

[REDACTED]

---

Date: 2025-07-30  
First Name: ADELITA  
Last Name: CANTU  
Title: N/A  
Organization: self  
Address: [REDACTED]  
City: San Antonio  
State: TX  
Zipcode: [REDACTED]  
Phone: [REDACTED]

Affirm public info: I agree

Regarding: Congressional

Message:

Whom It May Concern,

I write today as a Texan deeply concerned that the proposed mid-decade redistricting effort will entrench political power rather than reflect demographic reality. The data are incontrovertible: Texas's explosive growth over the past decade has been overwhelmingly driven by communities of color. Yet the proposed maps appear designed to dilute their electoral influence.

Population & Demographic Trends

- Between 2010 and 2020, Texas added nearly 4 million residents, a 15.9 % increase, rising from about 25.1 million to 29.1 million people Redistricting Texas+15Brennan Center for Justice+15The Texas Tribune+15The Guardian+5Statesman+5Vox+5AP News+2Vox+2The Texas Tribune+2.
- Of that growth, 95% was attributable to people of color—Hispanic, Black, Asian, or multiracial Texans The Texas Tribune+txsdc.utsa.edu.
- Hispanic Texans alone accounted for about 49.5% of the total population increase, growing by over 2 million individuals—up from ≈ 9.7 million in 2010 to 11.4 million in 2020, making them nearly 40% of the state's population The Texas Tribune.
- Non Hispanic white Texans now represent under 40% of the population—a decline from nearly 45% in 2010 The Texas Tribune.

Political Consequences & Legal Concerns

- Despite these demographic shifts, the 2021 congressional and legislative maps have reduced the number of competitive districts where Black and Hispanic voters can influence election outcomes, even as those populations surged Democracy Docket+15The Texas Tribune+15TIME+15.
- Federal lawsuits filed by civil rights groups contend that these maps amount to racial gerrymandering and vote dilution in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Protection Clause Legal Defense Fund+6ACLU of Texas+6All About Redistricting+6.
- Experts note that legislators appear to have drawn maps “along strict racial lines,” even while claiming a “race blind” process—raising legal and constitutional red flags The Texas Tribune+2The Texas Tribune+2Legal Defense Fund+2.

Mid-Decade Redistricting & Partisan Motivation

- Texas Republicans have initiated this rare, mid-decade redistricting during a special session—ostensibly to gain up to five additional U.S. House seats ahead of the 2026 elections, even though the current 2021 maps were only recently enacted Statesman+3Statesman+3AP News+3.
- Critics, including Democratic lawmakers and legal scholars, characterize it as a partisan power grab that threatens fair representation in heavily Latino and Black districts like CD 18 and CD 35 The Texas Tribune+8Statesman+8Texas Legislature Online+8.

### Why This Map Is Unjust

1. Demographics matter: As Texas becomes a majority-minority state, fair maps must reflect that reality.
2. Undermines democracy: Gerrymandered districts strip local communities—particularly Latinos and Black Texans—of meaningful representation.
3. Legal risk: Maps that fracture coalitions and pack minority voters risk violating federal law and court precedent, including *Bush v. Vera* and *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry* [The Texas Tribune](#)+7[Redistricting Texas](#)+7[The Texas Tribune](#)+7[Texas Legislature Online](#).
4. Demographic trajectory won't reverse: The state continues to grow (est. 30.5 million by 2023), still fueled by non white migration, particularly young Hispanic, Black, and Asian residents [The Texas Tribune](#)+2[Wikipedia](#)+2[businessinsider.com](#)+2.

### A Call to Action

I respectfully urge decision-makers to reject this map and commit to a transparent, community-centered, census-accurate redistricting process. Texans deserve representation that reflects our shared growth, diversity, and democratic ideals—not political maps engineered to silence the majority of the state's growth.



Whom It May Concern,

I write today as a Texan deeply concerned that the proposed mid-decade redistricting effort will entrench political power rather than reflect demographic reality. The data are incontrovertible: Texas's explosive growth over the past decade has been overwhelmingly driven by communities of color. Yet the proposed maps appear designed to dilute their electoral influence.

#### Population & Demographic Trends

- Between 2010 and 2020, Texas added nearly 4 million residents, a 15.9 % increase, rising from about 25.1 million to 29.1 million people [Redistricting Texas+15Brennan Center for Justice+15The Texas Tribune+15The Guardian+5Statesman+5Vox+5AP News+2Vox+2The Texas Tribune+2](#).
- Of that growth, 95% was attributable to people of color—Hispanic, Black, Asian, or multiracial Texans [The Texas Tribunetxsdc.utsa.edu](#).
- Hispanic Texans alone accounted for about 49.5% of the total population increase, growing by over 2 million individuals—up from ≈ 9.7 million in 2010 to 11.4 million in 2020, making them nearly 40% of the state's population [The Texas Tribune](#).
- Non-Hispanic white Texans now represent under 40% of the population—a decline from nearly 45% in 2010 [The Texas Tribune](#).

#### Political Consequences & Legal Concerns

- Despite these demographic shifts, the 2021 congressional and legislative maps have reduced the number of competitive districts where Black and Hispanic voters can influence election outcomes, even as those populations surged [Democracy Docket+15The Texas Tribune+15TIME+15](#).
- Federal lawsuits filed by civil rights groups contend that these maps amount to racial gerrymandering and vote dilution in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Protection Clause [Legal Defense Fund+6ACLU of Texas+6All About Redistricting+6](#).
- Experts note that legislators appear to have drawn maps “along strict racial lines,” even while claiming a “race-blind” process—raising legal and constitutional red flags [The Texas Tribune+2The Texas Tribune+2Legal Defense Fund+2](#).

#### Mid-Decade Redistricting & Partisan Motivation

- Texas Republicans have initiated this rare, mid-decade redistricting during a special session—ostensibly to gain up to five additional U.S. House seats ahead of the 2026 elections, even though the current 2021 maps were only recently enacted [Statesman+3Statesman+3AP News+3](#).
- Critics, including Democratic lawmakers and legal scholars, characterize it as a partisan power grab that threatens fair representation in heavily Latino and Black districts like CD-18 and CD-35 [The Texas Tribune+8Statesman+8Texas Legislature Online+8](#).

#### Why This Map Is Unjust

1. Demographics matter: As Texas becomes a majority-minority state, fair maps must reflect that reality.
2. Undermines democracy: Gerrymandered districts strip local communities—particularly Latinos and Black Texans—of meaningful representation.
3. Legal risk: Maps that fracture coalitions and pack minority voters risk violating federal law and court precedent, including Bush v. Vera and League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry [The Texas Tribune+7Redistricting Texas+7The Texas Tribune+7Texas Legislature Online](#).
4. Demographic trajectory won't reverse: The state continues to grow (est. 30.5 million by 2023), still fueled by non-white migration, particularly young Hispanic, Black, and Asian residents [The Texas Tribune+2Wikipedia+2businessinsider.com+2](#).



#### A Call to Action

I respectfully urge decision-makers to reject this map and commit to a transparent, community-centered, census-accurate redistricting process. Texans deserve representation that reflects our shared growth, diversity, and democratic ideals—not political maps engineered to silence the majority of the state's growth.