

SUBJECT: Congressional redistricting

COMMITTEE: Regions, Compacts, and Districts: favorable, with amendments

VOTE: 14 ayes--Von Dohlen, Cary, Berlanga, Buchanan, B. Clark,
Coody, Davis, Finnell, G. Hill, Hollowell, Messer,
G. Thompson, Willis, Wright

5 nays--Valles, Bush, Ragsdale, Semos, Washington

WITNESSES: On--Reps. Tony Polumbo, Frank Eikenburg, Leroy Wieting,
Arnold Gonzales, Ken Riley, Lanell Cofer, Rodney Tow,
Irma Rangel, Ernestine Glossbrenner, Mike Martin,
and Anita Hill.

Lucy P. Patterson, John Wiley, Price, Al Lipscomb, Sim Stokes (Black Republican Council), Carolyn Wright, Charles B. Rose, and William Forest (Frederick Douglass Voting Council), Coalition for Minority Representation, Dallas; Jesse Jones, Dallas County Progressive Voters League; Robert Medrano, Dallas School Board trustee; Margie Riley, David Dunnigan, and Issac Jackson, Dallas; Marvin Randall, Irving;

Bill Fisher, the Western Co.; Carter Snooks, Kenedy; Georgia Rice Herreth, Bay City; Rosalie Brown, mayor of Sinton; Percy A. Hartman, San Patricio County Judge; Stanley G. Cohen, W.O. "Bill" Harrison, Bill Tipton, Roger Bateman, Rudy T. Garza, and Charles Lewis Compton, Corpus Christi; John L. Hester, and Scott E. McNeill Jr., Beeville; Bob Walk, Beeville Chamber of Commerce; Charles A. Nichols, Edward T. Ostergard, Republican Party, Corpus Christi;

Raul Noriega, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund/Texas Rural Legal Aid; and Rueben Bonilla, League of United Latin American Citizens.

The bulk of testimony concerned creation of a minority-dominated district in Dallas County and the splitting of Nueces and other counties in South Texas. Bill Fisher discussed a plan developed by the Western Co. of Fort Worth (HB 98), which he said was based upon economic and civic communities of interest.

COMMITTEE
ACTION:

The committee met on Monday, July 27, to act on SB 1 after postponing action on the bill on Thursday and Friday. Chairman Von Dohlen laid out an amendment to SB 1. Rep. Bush offered an amendment to the Von Dohlen amendment making several changes in Districts 1 and 4, including shifting Gregg County (Longview, Kilgore) from District 4 to District 1 and Henderson County (Athens) from District 1 to District 4. The Bush amendment was adopted by 13 ayes, 4 nays, 2 present not voting.

COMMITTEE
ACTION
(cont'd):

Rep. Washington offered an amendment to the Von Dohlen amendment, making Districts 14 and 22 consistent with the Senate version. This amendment was tabled by 10 to 9. The Von Dohlen amendment, as amended, was then adopted by 14 to 5.

Rep. Ragsdale offered a complete substitute to SB 1, with new district lines intended to create a Dallas minority-dominated District 24 yet also allow a Democrat to retain District 5 by joining part of Dallas County with Ellis, Henderson, Navarro, and part of Kaufman counties. The remaining districts would have been similar to the original Mauzy-McKnight Senate proposal to protect existing incumbents, with some variations in the Houston area. The Ragsdale substitute was tabled by 10 to 8, with B. Clark present, not voting. Rep. Ragsdale then offered an amendment to the Von Dohlen amendment which would have changed only the Dallas-Fort Worth and East Texas districts to reflect the boundaries in his proposed substitute. A motion to table the Ragsdale amendment failed on a 9 to 9 tie vote (Rep. Clark was present, not voting); then the amendment lost by 10 nays, 8 ayes, 1 present not voting (Rep. Clark). The committee then reported the bill favorably.

HSG
ANALYSIS:

The House Committee and Senate versions of SB 1 --
the Principal Differences

The following districts are the same in both the Senate version and the proposed House Regions, Compacts, and Districts Committee version of SB 1: District 2 (Wilson), 5 (Mattox), 6 (Gramm), 8 (Fields), 9 (Brooks), 12 (Wright), 13 (Hightower), 15 (de la Garza), 16 (White), 17 (Stenholm), 18 (Leland), 19 (Hance), 20 (Gonzales), 23 (Kazen), 25 (new, Harris County), 26 (new, Dallas-Fort Worth).

The greatest difference between the House committee and Senate versions of SB 1 involves South Texas. The House committee would add all of Brazoria County to District 14, thereby pairing U.S. Reps. Patman and Paul in one district. The Senate version of District 14 would stretch north along the west side of the Brazos River and into Williamson County; the House committee version would cut that portion off roughly along Interstate 10 and add most of it to a new District 22, without an incumbent. The Harris County portions of Districts 7 (Archer) and 22 would be rearranged by the House amendment to switch part of Alief, part of the Rice University neighborhood, and Sharpstown in southeast Harris County from District 22 to District 7, and far west and northwest Harris County from District 7 to District 22.

The House committee version would rearrange the Williamson County portions of two congressional districts from the Senate version. District 22, instead of District 14, would reach into Williamson, and would include Round Rock and all of Taylor. In the Senate version, those communities would be in District 11 (Leath). District 11 would pick up the northern areas of Williamson with about the same boundaries as it now has there.

The House committee version takes Henderson (Athens), Cherokee, Delta, and Wood counties out of the existing District 1 (S. Hall) and instead gives District 1 Gregg (Longview, Kilgore), from existing District 4 (R. Hall). The Senate bill would leave those districts essentially the same.

District 27 (new) in the South Texas coastal area would be similar in both the House committee and Senate versions. The House committee would put Bee County in District 14 in exchange for Wilson (Floresville) and the rest of Karnes County in District 27. Both versions of District 27 would include all of Nueces County (Corpus Christi), with no split.

Burnet County would be in District 21 (Loeffler) in the House committee version rather than in District 10 (Pickle), as in the Senate version. Fayette County would remain in District 10 in the House version rather than be placed in a new district. Comal County would be split between District 14 and District 21, with District 14 including the New Braunfels portion of the county; Caldwell County would be split between Districts 10 and 14. The Senate version would not split either county.

The House committee version would exchange four census tracts between Districts 3 and 24 in Dallas County. The rest of the Dallas County portion of Grand Prairie would be added to District 24 along with a section of east Irving. A large tract in south Irving would be moved from 24 to 3. District 24's minority percentage would change only slightly as a result of the House committee change.

The districts proposed in the House committee version of SB 1, their populations, ethnic makeups, and geographical descriptions are described in the following pages.

The demographic figures given are those supplied by the House committee. However, these figures disagree with those prepared by the Senate for 12 districts that are the same in both Senate and House versions of SB 1. See page 16 for details.

DISTRICT 1

1980 pop. without change 565,829; 7.4% over ideal
18.7% black; 1.5% Hispanic

1980 pop. in SB 1-House 525,156; 0.35% under ideal
20.4% black; 1.5% Hispanic

SB 1 House would:

Delete--Cherokee (to District 4), Delta (4) Fannin (4), Henderson (4), Hunt portion (4), Rains portion (4), part of San Augustine (2), and Wood (4).

Add--Gregg (from District 4)

District 1 is the old Wright Patman district located in the north-east corner of the state, including Texarkana, Marshall, Paris, and Athens. The incumbent since 1976 is conservative Democrat Sam Hall of Marshall. The most significant change would be the exchange of Henderson County (Athens), a smaller, generally Democratic area, to District 4 for Gregg (Longview, Kilgore), a Republican stronghold in recent years. This change was also proposed by the House during the regular session in HB 1400.

DISTRICT 2

1980 pop. without change 676,069; 28.3% over ideal
14.7% black; 3.4% Hispanic

1980 pop. in SB 1-House 526,670; 0.06% under ideal
15.7% black; 3.4% Hispanic

SB 1 House would:

Delete--Freestone portion (to 6), Grimes (6), Leon (6), Madison (6), part of Montgomery (to 6, 8)

Add--Nothing

District 2 is located in deep East Texas and includes Nacogdoches, Lufkin, and Orange, rural farm and lumbering areas, and Houston suburbs in south Montgomery County. The incumbent since 1973 is moderate-conservative Democrat Charles Wilson of Lufkin, a former member of the Texas House and Senate. The most significant change would be the deletion of the fast-growing, heavily Republican suburbs in southern Montgomery County.

DISTRICT 3

1980 pop. without change 696,081; 32.1% over ideal
3.3% black; 5.4% Hispanic

1980 pop. in SB 1-House 526,411; 0.11% under ideal
3.2% black; 5.2% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Highland Park, University Park (to 5), part of northeast Dallas, Denton portion (to 26), part of Collin portion (4, 26).

Add--Part of Irving (from 5, 24).

District 3 includes the suburban areas of north Dallas, Highland Park, University Park, Farmers Branch, Carrollton, Richardson, and southern Collin County (Plano) and southeast Denton County. The incumbent since 1968 is conservative Republican Jim Collins of Dallas. The SB 1 proposal is somewhat more compact than HB 1400 with the deletion of Denton County, and the district would likely remain heavily Republican. (See District 5)

DISTRICT 4

1980 pop. without change	596,579; 13.2% over ideal 13.0% black; 3.3% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	528,851; 0.36% over ideal 13.2% black; 2.7% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--part of Collin portion (to 26), Denton portion (26), Gregg (1)

Add--Cherokee (1), part of Collin (3), Delta (1), Fannin (1), Henderson (1), rest of Hunt (1), rest of Rains (1), Wood (1)

District 4 is the old Sam Rayburn-Ray Roberts district in north-east rural Texas, including Tyler, Sherman, Denison, Denton, Kilgore, and Longview--oil-field towns--and the Dallas-Fort Worth suburbs. The incumbent since January, 1981 is conservative Democrat Ralph Hall of Rockwall, a former member of the Texas Senate. The House amendment would include the trade of Republican Gregg County for Democratic Henderson County discussed in District 1 and delete part of the Republican Dallas-Fort Worth suburbs. The net result could be a more Democratic district. Also, Sam Rayburn's home county of Fannin would be returned to his old district.

DISTRICT 5

1980 pop. without change	510,041; 3.2% under ideal 18.3% black; 10.8% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,580; 0.11% over ideal 5.1% black; 7.0% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--part of Dallas County--downtown Dallas, east Irving (to 24)

Add--Highland Park, University Park, northeast Dallas (3), southeast Dallas--Lancaster, Wilmer, Hutchins (6)

District 5 currently includes the downtown and eastern sections of Dallas, Garland, Mesquite, Balch Springs, and Seagoville, a mixed but generally blue-collar, residential and commercial area. The incumbent since 1977 is moderate Democrat Jim Mattox of Dallas, a former member of the Texas House.

SB 1 would likely make drastic changes in the political character of what has been a very closely contested district. Significant Democratic areas would be removed and replaced with affluent, Republican-leaning areas from District 3, such as the Park Cities. HB 1400 had included parts of Denton and Collin counties, but SB 1 would retain District 5 with Dallas County.

DISTRICT 6

1980 pop. without change	638,044; 21.1% over ideal 14.6% black; 6.9% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	526,694; 0.05% below ideal 10.8% black; 7.5% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--part of Dallas portion (to 5, 24), Parker portion (17), Tarrant portion (26)

Add--rest of Freestone (2), Grimes (2), Hood (11), Leon (2), Madison (2), part of Montgomery (2)

District 6 is the old Tiger Teague district and is currently one of the least compact districts in Texas, stretching from Bryan-College Station through rural east-central Texas to the southern suburbs of Dallas and Fort Worth. The incumbent since 1979 is conservative Democrat Phil Gramm, who recently received national attention as the principal Democratic supporter of President Reagan's budget proposal. SB 1 would still create a District 6 that is less than compact, stretching from South Dallas County to the Houston suburbs, but the Tarrant County portion would be removed. HB 1400 had proposed a somewhat different, even less compact District 6, which had also included Austin suburban areas in Williamson County.

DISTRICT 7

1980 pop. without change	867,726; 64.7% over ideal 5.9% black; 8.1% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,637; 0.13% over ideal 4.4% black; 8.4% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--parts of west Harris County: Tomball to 8; far west to 22; Rice University; part of West University Place; Bellaire, southwest Houston neighborhoods (to 22).

Add--Nothing.

The House committee amendment would subtract far west, northwest, and southwest segments to form a pincer around west Harris County. The basic political character would be unchanged.

District 7 includes most of the relatively affluent suburbs of western Harris County and was the fastest growing district in Texas. It was formerly represented by Vice President George Bush (1967-71). The incumbent since 1971 is conservative Republican Bill Archer of Houston.

DISTRICT 8

1980 pop. without change	612,471; 16.2% over ideal 21.9% black; 18.2% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	526,777; 0.04% under ideal 5.3% black; 8.8% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Predominantly black Acres Home area, part of Aldine area, black and Hispanic areas in Northeast Houston (18), portion south of the Houston Ship Channel, including Park Place, Pasadena portion, Deer Park, La Porte, and Morgan's Point (25).

Add--Klein, Northwest Harris (7), Highlands, Crosby, Barrett Station, Kingwood in Northeast Harris (9), southeast Montgomery (2).

District 8 is the old Bob Eckhardt-Albert Thomas district consisting of the heavily industrial Houston Ship Channel area plus residential and suburban areas in northern Harris County. The incumbent since January, 1981 is conservative Republican Jack Fields of Humble, who narrowly defeated liberal Democrat Bob Eckhardt in 1980. SB 1 would eliminate some of the most reliably Democratic areas of District 8 and change its predominant character from industrial to suburban.

DISTRICT 9

1980 pop. without change	561,287; 6.5% over ideal 22.5% black; 7.1% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,916; 0.18% over ideal 21.2% black; 7.4% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Harris portion--Barrett Station, Crosby, Highlands, Kingwood--(to 8).

Add--part of Harris--Clear Lake-NASA, Webster (from 22).

District 9 spans the southeast Gulf Coast industrial area including Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Galveston. The incumbent since 1953 is moderate Democrat Jack Brooks of Beaumont, the dean of the Texas congressional delegation, chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, and a former member of the Texas House.

Exchanging northeast Harris for the Clear Lake-NASA area could affect Rep. Brooks' chances in the Democratic primary, which he won by only a narrow margin against a more conservative opponent. But the move should not change the essentially Democratic character of the district.

DISTRICT 10

1980 pop. without change	645,490; 22.5% over ideal 12.0% black; 15.9% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,951; .18% over ideal 10.3% black; 18.2% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Austin County (to 22); Burleson (22), Colorado portion (22), Gonzales portion (22), Lavaca portion (14), Lee (22), Waller portion (22), Washington (22), Williamson portion (11, 22).

Add--part of Caldwell (from 23).

District 10 is the old Lyndon Johnson-Homer Thornberry district consisting of Austin and central Texas, stretching to Waller County outside of Houston. The incumbent since 1963 is moderate-conservative Democrat Jake Pickle of Austin. District 10 would shrink to counties near Travis, and its rural character would be reduced.

DISTRICT 11

1980 pop. without change	604,540; 14.7% over ideal 12.9% black; 9.5% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	526,074; 0.17% under ideal 13.8% black; 9.4% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Burnet (21), Coleman portion (17), Comanche portion (17), Hood (6), McCulloch (17), Milam (22), Somervell (17), part of Williamson portion (22).

Add--part of Williamson (from 10)

District 11 is the old Bob Poage district situated in the center of Texas, including Waco, Temple, Belton, Killeen, and Brownwood. The incumbent since 1979 is conservative Democrat Marvin Leath of Marlin. The character of the district would not substantially change.

DISTRICT 12

1980 pop. without change	507,160; 3.8% under ideal 16.2% black; 9.8% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,227; 0.05% over ideal 17.1% black; 10.4% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Grapevine, other parts of northeast Tarrant (to 26).

Add--part of southeast Tarrant (from 6 and 24).

District 12 consists of north-central Fort Worth and suburbs. The incumbent since 1955 is moderate Democrat Jim Wright from Fort Worth, the U.S. House Majority Leader and a former member of the Texas House. Wright had a hotly contested race in the 1980 general election, although he won handily. The new areas would make his district slightly more Democratic.

DISTRICT 13

1980 pop. without change	505,613; 4.1% under ideal 5.2% black; 8.3% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	526,840; 0.03% under ideal 5.1% black; 8.9% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Nothing

Add--Baylor (from 17), Floyd (17), Kent (17), Knox (17).

District 13 lies in the rural Panhandle and Red River Valley, including Amarillo and Wichita Falls. The incumbent since 1975 is conservative Democrat Jack Hightower of Vernon, a former member of the Texas House and Senate. The character of the district would be unchanged.

DISTRICT 14

1980 pop. without change	544,736; 3.4% over ideal 6.4% black; 39.0% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,914; 0.18% over ideal 8.5% black; 22.7% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Nueces, San Patricio (27), Colorado portion (22), Brazoria (22), part of Caldwell (10), De Witt (23).

Add--Bee (15, 23), Goliad (23), Gonzales (23), Guadalupe (23), rest of Lavaca (10).

District 14 presently includes the mid-Gulf Coast area stretching from Matagorda down the coast and partially inland to include Victoria and terminating at Corpus Christi. The incumbent since January, 1981 is moderate Democrat Bill Patman of Ganado, a former member of the Texas Senate.

District 14 has been a major source of contention throughout the redistricting process. The House committee amendment to SB 1 differs from HB 1400 in that it would not split Nueces County. However, the political character of the district would change such that it would likely be more conservative and more marginal between Democrats and Republicans. While U.S. Rep. Paul's present home in Lake Jackson would be paired with Patman's in Ganado, Paul might move to the new District 22.

DISTRICT 15

1980 pop. without change	659,265; 25.1% over ideal 0.5% black; 77.3% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	526,974; 0% under ideal 0.3% black; 80.1% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Bee portion (to 14), Brooks (27), Duval (27), Karnes portion (27), Jim Hogg (27), Jim Wells (27), Kenedy (27), Kleberg (27), Live Oak (27), McMullen (27), Willacy (27).

Add--Nothing.

District 15 is the lower Rio Grande-South Texas district, the most heavily Hispanic district in Texas. The incumbent since 1965 is conservative Democrat Kika de la Garza of Mission, the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and a former member of the Texas House. There is a general consensus that District 15 should shrink to be a strictly Valley district.

DISTRICT 16

1980 pop. without change	599,857; 13.8% over ideal 4.0% black; 56.5% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,401; 0.08% over ideal 3.7% black; 60.2% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Ector portion (part of Odessa, to 19), Presidio (21).

Add--Rest of Jeff Davis (from 21), rest of Reeves (21).

District 16 is El Paso, part of Odessa, and far west Texas. The incumbent since 1965 is conservative Democrat Richard White of El Paso, a former member of the Texas House. SB 1 would remove Odessa and thereby make District 16 more Hispanic and more Democratic.

DISTRICT 17

1980 pop. without change	504,029; 4.4% under ideal 3.5% black; 11.4% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	526,704; 0.05% under ideal 3.2% black; 11.2% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Baylor (to 13), part of Cooke portion (26), Dawson portion (19), Floyd (13), Kent (13), Knox (13).

Add--Coke (from 21), rest of Coleman (11), rest of Comanche (11), Concho (21), part of Cooke (4), rest of Erath (11), Glasscock (21), Martin (19), rest of Parker (6), Runnels (21), Somervell (11), Sterling (21).

District 17 is the old Omar Burleson district of north central Texas, a ranching and farming area including Abilene, Mineral Wells and Big Spring. The incumbent since 1979 is Charles Stenholm of Stanford, the chairman of the newly formed Conservative Democratic Forum in the House. SB 1 would make little real change other than to expand the suburban area west of Fort Worth.

DISTRICT 18

1980 pop. without change	427,491; 18.9% under ideal 43.1% black; 30.9% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	525,755; 0.23% under ideal 47.6% black; 17.3% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Texas Medical Center, south Houston tracts (25).

Add--Acres Home, part of Aldine, northeast sections from 8, small area in southeast Houston (8, 22).

District 18 is the old Barbara Jordan district in downtown Houston, with the largest black concentration of any Texas district. The incumbent since 1979 is liberal Democrat Mickey Leland of Houston, a former member of the Texas House. SB 1 would retain the basic character of the district. The north Houston black areas of District 8 were added to make up the population deficiency rather than adding the south Houston black areas in District 22 (25).

DISTRICT 19

1980 pop. without change 543,553; 3.1% over ideal
5.7% black; 23.2% Hispanic

1980 pop. in SB 1-House 527,805; 0.16% over ideal
5.4% black; 25.0% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Martin (17), Midland (21).

Add--rest of Dawson (17), rest of Ector (16).

District 19 is the old George Mahon district and includes the oil and ranching area of the southwest Panhandle with Lubbock at one end and Midland and part of Odessa at the other. The incumbent since 1979 is conservative Democrat Kent Hance of Lubbock, a former member of the Texas Senate. SB 1 would eliminate the solidly Republican area of Midland and include the rest of the slightly less solidly Republican Odessa area. The net result should be more favorable to Hance.

DISTRICT 20

1980 pop. without change 423,610; 19.6% under ideal
9.8% black; 67.8% Hispanic

1980 pop. in SB 1-House 525,547; 0.27% under ideal
10.2% black; 62.7% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--part of east downtown San Antonio, the southeast side (to 23).

Add--new areas in west San Antonio (from 21, 23).

District 20 is the central San Antonio district. The incumbent since 1961 is liberal Democrat Henry B. Gonzales of San Antonio, a former member of the Texas Senate. Several minority areas of east San Antonio were deleted even though District 20 is the farthest below the ideal population of any current Texas district, causing the minority percentage to dip some but not significantly.

DISTRICT 21

1980 pop. without change 678,379; 28.7% over ideal
2.5% black; 26.0% Hispanic

1980 pop. in SB 1-House 525,734; 0.24% under ideal
2.9% black; 21.2% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--parts of northwest Bexar (to 20, 23), Coke (17), part of Comal (14), Concho (17), Glasscock (17), rest of Jeff Davis (16), Medina portion (23), McCulloch (11), rest of Reeves (16), Runnels (17), and Sterling (17).

Add--Burnet (11), Midland (19), and Presidio (16). [The House and Senate resolved a controversy that arose in conference by leaving Val Verde County (Del Rio) in District 21.]

District 21 is a huge area stretching from the affluent Bexar County suburbs and New Braunfels to west central and west Texas, including San Angelo. The incumbent since 1979 is conservative Republican Tom Loeffler of Hunt. A somewhat marginal district would be made more Republican with the addition of Midland. New Braunfels, home of former incumbent Bob Krueger, would be deleted under the House version of SB 1.

DISTRICT 22

1980 pop. without change	711,212; 35.0% over ideal 17.3% black; 13.9% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,461; 0.09% over ideal 12.0% black; 11.3% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Brazoria, (14), all of Harris portion except West University Place (to 9, 18, 25).

Add--Austin (10); Burleson (10); Colorado (10, 14); southwest, west, and northwest Harris (7); Lee (10); Milam (11); rest of Waller (10), part of Williamson (11).

District 22 consists of the fast-growing suburbs south of Houston and significant areas of southern Houston as well as industrial suburbs around Pasadena and the space industry around Clear Lake. The incumbent since 1979 is conservative Republican Ron Paul of Lake Jackson.

District 22, along with Districts 5 and 14, probably would undergo the most drastic change in configuration. Rep. Paul's home county of Brazoria would be added to District 14 and most of the present Harris portion would be deleted and whole new areas added. District 10's rural counties would fill out the district, but the Harris and Fort Bend parts would constitute the bulk of the population, in what should be a Republican district. The House, both in HB 1400 and in conference, proposed a similar "growth" district, but the Senate has not proposed anything similar.

DISTRICT 23

1980 pop. without change	601,823; 14.2% over ideal 4.7% black; 53.1% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	525,099; 0.36% under ideal 2.6% black; 56.0% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--Atascosa (27), part of Bexar portion, mostly in southwest (20), rest of Caldwell (14), Dewitt (14), Frio (27), Goliad (14), rest of Gonzales (14), Guadalupe (14), rest of Karnes (27), La Salle (27).

Add--northwest, eastern Bexar (20, 21), rest of Medina (21).

District 23 currently includes Laredo and the northern Valley, then swings south and east of Bexar to take in the rural areas between San Antonio and the Coastal counties. The incumbent since 1967 is moderate-conservative Democrat Abraham (Chick) Kazen of Laredo, a former member of the Texas House and Senate.

District 23 would lose its Anglo area east of Bexar and shrink to a San Antonio, Laredo, Eagle Pass district. At the same time, the Bexar portion would be greatly expanded. During the regular session, both the House and Senate had split Bexar among four districts; now most of the fourth district's population would be in District 23.

DISTRICT 24

1980 pop. without change	547,498; 3.9% over ideal 25.5% black; 11.9% Hispanic
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	526,976; 0.00% over ideal 46.5% black; 17.2% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Delete--All of Tarrant portion: Arlington, Euless, part of Grand Prairie (26); part of Irving (3).

Add--Black areas north of the Trinity, downtown Dallas (5), part of Grand Prairie, Duncanville (6).

District 24 is the mid-cities district between Dallas and Fort Worth, consisting of cities such as Arlington, Irving, Euless, and Grand Prairie, and the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. The incumbent since 1979 is moderate Democrat Martin Frost of Dallas.

District 24 was the central focus of the House-Senate conference committee deadlock during the regular session. The House always maintained that a minority-dominated district should be created; and the Senate has now agreed by one vote. The Ragsdale amendment in committee also proposed a minority district, although with a lower percentage. This district would remain Democratic but Rep. Martin Frost might face a primary challenge from a minority candidate.

DISTRICT 25

1980 pop. without change	New District
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	527,088; 0.22% over ideal 10.0% black; 10.5% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Add--Harris portions of old District 22, except for Clear Lake (to 9) and West University Place (22); Harris portion of District 8 south of Houston Ship Channel; small part of District 18.

District 25 would be a new district in southeast Harris County and would be more favorable to the Democrats. Both the House and Senate created a similar district in the regular session to group the blue-collar labor areas along the channel with the minority areas in southern Houston (although both used District 22 for this purpose during the regular session).

DISTRICT 26

1980 pop. without change	New District
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	526,923; 0.01% over ideal 3.3% black; 4.7% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Add--Denton (3, 4), part of Cooke (4, 17, part of Collin (3, 4), and part of Tarrant), (Grapevine from 12, Euless, Arlington from 24, southeast Fort Worth from 6).

District 26 would replace District 24 as the mid-cities Dallas-Fort Worth district. The consensus is that the new district would be much more Republican than Democratic. Both the House and Senate created a similar new district in the regular session, yet both also included part of Dallas - SB 1 does not.

DISTRICT 27

1980 pop. without change	New District
1980 pop. in SB 1-House	525,333; 0.31% under ideal 3.0% black; 53.0% Hispanic

SB 1-House would:

Add--Atascosa (23), Brooks (15), Duval (15), Frio (23), Jim Hogg (15), Jim Wells (15), Karnes (15, 23), Kenedy (15), Kleberg, (15), La Salle (23), Live Oak (15), McMullen (15), Nueces (14), San Patricio (14), Willacy (15), Wilson (23).

District 27 is a new Hispanic district for the South Texas-coastal area. This area was a major problem in the House-Senate conference committee, since the House conferees wanted to split Nueces County. While Dallas represents movement toward the House position by the Senate, the opposite is true for District 27.

NOTES: This analysis used the population and ethnic breakdown figures supplied in the House Committee Report on SB 1. These figures do not totally correspond to those provided by the Senate for SB 1 for districts that were supposed to be identical in both versions. Therefore, the Senate's figures are reproduced below.

Rep. Washington gave notice after the Regions, Compacts, and Districts committee had reported SB 1 favorably that he would file a minority report on the bill. House Rules 3.123 and 3.128 relate to the filing of minority reports. For a 19-member committee, Rule 3.123 requires that at least three committee members who were on the losing side must sign the minority report. Rule 3.128 indicates that if a motion to print a bill on minority report prevails, the minority report is printed and sent to the Calenders Committee. However, this procedure applies to bills that have been reported unfavorably and thereafter a favorable minority report has been filed -- the precedents are less clear for action on minority reports on bills reported favorably, with amendments.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN HOUSE AND SENATE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CSSB 1 makes no changes in 16 districts proposed by the Senate in SB 1. In only four of these, however, do the demographic figures in the House committee report agree with those prepared by the Senate (Districts 5, 13, 16, and 19). The following figures, taken from information prepared by the Senate, are for districts that are identical in both plans. These numbers may be compared to those in the House committee report.

District	Population	Deviation	Black	Hispanic
2	527,101	+ .02	16.1%	3.3%
6	527,064	+ .02	10.3	5.8
8	527,515	+ .10	16.5	12.2
9	526,443	- .10	21.4	7.6
12	527,074	+ .02	17.3	10.4
15	526,803	- .03	0.2	80.4
17	526,831	- .03	3.2	11.3
18	527,393	+ .08	40.8	31.2
20	526,674	- .06	6.8	63.7
23	526,920	- .01	6.0	51.1
25	526,801	- .03	25.0	13.7
26	526,640	- .06	3.5	4.2

The largest discrepancies are for the minority percentages in districts 8, 18, 20, and 25.