevil Blues" with D. Stephen Voss, *Journal of Politics* 65: 1(March 2003).

"Context and Francophone Support for Quebec Sovereignty: An Ecological Analysis" with D. Stephen Voss, *Canadian Journal of Political Science* (March 2002).

"Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Framework and Some Empirical Evidence" with Bernard Grofman and Lisa Handley, *North Carolina Law Review* 79(June 2001): 1383-1430.

"Boll-Weevil Blues: Polarized Congressional Delegations into the 21st Century" with D. Stephen Voss, *American Review of Politics* 21(Winter 2001): 427-50.

"Black Incumbents, White Districts: An Appraisal of the 1996 Congressional Elections" with D. Stephen Voss, *American Politics Research* 29(March 2001), 141-82.

"Racial Redistricting and Realignment in Southern State Legislatures" with D. Stephen Voss, *American Journal of Political Science* 44: 4(October 2000), 792-810.

"Racial Redistricting and African-American Representation: A Critique of "Do Majority-Minority Districts Maximize Substantive Black Representation in Congress?" *American Political Science Review* (March 1999).

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"The Partisan Impact of Voting Rights Law" with D. Stephen Voss, *Stanford Law Review* 50 (February 1998): 765-77.

"The Election of African Americans and Latinos to the U.S. House of Representatives, 1972-1994," *American Politics Quarterly* 25: 3(July 1997).

"Race, Representation and Redistricting," in Classifying by Race, ed. Paul E. Peterson (Princeton University Press, 1995).

"Racial Group Competition in Urban Elections" with Katherine Tate in Classifying by Race, ed. Paul E. Peterson (Princeton University Press, 1995).

"Quality, Not Quantity: Strategic Politicians in U.S. Senate Elections, 1952-1990," *Journal of Politics* 56: 1(February 1994).

Other Publications

"Popular Vote? Not Yet," *Washington Post*. 16 July 2007: A15.

"Steele Could Have an Edge" with Tom Schaller, *Baltimore Sun*. 20 March 2005.

"Southern Comfort" with Tom Schaller, *American Prospect* online. 4 February 2004. <http://www.prospect.org/webfeatures/2004/02/lublin-d-02-04.html>.

"The Real Story in Georgia," *Washington Post*. 27 August 2002: A15.

"Jeffords: Others Won't Follow," *Washington Post*. 26 May 2001: A27.

"After 2000 Census, Baltimore won't find strength in numbers," *Montgomery Journal*. 15 December 1999.

"Democratic Redistricting, Republican Gain," *Washington Post*. 21 October 1998: A19.

Book Review of Race and Redistricting in the 1990s edited by Bernard Grofman, Colorblind Injustice by J. Morgan Kousser, and Voting Rights and Redistricting in the United States edited by Mark F. Rush, *American Political Science Review* 93: 4(December 1999).

Book Review of *Race, Campaign Politics, and the Realignment in the South* by James Glaser, *Congress and the Presidency* (Autumn 1997).

"Ecological Inference and the Comparative Method" with D. Stephen Voss, *APSA Section on Comparative Politics Newsletter* (1998).

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"Voting Rights and Democratization in the Baltic States, East-Central Europe, and the American South," Working Paper, Walker Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina (September 1997).

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

German Marshall Fund Research Fellowship, \$40,000 for project on Minority Representation in Democratic Countries, 2006.

American University Faculty Research Award, \$5000 for project on Minority Representation in Democratic States, 2005

American University School of Public Affairs Award for Outstanding Scholarship and Research, 2004.

National Science Foundation, Principal Investigator for \$140,000 research grant, the "Federal Elections Project," with D. Stephen Voss, 2000-2003. See the Federal Elections Project web site at <http://spa.american.edu/ccps/pages.php?ID=10> for data and more information.

Elmer Plischke Annual Faculty Research Award in Political Science. June 2003.

Canadian Studies Faculty Research Grant, \$4500 research grant from the Government of Canada to study "Context and Francophone Support for Quebec Sovereignty," 2000-2001.

National Science Foundation, \$60,742 research grant for project on "Racial Polarization and Realignment in the South," 1997-2000.

University of South Carolina Research and Productive Scholarship Award, \$9,626 research grant, January 1997 to June 1998.

Southern Regional Education Board, \$750 Faculty Travel and Research Grant, March 1998.

Southern Regional Education Board, \$750 Faculty Travel and Research Grant, August 1997.

Mellon Dissertation Completion Fellowship, September 1993 to August 1994.

Mellon Dissertation Research Fellowship, January to August 1993.

Frank M. Patterson Fellowship for Summer Work-Study, Department of Political Science, Yale University, Summer 1989.

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Convention Papers and Presentations

"Dispersing Authority or Deepening Divisions? Decentralization and Ethnoregional Party Success" at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Seattle, 1-4 September 2011.

"Decentralization and Ethnoregional Parties in National Elections" at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 30 March-3 April 2011.

"Minority Rules: Electoral Systems and Ethnoregional Parties" at the Institute on the Politics of Inequality, Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University, 18 November 2010.

"Electoral Systems and the Success of Ethnoregional Parties" at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Toronto, 3-6 September 2009.

"Has the Voting Rights Act Outlived its Usefulness? In a Word, 'No'" with Tom Brunell, Bernard Grofman, and Lisa Handley presented at Obstacles and Opportunities: Latino Policy Issues and Political Representation Conference hosted by the University of Washington Institute for the Study of Ethnicity and Race (WISER), Seattle, 27-28 April 2008.

"The Descriptive Representation of Francophones in Canada, 1988-2004" with Antoine Yoshinaka at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 12-15 April 2007.

"Roundtable: Assessing the 2006 Midterms and Previewing the 2008 Elections" at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 12-15 April 2007.

"Racial Redistricting and the Election of African-American Supervisors in Mississippi" with Cheryl Lampkin presented at the Chief Justice Earl Warren Institute on Race, Ethnicity and Diversity and Institute for Governmental Studies at the University of California, Berkeley Symposium on Protecting Democracy: Using Research to Inform the Voting Rights Reauthorization Debate, Washington, 9 February 2006.

"Roundtable on Elections, Redistricting and Change" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 5-7 January 2006.

"The Perplexingly Late Impact of Racial Issues on White Partisanship in the American South" presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 1-4 September 2005.

"An Evaluation of the Electoral and Behavioral Impacts of Majority-Minority Districts" with Gary Segura presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 1-4 September 2005, and the APSA Mobilizing Democracy Working Group Conference at the Russell-Sage Foundation, New York, 20-21 January 2006.

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"Concluding Roundtable" at a Conference on Lessons from the Past, Prospects for the Future: Honoring the 40th Anniversary of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Yale University, 21-23 April 2005.

"Francophone Bilingualism, Inter-group Contact and Opposition to Sovereignty among Quebec Francophones" Poster at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 3-5 April 2003.

"Racial Redistricting and Southern Realignment in the 1990s" presented at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies Conference on Redistricting, 1992-2002: Voting Rights and Minority Representation, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, 23 May 2002.

"Race and Redistricting in the United States: An Overview" presented at the Conference on Comparative Redistricting, University of California, Irvine, 7-9 December 2001.

"The Continuing Dominance of Traditional Gender Roles in Southern Local Elections" with Sarah Brewer, Special Sessions on Women and Politics at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-2 September 2001.

"What Majority Population is Needed Before a Minority Has a Realistic Opportunity to Elect a Candidate of Choice: Section 2 and Section 5 Enforcement Issues" with Bernard Grofman and Lisa Handley, University of North Carolina Law Review Symposium on Democracy in a New America, 16-17 February 2001.

"A New Perspective on Realignment in the South" presented at the Twelfth Citadel Symposium on Southern Politics, 2-3 March 2000.

"Racial Redistricting and Realignment in Southern State Legislatures" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 15-17 April 1998, and as a poster at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Atlanta, 2-5 September 1999.

Poster, "Federal Elections Project: A Grant Proposal" at the Summer Meeting of the Political Methodology Society, Texas A&M University, 15-17 July 1999.

"Context and Francophone Support for Quebec Sovereignty" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 23-26 April 1998, and the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 2-6 September 1998.

"Boll-Weevil Blues: The Partisan Impact of Voting Rights Law in the 1990s" with D. Stephen Voss presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 28-31 August 1997, and the Stanford Law Review Symposium on Law and the Political Process, 31 October-1 November 1997.

"Racial Redistricting and Public Policy in the U.S. House of Representatives" presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 28-31 August 1997.

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"The Election of African Americans and Latinos to the U.S. House of Representatives, 1972-1994" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 10-12 April 1997.

"Voting Rights and Democratization in the Baltic States and the American South" presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-1 September 1996, and the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Boston, 14-17 November 1996.

"Racial Redistricting and the New Republican Majority" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 18-20 April 1996.

"Racial Redistricting and Public Policy" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Tampa, 1-4 November 1995.

"Race and Redistricting: A Critical Analysis" presented at the Fourth Workshop on Race, Ethnicity, and Governance, Harvard University, 23-24 May 1994.

"Race, Representation, and Reapportionment: Preliminary Analysis," presented at the Third Workshop on Race, Ethnicity, and Governance, Harvard University, 17-18 June 1993.

"Black Officeseeking and Turnout in Major U.S. Cities" with Katherine Tate, presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, 3-6 September 1992, and the First Workshop on Race, Ethnicity, and Governance, Harvard University, 8-9 June 1992.

"Quality, Not Quantity: Strategic Politicians in U.S. Senate Elections, 1952-1990," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 9-11 April 1992.

Other Convention Activity

Discussant, "Canadian Politics," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., 2-5 September 2010.

Discussant, "Candidate Race/Ethnicity and Vote Choice," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, 28-31 August 2008.

Discussant, "Emerging Issues in African-American Opinion," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 1-4 September 2005.

Chair and Discussant, "Democracy and Institutional Design," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 7-10 April 2005.

Section Head, Elections and Voting Behavior Section at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 15-18 April 2004.

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Discussant, "Examining the Impact of Changes in Electoral Systems," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, 29 August-1 September 2002.

Section Head, Southern Politics Section at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, November 2001.

Discussant, "African Americans and the 2000 Elections," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-2 September 2001.

Chair and Discussant, "Race, Class and the Challenges of Governance in Metropolitan America," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 19-22 April 2001.

Chair and Discussant, "The Recipe for Winning Elections," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 31 August-3 September 2000.

Discussant, "Redistricting: Party, Constituency, and Distributive Politics," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 27-30 April 2000.

Chair, "Race, Ethnicity, and Political Representation" panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 15-17 April 1999.

Chair, "Representation" panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 15-17 April 1999.

Section Head, Race and Ethnicity Section at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 29-31 October 1998.

Chair, "The Impact of Voting Rights Law on African-American Representation and Participation," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 28-31 October 1998.

Panel Member, "Roundtable: Looking Ahead to Redistricting in the South," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 28-31 October 1998.

Discussant, "Race, Ethnicity, and the Law," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 3-6 September 1998.

Chair and Discussant, "The Voting Rights Act and Models for Redistricting," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 23-26 April 1998.

Discussant, "Representation and Responsiveness in Congressional Elections," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 10-12 April 1997.

Discussant, "Empirical Tests of Formal Models in American Politics," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, 6-9 November 1996.

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Chair, "Black Politics and Congressional Elections: New Findings from the NBES Pilot Study," panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-1 September 1996.

Discussant, "Women, Equality, and Legislative Representation" panel at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 29 August-1 September 1996.

Chair and Discussant, "Elections in Urban and Suburban Settings," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 18-20 April 1996.

Discussant, "Elections to the U.S. House of Representatives," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Tampa, 1-4 November 1995.

Chair, "Gender, Electoral Opportunities, and Persistence," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 6-8 April 1995.

Discussant, "Redistricting and Representation," panel at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, 6-8 April 1995.

Discussant, "Towards a Comprehensive Theory of Black Electoral Success," paper at the Second Workshop on Race, Ethnicity, and Governance, Harvard University, 21-22 January 1993.

Other Professional Activity

Manuscript and Proposal Reviewer for the *American Political Science Review*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *Comparative Politics*, *Journal of Politics*, *British Journal of Political Science*, *Political Analysis*, *American Politics Research*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *Publius*, *Election Law Journal*, *Gender and Politics*, *Sociological Methods and Research*, *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, *Journal of Policy History*, *Polity*, *Women and Politics*, *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, *Congress and the Presidency*, *The Historian*, *Law and Policy*, the National Science Foundation, Princeton University Press, Cambridge University Press, University of Michigan Press, University of Nebraska Press, Congressional Quarterly Press, Addison Wesley Longman, Wiley-Blackwell Press, and the Public Policy Institute of California.

Editorial Board Member, *American Journal of Political Science*, 2006-9.

Editorial Board Member, *Journal of Politics*, 2011-present.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Guyana, July 2011. Spoke about the components of free and fair elections in Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Linden. Held meetings with the Chair of the Electoral Commission. Appeared on the front page of *Kaiteur News* and in numerous other newspapers and on radio and television.

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U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bahamas, December 2008. Lectured about the impact of the 2008 U.S. elections at Northern Caribbean University, and the University of the West Indies. Interviewed by the major newspapers, radio programs, and television in all three countries. Held meetings with the Electoral Commissions in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Ghana and Namibia in September-October 2008. Lectured about the 2008 U.S. elections at the University of Ghana and the University of Namibia. Met with Electoral Commission officials in both countries. Interviewed on a variety of radio and television programs, including *Good Morning, Namibia*.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Reykjavík, Iceland and Geneva, Switzerland in March 2008. Spoke about the 2008 presidential election at the University of Iceland, the Université de Genève, and at luncheons hosted by the Ambassadors in both Reykjavík and Geneva.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Uzbekistan, September 2007. Lectured on American elections in presentations at the U.S. Embassy in Tashkent. Promoted democratic practices at a conference on civil society in Bukhara.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Serbia, Kosovo, and Montenegro, May-June 2007. Presented a five-part lecture series about American democracy at the University of Novi Pazar. Lectured on minority representation in the U.S. and Europe at the University of Prishtina and the Kosovo Institute of Journalism and Communication. Explained lobbying methods at offices of the Montenegro Business Alliance in Podgorica, Kotor, and Kolašin. Interviewed by journalists at Radio-Television Kosovo and several newspapers in Montenegro.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Germany to explain American midterm elections to scholars, students, teachers, and journalists in Wittenberg, Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich, October 2006. Lectured also about African-American representation and the rise of the Republicans in the South to English teachers in Wittenberg. Discussed elections at the University of Hamburg, the American Consulate in Munich, and the Friedrich Ebert Institute.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Slovenia and Cyprus to explain American midterm elections, September-October 2006. Lectured at the law school of the University of Maribor, the Slovene Association for International Affairs, the University of Cyprus, and Eastern Mediterranean University. Spoke to a bicomunal Greek and Turkish Cypriot audience at the Fulbright Center in the buffer zone in Nicosia.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Romania to explain the consequences of proposed electoral and political reforms, October 2005. Presented to MPs and journalists at Institutul pentru Politici Publice (IPP) Conference in Bucharest. Met with minority MPs and leaders at IPP offices in Bucharest. Lectured at the University of Craiova and University "Constantin Brancusi" in Târgu Jiu.

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U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Azerbaijan to promote democracy and explain American elections, September-October 2005. Lectured in Baku at the Foreign Languages University, Khazar University, Baku Slavic University, and Baku State University. Held meetings with the Director of the Central Election Committee, democracy activists of the Election Monitoring Center and Helsinki Citizens Assembly, as well as leaders of women's rights organizations and independent and opposition candidates for parliament.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Germany to explain American elections to scholars, students and journalists in Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Tübingen, Heidelberg, Cologne, Aachen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, and Berlin, September-October, 2004.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Kazakhstan to explain American elections to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Almaty, Astana, and Taldy-Qorgan, November 2004. Lectured or held meetings at Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Zhetysay State University, Kazakh-American University, Kazakh-Russian University, Diplomatic Academy, Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies and the Institute for Geopolitical Research.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Israel and Jordan and explained American elections to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Amman, September 2004. Lectured or held meetings at Hebrew University, Israeli Democracy Institute, Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ibn Khaldun Association for Research and Development, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, University of Jordan, and Jordanian Institute of Diplomacy.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Serbia and Montenegro and explained American elections to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Belgrade, Kragujevac, Niš, Novi Sad, and Podgorica, May 2004. Lectured at the Diplomatic Academy at the Serbian Foreign Ministry, University of Belgrade, University of Niš, University of Kragujevac, University of Novi Sad, and the Montenegrin Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Traveled to Spain and explained American elections to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Barcelona, Madrid, Pamplona, October 2000. Lectured at the *Universitat de Barcelona*, *Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*, *Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología*, and the *Universidad de Navarra*. I also met with individuals at ABC Newspaper, and the Spanish Ministry of Defense.

U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. Conducted digital video conferences (DVCs) and individual meetings to explain American elections and media to scholars, students, journalists and government officials in Albania, China, Hong Kong, Hungary, Kosovo, Malta, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Spain, and Ukraine, 2000-present.

David Ian Lublin

International Visitors Program, U.S. Department of State. Explained U.S. elections to visiting delegations, often including members of parliament and their aides, from Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. 2000-present.

Co-Chair, Drawing the Lines of Representation Working Group of the American Political Science Association Project on Institutional Barriers to Mobilizing Democracy, 2005-2007.

Treasurer, Race, Ethnicity and Politics Section of the American Political Science Association, August 2004-August 2006.

Executive Committee, Race, Ethnicity and Politics Section of the American Political Science Association, August 2006-August 2007.

Redistricting and Politics Expert Work

Department of Justice (2011). Assessed the impact of proposed North Carolina state legislative and congressional redistricting plans on minority representation.

Department of Justice (2002). Assessed the impact of proposed North Carolina state legislative redistricting plans on minority-preferred policy outcomes.

Erfer v. Commonwealth (2002). Testified on the partisan fairness of the Pennsylvania congressional plan in state court.

Arizona Coalition for Fair Redistricting v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission (2001). Authored two expert reports on the competitiveness of Arizona state legislative districts and the impact of various proposed redistricting plans on the election of Hispanics, Native Americans, and African Americans.

Cole-Randazzo v. Ryan (2001) and *Campuzano v. Board of Elections* (2002). Drafted two expert reports on the compactness and partisan fairness of the Illinois state legislative districts.

West v. Gilmore (2002). Wrote expert report and testified in State Circuit Court in the City of Salem, Virginia on the compactness of Virginia state legislative districts.

Commission on Election Reform, North Carolina General Assembly. Testified on the impact of abolishing runoffs for primary elections, 9 November 2000.

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Positions

Professor, Department of Government, School of Public Affairs, American University, 2006 to present.

Associate Professor, Department of Government, School of Public Affairs, American University, 2002 to 2006.

Assistant Professor, Department of Government, School of Public Affairs, American University, 1998 to present.

Assistant Professor, Department of Government and International Studies, University of South Carolina, 1994-98.

Intern, Governmental Studies, The Brookings Institution, Summer 1989.

Public Service

Mayor, Town of Chevy Chase, 2010 to present.

Councilmember, Town of Chevy Chase, 2008 to present. Served as Secretary, 2008-2009, and Treasurer, 2009 to present.

Board Member, Equality Maryland, 2010 to present.

Board Member, Housing Unlimited, 2010 to present.