

SUPREME COURT COPY

S198387

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULIE VANDERMOST,

Petitioner,

v.

**DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF
CALIFORNIA,**

Respondent.

Submitted Pursuant to Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 3, subd.(a)

**APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS
VOLUME 4 OF 4**

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CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

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BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

In the Matter of
Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law
Classroom C
Sacramento, California

July 24, 2011

Reported by:
Lori F. Hildebrand

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APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present:

Gilbert R. "Gil" Ontai, Chair
Connie Galambos-Malloy, Vice Chair
Gabino T. Aguirre
Angelo Ancheta
Vincent Barabba
Maria Blanco
Cynthia Dai
Michelle DiGuilio
Jodie Filkins-Webber
Stanley Forbes
M. Andre Parvenu
Jeanne Raya
Michael Ward
Peter Yao

COMMISSIONERS ABSENT:

STAFF PRESENT:

Dan Claypool, Executive Director
Marian Johnson, Staff Attorney
George Brown, VRA Attorney
Nicole Boyle, Q2
Karin MacDonald, Q2
Tamina Alon, Q2
Janeece Sargis, Commission Liaison

ALSO PRESENT:

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Don Lane,
Glen Shaller
Matt Rexroad
Chuck Bell
Chandra Sharma
Bob Gutierrez
Joe Dibbs
Lauren Greenwood
Nick Bonavich
David Salavari
Erica Teasley-Linik
Jacqueline Dupont-Walker
Deborah Howard
Paul Mitchell
Robert Napf

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1 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Okay. All right.

2 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** DiGuilio?

3 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah, I don't know. This
4 is a district that's at, you know, .49 percent and
5 there's a district right next to it that's at 70. And I
6 don't know if we want to shave some from that to try and
7 equalize it like we did in other places or if we're just
8 fine, I mean, since there's a place to pull from it.

9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Filkins-Webber?

10 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I also had some
11 concerns about revisiting the South Los Angeles Districts
12 here for a number of reasons. And I think we have to put
13 it on the record based on the volume of public comments
14 that we have received from quite a few individuals, in
15 particular all the citizens from Hawthorne that had not
16 been respected with the South Bay Beach Community
17 interests. And then we have the conflicting testimony
18 that we're also receiving from NAACP about not desiring
19 to have Torrance in the Inglewood District. So I bring
20 this up, not so much about this in particular, but this
21 is a general overview of what we're looking at in South
22 Los Angeles. And I don't know that we had actually moved
23 forward with this configuration on the statewide. But
24 apparently, it's in there already, might very well be due
25 to whatever circumstances happened. But we still had the

1 congressional 1.2 option that I thought was more
2 consistent with the community of interest testimony that
3 -- as well as additional testimony we received today that
4 had Compton at 50 percent, but yet still had the downtown
5 area that Commissioner DiGuilio talked about at the 74
6 percent. So, again, this is an area where we have
7 received quite a substantial amount of testimony. And I
8 think it's something that we still need to discuss.

9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Comments from other
10 commissioners regarding that issue? Michelle?

11 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah. I have some other
12 issues with the district that's -- the WLADT. But that --
13 -- I think we'll -- I'll talk about those when I get
14 there. I guess I was just -- My first comment was simply
15 that, you know, for our consistency when we are looking
16 at the Compton District, if we want to get it to 50
17 percent, do we need to shave from the -- Which district
18 is it that's -- the downtown one -- the down -- from
19 downtown, which is at 73. You know, I -- I know that
20 takes -- That's going to equalize -- a need to equalize
21 population, but I don't know if that's what we wanted to
22 do.

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Galambos-Malloy?

24 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Oh. Well, we
25 haven't gotten so much -- I feel like right now what's

1 happening a bit is we're discussing this region, these
2 three districts. So because we've already started the
3 conversation, I'll go ahead and weigh in. The piece that
4 I have been looking at, which clearly we've gotten quite
5 a bit of COI and conflicting COI in this entire area of
6 Los Angeles. And I think in areas like this across the
7 State what we're trying to arrive at is -- is a situation
8 where not everybody gets everything, but everybody gets
9 something.

10 And I -- Because of the fact that we had to split
11 Torrance in this configuration and the fact that Torrance
12 is a City we've had competing testimony about -- We've
13 heard that it's a South Bay City. We've heard that it's
14 a Beach City. We've heard that part of Torrance is
15 actually a Beach City, but part of Torrance is actually a
16 more urbanized area that orients a different direction.
17 So there's a whole lot of different things going on here.
18 I wanted to go back to the record and look at what part
19 of Torrance had been formally defined as the Beach
20 Community. And if I am understanding correctly, from the
21 COI that we've gotten, this area here -- So we split --
22 We had a little bit of a jagged split. But the -- This
23 area over is really seen as more the beach-oriented area.
24 So one of the things that I wanted to propose to the
25 Commission was to consider if, given that we already had

1 to split Torrance, if we split it in a way that was more
2 consistent with the COI testimony regarding which portion
3 of the City was oriented to the beach, there's actually,
4 I think, a way to do that that's also consistent with
5 some COI testimony we got down from Lomita. So we'd have
6 approximately -- And I -- I didn't have opportunity to
7 have Q2 do research on this. But it's about a 20,000
8 person swap that would allow the rest of this beach-
9 oriented part of Torrance and then bring in Lomita, which
10 is one of the only non-beach cities that we have in this
11 larger coastal configuration.

12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Let's have a discussion
13 first. Do you guys want to look at some rotations here?
14 Looks like we're going to have to do some. DiGuilio?

15 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** What I was proposing was
16 not a rotation. It's a two-district swap.

17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Two-district -- Two-district
18 swap. DiGuilio?

19 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Okay. Well, I guess then
20 -- I guess, so we are going to move over to the
21 discussion on WLADT then. So we're not talking about
22 Compton anymore. Is that correct? Are we going to talk
23 on this district? Because if we are --

24 **MS. BOYLE:** So should be vote --

25 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- then I have --

1 **MS. BOYLE:** -- on Compton?

2 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- something to say.

3 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Let's vote on Compton --

4 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** So --

5 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- All those that want to
6 look at it, raise your hands.

7 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Look -- Look at what?

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** (Inaudible) Go ahead.

9 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** So we should just finish.

10 I think we -- we've been jumping around. So I was going
11 to say that we had some narrative for Compton. I also
12 wanted to point out that this district has also drawn us
13 a Section 2 congressional district to be majority Latino
14 district based on a study that the Commission got showing
15 racialized -- racially polarized voting in this area of
16 LA. We had -- We had a pretty -- a -- I thought
17 extensive discussion about this issue that Commissioner
18 DiGuilio brought up about the adjoining district that is
19 so high in -- in Latino population. And we did get
20 something recently in the last couple of days from Nalajo
21 (phonetic) again mentioning that. But I think on balance
22 the -- we heard tremendous community of interest from the
23 adjoining southeast cities wanting to kept -- be kept
24 whole. And I -- What I wanted to look in this district
25 before we did anything, if we really did want to try and

1 bump it up, is are there any City splits in the Compton
2 District?

3 **MS. BOYLE:** Long Beach is split and Los --

4 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Right.

5 **MS. BOYLE:** -- Angeles is split in specifically
6 the harbor area. And we the small part of, I guess, San
7 Pedro Harbor that's been --

8 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Uh-huh. That we just --

9 **MS. BOYLE:** -- split away.

10 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** -- looked at, right?

11 **MS. BOYLE:** Yes.

12 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Right. Okay. And then of
13 the cities like Lynwood, Carson, Compton, Southgate, are
14 those whole?

15 **MS. BOYLE:** Yes, those are all whole.

16 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** I mean, my -- My
17 inclination -- I expressed this before -- is, given the
18 nature of everything that surrounds this area -- I mean,
19 if -- if people wanted to explore without creating more
20 and more City splits, but making it 50, but -- I feel
21 like the adjoining cities wanted to be kept together, you
22 know, in the southeast, so -- But I just wanted to put
23 that that was another explanation for this district was
24 that it was a -- a Section 2 district.

25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** I believe, Commissioner Dai,

1 you had your hand up? No? Anybody else? Yao?

2 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** If I hear Commissioner Blanco
3 properly, she wants to explore the possibility of trying
4 to get -- get a little more balance between the 73
5 percent and the 49.9 percent?

6 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** No, I'm -- I was sort of
7 believing that up to the -- if commissioners wanted to do
8 that. I -- I think we went -- We really looked at this
9 in a lot of different ways. I think we -- I can't --
10 Except for the one we're about to discuss, I can't think
11 of another district we reconfigured more times. And this
12 is where we ended up, feeling like it was a balance of
13 respecting another Section 2 district beside it, on top
14 of it -- No, just one side and then the new one. And I -
15 - I'm -- I'm fine with it. It -- Especially if it means
16 we're going to go in and divide a lot of Cities.

17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Let's vote on the
18 Compton District. All those in favor, raise your hands.
19 All right, no change. Move on. Let's look at the next
20 one.

21 **MS. MACDONALD:** Okay. So should we go to WLADT
22 now since we started to talk about it?

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Galambos-Malloy, you want to
24 do that?

25 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Sure. I mean,

1 I think we should continue moving west and up the coast.

2 **MS. MACDONALD:** Okay. So you want to do the
3 IGWSG first?

4 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Sure. My
5 suggestion --

6 **MS. MACDONALD:** Or both of them?

7 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** -- was related
8 to both of the districts. So I -- I don't necessarily
9 have a preference which one we start with. But again,
10 the concept was, given what heavy competing COI we've had
11 here, the concept that what we're trying to do here is
12 have a coastal district that we actually make the line in
13 Torrance where we have been told is the coastal oriented
14 area of Torrance. Swap that with Lomita and you have
15 basically an equal population exchange. You wouldn't
16 result in any additional City splits. And we have
17 actually -- have gotten COI to this effect, both on the
18 Torrance side and both on the Lomita side, not in large
19 quantity, but thoughtful.

20 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Chair?

21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right.

22 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Chair?

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Parvenu,
24 Commissioner DiGuilio, Commissioner Filkins-Webber.

25 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** This is one of the areas

1 that Commissioner Yao and I examined. And I completely
2 concur with what Commissioner Galambos-Malloy was
3 recommending us to take a look at in terms of Lomita.
4 Lomita is one of those communities that can go in either
5 direction. It could fit in either direction. However,
6 it fits best with Torrance. There's shopping centers --
7 the Crossroads Center and the Rolling Hills Plaza -- that
8 residents of Lomita shop at. That's just west of that
9 line. You have the Torrance Medical Center and you have
10 PCH and Lomita Boulevard that connects those communities.
11 Lomita actually is more closely -- if you said -- called
12 it southeast Torrance, that's mostly what it would be.
13 They share that airport. If you take the coloration off,
14 you can see -- Can you -- Can you show the streets?

15 **MS. BOYLE:** Yes.

16 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** And pull that off. I want
17 to show you some of the intricate connectivities there.
18 The airport, that area here isn't the actual airport. So
19 Lomita is actually right off of the runway path, if we're
20 talking about airports. So they're connected there in
21 that way as well. And can you pull the map down a bit?
22 And Torrance does have a beach. It is truly a Beach
23 City. It's connected to the beach over there. That's
24 actually Torrance's municipal line there. So I do agree
25 that a perhaps even break would be along Hawthorne

1 Boulevard. The topography even changes on the west side
2 of Torrance. This -- This is more like hills and
3 rolling. You have estates and homes with ocean views on
4 that side. This is more or less old Torrance, the
5 central part of the city. You have the malls here, Del
6 Amo Mall and some of the other malls. And this is the
7 old part of Torrance. You have the industrial part here
8 and some -- If I could go over there, I'd show you. But
9 anyway, these are mostly the home-owning -- the home-
10 owning section of Torrance. And you have some apartment
11 complexes to the east. So there is definite
12 rationalization for making that swap to have these
13 residents more tied to the PCH and to the beach
14 communities, as opposed -- and bringing Lomita up to this
15 area. If you could go up now, please? Just -- No --

16 **MS. BOYLE:** Go south?

17 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I meant go south, please.
18 And then bring it over. I think the scale is too large
19 to fit the screen so you can see Lomita in relation to
20 Torrance proper here. But this is -- This is the area.
21 So what's being recommended is that this area, which you
22 can see, even the street patterns and numbers are
23 consistent with Torrance, and exchange that for the area
24 that was suggested. This is not working.

25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** DiGuilio?

1 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Okay. If you wouldn't
2 mind just zooming out on this one? This district is --
3 It caused me problems last week when we were discussing
4 it. And I have to say I've been looking at it a lot and
5 thinking about it a lot. And if you go -- zoom back even
6 further, you're making my point. Here's -- The district
7 -- It's all of -- What -- My problem with this is that I
8 feel like in a lot of places in the State, when all of
9 our districts, we've made decisions on things because
10 what's -- The district might not be ideal, but the
11 alternatives were worse. And I feel like in this one
12 situation, we have alternatives that work that in
13 totality are better for this -- these three districts in
14 this area. And we haven't gone there, so that -- I'm
15 having a problem accepting this district because I think
16 there's still something exists. This is all -- It keeps
17 some COI's together, but it links them in a
18 disproportionate way. We have the whole Santa Monica
19 Mountains. But we've cut this west side. We -- We got
20 way in here, all the way to downtown. We link through
21 Dockweiler Beach, whatever the strip is, all the way
22 through here. And we've cut up the South Bay that we're
23 trying now to fix by putting a few of them back together.
24 I think there's a very easy switch and it has been
25 representative. That's what Commissioner Filkins-Webber

1 even made -- even made reference to was the -- It's not
2 another option 1.2. But in this case, the idea -- It's
3 the idea behind it, is you have three district -- one,
4 two, three -- And you keep all the point that
5 Commissioner Parvenu was just making. You could keep
6 Lomita and Torrance and we probably even link it up to
7 Gardena. You -- You split here. You start -- You start
8 here. You go up 936,000. You could get the South Bay
9 together. Then you could come up here and keep all of
10 this, plus Santa Monica, come down 936,000. You probably
11 have a good part of the -- the whole West LA together.
12 And then you have a third district. I mean, there's
13 three districts that are there. I'm sorry. I keep
14 getting my senate and my -- Sorry -- my senate and my --
15 and congressional -- The 702,000. But then you would
16 have three districts there that would be able to, in
17 totality, keep this area together, this area together and
18 you've the Inglewood all the way to the airport. This
19 whole part, you wouldn't have Dockweiler Bay there. And
20 I understand the implications of that, in terms of a
21 concentration issue here. But what I'm struggling with
22 is trying to be reflective of the demographics that
23 exist, that the -- The populations that have shifted out
24 of LA and the demographic shifts that are left. And it's
25 not just the last ten years, although I said it's the

1 last 20 years we're at the demographic shifts. And the
2 reality exists that if you had -- If you were more
3 respective to the three COI's, you have your solution
4 right there. So again, this is my problem with this
5 district is there's a viable option out there that --
6 that exists. And as it is, this -- I just -- I just --
7 This is just too hard for me to accept this.

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Filkins-Webber?

9 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I concur. I'm
10 actually glad to hear Commissioner DiGuilio put that on
11 the record because I was also concerned. And based on
12 what Commissioner Galambos-Malloy had said before and
13 what we have consistently said, is that we try to respect
14 communities or interest at all levels. There is a
15 community of interest that has not been respected at any
16 map level. And that's the City of Hawthorne. And there
17 have been some contentions that we've only recently heard
18 this community of interest testimony. And that's -- I
19 went back and I went through all of the database. And it
20 has been fairly consistent, dating back as far as April,
21 May and June before the draft maps came out, that put
22 Hawthorne with the Beach Cities. The demographics of
23 Hawthorne have changed. And it's more consistent of what
24 they have been bringing to us and what they have provided
25 to us in the last several weeks. And I think that the

1 only push back from that is because of what happened in
2 our draft maps. And what I am suggesting is that 1.2 --
3 Los Angeles 1.2, which we looked at last week -- We did
4 not reject it. It's on the website as a current working
5 visualization. And that does precisely what Commissioner
6 DiGuilio is talking about. It respects this South Bay
7 area. It respects the recent testimony we received from
8 Ms. Huffman, that she doesn't want Inglewood with
9 Torrance. I'm concerned about this split in Torrance
10 because I didn't see that testimony. We have a
11 considerable API community that's of interest here that
12 we've gotten consistent testimony about. We've had
13 recent concerns about the downtown. I won't repeat
14 everything that Commissioner DiGuilio stated. But again,
15 we do have a viable option that's a current working
16 visualization, which is Option 1.2. And I think that
17 that rightfully represents the community of interest
18 testimony in these three districts and, again, will
19 accurately represent the Hawthorne, which has not been
20 respected at either the assembly or the senate level.

21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Raya?

22 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Question? Commissioner
23 DiGuilio, are you also suggesting that we would simply
24 adopt the lines for those three districts as currently
25 shown in the 1.2 --

1 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** No.

2 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- visualization? Or --

3 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** No.

4 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- I mean, I'm willing --

5 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** I'm sorry.

6 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- to take a look at

7 something if you have some --

8 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah. Well, and that's

9 why I think --

10 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- guidance to the mappers so

11 that we could --

12 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** I think --

13 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** -- see an option?

14 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Thank you. I appreciate
15 it. The concept -- It's the concept of 1.2. But as I
16 understand it, that is not equalized for population. And
17 the other thing that this does -- this does is this does
18 connect. We -- We worked very hard to get San Pedro with
19 the port and with the Alameda Corridor because there's a
20 real, you know, COI here. So I think in 1.2 it does not
21 have this aspect. But I think it's the -- the idea
22 behind 1.2. If you see the way the -- the western parts
23 are shaped, is that it basically would take a southern
24 part -- And I -- There are a lot of -- We've had a lot of
25 testimony -- Again, all of this is competing COI's. This

1 is -- You know, there's conflicting COI's -- I say
2 competing. That is competing -- conflicting COI's about
3 all this. And I don't know if we can -- if we can get
4 all the southern cities that have been identified. But I
5 think we could get a good amount of the southern cities
6 together: Lomita, Torrance, Gardena, you know, all the -
7 - the -- Redondo Beach down here together. So you'd --
8 You'd go up 702,000. Because this is -- And I would -- I
9 don't want to make it so crass that you just -- it's the
10 numbers --

11 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay.

12 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- But at this point, it
13 is numbers. So you just go up here, 702, right here.
14 It's just three districts -- One, two, three. So you're
15 just rearranging these exacts populations in that
16 configuration. So up 702 and then you'd come down 702.
17 And then you'd have a middle district that would link the
18 Inglewood with the airport.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Commissioners,
20 that's a major change. How do you all feel about that?
21 You want to look at that? That's Option 1.2, right?

22 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** No. I -- It's this.
23 It's similar because this has been -- Ms. Boyle has
24 already equalized this for population. It's just the
25 concept around 1.2 to do it north/south splits like that

1 -- or east/west --

2 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay.

3 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- splits.

4 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yao?

5 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** East/west splits.

6 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Are we proposing to keep the
7 eastern edge of these three districts identical?

8 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yes, it's -- It goes up
9 here and our -- I think around -- It's just this
10 district, the blue district, yellow district and --

11 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Right.

12 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah.

13 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** So we're keeping the three
14 eastern -- this -- the eastern boundaries constant?

15 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yes.

16 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** I think it would a relatively
17 easy change and we accept the fact that we'll split
18 whatever City associated with the population division
19 without making a lot of adjustments, then -- then I'm
20 more than willing to -- to look at it. It's just that
21 having to balance -- having to keep --

22 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Correct.

23 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** -- the city whole, that's
24 making the -- the decision a lot tougher. And I do
25 agree, keeping this so-called South Bay together has

1 receive a lot of support. And keeping the Malibu, along
2 with the hills, that also has receive a lot of support.
3 The only thing I'm uncertain is whether this region in
4 the middle is going to receive similar kind of support.
5 But if you feel that we can -- we don't end up creating a
6 problem because these individuals really don't see
7 themselves any part of, quote/unquote, the Beach City --

8 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah, I know. They
9 wouldn't.

10 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** -- If you -- If you don't feel
11 that's an issue, then -- then I -- I'm -- I would
12 absolutely want to explore that.

13 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Blanco?

14 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Okay. So I've -- I -- One
15 -- If we were to look at this, I want to take us back to
16 June 10th and even to our 1.2 visualization, which is that
17 when we had these very large coastal districts -- Like in
18 1.2, we would have one fewer Latino congressional seat
19 that we do in our current map. So I'm -- I'm -- I just
20 want to weigh in and say that we -- This was something
21 that we faced before and we need to be very mindful that
22 when we compress from the sides with the -- that -- and
23 we build big coastal, we begin to have problems in the
24 interior. I'm not expressing right now a position. But
25 I just want to have us think about that as we're working

1 on this.

2 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Forbes, Barabba, then back to
3 you.

4 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** Well, it seems to me that
5 this is actually -- We have a big coastal as in very big
6 coastal and that breaking it into three districts,
7 east/west, without changing the east line -- eastern
8 line, there is no impact on the central districts at all.
9 And so I think -- I mean, I don't have to repeat the --
10 so -- about the community of interest. And I sort of see
11 -- I need to sort of see where those lines end up in this
12 and to see what happens then. But I don't see this
13 (inaudible) as costing us a Latino district at all
14 because of the three districts. None of those three
15 districts are Latino districts.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Barabba? Yao?

17 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** It's been said. Thank
18 you.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So let's go ahead
20 and explore that. DiGuilio, you want to direct the
21 mappers?

22 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** So I don't think we took
23 a vote. How many rotations are we --

24 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right, let's take --

25 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- How many --

1 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- a vote. Let's --
2 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- rotations are we
3 talking about?
4 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** None.
5 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** None? What -- What is
6 the -- the proposal again?
7 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** Okay. You start south --
8 I'm going to speak for you.
9 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah. (Inaudible)
10 Whoever. Just what's the --
11 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** No, you start south --
12 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** -- purple zone?
13 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** -- and go in -- go toward -
14 -
15 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Use -- Use your --
16 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** -- (inaudible)
17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- pointer. Use your pointer
18 --
19 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I'm sorry.
20 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- so everybody's clear on
21 it.
22 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I agree. Okay. You start
23 down here. Where'd it go? There you go. Start there.
24 Go up 703,000 people. Go up another 703,000 people. And
25 see what you've got. That where you start. Correct?

1 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** That's -- Yeah.

2 (Inaudible).

3 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** So at this
4 point I think it would be helpful to have Q2 weigh in on
5 the technical side, what we would be looking at if we
6 wanted to explore this further. And then once we have
7 that information, then we can take a straw poll to see
8 how many commissioners would like to explore it further.

9 **MS. MACDONALD:** Okay. So the Torrance two-
10 district swap would probably take -- You know, there's
11 always best case/worst case scenario. But you how long
12 it took us to locate those blocks in Burbank. So that
13 was about maybe 20 minutes. So Torrance would probably
14 somewhere around 30 to 45 minutes. And this particular
15 re-draw, couple hours maybe.

16 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** So I think
17 it's important to get a sense from the commissioners. Do
18 we have nine commissioners that -- that feel like
19 exploring this? Not committing us to it long term, but
20 exploring it is worth the two hours?

21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Raise your hands.

22 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Well -- Can -- I need a
23 little more information first.

24 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Yeah.

25 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** A time check and, you

1 know, kind of where we are, what -- what else we have to
2 do between now and whenever.

3 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay. So
4 where we're at, we have -- we have remaining
5 congressional districts in Los Angeles and for the
6 remainder of the State moving north. We have a
7 particular proposal regarding the Monterey/Santa Cruz
8 area that has -- is worth consideration, but has
9 significant impacts throughout the region that may likely
10 take hours as well. We have Board of Equalization
11 districts for the State. And I think --

12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** That's it.

13 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** That's -- That
14 would be it.

15 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** Let -- Let me make one
16 observation. I think that we -- I think we can get --
17 you -- get to gross numbers here. I don't think we have
18 to block every little thing off. I think we can just
19 simply add up how far up here -- how many cities -- We
20 have the numbers -- do we have to -- How far do we have
21 to go to get to 703,000? That will give us an idea. If,
22 in fact, we like the idea once we see those numbers, then
23 we -- we can devote the time. If -- If the gross numbers
24 don't work, then we -- we can forget about it.

25 **MS. MACDONALD:** Yeah. I just want to make clear

1 that what takes the time is the balancing part.

2 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I understand.

3 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Anyone else? Commissioner
4 DiGuilio, then Parvenu.

5 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** You know, I'm just
6 wondering if there's a way -- I know that in order for --
7 Right now we're doing -- working on this one map and,
8 again, trying to -- In the interests of saving time, is
9 there something that Ms. Boyle could do off line where,
10 again, she doesn't have to equalize numbers yet. Don't
11 invest that time. But just kind of go up, highlight a
12 few areas, get a total of that area, then highlight a few
13 areas and get a total of that and even come back to us.
14 It doesn't even have to be on the statewide map, I mean
15 before we make significant changes to this.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Parvenu, then Filkins-Webber,
17 then Barabba.

18 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** In the interests of saving
19 time also and to -- so we can be as productive as
20 possible today, I'll mention that there is a map, Option
21 1.2, exists under previously presented. And you look at
22 Option number 2011, 7/15, 9:59 p.m., Congress LA Option
23 1.2. And I think all the details have been worked out.
24 What we disagreed to when we voted to go with Option 1 as
25 opposed to 1.2 was that the configuration -- the

1 configuration gave the central -- the core area of Los
2 Angeles -- more -- that the focus was not on the bay
3 cities, but the focus was more on the central part of Los
4 Angeles. And I think that was one of the leading reasons
5 why we voted collectively to favor Option 1 as opposed to
6 1.2. But it's there --

7 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay.

8 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** -- I'm looking at it now.

9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Filkins-Webber,
10 one minute and then Barabba, one minute.

11 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I'm willing to ask
12 our vendors -- or Q2 -- to use the time. I don't want to
13 say that we can't do this because it's going to take an
14 hour or two. What I would suggest is Ms. Alon is here
15 and we can ask Ms. Boyle if it's possible to step aside
16 and work on this configuration. We can go through the
17 congressional up north while Ms. Boyle is working on this
18 configuration and we can come back to it.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yeah. Barabba, you --

20 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** And we can do BOE
21 too.

22 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** Same point.

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Yao?

24 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** I think we can flash 1.2 on
25 the screen. It really would give us this approximation

1 that we're looking for. And as I mentioned before, the
2 center section of the district is the one that's most
3 problematic for us. If we can overcome that, then I --
4 then I -- then I think 1.2, even though the border along
5 the southern edge and -- and a little bit along the
6 northern edge are slightly different for -- for the
7 information that we want to extract from it, I believe
8 1.2 would give us the overview that we're asking Q2 to
9 make at this point in time. So I would encourage us to
10 simply just show the 1.2 on the screen --

11 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. For those
12 commissioners that are sitting on the fence and would
13 like to see 1.2, can we do that, mappers?

14 **MS. MACDONALD:** Yeah, she's loading it right now.

15 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Galambos-Malloy, did you have
16 a comment?

17 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** I would like
18 to see 1.2 before I make my comment. And that's the one
19 I was referring to earlier. We'll just know that, as
20 Commissioner Yao said, it's not -- 1.2 doesn't look the
21 same and on the internal it -- What we're saying is we
22 would be working with this. The eastern line wouldn't
23 change. What Commissioner Yao is saying is we look at
24 1.2 to see what it would -- the concept would look like.
25 The details will change -- The details will change on the

1 coast because 1.2, you'll see, doesn't even link up the -
2 - the ports. So the idea is when we're looking at 1.2,
3 don't look at the east. Look at the general
4 configuration on the west. The concept is the thirds.

5 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** And there is it.

6 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Well, it's --
7 There are two of them there. So let me just say real
8 fast while we're looking at -- This line does look a
9 little different and it would -- My -- The original one
10 is to stick with what we have because it's already been
11 equalized. So don't kind of look from this side over,
12 including this. So -- But the -- It's the concept of
13 having the South Bay here. You have Inglewood matched up
14 with the airport. You can get rid of the Dockweiler Bay
15 -- Beach -- And then you also have -- We've never really
16 been able to connect all this west side of LA. We've
17 always kind of gone around in different -- different
18 levels. And it -- While you keep the Santa Monica Bay
19 and the Santa Monica Mountains at the Federal level
20 together still. So -- But I think Commissioner Yao is
21 right. I think this -- this has -- My point with looking
22 at this is really is this is a viable option. It does a
23 lot of COI's, but there is a -- There is an issue here
24 that we need to discuss how the Commission feels about
25 that.

1 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Barabba?

2 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** I think we should combine
3 -- go back to Commissioner Filkins-Webber's suggestion of
4 -- Because I think this does demonstrate there might be
5 some viability to this approach. But to -- Let's go and
6 have Q2 work on this idea, fixing the east -- eastern
7 line to the original districts. And then in the
8 meanwhile, we'd be looking at the rest of the -- the
9 State.

10 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Q2, can you do that?

11 **MS. MACDONALD:** You know, we're looking through
12 Nicole's files right now to see if she's ever done an
13 approximation of what Commissioner DiGuilio is
14 describing. So if you just give us a couple of minutes,
15 we might actually have some sort of resemblance of that
16 because we've re-drawn --

17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Oh, okay.

18 **MS. MACDONALD:** -- LA so many times.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So Galambos-
20 Malloy?

21 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay. So many
22 times.

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** You wanted to see this.

24 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Well, I think
25 the -- the concept has been clear. And I think we spent

1 -- We have spent hours and we will likely spend more
2 hours discussing this on a conceptual level and
3 potentially have a more tangible visualization. I think
4 that we are reaching a point as a Commission where we are
5 each grappling as individuals with how we prioritize
6 different competing COI's, particularly in some of the
7 denser urban areas. And I think that we did some very
8 hard work last week to arrive at the visualization that
9 we were starting today's conversation from. And I think
10 we could do some more hard work to have a different
11 visualization that looks more like one of the
12 visualizations we started with last week. The truth is I
13 think we have some differences because of our diversity
14 from many different aspects across the Commission on how
15 at the end of the day we are going to feel comfortable
16 prioritizing different pieces of -- particularly, where
17 we're looking at that fourth criteria and we're looking
18 at cities and counties and neighborhoods and communities
19 of interest. And I think -- I'm not against investing
20 the time to look at the option. But what I'm observing
21 is that the other option may have other commissioners
22 that feel more comfortable with that option and voting
23 for that option. But it will likely have other
24 commissioners who don't feel comfortable and won't vote
25 for that option. And so I think we're reaching a really

1 pragmatic point in our process as well, that we're likely
2 not to get to a unanimous vote on the congressional maps.
3 We can have the same debates and conversations that we
4 had last week. But at some point we're going to have to
5 make the call.

6 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** But I think that when --
7 You know, if there are, you know, strong feelings on both
8 sides, I think then both sides are -- deserve the
9 courtesy of having their view fleshed out because at
10 least -- you know, they may or may not win the vote.
11 Either side may or may not have the -- have the nine
12 votes necessary. But I think that if you -- if you --
13 You have to come together at the end, you'll feel much
14 better about it if, in fact, your view has gotten a full
15 hearing.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** I agree.

17 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** And so I think it's worth it,
18 if only for that reason.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Parvenu? Did
20 you have your hand up?

21 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I -- I did. I -- I'll
22 just pass for now. I'm just -- I came here prepared to
23 make minor modifications to what we voted on the last
24 time we discussed this region, not to start all over
25 again and spend hours again debating conceptually the

1 configurations and going back and discussing this because
2 I'm not comfortable and I will not vote for this map and
3 that's the bottom line.

4 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Q2 says they can
5 get the figures together fairly quickly. And if so,
6 let's just let them do that.

7 **MS. MACDONALD:** Actually, I think what we said is
8 we're looking for a visualization that might do what we
9 think Commissioner DiGuilio has just described. So we're
10 still looking for that because if we can find that, then
11 you can look at something very quickly.

12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Sure.

13 **MS. MACDONALD:** And if not, then we basically
14 would need some guidance from you on what you want us to
15 do.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. If they are not
17 able to get it together very quickly, then we're going to
18 have to have a show of hands whether we want to fully go
19 that route as another option. Yao?

20 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Is my assumption correct that
21 this is -- assuming that the eastern line is what we had
22 from -- from the State map. Don't ignore the details
23 associated with the -- with the eastern part of the line.
24 Is this the most problematic district? I'm asking the
25 commissioners' opinion on this. It -- I kind of

1 interpret that this -- this is not an -- not a major
2 issue and we already discussed the bulk of the issue
3 associated with the east end just yesterday. And the
4 fact that Malibu got a couple in with Santa Monica, I
5 think it eased a lot of the concern. So what's left is
6 really the -- the region in the middle. Is this the
7 region -- I assume that that's the -- that's the district
8 that has most of the issues. Is that -- Is my assumption
9 correct?

10 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** See, I'm not sure until I
11 see the second visualization of 1.2 fully fleshed out
12 that this isn't all one district.

13 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** No.

14 **VICE-CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** No, I --

15 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I look at -- I'll -- I'm
16 just adding up the numbers. I mean, to get to 700,000,
17 that's 110, 120, 170, 210, 270 or 280, you know, another
18 145 is 3 -- We're only at 340 or 440 just getting those
19 gross numbers. So I think the district's actually going
20 to be more up here. I mean, maybe I'm wrong. But --

21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Q2 has just
22 indicated that they're going to take a lot more time to
23 run it down. Is that correct?

24 **MS. MACDONALD:** Yes. So at this point really
25 what we would have to do is go to Commissioner Filkins-

1 this. But what we've seen through all of our iterations,
2 even if we were to accommodate that, we're talking nearly
3 30,000 people, I think, is what we saw. When you take
4 them out and you add, you know -- do you, you know,
5 consider any split anywhere else? You're probably
6 splitting cities, and you're going to over-concentrate
7 this district, as we saw before. And then you're going
8 to, you know, have some problems all through the southern
9 part, any of these areas that we consider splitting.

10 So, this is still the City of Los Angeles. So, I
11 just wanted that pointed out for the record, because we
12 will have a population problem and more city splits on
13 this side, and an over-concentration if we were to
14 consider just a 20 to 30,000 person split right here.

15 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Other comments. Blanco.

16 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** No, I'm (inaudible).

17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. No other
18 comments? All right. Show of hands. Good. No change.
19 Move forward. Excellent comments, by the way.

20 **MS. BOYLE:** Continuing west to the three West LA
21 Districts, I believe we discussed Downtown earlier.
22 Would you like to discuss it again, or was that just a
23 peripheral discussion? I can't recall.

24 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** We discussed it
25 already --

1 **MS. BOYLE:** Thank you.

2 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** -- quite
3 thoroughly.

4 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** We approved that, right?
5 Okay.

6 **MS. BOYLE:** So, we're to West LA now. Would you
7 like to see the alternative --

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Wait, wait, wait. How many
9 more districts do we have?

10 **MS. BOYLE:** I believe we're just with these three
11 in West LA now, unless I'm mistaken.

12 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** Well, did we do --
13 I'll make sure. Oh, we already did SGMFH, which was
14 Burbank -- Did we do the Burbank --

15 **MS. BOYLE:** We can revisit any districts you'd
16 like.

17 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** We did that one
18 already? The one with Griffith Park?

19 **MS. BOYLE:** That's the SGMFH District, yes.

20 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** You're correct.
21 Thank you.

22 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So, we're back to
23 the --

24 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** They're so big.

25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- districts that we've had.

1 some heavy discussions on, and we need to come to some
2 sense of direction for the mappers. So, let's look at
3 the alternative numbers or rough numbers that we'd asked
4 Q2 to look at.

5 **MS. BOYLE:** So, I was given enough time to
6 balance them down, so I went ahead and did that for the
7 Commission. So, this is the configuration, starting at
8 the border here. I worked my way straight up to reach
9 the ideal deviation for this PVEBP District, and then I
10 started with the -- I completed this one with what I know
11 about the COI for this area. It does result in a split
12 somewhat of the Del Rays. So, Del Ray, here, I had to
13 include some of it with the Inglewood District, moving it
14 away from Marina Del Ray, but I wasn't sure where else to
15 pick up. I could have picked up above here, but I'm not
16 -- I didn't want to intrude into the Jewish COI here.
17 So, I chose, instead, to pick up population here.

18 So, if you wanted to make some different
19 decisions, there was some variations that could have
20 happened on where to finish this district to pick up this
21 last 30,000 or so people, but I picked them up in Del
22 Ray. And then I just finished the district, and here we
23 have it.

24 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** And then what does
25 it look like? What's the -- Just because we were kind of

1 looking at these as a whole. So, then, what does the
2 southern one look like?

3 **MS. BOYLE:** I'm sorry. Could the Commissioner
4 repeat the question?

5 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I'm sorry. We were
6 looking at kind of all of these districts kind of as a
7 whole. So, we just wanted to take a look at what we --

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** The southern portion:

9 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** -- what you also
10 accomplished in the Gardena, Hawthorne and Torrance Area.

11 **MS. BOYLE:** Sure.

12 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** Just so that we
13 could get an overview.

14 **MS. BOYLE:** So, what we have here is we have
15 Harbor City, the small portion of San Pedro that's not
16 with the rest of San Pedro. We have the Palos Verde
17 Estates, Rolling Hills Peninsula communities. We have
18 Lomita, Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach. We have
19 West Carson. We have the LA chain communities here. We
20 have Gardena with West Athens, Hawthorne, Alondra Park,
21 Lawndale, Manhattan Beach, El Segundo and Lennox. And I
22 opted to add Lennox to keep it with Hawthorne.

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Comments?

24 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** Can we see the one above,
25 what are we calling it now, the -- yeah, the WLADT, can

1 you just color it in so we can get a sense of it?

2 **MS. BOYLE:** Oh, sure. Just a second.

3 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Parvenu after Blanco.

4 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** So, this, in that middle
5 district, you -- Westchester is in there, right?

6 **MS. BOYLE:** Correct. And Dockweiler Beach behind
7 it.

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Parvenu next and then
9 DiGuilio.

10 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I'm going to reserve my
11 comments until later.

12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** DiGuilio.

13 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Well, just first, thank
14 you to Ms. Boyle for taking a couple hours to do this. I
15 know it wasn't an easy task. So, and this was the
16 variation that looks like it still is able to maintain a
17 lot of the COIs we had. We were able to do the Santa
18 Monica Mountains for the federal as well as the Santa
19 Monica Bay. It keeps that same COI that was in the other
20 one, but it also links up here where we heard quite often
21 from West LA and Santa Monica the traffic goes east and
22 west along this corridor, and a lot of the other
23 visualizations we've gone up and over in both Senate and
24 Assembly to different degrees. So, this was a way to
25 reunite this area.

1 Here, the only thing I would suggest maybe if
2 there is a way to put Lennox with Inglewood, I think
3 that's problematic right there, but the Inglewood,
4 Lennox, Westchester here maintains the airport, which we
5 heard a very strong COI about, and it also removes that
6 Dockweiler Bay here. It also is able to put the Del Rays
7 together, that we've heard COI about. And here we've
8 heard quite a bit about the south county. We even heard
9 the Lomita Torrance link with the South Bay, which is
10 what we were trying to do when we were trying to address
11 the other one was trying to include Lomita with Torrance,
12 because they were sister cities that would belong in the
13 south. So, this does that, as well as keeping the
14 Gardena and Torrance, Japanese American Community
15 together that we've been trying to work hard to keep
16 together. So, I think these -- these all fit the COIs
17 that we've heard.

18 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Could you read the VAP
19 numbers again?

20 **MS. BOYLE:** VAP or CVAP?

21 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** CVAP.

22 **MS. BOYLE:** CVAP. Okay. So, the WLADT District
23 has a Latino CVAP of 11 percent rounded up, a Black CVAP
24 of eight percent rounded down, an Asian CVAP of 10
25 percent rounded down. Okay. The IGWSG District has a 26

1 percent Latino CVAP, a 51 percent Black CVAP, and a five
2 percent Asian CVAP. And the PVEP District has a 21
3 percent Latino CVAP, a 12 percent Black CVAP and a 17
4 percent Asian CVAP.

5 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Comments? Filkins-
6 Webber.

7 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I concur with
8 Commissioner DiGuilio's description of the Community of
9 Interest testimony that we have received. I feel this
10 actually better represents Communities of Interest we
11 could not keep together previously in other areas.
12 You've got Santa Monica, Pacific Palisades with Malibu,
13 you have the West Los Angeles to Hancock Park, and we
14 talked about where that split was at. But this is the
15 Mid-Wilshire, Hancock Park to the West Side, and Westwood
16 is a strong Community of Interest with even to Santa
17 Monica at the coast. So, even though you do have an
18 inland area here for population reasons, you've got this
19 Community of Interest with Marina del Ray, Santa Monica,
20 Pacific Palisades and Malibu.

21 We also have the Community of Interest that has
22 been reported to us regarding the airport and Inglewood,
23 and then we've got, again, the Community of Interest
24 testimony that we talked about with Hawthorne, Gardena,
25 Torrance, Lomita on this coastal district that we're

1 looking at here. And there was quite a bit with
2 Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Pacific Palisades -- or,
3 excuse me, RPV and Rancho Palos Verdes and along this
4 coastal region. I think it looks more compact rather
5 than the district that was running through Dockweiler and
6 going all the way into West Los Angeles, or even closer
7 to Downtown. So, this appears to be a better
8 configuration for compactness, as well as a respect of
9 these Communities of Interest that we could not put
10 together at the Assembly level or at the Senate District
11 level.

12 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Other comments? Parvenu.

13 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** With all due respect to my
14 fellow Commissioners that are viewing this visualization,
15 the net result of this is exactly what I discussed
16 earlier, that where the focus in terms of the focus being
17 not directly on the core area of Los Angeles, the core
18 area, the urban core. What this does is regionalize it
19 (inaudible) north, central and south. My issue to -- You
20 see, I've been all over this State looking at different
21 Communities of Interest from north to south. I patiently
22 have advocated -- listened and advocated for other ethnic
23 groups and their ability to have districts where they
24 could be elected and keep their communities whole, and
25 also to --

1 What this does is reduces the areas where African
2 American candidate can be elected from three to now one,
3 packed into that one district. And I see the logic of
4 the geographic breakdown and arrangement, but it
5 effectively disenfranchises and disengages or makes
6 opportunity districts less -- less available for African
7 Americans to run and be candidates on a Congressional
8 level in this part of the city, the second largest city
9 in the nation and the first largest city in California
10 with the most dense African American population.

11 I've been all over this State, as we all have,
12 and it's just interesting to me that when it comes to
13 this part of the city that the Voting Rights Act is now
14 the basis to -- an instrument to be used against the
15 African American population. And I just, you know -- I'm
16 just worn with this whole (inaudible) exercise.

17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Raya then Forbes, then
18 Galambos-Malloy.

19 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Excuse me. It would be
20 helpful to me if the Commissioners who requested this
21 configuration, or Commissioner Parvenu and -- I don't
22 recall who your partner was.

23 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Yao.

24 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Oh, okay. Commissioner Yao.
25 Could speak to the economic status of some of the

1 communities that have been now rearranged in the -- with
2 Manhattan, Redondo, Rolling Hills, PV and so on.

3 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Well, allow me to go first,
4 that live in southern part of this -- in the City of
5 Torrance for a few years close to 30 years ago. Time
6 flies when you're having fun. The -- in the South Bay
7 the people that are really identify with the coastal
8 region really are the people that are very, very close to
9 it. And I used to live on a street called Anza, A-N-Z-A,
10 which is about a mile away from the beach, and while we
11 enjoyed the cool breeze and so on, we really never
12 identified ourselves as part of the beach neighborhood.

13 There is quite a diverse in economics between
14 those that have homes right along the coastal area in
15 just a -- just a few miles away. So, you're seeing a
16 very diverse -- very different standard of living just a
17 few miles away from the coastal areas. So, in this area,
18 you're really having a very mixed economic community, and
19 Andre could probably speak a lot more about the central
20 region than I can.

21 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Sure. Thank you,
22 Commissioner.

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Andre, could you also address
24 the housing stock differences that there are?

25 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Yeah. In the central area

1 here, the earlier version had two districts that focused
2 on the core area. This is the area that where
3 unemployment is the highest, gang violence, hospital
4 care. There is only one trauma center there. Schools
5 are overcrowded, crime rates are high, streets,
6 infrastructure, Urban decay is occurring because the City
7 doesn't have a budget to maintain certain social
8 services, and overcrowded busses, lack of job training
9 programs.

10 That area here, it's socioeconomically -- when
11 you mix a lower income area here with a more affluent
12 area, I'm concerned that the attention that should
13 rightfully be given to the urban core areas will not be
14 given to the extent that it possibly could. So, it's not
15 just about race. It's about where we focus. Right now
16 the focus -- what we have are three -- two out of three
17 -- two out of three affluent districts. That's what we
18 have. That's not arranged -- The arrangement is not on
19 the urban core. This is where Black and Brown, and lower
20 income Whites, and lower income Asians are focused. And
21 we just don't -- that area will have less representation
22 and less focus than it has traditionally had. This is --
23 This is very -- I'm just going to -- I'm just going to
24 leave it at that. This is not the configuration I would
25 agree with.

1 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Forbes was next,
2 and then, I'm sorry, DiGuilio, then Filkins-Webber, then
3 Aguirre.

4 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** Thank you. I think that,
5 in my mind, the one advantage of this district is that it
6 does provide more compact districts. I think it does do
7 that. I mean, where the -- where the beach, you know,
8 tide comes in the district is cut in half or close has
9 troubled me since the beginning, but that's the primary
10 benefit I see out of this district.

11 I think that the other -- I think that the COI
12 testimony regarding the beach districts on the beach in
13 the Bay Area along the -- I mean, in the Santa Monica Bay
14 Area, I think that still is completely represented. I
15 think that the mountains are still represented, because,
16 again, remember, we haven't changed the outside
17 boundaries. That representation has not gone away.

18 Also, and we have throughout the last couple of
19 weeks when we've actually got down to the rubber meeting
20 the road, we have consistently paid attention to
21 enfranchising those who are typically disenfranchised.
22 We did it with the farm workers. We did it with the, if
23 you will, the working class in the Bay Area, and I see no
24 reason not to do -- to recognize that here as a similar
25 Community of Interest.

1 A lot of the testimony we got in Los Angeles was
2 political. I mean, it absolutely was. It was, I mean,
3 organize the Districts 33, 35 and 37. But the underlying
4 point of that was an economic Community of Interest for
5 all three of those districts, and I think that is -- Oh,
6 and the other thing that I wanted to comment on, and it
7 really goes to the previous thing, is that we have
8 consistently applied the standard of effective
9 representation. And I'm concerned that if we go to this
10 configuration we will have significantly reduced the
11 opportunity to have the Communities of Interest here
12 effectively represented, and, therefore, I would prefer
13 the other configuration.

14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** I forgot Galambos-Malloy, and
15 then followed by her by DiGuilio, Filkins-Webber and
16 Aguirre.

17 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay. I'm going
18 to say a couple of things here, and I'm going to get to
19 these districts in just a moment. But before I do that,
20 you know, we've gotten to know each other a lot as
21 colleagues over the recent months, and one thing I think
22 that's been on my mind a lot is how my own personal
23 experience is playing into, you know, how I'm
24 deliberating and how I'm moving about the State and
25 prioritizing various criteria that we have been given.

1 You know, I was born into a Black family. My
2 Black family was also a Latino immigrant family. Yes, we
3 do exist. And I spent much of my childhood with
4 Caucasian adoptive parents. Right? So, even though I
5 check the Black box, I have really had the opportunity,
6 and I consider it a privilege, although I'll admit there
7 is times that in one's life that it's very painful, but I
8 have really been able to see race and class through a
9 multitude of different lenses. And the only way that you
10 can live that life is not to advocate for one race but to
11 figure out how we can all get along.

12 And I have done that all over this State. I have
13 worked with you on every community across this State, and
14 to have it insinuated that there is an African American
15 voting block on this Commission that is holding the
16 Commission hostage is infuriating. I have had that
17 personally expressed to me outside of open session. I
18 won't say much more on that matter. I'm just clarifying
19 that my personal record throughout this process speaks
20 for itself. That's not who I am and that's not how I
21 roll.

22 With that, I'll turn and focus on the district in
23 LA. These are very neat and tidy looking districts, but
24 LA is not neat and tidy. It's messy and it's diverse and
25 it's complicated, and these districts flat out do not do

1 it justice. The challenging part of this exercise that I
2 feel like we're really having trouble coming to terms
3 with as a Commission is that the Voting Rights Act is not
4 just about Section 2, and it's not just about Section 5.
5 It's about the big picture. It's about not just these
6 districts, but when we zoom out and when we look at the
7 region and when we look at the State, and ultimately when
8 we look at the country, what impact is the redistricting
9 process having on minorities? Not just the minorities
10 that live in Section 2 or Section 5 districts, but on
11 minorities large, as well as on the rest of the
12 population.

13 So, what I'm looking for in LA is the sum total
14 of our actions, and I don't feel like this meets the VRA
15 requirements. Within LA, I don't feel like, if we
16 actually take a look at our Community of Interest
17 testimony, we have an opportunity with our other
18 visualization to do both things, to both respect the VRA
19 and all minorities who deserve effective and fair
20 political representation. To me, that is not something
21 you do in one map and then you horse trade it for another
22 COI in a different set of maps. Fair and effective
23 political representation for minorities is not an option.
24 It is part of our job. It is what we were put here to
25 do.

1 I think these are beautiful districts. If I
2 didn't know the area, if I wasn't -- if I hadn't lived in
3 LA, if I hadn't worked in LA, if I hadn't played in LA, I
4 might think these were great districts. But I know LA
5 and this is not LA, and I cannot vote for these
6 districts, and I don't think we, as a Commission, should
7 vote for these districts. I really don't think we'd be
8 doing Los Angeles justice.

9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** DiGuilio, then Filkins-
10 Webber, Aguirre, Barabba and Dai.

11 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Yeah. For the way I've
12 been applying this, and the reason why originally when I
13 said that the previous incarnation was too difficult for
14 me is because I was taking the standard of what we've
15 done everywhere else, and realizing that fair and
16 effective representation meets for everyone, and we have
17 to do that wherever we can. But, you know, I just am
18 concerned that fair and effective representation
19 sometimes is applied to one group and not as a whole.

20 So, I mean, I don't even want to go there.
21 That's not what -- This was just about trying for -- When
22 I had had issue it was just simply that what had ended up
23 happening with that long district and the disconnections,
24 and when there was an option like this that matched the
25 COIs that we have, this is not an exaggeration, this is

1 not something that's out of left field, it was something
2 that matched the COIs and balanced all the criteria that
3 we're trying to do. As I understood, there was not a VRA
4 issue that applied here, so that wasn't something to look
5 at in terms of VAP numbers or CVAP number either way.

6 So, once that wasn't the case we were told that that
7 wasn't the case. So, the next was to apply the criteria.

8 So, in terms of what we've been doing everywhere
9 else and looking at the COI, this was what came up as an
10 option that was more viable and it has nothing -- I know
11 nothing about these areas. I am not from this -- these
12 areas. It's not like I'm trying to represent the coastal
13 areas. I know as much as everyone else does to the
14 extent that if we're not living right there. So, that
15 was someone who was a part of the Commission and trying
16 to balance all of those criteria. This is what I thought
17 represented all those COIs.

18 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Filkins-Webber.

19 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** Just a couple of
20 things from what I had heard from this morning, and to
21 maybe get a little further clarification from
22 Commissioner Parvenu. As I understand it, what we had
23 talked about this morning was putting together some
24 socioeconomic groups that needed greater power in a given
25 district, and, I guess, going off of what the question

1 was as far as socioeconomics, this portion of the
2 district has not changed, and all we did was actually
3 drop off the affluent area right in here in Hancock Park
4 to the 10 Freeway.

5 And so what, even though I do recognize that
6 there is some other socioeconomic, that's still in the
7 same district that we already have in the other
8 configuration. The only different difference is that we
9 dropped out more affluent, and so we have a greater
10 Community of Interest on that socioeconomic scale with
11 the exception of this area that already existed in this
12 district in the other configuration.

13 And then, just to mention one other thing for the
14 record, I would like to read a quote. "Racial
15 gerrymandering, even for remedial purposes may be
16 balkanize us into competing racial factions. It
17 threatens to carry us further from the goal of a
18 political system in which race no longer matters, a goal
19 that the 14th and 15th Amendment embody into which this
20 nation continues to aspire." United States Supreme Court
21 in 2009.

22 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Aguirre.

23 **COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE:** Yeah, I think that what
24 we're wrestling with is what can be termed the social
25 construction of race. Social construction of race is a

1 phenomena where certain people's, certain populations are
2 objectified as being the other. It's us -- and it
3 creates a situation where it's us against them. We're
4 victimized within that structure, because the education
5 that is provided to us only serves to stratify us even
6 further to a point where when we get into these kinds of
7 situations it gets clumsy and awkward because we don't
8 have the language, and, in some ways, the understanding
9 that we live in a world community.

10 So, I have -- these -- this kind of social
11 construction plays itself out in defining opportunity and
12 life chances. It is a structure that is imposed by one
13 group over another group. And through that kind of
14 imposition then you're defining life chances,
15 opportunities, voting opportunities, etcetera, etcetera.

16 I used to live in this area. I used to live in
17 Lawndale. I did two or three years there. And I
18 remember being in Lawndale and which is a very working
19 class community, even at that time, and there were two
20 places where we could go to the beach at that time.
21 There was one little section of Redondo Beach, which is
22 right near the little barrio that was right there on the
23 coast, where we could go and feel safe and be free from
24 harassment by the authorities. The other one was in the
25 more multi-ethnic area of Venice Beach where we would go

1 and there was a very diverse mixture of individuals that
2 were there. But those were the only two places where
3 myself, as a minority, and my partners, male and female,
4 could go and feel like we could get away with it, because
5 if we went to Malibu we were suspect, if we went into the
6 Pacific Palisades we were suspect, if we went into
7 Manhattan Beach we were suspect.

8 I was in Palos Verdes a couple of weeks ago, and,
9 you know, I didn't feel comfortable. So, individuals,
10 then, within the working class neighborhoods of Lawndale,
11 Hawthorne, all of the inland kind of little communities
12 then, there is very little connection with the beach
13 because, one, those structures still exist, number two,
14 they're working class sometimes having not only -- they
15 might not even be employed, but if they have a job, in
16 order to survive they have -- they probably have two jobs
17 or one and a half jobs.

18 So, for me, again, as was commented before, this
19 looks very nice, but it does not reflect the reality that
20 exists in this particular part. It was mentioned that
21 there is a -- there is two privileged -- the two
22 extensions of that district are very privileged, and the
23 middle district is just not. And I think so, therefore,
24 I think this was a good exercise that led to a very good
25 discussion within ourselves as a Commission, but, you

1 know, somehow this doesn't make sense to me, and I would
2 vote for the other one.

3 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Barabba.

4 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** As some of you know, I
5 looked at the numbers as best I could, and it was clear,
6 and I was captured by the comment about doing the right
7 thing versus doing things right. For somebody who grew
8 up in a world of following numbers, that's always been a
9 challenge for me.

10 But there is no question that given the
11 population change that there has to be a decline, at
12 least in the way in which we draw the districts, relative
13 to the African American population. But -- And I was
14 leaning towards this, but I think the conversation has
15 driven home the point that I would go back to the
16 original, not because of the number of African Americans
17 who could be elected, but because of the issue that I
18 think that was brought up by Commissioner Aguirre, which
19 is what's the likelihood that the different economic
20 status groups are going to be represented well? And I
21 hadn't quite thought about that, and I'm much more
22 comfortable in thinking about what's right by looking at
23 it from a socioeconomic point of view than I am from a
24 purely racial point of view. So, it's with that in mind
25 I think I would lean towards the previous districts as

1 well.

2 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Dai.

3 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Yes. I agree with that. I
4 mean, we just went through a pretty serious population
5 rotation in a different Bay Area, in the San Francisco
6 Bay Area, primarily to better align socioeconomics. It
7 was something that, as far as I can tell, was supported
8 by all races of the folks that send notes into us.

9 You know, there are a lot of -- there are a lot
10 of people who would like to reduce this to something
11 about race. I think that race is something that
12 permeates everything. I think it's naïve to think that
13 it's going to go away, but when we talk about Communities
14 of Interest, you know, we're talking about often about
15 cultural traditions, language, you know, certain types of
16 food that you eat, all kinds of things. All of these
17 things are also correlated to race. So, I think it's too
18 simple to try to say that that's all that this is about.
19 I mean, so that's all that I would like to say about
20 race.

21 The other thing, I think, you know, in -- I'd
22 like to argue for being somewhat consistent here. So,
23 one is about the socioeconomics. The other is this is --
24 remember, this is at the federal level, and if you look
25 at what we've done in other parts of the State, we have

1 created coastal districts everywhere else, long coastal
2 districts. We created a long foothills district. I
3 mean, this was -- I mean, to me the coastal district is
4 an environmental COI. It keeps the Santa Monica
5 Mountains together, and it keeps the whole coastline
6 together. It also happens to be correlated to higher
7 income areas. That is very true of coastal areas. So,
8 it accomplishes two goals at once.

9 Our original configuration also kept the
10 Inglewood, Lennox, and Hawthorne COI together, which
11 we've heard so much about. You know, it also kept the
12 historic Japanese Community together. We were going to
13 try to do some improvements around the edges to better
14 recognize parts of Torrance that feels that it's more
15 aligned with the beach and those that were not. They're
16 probably some other improvements that we could do, but,
17 you know, I think that to be consistent with how we've
18 dealt with federal issues.

19 And, again, if you think about the kind of
20 funding that goes, you know, to education, healthcare,
21 transportation, this is why we thought it was important
22 to keep the airport together in that Congressional
23 incarnation, these are all things that require federal
24 funding. And to achieve fair and effective
25 representation, I think that those are the kinds of

1 issues we need to think about at the Congressional level.
2 We did put a South Bay District together for the
3 Assembly, you know, so I think that we've recognized that
4 COI in another map.

5 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Parvenu.

6 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Thank you. What I see
7 here is actually a map that shows, indeed, the
8 balkanization of the African American population in that
9 middle zone. That's more than likely the only area that
10 any likely African American candidate may stand the
11 chance of being elected here. Also, the Caucasian
12 population also declined over the past 10 years, and what
13 we see here is an increase in districts where the
14 Caucasian population has a greater influence over that
15 urban sphere.

16 What this does is, again, it takes the focus off
17 the urban core. And I want to get away from race for a
18 minute, because it's not just about race. In the
19 districts that we saw before, the north, the central and
20 more like southern one to the east, which is the Compton
21 one, which is 50 percent majority -- minority Latino, it
22 created a situation where African Americans could be
23 competitive and have an opportunity -- In accordance with
24 the long tradition of Los Angeles politics, African
25 Americans have not -- have demonstrated that they did not

1 need to be in an area where they're 50 percent or more.
2 We know that. We have a history, the Merv Dymally
3 tradition, the Tom Bradley tradition, the Julian Dixon
4 tradition. Mr. Nate Holden, who came here yesterday, he
5 was elected in Koreatown, Hancock Park. He was a
6 councilman and a State Senator. Diane Watson, who was
7 here last week, she -- her district went through
8 Hollywood all the way up to Griffith Park into Culver
9 City. We -- African Americans have demonstrated they
10 could be effective. Gilbert Lindsey, the list goes on
11 and on and on.

12 But what I'm saying here is that you're reduced
13 -- this map reduces and overturns a longstanding history
14 of African American political effectiveness in Los
15 Angeles. And where they're currently, out of 53
16 Congressional Districts, now in Los Angeles there is only
17 one district where one African American stands a chance
18 of possibly being elected.

19 Now, I've been all over this state, as we all
20 have. I've been an advocate for the Thai population in
21 Thaitown, the Chinese in Chinatown, the Armenians. I
22 have advocated for the Vietnamese in Little Saigon. I've
23 advocated for -- I've advocated for the Gays and
24 Lesbians. Even the Tea Party members up north, I
25 listened to them patiently. Even the Samoans in Hawaiian

1 Gardens, and the Sheriff had to come and arrest Samoan
2 gang people for running Black people out of that
3 community, but I still advocated for their desire to be
4 kept whole, because I've advocated from Bixby Knolls to
5 Crestline, to Kagel Mountain or whatever it's called,
6 throughout this State. I just find it odd that right
7 here when you're dealing with the highest concentration
8 of African Americans in the State of California that we
9 have these complications.

10 And my first memory, I shared this with my
11 colleagues earlier, was in 1965 when I was five years old
12 marching from one little small town in Virginia to the
13 County Courthouse for this Voting Rights Act. And my
14 first memory was a dog barking and growling in my face.
15 My first memory was not in a crib looking at the little
16 dangly toys and hearing nursery rhymes. No, it was
17 hearing the growl of a dog. That's my first memory at
18 five years old.

19 I take this Voting Rights Act very seriously. I
20 find it very difficult to set here in this seat now and
21 to see the impact and the ramifications and how this
22 Voting Rights Act is impacting our community and
23 lessening the opportunity for African Americans to have
24 at least an opportunity to run for office in opportunity
25 districts and influence districts or coalition districts

1 where we build coalitions with other ethnic groups. In
2 that one district that was there before, we had a
3 significant Asian population, a significant Caucasian
4 population, African American population, Latino
5 population and Jewish population. May the best man or
6 woman win.

7 I mean, I'm an Independent. I'm neither
8 Republican nor Democratic. So, this is not a partisan
9 position I'm taking. This position is about fairness and
10 allowing African Americans at least to have an
11 opportunity to compete with other ethnic groups. This is
12 a model that should not be dismantled. It's one that
13 should be duplicated and multiplied and spread throughout
14 the nation. I mean, we don't need to have to be packed
15 into one little area. This is not Mississippi or Alabama
16 or Georgia where there is a proven -- where there have
17 been instances where they're proven Caucasian White
18 voting blocks against African Americans being voted to
19 elected office, where this Voting Rights Act typically
20 originated -- it's typically used and how it originally
21 became. This is Los Angeles, and we have shown African
22 Americans building coalitions with other ethnic groups
23 have shown over the past 30 or 40 years that African
24 Americans can be effective in districts and cross over to
25 other districts -- other ethnic groups, rather, and prove

1 that they can be elected.

2 This is -- even the unity map, which was similar
3 to the other version, other ethnic groups, Asian, CAPAFR
4 and MALDEF support it, the other configuration. We -- To
5 come down and set at the same table together, three
6 diverse ethnic groups, and to work for over a week and to
7 provide us with an example of how we can all get along,
8 knowing the intricate politics of Los Angeles and how Los
9 Angeles is so different from other metropolitan areas,
10 for them to come together and get along and present
11 something to us that they feel is a workable solution is
12 nothing to be ignored. And right here we're ignoring
13 that as well.

14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Let me go over the queue.
15 We've got a number of speakers. Blanco, Raya, Forbes,
16 Ward and then Galambos-Malloy. So, we'll start with
17 Blanco.

18 **COMMISSIONER BLANCO:** So, I've been thinking a
19 lot along the same lines as -- on two tracks, really.
20 But I want to say a lot along the same lines as
21 Commissioner Forbes and Commissioner Barabba. This
22 southern visualization, the PVEP, I just was looking
23 quickly at statistics, and the City of Lomita has close
24 to 54 to 55 percent of the people there are renters. In
25 Gardena, 50 percent of the people who live there are

1 rents. And Rolling Hills Estate, 90.5 percent are
2 homeowners. Rolling Hills is one of the -- is a single
3 gated community. Rancho Palos Verdes is 80 percent
4 owners, and has a median income of \$129,000 per family.
5 Palos Verdes Estates has 89 percent of the people are
6 homeowners.

7 You get my point, that in what looks like a, as
8 somebody has said a neat district, you've actually got
9 tremendous different cities and communities. And one of
10 the things in the fourth criteria for Community of
11 Interest, both -- and that was actually elaborated upon
12 further in Prop 20, was a socioeconomic issue. So, I
13 think this has -- this completely disregards Section 4 of
14 our criteria on Community of Interest. You have probably
15 some of the biggest disparities in that way than we've
16 seen in almost every other part of the State when you
17 have the -- you know, the states down at the bottom with
18 Lennox and Gardena, Lomita, and then some of them were
19 poor and some that are blue collar.

20 So, that's the first thing I want to say. And I
21 really -- I'm not saying that because I'm just trying to
22 -- I'm can talk -- I'm going to talk about the other
23 stuff as well, but for the folks who feel that this is a
24 better Community of Interest than what we had before, I
25 want you to really think hard about these disparities

1 that we have in this district and that that does not
2 conform with our Section 4, with our number 4 criteria in
3 both Prop 11 and Prop 20.

4 The other thing that I want to say is that we've
5 gotten a lot of e-mail about this, and we've talked about
6 how people are concerned that the e-mail that we got that
7 led to our previous visualization number one had
8 overtones of trying to maximize African American
9 representation where there was no Section 2, and that we
10 should be colorblind under the Supreme Court's decision.
11 A lot of the e-mails that we got about this keeping these
12 cities together were very disturbing to me in their
13 racial overtones when they said, we don't want to be with
14 Maxine Waters, we don't want to be with Inglewood, we
15 don't want to be with the east cities. We have nothing
16 to do with those people.

17 And just like people are concerned, perhaps,
18 about a 14th Amendment issue, I am very concerned about an
19 intentional discrimination claim if we put together
20 things that violate our fourth criteria, which is COI,
21 and we give credence to a lot of e-mail that had a lot of
22 e-mail overtones. So, those are the two things I want to
23 say for right now.

24 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Raya.

25 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** This subject is so broad, the

1 implications of this conversation. Despite the fact that
2 someone on the Supreme Court, I don't know who
3 Commissioner-Filkins Webber was quoting, but I can assume
4 obviously you make it to the Supreme Court you're pretty
5 privileged, probably not a member of a minority group,
6 and perhaps believe that we can or will live in a
7 colorblind society. You just have missed out on some
8 experience if you really believe that.

9 And I share the concern that there is a huge
10 disparity in the communities that are linked together
11 from the west of the east of the -- I'm just going to
12 call it the blue district. That's easier. I'm very
13 concerned. I share Commissioner Blanco's concern about
14 potential legal liability for essentially concentrating
15 one group, one racial group in one district rather than
16 recognizing that in this part of Los Angeles people are
17 spread throughout the area.

18 We are talking about, I think, under the law not
19 doing anything which diminishes the right of, in
20 particular, disenfranchised or -- I don't want to say
21 entirely disenfranchised, but certainly people who may
22 not have the opportunity to participate politically. I
23 have the greatest respect for the historical African
24 American political success, at the same time
25 acknowledging that things have changed in the area. It's

1 not -- It's simply not going to be the same as it was.
2 However, that does not mean that we can completely
3 disregard the reality.

4 I have no doubt that many people in the public
5 are listening to this and wondering. You know, we have
6 people say to us, race has absolutely no place in
7 political conversation. Well, you can't deny it. You
8 cannot pretend that we have not had people come before us
9 blaming immigrants -- undocumented immigrants for all the
10 ills of the country. You cannot deny people saying I
11 don't want to live -- or I don't want to be in a district
12 with people whose educational level is lower than mine or
13 where the crime levels are higher than mine. You know,
14 those are all the messages. Let's just not pretend that
15 they aren't there.

16 But putting those things aside, and I think what
17 our responsibility is is to look at what the law requires
18 us to do. The law requires us to protect the voting
19 rights of all citizens, and in this case, in particular,
20 we need to avoid the potential of having concentrated a
21 single minority into a district. It's a 50 percent --
22 better than 50 percent concentration in that district,
23 when, in fact, those people are spread throughout the
24 area, and by going back to the previous visualization we
25 would be, I believe, paying closer attention to the

1 economic, educational social services, even the services
2 provided for law enforcement, all of those things would
3 be better recognized in the other visualization.

4 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Forbes.

5 **COMMISSIONER FORBES:** I'll be brief. I think
6 that we've had a good discussion here, and I think what's
7 important for us to remember is I think this discussion
8 has been procedurally consistent with our other
9 discussions. There is lots of different ways of cutting
10 this COI, so to speak, and we're going to each, from our
11 own experiences, our own evaluation, we're going to look
12 at that COI differently. That's what we've done in lots
13 of other districts. We may reach different conclusions,
14 but we've also done that in other districts. So, I just
15 want to make the point that, in my opinion, our procedure
16 here has been consistent with our procedure with other
17 districts throughout the State.

18 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** And you're absolutely right.
19 Ward.

20 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** Yeah, I had a question. What
21 is -- Between the two versions, which one minimizes
22 city/neighborhood splits?

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Mappers?

24 **MS. BOYLE:** I'm not sure. I'll take a look and
25 see which one has more splits.

1 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. While they're doing
2 that, is there anything else, Ward?

3 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** Yeah. It seems like there is
4 a lot of differing COI in this area, so, to me, that's
5 what the, you know, non-partisan Prop 11 criteria is for
6 is to bail us out of situations where the water is murky
7 and there is a lot of differing COI. So, I think that if
8 we apply a more strict adherence to that it might help
9 give us a path. I'm concerned about, although the
10 arguments are compelling, for me they don't seem to be
11 effective. It seems to me that outside -- since we have
12 been able to create this visualization, we can show that
13 the VRA, the number two criteria, can be applied in the
14 same way we've applied it elsewhere throughout the State,
15 and we don't have to apply it any new way.

16 I think I object to the introduction of new
17 criteria, such as fair and effective representation.
18 I've seen that done in other parts or deliberations, and
19 I just -- I disagree. I don't think that's in the
20 Proposition criteria. I don't think that's, you know,
21 what one person thinks is fair and effective might not be
22 what the other one thinks, and it just shouldn't be a
23 part of how we evaluate what districts are going to look
24 like.

25 And, you know, this -- the other arguments here

1 about people not wanting to be with other people, might I
2 remind the Commission, we drew a whole Assembly District
3 in Orange County based on the COI of Little Saigon saying
4 I don't want to be with Santa Ana. We're not like those
5 people. So, we have consistency issues here, and the way
6 to bail us out and get us back on track and give us, I
7 think, a right answer that will not be unconstitutional,
8 is to go back to the criteria, find out which
9 visualization best adheres to that, understanding that
10 the COI is so divergent and allowing the non-partisan
11 criteria decide which way to go instead of picking
12 individual winners or losers in the COI race.

13 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Mappers, did you determine
14 how many splits we have?

15 **MS. BOYLE:** It will take a little while.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Let's continue with
17 Galambos-Malloy.

18 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** You know, I
19 struggle with the idea that we were not put here to look
20 at what is fair and effective political representation.
21 I think that, much like LA, it's messy and it's
22 complicated, but that is exactly what we were put here to
23 do and that is exactly why we are such a diverse group of
24 Commissioners. This -- You know, this is the process
25 that was envisioned by those who advocated so diligently

1 for this type of reform. So, I think we're doing exactly
2 what we were put here to do. And I think that, you know,
3 the area where it is subjected is where our unique
4 backgrounds are most needed to come together towards some
5 sort of collective solution.

6 And, you know, to me, one of the things that this
7 conversations -- this series of conversations really have
8 brought to light is a reminder that, you know, the
9 criteria we were given are not an abstract black and
10 white list, checklist that you go through, and then you
11 have a neat district at the end of it. You know, it's
12 about real life and how those criteria come together in a
13 given community to shape people's political experiences
14 and their political opportunities.

15 You know, I feel, and it's clear from this
16 conversation, that there are other Commissioners as well
17 who feel that when you look at the big picture that this
18 alternative is not the alternative that empowers the most
19 number of people, and it's clear that no matter what map
20 we select there is going to be tradeoffs. And that's
21 been the case all over the State. But I think we're
22 getting to a point that we can justify this map. We have
23 COI to support it. We also have COI that conflicts with
24 it. We can create an equally compelling argument for the
25 other map. We have the COI to support it, even if you

1 took the VRA considerations aside, which I would argue we
2 should not do.

3 So, I think we're getting to a point in the
4 process where it's been a very rich conversation. I
5 think, you know, where there are Commissioners who still
6 want to weigh in, of course we want to allow that, but,
7 you know, I would also encourage that it's getting
8 towards the moment where we should at least take the
9 pulse of, you know, do we have critical mass of
10 Commissioners that want to move forward with this
11 version, or do we have a critical mass of Commissioners
12 that want to move forward with the previous visualization
13 as a base?

14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yao.

15 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** There is really only one point
16 that I want to push, and I agree with Commissioner Malloy
17 in her comment in one instance, that Los Angeles County
18 is very messy and very diverse. But, at the same time,
19 the three districts that we're looking at right now, it
20 is very simple. The simple thing that I see is that if
21 you take a look at the Malibu District, it's 26 miles
22 long, and, on the average, about half a mile in width.
23 Okay? Why is the City that way? It's all beachfront
24 properties. And if you go along here, Hermosa Beach,
25 Redondo Beach, you'll see a similar pattern here. And we

1 already talked about this as being a gated community. If
2 you take any houses in any one of these beach communities
3 and compare it to a similar size house in here, you'll
4 see a ten to one difference in economic value.

5 So, on the basis of that, I'd like to push what
6 Commissioner Dai had previously identified, saying that
7 all along we've been trying to separate regions into
8 similar economic standards or status, and I think we --
9 Can we have the other -- the other -- Yeah. Right there.
10 Okay. When we drew this district right here, we
11 attempted to do that, all the beachfront properties, and
12 where we extend inland, we extend into Beverly Hills,
13 Hancock Park, Miracle Miles. In other words, group the
14 high value -- his status or high value communities
15 together with these beach cities. And I would say that
16 probably is of the most consistent things that we have
17 done throughout the entire mapping process, and by going
18 to a district that is, quote, unquote, more compact and
19 make -- end up having to mix the very difference in
20 economic community together, I see that as being very
21 different from the standard that we apply to everyplace
22 else.

23 So, I am heavily leaned toward this present
24 configuration as compared to the -- to the new
25 configuration that we have constructed. And I agree with

1 a lot of comments as stated, but consistency, I think, is
2 something that we need to continue to draw on. Because
3 as you all said, we can find COI that will support
4 everything that we do, but to do things consistently is
5 really the -- one of the key to success in terms of
6 having a good set of maps.

7 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Ancheta has not spoken up
8 yet, so I'm going to short the process and give it to
9 him.

10 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I just wanted --

11 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right.

12 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** You don't have to
13 necessarily --

14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** I just want to --

15 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** You don't have to do that.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** -- announce that Filkins-
17 Webber has to leave, but I do want to recognize those who
18 have not spoken. Ancheta, please.

19 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Okay. No, that's fine. I
20 appreciate that. I don't have much to add. I mean, I
21 think that neither of these configurations is ideal.
22 There is conflicting testimony -- I think there is plenty
23 of testimony, plenty of arguments to support either of
24 these configurations. You know, having lived in Los
25 Angeles for over 10 years, I think that this

1 configuration, which is the original configuration that
2 we're working with, I think better captures several
3 interests, whether you look at it as socioeconomic
4 interest along the coast, lower income, working class, in
5 many areas, you know, really quite depressed communities.
6 And theirs have already been identified. Again, I don't
7 think any of these maps are ideal. I think this better
8 captures what I think this part of LA looks like.

9 I am concerned, as Commissioner Blanco has
10 mentioned, about intentional discrimination, claims that
11 might arise were we to over-concentrate African American
12 Communities. The Gingles Requirements do not apply for
13 intentional claims. They can be, you know, less than 50
14 percent. That is an issue to me. I think, in total,
15 this configuration does a better job than the other one,
16 but I fully recognize there are positive aspects of
17 factors of compactness. Certain testimony does support
18 it, but, between the two, I would support this one.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. We have Dai,
20 Barabba and Filkins-Webber.

21 **COMMISSIONER FILKINS-WEBBER:** I just wanted to
22 say goodnight, that's all, and given the serious nature
23 of our discussion I didn't want it to look like that I
24 was just walking out. So, I do have to catch a flight.
25 I've been here since Tuesday evening, and proud to hear

1 all of my fellow Commissioners have this incredible
2 discussion. And I was glad I was able to stick around
3 for it, but we all have to balance our obligations here.
4 So, it looks -- I feel the pulse of this Commission and
5 see where it's going. So, I do want to say goodnight and
6 that I do have to catch a flight. Thank you.

7 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** Goodnight.

8 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Goodnight.

9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Thank you. Dai.

10 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Very quickly, you know, I
11 guess I'm a little appalled that there might be any
12 question that what our mission is is about fair and
13 effective representation. And the criteria that we have,
14 you know, is -- are the steps and the rank order that we
15 are supposed to use to get there. I want to point out
16 that compactness is pretty far down on our list, and
17 communities of interest and socioeconomic commonalities
18 is above compactness.

19 I -- having said all that, you know, I, as all of
20 my fellow Commissioners know, I am a big proponent for
21 diverse teams. And we are a very diverse group. We were
22 picked to be that way, because we do represent very
23 different perspectives. We have different life
24 experiences. We've, you know, grew up in different
25 environments. We've had a couple of Commissioners share

1 that. That obviously shapes who we are.

2 And I believe, you know, I've been asked before,
3 why is -- You know, if you have clear criteria why don't
4 you just put this in a computer program? It's like,
5 well, you can't, because this is about having 14 human
6 beings, you know, listen to the same information and
7 perhaps interpret it differently and work it out and come
8 up with what we believe in totality is going to provide
9 the best and fairest representation for the most
10 Californians. And we are balancing that all across the
11 State.

12 Anyone who has spent any time observing us can
13 see that we -- you know, we really work hard to try to
14 recognize every Community of Interest, to try to see if
15 we can resolve, you know, conflicting claims and
16 competing Communities of Interest. And we have
17 consistently, like I said, at the federal level have
18 taken those kinds of issues into account when we draw
19 those maps. So, that's all I have to say.

20 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Barabba.

21 **COMMISSIONER BARABBA:** Yes. As compelling as
22 Commissioner Parvenu's statement about his personal life
23 and what he has gone through is, and I am sensitive to
24 that, I am supporting this particular map, not because of
25 the points that he made, but because of the economic

1 situation that has been brought forward by other
2 Commissioners. And I just wanted the record to show that
3 it's not because I'm concerned about how many people of
4 different races are going to get elected here, because
5 the population of those communities will make that
6 decision, but I do think there is a sensitivity to the
7 change -- the economic differences that exist.

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Michelle.

9 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** And I would just say,
10 again, I appreciate this discussion. I think it's been
11 very helpful for everyone and the public for us to go
12 through this. And, you know, I think Commissioner
13 Ancheta is right. I think there is probably both
14 versions match up with COIs to some degree, better or
15 worse or depending on, you know, that's why we are all
16 individual Commissioners here. So, and I'm glad that the
17 Commissioners all have thought about this, and we've had
18 the options to look at it, and we've been able to look
19 at, you know, the arguments and put our feelings on the
20 record. And I think that's very helpful for everyone.

21 So, I think, again, in the end I see a lot of the
22 reasons for what's been trying to be addressed here, and,
23 excuse me, again, it goes down to when you choose between
24 two and how you reflect the COI -- how you reflect the
25 COI, again, I just feel like the other option better

1 matches the COI, as I understand it, and in terms of
2 trying to match up with what we're trying to do. And,
3 again, that's just my personal opinion, and I'm very glad
4 that we are not a Commission that just does whatever
5 someone with a divergent opinion does. So, I appreciate
6 everyone else and their very strong opinions, and I
7 appreciate you, also, just having a chance to look at the
8 option.

9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Well, I think this has been a
10 very, very healthy discussion. I guess I'll throw my two
11 cents in this. You know, born and raised and coming from
12 Hawaii, this is a very strange discourse. We're not used
13 to this discussion in the Islands. We all live together
14 peacefully with a lot of respect. We marry anything that
15 walks, regardless of the color. So, this is a very
16 strange discussion to Pacific Islanders, but it's a
17 healthy one for America, I think. We call that spirit,
18 if you've ever been to the Islands, Aloha. So, that's my
19 two cents.

20 Okay. We've got two maps. We did go through the
21 process, as Commissioner Forbes said, and that has been
22 our process throughout the whole routine. We've got two
23 maps here, and I got a sense that the Commission is in
24 favor of, not that map, the other one. So, we'll start
25 with that. Any comments before we discuss it?

1 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Commissioner, I think in
2 fairness to the long discourse we had, and the very firm
3 beliefs that brought us to considering two alternatives,
4 I don't know whether we should have an indication of, you
5 know, an actual hand raising per visualization.

6 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** I think that's
7 good for consistency across the process, particularly an
8 area that we've devoted so much time and energy to.

9 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Are you saying we
10 don't have to vote? Straw poll?

11 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Well, you know, the same --
12 how many people want this map to go forward hand raising.

13 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yeah, that's what I had in
14 mind.

15 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Not a vote.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Yeah, I'm sorry. Raise your
17 hands. All the way up. Mahalo Nui Loa. This passes
18 without any changes. So, are we done with all the maps?

19 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** No, we have changes.

20 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** I think meaning
21 that this map was the one that is the base that we're
22 going to go forward with, but I think there were
23 potentially a couple of tweaks that had been discussed
24 many hours ago when we first looked at it.

25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Let's look at the

1 tweaks. Sorry.

2 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** That's okay.

3 Well, to refresh the Commission's memory and my own
4 memory, because that was so long ago, a suggestion that I
5 had to refine this district a bit was that we did have
6 COI testimony that was fairly clear around the division
7 in Torrance of the part of Torrance that is more oriented
8 to the beach. In looking at the population aspects of
9 it, it seems that that additional area that we did not
10 include with its coastal community here, is basically the
11 same population as Lomita, and that we also have COI
12 testimony that Lomita is somewhat of a sister city to
13 Torrance and the population numbers are almost exact.
14 They're about 20,000.

15 So, the thought was that we could continue to
16 reinforce the strength of this coastal community, use
17 this same, I believe it's Hawthorne that comes down this
18 direction, move that into the Coastal District, and then
19 bring Lomita in, and then there may be -- need to be some
20 slight street level adjustments.

21 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Excuse me, Commissioner
22 Galambos-Malloy. There is just some conversation. It's
23 just hard to hear you. If we could just keep it down in
24 the back that would be really appreciated.

25 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Oh, okay.

1 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Thank you, very much.

2 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Do you want me --
3 Do you need me to repeat?

4 **COMMISSIONER DIGUILIO:** Sorry. Please -- No,
5 please go on, yeah. Just --

6 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Well, the short
7 version is, we heard that this -- this entire area
8 orients towards the beach. If we oriented them towards
9 the beach we would have a two district swap where we
10 would be able to bring in Lomita, which is down south,
11 which is one of the few parts of the coastal district
12 that's actually not a coastal city and has expressed a
13 desire to be with Torrance. So, it seems like a win, win
14 situation, and it is only a two district swap, so I
15 wanted to propose that to see if the Commission was
16 amenable.

17 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Comments? Barabba. Oh,
18 okay. Raise your hands if you support --

19 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Comments.

20 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Comments.

21 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** As I mentioned before to argue
22 that anybody that's more than a mile away from the beach
23 in these communities see themselves as part of the beach
24 city, I think that's overstating it. However, when you
25 consider how difficult it is for Lomita to get to the

1 beach, then you can obviously see that these people
2 probably do feel that they belong to the beach more so
3 than Lomita. So, on that basis, I would support the
4 motion, not that these individuals, again, feel that
5 they're really beach people, per se.

6 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Chair.

7 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. Parvenu.

8 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I'd like to -- it was many
9 hours ago when we first visited this area, but I'd like
10 to refresh all of us, the viewers and the Commission, as
11 to some of the reasons I felt that the two, Lomita and
12 Torrance, which is essentially southeast, this is sort of
13 like the southeast -- or Torrance is the northwest
14 extension of Lomita, it's the airport that's adjacent at
15 the very bottom. If you could zoom in you could see
16 that. The landing, the flight pattern goes right over
17 Lomita's neighborhoods when planes land and when they take
18 off. So, that's one connection.

19 The Torrance Memorial Medical Center is also
20 right in that area, I believe off of Lomita Boulevard.
21 So, that community, the ambulances come from there to
22 there, and that's the quickest medical -- the closest
23 medical facility. You have the PCH, and you have Lomita
24 Boulevard. The topography changes and drops off here in
25 Torrance and rolls downward towards the ocean, so that

1 justifies that. That's one of the reasons, actually.
2 These ocean view homes, it's very beach ocean oriented.
3 The people in Lomita here goes to Crossroads Center and
4 Rolling Hills Plaza, and we don't impact the API
5 Community that's in this area north of the 405. So, I
6 support Commissioner Galambos-Malloy's proposal
7 completely.

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Any additions to that?
9 All right. One more time, hands up with those
10 modifications. Q2? With those changes, let's go
11 forward. Was that it? Is that the last map?

12 **MS. BOYLE:** This will take about 10 minutes, if
13 you wanted to take a break.

14 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. Let's take --
15 Commissioner Dai.

16 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** I just wanted to queue up one
17 other change, and maybe I beat Commissioner Parvenu to
18 this. The inclusion of the VA Hospital with Brentwood at
19 the top. They had specifically requested that, so maybe
20 everyone can kind of look at the map and see if we can do
21 a two district swap for that.

22 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Can you point that out with
23 your pointer?

24 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** You've got to up to Westwood
25 to do that.

1 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** It's in the -- Yeah. It's the
2 funny notch at the top. It's right there.

3 **COMMISSIONER WARD:** Yeah, the question was we
4 brought that up some weeks ago, and we had been told that
5 there was a large population involved, and so we dropped
6 the issue. But they came back and asked again saying it
7 wasn't a large population. So, we asked Q2 to take a
8 look.

9 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Yeah, and they were mostly
10 interested in this at the Congressional level, for
11 obviously reasons. Again, we're looking at federal
12 issues here.

13 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** So, are we on a break? No
14 break?

15 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Do you want to take a five
16 minute break while the mappers are -- Okay. Let's take a
17 five minute break.

18 **(Off the record)**

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So, what do we
20 have left over, mappers, that you need from us to make
21 this process complete. What's left over?

22 **MS. BOYLE:** I just need you to look at the map.
23 The rotation is complete. I moved as much of -- I moved
24 Lomita into the IGWSG District per Commission direction.

25 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay.

1 **MS. BOYLE:** And to make up for that population
2 swap, I moved this line west, removed -- by moving Lomita
3 into the IGWSG District where you moved approximately
4 20,000 people from WLADT District. So, to pick up those
5 20,000 people I had to move this line east, and I moved
6 it to Hawthorne, except there is a little bubble here
7 where I had to make adjustments to get the zero plus or
8 minus one person deviation. Would you like to see that
9 at the street level? This is Hawthorne Boulevard.

10 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Let's ask
11 Commissioner Yao.

12 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** It's perfect.

13 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** All right. So, any other
14 comments? Dai?

15 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** VA Hospital.

16 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Oh, wait a minute. Should we
17 vote on this?

18 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Oh, yeah, we should.

19 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Okay. All those in favor
20 raise your hands. All right. It's unanimous.

21 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Okay. So --

22 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Excellent. With those
23 changes.

24 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** So, VA Hospital, they got a
25 lot of testimony about putting Brentwood with the VA

1 Hospital. It also has a lot of commonality with UCLA
2 Medical Center right next door, so we should put them in
3 the same district. And Ms. Boyle, would you tell us how
4 many people are there? It shouldn't be that many, right?
5 It's just a building.

6 **MS. BOYLE:** I believe it's approximately 700
7 people.

8 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Okay. So, my suggestion would
9 be to take it from Mar Vista.

10 **MS. BOYLE:** Okay. So, it's 746 person move, and
11 that moving through Mar Vista would make it a two
12 district rotation. So, to make the change I'll need to
13 adjust here. It will be a small adjustment.

14 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Put it with UCLA and
15 Brentwood.

16 **MS. BOYLE:** You can help us hunt for the proper
17 population.

18 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Take the finger out.

19 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Is Mar Vista a
20 neighborhood or is that what it is? Okay. So --

21 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** And it's closely tied to
22 Palms, which is to the northeast. So --

23 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay. My -- I
24 guess my question is, you know, which one should we
25 consider more, keeping the Marv Vista neighborhood

1 together or the VA Hospital complex going?

2 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** The VA is a higher
3 priority.

4 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Okay.

5 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** And the Federal Building,
6 which is south of Wilshire, also, I think is captured --
7 Is this not --

8 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Commissioner Dai.

9 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** I would check with Ms. Boyle.

10 **MS. BOYLE:** We're balanced. It moved about five
11 or six blocks of Mar Vista into the yellow, into the
12 Santa Monica District.

13 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Okay. Can we look at the
14 VA Area? I want to see if the Federal Building south of
15 Wilshire is also part of that. Just the VA Hospital.
16 Okay. Well, that's fine.

17 **MS. BOYLE:** Are you looking for a particular
18 intersection?

19 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** It's okay. Can we back out
20 and see if there are any other improvements we can make?

21 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** What happened to
22 the process?

23 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Well, the only other
24 improvement I thought about, and it might be -- it might
25 be too big, is, of course, you know, I've been trying to

1 advocate for the Del Rays to be together, so we have
2 Marina Del Ray in but we don't have Del Ray. I think
3 it's a pretty significant population, but maybe Ms. Boyle
4 can tell us whether we want to attempt it or not.

5 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** The question is, how
6 important is this at the Congressional level?

7 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Commissioner Parvenu, what do
8 you think?

9 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Let's see what the
10 population is first here. I'm trying to recall if there
11 was COI from Westchester stating that they were
12 intricately tied to the Del Ray, La Playa Vista region.

13 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** It was.

14 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** There was.

15 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** Well, there is COI that those
16 areas consider themselves related. My question is, you
17 know, it's going to cost something to make this change.
18 Is it a change that's warranted at the Congressional
19 level?

20 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Good question.

21 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** The wetlands are already in
22 the Coastal District, right?

23 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Yes, that's what I was
24 looking at too to see if -- Can you zoom -- Yeah, can you
25 zoom in a little? Just need the streets.

1 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** So, that was about 30,000
2 people. Can we see if the Bologna Wetlands are in the
3 Coastal?

4 **MS. BOYLE:** The Bologna Wetlands, I believe that
5 refers to this area here?

6 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** Oh, it does.

7 **MS. BOYLE:** So, it is split.

8 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** It would be good if we could
9 get it into the coast, but someone needs to suggest --
10 someone more familiar with this area needs to suggest a
11 population exchange.

12 **MS. BOYLE:** So, if we move the Del Ray into the
13 yellow, that's 30,000, so we'd have to find 30,000 people
14 to move into here if it's not going to be the folks in
15 Del Ray. I think we considered a split of Santa Monica
16 before when I maintained that COI. We could also add
17 more of West LA.

18 **COMMISSIONER RAYA:** That area around the
19 hospital, if you brought line down, and then I don't know
20 what you're going to be crossing into when you do that.

21 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** No, you'd have to go the other
22 way, right?

23 **MS. BOYLE:** We need people in this one.

24 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Yeah, you'd have to then
25 maybe take whole section and drop it down, but I'm not

1 advocating it. I'm just saying --

2 **COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE:** Well, if you just try to
3 -- if you just try to capture the Bologna Wetlands,
4 that's virtually unpopulated area. Yeah.

5 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Yeah, just tie the
6 Wetlands in with the coast.

7 **MS. BOYLE:** The proposal is to put just the
8 Wetlands in there? Let me -- Let's put on a census block
9 overlay and see where the population is. It's pretty
10 much right, I mean, there. There is a lot of people
11 living right next to those Wetlands. I'm going to guess
12 maybe this is the Wetland proper, being as how there are
13 zeros.

14 **COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE:** Probably, yeah.

15 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** You could pick up maybe
16 just this part of it here. You do have the population
17 right there where we show the thousand people -- 1,200.

18 **MS. BOYLE:** But it would be a smaller move.

19 **COMMISSIONER DAI:** So, I think the key is, yeah,
20 what is the exchange for it.

21 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Right.

22 **MS. BOYLE:** As I highlight the area, the
23 population number will show up up here.

24 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** And that's most of the
25 people. You could add these, just right here. This says

1 two more people right there and then stop, and see if
2 that's worth doing.

3 **MS. BOYLE:** Would the Commission like to move
4 these zero population blocks, which are -- may also be
5 part of the Wetlands into that district? They're a
6 neighboring district, but they may be -- they look zero.

7 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Go ahead.

8 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Are we splitting city at this
9 point?

10 **MS. BOYLE:** We're not -- this is -- the areas we
11 are moving are all in LA proper. They're the Del Ray
12 neighborhood of LA.

13 **COMMISSIONER YAO:** Okay.

14 **MS. BOYLE:** Okay. So, is that sufficient?
15 Putting this one in here is going to give us kind of a
16 long arm. Did we want to do that?

17 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** No.

18 **MS. BOYLE:** Okay. Like this? With this one?
19 Without this one?

20 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** That's okay. Does it make
21 any sense to add these right here? The zeros?

22 **COMMISSIONER GALAMBOS-MALLOY:** Is it just that
23 little channel that's the Wetlands?

24 **COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE:** How about right there?
25 No, I mean to exchange it.

1 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** That's Culver Drive,
2 Culver Boulevard, and then that's -- No, no. It's not --
3 We can go down that way too. Can you move the map up
4 that way? That's technically part of the Wetland Area.

5 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** Yeah, it's only 14 people
6 too.

7 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I see 14 people there.

8 **MS. BOYLE:** It's an adjacent district, but we can
9 adjust for it, if we want to. This white area here is an
10 adjacent district, and we're making zero population moves
11 in it right now, but picking that one up wouldn't be a
12 zero.

13 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** But it would be --

14 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** I see what you're saying.
15 Okay.

16 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** It would add, I think, to
17 the Wetlands, because there's obviously not much there.

18 **MS. BOYLE:** We could put it in there and adjust
19 for the population. It's 14 people. If the Commission
20 wants to wait for me to do that, I'm happy to give it a
21 try.

22 **COMMISSIONER ANCHETA:** I would do that.

23 **CHAIRPERSON ONTAI:** Show of hands. All right.
24 Go ahead.

25 **COMMISSIONER PARVENU:** Yeah, that's the area.

TAB 124

BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the matter of
Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law
Classroom C
3200 Fifth Avenue
Sacramento, California

Thursday, July 28, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Kent Odell

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415) 457-4417

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APPEARANCES

Commissioners Present

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Chairperson

Gabino Aguirre, Vice-Chairperson

Angelo Ancheta

Vincent Barabba

Maria Blanco

Cynthia Dai

Michelle DiGuilio

Jodie Filkins Webber

Stanley Forbes

Connie Galambos Malloy

M. Andre Parvenu

Jeanne Raya

Michael Ward

Peter Yao

Staff Present

Kirk Miller, Legal Counsel

Janeece Sargis, Administrative Assistant

APPEARANCES (CONT.)

Consultants Present

Karin MacDonald, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Jamie Clark, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Tamina Alon, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Nicole Boyle, Q2 Data & Research, LLC

Alex Woods, Q2 Data and Research, LLC

Also Present

Public Comment

Tom Hansen, Councilmember, City of Paramount

Marqueese Harris-Dawson

David Salaverry

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1 they drew for you, to you.

2 We're switching from a left-handed person to a
3 right-handed person here really quickly.

4 MS. CLARK: So, District 1 --

5 MS. MAC DONALD: Does anybody want to describe it
6 or would you like us to describe it, or how would you like
7 to do this?

8 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: So, at this point in
9 time we have had fairly robust discussions that have been
10 on the record many times regarding the districts. So, the
11 regional leads, we open the floor to you, but at this
12 point we'd really like very high level narrative about the
13 region.

14 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Well, then District 1 is the
15 Mountain CAP District, now District 1. And it consists of
16 the -- about ten rural counties, the mountain counties,
17 and that's their theme. And it goes down into Sacramento
18 only insofar as it needs to pick up population.

19 And if you want -- I guess two things, one that
20 we'd been asked early on, and Truckee's unified in this
21 district. That was something we'd been asked early on.
22 That's it.

23 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Other Commissioners?

24 Okay, let's keep moving.

25 MS. CLARK: Okay, District 2.

1 VICE-CHAIRPERSON BARABBA: What's the time?

2 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: In five minutes.

3 VICE-CHAIRPERSON BARABBA: At 4:30.

4 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Okay, ten minutes.

5 Commissioner Barabba says 4:30 p.m., please.

6 (Recess at 4:22 p.m.)

7 (Reconvene at 4:34 p.m.)

8 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: All right,

9 Commissioners, we are about to go live.

10 Good afternoon, Commissioners, members of the

11 public. We are here at the California Citizens

12 Redistricting Commission, just back from a brief break.

13 When we took our break we had just concluded our

14 review of the draft final Assembly maps.

15 And at this time we will begin reviewing the draft

16 final Senate maps under Q2's leadership.

17 MS. ALON: Okay, Senate District 1.

18 COMMISSIONER FORBES: And all of the Northern

19 California Districts are large because of the lack of

20 population in the north part of the State. I think

21 something only like five percent are in the northern 30

22 percent of the State. So, they are large, that's the

23 overriding observation.

24 So, again, we had District 1. It keeps Siskiyou

25 County whole, as we were asked to do, and it includes all

1 of the eastern side of the State, the eastern Sierras down
2 to and including Lake Tahoe, where Lake Tahoe is whole.
3 And it picks up a little piece of the Sacramento suburbs,
4 but that's strictly for population.

5 I think I did a count, as I said this before, but
6 I think if you take all of the counties north of Yolo and
7 Sacramento Counties there's only 760,000 people, if you
8 don't count the coast, and a district is 930,000. So,
9 that's why we had to go into the Sacramento suburbs to get
10 population.

11 District 2 is the Coastal District and, again, it
12 is the same thing, it runs all the way down the coast. It
13 follows the 101 corridor, and Highway 1, too, if you want
14 to go more slowly. But they all have the similar coastal
15 interests.

16 District 3, where's 3? Is that 3? Okay, 3.
17 Three is a Central Valley District, it's an ag district.
18 We did manage to separate out part of -- did we get part
19 of Lake County out? But it is a Central Valley Ag
20 District.

21 And District 4, is that the green one? I'm
22 looking for the number.

23 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: Yeah, that's it.

24 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Again, that's also a Central
25 Valley Ag District using, following the Interstate 5

1 corridor. That is also a Section 5 District and it meets
2 the benchmarks.

3 And are there any splits you want to note in that?

4 MS. ALON: The splits reports are still running,
5 now.

6 COMMISSIONER FORBES: Okay. All right, that's
7 District 4, Senate District 4.

8 COMMISSIONER DI GIULIO: This is Senate District
9 5. And my apologies for not being here for the ADs;
10 apparently, after only three days of school, and some
11 scissors and little boys, I had to coordinate stitches
12 long distance, so I apologize. I need a frequent punch
13 card at the urgent care.

14 Okay, so San Joaquin County -- I mean, excuse me,
15 Senate District 5 is basically a San Joaquin County. It
16 does go up into Galt. We were able to unify Galt and Lodi
17 in this district and it did go down, again, into the
18 eastern part of Stanislaus County, linking up the southern
19 cities of San Joaquin County with some of the 99 corridor
20 communities in Eastern Stanislaus County.

21 COMMISSIONER FORBES: District 6 is a Sacramento
22 County District. Sacramento County is about a million and
23 400,000 people, the district is 930,000. This
24 incorporates the City and the southern suburbs of Elk
25 Grove. And as in all the districts, it includes the

1 airport, as well.

2 MS. ALON: Senate District 7.

3 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: District 7, we have
4 East Bay, far East County District, where we have the
5 eastern side of Contra Costa County and the eastern side
6 of Alameda County. This maintains intact a number of
7 different COIs. Up at the top we have the 4 corridor, we
8 have the 680 corridor on the north/south axis. We have
9 the Lamorinda area and we have been able to respect the
10 Berkeley/Oakland Hills which we heard quite a bit about
11 during our public comment period.

12 MS. ALON: Senate District 8.

13 COMMISSIONER DI GIULIO: Sorry. Senate District 8
14 was the Foothill District that we'd had previously. It
15 was able to in this case, as opposed to what happened in
16 Assembly, was able to break off Madera County, the valley
17 from the foothills. It kept some longer Foothill District
18 but, as Commissioner Forbes mentioned, similar to the
19 northern part of the State where there's not a lot of
20 population in some of those counties, it does reach down
21 in a couple of locations in Sacramento, as well as
22 Turlock, and down into Clovis, I believe, in the valley
23 floor to pick up some of that population based on the
24 constraints of the other districts around it.

25 MS. ALON: District 9.

1 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay, District Number 12
2 is the one where in this situation I think this is the
3 only time where we broke the Central Valley, going over
4 the coastal range, but this was to meet the benchmarks for
5 the Section 5 District. It includes the County of Merced,
6 as well as the eastern part of Monterey and County of San
7 Benito.

8 So, this was the configuration to meet those
9 benchmarks. And we did -- I should say that we did
10 eliminate from the first draft the part that went up into
11 San Jose, so it really does keep the integrity of more of
12 an agricultural part on the -- on the San Benito and
13 Monterey side, in conjunction with the agricultural part
14 on the Central Valley.

15 COMMISSIONER DAI: SD 13 includes all of -- most
16 of San Mateo County and northern Santa Clara County. It
17 keeps the peninsula together, it keeps the San Mateo
18 coastline together.

19 MS. ALON: Senate District 14.

20 COMMISSIONER DAI: Oh, sorry. Okay, that's the
21 other Section 5 for Kings County and that does have the
22 Kern curl, and this was one that was set early on and it
23 does meet the benchmarks for a Section 5 county.

24 And 15 -- oh, wait, no, sorry, I thought we were
25 going to the southern part. That's back in San Jose.

1 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: So, 15 is a Santa Clara
2 County-based district. It includes a number of
3 neighborhoods and communities of interest in the City of
4 San Jose. It also covers Cities of Cupertino, Saratoga,
5 Campbell, and Los Gatos.

6 And I think, Commissioner Barabba, Lexington Hills
7 I believe is a Santa Cruz County, is that correct? I
8 forget where the county line is.

9 MS. ALON: The county line is right here.
10 Lexington Hills is not in Santa Cruz County.

11 COMMISSIONER ANCHETA: Okay, so that's the CDP
12 of -- Census Designated Place -- or, I'm sorry, a Census
13 Place of Santa Clara County. Excuse me.

14 COMMISSIONER DI GUILIO: Okay, and this district
15 is the one that includes the -- what was left over in the
16 bottom part of the San Joaquin County -- excuse me, San
17 Joaquin Valley, trying to keep the integrity of those
18 districts together. And in order to meet the population
19 requirements we were required to go over the eastern side
20 of the mountains and down into San Bernardino County.
21 And, again, tried to keep -- we kept intact Ridgecrest and
22 some of the eastern parts of Barstow and those parts of
23 San Bernardino County.

24 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: This is Senate District 17,
25 it's quite a long district, primarily because of there's a

1 City to the far southeast. It's relatively compact.

2 MS. WOODS: Senate District 19.

3 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: Yeah, this is previously
4 known as the Santa Barbara/West Ventura District. It
5 includes a portion of Santa Barbara County, with Santa
6 Maria on the north. It includes Vandenberg Air Force
7 Base, Lompoc, and into Santa Barbara County, proceeding
8 onto Ventura County, including the cities in Ventura
9 County of Ventura, Ojai, Oxnard, El Rio, the Santa Clara
10 Valley and Camarillo. Oxnard, Port Hueneme as well.

11 MS. WOODS: Senate District 20.

12 COMMISSIONER DAI: Senate District 20 are two Section 2
13 districts that were nested, the Pomona Valley District and
14 the Fontana/Rialto District. So, therefore, it's also a
15 Section 2.

16 MS. WOODS: Senate District 21.

17 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: Okay, Commissioner Barabba,
18 would you -- I'll chime in. Okay, I'll go.

19 This is the northern portion of Los Angeles
20 County. We also extend eastward to as far as Victorville
21 and the Apple Valley. This is one of high desert
22 community; it includes Antelope Valley, of course.
23 Lancaster and Palmdale are together in this.

24 We made some adjustments in the southwest area.
25 it includes Santa Clarita and Castaic, Lake Castaic is

1 I believe both of those are whole and it's a Section 2
2 District.

3 MS. WOODS: Senate District 25.

4 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Okay, there are my foothills.
5 Excuse me. This district unites the foothill communities
6 that have strong relationships to, in large part, Pasadena
7 as a hub and goes -- it goes north to include La Canada,
8 Flintridge, and La Crescenta. Pasadena and Altadena are
9 together.

10 Can you check the split in Glendora, please? Is
11 this the one where we kept Glendora whole? Yeah, okay.

12 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: And can you also
13 check the split, I can't remember if we had a split in
14 Burbank at the Senate level.

15 MS. WOODS: There is a split.

16 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Okay.

17 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Where is that split? But we
18 brought in that -- or did we -- what did we do with that
19 little piece of airport? Is that what we couldn't get
20 because of the -- it's in?

21 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I think we got it, that
22 little airport. We got the runway.

23 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Did we, okay?

24 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: We got the runway.

25 COMMISSIONER AGUIRRE: It's just that it's not

1 missed.

2 MS. WOODS: Senate District 30.

3 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: Okay. This district
4 encompasses most of what we know to be South Los Angeles
5 or South Central Los Angeles. It also encompasses West
6 L.A. We have West Los Angeles and Century City to the far
7 northwest. It includes Cheviot Hills, Beverlywood,
8 Crestview Palms and Mar Vista are together. The City of
9 Culver City is kept whole. View Park and Windsor Hills is
10 included, also. And it includes a portion of Hyde Park,
11 just north of Inglewood. And it also includes cities
12 further -- communities and cities further east along that
13 north/south corridor adjacent to the 110.

14 And we can see it extends as far north as West
15 Pico Union, I believe is in this district -- no, I think
16 it's not in this district.

17 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: No.

18 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: Very close to Pico Union to
19 the south. It includes Exposition Park, University Park,
20 and Vermont Square, South Park, and areas further south.

21 COMMISSIONER FILKINS WEBBER: District 31 is a
22 nesting of two Assembly Districts solely within Riverside
23 County. It makes the City of Riverside whole.

24 By blending those two Assembly Districts it
25 recognizes a community of interest with the new City of

1 Jarupa Valley, new City of Eastvale, Norco, Corona into
2 the Lake Elsinore area to the west, and recognizing and
3 keeping whole Moreno Valley and its community of interest
4 with Perris, Mead Valley, and March Air Force Base.

5 MS. WOODS: Senate District 32.

6 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: This district is a blend,
7 not a complete nesting, of two Assembly Districts in this
8 eastern portion of L.A. It includes Montebello, Pico
9 Rivera, the two Whittiers -- three Whittiers, West
10 Whittier, Whittier, and South Whittier. East La Mirada,
11 that had been linked in a lot of the testimony, as well as
12 the communities of interest of Cerritos, Artesia, and
13 Buena Park. And I think the entirety of the City of
14 Bellflower.

15 Is this where we have a split in Commerce? I know
16 there's one that -- nope?

17 MS. WOODS: I don't believe in this configuration.

18 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Okay. So, what are the
19 splits in this Senate District? Maybe Lakewood, yeah.

20 MS. WOODS: Buena Park.

21 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Buena Park, that's right.

22 MS. WOODS: Lakewood.

23 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: Yeah. Okay. And those were
24 done for population purposes. Yes, this is a Section 2
25 district as well.

1 Commission's intention to separate a airport-affected
2 city, neighborhood, but it appears that that has
3 inadvertently happened.

4 Commissioners, any feedback on this issue?
5 Commissioner Dai?

6 COMMISSIONER DAI: I think it's unfortunate, but
7 given how long it took us to just rebalance, particularly
8 in the Congressional Districts, I -- you know, I think we
9 can note it for the record, but I think that's going be
10 very difficult for us to keep on schedule.

11 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Ontai?

12 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: Is this a municipal airport?
13 What kind of airport is this?

14 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Los Angeles
15 International Airport is an international airport, it's
16 one of the nation's larger airports, so it has --

17 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: Yeah, I just wanted to make
18 sure.

19 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Yes, it's a major
20 commercial airport.

21 Commissioner Parvenu?

22 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: And I want to go on record,
23 too, to say that I can vouch for the fact that that area
24 is linked with the airport, it's right under the flight
25 pattern and they have worked, as well as Westmont to the

1 south, closely with the airport, the Bureau of Airports to
2 mitigate, sound proof, and deal with sound proofed and
3 weatherized windows.

4 Also, as a planner for the City of L.A., I know
5 there's going to be some significant changes and
6 expansions. There's an expansion plan for the airport.
7 So, the number of planes, the 8380s, for example, the huge
8 planes will be coming in that region either further --
9 further exacerbating some of the noise and sound issues
10 that they have along that corridor.

11 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioners Ontai,
12 Raya and Barabba.

13 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: So, Commissioner Parvenu, is
14 this also a joint military airport use?

15 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: No, it's not. The U.S. Air
16 Force has a base along El Segundo, or Imperial Boulevard,
17 actually.

18 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: I see.

19 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: But LAX, itself, is not a
20 military base there.

21 COMMISSIONER ONTAI: I see, thank you.

22 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Commissioner Raya?

23 COMMISSIONER RAYA: Excuse me. When we were
24 talking quite a bit about the airport issues I went online
25 just to inform myself a little bit about the airport. And

1 It includes West Adams and Westmont, and extends
2 as far east as Walnut Park, I think, I can't see it here.

3 MS. BOYLE: No.

4 COMMISSIONER PARVENU: No, it doesn't, okay.
5 Okay, that's the next one over. Okay, that's all I have
6 on that one.

7 Commissioner Yao, did you have anything else?

8 COMMISSIONER YAO: I think during the last week we
9 included Lomita as part of the district, simply part of
10 Torrance is closer to the beach as compared to Lomita
11 having to go through the Rolling Hills and the Palos
12 Verdes area in order to get to the beach, so we thought
13 that was a good exchange.

14 MS. BOYLE: Congressional District 44.

15 COMMISSIONER YAO: All right, Congressional
16 District 4 and the Long Beach adjacent to it, which is the
17 District 47, again, we were able to divvy up the ports,
18 having Long Beach manage the Long Beach Port and having a
19 number of Los Angeles City looking after the Los Angeles
20 Ports.

21 Also, the 710 Freeway, which is on the west edge
22 of this district runs along the cities that are being
23 impacted environmentally, so they would have a little more
24 say in terms of the management of the environmental
25 issues.

TAB 125

BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

In the Matter of
Full Commission Business Meeting

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law
Classroom C
3200 Fifth Avenue
Sacramento, California

FRIDAY, July 29, 2011

9:00 A.M.

Reported by:
Peter Petty

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
52 Longwood Drive, San Rafael, California 94901 (415) 457-4417

1 passes.

2 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Thank you,
3 Commissioners. One down, three to go. We'll pass the
4 mic back to Q2, and if you could please present us with
5 our Draft Final Statewide Senate Maps.

6 MS. MAC DONALD: Just one moment.

7 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Again,
8 Commissioners, this is the map that we reviewed yesterday
9 afternoon in some detail, it is our Draft Final Senate
10 Map for the State of California.

11 VICE CHAIRPERSON BARABBA: Chair, I would put
12 forward this resolution for approval by the Commission:
13 Resolved, the Draft Statewide Senate Map presented to the
14 California Citizens Redistricting Commission on July 29th,
15 2011 is approved by the Commission for public comment and
16 posting at www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov for at least 14
17 days; resolved further, following posting and public
18 comment of this proposed map, the Commission will vote on
19 a final Statewide Senate Map on August 15th, 2011.

20 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Second. The
21 floor is open and Commissioners who would like to weigh
22 in, Ms. Sargis will keep time. Commissioner Blanco.

23 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: I know that we've
24 discussed maybe making some comments on the maps. I'm
25 going to vote yes on the Senate Maps, but I want to note

14

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1 something that -- for the public -- that I know is of
2 concern to many, and to myself, which is we have a Senate
3 District in Northern California that received a lot of
4 public comment, that involves the areas of Martinez,
5 Crockett, traditional areas of Contra Costa that are
6 usually grouped together along a portion of the Highway 4
7 and that have a strong identity. We understand that this
8 is not ideal, but I want to say that there are a lot of
9 other issues around the state on Senate maps where we
10 have less than ideal districts and that we weren't always
11 able to balance all the things that we needed to balance,
12 population, communities of interest, Section 5, Section
13 2, geographic concerns, divisions like bridges that
14 people didn't want us to cross. So I wanted to point
15 that out because I know that this is an area where we've
16 received a lot of public comment, and I wanted to for the
17 record state that we -- this is the result of a lot of
18 balancing of interests and, at the end of the day, I
19 think that we grouped some cities together in this
20 district that have a lot of commonalities, even if the
21 entire district is a new district to those cities in some
22 ways, there are cities within there that I think will be
23 able to work together regardless of who their partners on
24 in the larger Senate District, they are going to be able
25 to have between them shared interests, which bottom line

15

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1 is, this is about fair and effective representation, and
2 they will have enough of a --

3 MS. SARGIS: Time is up.

4 COMMISSIONER BLANCO: -- just enough of a
5 weight with similar cities, that they won't be isolated
6 and they will be able to receive fair and effective
7 representation.

8 CHAIRPERSON GALAMBOS MALLOY: Thank you. Other
9 Commissioners? Commissioner Yao.

10 COMMISSIONER YAO: One of the requirements that
11 was imposed on us on the Senate Map was the concept of
12 nesting of Assembly Maps. Initially we were hoping to be
13 able to nest a number of Assembly Districts into the
14 Senate Districts. As we progressed along that path, what
15 we found is that the State of California, each district,
16 indeed, is very different, very diverse, and by simply
17 combining a couple of adjacent districts into a Senate
18 District, we did not accomplish the main goal that we
19 had, is to provide a district of real common interests.
20 So what we ended up having to do was to tailor these
21 nesting in some cases to try to make it work, I think,
22 it's only in a handful of districts that we indeed were
23 able to nest. So, as much as we tried to honor that
24 particular requirement that was imposed on us by Prop.
25 11, I think we were able to draw much better Senate

16

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APPEARANCES

Members Present

Connie Galambos Malloy, Chairperson
Vincent Barabba, Vice Chairperson
Gabino T. Aguirre
Angelo Ancheta, Chair
Cynthia Dai
Michelle Di Guilio
Stanley Forbes
Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Chair
M. Andre Parvenu
Jeanne Raya
Michael Ward
Jodi Filkins Webber
Peter Yao

Staff Present:

Dan Claypool
Janeece Sargis
Kirk Miller
Rob Wilcox

Q2

Karin Mac Donald
Jamie Clark

Public Comment

Erica Teasley Linnick, African American Redistricting
Collaborative
Malka Koppel, California Forward
Helen Hutchison, League of Women Voters, California
David Salaverry, California Conservative Action Group
Raquel Vargas, California Conservative Action Group
Jim Wright, Citizen

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TAB 126



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Commissioner Biographies

Dr. Gabino Aguirre

County: Ventura

City: Santa Paula



Dr. Gabino Aguirre was born to farm worker parents and spent his childhood following the crops cycling from Texas to Oregon, California and then Arizona. After graduating from high school in Arizona, he left his family to come to California. Shortly thereafter, he was conscripted into the army where he served as a technical specialist working with computers and weapons experimentation related to the Vietnam-era conflict. Following his service he enrolled in college and earned a Bachelors degree from UCLA, a Masters in Education from USC, and a Ph.D. in Social Science/Comparative Education from UCLA. His career in education spanned thirty years and he retired as a high school principal in 2007. Dr. Aguirre has dedicated himself to community development and empowerment for over four decades and has founded and/or served as a board member on many community-based organizations. He has served on the Santa Paula City Council since his election in 2002.

Commissioner Aguirre is registered with the Democratic Party and lives in the City of Santa Paula in Ventura County.

"On a political level, I've learned that both the equitable distribution of resources and who is at the table deciding on such distribution is at the heart of many of our social problems. Active participation must be planned for and facilitated, especially for those marginalized within current social socio-political structures. Broader participation will occur only when government is perceived as accessible and organized to serve the public interest and not stacked in favor of particular candidates or parties. Helping with this process is my fundamental concern with this Commission."

Angelo Ancheta

County: San Francisco

City: San Francisco

Angelo Ancheta is a law professor and legal scholar whose writing has focused on issues surrounding racial discrimination and immigrants' rights. He is the director of the Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center at the Santa Clara University School of Law. Prior to joining the law faculty at Santa Clara, Commissioner Ancheta was a lecturer at Harvard Law School, an adjunct professor at NYU School of Law, and taught at UCLA School of Law. Before starting his academic career, Commissioner Ancheta was a legal services and nonprofit executive director in both Northern and Southern California, specializing in immigration, voting rights, and constitutional law. He holds degrees from UCLA, UCLA School of Law, and Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Commissioner Ancheta is registered with the Democratic Party and lives in the City and County of San Francisco.



"The Commission will play a key role in defining the next decade's opportunities for civic engagement for candidates seeking office as well as for voters and residents. Redistricting is a vitally important part of the democratic process, but it can be opaque to most citizens because it occurs every ten years, involves specialized procedures, and has, in the past, been the province of the legislature. Moving the process to the State's citizenry

marks a significant change in power, but it is also an important shift in civic obligation that requires active participation and dedication from the voters."

Vincent P. Barabba

County: Santa Cruz

City: Capitola



Vince Barabba founded Market Insight Corporation in 2003. Market Insight Corporation provides real time online shopper preferences to help companies better reach their target audiences. He provides guidance to the enterprise as it tracks shopper preferences through the use of a consumer Web site called MyProductAdvisor.com. His career includes two stints as director of the U.S. Census Bureau, with appointments from both Presidents Nixon and Ford and later asked by President Carter to direct the conduct of the 1980 Census. Mr. Barabba received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Woodbury Business College, a Bachelor's degree in Marketing from California State University, Northridge and an MBA from UCLA. Commissioner Barabba is registered with the Republican party and lives in the City of Capitola in Santa Cruz County.

"I am excited about the opportunity to bring [my] experience and knowledge to help achieve the Redistricting Commission's objective of creating legislative districts that will improve the proximity of citizens and the legislators who represent them, thereby enhancing their ability to communicate and interact in a constructive manner."

Maria Blanco

County: Los Angeles

City: Los Angeles



Maria Blanco is the Vice President of the Civic Engagement for the California Community Foundation. CCF-LA is the community foundation for the city of Los Angeles. The purpose of the California Community Foundation is to help strengthen communities and build a brighter future for Los Angeles County. It seeks to improve life for all residents, especially those who are most vulnerable; promote philanthropy and work with others to address the core causes of problems facing Los Angeles. Prior to becoming a Vice President at CCF, Ms. Blanco was the Executive Director of the Earl Warren Institute at UC Berkeley's School of Law. She holds a law degree from UC Berkeley's School of Law and a BA from UC Berkeley. Commissioner Blanco is registered with the Democratic Party and lives in the City and County of Los Angeles.

"I am honored and excited to serve on California's first Citizens Redistricting Commission. My hope is that the commission will help set the tone for open and collective problem solving in California."

Cynthia Dai

County: San Francisco

City: San Francisco



Cynthia Dai is a native Californian, second-generation Asian-American and has worked and lived in several countries around the world. As CEO of Dainamic Consulting, Inc., Ms. Dai has advised growth organizations and social ventures for 18+ years and often serves as an interim executive of both early-stage and public ventures. Ms. Dai has an MBA from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and a B.S. in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science with honors from UC Berkeley. An Industry Fellow at the Center for Entrepreneurship and Technology at UC Berkeley's College of Engineering, she has taught Leadership, Teamwork, and Entrepreneurship courses at Cal and in the Tsinghua-Berkeley Global Technology Entrepreneurship Program in Beijing, China. She is active in the community as a volunteer and currently serves as a Board member of Santa Clara University's Center for Science, Technology and Society. Commissioner Dai is registered with the

Democratic Party and lives in the City and County of San Francisco.

"I am motivated to serve on the Commission for three reasons: 1) I want to be part of a solution that restores faith in the electoral process and improves the effectiveness of state government; 2) I'd like to give the underrepresented a voice; 3) I have the experience and skills to be a Commissioner who can make a difference."

Michelle R. DiGuilio

County: San Joaquin

City: Stockton

Michelle DiGuilio, a native Californian, has spent the past twelve years working with numerous agencies in the Central Valley. Ms. DiGuilio has assisted non-profit organizations in their strategic planning efforts, board development and in streamlining internal policies. She has facilitated regional discussions with groups throughout the Central Valley; served as an administrator for a California Council for the Humanities project and as a training coordinator at the University of the Pacific. Currently, Ms. DiGuilio is a stay-at-home mother by choice, allowing her to participate in family and community activities. She earned a Bachelor's degree from the University of California, San Diego and a Master's degree in Community Planning (Urban and Regional) from the University of Cincinnati. Commissioner DiGuilio is registered as Decline-To-State and lives in the City of Stockton in San Joaquin County.



"With the Citizens Redistricting Commission, the opportunity to be a part of the redistricting process is a uniquely democratic undertaking, not only for the duties of drawing district boundaries but, more importantly, to ensure that California citizens have representation through the most fair and equitable manner possible."

Jodie Filkins Webber

County: Riverside

City: Norco



Jodie Filkins Webber is a self employed attorney, practicing law in Orange County. Ms. Filkins Webber is an insurance litigation defense attorney representing various insurance companies, adjusting companies and self-insured employers in defense of claims for workers' compensation benefits and personal injury. She also specialized in providing legal opinions on various insurance coverage issues. Ms. Filkins Webber practices before all Southern California Courts and Workers Compensation Appeals' Boards. Ms. Filkins Webber received a Bachelor degree from UC Riverside and a law degree from Whittier Law School, formerly Whittier College School of Law. Ms. Filkins Webber has lived throughout Southern California including Los Angeles and Lake Forest. Commissioner Filkins Webber is registered with the Republican party and lives in the City of Norco in Riverside County.

"I am interested in serving on the Citizens Redistricting Commission to serve our citizenry and State to insure adequate representation of each citizen to meet the purpose of the Proposition and allow for full participation of independent voters in the election process."

Stanley Forbes

County: Yolo

City: Esparto

Stanley Forbes is a co-owner of Avid Reader, an independent retail bookstore. There he selects merchandise, sells and markets books, provides customer service and attends to financial matters. Mr. Forbes also has spent the last 32 years operating a family ranch, managing crop selection, market research, financial planning, equipment operation, irrigation, chemical and air quality regulation compliance, pruning and raking almonds. Mr. Forbes received a Bachelor's degree from the University of Southern California, a Master's degree from UCLA, and a Law Degree from Vanderbilt University. Mr. Forbes is registered as Decline-To-State and lives in Esparto in Yolo County.



"I applied to serve on the Citizens Redistricting Commission out of a deep concern that unless reformed, California may be unable to effectively address the problems it faces as well as maximize the opportunities that will enable the people of California to pursue and fulfill their potential."



Connie Galambos Malloy

County: Alameda

City: Oakland

Connie Galambos Malloy is employed with Urban Habitat (UH), a regional urban planning and policy organization. Ms. Galambos Malloy is a member of UH's Management Team, responsible for staff supervision and evaluation, organizational development, strategic program planning and management, coalition building, policy analysis, fundraising, budget management, and also acts as the organization's spokesperson. She was also instrumental in launching UH's signature Boards and Commissions Leadership Institute. Previously, Ms. Galambos Malloy served as a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fellow, Program Coordinator for Redefining Progress and a Peace Corps volunteer in Bolivia's Amazon Basin. She is a founding board member of AFAAD: Adopted & Fostered Adults of the African Diaspora. Ms. Galambos Malloy received a Bachelor's degree from La Sierra University and a Master's degree in City and Regional Planning from UC Berkeley.

Ms. Galambos Malloy is registered as Decline-To-State and lives in the City of Oakland in Alameda County.

"In order for California to thrive, the state's political districts must provide an effective mechanism through which all of its citizens engage in the democratic process governing our collective space. My boards and commission experience, first-hand knowledge of California's diverse regions, professional skill set as an urban planner and relationships across political party lines bring a powerful combination of resources to bear upon California's Citizens Redistricting Commission."

Libert "Gil" R. Ontai

County: San Diego

City: San Diego

Gil Ontai is a practicing architect and part-time lecturer at Springfield College. He served as a city redevelopment board director for San Diego's downtown district and as a city planning commissioner for 8 years. For over 30 years, he has been active in a wide-range of professional, educational, health, civic, and multi-cultural organizations. He is a volunteer board member of Pacific American Academy Charter School and Neighborhood House Association. Mr. Ontai graduated with a Bachelor's degree from the University of Hawaii and went on to receive his Master's degree from Washington University in St. Louis. Commissioner Ontai is registered with the Republican party and lives in the City and County of San Diego.



"Perhaps no time in our history is redistricting so important to the strengthening of our republican form of democracy. The new demographics portend that California will have a chance to show the nation that diverse communities not only can live and work together, but can be fairly represented in the body politic. I am so honored to be part of this process and a member of this commission."



M. Andre Parvenu

County: Los Angeles

City: Culver City

M. Andre Parvenu is a geographer, urban planner, and community outreach specialist, and is currently a Zoning Analyst with the Los Angeles Department of City Planning. Prior experiences include Senior Communications Officer for the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and Transportation Planning Manager for the Los Angeles Department of Transportation. Mr. Parvenu has also worked as a Community Partnership Specialist with the United States Census Bureau, a Crisis Relocation Planner with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and as migration specialist with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Central America. Mr. Parvenu received a Master of Science Degree in Geography from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and has completed undergraduate work in geography, cartography, and urban studies at Morgan State University in Baltimore.

Maryland and Howard University in Washington, D.C. Commissioner Parvenu is registered as a Decline-to-State and lives in Culver City in Los Angeles County.

"I am indeed privileged and honored to serve on the California Citizens Redistricting Commission. I view this as a unique opportunity to utilize all of my skills in the areas of geography, planning and community outreach to provide a valuable service to the people of California. I represent the underrepresented. It is important to draw lines and district boundaries that will work favorably and serve in the best interest of every citizen in this State. I look forward to this historic opportunity to serve."

Jeanne Raya

County: Los Angeles

City: San Gabriel

Jeanne Raya is employed by the John L Raya Insurance Agency, a family-owned business established in San Gabriel in 1960. Currently, she is an Agency Principal, responsible for marketing commercial insurance, risk management consulting, and managing external relationships with carriers and regulatory agencies. Under her leadership, the Agency has developed expertise working with non-profit organizations and medical facilities. Ms. Raya received a Bachelor's Degree and Teaching Credentials from the University of Southern California, and a Law Degree from UC Davis. She has served as staff counsel for the Board of Equalization and the Public Employment Relations Board. In private law practice for 14 years, Ms. Raya specialized in Family Law and Probate. She served as President of the California La Raza Lawyers Association, as a member of the Committee of Bar Examiners and as President of the San Gabriel Chamber of Commerce, Ms. Raya is a registered Democrat and lives in the City of San Gabriel in Los Angeles County.



"I view serving on the Commission as a unique opportunity as a citizen to help shape California's political future. I believe that our political system is capable of evolving and can incorporate the demographic, technological and economic changes that have shaped California since the last redistricting. We must do all we can to insure that citizens maintain faith in representative democracy. Drawing voting boundaries is a fundamental aspect of the structure of democracy and I am honored to be part of a process that can reassure voters they do have a voice."

Dr. Michael Ward

County: Orange

City: Anaheim



Dr. Michael Ward is both an ACA and CCA member of the Doctor of Chiropractic and Sports Medicine in Fullerton since 2005. He specializes in myoneural medicine being distinctively designated as a Registered Trigenics Physician. Dr. Ward also teaches anatomy and physiology at Marston Polygraph Academy and is an APA and CAPE certified polygrapher. Dr. Ward was a Federal Agent in charge of international criminal, narcotics and counter-intelligence investigations and was part of the response team to the 9/11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon. He also directed the establishment and daily operations of a Global Threat Watch Headquarters for the Department of Defense. Dr. Ward is a proud military veteran having served as a decorated officer with the U.S. Air Force. Dr. Ward is an honors graduate from California State University Fullerton with a Bachelors degree in Communications. He later achieved a Doctorate of Chiropractic Medicine with Honors from the Southern California University of Health Sciences.

Commissioner Ward is registered with the Republican Party and lives in the City of Anaheim in Orange County.

"No place is as culturally, geographically or politically rich as California. Securing that every citizen of this Golden state has an equal and honest chance to have their voices heard is a great calling and one that I have a genuine and passionate interest in. Ensuring parity amongst all citizens who participate in the electoral process is a preeminent opportunity to safeguard continued achievement, success and prosperity for all Californians."

Peter Yao

County: Los Angeles

City: Claremont

Peter Yao served two terms on the City Council for the City of Claremont ending in 2010. He was the city Mayor in 2006 and 2007. During his tenure, the City completed a consensus based city General Plan which the City adheres as guideline for long term economic development and for budget priorities. He advocated for the completion of the first affordable housing in this upscale community in the pursuit of economic diversity. Mr. Yao began his professional career as a circuit designer. His final position with Raytheon Corporation was the Director of Engineering. He retired in 2005. Mr. Yao received a BS Electrical Engineering from UC Berkeley. He received a MSEE from State University of New York at Buffalo, a MBA from California State University at Fullerton and a Masters in Management from the Claremont Graduate University's Drucker School of Management. Commissioner Yao is registered with the Republican Party and lives in the City of Claremont in Los Angeles County.



"I look forward to being a part of this creative team that addresses the problem of representational fairness. This is an opportunity to redraw district lines to maximize political competitiveness. I want to remove the systematic bias on the selection of political candidates. I want to assure citizens that their participation in the democratic process in California is meaningful."



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TAB 127

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING
AUGUST 15, 2011

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Citizens Redistricting Commission for the State of California (the “Commission”) has completed the creation of statewide district maps for Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congress in accordance with the provisions of Article XXI of the California Constitution. The maps have received final approval by the Commission and have been certified to the Secretary of State.

This effort has been a historic event in the history of California. A group of 14 citizens, chosen from an applicant pool of more than 36,000, engaged in an extraordinary effort to conduct an open and transparent public process designed to receive input from the people of California about their communities and desires for fair and effective representation at each district level. The amount of public participation has been unprecedented. Through the course of 34 public meetings and 32 locations around the state, more than 2,700 people participated in person, and over 20,000 written comments were submitted. In addition, extensive participation in the form of proposed alternative maps for the state, various regions, or selected districts were received from a variety of individuals and groups.

The result of this effort is a set of statewide district maps for Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congress that fully and fairly reflects the input of the people of California. The process was open, transparent, and free of partisanship. There were long and difficult debates, and disagreements among competing communities and interested persons. No person or group was excluded from full participation in the process. In the end, the full Commission voted overwhelmingly to approve each set of maps.

The people of California demanded a fair and open process when they adopted Propositions 11 and 20, which amended the California Constitution and created the Commission. The people participated in the implementation of the Commission, with over 36,000 applicants vying for 14 seats on the Commission. The people participated in the deliberations and debate over where to draw the lines.

The Commission is proud to have served the people of this great State, and it now urges everyone to embrace this historic process and support the resulting maps that were created in collaboration with the public.

A Fair and Impartial Commission Was Selected.

Redistricting in past decades has been conducted by the Legislature, when the Legislature and the Governor can agree, or by the courts, when they cannot. In November 2008, the voters approved Proposition 11 and enacted the Voters First Act (the “Act”) to shift the responsibility for drawing Assembly, Senate, and Board of Equalization districts to an independent Commission. In November 2010, the voters approved Proposition 20 and amended the Act to include Congressional redistricting within the Commission’s mandates. The Act’s stated purpose includes the following:

“The independent Citizens Redistricting Commission will draw districts based on strict, nonpartisan rules designed to ensure fair representation.”

The Act also charged the Commissioners with applying the law in a manner that is “impartial and reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process.” (Cal Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (c)(6).) Consequently, the Act provides that each Commissioner is prohibited from holding elective public office at the federal, state, county or city level for a period of ten years from the date of their appointment, and from holding appointive public office for a period of five years. (*Ibid.*) In addition, Commissioners are ineligible for five years from holding any paid position with the Legislature or for any individual legislator, and cannot be a registered federal, state or local lobbyist during this period. (*Ibid.*)

The selection process for Commissioners was also designed to be extraordinarily fair and impartial, and to lead to a group of Commissioners who would meet very high standards of independence and would reflect the population of our state. To achieve this end, the Act created a process for the selection of Commissioners who would be free from partisan influence, and reflect the state’s diversity.

The Act established new sections of the Government Code to create a process that required the State Auditor, a constitutional officer independent of the executive branch and legislative control, to select the Commissioners through an application process open to all registered voters in a manner that promoted a diverse and qualified applicant pool. (Cal. Gov. Code, § 8251 et seq.) To ensure that the Commission was selected from a broad pool of Californians, the State Auditor undertook a significant outreach process throughout the state utilizing a wide variety of communications media, including mainstream and ethnic media, social media, a website, and staff assigned to respond to all telephone calls and e-mails.

The implementing laws required the State Auditor to establish an independent Applicant Review Panel (“ARP”) consisting of three qualified senior auditors licensed by the California Board of Accountancy, to screen the applicants for the Commission. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (b).) The ARP was randomly selected in a manner identical to the first eight Commissioners, including one member for the largest party in the state, one member from the second largest party in the state, and one member not affiliated with either party. (*Ibid.*) Once the ARP was established, it held all of its meetings and interviews in public, and every event was live-streamed and archived for public review.

The ARP engaged in a review of all applicants who had preliminarily qualified after being screened through a detailed set of conflict of interest rules. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subds. (a)(2) & (d).) The selection process was public. The ARP was charged with selecting 60 qualified applicants, consisting of 20 from each of the three political subgroups. (*Id.*, § 8252, subd. (d).) The applicants were chosen based on their “analytical skills, ability to be impartial, and their appreciation for California’s diverse demographics and geography.” (*Ibid.*)

After this initial pool was selected, legislative leaders from the two major political parties were allowed to exercise discretionary strikes. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (e).) The leaders for the Majority and Minority parties in the Assembly and the Senate were each allowed to eliminate two persons from each pool of applicants, based on their judgment and discretion. (*Ibid.*) This

procedure allowed for further scrutiny of the applicant pool by both Republican and Democratic party leaders to help ensure that real or perceived partisan leanings were further minimized. This process eliminated eight individuals from each of the three pools of 20 applicants, leaving 12 Republicans, 12 Democrats, and 12 not affiliated with either major party. (*Ibid.*) From the remaining pool, the State Auditor randomly selected three Democrats, three Republicans, and two not affiliated with either party, who became the first eight Commissioners. (*Id.*, § 8252, subd. (f).)

This extraordinary effort to implement a fair selection process then continued, with the first eight Commissioners charged with selecting the remaining six Commissioners from the balance of the Applicant pool. The eight Commissioners deliberated on each applicant and applied all necessary criteria to establish a proposed slate of six. Specifically, the eight Commissioners were charged with applying the following additional criteria:

The six appointees shall be chosen to ensure the commission reflects this state's diversity, including but not limited to racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity. However, it is not intended that formulas or specific ratios be applied for this purpose. Applicants shall also be chosen based on relevant analytical skills and ability to be impartial.

(Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (g).) The eight Commissioners were required to, and did, agree on the proposed slate of six commissioners by a supermajority vote of at least two Democrats, two Republicans, and one affiliated with neither major party.

As a result of this process, the Commission consisted of five individuals who were registered as Democrats, five Republicans, and four Decline-to-State voters. The Commissioners chosen reflect the diversity of our state in several ways. They have different educational and employment experiences, come from different geographic regions, have worked in multiple locations around the state, and reflect the ethnic diversity of California. The Commissioners' backgrounds and biographic information are available on the Commission's website: www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov.

There was an Open and Extensive Public Hearing and Input Process.

The Voters First Act amended article XXI section 2(b) of the California Constitution to provide that the Commission "conduct an open and transparent process enabling full public consideration of and comment on the drawing of district lines." In addition, the Act required the Commission to "establish and implement an open hearing process for public input and deliberation" and to conduct an "outreach program to solicit broad public participation in the redistricting public review process." (Gov. Code, § 8253, subd. (a)(7).) The Commission took this obligation very seriously and made extensive efforts to ensure compliance by creating an open and extensive public hearing and input process.

To fulfill these requirements, the Commission did the following:

- The Commission solicited testimony through significant public outreach that included mainstream and ethnic media, the Commission's website, social media, and through

organizations such as the California Chamber of Commerce, Common Cause, the League of Women Voters, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the Asian Pacific American Legal Center, California Forward, the Greenlining Institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Commission also distributed its educational materials in English and six other languages (Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese), and accepted testimony in any form or language in which the information was submitted. This included information over the phone, by e-mail, fax, petitions, hand-drawn maps, and in-person public testimony.

- During the course of the redistricting process, which began after the full Commission was sworn in during the month of January 2011, the Commission held more than 70 business meetings and 34 public input hearings that were scheduled throughout California. The Commission held meetings in 32 cities, in 23 counties. Meetings were carefully designed to be at times and locations that were convenient for average citizens to participate. For example, most meetings were held during the early evening hours, usually at a government or school location in the center of a community. The Commission extended the hours of its input hearings, allowing many meetings to go several hours beyond the scheduled adjournment where venues permitted.
- At each business meeting, the Commission regularly allowed an opportunity for public input and comment.
- More than 2,700 speakers spoke at the public input hearings and presented testimony about their communities and regions. For example, at its meeting on April 28, 2011 in Los Angeles, over 180 individuals attended and offered input. At another meeting in Culver City, more than 250 people arrived. The Commission held the session until 11:15 p.m. in order to allow as many speakers as possible to participate. These are just two of many examples of the Commission's extensive effort to engage the public and solicit input on district maps.
- Ultimately, the Commission received more than 2,000 written submissions containing testimony and maps reflecting proposed statewide, regional, or other districts. Some private individuals and organized groups submitted detailed electronic data files along with their proposed maps at input hearings and business meetings. Representative groups that submitted testimony and/or proposed maps included: the African American Redistricting Coalition; the Armenian National Committee of America: Western Region; the Black Farmers and Agriculturalist Association; the California Conservative Action Group; the California League of Conservation Voters; the California Institute of Jobs Economy and Education; the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy; the Chinese American Citizens Alliance; the Citizens for the San Gabriel Mountains; the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting; the Coalition of Suburban Communities for Fair Representation; the Council of Black Political Organizations; the East San Fernando Valley Redistricting Coalition; Equality California; the Inland Empire African American Redistricting Coalition; the Latino Policy Forum; the League of Women Voters; the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the People's Advocate; the

San Joaquin County Citizens for Constitutional Redistricting; the Sierra Club; the Silicon Valley Leadership Group; the South Bay Committee for Fair Redistricting; the Tri-Cities – Fremont, Newark, Union City; the United Latinos Vote; the Valley Industry and Commerce Association; and the WARD Economic Development Corp.

- The Commission’s staff also received written comments, input and suggestions from more than 20,000 individuals and groups that contain information about their communities, shared interests, backgrounds, histories, and suggested guidelines for district boundaries, as well as recommendations to the Commission on the overall process of redistricting.
- The Commission held 23 public input hearings around the state before it issued a set of draft maps on June 10, 2011. Following a five-day public review period, the Commission held 11 more public input hearings around the state to collect reactions and comments about the initial draft maps.
- Beginning in June 2011, the Commission’s meetings were held at the University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento. The Commission held six meetings in June and 16 meetings during July at this location, and continued to receive extensive public input via written submissions, e-mail, and live public comment. At each of its meetings the Commission allowed for public participation and comment. During the June and July meetings more than 276 people appeared and offered public comments to the Commission, various groups regularly attended and monitored the deliberations, and individuals and groups continued to offer written comments, maps, and suggestions.
- All of the Commission’s public meetings were live-streamed, captured on video, and placed on the Commission’s website for public viewing at any time. Stenographers were present at the Commission business meetings and meetings where instructions were provided to Q2 Data and Research, LLC, the company retained to implement the Commission’s directions and to draw the draft districts and final maps. Transcripts of meetings were also placed on the Commission’s website. Finally, all of the completed documents prepared by the Commission and its staff, along with all documents presented to the Commission by the public and suitable for posting were posted to the Commission’s website for public review.

Based on this extensive process, the Commission successfully met its mandate to hold open and transparent proceedings so that the public could participate thoroughly in the line drawing and redistricting process.

II. CRITERIA USED IN DRAWING MAPS

Article XXI of the California Constitution also establishes the legal framework for drawing new political districts in California every ten years. This framework establishes a number of map-drawing criteria in descending order of priority, starting with the United States Constitution, then the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. §§ 1973–1973(aa)(6)) (the “Voting Rights Act”), and then a set of traditional redistricting criteria.

As explained below, the Commission carefully adhered to these criteria throughout the line-drawing process. As a result, the Commission's maps provide an opportunity to achieve effective and fair representation—precisely what the voters intended when they enacted Propositions 11 and 20. (See, e.g., Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2(d)(4).)

A. The Framework: Article XXI of the California Constitution

Article XXI, section 1, provides that in the year following the year in which the national Census is taken, the Commission “shall adjust the boundary lines of the congressional, State Senatorial, Assembly and Board of Equalization districts (also known as ‘redistricting’) in conformance with the standards and process set forth in Section 2.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 1.)

Section 2 of Article XXI, in turn, provides that the Commission shall “(1) conduct an open and transparent process enabling full public consideration of and comment on the drawing of district lines; (2) draw district lines according to the redistricting criteria specified in this article; and (3) conduct themselves with integrity and fairness.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (b).)

Section 2 of Article XXI also establishes six specific criteria that the Commission must consider in drawing the new district maps. Specifically, subdivision (d) provides as follows:

The commission shall establish single-member districts for the Senate, Assembly, Congress, and State Board of Equalization pursuant to a mapping process using the following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:

(1) Districts shall comply with the United States Constitution. Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable, and Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have reasonably equal population with other districts for the same office, except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law.

(2) Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act

(3) Districts shall be geographically contiguous.

(4) The geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes their division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any of the preceding subdivisions. A community of interest is a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Examples of such shared interests are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area, or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process. Communities of

interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

(5) To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population.

(6) To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, each Senate district shall be comprised of two whole, complete, and adjacent Assembly districts, and each Board of Equalization district shall be comprised of 10 whole, complete, and adjacent Senate districts.

(Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d).)

Article XXI further states that the “place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of a map. Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (e).)

Finally, Article XXI provides that “[d]istricts for the Congress, Senate, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization shall be numbered consecutively commencing at the northern boundary of the State and ending at the southern boundary.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (f).)

B. The Six Redistricting Criteria Set Forth in Article XXI, Subdivision (d), of the California Constitution

Each of the six enumerated criteria that the Commission considered in drawing the new political maps, as well as the specific decisions that the Commission made in light of these criteria, require further elaboration, described below.

1. Criterion One: The United States Constitution

The Commission’s highest ranking criterion is to comply with the United States Constitution. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1).) This priority reflects the federal Constitution’s Supremacy Clause: “This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.” (U.S. Const., art. VI, cl. 2.)

One aspect of federal constitutional compliance in the redistricting context is “population equality,” also known as adherence to the principle of “one person, one vote.” (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1) [“Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable, and Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have reasonably equal population with other districts for the same office, except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law.”].) Another consideration for purposes of redistricting, although not mentioned specifically in Article XXI, is

compliance with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

i. Population Equality

The United States Constitution requires that any redistricting plan must achieve population equality among electoral districts. (See U.S. Const., art. I, § 2 [“The House of Representatives . . . shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers.”]; see also *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) 377 U.S. 533, 568 (*Reynolds*) [“[T]he Equal Protection Clause [of the Fourteenth Amendment] requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis.”].)

As the United States Supreme Court has explained, an individual’s right to vote for state or federal legislators may be unconstitutionally impaired when the weight of that vote is diluted, as compared with the votes of citizens living in other parts of the state (see, e.g., *Reynolds, supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 568), or of the United States (see, e.g., *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* (1969) 394 U.S. 526, 530–531 (*Kirkpatrick*)).

Notably, different bases and standards govern population equality for U.S. congressional districts, on the one hand, and state legislative districts (Assembly and Senate) and districts for state entities such as the Board of Equalization, on the other.

a. U.S. Congressional Districts

With respect to congressional districts, the U.S. Supreme Court has imposed a *strict* standard of population equality. Indeed the “fundamental goal for the House of Representatives . . . requires that the State make a good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality.” (*Kirkpatrick, supra*, 394 U.S. at pp. 530–531 [rejecting reapportionment plan where the average variation from the population ideal among districts was 1.6%]; see also *Karcher v. Daggett* (1983) 462 U.S. 725, 739–743 (*Karcher*) [rejecting reapportionment plan where the average variation from the population ideal among districts was .1384%.])

Nonetheless, recognizing that “[p]recise mathematical equality . . . may be difficult to achieve in an imperfect world,” the U.S. Supreme Court has explained that the population equality “standard is enforced only to the extent of requiring that districts be apportioned to achieve population equality *as nearly as is practicable*.” (*Karcher, supra*, 462 U.S. at p. 730, italics added, internal quotation marks and citation omitted.) The “as nearly as practicable” standard is mirrored in Article XXI of the California Constitution, which states that “Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1).)

Although the U.S. Supreme Court has theoretically recognized the practical need to deviate from strict population equality in congressional redistricting, the circumstances under which a state is permitted to do so are limited. Any deviation, no matter how small, must either be unavoidable or necessary to achieve a nondiscriminatory legislative policy. (See *Karcher*,

supra, 462 U.S. at pp. 740–741; see also *Kirkpatrick, supra*, 394 U.S. at p. 530 [rejecting contention “that there is a fixed numerical or percentage population variance small enough to be considered *de minimis* and to satisfy without question the [population equality] standard”].) Whether a nondiscriminatory legislative policy justifies a deviation depends on case-specific circumstances such as “the size of the deviations, the importance of the State’s interests, the consistency with which the plan as a whole reflects those interests, and the availability of alternatives that might substantially vindicate those interests yet approximate population equality more closely.” (See *Karcher, supra*, 462 U.S. at pp. 740–741.)

In strict compliance with these standards, the Commission’s congressional district maps achieved a total deviation of +/- 1 person. Specifically, 20 of the 53 congressional districts achieved the ideal population of 702,905 persons. Twelve of the 53 districts achieved a population of 702,906 persons, or one person more than the ideal. Twenty-one of the 53 districts achieved a population of 702,904 persons, or one person less than the ideal.

b. State Legislative and Board of Equalization Districts

With respect to population equality in state districts, the U.S. Supreme Court has afforded states “[s]omewhat more flexibility” than what is permitted in Congressional redistricting. (*Reynolds, supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 578.) Unlike the population-equality requirement for congressional districts, which is based on Article I, section 2 of the U.S Constitution, the population-equality requirement for state legislative districts is derived from the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (See *id.* at p. 568.)

“[A]s a general matter, . . . an apportionment plan with a maximum population deviation under 10% falls within [a] category of minor deviations” insufficient to “make out a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment.” (*Brown v. Thompson* (1983) 462 U.S. 835, 842, quoting *Gaffney v. Cummings* (1973) 412 U.S. 735, 745.) Yet drawing state legislative districts that fall within a 10% maximum deviation does not provide a “safe harbor” from any constitutional challenge. (See *Larios v. Cox* (N.D.Ga. 2004) 300 F.Supp.2d 1320 (*Larios*), *affd.* (2004) 542 U.S. 947 [affirming district court decision holding that state redistricting plan with total deviation under 10% nonetheless violated population equality requirement].)

Because there is no safe harbor, any degree of population deviation among state legislative districts must be supported by consistently applied and legitimate state interests. (See *Reynolds, supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 579 [“So long as the divergences from a strict population are based on legitimate considerations incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy, some deviations from the equal-population principle are constitutionally permissible with respect to the apportionment of seats in either or both of the two houses of a bicameral state legislature.”].) A state must justify deviations as “further[ing] legitimate state interests such as making districts compact and contiguous, respecting political subdivisions, maintaining the cores of prior districts, and avoiding incumbent pairings.” (*Larios, supra*, 300 F.Supp.2d at pp. 1337–1338.) Moreover, a state must apply the justifications for deviation in a nondiscriminatory and consistent manner. (See *id.* at pp. 1341–1342 [holding that a redistricting scheme was “baldly unconstitutional” where the “deviations were created to protect incumbents in a wholly inconsistent and discriminatory way”].)

The state may, of course, adopt more stringent population equality requirements than those permitted by the California constitution. (See, e.g., *Kelo v. City of New London, Conn.* (2005) 545 U.S. 469, 489.) As discussed in *Legislature v. Reinecke* (1973) 10 Cal.3d 396 (*Reinecke*), the special masters responsible for the 1970s redistricting decided that legislative districts should be “reasonably equal” in population, which they construed to mean:

districts should be within 1 percent of the ideal except in unusual circumstances, and in no event should a deviation greater than 2 percent be permitted. Although a greater percentage variation has been permitted in the reapportionment plans of other states[,] the populations of districts in such states were relatively small. Legislative districts in California are large, so that even a 1 percent or 2 percent variance in population affects a large number of persons.

(*Id.* at p. 411.) The California Supreme Court in *Reinecke* acknowledged that some objectors had criticized the masters for “adopt[ing] too rigorous standards of population equality” (*id.* at p. 402), but the Court ultimately adopted the masters’ plans.

Article XXI of the California Constitution was first enacted in 1980. As originally enacted, it mirrored the special masters’ standard from the 1970s and required that “the population of all districts of a particular type shall be *reasonably equal*.” (*Wilson v. Eu* (1992) 1 Cal.4th 707, 753 (*Wilson*), italics added.) The Attorney General had interpreted that language “as incorporating the more restrictive population requirements contained in [*Reinecke*] that the ‘population of senate and assembly districts should be within 1 percent of the ideal except in unusual circumstances, and in no event should a deviation greater than 2 percent be permitted.’” (*Ibid.*, quoting *Reinecke, supra*, 10 Cal.3d at p. 411.) Accordingly, the special masters in the 1990s expressly complied with that stricter deviation limit, while acknowledging that they had selected a maximum deviation that may have been even more stringent than the California Constitution required. (*Wilson, supra*, 1 Cal.4th at p. 753.) The California Supreme Court approved the masters’ plans without explicitly ruling on the maximum deviation permitted under the California Constitution. (See *id.* at p. 719.)

Proposition 11 and Proposition 20 amended the population-equality language in California’s Constitution to state that “Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have *reasonably equal population* with other districts for the same office, *except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law*.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § (2), subd. (d)(1), amended by initiative, Gen. Elec. (Nov. 3, 2010), italics added.)

No court has interpreted the population-equality language in Propositions 11 or 20. Accordingly, no court has decided whether, or how, the addition of the phrase “except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law” to “reasonably equal population,” may alter the total deviation allowed under the California Constitution.

In light of the greater flexibility for population deviation in state legislative districts, but mindful of the uncertainty with respect to California’s own constitutional standard, the Commission decided that its maps should strive for a total population deviation of zero; the

Commission would allow no more than a 2.0% total deviation except where further deviation would be required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law.

Ultimately the maps were drawn to successfully maintain the population size of each district within +/- 1.0% of the ideal.

The ideal size of an Assembly district is 465,674 persons. Fifty-nine of the 80 Assembly districts achieved a deviation within 0.75% of the ideal, and the remaining 21 Assembly districts deviate less than 1.0% from the ideal. The Commission's Assembly districts achieved an overall average deviation of within 0.506% of the ideal.

The ideal size of a Senate district in California is 931,349. Twenty-nine of the 40 Senate districts have a deviation from the ideal of less than 0.50%, and the remaining 11 Senate districts deviate less than 1.0% from the ideal. Senate districts achieved an overall average deviation from the ideal of 0.449%.

The ideal size of a Board of Equalization district is 9,313,489. The Commission's four Board of Equalization districts achieved a deviation of within 1.0% of the ideal, with a range of -1.0% to +0.812% deviation from the ideal, and an average deviation of 0.630%.

ii. Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that "no state shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." (U.S. Const., 14th Amend., § 1.) As interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court, the Equal Protection Clause prohibits a state from using race as the *sole* or *predominant* factor in constructing districts, unless doing so satisfies the Court's "strict scrutiny" standard because it is necessary to achieve a compelling state interest. (See, e.g., *Bush v. Vera* (1996) 517 U.S. 952, 958–959 (*Vera*) (plur. opn. of O'Connor, J., joined by Rehnquist, C.J., and Kennedy, J.).)

However, the Equal Protection Clause does not preclude *any* consideration of race in redistricting. Indeed, the U.S. Supreme Court has acknowledged that "[r]edistricting legislatures will . . . almost always be aware of racial demographics." (*Miller v. Johnson* (1995) 515 U.S. 900, 916 (*Miller*)). As long as race is *not* the sole or predominant factor used to draw a particular district in a particular way, then a court will analyze a Fourteenth Amendment challenge to a district using a deferential "rational basis" review. (See *Vera, supra*, 517 U.S. at pp. 958–959 (plur. opn. of O'Connor, J., joined by Rehnquist, C.J., and Kennedy, J.); see generally *Nordlinger v. Hahn* (1992) 505 U.S. 1, 11 ["In general, the Equal Protection Clause is satisfied so long as there is a plausible policy reason for the classification, the legislative facts on which the classification is apparently based rationally may have been considered by the governmental decisionmaker, and the relationship of the classification to its goal is not so attenuated as to render the distinction arbitrary or irrational."], citations omitted.)

In other words, "[s]trict scrutiny does not apply merely because redistricting is performed with consciousness of race." (*Vera, supra*, 517 U.S. at pp. 958–959.) "Nor does [strict scrutiny] apply to all cases of intentional creation of majority-minority districts," as required by the Voting Rights Act, discussed *infra* at pp. 13–16. (*Ibid.*) Instead, strict scrutiny applies only where race is

the sole or “*predominant*” factor motivating the legislature’s [redistricting] decision.” (*Ibid.*) A court evaluates whether race was the predominant factor motivating a redistricting decision by deciding whether “the legislature subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles, including but not limited to compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivisions or communities defined by actual shared interests, to racial considerations.” (*Miller, supra*, 515 U.S. at p. 916.)

Courts have on occasion considered the shape of the challenged district in determining whether the redistricting body subordinated traditional principles to racial considerations. (*Shaw v. Reno* (1993) 509 U.S. 630, 647 [“We believe that reapportionment is one area in which appearances do matter. A reapportionment plan that includes in one district individuals who belong to the same race, but who are otherwise widely separated by geographical and political boundaries, and who may have little in common with one another but the color of their skin, bears an uncomfortable resemblance to political apartheid.”].) Although shape is neither necessary nor sufficient to establish a constitutional violation, an oddly shaped district “may be persuasive circumstantial evidence that race for its own sake, and not other districting principles, was the legislature’s dominant and controlling rationale in drawing its district lines.” (*Miller, supra*, 515 U.S. at p. 913; see also *Bush, supra*, 517 U.S. at p. 962 [holding that strict scrutiny applied where “the State substantially neglected traditional districting criteria such as compactness, it was committed from the outset to creating majority-minority districts, and it manipulated district lines to exploit unprecedentedly detailed racial data”].)

The U.S. Supreme Court has reserved ruling explicitly on the question of whether a state’s compliance with Sections 2 or 5 of the Voting Rights Act may serve as a “compelling governmental interest” that would justify drawing districts based predominantly on race. (E.g., *Bush, supra*, 517 U.S. at p. 977 [“As we have done in each of our previous cases . . . we assume without deciding that compliance with the [Voting Rights Act] can be a compelling state interest.”].) Nevertheless, a majority of the current U.S. Supreme Court Justices have written or joined in separate opinions indicating that compliance with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act would likely be a compelling state interest.¹

Note that even if compliance with the Voting Rights Act is found to be a compelling governmental interest for purposes of strict scrutiny, the proposed district must still be “narrowly tailored” to achieve compliance with the Voting Rights Act. Consequently, if the redistricting body has a “strong basis in evidence” for concluding that the “creation of a majority-minority district is reasonably necessary to comply with § 2, and the districting that is based on race

¹ (*League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry* (2006) 548 U.S. 399, 518 (*LULAC*) [“I would hold that compliance with § 5 of the Voting Rights Act can be [a compelling state] interest.”] (conc. & dis. opn. of Scalia, J., joined by Thomas and Alito, JJ., and Roberts, C.J.); *id.* at p. 47, fn. 12 [“Justice BREYER has authorized me to state that he agrees with Justice SCALIA that compliance with § 5 of the Voting Rights Act is also a compelling state interest.] (conc. and dis. opn. of Stevens, J., joined by Breyer, J.); see also *id.* at p. 475 [noting that a “State must justify its [race-predominant] districting decision by establishing that it was narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest, such as compliance with § 2 of the Voting Rights Act”] (conc. & dis. opn. of Stevens, J., joined by Breyer, J.); *Vera, supra*, 517 U.S. at p. 1033 [adopting the “perfectly obvious assumption that a State has a compelling interest in comply with § 2 of the Voting Rights Act”] (dis. opn. of Stevens, J., joined by Ginsburg and Breyer, JJ.).)

substantially addresses the § 2 violation, it satisfies strict scrutiny.” (*Vera, supra*, 517 U.S. at p. 977, citations omitted.)

In light of these principles, the Commission’s map-drawing process relied on race-neutral, traditional redistricting criteria as its primary focus in crafting district lines, even in areas where the Voting Rights Act required the creation of a majority-minority district. While the Commission was aware of and sensitive to the Census data and demographics of the areas under review—in particular with respect to areas in which the Voting Rights Act arguably may have required the drawing of a majority-minority district—race was never the sole or predominant criterion used to draw any of the district lines. The Commission made a substantial effort to focus on the shared interests and community relationships that belonged together for fair and effective representation of all of the people of the state of California when drawing district lines.

2. Criterion Two: The Federal Voting Rights Act

The Commission’s second criterion in order of priority is that “[d]istricts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(2).) Compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act has two relevant components: Section 2 and Section 5.

In addition, the Voters First Act requires that at least one of the legal counsel hired by the Commission has experience and expertise in implementation and enforcement of the federal Voting Rights Act. (Gov. Code, § 8253(a)(5).) Accordingly, the Commission retained the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP to serve as its Voting Rights Act counsel and to help ensure compliance with Section 2 and Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

i. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

Congress enacted Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in an effort to combat minority vote dilution. Section 2 provides that no “standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied . . . in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right . . . to vote on account of race or color” or membership in a language minority group. (42 U.S.C. §§ 1973(a), 1973b(f)(2).)

a. Legal Standard

“A violation [of Section 2] is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes . . . are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) of this section in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.” (42 U.S.C. § 1973(b).)

In 1982, Congress clarified that Section 2 plaintiffs need not prove that “a contested electoral mechanism was intentionally adopted or maintained by state officials for a discriminatory purpose.” (*Thornburg v. Gingles* (1986) 478 U.S. 30, 35 (*Gingles*).) Rather, a “violation [can] be proved by showing discriminatory effect alone.” (*Ibid.*) Accordingly, a Section 2 violation occurs where “a contested electoral practice or structure results in members of a protected group having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.” (*Id.* at p. 63.) Importantly,

the U.S. Supreme Court has invoked Section 2 to strike down legislative redistricting plans that result in minority vote dilution as defined by Section 2. (See *LULAC, supra*, 548 U.S. at pp. 423–443.)

A single-member redistricting scheme can run afoul of Section 2 either through “cracking” or “packing” minority voters. “Cracking” occurs when a redistricting plan fragments “a minority group that is large enough to constitute the majority in a single-member district . . . among various districts so that it is a majority in none.” (*Voinovich v. Quilter* (1993) 507 U.S. 146, 153 (*Voinovich*)). “If the majority in each district votes as a bloc against the minority[-preferred] candidate, the fragmented minority group will be unable to muster sufficient votes in any district to carry its candidate to victory.” (*Ibid.*; see also *LULAC, supra*, 548 U.S. at pp. 427–443 [redistricting program violated Section 2 by reducing Latino citizen voting-age population from 54.7% to 46% in challenged district].)

“Packing,” on the other hand, occurs when a redistricting plan results in excessive concentration of minority voters within a district, thereby depriving minority voters of influence in surrounding districts. (*Voinovich, supra*, 507 U.S. at p. 153; see, e.g., *Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine* (8th Cir. 2006) 461 F.3d 1011, 1016–1019 [finding a Section 2 violation where Native Americans comprised eighty-six percent of the voting-age population in a district].)

The Supreme Court has established a number of elements that a plaintiff must prove to establish that a redistricting plan violates Section 2. Initially, a Section 2 plaintiff must satisfy the three so-called “*Gingles* preconditions” articulated by the Court in *Thornburg v. Gingles*. (See *Grove v. Emison* (1993) 507 U.S. 25, 37–42.) The *Gingles* preconditions are as follows:

“First, the minority group must be able to demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district.”

“Second, the minority group must be able to show that it is politically cohesive.”

“Third, the minority must be able to demonstrate that the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate.”

(*Gingles, supra*, 478 U.S. at pp. 50–51.)²

With respect to the first *Gingles* precondition—a sufficiently large and geographically compact minority group—a minority group is sufficiently large only where “the minority

² The “majority” does not actually have to be white (as opposed to some other racial group), or even comprised of a single racial group, in order to satisfy the third *Gingles* precondition. (See *Gomez v. City of Watsonville* (9th Cir. 1988) 863 F.2d 1407, 1417 [“Although the court did not separately find that Anglo bloc voting occurs, it is clear that the non-Hispanic majority in Watsonville usually votes sufficiently as a bloc to defeat the minority votes plus any crossover votes.”]; *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.* (S.D. Fla. 1992) 805 F.Supp. 967, 976 & fn.14 [“In order to prove the third prong in *Gingles*, Black Plaintiffs must be able to demonstrate that the Non-Black majority votes sufficiently as a bloc . . . Non-Blacks refer to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites.”], *affd.* in part & *revd.* in part on other grounds (11th Cir. 1993) 985 F.2d 1471.)

population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent.” (*Bartlett v. Strickland* (2009) 129 S.Ct. 1231, 1246 (*Bartlett*) (plur. opn. of Kennedy, J., joined by Roberts, C.J. and Alito, J.)) Although the Supreme Court has not expressly defined the proper measure of “minority population,” the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has endorsed the use of citizen voting age population (“CVAP”) statistics, rather than total population or voting-age population statistics, to satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. (*Romero v. City of Pomona* (9th Cir. 1989) 883 F.2d 1418, 1426 [“The district court was correct in holding that eligible minority voter population, rather than total minority population, is the appropriate measure of geographical compactness.”], abrogated on other grounds, *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.* (9th Cir. 1990) 914 F.2d 1136, 1141 [en banc]; see also *LULAC, supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 429 [observing, in dicta, that CVAP “fits the language of § 2 because only eligible voters affect a group’s opportunity to elect candidates”].)³

In addition, proof that the minority population in a hypothetical election district is large enough to form a “cross-over” district does *not* satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. (See *Bartlett, supra*, 129 S.Ct. at pp. 1242–1243.) A district in which minority voters make up less than a majority, but can elect a candidate of the minority group’s choice where white voters “cross over” to support the minority’s preferred candidate is referred to as a “cross-over district.” (*Ibid.*) Notably, the fact that influence or cross-over districts cannot be used as a basis for asserting a Section 2 violation does not mean that these district types are prohibited. To the contrary, the Supreme Court has acknowledged that state legislative bodies may legitimately consider the use of cross-over districts to enhance or protect minority voting interests. (See *id.* at p. 1248 [“Our holding that § 2 does not require crossover districts does not consider the permissibility of such districts as a matter of legislative choice or discretion. Assuming a majority-minority district with a substantial minority population, a legislative determination, based on proper factors, to create two crossover districts may serve to diminish the significance and influence of race by encouraging minority and majority voters to work together toward a common goal. The option to draw such districts gives legislatures a choice that can lead to less racial isolation, not more.”].)

Further, the *Gingles* “compactness” inquiry focuses on the compactness of the *minority population*, not the shape of the district itself. (*LULAC, supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 433.) “[W]hile no precise rule has emerged governing [*Gingles*] compactness, the inquiry should take into account

³ The decennial Census does not collect or report actual data to establish citizenship. However, the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (“ACS”) provides a rolling estimate of citizen voting age population or CVAP in a given geographic area over a 5-year period. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has issued disclaimers cautioning users about the inherent unreliability of this data, and explains that it cannot be used as an estimate of a specific population at a specific point in time. Nevertheless, because of the requirements of the Voting Rights Act, the Commission needed to use the most readily available and commonly used data in order to make its determinations about whether the Voting Rights Act required the drawing of certain districts. The Commission’s mapping consultant used CVAP data from California’s Statewide Database (which is based on the ACS CVAP data, but adjusted for census block estimates) to provide estimates to the Commission and its counsel of CVAP in any given area. While this CVAP data is not an exact number, the Commission, with expert guidance from its mapping consultant, exercised its judgment and relied on the CVAP data from the Statewide Database as the best available estimate of CVAP in a given area (the Commission also considered other population data reported in the 2010 Census, including Voting-Age Population and Total Population).

traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries.” (*Ibid.*, citations omitted.) A district that “reaches out to grab small and apparently isolated minority communities” is not reasonably compact. (*Vera, supra*, 517 U.S. at p. 979.) Nonetheless, a minority population may be “geographically compact” for *Gingles* purposes even if it is not strictly contiguous. That is, two non-contiguous minority populations “in reasonably close proximity” could form a “geographically compact” minority group if they “share similar interests” with each other. (*LULAC, supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 435.)⁴

The second and third *Gingles* preconditions are often referred to collectively as “racially polarized voting” and are considered together. Courts first assess whether a politically cohesive minority group exists, i.e., “a significant number of minority group members usually vote for the same candidates.” (*Gingles, supra*, 478 U.S. at p. 56.) Then, courts look for legally significant majority bloc voting, i.e., a pattern in which the majority’s “bloc vote . . . normally will defeat the combined strength of minority support plus [majority] ‘crossover votes.’” (*Id.* at p. 55.) This analysis typically requires expert testimony. (See, e.g., *id.* at pp. 53–74 [considering expert testimony regarding minority group’s lack of success in past elections].)

A plaintiff who establishes all three *Gingles* preconditions has not yet established that a challenged district violates Section 2. Instead, once the *Gingles* preconditions have been shown, a court must then consider whether, “based on the ‘totality of the circumstances,’ minorities have been denied an ‘equal opportunity’ to ‘participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.’” (*Abrams v. Johnson* (1997) 521 U.S. 74, 90, quoting 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b).)⁵

⁴ “Because *Gingles* advances a functional evaluation of whether the minority population is large enough to form a district in the first instance, the Circuits have been flexible in assessing the showing made for this precondition.” (*Sanchez v. City of Colorado* (10th Cir. 1996) 97 F.3d 1303, 1311; see *Houston v. Lafayette County, Miss.* (5th Cir. 1995) 56 F.3d 606, 611.)

⁵ Courts look to the following non-exhaustive list of factors (the so-called “Senate Report Factors,” based on the Senate Report accompanying the 1982 amendments to Section 2) to determine whether, based on the totality of circumstances, a Section 2 violation exists:

- (1) “[W]hether the number of districts in which the minority group forms an effective majority is roughly proportional to its share of the population in the relevant area.” (*LULAC, supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 426.) “[T]he proper geographic scope for assessing proportionality [is] statewide.” (*Id.* at p. 437.)
- (2) “[T]he extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise participate in the democratic process.” (*Gingles, supra*, 478 U.S. at pp. 36–37, quoting Sen.Rep. No. 97-417, 2d Sess. (1982), reprinted in 1982 U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News, pp. 206–207.)
- (3) “[T]he extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized.” (*Id.* at p. 37.)
- (4) “[T]he extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group.” (*Ibid.*)
- (5) “[I]f there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to the process.” (*Ibid.*)
- (6) “[T]he extent to which members of the minority group in the state or political subdivision bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process.” (*Ibid.*)

b. The Commission's Compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

With the legal framework of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in mind, the Commission worked to identify areas of the state where, at least potentially, a geographically compact concentration of a single minority group could form a majority (50% or greater CVAP) in a Congressional, Senate, or Assembly district. In each of those areas, the Commission discussed with legal counsel whether Section 2 required the drawing of a majority-minority district. To assist counsel in forming its legal judgment about potential Section 2 required districts, the Commission hired Dr. Matt Barreto (Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Washington) to help evaluate the evidence about racially polarized voting in counties where the Commission had identified significant minority concentrations.

Areas Other than Los Angeles County.

The Commission's counsel worked with Dr. Barreto to evaluate evidence of racially polarized voting in Fresno, Kings, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. After evaluating that evidence, counsel reported to the Commission that there was strong evidence of racially polarized voting with respect to Latinos and non-Latinos in Fresno, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. In the judgment of the Commission's Voting Rights Act counsel, there were sufficient indicia that the *Gingles* preconditions had been satisfied with respect to certain geographically compact Latino populations within those counties, and there was sufficient evidence concerning the totality of the circumstances, that there would likely be a Section 2 violation if majority-minority districts were not drawn. Counsel further reported that the available evidence regarding racially polarized voting in Kings County elections was inconclusive.

Based on this advice, which the Commission evaluated in detail and then accepted, the Commission chose to draw the following majority-Latino districts, employing both racial/ethnic data and traditional redistricting criteria to the extent practicable:

Type	No.	Area	LCVAP %
AD	31	Fresno	50.81%
AD	69	Orange	52.60%
AD	80	San Diego	50.76%

(7) "[W]hether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals." (*Ibid.*)

(8) "[T]he extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction." (*Ibid.*)

(9) "[W]hether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group." (*Ibid.*)

(10) "[W]hether the policy underlying the state or political subdivision's use of such voting qualification, prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice or procedure is tenuous." (*Ibid.*)

(11) The extent to which there is evidence of "the lingering effects of past discrimination." (*Id.* at p. 48, fn.15.)

Type	No.	Area	LCVAP %
AD	52	San Bernardino	50.56%
AD	47	San Bernardino	52.32%
SD	20	San Bernardino	51.39%
CD	35	San Bernardino	51.94%

Los Angeles County

The Commission paid particular attention to Section 2 issues within Los Angeles County, which, with approximately 9.8 million people, is California’s most populous county and among its most racially and ethnically diverse regions. The Commission held several meetings in the Los Angeles area and heard input from hundreds of people. Many groups and individuals also submitted maps, written reports, and written commentary about how district lines should be drawn. The Commission evaluated the application of the legal framework discussed above to several minority populations, including Latinos, African Americans and Asian Americans. Each population is discussed in turn.

Latinos in Los Angeles County

The Commission was advised by counsel that if the Commission did not draw several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County, Latinos might potentially have a viable claim that the Commission’s maps violate Section 2. The Commission evaluated counsel’s advice thoroughly, and took it into account when drawing the Los Angeles area districts, as discussed below.

The Latino CVAP population, as a whole, in Los Angeles County numbers approximately 1.8 million. Regarding the first *Gingles* precondition, the Commission’s counsel advised that there are a number of areas in Los Angeles County where Latinos comprise a sufficiently large and geographically compact group such that they could constitute a majority in a single-member district.

The Commission’s counsel, working with Dr. Barreto, also advised the Commission that there was strong evidence that polarized voting exists in Los Angeles County between Latinos and non-Latinos. In particular, the Commission received a summary from Dr. Barreto covering more than a dozen studies reflecting election analyses covering a multi-year period which concluded that there is a significant body of evidence that Latinos vote in a politically cohesive manner for their preferred candidates, while non-Latinos vote in significant numbers for different candidates. The evidence is especially strong at the level of primary elections and where there are contested seats (as opposed to elections involving long-term incumbents).

Based in part on the public testimony and on submissions by individuals and groups, the Commission’s counsel also advised that there was sufficient evidence that the “totality of the circumstances” weighed in favor of a Section 2 claim in Los Angeles on behalf of Latinos, and

that the Commission could avoid potential liability under Section 2 by drawing several majority-Latino districts. Among other things, the Commission considered (a) the testimony of Arturo Vargas, Executive Director of NALEO, dated June 28, 2011, which addressed barriers to Latino participation and representation in California, including educational and income disparities, vote dilution, gerrymandering, and voter intimidation, and (b) the expert witness report of Albert M. Camarillo, professor of history at Stanford University, which provided abundant support for the conclusion that a history of discrimination exists against Latinos in California and Los Angeles in particular. The Commission was not presented with any contradictory evidence on these points.

Accordingly, the Commission's counsel advised that in light of the requirements of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and the available evidence, the Commission should create several majority-Latino districts in Los Angeles County.

The Commission focused its efforts on trying to group cities, neighborhoods, and communities together based on shared interests and commonalities, including social, economic, cultural, and geographic factors. The Commission obtained this information by evaluating public input and available Census data, and by considering their own personal knowledge of the area. As a result of this process several majority-Latino districts were drawn in the Los Angeles area, and the Commission concluded that it had met its obligation to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act concerning the Latino population. These districts included Assembly Districts 39, 48, 51, 53, 57, 58, 59, and 63; Senate Districts 24, 32, and 33; and Congressional Districts 29, 32, 34, 38, 40, and 44. Detailed descriptions and information about these districts are included with the discussion of other districts later in this report, and in the accompanying data, appendices, and maps.

African Americans in Los Angeles County

The Commission also considered whether Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act required the creation of majority-minority districts for African Americans in Los Angeles County. A preliminary analysis showed that African Americans could form a majority CVAP in a reasonably compact geographic area in at least one Assembly district and one Congressional district. Consequently, the Commission sought information from its counsel and its racially polarized voting consultant about the application of the remaining *Gingles* preconditions and the totality of the circumstances requirement.

Evidence summarized by Dr. Barreto demonstrated that there was racially polarized voting between Latinos and African Americans in portions of Los Angeles where these communities are adjacent. Dr. Barreto did not conduct further studies to determine whether there was polarized voting between African Americans and other populations, based in part on the strong input from voices in the communities where African Americans reside, as discussed below.

Many public speakers and organized groups provided substantial testimony about the history of African American participation in politics in Los Angeles. According to this input, African Americans have enjoyed substantial electoral success by forming coalitions with a variety of groups over a period of many years. For example, the African American Redistricting

Collaborative (“AARC”) observed that African Americans have enjoyed substantial electoral success in South Los Angeles by forming coalitions with other groups. (See Report on AARC’s Redistricting Proposal (May 26, 2011) pp. 2–3, & fn.6.) Indeed, African American-preferred candidates have been elected in four Assembly districts, two California Senate districts, and three congressional districts in South Los Angeles. (*Ibid.*) These candidates have succeeded even despite the fact that African Americans make up less than 30% of the total voting population in some districts. (*Ibid.*) In short, African Americans in Los Angeles County have enjoyed a history of “electoral effectiveness” despite the lack of majority-Black districts. (*Id.* at p. 3.)

The May 26, 2011, submission of the Inland Empire African American Redistricting Coalition made similar points. Likewise, the Black Farmers and Agriculturalist Association observed that “[n]one of the [seats in the State Senate and Congress that are currently held by African Americans] exceeded 30% Black population when drawn in 2001. . . . *Black people have persistently won seats in jurisdictions with less than 20% Black populations.*” (William Boyer, Testimony for California Citizens Redistricting Commission (May 24, 2011) p. 4, italics added.)

There was also a concern raised in public input that concentrating a large percentage of African Americans in a single majority district would actually be detrimental to the ability of African Americans to fairly participate in the electoral process. Some members of the public suggested that the intentional creation of such a majority-Black district could give rise to a violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act based on intentional discrimination, or to a “packing” claim.

Based on this substantial input and the dearth of public input to the contrary, the Commission’s counsel advised the Commission that a court considering the totality of circumstances could likely conclude that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act did not require the creation of a majority-Black district in Los Angeles County. Consequently, the Commission did not create a majority-African American district. The Commission did, however, rely on public testimony and submissions to create districts that took into account significant African American population concentrations, but also relied heavily on non-racial redistricting criteria, which maintained the integrity of cities, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest and linked together populations with common social and economic interests.

Asian Americans in Los Angeles County

The Commission identified one area of Los Angeles County in which Asian Americans could form a geographically compact majority of the citizen voting age population at the Assembly district level. The Commission heard significant public testimony evidencing a history of racial tension in the area and a lack of political power among the local Asian American community.

For example, according to the submission of the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting (“CAPAFR”), multiple cities in this area have faced enforcement actions from the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) for failing to comply with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act. (See CAPAFR’s Statewide Plan for California Assembly Districts and Proposed Regional Plan for California Senate District (May 23, 2011) at Tab 2, pp. 7–8.) With respect to the San Gabriel Valley area of Los Angeles in particular, the CAPAFR submission explained

that Asian Americans in the San Gabriel Valley have faced barriers to political participation; local jurisdictions' failures to provide language assistance mandated by Section 203 necessitated enforcement actions by the DOJ against the city of Rosemead in 2005 and the city of Walnut in 2007, each of which resulted in a consent decree. (*Id.* at Tab 2, p. 8.)

In addition, the Commission's counsel directed Dr. Barreto to evaluate evidence of racially polarized voting in the San Gabriel Valley area of Los Angeles County. Based on the evidence evaluated by Dr. Barreto concerning the existence of racially polarized voting with respect to Asian Americans, the Commission's counsel advised that there were sufficient indicia that all three *Gingles* preconditions had been satisfied as to a geographically compact Asian American population in this area, and in consideration of the totality of the circumstances factors, a court could likely find a Section 2 violation if a majority-minority Assembly district were not drawn. The Commission evaluated and considered this advice and also relied on community-of-interest testimony and public input to develop a district with a majority-Asian American population, i.e., Assembly District No. 49.

ii. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act requires California to obtain pre-clearance of its newly drawn congressional, Assembly, Senate, and Board of Equalization redistricting plans from either the Attorney General of the United States or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia before those plans can go into effect. (42 U.S.C. § 1973c.)

Unlike Section 2, Section 5 applies only to changes made in certain counties; specifically, those which imposed a test or device as a prerequisite to voting and in which fewer than half of the residents of voting age were registered to vote, or voted in the presidential elections of 1964, 1968, or 1972. (See 42 U.S.C. § 1973b(b); *Wilson, supra*, 1 Cal.4th at p. 746.) Pursuant to this formula, Section 5 applies to Kings, Merced, Monterey, and Yuba Counties (the "Covered Counties"), and California must submit any statewide voting-related change that affects these counties for pre-clearance to the DOJ or to a federal district court in Washington, D.C. (See, e.g., *Lopez v. Monterey County* (1999) 525 U.S. 266, 287.)

A redistricting scheme that is enacted with the "purpose" of diminishing the ability of racial or language minority groups to elect their preferred candidate violates Section 5. (42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b) ["Any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice or procedure with respect to voting that has the purpose of . . . diminishing the ability of any citizens of the United States on account of race or color, or [membership in a language minority] to elect their preferred candidates of choice denies or abridges the right to vote within the meaning of . . . this section."].) Congress has broadly defined the "term 'purpose' . . . [to] include any discriminatory purpose." (*Id.* at § 1973c(c).) Upon receiving a redistricting plan for pre-clearance, the DOJ conducts a holistic review of the proposed changes to the Covered Counties and the process used to adopt these changes to determine whether any direct or circumstantial evidence of a discriminatory purpose exists. (See Department of Justice Guidance Concerning Redistricting Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (Feb. 9, 2011) 76 Fed. Reg. 7,471 ("DOJ Guidance").)

Even where a redistricting scheme was not enacted with a discriminatory purpose, it will run afoul of Section 5 if it has the “effect” of diminishing the ability of racial or language minority groups to elect their preferred candidate. (42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b) [“Any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice or procedure with respect to voting that . . . will have the effect of diminishing the ability of any citizens of the United States on account of race or color, or [membership in a language minority] to elect their preferred candidates of choice denies or abridges the right to vote within the meaning of . . . this section.”].) A redistricting scheme “has the ‘effect’ of denying or abridging the right to vote if it leads to a retrogression in the position of racial or language minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise.” (*Riley v. Kennedy* (2008) 553 U.S. 406, 412, internal quotations and alterations omitted.) In determining whether a submitted change is retrogressive, the DOJ will compare the submitted change to the last legally enforceable redistricting plan in force or effect. (See *id.* at p. 421.)

The most recent United States Supreme Court case addressing Section 5 adopted a holistic method for evaluating retrogression. (See *Georgia v. Ashcroft* (2003) 539 U.S. 461, 479–485 (*Ashcroft*)). In doing so, the Court formulated a list of factors to guide the analysis of state-wide redistricting plans, including the number of majority-minority districts appearing in the plan; the number of influence or coalition districts appearing in the plan; the ability of minority groups to elect candidates of choice pursuant to the plan; the minority groups’ ability to influence the political process pursuant to the plan; the political party preferences of minority groups; voter registration rates of minority groups; the ability of representatives of minority communities to obtain leadership positions once elected; whether the representatives elected by minority groups at all levels support the proposed redistricting plan; the merits of alternative proposed redistricting plans; Census data from the time the benchmark plan was created; current Census data; and testimony from individual intervenors. (*Ibid.*)

In 2006, Congress amended the language of Section 5 in part because it believed that the *Ashcroft* decision had “misconstrued Congress’ original intent in enacting the Voting Rights Act of 1965.” (Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 (2006) Pub. L. No. 109-246 § 2(b)(6).) Accordingly, Congress refocused the retrogression analysis on “protect[ing] the ability of [racial or language minorities] to elect their preferred candidates of choice.” (See 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(d).) Because the U.S. Supreme Court has not yet construed Section 5 retrogression in light of the 2006 amendment, there is still some uncertainty regarding whether and to what extent the *Georgia v. Ashcroft* factors remain probative in evaluating retrogression. (See *ibid.*) There is also uncertainty about the standards to be applied in evaluating electoral changes covered by Section 5 and the appropriate interpretation of the 2006 amendments. (See, e.g., Persily, *The Promise and Pitfalls of the Voting Rights Act* (2007) 117 Yale L.J. 174, 234–245.)

In light of Section 5, and plausible interpretations of the 2006 Amendments on the retrogression standard, the Commission drew districts that maintained minority voting strength to the extent possible and did not diminish the ability of any minority group to elect their preferred candidates, while also maintaining consistency with the public input concerning appropriate groupings of cities, counties, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest. The Commission paid close attention to racial and ethnic minority demographics within districts containing all or part of the Covered Counties. In the Commission’s view, in consultation with

its Voting Rights Act counsel, the districts that contain all or part of the Covered Counties are non-retrogressive and do not diminish the ability of protected groups to elect the candidates of their choice.

The districts that include Covered Counties and were therefore subject to the provisions of Section 5 were: Assembly Districts 3 (Yuba), 21 (Merced), 29 (Monterey), 30 (Monterey), and 32 (Kings); Senate Districts 4 (Yuba), 12 (Merced, Monterey), 14 (Kings), and 17 (Monterey); Congressional Districts 3 (Yuba), 16 (Merced), 20 (Monterey), and 21 (Kings); and Board of Equalization Districts 1 (Kings, Merced, Yuba) and 2 (Monterey).

3. Criterion Three: Geographic Contiguity

The Commission's third criterion is that "[d]istricts shall be geographically contiguous." (Cal. Const. art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(3).)

The California Supreme Court has endorsed a "functional" approach to contiguity as it appeared in prior iterations of the Constitution. (See *Wilson, supra*, 1 Cal.4th at p. 725 [approving the special masters' "concept of functional contiguity and compactness"].) Although there is no judicial decision interpreting the term "contiguous" under Propositions 11 or 20, the Commission has relied on commonly accepted interpretations of contiguity that focus on ensuring that areas within a district are connected to each other.

All of the Commission's districts are geographically contiguous and comply with the Voters First Act. Historically, several islands that lie off the California coastline (e.g., Santa Catalina Island, the Farallon Islands, and the Channel Islands) have formed portions of California counties—these islands traditionally have been maintained in congressional, legislative, or Board of Equalization districts that contain all or part of such counties. The islands satisfy contiguity requirements by being contiguous by water travel. In similar areas, such as the city of Coronado in San Diego County, the Commission employed a functional approach to contiguity, relying on forms of water travel, such as regularly scheduled ferryboats, to maintain contiguity within a district.

4. Criterion Four: Geographic Integrity

The Commission's fourth criterion provides: "[t]he geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes their division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any of the preceding subdivisions." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(4).) The Commission relied on Census geographic data to determine the boundaries of cities, counties, and the city and county of San Francisco. In addition, the Commission relied on appropriate municipal data such as planning department boundaries or neighborhood council boundaries to help determine the boundaries of neighborhoods in major cities such as Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco.

A local "community of interest" is defined under the Constitution as "a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Examples of such shared interests are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area, or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same

transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(4).)

Section 2(d)(4) also clarifies that “[c]ommunities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents or political candidates.” (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(4); accord *id.*, § 2, subd. (e) [“Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.”].)

As discussed above, the Commission’s map-drawing process included extensive public hearings and other opportunities for public input. The Commission took this input into account and its maps minimized the division of counties, cities, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest to the extent possible. The Commission accomplished the goal of minimizing fragmentation of geographic areas by using a district-by-district approach in which the Commission deliberated over the best approach to minimize the splitting of cities, counties, neighborhoods, and local communities of interest. When those same-level criteria were in conflict and could not be simultaneously satisfied, the Commission chose the configuration that best reflected the shared interests of the community.

5. Criterion Five: Geographic Compactness

The Commission’s fifth criterion in order of priority states that “[t]o the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness such that nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(5).) While compactness is not mathematically or geographically defined under the Act, at a minimum, it indicates that nearby areas of population should not be bypassed for more distant population, to the extent practicable and unless required by a higher-ordered criterion.

The Commission’s districts are geographically compact under the definition of compactness within the Act, both to the extent practicable and in light of higher-ranked other criteria such as compliance with the United States Constitution, the federal Voting Rights Act, geographic contiguity, and maintaining the geographic integrity of cities, counties, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest.

6. Criterion Six: Nesting

The Commission’s first draft maps issued on June 10, 2011, reflected an attempt to achieve nearly full compliance with the nesting criterion. (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(6).) Almost all Senate districts were made up of two whole Assembly Districts, and each Board of Equalization District was made up of ten whole Senate districts. However, the Commission determined that its June 10, 2011 draft maps might not achieve full compliance with the Voting Rights Act through nesting and that many nested districts exacerbated the division of counties and cities. Accordingly, the Commission determined that in most instances it was not practicable, in light of higher-ordered criteria, to achieve strict compliance with the nesting criterion.

The Commission’s final maps attempted to nest two whole Assembly districts within a single Senate district, where practicable, and ten whole Senate districts within a single Board of

Equalization District, where practicable. In most instances, however, the Commission achieved only partial nesting in order to comply with higher-ranked criteria, such as minimizing the division of cities and counties within Senate and Board of Equalization districts. Nevertheless, the Commission achieved significant partial nesting, or “blended” Senate districts made up of two Assembly districts with substantial portions put together in one Senate district. This allowed the Commission to best comply with the higher-ranked criteria and repair unavoidable splits that occurred in the Assembly districts.

Specifically, three of the Commission’s Senate districts were between 65% and 69.9% nested. Fifteen of the Senate districts were between 70% and 79% nested. Ten of the Senate districts were between 80% and 89.9% nested. Nine of the Senate districts were between 90% and 99.9% nested. And three of the Senate districts were 100% nested.

7. *No Consideration of Incumbent Status*

Article XXI states that the “place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of a map. Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.” (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (e).)

In strict compliance with this requirement, the Commission gave no consideration to incumbent status, partisan registration, or residences of candidates or incumbents when drawing districts.

8. *Numbering of Districts*

Article IV, section 2 of the California Constitution provides that California’s 40 Senators are elected to four-year terms, half of which begin every two years. (Cal. Const., art. IV, § 2, subd. (a).) Under this system, 20 of California’s Senate seats are up for election every two years. The next Senate election—in 2012—will apply to all of the odd-numbered Senate districts, while even-numbered Senate districts are up for election in 2014.

Because all of the odd-numbered Senate district seats will be up for election in 2012, the Commission took note of the following practical issue: following the release of the new maps, some Californians who had voted in Senate elections in 2008 and would have been eligible to vote again in 2012, because they had been in an odd-numbered district, might have to wait until 2014 to vote, because they would subsequently be in an even-numbered district after the decennial redistricting. This issue is commonly known as “deferral.” Conversely, other Californians who had voted in Senate elections in 2010 and would have been eligible to vote again in 2014, because they had been in an even-numbered district, might be able to vote two years earlier in 2012, because they would subsequently be in an odd-numbered district. This is commonly known as “acceleration.”

Consequently, in light of these issues, the Commission chose a numbering alternative for Senate districts that best maintained continuity in terms of the placement of voters in odd and even districts. In other words, if a voter was in an odd-numbered Senate district during the last decade, the Commission chose the numbering alternative that maximized the likelihood that this

same voter would remain in an odd-numbered Senate district for the next decade, thereby minimizing deferral.

For each Senate district that it drew, the Commission determined the percentage of the population in that district that had been in an odd-numbered district during the last decade. The Commission selected the 20 Senate districts with the highest percentage of voters who had been in odd-numbered districts during the last decade. These 20 districts were selected as the odd-numbered districts. The remaining 20 districts became the even-numbered districts.

Next, the Commission took the 20 odd-numbered districts and started with the northernmost district along the Oregon Border. This was given the number SD 1. The Commission then moved south, based on the northernmost point in each remaining odd-numbered district, and numbered each district consecutively: SD 3, 5, 7, 9, etc.

Finally, the Commission took the northernmost even-numbered district along the Oregon border and gave it the number SD 2. The Commission then moved south, based on the northernmost point in each remaining even-numbered district, and numbered each district consecutively: SD 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.

The Commission did seriously consider alternative numbering systems for Senate districts, such as a simple north-to-south consecutive numbering scheme, but made the determination that an approach that minimized deferrals would result in the most fair and effective representation for voters throughout the state.

III. DETAILS ABOUT THE DISTRICTS

Set forth below is a discussion of each of the statewide maps for Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and California's congressional delegation. We begin with an overview of the regional issues and include a discussion of the major issues and decisions made for each district.

Details about each district are provided in the data Appendices attached to this report. In addition, interactive maps with street-level detail are available on the Statewide Database website or by downloading Equivalency, Shape or .kmz files that work with the free Google Earth program. Links for both are available at <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov>. The official version of the final maps and accompanying data have been delivered to the Secretary of State.

A. Regional Overview

California is the most populous state in the nation and the third largest by landmass. It is a state of great geographic and ethnic diversity, and appreciation of this diversity was one of the key selection criteria for Commissioners. This state is home to both the highest and lowest points in the Continental United States—Mt. Whitney and Death Valley—as well as sunny beaches, wind-whipped coasts, redwood forests, rugged mountains, high and low deserts, internationally renowned metropolitan centers, and an agricultural heartland that feeds the nation and the world. With its reputation as a land of opportunity, the state has attracted a steady stream of immigrants and now boasts a polyglot of languages and ethnicities. Since the Gold Rush, California has

exceeded the population growth rate of the country. In 2010, for the first time, even though immigration to the state continues, people born in California now exceed the number of people who have migrated here to live.

2010 was the first year where California's population growth matched the national average of 10%, but the growth has been far from even throughout the state. Coastal areas grew more slowly than inland areas. For example, Los Angeles County grew at only a 3% rate, leading to a relative loss of electoral districts. In addition to the geographic shift of districts, there were significant differences in the growth of the different racial groups residing in California. 2009 marked the first year where no racial group had a majority. According to the 2010 Census, the Asian American population grew at the fastest rate of 31%. Latinos as a group had the largest increase in the number of people, and with a growth rate of 28% are expected to eventually become the single largest ethnic group in the state. In contrast, African Americans had the lowest increase at 2%.

The Commission had to consider all of these demographic shifts in the decennial process of redistricting. To realize its mission of creating fair representation for Californians, the Commission also considered natural topography, ecological zones, and industrial/economic interests that define communities, as well as transportation corridors that either link or serve as barriers to access.

For Northern California and the mountainous Sierra foothills regions, the Commission responded to public testimony asking us to separate more sparsely populated, rural regions from densely populated, urban areas. The 19 counties north of Sacramento span approximately a third of California's land, yet make up fewer than 5% of its residents, for a population density of 35 persons/square mile. In comparison, San Francisco has a population density of over 17,000 persons/square mile.

The San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by the topography of its Bay, which creates natural water boundaries, a peninsula, and inland areas that shaped the districts there. In general, the Commission avoided crossing bridges unless absolutely necessary to achieve population equality.

For the San Joaquin Valley and Central Coast regions, the Commission responded to public testimony asking us to respect the mountain range in between the two regions, with only one exception (the Senate district drawn to comply with the Section 5 benchmarks for Merced and Monterey Counties, which connected inland Merced County with the eastern part of Monterey County and San Benito County). The Tehachapi Mountains in the south also separate the Central Valley from Los Angeles County, and the Commission was able to honor this major boundary between regions. There was conflicting testimony about separating the communities of the Central Valley floor with that of the foothills and Sierras to the east, so the Commission further struck a balance maintaining the separations and connections between the Valley floor and these communities. Issues of water use, agriculture and urban economies, transportation routes, and environmental concerns framed much of the public testimony.

Southern California's six counties boast over half of the state's residents in the southern quarter of California. The Inland Empire region experienced one of the highest rates of

population growth within the state, including Riverside County, which increased by 41% and is home to two of the newest cities in the state, Eastvale and Jurupa Valley. This was a marked contrast with the Los Angeles metropolitan area which grew more slowly. However, Los Angeles County is still the state's largest county and continues to be home to a tremendous diversity of Californians, where:

- The Asian American population grew from 1,137,500 to 1,345,149 for an increase of 18.3%
- The African American population declined from 930,957 to 856,874, a reduction of -8%
- The Hispanic Population increased from 4,242,213 to 4,687,889, an increase of more than 10%

As discussed above, this area presented several specific issues under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

B. The Assembly Districts

The 80 Assembly districts have an ideal population of 465,674, and in consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation range to +/-1.0% (reflecting a total population deviation of 2.0%). With these districts, the Commission was able to respect many local communities of interest and group similar communities; however, it was more difficult to keep densely populated counties, cities, neighborhoods, and larger communities of interest whole due to the district size and correspondingly smaller number allowable in the population deviation percentage. A total of ten counties and 35 cities smaller than an Assembly district were split. The highest positive deviation was 0.999% and the lowest negative deviation was -0.982%, with an average deviation of 0.506%.

AD 1 consists of the whole counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, eastern Butte and eastern Placer counties. This district includes the north mountain watershed, northeastern desert and the North Lake Tahoe basin. This district is characterized by agriculture, timber, mountain tourism and country living and also includes several Native American communities. Butte County was split to achieve population equality, and the mountainous portion of Placer County is included.

AD 2 consists of the north coast, including the whole counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino and northern Sonoma County to achieve population equality, which are separated from inland areas by the coastal mountain range. This district is characterized by fishing/marine, wine industry and coastal tourism interests and includes several Native American communities. The largest city in the district, the Sonoma County seat of Santa Rosa, was split to achieve population equality and in an attempt to keep part of it within the north coastal district, with which it has many economic interests.

AD 3 consists of the whole counties of Tehama, Glenn, Yuba, Sutter, northern Colusa, and western Butte counties. This district includes a Covered County (Yuba) and complies with

the Section 5 requirements. The district is characterized by inland agriculture crops such as rice and almonds and includes a large Sikh community, as well as Hmong farming communities. Colusa and Butte counties were split to achieve population equality and to group similar agricultural interests. The Yuba City-Marysville area, which sits on the Yuba-Sutter border, is kept whole.

AD 4 includes the whole counties of Lake and Napa, all of Yolo County except West Sacramento, southern Colusa County, and small portions of Sonoma County, including the city of Rohnert Park and the city of Dixon in Solano County to achieve population equality. Its primary shared economic interest is agriculture, both valley agricultural bases, such as wheat, corn, tomatoes, alfalfa and various tree crops, and the wine-growing regions of Napa, Lake, and Sonoma counties. It is unified north and south through the I-5 transportation corridor. Public testimony also expressed close working relationships between several cities located in the district such as between Woodland and Davis, and Davis and Dixon.

AD 5 includes the whole counties of Madera, Mariposa, Mono, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Alpine, Amador, western El Dorado County and a small portion of Placer County. This is a foothill district that keeps together communities from South Lake Tahoe through the foothills and Sierra Nevada Mountains including the El Dorado National Forest, Stanislaus National Forest, Mt. Whitney, and Mammoth Lakes. It reflects shared interests reflected in public testimony around issues such as weather, watershed, fire and recreation united around the transportation corridor of Highway 49 which runs north and south along the Sierra foothills. El Dorado County is split above Folsom Lake to distinguish the communities in the foothills from the greater Sacramento area.

AD 6 consists of the foothill suburbs of Sacramento including parts of Sacramento, El Dorado, and Placer Counties. It includes the communities that surround Folsom Lake with its shared recreational interests around the Folsom Dam.

AD 7 includes the main part of the city of Sacramento and all of West Sacramento in Yolo County and parts of Sacramento County, including the Sacramento International Airport. Its primary economic and social community of interest is urban Sacramento, and includes communities that are tied to both the private and government employment sectors.

AD 8 includes the undivided cities of Rancho Cordova and Citrus Heights as well as the eastern portion of Sacramento County. The district has common social and economic interests shared by residents of smaller cities and suburbs, as well as regional development.

AD 9 consists of the southern part of Sacramento County including the city of Elk Grove. It extends into San Joaquin County to include the city of Lodi which public testimony identified as having a community of interest with the city of Galt in Sacramento County. This district also joins a community of interest made up of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders with shared economic and social ties based on income status, housing, language, and immigration status, including a large Hmong immigrant community.

AD 10 consists of the entire county of Marin and extends north to include communities in southern Sonoma County including part of Santa Rosa to achieve population equality. It keeps

whole the sister cities of Petaluma, Cotati, and Sebastopol. This district is characterized by suburban and rural areas including a significant dairy industry.

AD 11 includes key Solano County suburban cities along the I-80 transportation corridor such as Vacaville and Fairfield. Portions of Sacramento County are included, as are smaller delta communities in south Solano County, with their counterparts in northern Contra Costa County. Contra Costa's anchor cities include Antioch, which shares a community of interest with Brentwood, Oakley and Discovery Bay. Pittsburg is split to achieve population equality along Highway 4, keeping the less urban portion of the city in this district.

AD 12 includes the eastern section of Stanislaus County and the southern and eastern portions of San Joaquin County. Eastern Stanislaus County includes the remainder of the city of Modesto split which was not included in the Merced County Section 5 district (AD 21). The district also includes the additional Stanislaus County communities east of Highway 99 (Salida, Riverbank, and Turlock) as well as southern San Joaquin County cities (Manteca, Lathrop, and Ripon) and a majority of eastern San Joaquin County (Lockeford, Linden, and Farmington). This district shares commonalities of smaller urban cities with agricultural and open areas, as well as serving as gateway transportation routes to the Foothills and Sierras via State Routes 4 and 120.

AD 13 includes the majority of San Joaquin County. This district consists of the cities of Stockton and Tracy and a non-contiguous, one-person split of the city of Lodi. This district maintains the integrity of San Joaquin County while minimizing city splits without crossing the mountains to the west or into the foothill districts to the east. San Joaquin County's two largest cities, Stockton and Tracy, are in this district, as are several smaller cities that share common interests in agriculture. This district also keeps the link between the Stockton Port and the deep water channel with the deltas to the west as a main water transportation route.

AD 14 consists of southern Solano County's urban areas of Vallejo and Benicia, along with the northern Contra Costa County cities connected via the Carquinez and Benicia-Martinez bridges. This district contains the industrial part of Pittsburg, along with Bay Point, Concord, Mt. Diablo State Park, and surrounding environs to the county line.

AD 15 includes coastal, western Contra Costa County's anchor city of Richmond along with smaller towns of San Pablo and El Cerrito. The district continues south on the I-80 corridor to pick up Berkeley, Emeryville, and some of northern Oakland including Piedmont. As with many East Bay districts, these communities are connected to regional park interests—including Tilden and the Point Pinole Regional shoreline.

AD 16 includes the Contra Costa County "Lamorinda" cities of Lafayette, Moraga, and Orinda on the Highway 24 corridor, east of the Berkeley/Oakland hills. It continues southeast in Alameda County along the 680 corridor encompassing Danville, San Ramon, and the Tri-Valley area of Dublin, Pleasanton, and Livermore. The district extends fully east and south to the Alameda County line.

AD 17 consists of the eastern half of the city and county of San Francisco. This district includes the core neighborhoods containing the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender ("LGBT")

community, as well as several lower-income, immigrant and working-class neighborhoods, such as Chinatown, Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, and Bayview-Hunters Point.

AD 18 consists of bayside portions of Alameda County including the majority of the city of Oakland, with the regional Port of Oakland and Oakland International Airport, the island of Alameda, and San Leandro. In addition to containing highly urbanized neighborhoods, these communities are connected to regional park interests including Redwood and Chabot Parks.

AD 19 consists of the western half of the city and county of San Francisco, the Farallon Islands, the cities of Daly City and Colma, and part of South San Francisco. It keeps intact a mostly Filipino-American community in Daly City, Colma, Broadmoor, and part of South San Francisco that shares cultural traditions and community centers, as well as similar socioeconomic characteristics with other Asian Americans in western San Francisco, such as higher rates of home ownership and limited English proficiency.

AD 20 includes the majority of the “Eden” area of Alameda County: Castro Valley and smaller unincorporated communities such as Ashland, Cherryland, and San Lorenzo. Hayward and Union City are in their entirety, along with the northernmost portion of Fremont. As with many East Bay districts, these communities are connected to regional park interests including Sunol Wilderness and Ohlone Regional Wilderness. Alameda County is split to achieve population equality.

AD 21 includes all of Merced County and the western portion of Stanislaus County, west of Highway 99. Cities included within Stanislaus County are all of Patterson and Ceres, which include similar farmworker communities, and part of Modesto to meet the requirements for Merced County under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.⁶

AD 22 consists of a portion of South San Francisco and keeps most of northern San Mateo County together, including the northern coast communities from Pacifica to Moss Beach and the peninsula cities from Brisbane to Redwood City. The district shares common economic interests linked to smaller cities and suburbs, as well as interests in coastal and environmental preservation.

⁶ The boundaries of AD 21 were drawn partly to avoid retrogression in comparison to the benchmark district containing Merced County. One issue that the Commission evaluated was the elimination of a north protruding “finger” that had been created as a result of the 2001 redistricting and reached north to include a small portion of the city of Stockton in San Joaquin County. The Commission did not find support in the public testimony or its deliberations for including the “Stockton finger” in the Merced area district. However, there was a concern that elimination of the Stockton finger resulted in a district that had a slight percentage decline in the total Asian American population as compared to the benchmark district, from approximately 11% of the voting age population (VAP) to approximately 6%. The Commission was unable to conclude that the reduction in Asian American VAP would have an impact on the ability of Asian Americans in the Merced area to effectively participate in the electoral process on a basis equal to other voters in the County. Legal counsel advised the Commission that AD 21 complies with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and does not diminish the ability of any racial or language minority to elect candidates of their choice.

AD 23 contains the eastern section of Fresno County not included in AD 31, as well as a small section of Tulare County to achieve population equity. In an effort to maintain compact districts, AD 23 was built around the remainder of the split in the city of Fresno including the northern parts of the city of Fresno and the eastern communities in Fresno County including Clovis and those in the foothills and southern Sierra. This district allowed the remainder of Fresno County to be intact in an eastern foothill and Sierra district. Also included in this district are the national forests communities of Shaver Lake and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park and stops at the Inyo and Mono County lines.

AD 24 captures southern San Mateo County, includes its coast, and pairs it with northern Santa Clara County. The district includes the community of interest around Stanford University—Menlo Park, Palo Alto, East Palo Alto, Atherton, and Woodside—as well as the sister cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale and a small portion of Cupertino to achieve population equality. Many of these communities are either home to high technology firms or to their many employees. This district also includes many open space preserves and shared interests in environmental protection with the coastal communities from Granada to the Ano Nuevo State Reserve.

AD 25 contains portions of Alameda County and Santa Clara County. Included in the district are the cities of Newark, Milpitas, and Santa Clara, as well as portions of Fremont and San Jose, which were divided to satisfy population equality requirements for the district. The district maintains a variety of cities and local communities of interests, including communities linked by common social and economic interests in the areas of Fremont, Milpitas, and the Berryessa neighborhood of San Jose. The district is also marked by common interests arising from the high technology economy of the region.

AD 26 includes almost all of Tulare County and Inyo County whole, with cities along the Highway 99 corridor of Visalia, Tulare and Pixley, as well as communities in eastern Tulare County (Orange Cove, Orosi, Cutler, and Porterville). This district also includes a small section of Northern Kern County for contiguity of the southern Sequoia National Forest communities along Highway 178 around Lake Isabella. This district is a balance of smaller communities in the San Joaquin Valley cities along Highway 99, such as Tulare and Visalia, along with those communities east of Highway 99, moving into the foothills and Sierras. Also included in the district are the less densely populated communities in Inyo County along US Route 395.

AD 27 contains about half of the Santa Clara County city of San Jose, including its downtown neighborhoods. Because of its size, the city of San Jose is divided among multiple Assembly districts in order to satisfy population equality requirements. The district maintains a variety of local neighborhoods and local communities of interest, such as the Alum Rock (Eastside) area and the Evergreen neighborhood, which were identified as significant areas for Latino and Asian American communities linked by social and economic interests, lower-income status, and recent immigration.

AD 28 contains portions of Santa Clara County, including the cities of Campbell, Los Gatos, and Saratoga, as well as a number of unincorporated areas of the county. The district also contains most of the city of Cupertino and a portion of the city of San Jose, which were divided to satisfy population equality requirements. The district includes urban areas, suburban cities,

and, in the western and southern areas of the district, a number of parks and open space preserves.

AD 29 contains major portions of Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties, as well as a small portion of Santa Clara County. The cities include Santa Cruz, Seaside, Monterey, Marina, Pacific Grove, Scotts Valley, Capitola, and Carmel-by-the-Sea. A small portion of San Jose was included in the district to achieve population equality. The district is one of two assembly districts containing a portion of Monterey County, which is subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. This district is in compliance with Section 5's requirements. The district contains a range of smaller cities and unincorporated areas, as well as several state and county parks. The Monterey Bay coastline (part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary) is fully contained within the district.

AD 30 contains San Benito County, as well as portions of Monterey County, Santa Clara County, and Santa Cruz County. Cities included in the district are Salinas, Watsonville, Gilroy, Morgan Hill, Hollister, Soledad, Greenfield, King City, Gonzales, and San Juan Bautista. The district contains a portion of Monterey County, which is subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. This district is in compliance with Section 5's requirements. The district contains several small cities and communities that share common social and economic interests, including core agricultural interests.

AD 31 includes the western portion of Fresno County and a portion of the city of Fresno. Other cities included in this district are Sanger, Reedley, Orange Cove, Selma, Fowler, and the western portion of Fresno County. Outside of the city of Fresno, this district maintains the predominately agricultural areas in Fresno County along the Interstate 5 corridor and west of U.S. Route 99. The only split is the city of Fresno, which was divided to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 32 includes all of Kings County, which is subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. This district complies with Section 5. The district also includes a portion of Kern County. The city of Bakersfield was split to comply with Section 5. The other communities in Kern County are those in the western portion of the county along the I-5 corridor (Lost Hills and Buttonwillow), northern Kern County along the Highway 99 corridor (Shafter and McFarland), and south of Bakersfield including Arvin, Weedpatch, and Lamont, which have common agricultural interests. This district's boundaries are similar to the prior benchmark district. A slight change was made to the portion of Kern County around the city of Bakersfield by circling a portion of Bakersfield to the south and west to reach the city of Arvin.

AD 33 consists of the sparsely populated areas of San Bernardino County from the northern boundary. The district includes the cities of Adelanto, Apple Valley, Barstow, Big Bear, Hesperia, Needles, and unincorporated areas of Victorville, Crestline, Lake Arrowhead and Running Springs. This district is characterized by the high desert communities of interest and San Bernardino National Forest, which include communities of Crestline to Big Bear that share the common lifestyle of the mountain forest area of the county and similar interests in wildlife and emergency services concerns regarding wildfire danger.

AD 34 includes the remainder of Kern County outside of AD 32. This includes the northwestern section of the city of Bakersfield as well as the far western Kern County cities of Taft and Maricopa as well as the southern County communities of Bear Valley Springs, Tehachapi, and into the foothills with Ridgecrest and China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station. This district keeps the integrity of the southernmost geographical boundary of the San Joaquin Valley without crossing the coastal range to the west or the Tehachapi Mountains into Los Angeles County to the South. These boundaries were important geographic barriers for communities in the Valley floor and the foothills, as well as those along the western coast that preferred to be placed in districts distinct from the Central Valley communities to the east.

AD 35 is anchored by the Monterey County line in the north and flows south with the Pacific Ocean on the west and the coast mountain range on the east. It includes all of San Luis Obispo County and parts of Santa Barbara County, including Vandenberg Air Force Base, Mission Hills, and Lompoc to achieve population equality. It incorporates the cities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, and Lompoc. It keeps the US-101 transportation corridor intact throughout the district.

AD 36 encompasses the Antelope Valley; the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale are most prominent, connected along the 14 freeway. The district extends into Kern County to the north in order to achieve population equality. Los Angeles County communities include Quartz Hill, Acton, Little Rock, Baker, Lake Los Angeles, and Wrightwood. Prominent communities in Kern County include Rosamond, Mojave, Reefer City, North Edwards, Boron, and California City. The Edwards Air Force Base is a major military installation and employment center in the region. Natural habitats include the Antelope Valley California Poppy Reserve, Saddleback Butte State Park, and Ritter Ranch.

AD 37 includes parts of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. It incorporates the cities of Buellton and Solvang on the west and flows towards the southeast to capture the coast cities of Goleta, Santa Barbara and Carpinteria. In Ventura County, it includes the cities of Ojai and San Buenaventura as well as Santa Paula, Fillmore, and the community of Piru in the Santa Clara Valley, which is a major agricultural area in the county. It also includes a split of Oxnard to achieve population equality. Most of the northern portion of the district is covered by the Los Padres National Forest (recreation, watershed and wilderness) which is part of the coastal mountain range.

AD 38 includes the far northern portion of the San Fernando Valley and Santa Clarita Valley. The district extends from the Simi Valley at the west to Castaic Lake and Agua Dulce to the north. The major east-west thoroughfare is the Ronald Reagan Freeway (Highway 118); the major north-south thoroughfare is the Golden State Freeway (I-5). Major cities and communities include the city of Santa Clarita, and the communities of Twin Lakes, Porter Ranch, Val Verde, Stevenson Ranch, Saugus, Valencia, Newhall, Elayon, Canyon Country, Humphreys, and Agua Dulce. There is significant open space area in this district and the commercial clusters are prominent in Santa Clarita as the regional hub as well as the Simi Valley.

AD 39 includes the entire city of San Fernando and the northeast portion of the San Fernando Valley, within the city of Los Angeles. The Foothill Freeway (I-210) is a significant transportation corridor to the region, as well as Foothill Boulevard. This district includes the

communities of Sylmar, Kagel Canyon, Lake View Terrace, Stonehurst, Shadow Hills, Sun Valley, Pacoima, Arleta, Sunland, Tujunga, and a portion of North Hollywood and the NoHo Arts District. This district also includes areas of the Angeles National Forest, Hansen Flood Control Basin, and the Whiteman Airport.

AD 40 consists of the cities of Redlands, Highland, Loma Linda, and portions of San Bernardino and Rancho Cucamonga to achieve population equality. The district is characterized by similar communities of interest and common economic business relationships with surrounding communities of the city of San Bernardino. The district shape results from consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act district in central San Bernardino to the southwest. Rancho Cucamonga shares a common bond with its county, but was split to achieve population equality.

AD 41 includes the Los Angeles city of Pasadena as a hub for the adjacent cities and communities of Altadena, South Pasadena, Monrovia, San Dimas, La Verne, and Claremont, and the San Bernardino communities of Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, and San Antonio Heights. Mt. Baldy is whole in this district. The I-210 Freeway passes through all portions of this district, and provides a connection for these cities for commerce, entertainment, and recreation. The district also connects foothill cities with common interest in the Angeles National Forest lands and public users of the foothill and mountain areas. Highway 2 traverses the northern part of this district. The cities of Monrovia and Rancho Cucamonga are split in this district to achieve population equality.

AD 42 consists of the cities of the western Coachella Valley, including La Quinta, Indian Wells, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and other Riverside County cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, San Jacinto, and a portion of Hemet. Hemet is the only city split in this district to achieve population equality. The district crosses into San Bernardino County and includes Twentynine Palms, and unincorporated areas of Yucca Valley, Morongo Valley, Joshua Tree and Yucaipa. This district is densely populated at city centers, but more sparsely populated in other areas. This district is characterized by the interests of the western Coachella Valley, and includes tourism, a retirement community with needs for health care access, and bedroom communities. This district also recognizes the agricultural ties of San Jacinto and Hemet.

AD 43 is bounded on the east by the Los Angeles County foothill communities of La Crescenta and La Canada, crosses Verdugo Hills west into Burbank and includes Glendale, bounded on the west to include Griffith Park. Bob Hope Airport is in this district. The interests represented in this district include the Angeles National Forest foothills with fire, watershed and other environmental concerns. Additional shared interests include public fire, educational, and safety services, use of the Bob Hope Airport, and recreational and environmental concerns. The city of Los Angeles is split in this district to achieve population equality.

AD 44 incorporates approximately half of Ventura County and a small portion of Los Angeles County. Southwest Oxnard is connected with El Rio, which shares common agricultural, economic, shopping and transportation interests and includes a Mixteco indigenous farmworker community. The district includes the cities of Port Hueneme, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Moorpark, Oak Park and Westlake Village. It also includes the Port of Hueneme and the

Point Mugu Naval Air Station. It maintains the US-101 corridor, which contains major shopping areas as well as transportation through the district. There is one city split of Oxnard to achieve population equality.

AD 45 includes the western portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include Bell Canyon (which is located in Ventura County, but is only accessible through the Valley), Chatsworth, West Hills, Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Canoga Park, Woodland Hills, the Warner Center, Canoga Park, Winnetka, Tarzana, Encino, Reseda, and Northridge. Cal State University Northridge and Encino Hospital are major employers. This district also includes many open-space areas such as Lake Balboa and the Sepulveda Basin Recreation area. A significant portion of the southern boundary is distinguished by the Mulholland Drive Scenic Corridor.

AD 46 includes the eastern portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include North Hills, Panorama City, Van Nuys, Sherman Oaks, Valley Village, Studio City, North Hollywood, Toluca Lake, Universal Studios, and the Hollywood Hills. This district includes shared interests around the entertainment industry. There is considerable open space south of Ventura Boulevard, leading towards the southern boundary at Mulholland Drive, adjacent to the Beverly Glen, Coldwater Canyon and Laurel Canyon north-south corridors. The Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) traverses the district east and west.

AD 47 consists of the San Bernardino County cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Rialto, a portion of the city of San Bernardino, and unincorporated county areas such as Muscoy and Bloomington. The city of San Bernardino is the only city split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district contains communities with similar socioeconomic characteristics, shared school districts, police services, common watershed, and a growing African American community.

AD 48 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Azusa, Glendora, Baldwin Park, Covina, West Covina, Charter Oak, and Irwindale. These are communities with many blue-collar neighborhoods. Two main transportation corridors (I-210 and I-10 freeways) connect the cities for commercial needs. There are also residents of these communities who testified about their connection to the Angeles National Forest for recreation purposes. The northern cities in this district have an interest in the fire, watershed and recreational concerns of the foothills. The cities of El Monte, Industry, Monrovia and West Covina are split in this district to achieve population equality and due an adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 49 includes Los Angeles County cities and communities of Arcadia, San Marino, San Gabriel, Temple City, Monterey Park, El Monte, South El Monte, Montebello, Rosemead, South San Gabriel, Temple City, and Alhambra. El Monte airport is in this district. Some of the main transportation corridors, which support commerce across the district, are the I-10 Freeway, Las Tunas/Main, and Huntington Drive. The district shares commercial, cultural, educational connections among the Asian American residents of these cities, as well as common concerns of recent immigrant populations, including language access, social services, and protection from financial predatory schemes. The cities of El Monte, Montebello, and South El Monte are split in

this district to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 50 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Agoura Hills, Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Malibu, Santa Monica, and West Hollywood. This district is characterized by 40 miles of Pacific coastline and the Santa Monica Mountains, which represent one of the largest protected areas of the Mediterranean-type ecosystem. These mountains include the Leo Carrillo, Malibu Creek and Topanga State Parks. They also include the Stone Canyon and Franklin Canyon Reservoirs. This district also includes Santa Monica College, the Santa Monica Municipal Airport, and the heavily commercial and residential Wilshire corridor. The city of Los Angeles was split at various locations to achieve population equality.

AD 51 includes the historical community of East Los Angeles, a census designated place which is kept whole, and the neighborhoods of Glassell Park, El Sereno, Echo Park, Eagle Rock, Elysian Park, Mt. Washington, Atwater Village, and Silver Lake, which was split to achieve population equality. Common social and economic interests, such as lower-income and middle-income status, as well as housing and transportation interests link Echo Park, Elysian Park, and El Sereno, to the Glassell Park and Eagle Rock areas.

AD 52 consists of the Pomona Valley, including an unincorporated part of Fontana, located primarily in San Bernardino County. This district contains the city of Pomona, which is part of Los Angeles County, but separated geographically by Kellogg Hill. This district is characterized by common social activities in the community consisting of local children's sports organizations, hospital services, and common socioeconomic characteristics and was also drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 53 includes downtown Los Angeles and a portion of Huntington Park, which is split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Also included are designated neighborhoods of Boyle Heights, Koreatown, Pico Union and West Lake. Many neighborhoods in this district include large populations of recent immigrants with similar linguistic and social needs. In addition, the district includes anchor social and cultural institutions such as LA Live and the Staples Center.

AD 54 includes the Los Angeles County communities of Century City, Culver City, Westwood, Mar Vista, Palms, Baldwin Hills, Windsor Hills, Ladera Heights, View Park, Crenshaw, Leimert Park, Mid City, and West Los Angeles. This district is prominently characterized by a very high residential density, the campus of UCLA in Westwood, the Veterans Hospital and Administration complex, West Los Angeles Community College, and the PXP oil fields. Several historically significant African American neighborhoods, and several prominent Jewish communities, such as Cheviot Hills, Rancho Park, Beverlywood, and South Robertson are also included. This district is ethnically and socioeconomically diverse. The city of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. The Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area as well as the Baldwin Hills State Park and Scenic Overlook are also included within this district.

AD 55 includes the northern portion of Orange County, eastern Los Angeles County and southern San Bernardino County known as the Four Corners Area. Communities in this district

include Brea, Chino Hills, La Habra, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Rowland Heights and Walnut, and portions of the cities of Industry and West Covina to achieve population equality. This district includes common social and economic interests of Asian American communities in Diamond Bar, Walnut, Chino Hills, and Rowland Heights, where each share common areas of worship and entertainment centers. The Four Corners area shares a transportation policy committee and a wildlife conservation association.

AD 56 consists of Imperial County and the Riverside County cities in the eastern Coachella Valley, including Desert Hot Springs, Cathedral City, Coachella, Indio, Blythe and unincorporated areas of Riverside County including Mecca, Thermal and Palo Verde Valley. This district is the low desert region of California and is characterized by the common agricultural interests of east Coachella valley and Imperial County, and common interests surround the Salton Sea as portions of it are located in both Riverside and Imperial Counties.

AD 57 contains communities along the Los Angeles County-Orange County border. It includes Whittier, West Whittier, South Whittier, La Habra Heights, Hacienda Heights, Santa Fe Springs, La Puente, Avocado Heights, and portions of the cities of Industry, Norwalk and South El Monte, which were divided to achieve population equality. The district reflects shared concerns about education, safety, and economic interests, along with transportation interests among cities that share the 605 Freeway as a major corridor on the western boundary of the district.

AD 58 consists of the Los Angeles County cities of Downey, Commerce, Pico Rivera, Bell Gardens, Bellflower along the I-5 corridor running southeast to northeast and part of Montebello and Norwalk along the same corridor. On the southern end of the district are the cities of Artesia and Cerritos along the 605 and I-5 exchange. Montebello and Norwalk are split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The northern portion of the district has a shared industrial and commercial character and a long-established Latino community. The southern portion of the district contains a vibrant Asian and South-Asian community with many shared cultural and economic interests.

AD 59 includes the south and central portion of the city of Los Angeles. The district is characterized by shared interests common to highly urbanized areas, including low-income status, interests in affordable housing and economic development, and the growth of recent immigrant communities. Prominent in this district is the University of Southern California, Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, California Science Center, and the California State African American Museum at Exposition Park. The district includes the Los Angeles Sports Coliseum, Los Angeles Sports Arena and the communities of Florence-Graham and Walnut Park.

AD 60 consists of the Riverside County communities of Corona, Norco, Eastvale, Riverside and the newly designated city of Jurupa Valley. The city of Riverside is split along the river to achieve population equality and because of an adjacent majority-Latino district on the San Bernardino County border that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act. This district is characterized by common interests of the communities of western Riverside County, animal-keeping interests of Jurupa Valley and Norco; and shared interests between Eastvale, Norco, and Corona. Corona and Norco share a common school district. Eastvale and

Norco share common watershed interests in the Santa Ana River and fire and public safety issues common to both communities.

AD 61 consists of the Riverside County cities of Riverside, Moreno Valley, and Perris. Other unincorporated areas of the district include Mead Valley, and March Air Reserve Base. The city of Riverside is split at the river to achieve population equality, and because of an adjacent majority-Latino district on the San Bernardino County border that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act. This district recognizes the geographic separation of Moreno Valley at the Beaumont Pass. This district is characterized by common interests of a joint powers agreement over March Air Reserve Base, common transportation corridors, and multiple community college extensions in the district.

AD 62 includes the Los Angeles County communities of Inglewood, El Segundo, Hawthorne, Lawndale, Lennox, Marina Del Rey, Playa Vista, Playa Del Rey, Westchester and Westmont. This district is characterized by a very high residential density. The district includes the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Loyola-Marymount University, the Bellona wetlands, the Chevron Oil Fields, Hyperion Water Treatment Plant, and Dockweiler State Beach. Cities and communities surrounding LAX work together in addressing jet noise mitigation issues and managing airport traffic. Several communities along the flight path east have had long-standing relationships with the Federal Administration Agency and the Los Angeles World Airports to address such issues. The city of Gardena, Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

AD 63 consists of the Los Angeles County cities of Maywood, Bell, Paramount, Lakewood, Hawaiian Gardens and a portion of Long Beach. Long Beach is split to achieve population equality and because of an adjacent majority-Latino district that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act. This district is characterized by common school districts, lower socioeconomic characteristics, and Interstate 710 transportation corridor.

AD 64 consists of several Los Angeles cities and communities, including the cities of Compton and Carson. The district also includes the city of Los Angeles communities of Watts, Willowbrook, and Wilmington. This district includes Compton College, the Compton-Woodley Airport, South Bay Pavilion, Cal State-Dominguez Hills, the King-Drew Medical Center and a significant portion of the Alameda corridor. The district is characterized by shared interests common to highly urbanized areas, including low-income status, interests in affordable housing and economic development, and the growth of recent immigrant communities.

AD 65 includes the western portion of Orange County. Cities in this district include Buena Park, Cypress, Fullerton, La Palma, Stanton, and portions of the cities of Garden Grove, and Anaheim to achieve population equality. Common interests in this district include school districts, city services, and the Korean Business Association. In this district, the Commission was able to respect the Orange County border with Los Angeles.

AD 66 includes the Los Angeles County South Bay cities and communities of Gardena, Hermosa Beach, Lomita, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Torrance, West Carson, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Palos Verdes Estates, and Rolling Hills Estates. This district is characterized by having some of the most prominent beaches in Southern California, relatively

affluent communities, and several large historically Japanese American neighborhoods. The city of Gardena and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. A major thoroughfare is the Pacific Coast Highway (Highway 1). This area includes the South Coast Botanical Gardens (L.A. County Arboretum).

AD 67 consists of the Riverside County cities of Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Murrieta, Menifee, and a portion of Hemet. Hemet is the only city split in this district to achieve necessary population equality. The district also includes other unincorporated areas of Riverside County including Wildomar, Lake Mathews, Good Hope, Nuevo, and Winchester. This district is characterized by greater geographic distances among the few densely populated areas. The district includes agricultural interests of the San Jacinto Valley, recreational interests of Lake Mathews, Lake Elsinore and Diamond Valley Lake, and includes the major transportation corridors of I-15 and I-215.

AD 68 consists of the Orange County cities and communities of Villa Park, Tustin, North Tustin, Lake Forest, and portions of Orange, Anaheim, and Irvine, which were split to achieve population equality and to take into account an adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district is characterized by common planned living communities, common transportation corridors including toll roads, common interests over former El Toro Marine Base, watershed, and the most rural areas of Orange County.

AD 69 includes the central portion of Orange County and includes portions of Santa Ana, Anaheim, Garden Grove, and Orange which keeps a primarily Latino community whole. This community shares similar socioeconomic characteristics including lower income, lower levels of educational attainment, and lower levels of English proficiency. The district maintains a majority-Latino population consistent with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

AD 70 includes the Los Angeles County communities of the city of Long Beach, Signal Hill, and the Los Angeles community of San Pedro. This district is characterized by the sea ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. Over 60% of all foreign goods shipped to the United State are unloaded in these two ports. The large cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles were necessarily split to achieve population equality. The district includes Cal State-Long Beach, the Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park, Machado Lake, Los Angeles Harbor College, Tosco Oil Refinery, and the southernmost portion of the Alameda corridor.

AD 71 consists of the eastern portion of San Diego County from the U.S.-Mexico border to the southern portion of Riverside County, covering the cities and communities of east county, along with the foothills and mountain regions that define the county border on the east. The district is also characterized by agriculture, as well as open space, national and state parks, and recreational activities.

AD 72 includes the western portion of Orange County. Cities in this district include Seal Beach, Los Alamitos, Fountain Valley, Westminster, and portions of Garden Grove, Huntington Beach and Santa Ana to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by shared school districts, social and economic interests of Little Saigon, and a common water district. The Commission was able to respect the western Orange County boundary with Los Angeles in this district.

AD 73 includes southern portions of Orange County. Cities in this district include Aliso Viejo, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and the sister cities of Dana Point, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano. This district contains other recognized communities including Coto De Caza, Las Flores and Ladera Ranch. This district is characterized by geographic separation of the Santa Ana Mountains to the east and the beach communities to the south. South Orange County cities share common socioeconomic interests, regional land use planning, and water quality concerns. This district respects the Orange County border with San Diego and the eastern Riverside County border.

AD 74 is a coastal Orange County district. Cities in this district include Costa Mesa, Laguna Beach, Laguna Woods, Newport Beach, and portions of Huntington Beach and Irvine to achieve population equality. Common interests in this district include common recreational and environmental interests, transportation routes, and school districts.

AD 75 is in north central San Diego County and consists of rapidly growing established communities along the I-15 Corridor, including the communities of Temecula and portions of Murrieta in southern Riverside County. The district is geographically mixed with flatlands, rolling hills, and small mountain ranges. The region is characterized by its agriculture, open space, and mixed urban and rural communities, with a growing Latino-immigrant community. The Commission received testimony from "inland" cities who share educational and public safety services.

AD 76 is in the north coastal region of San Diego County and includes Camp Pendleton to the north. It also includes the San Onofre Nuclear Plant and established beach communities along Highway 5, including the inland city of Vista. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes moderate- to high-income communities.

AD 77 is in central San Diego County and contains a large portion of the city of San Diego, which is divided because of its size and to achieve population equality. San Pasqual forms the northern corner of the district with Mission Trails Regional Park forming the southern edge. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks and lakes, Miramar Marine Corps Air Station, and Highways I-15, 52, and 56 that connect county-wide cities and communities. The region shares an interest in summer wildfire prevention. The district is characterized by its moderate- to high-income communities, with a diverse mix of ethnic communities, including a significant number of Asian American and Pacific Islander communities.

AD 78 is in the southern coastal region of San Diego County from the city of Solana Beach to the city of Imperial Beach and is a highly urbanized district that includes the central hub of San Diego County's commercial, business, industrial, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and Balboa Regional Park. The district is characterized by its wide-range of income levels and diverse communities of interests. The city of San Diego is split in this district to achieve population equality.

AD 79 is in the southern central portion of San Diego County from the neighborhood of South Clairemont and Mission Trails Regional Park and Highway 8 on the north to nearly all of the city of Chula Vista to the south. It is a highly urbanized district with established communities

on the north and a rapidly growing city of Chula Vista to the south. The district is characterized by its highly diverse ethnic communities, with low- to moderate-income levels. Although the cities of Chula Vista, National City, and San Diego are split in this district to achieve population equality and in consideration of an adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, the Commission considered testimony in an effort to honor local neighborhoods and communities to the extent possible.

AD 80 is in the most southern portion of San Diego County hugging the international border with Mexico. It is a highly dense region with some of the oldest communities in the central city of San Diego, including the neighborhoods of Sherman Heights, Logan Heights, and Barrio Logan to the north to San Ysidro to the south. The district is characterized by its large, concentrated Latino community and other immigrant ethnic groups located along Highway 5 and Highway 805 and its intense international border-crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The Commission received testimony from communities of Asian Pacific Islander and African immigrants who share needs for social services, education, health services and employment opportunities. The cities of Chula Vista, National City and San Diego are split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

C. The Senate Districts

Each of the 40 Senate districts has an ideal population of 931,349, and represents the largest state legislative districts in the nation. In consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation to +/-1.0%. Per the California Constitution, the Commission strived to nest two Assembly districts where practicable. However, higher-ranking criteria made this difficult in practice. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act often resulted in Assembly districts that could not be nested, and that in turn affected adjacent districts, creating ripple effects across the state. In addition, the Act's fourth criterion, which required the Commission to minimize the fragmentation of counties, cities, neighborhoods, and local communities of interest, resulted in many Senate districts that were "blended" or mostly nested, as the Commission took advantage of opportunities to repair unavoidable splits that occurred in the Assembly districts. A total of 11 counties and 20 cities with populations smaller than a Senate district were split.

While the size of the Senate districts allowed the Commission to recognize broadly shared interests, these interests did not always overlap exactly with the interests of smaller communities recognized in the related Assembly districts. There are a number of cases where there were a variety of different interests in the Senate districts, which contain close to a million people. For example, there were several situations where more than two Assembly districts had common interests or geographical characteristics that were common to a single Senate district. In these cases, the Commission directed our line-drawing consultants to blend several Assembly districts to better recognize geographical concerns and public testimony about communities of interest. The highest positive deviation for a Senate district was 0.995% and the lowest negative deviation was -0.991%, with an average deviation of 0.449%.

SD 1 is based on nesting AD 1 and AD 6 and includes the whole counties of Siskiyou, Shasta, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Alpine and the mountainous portions of Placer and El Dorado counties as well as a portion of Sacramento County, including Roseville, which

was split and included to achieve population equality. It is connected in large part by Highway 395 north and south, and Highway 50 and Interstate 80 east and west. Its shared economic interests include timber and recreation. This district blends other areas to keep the Lake Tahoe basin and Truckee area whole while keeping Butte County intact in SD 4.

SD 2 is based on nesting AD 2 and AD 10 and includes the counties of the California coast north of the Golden Gate Bridge. These include Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma and Marin. Trinity and Lake Counties are also included. Sonoma County is split to achieve population equality, with the county seat Santa Rosa remaining whole in this district with most of its county. This district shares the Highway 101 transportation corridor. It also shares issues of coastal environmental, economic and recreational interests, as well as interests around fishing, timber and wine growing.

SD 3 is based on nesting AD 4 and AD 11 and includes the counties of Yolo, Solano, Napa, and portions of Sonoma County not included in SD 1. Yolo County is split with West Sacramento included in SD 6 (Sacramento). The District also includes a portion of Contra Costa County, including the cities of Martinez and Pleasant Hill, which were included to achieve population equality and are connected through the Benicia-Martinez Bridge. This District is united by the I-80 and I-5 transportation corridors. It includes shared interests concerning water and Sacramento River Delta issues, the I-80 corridor, and significant agricultural interests.

SD 4 is based on nesting AD 3 and AD 8 and includes the counties of Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Yuba, and Sutter. It also contains a portion of northeast Sacramento County, including Roseville which was added to achieve population equality. The blending of Assembly districts in this Senate district allows the mostly agricultural and northern Central Valley communities to be reunited in a district without crossing into the mountains to the east. This district shares the I-5 transportation corridor and reflects interests in a Central Valley district that is primarily agricultural and rural. SD 4 also includes a Covered County (Yuba) and is in compliance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

SD 5 is based on nesting AD 12 and AD 13 and includes all of San Joaquin County and portions of Stanislaus and Sacramento Counties. The split in Sacramento County is a result of the southern city of Galt being included in this district, while the split in Stanislaus County reflects most of the city of Modesto being added to achieve population equality, along with the whole city of Riverbank and whole communities of Del Rio and Salida. The blending in this district allows for the city of Lodi to be reunited with San Joaquin County along with its sister city of Galt. Both of these cities share a common school district and other services between cities and across counties. This district is, also a result of the partial-district nesting between the Section 5 Merced County AD 21 and the Monterey County AD 30 for Section 5 Senate districts to the south. This district maintains the integrity of Valley floor communities and links Galt with Lodi, and the remainder of Stanislaus County with southern San Joaquin County.

SD 6 is based on nesting AD 7 and 8 and includes much of the County of Sacramento including the cities of Sacramento and Elk Grove, and the Yolo County city of West Sacramento, which lies directly across the Sacramento River from Sacramento. It includes the Sacramento International Airport. This district blend allows for the reunification of the core of the city of Sacramento and links it with communities to its south along the I-5 and Highway 99 corridors.

Besides the shared economic interests based on the urban issues of Sacramento and state government, it also keeps whole the Asian American and Pacific Islander communities located in south Sacramento, Vineland and Elk Grove, which share social, cultural, and economic interests common to recent immigrant populations. Sacramento County is split as it exceeds the size of a Senate district.

SD 7 is based on nesting AD 14 and AD 16 and contains the majority of Contra Costa County, including the Highway 4 and I-680 corridors. This district blend allows for the reunification of communities along the Highway 4 corridor and joins them with the “LaMorinda” (Lafayette, Moraga and Orinda), San Ramon Valley, and Tri-Valley communities. The northern portion of the district joins many delta communities, while the central and southern portions link key Alameda & Contra Costa suburban communities with job centers. This district includes many regional parks and wilderness areas, and respects the natural geography of the East Bay Hills boundary.

SD 8 is based on nesting AD 23 and AD 5 to form a foothill district along the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley. The blend of Assembly districts in this area is a reflection of the attempt to form a foothill district with the balance of the two Section 5 Senate districts to the west of this district. This includes the whole counties of Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Mono, Mariposa, and Tuolumne, with portions of Fresno, Madera, Sacramento, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties. The city of Fresno in Fresno County and the city of Rancho Cordova in Sacramento County are split to achieve population equality. This district maintains the integrity of a southern foothill and mountain district to link the common interest issues of open space, water, the distinctions between “hills” and the “flatlands”, and the less densely populated areas that share a more rural and remote way of life. County splits are a result of (1) separating the Valley portion of Madera County with the foothill area, and (2) including the San Joaquin Valley floor cities and communities of Tulare and Visalia (Tulare County), Fresno and Clovis (Fresno County), Turlock (Stanislaus County), and Rancho Cordova (Sacramento County) to achieve population equality.

SD 9 is based on an almost perfect nesting of AD 15 and AD 18 and unites cities in Contra Costa and Alameda counties along the 880 corridor, a major urban thoroughfare for commuter traffic and for commercial freight through the Port of Oakland and Oakland International Airport. Anchor communities include Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro. By nesting, this district reunites Oakland, connects regional park interests, and respects the Bay Bridge boundary and that of the East Bay Hills.

SD 10 is based on nesting AD 20 and AD 25 and includes most of the “Eden” area in Alameda County, as well as Castro Valley and smaller unincorporated communities immediately adjacent. It also contains Hayward, and unites the Tri-Cities of Union City, Newark, and Fremont, which are kept whole. This district includes a portion of northern Santa Clara County, namely Santa Clara, Milpitas, and parts of San Jose, including the San Jose International Airport to achieve population equality. The Berryessa neighborhood of San Jose is whole within this district.

SD 11 is based on nesting AD 17 and 19 and includes all of the city and county of San Francisco, Broadmoor, Colma, Daly City, as well as part of South San Francisco, keeping a

largely suburban Filipino-American community whole in these cities that shares cultural traditions and community centers, as well as similar socioeconomic characteristics with other Asian Americans in western San Francisco, such as higher rates of home ownership and limited English proficiency.

SD 12 is based on nesting AD 21 and AD 30 and includes the whole counties of Merced and San Benito, parts of the counties of Fresno, Madera, Monterey, and Stanislaus, and a portion of the city of Modesto in Stanislaus County to comply with Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements for Merced and Monterey Counties. Although this is the one district that crosses the coastal mountain range between the San Joaquin Valley and the west, this district is able to maintain a predominately agricultural base on both sides of the mountains, thus linking the two areas together in a common interest. Nesting Assembly districts within the San Joaquin Valley was not possible because Merced and Monterey Counties were combined to meet the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Many of the cities in this district run along the main transportation routes of I-5 and Highway 99.

SD 13 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 22 and AD 24 and consists of the remainder of San Mateo County south of SD 11 and northern Santa Clara County, including the sister cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale. This district keeps the San Mateo coastline from Pacifica to the Año Nuevo State Reserve and peninsula cities from South San Francisco to Sunnyvale together. South San Francisco is the only city split to achieve population equality.

SD 14 is based on nesting AD 31 and AD 32 and includes all of Kings County and parts of Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties, as well as portions of the cities of Bakersfield and Fresno to satisfy the Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements for Kings County. Along I-5 and Highway 99, this district contains the cities of Porterville, Hanford, Delano, Wasco, Corcoran, Lemoore, Sanger, Reedley, Selma, and Dinuba. Because of the need to comply with the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act for Kings County and the adjacent Section 5 Merced County Senate district to the north, this district was not able to be fully nested.

SD 15 is based on nesting AD 27 and AD 28 and contains a major portion of Santa Clara County, and includes the cities of Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Saratoga, and most of the city of San Jose, which was divided to satisfy population equality requirements. The district includes the downtown area of San Jose, multiple neighborhoods and local communities of interest, such as the Alum Rock and Evergreen neighborhoods, as well as smaller cities and unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. The southern area of the district contains several county parks and open space preserves. Shared interests within the district revolve around common demographic characteristics based on income and housing, as well as reliance on technology-based economies. This district reunites the majority of San Jose with its downtown area.

SD 16 is based on nesting AD 26 and AD 34 and includes portions of Kern, Tulare, and San Bernardino Counties with the only city split being that of Bakersfield. Additional cities in this district include Visalia, Tulare, Taft, Exeter, Ridgecrest, Needles, Barstow and Twentynine Palms. Although this district covers a large geographic area, the vast majority of cities share a commonality of having small populations in more remote areas. Because of two adjacent Section 5 districts to the north and because of the need to nest across the coastal range for SD 12, an odd

number of Assembly districts in the San Joaquin Valley required an extension into San Bernardino County to achieve population equality, and this district was not able to be fully nested. The resulting Senate district links the Southern Central Valley with communities to the south, across the mountain ranges.

SD 17 is based on nesting AD 29 and AD 35 and contains Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo Counties in their entirety, as well as portions of Monterey and Santa Clara Counties. The cities include Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Gilroy, San Luis Obispo, Morgan Hill, Seaside, Paso Robles, Atascadero, Monterey, and several more smaller cities. A small portion of San Jose was included in this district to achieve population equality. The district is one of two Senate districts containing part of Monterey County and was drawn in part to comply with Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements. The district links the western portion of Monterey County with areas to the south in a primarily coastal district. Strongly shared interests within the district include regional agricultural economies, coastal and open space preservation, and environmental protection. The Monterey Bay coastline is fully contained within the district. Additionally the southern portion of the district includes a major portion of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, which extends to Cambria in San Luis Obispo County. Similar to the adjacent Section 5 district, it was not able to be fully nested due to the need to meet the Voting Rights Act requirements.

SD 18 is based on nesting AD 39 and AD 46 and includes the city of San Fernando and the northeast portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. This district reunites Los Angeles neighborhoods such as Northridge and Granada Hills into an Eastern San Fernando Valley district. Communities include Van Nuys, Granada Hills, Sylmar, Arleta, Pacoima, North Hills, Northridge, Panorama City, Lakeview Terrace, Sherman Oaks, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Studio Village, Sun Valley, Toluca Lake, North Hollywood, and Universal City. Major transportation corridors include the Ventura Freeway (S-101), Hollywood Freeway (S-170), San Diego Freeway (I-405), Golden Gate Freeway (I-5) and Foothill Freeway (I-210), as well as Ventura Boulevard, the main east-west commercial strip. Resources include the Hansen Dam Flood Control Basin, Whiteman Airport, Van Nuys Airport, and the Los Angeles Valley College. The southern boundary aligns closely with the Mulholland Scenic Corridor.

SD 19 is based on nesting AD 37 and AD 44 and incorporates Santa Barbara County and a portion of Ventura County. It extends from Santa Maria in the northwest along the 101 corridor and captures Buellton, Solvang, Goleta, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, the Santa Clara Valley (Santa Paula, Fillmore, Piru) and Oxnard, Port Hueneme and Camarillo on the southeastern border. It maintains the US-101 transportation corridor throughout the district, as well as the agricultural nexus between the Santa Clara Valley, Oxnard plains, and the Santa Maria area. Due to the resultant odd number of Assembly districts from SD 12, this district's blend reunites the western portion of Ventura County with much of the rest of the county below the Conejo Grade.

SD 20 is the perfect nesting of two Section 2 Assembly districts, AD 47 and AD 52, and consists of the cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Rialto, a portion of San Bernardino and unincorporated areas such as Muscoy and Bloomington in San Bernardino County and Pomona Valley, which includes the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County which is geographically separated from the rest of the county at Kellogg Hill. The city of San Bernardino is the only city

split, which was done to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

SD 21 is based on nesting AD 33 and AD 36 and includes the Antelope Valley and part of the high desert in northern Los Angeles County, extending eastward into San Bernardino County to include the Apple Valley. Major cities in the region include Lancaster, Palmdale, Victorville, Hesperia, and the northeast region of the city of Santa Clarita, which was split to achieve population equality in the region. Other significant population centers include Canyon Country, Saugus, Quartz Hill, Acton, Little Rock, Baker, Lake Los Angeles, Adelanto, and Mountain View Acres. The region is tied by transportation links north-south by the Antelope Valley Freeway (Hwy. 14), as well as east-west by the Pear Blossom Highway (Hwy. 138). Significant open space areas include the Castaic Lake State Recreation area, Pyramid Lake, Antelope Valley Poppy Reserve, Ritter Ranch Park, Big Rock Wash Wildlife Sanctuary, Alpine Butte, Saddleback Butte State Park, El Mirage Off-Vehicle Recreation area, and portions of the Angeles National Forest. This district reunites the majority of the Santa Clarita Valley with that of the Lancaster Valley and Victor Valley communities, forming a largely transitional and high desert Senate district.

SD 22 is based on nesting AD 48 and AD 49 and contains the Los Angeles County cities of Arcadia, San Gabriel, Temple City, Alhambra, Rosemead, Monterey Park, El Monte, and South El Monte, Covina, West Covina, and La Puente. These cities have common economic status with a range from working class to higher income in each city, and comparable housing stock. This district nests communities along the 10 Freeway and reunites El Monte and South El Monte, which were split to draw AD 49 to keep local communities of interest together and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The cities of Industry and West Covina are split in this district to achieve population equality.

SD 23 is based on nesting AD 40 and AD 42 and consists of portions of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, and a small portion of Los Angeles County to keep the border community of Wrightwood intact. The district also includes Rancho Cucamonga, Phelan, the Big Bear mountain communities, most of the San Bernardino Valley in San Bernardino County, with the Beaumont/Banning area to Cabazon, south to the San Jacinto Valley, plus the whole of Murrieta in Riverside County to achieve population equality. The shape of this district was largely determined by the adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which shares part of the city of San Bernardino. Due to the high desert SD 21 to the north, this district was not able to be fully nested. The blend in this district maintains the contiguity of the eastern San Bernardino National Forest and its communities to the south tied by Interstate 10 and Interstate 215.

SD 24 is based on nesting AD 51 and AD 53 and includes the Los Angeles neighborhoods of Silver Lake, Glassell Park, Echo Park and then moving south and east, Thai Town, Koreatown and Pico Union. Chinatown is kept whole as is Boyle Heights and East Los Angeles at its southern boundary. Like parts of the Assembly district that were blended into this district, SD 24 has concentrations of new immigrants in the Pico Union and Koreatown portions of the district.

SD 25 is based on nesting AD 41 and AD 43 and connects the Los Angeles County foothills from La Crescenta on the west to San Antonio Heights on the east with the Angeles National Forest. The I-210 corridor connects these cities for commerce and entertainment. It includes the whole cities and communities of Glendale, Altadena, South Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Monrovia, Duarte, Glendora, San Dimas, La Verne, Claremont, Upland and most of Burbank to achieve population equality. The district includes the Bob Hope Airport and the communities of interest surrounding and using Griffith Park. This district links Pasadena to communities such as Burbank, La Canada-Flintridge, and La Crescenta-Montrose, and keeps the foothill city of Glendora intact. The district also maintains the close relationship of Pasadena and Altadena, including their school district, as well as the relation of adjacent cities to Pasadena as a hub for entertainment, business, and professional services.

SD 26 is based on nesting AD 50 and AD 66 and consists of Los Angeles County coastal communities from Santa Monica to the South Bay Peninsula of Rancho Palos Verdes, and includes portions of West LA. This district includes the whole cities and communities of Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, Century City, El Segundo, Torrance, Hermosa Beach, Lomita, Manhattan Beach, Marina Del Rey, Palos Verdes Estates, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates; and the Los Angeles communities of Miracle Mile, Hancock Park, Mid-Wilshire, Hollywood, Hollywood Hills, and West Los Angeles. This district is characterized by having a relatively affluent socioeconomic urbanized area, as well as vast open space regions and some of the major beaches of Southern California. It includes the LAX Airport, Bellona Creek Wetlands, and a grouping of beach cities with inland affluent adjacent communities. The cities of Torrance and Los Angeles were split to maintain a primarily coastal district and to achieve population equality.

SD 27 is based on nesting AD 38 and AD 45 and incorporates and maintains the eastern portion of Ventura County, which includes the cities of Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, and Westlake Village. It also includes the coastal area extending from Leo Carrillo State Beach to Malibu and on to Topanga Canyon. Additionally, it captures the communities of Calabasas, West Hills and a portion of Santa Clarita in Los Angeles County. It maintains the coastal mountain range and watershed. This district reunites the cities in Eastern Ventura County above the Conejo Grade and combines them with communities in the greater Santa Monica Mountain area and the western San Fernando Valley along the Highway 101 and 118 corridors. The cities of Santa Clarita and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

SD 28 is based on nesting AD 56 and AD 67 and consists of the entire eastern portion of Riverside County and portions of west Riverside County along the southern border. This district includes the cities of Temecula, Rancho Mirage, Palm Springs, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore, La Quinta, Indio, Indian Wells, Desert Hot Springs, Coachella, Cathedral City, Canyon Lake, and Blythe. This district was blended to keep Coachella Valley whole and respect the nesting of other Assembly districts in Riverside County.

SD 29 is based on nesting AD 55 and AD 65 and includes the northern portion of Orange County, eastern Los Angeles County, and southern San Bernardino County, including much of the Four Corners area that shares economic interests and transportation concerns around the Pomona Freeway. This district includes the whole cities and communities of Brea, Chino Hills, Cypress, Diamond Bar, Fullerton, La Habra, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Rowland Heights, Stanton,

and Walnut, as well as portions of the cities of Industry, West Covina, Buena Park and Anaheim to achieve population equality. Many of the northern Orange County cities share services and are tied to its other county neighbors by Chino Hill State Park. This district is characterized by common social and economic interests of Asian Pacific Islander communities of Diamond Bar, Chino Hills, and Walnut where each share common areas of worship, and entertainment centers. The Four Corners area shares a transportation policy committee, and a common wildlife conservation association.

SD 30 is based on nesting AD 54 and AD 59 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Culver City, Century City, Ladera Heights, Baldwin Hills, Blair Hills, Mar Vista, Palms, Mid City, Crenshaw, Lafayette Park, View Park-Windsor Hills, Leimert Park, Westmont, South Park, Exposition Park, a portion of Hancock Park, downtown Los Angeles, and South Central Los Angeles. This district is characterized by a very high residential density, the campus of the University of Southern California, many historic African American neighborhoods, and relatively high ethnic diversity and socioeconomic variation. The cities of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. This district was blended to allow for a coastal Senate district to the west and was influenced by several majority-minority districts drawn to the east. The district also includes the Exposition light rail transit line.

SD 31 is the perfect nesting of AD 60 and AD 61 and keeps the city of Riverside intact with the communities of Corona, Moreno Valley, Norco, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Riverside, and Perris. This district maintains the community of interest around the March Air Reserve Base as well as the shared animal-keeping interests in Norco and Corona. This district recognizes the geographic separation of Moreno Valley at the Beaumont Pass. This district is characterized by common interests of a joint powers agreement over March Air Reserve Base, common transportation corridors, and multiple community colleges have their extensions in the district. Corona and Norco share a common school district. Eastvale and Norco share common watershed interests in the Santa Ana River and common fire and public safety issues.

SD 32 is based on nesting AD 57 and AD 58 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Pico Rivera, Downey, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs, La Habra Heights, Bell Flower, Montebello, West Whittier, South Whittier, Whittier, La Mirada, and Hawaiian Gardens, as well as the Orange County city of Buena Park, which is included for population equality. The district reflects shared economic interests, school districts, and public safety issues. The district also contains a strong community of interest that includes Cerritos, Artesia, and a portion of Buena Park, and has a large Asian, Indian, and Pacific Islander community that shares common linguistic, cultural and economic interests. In this district, the city of Lakewood is split to achieve population equality.

SD 33 is based on nesting AD 63 and AD 70 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Commerce, Cudahy, Bell, Bell Garden, Lynwood, Maywood, Signal Hill, Paramount, South Gate, Vernon, Walnut Park, Huntington Park, and most of Long Beach with portions of the cities of Lakewood and Los Angeles to achieve population equality. To the north this district includes part of the group of Southeast cities of Los Angeles County: Vernon, Huntington Park, Bell, South Gate, Cudahy, Lynwood, and Paramount. These Southeast cities are grouped together because of their socioeconomic commonalities and because many unincorporated areas share similar civic and economic issues. Many of the residents in this

region are first-generation immigrants with similar linguistic and educational characteristics. This district is characterized by high residential density and many historic neighborhoods, heavy industry, and common environmental problems linked to transportation corridors. The majority of Long Beach is kept with its port, Long Beach City College, and downtown Long Beach.

SD 34 is based on nesting AD 69 and AD 72 and includes western Orange County and a portion of eastern Los Angeles County. Cities in this district include Seal Beach, Los Alamitos, Fountain Valley, Westminster, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and portions of the cities of Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Orange and Long Beach to achieve population equality. This district also includes other distinct communities of Rossmoor, Sunset Beach and Midway City. This district includes several different communities, pairing a primarily north coastal Orange County area with Little Saigon and most of the community in Santa Ana and central Anaheim that share similar socioeconomic characteristics.

SD 35 is based on nesting AD 62 and AD 64 and includes the Los Angeles County communities of Carson, Compton, West Compton, Gardena, Harbor City, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lennox, West Carson, Watts, Willowbrook, and Wilmington. This district is characterized by a very high residential density, the Port of Los Angeles and the 110 Freeway which runs north-south through the entire district. Traffic and pollution concerns related to the Port are significant interests within the district. San Pedro and Harbor City are with the Port. The cities of Inglewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Torrance were split to achieve population equality.

SD 36 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 73 and AD 76 and consists of the southern coastal region of Orange County from Laguna Niguel to the established coastal beach communities along San Diego County's Interstate 5, including Camp Pendleton and San Onofre Nuclear Plant. Cities in this district include Rancho Santa Margarita, Mission Viejo, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, Oceanside, Vista, Carlsbad, and Encinitas. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes similar socioeconomic communities.

SD 37 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 68 and AD 74 and includes the central and southern portions of Orange County. This district unites Irvine and links it with cities and communities with similar socioeconomic characteristics, including Villa Park, Tustin, North Tustin, Lake Forest, Laguna Woods, Laguna Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, and portions of the cities of Orange, Anaheim and Huntington Beach, which are divided to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by common planned-living communities, common transportation corridors including toll roads, common interests over the former El Toro Marine Base, and watersheds to the east. This district further respects the shared interests of the coastal cities.

SD 38 is based on nesting AD 71 and AD 75 and consists of the northeastern portion of San Diego County. It includes agriculture lands, and open space national and state park recreational activities. This district was drawn to create a central-eastern San Diego County district that separates San Diego County from Riverside County, the coast from inland areas, and mountainous areas from the border district. It includes cities and communities along the

urbanized Highway I-15 corridor to the less urbanized and rural communities along the foothills and mountain ranges to the east. The district is characterized by low-, moderate-, and high-income levels. The city of San Diego is divided because it exceeds the size of a Senate district.

SD 39 is based on nesting AD 77 and AD 78 and consists of nearly the entire city of San Diego, including the coastal areas of Del Mar to Coronado, as well as the core of San Diego. The district is highly urbanized, with regional parks, lakes, and open space preserves, and contains the central economic hub of San Diego County. The district is characterized by its government center, commercial, business, high-tech research industries, three major universities, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and environmentally sensitive coastal areas. It includes a highly diverse region of ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, and a wide range of income levels.

SD 40 is based on nesting AD 79 and AD 80 and consists of a two-county district stretching from all of Imperial County to lower San Diego County, along its shared international border with Mexico. Its geography ranges from the far desert regions on the east, including the Salton Sea basin, to the federally protected San Diego/Tijuana estuary on the Pacific Ocean. It ranges from the sparsely populated region of Imperial County to the highly urbanized communities in San Diego and connects educational, health, and social services delivery systems to low-income communities along the southern edge of the district. The district is characterized by its large concentration of Latino border communities and its intense international border crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The district also shares interests in meeting the environmental needs of the Salton Sea and addressing agricultural water issues within the district.

D. The Board of Equalization Districts

The four Board of Equalization (“BOE”) districts have an ideal population of 9,313,489—a population larger than 42 of the other states in the union. In consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation to +/-1.0%. The function of the BOE is to collect sales and use taxes and other fees that provide funding for counties, cities, and special districts. Given this, the Commission recognized that the relevant shared interests included business and economic interests; however, staff representatives from the BOE testified that field operations are independent of the electoral districts, and that any taxpayer can go to any field office for help. In addition, tax revenues are distributed to counties independent of electoral districts.

The Commission’s BOE districts reflect a balancing of multiple requirements and interests, including compliance with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and maintaining, to the extent practicable, county, city, neighborhood, and community of interest boundaries. Given the large district size and population deviation criteria the Commission applied for legislative districts, the Commission was able to keep 57 of California’s 58 counties whole, and Los Angeles County was necessarily divided because its population exceeds the size of a BOE district. We also kept 478 of California’s 480 cities whole in addition to mostly nesting ten Senate districts. The highest positive deviation was 0.812% and the lowest negative deviation was -1.000%, with an average deviation of 0.630%.

BOE 1 is based on nesting SD 1, SD 4, SD 5, SD 6, SD 8, SD 12, SD 14, SD 16, SD 18, and SD 21 and consists of 28 whole inland counties from the Oregon border south, including Yuba, Merced, and Kings Counties. It also includes portions of Los Angeles County, including the Antelope, Santa Clarita, and East San Fernando Valleys, and most of San Bernardino County, including Victor and Pomona Valleys, Big Bear Mountain and, other sparsely populated areas that are included to achieve population equality. Yuba, Merced, and Kings Counties are subject to the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

BOE 2 is based on nesting SD 2, SD 3, SD 7, SD 9, SD 10, SD 11, SD 13, SD 15, SD 17, and SD 19, and is a coastal district composed of 23 whole counties from Del Norte to Santa Barbara, including Monterey County. Monterey County is subject to the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

BOE 3 is based on nesting SD 19, SD 22, SD 24, SD 25, SD 26, SD 27, SD 30, SD 32, SD 33, and SD 35 and consists of all of Ventura County, most of Los Angeles County, and Chino Hills from San Bernardino County. The Commission was unable to include all of Los Angeles County in this district, because the County's population exceeds the ideal population for a BOE district.

BOE 4 is based on nesting SD 23, SD 28, SD 29, SD 31, SD 34, SD 36, SD 37, SD 38, SD 39, and SD 40, and is a Southern California district composed of Imperial, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties and portions of San Bernardino County, including Fontana, Rialto, Colton, Grand Terrace, Bloomington, the San Bernardino Valley, and Morongo Valley to Twentynine Palms areas. San Bernardino County is divided in order to satisfy population equality requirements.

E. The Congressional Districts

The 53 congressional districts apportioned to the State of California have an ideal population of 702,905, and the Commission adhered to federal constitutional mandates by requiring a district population deviation of no more than +/- one person. This year marked the first time in California's history that the state has not been apportioned additional seats due to population growth. These districts also posed some of the Commission's biggest challenges, and, because of strict population equality requirements, resulted in many more splits of counties, cities, neighborhoods, and communities of interests than the other districts. A total of 11 counties and 41 cities smaller than a congressional district were split. Because these districts elect members of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission considered federal legislative concerns as part of the lens for defining relevant shared interests, including issues that are subject to federal regulation, such as environmental protection, air quality management, and immigration. The Commission also considered issues subject to federal funding, including education, transportation, and health care. The highest positive deviation was +1 person and the lowest negative deviation was -1 person with an average deviation of 0.000%.

CD 1 is a largely rural mountain district consisting of the whole counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, and Nevada. It also includes a portion of

Glenn County, which was split to achieve population equality. This district reflects a community of interest featuring a rural mountain lifestyle, as well as watershed, timber and recreational economic similarities. It is united by transportation corridors along I-5 and Highway 395.

CD 2 is formed by uniting the northern California coastal counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Marin, as well as portions of Sonoma County, which is split to achieve population equality. It also includes Trinity County, which shares timber and recreational and watershed interests with the coastal counties. The coastal counties share economic communities of interests including fishing, environmental concerns, timber and recreational opportunities. They are also unified by the Highway 101 corridor.

CD 3 includes the whole counties of Sutter, Yuba and Colusa, and large parts of Yolo (less West Sacramento), Solano, and Lake Counties. Its primary economic community of interest is agriculture. Economically, it is also united by development along the I-80 corridor to the southwest and the transportation corridor along I-5 to the north. Significant communities of interest concerning the provision of public services exist between a number of cities within the district. CD 3 also includes the Section 5 County of Yuba and complies with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 4 includes the whole counties of Placer, Alpine, Nevada, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne. It also includes the foothill portions of El Dorado, Madera, and Fresno counties. A small piece of Nevada County is included to keep the town of Truckee whole. This district also includes the greater area around Lake Tahoe, which was especially important in the congressional district in dealing with federal environmental issues affecting the lake. The primary communities of interest revolve around the foothill nature of the district, along with weather, fire, economic, environmental, and mountain recreation issues. Most of the district also shares the State Route 49 transportation corridor.

CD 5 consists of Napa County and parts of Lake, Solano, Sonoma, and Contra Costa counties. It reflects significant public testimony about uniting to the extent practicable the wine growing regions of Lake, Napa and Sonoma counties, including warehousing and distribution. The southern Solano County cities of Vallejo and Benicia were included to keep them associated with those communities of the Bay Area with which they have similar economic and social concerns rather than the agricultural focus of the more inland parts of Solano County. The Contra Costa County cities of Hercules, Pinole and a majority of Martinez, which are connected via the Carquinez and Benicia-Martinez bridges, were also included to achieve population equality.

CD 6 includes the entire city of Sacramento, as well as the Yolo County city of West Sacramento, and parts of Sacramento County located along the I-80 corridor to the northeast. West Sacramento is an integral part of the Sacramento Region, as home to the Port of Sacramento and much of the Sacramento workforce, connected to Sacramento by three bridges and waterfront development on opposite sides of the Sacramento River. This district includes an Asian American and Pacific Islander community in south Sacramento with shared economic and social ties based on income status, housing, language, and immigration status. The Sacramento International Airport is also in this district.

CD 7 includes most of the remainder of Sacramento County not included in CD 6. This district is unified by its economic association with the city of Sacramento for jobs, as well as shopping. Galt and the rural southwest portions of Sacramento are split to achieve population equality and because of their connections with San Joaquin County.

CD 8 includes the counties of Mono and Inyo, and most of San Bernardino County, including the cities of Adelanto, Apple Valley, Barstow, Hesperia, Big Bear City, Highland, Needles, Twentynine Palms and unincorporated areas of Crestline, Lake Arrowhead, Running Springs, Yucaipa, and Yucca Valley. A lower desert area is combined with a higher desert area into Inyo. The district contains two national parks, Death Valley National Park and Mojave National Preserve.

CD 9 includes most of San Joaquin County and portions of Sacramento and Contra Costa Counties. The city of Antioch in Contra Costa County is split in this district to achieve population equality. This district contains the San Joaquin County cities of Lathrop, Stockton, Lodi, and unincorporated areas in the east and west of the County. The city of Galt in southern Sacramento County is also included due to its ties to Lodi in San Joaquin County. The eastern Contra Costa communities of Antioch, Oakley, Brentwood, and Discovery Bay are also a part of this district to achieve population equality and to link the delta communities between Contra Costa and San Joaquin County. This district maintains a large portion of the San Joaquin Valley agricultural area, linked with industries associated with water transportation along the deltas from San Joaquin County through the eastern Contra Costa communities along State Route 4.

CD 10 includes all of Stanislaus County and a portion of San Joaquin County. The cities in San Joaquin County included in this district are Tracy, Manteca and Ripon. This district connects the Valley communities of southern San Joaquin County with the entirety of Stanislaus County with no city splits. This district shares both agricultural roots, including the northern most counties in the San Joaquin Valley, as well as more recent trends in commuting activities to the East Bay from the district's larger cities (Tracy, Manteca and Modesto). Additional cities in this district include Ripon, Escalon, Oakdale, Patterson, and Hughson.

CD 11 includes most of Contra Costa County, including the "Lamorinda" (Lafayette, Moraga, and Orinda) area, Richmond and surrounding environs, Walnut Creek and comparable suburban communities. This district connects local communities with regional park, wilderness, and state park interests, along with some coastline and delta.

CD 12 includes most of the city and county of San Francisco, except the southwest corner, south of the Sunset neighborhood. This district includes the core LGBT community, as well as several lower-income, immigrant and working-class neighborhoods, such as Chinatown, Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, and Bayview-Hunters Point.

CD 13 includes coastal urban East Bay communities, respecting the Bay Bridge and natural geographic boundary of the East Bay hills. Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, and San Leandro are included in this district whole along with the Port of Oakland and Oakland International Airport, as major commuter, commercial, and environmental traffic corridors. This district connects urban communities with regional park interests, along with maintaining

connections among low-income communities of color (including immigrant communities) with key service-provider networks and cultural resources in the East Bay flatlands.

CD 14 consists of the southwest corner of the city and county of San Francisco, the Farallon Islands, and most of San Mateo County. Menlo Park and Redwood City are also split to achieve population equality, but the lower socioeconomic city of East Palo Alto is kept whole with most of Redwood City, which shares similar demographics.

CD 15 includes much of southern Alameda County starting with the “Eden” area of Castro Valley and the surrounding unincorporated communities. The district unites Hayward, Union City, and part of Fremont, along with the Tri-Valley areas of Dublin, Pleasanton & Livermore. This area is rich in regional parks and wilderness areas and extends to the southern and eastern county lines.

CD 16 includes all of Merced County and portions of Madera and Fresno counties. The city of Fresno is split in this district to achieve population equality and in light of the Section 5 benchmark for Merced County. The western valley portion of Madera County is included in this district, as well as many of the Highway 99 communities from Merced County into the city of Fresno, such as Livingston, Atwater, Chowchilla, and the city of Madera. Communities in this district share the common links of agriculture, water, and air issues, along with the serving as the main transportation routes connecting northern and southern California. This district complies with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 17 contains significant portions of Alameda County and Santa Clara County. Included in the district are the Alameda County city of Newark and the Santa Clara County cities of Cupertino, Milpitas, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale. The district also contains portions of the cities of Fremont and San Jose, which are divided to satisfy population equality requirements. The district contains cities and local communities of interest marked by several shared interests, including employment and business based on high technology economies and demographic characteristics linked by income level, housing, and immigration status.

CD 18 contains portions of San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, and Santa Cruz County. Cities and towns such as Campbell, Los Gatos, Mountain View, Palo Alto, and Saratoga are maintained whole within the district; portions of the cities of Menlo Park, Redwood City, and San Jose are also within the district and divided to achieve population equality requirements. The district also contains an unpopulated area of the city of Santa Cruz. Areas within the district share common social and economic characteristics based on income level and reliance on high technology economies, as well as interests in open space and environmental concerns.

CD 19 contains part of Santa Clara County and includes Morgan Hill and San Martin, as well as major portions of San Jose and Gilroy, which are divided to satisfy population equality requirements and in light of the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in the adjacent district of CD 20. Shared interests within the district include commonalities based on housing and income, as well as close ties to local technology-based economies. CD 19 contains the downtown area of the city of San Jose and maintains major neighborhoods and local communities of interest such as the Alum Rock and Evergreen neighborhoods within the city.

The eastern and southern portions of the district also contain significant open-space areas and both state and county parks.

CD 20 contains Monterey County and San Benito County, as well as portions of Santa Cruz County and Santa Clara County. The cities include Salinas, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Hollister Seaside, Monterey, Soledad, and several smaller cities. A small portion of the city of Gilroy was included in this district to achieve population equality and meet requirements under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The city of Santa Cruz is maintained whole, except for an unpopulated area that is contained in CD 18. The district is marked by several shared interests, including reliance on agriculture-based economies, interests in open space and coastal preservation, and regional environmental concerns. The Monterey Bay coastline (part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary) is fully contained within the district.

CD 21 includes all of Kings County and portions of Kern, Tulare, and Fresno Counties. The city of Bakersfield is split to achieve population equity and to meet Section 5 requirements for Kings County. Cities along I-5 from Fresno County through Kern County are maintained along with many communities east of Highway 99. Communities in this district share the common links of agriculture, water and air issues along with containing a large portion of the main transportation routes connecting northern and southern California. Kings County is subject to the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

CD 22 includes portions of Fresno and Tulare Counties. The only city split is that of Fresno to achieve population equity. This district links the city of Fresno's split with other communities just east of the Highway 99 corridor including Clovis, Dinuba, Visalia, and the city of Tulare. This district borders two Section 5 county districts (Merced and Kings) while maintaining the local communities of interest along the Valley floor and respecting the distinctions between the foothill communities to the east.

CD 23 includes portions of Kern, Tulare, and Los Angeles Counties. This district connects the remaining southern section of the San Joaquin Valley around the Section 5 district to the north, including the western portions of Kern County (the cities of Taft and Maricopa), the city split in Bakersfield, the southern section of the foothill/ Sierras (including the Sequoia National Forest and communities such as California City, Three Rivers, Lake Isabella, and Ridgecrest), and a small section of northern Los Angeles County to achieve population equity. This district also includes the military installations of the China Lake Naval Air Base and Edwards Air Force Base, which was important in the congressional district to those in these communities.

CD 24 includes all of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties plus a portion of Ventura County. It includes the cities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Lompoc, Goleta, Santa Barbara, and a small portion of the city of San Buenaventura, capturing the Marina area along the coast. It maintains coastal communities of interest, especially along Highway 1 and Highway 101, as well as the recreational and wilderness areas of the Los Padres National Forest, which is part of the coastal mountain range. The city of San Buenaventura (Ventura) is split to achieve population equality.

CD 25 includes the Santa Clarita Valley, Palmdale, the eastern section of the city of Lancaster, and portions of the high desert in Los Angeles County. Prominent communities include the city of Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch, Saugus, Quartz Hill, Val Verde, Canyon Country, Humphreys, Acton, Forest Park, Agua Dulce, Little Rock, and Lake Los Angeles. The district also includes the Antelope Valley California Poppy Reserve, Pyramid Lake, Castaic Lake State Recreation area, Michael Antonovich Regional Park at Joughin Ranch, Saddleback Butte State Park, and a portion of the Angeles National Forest.

CD 26 includes most of the Ventura County and incorporates the cities and communities of Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Moorpark, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Westlake Village, Oak Park, portions of Simi Valley and San Buenaventura and all of the Santa Clara Valley (Santa Paula, Fillmore and Piru). It maintains the major shopping and transportation services along Highway 101 and Highway 23, as well as the agricultural communities of interest of the Santa Clara Valley and the Oxnard Plains. It also includes Port Hueneme and the Point Mugu Naval Air Station. The cities of San Buenaventura (Ventura) and Simi Valley are split to achieve population equality.

CD 27 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Pasadena, Altadena, Sierra Madre, Glendora, Claremont, and San Antonio Heights, which share the foothill concerns of fire control, recreational access, and water issues. The district also includes cities that identify themselves as related to Pasadena for cultural, educational, and commercial interests, such as South Pasadena and San Marino. The cities and communities of San Gabriel, Temple City, Alhambra, Monterey Park, Rosemead, and South San Gabriel share common economic, housing stock, and public safety issues, as well as major east/west freeway and commercial arteries. The cities of Glendora, Monrovia, Pasadena and Upland are split in this district to achieve population equality and in light of the adjacent district that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act.

CD 28 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of La Crescenta, La Canada, Burbank, Griffith Park, Hollywood Hills, and West Hollywood. The interests of the district include many public parks such as Verdugo Mountain, La Tuna Canyon, Runyon Park, and Griffith Park. Shared issues in this district include fire protection, watershed, entertainment industry, and outdoor recreation. The city of Burbank is split in this district, but includes the Bob Hope Airport.

CD 29 includes the entire city of San Fernando and the eastern portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include North Hills, Panorama City, Van Nuys, Arleta, Sylmar, Pacoima, Lake View Terrace, Sherman Oaks, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Sun Valley, Studio City, North Hollywood, and the NoHo Arts District. Significant institutions include the Van Nuys City Hall, Van Nuys Airport, Whiteman Airport, Olive View Medical Center, and Los Angeles Valley College. The Golden State Freeway (I-5), Foothill Freeway (I-210) and Ronald Reagan Freeway (S-118) are the major transportation corridors. The northern portion of the district includes a part of the Angeles National Forest.

CD 30 includes the western portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include Bell Canyon (which is located in Ventura County, but is only accessible through the Valley), West Hills, Hidden Hills, Chatsworth, Canoga Park,

Woodland Hills, the Warner Center, Canoga Park, Winnetka, Tarzana, Encino, Reseda, Northridge, and Granada Hills. Cal. State-Northridge and Encino Hospital are major employers. This district also includes many open-space areas such as Lake Balboa and the Sepulveda Basin Recreation area. A significant portion of the southern boundary is aligned with the Mulholland Drive Scenic Corridor.

CD 31 includes a portion of San Bernardino County, including the cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Redlands, Rialto, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland and San Bernardino. The cities of Fontana, Rialto, Rancho Cucamonga and Upland are split to achieve population equality and, in accordance to submitted public testimony, consistent with communities of interest. The shape of the district is affected by an adjacent district (CD 35 (Pomona Valley)) that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 32 is anchored by the Los Angeles County cities of Covina and West Covina, with adjacent cities of Azusa, Monrovia, Duarte, San Dimas, La Verne, El Monte, Baldwin Park, Irwindale, La Puente, and the community of Avocado Heights. The district has a major transportation corridor of the 10 Freeway which connects these cities for commerce and recreation. The district has communities adjacent to the Angeles National Forest and many users of the foothill recreational areas are residents of the cities south of the foothills. Many residents of the district are immigrants who share employment, language access, educational and social needs. The cities of Glendora, Industry and Monrovia are split in this district to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 33 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Agoura Hills, Malibu, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and the coastal portion of Torrance. Leading communities of the city of Los Angeles within the district include Brentwood, Bel Air, Westwood, West Los Angeles, Greater Mid-Wilshire, Miracle Mile, Hancock Park, Marina Del Rey, Venice Beach, Westchester, Harbor City, and the northwest portion of San Pedro. This district encompasses prominent beaches in Southern California and many affluent inland communities in the Los Angeles area. This district is characterized by having a relatively affluent socioeconomic urbanized area, as well as a vast suburban open space region. It also includes the Bellona Creek Wetlands and Dockweiler State Beach. The cities of Torrance and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. The region is connected north-south primarily by the Pacific Coast Highway.

CD 34 includes the core of downtown Los Angeles, the artist district adjoining downtown, the neighborhoods of Pico Union, Westlake, Boyle Heights, Chinatown in its entirety, and East Los Angeles, a census designated place, in its entirety. The district's northern area includes the Eagle Rock and Glassell Park, neighborhoods whose residents have increasing work and transportation contacts with downtown Los Angeles. The district contains neighborhoods with a shared Latino and immigrant history that spans many generations in Los Angeles.

CD 35 consists of the Pomona Valley and parts of Fontana and Rialto, located primarily in San Bernardino County. This district contains the city of Pomona which is part of Los Angeles County, but separated geographically by Kellogg Hill. This district is characterized by common

social activities in the community consisting of local children's sports organizations, hospital services, and common socioeconomic characteristics. The cities of Fontana and Rialto were split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 36 consists of the entire eastern portion of Riverside County and includes the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Blythe, Calimesa, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Hemet, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, and San Jacinto. This district is characterized by shared tourism interests, bedroom communities of Coachella Valley, retirement communities, Indian lands, entertainment/economic interests of casinos and low desert geographic integrity is maintained for shared water interests. This district respects the Riverside County border to the north and south.

CD 37 includes the Los Angeles County cities and neighborhoods of Culver City, Century City, West Los Angeles, Cheviot Hills, Beverlywood, Rancho Park, Mar Vista, Palms, Pico-Robertson, Blair Hills, Mid-City, West Adams, Ladera Heights, Leimert Park, View Park-Windsor Hills, Baldwin Hills, View Park, and Hyde Park. This district is characterized by very high residential density, the University of Southern California, West Los Angeles Community College, the Kenneth Hahn State Recreation area, Exposition Park, including the Los Angeles Coliseum and Sports Arena, Natural History Museum, California Science Center, and California African American Museum, as well as many historic African American neighborhoods. The cities of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

CD 38 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of South El Monte, Cerritos, Artesia, Whittier, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, La Mirada, East La Mirado, Montebello, Santa Fe Springs, La Palma, Hawaiian Gardens and divides the cities of Bellflower and Lakewood to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and to achieve population equality. These cities share the major transportation corridors of the Interstate 5 and Interstate 605 freeways, with their corresponding traffic and environmental concerns. The district is characterized by shared commercial, economic, educational, and public safety issues among these cities. In this district, South El Monte is whole.

CD 39 includes northern Orange County and portions of eastern Los Angeles County and southern San Bernardino County. Cities and communities in this district include Brea, Chino Hills, Diamond Bar, Fullerton, La Habra, La Habra Heights, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Rowland Heights, Hacienda Heights, Walnut, and portions of cities of Chino, Industry, Buena Park and Anaheim to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by common social and economic interests of Asian Pacific Islander communities of Diamond Bar, Chino Hills, and Walnut where each share common areas of worship, and entertainment centers. The transportation corridor known as the Four Corners area shares a transportation policy committee, and a common wildlife conservation association.

CD 40 consists of the Los Angeles County cities Downey, Paramount, Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy, Maywood and Vernon. Portions of Bellflower and Los Angeles are split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district encompasses a group of cities in Los Angeles commonly referred to as the Southeast or Gateway cities, which share common socioeconomic characteristics. Many of the residents are

low-income, first-generation immigrants whose children attend schools in the Los Angeles Unified School District.

CD 41 consists of a portion of Riverside County, including the communities of Jurupa Valley, Riverside, and Moreno Valley. This district is characterized by the two most populous cities in Riverside County, including Riverside and Moreno Valley and shared common interests over former March Air Force Reserve Base, community college campus locations, and transpiration interests. This district recognizes the geographic separation of Moreno Valley at the Beaumont Pass. This district also respects the northern Riverside County border giving consideration to the Voting Rights Act Section 2 district to the north in Pomona Valley.

CD 42 consists of a portion of Riverside County, including the cities and communities of Eastvale, Canyon Lake, Corona, Lake Elsinore, Menifee, Murrieta, Norco and a portion of Temecula. Temecula is split to achieve population equality in the district. This district is characterized by common interests of the communities of western Riverside County, animal-keeping interests of Jurupa Valley and Norco; and shared interests between Eastvale, Norco and Corona. Corona and Norco share a common school district. Eastvale, Norco and Eastvale share common watershed interests in the Santa Ana River and fire and public safety issues common to both communities in the area of the Santa Ana River. This district also respects the shared transportation corridor between the cities along Interstate Highway 15.

CD 43 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Gardena, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Westchester, Lawndale, Alondra Park, Lennox, Playa Vista, Playa Del Rey, Harbor Gateway, Torrance, and West Carson. This district is characterized by very high residential density and the transportation corridor of the Harbor Freeway (I-110), which runs north-south through the entire district. The cities of Inglewood, Los Angeles and Torrance were split to achieve population equality. Prominent features include the Los Angeles International Airport, as well as institutions such as Loyola Marymount University, Centinela Hospital, and Los Angeles Metropolitan Medical Center.

CD 44 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Compton, Carson, Lynwood, and South Gate. Prominent communities include Walnut Park, Rancho Dominguez, East Rancho Dominguez, Watts, Willowbrook, Rosewood, Longwood, North Long Beach, Hollydale, Lincoln Village, Hamilton, Sutter, Lindberg, Cherry Manor, Ramona Park, Davenport Park, Douglas Junction, Avalon Village, Terminal Island, and San Pedro. Catalina Island is also included in the district. The cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

CD 45 includes the central and southern portions of Orange County. Cities and communities in this district include Villa Park, Tustin, North Tustin, Irvine, Lake Forest, Laguna Woods, Laguna Hills, Rancho Santa Margarita, Coto De Caza, and portions of the cities of Anaheim, Mission Viejo and Orange to achieve population equality. This district respects the natural geographic divide of the Santa Ana Mountains to the east between Orange and Riverside Counties. This district is characterized by the most rural areas of Orange County, planned communities and common interests of former El Toro Marine Base.

CD 46 includes western and central portions of Orange County. Cities in this district include portions of Garden Grove, Santa Ana, Anaheim and Orange to achieve population equality. This community shares similar socioeconomic characteristics of an immigrant population, lower levels of educational attainment, and lower levels of English proficiency.

CD 47 includes the Los Angeles County cities of Long Beach, Signal Hills and the Orange County cities and communities of Cypress, Garden Grove, Los Alamitos, Stanton, Rossmoor, and Westminster. This district is characterized by the Port of Long Beach, one of the world's busiest seaports and the area's largest employer. The cities of Buena Park, Garden Grove, Lakewood, Long Beach and Westminster were split to achieve population equality.

CD 48 includes the coastal portion of Orange County. Cities and communities in this district include Seal Beach, Sunset Beach, Fountain Valley, Midway City, Huntington Beach, Costa Mesa, Newport Beach, Laguna Beach, Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, and portions of the cities of Garden Grove, Santa Ana and Westminster. Splits include a portion of Huntington Beach to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by shared school districts, state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It also includes the officially designated business area of Little Saigon.

CD 49 consists of the southern coastal region of Orange County from Laguna Niguel to all of the established coastal beach communities along San Diego County Highway 5 to the northern edge of the city of San Diego, and includes Camp Pendleton, and the San Onofre Nuclear Plant. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes moderate- to very high-income communities. Cities and communities in this district include Las Flores, Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, Ladera Ranch, Oceanside, Vista, Carlsbad, Encinitas, Solana Beach, Del Mar, and portions of Mission Viejo and San Diego to achieve population equality. Other distinct communities include Marine Corps Base Pendleton and Rancho Santa Fe.

CD 50 consists of the northeastern portion of San Diego County and includes agriculture lands, and open-space national and state park and recreational activities. It includes cities and communities along the urbanized Highway I-15 corridor, including the city of Temecula in Riverside County, and the southern urbanized communities in south San Diego County, to the less urbanized and rural communities along the foothills and mountain ranges to the east. The district is characterized by low to moderate income levels. The cities of Temecula and El Cajon are split to achieve population equality.

CD 51 consists of a two-county district stretching from all of Imperial County to the southern edge of San Diego County, along the shared international border with Mexico. Its geography ranges from the far desert regions on the east, including the Salton Sea basin, to the San Diego/Tijuana watershed region on the Pacific Ocean. It ranges from the sparsely populated region of Imperial County to the highly urbanized cities and communities in San Diego and connects educational, health, and social services delivery systems to low-income communities along the southern edge of the district. The district is characterized by its large concentration of Latino border communities and major international border-crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The district's Imperial County portion also contains a core

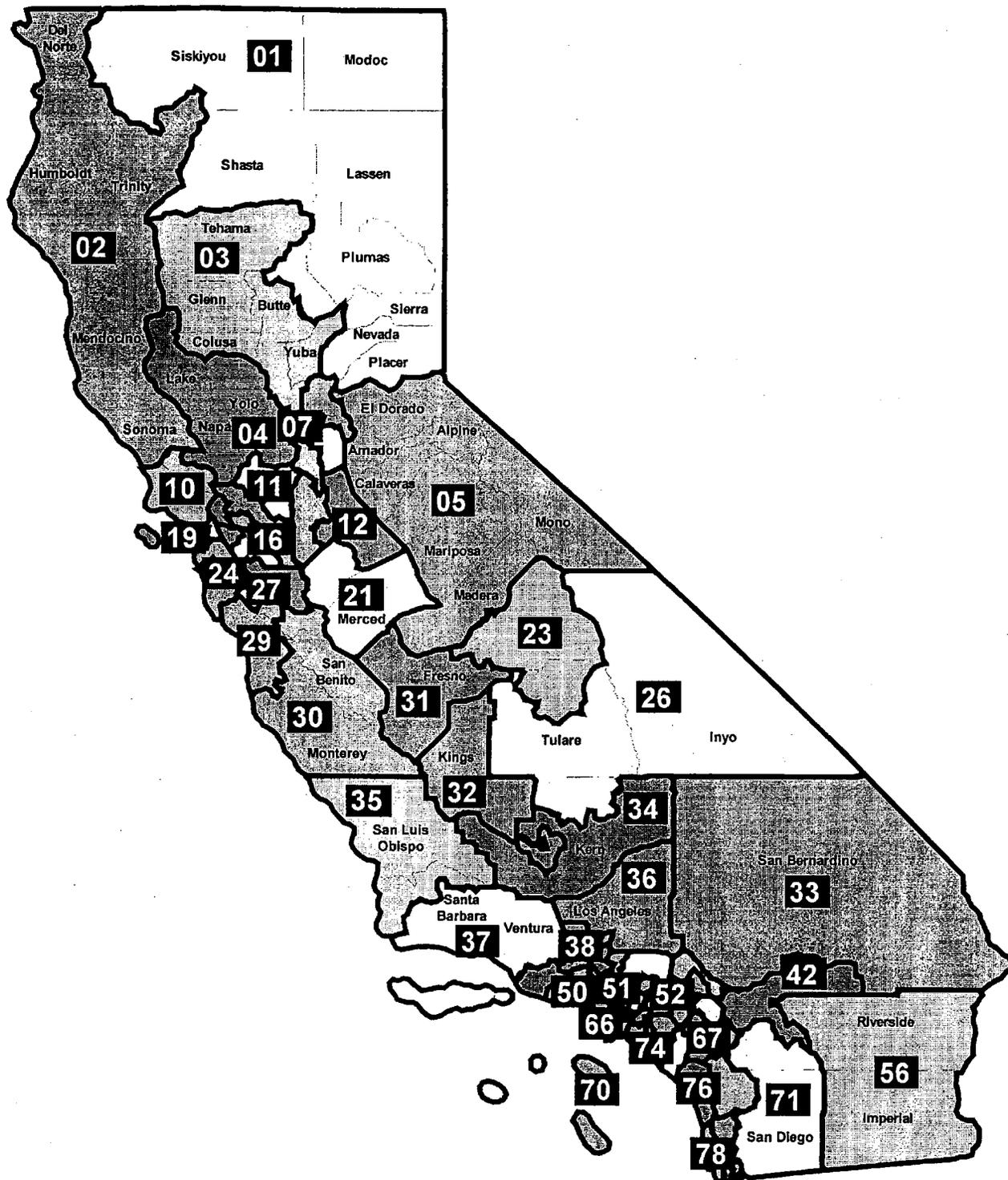
economic interest based on development as a regional water recreational and energy resource center. The cities of San Diego and Chula Vista are split to achieve population equality.

CD 52 consists of nearly the entire city of San Diego. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks, lakes, and open-space preserves and is the central social and economic hub of San Diego County. The district is characterized by its government center, commercial, business, high-tech research industries, three major universities, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and environmentally sensitive coastal areas. It includes a highly diverse region of ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, and a wide range of income levels.

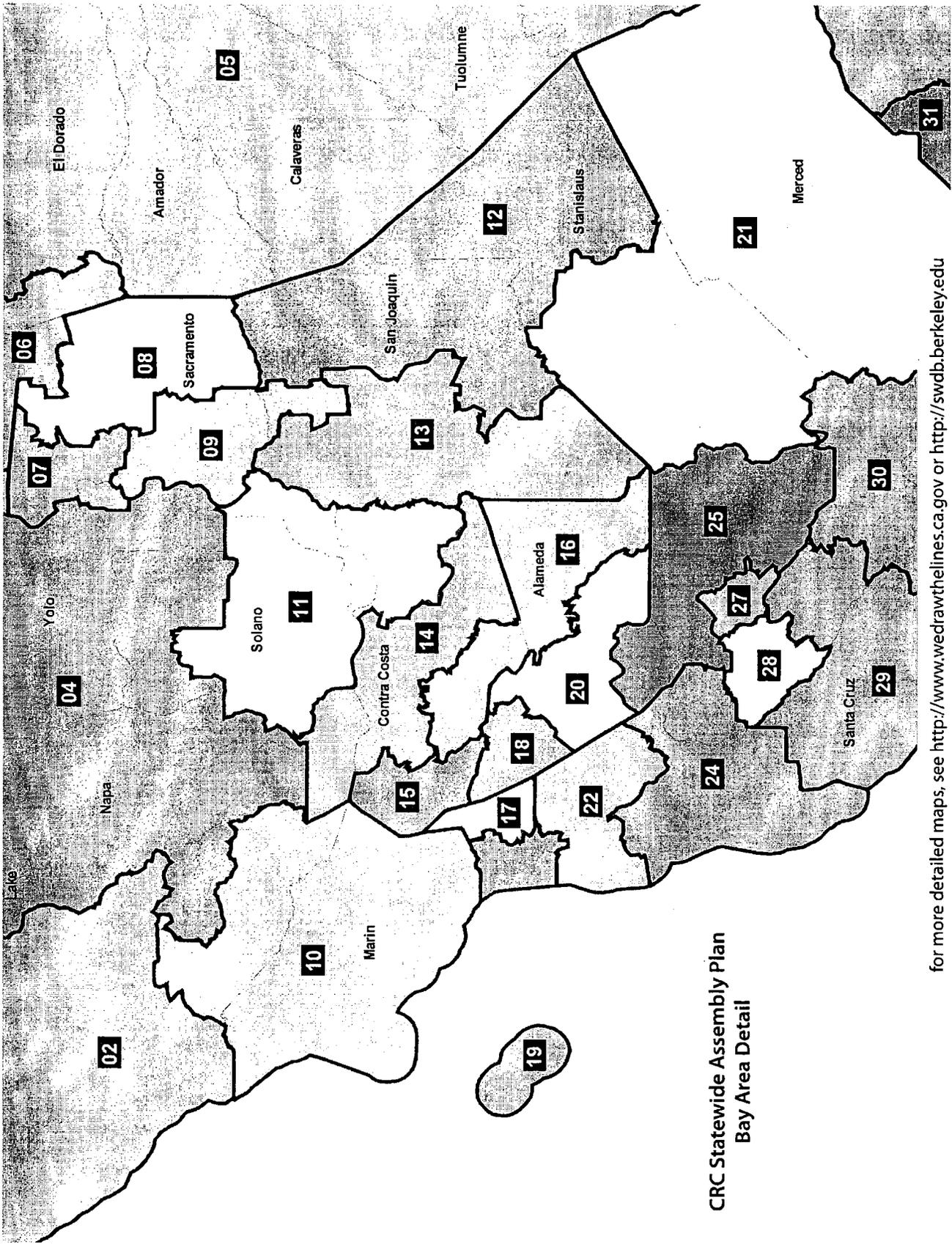
CD 53 consists of portions of the eastern edge of city of San Diego, the cities of La Mesa, El Cajon, Lemon Grove, and Chula Vista. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks, lakes, and open-space preserves. It is characterized by its highly diverse communities of interests, with large ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, a wide range of income levels, and a mix of older established communities to the north and newly developed communities to the south. The cities of El Cajon, Chula Vista, and San Diego are split to achieve population equality.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING
APPENDIX 1
AUGUST 15, 2011

CRC Statewide Assembly Plan Overview

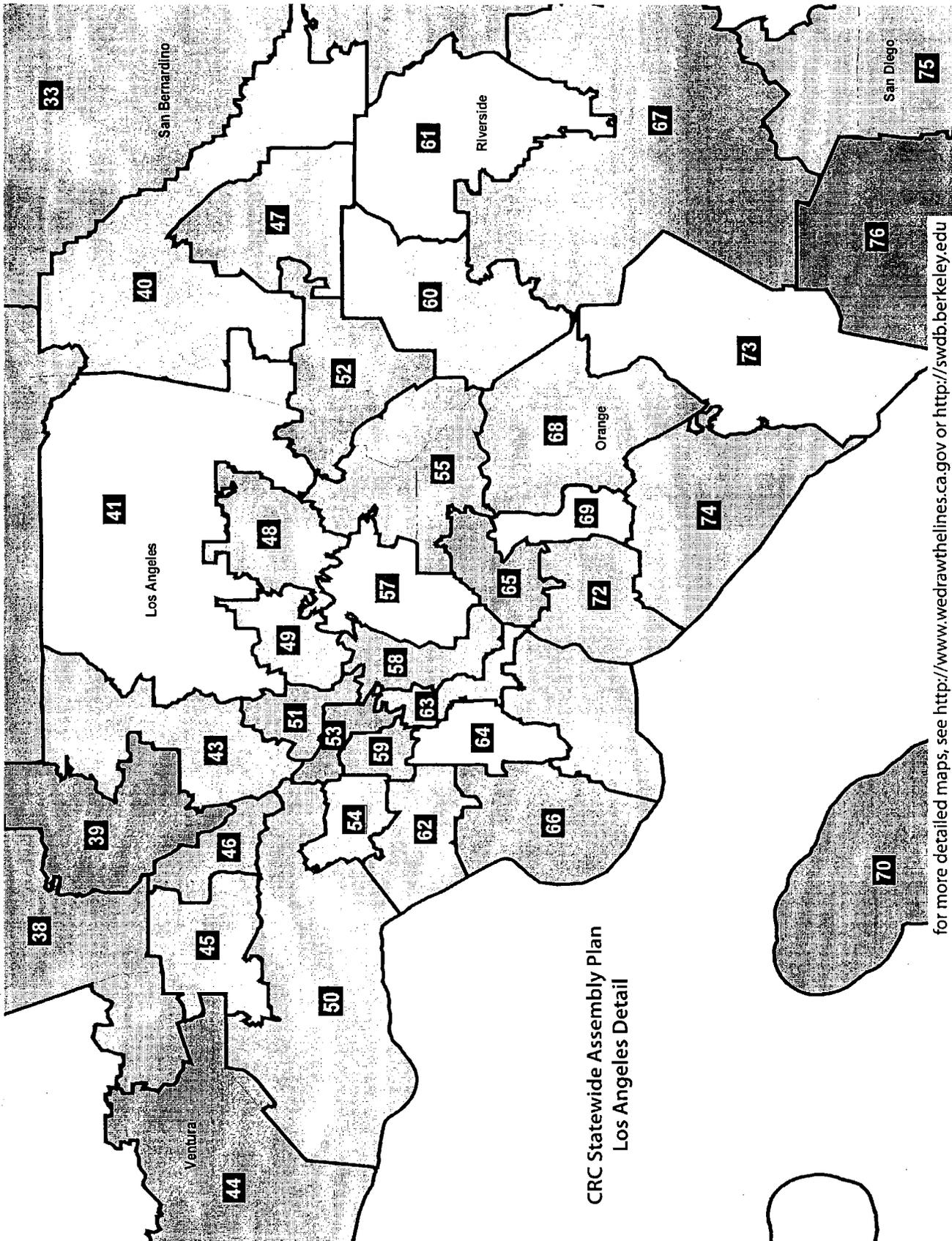


for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>



CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
Bay Area Detail

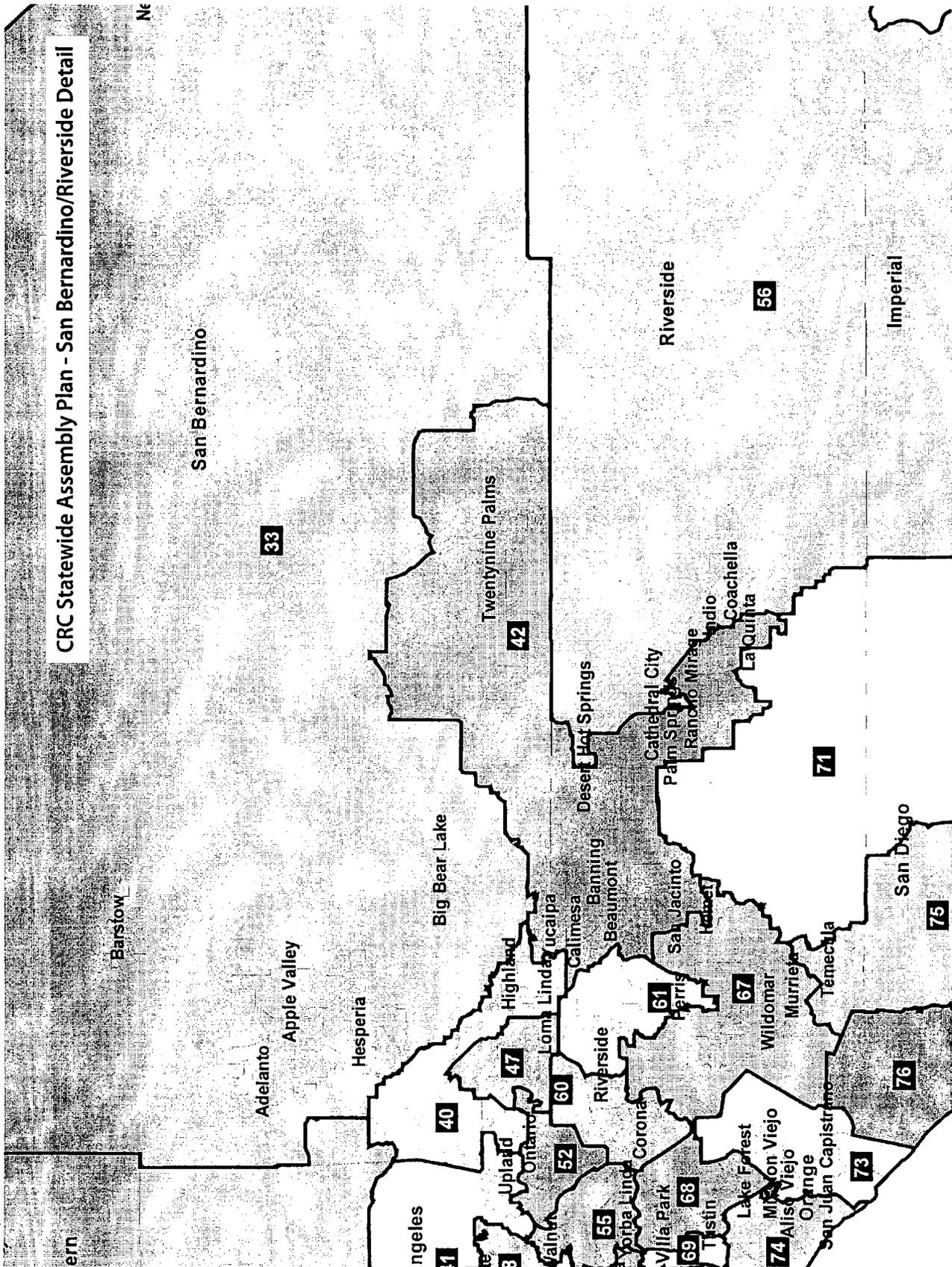
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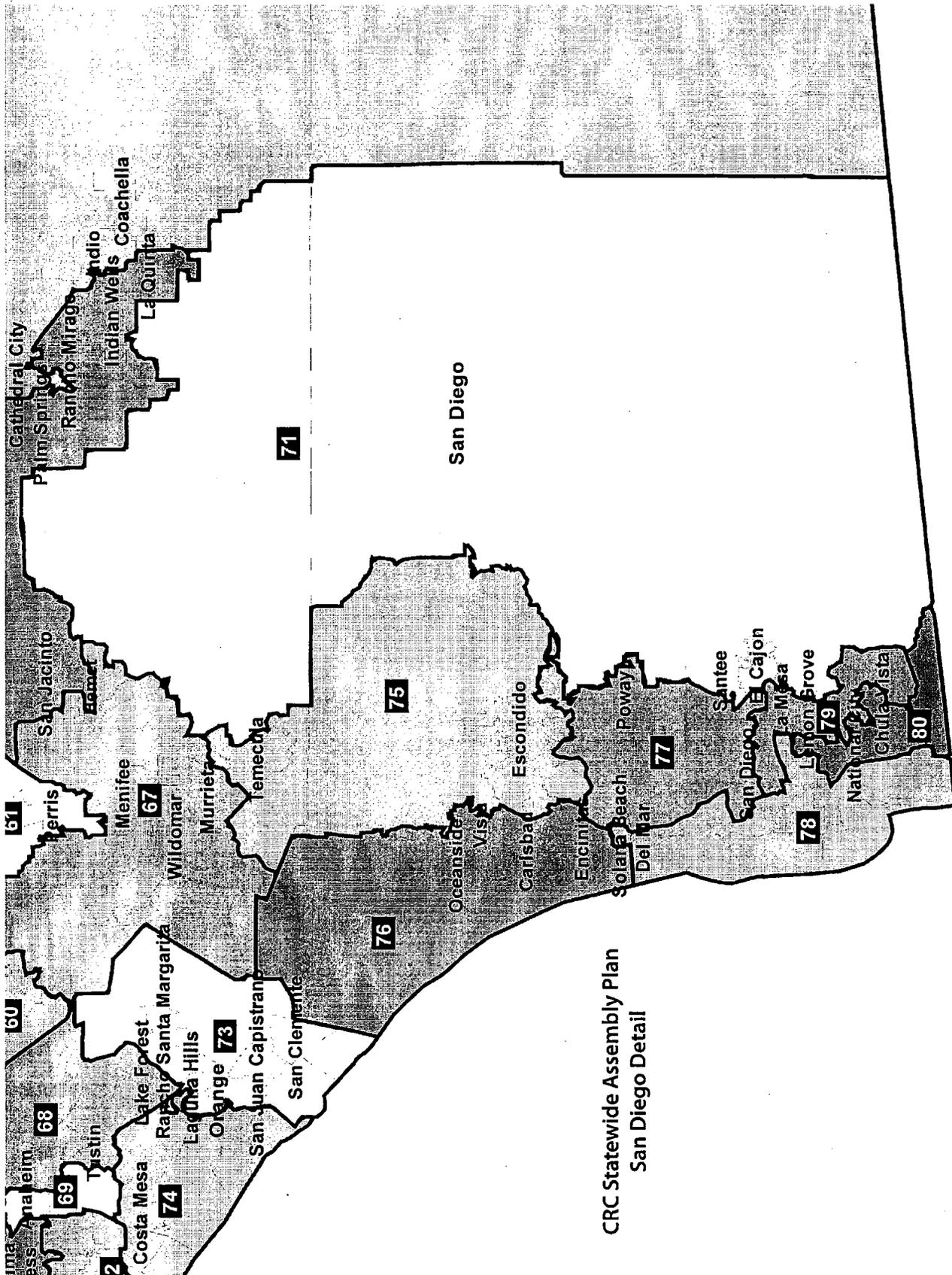
CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
Los Angeles Detail

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CRC Statewide Assembly Plan - San Bernardino/Riverside Detail



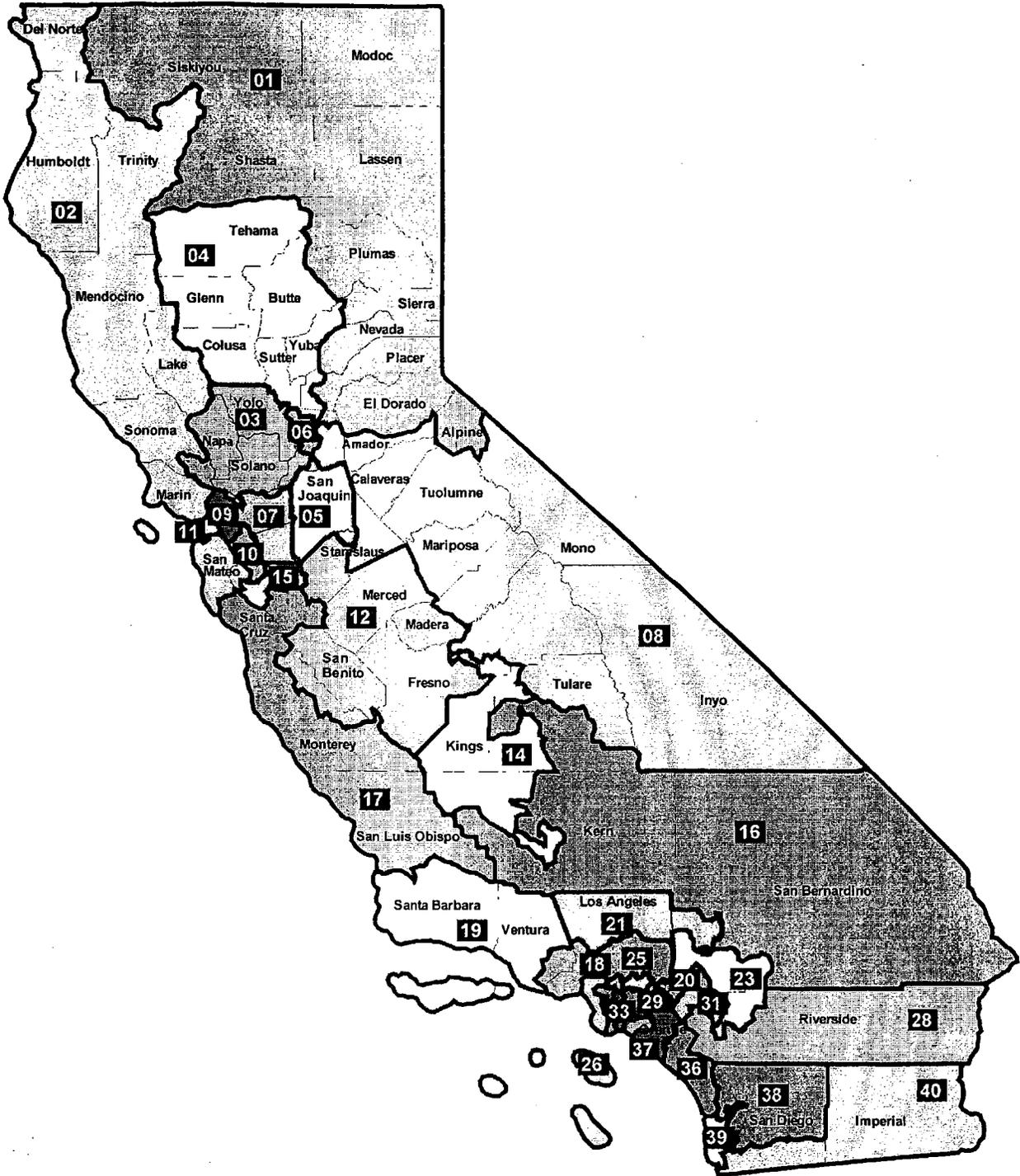
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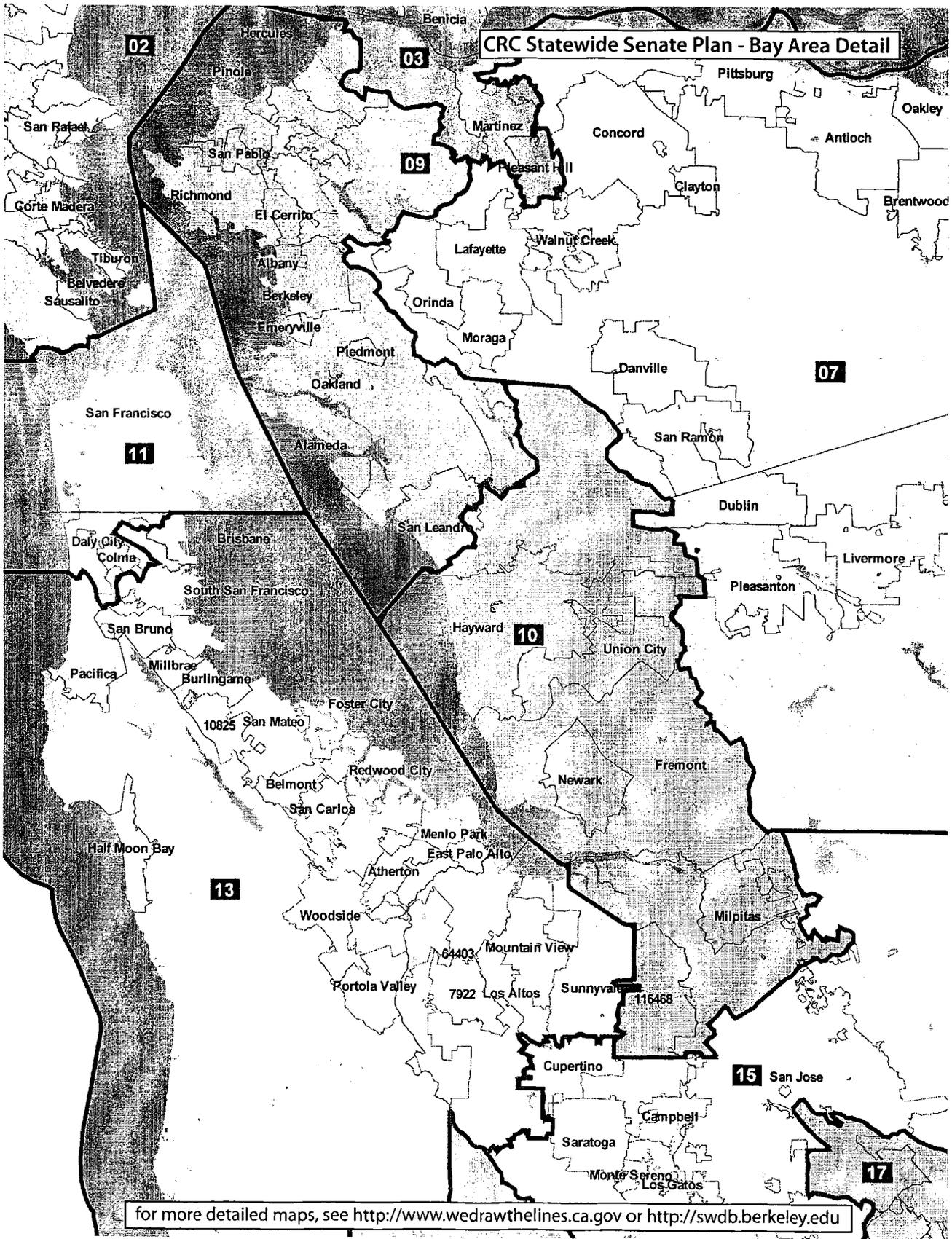
CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
San Diego Detail

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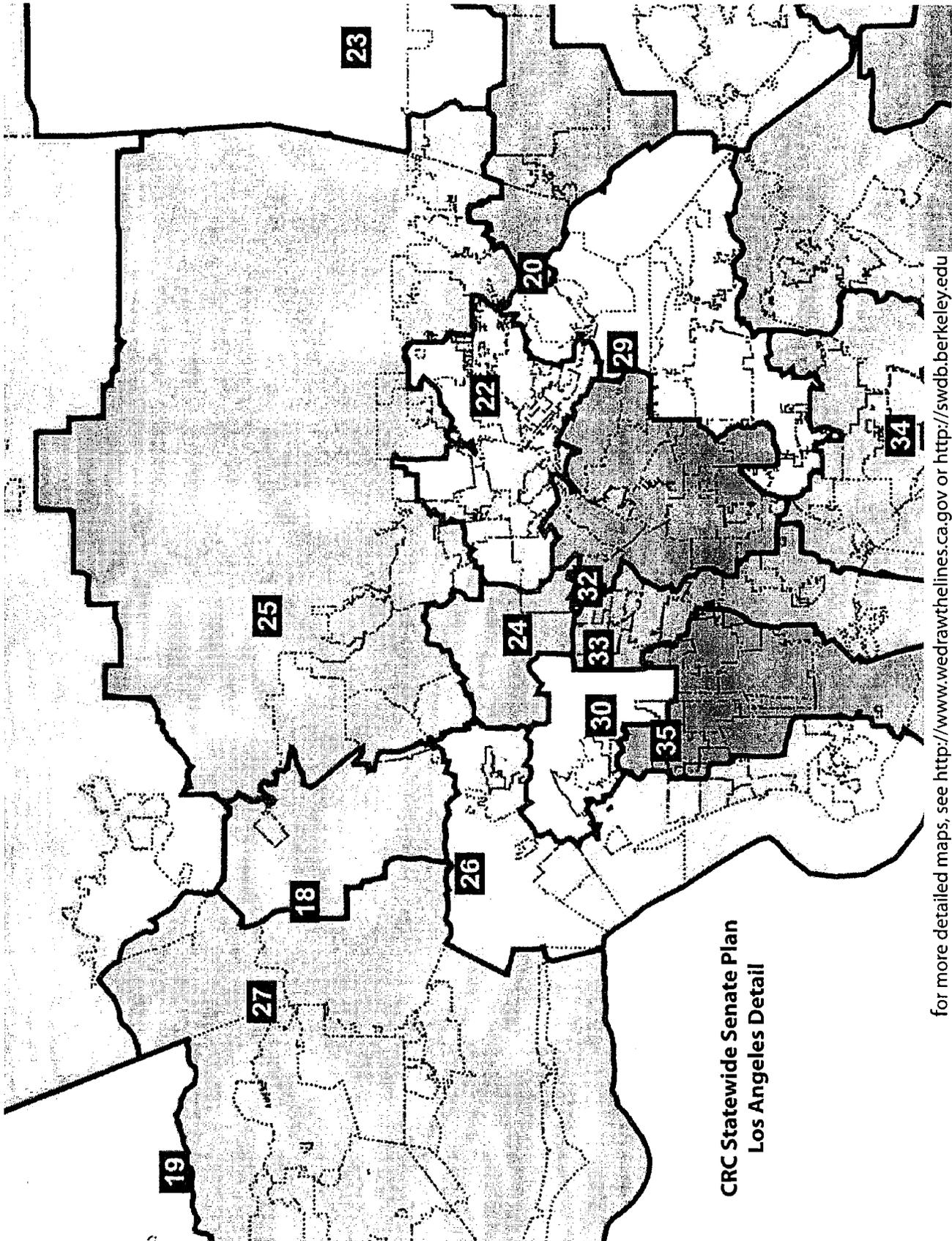
CRC Statewide Senate Plan Overview



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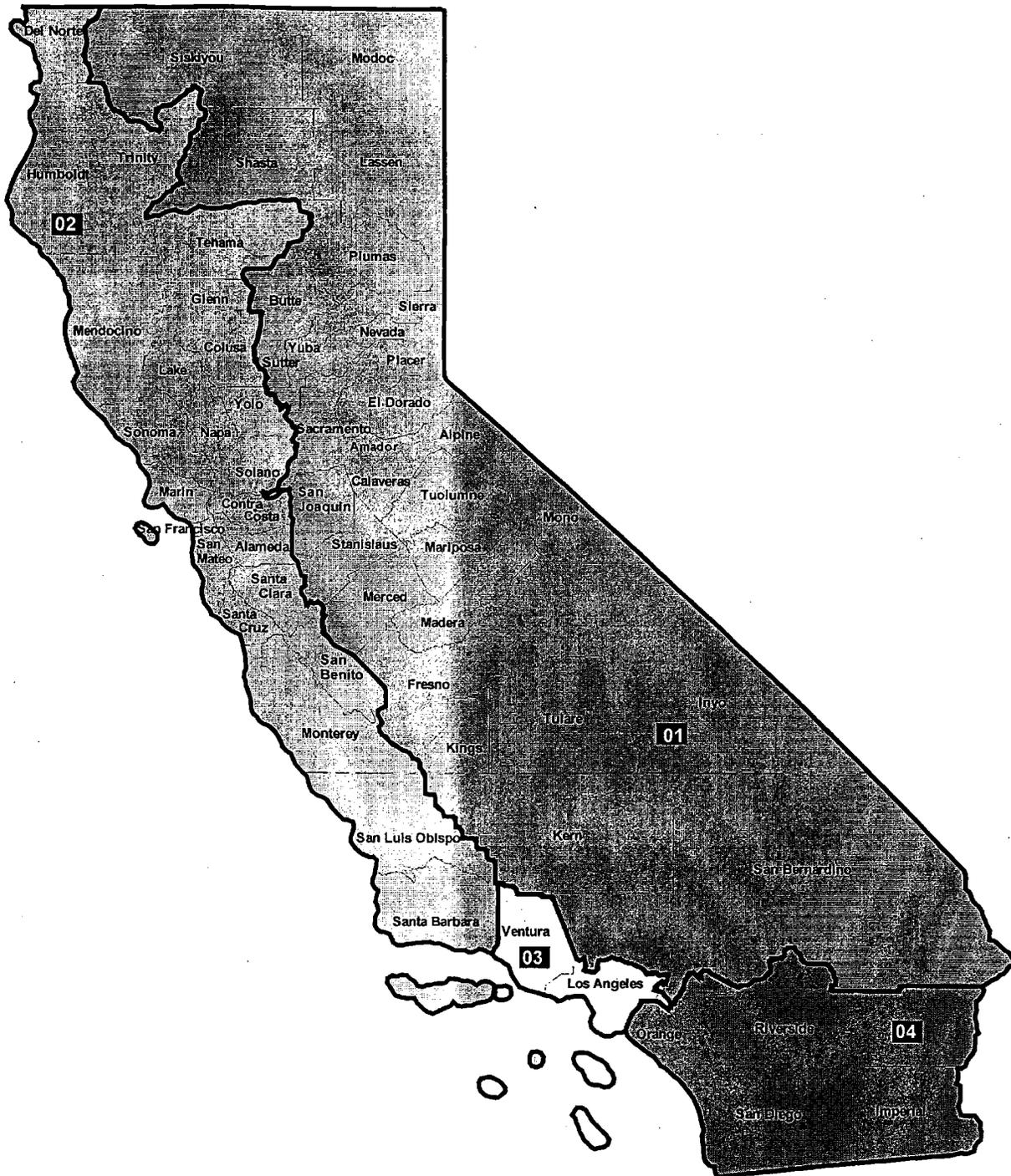
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**CRC Statewide Senate Plan
Los Angeles Detail**

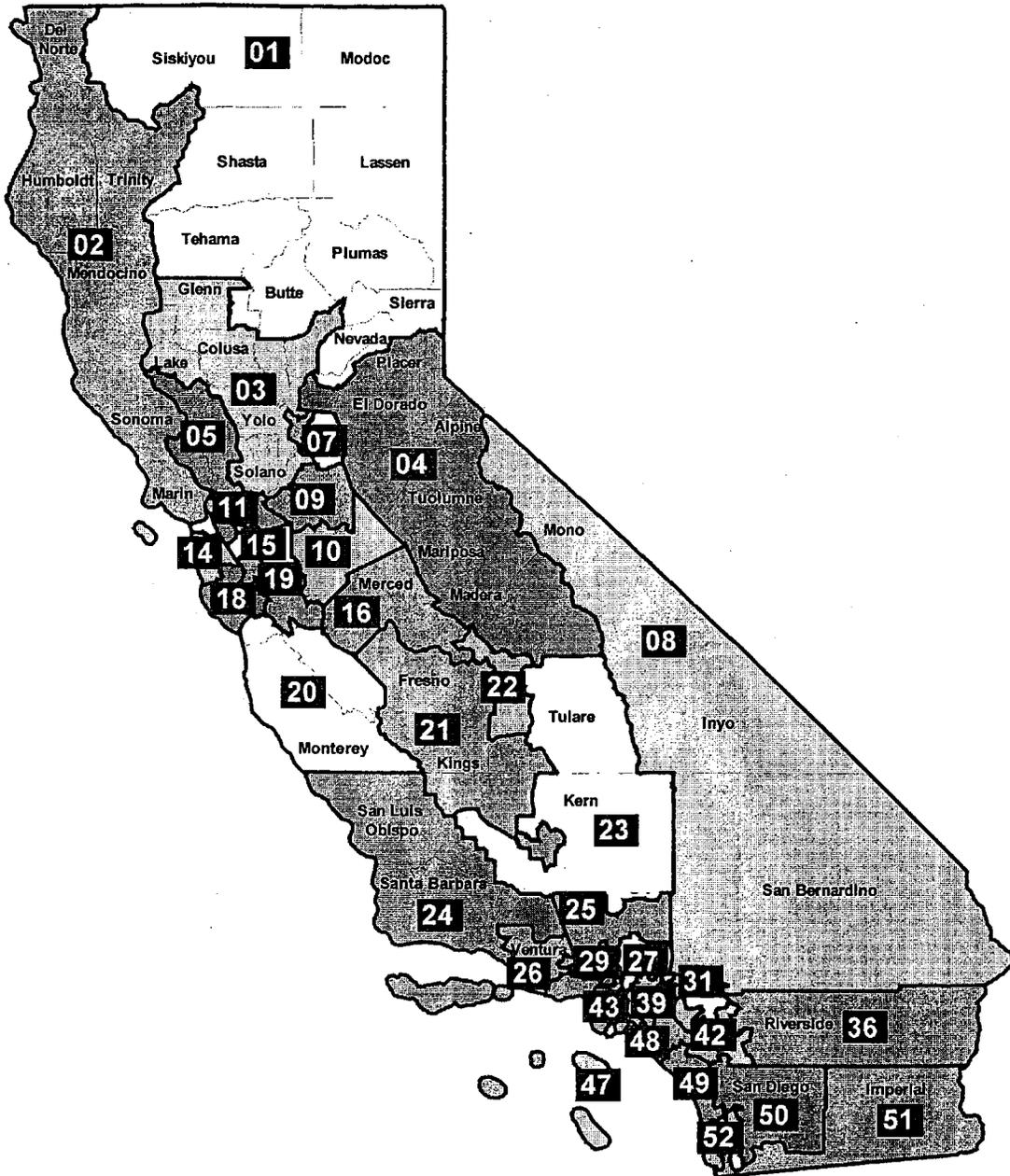
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CRC Statewide Board of Equalization Plan Overview

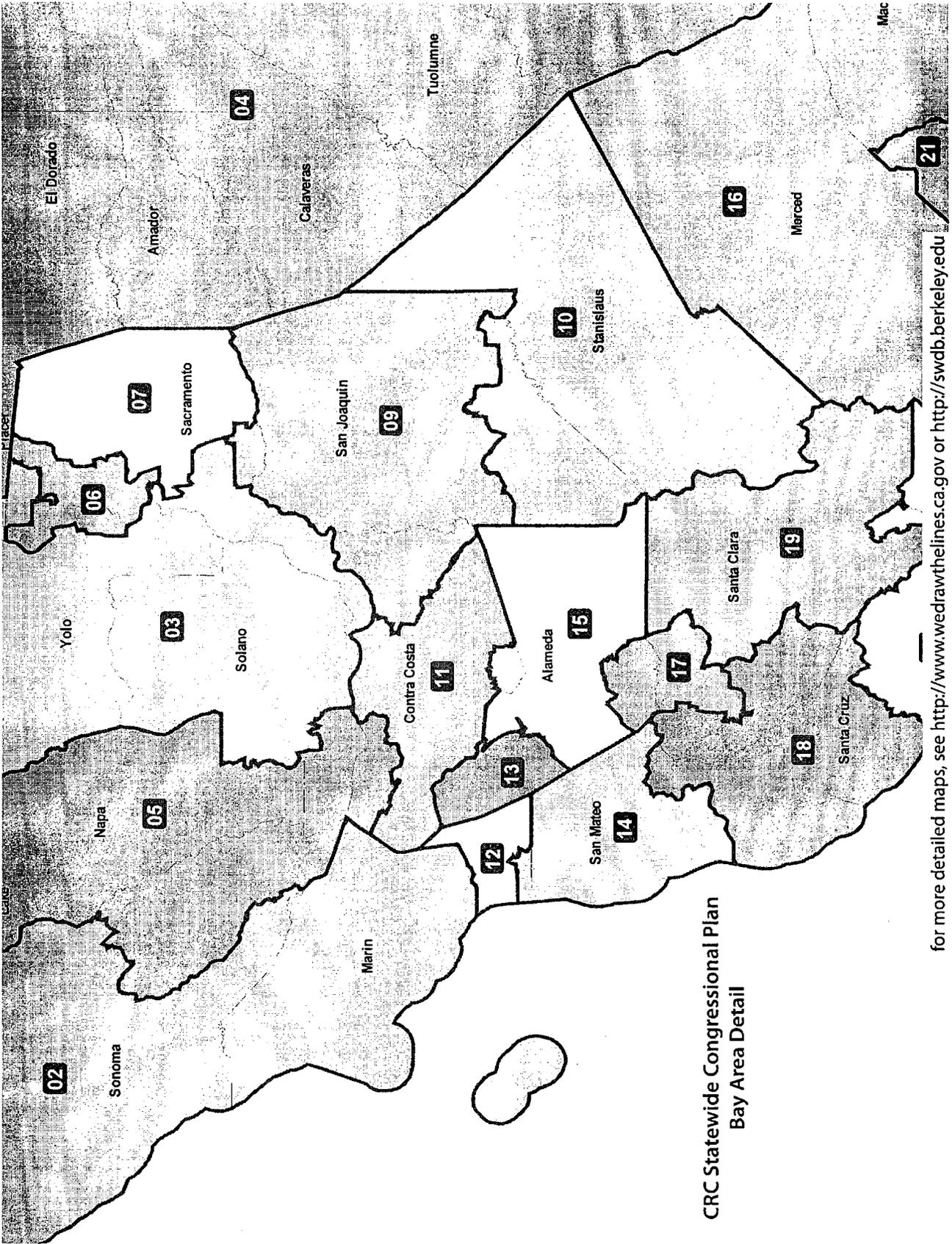


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CRC Statewide Congressional Plan Overview

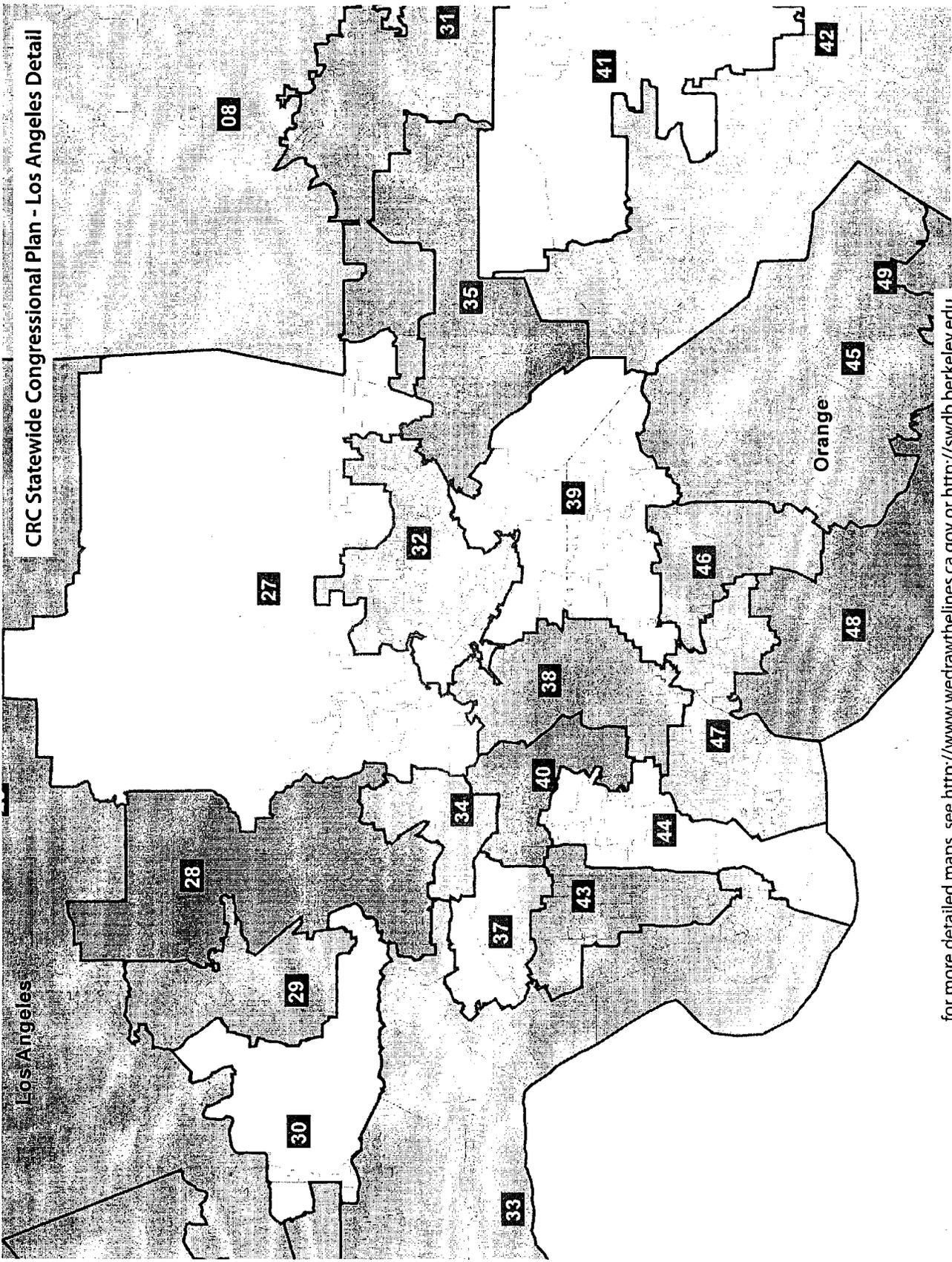


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CRC Statewide Congressional Plan
Bay Area Detail

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CRC Statewide Congressional Plan - Los Angeles Detail

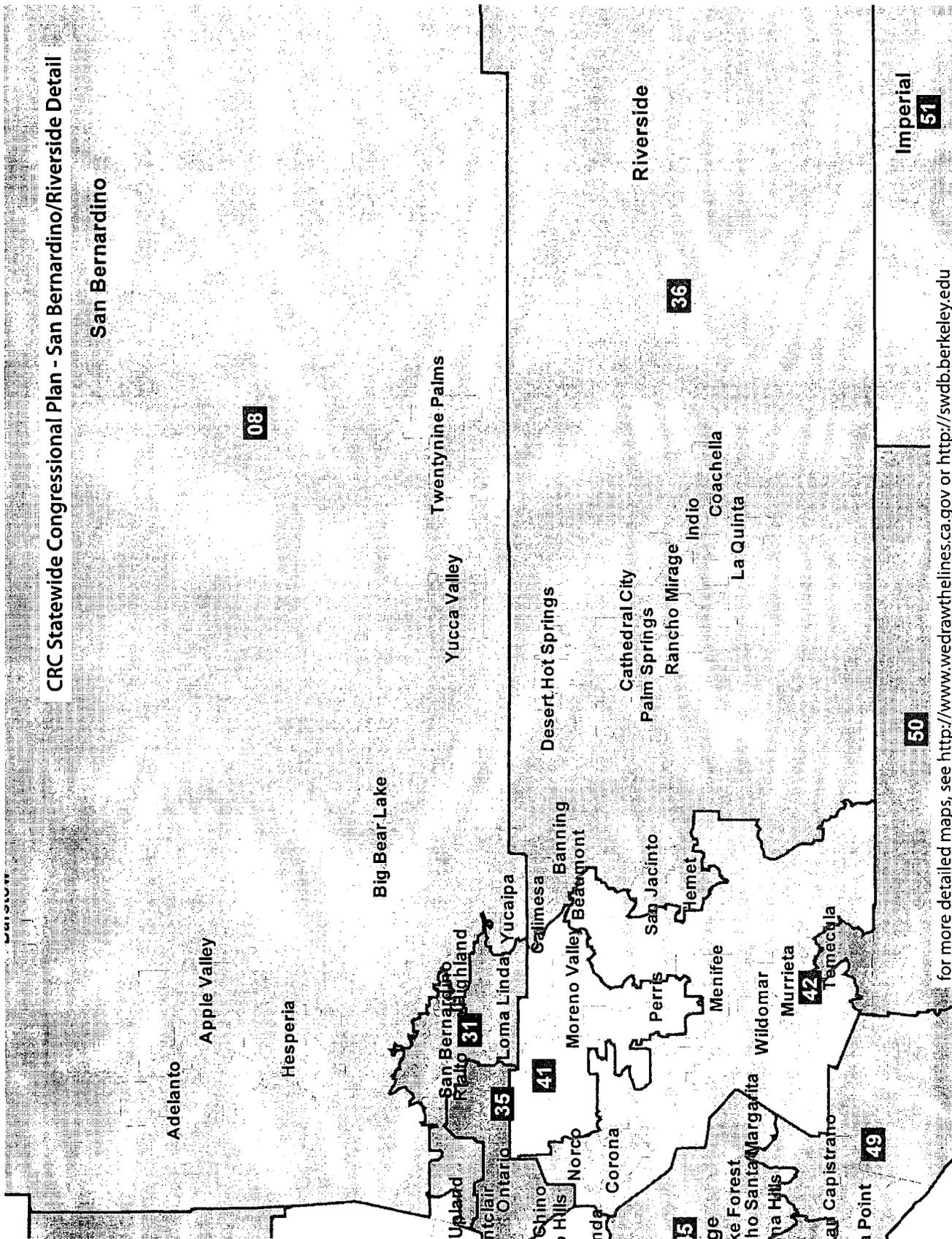
Los Angeles

Orange

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CRC Statewide Congressional Plan - San Bernardino/Riverside Detail

San Bernardino



for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING
APPENDIX 2
AUGUST 15, 2011

	Total Deviation	%Total Deviation	Deviation Range	%Deviation Range	Average Deviation	%Average Deviation
Assembly	9,224	1.981%	-4,573 to 4,651	-0.982% to 0.999%	2,357	0.506%
Senate	18,489	1.985%	-9,226 to 9,263	-0.991% to 0.995%	4,185	0.449%
Congressional	2	0.000%	-1 to 1	-0.014 to 0.014	0.66	0.000%
BOE	168,718	1.812%	-83,132 to 75,586	-1.000% to 0.812%	58,709	0.630%

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 3

AUGUST 15, 2011

Assembly Districts

Table 1: Total 2011 PL94 Population and Deviation from Ideal			
District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	466,514	840	0.18%
02	463,404	-2,270	-0.49%
03	468,983	3,309	0.71%
04	466,385	711	0.15%
05	483,049	-2,625	-0.56%
06	468,939	3,265	0.70%
07	464,310	-1,364	-0.29%
08	463,773	-1,901	-0.41%
09	468,512	2,838	0.61%
10	465,830	156	0.03%
11	466,986	1,312	0.28%
12	461,766	-3,908	-0.84%
13	461,772	-3,902	-0.84%
14	466,848	1,174	0.25%
15	489,144	3,470	0.75%
16	465,945	271	0.06%
17	467,501	1,827	0.39%
18	469,665	3,991	0.86%
19	467,767	2,093	0.45%
20	461,382	-4,312	-0.93%
21	461,301	-4,373	-0.94%
22	462,734	-2,940	-0.63%
23	468,185	2,511	0.54%
24	464,599	-1,075	-0.23%
25	461,206	-4,468	-0.96%
26	470,166	4,492	0.96%
27	464,103	-1,571	-0.34%
28	466,090	418	0.09%
29	465,870	196	0.04%
30	465,431	-243	-0.05%
31	468,265	2,591	0.56%
32	466,850	1,176	0.25%
33	469,288	3,614	0.78%
34	466,780	1,106	0.24%
35	467,334	1,680	0.36%
36	463,038	-2,636	-0.57%
37	466,200	526	0.11%
38	469,883	4,209	0.90%
39	466,422	748	0.16%
40	462,470	-3,204	-0.69%
41	462,507	-3,167	-0.68%
42	462,952	-2,722	-0.58%
43	468,406	2,732	0.59%
44	462,271	-3,403	-0.73%
45	467,766	2,092	0.45%
46	464,441	-1,233	-0.26%
47	470,257	4,583	0.98%
48	461,346	-4,328	-0.93%
49	462,545	-3,129	-0.67%
50	470,048	4,374	0.94%
51	465,643	-31	-0.01%
52	465,678	4	0.00%
53	463,916	-1,758	-0.38%
54	466,445	771	0.17%
55	461,698	-3,978	-0.85%
56	465,302	-372	-0.08%
57	465,845	171	0.04%
58	468,258	2,584	0.55%
59	465,168	-506	-0.11%
60	470,287	4,613	0.99%
61	470,325	4,651	1.00%
62	466,713	1,039	0.22%
63	461,153	-4,521	-0.97%
64	466,400	726	0.16%
65	461,510	-4,164	-0.89%
66	467,745	2,071	0.44%
67	462,769	-2,905	-0.62%
68	463,053	-2,621	-0.56%
69	465,317	-357	-0.08%
70	468,514	2,840	0.61%
71	462,584	-3,090	-0.66%
72	469,933	4,259	0.91%
73	461,101	-4,573	-0.98%
74	470,248	4,574	0.98%
75	465,548	-126	-0.03%
76	468,627	2,953	0.63%
77	464,066	-1,608	-0.35%
78	461,885	-3,789	-0.81%
79	466,416	742	0.16%
80	464,602	-1,072	-0.23%

Table 2: Total Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 2. DOJ Tabulation

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
01	45,755	9.81%	383,028	82.10%	7,267	1.56%	16,850	3.61%	9,878	2.12%	1,143	0.25%	1,131	0.24%	1,462	0.31%
02	89,221	17.96%	331,193	71.47%	7,241	1.56%	21,685	4.66%	15,078	3.25%	1,580	0.34%	1,412	0.30%	1,984	0.43%
03	104,106	22.20%	304,880	65.01%	9,782	2.09%	13,484	2.89%	31,540	6.73%	1,521	0.33%	1,013	0.22%	2,657	0.57%
04	136,468	29.26%	269,521	57.79%	9,688	2.07%	6,615	1.42%	39,160	8.40%	1,568	0.34%	1,074	0.23%	2,291	0.49%
05	119,597	25.93%	310,034	66.95%	9,383	2.03%	11,382	2.46%	9,015	1.95%	876	0.19%	1,622	0.35%	1,140	0.25%
06	56,147	11.97%	349,239	74.47%	11,766	2.51%	5,525	1.18%	40,836	8.71%	1,564	0.33%	1,519	0.32%	2,343	0.50%
07	125,025	26.93%	201,083	43.31%	51,437	11.08%	5,853	1.26%	66,054	14.66%	4,931	1.06%	1,510	0.33%	6,417	1.36%
08	82,008	17.68%	283,788	61.19%	39,330	8.48%	6,526	1.41%	42,387	9.14%	3,381	0.73%	1,292	0.28%	5,061	1.09%
09	123,354	26.33%	161,217	34.41%	59,589	12.72%	3,960	0.85%	103,980	22.20%	6,775	1.45%	1,272	0.27%	8,355	1.78%
10	96,684	20.76%	318,892	68.67%	11,854	2.54%	4,407	0.95%	27,628	5.93%	1,445	0.31%	1,837	0.39%	2,083	0.45%
11	128,667	27.55%	205,935	44.10%	61,750	13.22%	4,731	1.01%	53,194	11.39%	4,071	0.87%	1,985	0.43%	6,653	1.42%
12	158,732	34.37%	245,730	53.22%	14,232	3.08%	5,660	1.23%	29,965	6.49%	3,051	0.66%	1,553	0.34%	3,043	0.66%
13	188,407	40.80%	128,690	27.87%	45,501	9.85%	4,056	0.88%	85,385	18.49%	3,031	0.66%	1,101	0.24%	5,601	1.21%
14	118,643	25.41%	209,388	44.85%	48,411	10.37%	3,999	0.86%	75,894	16.26%	3,543	0.76%	1,446	0.31%	5,524	1.19%
15	101,844	21.71%	184,842	39.40%	76,527	16.31%	2,471	0.53%	93,304	19.89%	1,698	0.36%	2,712	0.58%	5,746	1.22%
16	51,027	10.95%	300,247	64.44%	12,626	2.71%	2,486	0.53%	93,668	20.10%	1,597	0.34%	1,479	0.32%	2,815	0.60%
17	88,153	18.86%	193,034	41.29%	36,298	8.19%	2,841	0.56%	136,498	29.20%	2,774	0.59%	1,746	0.37%	4,366	0.95%
18	123,520	26.30%	112,555	23.96%	109,540	23.32%	2,650	0.56%	110,364	23.50%	3,267	0.70%	1,536	0.33%	6,233	1.33%
19	64,773	13.85%	184,386	35.14%	15,911	3.40%	1,518	0.32%	213,178	45.57%	2,032	0.43%	2,077	0.44%	3,892	0.83%
20	132,729	28.77%	119,145	25.82%	39,893	8.65%	2,594	0.56%	151,132	32.75%	7,699	1.67%	1,275	0.28%	6,895	1.48%
21	250,267	54.25%	154,820	33.56%	16,504	3.58%	4,600	1.00%	28,517	6.40%	2,028	0.44%	1,030	0.22%	2,537	0.55%
22	108,082	23.36%	222,130	48.00%	9,726	2.10%	1,926	0.42%	108,287	23.40%	6,535	1.41%	2,262	0.49%	3,786	0.82%
23	150,717	32.19%	227,547	48.60%	25,715	5.49%	6,350	1.36%	52,775	11.27%	1,070	0.23%	1,313	0.28%	2,698	0.58%
24	93,169	20.05%	220,209	47.40%	13,982	3.01%	1,831	0.39%	126,508	27.23%	4,372	0.94%	1,533	0.33%	2,987	0.65%
25	90,698	19.67%	111,647	24.21%	14,228	3.09%	1,817	0.39%	234,001	50.74%	2,909	0.63%	1,106	0.24%	4,600	1.04%
26	271,214	57.68%	165,433	35.19%	6,568	1.40%	8,206	1.75%	16,032	3.41%	639	0.14%	989	0.21%	1,065	0.23%
27	214,793	46.28%	72,963	15.72%	14,817	3.19%	1,893	0.41%	153,370	33.05%	2,076	0.45%	1,060	0.23%	3,131	0.67%
28	81,146	17.41%	284,920	50.40%	11,449	2.45%	2,443	0.52%	130,352	27.97%	1,771	0.38%	1,281	0.27%	2,748	0.59%
29	109,990	23.48%	283,572	60.87%	12,505	2.69%	4,329	0.93%	48,819	10.48%	2,499	0.54%	1,423	0.31%	3,333	0.72%
30	308,573	66.30%	116,593	25.05%	8,565	1.84%	2,852	0.61%	24,995	5.37%	1,143	0.25%	951	0.20%	1,758	0.36%
31	319,087	68.14%	80,923	17.28%	22,355	4.77%	3,558	0.76%	39,074	8.34%	440	0.09%	1,030	0.22%	1,798	0.36%
32	321,599	68.89%	91,037	19.50%	30,182	6.46%	4,095	0.88%	16,474	3.53%	570	0.12%	1,528	0.33%	1,367	0.30%
33	182,457	39.88%	213,491	45.49%	46,085	9.82%	6,643	1.42%	14,405	3.07%	2,130	0.45%	1,218	0.26%	2,859	0.61%
34	153,442	32.87%	252,295	54.05%	24,566	5.25%	7,385	1.59%	25,154	5.39%	929	0.20%	1,093	0.23%	1,916	0.41%
35	166,897	35.71%	260,199	55.68%	11,210	2.40%	4,915	1.05%	19,852	4.25%	1,162	0.25%	1,382	0.30%	1,717	0.37%
36	192,630	41.60%	174,418	37.67%	65,344	14.11%	4,062	0.88%	20,599	4.45%	1,073	0.23%	1,643	0.35%	3,268	0.71%
37	176,729	37.91%	260,974	53.83%	7,191	1.54%	4,066	0.88%	23,711	5.09%	911	0.20%	1,113	0.24%	1,475	0.32%
38	121,098	25.77%	261,365	55.62%	16,698	3.55%	2,747	0.58%	62,993	13.41%	938	0.20%	1,536	0.33%	2,508	0.53%
39	319,378	68.47%	94,720	20.31%	15,413	3.36%	1,645	0.35%	31,919	6.84%	606	0.13%	1,341	0.29%	1,400	0.30%
40	195,818	42.34%	164,499	35.57%	51,256	11.09%	3,025	0.65%	41,374	8.95%	1,734	0.37%	1,284	0.28%	3,460	0.76%
41	142,128	30.73%	213,246	46.11%	39,249	8.49%	2,322	0.50%	60,124	13.00%	824	0.18%	1,545	0.33%	3,069	0.66%
42	138,498	29.92%	275,718	59.56%	19,889	4.30%	6,591	1.42%	17,849	3.88%	1,401	0.30%	930	0.20%	1,974	0.43%
43	109,246	23.32%	261,917	55.92%	10,395	2.22%	1,509	0.32%	80,742	17.24%	1,109	0.24%	1,540	0.33%	1,948	0.42%
44	196,660	42.55%	209,419	45.30%	9,574	2.07%	2,305	0.50%	40,160	8.69%	1,262	0.27%	981	0.21%	1,890	0.41%

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
45	142,111	30.38%	233,237	49.86%	20,876	4.45%	1,624	0.35%	64,727	13.84%	965	0.21%	1,691	0.35%	2,535	0.54%
46	205,152	44.39%	185,661	39.98%	21,788	4.59%	1,473	0.32%	44,238	9.52%	809	0.17%	1,955	0.42%	2,385	0.51%
47	323,240	68.74%	67,146	14.28%	51,233	10.89%	1,923	0.41%	21,807	4.64%	1,492	0.32%	1,058	0.22%	2,980	0.51%
48	295,431	64.04%	89,487	19.40%	12,272	2.65%	1,610	0.35%	59,312	12.86%	648	0.14%	924	0.20%	1,652	0.36%
49	150,179	32.47%	57,828	12.50%	3,977	0.86%	867	0.19%	246,830	53.36%	327	0.07%	621	0.13%	1,916	0.41%
50	56,412	12.00%	334,905	71.25%	19,494	4.15%	1,882	0.40%	52,074	11.08%	843	0.18%	2,047	0.44%	2,381	0.51%
51	333,382	71.60%	50,780	10.91%	10,869	2.33%	1,285	0.28%	66,498	14.28%	319	0.07%	1,083	0.23%	1,427	0.31%
52	317,014	68.08%	80,206	17.22%	27,898	5.99%	1,779	0.38%	34,553	7.42%	1,149	0.25%	1,211	0.26%	1,858	0.40%
53	316,956	68.32%	39,557	7.23%	24,240	5.23%	1,019	0.22%	84,670	18.25%	333	0.07%	1,445	0.31%	1,696	0.37%
54	142,279	29.95%	137,372	29.45%	17,562	3.76%	1,332	0.29%	59,386	12.73%	791	0.17%	2,750	0.58%	4,973	1.07%
55	138,473	29.95%	157,188	34.05%	12,390	2.68%	1,702	0.37%	147,350	31.91%	821	0.18%	1,135	0.25%	2,637	0.57%
56	334,077	71.80%	101,991	21.92%	14,590	3.14%	3,678	0.79%	8,913	1.92%	439	0.09%	788	0.17%	826	0.18%
57	315,559	67.74%	84,974	18.18%	7,894	1.65%	1,743	0.37%	53,070	11.39%	882	0.19%	911	0.20%	1,312	0.28%
58	314,499	67.16%	61,587	13.15%	21,340	4.56%	1,471	0.31%	65,154	13.91%	1,344	0.29%	982	0.21%	1,871	0.40%
59	348,882	75.00%	12,117	2.60%	90,139	19.36%	602	0.13%	9,547	2.05%	199	0.04%	1,663	0.36%	2,019	0.43%
60	246,979	52.52%	148,705	31.62%	25,984	5.53%	2,888	0.61%	40,423	8.60%	1,863	0.40%	1,138	0.24%	2,307	0.49%
61	245,865	52.28%	121,387	25.80%	60,295	12.82%	2,573	0.55%	33,410	7.10%	2,143	0.46%	1,218	0.26%	3,454	0.73%
62	201,743	43.23%	106,582	22.84%	17,871	3.84%	1,577	0.34%	30,343	6.50%	2,581	0.55%	2,083	0.44%	3,983	0.85%
63	342,188	74.20%	51,322	11.13%	34,207	7.42%	1,322	0.29%	26,824	5.71%	3,049	0.65%	965	0.21%	1,776	0.39%
64	290,282	62.24%	15,407	3.30%	119,501	25.64%	1,035	0.22%	31,151	6.89%	4,698	1.01%	1,095	0.23%	3,121	0.67%
65	179,292	38.85%	143,098	31.01%	14,103	3.05%	2,175	0.47%	116,608	25.27%	2,503	0.54%	1,107	0.24%	2,624	0.57%
66	98,308	21.02%	216,689	46.33%	22,656	4.84%	2,020	0.43%	120,339	25.73%	2,439	0.52%	1,894	0.39%	3,460	0.74%
67	160,485	34.68%	235,308	50.85%	24,298	5.25%	4,144	0.90%	92,582	19.95%	1,951	0.42%	1,044	0.23%	2,873	0.62%
68	129,981	28.07%	225,160	48.63%	8,262	1.78%	2,089	0.45%	43,100	9.26%	1,523	0.33%	757	0.16%	1,094	0.24%
69	354,281	76.14%	56,501	12.14%	6,805	1.46%	1,246	0.27%	59,972	12.80%	3,660	0.78%	1,445	0.31%	4,054	0.87%
70	181,339	38.71%	164,525	35.12%	50,743	10.83%	2,775	0.59%	20,135	4.35%	2,883	0.62%	1,168	0.25%	2,612	0.56%
71	111,306	24.06%	285,774	63.94%	21,705	4.69%	7,000	1.51%	164,204	32.81%	2,495	0.53%	858	0.20%	2,169	0.46%
72	120,622	25.67%	181,741	38.67%	5,382	1.15%	2,362	0.50%	46,264	10.03%	1,141	0.25%	1,218	0.26%	1,904	0.41%
73	83,228	18.05%	318,088	68.98%	6,888	1.45%	2,572	0.56%	86,798	18.46%	1,614	0.34%	1,412	0.30%	2,194	0.47%
74	72,603	15.44%	296,992	63.16%	6,324	1.34%	2,311	0.49%	36,928	7.93%	1,769	0.38%	1,053	0.23%	2,351	0.50%
75	164,989	35.44%	239,885	51.53%	12,675	2.72%	5,888	1.26%	31,610	6.75%	4,008	0.86%	1,320	0.28%	3,116	0.66%
76	137,466	29.39%	271,293	57.89%	16,400	3.50%	3,414	0.73%	115,511	24.89%	2,118	0.46%	1,455	0.31%	3,483	0.75%
77	57,875	12.47%	266,976	57.53%	14,214	3.06%	2,434	0.52%	47,554	10.30%	1,711	0.37%	1,875	0.41%	2,657	0.52%
78	85,217	18.45%	288,542	64.64%	20,859	4.52%	3,270	0.71%	88,428	18.96%	3,818	0.82%	1,228	0.26%	5,147	1.10%
79	157,807	33.83%	156,129	33.47%	51,168	10.97%	2,691	0.58%	45,652	9.82%	2,180	0.47%	937	0.20%	2,913	0.63%
80	314,582	67.71%	66,549	14.32%	30,022	6.45%	1,787	0.38%	45,652	9.82%	2,180	0.47%	937	0.20%	2,913	0.63%

District	Total Voting Age Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 4. DOJ Tabulation		%VAP	%Latino VAP	%White VAP	%Black VAP	%American Indian VAP	%Asian VAP	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	%Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	%Remainder of Multiracial VAP						
	%VAP	%VAP																
01	370,850	79.49%	30,310	8.17%	313,391	84.51%	5,414	1.46%	12,206	3.29%	6,991	1.89%	804	0.22%	904	0.24%	830	0.22%
02	365,635	78.90%	53,606	14.66%	277,603	75.92%	5,225	1.43%	15,160	4.15%	10,623	2.91%	1,154	0.32%	1,065	0.29%	1,199	0.33%
03	362,351	75.13%	64,465	18.30%	245,629	70.00%	6,386	1.81%	9,644	2.74%	21,883	6.21%	1,044	0.30%	727	0.21%	1,573	0.45%
04	362,572	77.74%	89,543	24.70%	225,582	62.22%	7,033	1.94%	5,026	1.39%	31,833	8.78%	1,195	0.33%	813	0.22%	1,541	0.43%
05	350,835	77.93%	77,084	21.96%	258,122	71.53%	7,543	2.09%	6,612	1.87%	6,754	1.87%	644	0.18%	1,365	0.38%	711	0.20%
06	350,812	74.77%	36,120	10.30%	269,935	76.98%	8,858	2.53%	4,015	1.15%	28,139	8.03%	1,111	0.32%	1,113	0.32%	1,321	0.38%
07	346,100	74.54%	61,020	17.63%	166,284	48.05%	35,757	10.33%	4,630	1.34%	49,975	14.44%	3,463	1.00%	1,048	0.30%	3,912	1.13%
08	352,594	76.03%	51,954	14.73%	331,075	65.54%	26,433	7.50%	5,018	1.42%	31,735	9.02%	2,445	0.69%	911	0.26%	3,023	0.86%
09	354,848	71.47%	75,875	21.66%	130,270	38.90%	40,329	12.04%	2,996	0.85%	74,600	22.29%	4,843	1.45%	832	0.25%	5,103	1.52%
10	364,547	76.26%	64,431	17.67%	263,593	72.31%	8,858	2.43%	3,459	0.95%	20,437	5.61%	1,100	0.30%	1,329	0.36%	1,340	0.37%
11	341,465	73.12%	61,787	17.95%	165,515	48.47%	43,353	12.70%	3,621	1.06%	39,238	11.49%	2,899	0.85%	1,505	0.44%	3,547	1.04%
12	334,915	72.53%	98,639	29.45%	195,297	58.31%	9,773	2.92%	4,381	1.31%	21,754	6.50%	2,277	0.68%	908	0.27%	1,885	0.56%
13	322,471	69.83%	117,211	36.35%	105,101	32.59%	30,482	9.46%	3,065	0.95%	60,596	18.79%	2,127	0.66%	721	0.22%	3,158	0.98%
14	358,199	76.73%	78,163	21.82%	175,739	49.06%	34,882	9.74%	3,150	0.88%	59,470	16.50%	2,539	0.71%	977	0.27%	3,278	0.92%
15	377,085	80.39%	76,077	18.58%	161,066	42.72%	59,646	15.82%	2,044	0.54%	64,188	18.32%	1,197	0.34%	1,936	0.51%	1,360	0.36%
16	350,379	75.20%	34,525	9.85%	236,496	67.50%	9,474	2.70%	1,902	0.54%	117,774	28.81%	1,983	0.56%	1,402	0.40%	3,315	0.94%
17	408,761	87.44%	70,268	17.19%	160,156	44.07%	31,416	7.69%	2,437	0.60%	88,566	24.22%	2,331	0.64%	1,093	0.30%	4,040	1.04%
18	365,624	77.85%	83,448	22.82%	95,119	27.11%	84,819	23.20%	2,208	0.60%	176,465	44.87%	1,564	0.41%	1,519	0.40%	2,726	0.74%
19	353,307	84.08%	50,284	12.78%	146,050	37.13%	13,349	3.39%	3,321	0.84%	114,847	33.00%	5,628	1.62%	846	0.24%	4,564	1.31%
20	348,027	75.43%	89,046	25.59%	102,916	29.49%	28,474	8.16%	2,015	0.59%	20,536	6.45%	1,474	0.46%	686	0.22%	1,552	0.49%
21	316,196	69.98%	154,234	48.47%	124,726	39.20%	11,397	3.58%	3,602	1.13%	83,202	23.03%	4,748	1.31%	1,500	0.42%	2,495	0.69%
22	361,226	78.06%	76,071	21.06%	184,167	50.98%	7,521	2.08%	1,522	0.42%	37,215	10.66%	751	0.22%	911	0.27%	1,644	0.48%
23	342,822	73.22%	96,235	28.07%	184,553	53.86%	16,728	4.89%	4,685	1.37%	95,564	26.69%	3,043	0.85%	947	0.26%	2,017	0.56%
24	368,101	77.08%	63,185	17.64%	180,887	50.51%	10,951	3.07%	1,447	0.40%	177,971	50.17%	2,167	0.61%	763	0.22%	3,228	0.91%
25	354,708	76.91%	62,077	17.50%	96,608	27.24%	10,465	2.95%	1,408	0.40%	114,822	33.77%	4,544	1.44%	632	0.20%	692	0.22%
26	320,627	66.24%	164,124	51.16%	133,168	41.51%	4,536	1.35%	5,969	1.86%	11,482	3.77%	1,578	0.46%	744	0.22%	2,167	0.64%
27	343,687	74.05%	144,126	41.94%	84,185	18.68%	11,627	3.38%	1,904	0.54%	93,391	26.33%	1,329	0.37%	763	0.22%	1,735	0.49%
28	354,635	76.09%	54,436	15.35%	192,536	54.29%	8,521	2.40%	1,904	0.54%	37,804	10.25%	1,884	0.51%	1,018	0.28%	2,111	0.57%
29	368,889	79.18%	73,339	19.89%	239,832	65.01%	9,336	2.53%	3,565	0.97%	19,005	5.63%	855	0.26%	622	0.19%	1,088	0.34%
30	365,922	76.03%	199,460	61.20%	95,784	29.39%	6,888	2.11%	2,200	0.68%	28,814	8.20%	330	0.10%	660	0.21%	1,068	0.34%
31	314,650	67.24%	200,692	63.74%	67,744	21.52%	15,856	5.04%	2,865	0.85%	12,160	3.85%	423	0.13%	1,236	0.39%	604	0.23%
32	315,978	67.68%	201,093	63.64%	74,121	23.46%	23,152	7.33%	2,988	0.95%	10,773	3.27%	1,365	0.42%	799	0.24%	1,573	0.48%
33	329,415	70.19%	111,155	33.74%	169,243	51.39%	29,425	8.93%	5,062	1.54%	18,197	5.42%	636	0.19%	722	0.22%	1,143	0.34%
34	335,771	71.92%	95,842	28.55%	197,539	58.84%	16,157	4.81%	5,485	1.63%	15,722	4.99%	866	0.24%	1,089	0.30%	1,103	0.31%
35	359,077	76.84%	107,856	30.05%	215,516	61.13%	8,917	2.48%	3,968	1.11%	15,358	4.75%	776	0.24%	1,075	0.33%	1,820	0.52%
36	323,998	69.84%	120,398	37.21%	138,846	42.87%	42,146	13.03%	3,139	0.97%	19,367	4.75%	1,967	0.59%	832	0.23%	1,048	0.31%
37	367,474	78.92%	121,331	33.02%	215,218	61.31%	5,634	1.53%	3,319	0.90%	46,205	13.13%	665	0.19%	1,007	0.29%	1,609	0.46%
38	343,845	74.87%	81,584	23.19%	206,331	56.65%	12,331	3.50%	2,066	0.59%	26,391	7.69%	1,007	0.29%	885	0.25%	985	0.29%
39	343,318	73.61%	219,110	63.82%	82,039	23.99%	12,082	3.52%	1,357	0.40%	31,477	9.43%	1,168	0.35%	816	0.24%	2,107	0.63%
40	333,685	72.15%	124,961	37.46%	135,126	40.50%	35,658	10.69%	2,372	0.71%								

District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
41	363,566	76.61%	96,798	27.17%	180,065	49.52%	30,516	8.39%	1,861	0.51%	48,550	13.35%	605	0.17%	1,056	0.29%	2,155	0.59%
42	358,808	77.50%	87,893	24.50%	236,038	65.78%	13,617	3.80%	4,984	1.39%	13,522	3.77%	980	0.27%	615	0.17%	1,159	0.32%
43	361,417	81.43%	81,297	21.31%	221,903	58.19%	8,666	2.25%	1,288	0.34%	6,890	1.91%	880	0.25%	1,076	0.28%	1,419	0.37%
44	338,873	73.31%	128,292	38.15%	168,057	49.59%	7,063	2.09%	1,793	0.53%	28,844	8.44%	930	0.27%	585	0.17%	1,199	0.35%
45	364,331	77.89%	96,779	27.11%	193,732	53.18%	15,677	4.30%	1,315	0.36%	51,201	14.05%	777	0.21%	1,071	0.29%	1,759	0.48%
46	359,293	77.14%	141,349	39.45%	156,809	44.32%	17,163	4.79%	1,248	0.35%	36,184	10.10%	646	0.18%	1,218	0.34%	1,676	0.47%
47	316,046	67.21%	203,883	64.51%	54,972	17.39%	35,914	11.35%	1,528	0.48%	16,656	5.27%	953	0.30%	645	0.20%	1,485	0.47%
48	337,378	73.13%	199,892	59.25%	76,464	22.66%	9,430	2.80%	1,294	0.38%	48,042	14.24%	518	0.15%	611	0.18%	1,127	0.33%
49	362,747	78.42%	106,828	29.45%	50,423	13.90%	3,111	0.86%	685	0.19%	199,669	55.04%	279	0.08%	363	0.10%	1,388	0.38%
50	400,330	85.17%	44,967	11.23%	295,035	72.20%	16,726	4.18%	1,642	0.41%	43,775	10.93%	756	0.19%	1,560	0.39%	1,869	0.47%
51	348,231	74.79%	233,855	67.15%	45,761	13.14%	9,200	2.64%	1,042	0.30%	56,327	16.18%	285	0.08%	693	0.20%	1,068	0.31%
52	329,263	70.71%	207,699	63.08%	68,018	20.66%	21,558	6.55%	1,438	0.44%	27,697	8.41%	818	0.25%	834	0.25%	1,201	0.36%
53	354,298	76.37%	224,267	63.30%	30,620	8.64%	21,343	6.02%	888	0.25%	74,525	21.03%	290	0.08%	843	0.24%	1,412	0.40%
54	375,241	80.45%	101,520	27.05%	119,519	31.85%	94,390	25.15%	1,114	0.30%	52,257	13.93%	685	0.18%	2,026	0.54%	3,730	0.99%
55	351,337	76.10%	94,384	26.85%	128,285	36.52%	9,476	2.70%	1,329	0.38%	114,702	32.65%	609	0.17%	737	0.21%	1,805	0.51%
56	328,306	70.56%	216,930	66.08%	88,793	27.03%	11,644	3.55%	2,691	0.82%	6,871	2.09%	351	0.11%	559	0.17%	527	0.16%
57	344,852	74.03%	217,904	63.19%	73,313	21.26%	5,506	1.71%	1,418	0.41%	44,150	12.80%	848	0.24%	951	0.27%	922	0.27%
58	341,855	73.01%	216,254	63.26%	53,544	15.66%	15,406	4.51%	1,215	0.35%	52,592	15.39%	972	0.28%	694	0.20%	1,188	0.35%
59	319,044	68.59%	228,124	71.50%	10,860	3.41%	67,640	21.20%	456	0.14%	9,202	2.89%	1,113	0.35%	1,113	0.35%	1,469	0.46%
60	329,885	70.15%	156,673	47.49%	118,631	35.96%	18,916	5.73%	2,177	0.66%	30,097	9.12%	1,305	0.40%	734	0.22%	1,352	0.41%
61	355,015	76.07%	154,134	46.81%	99,934	30.35%	41,624	12.54%	2,019	0.61%	27,266	8.28%	1,427	0.43%	833	0.25%	2,064	0.63%
62	319,486	69.28%	226,451	70.95%	43,191	13.52%	24,471	7.65%	1,077	0.34%	25,131	7.88%	1,821	0.51%	1,463	0.41%	2,775	0.78%
63	319,811	68.57%	185,679	58.05%	13,462	4.23%	88,381	27.64%	929	0.29%	25,458	7.96%	2,041	0.64%	967	0.30%	1,963	0.62%
64	345,653	74.90%	117,328	33.94%	121,769	35.23%	10,385	3.00%	1,750	0.51%	90,160	26.09%	1,785	0.52%	718	0.21%	1,963	0.57%
65	345,059	75.05%	67,868	19.59%	179,983	49.30%	16,691	4.71%	1,610	0.44%	93,661	25.69%	1,789	0.49%	1,242	0.34%	2,205	0.60%
66	328,609	71.05%	98,320	30.21%	183,444	55.79%	16,387	4.98%	3,027	0.92%	23,224	7.05%	1,262	0.38%	657	0.20%	1,488	0.45%
67	324,581	69.75%	230,995	71.14%	49,871	15.36%	5,982	1.86%	1,001	0.31%	35,072	10.81%	1,089	0.34%	501	0.15%	770	0.24%
68	348,844	75.34%	66,274	24.73%	182,460	52.30%	6,078	1.74%	1,648	0.47%	89,024	25.51%	1,049	0.30%	804	0.23%	1,510	0.43%
69	359,249	76.69%	120,791	33.62%	144,133	40.12%	38,031	10.59%	2,343	0.66%	47,750	13.29%	2,627	0.73%	1,019	0.28%	2,555	0.71%
70	350,857	75.85%	71,946	20.51%	239,724	68.33%	14,822	4.22%	5,160	1.47%	15,026	4.28%	2,006	0.57%	804	0.23%	1,369	0.39%
71	361,195	76.86%	79,920	22.13%	152,605	42.25%	3,807	1.08%	1,855	0.51%	118,081	32.97%	1,757	0.49%	671	0.19%	1,389	0.39%
72	346,400	75.12%	55,047	15.89%	248,123	71.63%	4,654	1.34%	1,948	0.56%	33,836	9.77%	619	0.18%	792	0.23%	1,183	0.34%
73	339,242	72.87%	104,596	30.83%	191,566	56.47%	8,679	2.56%	4,178	1.23%	68,815	19.00%	1,218	0.32%	988	0.29%	1,520	0.40%
74	355,819	75.93%	86,760	25.23%	222,375	62.50%	11,826	3.32%	2,660	0.75%	23,660	6.65%	2,884	0.81%	672	0.20%	1,292	0.36%
75	359,987	75.71%	36,440	10.94%	211,504	60.20%	9,866	2.81%	1,828	0.52%	85,224	24.26%	1,555	0.44%	952	0.27%	1,967	0.55%
76	399,987	86.50%	64,971	16.24%	268,162	67.05%	17,343	4.34%	2,849	0.71%	41,647	10.41%	1,389	0.35%	1,512	0.38%	2,084	0.52%
77	351,301	75.32%	104,302	29.69%	133,553	38.02%	36,362	10.35%	1,236	0.35%	68,296	19.44%	2,928	0.83%	838	0.24%	2,868	0.82%
78	345,560	72.23%	211,077	62.90%	59,612	17.76%	22,872	6.62%	1,508	0.45%	36,344	10.51%	1,717	0.51%	683	0.20%	1,767	0.53%

*Denominator is total population

District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	% American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
01	350,597	19,859	5.68%	306,663	87.47%	6,145	1.75%	5,963	1.53%	6,322	1.80%	12,467	3.56%
02	325,642	27,767	8.53%	269,491	82.76%	4,734	1.45%	14,750	4.53%	9,856	3.03%	16,623	5.10%
03	311,791	35,176	11.28%	244,216	78.33%	5,832	1.87%	14,750	4.73%	3,730	1.20%	11,817	3.79%
04	308,905	47,071	15.39%	223,280	72.99%	6,753	2.21%	21,720	7.10%	2,588	0.85%	9,071	2.91%
05	316,961	42,211	13.23%	253,268	79.40%	8,304	2.60%	5,460	1.71%	4,482	1.41%	9,718	3.05%
06	314,615	25,392	8.07%	256,506	81.53%	8,889	2.76%	18,441	5.86%	2,040	0.65%	5,587	1.78%
07	286,401	48,343	16.88%	162,945	56.99%	32,734	11.43%	33,312	11.63%	2,905	1.01%	9,067	3.17%
08	310,070	30,742	9.91%	227,744	73.45%	22,934	7.40%	21,078	6.80%	2,757	0.89%	7,572	2.44%
09	266,781	43,174	16.06%	190,447	71.38%	36,366	13.53%	51,041	18.99%	2,098	0.78%	7,763	2.89%
10	307,078	25,185	8.20%	253,579	82.58%	8,051	2.62%	14,912	4.85%	1,542	0.50%	5,351	1.74%
11	285,055	46,034	16.15%	165,116	57.92%	39,122	13.72%	26,985	9.47%	1,851	0.65%	7,768	2.73%
12	282,351	59,452	21.06%	193,259	68.45%	8,196	2.90%	14,080	4.99%	2,455	0.87%	7,364	2.61%
13	246,110	64,899	26.37%	107,115	43.52%	27,749	11.28%	39,801	16.17%	1,795	0.73%	6,546	2.66%
14	300,358	39,078	13.01%	176,421	58.74%	32,571	10.84%	44,408	14.79%	1,468	0.49%	7,880	2.62%
15	310,951	35,604	11.45%	158,682	51.03%	55,396	17.82%	55,603	17.88%	777	0.25%	5,666	1.82%
16	297,090	21,821	7.38%	226,196	76.14%	7,770	2.62%	37,088	12.49%	795	0.27%	4,105	1.38%
17	329,004	40,468	12.30%	175,296	53.28%	30,931	9.40%	76,838	23.35%	1,069	0.32%	5,471	1.66%
18	281,791	36,077	12.80%	96,152	34.12%	84,806	30.10%	57,723	20.48%	1,221	0.43%	7,033	2.50%
19	337,218	33,854	10.04%	147,802	43.83%	14,682	4.35%	135,610	40.21%	799	0.24%	5,270	1.56%
20	266,963	49,288	18.46%	107,997	40.45%	24,888	9.32%	76,808	28.77%	1,259	0.47%	7,982	2.99%
21	236,734	83,355	35.21%	125,077	52.83%	10,592	4.47%	12,580	5.31%	1,879	0.79%	5,130	2.17%
22	289,604	38,297	13.22%	178,610	61.67%	7,577	2.62%	59,214	20.45%	733	0.25%	5,906	2.04%
23	296,648	70,967	23.92%	182,261	61.44%	14,860	5.01%	22,514	7.59%	2,085	0.70%	6,046	2.04%
24	262,885	27,319	10.39%	170,750	64.95%	12,328	4.69%	48,170	18.32%	1,337	0.51%	4,318	1.64%
25	256,391	41,523	16.20%	97,725	38.12%	9,854	3.84%	102,918	40.14%	951	0.37%	4,371	1.70%
26	241,074	88,558	36.73%	134,575	55.82%	4,244	1.76%	7,293	3.03%	3,481	1.44%	6,404	2.66%
27	240,288	78,152	32.52%	63,544	26.44%	10,853	4.52%	53,445	34.73%	987	0.40%	4,284	1.78%
28	293,328	32,204	10.98%	194,755	66.39%	6,969	2.38%	56,261	19.18%	790	0.27%	3,139	1.07%
29	321,431	40,819	12.73%	237,241	73.81%	9,148	2.85%	26,665	8.30%	1,266	0.39%	7,438	2.31%
30	219,999	96,843	44.02%	98,387	44.72%	6,816	3.10%	14,759	6.71%	1,200	0.55%	3,194	1.45%
31	211,837	107,631	50.81%	70,404	33.23%	15,248	7.20%	14,822	7.00%	1,572	0.74%	3,732	1.76%
32	209,937	97,125	46.26%	77,536	36.93%	22,637	10.78%	8,494	4.05%	1,983	0.94%	4,145	1.97%
33	265,680	67,178	25.29%	180,086	67.79%	24,915	9.38%	6,807	2.56%	2,943	1.11%	6,684	2.52%
34	277,228	59,061	21.30%	187,589	67.47%	14,305	5.16%	9,814	3.54%	2,334	0.84%	6,459	2.33%
35	295,351	52,780	17.87%	217,304	73.57%	8,504	2.88%	11,268	3.81%	2,269	0.77%	5,005	1.68%
36	247,869	68,304	27.56%	131,357	52.99%	33,847	13.66%	9,328	3.76%	1,513	0.61%	5,033	2.03%
37	307,080	70,309	22.89%	212,350	69.15%	5,545	1.81%	13,459	4.38%	1,713	0.56%	5,417	1.76%
38	296,536	49,547	16.71%	199,963	67.43%	12,031	4.06%	30,031	10.13%	833	0.28%	4,964	1.67%
39	227,273	118,193	52.00%	76,242	33.55%	11,853	5.22%	18,411	8.10%	849	0.37%	2,574	1.13%
40	324,531	83,296	25.67%	139,401	42.92%	31,625	9.73%	16,502	5.09%	1,360	0.42%	4,684	1.44%
41	324,531	75,829	23.37%	181,668	55.98%	31,038	9.56%	32,181	9.92%	885	0.27%	3,614	1.12%
42	315,989	55,087	17.46%	254,393	74.27%	10,532	3.34%	8,723	2.76%	3,015	0.96%	6,854	2.17%
43	295,412	52,510	17.78%	191,124	64.70%	9,822	3.32%	39,472	13.36%	797	0.27%	2,484	0.84%
44	261,592	64,877	24.84%	164,552	62.90%	7,015	2.68%	21,492	8.22%	778	0.30%	3,556	1.36%

District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	% American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
45	280,628	50,012	17.82%	184,384	65.70%	12,831	4.57%	30,943	11.03%	489	0.17%	2,458	0.88%
46	247,705	60,565	24.45%	146,327	59.07%	15,229	6.15%	22,235	8.98%	604	0.24%	3,350	1.35%
47	218,085	114,101	52.32%	55,653	25.51%	34,036	15.61%	10,363	4.76%	817	0.37%	3,712	1.70%
48	255,184	131,288	51.44%	81,225	31.83%	10,090	3.95%	30,674	12.02%	595	0.23%	1,937	0.76%
49	275,312	78,470	27.78%	55,065	20.00%	2,679	0.97%	137,899	50.09%	1,147	0.42%	3,189	1.16%
50	349,226	28,679	8.24%	271,489	77.96%	17,614	5.05%	26,606	7.64%	922	0.26%	3,838	1.10%
51	223,008	136,324	60.93%	43,325	19.42%	9,680	4.33%	36,808	16.49%	992	0.44%	2,871	1.28%
52	247,395	125,085	50.56%	77,008	31.13%	23,814	9.63%	16,466	6.66%	1,549	0.63%	5,012	2.03%
53	164,102	82,951	50.55%	25,193	15.35%	20,075	12.23%	33,484	20.40%	951	0.58%	2,399	1.46%
54	294,720	51,228	17.38%	111,110	37.70%	96,067	32.60%	32,521	11.03%	837	0.28%	3,794	1.29%
55	287,325	65,344	22.74%	133,560	46.49%	10,275	3.58%	75,070	26.13%	1,052	0.37%	3,046	1.06%
56	227,204	114,469	50.38%	92,402	40.67%	11,962	5.28%	4,680	2.06%	2,216	0.98%	3,661	1.61%
57	268,696	153,098	56.98%	75,760	28.20%	4,863	1.81%	31,878	11.86%	1,111	0.41%	3,096	1.15%
58	249,279	139,902	56.10%	54,967	22.04%	67,405	27.04%	4,230	1.70%	539	0.22%	2,233	0.90%
59	169,548	84,278	49.73%	10,837	6.43%	17,660	10.42%	18,555	10.94%	1,361	0.80%	4,332	2.56%
60	232,803	80,463	34.56%	97,431	41.85%	35,312	15.17%	14,961	6.43%	1,289	0.55%	4,636	1.99%
61	270,569	71,340	26.37%	90,536	33.46%	88,667	32.77%	16,537	6.11%	846	0.31%	3,498	1.29%
62	206,962	119,710	57.84%	45,170	21.83%	23,709	11.46%	14,178	6.85%	903	0.44%	4,195	2.03%
63	212,983	85,023	39.92%	13,871	6.51%	90,650	42.60%	17,770	8.34%	569	0.27%	5,469	2.57%
64	254,368	58,413	22.96%	124,266	48.85%	10,234	4.02%	56,614	22.26%	1,507	0.59%	4,841	1.90%
65	303,141	47,703	15.74%	174,164	57.45%	14,774	4.87%	61,423	20.26%	646	0.21%	5,077	1.67%
66	252,609	58,503	23.14%	162,940	64.45%	12,217	4.83%	14,043	5.55%	1,508	0.60%	5,106	2.02%
67	283,274	47,809	16.88%	180,968	63.88%	6,076	2.14%	45,183	15.95%	1,254	0.44%	3,238	1.14%
68	172,928	90,953	52.60%	53,183	30.75%	4,746	2.74%	21,818	12.62%	606	0.35%	2,228	1.29%
69	282,096	66,137	23.44%	142,051	50.36%	33,986	12.05%	33,196	11.77%	1,232	0.44%	6,726	2.38%
70	299,747	45,433	15.16%	224,011	74.80%	4,746	1.59%	45,183	15.09%	2,737	0.91%	6,881	2.30%
71	296,040	44,627	15.07%	159,384	53.84%	13,288	4.44%	83,396	28.10%	1,287	0.43%	4,767	1.61%
72	304,043	31,281	10.29%	241,982	79.59%	3,767	1.27%	22,311	7.34%	950	0.31%	3,280	1.08%
73	326,040	31,223	9.58%	242,608	74.41%	4,578	1.40%	43,805	13.44%	826	0.25%	3,626	1.11%
74	294,133	49,478	16.82%	179,301	60.65%	7,673	2.59%	17,105	5.82%	3,081	1.04%	6,551	2.22%
75	310,211	29,091	9.38%	212,515	68.51%	8,804	2.84%	55,026	17.74%	1,394	0.44%	5,954	1.92%
76	352,199	42,445	12.05%	264,876	75.21%	14,484	4.11%	25,642	7.28%	1,204	0.34%	4,752	1.35%
77	283,225	62,084	21.92%	133,319	47.07%	34,102	12.04%	46,532	16.46%	1,038	0.37%	7,088	2.50%
78	227,429	115,454	50.76%	62,208	27.35%	21,478	9.44%	24,416	10.74%	992	0.44%	3,673	1.61%

Senate Districts

Table 1: Total 2011 PL94 Population and Deviation from Ideal			
District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	935,336	3,987	0.43%
02	928,077	-3,272	-0.35%
03	928,167	-3,182	-0.34%
04	937,962	6,613	0.71%
05	939,163	7,814	0.84%
06	936,301	4,952	0.53%
07	924,708	-6,641	-0.71%
08	929,712	-1,637	-0.18%
09	940,601	9,252	0.99%
10	923,707	-7,642	-0.82%
11	930,853	-496	-0.05%
12	933,222	1,873	0.20%
13	927,480	-3,869	-0.42%
14	935,376	4,027	0.43%
15	928,584	-2,765	-0.30%
16	922,123	-9,228	-0.99%
17	931,341	-8	0.00%
18	928,725	-2,624	-0.28%
19	928,850	-2,499	-0.27%
20	935,935	4,586	0.49%
21	930,282	-1,067	-0.11%
22	929,298	-2,051	-0.22%
23	933,807	2,458	0.26%
24	933,510	2,161	0.23%
25	926,935	-4,414	-0.47%
26	927,757	-3,592	-0.39%
27	935,656	4,307	0.46%
28	930,072	-1,277	-0.14%
29	925,494	-5,855	-0.63%
30	922,496	-8,853	-0.95%
31	940,612	9,263	0.99%
32	933,406	2,057	0.22%
33	926,972	-4,377	-0.47%
34	927,893	-3,456	-0.37%
35	934,615	3,266	0.35%
36	938,083	6,734	0.72%
37	937,986	6,637	0.71%
38	929,760	-1,589	-0.17%
39	928,044	-3,305	-0.35%
40	935,055	3,706	0.40%

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
01	100,370	10.7%	742,721	79.41%	17,178	1.84%	23,601	2.52%	42,928	4.59%	2,503	0.27%	2,564	0.27%	3,471	0.37%
02	181,288	19.5%	649,081	69.94%	19,522	2.10%	28,033	3.02%	39,851	4.29%	2,859	0.32%	3,208	0.35%	4,135	0.45%
03	231,855	24.96%	478,177	51.52%	74,348	8.01%	115,854	12.48%	115,854	12.48%	5,978	0.64%	2,983	0.32%	9,647	1.04%
04	185,091	19.7%	618,299	65.92%	35,440	3.78%	20,454	2.18%	65,516	7.05%	4,304	0.46%	2,254	0.24%	6,604	0.70%
05	384,745	37.7%	377,356	40.18%	61,488	6.5%	9,894	1.05%	117,953	12.86%	6,208	0.66%	2,472	0.26%	9,007	0.96%
06	231,978	24.7%	361,967	38.66%	122,831	13.12%	10,031	1.07%	178,588	19.08%	12,168	1.30%	2,925	0.31%	15,702	1.68%
07	193,725	20.95%	505,367	54.65%	56,801	6.14%	6,410	0.69%	147,164	15.92%	4,822	0.52%	3,003	0.32%	7,396	0.80%
08	282,321	28.22%	520,638	56.00%	37,794	4.07%	18,029	1.94%	81,060	8.72%	2,540	0.27%	2,824	0.28%	4,705	0.51%
09	225,192	23.94%	299,285	31.82%	166,351	19.81%	5,177	0.55%	203,324	21.62%	4,956	0.53%	4,242	0.45%	12,074	1.28%
10	224,711	24.3%	284,751	25.41%	55,199	5.98%	4,448	0.48%	379,834	41.12%	10,663	1.15%	2,419	0.26%	11,681	1.28%
11	151,485	16.27%	356,535	38.30%	54,089	5.81%	4,148	0.45%	347,908	37.38%	4,736	0.51%	3,789	0.41%	8,163	0.88%
12	601,740	64.4%	239,613	25.68%	28,006	3.00%	7,494	0.80%	47,821	5.12%	2,536	0.27%	2,375	0.25%	3,537	0.39%
13	202,617	21.85%	441,218	47.57%	23,800	2.57%	3,749	0.40%	234,472	25.28%	10,972	1.18%	3,819	0.41%	6,833	0.74%
14	685,570	71.16%	167,194	17.87%	44,403	4.75%	7,758	0.83%	44,346	4.74%	998	0.11%	2,397	0.26%	2,710	0.29%
15	278,989	30.0%	318,301	34.28%	25,471	2.74%	4,331	0.47%	289,487	31.18%	3,773	0.41%	2,347	0.25%	5,915	0.64%
16	329,395	35.7%	479,910	52.04%	47,283	5.1%	15,953	1.73%	40,691	4.41%	2,837	0.29%	2,132	0.23%	4,122	0.45%
17	288,246	30.5%	526,158	56.49%	21,705	2.33%	8,824	0.95%	75,067	8.06%	3,614	0.39%	2,768	0.30%	4,961	0.53%
18	524,963	56.5%	268,822	29.05%	39,264	4.23%	2,891	0.32%	82,918	8.93%	1,401	0.15%	3,280	0.35%	4,066	0.44%
19	448,444	48.2%	391,894	42.1%	19,170	2.0%	7,088	0.76%	54,369	5.85%	2,379	0.26%	2,016	0.22%	3,490	0.38%
20	640,254	68.4%	147,352	15.74%	79,131	8.4%	3,702	0.40%	56,370	6.02%	2,641	0.28%	2,247	0.24%	4,238	0.45%
21	378,900	40.7%	372,015	39.89%	109,134	11.7%	7,537	0.81%	50,913	5.47%	2,700	0.29%	3,068	0.33%	6,015	0.65%
22	485,617	53.4%	113,016	12.16%	14,525	1.56%	2,319	0.25%	297,132	31.97%	934	0.10%	1,469	0.16%	3,286	0.35%
23	354,432	37.9%	424,954	45.1%	72,555	7.7%	10,292	1.10%	60,454	6.47%	3,237	0.35%	2,259	0.24%	5,624	0.60%
24	622,848	66.7%	111,828	11.88%	29,054	3.1%	2,293	0.25%	160,813	17.23%	793	0.08%	2,632	0.28%	3,248	0.35%
25	240,708	25.97%	483,808	52.18%	47,881	5.17%	3,947	0.43%	140,784	15.18%	1,890	0.20%	3,044	0.33%	4,862	0.52%
26	126,358	13.62%	601,837	64.87%	36,715	3.96%	3,921	0.42%	147,042	15.85%	2,389	0.26%	3,947	0.43%	5,548	0.60%
27	232,481	24.84%	544,291	58.17%	28,369	3.03%	4,416	0.47%	116,675	12.47%	1,826	0.20%	3,034	0.32%	4,564	0.49%
28	379,913	40.8%	442,979	47.53%	36,831	3.96%	7,831	0.84%	53,808	5.79%	2,574	0.28%	1,988	0.21%	4,148	0.45%
29	338,824	36.5%	293,659	31.73%	25,387	2.74%	3,781	0.41%	255,449	27.39%	3,141	0.34%	2,218	0.24%	5,035	0.54%
30	461,587	50.04%	129,621	14.05%	257,407	27.90%	2,220	0.24%	88,157	9.50%	998	0.11%	4,851	0.51%	7,845	0.85%
31	492,844	52.40%	270,072	28.71%	86,279	9.17%	5,461	0.58%	73,833	7.85%	4,006	0.43%	2,366	0.25%	5,761	0.61%
32	568,538	60.9%	178,913	19.17%	34,647	3.71%	3,596	0.39%	138,632	14.86%	3,026	0.32%	2,014	0.22%	3,880	0.42%
33	648,693	69.9%	120,539	13.00%	82,212	8.7%	3,008	0.32%	60,349	6.51%	5,413	0.58%	2,193	0.24%	4,565	0.49%
34	434,685	46.8%	269,045	29.00%	13,031	1.40%	3,737	0.40%	198,207	21.36%	4,942	0.44%	1,749	0.19%	3,397	0.37%
35	495,096	52.97%	106,677	11.41%	199,211	21.31%	2,868	0.31%	111,717	11.95%	8,766	0.94%	2,937	0.31%	7,353	0.79%
36	222,803	23.7%	595,051	63.43%	23,219	2.48%	6,047	0.64%	78,172	8.33%	5,183	0.55%	2,569	0.27%	5,049	0.54%
37	205,289	21.67%	525,257	56.00%	14,634	1.56%	4,440	0.47%	180,104	19.20%	3,035	0.32%	2,679	0.29%	4,508	0.48%
38	253,111	27.2%	544,135	58.52%	34,805	3.7%	11,321	1.22%	74,599	8.02%	4,581	0.49%	5,047	0.54%	5,047	0.54%
39	156,622	16.8%	448,634	47.11%	47,119	5.0%	5,991	0.65%	154,034	16.60%	4,311	0.46%	3,407	0.37%	6,926	0.75%
40	582,309	62.2%	153,242	16.39%	67,969	7.27%	5,354	0.57%	112,848	12.07%	4,965	0.53%	1,823	0.19%	6,545	0.70%

District	Total VAP	% VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	728,887	77.89%	85,764	9.02%	597,012	81.91%	13,070	1.79%	17,190	2.36%	30,994	4.13%	1,768	0.24%	1,872	0.27%	2,017	0.28%
02	729,486	76.60%	118,286	16.21%	540,992	74.11%	14,463	1.98%	19,988	2.74%	28,990	3.98%	2,202	0.30%	2,381	0.33%	2,574	0.35%
03	716,048	77.15%	152,346	21.28%	398,472	55.65%	54,776	7.65%	7,650	1.07%	90,796	12.69%	4,422	0.62%	2,304	0.32%	5,601	0.78%
04	702,185	74.86%	114,932	16.37%	464,284	70.39%	23,313	3.32%	14,826	2.11%	46,437	6.61%	3,018	0.43%	1,546	0.22%	3,829	0.55%
05	670,015	71.34%	220,814	32.95%	304,822	45.48%	41,577	6.21%	7,605	1.14%	84,010	12.54%	4,487	0.67%	1,643	0.25%	5,247	0.78%
06	692,040	71.91%	148,447	21.45%	301,225	43.53%	84,026	12.14%	7,878	1.14%	130,108	18.80%	8,701	1.26%	2,024	0.29%	9,653	1.39%
07	687,634	74.36%	128,553	18.40%	402,884	58.60%	39,219	5.70%	4,800	0.71%	104,697	15.22%	3,419	0.50%	1,909	0.28%	4,263	0.62%
08	694,800	74.73%	166,925	24.02%	425,504	61.24%	25,258	3.64%	13,454	1.94%	57,031	8.21%	1,839	0.27%	1,912	0.28%	2,877	0.41%
09	743,969	78.10%	163,376	21.97%	261,901	35.19%	14,573	1.95%	4,283	0.58%	165,309	22.22%	3,680	0.49%	3,025	0.41%	7,841	1.07%
10	704,068	75.32%	152,169	21.61%	262,581	38.77%	39,763	5.63%	3,454	0.49%	288,843	41.02%	7,827	1.11%	1,858	0.27%	7,771	1.10%
11	788,016	85.79%	118,525	14.97%	325,620	41.32%	44,674	5.67%	7,747	0.99%	292,846	36.97%	3,533	0.44%	2,890	0.37%	5,681	0.73%
12	641,932	66.79%	140,230	21.85%	364,092	56.57%	21,480	3.35%	5,788	0.90%	34,560	5.38%	1,887	0.29%	2,478	0.39%	4,547	0.71%
13	718,549	77.59%	143,288	19.94%	396,753	55.22%	32,088	4.47%	2,989	0.41%	178,810	24.89%	7,840	1.09%	1,783	0.25%	3,922	0.54%
14	623,635	66.67%	413,288	66.27%	136,753	21.93%	32,088	5.15%	5,737	0.92%	215,000	34.48%	2,863	0.46%	1,544	0.25%	2,355	0.38%
15	699,609	75.26%	187,530	26.81%	284,974	40.73%	19,554	2.80%	3,422	0.49%	29,378	4.21%	1,849	0.27%	1,382	0.20%	2,355	0.34%
16	682,419	71.84%	204,178	30.06%	380,322	55.74%	31,022	4.56%	11,922	1.74%	88,398	12.86%	2,700	0.39%	2,076	0.30%	3,176	0.46%
17	724,878	77.81%	190,445	26.28%	444,083	61.28%	16,619	2.29%	7,181	0.99%	67,833	9.35%	1,123	0.16%	2,103	0.29%	2,860	0.39%
18	699,815	75.35%	360,423	51.50%	231,786	33.12%	31,075	4.44%	2,480	0.35%	67,833	9.71%	1,809	0.26%	1,409	0.20%	2,280	0.33%
19	697,445	75.09%	296,329	42.49%	332,348	47.65%	14,623	2.10%	5,699	0.82%	42,941	6.16%	1,809	0.26%	1,478	0.21%	2,686	0.38%
20	645,309	68.95%	411,562	63.78%	122,990	19.05%	57,472	8.91%	2,966	0.46%	44,353	6.87%	1,771	0.27%	1,771	0.27%	3,520	0.54%
21	649,719	69.84%	235,918	36.31%	292,372	45.00%	71,197	10.95%	5,848	0.90%	37,053	5.70%	1,788	0.27%	2,013	0.31%	3,520	0.54%
22	698,655	75.20%	341,756	48.90%	98,879	14.15%	11,260	1.61%	1,861	0.27%	241,099	34.50%	772	0.11%	919	0.13%	3,320	0.47%
23	681,524	72.98%	223,675	32.83%	347,882	51.04%	49,836	7.31%	7,667	1.12%	45,528	6.68%	2,175	0.32%	1,450	0.21%	3,320	0.49%
24	710,984	76.18%	440,168	61.91%	100,593	14.15%	24,782	3.48%	1,908	0.27%	138,605	19.49%	681	0.10%	1,680	0.24%	2,557	0.36%
25	735,320	78.33%	170,003	23.13%	496,049	67.32%	37,257	5.07%	3,210	0.44%	111,800	15.20%	1,524	0.21%	2,088	0.28%	3,389	0.46%
26	778,734	83.94%	95,887	12.44%	519,079	66.73%	30,247	3.88%	3,337	0.43%	116,557	15.35%	1,962	0.25%	2,862	0.37%	4,093	0.53%
27	717,982	76.72%	159,365	22.20%	493,268	68.73%	25,868	3.60%	3,381	0.47%	88,860	12.38%	1,416	0.20%	1,855	0.26%	3,054	0.43%
28	677,516	72.85%	239,271	35.32%	362,095	53.59%	19,135	2.75%	3,008	0.43%	98,609	14.42%	1,717	0.25%	1,463	0.21%	2,280	0.34%
29	695,603	75.15%	225,084	32.36%	244,642	35.17%	19,135	2.75%	3,008	0.43%	196,527	28.26%	2,249	0.32%	3,281	0.47%	5,828	0.85%
30	696,822	74.45%	311,231	44.54%	112,308	16.11%	200,222	28.75%	1,828	0.27%	51,288	7.35%	838	0.12%	1,567	0.23%	3,418	0.49%
31	699,166	74.08%	310,807	44.45%	218,565	31.26%	60,540	8.66%	4,196	0.60%	112,840	16.16%	1,373	0.20%	1,373	0.20%	2,513	0.36%
32	692,591	74.20%	381,526	55.09%	154,228	22.27%	25,014	3.61%	2,933	0.42%	47,672	6.89%	3,719	0.54%	1,406	0.20%	2,793	0.40%
33	652,106	70.35%	427,870	65.61%	105,516	16.18%	60,618	9.30%	2,512	0.39%	47,672	7.31%	3,719	0.57%	1,373	0.21%	2,513	0.38%
34	698,872	74.24%	285,768	41.03%	228,862	32.82%	9,973	1.43%	2,967	0.43%	154,925	22.16%	2,883	0.42%	1,205	0.17%	2,269	0.33%
35	676,116	72.34%	326,360	48.27%	92,541	13.69%	150,644	22.28%	2,966	0.44%	91,248	13.50%	6,159	0.91%	2,019	0.30%	2,669	0.39%
36	708,765	75.54%	148,255	20.91%	475,185	67.04%	16,562	2.34%	4,662	0.66%	57,732	8.15%	3,729	0.53%	1,669	0.24%	2,961	0.42%
37	734,844	78.34%	137,952	18.77%	436,652	59.42%	10,968	1.49%	3,579	0.49%	138,372	18.83%	2,274	0.31%	1,795	0.24%	3,041	0.41%
38	696,724	74.94%	162,351	23.30%	440,039	63.16%	23,718	3.40%	8,294	1.19%	54,841	7.84%	3,313	0.48%	1,593	0.23%	2,764	0.40%
39	764,337	82.39%	114,159	14.94%	476,060	62.28%	35,685	4.66%	4,981	0.65%	122,878	16.08%	3,353	0.44%	2,549	0.33%	4,455	0.58%
40	671,129	71.77%	388,558	57.90%	131,303	19.58%	50,852	7.58%	4,110	0.61%	87,514	13.04%	3,765	0.56%	1,271	0.19%	3,758	0.55%

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey 5 yr estimates													
District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	% American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
01	672,832	43,386	6.45%	575,841	85.58%	13,448	2.00%	21,626	3.21%	8,578	1.27%	18,531	2.75%
02	635,914	53,578	8.43%	525,442	82.63%	13,327	2.10%	20,368	3.21%	12,122	1.91%	23,179	3.64%
03	612,229	83,170	13.58%	395,557	64.61%	51,833	8.47%	66,402	10.85%	3,781	0.62%	15,267	2.49%
04	622,033	65,324	10.50%	484,710	77.92%	21,662	3.49%	31,290	5.03%	6,307	1.01%	19,047	3.06%
05	541,374	126,875	23.44%	308,480	56.98%	37,201	6.87%	55,519	10.26%	3,897	0.72%	13,299	2.46%
06	565,628	88,731	15.69%	298,462	52.77%	74,745	13.21%	86,355	15.27%	5,105	0.90%	17,335	3.08%
07	569,011	68,701	12.07%	390,810	68.68%	33,715	5.93%	65,393	11.49%	2,312	0.41%	10,392	1.83%
08	606,375	114,240	18.84%	417,945	68.93%	22,535	3.72%	34,677	5.72%	7,542	1.24%	16,978	2.80%
09	595,108	72,221	12.14%	256,455	43.09%	140,393	23.59%	113,201	19.02%	2,034	0.34%	12,638	2.16%
10	524,928	88,703	17.09%	210,365	40.08%	35,477	6.76%	177,244	33.77%	2,254	0.43%	12,119	2.31%
11	663,732	73,499	11.07%	322,364	48.57%	45,493	6.85%	211,765	31.91%	1,839	0.28%	10,581	1.59%
12	438,286	188,080	42.91%	197,424	45.04%	21,123	4.82%	22,815	5.21%	3,663	0.84%	8,844	2.02%
13	553,079	66,332	11.99%	349,061	63.11%	19,908	3.60%	107,415	19.42%	2,092	0.38%	10,363	1.87%
14	410,500	207,394	50.52%	143,864	35.05%	32,392	7.89%	19,360	4.72%	3,391	0.83%	7,490	1.82%
15	539,225	107,927	20.02%	266,228	49.37%	16,888	3.13%	140,686	26.09%	1,761	0.33%	7,496	1.39%
16	564,836	126,292	22.36%	376,558	66.67%	29,509	5.22%	17,395	3.08%	5,937	1.05%	15,082	2.67%
17	615,065	104,945	17.06%	437,338	71.10%	16,513	2.68%	43,642	7.10%	3,124	0.51%	12,627	2.06%
18	471,813	179,485	38.04%	214,629	45.49%	28,550	6.05%	43,493	9.22%	1,365	0.29%	5,666	1.20%
19	536,288	150,912	28.14%	330,038	61.54%	14,817	2.76%	30,741	5.73%	3,035	0.57%	9,780	1.82%
20	465,480	239,196	51.39%	132,861	28.54%	57,850	12.43%	26,849	5.77%	2,366	0.51%	8,724	1.87%
21	507,189	138,366	27.28%	277,557	54.72%	58,030	11.44%	23,084	4.55%	3,149	0.62%	10,172	2.01%
22	515,067	227,268	44.12%	108,995	21.16%	10,701	2.08%	163,105	31.67%	1,775	0.34%	4,998	0.97%
23	563,879	142,736	25.33%	340,225	60.37%	41,897	7.43%	27,573	4.89%	4,163	0.74%	11,148	1.98%
24	408,806	210,974	51.61%	91,041	22.27%	26,017	6.36%	75,497	18.47%	1,855	0.45%	5,277	1.29%
25	625,479	127,297	20.35%	381,105	60.93%	38,717	6.19%	72,086	11.53%	1,767	0.28%	6,264	1.00%
26	689,916	69,527	10.08%	487,046	70.59%	29,944	4.34%	75,873	11.00%	1,810	0.27%	7,526	1.09%
27	587,906	84,385	14.35%	422,982	71.95%	18,101	3.08%	56,758	9.65%	1,124	0.19%	5,680	0.97%
28	529,628	133,548	25.22%	339,946	64.19%	22,761	4.30%	23,544	4.45%	3,700	0.70%	9,829	1.86%
29	532,640	126,174	23.69%	253,097	47.52%	19,385	3.64%	126,586	23.77%	2,242	0.42%	7,398	1.39%
30	465,763	125,666	26.98%	103,495	22.22%	200,805	43.11%	29,958	6.43%	1,574	0.34%	5,839	1.25%
31	476,314	167,298	35.12%	213,540	44.83%	52,992	11.13%	33,516	7.04%	2,650	0.56%	8,968	1.88%
32	535,094	269,284	50.32%	156,301	29.21%	23,049	4.31%	79,970	14.95%	2,218	0.41%	6,490	1.21%
33	414,477	209,667	50.59%	106,506	25.70%	56,414	13.61%	33,480	8.08%	1,689	0.41%	8,410	2.03%
34	491,287	129,343	26.33%	238,431	48.53%	9,906	2.02%	105,917	21.56%	2,088	0.43%	7,690	1.57%
35	481,429	166,321	34.55%	94,864	19.66%	148,641	30.87%	60,634	12.59%	1,338	0.28%	11,169	2.32%
36	603,822	81,583	13.52%	458,308	75.93%	15,725	2.61%	38,707	6.41%	2,369	0.39%	9,298	1.54%
37	613,024	79,683	13.00%	425,907	69.48%	10,677	1.74%	89,633	14.62%	2,080	0.34%	7,124	1.16%
38	559,186	83,342	14.90%	411,073	73.51%	20,376	3.64%	32,439	5.80%	4,609	0.82%	11,956	2.14%
39	685,425	79,483	11.60%	482,986	70.47%	31,682	4.62%	80,287	11.71%	2,509	0.37%	10,977	1.60%
40	466,979	214,302	45.90%	132,918	28.47%	48,582	10.41%	61,124	13.08%	2,935	0.63%	9,953	2.13%

Board of Equalization Districts

TABLE 1: 2010 STATE WIDE POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	Population	% DIVISION
01	8,355,331	0.8%
02	8,230,350	0.8%
03	8,230,350	0.8%
04	8,355,331	0.8%

TABLE 2: 2010 STATE WIDE POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	Latino	% Latino	White	% White	Black	% Black	American Indian	% American Indian	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	% Other	Remainder of Multiracial	% Remainder of Multiracial
01	3,897,439	46.1%	4,187,000	49.9%	565,297	6.7%	150,324	1.8%	761,022	9.1%	1,587	0.02%	35,526	0.43%	97,423	1.2%
02	3,897,439	46.1%	4,187,000	49.9%	565,297	6.7%	150,324	1.8%	761,022	9.1%	1,587	0.02%	35,526	0.43%	97,423	1.2%
03	3,897,439	46.1%	4,187,000	49.9%	565,297	6.7%	150,324	1.8%	761,022	9.1%	1,587	0.02%	35,526	0.43%	97,423	1.2%
04	3,897,439	46.1%	4,187,000	49.9%	565,297	6.7%	150,324	1.8%	761,022	9.1%	1,587	0.02%	35,526	0.43%	97,423	1.2%

TABLE 3: 2010 STATE WIDE POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	Total VAP	% VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
02	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
03	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
04	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%

TABLE 4: 2010 STATE WIDE POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	Total VAP	% VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
02	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
03	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
04	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%

TABLE 5: 2010 STATE WIDE POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	Total VAP	% VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
02	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
03	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%
04	8,724,200	104.2%	4,072,643	46.7%	4,351,557	50.0%	597,000	6.8%	160,000	1.8%	781,000	9.0%	1,600	0.02%	36,000	0.41%	98,000	1.1%

Congressional Districts

Table 1: Total 2011 PL94 Population and Deviation from Ideal			
District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	702,905	0	0.00%
02	702,905	0	0.00%
03	702,906	1	0.00%
04	702,906	1	0.00%
05	702,905	0	0.00%
06	702,905	0	0.00%
07	702,904	-1	0.00%
08	702,905	0	0.00%
09	702,904	-1	0.00%
10	702,905	0	0.00%
11	702,906	1	0.00%
12	702,905	0	0.00%
13	702,906	1	0.00%
14	702,905	0	0.00%
15	702,904	-1	0.00%
16	702,904	-1	0.00%
17	702,904	-1	0.00%
18	702,906	1	0.00%
19	702,904	-1	0.00%
20	702,906	1	0.00%
21	702,904	-1	0.00%
22	702,905	0	0.00%
23	702,904	-1	0.00%
24	702,904	-1	0.00%
25	702,904	-1	0.00%
26	702,905	0	0.00%
27	702,905	0	0.00%
28	702,904	-1	0.00%
29	702,905	0	0.00%
30	702,904	-1	0.00%
31	702,905	0	0.00%
32	702,905	0	0.00%
33	702,904	-1	0.00%
34	702,904	-1	0.00%
35	702,905	0	0.00%
36	702,905	0	0.00%
37	702,904	-1	0.00%
38	702,905	0	0.00%
39	702,905	0	0.00%
40	702,904	-1	0.00%
41	702,904	-1	0.00%
42	702,906	1	0.00%
43	702,904	-1	0.00%
44	702,904	-1	0.00%
45	702,906	1	0.00%
46	702,906	1	0.00%
47	702,905	0	0.00%
48	702,906	1	0.00%
49	702,906	1	0.00%
50	702,905	0	0.00%
51	702,906	1	0.00%
52	702,904	-1	0.00%
53	702,904	-1	0.00%

Table 2: Total Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 2, DOJ Tabulation																
District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
01	84,261	11.99%	555,872	79.08%	11,790	1.68%	24,686	3.51%	20,307	2.89%	1,810	0.26%	1,634	0.23%	2,545	0.36%
02	116,958	16.64%	511,716	72.80%	13,663	1.94%	22,574	3.21%	30,557	4.35%	1,870	0.27%	2,659	0.38%	2,897	0.41%
03	195,247	27.78%	357,493	50.86%	45,864	6.52%	12,040	1.71%	78,729	11.20%	4,158	0.59%	2,308	0.33%	7,067	1.01%
04	86,868	12.36%	549,759	78.21%	10,489	1.49%	14,759	2.10%	34,721	4.94%	1,931	0.27%	1,843	0.26%	2,526	0.36%
05	180,559	25.69%	370,810	52.75%	49,132	6.99%	8,852	1.28%	81,260	11.56%	4,116	0.59%	1,938	0.28%	6,218	0.88%
06	189,445	26.95%	273,251	38.87%	95,746	13.62%	8,084	1.15%	113,314	16.12%	9,348	1.33%	2,259	0.32%	11,458	1.63%
07	113,339	16.12%	401,755	57.16%	57,331	8.16%	8,129	1.16%	105,951	15.07%	5,676	0.81%	2,246	0.32%	8,477	1.21%
08	248,397	35.34%	352,775	50.19%	57,090	8.12%	11,717	1.67%	24,111	3.43%	3,056	0.43%	1,701	0.24%	4,058	0.58%
09	281,187	37.16%	259,295	36.89%	61,873	8.65%	6,753	0.96%	101,012	14.37%	3,871	0.55%	1,718	0.24%	7,195	1.02%
10	281,702	40.06%	326,037	46.38%	25,909	3.69%	6,215	0.88%	48,988	6.97%	4,952	0.70%	1,974	0.28%	5,128	0.73%
11	179,637	25.56%	341,787	48.62%	66,013	9.39%	4,266	0.61%	98,825	14.03%	3,603	0.51%	2,835	0.40%	6,140	0.87%
12	103,175	14.88%	309,243	43.99%	44,038	6.27%	3,502	0.50%	231,181	32.89%	3,241	0.46%	2,689	0.38%	5,836	0.83%
13	146,515	20.84%	240,440	34.21%	140,008	19.92%	3,910	0.56%	156,562	22.27%	3,794	0.54%	2,825	0.40%	8,852	1.26%
14	170,583	24.27%	259,672	36.94%	24,760	3.52%	2,569	0.37%	225,380	32.06%	10,205	1.45%	3,328	0.47%	6,408	0.91%
15	164,454	23.40%	263,398	37.47%	48,648	6.92%	4,101	0.58%	203,212	28.91%	8,628	1.23%	1,987	0.28%	6,476	0.91%
16	407,741	58.01%	176,462	25.10%	43,109	6.13%	6,740	0.96%	62,067	8.83%	1,312	0.19%	1,981	0.28%	3,482	0.50%
17	122,760	17.46%	188,447	26.81%	18,497	2.63%	2,888	0.38%	358,165	50.96%	3,880	0.55%	1,828	0.26%	6,539	0.94%
18	120,187	17.10%	407,159	57.93%	15,464	2.20%	3,839	0.55%	146,886	20.91%	3,149	0.45%	2,258	0.32%	3,864	0.55%
19	291,334	41.45%	189,550	26.97%	21,665	3.09%	3,582	0.51%	187,408	26.66%	3,096	0.44%	1,689	0.24%	4,550	0.65%
20	386,042	50.65%	275,545	38.20%	16,110	2.29%	5,228	0.74%	41,651	5.93%	2,748	0.39%	1,727	0.25%	3,855	0.55%
21	488,785	70.96%	135,780	19.32%	32,814	4.67%	5,489	0.78%	25,429	3.62%	693	0.10%	2,043	0.29%	1,861	0.26%
22	314,576	44.75%	297,874	42.38%	22,035	3.13%	7,632	1.09%	54,851	7.80%	1,236	0.18%	1,858	0.26%	2,843	0.40%
23	249,720	35.53%	355,557	50.58%	44,725	6.36%	11,675	1.66%	34,575	4.92%	1,593	0.23%	1,818	0.26%	3,241	0.46%
24	239,701	34.10%	401,497	57.12%	14,650	2.08%	6,747	0.96%	34,168	4.86%	1,587	0.23%	2,014	0.29%	2,540	0.36%
25	248,258	35.32%	322,132	45.83%	59,984	8.54%	4,818	0.69%	59,975	8.53%	1,410	0.20%	2,227	0.32%	4,090	0.58%
26	303,859	43.23%	324,211	46.12%	13,527	1.92%	4,636	0.66%	50,806	7.23%	1,762	0.25%	1,507	0.21%	2,597	0.37%
27	188,973	26.88%	205,406	29.22%	33,212	4.72%	2,189	0.31%	266,698	37.94%	702	0.10%	1,687	0.24%	4,038	0.57%
28	180,638	25.70%	388,580	55.28%	18,364	2.61%	2,547	0.36%	105,638	15.03%	1,497	0.21%	2,551	0.36%	3,088	0.44%
29	482,916	68.70%	129,457	18.42%	27,088	3.85%	2,050	0.29%	55,438	7.89%	1,039	0.15%	2,328	0.33%	2,591	0.37%
30	189,850	27.01%	375,093	53.36%	32,731	4.65%	2,635	0.37%	94,518	13.45%	1,349	0.19%	2,692	0.39%	4,036	0.57%
31	347,521	49.44%	208,507	29.66%	80,735	11.49%	3,959	0.56%	52,968	7.54%	2,588	0.37%	1,921	0.27%	4,706	0.67%
32	440,161	62.62%	127,300	18.11%	19,175	2.73%	2,466	0.35%	108,780	15.48%	1,013	0.14%	1,413	0.20%	2,597	0.37%
33	78,795	11.21%	481,592	68.51%	22,183	3.16%	2,970	0.42%	109,108	15.52%	1,729	0.25%	2,788	0.40%	3,740	0.53%
34	458,918	65.43%	64,930	9.24%	31,974	4.55%	1,885	0.27%	139,011	19.78%	560	0.08%	1,965	0.28%	2,660	0.38%
35	488,108	69.44%	111,877	15.92%	48,846	6.95%	2,716	0.39%	44,995	6.40%	1,783	0.25%	1,669	0.24%	2,911	0.41%
36	327,837	46.64%	311,816	44.36%	27,845	3.96%	7,656	1.09%	22,807	3.24%	1,383	0.20%	1,323	0.19%	2,238	0.32%
37	271,183	38.58%	170,692	24.28%	176,118	25.06%	1,901	0.27%	71,093	10.11%	1,058	0.15%	4,147	0.59%	6,712	0.95%
38	430,350	61.22%	132,978	18.92%	26,596	3.78%	2,738	0.39%	103,373	14.71%	2,358	0.34%	1,470	0.21%	3,042	0.43%
39	229,151	32.60%	240,000	34.14%	17,432	2.48%	2,728	0.39%	206,547	29.38%	1,607	0.23%	1,661	0.24%	3,779	0.54%

District	Latino	%Latino	White	%White	Black	%Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	%Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	%Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	%Other	Remainder of Multiracial	%Remainder of Multiracial
40	607,911	86.49%	37,646	5.36%	36,199	5.15%	1,296	0.18%	16,118	2.29%	977	0.14%	1,413	0.20%	1,344	0.19%
41	392,952	55.90%	183,311	26.08%	70,741	10.06%	4,250	0.60%	42,620	6.06%	3,019	0.43%	1,713	0.24%	4,298	0.61%
42	294,414	36.19%	327,780	46.63%	39,141	5.57%	5,461	0.78%	87,055	9.54%	2,915	0.41%	1,734	0.25%	4,406	0.63%
43	323,366	46.00%	106,007	15.08%	168,263	23.94%	2,103	0.30%	90,329	12.85%	4,052	0.58%	2,806	0.40%	5,978	0.85%
44	480,835	68.41%	50,395	7.17%	119,232	16.96%	1,843	0.26%	38,885	5.53%	6,444	0.92%	1,564	0.22%	3,706	0.53%
45	129,327	18.40%	390,115	55.50%	12,219	1.74%	2,871	0.41%	160,723	22.87%	1,872	0.27%	2,108	0.30%	3,671	0.52%
46	487,888	66.56%	128,534	18.43%	13,263	1.89%	2,403	0.34%	83,358	11.86%	3,017	0.43%	1,278	0.18%	2,165	0.31%
47	239,935	34.13%	239,422	34.06%	54,077	7.69%	3,820	0.54%	153,048	21.77%	5,431	0.77%	1,861	0.26%	5,311	0.76%
48	138,854	19.90%	411,598	58.56%	8,314	1.18%	3,871	0.55%	131,541	18.71%	2,792	0.40%	1,792	0.25%	3,104	0.44%
49	181,238	25.78%	432,468	61.53%	19,091	2.72%	4,898	0.70%	54,828	7.80%	4,546	0.65%	1,933	0.28%	3,903	0.56%
50	210,438	29.94%	412,173	58.64%	19,387	2.76%	10,036	1.49%	42,718	6.08%	3,142	0.45%	1,645	0.23%	3,366	0.48%
51	481,150	68.45%	101,181	14.39%	50,023	7.12%	4,374	0.62%	57,816	8.23%	3,044	0.43%	1,326	0.19%	3,992	0.57%
52	90,424	12.86%	436,159	62.05%	23,519	3.35%	4,206	0.60%	138,187	19.66%	2,986	0.42%	2,558	0.36%	4,865	0.69%
53	223,244	31.76%	302,718	43.07%	59,316	8.44%	4,698	0.67%	99,241	14.12%	4,990	0.71%	2,004	0.29%	6,683	0.95%

District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
01	554,136	78.84%	54,650	9.87%	455,291	82.16%	8,390	1.51%	17,789	3.21%	13,961	2.52%	1,280	0.23%	1,270	0.23%	1,455	0.26%
02	555,305	79.00%	78,229	14.09%	423,500	76.26%	10,378	1.87%	15,919	2.87%	22,050	3.97%	1,395	0.25%	2,001	0.36%	1,833	0.33%
03	526,206	74.86%	124,246	23.61%	290,101	55.13%	33,551	6.38%	8,906	1.69%	60,493	11.50%	2,984	0.57%	1,836	0.35%	4,059	0.77%
04	544,601	77.48%	56,598	10.39%	441,207	81.01%	7,449	1.37%	10,983	2.02%	24,205	4.44%	1,396	0.25%	1,349	0.25%	1,454	0.27%
05	544,581	77.48%	117,326	21.54%	313,874	57.64%	35,544	6.53%	6,866	1.26%	62,846	11.54%	3,058	0.56%	1,347	0.25%	3,719	0.68%
06	521,275	74.16%	121,466	23.30%	228,050	43.75%	66,153	12.69%	6,413	1.23%	83,909	16.10%	6,625	1.27%	1,541	0.30%	7,118	1.37%
07	525,190	74.72%	71,905	13.69%	321,672	61.25%	39,051	7.44%	6,129	1.17%	75,684	14.41%	4,104	0.78%	1,637	0.31%	4,998	0.95%
08	503,201	71.99%	152,327	30.27%	281,907	56.02%	36,863	7.29%	8,897	1.77%	18,012	3.58%	2,035	0.40%	1,127	0.22%	2,233	0.44%
09	497,569	70.79%	162,458	32.65%	209,089	42.02%	41,032	8.25%	5,160	1.04%	71,999	14.47%	2,732	0.55%	1,091	0.22%	3,998	0.80%
10	500,233	71.17%	174,471	34.88%	259,025	51.78%	17,563	3.51%	6,284	1.26%	34,897	6.98%	3,602	0.72%	1,310	0.26%	3,081	0.62%
11	536,433	76.32%	118,366	22.07%	281,284	52.44%	48,745	9.09%	3,377	0.63%	76,261	14.22%	2,601	0.48%	1,942	0.36%	3,837	0.72%
12	512,806	87.18%	82,849	13.52%	263,774	45.31%	36,257	5.92%	3,193	0.52%	197,801	32.22%	2,403	0.39%	2,089	0.34%	4,440	0.72%
13	562,583	80.04%	101,130	17.98%	210,181	37.36%	109,391	19.44%	3,264	0.58%	127,943	22.74%	2,770	0.49%	2,029	0.36%	5,875	1.04%
14	553,818	78.79%	121,113	21.87%	216,117	39.39%	19,964	3.60%	2,080	0.38%	178,725	32.37%	7,287	1.32%	2,295	0.41%	4,238	0.77%
15	525,207	74.72%	110,291	21.00%	214,655	40.87%	35,162	6.69%	3,159	0.60%	148,673	28.35%	6,319	1.20%	1,288	0.25%	5,480	1.04%
16	478,367	68.06%	252,816	52.85%	144,627	30.23%	28,791	6.23%	5,125	1.07%	41,448	8.66%	982	0.21%	1,484	0.31%	2,084	0.44%
17	537,484	76.47%	84,099	15.65%	151,266	30.00%	13,626	2.54%	2,023	0.38%	267,863	49.84%	2,900	0.54%	1,244	0.23%	4,463	0.83%
18	542,824	77.24%	81,886	15.08%	331,434	61.05%	11,746	2.16%	3,084	0.57%	108,574	20.00%	2,327	0.43%	1,368	0.26%	2,465	0.46%
19	522,778	74.37%	194,438	37.19%	158,975	30.41%	16,571	3.17%	2,840	0.54%	145,387	27.43%	2,334	0.45%	1,183	0.23%	3,050	0.58%
20	523,748	74.51%	232,480	44.38%	235,163	44.90%	12,709	2.43%	4,222	0.81%	33,431	6.38%	2,097	0.40%	1,190	0.23%	2,476	0.47%
21	475,172	67.60%	312,898	65.85%	110,672	23.28%	25,457	5.36%	4,062	0.85%	18,881	3.97%	525	0.11%	1,584	0.33%	1,112	0.23%
22	488,009	70.85%	195,842	39.32%	239,381	48.07%	14,624	2.94%	5,655	1.14%	38,653	7.76%	904	0.18%	1,214	0.24%	1,733	0.35%
23	504,348	71.75%	155,817	30.89%	280,585	55.63%	29,755	5.90%	8,687	1.72%	25,232	5.00%	1,068	0.21%	1,258	0.25%	1,965	0.39%
24	552,445	78.59%	160,250	29.01%	342,507	62.00%	11,768	2.13%	5,528	1.00%	27,869	5.04%	1,227	0.22%	1,571	0.28%	2,488	0.45%
25	502,838	71.54%	158,296	31.48%	253,135	50.34%	39,471	7.85%	3,691	0.73%	43,345	8.62%	1,010	0.20%	1,402	0.28%	2,488	0.49%
26	520,503	74.05%	200,425	38.51%	264,485	50.81%	10,017	1.92%	3,591	0.69%	38,057	7.31%	1,307	0.25%	961	0.18%	1,660	0.32%
27	557,804	79.36%	135,362	24.27%	174,702	31.32%	26,219	4.70%	7,745	1.40%	215,216	38.58%	562	0.10%	1,113	0.20%	2,885	0.52%
28	583,658	83.04%	135,586	23.23%	337,884	57.89%	15,751	2.70%	2,241	0.38%	86,648	14.85%	1,315	0.23%	1,860	0.32%	2,375	0.41%
29	513,305	73.03%	328,109	64.12%	111,696	21.76%	25,077	4.93%	1,692	0.33%	45,561	8.88%	833	0.16%	1,393	0.27%	1,849	0.36%
30	558,009	79.39%	133,675	23.95%	316,247	56.67%	25,077	4.53%	2,173	0.39%	75,183	13.47%	1,066	0.19%	1,797	0.32%	2,771	0.50%
31	500,159	71.16%	221,898	44.37%	171,951	34.38%	56,743	11.34%	3,154	0.63%	40,541	8.11%	1,713	0.34%	1,212	0.24%	2,947	0.59%
32	517,437	73.61%	289,251	57.83%	109,230	21.11%	14,851	2.87%	1,964	0.38%	86,608	17.12%	815	0.16%	925	0.18%	1,793	0.35%
33	573,186	81.55%	58,794	10.26%	402,740	70.26%	17,345	3.03%	2,445	0.43%	85,681	14.95%	1,364	0.24%	2,016	0.35%	2,601	0.45%
34	536,000	76.54%	325,479	60.50%	58,830	10.93%	27,840	5.19%	1,585	0.29%	120,278	22.36%	489	0.09%	1,278	0.24%	2,121	0.39%
35	487,567	69.36%	315,589	64.73%	93,858	19.25%	36,160	7.42%	2,162	0.44%	35,612	7.30%	1,220	0.25%	1,114	0.23%	1,842	0.38%
36	523,662	74.50%	206,503	39.43%	271,746	51.89%	19,371	3.70%	5,611	1.07%	17,227	3.29%	985	0.19%	891	0.17%	1,348	0.26%
37	551,006	78.39%	189,837	34.45%	148,626	26.97%	139,559	25.33%	1,581	0.29%	62,470	11.34%	914	0.17%	2,990	0.54%	5,029	0.91%
38	521,736	74.23%	297,592	57.04%	114,463	21.94%	19,361	3.71%	2,247	0.43%	83,419	15.99%	1,678	0.32%	1,013	0.19%	1,963	0.38%
39	535,665	76.21%	165,041	30.82%	198,859	37.12%	13,166	2.46%	2,164	0.40%	161,541	30.16%	1,171	0.22%	1,097	0.20%	2,626	0.49%
40	477,900	57.99%	402,986	84.32%	31,663	6.63%	26,392	5.52%	1,029	0.22%	13,372	2.80%	684	0.15%	904	0.19%	860	0.18%

District	Total VAP	% VAP*	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	% American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
41	481,667	69.95%	246,863	50.21%	151,810	30.89%	49,316	10.03%	3,275	0.67%	34,569	7.03%	2,071	0.42%	1,170	0.24%	2,593	0.53%
42	498,150	70.87%	160,000	32.12%	253,289	50.85%	27,346	5.49%	4,045	0.81%	48,128	9.66%	1,916	0.39%	1,086	0.22%	2,339	0.47%
43	519,520	73.81%	216,184	41.61%	91,826	17.68%	127,087	24.46%	1,725	0.33%	73,875	14.22%	2,889	0.56%	1,906	0.37%	4,018	0.77%
44	487,384	69.34%	314,285	64.48%	43,980	9.02%	89,429	18.14%	1,500	0.31%	31,418	6.45%	4,450	0.91%	1,011	0.21%	2,311	0.47%
45	539,594	76.77%	87,339	16.19%	314,198	58.23%	8,894	1.65%	2,262	0.42%	121,700	22.55%	1,392	0.26%	1,365	0.26%	2,424	0.45%
46	500,972	71.27%	304,979	60.88%	112,591	22.47%	10,203	2.04%	1,930	0.39%	66,819	13.34%	2,119	0.42%	843	0.17%	1,488	0.30%
47	533,611	75.82%	158,045	29.62%	205,532	38.52%	40,033	7.50%	3,181	0.60%	116,361	22.18%	3,852	0.72%	1,281	0.24%	3,316	0.62%
48	554,357	78.87%	95,048	17.15%	342,461	61.78%	6,219	1.12%	3,066	0.55%	102,226	18.44%	2,048	0.37%	1,233	0.22%	2,056	0.37%
49	533,629	75.92%	118,689	22.24%	349,805	65.55%	13,718	2.57%	3,773	0.71%	40,825	7.65%	3,258	0.61%	1,274	0.24%	2,277	0.43%
50	522,239	74.30%	134,065	25.66%	331,118	63.40%	13,157	2.52%	7,222	1.38%	31,532	6.04%	2,203	0.42%	1,070	0.20%	1,852	0.35%
51	503,465	71.63%	321,713	63.90%	88,811	17.60%	38,433	7.63%	3,372	0.67%	45,630	9.06%	2,324	0.46%	947	0.19%	2,435	0.48%
52	564,937	80.37%	64,882	11.48%	365,144	64.63%	17,687	3.13%	3,379	0.60%	106,711	18.89%	2,254	0.40%	1,877	0.33%	2,893	0.53%
53	548,546	78.04%	151,952	27.70%	263,051	47.95%	42,864	7.81%	3,826	0.70%	77,686	14.16%	3,659	0.70%	1,442	0.26%	3,856	0.70%

*Denominator is total population

District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	% American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
01	521,232	34,957	6.71%	448,444	86.04%	8,850	1.70%	10,078	1.93%	8,265	1.59%	18,903	3.63%
02	492,860	37,570	7.62%	411,140	83.42%	9,233	1.87%	16,417	3.33%	9,809	1.99%	18,500	3.75%
03	451,387	70,133	15.54%	291,155	64.50%	32,920	7.29%	42,932	9.51%	4,622	1.02%	14,247	3.16%
04	500,865	37,081	7.40%	425,556	84.96%	7,409	1.48%	17,710	3.54%	5,339	1.07%	13,109	2.62%
05	458,239	55,410	12.09%	311,389	67.95%	32,516	7.10%	46,965	10.25%	3,784	0.82%	11,959	2.61%
06	427,809	70,250	16.42%	225,856	52.79%	59,983	14.02%	57,578	13.46%	3,969	0.93%	14,142	3.31%
07	448,188	46,077	10.28%	310,222	69.22%	34,006	7.59%	47,704	10.64%	3,453	0.77%	10,189	2.27%
08	421,582	92,485	21.94%	274,266	65.05%	31,402	7.45%	11,745	2.79%	5,757	1.37%	11,694	2.77%
09	392,571	89,245	22.73%	211,156	53.79%	36,571	9.32%	46,286	11.79%	2,810	0.72%	9,303	2.37%
10	407,021	100,933	24.80%	255,974	62.89%	15,573	3.83%	23,781	5.84%	3,480	0.85%	10,760	2.64%
11	454,684	56,082	12.33%	284,720	62.62%	46,918	10.32%	59,056	12.99%	1,375	0.30%	7,918	1.74%
12	516,166	50,066	9.70%	278,635	53.98%	36,642	7.10%	142,928	27.69%	1,508	0.29%	7,895	1.53%
13	446,704	47,457	10.62%	200,670	44.92%	106,181	23.77%	82,855	18.55%	1,499	0.34%	9,541	2.14%
14	441,583	65,716	14.88%	216,005	48.92%	21,967	4.97%	128,167	29.02%	1,229	0.28%	9,728	2.20%
15	403,231	62,580	15.52%	208,203	51.63%	30,056	7.45%	92,158	22.85%	1,780	0.44%	10,234	2.54%
16	342,593	139,539	40.73%	145,826	42.57%	28,334	8.27%	22,361	6.53%	2,730	0.80%	6,533	1.91%
17	376,660	51,089	13.56%	160,800	42.69%	13,125	3.48%	145,669	38.67%	1,468	0.39%	5,977	1.59%
18	447,162	42,052	9.40%	323,566	72.36%	10,034	2.24%	66,280	14.82%	1,486	0.33%	5,200	1.16%
19	395,403	113,340	28.66%	159,089	40.24%	14,644	3.70%	102,286	25.87%	1,389	0.35%	6,034	1.53%
20	390,272	109,164	27.97%	234,893	60.19%	13,262	3.40%	24,042	6.16%	2,032	0.52%	8,911	2.28%
21	312,511	153,955	49.26%	114,765	36.72%	24,483	7.83%	13,066	4.18%	2,878	0.92%	6,242	2.00%
22	407,528	121,493	29.81%	239,618	58.80%	13,859	3.40%	25,175	6.18%	2,402	0.59%	7,383	1.81%
23	413,491	94,181	22.78%	269,841	65.21%	25,756	6.23%	14,001	3.39%	4,024	0.97%	9,912	2.40%
24	459,081	81,581	17.77%	338,789	73.80%	11,263	2.45%	19,086	4.16%	3,185	0.69%	8,332	1.82%
25	401,163	90,323	22.52%	242,150	60.36%	32,613	8.13%	28,591	7.13%	1,709	0.43%	7,486	1.87%
26	410,946	107,807	26.23%	259,450	63.14%	9,857	2.40%	27,524	6.70%	1,610	0.39%	6,268	1.53%
27	460,799	104,812	22.75%	177,938	38.59%	26,969	5.85%	145,478	31.57%	1,588	0.34%	5,702	1.24%
28	454,892	82,665	18.17%	295,479	64.96%	17,327	3.81%	54,661	12.02%	1,394	0.31%	4,780	1.05%
29	311,328	157,982	50.74%	100,762	32.37%	19,720	6.33%	29,021	9.32%	1,016	0.33%	3,643	1.17%
30	449,491	73,708	16.40%	302,368	67.27%	21,946	4.88%	47,035	10.46%	754	0.17%	4,434	0.99%
31	400,775	142,085	35.45%	177,530	44.30%	51,603	12.86%	23,768	5.93%	1,475	0.37%	5,788	1.44%
32	391,380	196,525	50.21%	117,505	30.02%	15,974	4.08%	56,444	14.43%	965	0.25%	2,932	0.75%
33	500,923	44,688	8.92%	381,318	76.12%	16,533	3.30%	52,991	10.58%	1,050	0.21%	5,393	1.08%
34	297,590	149,637	50.28%	54,045	18.16%	26,737	8.98%	62,616	21.04%	1,740	0.58%	4,555	1.53%
35	354,446	184,111	51.94%	104,029	29.35%	37,213	10.50%	21,828	6.16%	2,019	0.57%	7,267	2.05%
36	408,634	112,242	27.47%	262,225	64.17%	15,955	3.90%	10,503	2.57%	3,494	0.86%	7,709	1.89%
37	412,711	85,922	20.82%	140,469	34.03%	142,504	34.52%	38,665	9.37%	1,177	0.29%	5,191	1.26%
38	412,417	212,231	51.46%	116,090	28.15%	18,260	4.43%	60,213	14.60%	1,949	0.47%	5,623	1.36%

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey 5 yr estimates

District	Total CVAP	Latino CVAP	% Latino CVAP	White CVAP	% White CVAP	Black CVAP	% Black CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	American Indian CVAP	% American Indian CVAP	Other CVAP	% Other CVAP
39	427,211	98,101	22.96%	203,842	47.71%	14,136	3.31%	105,613	24.72%	1,959	0.46%	5,519	1.29%
40	261,568	192,215	73.49%	33,160	12.68%	24,446	9.35%	9,473	3.62%	744	0.28%	2,274	0.87%
41	349,104	128,230	36.73%	151,005	43.26%	42,491	12.17%	20,528	5.88%	2,079	0.60%	6,852	1.96%
42	388,752	97,041	24.96%	231,245	59.49%	23,542	6.06%	29,358	7.55%	2,242	0.58%	7,565	1.95%
43	377,417	108,393	28.72%	91,323	24.20%	123,640	32.76%	48,091	12.74%	1,083	0.29%	5,970	1.58%
44	327,915	160,867	48.06%	46,049	14.04%	91,382	27.87%	21,738	6.63%	1,151	0.35%	7,879	2.40%
45	452,817	53,607	11.84%	310,754	68.63%	8,907	1.97%	74,450	16.44%	1,678	0.37%	5,099	1.13%
46	300,844	126,541	42.06%	116,930	38.87%	9,225	3.07%	43,703	14.53%	1,230	0.41%	4,445	1.48%
47	414,977	83,247	20.06%	207,701	50.05%	35,539	8.56%	79,783	19.23%	1,328	0.44%	8,707	2.10%
48	480,987	55,369	11.51%	337,532	70.17%	6,308	1.31%	75,052	15.60%	1,552	0.32%	6,736	1.40%
49	439,772	63,460	14.43%	330,317	75.11%	12,108	2.75%	26,547	6.04%	1,871	0.43%	7,340	1.67%
50	417,572	65,872	15.78%	310,537	74.37%	11,565	2.77%	19,796	4.74%	4,485	1.07%	9,802	2.35%
51	338,919	172,827	50.99%	92,389	27.26%	36,643	10.81%	30,463	8.99%	2,514	0.74%	6,597	1.95%
52	502,718	47,431	9.43%	365,010	72.61%	14,627	2.91%	68,394	13.60%	1,472	0.29%	7,256	1.44%
53	459,475	95,863	20.86%	261,076	56.82%	39,024	8.49%	53,356	11.61%	2,059	0.45%	10,156	2.21%

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 4

AUGUST 15, 2011

Summary of County Splits, adjusted for counties larger than the 2011 ideal district population

Plan	Assembly	Senate	BOE	Congressional
# Counties split in two	8	8	0	10
# Counties split in three	2	3	1	1
# Total Counties split	10	11	1	11

*58 counties total in the state, 41 counties < 465,674, 49 counties < 931,349 the ideal Senate district; 57 counties > 9,313,489, the ideal Board of Equalization; and 44 counties < 702,905, the ideal Congressional

Please note that zero population splits were not counted

Summary of City Splits, adjusted for cities larger than the 2011 ideal district population**

Plan	Assembly	Senate	BOE	Congressional
# Cities split in two	32	18	2	39
# Cities split in three	3	2	0	2
# Total Cities split	35	20	2	41

**480 total cities in 2011, 473 cities < 465,674 including the population of unincorporated county islands and other wholly transected cities & CDPs, 477 cities < 931,349 the ideal Senate district; 480 cities < 9,313,489, the ideal Board of Equalization ; 476 cities < 702,905, the ideal Congressional

Please note that zero population splits were not counted

Plan Type: Assembly

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Shasta	01	177,223	100
Nevada	01	98,764	100
Placer	01	58,104	16.7
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Passé	01	34,895	100
Plumas	01	20,007	100
Butte	01	19,695	9.0
Modoc	01	9,686	100
Sierra	01	3,240	100
Sonoma	02	198,544	41.0
Humboldt	02	134,623	100
Mendocino	02	87,841	100
Del Norte	02	28,610	100
Trinity	02	13,786	100
Butte	03	200,505	91.0
Sutter	03	94,737	100
Yuba	03	72,655	100
Tehama	03	63,463	100
Glenn	03	28,122	100
Colusa	03	10,201	47.6
Yolo	04	152,105	75.7
Napa	04	136,484	100
Sonoma	04	71,913	14.9
Lake	04	64,665	100
Solano	04	30,000	7.3
Colusa	04	11,218	52.4
Madera	05	150,865	100
El Dorado	05	119,316	65.9
Tuolumne	05	55,365	100
Calaveras	05	45,578	100
Amador	05	38,091	100
Placer	05	20,206	5.8
Mariposa	05	18,251	100
Mono	05	14,202	100
Alpine	05	1,175	100
Placer	06	270,122	77.5
Sacramento	06	137,075	9.7
El Dorado	06	61,742	34.1
Sacramento	07	415,566	29.3
Yolo	07	48,744	24.3
Sacramento	08	463,773	32.7
Sacramento	09	397,799	28.0
San Joaquin	09	170,718	10.3
Marin	10	252,409	100
Sonoma	10	213,421	44.1
Solano	11	237,182	57.4
Contra Costa	11	224,229	21.5
Sacramento	11	4,525	0.3

Plan Type: Assembly

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Stanislaus	12	308,945	60.1
San Joaquin	12	152,821	22.3
San Joaquin	13	461,772	67.4
Contra Costa	14	320,686	30.6
Solano	14	146,162	35.4
Contra Costa	15	237,383	22.6
Alameda	15	231,761	15.3
Contra Costa	16	265,727	25.3
Alameda	16	200,218	13.3
San Francisco	17	467,501	58.1
Alameda	18	469,665	31.1
San Francisco	19	337,734	41.9
San Mateo	19	130,035	18.1
Alameda	20	461,362	30.5
Merced	21	255,793	100
Stanislaus	21	205,508	39.9
San Mateo	22	462,734	64.4
Fresno	23	462,185	49.7
Tulare	23	6,000	1.4
Santa Clara	24	338,915	19.0
San Mateo	24	125,684	17.5
Santa Clara	25	311,941	17.6
Alameda	25	147,265	9.8
Tulare	26	436,179	98.6
Inyo	26	18,546	100
Kern	26	15,441	1.8
Santa Clara	27	464,103	26.0
Santa Clara	28	466,090	26.2
Santa Cruz	29	196,339	74.8
Monterey	29	176,529	42.5
Santa Clara	29	93,002	5.2
Monterey	30	238,528	57.5
Santa Clara	30	105,591	5.9
Santa Cruz	30	66,043	25.2
San Benito	30	55,269	100
Fresno	31	468,265	50.3
Kern	32	313,868	37.4
Kings	32	152,982	100
San Bernardino	33	469,288	23.1
Kern	34	466,780	55.6
San Luis Obispo	35	269,637	100
Santa Barbara	35	127,697	46.6
Los Angeles	36	400,571	4.1
Kern	36	43,542	5.2
San Bernardino	36	18,925	0.9
Ventura	37	240,002	29.2
Santa Barbara	37	226,198	53.4
San Luis Obispo	37	0	0.0
Los Angeles	38	342,617	3.5

Plan Type: Assembly

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Ventura	38	127,266	15.5
Los Angeles	39	466,422	4.8
San Bernardino	40	462,470	22.7
Los Angeles	41	364,993	3.7
San Bernardino	41	27,514	4.8
Riverside	42	337,071	15.4
San Bernardino	42	125,881	6.2
Los Angeles	43	468,406	4.8
Ventura	44	454,001	55.1
Los Angeles	44	8,270	0.1
Los Angeles	45	465,717	4.7
Ventura	45	2,049	0.2
Los Angeles	46	464,441	4.7
San Bernardino	47	470,257	23.1
Los Angeles	48	461,346	4.7
Los Angeles	49	462,545	4.7
Los Angeles	50	470,048	4.8
Los Angeles	51	465,643	4.7
San Bernardino	52	316,076	15.5
Los Angeles	52	149,602	1.5
Los Angeles	53	463,916	4.7
Los Angeles	54	466,445	4.8
Orange	55	219,070	7.3
Los Angeles	55	167,827	1.7
San Bernardino	55	74,799	3.7
Riverside	56	290,774	13.3
Imperial	56	174,528	100
Los Angeles	57	465,845	4.7
Los Angeles	58	468,258	4.8
Los Angeles	59	465,168	4.7
Riverside	60	470,287	21.5
Riverside	61	470,325	21.5
Los Angeles	62	466,713	4.8
Los Angeles	63	461,153	4.7
Los Angeles	64	466,400	4.8
Orange	65	461,510	15.3
Los Angeles	66	467,745	4.8
Riverside	67	462,769	21.1
Orange	68	463,053	15.4
Orange	69	465,317	15.5
Los Angeles	70	468,514	4.8
San Diego	71	421,989	19.6
Riverside	71	40,595	1.9
Orange	72	469,933	15.6
Orange	73	461,101	15.3
Orange	74	470,248	15.6
San Diego	75	347,728	11.2
Riverside	75	117,820	5.4
San Diego	76	468,627	15.1

Plan Type: Assembly

County by District

County	District	POP	%
San Diego	77	464,066	15.0
San Diego	78	461,885	14.9
San Diego	79	466,416	15.1
San Diego	80	464,602	15.0

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Redding	01	89,861	100
Susanville	01	17,947	100
Truckee	01	16,180	100
Grass Valley	01	12,860	100
Shasta Lake	01	10,164	100
Anderson	01	9,932	100
Yreka	01	7,765	100
Mount Shasta	01	3,394	100
Nevada City	01	3,068	100
Weed	01	2,967	100
Alturas	01	2,827	100
Portola	01	2,104	100
Colfax	01	1,963	100
Dunsmuir	01	1,650	100
Montague	01	1,443	100
Tulelake	01	1,010	100
Dorris	01	939	100
Fort Jones	01	839	100
Loyalton	01	769	100
Etna	01	737	100
Auburn	01	0	0.0
Santa Rosa	02	93,592	55.8
Eureka	02	27,191	100
Windsor	02	26,801	100
Arcata	02	17,231	100
Ukiah	02	16,075	100
Fortuna	02	11,926	100
Healdsburg	02	11,254	100
Cloverdale	02	8,618	100
Crescent City	02	7,643	100
Fort Bragg	02	7,273	100
Willits	02	4,888	100
Rio Dell	02	3,368	100
Ferndale	02	1,371	100
Blue Lake	02	1,253	100
Point Arena	02	449	100
Trinidad	02	367	100
Chico	03	86,187	100
Yuba City	03	64,925	100
Paradise	03	26,218	100
Oroville	03	15,546	100
Red Bluff	03	14,076	100
Marysville	03	12,072	100
Live Oak	03	8,392	100
Corning	03	7,663	100
Orland	03	7,291	100
Grovely	03	6,584	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Willows	03	6,166	100
Colusa	03	5,971	100
Wheatland	03	3,456	100
Biggs	03	1,707	100
Tehama	03	418	100
Napa	04	76,915	100
Davis	04	65,622	100
Woodland	04	55,468	100
Rohnert Park	04	40,971	100
American Canyon	04	19,454	100
Dixon	04	18,351	100
Clearlake	04	15,250	100
Winters	04	6,624	100
St. Helena	04	5,814	100
Calistoga	04	5,155	100
Williams	04	5,123	100
Lakeport	04	4,753	100
Yountville	04	2,933	100
Madera	05	61,416	100
South Lake Tahoe	05	21,403	100
Chowchilla	05	18,720	100
Auburn	05	13,330	100
Placerville	05	10,389	100
Mammoth Lakes	05	8,234	100
Ione	05	7,918	100
Sonora	05	4,903	100
Jackson	05	4,651	100
Angels	05	3,836	100
Sutter Creek	05	2,501	100
Plymouth	05	1,005	100
Amador City	05	185	100
Roseville	06	118,788	100
Folsom	06	72,203	100
Rocklin	06	56,974	100
Lincoln	06	42,819	100
Loomis	06	6,430	100
Sacramento	07	315,145	67.6
West Sacramento	07	48,744	100
Citrus Heights	08	83,301	100
Rancho Cordova	08	64,776	100
Elk Grove	09	153,015	100
Sacramento	09	151,343	32.4
Lodi	09	62,133	100.0
Galt	09	23,647	100
Santa Rosa	10	74,223	44.2
Petaluma	10	57,941	100
San Rafael	10	57,713	100
Novato	10	51,904	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Mill Valley	10	13,903	100
San Anselmo	10	12,336	100
Larkspur	10	11,926	100
Sonoma	10	10,648	100
Corte Madera	10	9,253	100
Tiburon	10	8,962	100
Fairfax	10	7,441	100
Sebastopol	10	7,379	100
Cotati	10	7,265	100
Sausalito	10	7,061	100
Ross	10	2,415	100
Belvedere	10	2,068	100
Fairfield	11	105,321	100
Antioch	11	102,372	100
Vacaville	11	92,428	100
Brentwood	11	51,481	100
Oakley	11	35,432	100
Suisun City	11	28,111	100
Pittsburg	11	14,043	22.2
Rio Vista	11	7,360	100
Isleton	11	804	100
Modesto	12	123,845	61.6
Turlock	12	68,549	100
Manteca	12	67,096	100
Riverbank	12	22,678	100
Oakdale	12	20,675	100
Lathrop	12	18,023	100
Ripon	12	14,297	100
Waterford	12	8,456	100
Escalon	12	7,132	100
Hughson	12	6,640	100
Stockton	13	291,707	100
Tracy	13	82,922	100
Lodi	13	71,111	0.0
Concord	14	122,067	100
Vallejo	14	115,942	100
Pittsburg	14	49,221	77.8
Martinez	14	35,824	100
Pleasant Hill	14	33,152	100
Benicia	14	26,997	100
Walnut Creek	14	11,211	17.5
Clayton	14	10,897	100
Berkeley	15	112,580	100
Richmond	15	103,701	100
Oakland	15	79,895	20.4
San Pablo	15	29,139	100
Hercules	15	24,060	100
El Cerrito	15	23,549	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Albany	15	18,539	100
Pineole	15	18,390	100
Piedmont	15	10,667	100
Emeryville	15	10,080	100
Livermore	16	80,968	100
San Ramon	16	72,148	100
Pleasanton	16	70,285	100
Walnut Creek	16	52,962	82.5
Dublin	16	46,036	100
Danville	16	42,039	100
Lafayette	16	23,893	100
Orinda	16	17,643	100
Moraga	16	16,016	100
San Francisco	17	467,501	58.1
Oakland	18	310,829	79.6
San Leandro	18	84,950	100
Alameda	18	73,812	100
San Francisco	19	337,734	41.9
Daly City	19	101,123	100
South San Francisco	19	21,851	34.3
Colma	19	1,792	100
Hayward	20	144,186	100
Fremont	20	109,397	51.1
Union City	20	69,516	100
Merced	21	78,958	100
Modesto	21	77,320	38.4
Ceres	21	45,417	100
Los Banos	21	35,972	100
Atwater	21	28,168	100
Patterson	21	20,413	100
Livingston	21	13,058	100
Newman	21	10,224	100
Gustine	21	5,520	100
Dos Palos	21	4,950	100
San Mateo	22	97,207	100
Redwood City	22	76,815	100
South San Francisco	22	41,781	65.7
San Bruno	22	41,114	100
Pacifica	22	37,234	100
Foster City	22	30,567	100
Burlingame	22	28,806	100
San Carlos	22	28,406	100
Belmont	22	25,835	100
Millbrae	22	21,532	100
Hillsborough	22	10,825	100
Brisbane	22	4,282	100
Fresno	23	291,632	59.0
Clovis	23	95,631	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Sunnyvale	24	140,081	100
Mountain View	24	74,066	100
Palo Alto	24	64,403	100
Menlo Park	24	32,026	100
Los Altos	24	28,976	100
East Palo Alto	24	28,155	100
Half Moon Bay	24	11,324	100
Los Altos Hills	24	7,922	100
Atherton	24	6,914	100
Woodside	24	5,287	100
Cupertino	24	4,474	7.7
Portola Valley	24	4,353	100
San Jose	25	122,572	13.0
Santa Clara	25	116,468	100
Fremont	25	104,692	48.9
Milpitas	25	66,790	100
Newark	25	42,573	100
Visalia	26	124,442	100
Tulare	26	59,278	100
Porterville	26	54,165	100
Dinuba	26	21,453	100
Lindsay	26	11,768	100
Farmersville	26	10,588	100
Exeter	26	10,334	100
Woodlake	26	7,279	100
Bishop	26	3,879	100
San Jose	27	445,294	47.1
San Jose	28	291,039	30.8
Cupertino	28	53,828	92.3
Campbell	28	39,349	100
Saratoga	28	29,926	100
Los Gatos	28	29,413	100
Monte Sereno	28	3,341	100
San Jose	29	87,037	9.2
Santa Cruz	29	59,946	100
Seaside	29	33,025	100
Monterey	29	27,810	100
Marina	29	19,718	100
Pacific Grove	29	15,041	100
Scotts Valley	29	11,580	100
Capitola	29	9,918	100
Carmel-by-the-Sea	29	3,722	100
Del Rey Oaks	29	1,624	100
Sand City	29	334	100
Watsonville	29	0	0.0
Salinas	30	150,441	100
Watsonville	30	51,199	100
Gilroy	30	48,821	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Morgan Hill	30	37,882	100
Hollister	30	34,928	100
Soledad	30	25,738	100
Greenfield	30	16,330	100
King City	30	12,874	100
Gonzales	30	8,187	100
San Juan Bautista	30	1,862	100
Fresno	31	203,033	41.0
Sanger	31	24,270	100
Reedley	31	24,194	100
Selma	31	23,219	100
Parlier	31	14,494	100
Kerman	31	13,544	100
Coalinga	31	13,380	100
Kingsburg	31	11,382	100
Mendota	31	11,014	100
Orange Cove	31	9,078	100
Firebaugh	31	7,549	100
Huron	31	6,754	100
Fowler	31	5,570	100
San Joaquin	31	4,001	100
Bakersfield	32	76,190	21.9
Hanford	32	53,967	100
Delano	32	53,041	100
Wasco	32	25,545	100
Corcoran	32	24,813	100
Lemoore	32	24,531	100
Arvin	32	19,304	100
Shafter	32	16,988	100
Avenal	32	15,505	100
McFarland	32	12,707	100
Victorville	33	115,903	100
Hesperia	33	90,173	100
Apple Valley	33	69,135	100
Adelanto	33	31,765	100
Barstow	33	22,639	100
Big Bear Lake	33	5,019	100
Needles	33	4,844	100
Bakersfield	34	271,293	78.1
Ridgecrest	34	27,616	100
Tehachapi	34	14,414	100
Taft	34	9,327	100
Maricopa	34	1,154	100
Santa Maria	35	99,553	100
San Luis Obispo	35	45,119	100
Lompoc	35	42,434	100
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	35	29,793	100
Atascadero	35	28,310	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Arroyo Grande	35	17,252	100
Grover Beach	35	13,156	100
Morro Bay	35	10,234	100
Pismo Beach	35	7,655	100
Guadalupe	35	7,080	100
Lancaster	36	156,633	100
Palmdale	36	152,750	100
California City	36	14,120	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	37	106,433	100
Santa Barbara	37	88,410	100
Oxnard	37	41,854	21.1
Goleta	37	29,888	100
Santa Paula	37	29,321	100
Fillmore	37	15,002	100
Carpinteria	37	13,040	100
Ojai	37	7,461	100
Solvang	37	5,245	100
Buellton	37	4,828	100
Santa Clarita	38	176,320	100
Simi Valley	38	124,237	100
Los Angeles	38	88,442	2.3
Los Angeles	39	441,180	11.6
San Fernando	39	23,645	100
Rancho Cucamonga	40	145,014	87.7
San Bernardino	40	142,735	68.0
Redlands	40	68,747	100
Highland	40	53,104	100
Loma Linda	40	23,261	100
Pasadena	41	137,122	100
Upland	41	73,732	100
Monrovia	41	36,331	99.3
Claremont	41	34,926	100
San Dimas	41	33,371	100
La Verne	41	31,063	100
South Pasadena	41	25,619	100
Rancho Cucamonga	41	20,255	12.3
Sierra Madre	41	10,917	100
Yucaipa	42	51,367	100
Hemet	42	48,493	61.7
Palm Desert	42	48,445	100
Palm Springs	42	44,552	100
San Jacinto	42	44,199	100
La Quinta	42	37,467	100
Beaumont	42	36,877	100
Banning	42	29,603	100
Twentynine Palms	42	25,048	100
Yucca Valley	42	20,700	100
Rancho Mirage	42	17,218	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Calimesa	42	7,879	100
Indian Wells	42	4,958	100
Glendale	43	191,719	100
Los Angeles	43	133,317	3.5
Burbank	43	103,840	100
La Cañada Flintridge	43	20,246	100
Oxnard	44	156,045	78.9
Thousand Oaks	44	126,683	100
Camarillo	44	65,201	100
Moorpark	44	34,421	100
Port Hueneme	44	21,723	100
Westlake Village	44	8,270	100
Los Angeles	45	436,991	11.5
Calabasas	45	23,058	100
Hidden Hills	45	1,856	100
Los Angeles	46	464,441	12.2
Fontana	47	196,069	100
Rialto	47	99,171	100
San Bernardino	47	67,489	32.0
Colton	47	52,154	100
Grand Terrace	47	12,040	100
West Covina	48	75,643	71.3
Baldwin Park	48	75,390	100
Glendora	48	50,073	100
Covina	48	47,796	100
Azusa	48	46,361	100
El Monte	48	43,043	37.9
Duarte	48	21,321	100
Irwindale	48	1,422	100
Bradbury	48	1,048	100
Monrovia	48	259	0.7
Industry	48	0	0.0
Alhambra	49	88,089	100
El Monte	49	70,432	62.1
Monterey Park	49	60,269	100
Arcadia	49	56,364	100
Rosemead	49	53,764	100
San Gabriel	49	39,718	100
Temple City	49	35,558	100
San Marino	49	13,147	100
Montebello	49	6,456	10.3
South El Monte	49	5,511	27.4
Los Angeles	50	260,615	6.9
Santa Monica	50	89,736	100
West Hollywood	50	34,399	100
Beverly Hills	50	34,109	100
Agoura Hills	50	20,330	100
Malibu	50	12,645	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	51	339,147	89.9
Ontario	52	163,924	100
Pomona	52	149,058	100
Chino	52	77,983	100
Montclair	52	36,664	100
Los Angeles	53	412,592	10.9
Huntington Park	53	51,212	88.1
Vernon	53	112	100
Los Angeles	54	409,001	10.8
Culver City	54	38,883	100
Inglewood	54	286	0.3
Chino Hills	55	74,799	100
Yorba Linda	55	64,234	100
La Habra	55	60,239	100
Diamond Bar	55	55,544	100
Placentia	55	50,533	100
Brea	55	39,282	100
West Covina	55	30,455	28.7
Walnut	55	29,172	100
Industry	55	14	6.4
Indio	56	76,036	100
Cathedral City	56	51,200	100
El Centro	56	42,598	100
Coachella	56	40,704	100
Calexico	56	38,572	100
Desert Hot Springs	56	25,938	100
Brawley	56	24,953	100
Blythe	56	20,817	100
Imperial	56	14,758	100
Calipatria	56	7,705	100
Holtville	56	5,939	100
Westmorland	56	2,225	100
Whittier	57	85,931	100
Norwalk	57	65,669	62.2
La Mirada	57	48,527	100
La Puente	57	39,816	100
Santa Fe Springs	57	16,223	100
South El Monte	57	14,605	72.6
La Habra Heights	57	5,325	100
Industry	57	205	93.6
Downey	58	111,772	100
Bellflower	58	76,616	100
Pico Rivera	58	62,942	100
Montebello	58	56,044	89.7
Cerritos	58	49,041	100
Bell Gardens	58	42,072	100
Norwalk	58	39,880	37.8
Artesia	58	16,522	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Commerce	58	12,823	100
Los Angeles	59	370,357	9.8
Huntington Park	59	6,902	11.9
Corona	60	152,374	100
Riverside	60	122,665	40.4
Norco	60	27,063	100
Moreno Valley	61	193,365	100
Riverside	61	181,206	59.6
Perris	61	68,386	100
Los Angeles	62	132,027	3.5
Inglewood	62	109,387	99.7
Hawthorne	62	84,293	100
Lawndale	62	32,769	100
El Segundo	62	16,654	100
Gardena	62	15,200	25.8
South Gate	63	94,396	100
Lakewood	63	80,048	100
Lynwood	63	69,772	100
Long Beach	63	59,409	12.9
Paramount	63	54,098	100
Bell	63	35,477	100
Maywood	63	27,395	100
Ordway	63	23,805	100
Hawaiian Gardens	63	14,254	100
Los Angeles	64	185,498	4.9
Compton	64	96,455	100
Carson	64	91,714	100
Long Beach	64	32,180	7.0
Fullerton	65	135,161	100
Anaheim	65	130,888	38.9
Buena Park	65	80,530	100
Cypress	65	47,802	100
Stanton	65	38,186	100
La Palma	65	15,568	100
Garden Grove	65	747	0.4
Torrance	66	145,438	100
Redondo Beach	66	66,748	100
Gardena	66	43,629	74.2
Rancho Palos Verdes	66	41,643	100
Los Angeles	66	39,729	1.0
Manhattan Beach	66	35,135	100
Lomita	66	20,256	100
Hermosa Beach	66	19,506	100
Palos Verdes Estates	66	13,438	100
Rolling Hills Estates	66	8,067	100
Rolling Hills	66	1,860	100
Murrieta	67	103,466	100
Menifee	67	77,519	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Lake Elsinore	67	51,821	100
Wildomar	67	32,176	100
Hemet	67	30,164	38.3
Canyon Lake	67	10,561	100
Orange	68	126,318	92.6
Lake Forest	68	77,264	100
Tustin	68	75,540	100
Anaheim	68	72,577	21.6
Irvine	68	72,114	34.0
Villa Park	68	5,812	100
Santa Ana	69	284,820	87.8
Anaheim	69	132,800	39.5
Garden Grove	69	37,280	21.8
Orange	69	10,098	7.4
Long Beach	70	370,668	80.2
Los Angeles	70	79,290	2.1
Signal Hill	70	11,016	100
Avalon	70	3,728	100
El Cajon	71	99,478	100
Santee	71	53,413	100
Garden Grove	72	132,856	77.7
Huntington Beach	72	96,126	50.6
Westminster	72	89,701	100
Fountain Valley	72	55,313	100
Santa Ana	72	39,708	12.2
Seal Beach	72	24,168	100
Los Alamitos	72	11,449	100
Mission Viejo	73	93,305	100
San Clemente	73	63,522	100
Laguna Niguel	73	62,979	100
Rancho Santa Margarita	73	47,853	100
Aliso Viejo	73	47,823	100
San Juan Capistrano	73	34,593	100
Dana Point	73	33,351	100
Laguna Hills	73	30,344	100
Irvine	74	140,261	66.0
Costa Mesa	74	109,960	100
Huntington Beach	74	93,866	49.4
Newport Beach	74	85,186	100
Laguna Beach	74	22,723	100
Laguna Woods	74	16,192	100
Escondido	75	143,911	100
Temecula	75	100,097	100
San Marcos	75	83,781	100
Oceanside	76	167,086	100
Carlsbad	76	105,328	100
Vista	76	93,834	100
Encinitas	76	59,518	100

Plan Type: Assembly

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
San Diego	77	387,720	129.7
Poway	77	27,811	100
San Diego	78	399,621	30.6
Imperial Beach	78	26,324	100
Coronado	78	18,912	100
Solana Beach	78	12,867	100
Del Mar	78	4,161	100
San Diego	79	260,243	19.9
Chula Vista	79	88,793	36.4
La Mesa	79	57,085	100
Lemon Grove	79	26,320	100
National City	79	15,856	27.1
San Diego	80	259,818	19.9
Chula Vista	80	155,123	63.6
National City	80	42,726	72.9

Plan Type: Senate

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Placer	01	219,318	62.9
El Dorado	01	181,058	100
Shasta	01	177,223	100
Sacramento	01	145,070	10.2
Nevada	01	98,764	100
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Lassen	01	34,895	100
Plumas	01	20,007	100
Modoc	01	9,686	100
Sierra	01	8,240	100
Alpine	01	1,175	100
Sonoma	02	346,143	71.5
Marin	02	252,409	100
Humboldt	02	134,623	100
Mendocino	02	87,841	100
Lake	02	64,665	100
Del Norte	02	28,610	100
Trinity	02	13,786	100
Solano	03	418,344	100
Yolo	03	152,105	75.7
Sonoma	03	137,735	28.5
Napa	03	136,484	100
Contra Costa	03	79,641	7.6
Sacramento	03	8,858	0.6
Sacramento	04	308,952	21.8
Butte	04	220,000	100
Placer	04	129,114	37.1
Sutter	04	94,737	100
Yuba	04	72,155	100
Tehama	04	63,463	100
Glenn	04	28,122	100
Colusa	04	21,419	100
San Joaquin	05	683,306	100
Stanislaus	05	227,487	44.2
Sacramento	05	26,370	1.9
Sacramento	06	887,557	62.6
Yolo	06	48,744	24.3
Contra Costa	07	722,635	68.9
Alameda	07	202,073	13.4
Fresno	08	520,231	55.9
Stanislaus	08	144,972	28.2
Tuolumne	08	55,365	100
Calaveras	08	45,578	100
Sacramento	08	41,981	3.0
Amador	08	38,091	100
Madera	08	28,450	18.9
Inyo	08	18,546	100

Plan Type: Senate

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Mariposa	08	18,251	100
Mono	08	14,202	100
Tulare	08	4,045	0.9
Alameda	09	693,852	45.9
Contra Costa	09	246,749	23.5
Alameda	10	614,346	40.7
Santa Clara	10	309,361	17.4
San Francisco	11	805,235	100
San Mateo	11	125,618	17.5
Merced	12	255,793	100
Monterey	12	224,785	54.2
Stanislaus	12	141,994	27.6
Fresno	12	132,966	14.3
Madera	12	122,415	81.1
San Benito	12	55,269	100
San Mateo	13	592,838	82.5
Santa Clara	13	333,667	18.8
Kern	14	287,918	34.3
Fresno	14	277,253	29.8
Tulare	14	217,223	49.1
Kings	14	152,982	100
Santa Clara	15	928,384	52.1
Kern	16	551,713	65.7
Tulare	16	220,911	50.0
San Bernardino	16	149,499	7.3
San Luis Obispo	17	269,637	100
Santa Cruz	17	262,382	100
Santa Clara	17	209,050	11.7
Monterey	17	190,272	45.8
Los Angeles	18	928,725	9.5
Ventura	19	504,955	61.3
Santa Barbara	19	423,895	100
San Bernardino	20	786,333	38.6
Los Angeles	20	149,602	1.5
Los Angeles	21	597,741	61.1
San Bernardino	21	332,541	16.3
Los Angeles	22	929,298	9.5
San Bernardino	23	614,779	30.2
Riverside	23	318,957	14.6
Los Angeles	23	1,171	0.0
Los Angeles	24	933,510	9.5
Los Angeles	25	849,676	8.7
San Bernardino	25	77,259	3.8
Los Angeles	26	927,757	9.4
Los Angeles	27	617,293	6.3
Ventura	27	318,363	38.7
Riverside	28	930,072	42.5
Orange	29	682,868	22.7

Plan Type: Senate

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	29	1,674,327	11.7
San Bernardino	29	717,799	5.1
Los Angeles	30	922,496	6.6
Riverside	31	940,612	6.7
Los Angeles	32	871,577	6.2
Orange	32	61,829	0.4
Los Angeles	33	926,972	6.6
Orange	34	866,448	6.1
Los Angeles	34	61,445	0.4
Los Angeles	35	934,615	6.7
San Diego	36	476,982	3.4
Orange	36	461,101	3.3
Orange	37	937,986	6.7
San Diego	38	929,760	6.6
San Diego	39	928,044	6.6
San Diego	40	760,527	5.4
Imperial	40	174,528	1.2

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Sausalito	02	7,061	100
Willits	02	4,888	100
Lakeport	02	4,753	100
Rio Dell	02	3,368	100
Ross	02	2,415	100
Belvedere	02	2,068	100
Ferndale	02	1,371	100
Blue Lake	02	1,253	100
Point Arena	02	449	100
Trinidad	02	367	100
Vallejo	03	115,922	100
Sanfield	03	105,321	100
Vacaville	03	92,428	100
Napa	03	76,915	100
Davis	03	65,622	100
Petaluma	03	57,941	100
Woodland	03	55,468	100
Rohnert Park	03	40,971	100
Martinez	03	36,824	100
Pleasant Hill	03	33,152	100
Shasta City	03	28,111	100
Benicia	03	26,997	100
American Canyon	03	19,454	100
Dixon	03	18,351	100
Sonoma	03	10,648	100
Rio Vista	03	7,360	100
Cotati	03	7,265	100
Winters	03	6,624	100
St. Helena	03	5,814	100
Calistoga	03	5,155	100
Yountville	03	2,933	100
Isleton	03	1,804	100
Roseville	04	118,785	100.0
Chico	04	86,187	100
Citrus Heights	04	83,301	100
Yuba City	04	64,925	100
Rancho Cordova	04	45,030	69.5
Paradise	04	26,218	100
Oroville	04	15,546	100
Red Bluff	04	14,076	100
Marysville	04	12,072	100
Live Oak	04	8,392	100
Corning	04	7,663	100
Orland	04	7,291	100
Gridley	04	6,584	100
Willows	04	6,166	100
Colusa	04	5,971	100
Williams	04	5,123	100
Wheatland	04	3,456	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Biggs	04	1,707	100
Tehama	04	418	100
Stockton	05	291,677	100
Modesto	05	177,942	88.5
Tracy	05	82,922	100
Manteca	05	67,096	100
Lodi	05	62,134	100
Galt	05	23,647	100
Riverbank	05	22,678	100
Lathrop	05	18,023	100
Ripon	05	14,297	100
Escalon	05	7,152	100
Sacramento	06	466,488	100
Elk Grove	06	153,015	100
West Sacramento	06	48,744	100
Concord	07	122,067	100
Antioch	07	102,372	100
Livermore	07	80,968	100
San Ramon	07	72,148	100
Pleasanton	07	70,285	100
Walnut Creek	07	64,173	100
Pittsburg	07	63,264	100
Brentwood	07	51,481	100
Dublin	07	46,036	100
Danville	07	42,039	100
Oakley	07	35,432	100
Lafayette	07	23,893	100
Orinda	07	17,643	100
Moraga	07	16,016	100
Clayton	07	10,897	100
Fresno	08	344,601	69.7
Clovis	08	95,631	100
Turlock	08	68,549	100
Oakdale	08	20,675	100
Rancho Cordova	08	19,746	30.5
Waterford	08	8,456	100
Mammoth Lakes	08	8,234	100
Ione	08	7,918	100
Hughson	08	6,640	100
Sonora	08	4,903	100
Jackson	08	4,651	100
Bishop	08	3,879	100
Angels	08	3,836	100
Sutter Creek	08	2,501	100
Plymouth	08	1,005	100
Amador City	08	185	100
Oakland	09	390,724	100
Berkeley	09	112,586	100
Richmond	09	103,701	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
San Leandro	09	77,376	91.1
Alameda	09	73,812	100
San Pablo	09	29,139	100
Hercules	09	24,060	100
El Cerrito	09	23,549	100
Albany	09	18,539	100
Pinole	09	18,390	100
Piedmont	09	10,667	100
Emeryville	09	10,080	100
Fremont	10	214,089	100
Hayward	10	144,186	100
San Jose	10	124,628	13.2
Santa Clara	10	116,468	100
Union City	10	69,516	100
Milpitas	10	66,790	100
Newark	10	42,573	100
San Leandro	10	7,574	8.9
San Francisco	11	805,235	100
Daly City	11	101,123	100
South San Francisco	11	17,436	27.4
Colma	11	1,792	100
Salinas	12	150,441	100
Merced	12	78,958	100
Madera	12	61,416	100
Ceres	12	45,417	100
Los Banos	12	35,972	100
Hollister	12	34,928	100
Atwater	12	28,168	100
Soledad	12	25,738	100
Modesto	12	23,223	11.5
Patterson	12	20,413	100
Chowchilla	12	18,720	100
Greenfield	12	16,330	100
Kerman	12	13,544	100
Coalinga	12	13,380	100
Livingston	12	13,058	100
King City	12	12,874	100
Kingsburg	12	11,382	100
Mendota	12	11,014	100
Newman	12	10,224	100
Gonzales	12	8,187	100
Firebaugh	12	7,549	100
Huron	12	6,754	100
Fowler	12	5,570	100
Gustine	12	5,520	100
Dos Palos	12	4,950	100
San Joaquin	12	4,001	100
San Juan Bautista	12	1,862	100
Sunnyvale	13	140,081	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
San Mateo	13	97,207	100
Redwood City	13	76,815	100
Mountain View	13	74,066	100
Palo Alto	13	64,408	100
South San Francisco	13	46,196	72.6
San Bruno	13	41,114	100
Pacifica	13	37,254	100
Menlo Park	13	32,026	100
Poser City	13	30,567	100
Los Altos	13	28,976	100
Burlingame	13	28,806	100
San Carlos	13	28,406	100
East Palo Alto	13	28,155	100
Belmont	13	25,835	100
Millbrae	13	21,532	100
Half Moon Bay	13	11,324	100
Hillsborough	13	10,825	100
Los Altos Hills	13	7,922	100
Atherton	13	6,914	100
Woodside	13	5,287	100
Portola Valley	13	4,353	100
Brisbane	13	4,282	100
Fresno	14	150,064	30.3
Bakersfield	14	67,514	19.4
Porterville	14	54,165	100
Hanford	14	53,967	100
Delano	14	53,041	100
Wasco	14	25,545	100
Corcoran	14	24,813	100
Lemoore	14	24,531	100
Sanger	14	24,270	100
Reedley	14	24,194	100
Selma	14	23,219	100
Dinuba	14	21,453	100
Arvin	14	19,304	100
Shafter	14	16,988	100
Avenal	14	15,505	100
Parlier	14	14,494	100
McFarland	14	12,707	100
Lindsay	14	11,768	100
Farmersville	14	10,588	100
Orange Cove	14	9,078	100
Woodlake	14	7,279	100
San Jose	15	721,892	76.3
Cupertino	15	58,302	100
Campbell	15	39,349	100
Saratoga	15	29,926	100
Los Gatos	15	29,413	100
Monte Sereno	15	3,341	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Bakersfield	16	279,969	80.6
Visalia	16	124,442	100
Tulare	16	59,278	100
Ridgecrest	16	27,616	100
Twentynine Palms	16	25,048	100
Barstow	16	22,639	100
Yucca Valley	16	20,700	100
Tehachapi	16	14,414	100
California City	16	14,120	100
Exeter	16	10,334	100
Taft	16	9,327	100
Needles	16	4,844	100
Maricopa	16	1,154	100
San Jose	17	997,422	10.5
Santa Cruz	17	59,946	100
Watsonville	17	51,199	100
Gilroy	17	48,821	100
San Luis Obispo	17	45,119	100
Morgan Hill	17	37,882	100
Seaside	17	33,025	100
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	17	29,793	100
Atascadero	17	28,310	100
Monterey	17	27,810	100
Marina	17	19,718	100
Arroyo Grande	17	17,252	100
Pacific Grove	17	15,041	100
Grover Beach	17	13,156	100
Scotts Valley	17	11,580	100
Morro Bay	17	10,234	100
Capitola	17	9,918	100
Pismo Beach	17	7,655	100
Carmel-by-the-Sea	17	3,722	100
Del Rey Oaks	17	1,624	100
Sand City	17	334	100
Los Angeles	18	890,303	23.5
San Fernando	18	23,645	100
Burbank	18	14,777	14.3
Ornard	19	197,899	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	19	106,433	100
Santa Maria	19	99,553	100
Santa Barbara	19	88,410	100
Camarillo	19	65,201	100
Lompoc	19	42,434	100
Goleta	19	29,888	100
Santa Paula	19	29,321	100
Port Hueneme	19	21,723	100
Fillmore	19	15,002	100
Carpinteria	19	13,030	100
Ojai	19	7,461	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Guadalupe	19	7,080	100
Solvang	19	5,245	100
Buellton	19	4,828	100
Fontana	20	196,069	100
Ontario	20	163,924	100
Pomona	20	149,058	100
Rialto	20	99,171	100
Chino	20	77,983	100
San Bernardino	20	67,189	32.0
Colton	20	52,154	100
Montclair	20	36,664	100
Grand Terrace	20	12,040	100
Lancaster	21	156,633	100
Palmdale	21	152,750	100
Santa Clarita	21	141,390	80.2
Victorville	21	115,908	100
Hesperia	21	90,673	100
Apple Valley	21	69,135	100
Adelanto	21	31,765	100
El Monte	22	113,475	100
Alhambra	22	83,089	100
West Covina	22	75,643	71.3
Baldwin Park	22	75,390	100
Monterey Park	22	60,269	100
Arcadia	22	56,364	100
Rosemead	22	53,764	100
Covina	22	47,796	100
Azusa	22	46,361	100
La Puente	22	39,816	100
San Gabriel	22	39,718	100
Temple City	22	35,558	100
South El Monte	22	20,116	100
Irwindale	22	1,422	100
Industry	22	205	93.6
Rancho Cucamonga	23	165,269	100
San Bernardino	23	142,735	68.0
Hemet	23	78,657	100
Menifee	23	77,519	100
Redlands	23	68,747	100
Highland	23	53,104	100
Yucaipa	23	51,367	100
San Jacinto	23	44,199	100
Beaumont	23	36,877	100
Banning	23	29,603	100
Pomona	23	23,261	100
Calimesa	23	7,879	100
Big Bear Lake	23	5,019	100
Los Angeles	24	807,014	21.3
Glendale	25	191,719	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Pasadena	25	137,122	100
Burbank	25	88,563	85.7
Los Angeles	25	81,934	2.2
Upland	25	73,732	100
Glendora	25	50,073	100
Monrovia	25	36,590	100
Claremont	25	34,926	100
San Dimas	25	33,371	100
La Verne	25	31,063	100
South Pasadena	25	25,619	100
Duarte	25	21,321	100
La Cañada Flintridge	25	20,246	100
San Marino	25	13,147	100
Sierra Madre	25	10,917	100
Bradbury	25	1,048	100
Los Angeles	26	450,238	11.9
Santa Monica	26	89,736	100
Torrance	26	80,030	55.0
Redondo Beach	26	66,748	100
Rancho Palos Verdes	26	41,643	100
Manhattan Beach	26	35,135	100
West Hollywood	26	34,399	100
Beverly Hills	26	34,109	100
Lomita	26	20,256	100
Hermosa Beach	26	19,506	100
El Segundo	26	16,654	100
Palos Verdes Estates	26	13,438	100
Rolling Hills Estates	26	8,067	100
Avalon	26	3,728	100
Rolling Hills	26	1,860	100
Los Angeles	27	472,601	12.5
Thousand Oaks	27	126,683	100
Simi Valley	27	124,237	100
Santa Clarita	27	34,930	19.8
Moorpark	27	34,421	100
Calabasas	27	23,058	100
Agoura Hills	27	20,330	100
Malibu	27	12,645	100
Westlake Village	27	8,270	100
Hidden Hills	27	1,856	100
Murrieta	28	103,466	100
Temecula	28	100,097	100
Indio	28	76,036	100
Lake Elsinore	28	51,821	100
Cathedral City	28	51,200	100
Palm Desert	28	48,445	100
Palm Springs	28	44,552	100
Coachella	28	40,704	100
La Quinta	28	37,467	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Wildomar	28	32,176	100
Desert Hot Springs	28	25,938	100
Blythe	28	20,817	100
Rancho Mirage	28	17,218	100
Canyon Lake	28	10,561	100
Indian Wells	28	4,958	100
Anaheim	29	195,752	58.2
Bullerton	29	135,161	100
Chino Hills	29	74,509	100
Yorba Linda	29	64,234	100
La Habra	29	60,239	100
Diamond Bar	29	55,544	100
Placentia	29	50,533	100
Cypress	29	47,802	100
Brea	29	39,282	100
Stanton	29	38,186	100
West Covina	29	30,455	28.7
Walnut	29	29,172	100
Buena Park	29	19,183	25.8
La Palma	29	15,568	100
Industry	29	14	6.4
Los Angeles	30	820,266	21.6
Culver City	30	38,883	100
Inglewood	30	13,921	12.7
Riverside	31	303,871	100
Moreno Valley	31	193,365	100
Corona	31	152,374	100
Perris	31	68,336	100
Norco	31	27,063	100
Downey	32	111,772	100
Norwalk	32	105,549	100
Whittier	32	85,331	100
Bellflower	32	76,616	100
Pico Rivera	32	62,942	100
Montebello	32	62,500	100
Buena Park	32	61,347	76.2
Lakewood	32	51,011	63.7
Cerritos	32	49,041	100
La Mirada	32	48,527	100
Artesia	32	16,522	100
Santa Fe Springs	32	16,223	100
Hawaiian Gardens	32	14,254	100
Commerce	32	12,823	100
La Habra Heights	32	5,325	100
Long Beach	33	365,729	79.1
South Gate	33	94,396	100
Lynwood	33	69,772	100
Huntington Park	33	58,114	100
Pasadena	33	54,098	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Bell Gardens	33	42,072	100
Bell	33	35,777	100
Los Angeles	33	35,136	10.9
Lakewood	33	29,037	36.3
Maywood	33	27,395	100
Cudahy	33	23,805	100
Signal Hill	33	11,016	100
Vernon	33	112	100
Santa Ana	34	324,528	100
Garden Grove	34	170,883	100
Huntington Beach	34	91,439	48.1
Westminster	34	89,701	100
Anaheim	34	67,938	20.2
Long Beach	34	61,445	13.3
Fountain Valley	34	55,313	100
Seal Beach	34	24,168	100
Los Alamitos	34	11,449	100
Orange	34	10,098	7.4
Los Angeles	35	235,079	6.2
Compton	35	96,455	100
Inglewood	35	95,752	87.3
Carson	35	91,714	100
Hawthorne	35	84,293	100
Torrance	35	65,408	45.0
Gardena	35	58,829	100
Long Beach	35	35,083	7.6
Bawndale	35	32,769	100
Oceanside	36	167,086	100
Carlsbad	36	105,328	100
Vista	36	93,834	100
Mission Viejo	36	93,305	100
San Clemente	36	63,522	100
Laguna Niguel	36	62,979	100
Encinitas	36	59,518	100
Rancho Santa Margarita	36	47,853	100
Aliso Viejo	36	47,823	100
San Juan Capistrano	36	34,593	100
Dana Point	36	33,351	100
Laguna Hills	36	30,344	100
Irvine	37	212,375	100
Orange	37	126,318	92.6
Costa Mesa	37	109,960	100
Huntington Beach	37	98,533	51.9
Newport Beach	37	85,136	100
Lake Forest	37	77,264	100
Tustin	37	75,540	100
Anaheim	37	72,575	21.6
Laguna Beach	37	22,723	100
Laguna Woods	37	16,192	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Villa Park	37	5,812	100
Escondido	38	143,911	100
El Cajon	38	99,478	100
San Marcos	38	83,781	100
San Diego	38	63,063	4.8
La Mesa	38	57,065	100
Santee	38	53,413	100
Poway	38	47,811	100
Lemon Grove	38	25,320	100
San Diego	39	889,573	68.0
Coronado	39	18,912	100
Solana Beach	39	12,867	100
Del Mar	39	4,161	100
San Diego	40	354,766	27.1
Chula Vista	40	243,916	100
National City	40	58,582	100
El Centro	40	42,598	100
Calexico	40	38,572	100
Imperial Beach	40	26,324	100
Brawley	40	24,953	100
Imperial	40	14,758	100
Calipatria	40	7,705	100
Holtville	40	5,939	100
Westmorland	40	2,225	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	01	1,727,519	14.5
Sacramento	01	1,418,788	100
San Bernardino	01	1,041,050	51.2
Fresno	01	930,450	100
Kern	01	839,630	100
San Joaquin	01	685,806	100
Stanislaus	01	514,433	100
Yulare	01	442,179	100
Placer	01	348,432	100
Merced	01	255,293	100
Butte	01	220,000	100
El Dorado	01	181,058	100
Shasta	01	177,223	100
Kings	01	152,982	100
Madera	01	150,865	100
Nevada	01	98,764	100
Sutter	01	94,737	100
Yuba	01	72,155	100
Coluimne	01	55,365	100
Calaveras	01	45,578	100
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Amador	01	38,091	100
Lassen	01	34,895	100
Blumas	01	20,007	100
Inyo	01	18,546	100
Mariposa	01	18,251	100
Mono	01	14,202	100
Modoc	01	9,686	100
Sierra	01	8,240	100
Alpine	01	1,175	100
Santa Clara	02	1,781,642	100
Alameda	02	1,510,271	100
Contra Costa	02	1,049,025	100
San Francisco	02	805,235	100
San Mateo	02	718,451	100
Sonoma	02	483,878	100
Santa Barbara	02	423,895	100
Monterey	02	415,057	100
Solano	02	413,344	100
San Luis Obispo	02	269,637	100
Santa Cruz	02	262,382	100
Marin	02	252,409	100
Yolo	02	200,849	100
Napa	02	136,484	100
Humboldt	02	134,623	100
Mendocino	02	87,841	100
Lake	02	64,665	100
Tehama	02	63,463	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

County by District

County	District	POP	%
San Benito	02	55,269	100
Del Norte	02	28,610	100
Glenn	02	28,122	100
Colusa	02	21,419	100
Trinity	02	13,786	100
Los Angeles	03	8,391,086	85.5
Ventura	03	823,318	100
San Bernardino	03	747,799	100
San Diego	04	3,095,313	100
Orange	04	3,010,232	100
Riverside	04	2,189,641	100
San Bernardino	04	919,361	45.2
Imperial	04	174,528	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	01	3597566	15.8
Fresno	01	494665	100
Sacramento	01	466488	100
Bakersfield	01	347483	100
Stockton	01	291707	100
Modesto	01	201165	100
Santa Clara	01	176320	100
Rancho Cucamonga	01	165269	100
Ontario	01	163924	100
Lancaster	01	156633	100
Elk Grove	01	153015	100
Palmdale	01	152750	100
Pomona	01	149058	100
Visalia	01	124442	100
Roseville	01	118788	100
Victorville	01	115903	100
Clovis	01	95631	100
Hesperia	01	90173	100
Redding	01	89861	100
Chico	01	86187	100
Citrus Heights	01	83301	100
Tracy	01	82922	100
Merced	01	78958	100
Chino	01	77983	100
Upland	01	73732	100
Folsom	01	72203	100
Apple Valley	01	69133	100
Turlock	01	68549	100
Manteca	01	67096	100
Yuba City	01	64923	100
Rancho Cordova	01	64776	100
Lodi	01	62134	100
Madera	01	61416	100
Tulare	01	59278	100
Rocklin	01	56974	100
Porterville	01	54165	100
Hanford	01	53967	100
Delano	01	53041	100
Ceres	01	45417	100
Lincoln	01	42819	100
Montclair	01	36664	100
Los Banos	01	35972	100
Adelanto	01	31765	100
Arwater	01	28168	100
Ridgecrest	01	27616	100
Paradise	01	26218	100
Wasco	01	25545	100
Corcoran	01	24513	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Lemoore	01	24,531	100
Sanger	01	24,270	100
Reedley	01	24,194	100
Galt	01	23,647	100
San Fernando	01	23,645	100
Selma	01	23,219	100
Riverbank	01	22,678	100
Barstow	01	22,639	100
Dinuba	01	21,453	100
South Lake Tahoe	01	21,403	100
Oakdale	01	20,675	100
Patterson	01	20,413	100
Arvin	01	19,304	100
Chowchilla	01	18,720	100
Lathrop	01	18,023	100
Susanville	01	17,947	100
Shafter	01	16,988	100
Truckee	01	16,180	100
Oroville	01	15,546	100
Avenal	01	15,505	100
Parlier	01	14,494	100
Tehachapi	01	14,414	100
Ripon	01	14,297	100
California City	01	14,120	100
Kerman	01	13,544	100
Coalinga	01	13,380	100
Auburn	01	13,330	100
Livingston	01	13,058	100
Grass Valley	01	12,860	100
McFarland	01	12,707	100
Marysville	01	12,072	100
Lindsay	01	11,768	100
Kingsburg	01	11,382	100
Mendota	01	11,014	100
Farmersville	01	10,588	100
Placerville	01	10,389	100
Exeter	01	10,334	100
San Bernardino	01	10,333	4.9
Newman	01	10,224	100
Shasta Lake	01	10,164	100
Anderson	01	9,932	100
Taft	01	9,327	100
Orange Cove	01	9,078	100
Waterford	01	8,456	100
Live Oak	01	8,392	100
Mammoth Lakes	01	8,234	100
Ione	01	7,918	100
Yreka	01	7,765	100
Firebaugh	01	7,549	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Woodlake	01	7,279	100
Escalon	01	7,132	100
Huron	01	6,754	100
Hughson	01	6,640	100
Gridley	01	6,584	100
Loomis	01	6,430	100
Powder	01	5,570	100
Gustine	01	5,520	100
Big Bear Lake	01	5,019	100
Das Palos	01	4,950	100
Sonora	01	4,903	100
Needles	01	4,844	100
Jackson	01	4,651	100
San Joaquin	01	4,001	100
Bishop	01	3,879	100
Angels	01	3,836	100
Wheatland	01	3,456	100
Mount Shasta	01	3,394	100
Nevada City	01	3,068	100
Weed	01	2,967	100
Alturas	01	2,827	100
Sutter Creek	01	2,501	100
Portola	01	2,104	100
Colfax	01	1,963	100
Biggs	01	1,707	100
Dunsmuir	01	1,650	100
Montague	01	1,443	100
Marcopa	01	1,154	100
Tulelake	01	1,010	100
Plymouth	01	1,005	100
Dorris	01	939	100
Fort Jones	01	839	100
Isleton	01	804	100
Loyalton	01	769	100
Emery	01	737	100
Amador City	01	185	100
San Jose	02	945,942	100
San Francisco	02	805,235	100
Oakland	02	390,724	100
Fremont	02	214,089	100
Santa Rosa	02	167,815	100
Salinas	02	150,441	100
Hayward	02	144,186	100
Sunnyvale	02	140,081	100
Concord	02	122,067	100
Santa Clara	02	116,468	100
Vallejo	02	115,942	100
Berkeley	02	112,580	100
Fairfield	02	105,321	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Richmond	02	103,701	100
Antioch	02	102,372	100
Daly City	02	101,123	100
Santa Maria	02	99,553	100
San Mateo	02	97,207	100
Vacaville	02	92,428	100
Santa Barbara	02	88,410	100
San Leandro	02	84,950	100
Livermore	02	80,968	100
Napa	02	76,915	100
Redwood City	02	76,815	100
Mountain View	02	74,066	100
Alameda	02	73,812	100
San Ramon	02	72,148	100
Pleasanton	02	70,285	100
Union City	02	69,516	100
Milpitas	02	66,790	100
Davis	02	65,622	100
Palo Alto	02	64,403	100
Walnut Creek	02	64,173	100
South San Francisco	02	63,632	100
Pittsburg	02	63,264	100
Santa Cruz	02	59,946	100
Cupertino	02	58,302	100
Petaluma	02	57,941	100
San Rafael	02	57,713	100
Woodland	02	55,468	100
Novato	02	51,904	100
Brentwood	02	51,481	100
Watsonville	02	51,199	100
Gilroy	02	48,821	100
West Sacramento	02	48,744	100
Dublin	02	46,036	100
San Luis Obispo	02	45,119	100
Newark	02	42,573	100
Lompoc	02	42,434	100
Danville	02	42,039	100
San Bruno	02	41,114	100
Rohnert Park	02	40,971	100
Campbell	02	39,349	100
Morgan Hill	02	37,882	100
Pacifica	02	37,234	100
Martinez	02	35,824	100
Oakley	02	35,432	100
Hollister	02	34,928	100
Pleasant Hill	02	33,152	100
Seaside	02	33,025	100
Menlo Park	02	32,026	100
Foster City	02	30,567	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Saratoga	02	29,926	100
Goleta	02	29,888	100
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	02	29,793	100
Los Gatos	02	29,413	100
San Pablo	02	29,139	100
Los Altos	02	28,976	100
Burlingame	02	28,806	100
San Carlos	02	28,406	100
Atascadero	02	28,310	100
East Palo Alto	02	28,155	100
Suisun City	02	28,111	100
Monterey	02	27,810	100
Eureka	02	27,191	100
Benicia	02	26,997	100
Windsor	02	26,801	100
Belmont	02	25,835	100
Soledad	02	25,738	100
Hercules	02	24,060	100
Lafayette	02	23,893	100
El Cerrito	02	23,549	100
Millbrae	02	21,532	100
Marina	02	19,718	100
American Canyon	02	19,454	100
Albany	02	18,539	100
Pinole	02	18,390	100
Dixon	02	18,351	100
Orinda	02	17,643	100
Arroyo Grande	02	17,252	100
Arcata	02	17,231	100
Greenfield	02	16,330	100
Ukiah	02	16,075	100
Moraga	02	16,016	100
Clearlake	02	15,250	100
Pacific Grove	02	15,041	100
Red Bluff	02	14,076	100
Mill Valley	02	13,903	100
Grover Beach	02	13,156	100
Carpinteria	02	13,040	100
King City	02	12,874	100
San Anselmo	02	12,336	100
Fortuna	02	11,926	100
Larkspur	02	11,926	100
Scotts Valley	02	11,580	100
Half Moon Bay	02	11,324	100
Healdsburg	02	11,254	100
Clayton	02	10,897	100
Hillsborough	02	10,825	100
Piedmont	02	10,667	100
Sonoma	02	10,648	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Morro Bay	02	10,234	100
Emeryville	02	10,080	100
Capitola	02	9,918	100
Corte Madera	02	9,253	100
Tiburon	02	8,962	100
Cloverdale	02	8,618	100
Gonzales	02	8,187	100
Los Altos Hills	02	7,922	100
Corning	02	7,663	100
Pismo Beach	02	7,655	100
Crescent City	02	7,643	100
Fairfax	02	7,441	100
Sebastopol	02	7,379	100
Rio Vista	02	7,360	100
Orland	02	7,291	100
Fort Bragg	02	7,273	100
Cotati	02	7,265	100
Guadalupe	02	7,080	100
Sausalito	02	7,061	100
Atherton	02	6,914	100
Winters	02	6,624	100
Willows	02	6,166	100
Colusa	02	5,971	100
St. Helena	02	5,814	100
Woodside	02	5,287	100
Solvang	02	5,245	100
Calistoga	02	5,155	100
Williams	02	5,123	100
Willits	02	4,888	100
Buellton	02	4,828	100
Lakeport	02	4,753	100
Portola Valley	02	4,353	100
Brisbane	02	4,282	100
Carmel-by-the-Sea	02	3,722	100
Rio Dell	02	3,368	100
Monte Sereno	02	3,341	100
Yountville	02	2,933	100
Ross	02	2,415	100
Belvedere	02	2,068	100
San Juan Bautista	02	1,862	100
Colma	02	1,792	100
Del Rey Oaks	02	1,624	100
Ferndale	02	1,371	100
Blue Lake	02	1,253	100
Point Arena	02	449	100
Tehama	02	418	100
Trinidad	02	367	100
Sand City	02	334	100
Los Angeles	03	3,195,055	84.2

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Long Beach	03	462,257	100
Oxnard	03	197,899	100
Glendale	03	191,719	100
Torrance	03	145,438	100
Pasadena	03	137,122	100
Thousand Oaks	03	126,683	100
Simi Valley	03	124,237	100
El Monte	03	113,475	100
Downey	03	111,772	100
Inglewood	03	109,673	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	03	106,433	100
West Covina	03	106,098	100
Norwalk	03	103,549	100
Burbank	03	103,340	100
Compton	03	96,455	100
South Gate	03	94,396	100
Carson	03	91,714	100
Santa Monica	03	89,736	100
Whittier	03	85,331	100
Hawthorne	03	84,293	100
Alhambra	03	83,089	100
Laewood	03	80,048	100
Bellflower	03	76,616	100
Baldwin Park	03	75,390	100
Chino Hills	03	74,799	100
Lynwood	03	69,772	100
Redondo Beach	03	66,748	100
Camarillo	03	65,201	100
Pico Rivera	03	62,942	100
Montebello	03	62,500	100
Monterey Park	03	60,269	100
Gardena	03	58,829	100
Huntington Park	03	58,114	100
Arcadia	03	56,364	100
Diamond Bar	03	55,544	100
Paramount	03	54,098	100
Rosemead	03	53,764	100
Glendora	03	50,073	100
Cerritos	03	49,041	100
La Mirada	03	48,527	100
Covina	03	47,796	100
Azusa	03	46,361	100
Bell Gardens	03	42,072	100
Rancho Palos Verdes	03	41,643	100
La Puente	03	39,816	100
San Gabriel	03	39,718	100
Culver City	03	38,883	100
Monrovia	03	36,590	100
Temple City	03	35,558	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Bell	03	35,477	100
Manhattan Beach	03	35,135	100
Claremont	03	34,926	100
Moorpark	03	34,421	100
West Hollywood	03	34,399	100
Beverly Hills	03	34,109	100
San Dimas	03	33,371	100
Lawndale	03	32,769	100
La Verne	03	31,063	100
Santa Paula	03	29,321	100
Walnut	03	29,172	100
Maywood	03	27,395	100
South Pasadena	03	25,619	100
Cudahy	03	23,805	100
Calabasas	03	23,058	100
Port Hueneme	03	21,723	100
Duarte	03	21,321	100
Agoura Hills	03	20,330	100
Lomita	03	20,256	100
La Cañada Flintridge	03	20,246	100
South El Monte	03	20,116	100
Hermosa Beach	03	19,506	100
El Segundo	03	16,654	100
Artesia	03	16,522	100
Santa Fe Springs	03	16,223	100
Fillmore	03	15,002	100
Hawaiian Gardens	03	14,254	100
Palos Verdes Estates	03	13,438	100
San Marino	03	13,147	100
Commerce	03	12,823	100
Malibu	03	12,645	100
Signal Hill	03	11,016	100
Sierra Madre	03	10,917	100
Westlake Village	03	8,270	100
Rolling Hills Estates	03	8,067	100
Ojai	03	7,461	100
La Habra Heights	03	5,325	100
Avalon	03	3,728	100
Rolling Hills	03	1,860	100
Hidden Hills	03	1,856	100
Irwindale	03	1,422	100
Bradbury	03	1,048	100
Industry	03	219	100
Vernon	03	112	100
San Diego	04	1,307,402	100
Anaheim	04	336,265	100
Santa Ana	04	324,528	100
Riverside	04	303,871	100
Chula Vista	04	243,916	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Irvine	04	212,375	100
San Bernardino	04	199,591	95.1
Fontana	04	196,069	100
Moreno Valley	04	193,365	100
Huntington Beach	04	189,992	100
Garden Grove	04	170,883	100
Oceanside	04	167,086	100
Corona	04	152,374	100
Escondido	04	143,911	100
Orange	04	136,416	100
Fullerton	04	135,161	100
Costa Mesa	04	109,960	100
Carlsbad	04	105,328	100
Murrieta	04	103,466	100
Temecula	04	100,097	100
El Cajon	04	99,478	100
Rialto	04	99,171	100
Vista	04	93,834	100
Mission Viejo	04	93,305	100
Westminster	04	89,701	100
Newport Beach	04	85,186	100
San Marcos	04	83,781	100
Buena Park	04	80,530	100
Hemet	04	78,657	100
Menifee	04	77,519	100
Lake Forest	04	77,264	100
Indio	04	76,036	100
Tustin	04	75,540	100
Redlands	04	68,747	100
Perris	04	68,386	100
Yorba Linda	04	64,234	100
San Clemente	04	63,522	100
Laguna Niguel	04	62,979	100
La Habra	04	60,239	100
Encinitas	04	59,518	100
National City	04	58,582	100
La Mesa	04	57,065	100
Fountain Valley	04	55,313	100
Santee	04	53,413	100
Highland	04	53,104	100
Colton	04	52,154	100
Lake Elsinore	04	51,821	100
Yucaipa	04	51,367	100
Cathedral City	04	51,200	100
Placentia	04	50,533	100
Palm Desert	04	48,445	100
Rancho Santa Margarita	04	47,853	100
Aliso Viejo	04	47,823	100
Poway	04	47,811	100

Plan Type: Board of Equalization

City by District

City	District	POP	%
Cypress	04	47,802	100
Palm Springs	04	44,552	100
San Jacinto	04	44,199	100
El Centro	04	42,598	100
Coachella	04	40,704	100
Brea	04	39,282	100
Calexico	04	38,572	100
Stanton	04	38,186	100
La Quinta	04	37,467	100
Beaumont	04	36,877	100
San Juan Capistrano	04	34,593	100
Dana Point	04	33,351	100
Wildomar	04	32,176	100
Laguna Hills	04	30,344	100
Banning	04	29,603	100
Norco	04	27,063	100
Imperial Beach	04	26,324	100
Desert Hot Springs	04	25,938	100
Lemon Grove	04	25,320	100
Twentynine Palms	04	25,048	100
Brawley	04	24,953	100
Seal Beach	04	24,168	100
Loma Linda	04	23,261	100
Laguna Beach	04	22,723	100
Blythe	04	20,817	100
Yucca Valley	04	20,700	100
Coronado	04	18,912	100
Rancho Mirage	04	17,218	100
Laguna Woods	04	16,192	100
La Palma	04	15,568	100
Imperial	04	14,758	100
Solana Beach	04	12,867	100
Grand Terrace	04	12,040	100
Los Alamitos	04	11,449	100
Canyon Lake	04	10,561	100
Calimesa	04	7,879	100
Calipatria	04	7,705	100
Holtville	04	5,939	100
Villa Park	04	5,812	100
Indian Wells	04	4,958	100
Del Mar	04	4,161	100
Westmorland	04	2,225	100

Plan Type: Congressional

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Butte	01	220,000	100
Shasta	01	177,223	100
Nevada	01	82,378	83.4
Tehama	01	63,463	100
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Placer	01	44,792	12.9
Lassen	01	34,895	100
Plumas	01	20,007	100
Modoc	01	9,686	100
Sierra	01	5,240	100
Glenn	01	2,321	8.3
Marin	02	252,409	100
Sonoma	02	185,636	38.4
Humboldt	02	134,623	100
Mendocino	02	87,841	100
Del Norte	02	28,610	100
Trinity	02	13,786	100
Solano	03	267,184	64.6
Yolo	03	152,105	75.7
Sutter	03	94,737	100
Yuba	03	72,155	100
Sacramento	03	35,891	2.5
Lake	03	33,614	52.0
Glenn	03	25,801	91.7
Colusa	03	21,419	100
Placer	04	303,640	87.1
El Dorado	04	181,058	100
Tuolumne	04	55,365	100
Calaveras	04	45,578	100
Amador	04	38,091	100
Madera	04	28,450	18.9
Mariposa	04	18,251	100
Nevada	04	16,386	16.6
Fresno	04	14,912	1.6
Alpine	04	1,175	100
Soloma	05	298,242	61.6
Solano	05	146,160	35.4
Napa	05	136,484	100
Contra Costa	05	90,968	8.7
Lake	05	31,051	48.0
Sacramento	06	654,161	46.1
Yolo	06	48,744	24.3
Sacramento	07	702,904	49.5
San Bernardino	08	670,157	32.9
Inyo	08	18,546	100
Mono	08	14,202	100
San Joaquin	09	496,854	72.5
Contra Costa	09	180,218	17.2

Plan Type: Congressional

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Sacramento	09	25,832	100
Stanislaus	10	514,453	100
San Joaquin	10	188,452	27.5
Contra Costa	11	702,906	100
San Francisco	12	702,905	87.3
Alameda	13	702,906	46.3
San Francisco	13	0	0.0
San Mateo	14	600,575	83.6
San Francisco	14	102,330	12.7
Alameda	15	627,971	41.6
Contra Costa	15	74,933	7.1
Fresno	16	324,696	34.9
Merced	16	255,793	100
Madera	16	122,415	81.1
Santa Clara	17	523,510	29.4
Alameda	17	179,394	11.9
Santa Clara	18	535,703	30.1
San Mateo	18	117,876	16.4
Santa Cruz	18	49,327	18.8
Santa Clara	19	702,904	39.5
Monterey	20	415,057	100
Santa Cruz	20	213,055	81.2
San Benito	20	55,269	100
Santa Clara	20	19,525	1.1
Kern	21	313,718	37.4
Fresno	21	201,449	21.7
Kings	21	152,982	100
Tulare	21	34,755	7.9
Fresno	22	389,393	41.8
Tulare	22	313,512	70.9
Kern	23	525,913	62.6
Tulare	23	98,912	21.2
Los Angeles	23	83,079	0.8
Santa Barbara	24	423,895	100
San Luis Obispo	24	269,637	100
Ventura	24	9,372	1.1
Los Angeles	25	585,642	6.0
Ventura	25	117,262	14.2
Ventura	26	694,635	84.4
Los Angeles	26	8,270	0.1
Los Angeles	27	670,024	6.8
San Bernardino	27	32,881	1.6
Los Angeles	28	702,904	7.2
Los Angeles	29	702,905	7.2
Los Angeles	30	700,855	7.1
Ventura	30	2,049	0.2
San Bernardino	31	702,905	34.5
Los Angeles	32	702,905	7.2
Los Angeles	33	702,904	7.2

Plan Type: Congressional

County by District

County	District	POP	%
Los Angeles	34	702,904	7.2
San Bernardino	35	553,847	27.2
Los Angeles	35	149,058	1.5
Riverside	36	702,905	32.1
Los Angeles	37	702,904	7.2
Los Angeles	38	687,337	7.0
Orange	38	15,568	0.5
Orange	39	492,280	14.7
Los Angeles	39	198,205	2.0
San Bernardino	39	75,490	3.7
Los Angeles	40	702,904	7.2
Riverside	41	702,904	32.1
Riverside	42	702,906	32.1
Los Angeles	43	702,904	7.2
Los Angeles	44	702,904	7.2
Orange	45	702,906	23.4
Orange	46	702,906	23.4
Los Angeles	47	417,997	4.2
Orange	47	289,908	9.6
Orange	48	702,906	23.4
San Diego	49	539,148	17.4
Orange	49	163,758	5.4
San Diego	50	621,979	20.1
Riverside	50	80,926	3.7
San Diego	51	528,378	17.1
Imperial	51	174,528	1.0
San Diego	52	702,904	22.7
San Diego	53	702,904	22.7

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Redding	01	89,861	100
Chico	01	86,137	100
Paradise	01	26,218	100
Susanyville	01	17,947	100
Oroville	01	15,546	100
Red Bluff	01	14,076	100
Grass Valley	01	12,860	100
Shasta Lake	01	10,164	100
Anderson	01	9,932	100
Yreka	01	7,765	100
Georing	01	7,663	100
Gudley	01	6,584	100
Mount Shasta	01	3,394	100
Nevada City	01	3,068	100
Weed	01	2,967	100
Alturas	01	2,827	100
Portola	01	2,104	100
Colfax	01	1,963	100
Biggs	01	1,707	100
Dunsuir	01	1,650	100
Montague	01	1,443	100
Tulelake	01	1,010	100
Dorris	01	939	100
Fort Jones	01	839	100
Loyalton	01	769	100
Ema	01	737	100
Tehama	01	418	100
Auburn	01	0	0.0
Petaluma	02	57,939	100.0
San Rafael	02	57,713	100
Novato	02	51,904	100
Eureka	02	27,191	100
Windsor	02	26,801	100
Arcata	02	17,231	100
Ukiah	02	16,075	100
Mill Valley	02	13,903	100
San Anselmo	02	12,336	100
Fortuna	02	11,926	100
Larkspur	02	11,926	100
Healdsburg	02	11,254	100
Corte Madera	02	9,253	100
Tiburon	02	8,962	100
Cloverdale	02	8,618	100
Crescent City	02	7,643	100
Fairfax	02	7,441	100
Sebastopol	02	7,379	100
Fort Bragg	02	7,273	100
Sausalito	02	7,061	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Willits	02	4,888	100
Rio Dell	02	3,368	100
Ross	02	2,415	100
Belvedere	02	2,068	100
Ferndale	02	1,371	100
Blue Lake	02	1,253	100
Point Arena	02	449	100
Trinidad	02	367	100
Parfield	03	105,321	100
Yacaville	03	92,423	100
Davis	03	65,622	100
Yuba City	03	64,926	100
Woodland	03	55,465	100
Suisun City	03	28,100	100
Dixon	03	18,351	100
Clearlake	03	15,250	100
Marysville	03	12,072	100
Live Oak	03	8,392	100
Rio Vista	03	7,360	100
Orland	03	7,291	100
Winters	03	6,624	100
Willows	03	6,166	100
Colusa	03	5,971	100
Williams	03	5,123	100
Wheatland	03	3,456	100
Isleton	03	804	100
Roseville	04	118,788	100
Rocklin	04	56,974	100
Lincoln	04	42,819	100
South Lake Tahoe	04	21,403	100
Truckee	04	16,180	100
Auburn	04	13,330	100
Placerville	04	10,389	100
Ione	04	7,918	100
Loomis	04	6,430	100
Sonora	04	4,903	100
Jackson	04	4,651	100
Angels	04	3,836	100
Sutter Creek	04	2,501	100
Plymouth	04	1,005	100
Amador City	04	185	100
Santa Rosa	05	167,815	100
Vallejo	05	115,942	100
Napa	05	76,915	100
Rohnert Park	05	40,970	100
Bemera	05	26,997	100
Hercules	05	24,060	100
Martinez	05	20,381	56.9
American Canyon	05	19,454	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Binole	05	18,390	100
Sonoma	05	10,648	100
Cotati	05	7,265	100
St. Helena	05	5,814	100
Calistoga	05	5,155	100
Lakeport	05	4,753	100
Yountville	05	2,933	100
Petaluma	05	2	0.0
Sacramento	06	466,488	100
West Sacramento	06	48,744	100
Elk Grove	07	153,015	100
Citrus Heights	07	83,301	100
Folsom	07	72,203	100
Rancho Cordova	07	64,776	100
Victorville	08	115,903	100
Hesperia	08	90,173	100
Apple Valley	08	69,135	100
Highland	08	53,104	100
Yucaipa	08	51,367	100
Adelanto	08	31,765	100
Twentynine Palms	08	25,048	100
Barstow	08	22,639	100
Yucca Valley	08	20,700	100
Mammoth Lakes	08	8,234	100
Big Bear Lake	08	5,019	100
Needles	08	4,844	100
Bishop	08	3,879	100
Redlands	08	0	0.0
Stockton	09	291,707	100
Antioch	09	71,821	70.2
Lodi	09	62,134	100
Brentwood	09	51,481	100
Oakley	09	35,432	100
Galt	09	23,647	100
Lathrop	09	18,023	100
Modesto	10	201,165	100
Tracy	10	82,922	100
Turlock	10	68,549	100
Manteca	10	67,096	100
Ceres	10	45,417	100
Riverbank	10	22,678	100
Oakdale	10	20,675	100
Patterson	10	20,413	100
Ripon	10	14,297	100
Newman	10	10,224	100
Waterford	10	8,456	100
Escalon	10	7,132	100
Hughson	10	6,640	100
Concord	11	122,067	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Richmond	11	103,701	100
Walnut Creek	11	84,173	100
Pittsburg	11	63,264	100
Danville	11	40,217	95.7
Pleasant Hill	11	33,152	100
Antioch	11	30,551	29.8
San Pablo	11	29,139	100
Lafayette	11	25,893	100
El Cerrito	11	23,549	100
Orinda	11	17,643	100
Moraga	11	16,016	100
Martinez	11	15,443	43.1
Clayton	11	10,897	100
San Ramon	11	15	0.0
San Francisco	12	702,905	87.3
Oakland	13	390,724	100
Berkeley	13	112,580	100
San Leandro	13	84,950	100
Alameda	13	63,812	100
Albany	13	18,539	100
Piedmont	13	10,667	100
Emeryville	13	10,080	100
San Francisco	13	0	0.0
San Francisco	14	102,330	12.7
Daly City	14	101,123	100
San Mateo	14	97,207	100
South San Francisco	14	63,632	100
San Bruno	14	41,114	100
Pacifica	14	37,234	100
Redwood City	14	35,684	46.5
Foster City	14	30,567	100
Burlingame	14	28,806	100
San Carlos	14	28,406	100
East Palo Alto	14	28,155	100
Belmont	14	25,835	100
Millbrae	14	21,532	100
Half Moon Bay	14	11,324	100
Hillsborough	14	10,825	100
Menlo Park	14	5,825	18.2
Brisbane	14	4,282	100
Colma	14	1,792	100
Hayward	15	124,186	100
Livermore	15	80,968	100
Fremont	15	77,269	36.1
San Ramon	15	72,133	100.0
Pleasanton	15	70,285	100
Union City	15	69,516	100
Dublin	15	46,036	100
Danville	15	1,822	4.3

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Fresno	16	287,543	58.1
Merced	16	78,958	100
Madera	16	61,416	100
Los Banos	16	35,972	100
Atwater	16	28,168	100
Chowchilla	16	18,720	100
Livingston	16	13,058	100
Gustine	16	5,520	100
Dos Palos	16	4,950	100
Sunnyvale	17	140,081	100
San Jose	17	137,799	100
Fremont	17	136,820	63.9
Santa Clara	17	116,468	100
Milpitas	17	66,790	100
Cupertino	17	58,302	100
Newark	17	47,573	100
San Jose	18	218,397	23.1
Mountain View	18	74,066	100
Palo Alto	18	64,403	100
Redwood City	18	41,131	53.5
Campbell	18	39,349	100
Saratoga	18	29,926	100
Los Gatos	18	29,413	100
Los Altos	18	28,976	100
Menlo Park	18	26,201	81.8
Scotts Valley	18	11,580	100
Los Altos Hills	18	7,922	100
Atherton	18	6,914	100
Woodside	18	5,287	100
Portola Valley	18	4,353	100
Monte Sereno	18	3,341	100
Santa Cruz	18	0	0.0
San Jose	19	589,746	62.3
Morgan Hill	19	37,882	100
Gilroy	19	31,395	64.3
Salinas	20	150,441	100
Santa Cruz	20	59,946	100
Watsonville	20	51,199	100
Hollister	20	34,928	100
Seaside	20	33,025	100
Monterey	20	27,810	100
Soledad	20	25,738	100
Marina	20	19,718	100
Gilroy	20	17,426	35.7
Greenfield	20	16,330	100
Pacific Grove	20	15,041	100
King City	20	12,874	100
Capitola	20	9,918	100
Gonzales	20	8,187	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Carmel-by-the-Sea	20	3,722	100
San Juan Bautista	20	1,862	100
Del Rey Oaks	20	1,624	100
Sand City	20	334	100
Bakersfield	21	83,623	24.1
Hanford	21	53,967	100
Delano	21	53,041	100
Wasco	21	25,545	100
Corcoran	21	24,813	100
Lemoore	21	24,531	100
Sanger	21	24,270	100
Selma	21	23,219	100
Arvin	21	19,304	100
Shafter	21	16,988	100
Avenal	21	15,505	100
Parlier	21	14,494	100
Kerman	21	13,544	100
Coalinga	21	13,380	100
McFarland	21	12,707	100
Kingsburg	21	11,382	100
Mendota	21	11,014	100
Eirebaugh	21	7,549	100
Huron	21	6,754	100
Fowler	21	5,570	100
San Joaquin	21	4,001	100
Fresno	22	207,122	41.9
Visalia	22	124,442	100
Clovis	22	95,631	100
Tulare	22	59,278	100
Reedley	22	24,194	100
Dinuba	22	21,453	100
Lindsay	22	11,768	100
Farmersville	22	10,588	100
Exeter	22	10,334	100
Orange Cove	22	9,078	100
Woodlake	22	7,279	100
Bakersfield	23	263,860	75.9
Lancaster	23	67,562	43.1
Porterville	23	54,165	100
Ridgecrest	23	27,616	100
Tehachapi	23	14,414	100
California City	23	14,120	100
Taft	23	9,327	100
Maricopa	23	1,154	100
Santa Maria	24	99,553	100
Santa Barbara	24	88,410	100
San Luis Obispo	24	45,119	100
Lompoc	24	42,434	100
Goleta	24	29,888	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	24	29,793	100
Atascadero	24	28,310	100
Arroyo Grande	24	17,252	100
Grover Beach	24	13,156	100
Carpinteria	24	13,040	100
Morro Bay	24	10,234	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	24	7,982	7.5
Pismo Beach	24	7,655	100
Guadalupe	24	7,080	100
Solvang	24	5,245	100
Buellton	24	4,828	100
Santa Clarita	25	176,320	100
Palmdale	25	152,750	100
Simi Valley	25	114,233	91.9
Lancaster	25	89,071	56.9
Los Angeles	25	14,618	0.4
Oxnard	26	197,899	100
Thousand Oaks	26	126,683	100
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	26	98,451	92.5
Camarillo	26	65,201	100
Moorpark	26	34,421	100
Santa Paula	26	29,321	100
Port Hueneme	26	21,723	100
Fillmore	26	15,002	100
Simi Valley	26	10,004	8.1
Westlake Village	26	8,270	100
Ojai	26	7,461	100
Pasadena	27	126,091	92.0
Alhambra	27	83,089	100
Monterey Park	27	60,269	100
Arcadia	27	56,364	100
Rosemead	27	53,764	100
San Gabriel	27	39,718	100
Temple City	27	35,558	100
Glendora	27	35,425	70.7
Claremont	27	34,926	100
Upland	27	29,510	40.0
South Pasadena	27	25,619	100
San Marino	27	13,147	100
Sierra Madre	27	10,917	100
Monrovia	27	3,620	9.9
Bradbury	27	1,048	100
Los Angeles	28	345,129	9.1
Glendale	28	191,719	100
Burbank	28	79,614	77.0
West Hollywood	28	34,399	100
La Cañada Flintridge	28	20,246	100
Pasadena	28	11,031	8.0
Los Angeles	29	678,675	17.9

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
San Fernando	29	28,645	100
Los Angeles	30	671,463	17.7
Burbank	30	23,726	23.0
Hidden Hills	30	1,856	100
San Bernardino	31	209,924	100
Rancho Cucamonga	31	165,269	100
Redlands	31	68,747	100
Rialto	31	59,040	59.5
Colton	31	52,154	100
Upland	31	44,222	60.0
Loma Linda	31	23,261	100
Fontana	31	22,164	11.5
Grand Terrace	31	12,040	100
El Monte	32	113,475	100
West Covina	32	106,098	100
Baldwin Park	32	75,390	100
Covina	32	47,796	100
Azusa	32	46,361	100
La Puente	32	39,816	100
San Dimas	32	33,371	100
Monrovia	32	32,970	90.1
La Verne	32	31,063	100
Duarte	32	21,321	100
Glendora	32	14,648	29.3
Irwindale	32	1,422	100
Industry	32	198	90.4
Los Angeles	33	228,589	60.0
Santa Monica	33	89,736	100
Redondo Beach	33	66,748	100
Torrance	33	61,599	42.4
Rancho Palos Verdes	33	41,643	100
Manhattan Beach	33	35,135	100
Beverly Hills	33	34,109	100
Calabasas	33	23,058	100
Agoura Hills	33	20,330	100
Hermosa Beach	33	19,506	100
El Segundo	33	16,654	100
Palos Verdes Estates	33	14,438	100
Malibu	33	12,645	100
Rolling Hills Estates	33	8,067	100
Rolling Hills	33	1,860	100
Los Angeles	34	676,820	17.8
Fontana	35	173,905	88.7
Ontario	35	163,924	100
Pomona	35	149,058	100
Chino	35	77,362	99.2
Rialto	35	40,181	40.5
Montclair	35	36,664	100
Hemet	36	78,657	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Indio	36	76,036	100
Cathedral City	36	51,200	100
Palm Desert	36	48,445	100
Palm Springs	36	44,552	100
San Jacinto	36	44,199	100
Coachella	36	40,704	100
La Quinta	36	37,467	100
Beaumont	36	36,877	100
Banning	36	29,603	100
Desert Hot Springs	36	25,938	100
Blythe	36	20,817	100
Rancho Mirage	36	17,218	100
Calimesa	36	7,879	100
Indian Wells	36	4,958	100
Los Angeles	37	645,910	17.0
Culver City	37	38,883	100
Inglewood	37	286	0.3
Norwalk	38	105,549	100
Whittier	38	85,331	100
Pico Rivera	38	62,942	100
Montebello	38	62,500	100
Lakewood	38	62,413	78.0
Cerritos	38	49,041	100
La Mirada	38	48,527	100
Bellflower	38	40,969	53.5
South El Monte	38	20,116	100
Artesia	38	16,522	100
Santa Fe Springs	38	16,223	100
La Palma	38	15,568	100
Hawaiian Gardens	38	14,254	100
Fullerton	39	135,161	100
Chino Hills	39	74,799	100
Yorba Linda	39	64,234	100
Buena Park	39	61,146	73.9
La Habra	39	60,239	100
Diamond Bar	39	55,544	100
Placentia	39	50,533	100
Brea	39	39,282	100
Walnut	39	29,172	100
Anaheim	39	16,399	4.9
La Habra Heights	39	5,325	100
Chino	39	621	0.8
Industry	39	21	0.6
Los Angeles	40	157,774	4.2
Downey	40	111,772	100
Huntington Park	40	58,114	100
Paramount	40	54,098	100
Bell Gardens	40	42,072	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Bellflower	40	35,647	46.5
Bell	40	35,477	100
Maywood	40	27,395	100
Cudahy	40	23,805	100
Commerce	40	12,823	100
Vernon	40	112	100
Riverside	41	303,871	100
Moreno Valley	41	193,365	100
Perris	41	68,386	100
Corona	42	152,374	100
Murrieta	42	103,466	100
Menifee	42	77,519	100
Lake Elsinore	42	51,821	100
Wildomar	42	32,176	100
Norco	42	27,063	100
Temecula	42	19,710	19.7
Canyon Lake	42	10,561	100
Los Angeles	43	207,412	5.5
Inglewood	43	109,387	99.7
Hawthorne	43	84,293	100
Torrance	43	83,839	57.6
Gardena	43	58,829	100
Lawndale	43	32,769	100
Compton	43	20,256	100
Los Angeles	44	166,230	4.4
Compton	44	96,455	100
South Gate	44	94,396	100
Carson	44	91,714	100
Long Beach	44	83,417	18.0
Lynwood	44	69,772	100
Irvine	45	212,375	100
Mission Viejo	45	90,288	96.8
Lake Forest	45	77,264	100
Tustin	45	75,540	100
Orange	45	56,284	41.3
Rancho Santa Margarita	45	47,853	100
Anaheim	45	39,809	11.8
Laguna Hills	45	30,344	100
Laguna Woods	45	16,192	100
Village Park	45	5,812	100
Santa Ana	46	284,820	87.8
Anaheim	46	280,057	83.3
Orange	46	80,132	58.7
Garden Grove	46	47,901	28.0
Long Beach	47	378,840	82.0
Garden Grove	47	102,392	59.9
Westminster	47	64,261	60.5
Cypress	47	47,802	100
Stanton	47	38,861	100

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Buena Park	47	19,384	24.1
Lakewood	47	17,635	22.0
Los Alamitos	47	11,449	100
Signal Hill	47	11,016	100
Avalon	47	3,728	100
Huntington Beach	48	189,992	100
Costa Mesa	48	109,960	100
Newport Beach	48	85,186	100
Laguna Niguel	48	62,979	100
Fountain Valley	48	55,313	100
Aliso Viejo	48	47,823	100
Santa Ana	48	39,708	12.2
Westminster	48	35,440	39.5
Seal Beach	48	24,168	100
Laguna Beach	48	22,723	100
Garden Grove	48	20,650	12.1
Oceanside	49	167,086	100
Carlsbad	49	105,328	100
Vista	49	93,834	100
San Clemente	49	63,522	100
Encinitas	49	59,518	100
San Juan Capistrano	49	34,593	100
Dana Point	49	33,351	100
San Diego	49	15,192	1.2
Solana Beach	49	12,867	100
Del Mar	49	4,161	100
Mission Viejo	49	3,017	3.2
Escondido	50	143,911	100
San Marcos	50	83,781	100
Temecula	50	80,387	80.3
Santee	50	53,413	100
El Cajon	50	52,052	52.3
San Diego	50	0	0.0
San Diego	51	305,844	23.4
Chula Vista	51	114,936	47.1
National City	51	58,582	100
El Centro	51	42,598	100
Calxico	51	38,572	100
Imperial Beach	51	26,324	100
Brawley	51	24,953	100
Imperial	51	14,758	100
Calipatria	51	7,705	100
Holtville	51	5,989	100
Westmorland	51	2,225	100
San Diego	52	635,970	48.6
Poway	52	47,811	100
Coronado	52	18,912	100
San Diego	53	350,396	26.8
Chula Vista	53	128,980	52.9

Plan Type: Congressional

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
La Mesa	53	57,065	100
El Cajon	53	47,426	83.1
Lemon Grove	53	25,320	44.4

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 5

AUGUST 15, 2011

SD	AD	Population	% SD
Senate District 01	01 & 06	786,644	84.10%
	Other	148,692	15.90%
	Total	935,336	
Senate District 02	02 & 10	837,817	90.27%
	Other	90,260	9.73%
	Total	928,077	
Senate District 03	04 & 11	606,664	65.36%
	Other	321,503	34.64%
	Total	928,167	
Senate District 04	03 & 08	697,761	74.39%
	Other	240,201	25.61%
	Total	937,962	
Senate District 05	12 & 13	785,654	83.65%
	Other	153,509	16.35%
	Total	939,163	
Senate District 06	07 & 08	750,677	80.17%
	Other	185,624	19.83%
	Total	936,301	
Senate District 07	14 & 16	697,624	75.44%
	Other	227,084	24.56%
	Total	924,708	
Senate District 08	23 & 05	664,426	71.47%
	Other	265,286	28.53%
	Total	929,712	
Senate District 09	15 & 18	931,235	99.00%
	Other	9,366	1.00%
	Total	940,601	
Senate District 10	20 & 25	896,006	97.00%
	Other	27,701	3.00%
	Total	923,707	
Senate District 11	17 & 19	930,853	100.00%
	Total	930,853	
Senate District 12	21 & 30	677,439	72.59%
	Other	255,783	27.41%
	Total	933,222	
Senate District 13	22 & 24	922,422	99.45%
	Other	5,058	0.55%
	Total	927,480	
Senate District 14	31 & 32	716,444	76.59%
	Other	218,932	23.41%
	Total	935,376	
Senate District 15	27 & 28	860,008	92.61%
	Other	68,576	7.39%
	Total	928,584	
Senate District 16	26 & 34	702,327	76.16%
	Other	219,796	23.84%
	Total	922,123	
Senate District 17	29 & 35	695,972	74.73%
	Other	235,369	25.27%
	Total	931,341	
Senate District 18	39 & 46	835,056	89.91%

SD	AD	Population	% SD
	Other	93,669	10.09%
	Total	928,725	
Senate District 19	37 & 44	731,153	78.72%
	Other	197,697	21.28%
Senate District 20	47 & 52	935,935	100.00%
	Total	935,935	
Senate District 21	33 & 36	732,438	78.73%
	Other	197,844	21.27%
	Total	930,282	
Senate District 22	48 & 49	830,864	89.41%
	Other	98,434	10.59%
	Total	929,298	
Senate District 23	40 & 42	700,948	75.06%
	Other	232,859	24.94%
	Total	933,807	
Senate District 24	51 & 53	832,858	89.22%
	Other	100,652	10.78%
	Total	933,510	
Senate District 25	41 & 43	779,295	84.07%
	Other	147,640	15.93%
	Total	926,935	
Senate District 26	50 & 66	693,823	74.78%
	Other	233,934	25.22%
	Total	927,757	
Senate District 27	38 & 45	661,103	70.66%
	Other	274,553	29.34%
	Total	935,656	
Senate District 28	56 & 67	615,858	66.22%
	Other	314,214	33.78%
	Total	930,072	
Senate District 29	55 & 65	860,630	92.99%
	Other	64,864	7.01%
	Total	925,494	
Senate District 30	54 & 59	746,789	80.95%
	Other	175,707	19.05%
	Total	922,496	
Senate District 31	60 & 61	940,612	100.00%
	Total	940,612	
Senate District 32	57 & 58	799,741	85.68%
	Other	133,665	14.32%
	Total	933,406	
Senate District 33	63 & 70	691,539	74.60%
	Other	235,433	25.40%
	Total	926,972	
Senate District 34	69 & 72	865,549	93.28%
	Other	62,344	6.72%
	Total	927,893	
Senate District 35	62 & 64	648,351	69.37%
	Other	286,264	30.63%
	Total	934,615	
Senate District 36	73 & 76	929,664	99.10%

SD	AD	Population	% SD
	Other	8,419	0.90%
	Total		
Senate District 37	68 & 74	933,149	99.48%
	Other	21,837	0.52%
	Total	937,986	
Senate District 38	71 & 75	711,498	76.52%
	Other	218,262	23.48%
	Total	929,760	
Senate District 39	77 & 78	756,686	81.54%
	Other	171,358	18.46%
	Total	928,044	
Senate District 40	79 & 80	677,330	72.44%
	Other	257,725	27.56%

BOE District	Senate District	Total Population	% BOE
1st Board of Equalization District	01, 04, 05, 06, 08, 12, 14, 16,	8,432,631	90.14%
	Other	922,690	9.86%
	Total	9,355,321	100.00%
2nd Board of Equalization District	02, 03, 07, 09, 10, 11, 13, 15,	8,778,555	95.24%
	Other	441,802	4.79%
	Total	9,220,357	100.00%
3rd Board of Equalization District	19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32,	8,599,043	92.57%
	Other	690,160	7.43%
	Total	9,289,203	100.00%
4th Board of Equalization District	23, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38,	8,769,249	93.40%
	Other	619,826	6.60%
	Total	9,389,075	100.00%

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

APPENDIX 6

AUGUST 15, 2011

The Citizens Redistricting Commission's final certified maps for 2011 are submitted in the following electronic formats:

.SHP
.DBF
.CDF
.KMZ

Each set of files (Assembly, Senate, Congress, and Board of Equalization) has been compressed into a single zipped folder. This zipped folder has then been run through a hash generator using a SHA-1 algorithm to create a digital signature capable of confirming bit-level data accuracy. Files were compressed using the native tool available through the Microsoft Windows 7 (Service Pack 1) operating system. The SHA-1 digital signature was created using the freeware application WinHasher 1.0.

Hash Digest:

Assembly

crc_20110815_assembly_certified_statewide.zip

SHA-1: 323d2c56df6bf3ad6b3b4e58fd7c5d0338a476b8

Senate

crc_20110815_senate_certified_statewide.zip

SHA-1: 14cd4e126ddc5bdce946f67376574918f3082d6b

Congress

crc_20110815_congress_certified_statewide.zip

SHA-1: 1893c0695a42454a202f5b1ef433abff6b491db9

Board of Equalization

crc_20110815_boe_certified_statewide.zip

SHA-1: 3dd8d0f1325818b92429f987c03668ba036ece1d