

NO. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA

GEORGE RADANOVICH

Petitioner,

CHARLES PATRICK

Petitioner,

GWEN PATRICK

Petitioner,

OMAR NAVARRO

Petitioner

TRUNG PHAN

Petitioner

vs.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

Respondent,

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Real Party in Interest.

**DECLARATION OF T. ANTHONY QUINN, PhD IN SUPPORT OF VERIFIED
PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF
IN THE FORM OF MANDAMUS OR PROHIBITION
EMERGENCY STAY REQUESTED; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF**

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I, T. ANTHONY QUINN, PhD, declare:

I am a resident of Sacramento County, and am currently retired.

I offer this testimony as an expert in California politics, California redistricting, and political demography. I was qualified as an expert in these subjects in the 2001 redistricting case, *Andal v. Davis, Kennedy v. Davis, Nadler v. Davis*, 2003.

My educational background includes: (a) Georgetown University, AB (Government) 1963; (b) University of Texas, MA (Communications), 1968; and (c) Claremont Graduate University, PhD (Political Science), 1979. My doctoral thesis was on the subject of California conflict of interest laws.

I am a military veteran, having served in the U.S. Army from 1965-1967, including service in Vietnam. I was honorably discharged.

I have published the following theses, reports, and articles:

- (1) California Public Administration (co-author) California Journal Press, 1978;
- (2) California's Political Geography, Rose Institute of State and Local Government, Claremont McKenna College, 1980;
- (3) Carving Up California: A History of California Reapportionment 1951-1984, Rose Institute of State and Local Government, Claremont McKenna College, 1984;
- (4) Redistricting in the 1980s: California, Rose Institute of State and Local Government, Claremont McKenna College, 1993;
- (5) Growth Issues in California, California Department of Commerce, 1989;
- (6) Analysis of the 1990 Census in California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 1991;
- (7) The Regions of California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 1992;
- (8) Reforming the California Initiative Process, California Chamber of Commerce, 1997.

I have been a frequent contributor of articles in the Los Angeles Times, the Sacramento Bee, and Comstocks Magazine on the subjects of California demographics, political trends, redistricting, ballot measures and political reform.

I have served in the following public and private positions since 1969:

- (1) I served from 1976-1981 as a Commissioner of the California Fair Political Practices Commission and from 1999- 2001 on the Bi-Partisan Commission on the Political Reform Act of 1974;
- (2) I was Director, Office of Economic Research, California Department of Commerce, 1985-1989;
- (3) I served as Director of Public Affairs, Braun and Company, 1989-1991;
- (4) I was Vice President of Braun Ketchum Public Relations, 1991-1996;
- (5) I served as Vice President, Goddard Claussen Porter Novelli, 1997-2001;
- (6) Prior to that, I served as Caucus Director, Assembly Republican Caucus, 1983-1984, Chief Consultant for Elections and Reapportionment, Assembly Republican Caucus, 1981-1983; Special Assistant, Attorney General Evelle Younger, 1973-1976; Policy and Reapportionment Consultant, Assembly Republican Caucus, 1971-1973; Special Assistant, Speaker Bob Monagan, California State Assembly, 1969-1971.

I have consulted on the following projects with respect to California redistricting, political reform and politics:

- (1) I served as a technical and demographic consultant on the 1980s California redistricting in the following cases:
Assembly v. Deukmejian, Senate v. Eu, Burton v. Eu,

Democratic Congressional Delegation v. Eu, and Badham v. Eu (1980s reapportionment cases, technical and demographic consultant).

- (2) I served as an expert witness for the California Secretary of State in the case *California Democratic Party v. Jones*, 1997 (open primary case). I prepared an expert report and testified as an expert witness in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California.
- (3) I prepared demographics research used in the case of *Folsom City Council v. State Board of Education*, 1996 in the Sacramento Superior Court.
- (4) I prepared an expert declaration on the history of California redistricting ballot measures in *Senate v. Jones*, 1999, in the California Supreme Court.
- (5) I prepared an expert report and testified as an expert witness in *Andal v. Davis, Kennedy v. Davis, Nadler v. Davis*, 2003, a constitutional challenge to the 2001 legislative redistricting, in the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento; on appeal to the District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District.
- (6) I prepared an expert declaration in *Citizens for California and Arnold Schwarzenegger*, 2005, on the role of California governors in the initiative process in California, in the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, on appeal to the District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District.
- (7) Writing and research on surface mining and related issues, California Department of Conservation, 1993-1995.
- (8) Co-editor, the California Target Book: 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010 election cycles (elections analysis subscription service).

- (9) Prepared model redistricting plans for the California Secretary of State, 2001.
- (10) Prepared model redistricting plans for the California Correctional Peace Officers Association, 2001.
- (11) Provided analysis on restoring California's open primary in 2002 and on legislative races in 2004 for the California Chamber of Commerce and the California Business Roundtable.
- (12) Co-author of the report, Primary Process Reform in California for California Forward, 2009.
- (13) Assisted in writing California's first redistricting commission ballot measure, Proposition 14, 1982; assisted with redistricting commission ballot measures on the 1990 ballot, Propositions 118 and 119; suggested language for the 2005 redistricting commission ballot measure, Proposition 77; and suggested language to the authors of Proposition 11, 2008.

I have thoroughly studied the product of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission's certified Congressional maps, and set forth herein my analysis of what the Commission's Congressional maps discussed herein purport to do, and facts relevant to the 2011 Redistricting process derived from the federal Voting Rights Act and the Constitutional criteria set forth in Article XXI, section 2 (d) of the California Constitution. The Commission was required to conform its districts to the Voting Rights Act in Los Angeles County. Further I provide analysis on the state constitutional criteria that should have governed the Commission's drawing of Congressional boundaries, the derivation of such criteria from this Court's prior decisions in which the criteria were enunciated, what the 1991 Special Masters in *Wilson v. Eu*, 1 Cal.4th 707 (1991) did in interpreting these criteria, and what the Commission should have done to follow the criteria in a constitutional and consistent fashion. I offer the

following statements as my expert opinion on California redistricting and on the basis of my thorough study of the Commission's Congressional maps that are challenged in this Petition for Writ of Mandate or Prohibition.

Introduction and Background

1. This case relates to the establishment of three purportedly African American Congressional districts in Los Angeles County, thus retaining the three current Congressional districts. Retaining three African American districts was encouraged upon the Commission in numerous public hearings. However, the African American population of Los Angeles County is on the decline, and the three districts could only be retained by an awkward gerrymander of south and southwestern Los Angeles County. The effect was to fracture the representation of many cities and communities outside the African America population core. It was also to deny the creation of additional effective Latino Congressional districts, as was encouraged upon the Commission by Latino representatives.
2. The chart below shows the number and percentage of African American and Latino residents of Los Angeles County, as reported by the United States Census over the past four decades.

Los Angeles County Population, 1980 Census

Total: 7,477,657; Black: 944,009 (12.6); Hispanic 2,065,727 (27.6%)

Los Angeles County Population, 1990 Census

Total: 8,863,164; Black: 934,776 (10.6); Hispanic 3,351,242 (37.8%)

Los Angeles County Population, 2000 Census

Total: 9,519,388; Black: 930,957 (9.8); Hispanic 4,242,213 (44.6%)

Los Angeles County Population, 2010 Census

Total: 9,818,605; Black: 856,874 (8.3); Hispanic 4,687,899 (47.7%)

3. As is evident, the African American population of Los Angeles County has fallen in absolute numbers and in percentage of the population over the past four decades, while the Latino population has grown dramatically.

4. The first African American member of congress in Los Angeles was Augustus Hawkins, elected in 1962, and who served until 1990. In 1990 he was replaced by current Congresswoman Maxine M. Waters, who is currently in office. The second African American member of congress was Yvonne Burke, elected in 1972. She was replaced in 1978 by Julian Dixon. He was replaced in 2001 by Diane Watson. She was replaced in 2010 by current Congresswoman Karen Bass. The third African American district came about in 1980 when Mervyn M. Dymally defeated a white incumbent in the Democratic primary. He was replaced in 1992 by Walter Tucker and in 1996 by Juanita Millender McDonald. Upon the death of Congresswoman Millender-McDonald in 2007, the district was won by current Congresswoman Laura Richardson, following a contentious special election primary.

5. These African American members of congress have been elected by overwhelming margins, even in their initial elections. Well known local politicians like Maxine Waters and Karen Bass were able to move to Congress with large margins in their initial elections, and have not received less than 75 to 85 percent of the vote since being elected. In 2010, the three African American Congresswomen received respectively 86.1 percent (Bass, 33rd CD), 79.1 percent (Waters, 35th CD) and 68.4 percent (Richardson, 37th CD).

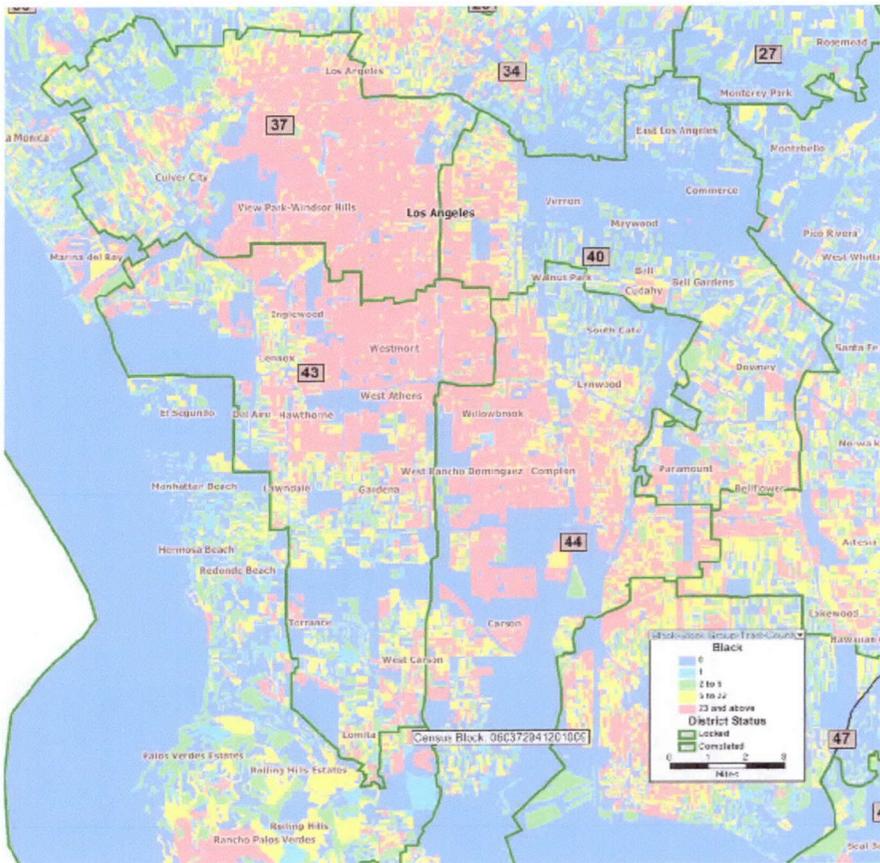
6. Congresswoman Richardson was nominated for Congress at a special primary in June 2007 with 37 percent of the vote. Her closest rival, State Sen. Jenny Oropeza, received 31 percent of the vote. The Almanac of American Politics wrote of this race: “The June 26 special primary election was viewed as a crucial test of black and Hispanic voting clout in a district where power is transitioning from African Americans to Hispanics. Richardson’s victory all but assured that the seat would remain under African American representation.” (The Almanac of American Politics, 2008 edition, page 261)

Voting Rights Act Violations

7. The Commission received extensive testimony at its public hearing to retain the 37th CD as an African American district. They were told to spread out the black population between the three districts and not to apply the Voting Rights Act to the African American areas. Further they were told there was no racially polarized voting in this area. (Attachment A. Letter to the Commission from Alice Huffman, representing the NAACP, dated June 1, 2011.) They were further told that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act should not apply to the three African American districts. (Huffman letter, *ibid*).
8. The three pronged test for application of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, known as the *Gingles* preconditions, *Thomberg v Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), is met in all respects in Los Angeles County.
9. The ethnic/racial populations are very compact. Map A (Statewide Database, Census units colored by race, African American in red. The district lines and numbers are the final certified maps approved by the Commission on August 15, 2011) shows the concentration of African

American voters in south and southwest Los Angeles, and how they are divided into thirds by the Commission's Congressional districts.

Map A African American Population Concentration by Color South and Southwest Los Angeles



10. The population concentration is in excess of the 50 percent Citizens Voting Age Population threshold. The combined African American Population of the three districts the Commission drew, CDs 37, 43 and 44, is 470,119 people, or about 55 percent of the total African American population in Los Angeles County. Additionally, 470,000 people are 67

percent of the population of a congressional district. The population over the age of 18 is 345,000. All African Americans over the age of 18 are eligible to vote, so the African American Citizens Voting Age Population of this area is well over 50 percent of a congressional district.

11. These voters have a long history of voting for and electing minority group candidates of choice, and most importantly, there is clear evidence of racially polarized voting in Los Angeles County.

12. The Commission engaged the services of Dr. Matt A. Barreto of the University of Washington to conduct a racially polarized voting study. He found the following evidence of racially polarized voting in Los Angeles County. "The result of the pent up demand for representation was very high rates of racial block voting in favor of co-ethnic candidates by African American, Latino, and Asian American voters throughout Los Angeles. When a co-ethnic candidate is on the ballot in a contested election, each minority group has shown a strong willingness to support their co-ethnic candidate first and foremost." (Attachment B. Barreto, A Summary of Voting Patterns in Los Angeles County, July 13, 2011).

13. "In a 2006 article published in the journal PS: Political Science and Politics, Barreto, Guerra, Marks, Nuño, and Woods found extremely strong support for Villaraigosa among Latinos once again. In a 2007 article published in the American Political Science Barreto Summary of Los Angeles County 2 Review, Barreto found very strong and statistically significant differences between Latino and African American voting patterns in Los Angeles elections, which was replicated in a 2010 book by Barreto published by the University of Michigan Press. More recent studies by Barreto and Woods, Barreto and Collingwood, and Barreto and Garcia have all demonstrated strong evidence of racially polarized voting for and against Latino candidates in the 2006, 2008, and 2010 primary

elections in Los Angeles. The findings have demonstrated that polarized voting exists countywide throughout Los Angeles, as well as in specific regions such as the city of Los Angeles, the eastern San Gabriel Valley area, northern L.A. County and central/southwest region of L.A. County. (Barreto, Ibid)

14. "Within Los Angeles County, almost no region has experienced more demographic change in the past 20 years than the central and southwest part of the county. From 1990 to 2009 cities like Compton and Inglewood both transitioned from majority-Black to now majority-Latino cities. Similar population changes emerged in the general region from Carson to Wilmington to Lynwood as well as through large segments of central Los Angeles city. With respect to Black and Latino voting interests, numerous studies have found racial bloc voting, especially during primary contests. In a comprehensive examination of voting patterns in the 2008 Democratic presidential primary election, Ryan Enos finds large differences in Black and Latino voting with Latinos voting overwhelmingly for Clinton and Blacks for Obama. In an on-going lawsuit against the electoral system in the city of Compton, Morgan Kousser analyzes citywide elections for city council and finds very strong evidence of Blacks voting against Latino candidates in every single election, while Latino voters side heavily with the Latino candidates for office. Most recently, a research article published in May 2011 by the Warren Institute found that during the 2010 Democratic contest for Attorney general, Latinos voted overwhelmingly for Delgadillo and Torrico, while Blacks voted overwhelmingly for Harris. (Barreto, Ibid)

15. "Perhaps one of the clearest examples of primary election differences between Blacks and Latinos took place in a 2007 special election for the 37th congressional district after incumbent Juanita Millender-McDonald passed away. Analysis of the election results shows very clear and

statistically significant evidence of racially polarized voting. Blacks voted almost unanimously for two African American candidates Laura Richardson and Valerie McDonald, and gave almost no votes at all to the Latino candidate Jenny Oropeza. In contrast, Latino voters in the district voted very heavily for Oropeza, and cast very few votes for the two major Black candidates in the contest.

Goodman's Ecological Regression

Vote estimates from 2007 CA-37 special election – primary

- Latino vote for Oropeza 82.6%
- Latino vote for Richardson 10.8%
- Latino vote for McDonald 4.3%
- Black vote for Richardson 75.4%
- Black vote for McDonald 17.2%
- Black vote for Oropeza 5.3%” (Barreto, Ibid)

16. On July 14, the Commission received a memo from its own Voting Rights Act attorney, Mr. George Brown, Esq. of the firm of Gibson Dunn. In his written comments he states: “We have concluded that Racially Polarized Voting likely exists in Los Angeles County. The evidence we have received indicates that a significant number of Latinos vote together for the same candidates, while non-Latinos vote in significant numbers for different candidates. Moreover the evidence is sufficiently abundant that we believe it is reasonable to infer that a sophisticated plaintiff's expert could develop evidence to persuade a court that the second and third *Gingles* preconditions have been met in Los Angeles County.” (Attachment C. Memorandum of George H. Brown to the Commission, July 13, 2011)

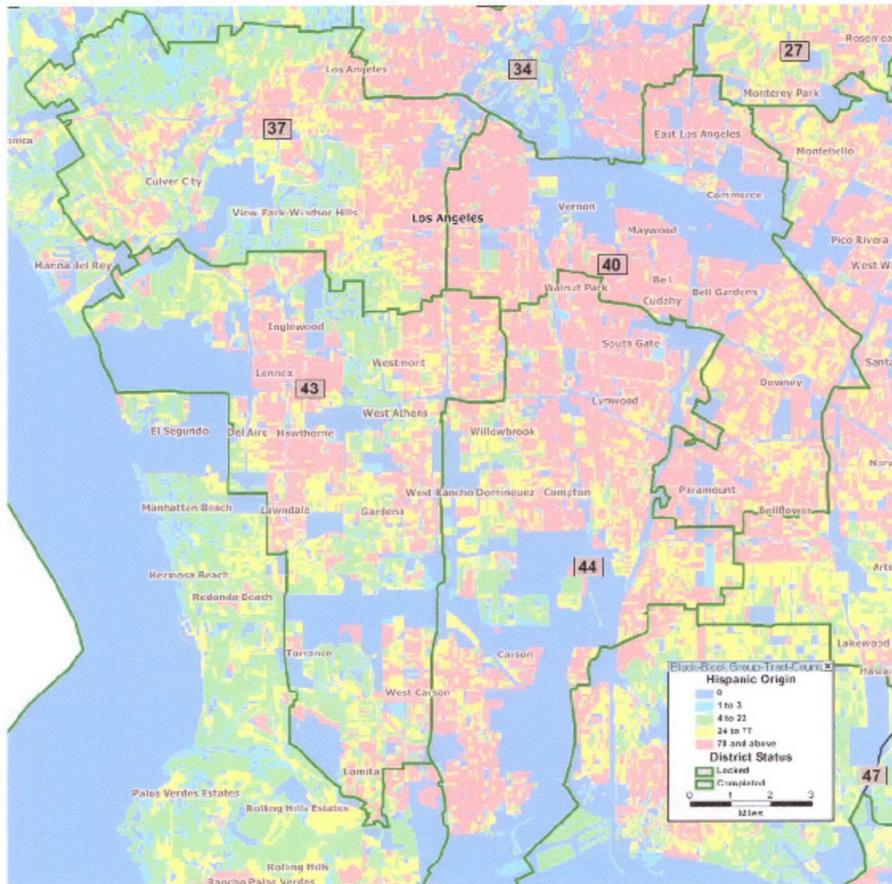
17. Mr. Brown goes onto further advised the Commission: “As requested by the Commission, with Sec 2 in mind, we have taken a look at the South

and Southwest portions of Los Angeles County in particular. The Latino community in these regions appears to satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. There is sufficient Latino population in this area.” Mr Brown goes onto discuss Professor Barreto’s finding on racial polarized voting between Latinos and African Americans, and citing the strong evidence of racial polarized voting in south and southwest Los Angeles that the Commission “consider” drawing Latino majority districts in this area. (Brown Memorandum, Ibid)

18. The Commission received legally binding testimony from its racially polarized voting expert and its Voting Right Attorney to draw Section 2 districts in south and southwest Los Angeles, and chose not to do so.
19. Had Section 2 districts been drawn, the political protection afforded the three African American incumbents would not have been the case. The constitution specifically forbade the Commission from considering incumbents in its maps drawing, (Article XXI, Sec 2 (c): Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent.) But the Commission did exactly this; they drew three districts that were specifically intended to protect three African American incumbents, Congresswomen Bass, Waters and Richardson.
20. Were south and southwest Los Angeles to be redrawn as Section 2 districts, there would be at least one and possibly two African American Section 2 districts with 50 percent African American Voting Age Population, depending on how the lines were drawn.
21. There would be one and possibly two additional Section 2 Latino districts with 50 percent Latino Citizen Voting Age Population drawn in this area. The total Latino population of the three districts is 1,043,000 or roughly half the total population of the districts, certainly sufficient to create at least one Latino Section 2 district. Map B (Statewide Database, Census units

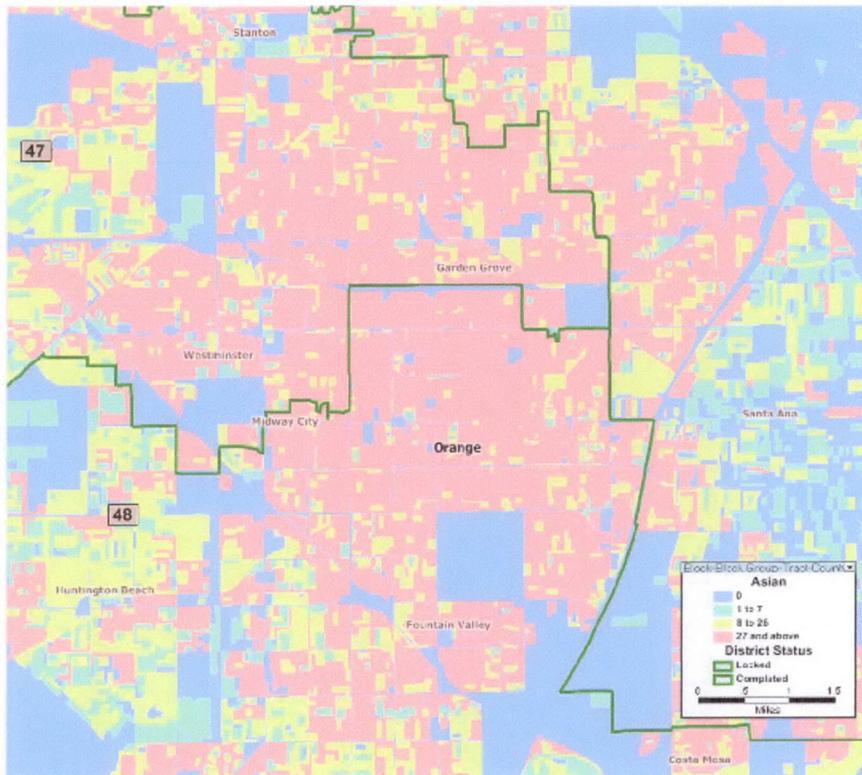
colored by race, Latino in red. The district lines and numbers are the final certified maps approved by the Commission on August 15, 2011.) shows how the Latino population was divided in south and southwest Los Angeles with portions in four districts, but only CD 40 has sufficient Latino Citizen Voting Age Population for a Section 2 Congressional district. There should have been an additional Latino Section 2 district created in the area that forms CDs 37, 43 and 44.

Map B
Latino Population Concentration by Color
South and Southwest Los Angeles



22. Los Angeles has a population that is 47.4 percent Latino and 8.3 percent African American, according to the 2010 US Census. Yet the Commission's map creates three non-Section 2 African American districts in Los Angeles and only five Section 2 Latino districts.
23. Latinos were not provided representation commensurate with their population grown in Los Angeles County and especially in south and southwest Los Angeles County by the Commission's decision to save the three African American districts. Additional Section 2 Latino districts could have been drawn and should have been drawn.
24. There is no other way to describe the manner in which the districts were drawn in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act but a racial gerrymander. That is what the Commission produced in south and southwest Los Angeles County. And the racial gerrymander extends into other counties.
25. Because of population ripples, a new district was drawn covering a portion of Long Beach and northern Orange County (CD 47). This district cuts in half the large Asian community in Orange County known as "Little Saigon", with heavily Asian Garden Grove within this district and heavily Asian Fountain Valley in an adjoining district. The heart of "Little Saigon", Westminster, is divided between the two districts. The Asian Citizen Voting Age Population for CD 47 is 19 percent. For adjoining CD 48 it is 16 percent. The colored map for Asian population in Orange County, Map C, (Statewide Database, census units colored by race, Asian population in red. The district lines and numbers are the final certified maps approved by the Commission on August 15, 2011) demonstrates that "Little Saigon" is very well defined and how it is divided between Congressional Districts 47 and 48.

Map C
Asian Population Concentration by Color
"Little Saigon," Orange County



26. These districts have the effect of denying Asian voters in Orange County an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice by splitting their community. This would not be necessary were Section 2 districts properly drawn in Los Angeles County.

27. For all the Commission's efforts at retaining the three African American districts despite there being insufficient population, the Commission may

not succeed in the end. Newly elected white Congresswoman Janice Hahn has announced she plans to run for re-election in CD 44, one of the three African American districts, and the successor to the CD currently represented by Rep. Laura Richardson. ("Hahn Announces Re-election in New 44th Congressional District," The City Maven, July 29, 2011.)

28. The three African American districts have a Black Citizen Voting Age Population of 35 percent (CD 37), 33 percent (CD 43) and 28 percent (CD 44). The actual percentage of African American voters may be less. With declining African American population, it is conceivable that all three of these districts could be lost to a person of another race over the 10-year life of this plan.
29. One important reason why this is true relates to California's switch from partisan primaries to the "top-two runoff" (Proposition 14, 2010) beginning in 2012. These three districts are overwhelmingly Democratic. For 80 years the Democratic nomination has been tantamount to election. But there will be no more Democratic nomination beginning in 2012. This is likely to reduce the ability of African Americans to win these districts after the current incumbents are gone. Non-Democratic voters, previously excluded from the nomination process by the closed primary, are less African American than Democratic Party registrants (as they include minor party, Decline to State and Republican voters). They will now play a role in the winner of the top-two November runoff election.
30. Thus, as a result of the Commission's refusal to create African American Section 2 districts in south and southwest Los Angeles, it is very conceivable that there could be no African American members of Congress from Los Angeles by the end of the decade. This is especially true as popular current incumbents retire.

Violations of State Constitutional Criteria

31. In addition to the violations of the federal Voting Rights Act, the Commission also violates state constitutional criteria in the manner it divided cities and joined together distant areas of population that have nothing in common. This is the result of their decision to attempt to retain three African American Congressional districts where the population did not provide for three districts, thus causing awkward gerrymandered districts elsewhere in Los Angeles County.

32. The establishment of state criteria for redistricting purposes dates from the 1973 ruling of the Supreme Court, *Legislature v. Reinecke*, 10 Cal 3rd 396, in which the court laid out seven criteria to be followed by the Court Masters appointed that year because of the failure of the legislature and governor to agree on a redistricting plan. The relevant "state constitutional criteria" that have come down over the years include the following:

- The territory included within a district should be contiguous and compact.
- Insofar as practical counties and cities should be maintained intact.
- Insofar as possible the integrity of the state's basic geographical regions should be preserved.
- The community of interests of the population of an area should be considered in determining whether the area should be included within or excluded from a proposed district so that all of the citizens of the district may be represented reasonably, fairly and effectively.

33. These criteria were used by the Masters in forming the 1973 districts. They were the basis for Article XXI of the constitution, adopted by the people in 1980. It read in part:

- The geographical integrity of any city, county, or city and county, or of any geographical region shall be respected to the extent

possible, without violating the requirements of any other subdivision of this section.

34. In 1991, the Court was again tasked with drawing legislative and congressional district lines. The 1991 Special Masters interpreted Article XXI in light of the 1973 *Reinecke* ruling, and it further refined the *Reinecke* criteria.

35. The Masters discussed in detail four interrelated state constitutional criteria that evolved from *Reinecke* and Article XXI: contiguity, compactness, geographic integrity and community of interest.

- The territory within a district should be contiguous and compact, taking into account the availability and facility of transportation and communication between the people in a proposed district, between the people and candidates in a proposed district, and between the people and their elected representatives.
- Counties and cities within a proposed district should be maintained intact, insofar as possible.
- The integrity of California's basic geographical regions (coastal, mountain, desert, central valley and intermediate valley regions) should be preserved insofar as possible.
- The social and economic interests common to the population of an area which are probable subjects of legislative action, generally termed a "community of interest" should be considered in determining whether an area should be included within or excluded from a proposed district in order that all of the citizens of the district might be represented reasonably, fairly and effectively. Examples of such interests, among others are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which 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.”

- These four criteria are all addressed to the same goal, the creation of legislative districts that are effective, both for the represented and the representative. *Wilson v. Eu*, 1 Cal. 4th 707, Report and Recommendations of Special Masters on Reapportionment.

36. In its opinion in *Wilson v. Eu*, the Supreme Court specifically endorsed the Masters interpretation of the state constitutional standards. “The Masters carefully factored into their plans the additional criteria of contiguity and compactness of districts and respect for geographic integrity and community interests.... We endorse the Masters’ thesis that in designing districts ‘compactness does not refer to geometric shape but to the ability of citizens to relate to each other and their representatives, and to the ability of representatives to relate effectively to their constituency.’” (1 Cal.4th at p. 714.)

37. The authors of Propositions 11 and 20 were well aware of the 1991 Masters’ criteria; in fact, they adopted the 1991 language almost verbatim.

- “(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.... 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 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.”

38. Because Propositions 11 and 20 incorporated the language used by the Masters in the drawing of the Masters districts, and specifically endorsed by the Supreme Court, the Commission was required to apply these criteria as the Masters applied them. This the Commission did not do, as I demonstrate below.

39. Further, the people in enacting Propositions 11 and 20 added a further criterion defining geographic compactness.

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

40. This language is intended to prevent gerrymandering. Since Governor Gerry’s original “salamander,” gerrymandering has taken many forms. The most common is the reach for political advantage by combing far distant areas of population that share similar political characteristics. But gerrymandering can be racial, either “cracking” ethnic neighborhoods or “packing” them, both of which have to impact of diluting the influence of the targeted groups. And gerrymandering can consist of uniting a small distant area of population with a much larger area in order to reduce the political influence of the smaller area. The Commission performed a gerrymander in its Congressional districts in south and southwest Los Angeles County.

41. The anti-gerrymandering language means what it says. Districts must be built by combining nearby areas of population, and nearby areas must not be bypassed to pick up distant populations. The only reasons for not

applying the anti-gerrymandering rule are the need for equally population districts or to conform to the federal Voting Rights Act. But that Act envisions creation of majority minority districts from “compact populations.” As the 1991 Masters noted, “We find no conflict between the Voting Rights Act and the above state criteria.” (*Id.*, at pp. 715-716.)

42. Proposition 20 added the concept of respecting “local neighborhoods” and “local communities of interest.” The Oxford American Dictionary defines “local” as “belonging to a particular place, or a small area; of the neighborhood and not long distance.” In forming districts this means combining close-by areas, not distant populations that by their nature cannot be “local communities of interest.” (Oxford American English Dictionary, 1980, p. 388.)

43. The constitutional requirements that “nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population” and that districts must “respect local communities of interest” complement each other. They provide context for the term “compactness” in that districts must contain “local” and “nearby” populations. This rule, first defined by the Masters and expanded upon by both Propositions 11 and 20, is mandatory upon the Commission.

Examples of Violations of State Constitutional Criteria

44. Unnecessary Division of Cities: The Commission admits that it was required to split many cities in Los Angeles County and adjoining counties in order to create its required Section 2 districts (all Latino Section 2 districts). (Commission Final Report)

45. “CD 27: 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 Rights Act.” (Final Report, page 57)

46. “CD 28: The city of Burbank is split in this district.” (Final Report, page 57)

47. “CD 32: 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.” (Final Report, page 58)

48. “CD 33: The cities of Torrance and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.” (Final Report, page 58)

49. “CD 37: The cities of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.” (Final Report page 59)

50. “CD 38: Divides the cities of Bellflower and Lakewood to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and to achieve population equality.” (Final Report, page 59)

51. “CD 40: “Portions of Bellflower and Los Angeles are split to achieve population equality and in consideration n of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.” (Final Report, page 59)

52. “CD 43: The cities of Inglewood, Los Angeles and Torrance were split to achieve population equality.” (Final Report, page 60)

53. “CD 44: The cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.” (Final Report, page 60)

54. "CD 47: The cities of Buena Park, Garden Grove, Lakewood, Long Beach and Westminster were split to achieve population equality." (Final Report, page 61)

55. Many of these city splits were unnecessary and were caused by population ripples from the racial gerrymander that retains the three African American districts. The Commission was required to create the Latino Section 2 districts in eastern Los Angeles County, but was forced to awkwardly situate them due to the pressures of the racial gerrymander in south and southwest Los Angeles.

56. Violations of Compactness. As the Court in *Wilson* noted, compactness is not just a geographical concept but refers to the "ability of citizens to relate to each other and their representatives, and to the ability of representatives to relate effectively to their constituency." This is violated in a number of ways throughout Los Angeles County, but the three most dramatic violations involve CDs 27, 33, and 47.

57. Congressional District 33: (Final map certified by the Commission on August 15, 2011)

District: 33



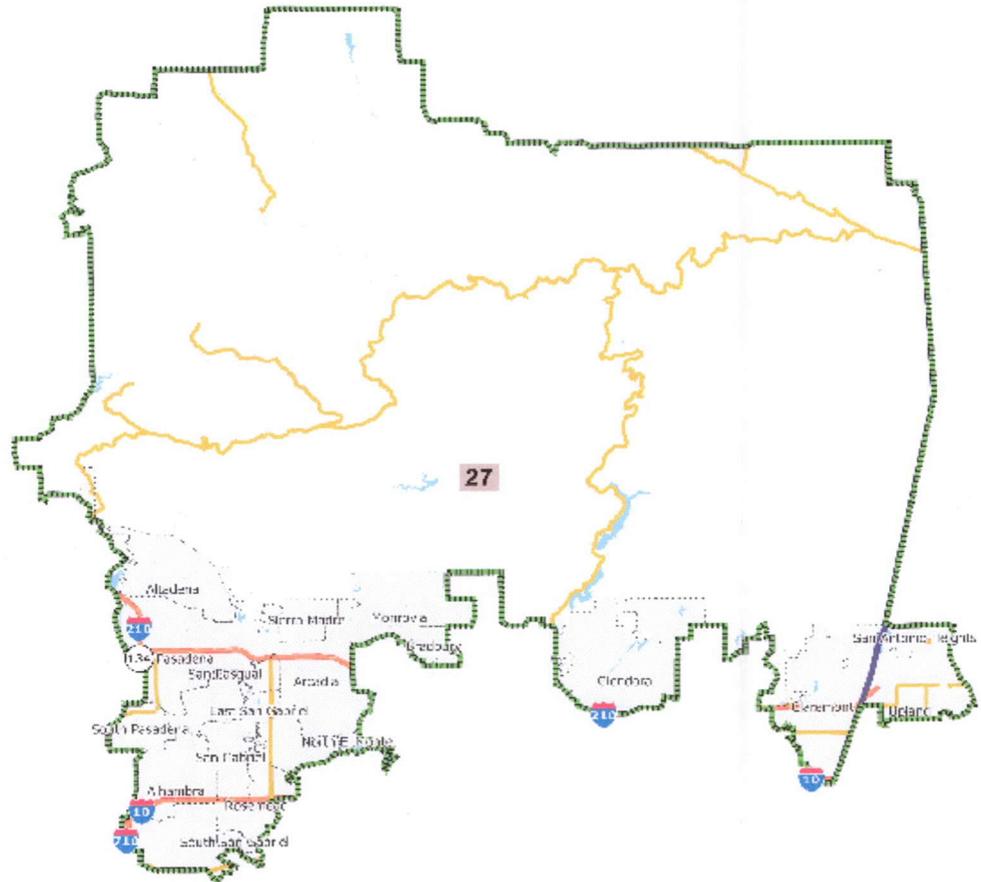
58. This district begins at Harbor City, winds around Lomita and then takes in all of Palos Verdes Peninsula. It then wanders north unnecessarily dividing the city of Torrance. At the Los Angeles Airport its contiguity is only retained by a narrow strip of land about five city blocks wide running for several miles along Dockweiler Beach. In 1961, the legislature created a similar district (Congressional District 28, 1961 redistricting) that was jokingly described as only contiguous at low tide.

59. After passing through its Dockweiler Beach strip it moves simultaneously west to Malibu and east to Beverly Hills and Hancock Park. Not even the 1961 CD 28 looked like this. This district bypasses numerous areas of

62. This district begins at the port of Long Beach and then wanders far into central Orange County to absorb portions of Garden Grove and Westminster. As pointed out above, this divides the Orange County Vietnamese community. This district's shape is caused by the racially gerrymandered CD 44 to its west. The Commission received extensive testimony that "Little Saigon" is a community of interest as defined by the constitution. "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." (California Constitution, Article XXI, Section 2 (d) (4)). Certainly the economically vibrant Vietnamese community in Orange County, formed largely following the fall of Saigon in 1975, meets every definition of a community of interest, but the Commission unconstitutionally and unnecessarily divided it nevertheless.

63. Congressional District 27. (Final map certified by the Commission on August 15, 2011)

District: 27



64. This district consists of San Gabriel Valley communities including Alhambra and Monterey Park, but then wanders through the San Gabriel Mountains dropping down to pick up parts of Glendora and Monrovia, and then extends into San Bernardino County absorb a portion of the city of Upland. This district has the highest Asian Citizen Voting Age Population

(36 percent) of any district in Los Angeles County, but its Asian influence is diluted by the inclusion of Glendora and Upland. Much adjacent population is bypassed to pick up these isolated portions.

65. The Commission claims this is required by the creation of neighboring Section 2 Latino districts. However, the Section 2 districts could have been created without slicing up the representation of the foothill San Gabriel communities. This district violates state constitutional compactness criteria as enunciated by the Supreme Court in *Wilson v Eu*, as referenced above, in the name of creating adjacent Section 2 districts, but this would not be necessary if population ripples from the racial gerrymander did not cause unnecessarily awkward Section 2 districts throughout the county.

Necessary Remedies

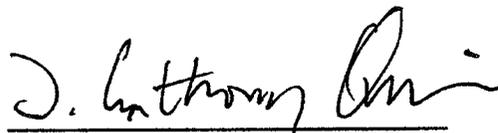
66. The creation of the three racial gerrymandered districts, CDs 37, 43, and 44, causes tremendous population ripples throughout all of southern California. This can only be remedied by a redrawing of the entire Southern California map. One Los Angeles County district, CD 25, includes a portion of Ventura County. Two Los Angeles County districts, CDs 27 and 35, include portions of San Bernardino County. Two Los Angeles County districts, CD 39 and 47, include parts of Orange County.

67. No less an expert than Redistricting Commissioner Vincent Barabba himself admitted that to change one district affects all districts in the state. "I think the thing that is really hard for people to comprehend is that if you make one change in one district, and particularly when you have four counties that you can't touch and, and... whenever they're in a district... the ripple effect it goes from one part of the state to the other. And when you start changing all of the districts, it's more than a two day

job.” (Commission Chairman Vincent Barabba, Capital Press Conference, Sacramento, California, August 15, 2011.

68. The rippling effects of properly drawing Los Angeles County districts will affect districts in neighboring Ventura, San Bernardino and Orange Counties. This will then cause further ripples into Riverside and San Diego Counties. This is especially important given that Congressional districts may have no population deviation whatsoever, thus the rippling effect is very great.
69. A Supreme Court Master should be appointed to properly draw the required Section 2 district in south and southwest Los Angeles County, to draw a sufficient number of Latino Section 2 districts elsewhere in the county, to redraw the suburban districts surrounding the urban Section 2 districts in a constitutional manner, and to the adjust for the rippling effects on districts in Ventura, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside and San Diego Counties.
70. The foregoing statements of fact are true and correct and the foregoing opinions are mine offered as expert testimony in this matter. If called as a witness I could testify truthfully to the foregoing.

Executed under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California this 2^d day of September 2011 at Sacramento, California.



T. ANTHONY QUINN, PhD

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Elizabeth R. Toller, Declare:

I am a resident of the State of California and over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within-entitled action; my business address is 2603 Main Street, Suite 1050, Irvine, California 92614. On September 27 2011, I served the following document(s) described as:

DECLARATION OF T. ANTHONY QUINN, PhD IN SUPPORT OF VERIFIED PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF IN THE FORM OF MANDAMUS OR PROHIBITION EMERGENCY STAY REQUESTED; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF

on the following party(ies) in said action:

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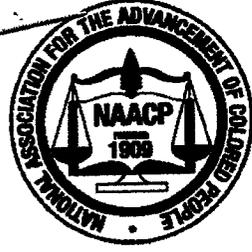
Attorney for Respondent
SECRETARY OF STATE

X **BY U.S. MAIL:** By placing said document(s) in a sealed envelope and depositing said envelope, with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States Postal Service mailbox in Sacramento, California, addressed to said party(ies), in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

X **BY ELECTRONIC MAIL:** By causing true copy(ies) of PDF versions of said document(s) to be sent to the e-mail address of each party listed.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on September 27, 2011 at Irvine, California.


Elizabeth R. Toller



CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ESQUIRE PLAZA, [REDACTED] SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 • [REDACTED] FAX [REDACTED]

Region 4: Los Angeles

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
California Citizens Redistricting Commission**

McGeorge School of Law

June 1, 2011

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Christopher Jackson
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Madam Chair and members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission, I am Alice Huffman, President of the California National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP submitted redistricting plans to the Commission on May 23, 2011 and I am concerned that you are discussing your plans without including the input we submitted.

The NAACP used the criteria established by the initiatives passed by the voters in preparing our plan. Your lawyer advised you to use the provisions of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as the principle guide in drawing the lines for districts in Los Angeles that centered around Compton, Carson, Inglewood and Gardena. Using Section 2 will result in the consolidation of four Assembly districts in two and two Senate Districts into one and three Congressional districts into two. We did not apply Section 2 because we have no evidence of polarized voting against African Americans and to apply this section would result in a dilution of African American voting strength. Your lawyer has further advised you that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act is applicable only when the following preconditions exist:

1. A protected minority group is concentrated into an area where they could make up 50% or more of a district.
2. The minority group must be contiguous. And
3. There must be evidence of polarized voting against the specific minority group.

We took a look at Los Angeles and other cities where there are concentrations of African Americans and could not find any evidence of polarized voting. We

Additionally, we looked at Assembly, Senate and Congressional Districts where African Americans have been elected. Our review dated back to the 1990 redistricting. We found that the percentage of African Americans in each district ranged from 11.87 percent to 46 Percent. However, since the 2002 redistricting, which we believe was prepared by the courts, African have not comprised more than 36 percent of a district.

Table I

Assembly District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
44	11.87	9.6
47	40.45	31.0
48	46.17	30.46
51	36.96	31.58
52	36.26	28.67
55	23.28	15.24
62	12.65	13.81

Table II

Senate District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
25	36.6	33.3
26	43.0	29.7

Table III

Congressional District	Percent of AA in District 1992	Percent of AA in District 2002
33	40.0	26.4
35	43.0	29.40

We believe our review clearly demonstrates the absence of polarized voting. Therefore, we do not believe the Commission should apply Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to the areas mentioned. If Section 2 is not applicable, then the Commission must use the criteria of Compactness, Contiguity, Preservation of Cities and Counties and Respect for Communities of interest.

We are opposed to the use of Section 2 in drawing the lines for the above communities in your first draft of the redistricting plan and urge the Commission to adopt the lines contained the NAACP plan.

I have been asked to evaluate and comment on the existing empirical evidence of racial bloc voting in Los Angeles County. For the past twelve years I have closely researched and analyzed voting patterns in Los Angeles County, first as a researcher at the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, then during my Ph.D. work at the University of California, Irvine, and most recently as a Political Science professor at the University of Washington. My recent book, *Ethnic Cues*, focuses specifically on the issue of racially polarized voting for and against Latino candidates, and I have published numerous scholarly articles in peer-reviewed journals on the topic of voting patterns in Los Angeles.

Though Los Angeles is often celebrated for its diversity, it has also been the source of considerable social and political contestation, which became especially pronounced in the post-World War II years as the population began changing more rapidly. As racial and ethnic groups settled into new neighborhoods and communities, challenges of equitable political representation soon followed. An overwhelming finding in the academic research, as well as in voting rights lawsuits was that from 1960 – 1990, Whites tended to vote against minority candidates, when given the choice to vote for a White candidate, for almost any political office in Los Angeles. African American and Latino candidates in particular had a very difficult time getting elected, outside majority-minority districts, throughout Los Angeles County.

As a result of being shut out of many contests, group cohesiveness grew among minority voters in Los Angeles. Further, churches and community-based groups in the Black, Latino, and Asian communities pushed hard for equal representation, and promoted the candidacies of fellow co-ethnic candidates. The result of the pent up demand for representation was very high rates of racial block voting in favor of co-ethnic candidates by African American, Latino, and Asian American voters throughout Los Angeles. When a co-ethnic candidate is on the ballot in a contested election, each minority group has shown a strong willingness to support their co-ethnic candidate first and foremost.

As the Latino population has grown throughout Southern California, more and more Latino candidates have run for a variety of local, state, and federal office and clear voting patterns have emerged throughout L.A. County, and specifically in the central and southwest portions of the county. With almost no exceptions, when Latino candidates run

for office, they have received strong and unified support from Latino voters in Los Angeles County. Previous analyses of voting patterns in Los Angeles have demonstrated statistically significant differences in candidate choice, between Latinos and non-Latinos. Based on the social science research I have reviewed and am familiar with, the evidence leads me to believe that Latinos vote as a cohesive political group, and non-Latinos regularly bloc vote against Latino candidates.

In 1997 Johnson, Farrell, Guinn published an article in the *International Migration Review* and found extensive evidence of anti-immigrant, and anti-Latino attitudes in Los Angeles that were in part driven by perceptions of growing Latino political influence and the tradeoff with Black and White political influence. Since Proposition 187 passed in 1994, many studies have documented an increase in anti-Latino discrimination in Los Angeles, resulting in an environment in which Latinos became more unified politically. Cervantes, Khokha, and Murray detail a significant increase in discrimination against Latinos in Los Angeles in the wake of Proposition 187. In a 2005 book published by the University of Virginia Press, Barreto and Woods find evidence that Latinos in Los Angeles County begin to behave more cohesively in the late 1990s following three statewide ballot initiatives that targeted minority and immigrant opportunity.

In a book published in 2007 by the University of California Press, under the direction of the Warren Institute, Abosch, Barreto and Woods review voting patterns across 15 elections from 1994-2003 and find evidence of racially polarized voting in all 15 contests with non-Latinos voting against Latino interests while Latinos vote consistently in favor of Latino candidates.

In a 2005 article published in the *Journal of Urban Affairs*, examining the 2001 Los Angeles mayoral election, Barreto, Villarreal and Woods find overwhelming evidence of racially polarized voting in the Villaraigosa-Hahn election. In a 2009 article in *Sociological Methods and Research* Grofman and Barreto, replicate and extend these findings with new, and cutting edge statistical methods specifically for examining racially polarized voting concerning Latinos. Grofman and Barreto conclude that Latinos vote very heavily in favor of Latino candidates in Los Angeles.

In a 2006 article published in the journal *PS: Political Science and Politics*, Barreto, Guerra, Marks, Nuño, and Woods found extremely strong support for Villaraigosa among Latinos once again. In a 2007 article published in the *American Political Science*

Review, Barreto found very strong and statistically significant differences between Latino and African American voting patterns in Los Angeles elections, which was replicated in a 2010 book by Barreto published by the University of Michigan Press. More recent studies by Barreto and Woods, Barreto and Collingwood, and Barreto and Garcia have all demonstrated strong evidence of racially polarized voting for and against Latino candidates in the 2006, 2008, and 2010 primary elections in Los Angeles. The findings have demonstrated that polarized voting exists countywide throughout Los Angeles, as well as in specific regions such as the city of Los Angeles, the eastern San Gabriel Valley area, northern L.A. County and central/southwest region of L.A. County.

Within Los Angeles County, almost no region has experienced more demographic change in the past 20 years than the central and southwest part of the county. From 1990 to 2009 cities like Compton and Inglewood both transitioned from majority-Black to now majority-Latino cities. Similar population changes emerged in the general region from Carson to Wilmington to Lynwood as well as through large segments of central Los Angeles city.

With respect to Black and Latino voting interests, numerous studies have found racial bloc voting, especially during primary contests. In a comprehensive examination of voting patterns in the 2008 Democratic presidential primary election, Ryan Enos finds large differences in Black and Latino voting with Latinos voting overwhelmingly for Clinton and Blacks for Obama. In an on-going lawsuit against the electoral system in the city of Compton, Morgan Kousser analyzes citywide elections for city council and finds very strong evidence of Blacks voting against Latino candidates in every single election, while Latino voters side heavily with the Latino candidates for office.

Most recently, a research article published in May 2011 by the Warren Institute found that during the 2010 Democratic contest for Attorney general, Latinos voted overwhelmingly for Delgadillo and Torrico, while Blacks voted overwhelmingly for Harris.

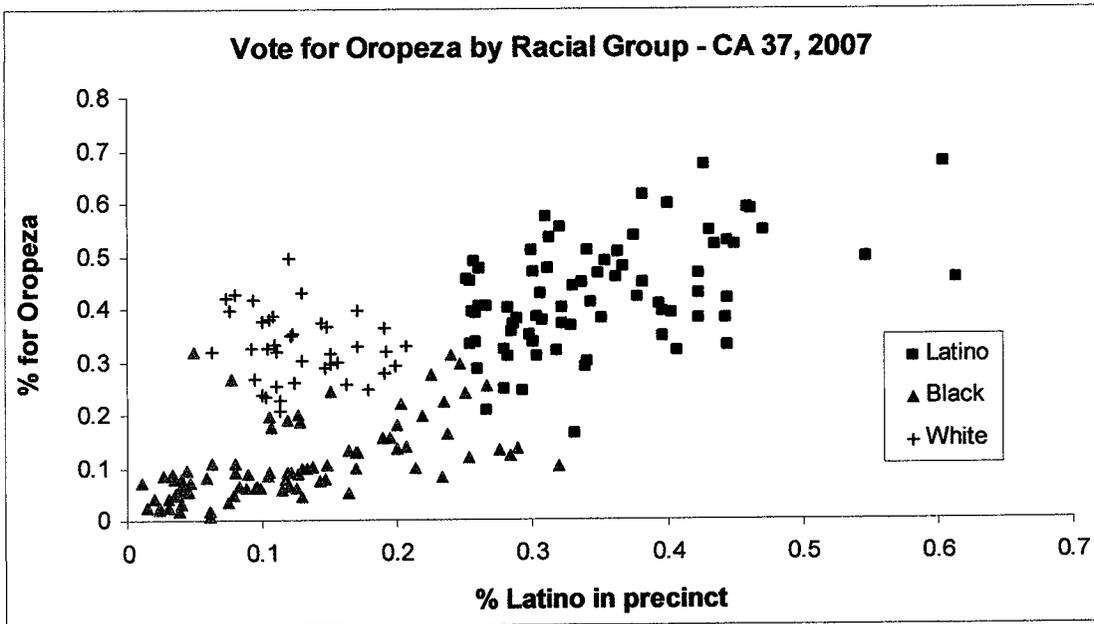
Perhaps one of the clearest examples of primary election differences between Blacks and Latinos took place in a 2007 special election for the 37th congressional district after incumbent Juanita Millender-McDonald passed away. Analysis of the election results shows very clear, and statistically significant evidence of racially polarized voting. Blacks voted almost unanimously for two African American candidates Laura

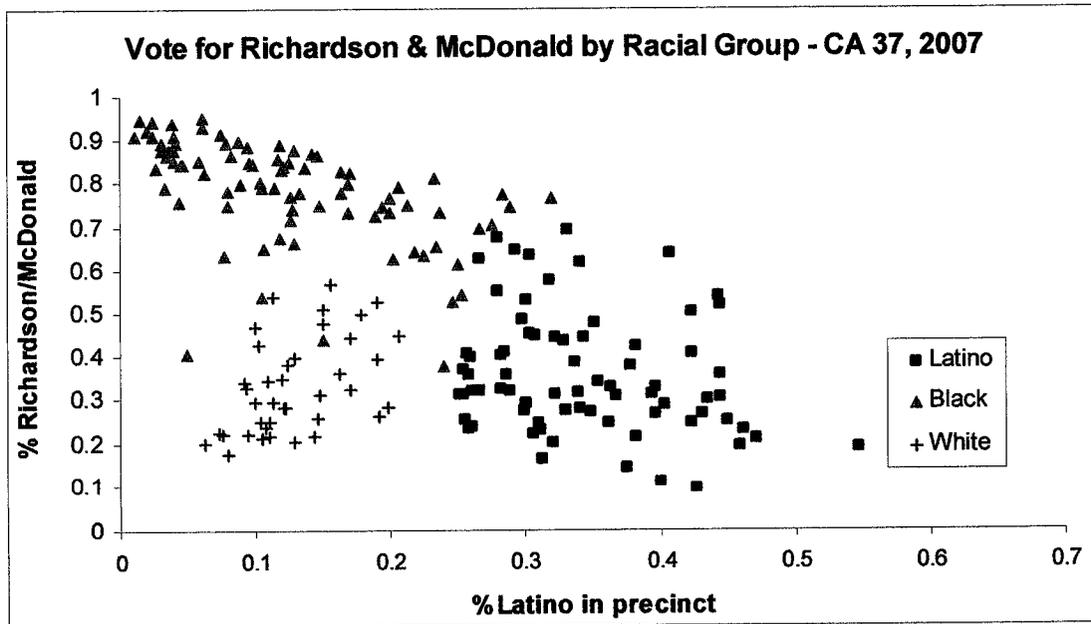
Richardson and Valerie McDonald, and gave almost no votes at all to the Latino candidate Jenny Oropeza. In contrast, Latino voters in the district voted very heavily for Oropeza, and cast very few votes for the two major Black candidates in the contest.

Goodman's Ecological Regression

Vote estimates from 2007 CA-37 special election – primary

Latino vote for Oropeza	82.6%
Latino vote for Richardson	10.8%
Latino vote for McDonald	4.3%
Black vote for Richardson	75.4%
Black vote for McDonald	17.2%
Black vote for Oropeza	5.3%





One important consideration is that elections analysts must consider primary elections, or non-partisan countywide or citywide contests where partisanship is effectively neutralized. Because of the strong Democratic partisan leanings of Black and Latino, and even most White voters in Los Angeles County, partisan general elections provide almost no clues as to whether or not racially polarized voting exists. The importance and relevance of primary elections is a longstanding and well known fact in studies of racially polarized voting, and even pre-dates the Voting Rights Act itself. In 1944 the Supreme Court ruled in *Smith v. Allright* that it was illegal for the Democratic Party in the South to hold “all-White primaries.” Prior to 1944, Blacks were prohibited from voting in primary elections, but allowed to vote in general elections, because Democratic candidates were assured to win in vast majority of the Democratic-leaning South, in the November general election. Thus, the Supreme Court held that the only contests in which voters could effectively influence the outcome, and vote for or against their preferred candidate was the primary.

In the case of Los Angeles, any districts drawn for the State Assembly, State Senate, or U.S. House of Representatives with large Latino or Black populations are certain to be Democratic in their partisanship. Thus, the election that will ultimately select the ultimate representative is the Democratic primary election, and for this reason primary elections provide the best and most reliable evidence to discern whether or not racially polarized voting exists, and why general elections provide almost no value at all.

Further, we should focus our attention on potentially competitive primary elections. In elections where a very well known incumbent barely draws a primary challenger, it is unrealistic to expect the unknown, unfunded challenger to draw any votes away from an established incumbent.

Finally, we should remember to keep a lookout for outlier elections or single anecdotes. When assessing racially polarized voting the best strategy is to examine a wide swath of elections over a number of years and look for consistent patterns. If 15 years and 40 elections all point to a consistent pattern of racial bloc voting, evidence of one single election to the contrary tells us very little about actual trends. In a nation that holds literally thousands of elections every year, we can always find an instance or two of unusual voting patterns, however when looking for the objective and true voting patterns in any region or jurisdiction we should discount such outliers in favor of the more consistent and generalizable findings.

Attachment B



Founder
Hon. Edward R. Roybal (Ret.) †

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The Walt Disney Company

Testimony

by

**Arturo Vargas, Executive Director
National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed
Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund**

before the

California Citizens Redistricting Commission

**Sacramento, California
June 28, 2011**

† Deceased

Members of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission:

I am Arturo Vargas, Executive Director of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund. Thank you for the opportunity to submit this testimony today on behalf of the NALEO Educational Fund to discuss our perspectives on the first draft redistricting maps for California released by the Commission on June 10, 2011.

The NALEO Educational Fund is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that facilitates full Latino participation in the American political process, from citizenship to public service. Our constituency includes the more than 6,000 Latino elected and appointed officials nationwide. Our Board members and constituency include Republicans, Democrats and Independents. We are one of the nation's leading organizations in the area of Latino civic engagement, and we are deeply committed to ensuring that California's 2011 redistricting provides the state's Latinos with a fair opportunity to choose their elected leaders.

The NALEO Educational Fund has been actively involved in California redistricting policy development and community outreach activities for over a decade, and Executive Director Arturo Vargas has worked on these issues since the early 1990's. As the Director of Outreach and Policy at the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), Mr. Vargas coordinated the organization's 1991 redistricting efforts which led to an historic increase in the number state legislative districts that provided Latinos with a fair opportunity to choose their elected leaders. In 2002-2003, Mr. Vargas served on the Los Angeles City Council's Redistricting Commission, which drew the lines for the 15 council districts.

In 2009 and 2010, with the support of The James Irvine Foundation, the NALEO Educational Fund conducted an outreach and technical assistance initiative to mobilize Latino civic leaders to apply to serve on the Commission. We accompanied this initiative with advocacy efforts that focused on the development of the regulations and procedures governing the Commission application and selection process. We worked with the California State Auditor and the Applicant Review Panel (ARP) to ensure that the diversity of the applicant pool would reflect the diversity of California throughout the selection process. Our outreach and technical assistance

efforts reached 1,848 Latino applicants through phone calls, webinars, workshops and leveraging our network of organizational partners and Latino civic leaders. We also launched a website, www.latinosdrawthelines.org.

Building on the foundation of our work with Latino civic and community leaders during the Commission selection process, we launched an initiative in 2010 to mobilize Latinos to participate in the Commission's redistricting process which has several community education and technical assistance components. Before the release of the first draft maps, we conducted 19 community workshops in different regions of California to educate Latinos about the importance of redistricting for Latino political progress, redistricting criteria and the Commission's redistricting process. We provided technical assistance to community members on how to deliver testimony to the Commission in-person, and how to submit written testimony for those community members who were unable or unwilling to testify at a hearing. In order to provide technical assistance after the workshops, we instituted weekly webinars, and expanded our website. We also published a weekly newsletter with information about our activities and the Commission hearings.

Additionally, since the first draft maps were released we have traveled the state to help community members gain access to the Commission's maps for their regions, and provided them with assistance on submitting testimony, both in-person and in writing. In total, we conducted 12 workshops since the maps were released, and we have also continued to mobilize community members through webinars, e-mail blasts and individual phone calls.

We commend the Commission for conducting an open redistricting process with an extremely robust public input process, and we acknowledge the hard work that went into the development of the Commission's first draft maps. However, based on our own analysis and our extensive work with Latino community members during California's redistricting process, we have significant and serious concerns about the impact of the maps on the future political progress of California's Latino community. In our testimony, we will first address the impact of the proposed maps on the number of Latino effective districts in the state, and trends in Latino population growth since the last decade. We will then highlight the history of discrimination

against Latinos in the state, and the barriers to Latino political participation which we believe are relevant to the Commission's obligation to draw additional Latino effective districts. We have also attached an Appendix to this testimony which includes a compilation of specific recommendations from community members we have worked with regarding their communities of interest and how lines shown be drawn in their regions of the state.¹ We should emphasize that a common theme from community members we worked with was that the Commission maps overall should ensure fair Latino representation and strengthen or add Latino effective districts. In addition, in reviewing the Appendix, we urge the Commission to take into account that under the Voters First Act, compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) is the second highest criterion for the Commission's maps, and is a higher priority than preserving communities of interest.

I. The Stagnation and Reduction in the Number of Latino Effective Districts

Under the VRA, the Commission's maps must provide Latinos with a fair opportunity to elect the representatives of their choice. Under the Voters First Act, which created the Commission, compliance with the VRA is the second-highest ranked criterion for its maps. However, based on an analysis of the number of districts with at least 50% Latino citizen voting age population (CVAP),² the Commission's maps do not appear to create additional Latino effective districts, and may actually reduce the number of these districts or their effectiveness. The tables below compare the number and location of Latino effective districts in California's current maps and those proposed by the Commission.

(Table 1 appears on the next page)

¹ Most of the information in the Appendix has been provided to the Commission directly from community members through the public input process. We believe that some members of the Latino community felt reluctant to submit testimony directly to the Commission because of their immigration status or other similar issues. Thus, some of the information in the Appendix may not appear independently in other public input testimony.

² Hereinafter, districts with at least 50% Latino CVAP will be referred to as "Latino effective" districts.

**Table 1
Latino Effective Districts – State Assembly**

Existing			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	31	115,165	53.0%
Los Angeles metro area	39	111,447	62.4%
	45	97,078	50.8%
	46	99,026	67.8%
	50	125,265	71.4%
	57	132,426	57.4%
	58	145,770	63.4%
Inland Empire	61	118,306	49.8%
	62	120,899	54.5%
Orange County	69	79,376	52.0%

First Draft Maps			
Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	FSEC 2	108,524	50.6%
Los Angeles metro area	LADNN	131,284	64.4%
	LAPRW	166,215	60.8%
	LASGL	122,367	58.0%
	LACVN	140,568	57.2%
	LAELA	134,625	55.1%
	LASFE	118,218	52.0%
Inland Empire	RLTFO	113,788	52.6%
	POMVL	125,095	50.6%
San Diego County	SSAND	118,506	50.0%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 1 reveals that the Commission's first draft Assembly map retains the same number of Latino effective districts as currently exist - ten. The Commission's map does create new Latino effective districts in the San Fernando Valley and San Diego areas (LASFE and SSAND). However, it eliminates a Latino effective district in the Los Angeles County area (around downtown Los Angeles), and reduces the Latino CVAP of a currently effective district in the Orange County area (SNANA has 46.5% Latino CVAP).

(Table 2 appears on the next page)

Table 2
Latino Effective Districts – State Senate

Existing			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	16	217,796	50.9%
Los Angeles metro area	22	173,725	52.1%
	24	247,758	56.1%
	30	287,666	68.6%
Inland Empire	32	234,220	51.8%
Imperial County/Riverside County area	40	246,955	49.0%

First Draft Maps			
Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	KINGS	204,656	50.7%
Los Angeles metro area	LACVN	291,828	57.1%
	LAWSG	242,816	54.3%
Inland Empire	POMSB	238,883	51.5%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 2 reveals that the Commission's map reduces the number of Latino effective districts at the Senate level from six to four. The Commission eliminated one Latino effective district in the core Los Angeles County area (downtown Los Angeles area and area east of downtown). It also eliminated a Latino effective district in the Imperial/Riverside County area. Much of the area in this district has been split into two districts in the Commission's maps: ISAND (26.8% LCVAP) and CCHTM (25.6% Latino CVAP).

Table 3
Latino Effective Districts – Congress

Existing			
Region	District #	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	20	163,386	50.5%
Los Angeles metro area	31	129,370	49.9%
	32	181,126	53.6%
	34	169,928	64.8%
	38	216,568	65.3%
	39	174,651	51.9%
Inland Empire	43	180,251	51.7%

First Draft Maps			
Region	District Name	Latino CVAP	Latino Share of CVAP
Central Valley	KINGS	153,960	49.3%
Los Angeles metro area	DWWTR	229,521	59.3%
	ELABH	198,359	57.6%
	IGWSG	148,011	53.3%
	COVNA	197,055	50.8%
	SFVET	155,000	49.6%
San Diego/Imperial County	IMSAN	172,353	50.6%

Source for district CVAP: MALDEF analysis based on the U.S. Department of Justice's Special Tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 3 reveals that Commission's first draft Congressional map appears to retain the same number of Congressional districts as currently exists – seven. However, one of the arguably effective districts – IGWSG – has a Latino CVAP of 53.3% and an African American CVAP of 39.9%. This district configuration unnecessarily wages Latinos and African Americans against each other, two underrepresented groups that have worked for decades to earn fair political representation for their respective communities.

The Commission added Latino effective districts in the Northeast San Fernando Valley and San Diego/Imperial County areas. However, the demographics of the state justified the creation of these districts ten years ago, and the state legislature failed to create these districts because of incumbency protection efforts – the kind of efforts that spurred public support for the ballot measures that created the Commission and determined its redistricting responsibilities.

Moreover, the Commission eliminated a Latino effective district in the core Los Angeles County area, and essentially reduced the effectiveness of an existing Inland Empire district by dropping its Latino citizen voting-age population below 50% - SBRIA, which covers a fair amount of the area in existing CD 43 has a Latino CVAP of 44.5%. We believe the Commission should have created the additional effective districts in the Northeast San Fernando Valley and the San Diego/Imperial County area, and maintained the same number of or increased Latino effective districts in the Los Angeles and Inland Empire areas.

In addition, there is an existing Congressional District in the Orange County area, CD 47, that is very close to becoming a Latino effective district (44.1% Latino CVAP). The Commission split the communities in this district into two districts, both which are far less effective (WESTG, 31.8% LCVAP and STHOC, 16.6% LCVAP). The Commission should create a district that is far more effective for Latinos in this area.

As noted above, the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in Southern California is of particular concern, because of the dramatic growth of the Latino population in Southern California counties and cities over the last decade. Table 4 compares Latino and non-Latino growth in five major counties where we believe the Commission needs to prevent the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts, and for cities or regions that we believe need to be in Latino effective districts, in part because of their relatively high concentration of Latinos. (Section IIC below will provide demographic data that show that Latinos in these areas also

share common challenges in attaining fair access to equal opportunities in education, employment and health.)

**Table 4
Latino and Non-Latino Population Trends: 2000 and 2010**

	Latino Population Growth 2000-2010	Non-Latino Population Growth 2000-2010	Latino Share of Population 2010	Latino Share of Population Growth 2000-2010
California	27.8%	1.5%	37.6%	90.1%
Counties:				
Los Angeles	10.5%	-2.8%	47.7%	148.9%*
Orange	15.7%	1.3%	33.7%	83.8%
San Bernardino	49.6%	-0.6%	49.2%	101.8%*
Riverside	77.9%	21.2%	45.5%	67.6%
Imperial	36.4%	-13.4%	80.4%	116.4%*
Cities or Regions:				
Los Angeles	7.0%	-1.1%	48.5%	122.4%*
Anaheim	15.7%	-9.1%	52.8%	292.0%*
Santa Ana	-1.2%	-12.7%	78.2%	***
Coachella Valley**	50.3%	21.0%	62.5%	76.3%

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census decennial data.

* All of these jurisdictions owe their growth over the last decade to the Latino population. Without Latino population growth, these jurisdictions would have experienced a net loss in population. Thus, the figure for Latino share of population growth demonstrates by how much Latino population growth exceeded the overall growth of the jurisdiction's population.

**Because the Census does not provide data on the Coachella Valley as a specific region, all data in this testimony regarding the Coachella Valley is derived by combining data for the most prominent cities and Census designated places (CDP) in the region: Cathedral City, Coachella City, Desert Hot Springs, Indio, Mecca CDP and Palm Springs. We combine these areas for the purpose of demonstrating certain demographic characteristics of the Coachella Valley as a whole, and to support our contention that Latinos in the area share social and economic characteristics with those of Imperial County. However, we do not necessarily suggest that every city we have used to derive data for the region as a whole should be specifically combined with Imperial County for the Commission's maps. We use the data to urge the Commission to carefully examine where combining areas of Coachella Valley with districts that include Imperial County will ensure adherence to the Commission's mapping criteria, and we urge the Commission to pay close attention to Latino community testimony on this issue.

***Santa Ana is the only area on the table which saw a decline in both the Latino and non-Latino population during last decade. However, the decline in the Latino population was much smaller than that of the non-Latino population.

Table 4 indicates that in all of the areas shown (except for the city of Santa Ana), Latino population growth last decade outstripped non-Latino growth, and was largely responsible for the overall growth of the jurisdiction. In Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County, Imperial County, the City of Los Angeles and the City of Anaheim, there was a decrease in the non-Latino population, and without Latino population growth, the overall population would have declined. In Santa Ana, there was a decline in both the Latino and the non-Latino population, but the Latino decline was much smaller than the non-Latino decline.

The stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in the Commission map in areas where Latino population growth has increased dramatically, or at least remained relatively robust compared to non-Latino population growth, raises questions about the Commission's approach to creating Latino effective districts in its maps. On June 23, we joined a multi-ethnic collaboration of voting rights and civic organizations in a letter which raised concerns about the Commission's application of the Section 2 and Section 5 of the VRA. We highlight the major concerns and recommendations set forth in that letter. In summary, we believe:

- The Commission is taking an unnecessarily narrow view of Section 2 requirements regarding the geographical compactness of minority communities. As noted in the letter, one example appears to be the Commission's reluctance to combine non-contiguous communities such as Santa Ana and Anaheim in the same district, even though this would not violate the VRA's compactness requirement.
- The Commission appears to be elevating preserving communities of interest or respecting city or county boundaries over the requirement of compliance with the VRA. As noted in the letter, one example is the Commission's reluctance to cross county lines, and combine the communities of Coachella Valley (which are in Riverside County) and areas in the Imperial County to create Latino effective districts.
- In general, the Commission needs to more consciously and carefully examine what districts need to be drawn under Section 2 of the VRA, and use the identification of the full range of Latino effective districts as a starting point. While the Commission may not ultimately determine that the Section 2 compels the drawing of all such districts, it should at least identify them to assure itself that it has conducted a thorough and complete analysis of its VRA obligations.

In this connection, we also urge the Commission to carefully examine whether it has "packed" Latinos in its current maps by creating Latino effective districts with unnecessarily high Latino CVAP percentages, in contravention of the VRA. This is particularly the case in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, where there are districts at all levels with relatively high Latino CVAP percentages. The Commission should examine whether unpacking these districts may provide opportunities to create additional Latino effective districts in the area.

II. Barriers to Latino Participation and Representation in California

In addition to the concerns raised by the failure of the Commission's maps to reflect the growth of the Latino community in California, we are also concerned about the stagnation or reduction of Latino effective districts in the Commission's first draft maps because there are still significant barriers to Latino participation in California that prevent Latinos from having the effective ability to elect the candidates of choice. As a starting point for this discussion, we present a seminal analysis of the history of discrimination against Latinos in California, an expert witness report authored by Stanford University Professor of American History Alberto Camarillo submitted in connection with *Cano v. Davis*.³ This litigation involved a challenge alleging Latino vote dilution in the state legislature's drawing of certain districts during California's 2001 redistricting. Professor Camarillo's report, which is attached, provides a detailed description of historical patterns of bias, prejudice and discrimination directed against Latinos by Non-Hispanic Whites in California in general, and Los Angeles in particular. In summary, Professor Camarillo documents California's long history of denying Latinos fair representation in government. They encountered gerrymandering and vote dilution as early as the 1860's and 70's. In Santa Barbara, for instance, as soon as Anglos gained control of the city, they created a ward-based election system and concentrated Latinos in a single district, effectively limiting them to one of the five City Council seats. Similarly, in Los Angeles, where Mexican Americans were 20% of the population in 1880, Anglos initiated a ward system, split the vote of Latinos among several wards, and nullified their electoral impact. By the late 19th century, it was hard to find a Latino public official anywhere in the state.

For much of the 20th century, gerrymandering, vote dilution, and voter intimidation were primary factors in keeping Latinos underrepresented. As late as 1962, no Latino representatives sat in the State Senate or Assembly, and only two served between 1962 and 1967. The California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights determined in 1966-67 that East Los Angeles, the largest Latino area in the nation, had been sliced into six Assembly districts, none with a Latino population of over 25%.

³*Cano v. Davis*, 211 F. Supp. 2d 1208 (2002). Although the plaintiffs did not prevail in their challenge, the appellate court decided the case on grounds unrelated to the history of discrimination detailed in Professor Camarillo's report, and his report was not discussed in the opinion.

In the 1940s, though 300,000 Spanish-speaking voters lived in Los Angeles County, it had no elected or appointed Latino officials. Edward R. Roybal became the first Latino elected to the Los Angeles City Council in the 20th century, but after he joined Congress in the early 1960s, no other Latino sat on the Council until the mid-1980s. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors had no Latinos until after 1990, when the federal courts ruled that it had violated the Voting Rights Act by fragmenting the Latino vote. Latinos could face hostility in the voting process itself, and during the 1950s and 1960s they made hundreds of claims of intimidation at the polls, such as harassment based on English language literacy. In 1988, unofficial guards patrolled Orange County polling places with signs warning non-citizens not to vote.

The report from Professor Camarillo generally covers history and data through 2001. Our testimony below will provide data and information about barriers to participation that Latinos have continued to face since the beginning of last decade.

A. Failure by jurisdictions to provide language assistance to Latino voters

In the last decade, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) initiated actions against several Southern California jurisdictions to enforce compliance with Section 203 of the VRA, which requires the provision of language assistance to Latino voters and other language minority citizens. In the following actions, the DOJ filed complaints against California jurisdictions, alleging several types of discrimination, including failure to provide an adequate number of bilingual pollworkers, failure to provide translated polling site materials, and failure to disseminate translated pre-election materials (such as notices and announcements) in Spanish-language media outlets. These actions were settled by the jurisdictions through consent decrees or memoranda of agreement:⁴

- Riverside County, 2010
- City of Azusa, 2005
- City of Paramount, 2005.
- City of Rosemead, 2005
- San Diego County, 2004
- Ventura County, 2004

⁴<http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/vot/litigation/caselist.php#sec203cases>.

The foregoing DOJ actions indicate that there are still jurisdictions in California where Latinos do not have full access to the electoral process because of discriminatory failure to provide language assistance required under Section 203 of the VRA.

B. Discrimination Against Latinos in the Electoral Process

A 2006 survey conducted by the NALEO Educational Fund of Latino elected officials and civic leaders also indicates the existence of on-going discrimination in the electoral process.⁵ The survey was conducted to provide documentation for the Congressional record for the renewal of provisions of the VRA. The survey's respondents included 55 Californians, and respondents were asked about discrimination they either personally experienced or observed.

Over two-thirds (67%) of the respondents had personally experienced or observed discrimination in activities related to running for or holding public office. The most prevalent types of discrimination identified by these respondents were related to campaigning (73%); racial or ethnic appeals made during the election process (57%); and redistricting or district boundaries (51%). Respondents described incidents where their ethnicity prevented them from getting key endorsements, or where campaign opponents or local media made their ethnicity an issue in their contest.

Over half of the survey respondents (58%) had also personally experienced or observed discrimination in public election activities. The most prevalent types of discrimination identified by these respondents included problems with: voter assistance (59%); polling locations (56%); provisional ballots (56%); and unwarranted challenges to voters based on citizenship status or ID requirements (53%). Several respondents specifically mentioned the lack of bilingual pollworkers and other adequate language assistance at polling sites. The experience of one California respondent served as the basis for the title of the report – when she went to cast her ballot, she was asked if she was a citizen, and asked to show identification to prove it. Our survey findings show that California Latinos are still experiencing discrimination as candidates and voters in the state.

⁵ Dr. James Thomas Tucker, *I Was Asked If I Was A Citizen: Latino Elected Officials Speak Out on the Voting Rights Act*, NALEO Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California, 2006. The data provided in this testimony is derived from a specific analysis of the responses from California Latino elected officials and civic leaders.

C. Discrimination Against Latinos in Education, Employment and Health

An analysis of recent data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) and other sources reveals that Latino education and employment levels are significantly lower than non-Hispanic Whites, and that Latinos do not have equal access to health insurance coverage. We provide the data below for two purposes. First, we believe it will provide a demographic portrait of Latinos in Southern California which demonstrates the pervasive social and economic challenges that still face the Latino community. In addition, we believe it demonstrates the social and economic interests that Latinos share in certain cities and counties, and supports our contention that Latinos in these areas face barriers to participation that should compel the Commission to give serious consideration to placing them in Latino effective districts to provide them a fair opportunity to choose their elected representatives.

Educational Attainment

Statewide, there are significant differences between the educational achievement of California’s non-Hispanic White and Latino populations, and Latinos still face challenges obtaining access to equal educational opportunities. According to a U.S Department of Education study of results from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, there are still large gaps between the 2009 math and reading scores of 4th grade and 8th grade public school students in California.⁶ Table 5 presents the score gaps between Latino and non-Hispanic White students in each category.

Table 5
Score Gaps between California White and Latino Students
2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress

	Math		Reading	
	4 th grade	8 th grade	4 th grade	8 th grade
Score Gap	28*	33*	31*	28

*Score gap was significantly higher than the national average.

⁶F. Cadelle Hemphill, Alan Vanneman, and Taslima Rahman, *Achievement Gaps: How Hispanic and White Students in Public Schools Perform in Mathematics and Reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress*, National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC, 2011.

In addition, a comparison of 2009 ACS data on the education level of Latino and non-Hispanic White adults in California also reveals disparities in access to education. Table 6 reveals that both statewide, and in several Southern California counties and cities, at least four in ten Latinos have not completed high school. In contrast, the share of non-Hispanic Whites at this educational level generally ranges from 4%-9%, with the exception of Imperial County. Non-Hispanic Whites in this county have the lowest educational level of all of the counties shown – 19% have not completed high school. However, the education level of Imperial County’s Latinos is still significantly lower than that of non-Hispanic Whites – 45% have not completed high school.

**Table 6
Share of Adult Population Which Has Not Completed High School**

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	43.3%	46.0%	44.5%	40.5%	42.4%	44.7%
Non-Hispanic White	6.6%	6.8%	4.2%	9.3%	8.0%	19.0%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	51.4%	60.0%	46.3%	48.3%
Non-Hispanic White	6.0%	8.3%	9.8%	7.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009)

Table 6 reveals the same education disparities between Latinos and non-Hispanic Whites at the city and regional level. The Latinos of Santa Ana and Anaheim share the same challenges with high school completion rates, compared to their Non-Hispanic White counterparts. Coachella Valley’s Latinos share similar challenges with those of Imperial County.

Another significant barrier to Latino participation in the electoral process is the high prevalence of limited English-language proficiency in the Latino community. Using ACS data, Table 7 compares the share of non-Hispanic Whites and Latino who are not yet fully proficient in English.

(Table 7 appears on the next page)

Table 7
Share of Population Not Fully Proficient in English

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	37.6%	40.8%	42.2%	31.9%	32.1%	40.0%
Non-Hispanic White	3.4%	7.8%	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	48.4%	57.8%	45.4%	39.1%
Non-Hispanic White	9.1%	2.4%	3.9%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009) for California and counties. For all other jurisdictions, U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009)

These tables reveal that Latinos in California and five of the major Southern California counties are far more likely to lack full English proficiency than non-Hispanic Whites. Even in the county and city of Los Angeles, where 8-9% of the non-Hispanic White population lacks full English proficiency, Latinos still have far higher rates of limited English proficiency (41% and 48%, respectively).

Additionally, the Latinos of Anaheim and Santa Ana share the same relatively high level of limited English proficiency, compared to the non-Hispanic White population in those cities, which suggests that Latinos in both communities share a common barrier to electoral participation. The Latinos of Coachella Valley and Imperial County also have significantly higher levels of limited English proficiency than their non-Hispanic White counterparts.

Low levels of education and English-language proficiency are particularly salient barriers to Latino participation in California's electoral process because of the complexity of the state's ballots and voter information materials. In November 2010, Californians confronted nine statewide ballot propositions, addressing topics such as budget reform, redistricting, and business taxes. The state Voter Information Guide was 128 pages, with complicated language that would present difficulties for voters who speak English as their first language. For language minority voters, the language barrier doubles or triples this difficulty.

The challenges facing Latino adults with limited English proficiency are exacerbated by the backlog in California adult English Language Learner (ELL) instruction courses. A 2006 survey conducted by the NALEO Educational Fund revealed that some ELL programs in Los Angeles and Anaheim face a high demand for their services, and have long waiting lists for students.⁷

Employment and Economic Status

There are also significant economic disparities between California’s Latinos and non-Hispanic Whites. First, 2009 ACS data reveals that Latinos tend to have somewhat higher unemployment rates than non-Hispanic Whites.

**Table 8
Share of Civilian Labor Force Population Which is Unemployed***

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	9.2%	8.2%	7.5%	10.3%	10.7%	14.0%
Non-Hispanic White	6.4%	6.4%	5.4%	8.0%	7.4%	5.5%

	City or Region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	8.3%	7.7%	9.3%	10.4%
Non-Hispanic White	6.8%	5.9%	6.8%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

*The ACS unemployment rate is derived by taking the percentage of the civilian labor force which is unemployed. The unemployment figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are based on a monthly survey of households that uses a different methodology than the ACS, which may account for differences between the ACS and BLS unemployment rates.

While in most California jurisdictions, there is a relatively modest gap between Latino and non-Hispanic White unemployment rates (Imperial and the Coachella Valley have the largest gaps), there are far greater disparities in the economic status of the two groups. While most Latinos have access to employment opportunities, they tend to work in jobs that have lower wages than non-Latinos, which contributes to the economic challenges faced by many Latino families. Table 9 sets forth comparative ACS data on the share of California Latino and non-Hispanic Whites living below the poverty level.

⁷ Dr. James Thomas Tucker, *The ESL Logjam: Waiting Times for Adult ESL Classes and the Impact on English Learners*, NALEO Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California, 2006, p. 17 and pp. 34-35.

Table 9
Share of Population Living Below Poverty Level

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	20.6%	21.1%	17.3%	20.4%	18.5%	25.5%
Non-Hispanic White	8.7%	9.3%	5.8%	12.0%	8.5%	9.2%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	25.3%	19.0%	17.7%	21.9%
Non-Hispanic White	9.6%	8.3%	5.9%	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009) for all regions except Coachella Valley. For Coachella Valley, U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate Data (2005-2009).

Table 9 reveals that in California and in four of its major Southern California counties, the share of Latinos living below the poverty level is at least twice as high as the share of non-Hispanic Whites, and the same is true in the cities of Los Angeles, Santa Ana and Anaheim. The gap between Latinos and non-Latinos White is somewhat smaller in San Bernardino County, but the share of Latinos in poverty status still exceeds that of non-Latino Whites by 8 percentage points.

Health Insurance Coverage

The health insurance coverage rates of a population are an important indicator of access to health care. Table 10 reveals that throughout Southern California, a significantly higher share of Latinos are uninsured than non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 10
Share of Population Without Health Insurance Coverage

	California	County				
		Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	Riverside	Imperial
Latino	28.9%	31.9%	32.2%	27.2%	29.1%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic White	10.1%	11.0%	8.2%	13.2%	12.3%	12.9%

	City or region			
	Los Angeles	Santa Ana	Anaheim	Coachella Valley
Latino	37.8%	41.8%	31.9%	NA
Non-Hispanic White	12.0%	15.2%	11.4%	NA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate Data (2009)

IV. Conclusion

California's Citizens Redistricting Commission has an unprecedented opportunity to ensure that all Californians have an opportunity for fair representation in the state's electoral process. The maps that the Commission draws will shape the political landscape for the next ten years, and will help determine whether Latinos and other underrepresented groups can continue to make political progress in the state. We urge the Commission to revise its first draft maps to ensure that the maps comply with the VRA and reflect the growth of the state's Latino population. To accomplish this goal, the Commission must thoughtfully examine the number of Latino effective districts that can be created, and pay careful attention to Latino community members' perspectives about how the proposed lines affect their communities and neighborhoods. We believe the Commission shares our vision for a redistricting process that will help ensure the future strength of California's democracy, and we look forward to continuing to work with the Commission to achieve this opportunity goal.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Attachment C

Expert Witness Report of Albert M. Camarillo

Cano v. Davis

April 12, 2002

1) I am a faculty member in the Department of History at Stanford University. I have held this position since receiving my Ph.D. degree in United States history from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1975. I am currently Professor of History and Director of the Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University. My research and teaching focuses on the history of Mexican Americans in California and other southwestern states. My most recent essay, part of a two volume study focusing on race in America published by the National Academy Press, deals with the contemporary status of Mexican Americans and other Hispanics in the U.S. I have authored, co-authored, and co-edited six books, over two dozen articles and essays, and three research bibliographies dealing with the experiences of Hispanics in American society. My books entitled *Chicanos in a Changing Society: From Mexican Pueblos to American Barrios in Santa Barbara and Southern California* and *Chicanos in California: A History of Mexican Americans* include much information relevant to this case. The latter is the only available scholarly overview of the history of Mexican Americans in California. Among other topics, this book documents the history of discrimination against Mexican Americans. A volume for which I was recently commissioned by Oxford University Press, the *Oxford Encyclopedia of Mexican American Culture*, includes a comprehensive compilation of information on Mexican American history and culture, a substantial part of which will address aspects of racial discrimination. I attach a copy of my curriculum vitae.

2) As an expert witness on several voting rights cases over the past ten years, I have familiarity with the provisions of the Voting Rights Act. I served as an expert witness for the U.S. Department of Justice on *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*; for the California Rural Legal

Assistance on *Aldoroso v. El Centro School District*, and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund on *Ruiz v. City of Santa Maria*. I have testified on the subject of historical discrimination against Mexican Americans. I reviewed materials involving this case that I requested from the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). I also reviewed a variety of documents submitted to me by MALDEF, including its Complaint for Injunctive and Declaration Relief, "Statement of Section 2 Compliance" report, newspaper articles, memorandum of complaints, and education-related data from California public schools. This report relies on many sources that document historical patterns of bias, prejudice, and discrimination directed by Anglos against Mexican Americans in California in general and in the Los Angeles area in particular.

3) As an historian and social scientist, I have consulted the principle library and archival collections throughout the state that contain materials related to the experiences of Mexican Americans over time. Much of my past and current work focuses on Mexican-origin people in southern California, especially in Los Angeles. The research for my books and articles, as well as for this report, is based on a variety of sources: government reports, published books and essays, archival collections, U.S. Census Bureau population reports and other quantitative sources, and newspapers. As an expert in Mexican American history, I have appeared in several historical documentary films on California history. I have lectured widely at many colleges and universities and public schools throughout California and across the nation. I have consulted on many public history projects and programs funded by the California Council for the Humanities (the state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities).

4) The history of Hispanic people in California runs deep. Indeed, statehood for California in 1850 was achieved only two years after the United States annexed California and much of northern Mexico as part of the treaty that ended the war between the two nations. Though guaranteed full rights as American citizens, the former Mexican residents who opted to stay in their native California after 1848 soon came to understand how non-white people would be treated in the new American society after the Gold Rush forever changed the demographic profile of the state and reduced Mexican Americans to minority status. Mexican Americans in southern California, the region of the state where they have been concentrated over time, quickly fell victim to discriminatory policies and practices that defined them as a second class, racial minority group. In every sphere of life—from work to politics to neighborhoods—Mexican Americans were pushed to the margins of society in the half century after California was admitted to the Union.

5) Numerous historians, including myself, have thoroughly documented the processes of land loss, political exclusion, residential segregation, economic inequality, and social ostracism that befell two generations of Mexican Americans after 1848 (Griswold del Castillo, 1979; Camarillo, 1979; Almaguer, 1994; Monroy, 1990; Haas, 1995; Pitt, 1966; Menchaca, 1995). Despite U.S. guarantees of the rights of Mexican American property owners, Spanish-speaking landowners were forced to prove title to their lands granted during the period Mexico controlled California (1821-1848). Faced with a new legal system where only English was spoken and where American lawyers took advantage of their unfamiliarity with U.S. laws and practices, Mexican American property owners struggled to hold on to their lands. Although most Mexican American landowners eventually proved their right to the lands previously granted them, legal

fees and extra-legal practices, usurious taxes, harassment by American squatters, and periodic floods and drought destroyed the land tenure of the great majority of Mexican Americans. The loss of their lands precipitated a catastrophic decline into poverty for Mexican Americans and resulted in their being largely excluded from political participation by the 1870s.

6) Involvement in the new American political system was key for the Mexican Americans in Los Angeles County, Santa Barbara County and San Diego County, the areas of population concentration for the group in the second half of the nineteenth century. Unlike Spanish-speaking communities in northern California, which were quickly eclipsed as a result of the changes brought by the Gold Rush after 1849, Mexican Americans in southern California continued to hold on precariously to their way of life until the 1870s. During the 1850s and 1860s, Mexican Americans shared political office holding with an increasing number of Anglos who moved to the growing towns of the region. However, as soon as Anglo Americans reached majority status in southern California towns by the 1860s and 1870s, they systematically moved to exclude Spanish-speaking citizens from meaningful participation in local affairs. Fewer and fewer Spanish-surnamed candidates appeared in elections as Anglos secured the reigns of political power. With few exceptions, polarized racial voting patterns emerged as soon as Anglos achieved numerical superiority and as they moved to dilute Mexican Americans' political power. In the City of Santa Barbara, for example, Anglo politicians in the 1870s changed the system of at-large voting to a single-member ward system thereby concentrating Mexican American voters into a specified district that ensured that they would elect only one representative who would be totally powerless against four candidates elected from the Anglo slate. To make matters worse, Mexican Americans were denied participation in the Democratic Party Central Committee in the

county and later banned from the party's state convention, prompting a delegate to report that they were "deliberately kicked out of the party" in 1882 and "treated with utter contempt" (Camarillo, 1979:76). A similar pattern of exclusion manifested itself in the City of Los Angeles by the 1870s. For example, despite the fact that Mexican Americans constituted about twenty percent of the voters in the city, and that a few continued to be appointed to local political positions, Anglos instituted a wardship-based electoral system by 1880 that fragmented Mexican Americans voters into several wards thereby nullifying any impact they might have on city-wide elections. A historian who researched these developments concluded that "For practical purposes the mass of laborers in the *barrio* remained politically inarticulate and unrepresented..." (Griswold del Castillo 1979:160). By the last decade of the nineteenth century it was rare to find a Spanish-surname elected official anywhere in southern California towns and cities. Further reinforcing Spanish-speaking citizens' political powerlessness, the State Legislature approved an English language literacy amendment to the constitution in 1894. Any voter who could not read part of the State's Constitution in English could be denied the right to vote by the registrar. Though it is doubtful this provision of state law was used to deny the right to vote for other citizens who spoke a language other than English, it certainly sealed the fate of the Mexican American electorate in California (Bollinger, 1977). (Not until 1970 was this discriminatory provision ruled unconstitutional by the California State Supreme Court in *Castro v. State of California*.) By the turn of the century, Mexican Americans were a disenfranchised minority population whose right of suffrage and other civil rights as American citizens, guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, had been violated and abridged.

7) The exclusion of Mexican Americans from political participation in Los Angeles and in other areas of southern California largely reflected their social status as a segregated racial minority. Spanish-speaking citizens throughout the region were residentially isolated from their Anglo counterparts and suffered the consequences of decades of discriminatory practices and laws. For example, state laws enacted during the 1850s restricted some of their cultural practices, such as bear-bull fights, and the so-called "Greaser Law," an anti-vagrancy statute, banned assemblies of Mexican Americans on Sundays. Lynchings of Mexican Americans, "race wars" in Los Angeles, and other incidents in the decades following statehood gave Mexican Americans a clear message that they now lived under a different political and legal regime that required them to retreat to the confines of their emerging *barrios* where they could minimize contact with the Anglo majority (Camarillo, 1984; Griswold del Castillo, 1979). Mexican Americans in other towns and cities throughout southern California also experienced discrimination in various forms. For example, in the original *pueblo* of San Diego (now known as Old Town), the Spanish-speaking people became physically segregated by the early 1870s when white businessmen and boosters, hoping to create a "new" San Diego away from the old Mexican town, established San Diego by the bay. Left with few resources and commercial activity, Old Town San Diego withered away over time as residents relocated and as historic adobe structures fell into decay. Not until decades later, when city fathers and businessmen from nearby San Diego deemed the old ruins of the *pueblo* a potentially valuable tourist site, were many of the buildings of Old Town restored.

8) Early in the twentieth century, immigration on a mass scale greatly expanded the size and distribution of the Mexican-origin population in the United States. By the 1920s, Los

Angeles was home to the largest population of Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants in the nation. The legacy of anti-Mexican attitudes from the previous century were carried over and reinforced in the new century. As Mexican numbers grew, so too did a Jim Crow-like system of segregation. By the mid-1900s, for example, the great majority of Mexican American children attended segregated public schools or were isolated in "Mexican-only" classrooms separate from their Anglo peers (Gonzalez, 1990; Menchaca, 1995). Restaurants, movie theaters, public swimming pools, and other establishments routinely restricted use of facilities to Mexican Americans, especially those clearly on the darker side of the color line (Penrod, 1948; Camarillo, 1984). Residential segregation was common place by the 1930s as most cities and towns where Mexican Americans resided in substantial numbers employed racially restrictive real estate covenants which forbade the sale or rental of property to particular minority groups. Indeed, in a statewide questionnaire sent to real estate agents up and down California, the great majority reported that restricted housing was the norm and that segregation of Mexicans, blacks, and Asians was the rule. For example, the president of the realty board in the City of Compton indicated in the survey in 1927 that "All subdivisions in Compton since 1921 have restrictions against any but the white race." He added that "We have only a few Mexicans and Japanese in the old part of the city." When asked how the problem of racial minorities could be best handled, he replied: "Advocate and push improvements and the Mexicans will move... Sell the undesirables' property to a desirable" and "never sell to an undesirable." In another example, the secretary of the Whittier Realty Board reported that "Race segregation is not a serious problem with us... Our realtors do not sell to Mexicans and Japanese outside certain sections where it is agreed by community custom they shall reside." (Survey of Race Relations, 1927). Yet another

example of the segregation of Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants unfolded in San Diego in the early 1900s. Although a small community of Spanish-speaking people continued to live in Old Town during the early twentieth century, a much larger number of Mexican immigrants settled in an area of "new" San Diego, just southeast of downtown. Real estate covenants which forbade minorities from living in most areas of the city, in addition to affordable housing units left behind by whites who moved to the expanding suburbs, ushered in a large migration of Mexican immigrants after World War I. Mexican immigrants became a major source of labor in the fish canneries, nearby factories, and other businesses that formed an important part of San Diego's growing economy. Logan Heights, once the home to white families, rapidly became known as "Barrio Logan" to Mexican Americans who were estimated at about 20,000 in the late 1920s (Camarillo, 1979). By the Great Depression, Barrio Logan contained the second largest Mexican-origin population in the state. Here, according to an historian, a segregated style of life for Mexican Americans unfolded:

The substandard conditions of the San Diego Mexican community, as reflected by their occupational status, living environment, and health problems, were magnified by their segregation. Separate schools, churches, and businesses existed for the Mexican community. (Shelton, 1975: 71)

9) The practice of realtors restricting Mexican Americans from entering white neighborhoods resulted in an overtly segregated residential pattern that forced Mexican Americans into particular areas of cities and towns. The use of the ubiquitous real estate covenant was thoroughly effective in establishing and maintaining residential boundaries between whites and non-whites during the first half of the 1900s. For example, it was reported to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1946 that the percentage of municipalities with

restricted housing covenants excluding Mexican Americans, blacks, and Asians increased from an estimated twenty percent in the 1920 to eighty percent by the mid-1940s (John Anson Ford Collection). Despite the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Shelley v. Kramer*, which ruled that restrictive real estate clauses were not legally binding, the informal practices among realtors continued well into the 1960s. The problem of residential segregation and discriminatory practices among realtors attracted the attention of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights when it issued a report in 1966 (Ernesto Galarza Collection):

The Commission investigators also heard charges that real estate brokers refused to sell houses to Mexican-Americans in areas where members of that group had not traditionally lived. Such charges were made by Mexican-American residents of Los Angeles. . . . In 1955, a Los Angeles real estate board expelled two members for selling homes to persons referred to as a "clear detriment to property values." One of the purchasers was a Mexican-American family.

The consequences of decades of discriminatory residential segregation against Mexican American profoundly impacted where Mexican Americans could and could not live in Los Angeles-area cities. A study that analyzed data from the 1960 U.S. Census revealed that Los Angeles' Mexican Americans had the third highest index of residential dissimilarity, or segregation, from Anglos among the thirty five largest cities in the Southwest (Grebler, et al., 1970). Regardless of fair housing laws passed by the federal and state government in the 1960s, the imprint of past discriminatory real estate practices is still clearly visible today in areas of Los Angeles County that continue to have large concentrations of Spanish-surnamed residents.

10) Discriminatory practices against Mexican Americans in the housing markets of Los Angeles in the decades after World War I were obviously reactions to the growing numbers of Mexican immigrants and their children in the region. By 1930, for example, Mexican-origin people in the City of Los Angeles numbered well over 100,000 while their total population

surpassed 368,000 in the state (Camarillo, 1984). As their population increased so too did various practices that excluded them from public places. During the 1930s and 1940s, for example, it was not uncommon to see signs posted at swimming pools, barber shops, and theaters that indicated "No Negroes or Mexicans Allowed" or "White Trade Only." Other establishments, such as restaurants and public parks, did not have to post signs for Mexicans to know that "customary" exclusion kept Mexican Americans away. Throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and into the 1960s, various reports by individuals and government agencies and non-profit organizations documented the social discrimination directed against the group. For example, in a report submitted to a Los Angeles grand jury investigation in 1942 regarding the status of Mexican American youth, the problem of discrimination was identified (Report of Special Committee on Problems of Mexican Youth of the 1942 Grand Jury of Los Angeles):

Discrimination and segregation as evidenced by public signs and rules, such as appear in certain restaurants, public swimming plunges, public parks, theatres and even schools, causes resentment among the Mexican people. There are certain parks in this state in which a Mexican may not appear, or else only on a certain day of the week, and it is made evident by signs reading to the effect – for instance, "Tuesdays reserved for Negroes and Mexicans."

Discriminatory treatment of this type was documented by Mexican American community-based organizations, by various writers, and by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1970 (Penrod, 1948; McWilliams, 1948; Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1970). Although laws were passed by Congress in the 1960s and 1970s that made illegal past discriminatory practices that had long excluded and segregated Mexican Americans and other racial minorities from public accommodations, legacies of exclusion continued into the current period.

11) Mexican American residents in cities also suffered from the discriminatory treatment that resulted from zoning policies and institutional neglect on the part of city hall. San Diego is a case in point. Barrio Logan continued to house the great majority of Mexican Americans in San Diego well into the second half of the twentieth century. As a result of World War II and the significant expansion of industry in the post-war decades, Barrio Logan residents were increasingly pushed out to make way for junk yards, scrap metal processing centers, and other industrial development. The city's re-zoning of the area from residential to mixed use (i.e., industrial use) had a huge impact on the lives of thousands of Mexican American residents. Hundreds more in the community were dislocated as their homes were bulldozed to make way for the interstate freeway and bridge-building projects. Commercial establishments upon which residents depended for many decades were also destroyed. By the early 1970s, frustrated by decades of physical dislocation, environmental degradation, and political powerlessness in halting the destruction of their community, Barrio Logan residents banded together to salvage a parcel of land under the Coronado Bridge they named "Chicano Park." The successful battle they waged for the establishment and expansion of Chicano Park during the 1970s and 1980s symbolized the aspirations of Barrio Logan residents to gain some semblance of control over their own lives as residents of an area of San Diego long ignored by City Hall and most residents of the city (Chicano Park, 1988; *San Diego Business Journal*, 12/7/92). Today, Barrio Logan residents continue to advocate for the cleaning up of environmental hazards that contaminate their neighborhoods as they struggle to rebuild the heart of San Diego's largest and oldest Mexican American community (*San Diego Business Journal*, 11/3/97 and 9/10/01).

12) Nowhere in the state were the effects of discrimination felt by Mexican Americans more severely in the twentieth century than in Los Angeles city and county. The history of pervasive social discrimination in Los Angeles in the areas of education, housing, and access to public accommodations all affected the ability of Mexican Americans to participate in the political process. In addition, policies and practices limiting or restricting Mexican Americans from exercising their right to vote and electing candidates of choice greatly hindered the inclusion of the state's largest ethnic group into the body politic.

13) Practices that were meant to exclude Mexican Americans and other minorities from participation in mainstream society had analogs in the political arena. By the 1930s and 1940s, when tens of thousands of the children of Mexican immigrants came of age, they realized that their rights as citizens, including their right to vote and elect candidates of choice, were hindered by various discriminatory policies and practices. . The lack of any elected and appointed political representatives from the large Mexican American community in Los Angeles in the 1940s prompted the chairman of the county's Coordinating Council for Latin American Youth to write Governor Earl Warren. "May we call your attention to the fact," the chairman of the Council, Manuel Ruiz, respectfully stated, "that although there are close to 300,000 Spanish speaking voters in Los Angeles County that there has never been appointed to the bench, or to any other important position, a person of Mexican or Spanish extraction whose status at the same time has been one of leadership among these people" (Manuel Ruiz Collection). The first Mexican American to win a city council seat in Los Angeles in the twentieth century was Edward Roybal, but after he was elected to Congress in 1960, it was not until the mid-1980s that another Mexican American joined the ranks of this political body. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors,

arguably the most powerful political entity in the region, did not seat a Mexican American until after the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a district court finding that the county supervisors had intentionally acted to fragment the Hispanic vote, a direct violation of the Voting Rights Act. Vote dilution, gerrymandering, and voter intimidation over many decades in Los Angeles were among the primary factors explaining why Mexican Americans remained outside the political arena through most of the twentieth century.

14) The problem of political gerrymandering and fragmentation of Mexican American voters, exacerbated by voting irregularities and other discriminatory practices, continued to perplex leaders and supporters of Los Angeles' largest minority group into the 1970s and after. In 1966-67, for example, the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commissions on Civil Rights concluded in its report a discussion of some of the problems that explained why Mexican Americans in Los Angeles remained largely politically unrepresented (Ernesto Galarza Collection):

East Los Angeles, the nation's largest Mexican-American community, has been effectively sliced up so that it would be difficult for a Mexican-American candidate to win a city, state, or federal election as a representative of the district. As an example, East Los Angeles is divided into six different State Assembly districts, none with more than 25% Mexican-American population. Elections for seats on the Los Angeles City board of education are districtwide, making it nearly impossible for a Mexican-American candidate to win. There is no Mexican-American in the California State Assembly or Senate. Edward Roybal is the lone Mexican-American from California in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1968, the Southwest Council of La Raza, an advocacy organization for Mexican Americans, reinforced this conclusion drawn by the California Advisory Committee. The Council stated that "Due to political gerrymandering, Mexican Americans in East Los Angeles have no expressions or resolutions of their problems" and that "The political disenfranchisement of Mexican

American...continues to be the root cause of the inability of the community to promote their own causes and get redress of their grievances" (Southwest Council of La Raza, Galarza Collection).

In a report released in 1971 by the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, members again pointed to a history of racism and exclusion in explaining the relative omission of Mexican American elected officials in local and state government (*Political Participation of Mexican Americans in California*).

15) In addition to the problems brought about by gerrymandered political districts in which thousands of Mexican Americans resided, the group was also hindered in its political aspirations by various voting irregularities and illegal practices. For example, during the 1950s and 1960s, there were hundreds of claims made by Mexican American voters in Los Angeles that they had experienced intimidation at the polls from voting site registrars; some were harassed over English language literacy issues; and others received telephone calls indicating they could not vote unless they brought their registration stubs with them to the polls (American G.I. Forum, Citizens' Committee for Fair Elections, 1958; Los Angeles *Herald Examiner* 10-29-64; Los Angeles *Times*, 11-2-64)

16) The Hispanic-origin population continues to grow in unprecedented fashion. In 1980, for example, Hispanics in California numbered about 4.5 million and constituted slightly less than twenty (20) percent of the state's total population. Twenty years later, as Census 2000 figures revealed, the percentage of Hispanics as part of California's total population rose to nearly thirty-three (33) percent; they now number about eleven million. Over 4.2 million Hispanics live in Los Angeles County alone, according to the Census Bureau, and they comprise forty seven (47) percent of the total population in the City of Los Angeles (Census 2000 Brief:

The Hispanic Population, May 2001). In the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles County, Hispanics constitute eighty-nine (89) percent of the population in the valley's oldest municipality, the City of San Fernando. Elsewhere in southern California, for example, Hispanics in San Diego County now account for twenty seven (27) percent of the total population and form twenty five (25) percent of the one and quarter million persons in the City of San Diego (U.S. Census 2000).

17) Hispanics are also a group that continues to exhibit indices of extreme social disadvantage. In a recent report published by the Public Policy Institute of California, entitled *A Portrait of Race and Ethnicity in California*, one can scan every major measurement of well being and quickly come to the conclusion that Hispanics as a group occupy the bottom rungs of the socioeconomic ladder. They are among the least educated and among the most likely not to complete high school (in 1997, for example, Hispanics had a high school completion rate of only fifty-five percent in comparison to whites, Asians, and African Americans whose rates were above ninety percent). These educational disparities persist to date and appear in scoring data from the state's STAR test. In 2001, in San Diego County, the mean scaled score for white test takers was higher than the mean scaled score for Latinos in every subject (4-5 subjects tested per grade level) at every grade level (grades 2-11). More telling, without exception (out of 43 combinations of grade and subject matter), the percentage of white test takers in San Diego County scoring above the 50th national percentile rank was at least 29 points higher than the equivalent percentage of Latino test takers. In 2001, in Los Angeles County, the mean scaled score for white test takers was, as in San Diego County, higher than the mean scaled score for Latinos in every subject at every grade level. And, without exception (out of 43 combinations of

grade and subject matter), the percentage of white test takers in Los Angeles County scoring above the 50th national percentile rank was at least 25 points higher than the equivalent percentage of Latino test takers. Hispanics have the lowest levels of median family income despite some of the highest labor market participation rates of any group (by 1998, Hispanic and African American family median income was only fifty-one and sixty percent, respectively, of family income for non-Hispanics whites in California). The poverty rate for Hispanics in 1995 was the highest of any group in the state at about twenty eight percent (by contrast, the rate for non-Hispanic whites was ten percent). They suffer from inadequate health care service and lack of health insurance coverage. They are, in short, a group that will become the majority population in the state within the next generation and a group that must be prepared to more fully access opportunities in education, employment, health care, and other areas of California society in order to improve its status over time. Current indices of social and economic disadvantage among Hispanics reflects a legacy of discrimination and exclusion many generations old. The laws enacted in the 1960s and 1970s to protect the rights and increase opportunities for Hispanics and other racial minorities have helped a great deal, but they have not leveled the playing field completely as the nation's largest minority groups continue to carry the weight of history on their backs.

18) Many old problems of economic and income equality and educational failure persist and are taking a heavy toll on large sectors of the Hispanic population in California. And despite political gains and a growing electoral influence in local and state-wide elections, Hispanic voters still face issues that hinder their maximum participation in the political process. In the 1990s, intimidation of Hispanic voters, a problem many decades old, took new twists. For

example, in 1996 Governor Pete Wilson, alarmed when it was reported that a few Mexican immigrants, who it turned out had past criminal records, were granted naturalized status as U.S. citizens, grossly exaggerated the problem and set off reactions in certain quarters that led to a proposed campaign to thwart "illegal" Hispanic voters when they went to the polls. An article in *Los Angeles Times* noted that "Wilson slurred many law-abiding new citizens by suggesting that perhaps thousands of criminals were naturalized" (*Times*, 10-22-96). The Los Angeles district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service quickly denied Wilson's reckless allegations. Wilson's comments were reminiscent of a similar type of voter intimidation initiative that had been launched in Orange County in 1988 as unofficial guards patrolled voting sites with signs in English and Spanish warning non-citizens against voting (*Los Angeles Times*, 10-22-96 and 10-30-96; letter to U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, 10-31-96, from leaders of several civil rights organizations). Adding fuel to apprehensions among Hispanics about what was perceived by many to be a growing anti-Hispanic climate in California, Propositions 187 and 209 contributed greatly to these fears. The proposition to restrict public services and education to illegal immigrants and their children won easily with a large majority vote in 1994. Though Proposition 187 was eventually ruled unconstitutional in a federal court, it served notice to hundreds of thousands of Hispanics that California was a state that did not value a large percentage of its Hispanic community. Proposition 209, an anti-affirmative initiative launched a few years later, provided another negative message that was not lost on Hispanic voters (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 11-28-96; *Los Angeles Times*, 10-29-98). Both of these propositions revealed how polarized issues resulted in an increasingly polarized electorate with Hispanics strongly against these propositions while Anglos were strongly in support (*Los Angeles Times*,

California Exit Poll, 11-8-94). Proposition 227 in 1998, an anti-bilingual education initiative, exacerbated the problem further. 63% of Hispanics voted against Proposition 227 while 67% of Anglos voted in support (Los Angeles *Times*, California Exit Poll, 6-2-98). These types of political campaigns, together with decades of discrimination against Hispanics, contributed to the development of a negative racial climate in California during the 1990s.

19) The consequences of the various propositions discussed above on the development of a negative racial political climate manifested itself in many cities and regions throughout California. The San Fernando Valley is a case in point. The annexation of much of the valley by the City of Los Angeles in 1915 set in motion patterns of residential development that also shaped the greater Los Angeles region. Early on in the development of the valley, minorities were largely restricted to two areas in the northeast, Pacoima and San Fernando. Mexican Americans began to settle in both locations in the pre-World War II decades and their communities greatly expanded in the post-war years. During and after the war, blacks were also attracted to these areas, the only neighborhoods in the valley where they were allowed to live in new housing tracts (*Times*, 8/28/2002) Over time, more and more Hispanics settled in the area and they now form the large majority of residents in this northeast section of the valley. Several ballot measures in the 1990s revealed the rifts between the Hispanics and their white counterparts in the valley. For example, Proposition 187, the "Save Our State" campaign, received a great boost from the valley when a group of local citizens organized to form "Voice of Citizens Together." Alarmed by what they believed was a growing crisis of illegal immigration, they played a key role in spearheading a movement that resulted in the passage of Proposition 187 in 1994. Exit polls conducted during the November 1994 elections revealed that valley residents felt

more strongly than most Californians that immigration was the primary issue that brought them to the polls (*Times*, 11/10/94, Valley Edition). This reaction against immigrants, which many Hispanics in the valley saw as an attack against all Hispanics, created a reaction that stirred the emotions. For example, angered by the growing public sentiment against Hispanic immigrants, over 2,000 Latino students at fourteen local valley schools walked out of their classes in a pre-election sign of protest against the measure. They were part of a group of 10,000 students who also participated in the peaceful protest throughout the Los Angeles metropolitan region (11/3/94, Valley Edition). Two years later, Proposition 209 also divided valley residents largely along racial lines. Valley residents approved the measure with a far higher percentage fifty-three (53) percent in comparison to other Los Angeles city and county voters (39% and 47% respectively supported the measure). Hispanic and African American voters in the Pacoima area, by contrast, voted the measure down by a two-to-one margin. (*Times*, 11/9/96, Valley Edition). Therefore, it was not surprising, given the climate of distrust and growing racial polarization among many residents in the valley over incendiary propositions, that a campaign that pitted a Latino candidate against a white candidate of Jewish background for the Democratic candidacy for the 20th Senate District ended up a contest that raised inter-ethnic tensions. According to a political commentator who observed the acerbic political contest, "Charges of 'race baiting' and 'racially offensive' tactics flew back and forth between the candidates and their campaigns" (*California Journal*, 9/1/98). This particular political campaign demonstrated how racial politics was affected by the climate of opinion during the 1990s in California inflamed by several key propositions which at heart involved racial issues. It is not surprising, therefore, to note that it

was not until the 1990s that the first Hispanic was elected to office despite the fact that a very large Latino population had long existed in the San Fernando Valley.

20) Another problem that persists into the twenty first century is the gap that currently exists between Hispanics and all other groups with regard to the percentage of eligible population who register to vote and who actually cast their votes on election day. For example, in 1996 Hispanics had the lowest percentage of eligible population that registered to vote (68%) and eligible population that voted (54%). By contrast, eighty-one (81) percent of the white population and seventy-seven (77) of the African American eligible population registered to vote and sixty-eight (68) percent and sixty-four (64) percent respectively of the eligible population voted in 1996 (*A Portrait of Race and Ethnicity in California*, 2001).

	<u>California 1996</u>		
	Hispanics	Whites	African-Americans
% of eligible registered to vote	68%	81%	77%
% of eligible that voted	54%	68%	64%

If Hispanics are to be incorporated into the fabric of American society as they emerge as the majority population in the state of California over the next twenty or thirty years, their full integration as participants in the political process will be critical to the preservation of our participatory democracy. The case under consideration --involving the recently approved redistricting plan in California that diminishes Hispanics' opportunity to elect candidates of choice in congressional and senatorial districts in Los Angeles County to achieve more electoral strength in a district in San Diego County --points to the fact that Hispanics have not yet overcome obstacles that prevent them from exercising their full potential as voters. This problem is particularly important as the voting age population of Hispanics continues to soar in California. It is also especially important for Hispanics to have equal opportunity to elect candidates of choice as recent research indicates that the effects of minority-majority districts and minority representation and political participation are intimately tied to one another. Voter participation among Latinos is particularly high in districts where they enjoy both majority status as well as descriptive representation (i.e., representation by legislators of the same race or ethnicity). (Gay, 2001:vii) Given the dramatic growth of the voting age and registered voters among Hispanics, political districts must be drawn or redrawn with these important

considerations in mind. Redistricting plans that maximize Hispanic voter influence will be one of the keys for narrowing the electoral participation rate for Hispanics.

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MEMORANDUM
July 13, 2011

This memorandum sets forth our opinions and advice concerning Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (“Section 2”) and its implications for the Latino population in Los Angeles County. This memorandum further responds to issues raised concerning how Section 2 impacts the map-drawing process with respect to portions of Los Angeles County where Latino populations are adjacent to non-Latino populations, including in the South and Southwest areas of Los Angeles County in particular.

As explained further below, Section 2 likely requires that the Commission create several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County in order to avoid dilution of Latinos’ effective and equal participation in the electoral process. In other words, if the Commission does *not* create several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County, a court might find that the Commission’s maps have resulted in Latinos having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their choice, in violation of Section 2.¹ This is also particularly the case in the South and Southwest regions of Los Angeles County, as described in more detail below.

To the extent the Commission chooses, for whatever reason, not to draw certain Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County (including in the South and Southwest regions), the Commission should nevertheless avoid placing a substantial Latino population in a district where racially polarized voting would usually operate to defeat the ability of Latinos to elect candidates of their choice, if an alternative configuration exists that would avoid that outcome.

**I. ANALYSIS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
LATINOS, AND SECTION 2**

Pursuant to the Commission’s request, we analyzed whether Latinos in Los Angeles County may have a potential claim under Section 2 in the event certain Latino-majority districts are not drawn. We have determined that, if the Commission does not create several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County, Latinos may have a colorable claim that the Commission’s maps violate Section 2.

A. Legal Framework: Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

Congress enacted Section 2 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”

¹ The precise locations where these districts should be drawn is beyond the scope of this memorandum.

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or membership in a language minority group. 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973(a), 1973b(f)(2). A violation of Section 2 “is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision 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*, 478 U.S. 30, 35 (1986) (emphasis added). Rather, a “violation [can] be proved by showing discriminatory *effect* alone.” *Id.* (emphasis added). In other words, following the 1982 amendments, a violation of Section 2 can be established 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 44 (emphasis added).

The United States Supreme Court has invoked Section 2 to strike down legislative redistricting plans that result in minority vote dilution as defined by Section 2. *See generally League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399 (2006) (“LULAC”).

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 *Gingles*. *See Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 37-42 (1993). 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.” *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 50.²

² A minority group is sufficiently large only where “the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent.” *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S. Ct. 1231, 1246 (2009). 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. *See Romero v. City of Pomona*, 883 F.2d 1418, 1426 (9th Cir. 1989) (“The district court was correct in holding that *eligible minority voter population*, rather than total minority population, is the appropriate measure of geographical compactness.” (emphasis added)), abrogated on other grounds, *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*, 914 F.2d 1136, 1141 (9th Cir. 1990) (en banc); *see also LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 429 (observing, in dicta, that CVAP “fits

“Second, the minority group must be able to show that it is politically cohesive.” *Id.* at 51.

“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.” *Id.*³

The second and third *Gingles* preconditions are often referred to collectively as “racially polarized voting” and considered together. Courts first assess whether a politically cohesive minority group exists, *i.e.*, “a significant number of minority group members vote for the same candidates.” *Id.* at 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.* This analysis typically requires expert testimony. *See, e.g., id.* at 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*, 521 U.S. 74, 90 (1997) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 1973(b)).

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

the language of § 2 because only eligible voters affect a group’s opportunity to elect candidates”).

³ 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*, 863 F.2d 1407, 1417 (9th Cir. 1988) (“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.*, 805 F. Supp. 967, 976 & n.14 (S.D. Fla. 1992) (“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.”), affirmed in part, reversed in part on other grounds by *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.*, 985 F.2d 1471 (11th Cir. 1993).

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*, 548 U.S. at 426. “[T]he proper geographic scope for assessing proportionality is ... statewide.” *Id.* at 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*, 478 U.S. at 37 (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, 97th Cong., 2nd Sess. at 28-29 (1982), U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News 1982, at 177, 206-07)).
3. “[T]he extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized.” *Id.* at 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.” *Id.*
5. “[I]f there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to the process.” *Id.*
6. “[W]hether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals.” *Id.*
7. “[T]he extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction.” *Id.*
8. “[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” *Id.*
9. “[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.” *Id.*

B. First *Gingles* Precondition: Latinos in Los Angeles County Are a Sufficiently Large and Geographically Compact Minority Group.

We have concluded that, as to a number of regions in Los Angeles County, Latinos comprise a sufficiently large and geographically compact group such that they could constitute a majority in a single-member district.

This was not a close call. With respect to the “sufficiently large” inquiry, the Latino CVAP population in Los Angeles County as a whole is approximately 1.8 million. The ideal size of an Assembly District is 465,674; the ideal size for a Senate District is 931,349; and the ideal size for a Congressional District is 702,905. Moreover, any suggestion that the Latino population in Los Angeles County is not “geographically compact,” especially in the South and Southwest regions of the county, would not be viable.⁴ Accordingly, several Assembly, Senate, and Congressional Districts may be formed in which Latinos constitute a majority of the CVAP in a geographically compact area.

C. Second and Third *Gingles* Preconditions: There is Significant Evidence of Racially Polarized Voting in Los Angeles County.

We have concluded that racially polarized voting likely exists in Los Angeles County. The evidence we have reviewed indicates that a significant number of Latinos vote together for the same candidates, while non-Latinos vote in significant numbers for different candidates. Moreover, the evidence is sufficiently abundant that we believe it is reasonable to infer that a sophisticated plaintiff’s expert could develop evidence to persuade a court that the second and third *Gingles* preconditions have been met in Los Angeles County.

The Commission retained an expert with experience evaluating whether racially polarized voting exists, Professor Matt A. Barreto, Ph.D., of the University of Washington. The Commission instructed Dr. Barreto to work with counsel and to analyze certain areas of Los Angeles County, at our direction and under our supervision, to make a preliminary determination of whether racially polarized voting exists in Los Angeles County. Dr. Barreto has considered available information and has concluded that (i) strong evidence of political cohesiveness exists among Latinos and (ii) there is strong and substantial evidence of racially polarized voting throughout Los Angeles County.

⁴ Courts take a flexible approach to evaluating *Gingles* compactness. *See Sanchez v. City of Colorado*, 97 F.3d 1303, 1311 (10th Cir. 1996). 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*, 548 U.S. at 435 (“We also accept that in some cases members of a racial group in different areas—for example, rural and urban communities—could share similar interests and therefore form a compact district if the areas are in reasonably close proximity.... We emphasize it is the enormous geographical distance [*i.e.*, 300 miles] separating the Austin and Mexican-border communities, coupled with the disparate needs and interests of these populations—not either factor alone—that renders District 25 noncompact for § 2 purposes.”).

A high-level summary of Dr. Barreto's analysis is attached to this memorandum as Attachment A. As the summary makes clear, Dr. Barreto has concluded that in Los Angeles County, "[w]ith almost no exceptions, when Latino candidates run for office, they have received strong and unified support from Latino voters." (Attachment A at 1-2.) He also determined that "analyses of voting patterns in Los Angeles [from 1997 through 2010] have demonstrated statistically significant differences in candidate choice, between Latinos and non-Latinos." (*Id.* at 2.) Dr. Barreto thus has preliminarily found "that polarized voting exists countywide throughout Los Angeles, as well as in specific regions such as the city of Los Angeles, the eastern San Gabriel Valley area, northern L.A. County and central/southwest region of L.A. County." (*Id.* at 3.)

D. The "Totality of the Circumstances" Supports Drawing Latino-Majority Districts in Los Angeles County.

Because the three *Gingles* preconditions likely are satisfied in certain regions of Los Angeles County, whether a Latino plaintiff could establish a Section 2 violation will depend on whether, based on the totality of the circumstances, Latinos have been denied an opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The public testimony and organized group submissions provide ample evidence that the "totality of the circumstances" weigh in favor of a Section 2 claim in Los Angeles on behalf of Latinos, which can be avoided by the Commission drawing several majority Latino districts.

For example, the testimony of Arturo Vargas, Executive Director of NALEO, to the Commission, dated June 28, 2011, discusses "Barriers to Latino Participation and Representation in California." (Attachment B at 10.) Mr. Vargas explains that "[f]or much of the 20th century, gerrymandering, vote dilution, and voter intimidation were primary factors in keeping Latinos underrepresented." (*Id.*)

Mr. Vargas's testimony also discusses a survey that highlights the discrimination against Latinos in the electoral process: "The most prevalent types of discrimination identified by these respondents included problems with: voter assistance (59%); polling locations (56%); provisional ballots (56%); and unwarranted challenges to voters based on citizenship status or ID requirements (53%). Several respondents specifically mentioned the lack of bilingual pollworkers and other adequate language assistance at polling sites." (*Id.* at 12.)

Further, Mr. Vargas's testimony discusses the educational disparities between Latinos and non-Latino whites in Los Angeles County—46.6% of Latino adults in Los Angeles County have not completed high school, compared with just 6.8% of non-Latino white adults. (*Id.* at 14.)

Moreover, 40.8% of the Latino population in Los Angeles County is not fully proficient in English; the corresponding figure for non-Latino whites is only 7.8%. (*Id.* at 15.) The percent of Latinos in Los Angeles living below the poverty level is more than 10% higher than the percentage of non-Latino whites. (*Id.* at 17.) And nearly one-third of Latinos in Los Angeles have no health insurance, compared with around 10% of non-Latino whites who are uninsured. (*Id.*)

In addition to Mr. Vargas's testimony, we reviewed the 2002 expert witness report of Albert M. Camarillo, professor of history at Stanford University. (Attachment C.) Professor Camarillo's report provides abundant support for the conclusion that a history of discrimination exists against Latinos in California and Los Angeles in particular.

For example, Professor Camarillo discusses Propositions 187 (to restrict public services and education to illegal immigrants and their children) and 209 (an anti-affirmative-action initiative) contributing to an anti-Hispanic climate in California. "Both of these propositions revealed how polarized issues resulted in an increasingly polarized electorate with Hispanics strongly against these propositions while Anglos were strongly in support." (*Id.* at 17.)

Professor Camarillo also explains that there is a large gap between Hispanics and all other groups regarding the percentage of eligible population who register to vote and who actually cast their votes on election day. (*Id.* at 20.)

As far as we are aware, the discussions and evidence in Mr. Vargas's testimony and Professor Camarillo's report have not been contradicted by any testimony received by the Commission.

E. Conclusion: The Commission Should Draw Several Latino-Majority Districts in Los Angeles County.

In sum, Latinos in Los Angeles County likely represent a sufficiently large and geographically compact group that would constitute a majority in several single-member districts. In addition, there is strong evidence suggesting the existence of racially polarized voting affecting Latinos in areas of Los Angeles County. Finally, the totality of circumstances indicates that Latinos would be denied an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice, if such majority districts are not drawn.

Accordingly, after reviewing and considering the available evidence, we have concluded that the Commission should create several Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County. If the Commission does not create these districts, Latino plaintiffs in subsequent litigation challenging the Commission's maps may be successful in proving a violation of Section 2. While there may not be a specific maximum or minimum number of

districts that must be drawn, we will continue to evaluate the various iterations of draft visualizations that the Commission develops over the next few weeks and until the final maps are determined.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PORTIONS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

As requested by the Commission, with Section 2 in mind, we have taken a closer look at the South and Southwest portions of Los Angeles County in particular.

The Latino community in these regions appears to satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. There is a significant Latino population in this area. For instance, Latinos make up a majority of the CVAP in several prior visualizations for a potential Congressional district referred to as “COMP.” Latinos in these regions thus appear to constitute a sufficiently large and geographically compact group such that they could constitute a majority in a single-member district.

Dr. Barreto considered whether racially polarized voting exists in Los Angeles County, and also focused on the areas that include the South and Southwest regions of Los Angeles County. In those regions, Dr. Barreto preliminarily reported significant levels of racially polarized voting, including evidence of racially polarized voting between Latinos and non-Latinos.

Dr. Barreto’s summary includes a review of several studies reflecting polarized voting between Latinos and African Americans in Los Angeles County. In particular, he notes that there have been significant population shifts among cities that were formerly majority African American that are now majority Latino. (Attachment A at 3.) In one study, he observes that there were large differences in voting preferences between Latinos and African Americans in the 2008 Democratic primary presidential election. (*Id.*) He also refers to extensive analysis included in an expert report by Morgan Kousser, a noted historian and voting rights expert, finding strong differences in voting patterns between African Americans and Latinos in Compton city council elections. (*Id.*) In the recent Attorney General election, there was again strong evidence of racial bloc voting between Latinos and African Americans, with African American voters favoring Harris overwhelmingly and Latino voters favoring Delgadillo and Torrico. (*Id.*)

The summary by Dr. Barreto also considers data from a 2007 special election for the 37th Congressional district. (*Id.* at 3-4.) In the primary election, 82.6% of Latinos favored a Latino candidate while 92.6% of the black vote went to the African-American candidates. (*Id.* at 4.)

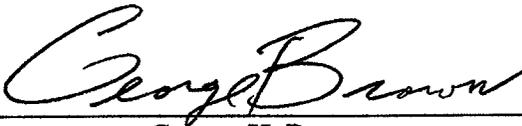
Consequently, in light of the fact that Section 2 likely requires the Commission to draw some number of Latino-majority districts in Los Angeles County (as discussed above in

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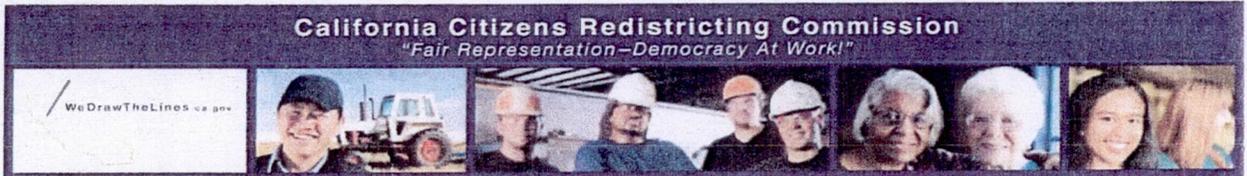
Section I(E)), and given the strong evidence of racially polarized voting in the South and Southwest regions of Los Angeles County, we recommend that the Commission consider drawing a Latino-majority district in areas adjacent to Latino populations in the South and Southwest regions of Los Angeles County—including the current visualization districts labeled “AD LAWBC” and “CD COMP.”

Alternatively, if the Commission chooses not to draw a Latino-majority district in the South or Southwest regions of Los Angeles County, or if the Commission determines it is not feasible to do so, the Commission should nevertheless avoid placing a substantial Latino population in a district where racially polarized voting would usually operate to defeat the ability of Latinos to elect candidates of their choice, if an alternative configuration exists that would avoid that outcome and that could be drawn in compliance with the U.S. and California Constitutions.

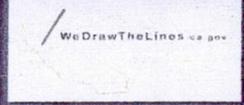

George H. Brown

GHB
cc: Kirk Miller

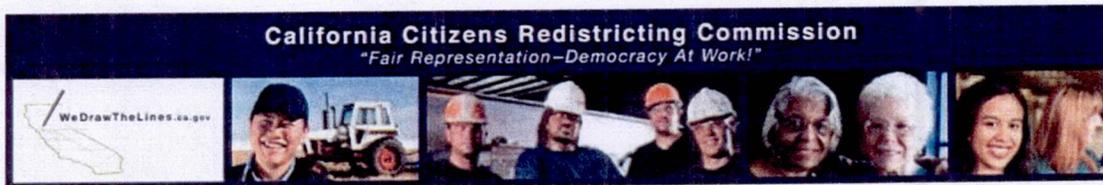
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California Citizens Redistricting Commission
"Fair Representation—Democracy At Work!"



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



901 P Street, Suite 154A, Sacramento, CA 95814

August 15, 2011

The Hon. Deborah Bowen
California Secretary of State
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Secretary Bowen:

The California Citizens Redistricting Commission (Commission) was established pursuant to the procedures set forth by Proposition 11, the Voters First Act, and Proposition 20, the Voters First Act for Congress, the provisions of which are now found in Section 2 of Article XXI of the California Constitution and at Government Code Section 8252. These constitutional and statutory provisions set forth the Commission's responsibilities with respect to drawing the boundary lines for the California Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization and Congressional districts (the Maps).

The Voters First Act for Congress requires the Commission to certify the Maps, and prepare a final report, and cause them to be provided to your office by August 15, 2011. Accordingly, this letter confirms that the Commission has timely completed these responsibilities and hereby provides the Secretary of State's Office with the following:

1. **State Assembly.** Resolution of August 15, 2011 certifying the statewide California Assembly maps were approved by the Commission in the manner required by Section 2 of Article XXI of the California Constitution; a copy of the statewide Assembly map; copies of the 80 individual Assembly districts; and a "disc" labeled `crc_20110815_assembly_certified_statewide.zip` SHA-1: `323d2c56df6bf3ad6b3b4e58fd7c5d0338a476b8` containing the unique data files for the Assembly districts, from which the statewide and individual district maps are created.
2. **State Senate.** Resolution of August 15, 2011 certifying the statewide California Senate maps were approved by the Commission in the manner required by Section 2 of Article XXI of the California Constitution; a copy of the statewide Senate map; copies of the 40 individual Senate districts; and a "disc" labeled `crc_20110815_senate_certified_statewide.zip` SHA-1:

14cd4e126ddc5bdce946f67376574918f3082d6b containing the unique data files for the Senate districts, from which the statewide and individual district maps are created.

3. **State Board of Equalization.** Resolution of August 15, 2011 certifying the statewide California Board of Equalization maps were approved by the Commission in the manner required by Section 2 of Article XXI of the California Constitution; a copy of the statewide Board of Equalization map; copies of the four individual Board of Equalization districts; and a “disc” labeled `crc_20110815_boe_certified_statewide.zip`SHA-1: `3dd8d0f1325818b92429f987c03668ba036ece1d` containing the unique data files for the Board of Equalization districts from which the statewide and individual district maps are created.
4. **Congressional Districts.** Resolution of August 15, 2011 certifying the statewide California Congressional districts were approved by the Commission in the manner required by Section 2 of Article XXI of the California Constitution; a copy of the statewide Congressional map; copies of the 53 individual Congressional districts; and a “disc” labeled `crc_20110815_congress_certified_statewide.zip` SHA-1: `1893c0695a42454a202f5b1ef433abff6b491db9` containing the unique data files for the Congressional districts from which the statewide and individual district maps are created.
5. **Final Report.** A copy of the final report prepared as required by Section 2(h) of Article XXI of the California Constitution.

It has been an honor for the Commission to serve the people of the State of California.

Sincerely,

Vincent Barabba
Acting Chair
On Behalf of the California Citizens
Redistricting Commission

Gabino Aguirre
Acting Vice Chair
On Behalf of the California Citizens
Redistricting Commission

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

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- Appendix 1:** District maps (Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congressional).
- Appendix 2:** Population deviation report.
- Appendix 3:** Population statistics for each district (Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congressional).
- Appendix 4:** County report and city report, per district (Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and Congressional).
- Appendix 5:** Nesting report (Senate and Board of Equalization).
- Appendix 6:** Hash report.

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

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.

Resolution
California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Certification of Statewide Assembly Map

August 15, 2011

Whereas, on July 29, 2011 the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (Commission) voted to approve for posting and public comment the statewide Assembly Map (Assembly Map) referred to as the preliminary final Assembly Map; and,

Whereas, on August 15, 2011, pursuant to Article XXI, Section 2(c)(5) of the California Constitution, the Commission voted to adopt as final the Assembly Map, identified by crc_20110815_assembly_certified_statewide.zip and secure hash algorithm (SHA-1) number 323d2c56df6bf3ad6b3b4e58fd7c5d0338a476b8.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that pursuant to Article XXI, Section 2 (g) of the California Constitution, the Assembly Map, identified with the above referenced SHA -1 is hereby certified by the Commission and shall be delivered forthwith to the California Secretary of State; and,

Resolved further, that the members of the Commission have affixed their signatures to this Resolution.

Gabino Aguirre, Commissioner (D)

Stanley Forbes, Commissioner (DTS)

Angelo Ancheta, Commissioner (D)

Connie Galambos-Malloy, Commissioner (DTS)

Vincent Barabba, Commissioner (R)

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Commissioner (R)

Maria Blanco, Commissioner (D)

M. Andre Parvenu, Commissioner (DTS)

Cynthia Dai, Commissioner (D)

Jeanne Raya, Commissioner (D)

Michelle DiGuilio, Commissioner (DTS)

Michael Ward, Commissioner (R)

Jodie Filkins Webber, Commissioner (R)

Peter Yao, Commissioner (R)

Resolution
California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Certification of Statewide Senate Map

August 15, 2011

Whereas, on July 29, 2011 the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (Commission) voted to approve for posting and public comment the statewide Senate Map (Senate Map) referred to as the preliminary final Senate Map; and,

Whereas, on August 15, 2011, pursuant to Article XXI, Section 2(c)(5) of the California Constitution, the Commission voted to adopt as final the Senate Map, identified by crc_20110815_senate_certified_statewide.zip and secure hash algorithm (SHA-1) number 14cd4e126ddc5bdce946f67376574918f3082d6b.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that pursuant to Article XXI, Section 2 (g) of the California Constitution, the Senate Map, identified with the above referenced SHA -1 is hereby certified by the Commission and shall be delivered forthwith to the California Secretary of State; and,

Resolved further, that the members of the Commission have affixed their signatures to this Resolution.

Gabino Aguirre, Commissioner (D)

Stanley Forbes, Commissioner (DTS)

Angelo Ancheta, Commissioner (D)

Connie Galambos-Malloy, Commissioner (DTS)

Vincent Barabba, Commissioner (R)

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Commissioner (R)

Maria Blanco, Commissioner (D)

M. Andre Parvenu, Commissioner (DTS)

Cynthia Dai, Commissioner (D)

Jeanne Raya, Commissioner (D)

Michelle DiGuilio, Commissioner (DTS)

Michael Ward, Commissioner (R)

Jodie Filkins Webber, Commissioner (R)

Peter Yao, Commissioner (R)

**Resolution
California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Certification of Statewide Board of Equalization Map**

August 15, 2011

Whereas, on July 29, 2011 the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (Commission) voted to approve for posting and public comment the statewide Board of Equalization Map (Board of Equalization Map) referred to as the preliminary final Board of Equalization Map; and,

Whereas, on August 15, 2011, pursuant to Article XXI, Section 2(c)(5) of the California Constitution, the Commission voted to adopt as final the Board of Equalization Map, identified by crc_20110815_boe_certified_statewide.zip and secure hash algorithm (SHA-1) number 3dd8d0f1325818b92429f987c03668ba036ece1d.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that pursuant to Article XXI, Section 2 (g) of the California Constitution, the Board of Equalization Map, identified with the above referenced SHA -1 is hereby certified by the Commission and shall be delivered forthwith to the California Secretary of State; and,

Resolved further, that the members of the Commission have affixed their signatures to this Resolution.

Gabino Aguirre, Commissioner (D)

Stanley Forbes, Commissioner (DTS)

Angelo Ancheta, Commissioner (D)

Connie Galambos-Malloy, Commissioner (DTS)

Vincent Barabba, Commissioner (R)

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Commissioner (R)

Maria Blanco, Commissioner (D)

M. Andre Parvenu, Commissioner (DTS)

Cynthia Dai, Commissioner (D)

Jeanne Raya, Commissioner (D)

Michelle DiGuilio, Commissioner (DTS)

Michael Ward, Commissioner (R)

Jodie Filkins Webber, Commissioner (R)

Peter Yao, Commissioner (R)

Resolution
California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Certification of Statewide Congressional Map

August 15, 2011

Whereas, on July 29, 2011 the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (Commission) voted to approve for posting and public comment the statewide Congressional Map (Congressional Map) referred to as the preliminary final Congressional Map; and,

Whereas, on August 15, 2011, pursuant to Article XXI, Section 2(c)(5) of the California Constitution, the Commission voted to adopt as final the Congressional Map, identified by crc_20110815_congress_certified_statewide.zip and secure hash algorithm (SHA-1) number 1893c0695a42454a202f5b1ef433abff6b491db9.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that pursuant to Article XXI, Section 2 (g) of the California Constitution, the Congressional Map, identified with the above referenced SHA -1 is hereby certified by the Commission and shall be delivered forthwith to the California Secretary of State; and,

Resolved further, that the members of the Commission have affixed their signatures to this Resolution.

Gabino Aguirre, Commissioner (D)

Stanley Forbes, Commissioner (DTS)

Angelo Ancheta, Commissioner (D)

Connie Galambos-Malloy, Commissioner (DTS)

Vincent Barabba, Commissioner (R)

Lilbert "Gil" Ontai, Commissioner (R)

Maria Blanco, Commissioner (D)

M. Andre Parvenu, Commissioner (DTS)

Cynthia Dai, Commissioner (D)

Jeanne Raya, Commissioner (D)

Michelle DiGuilio, Commissioner (DTS)

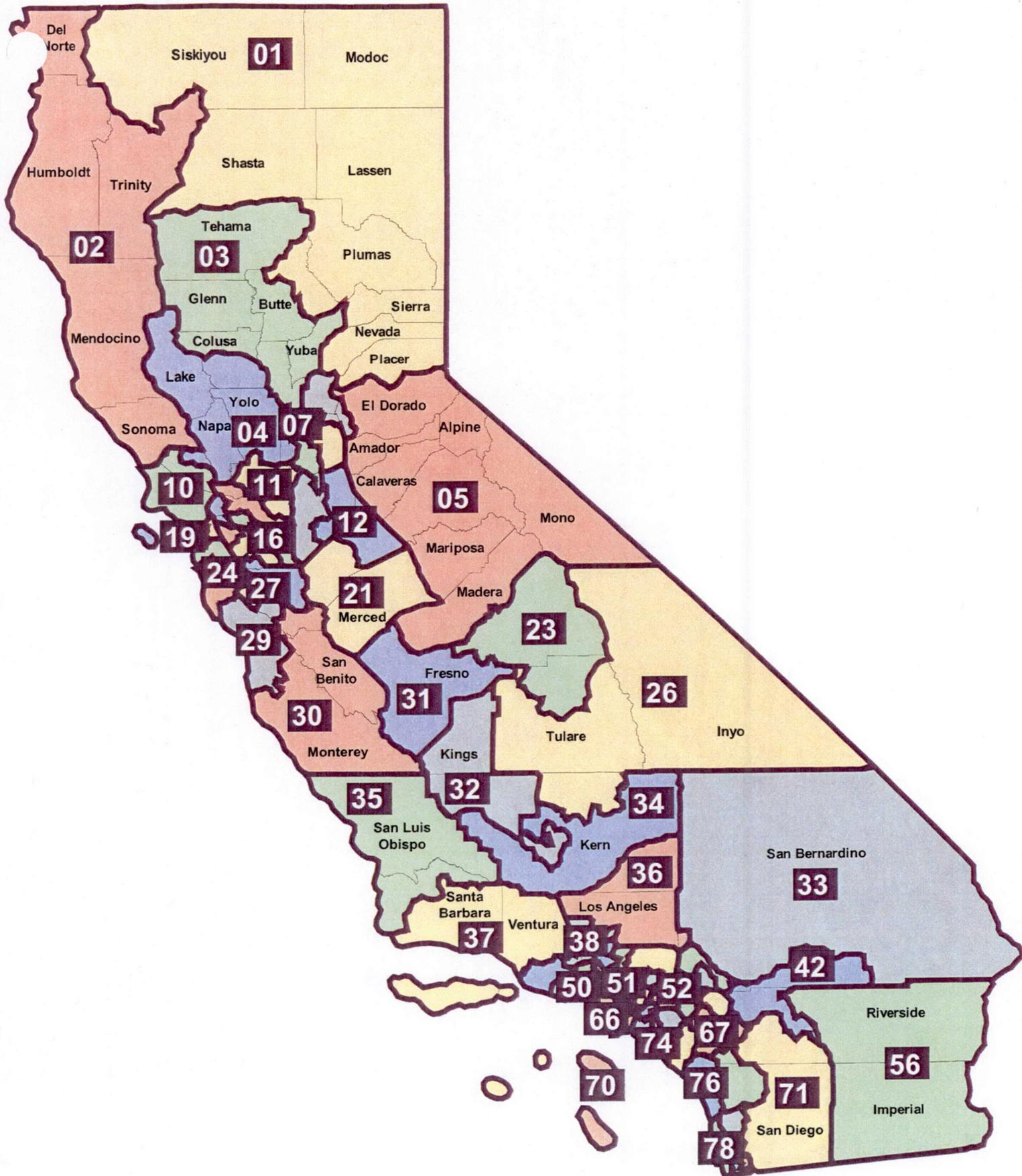
Michael Ward, Commissioner (R)

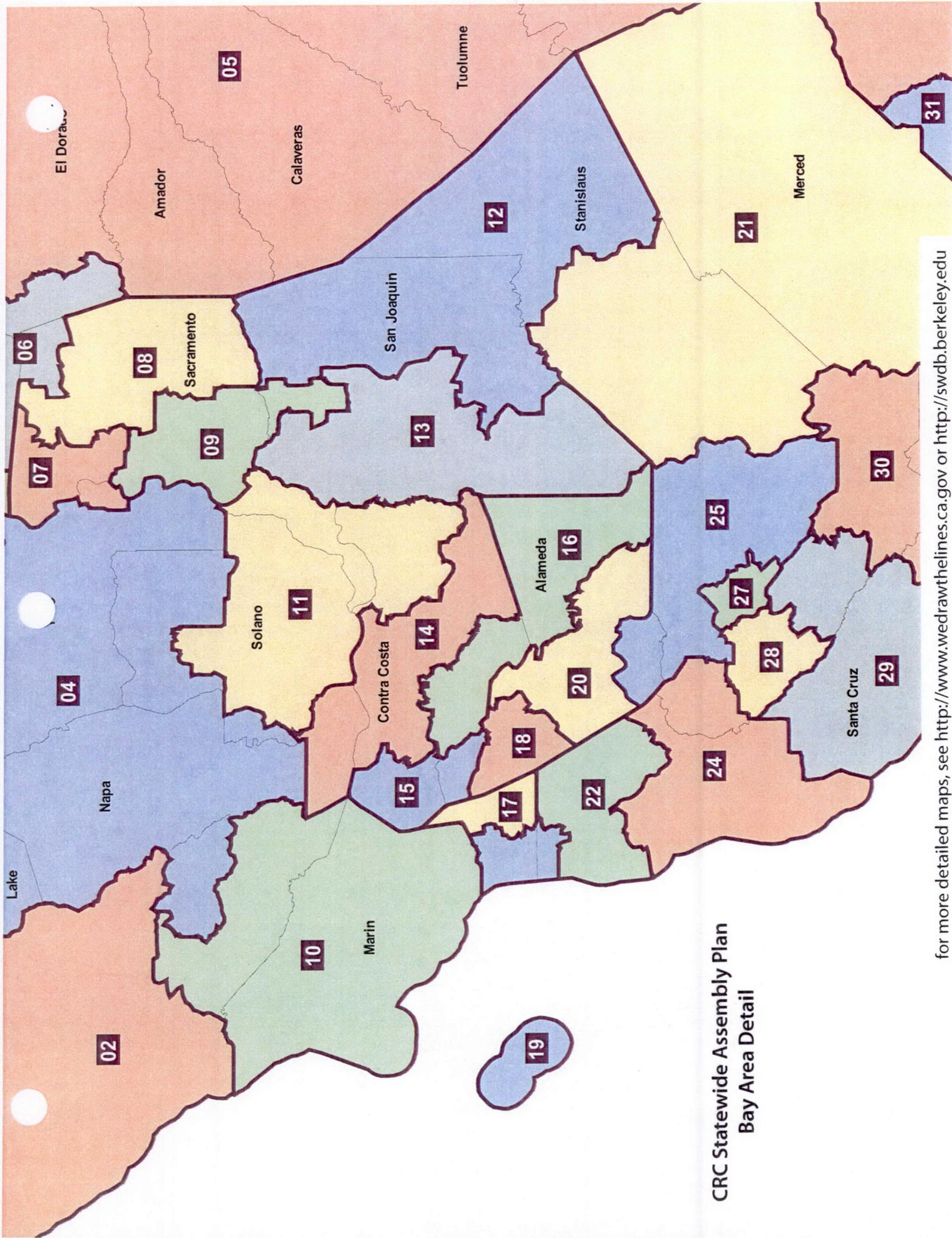
Jodie Filkins Webber, Commissioner (R)

Peter Yao, Commissioner (R)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING
APPENDIX 1
AUGUST 15, 2011

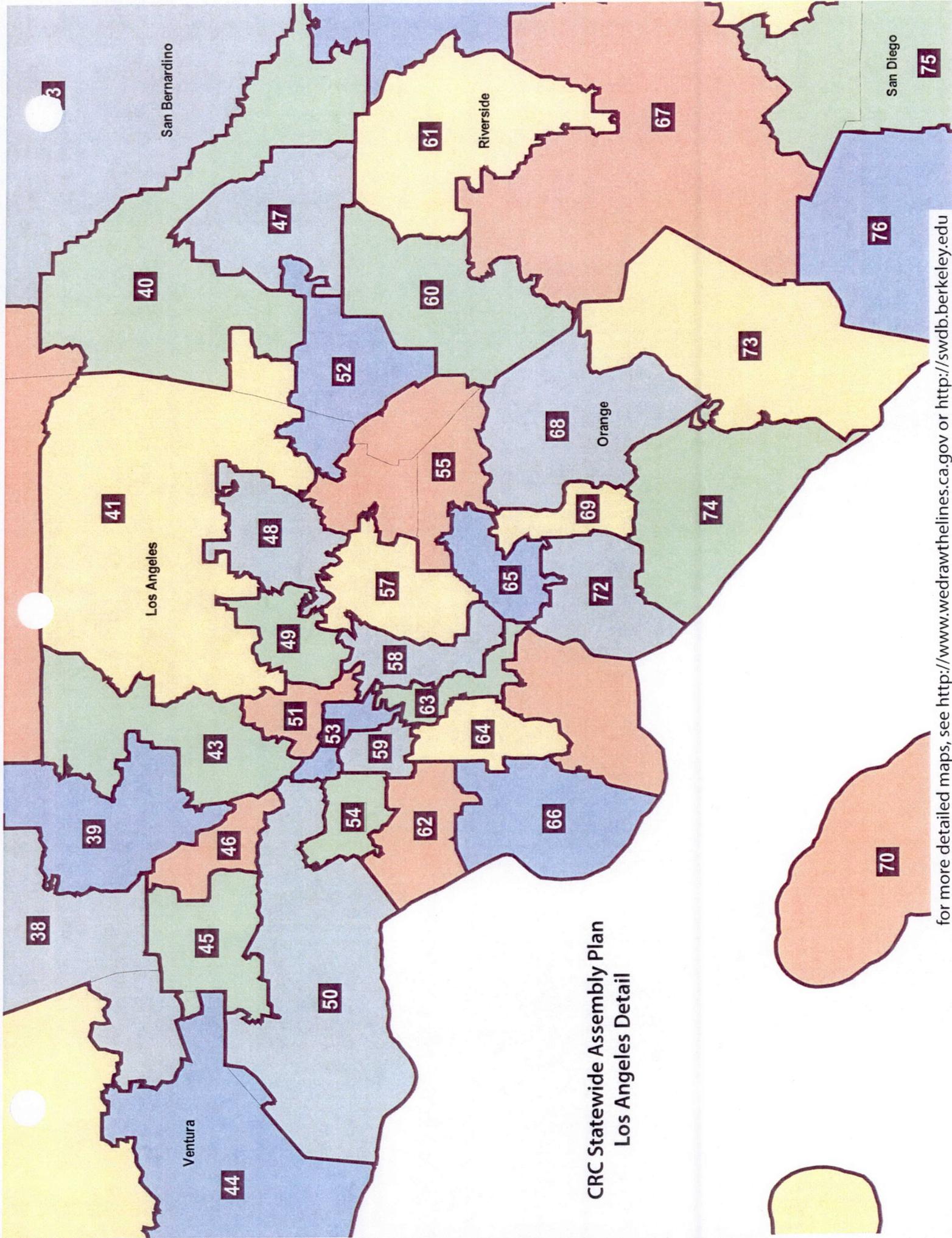
CRC Statewide Assembly Plan Overview





**CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
Bay Area Detail**

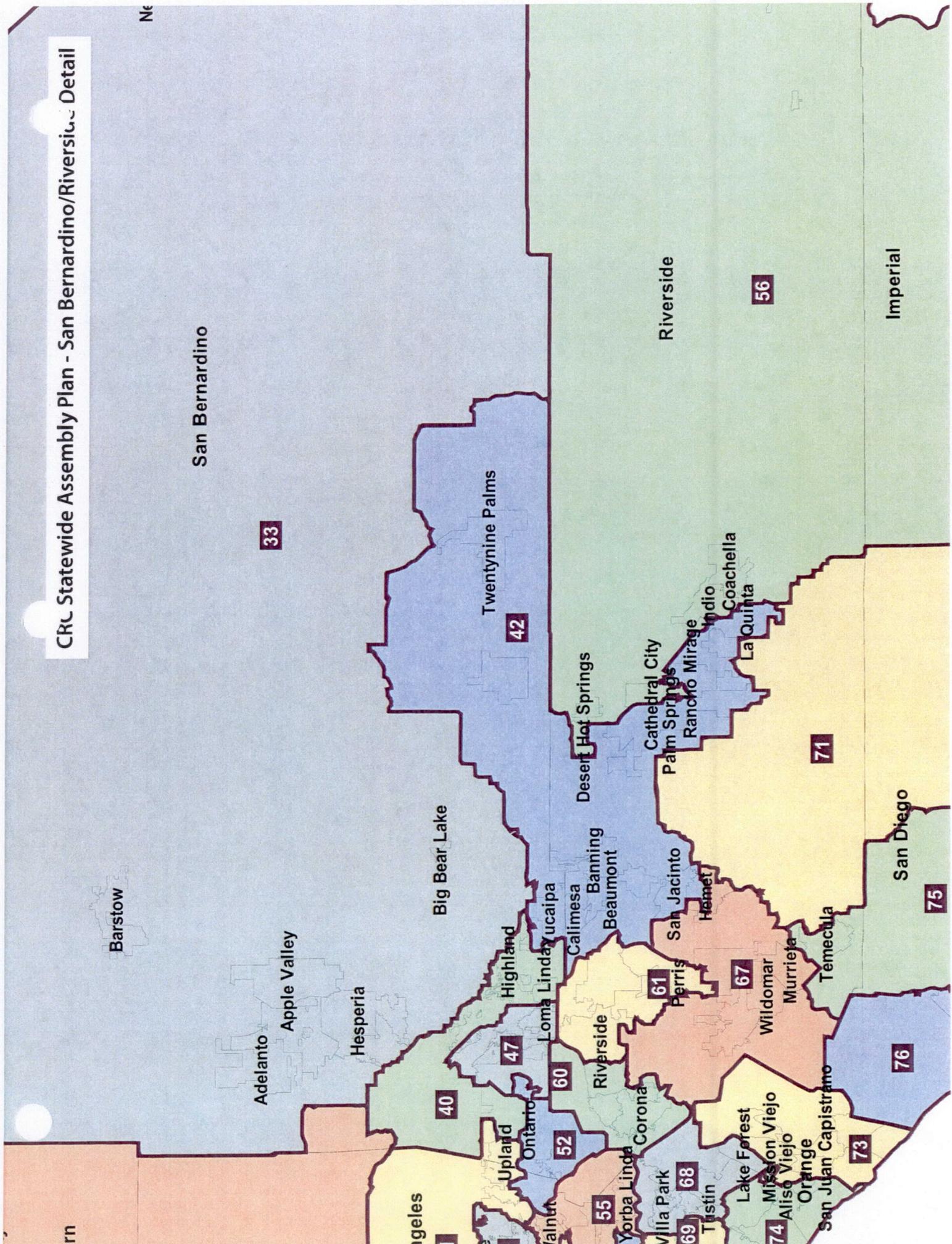
for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>

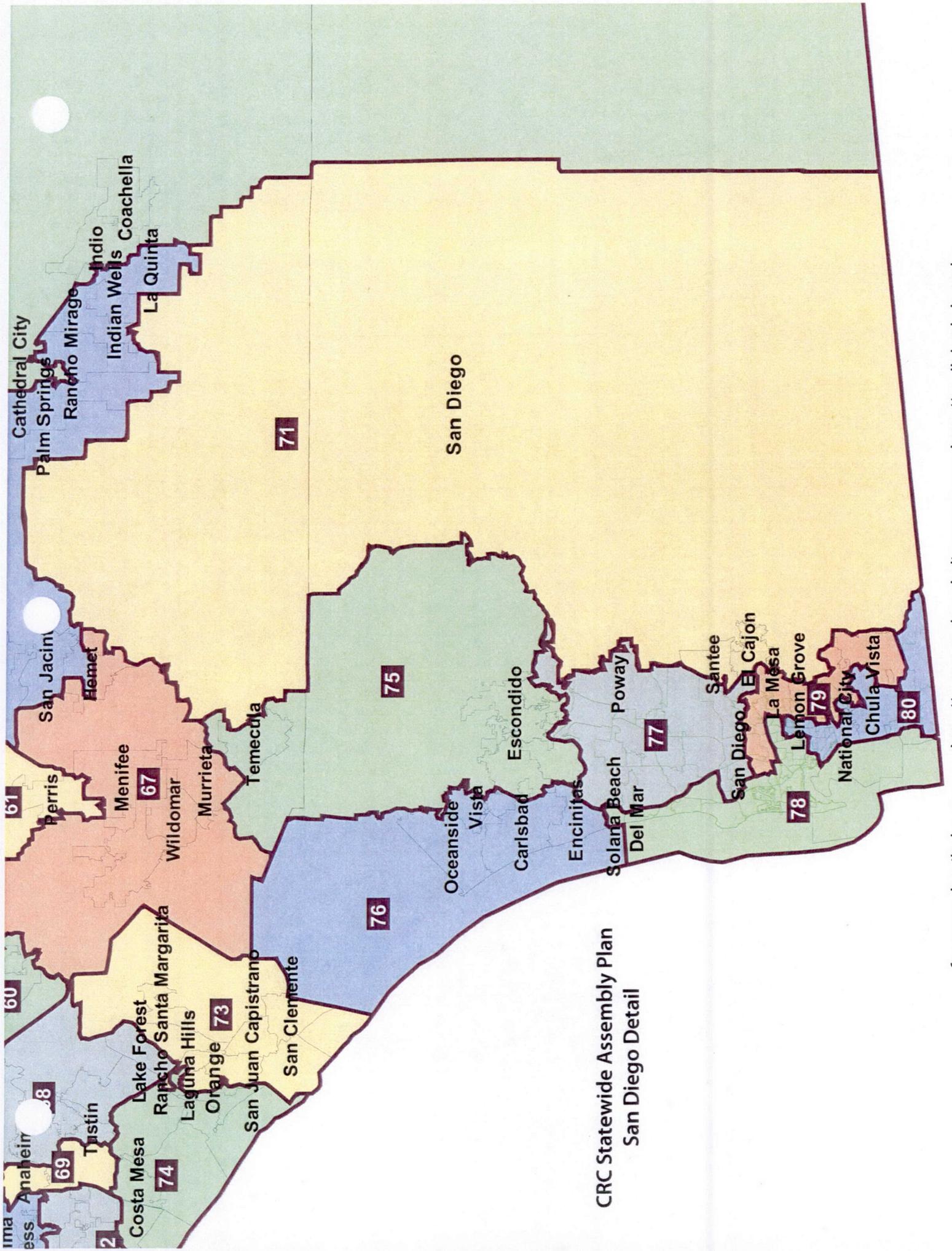


**CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
Los Angeles Detail**

for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>

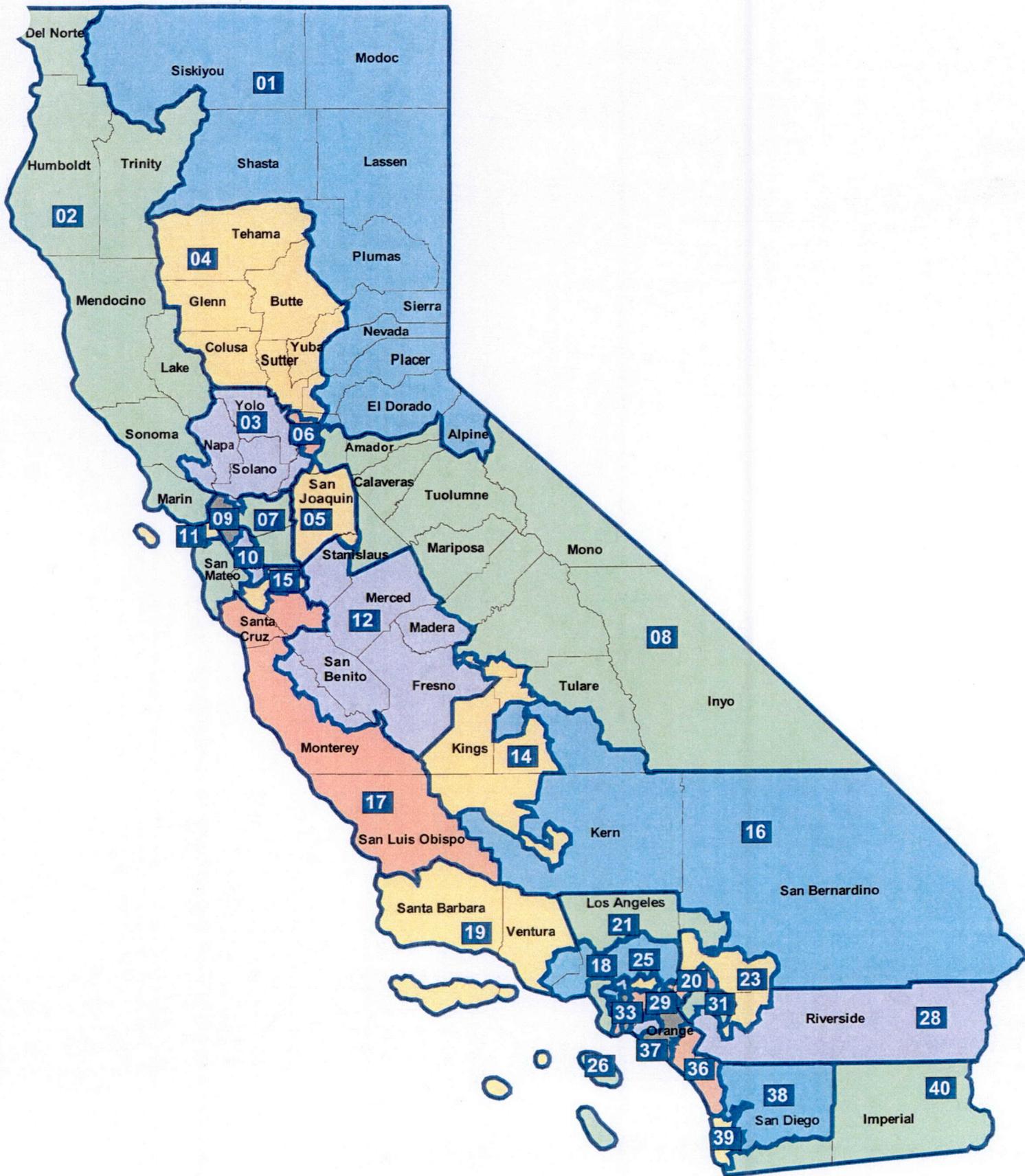
CRC Statewide Assembly Plan - San Bernardino/Riverside Detail





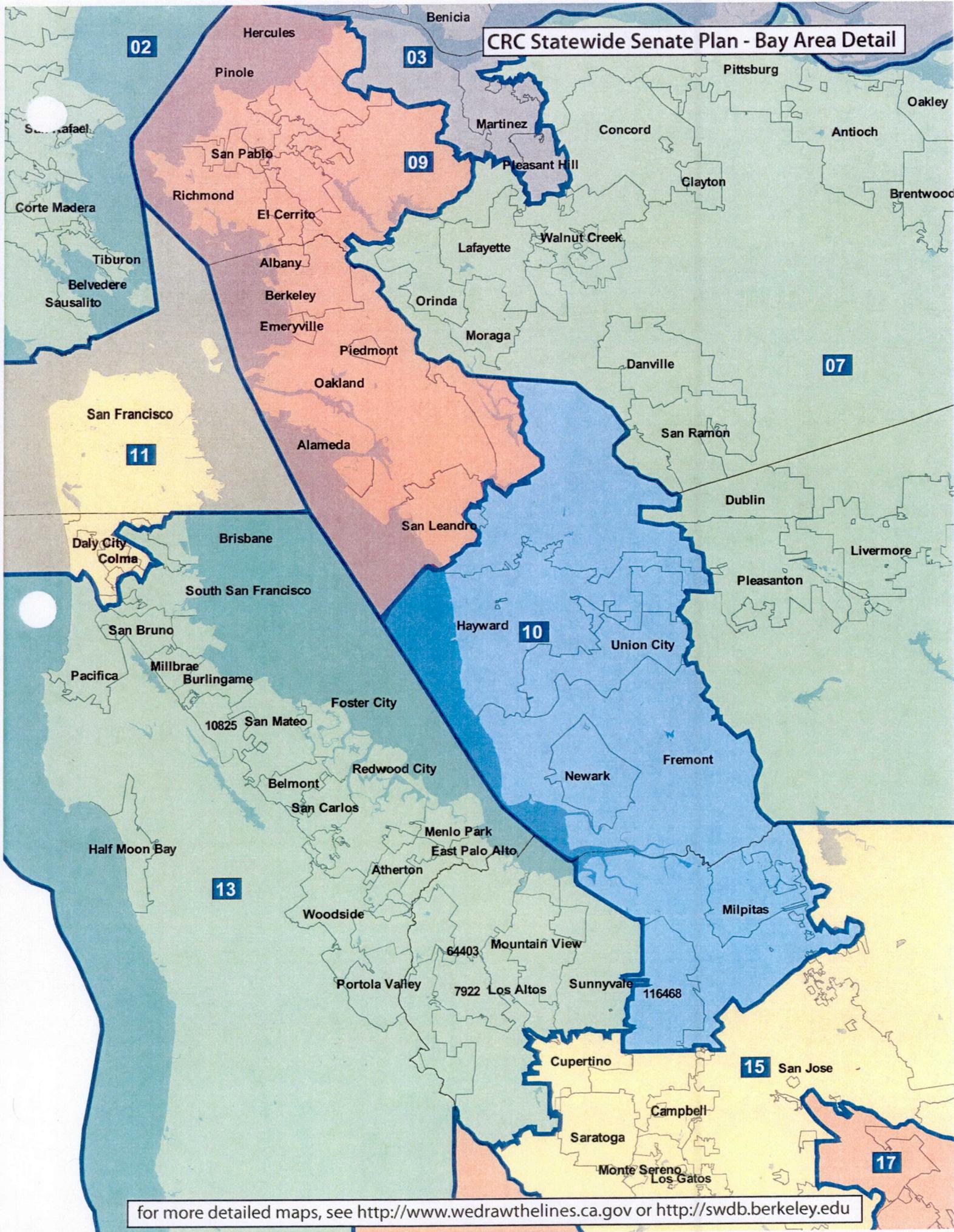
CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
San Diego Detail

CRC Statewide Senate Plan Overview

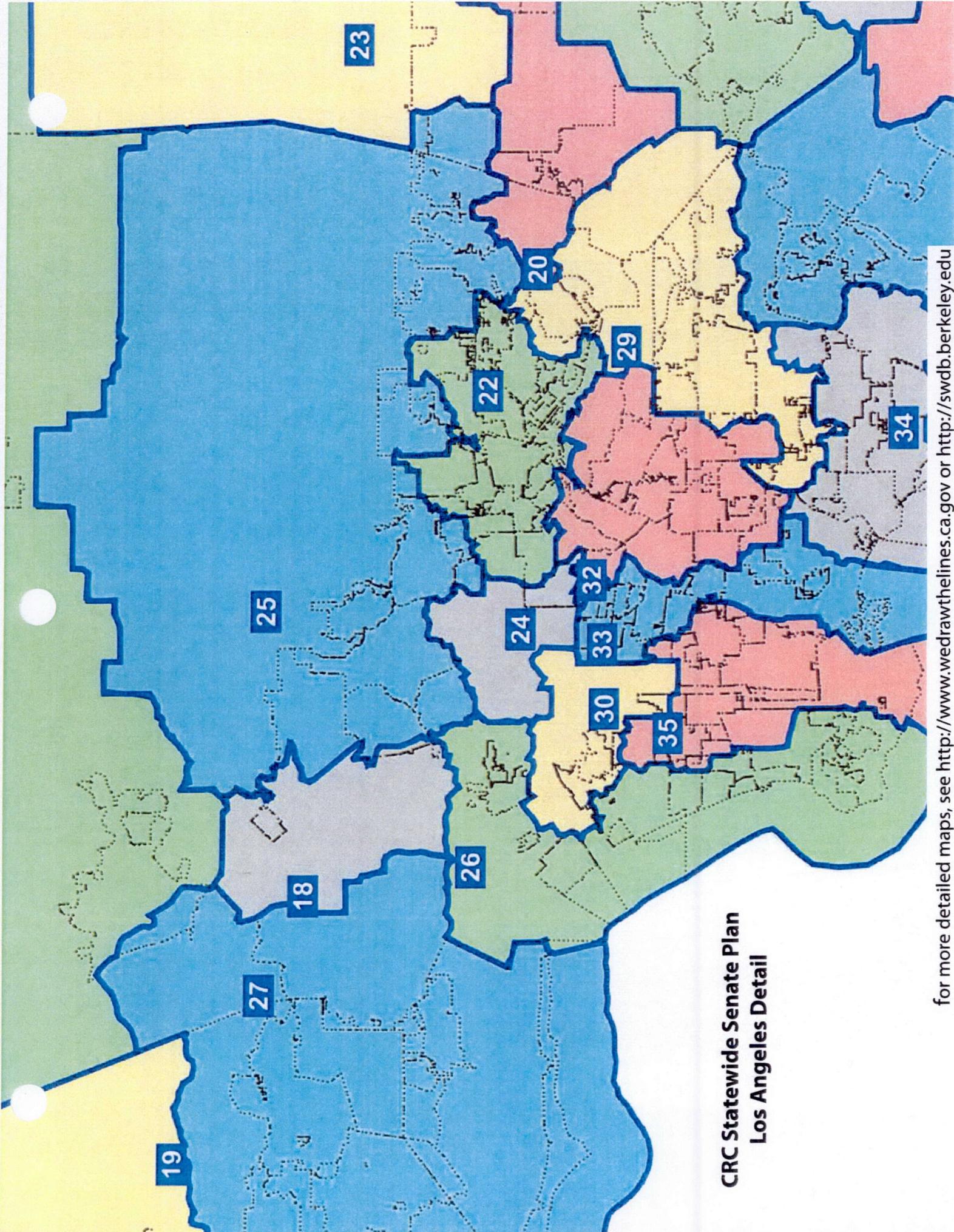


for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>

CRC Statewide Senate Plan - Bay Area Detail



for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>



**CRC Statewide Senate Plan
Los Angeles Detail**

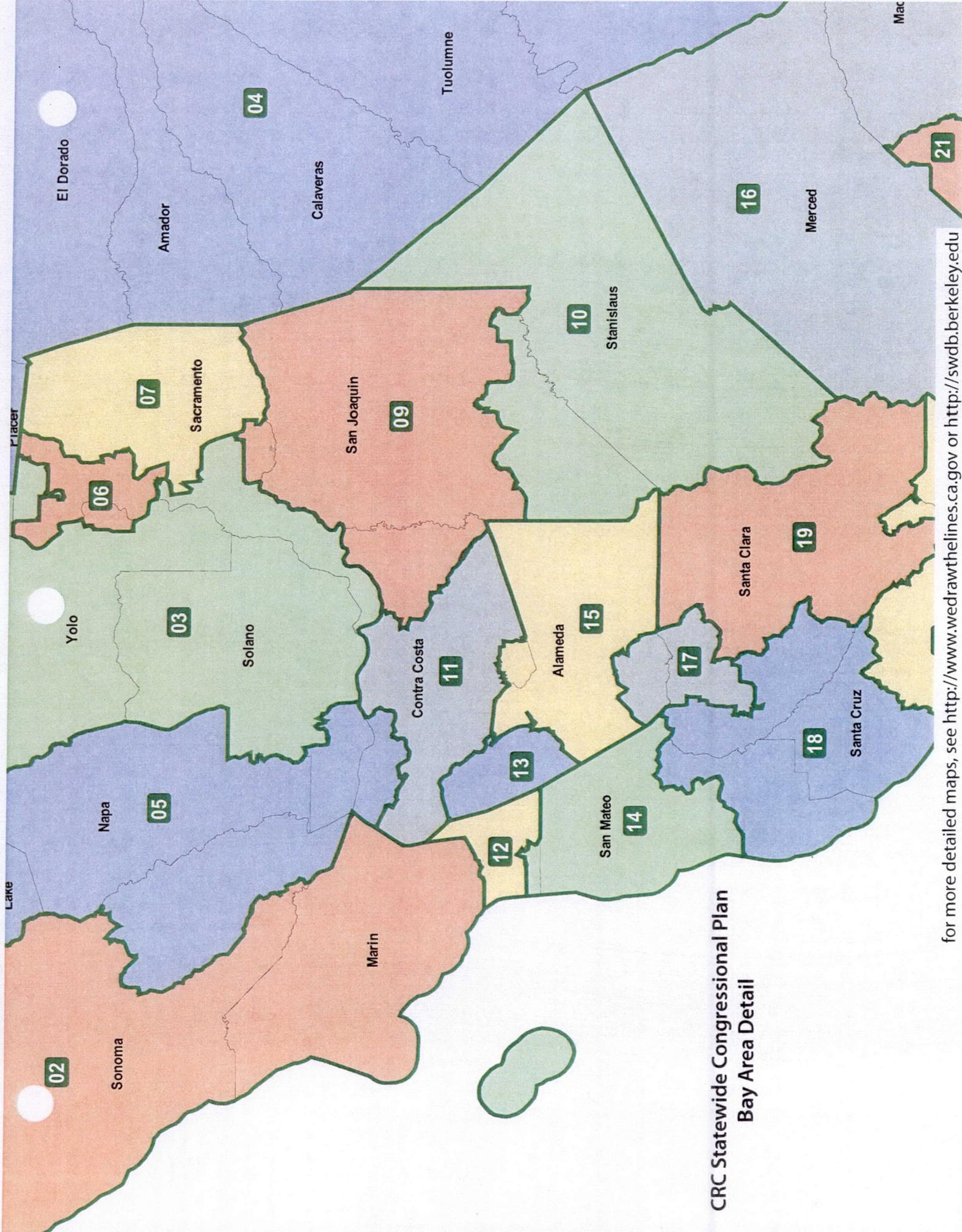
for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>

CRC Statewide Board of Equalization Plan Overview



CRC Statewide Congressional Plan Overview



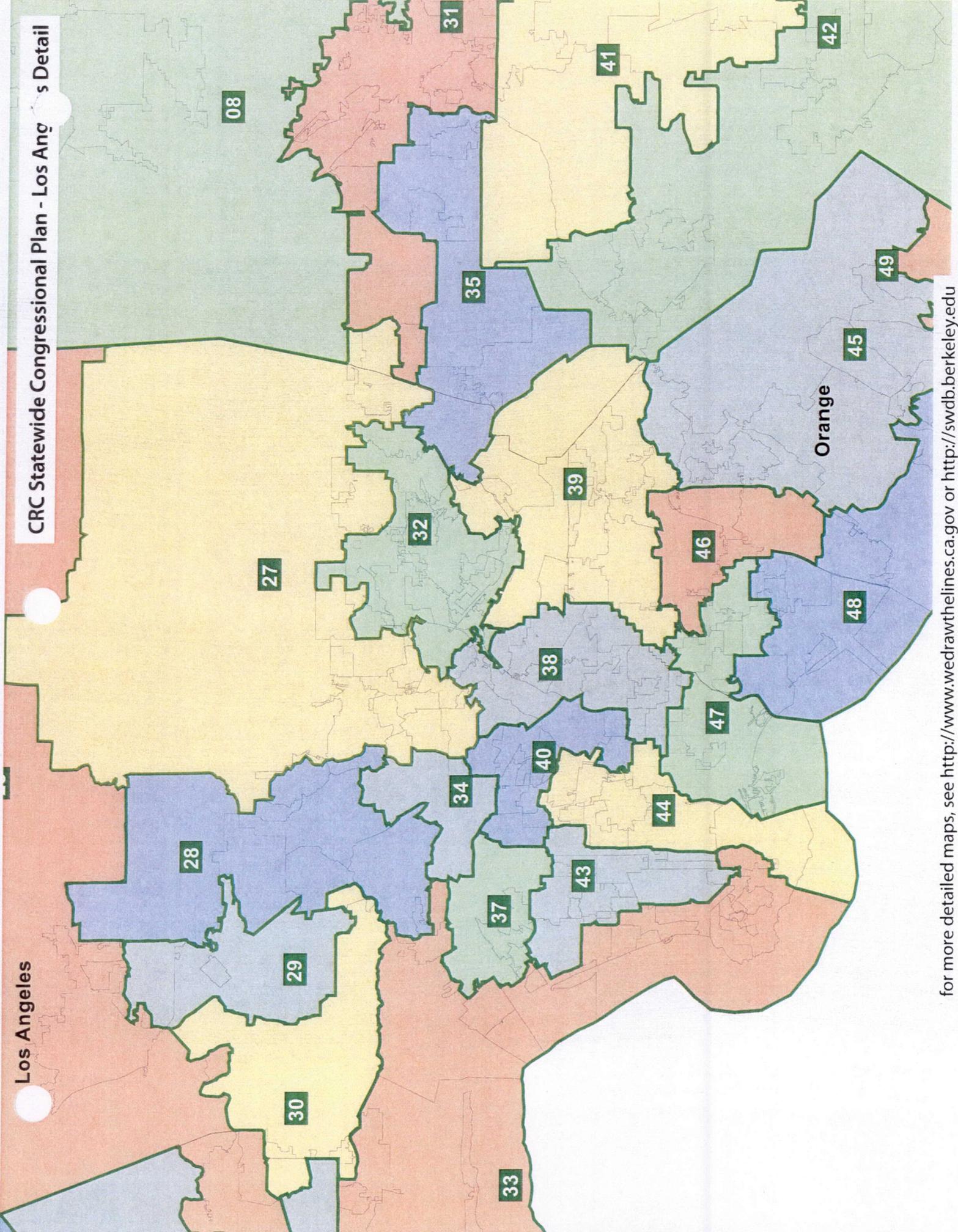


**CRC Statewide Congressional Plan
Bay Area Detail**

for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>

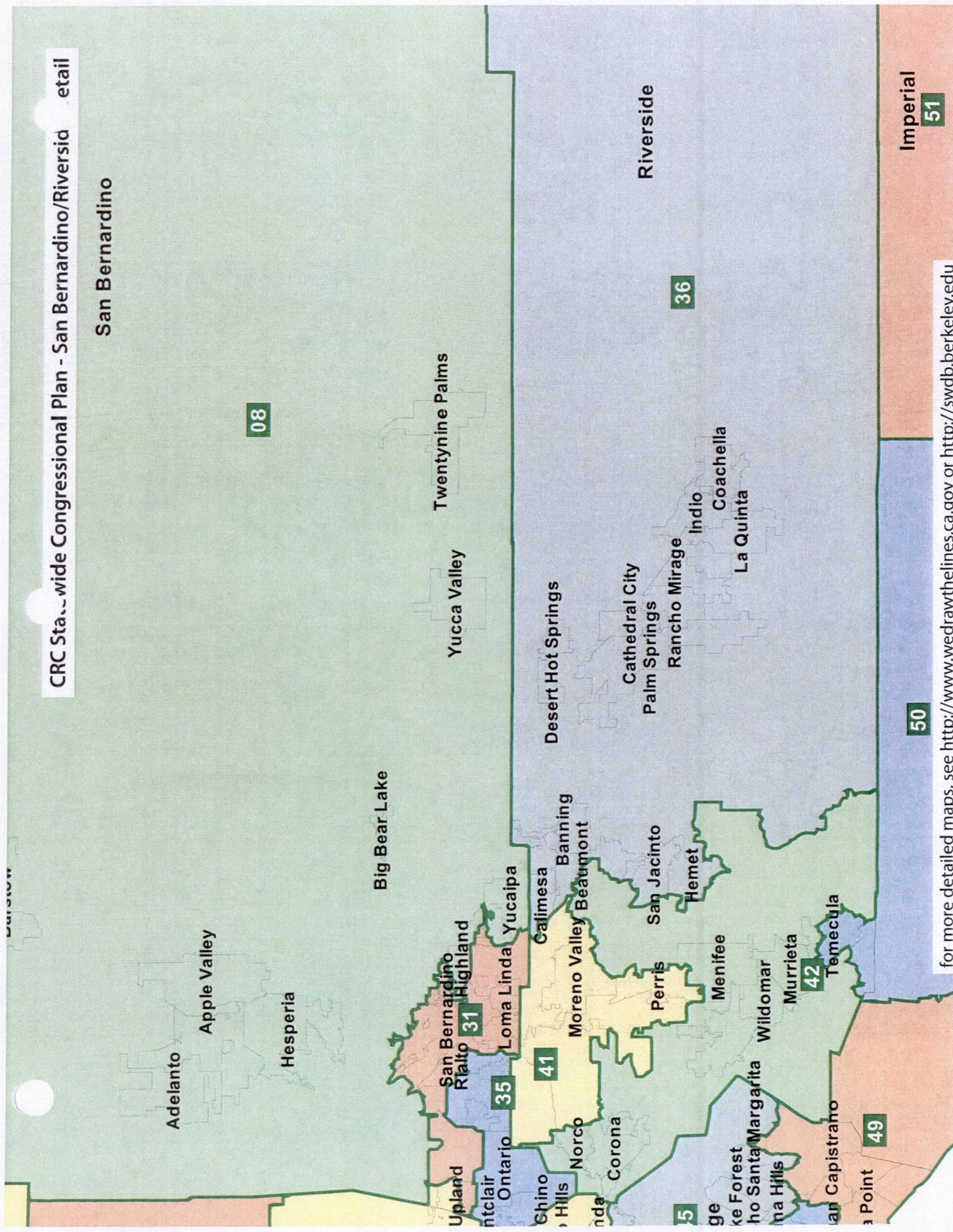
Los Angeles

CRC Statewide Congressional Plan - Los Angeles Detail



for more detailed maps, see <http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov> or <http://swdb.berkeley.edu>

San Bernardino



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
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	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%	-93,132 to 75,586	-1.000% to 0.812%	58,709	0.630%

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
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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	463,049	-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	469,144	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	461,362	-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	416	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	1,660	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	461,696	-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	83,221	17.96%	331,193	71.47%	7,241	1.56%	21,685	4.68%	15,078	3.25%	1,580	0.34%	1,412	0.30%	1,994	0.43%
03	104,106	22.20%	304,880	65.01%	9,782	2.09%	13,484	2.88%	31,540	6.73%	1,521	0.32%	1,013	0.22%	2,657	0.57%
04	136,468	29.26%	269,521	57.79%	9,668	2.07%	6,615	1.42%	39,160	8.40%	1,588	0.34%	1,074	0.23%	2,291	0.49%
05	119,597	25.83%	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%	11,768	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%	68,054	14.66%	4,931	1.06%	1,510	0.33%	6,417	1.38%
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%	103,990	22.20%	6,775	1.45%	1,272	0.27%	8,355	1.78%
10	96,684	20.76%	319,892	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%	1,353	0.29%	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	1.18%
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%	38,299	8.19%	2,641	0.56%	136,498	29.20%	1,746	0.37%	1,746	0.37%	4,366	0.93%
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%	164,386	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	32.76%	7,689	1.67%	1,275	0.28%	6,895	1.49%
21	250,267	54.25%	154,820	33.56%	16,504	3.58%	4,600	1.02%	29,517	6.40%	2,026	0.44%	1,030	0.22%	2,537	0.55%
22	108,082	23.36%	227,130	48.00%	9,726	2.10%	1,926	0.42%	108,287	23.40%	6,535	1.41%	2,262	0.49%	3,766	0.82%
23	150,177	32.19%	227,547	48.60%	14,228	3.08%	1,817	0.39%	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%	126,506	27.23%	4,372	0.94%	1,533	0.33%	2,997	0.65%
25	90,698	19.67%	111,647	24.21%	14,228	3.08%	1,817	0.39%	234,001	50.74%	2,909	0.63%	1,106	0.24%	4,800	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%	1,085	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%	234,920	50.40%	11,449	2.46%	2,443	0.52%	130,352	27.97%	1,771	0.38%	1,261	0.27%	2,748	0.59%
29	109,390	23.48%	283,572	60.87%	12,505	2.68%	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%	8,566	1.84%	2,852	0.61%	24,995	5.37%	1,143	0.25%	951	0.20%	1,758	0.38%
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	0.38%
32	321,599	68.89%	91,037	19.50%	30,162	6.46%	4,095	0.88%	16,474	3.53%	570	0.12%	1,526	0.33%	1,387	0.30%
33	182,457	38.89%	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	5.26%	7,385	1.58%	25,154	5.39%	929	0.20%	1,093	0.23%	1,916	0.41%
35	192,630	41.60%	174,418	37.67%	65,344	14.11%	4,062	0.88%	19,852	4.25%	1,162	0.25%	1,382	0.30%	1,717	0.37%
36	166,897	35.71%	260,199	55.68%	11,210	2.40%	4,915	1.05%	20,599	4.45%	1,073	0.23%	1,643	0.35%	3,269	0.71%
37	176,729	37.91%	250,974	53.83%	7,191	1.54%	4,096	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	3.30%	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	11.08%	3,025	0.65%	41,374	8.95%	1,734	0.37%	1,284	0.28%	3,480	0.75%
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	138,499	29.92%	275,719	59.56%	19,889	4.30%	6,591	1.42%	17,949	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	196,680	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	4.46%	1,624	0.35%	64,727	13.84%	965	0.21%	1,691	0.36%	2,535	0.54%
46	206,152	44.39%	185,661	39.98%	21,768	4.69%	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%	1,036	0.22%	2,380	0.51%
48	295,431	64.04%	89,487	19.40%	12,272	2.66%	1,610	0.35%	59,312	12.86%	648	0.14%	934	0.20%	1,652	0.36%
49	150,179	32.47%	57,828	12.50%	3,977	0.86%	887	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%	1,892	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%	27,998	5.99%	1,779	0.38%	34,563	7.42%	1,149	0.25%	1,211	0.26%	1,858	0.40%
53	316,956	68.32%	33,557	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	30.50%	137,372	29.45%	117,562	25.20%	1,332	0.29%	59,386	12.73%	791	0.17%	2,750	0.59%	4,973	1.07%
55	138,473	29.99%	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%	84,674	18.18%	7,694	1.65%	1,743	0.37%	53,070	11.35%	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%	992	0.21%	1,871	0.40%
59	348,882	75.00%	12,117	2.60%	90,139	19.38%	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	245,965	52.28%	121,367	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%	117,871	25.26%	1,577	0.34%	30,343	6.50%	2,581	0.55%	2,033	0.44%	3,983	0.85%
63	342,188	74.20%	51,322	11.13%	34,207	7.42%	1,322	0.29%	26,324	5.71%	3,049	0.66%	965	0.21%	1,776	0.39%
64	290,292	62.24%	15,407	3.30%	119,601	25.64%	1,035	0.22%	31,151	6.68%	4,698	1.01%	1,095	0.23%	3,121	0.67%
65	179,292	38.85%	143,098	31.01%	14,103	3.06%	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%	1,834	0.39%	3,460	0.74%
67	160,485	34.68%	235,308	50.85%	24,298	5.25%	4,144	0.90%	32,666	7.06%	1,951	0.42%	1,044	0.23%	2,873	0.62%
68	129,991	28.07%	225,160	48.63%	8,262	1.78%	2,089	0.45%	92,582	19.99%	1,414	0.31%	1,255	0.27%	2,300	0.50%
69	354,291	76.14%	56,501	12.14%	6,805	1.46%	1,246	0.27%	43,100	9.26%	1,523	0.33%	757	0.16%	1,094	0.24%
70	181,339	38.71%	164,526	35.12%	50,743	10.83%	2,775	0.59%	59,972	12.80%	3,660	0.78%	1,445	0.31%	4,054	0.87%
71	111,306	24.06%	295,774	63.94%	21,705	4.69%	7,000	1.51%	20,135	4.35%	2,883	0.62%	1,169	0.25%	2,612	0.56%
72	120,622	26.67%	181,741	38.67%	5,382	1.15%	2,362	0.50%	154,204	32.81%	2,495	0.53%	958	0.20%	2,169	0.46%
73	83,226	18.05%	318,088	68.98%	6,888	1.45%	2,572	0.56%	46,264	10.03%	1,141	0.25%	1,218	0.26%	1,904	0.41%
74	72,603	15.44%	296,992	63.16%	6,324	1.34%	2,311	0.49%	86,798	18.46%	1,614	0.34%	1,412	0.30%	2,194	0.47%
75	164,999	35.44%	239,885	51.53%	12,675	2.72%	5,888	1.26%	36,928	7.93%	1,769	0.38%	1,053	0.23%	2,351	0.50%
76	137,466	29.33%	271,293	57.89%	16,400	3.50%	3,414	0.73%	31,610	6.75%	4,008	0.86%	1,320	0.28%	3,116	0.66%
77	57,875	12.47%	266,976	57.53%	14,214	3.06%	2,434	0.52%	115,511	24.89%	2,118	0.46%	1,455	0.31%	3,483	0.75%
78	85,217	18.45%	298,542	64.64%	20,859	4.52%	3,270	0.71%	47,554	10.30%	1,711	0.37%	1,875	0.41%	2,857	0.62%
79	157,807	33.83%	156,129	33.47%	51,168	10.97%	2,691	0.58%	88,428	18.96%	3,818	0.82%	1,228	0.26%	5,147	1.10%
80	314,582	67.71%	66,549	14.32%	30,022	6.46%	1,787	0.38%	45,632	9.82%	2,180	0.47%	937	0.20%	2,913	0.63%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 4. DOJ Tabulation																		
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	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%	53,608	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	352,351	75.13%	64,465	18.30%	246,629	70.00%	6,386	1.81%	9,644	2.74%	21,863	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%	31,839	8.78%	1,195	0.33%	813	0.22%	1,541	0.43%
05	360,895	77.93%	77,084	21.36%	258,122	71.53%	7,543	2.09%	8,612	2.39%	6,754	1.87%	644	0.18%	1,365	0.38%	711	0.20%
06	350,612	74.77%	36,120	10.30%	269,935	76.99%	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%	81,020	23.41%	166,294	48.05%	35,757	10.33%	4,630	1.34%	49,975	14.44%	3,463	1.00%	1,049	0.30%	3,912	1.13%
08	352,594	76.03%	51,954	14.73%	231,075	65.54%	26,433	7.50%	5,018	1.42%	31,735	9.00%	2,445	0.69%	911	0.26%	3,023	0.86%
09	334,848	71.47%	75,875	22.66%	130,270	38.90%	40,329	12.04%	2,996	0.89%	74,600	22.28%	4,843	1.45%	832	0.25%	5,103	1.52%
10	364,547	78.26%	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%	81,787	23.95%	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%	1,866	0.56%
13	322,471	69.83%	117,211	36.35%	105,101	32.59%	30,492	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	16.60%	2,539	0.71%	977	0.27%	3,279	0.92%
15	377,085	80.38%	70,077	18.58%	161,096	42.72%	59,646	15.82%	2,044	0.54%	77,082	20.44%	1,360	0.36%	1,936	0.51%	3,844	1.02%
16	350,379	75.20%	34,525	9.85%	236,496	67.50%	9,474	2.70%	1,902	0.54%	64,188	18.32%	1,197	0.34%	936	0.27%	1,661	0.47%
17	408,761	87.44%	70,268	17.19%	180,156	44.07%	31,416	7.69%	2,437	0.60%	117,774	28.81%	1,993	0.49%	1,402	0.34%	3,315	0.81%
18	365,624	77.85%	83,448	22.82%	99,119	27.11%	84,819	23.20%	2,208	0.60%	88,566	24.22%	2,331	0.64%	1,093	0.30%	4,040	1.10%
19	393,307	84.08%	50,284	12.78%	146,050	37.13%	13,348	3.39%	1,321	0.34%	176,465	44.87%	1,594	0.41%	1,519	0.39%	2,726	0.69%
20	348,027	75.43%	89,046	25.59%	102,616	29.49%	28,474	8.18%	2,015	0.58%	114,847	33.00%	5,629	1.62%	846	0.24%	4,554	1.31%
21	316,196	68.98%	154,234	48.47%	124,725	39.20%	11,387	3.58%	3,602	1.13%	20,536	6.45%	1,474	0.46%	686	0.22%	1,552	0.49%
22	361,226	78.06%	76,071	21.06%	184,167	50.98%	7,521	2.08%	1,522	0.42%	83,202	23.03%	4,748	1.31%	1,500	0.42%	2,495	0.69%
23	342,822	73.22%	96,236	28.07%	184,653	53.86%	16,728	4.88%	4,665	1.37%	37,215	10.86%	751	0.22%	911	0.27%	1,644	0.48%
24	356,101	77.08%	63,185	17.64%	180,887	50.51%	10,991	3.07%	1,447	0.40%	95,584	26.69%	3,043	0.85%	947	0.26%	2,017	0.56%
25	354,708	76.91%	62,077	17.50%	96,609	27.24%	10,465	2.95%	1,408	0.40%	177,971	50.17%	2,167	0.61%	783	0.22%	3,228	0.91%
26	320,827	66.24%	164,124	51.16%	133,168	41.51%	4,336	1.35%	5,969	1.86%	11,452	3.57%	454	0.14%	632	0.20%	692	0.22%
27	343,687	74.05%	144,126	41.94%	64,185	18.68%	11,627	3.38%	1,523	0.44%	117,720	34.25%	1,575	0.46%	744	0.22%	2,187	0.64%
28	354,635	76.09%	54,436	15.35%	192,636	54.29%	8,521	2.40%	1,904	0.54%	93,391	26.33%	1,329	0.37%	783	0.22%	1,735	0.49%
29	368,889	79.18%	73,339	19.88%	239,832	65.01%	9,336	2.53%	3,665	0.97%	37,804	10.25%	1,884	0.51%	1,018	0.28%	2,111	0.57%
30	325,922	70.03%	199,460	61.20%	95,794	29.39%	6,888	2.11%	2,200	0.68%	19,005	5.83%	855	0.26%	622	0.19%	1,098	0.34%
31	314,850	67.24%	200,692	63.74%	67,744	21.52%	15,856	5.04%	2,685	0.85%	25,814	8.20%	330	0.10%	660	0.21%	1,069	0.34%
32	315,978	67.68%	201,093	63.64%	74,121	23.46%	23,152	7.33%	2,989	0.95%	12,160	3.85%	423	0.13%	1,236	0.39%	804	0.25%
33	329,415	70.19%	111,155	33.74%	169,243	51.38%	29,425	8.93%	5,062	1.54%	10,773	3.27%	1,386	0.42%	799	0.24%	1,573	0.48%
34	335,721	71.92%	95,842	28.55%	197,539	58.84%	16,157	4.81%	5,485	1.63%	18,197	5.42%	636	0.19%	722	0.22%	1,143	0.34%
35	359,077	76.84%	107,896	30.05%	219,516	61.13%	8,917	2.48%	3,968	1.11%	15,722	4.38%	866	0.24%	1,089	0.30%	1,103	0.31%
36	323,398	69.84%	120,338	37.21%	138,646	42.87%	42,146	13.03%	3,139	0.90%	15,358	4.75%	776	0.24%	1,075	0.33%	1,920	0.59%
37	367,474	78.82%	121,331	33.02%	215,218	58.57%	5,634	1.53%	3,319	0.90%	19,367	5.27%	725	0.20%	832	0.23%	1,048	0.29%
38	351,818	74.87%	81,584	23.19%	206,331	58.65%	12,331	3.50%	2,086	0.59%	46,205	13.13%	665	0.19%	1,007	0.29%	1,609	0.46%
39	343,345	73.61%	219,110	63.82%	82,039	23.89%	12,082	3.52%	1,357	0.40%	26,391	7.69%	496	0.14%	885	0.26%	985	0.29%
40	333,685	72.15%	124,961	37.45%	135,126	40.50%	35,658	10.69%	2,372	0.71%	31,477	9.43%	1,168	0.35%	816	0.24%	2,107	0.63%

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	363,586	78.61%	98,798	27.17%	180,065	49.52%	30,516	8.39%	1,861	0.51%	48,530	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	381,417	81.43%	81,297	21.31%	221,903	58.18%	8,586	2.25%	1,288	0.34%	64,890	17.01%	958	0.25%	1,076	0.28%	1,419	0.37%
44	338,873	73.31%	129,292	38.15%	168,057	49.59%	7,083	2.09%	1,783	0.53%	29,944	8.84%	930	0.27%	585	0.17%	1,199	0.35%
45	364,331	77.89%	98,779	27.11%	193,752	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	358,293	77.14%	141,349	39.45%	158,809	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	11.36%	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	400,330	85.17%	106,829	26.68%	50,423	12.60%	3,111	0.78%	685	0.17%	199,669	55.04%	279	0.07%	363	0.09%	1,388	0.38%
50	362,747	78.42%	44,967	12.39%	289,035	79.70%	16,726	4.61%	1,642	0.45%	43,775	12.07%	756	0.21%	1,560	0.43%	1,869	0.51%
51	348,231	74.76%	233,855	67.16%	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%	207,689	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%	943	0.27%	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	26.86%	129,295	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%	88,733	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%	5,906	1.71%	1,418	0.41%	44,150	12.80%	648	0.19%	591	0.17%	922	0.27%
58	341,855	73.01%	216,254	63.26%	53,544	15.66%	15,406	4.51%	1,215	0.36%	52,582	15.38%	972	0.28%	694	0.20%	1,188	0.35%
59	319,044	68.59%	228,124	71.50%	10,880	3.41%	67,640	21.20%	456	0.14%	9,202	2.88%	160	0.05%	1,113	0.35%	1,469	0.46%
60	329,885	70.15%	156,673	47.49%	119,631	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	329,301	70.02%	154,134	46.81%	99,934	30.35%	41,624	12.64%	2,019	0.61%	27,266	8.28%	1,427	0.43%	833	0.25%	2,064	0.63%
62	355,015	76.07%	137,789	38.81%	93,927	26.46%	90,750	25.66%	1,359	0.38%	25,131	7.08%	1,821	0.51%	1,463	0.41%	2,775	0.78%
63	319,486	69.28%	226,451	70.88%	43,191	13.52%	24,471	7.66%	1,077	0.34%	20,628	6.46%	2,041	0.64%	587	0.18%	1,040	0.33%
64	319,811	68.57%	185,679	58.06%	13,482	4.22%	88,381	27.64%	829	0.26%	25,458	7.96%	3,271	1.02%	718	0.22%	1,993	0.62%
65	345,653	74.90%	117,326	33.94%	121,769	35.23%	10,385	3.00%	1,750	0.51%	90,160	26.08%	1,785	0.52%	736	0.21%	1,742	0.50%
66	365,069	78.05%	67,868	18.59%	179,993	49.30%	16,691	4.57%	1,610	0.44%	93,661	25.66%	1,799	0.49%	1,242	0.34%	2,205	0.60%
67	328,809	71.05%	98,320	30.21%	183,444	55.79%	16,387	4.98%	3,027	0.92%	33,224	10.11%	1,262	0.38%	657	0.20%	1,488	0.45%
68	348,844	75.34%	86,274	24.73%	182,460	52.30%	6,078	1.74%	1,645	0.47%	69,024	19.79%	1,049	0.30%	804	0.23%	1,510	0.43%
69	324,581	69.75%	230,895	71.14%	49,871	15.36%	5,382	1.66%	1,001	0.31%	35,072	10.81%	1,089	0.34%	501	0.15%	770	0.24%
70	359,249	76.68%	120,791	33.62%	144,133	40.12%	38,031	10.59%	2,343	0.65%	47,750	13.29%	2,627	0.73%	1,019	0.28%	2,555	0.71%
71	350,857	75.85%	79,920	22.78%	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%
72	361,195	76.86%	79,920	22.13%	152,605	42.25%	3,907	1.08%	1,855	0.51%	119,081	32.97%	1,757	0.49%	671	0.19%	1,399	0.39%
73	346,400	75.12%	55,047	15.89%	248,123	71.63%	4,654	1.34%	1,946	0.56%	33,856	9.77%	819	0.24%	792	0.23%	1,183	0.34%
74	362,309	81.30%	51,189	13.39%	251,820	69.51%	4,855	1.34%	1,906	0.50%	68,815	18.99%	1,218	0.32%	966	0.26%	1,520	0.40%
75	339,242	72.87%	104,586	30.83%	191,566	56.47%	8,679	2.56%	4,178	1.23%	27,029	7.97%	1,240	0.37%	672	0.20%	1,292	0.38%
76	355,819	75.93%	89,760	25.23%	222,375	62.50%	11,826	3.32%	2,660	0.75%	23,660	6.65%	2,884	0.81%	857	0.24%	1,797	0.51%
77	351,336	75.71%	38,440	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	0.56%
78	399,987	86.60%	64,971	16.24%	268,182	67.05%	17,343	4.34%	2,849	0.71%	41,647	10.41%	1,389	0.35%	1,512	0.38%	2,094	0.52%
79	351,301	75.32%	104,302	29.69%	133,553	38.02%	36,362	10.35%	1,436	0.41%	68,296	19.44%	2,928	0.83%	838	0.24%	2,886	0.82%
80	335,580	72.23%	211,077	62.90%	59,612	17.76%	22,872	6.82%	1,508	0.45%	36,344	10.83%	1,717	0.51%	683	0.20%	1,767	0.53%

*Denominator is total population

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	350,597	19,959	5.69%	305,663	87.47%	6,145	1.75%	5,363	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%	7,027	2.16%	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	305,905	47,071	15.39%	223,290	72.99%	6,753	2.21%	21,720	7.10%	2,598	0.85%	7,071	2.31%
05	318,961	42,211	13.23%	253,268	79.40%	8,304	2.60%	5,480	1.71%	4,482	1.41%	9,718	3.05%
06	314,615	25,392	8.07%	256,506	81.53%	8,689	2.76%	18,441	5.86%	2,040	0.65%	5,587	1.78%
07	286,401	48,343	16.88%	162,945	56.89%	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	268,791	43,174	16.06%	130,447	48.53%	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	4.86%	1,542	0.50%	5,351	1.74%
11	285,055	46,034	16.15%	165,116	57.92%	39,122	13.72%	26,995	9.47%	1,851	0.65%	7,788	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	21,921	7.38%	226,196	76.14%	7,770	2.62%	37,098	12.49%	735	0.25%	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	282,865	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%	10,863	4.52%	83,445	34.73%	967	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	40,919	12.73%	237,241	73.81%	9,148	2.85%	26,685	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%	8,494	4.05%	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%	160,086	60.26%	24,915	9.38%	6,807	2.56%	2,943	1.11%	6,694	2.52%
34	277,228	59,061	21.30%	187,589	67.67%	14,305	5.16%	9,814	3.54%	2,334	0.84%	6,459	2.33%
35	295,361	52,780	17.87%	217,304	73.57%	8,504	2.88%	11,268	3.81%	2,259	0.77%	5,505	1.86%
36	247,869	68,304	27.56%	131,357	52.98%	33,847	13.66%	9,328	3.76%	1,513	0.61%	5,033	2.03%
37	307,080	70,309	22.90%	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	277,508	83,296	30.02%	139,401	50.23%	31,625	11.40%	18,502	6.67%	1,360	0.49%	4,684	1.69%
41	324,531	75,629	23.37%	181,668	55.98%	31,039	9.56%	32,181	9.92%	885	0.27%	3,814	1.18%
42	315,589	55,087	17.46%	234,393	74.27%	8,723	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	64,977	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	280,828	50,012	17.82%	184,384	65.70%	12,831	4.57%	30,943	11.03%	469	0.17%	2,458	0.88%
46	247,706	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%	55,853	25.61%	34,036	15.61%	10,383	4.76%	817	0.37%	3,712	1.70%
48	255,184	131,258	51.44%	81,225	31.83%	10,090	3.95%	30,674	12.02%	595	0.23%	1,937	0.76%
49	275,312	76,470	27.78%	55,065	20.00%	2,679	0.97%	137,899	50.09%	1,147	0.42%	3,199	1.16%
50	348,226	28,679	8.24%	271,489	77.96%	17,614	5.06%	26,606	7.64%	922	0.26%	3,838	1.10%
51	229,008	136,324	59.53%	43,325	18.92%	9,680	4.23%	36,808	16.07%	982	0.43%	2,871	1.25%
52	247,395	125,095	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	17.36%	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%	133,590	46.49%	10,275	3.58%	75,070	26.13%	1,052	0.37%	3,046	1.06%
56	227,204	114,469	50.36%	92,402	40.67%	11,992	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%	31,879	11.86%	1,111	0.41%	3,096	1.15%
58	249,379	139,902	56.10%	54,967	22.04%	14,221	5.70%	38,056	15.26%	898	0.36%	2,233	0.90%
59	168,548	84,278	50.00%	10,837	6.43%	67,405	39.99%	4,230	2.51%	539	0.32%	1,798	1.07%
60	243,511	86,835	35.66%	116,109	47.68%	17,680	7.26%	18,555	7.62%	1,361	0.56%	4,332	1.78%
61	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%
62	270,569	71,340	26.37%	90,536	33.46%	88,657	32.77%	16,537	6.11%	846	0.31%	3,499	1.29%
63	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%
64	212,983	85,023	39.92%	13,871	6.51%	90,850	42.66%	17,770	8.34%	569	0.27%	5,469	2.57%
65	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%
66	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%
67	252,809	58,503	23.14%	162,940	64.45%	12,217	4.83%	14,043	5.55%	1,508	0.60%	5,106	2.02%
68	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%
69	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%
70	282,096	66,137	23.44%	142,051	50.36%	33,988	12.05%	33,196	11.77%	1,232	0.44%	6,726	2.38%
71	299,471	44,627	14.90%	224,011	74.80%	13,288	4.44%	10,654	3.56%	2,737	0.91%	6,891	2.30%
72	296,747	45,433	15.31%	159,384	53.71%	3,767	1.27%	83,396	28.10%	1,287	0.43%	4,767	1.61%
73	304,043	31,281	10.29%	241,982	79.59%	5,189	1.71%	22,311	7.34%	950	0.31%	3,280	1.08%
74	326,040	31,223	9.58%	242,608	74.41%	4,578	1.40%	43,805	13.44%	826	0.25%	3,826	1.17%
75	257,429	46,799	18.18%	179,301	69.65%	7,673	2.98%	17,105	6.64%	3,091	1.20%	6,551	2.54%
76	294,133	49,479	16.82%	212,079	72.10%	10,484	3.56%	16,137	5.49%	1,394	0.47%	5,954	2.02%
77	310,211	29,091	9.38%	212,515	68.51%	8,804	2.84%	55,026	17.74%	918	0.30%	4,775	1.54%
78	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%
79	283,225	62,084	21.92%	133,319	47.07%	34,102	12.04%	46,632	16.46%	1,038	0.37%	7,068	2.50%
80	227,429	115,454	50.76%	62,208	27.35%	21,478	9.44%	24,416	10.74%	992	0.44%	3,873	1.70%

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	-9,226	-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	10.73%	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	19.53%	649,081	69.94%	19,522	2.10%	28,033	3.02%	39,851	4.29%	2,503	0.32%	3,208	0.35%	4,135	0.45%
03	231,855	24.98%	478,177	51.52%	74,348	8.01%	9,325	1.00%	115,854	12.48%	5,978	0.64%	2,983	0.32%	9,647	1.04%
04	185,091	19.73%	618,299	65.92%	35,440	3.78%	20,454	2.18%	65,516	6.98%	4,304	0.46%	2,254	0.24%	6,604	0.70%
05	354,745	37.77%	377,356	40.18%	61,488	6.55%	9,894	1.05%	117,993	12.56%	6,208	0.66%	2,472	0.26%	9,007	0.96%
06	231,979	24.78%	361,967	38.68%	122,831	13.12%	10,031	1.07%	178,668	19.08%	12,198	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%	147,184	15.92%	4,822	0.52%	3,003	0.32%	7,396	0.80%
08	262,321	28.22%	520,638	56.00%	37,794	4.07%	18,029	1.94%	81,060	8.72%	2,540	0.27%	2,624	0.28%	4,706	0.51%
09	225,192	23.94%	299,285	31.82%	186,351	19.81%	5,177	0.55%	203,324	21.82%	4,956	0.53%	4,242	0.45%	12,074	1.28%
10	224,711	24.33%	234,751	25.41%	55,199	5.98%	4,449	0.48%	379,834	41.12%	10,863	1.15%	2,419	0.26%	11,681	1.26%
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	64.48%	239,613	25.68%	28,006	3.00%	7,494	0.80%	47,821	5.12%	2,536	0.27%	2,375	0.25%	3,637	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	665,570	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	278,959	30.04%	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	35.72%	479,910	52.04%	47,283	5.13%	15,953	1.73%	40,691	4.41%	2,637	0.29%	2,132	0.23%	4,122	0.45%
17	288,246	30.95%	526,158	56.49%	21,705	2.33%	8,824	0.95%	75,067	8.06%	3,614	0.39%	2,766	0.30%	4,961	0.53%
18	524,993	56.53%	269,822	28.95%	39,264	4.23%	2,981	0.32%	82,918	8.93%	1,401	0.15%	3,280	0.35%	4,066	0.44%
19	448,444	48.28%	391,894	42.19%	19,170	2.06%	7,088	0.76%	54,369	5.85%	2,379	0.26%	2,016	0.22%	3,490	0.38%
20	640,254	68.41%	147,352	15.74%	79,131	8.45%	3,702	0.40%	56,370	6.02%	2,641	0.28%	2,247	0.24%	4,238	0.45%
21	378,900	40.73%	372,015	39.99%	109,134	11.73%	7,537	0.81%	50,913	5.47%	2,700	0.29%	3,068	0.33%	6,015	0.65%
22	496,617	53.44%	113,016	12.16%	14,525	1.56%	2,319	0.25%	297,132	31.97%	934	0.10%	1,489	0.16%	3,286	0.35%
23	354,432	37.96%	424,954	45.51%	72,555	7.77%	10,292	1.10%	60,454	6.47%	3,237	0.35%	2,259	0.24%	5,624	0.60%
24	622,849	66.72%	111,828	11.98%	29,054	3.11%	2,293	0.25%	160,813	17.23%	793	0.08%	2,632	0.28%	3,248	0.35%
25	240,708	25.97%	483,809	52.19%	47,881	5.17%	3,947	0.43%	140,794	15.19%	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	232,461	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%	4,584	0.49%
28	379,913	40.85%	442,979	47.63%	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	36.61%	293,659	31.73%	25,387	2.74%	3,781	0.41%	253,449	27.39%	3,141	0.34%	2,218	0.24%	5,035	0.54%
30	461,567	50.04%	129,621	14.05%	257,407	27.90%	2,220	0.24%	58,157	6.30%	998	0.11%	4,661	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%	2,356	0.25%	5,761	0.61%
32	568,638	60.92%	178,913	19.17%	34,647	3.71%	3,596	0.39%	138,692	14.86%	3,026	0.32%	2,014	0.22%	3,880	0.42%
33	648,693	69.98%	120,539	13.00%	82,212	8.87%	3,008	0.32%	60,349	6.51%	5,413	0.58%	2,193	0.24%	4,565	0.49%
34	434,685	46.85%	269,045	29.00%	13,031	1.40%	3,737	0.40%	198,207	21.36%	4,042	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%	8,756	0.94%	2,937	0.31%	7,353	0.79%
36	222,803	23.75%	595,051	63.43%	23,219	2.48%	6,047	0.64%	78,172	8.33%	5,183	0.55%	2,559	0.27%	5,049	0.54%
37	203,289	21.67%	525,297	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	27.22%	544,135	58.52%	34,605	3.72%	11,321	1.22%	74,599	8.02%	4,581	0.49%	2,361	0.25%	5,047	0.54%
39	156,622	16.88%	549,634	59.22%	47,119	5.08%	5,991	0.65%	154,034	16.60%	4,311	0.46%	3,407	0.37%	6,926	0.75%
40	582,309	62.28%	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	729,887	77.93%	65,764	9.02%	597,012	81.91%	13,070	1.79%	17,180	2.36%	30,094	4.13%	1,768	0.24%	1,972	0.27%	2,017	0.28%
02	729,486	78.60%	118,286	16.21%	540,592	74.11%	14,463	1.98%	19,989	2.74%	28,999	3.98%	2,202	0.30%	2,381	0.33%	2,574	0.35%
03	718,049	77.15%	152,346	21.28%	398,472	55.65%	54,776	7.65%	7,330	1.02%	90,798	12.68%	5,032	0.70%	2,304	0.32%	5,601	0.78%
04	702,185	74.88%	114,932	16.37%	494,284	70.39%	23,313	3.32%	14,826	2.11%	48,437	6.89%	3,018	0.43%	1,546	0.22%	3,829	0.55%
05	670,015	71.34%	220,614	32.93%	304,822	45.49%	41,577	6.21%	7,605	1.14%	84,010	12.54%	4,497	0.67%	1,643	0.25%	5,247	0.78%
06	692,040	73.91%	148,447	21.45%	301,225	43.53%	84,026	12.14%	7,876	1.14%	130,108	18.80%	8,701	1.26%	2,024	0.29%	9,633	1.39%
07	687,634	74.36%	128,553	18.40%	402,664	58.56%	39,219	5.70%	4,900	0.71%	104,687	15.22%	3,419	0.50%	1,909	0.28%	4,283	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	743,998	79.10%	153,376	20.62%	261,801	35.19%	144,573	19.43%	4,293	0.58%	165,309	22.22%	3,680	0.49%	3,025	0.41%	7,941	1.07%
10	704,066	76.22%	152,169	21.61%	202,581	28.77%	39,763	5.65%	3,484	0.49%	288,843	41.02%	7,827	1.11%	1,658	0.24%	7,771	1.10%
11	798,616	85.79%	119,525	14.97%	325,420	40.75%	44,674	5.59%	3,747	0.47%	292,846	36.67%	3,533	0.44%	2,890	0.36%	5,981	0.75%
12	741,932	68.79%	378,610	51.14%	194,603	30.32%	21,480	3.35%	5,788	0.78%	34,580	5.36%	1,867	0.25%	1,752	0.24%	2,292	0.31%
13	719,549	77.58%	140,230	19.49%	364,092	50.60%	18,583	2.59%	2,969	0.41%	178,810	24.85%	7,840	1.09%	2,478	0.34%	4,547	0.63%
14	623,635	66.67%	113,286	18.17%	136,753	21.93%	32,988	5.29%	5,737	0.92%	30,796	4.93%	731	0.12%	1,783	0.29%	1,603	0.26%
15	698,809	75.28%	187,530	26.84%	264,974	37.92%	19,554	2.80%	3,422	0.49%	215,000	30.77%	731	0.11%	1,544	0.22%	3,922	0.56%
16	662,419	71.84%	204,178	30.82%	380,322	57.41%	31,022	4.68%	11,922	1.80%	29,379	4.44%	1,849	0.28%	1,392	0.21%	2,355	0.36%
17	724,678	77.81%	180,445	25.03%	444,083	61.28%	16,619	2.29%	7,181	0.99%	58,388	8.06%	2,700	0.37%	2,076	0.29%	3,176	0.44%
18	699,815	75.35%	360,423	51.50%	231,798	33.12%	31,075	4.44%	2,480	0.35%	67,933	9.71%	1,123	0.16%	2,103	0.30%	2,880	0.41%
19	697,445	75.09%	286,329	41.05%	332,348	47.65%	14,623	2.10%	5,899	0.85%	42,941	6.16%	1,806	0.26%	1,409	0.20%	2,280	0.33%
20	645,309	68.95%	411,582	63.78%	122,990	19.06%	57,472	8.91%	2,966	0.46%	44,353	6.87%	1,771	0.27%	1,479	0.23%	2,696	0.42%
21	649,719	69.84%	235,918	36.31%	292,372	45.00%	71,197	10.96%	5,848	0.90%	37,063	5.70%	1,798	0.28%	2,013	0.31%	3,520	0.54%
22	698,655	75.20%	341,756	48.90%	98,879	14.15%	11,250	1.61%	1,861	0.27%	241,099	34.50%	772	0.11%	919	0.13%	2,319	0.33%
23	681,524	72.88%	223,675	32.82%	347,882	50.90%	49,836	7.31%	7,657	1.12%	45,529	6.68%	2,175	0.32%	1,450	0.21%	3,320	0.49%
24	710,984	76.16%	440,168	61.91%	100,593	14.15%	24,782	3.49%	1,908	0.27%	138,605	19.49%	691	0.10%	1,680	0.24%	2,557	0.36%
25	735,320	79.33%	170,003	23.12%	408,049	54.22%	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%	96,867	12.44%	519,679	66.73%	30,247	3.88%	3,337	0.43%	119,557	15.35%	1,962	0.25%	2,992	0.38%	4,093	0.53%
27	717,882	76.72%	159,365	22.20%	439,268	61.19%	20,643	2.88%	3,391	0.47%	88,830	12.38%	1,416	0.20%	1,855	0.26%	3,054	0.43%
28	677,516	72.85%	239,271	35.32%	362,895	53.53%	25,868	3.82%	5,765	0.85%	36,609	5.70%	1,717	0.25%	1,291	0.19%	2,280	0.34%
29	695,503	75.15%	225,064	32.36%	244,842	35.17%	19,135	2.75%	3,006	0.43%	196,527	28.26%	2,249	0.32%	1,463	0.21%	3,417	0.49%
30	686,822	74.45%	311,231	45.31%	112,308	16.35%	200,222	29.15%	1,828	0.27%	51,288	7.47%	838	0.12%	3,281	0.48%	5,826	0.85%
31	659,166	70.08%	310,807	47.15%	218,565	33.16%	60,540	9.18%	4,196	0.64%	57,363	8.70%	2,164	0.33%	1,567	0.24%	3,416	0.52%
32	692,591	74.20%	391,526	56.53%	154,228	22.27%	25,014	3.61%	2,933	0.43%	112,840	16.29%	2,732	0.39%	1,373	0.20%	2,513	0.36%
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%	1,406	0.22%	2,793	0.43%
34	688,872	74.24%	288,768	41.88%	228,862	33.22%	9,973	1.45%	2,987	0.43%	154,925	22.49%	2,883	0.42%	1,205	0.17%	2,769	0.40%
35	678,116	72.34%	326,380	48.27%	92,541	13.69%	150,844	22.28%	2,366	0.35%	91,249	13.50%	6,158	0.91%	2,019	0.30%	4,759	0.70%
36	708,785	75.56%	146,255	20.63%	475,185	67.04%	16,562	2.34%	4,662	0.66%	57,732	8.15%	3,729	0.53%	1,669	0.24%	2,991	0.42%
37	734,844	78.34%	137,962	18.77%	438,852	59.45%	10,969	1.48%	3,579	0.49%	136,372	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%	23,719	3.40%	8,294	1.19%	54,641	7.84%	3,313	0.48%	1,583	0.23%	2,784	0.40%
39	764,337	82.36%	114,156	14.94%	476,060	62.28%	35,885	4.69%	4,991	0.65%	122,878	16.03%	3,353	0.44%	2,549	0.33%	4,465	0.58%
40	671,129	71.77%	388,556	57.90%	131,303	19.56%	50,552	7.54%	4,110	0.61%	87,514	13.04%	3,785	0.56%	1,271	0.19%	3,738	0.56%

*Denominator is total population

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	86.58%	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%	20,388	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	3.48%	31,290	5.03%	6,307	1.01%	19,047	3.08%
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	3.06%
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%	12,838	2.16%
10	524,928	89,703	17.09%	210,385	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%	211,795	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	2.05%
18	471,813	179,485	38.04%	214,629	45.49%	28,550	6.05%	43,493	9.22%	1,365	0.29%	5,656	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%	23,064	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	563,579	142,736	25.33%	340,225	60.37%	41,897	7.43%	27,573	4.89%	4,153	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%	72,096	11.53%	1,767	0.28%	6,264	1.00%
26	669,916	69,527	10.38%	487,046	72.70%	29,944	4.47%	75,873	11.33%	1,810	0.27%	7,526	1.12%
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%	2,098	0.43%	7,690	1.57%
35	481,429	166,321	34.55%	94,664	19.66%	148,641	30.87%	60,634	12.59%	1,338	0.28%	11,169	2.32%
36	603,622	81,583	13.52%	458,309	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%	482,996	70.47%	31,682	4.62%	80,287	11.71%	2,509	0.37%	10,977	1.60%
40	466,879	214,302	45.90%	132,918	28.47%	48,582	10.41%	61,124	13.09%	2,935	0.63%	9,953	2.13%

Board of Equalization Districts

Table 1: Total 2011 PL34 Population and Deviation from Ideal

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	9,355,327	-1,113,722	-11.91%
02	9,289,203	-24,288	-0.26%
03	9,389,075	75,868	0.81%

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	3,651,439	39.15%	4,097,060	43.79%	563,704	5.97%	129,637	1.38%	781,629	8.33%	27,613	0.29%	38,765	0.41%	60,761	0.65%
02	3,553,327	37.93%	4,081,491	43.50%	533,345	5.64%	131,335	1.39%	1,376,565	14.43%	54,952	0.58%	30,333	0.32%	74,345	0.79%
03	4,283,729	48.15%	2,750,951	31.52%	757,522	8.79%	33,344	0.39%	1,371,965	15.70%	27,914	0.32%	28,230	0.33%	49,466	0.55%
04	3,848,760	38.86%	3,974,295	42.33%	449,408	4.75%	64,278	0.68%	1,137,271	12.11%	40,139	0.42%	23,537	0.25%	51,697	0.55%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 4, DOJ Tabulation

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	6,772,228	72.39%	2,377,843	35.12%	3,310,807	48.93%	584,863	8.63%	109,653	1.62%	698,585	10.31%	28,778	0.43%	38,335	0.57%	60,761	0.90%
02	7,152,300	75.85%	2,556,600	35.75%	4,097,060	57.28%	403,788	5.64%	84,371	1.18%	1,438,068	20.11%	40,371	0.56%	21,611	0.30%	49,466	0.69%
03	6,877,487	74.31%	2,371,185	34.48%	3,285,658	47.69%	371,397	5.39%	49,362	0.72%	873,985	12.57%	28,659	0.42%	15,713	0.23%	31,288	0.45%

*Denominator is total population

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Census 2008 - 2008 American Community Survey 5 yr estimates

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	8,443,153	81.33%	2,958,117	35.04%	5,095,838	60.35%	568,338	6.61%	109,653	1.29%	698,585	8.27%	28,778	0.34%	38,335	0.45%	60,761	0.72%
02	8,772,459	82.58%	3,044,030	34.71%	5,238,429	59.83%	403,788	4.61%	84,371	0.96%	1,438,068	16.28%	40,371	0.46%	21,611	0.25%	49,466	0.56%
03	8,248,827	79.82%	2,845,546	34.50%	5,003,281	60.67%	371,397	4.51%	49,362	0.60%	873,985	10.59%	28,659	0.35%	15,713	0.19%	31,288	0.38%
04	5,470,897	52.82%	1,902,336	34.77%	3,225,863	58.96%	290,724	5.31%	567,046	10.36%	29,914	0.55%	94,998	1.74%	1,713	0.03%	3,288	0.06%

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%	24,886	3.51%	20,307	2.89%	1,810	0.26%	1,634	0.23%	2,545	0.36%
02	116,969	16.64%	511,716	72.80%	13,663	1.94%	22,974	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%	10,499	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	1.26%	81,280	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	261,187	37.16%	259,295	36.89%	61,876	8.80%	6,753	0.96%	101,012	14.37%	3,871	0.55%	1,718	0.24%	7,195	1.02%
10	281,702	40.08%	326,037	46.38%	25,909	3.69%	8,215	1.17%	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%	98,625	14.03%	3,603	0.51%	2,835	0.40%	6,140	0.87%
12	103,175	14.68%	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%	299,672	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%	8,476	1.21%
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%	1,991	0.28%	3,482	0.50%
17	122,760	17.46%	188,447	26.81%	18,497	2.63%	2,688	0.38%	358,165	50.96%	3,880	0.55%	1,828	0.26%	6,639	0.94%
18	120,187	17.10%	407,159	57.93%	15,464	2.20%	3,839	0.55%	148,986	20.91%	3,149	0.45%	2,268	0.32%	3,864	0.55%
19	291,334	41.45%	189,550	26.97%	21,685	3.09%	3,582	0.51%	187,408	26.66%	3,036	0.44%	1,699	0.24%	4,550	0.65%
20	356,042	50.65%	275,545	39.20%	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	498,785	70.96%	135,780	19.32%	32,814	4.67%	5,499	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%	59,994	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%	3,089	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%	2,326	0.33%	2,591	0.37%
30	189,850	27.01%	375,093	53.36%	32,731	4.66%	2,635	0.37%	94,518	13.45%	1,349	0.19%	2,692	0.38%	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	3.15%	2,970	0.42%	109,100	15.52%	1,729	0.25%	2,786	0.40%	3,740	0.53%
34	459,919	65.43%	64,930	9.24%	31,974	4.55%	1,885	0.27%	139,011	19.78%	560	0.08%	1,669	0.24%	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%	1,393	0.20%	1,323	0.19%	2,238	0.32%
37	271,193	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%	2,368	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	254,414	36.19%	327,780	46.63%	39,141	5.57%	5,461	0.78%	67,055	9.54%	2,915	0.41%	1,734	0.25%	4,406	0.63%
43	323,366	46.00%	106,007	15.08%	188,263	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	467,888	66.56%	129,534	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	139,894	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%	432,469	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	1.43%	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%	6,693	0.95%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population - U.S. Census Bureau 2010 PL94, Table 4, DOJ Tabulation

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%	54,690	9.87%	455,291	82.16%	8,390	1.51%	17,799	3.21%	13,961	2.52%	1,280	0.23%	1,270	0.23%	1,455	0.26%
02	555,305	79.09%	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%	33,561	6.38%	8,906	1.69%	60,493	11.50%	2,994	0.57%	1,836	0.35%	4,069	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%	1,356	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%	3,059	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%	4,998	0.95%
07	525,190	74.72%	71,905	13.69%	321,672	61.25%	39,051	7.44%	6,129	1.17%	75,694	14.41%	4,104	0.78%	1,637	0.31%	4,998	0.95%
08	503,201	71.59%	152,327	30.27%	281,907	56.02%	36,663	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%	209,099	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%	118,386	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	612,806	87.18%	82,849	13.52%	283,774	46.31%	36,257	5.92%	3,193	0.52%	197,801	32.28%	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	553,819	78.79%	121,113	21.87%	218,117	39.38%	19,964	3.60%	2,080	0.38%	178,725	32.27%	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%	148,873	28.35%	6,319	1.20%	1,288	0.25%	5,460	1.04%
16	478,367	68.06%	252,816	52.85%	144,627	30.23%	29,791	6.23%	5,125	1.07%	41,448	8.66%	982	0.21%	1,494	0.31%	2,084	0.44%
17	537,484	76.47%	84,099	15.65%	161,266	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	542,924	77.24%	81,866	15.08%	331,434	61.05%	11,746	2.16%	3,084	0.57%	108,574	20.00%	2,327	0.43%	1,388	0.26%	2,485	0.46%
19	522,778	74.37%	194,438	37.19%	158,975	30.41%	16,571	3.17%	2,840	0.54%	143,387	27.43%	2,334	0.45%	1,183	0.23%	3,050	0.58%
20	523,748	74.51%	232,460	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%	312,899	65.85%	110,672	23.29%	25,457	5.36%	4,062	0.85%	18,881	3.97%	525	0.11%	1,564	0.33%	1,112	0.23%
22	498,009	70.85%	195,842	39.32%	239,381	48.07%	14,624	2.94%	5,658	1.14%	38,653	7.76%	904	0.18%	1,214	0.24%	1,733	0.35%
23	504,348	71.75%	158,817	30.89%	280,565	55.63%	29,755	5.90%	8,687	1.72%	25,232	5.00%	1,069	0.21%	1,258	0.25%	1,965	0.39%
24	552,445	78.59%	160,250	29.01%	342,507	62.00%	11,766	2.13%	5,528	1.00%	27,869	5.04%	1,227	0.22%	1,571	0.28%	1,727	0.31%
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%	1,745	0.31%	215,216	38.58%	562	0.10%	1,113	0.20%	2,865	0.52%
28	583,658	83.04%	138,586	23.75%	337,884	57.89%	15,751	2.70%	2,241	0.38%	86,646	14.85%	1,315	0.23%	1,860	0.32%	2,375	0.41%
29	513,305	73.03%	329,109	64.12%	111,696	21.76%	21,172	4.12%	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	23.96%	316,247	56.67%	25,077	4.49%	2,173	0.39%	75,183	13.47%	1,086	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%	299,251	57.83%	109,230	21.11%	14,851	2.87%	1,964	0.38%	88,608	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%	85,881	14.98%	1,364	0.24%	2,016	0.35%	2,601	0.45%
34	538,000	76.54%	325,479	60.50%	58,830	10.93%	27,940	5.19%	1,585	0.29%	120,278	22.36%	489	0.09%	1,278	0.24%	2,121	0.39%
35	487,557	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%	965	0.18%	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%	155,041	28.94%	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	67.99%	402,986	84.32%	31,663	6.63%	26,392	5.52%	1,029	0.22%	13,372	2.80%	694	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	491,667	69.95%	246,863	50.21%	151,810	30.88%	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%	48,129	9.66%	1,916	0.38%	1,066	0.22%	2,339	0.47%
43	519,520	73.91%	216,184	41.61%	91,826	17.68%	127,097	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%	88,429	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%	1,385	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	75.92%	188,045	29.62%	205,532	38.52%	40,033	7.50%	3,181	0.60%	118,361	22.18%	3,862	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%	118,699	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%	134,085	25.68%	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%	88,611	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%	64,892	11.49%	365,144	64.63%	17,687	3.13%	3,379	0.60%	106,711	18.89%	2,254	0.40%	1,877	0.33%	2,993	0.53%
53	548,546	78.04%	151,952	27.70%	263,051	47.95%	42,864	7.81%	3,826	0.70%	77,696	14.16%	3,859	0.70%	1,442	0.26%	3,856	0.70%

*Denominator is total population

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	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%	3,754	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%	3,989	0.93%	14,142	3.31%
07	448,198	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	421,592	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%	46,296	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	454,694	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%	38,642	7.10%	142,928	27.68%	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%	323,586	72.36%	10,034	2.24%	66,290	14.82%	1,486	0.33%	5,200	1.16%
19	395,403	113,340	28.66%	159,099	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%	2,879	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%	269,641	65.21%	25,756	6.23%	14,001	3.39%	4,024	0.97%	9,912	2.40%
24	459,061	81,581	17.77%	338,799	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%	259,490	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%	177,838	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%	4,760	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%	3,843	1.23%
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	12.88%	23,769	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%	58,444	14.93%	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	9.98%	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%	21,826	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	412,771	85,922	20.82%	140,469	34.03%	142,504	34.52%	38,685	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%

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%	20,526	5.88%	2,079	0.60%	6,852	1.96%
42	388,752	97,041	24.96%	231,245	59.48%	23,542	6.06%	29,359	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	49.06%	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%	1,676	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%	1,828	0.44%	8,707	2.10%
48	480,997	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
# <i>Total Counties split</i>	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
# <i>Total Cities split</i>	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
Lassen	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	200,305	91.0
Sutter	03	94,737	100
Yuba	03	72,155	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	70,713	10.3
Marin	10	252,409	100
Sonoma	10	213,421	44.1
Solano	11	237,182	57.4
Contra Costa	11	225,229	21.5
Sacramento	11	4,575	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	130,033	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	313,941	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	197,697	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	97,514	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	13.6
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
Gridley	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	1	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
Pinole	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	103,340	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	67,189	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	83,089	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	8.9
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	85,331	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	370,351	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
Cudahy	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	29.7
Poway	77	47,811	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	57,065	100
Lemon Grove	79	25,320	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	3,240	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	413,344	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	685,306	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	592,833	82.5
Santa Clara	13	334,647	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	928,584	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	6.1
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	71	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	167,827	1.7
San Bernardino	29	74,799	3.7
Los Angeles	30	922,496	9.4
Riverside	31	940,612	43.0
Los Angeles	32	871,577	8.9
Orange	32	61,829	2.1
Los Angeles	33	926,972	9.4
Orange	34	866,448	28.8
Los Angeles	34	61,445	0.6
Los Angeles	35	934,615	9.5
San Diego	36	476,982	15.4
Orange	36	461,101	15.3
Orange	37	937,986	31.2
San Diego	38	929,760	30.0
San Diego	39	928,044	30.0
San Diego	40	760,527	24.6
Imperial	40	174,528	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Redding	01	89,861	100
Folsom	01	72,203	100
Rocklin	01	56,974	100
Lincoln	01	42,819	100
South Lake Tahoe	01	21,403	100
Susanville	01	17,947	100
Truckee	01	16,180	100
Auburn	01	13,330	100
Grass Valley	01	12,860	100
Placerville	01	10,389	100
Shasta Lake	01	10,164	100
Anderson	01	9,932	100
Yreka	01	7,765	100
Loomis	01	6,430	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
Roseville	01	3	0.0
Santa Rosa	02	167,815	100
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
Clearlake	02	15,250	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

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	115,942	100
Fairfield	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	35,824	100
Pleasant Hill	03	33,152	100
Suisun 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	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	291,707	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	7,132	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	112,580	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	64,403	100
South San Francisco	13	46,196	72.6
San Bruno	13	41,114	100
Pacifica	13	37,234	100
Menlo Park	13	32,026	100
Foster 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	99,422	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
Oxnard	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	13,040	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	115,903	100
Hesperia	21	90,173	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
Loma Linda	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
Fullerton	29	135,161	100
Chino Hills	29	74,799	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	23.8
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	68,386	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
Paramount	33	54,098	100

Plan Type: Senate

City by District Report

City	District	POP	%
Bell Gardens	33	42,072	100
Bell	33	35,477	100
Los Angeles	33	35,186	0.9
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
Lawndale	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	98,553	51.9
Newport Beach	37	85,186	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	1,427,519	14.5
Sacramento	01	1,418,788	100
San Bernardino	01	1,041,050	51.2
Fresno	01	930,450	100
Kern	01	839,631	100
San Joaquin	01	685,306	100
Stanislaus	01	514,453	100
Tulare	01	442,179	100
Placer	01	348,432	100
Merced	01	255,793	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
Tuolumne	01	55,365	100
Calaveras	01	45,578	100
Siskiyou	01	44,900	100
Amador	01	38,091	100
Lassen	01	34,895	100
Plumas	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	3,240	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	74,799	3.7
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	597,566	15.8
Fresno	01	494,665	100
Sacramento	01	466,488	100
Bakersfield	01	347,483	100
Stockton	01	291,707	100
Modesto	01	201,165	100
Santa Clarita	01	176,320	100
Rancho Cucamonga	01	165,269	100
Ontario	01	163,924	100
Lancaster	01	156,633	100
Elk Grove	01	153,015	100
Palmdale	01	152,750	100
Pomona	01	149,058	100
Visalia	01	124,442	100
Roseville	01	118,788	100
Victorville	01	115,903	100
Clovis	01	95,631	100
Hesperia	01	90,173	100
Redding	01	89,861	100
Chico	01	86,187	100
Citrus Heights	01	83,301	100
Tracy	01	82,922	100
Merced	01	78,958	100
Chino	01	77,983	100
Upland	01	73,732	100
Folsom	01	72,203	100
Apple Valley	01	69,135	100
Turlock	01	68,549	100
Manteca	01	67,096	100
Yuba City	01	64,925	100
Rancho Cordova	01	64,776	100
Lodi	01	62,134	100
Madera	01	61,416	100
Tulare	01	59,278	100
Rocklin	01	56,974	100
Porterville	01	54,165	100
Hanford	01	53,967	100
Delano	01	53,041	100
Ceres	01	45,417	100
Lincoln	01	42,819	100
Montclair	01	36,664	100
Los Banos	01	35,972	100
Adelanto	01	31,765	100
Atwater	01	28,168	100
Ridgecrest	01	27,616	100
Paradise	01	26,218	100
Wasco	01	25,545	100
Corcoran	01	24,813	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
Fowler	01	5,570	100
Gustine	01	5,520	100
Big Bear Lake	01	5,019	100
Dos 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
Maricopa	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
Etna	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	105,549	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
Lakewood	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	3,240	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
Sonoma	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	1.8
Stanislaus	10	514,453	100
San Joaquin	10	188,452	27.5
Contra Costa	11	702,906	67.0
San Francisco	12	702,905	87.3
Alameda	13	702,906	46.5
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	93,912	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	432,280	14.4
Los Angeles	39	195,205	2.0
San Bernardino	39	75,420	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	412,997	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	100
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	86,187	100
Paradise	01	26,218	100
Susanville	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
Corning	01	7,663	100
Gridley	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
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
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
Fairfield	03	105,321	100
Vacaville	03	92,428	100
Davis	03	65,622	100
Yuba City	03	64,925	100
Woodland	03	55,468	100
Suisun City	03	28,111	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	40,971	100
Benicia	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	%
Pinole	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	64,173	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	23,893	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	73,812	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	144,186	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	14.6
Fremont	17	136,820	63.9
Santa Clara	17	116,468	100
Milpitas	17	66,790	100
Cupertino	17	58,302	100
Newark	17	42,573	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
Firebaugh	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	14,619	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	23,645	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	11.3
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	6.0
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	13,438	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	40,131	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	75.9
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	9.6
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
Lomita	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
Villa 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	102,332	59.9
Westminster	47	54,261	60.5
Cypress	47	47,802	100
Stanton	47	38,186	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
Calexico	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	5,939	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	47.7
Lemon Grove	53	25,320	100

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%
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	4,837	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	95.21%
	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