AD 73 includes southern portions of Orange County. Cities in this district include Aliso Viejo, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and the sister cities of Dana Point, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano. This district contains other recognized communities including Coto De Caza, Las Flores and Ladera Ranch. This district is characterized by geographic separation of the Santa Ana Mountains to the east and the beach communities to the south. South Orange County cities share common socioeconomic interests, regional land use planning, and water quality concerns. This district respects the Orange County border with San Diego and the eastern Riverside County border.

AD 74 is a coastal Orange County district. Cities in this district include Costa Mesa, Laguna Beach, Laguna Woods, Newport Beach, and portions of Huntington Beach and Irvine to achieve population equality. Common interests in this district include common recreational and environmental interests, transportation routes, and school districts.

AD 75 is in north central San Diego County and consists of rapidly growing established communities along the I-15 Corridor, including the communities of Temecula and portions of Murrieta in southern Riverside County. The district is geographically mixed with flatlands, rolling hills, and small mountain ranges. The region is characterized by its agriculture, open space, and mixed urban and rural communities, with a growing Latino-immigrant community. The Commission received testimony from "inland" cities who share educational and public safety services.

AD 76 is in the north coastal region of San Diego County and includes Camp Pendleton to the north. It also includes the San Onofre Nuclear Plant and established beach communities along Highway 5, including the inland city of Vista. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes moderate- to high-income communities.

AD 77 is in central San Diego County and contains a large portion of the city of San Diego, which is divided because of its size and to achieve population equality. San Pasqual forms the northern corner of the district with Mission Trails Regional Park forming the southern edge. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks and lakes, Miramar Marine Corps Air Station, and Highways I-15, 52, and 56 that connect county-wide cities and communities. The region shares an interest in summer wildfire prevention. The district is characterized by its moderate- to high-income communities, with a diverse mix of ethnic communities, including a significant number of Asian American and Pacific Islander communities.

AD 78 is in the southern coastal region of San Diego County from the city of Solana Beach to the city of Imperial Beach and is a highly urbanized district that includes the central hub of San Diego County's commercial, business, industrial, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and Balboa Regional Park. The district is characterized by its wide-range of income levels and diverse communities of interests. The city of San Diego is split in this district to achieve population equality.

AD 79 is in the southern central portion of San Diego County from the neighborhood of South Clairemont and Mission Trails Regional Park and Highway 8 on the north to nearly all of the city of Chula Vista to the south. It is a highly urbanized district with established communities

on the north and a rapidly growing city of Chula Vista to the south. The district is characterized by its highly diverse ethnic communities, with low- to moderate-income levels. Although the cities of Chula Vista, National City, and San Diego are split in this district to achieve population equality and in consideration of an adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, the Commission considered testimony in an effort to honor local neighborhoods and communities to the extent possible.

AD 80 is in the most southern portion of San Diego County hugging the international border with Mexico. It is a highly dense region with some of the oldest communities in the central city of San Diego, including the neighborhoods of Sherman Heights, Logan Heights, and Barrio Logan to the north to San Ysidro to the south. The district is characterized by its large, concentrated Latino community and other immigrant ethnic groups located along Highway 5 and Highway 805 and its intense international border-crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The Commission received testimony from communities of Asian Pacific Islander and African immigrants who share needs for social services, education, health services and employment opportunities. The cities of Chula Vista, National City and San Diego are split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

C. The Senate Districts

Each of the 40 Senate districts has an ideal population of 931,349, and represents the largest state legislative districts in the nation. In consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation to +/-1.0%. Per the California Constitution, the Commission strived to nest two Assembly districts where practicable. However, higher-ranking criteria made this difficult in practice. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act often resulted in Assembly districts that could not be nested, and that in turn affected adjacent districts, creating ripple effects across the state. In addition, the Act's fourth criterion, which required the Commission to minimize the fragmentation of counties, cities, neighborhoods, and local communities of interest, resulted in many Senate districts that were "blended" or mostly nested, as the Commission took advantage of opportunities to repair unavoidable splits that occurred in the Assembly districts. A total of 11 counties and 20 cities with populations smaller than a Senate district were split.

While the size of the Senate districts allowed the Commission to recognize broadly shared interests, these interests did not always overlap exactly with the interests of smaller communities recognized in the related Assembly districts. There are a number of cases where there were a variety of different interests in the Senate districts, which contain close to a million people. For example, there were several situations where more than two Assembly districts had common interests or geographical characteristics that were common to a single Senate district. In these cases, the Commission directed our line-drawing consultants to blend several Assembly districts to better recognize geographical concerns and public testimony about communities of interest. The highest positive deviation for a Senate district was 0.995% and the lowest negative deviation was -0.991%, with an average deviation of 0.449%.

SD 1 is based on nesting AD 1 and AD 6 and includes the whole counties of Siskiyou, Shasta, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Alpine and the mountainous portions of Placer and El Dorado counties as well as a portion of Sacramento County, including Roseville, which

was split and included to achieve population equality. It is connected in large part by Highway 395 north and south, and Highway 50 and Interstate 80 east and west. Its shared economic interests include timber and recreation. This district blends other areas to keep the Lake Tahoe basin and Truckee area whole while keeping Butte County intact in SD 4.

SD 2 is based on nesting AD 2 and AD 10 and includes the counties of the California coast north of the Golden Gate Bridge. These include Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma and Marin. Trinity and Lake Counties are also included. Sonoma County is split to achieve population equality, with the county seat Santa Rosa remaining whole in this district with most of its county. This district shares the Highway 101 transportation corridor. It also shares issues of coastal environmental, economic and recreational interests, as well as interests around fishing, timber and wine growing.

SD 3 is based on nesting AD 4 and AD 11 and includes the counties of Yolo, Solano, Napa, and portions of Sonoma County not included in SD 1. Yolo County is split with West Sacramento included in SD 6 (Sacramento). The District also includes a portion of Contra Costa County, including the cities of Martinez and Pleasant Hill, which were included to achieve population equality and are connected through the Benicia-Martinez Bridge. This District is united by the I-80 and I-5 transportation corridors. It includes shared interests concerning water and Sacramento River Delta issues, the I-80 corridor, and significant agricultural interests.

SD 4 is based on nesting AD 3 and AD 8 and includes the counties of Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Yuba, and Sutter. It also contains a portion of northeast Sacramento County, including Roseville which was added to achieve population equality. The blending of Assembly districts in this Senate district allows the mostly agricultural and northern Central Valley communities to be reunited in a district without crossing into the mountains to the east. This district shares the I-5 transportation corridor and reflects interests in a Central Valley district that is primarily agricultural and rural. SD 4 also includes a Covered County (Yuba) and is in compliance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

SD 5 is based on nesting AD 12 and AD 13 and includes all of San Joaquin County and portions of Stanislaus and Sacramento Counties. The split in Sacramento County is a result of the southern city of Galt being included in this district, while the split in Stanislaus County reflects most of the city of Modesto being added to achieve population equality, along with the whole city of Riverbank and whole communities of Del Rio and Salida. The blending in this district allows for the city of Lodi to be reunited with San Joaquin County along with its sister city of Galt. Both of these cities share a common school district and other services between cities and across counties. This district is, also a result of the partial-district nesting between the Section 5 Merced County AD 21 and the Monterey County AD 30 for Section 5 Senate districts to the south. This district maintains the integrity of Valley floor communities and links Galt with Lodi, and the remainder of Stanislaus County with southern San Joaquin County.

SD 6 is based on nesting AD 7 and 8 and includes much of the County of Sacramento including the cities of Sacramento and Elk Grove, and the Yolo County city of West Sacramento, which lies directly across the Sacramento River from Sacramento. It includes the Sacramento International Airport. This district blend allows for the reunification of the core of the city of Sacramento and links it with communities to its south along the I-5 and Highway 99 corridors.

Besides the shared economic interests based on the urban issues of Sacramento and state government, it also keeps whole the Asian American and Pacific Islander communities located in south Sacramento, Vineland and Elk Grove, which share social, cultural, and economic interests common to recent immigrant populations. Sacramento County is split as it exceeds the size of a Senate district.

SD 7 is based on nesting AD 14 and AD 16 and contains the majority of Contra Costa County, including the Highway 4 and I-680 corridors. This district blend allows for the reunification of communities along the Highway 4 corridor and joins them with the "LaMorinda" (Lafayette, Moraga and Orinda), San Ramon Valley, and Tri-Valley communities. The northern portion of the district joins many delta communities, while the central and southern portions link key Alameda & Contra Costa suburban communities with job centers. This district includes many regional parks and wilderness areas, and respects the natural geography of the East Bay Hills boundary.

SD 8 is based on nesting AD 23 and AD 5 to form a foothill district along the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley. The blend of Assembly districts in this area is a reflection of the attempt to form a foothill district with the balance of the two Section 5 Senate districts to the west of this district. This includes the whole counties of Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Mono, Mariposa, and Tuolumne, with portions of Fresno, Madera, Sacramento, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties. The city of Fresno in Fresno County and the city of Rancho Cordova in Sacramento County are split to achieve population equality. This district maintains the integrity of a southern foothill and mountain district to link the common interest issues of open space, water, the distinctions between "hills" and the "flatlands", and the less densely populated areas that share a more rural and remote way of life. County splits are a result of (1) separating the Valley portion of Madera County with the foothill area, and (2) including the San Joaquin Valley floor cities and communities of Tulare and Visalia (Tulare County), Fresno and Clovis (Fresno County), Turlock (Stanislaus County), and Rancho Cordova (Sacramento County) to achieve population equality.

SD 9 is based on an almost perfect nesting of AD 15 and AD 18 and unites cities in Contra Costa and Alameda counties along the 880 corridor, a major urban thoroughfare for commuter traffic and for commercial freight through the Port of Oakland and Oakland International Airport. Anchor communities include Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro. By nesting, this district reunites Oakland, connects regional park interests, and respects the Bay Bridge boundary and that of the East Bay Hills.

SD 10 is based on nesting AD 20 and AD 25 and includes most of the "Eden" area in Alameda County, as well as Castro Valley and smaller unincorporated communities immediately adjacent. It also contains Hayward, and unites the Tri-Cities of Union City, Newark, and Fremont, which are kept whole. This district includes a portion of northern Santa Clara County, namely Santa Clara, Milpitas, and parts of San Jose, including the San Jose International Airport to achieve population equality. The Berryessa neighborhood of San Jose is whole within this district.

SD 11 is based on nesting AD 17 and 19 and includes all of the city and county of San Francisco, Broadmoor, Colma, Daly City, as well as part of South San Francisco, keeping a

largely suburban Filipino-American community whole in these cities that shares cultural traditions and community centers, as well as similar socioeconomic characteristics with other Asian Americans in western San Francisco, such as higher rates of home ownership and limited English proficiency.

SD 12 is based on nesting AD 21 and AD 30 and includes the whole counties of Merced and San Benito, parts of the counties of Fresno, Madera, Monterey, and Stanislaus, and a portion of the city of Modesto in Stanislaus County to comply with Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements for Merced and Monterey Counties. Although this is the one district that crosses the coastal mountain range between the San Joaquin Valley and the west, this district is able to maintain a predominately agricultural base on both sides of the mountains, thus linking the two areas together in a common interest. Nesting Assembly districts within the San Joaquin Valley was not possible because Merced and Monterey Counties were combined to meet the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Many of the cities in this district run along the main transportation routes of I-5 and Highway 99.

SD 13 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 22 and AD 24 and consists of the remainder of San Mateo County south of SD 11 and northern Santa Clara County, including the sister cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale. This district keeps the San Mateo coastline from Pacifica to the Ano Nuevo State Reserve and peninsula cities from South San Francisco to Sunnyvale together. South San Francisco is the only city split to achieve population equality.

SD 14 is based on nesting AD 31 and AD 32 and includes all of Kings County and parts of Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties, as well as portions of the cities of Bakersfield and Fresno to satisfy the Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements for Kings County. Along I-5 and Highway 99, this district contains the cities of Porterville, Hanford, Delano, Wasco, Corcoran, Lemoore, Sanger, Reedley, Selma, and Dinuba. Because of the need to comply with the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act for Kings County and the adjacent Section 5 Merced County Senate district to the north, this district was not able to be fully nested.

SD 15 is based on nesting AD 27 and AD 28 and contains a major portion of Santa Clara County, and includes the cities of Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Saratoga, and most of the city of San Jose, which was divided to satisfy population equality requirements. The district includes the downtown area of San Jose, multiple neighborhoods and local communities of interest, such as the Alum Rock and Evergreen neighborhoods, as well as smaller cities and unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. The southern area of the district contains several county parks and open space preserves. Shared interests within the district revolve around common demographic characteristics based on income and housing, as well as reliance on technology-based economies. This district reunites the majority of San Jose with its downtown area.

SD 16 is based on nesting AD 26 and AD 34 and includes portions of Kern, Tulare, and San Bernardino Counties with the only city split being that of Bakersfield. Additional cities in this district include Visalia, Tulare, Taft, Exeter, Ridgecrest, Needles, Barstow and Twentynine Palms. Although this district covers a large geographic area, the vast majority of cities share a commonality of having small populations in more remote areas. Because of two adjacent Section 5 districts to the north and because of the need to nest across the coastal range for SD 12, an odd

number of Assembly districts in the San Joaquin Valley required an extension into San Bernardino County to achieve population equality, and this district was not able to be fully nested. The resulting Senate district links the Southern Central Valley with communities to the south, across the mountain ranges.

SD 17 is based on nesting AD 29 and AD 35 and contains Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo Counties in their entirety, as well as portions of Monterey and Santa Clara Counties. The cities include Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Gilroy, San Luis Obispo, Morgan Hill, Seaside, Paso Robles, Atascadero, Monterey, and several more smaller cities. A small portion of San Jose was included in this district to achieve population equality. The district is one of two Senate districts containing part of Monterey County and was drawn in part to comply with Voting Rights Act Section 5 requirements. The district links the western portion of Monterey County with areas to the south in a primarily coastal district. Strongly shared interests within the district include regional agricultural economies, coastal and open space preservation, and environmental protection. The Monterey Bay coastline is fully contained within the district. Additionally the southern portion of the district includes a major portion of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, which extends to Cambria in San Luis Obispo County. Similar to the adjacent Section 5 district, it was not able to be fully nested due to the need to meet the Voting Rights Act requirements.

SD 18 is based on nesting AD 39 and AD 46 and includes the city of San Fernando and the northeast portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. This district reunites Los Angeles neighborhoods such as Northridge and Granada Hills into an Eastern San Fernando Valley district. Communities include Van Nuys, Granada Hills, Sylmar, Arleta, Pacoima, North Hills, Northridge, Panorama City, Lakeview Terrace, Sherman Oaks, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Studio Village, Sun Valley, Toluca Lake, North Hollywood, and Universal City. Major transportation corridors include the Ventura Freeway (S-101), Hollywood Freeway (S-170), San Diego Freeway (I-405), Golden Gate Freeway (I-5) and Foothill Freeway (I-210), as well as Ventura Boulevard, the main east-west commercial strip. Resources include the Hansen Dam Flood Control Basin, Whiteman Airport, Van Nuys Airport, and the Los Angeles Valley College. The southern boundary aligns closely with the Mulholland Scenic Corridor.

SD 19 is based on nesting AD 37 and AD 44 and incorporates Santa Barbara County and a portion of Ventura County. It extends from Santa Maria in the northwest along the 101 corridor and captures Buellton, Solvang, Goleta, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, the Santa Clara Valley (Santa Paula, Fillmore, Piru) and Oxnard, Port Hueneme and Camarillo on the southeastern border. It maintains the US-101 transportation corridor throughout the district, as well as the agricultural nexus between the Santa Clara Valley, Oxnard plains, and the Santa Maria area. Due to the resultant odd number of Assembly districts from SD 12, this district's blend reunites the western portion of Ventura County with much of the rest of the county below the Conejo Grade.

SD 20 is the perfect nesting of two Section 2 Assembly districts, AD 47 and AD 52, and consists of the cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Rialto, a portion of San Bernardino and unincorporated areas such as Muscoy and Bloomington in San Bernardino County and Pomona Valley, which includes the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County which is geographically separated from the rest of the county at Kellogg Hill. The city of San Bernardino is the only city

split, which was done to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

SD 21 is based on nesting AD 33 and AD 36 and includes the Antelope Valley and part of the high desert in northern Los Angeles County, extending eastward into San Bernardino County to include the Apple Valley. Major cities in the region include Lancaster, Palmdale, Victorville, Hesperia, and the northeast region of the city of Santa Clarita, which was split to achieve population equality in the region. Other significant population centers include Canyon Country, Saugus, Quartz Hill, Acton, Little Rock, Baker, Lake Los Angeles, Adelanto, and Mountain View Acres. The region is tied by transportation links north-south by the Antelope Valley Freeway (Hwy. 14), as well as east-west by the Pear Blossom Highway (Hwy. 138). Significant open space areas include the Castaic Lake State Recreation area, Pyramid Lake, Antelope Valley Poppy Reserve, Ritter Ranch Park, Big Rock Wash Wildlife Sanctuary, Alpine Butte, Saddleback Butte State Park, El Mirage Off-Vehicle Recreation area, and portions of the Angeles National Forest. This district reunites the majority of the Santa Clarita Valley with that of the Lancaster Valley and Victor Valley communities, forming a largely transitional and high desert Senate district.

SD 22 is based on nesting AD 48 and AD 49 and contains the Los Angeles County cities of Arcadia, San Gabriel, Temple City, Alhambra, Rosemead, Monterey Park, El Monte, and South El Monte, Covina, West Covina, and La Puente. These cities have common economic status with a range from working class to higher income in each city, and comparable housing stock. This district nests communities along the 10 Freeway and reunites El Monte and South El Monte, which were split to draw AD 49 to keep local communities of interest together and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The cities of Industry and West Covina are split in this district to achieve population equality.

SD 23 is based on nesting AD 40 and AD 42 and consists of portions of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, and a small portion of Los Angeles County to keep the border community of Wrightwood intact. The district also includes Rancho Cucamonga, Phelan, the Big Bear mountain communities, most of the San Bernardino Valley in San Bernardino County, with the Beaumont/Banning area to Cabazon, south to the San Jacinto Valley, plus the whole of Murrieta in Riverside County to achieve population equality. The shape of this district was largely determined by the adjacent district drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which shares part of the city of San Bernardino. Due to the high desert SD 21 to the north, this district was not able to be fully nested. The blend in this district maintains the contiguity of the eastern San Bernardino National Forest and its communities to the south tied by Interstate 10 and Interstate 215.

SD 24 is based on nesting AD 51 and AD 53 and includes the Los Angeles neighborhoods of Silver Lake, Glassell Park, Echo Park and then moving south and east, Thai Town, Koreatown and Pico Union. Chinatown is kept whole as is Boyle Heights and East Los Angeles at its southern boundary. Like parts of the Assembly district that were blended into this district, SD 24 has concentrations of new immigrants in the Pico Union and Koreatown portions of the district.

SD 25 is based on nesting AD 41 and AD 43 and connects the Los Angeles County foothills from La Crescenta on the west to San Antonio Heights on the east with the Angeles National Forest. The I-210 corridor connects these cities for commerce and entertainment. It includes the whole cities and communities of Glendale, Altadena, South Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Monrovia, Duarte, Glendora, San Dimas, La Verne, Claremont, Upland and most of Burbank to achieve population equality. The district includes the Bob Hope Airport and the communities of interest surrounding and using Griffith Park. This district links Pasadena to communities such as Burbank, La Canada-Flintridge, and La Crescenta-Montrose, and keeps the foothill city of Glendora intact. The district also maintains the close relationship of Pasadena and Altadena, including their school district, as well as the relation of adjacent cities to Pasadena as a hub for entertainment, business, and professional services.

SD 26 is based on nesting AD 50 and AD 66 and consists of Los Angeles County coastal communities from Santa Monica to the South Bay Peninsula of Rancho Palos Verdes, and includes portions of West LA. This district includes the whole cities and communities of Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, Century City, El Segundo, Torrance, Hermosa Beach, Lomita, Manhattan Beach, Marina Del Rey, Palos Verdes Estates, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates; and the Los Angeles communities of Miracle Mile, Hancock Park, Mid-Wilshire, Hollywood, Hollywood Hills, and West Los Angeles. This district is characterized by having a relatively affluent socioeconomic urbanized area, as well as vast open space regions and some of the major beaches of Southern California. It includes the LAX Airport, Bellona Creek Wetlands, and a grouping of beach cities with inland affluent adjacent communities. The cities of Torrance and Los Angeles were split to maintain a primarily coastal district and to achieve population equality.

SD 27 is based on nesting AD 38 and AD 45 and incorporates and maintains the eastern portion of Ventura County, which includes the cities of Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, and Westlake Village. It also includes the coastal area extending from Leo Carrillo State Beach to Malibu and on to Topanga Canyon. Additionally, it captures the communities of Calabasas, West Hills and a portion of Santa Clarita in Los Angeles County. It maintains the coastal mountain range and watershed. This district reunites the cities in Eastern Ventura County above the Conejo Grade and combines them with communities in the greater Santa Monica Mountain area and the western San Fernando Valley along the Highway 101 and 118 corridors. The cities of Santa Clarita and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

SD 28 is based on nesting AD 56 and AD 67 and consists of the entire eastern portion of Riverside County and portions of west Riverside County along the southern border. This district includes the cities of Temecula, Rancho Mirage, Palm Springs, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore, La Quinta, Indio, Indian Wells, Desert Hot Springs, Coachella, Cathedral City, Canyon Lake, and Blythe. This district was blended to keep Coachella Valley whole and respect the nesting of other Assembly districts in Riverside County.

SD 29 is based on nesting AD 55 and AD 65 and includes the northern portion of Orange County, eastern Los Angeles County, and southern San Bernardino County, including much of the Four Corners area that shares economic interests and transportation concerns around the Pomona Freeway. This district includes the whole cities and communities of Brea, Chino Hills, Cypress, Diamond Bar, Fullerton, La Habra, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Rowland Heights, Stanton,

and Walnut, as well as portions of the cities of Industry, West Covina, Buena Park and Anaheim to achieve population equality. Many of the northern Orange County cities share services and are tied to its other county neighbors by Chino Hill State Park. This district is characterized by common social and economic interests of Asian Pacific Islander communities of Diamond Bar, Chino Hills, and Walnut where each share common areas of worship, and entertainment centers. The Four Corners area shares a transportation policy committee, and a common wildlife conservation association.

SD 30 is based on nesting AD 54 and AD 59 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Culver City, Century City, Ladera Heights, Baldwin Hills, Blair Hills, Mar Vista, Palms, Mid City, Crenshaw, Lafayette Park, View Park-Windsor Hills, Leimert Park, Westmont, South Park, Exposition Park, a portion of Hancock Park, downtown Los Angeles, and South Central Los Angeles. This district is characterized by a very high residential density, the campus of the University of Southern California, many historic African American neighborhoods, and relatively high ethnic diversity and socioeconomic variation. The cities of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. This district was blended to allow for a coastal Senate district to the west and was influenced by several majority-minority districts drawn to the east. The district also includes the Exposition light rail transit line.

SD 31 is the perfect nesting of AD 60 and AD 61 and keeps the city of Riverside intact with the communities of Corona, Moreno Valley, Norco, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Riverside, and Perris. This district maintains the community of interest around the March Air Reserve Base as well as the shared animal-keeping interests in Norco and Corona. This district recognizes the geographic separation of Moreno Valley at the Beaumont Pass. This district is characterized by common interests of a joint powers agreement over March Air Reserve Base, common transportation corridors, and multiple community colleges have their extensions in the district. Corona and Norco share a common school district. Eastvale and Norco share common watershed interests in the Santa Ana River and common fire and public safety issues.

SD 32 is based on nesting AD 57 and AD 58 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Pico Rivera, Downey, Norwalk, Santa Fe Springs, La Habra Heights, Bell Flower, Montebello, West Whittier, South Whittier, Whittier, La Mirada, and Hawaiian Gardens, as well as the Orange County city of Buena Park, which is included for population equality. The district reflects shared economic interests, school districts, and public safety issues. The district also contains a strong community of interest that includes Cerritos, Artesia, and a portion of Buena Park, and has a large Asian, Indian, and Pacific Islander community that shares common linguistic, cultural and economic interests. In this district, the city of Lakewood is split to achieve population equality.

SD 33 is based on nesting AD 63 and AD 70 and includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Commerce, Cudahy, Bell, Bell Garden, Lynwood, Maywood, Signal Hill, Paramount, South Gate, Vernon, Walnut Park, Huntington Park, and most of Long Beach with portions of the cities of Lakewood and Los Angeles to achieve population equality. To the north this district includes part of the group of Southeast cities of Los Angeles County: Vernon, Huntington Park, Bell, South Gate, Cudahy, Lynwood, and Paramount. These Southeast cities are grouped together because of their socioeconomic commonalities and because many unincorporated areas share similar civic and economic issues. Many of the residents in this

region are first-generation immigrants with similar linguistic and educational characteristics. This district is characterized by high residential density and many historic neighborhoods, heavy industry, and common environmental problems linked to transportation corridors. The majority of Long Beach is kept with its port, Long Beach City College, and downtown Long Beach.

SD 34 is based on nesting AD 69 and AD 72 and includes western Orange County and a portion of eastern Los Angeles County. Cities in this district include Seal Beach, Los Alamitos, Fountain Valley, Westminster, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and portions of the cities of Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Orange and Long Beach to achieve population equality. This district also includes other distinct communities of Rossmoor, Sunset Beach and Midway City. This district includes several different communities, pairing a primarily north coastal Orange County area with Little Saigon and most of the community in Santa Ana and central Anaheim that share similar socioeconomic characteristics.

SD 35 is based on nesting AD 62 and AD 64 and includes the Los Angeles County communities of Carson, Compton, West Compton, Gardena, Harbor City, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lennox, West Carson, Watts, Willowbrook, and Wilmington. This district is characterized by a very high residential density, the Port of Los Angeles and the 110 Freeway which runs north-south through the entire district. Traffic and pollution concerns related to the Port are significant interests within the district. San Pedro and Harbor City are with the Port. The cities of Inglewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Torrance were split to achieve population equality.

SD 36 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 73 and AD 76 and consists of the southern coastal region of Orange County from Laguna Niguel to the established coastal beach communities along San Diego County's Interstate 5, including Camp Pendleton and San Onofre Nuclear Plant. Cities in this district include Rancho Santa Margarita, Mission Viejo, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, Oceanside, Vista, Carlsbad, and Encinitas. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes similar socioeconomic communities.

SD 37 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 68 and AD 74 and includes the central and southern portions of Orange County. This district unites Irvine and links it with cities and communities with similar socioeconomic characteristics, including Villa Park, Tustin, North Tustin, Lake Forest, Laguna Woods, Laguna Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, and portions of the cities of Orange, Anaheim and Huntington Beach, which are divided to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by common planned-living communities, common transportation corridors including toll roads, common interests over the former El Toro Marine Base, and watersheds to the east. This district further respects the shared interests of the coastal cities.

SD 38 is based on nesting AD 71 and AD 75 and consists of the northeastern portion of San Diego County. It includes agriculture lands, and open space national and state park recreational activities. This district was drawn to create a central-eastern San Diego County district that separates San Diego County from Riverside County, the coast from inland areas, and mountainous areas from the border district. It includes cities and communities along the

urbanized Highway I-15 corridor to the less urbanized and rural communities along the foothills and mountain ranges to the east. The district is characterized by low-, moderate-, and high-income levels. The city of San Diego is divided because it exceeds the size of a Senate district.

SD 39 is based on nesting AD 77 and AD 78 and consists of nearly the entire city of San Diego, including the coastal areas of Del Mar to Coronado, as well as the core of San Diego. The district is highly urbanized, with regional parks, lakes, and open space preserves, and contains the central economic hub of San Diego County. The district is characterized by its government center, commercial, business, high-tech research industries, three major universities, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and environmentally sensitive coastal areas. It includes a highly diverse region of ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, and a wide range of income levels.

SD 40 is based on nesting AD 79 and AD 80 and consists of a two-county district stretching from all of Imperial County to lower San Diego County, along its shared international border with Mexico. Its geography ranges from the far desert regions on the east, including the Salton Sea basin, to the federally protected San Diego/Tijuana estuary on the Pacific Ocean. It ranges from the sparsely populated region of Imperial County to the highly urbanized communities in San Diego and connects educational, health, and social services delivery systems to low-income communities along the southern edge of the district. The district is characterized by its large concentration of Latino border communities and its intense international border crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The district also shares interests in meeting the environmental needs of the Salton Sea and addressing agricultural water issues within the district.

D. The Board of Equalization Districts

The four Board of Equalization ("BOE") districts have an ideal population of 9,313,489—a population larger than 42 of the other states in the union. In consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation to +/-1.0%. The function of the BOE is to collect sales and use taxes and other fees that provide funding for counties, cities, and special districts. Given this, the Commission recognized that the relevant shared interests included business and economic interests; however, staff representatives from the BOE testified that field operations are independent of the electoral districts, and that any taxpayer can go to any field office for help. In addition, tax revenues are distributed to counties independent of electoral districts.

The Commission's BOE districts reflect a balancing of multiple requirements and interests, including compliance with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and maintaining, to the extent practicable, county, city, neighborhood, and community of interest boundaries. Given the large district size and population deviation criteria the Commission applied for legislative districts, the Commission was able to keep 57 of California's 58 counties whole, and Los Angeles County was necessarily divided because its population exceeds the size of a BOE district. We also kept 478 of California's 480 cities whole in addition to mostly nesting ten Senate districts. The highest positive deviation was 0.812% and the lowest negative deviation was -1.000%, with an average deviation of 0.630%.

BOE 1 is based on nesting SD 1, SD 4, SD 5, SD 6, SD 8, SD 12, SD 14, SD 16, SD 18, and SD 21 and consists of 28 whole inland counties from the Oregon border south, including Yuba, Merced, and Kings Counties. It also includes portions of Los Angeles County, including the Antelope, Santa Clarita, and East San Fernando Valleys, and most of San Bernardino County, including Victor and Pomona Valleys, Big Bear Mountain and, other sparsely populated areas that are included to achieve population equality. Yuba, Merced, and Kings Counties are subject to the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

BOE 2 is based on nesting SD 2, SD 3, SD 7, SD 9, SD 10, SD 11, SD 13, SD 15, SD 17, and SD 19, and is a coastal district composed of 23 whole counties from Del Norte to Santa Barbara, including Monterey County. Monterey County is subject to the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

BOE 3 is based on nesting SD 19, SD 22, SD 24, SD 25, SD 26, SD 27, SD 30, SD 32, SD 33, and SD 35 and consists of all of Ventura County, most of Los Angeles County, and Chino Hills from San Bernardino County. The Commission was unable to include all of Los Angeles County in this district, because the County's population exceeds the ideal population for a BOE district.

BOE 4 is based on nesting SD 23, SD 28, SD 29, SD 31, SD 34, SD 36, SD 37, SD 38, SD 39, and SD 40, and is a Southern California district composed of Imperial, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties and portions of San Bernardino County, including Fontana, Rialto, Colton, Grand Terrace, Bloomington, the San Bernardino Valley, and Morongo Valley to Twentynine Palms areas. San Bernardino County is divided in order to satisfy population equality requirements.

E. The Congressional Districts

The 53 congressional districts apportioned to the State of California have an ideal population of 702,905, and the Commission adhered to federal constitutional mandates by requiring a district population deviation of no more than +/- one person. This year marked the first time in California's history that the state has not been apportioned additional seats due to population growth. These districts also posed some of the Commission's biggest challenges, and, because of strict population equality requirements, resulted in many more splits of counties, cities, neighborhoods, and communities of interests than the other districts. A total of 11 counties and 41 cities smaller than a congressional district were split. Because these districts elect members of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission considered federal legislative concerns as part of the lens for defining relevant shared interests, including issues that are subject to federal regulation, such as environmental protection, air quality management, and immigration. The Commission also considered issues subject to federal funding, including education, transportation, and health care. The highest positive deviation was +1 person and the lowest negative deviation was -1 person with an average deviation of 0.000%.

CD 1 is a largely rural mountain district consisting of the whole counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, and Nevada. It also includes a portion of

Glenn County, which was split to achieve population equality. This district reflects a community of interest featuring a rural mountain lifestyle, as well as watershed, timber and recreational economic similarities. It is united by transportation corridors along I-5 and Highway 395.

CD 2 is formed by uniting the northern California coastal counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Marin, as well as portions of Sonoma County, which is split to achieve population equality. It also includes Trinity County, which shares timber and recreational and watershed interests with the coastal counties. The coastal counties share economic communities of interests including fishing, environmental concerns, timber and recreational opportunities. They are also unified by the Highway 101 corridor.

CD 3 includes the whole counties of Sutter, Yuba and Colusa, and large parts of Yolo (less West Sacramento), Solano, and Lake Counties. Its primary economic community of interest is agriculture. Economically, it is also united by development along the I-80 corridor to the southwest and the transportation corridor along I-5 to the north. Significant communities of interest concerning the provision of public services exist between a number of cities within the district. CD 3 also includes the Section 5 County of Yuba and complies with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 4 includes the whole counties of Placer, Alpine, Nevada, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne. It also includes the foothill portions of El Dorado, Madera, and Fresno counties. A small piece of Nevada County is included to keep the town of Truckee whole. This district also includes the greater area around Lake Tahoe, which was especially important in the congressional district in dealing with federal environmental issues affecting the lake. The primary communities of interest revolve around the foothill nature of the district, along with weather, fire, economic, environmental, and mountain recreation issues. Most of the district also shares the State Route 49 transportation corridor.

CD 5 consists of Napa County and parts of Lake, Solano, Sonoma, and Contra Costa counties. It reflects significant public testimony about uniting to the extent practicable the wine growing regions of Lake, Napa and Sonoma counties, including warehousing and distribution. The southern Solano County cities of Vallejo and Benicia were included to keep them associated with those communities of the Bay Area with which they have similar economic and social concerns rather than the agricultural focus of the more inland parts of Solano County. The Contra Costa County cities of Hercules, Pinole and a majority of Martinez, which are connected via the Carquinez and Benicia-Martinez bridges, were also included to achieve population equality.

CD 6 includes the entire city of Sacramento, as well as the Yolo County city of West Sacramento, and parts of Sacramento County located along the I-80 corridor to the northeast. West Sacramento is an integral part of the Sacramento Region, as home to the Port of Sacramento and much of the Sacramento workforce, connected to Sacramento by three bridges and waterfront development on opposite sides of the Sacramento River. This district includes an Asian American and Pacific Islander community in south Sacramento with shared economic and social ties based on income status, housing, language, and immigration status. The Sacramento International Airport is also in this district.

CD 7 includes most of the remainder of Sacramento County not included in CD 6. This district is unified by its economic association with the city of Sacramento for jobs, as well as shopping. Galt and the rural southwest portions of Sacramento are split to achieve population equality and because of their connections with San Joaquin County.

CD 8 includes the counties of Mono and Inyo, and most of San Bernardino County, including the cities of Adelanto, Apple Valley, Barstow, Hesperia, Big Bear City, Highland, Needles, Twentynine Palms and unincorporated areas of Crestline, Lake Arrowhead, Running Springs, Yucaipa, and Yucca Valley. A lower desert area is combined with a higher desert area into Inyo. The district contains two national parks, Death Valley National Park and Mojave National Preserve.

CD 9 includes most of San Joaquin County and portions of Sacramento and Contra Costa Counties. The city of Antioch in Contra Costa County is split in this district to achieve population equality. This district contains the San Joaquin County cities of Lathrop, Stockton, Lodi, and unincorporated areas in the east and west of the County. The city of Galt in southern Sacramento County is also included due to its ties to Lodi in San Joaquin County. The eastern Contra Costa communities of Antioch, Oakley, Brentwood, and Discovery Bay are also a part of this district to achieve population equality and to link the delta communities between Contra Costa and San Joaquin County. This district maintains a large portion of the San Joaquin Valley agricultural area, linked with industries associated with water transportation along the deltas from San Joaquin County through the eastern Contra Costa communities along State Route 4.

CD 10 includes all of Stanislaus County and a portion of San Joaquin County. The cities in San Joaquin County included in this district are Tracy, Manteca and Ripon. This district connects the Valley communities of southern San Joaquin County with the entirety of Stanislaus County with no city splits. This district shares both agricultural roots, including the northern most counties in the San Joaquin Valley, as well as more recent trends in commuting activities to the East Bay from the district's larger cities (Tracy, Manteca and Modesto). Additional cities in this district include Ripon, Escalon, Oakdale, Patterson, and Hughson.

CD 11 includes most of Contra Costa County, including the "Lamorinda" (Lafayette, Moraga, and Orinda) area, Richmond and surrounding environs, Walnut Creek and comparable suburban communities. This district connects local communities with regional park, wilderness, and state park interests, along with some coastline and delta.

CD 12 includes most of the city and county of San Francisco, except the southwest corner, south of the Sunset neighborhood. This district includes the core LGBT community, as well as several lower-income, immigrant and working-class neighborhoods, such as Chinatown, Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, and Bayview-Hunters Point.

CD 13 includes coastal urban East Bay communities, respecting the Bay Bridge and natural geographic boundary of the East Bay hills. Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, and San Leandro are included in this district whole along with the Port of Oakland and Oakland International Airport as major commuter, commercial, and environmental traffic corridors. This district connects urban communities with regional park interests, along with maintaining

connections among low-income communities of color (including immigrant communities) with key service-provider networks and cultural resources in the East Bay flatlands.

CD 14 consists of the southwest corner of the city and county of San Francisco, the Farallon Islands, and most of San Mateo County. Menlo Park and Redwood City are also split to achieve population equality, but the lower socioeconomic city of East Palo Alto is kept whole with most of Redwood City, which shares similar demographics.

CD 15 includes much of southern Alameda County starting with the "Eden" area of Castro Valley and the surrounding unincorporated communities. The district unites Hayward, Union City, and part of Fremont, along with the Tri-Valley areas of Dublin, Pleasanton & Livermore. This area is rich in regional parks and wilderness areas and extends to the southern and eastern county lines.

CD 16 includes all of Merced County and portions of Madera and Fresno counties. The city of Fresno is split in this district to achieve population equality and in light of the Section 5 benchmark for Merced County. The western valley portion of Madera County is included in this district, as well as many of the Highway 99 communities from Merced County into the city of Fresno, such as Livingston, Atwater, Chowchilla, and the city of Madera. Communities in this district share the common links of agriculture, water, and air issues, along with the serving as the main transportation routes connecting northern and southern California. This district complies with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 17 contains significant portions of Alameda County and Santa Clara County. Included in the district are the Alameda County city of Newark and the Santa Clara County cities of Cupertino, Milpitas, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale. The district also contains portions of the cities of Fremont and San Jose, which are divided to satisfy population equality requirements. The district contains cities and local communities of interest marked by several shared interests, including employment and business based on high technology economies and demographic characteristics linked by income level, housing, and immigration status.

CD 18 contains portions of San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, and Santa Cruz County. Cities and towns such as Campbell, Los Gatos, Mountain View, Palo Alto, and Saratoga are maintained whole within the district; portions of the cities of Menlo Park, Redwood City, and San Jose are also within the district and divided to achieve population equality requirements. The district also contains an unpopulated area of the city of Santa Cruz. Areas within the district share common social and economic characteristics based on income level and reliance on high technology economies, as well as interests in open space and environmental concerns.

CD 19 contains part of Santa Clara County and includes Morgan Hill and San Martin, as well as major portions of San Jose and Gilroy, which are divided to satisfy population equality requirements and in light of the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in the adjacent district of CD 20. Shared interests within the district include commonalities based on housing and income, as well as close ties to local technology-based economies. CD 19 contains the downtown area of the city of San Jose and maintains major neighborhoods and local communities of interest such as the Alum Rock and Evergreen neighborhoods within the city.

The eastern and southern portions of the district also contain significant open-space areas and both state and county parks.

CD 20 contains Monterey County and San Benito County, as well as portions of Santa Cruz County and Santa Clara County. The cities include Salinas, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Hollister Seaside, Monterey, Soledad, and several smaller cities. A small portion of the city of Gilroy was included in this district to achieve population equality and meet requirements under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The city of Santa Cruz is maintained whole, except for an unpopulated area that is contained in CD 18. The district is marked by several shared interests, including reliance on agriculture-based economics, interests in open space and coastal preservation, and regional environmental concerns. The Monterey Bay coastline (part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary) is fully contained within the district.

CD 21 includes all of Kings County and portions of Kern, Tulare, and Fresno Counties. The city of Bakersfield is split to achieve population equity and to meet Section 5 requirements for Kings County. Cities along I-5 from Fresno County through Kern County are maintained along with many communities east of Highway 99. Communities in this district share the common links of agriculture, water and air issues along with containing a large portion of the main transportation routes connecting northern and southern California. Kings County is subject to the preclearance requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and the district fully complies with Section 5.

CD 22 includes portions of Fresno and Tulare Counties. The only city split is that of Fresno to achieve population equity. This district links the city of Fresno's split with other communities just east of the Highway 99 corridor including Clovis, Dinuba, Visalia, and the city of Tulare. This district borders two Section 5 county districts (Merced and Kings) while maintaining the local communities of interest along the Valley floor and respecting the distinctions between the foothill communities to the east.

CD 23 includes portions of Kern, Tulare, and Los Angeles Counties. This district connects the remaining southern section of the San Joaquin Valley around the Section 5 district to the north, including the western portions of Kern County (the cities of Taft and Maricopa), the city split in Bakersfield, the southern section of the foothill/ Sierras (including the Sequoia National Forest and communities such as California City, Three Rivers, Lake Isabella, and Ridgecrest), and a small section of northern Los Angeles County to achieve population equity. This district also includes the military installations of the China Lake Naval Air Base and Edwards Air Force Base, which was important in the congressional district to those in these communities.

CD 24 includes all of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties plus a portion of Ventura County. It includes the cities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Lompoc, Goleta, Santa Barbara, and a small portion of the city of San Buenaventura, capturing the Marina area along the coast. It maintains coastal communities of interest, especially along Highway 1 and Highway 101, as well as the recreational and wilderness areas of the Los Padres National Forest, which is part of the coastal mountain range. The city of San Buenaventura (Ventura) is split to achieve population equality.

CD 25 includes the Santa Clarita Valley, Palmdale, the eastern section of the city of Lancaster, and portions of the high desert in Los Angeles County. Prominent communities include the city of Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch, Saugus, Quartz Hill, Val Verde, Canyon Country, Humphreys, Acton, Forest Park, Agua Dulce, Little Rock, and Lake Los Angeles. The district also includes the Antelope Valley California Poppy Reserve, Pyramid Lake, Castaic Lake State Recreation area, Michael Antonovich Regional Park at Joughin Ranch, Saddleback Butte State Park, and a portion of the Angeles National Forest.

CD 26 includes most of the Ventura County and incorporates the cities and communities of Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Moorpark, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Westlake Village, Oak Park, portions of Simi Valley and San Buenaventura and all of the Santa Clara Valley (Santa Paula, Fillmore and Piru). It maintains the major shopping and transportation services along Highway 101 and Highway 23, as well as the agricultural communities of interest of the Santa Clara Valley and the Oxnard Plains. It also includes Port Hueneme and the Point Mugu Naval Air Station. The cities of San Buenaventura (Ventura) and Simi Valley are split to achieve population equality.

CD 27 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Pasadena, Altadena, Sierra Madre, Glendora, Claremont, and San Antonio Heights, which share the foothill concerns of fire control, recreational access, and water issues. The district also includes cities that identify themselves as related to Pasadena for cultural, educational, and commercial interests, such as South Pasadena and San Marino. The cities and communities of San Gabriel, Temple City, Alhambra, Monterey Park, Rosemead, and South San Gabriel share common economic, housing stock, and public safety issues, as well as major east/west freeway and commercial arteries. The cities of Glendora, Monrovia, Pasadena and Upland are split in this district to achieve population equality and in light of the adjacent district that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Right Act.

CD 28 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of La Crescenta, La Canada, Burbank, Griffith Park, Hollywood Hills, and West Hollywood. The interests of the district include many public parks such as Verdugo Mountain, La Tuna Canyon, Runyon Park, and Griffith Park. Shared issues in this district include fire protection, watershed, entertainment industry, and outdoor recreation. The city of Burbank is split in this district, but includes the Bob Hope Airport.

CD 29 includes the entire city of San Fernando and the eastern portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include North Hills, Panorama City, Van Nuys, Arleta, Sylmar, Pacoima, Lake View Terrace, Sherman Oaks, Valley Glen, Valley Village, Sun Valley, Studio City, North Hollywood, and the NoHo Arts District. Significant institutions include the Van Nuys City Hall, Van Nuys Airport, Whiteman Airport, Olive View Medical Center, and Los Angeles Valley College. The Golden State Freeway (I-5), Foothill Freeway (I-210) and Ronald Reagan Freeway (S-118) are the major transportation corridors. The northern portion of the district includes a part of the Angeles National Forest.

CD 30 includes the western portion of the San Fernando Valley within the city of Los Angeles. Prominent communities include Bell Canyon (which is located in Ventura County, but is only accessible through the Valley), West Hills, Hidden Hills, Chatsworth, Canoga Park,

Woodland Hills, the Warner Center, Canoga Park, Winnetka, Tarzana, Encino, Reseda, Northridge, and Granada Hills. Cal. State-Northridge and Encino Hospital are major employers. This district also includes many open-space areas such as Lake Balboa and the Sepulveda Basin Recreation area. A significant portion of the southern boundary is aligned with the Mulholland Drive Scenic Corridor.

CD 31 includes a portion of San Bernardino County, including the cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Redlands, Rialto, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland and San Bernardino. The cities of Fontana, Rialto, Rancho Cucamonga and Upland are split to achieve population equality and, in accordance to submitted public testimony, consistent with communities of interest. The shape of the district is affected by an adjacent district (CD 35 (Pomona Valley)) that was drawn in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 32 is anchored by the Los Angeles County cities of Covina and West Covina, with adjacent cities of Azusa, Monrovia, Duarte, San Dimas, La Verne, El Monte, Baldwin Park, Irwindale, La Puente, and the community of Avocado Heights. The district has a major transportation corridor of the 10 Freeway which connects these cities for commerce and recreation. The district has communities adjacent to the Angeles National Forest and many users of the foothill recreational areas are residents of the cities south of the foothills. Many residents of the district are immigrants who share employment, language access, educational and social needs. The cities of Glendora, Industry and Monrovia are split in this district to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 33 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Agoura Hills, Malibu, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and the coastal portion of Torrance. Leading communities of the city of Los Angeles within the district include Brentwood, Bel Air, Westwood, West Los Angeles, Greater Mid-Wilshire, Miracle Mile, Hancock Park, Marina Del Rey, Venice Beach, Westchester, Harbor City, and the northwest portion of San Pedro. This district encompasses prominent beaches in Southern California and many affluent inland communities in the Los Angeles area. This district is characterized by having a relatively affluent socioeconomic urbanized area, as well as a vast suburban open space region. It also includes the Bellona Creek Wetlands and Dockweiler State Beach. The cities of Torrance and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality. The region is connected north-south primarily by the Pacific Coast Highway.

CD 34 includes the core of downtown Los Angeles, the artist district adjoining downtown, the neighborhoods of Pico Union, Westlake, Boyle Heights, Chinatown in its entirety, and East Los Angeles, a census designated place, in its entirely. The district's northern area includes the Eagle Rock and Glassell Park, neighborhoods whose residents have increasing work and transportation contacts with downtown Los Angeles. The district contains neighborhoods with a shared Latino and immigrant history that spans many generations in Los Angeles.

CD 35 consists of the Pomona Valley and parts of Fontana and Rialto, located primarily in San Bernardino County. This district contains the city of Pomona which is part of Los Angeles County, but separated geographically by Kellogg Hill. This district is characterized by common

social activities in the community consisting of local children's sports organizations, hospital services, and common socioeconomic characteristics. The cities of Fontana and Rialto were split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

CD 36 consists of the entire eastern portion of Riverside County and includes the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Blythe, Calimesa, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Hemet, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, and San Jacinto. This district is characterized by shared tourism interests, bedroom communities of Coachella Valley, retirement communities, Indian lands, entertainment/economic interests of casinos and low desert geographic integrity is maintained for shared water interests. This district respects the Riverside County border to the north and south.

CD 37 includes the Los Angeles County cities and neighborhoods of Culver City, Century City, West Los Angeles, Cheviot Hills, Beverlywood, Rancho Park, Mar Vista, Palms, Pico-Robertson, Blair Hills, Mid-City, West Adams, Ladera Heights, Leimert Park, View Park-Windsor Hills, Baldwin Hills, View Park, and Hyde Park. This district is characterized by very high residential density, the University of Southern California, West Los Angeles Community College, the Kenneth Hahn State Recreation area, Exposition Park, including the Los Angeles Coliseum and Sports Arena, Natural History Museum, California Science Center, and California African American Museum, as well as many historic African American neighborhoods. The cities of Inglewood and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

CD 38 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of South El Monte, Cerritos, Artesia, Whittier, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, La Mirada, East La Mirado, Montebello, Santa Fe Springs, La Palma, Hawaiian Gardens and divides the cities of Bellflower and Lakewood to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and to achieve population equality. These cities share the major transportation corridors of the Interstate 5 and Interstate 605 freeways, with their corresponding traffic and environmental concerns. The district is characterized by shared commercial, economic, educational, and public safety issues among these cities. In this district, South El Monte is whole.

CD 39 includes northern Orange County and portions of eastern Los Angeles County and southern San Bernardino County. Cities and communities in this district include Brea, Chino Hills, Diamond Bar, Fullerton, La Habra, La Habra Heights, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Rowland Heights, Hacienda Heights, Walnut, and portions of cities of Chino, Industry, Buena Park and Anaheim to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by common social and economic interests of Asian Pacific Islander communities of Diamond Bar, Chino Hills, and Walnut where each share common areas of worship, and entertainment centers. The transportation corridor known as the Four Corners area shares a transportation policy committee, and a common wildlife conservation association.

CD 40 consists of the Los Angeles County cities Downey, Paramount, Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy, Maywood and Vernon. Portions of Bellflower and Los Angeles are split to achieve population equality and in consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district encompasses a group of cities in Los Angeles commonly referred to as the Southeast or Gateway cities, which share common socioeconomic characteristics. Many of the residents are

low-income, first-generation immigrants whose children attend schools in the Los Angeles Unified School District.

CD 41 consists of a portion of Riverside County, including the communities of Jurupa Valley, Riverside, and Moreno Valley. This district is characterized by the two most populous cities in Riverside County, including Riverside and Moreno Valley and shared common interests over former March Air Force Reserve Base, community college campus locations, and transpiration interests. This district recognizes the geographic separation of Moreno Valley at the Beaumont Pass. This district also respects the northern Riverside County border giving consideration to the Voting Rights Act Section 2 district to the north in Pomona Valley.

CD 42 consists of a portion of Riverside County, including the cities and communities of Eastvale, Canyon Lake, Corona, Lake Elsinore, Menifee, Murrieta, Norco and a portion of Temecula. Temecula is split to achieve population equality in the district. This district is characterized by common interests of the communities of western Riverside County, animal-keeping interests of Jurupa Valley and Norco; and shared interests between Eastvale, Norco and Corona. Corona and Norco share a common school district. Eastvale, Norco and Eastvale share common watershed interests in the Santa Ana River and fire and public safety issues common to both communities in the area of the Santa Ana River. This district also respects the shared transportation corridor between the cities along Interstate Highway 15.

CD 43 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Gardena, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Westchester, Lawndale, Alondra Park, Lennox, Playa Vista, Playa Del Rey, Harbor Gateway, Torrance, and West Carson. This district is characterized by very high residential density and the transportation corridor of the Harbor Freeway (I-110), which runs north-south through the entire district. The cities of Inglewood, Los Angeles and Torrance were split to achieve population equality. Prominent features include the Los Angeles International Airport, as well as institutions such as Loyola Marymount University, Centinela Hospital, and Los Angeles Metropolitan Medical Center.

CD 44 includes the Los Angeles County cities and communities of Compton, Carson, Lynwood, and South Gate. Prominent communities include Walnut Park, Rancho Dominguez, East Rancho Dominguez, Watts, Willowbrook, Rosewood, Longwood, North Long Beach, Hollydale, Lincoln Village, Hamilton, Sutter, Lindberg, Cherry Manor, Ramona Park, Davenport Park, Douglas Junction, Avalon Village, Terminal Island, and San Pedro. Catalina Island is also included in the district. The cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles were split to achieve population equality.

CD 45 includes the central and southern portions of Orange County. Cities and communities in this district include Villa Park, Tustin, North Tustin, Irvine, Lake Forest, Laguna Woods, Laguna Hills, Rancho Santa Margarita, Coto De Caza, and portions of the cities of Anaheim, Mission Viejo and Orange to achieve population equality. This district respects the natural geographic divide of the Santa Ana Mountains to the east between Orange and Riverside Counties. This district is characterized by the most rural areas of Orange County, planned communities and common interests of former El Toro Marine Base.

CD 46 includes western and central portions of Orange County. Cities in this district include portions of Garden Grove, Santa Ana, Anaheim and Orange to achieve population equality. This community shares similar socioeconomic characteristics of an immigrant population, lower levels of educational attainment, and lower levels of English proficiency.

CD 47 includes the Los Angeles County cities of Long Beach, Signal Hills and the Orange County cities and communities of Cypress, Garden Grove, Los Alamitos, Stanton, Rossmoor, and Westminster. This district is characterized by the Port of Long Beach, one of the world's busiest seaports and the area's largest employer. The cities of Buena Park, Garden Grove, Lakewood, Long Beach and Westminster were split to achieve population equality.

CD 48 includes the coastal portion of Orange County. Cities and communities in this district include Seal Beach, Sunset Beach, Fountain Valley, Midway City, Huntington Beach, Costa Mesa, Newport Beach, Laguna Beach, Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, and portions of the cities of Garden Grove, Santa Ana and Westminster. Splits include a portion of Huntington Beach to achieve population equality. This district is characterized by shared school districts, state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It also includes the officially designated business area of Little Saigon.

CD 49 consists of the southern coastal region of Orange County from Laguna Niguel to all of the established coastal beach communities along San Diego County Highway 5 to the northern edge of the city of San Diego, and includes Camp Pendleton, and the San Onofre Nuclear Plant. The district is characterized by its state-managed coastal beaches, intense beach recreation, and sensitive environmental coastal estuaries. It includes moderate- to very high-income communities. Cities and communities in this district include Las Flores, Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, Ladera Ranch, Oceanside, Vista, Carlsbad, Encinitas, Solana Beach, Del Mar, and portions of Mission Viejo and San Diego to achieve population equality. Other distinct communities include Marine Corps Base Pendleton and Rancho Santa Fe.

CD 50 consists of the northeastern portion of San Diego County and includes agriculture lands, and open-space national and state park and recreational activities. It includes cities and communities along the urbanized Highway I-15 corridor, including the city of Temecula in Riverside County, and the southern urbanized communities in south San Diego County, to the less urbanized and rural communities along the foothills and mountain ranges to the east. The district is characterized by low to moderate income levels. The cities of Temecula and El Cajon are split to achieve population equality.

CD 51 consists of a two-county district stretching from all of Imperial County to the southern edge of San Diego County, along the shared international border with Mexico. Its geography ranges from the far desert regions on the east, including the Salton Sea basin, to the San Diego/Tijuana watershed region on the Pacific Ocean. It ranges from the sparsely populated region of Imperial County to the highly urbanized cities and communities in San Diego and connects educational, health, and social services delivery systems to low-income communities along the southern edge of the district. The district is characterized by its large concentration of Latino border communities and major international border-crossing activities and associated international trade and commerce. The district's Imperial County portion also contains a core

economic interest based on development as a regional water recreational and energy resource center. The cities of San Diego and Chula Vista are split to achieve population equality.

CD 52 consists of nearly the entire city of San Diego. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks, lakes, and open-space preserves and is the central social and economic hub of San Diego County. The district is characterized by its government center, commercial, business, high-tech research industries, three major universities, naval and military operations, port and airport operations, tourist attractions, recreational beaches, and environmentally sensitive coastal areas. It includes a highly diverse region of ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, and a wide range of income levels.

CD 53 consists of portions of the eastern edge of city of San Diego, the cities of La Mesa, El Cajon, Lemon Grove, and Chula Vista. The district is highly urbanized with regional parks, lakes, and open-space preserves. It is characterized by its highly diverse communities of interests, with large ethnic enclaves, a large LGBT community, a wide range of income levels, and a mix of older established communities to the north and newly developed communities to the south. The cities of El Cajon, Chula Vista, and San Diego are split to achieve population equality.

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

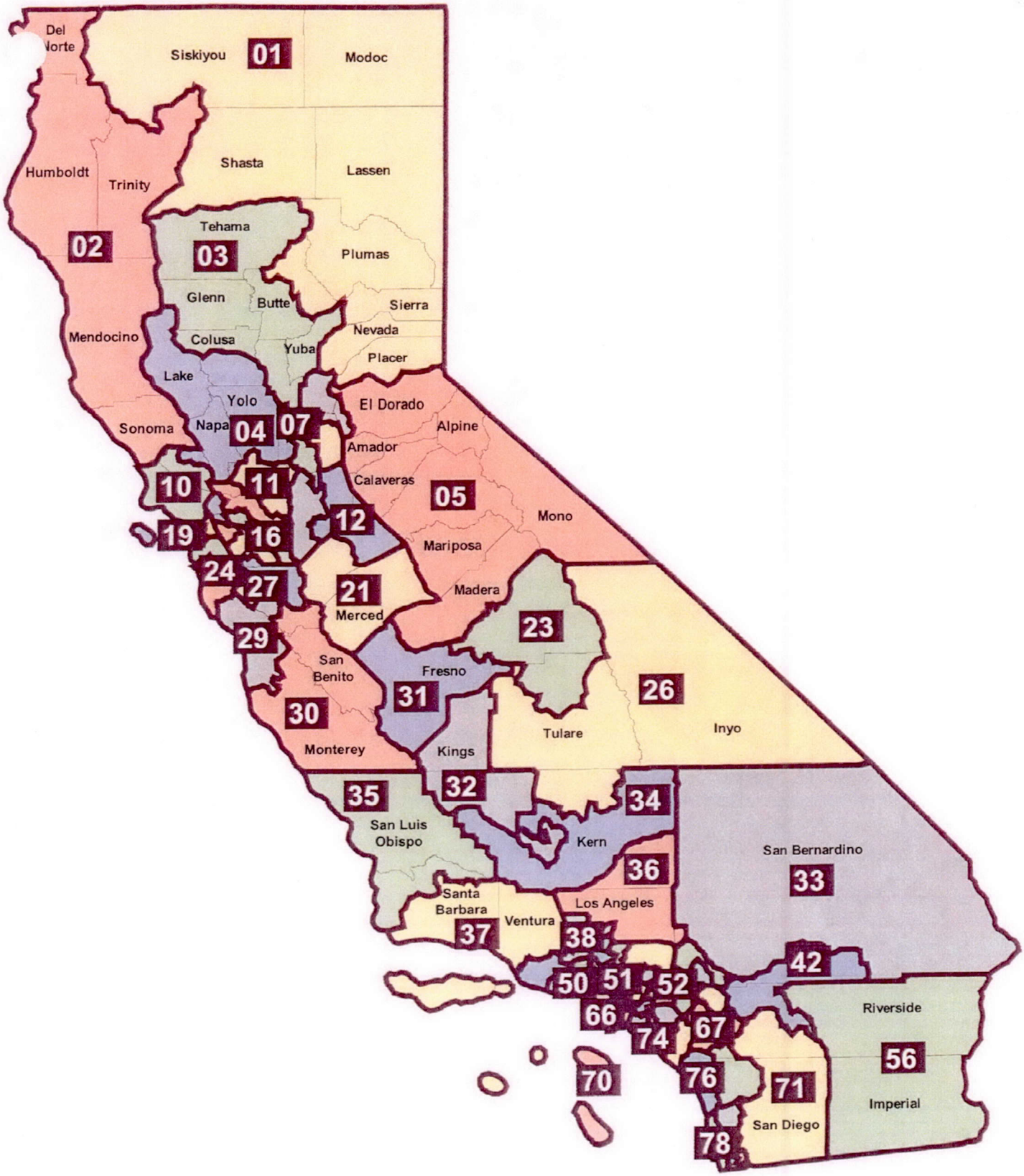
CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT ON 2011 REDISTRICTING

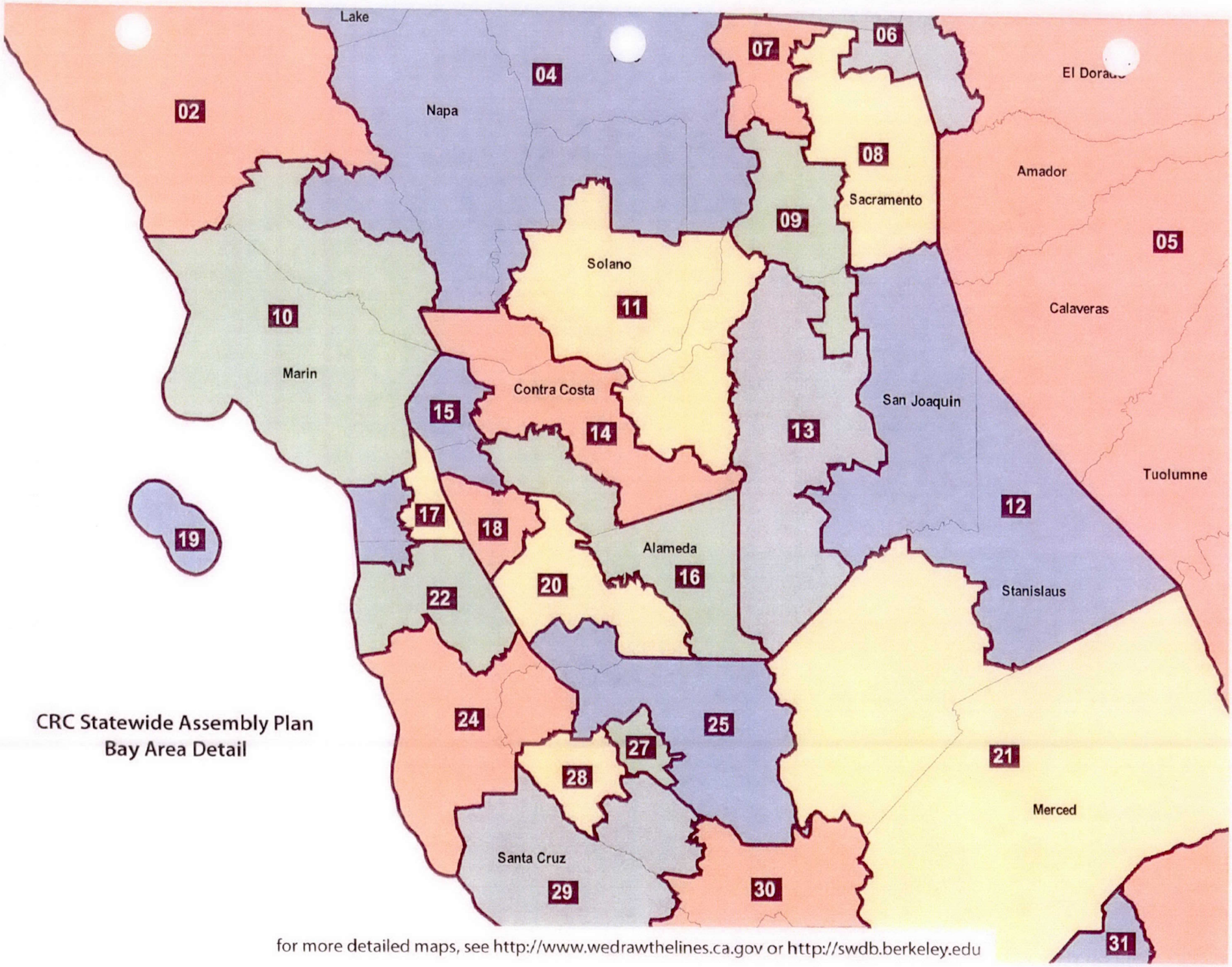
APPENDIX 1

AUGUST 15, 2011

CRC Statewide Assembly Plan Overview

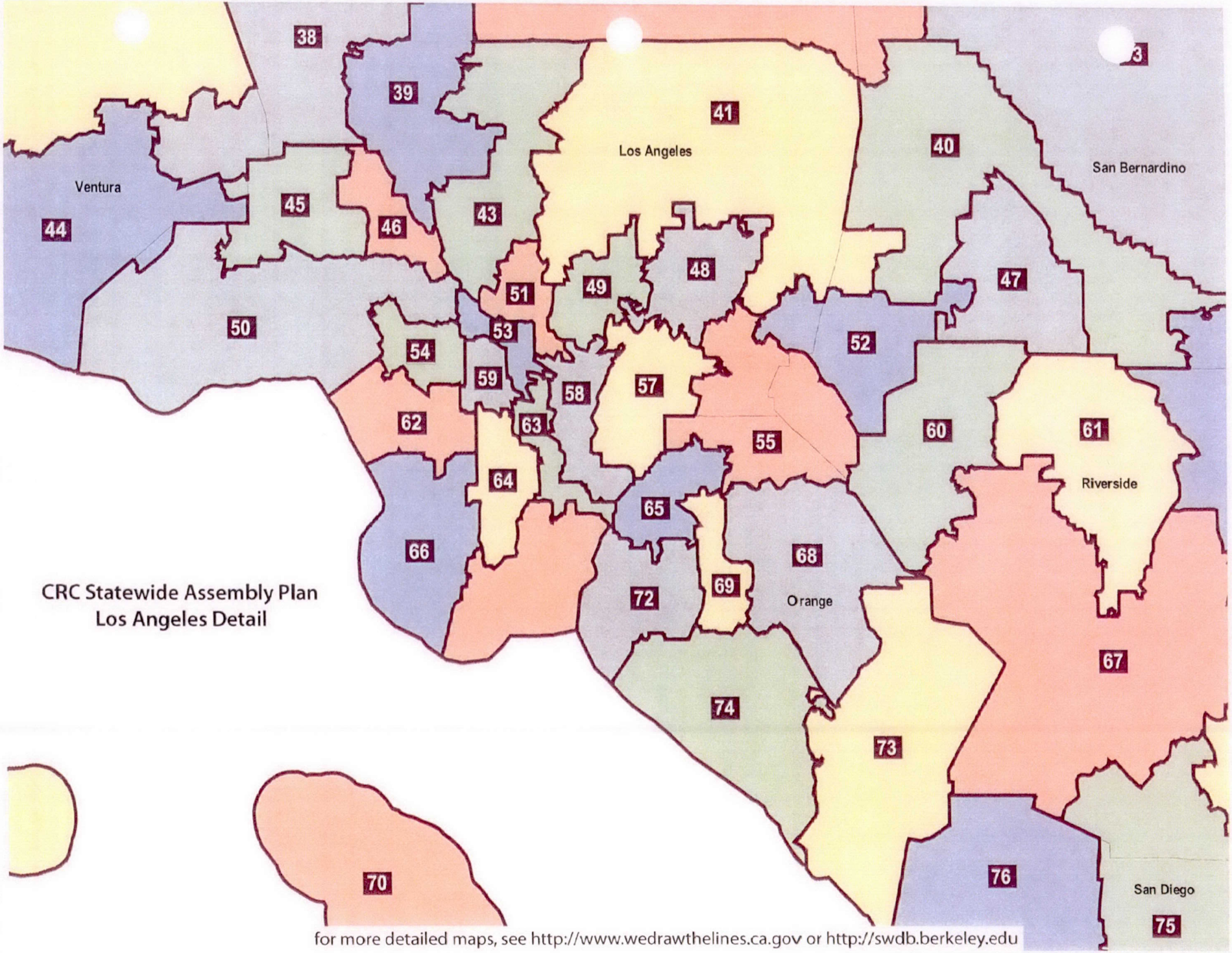


for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu

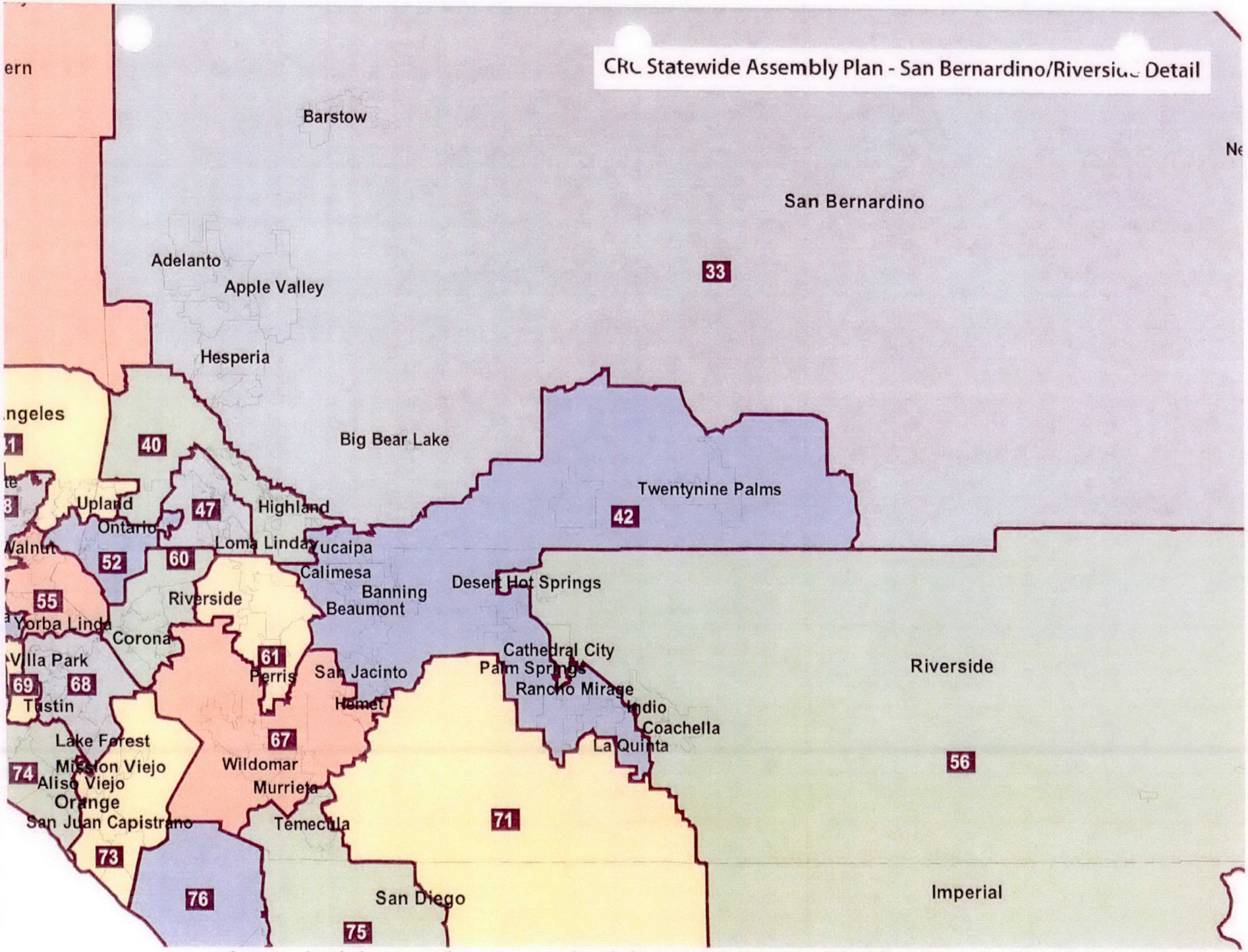


CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
Bay Area Detail

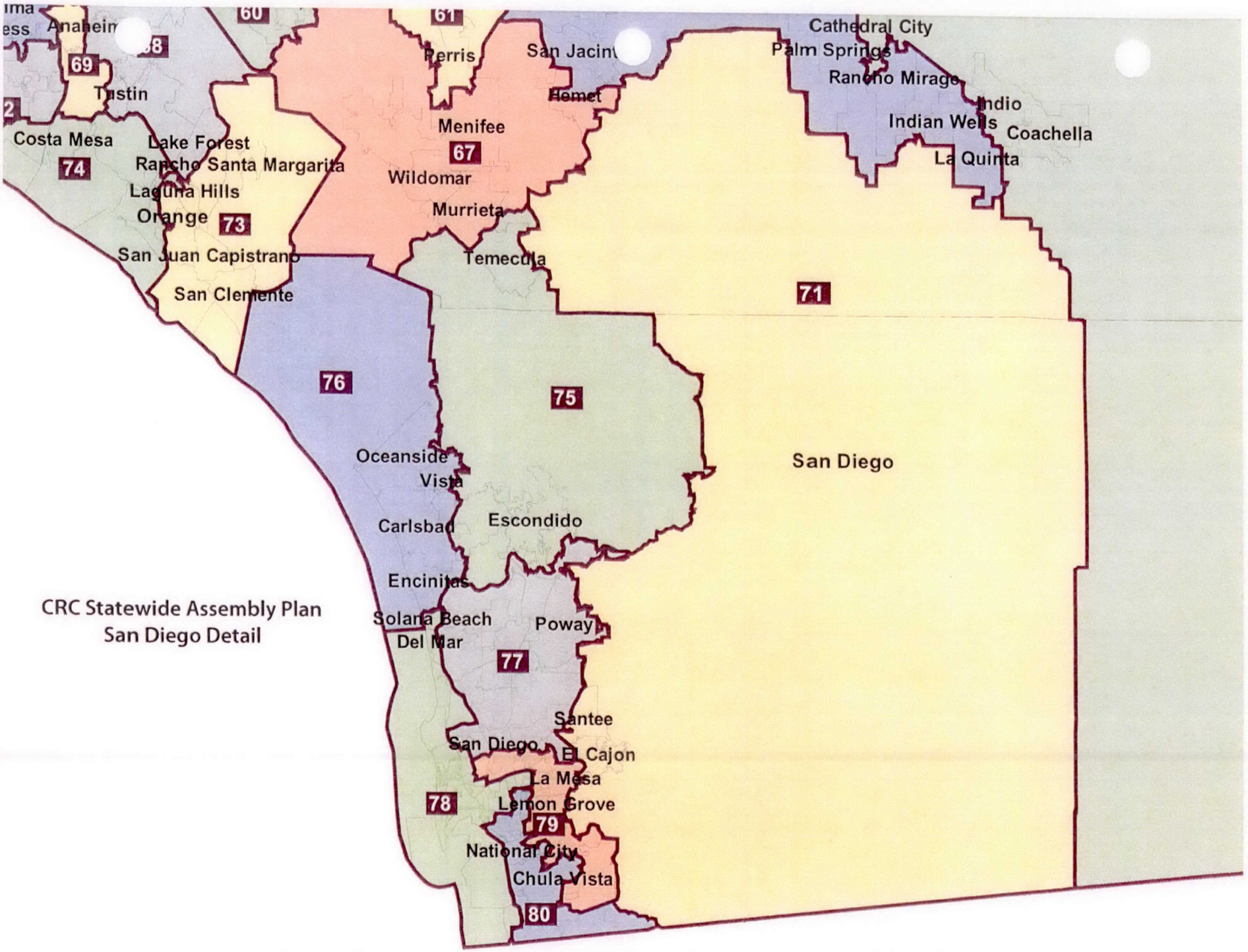
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



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



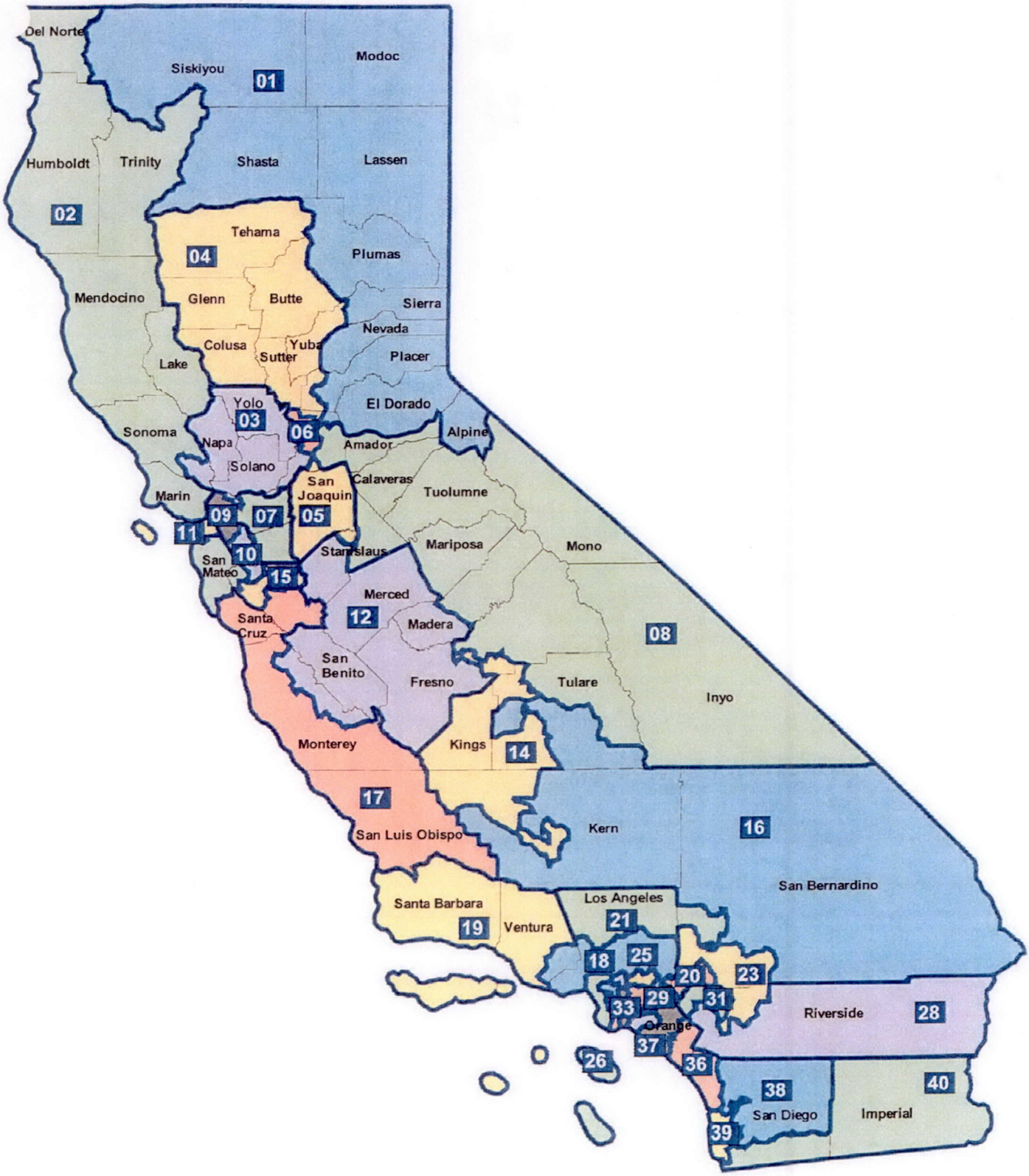
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



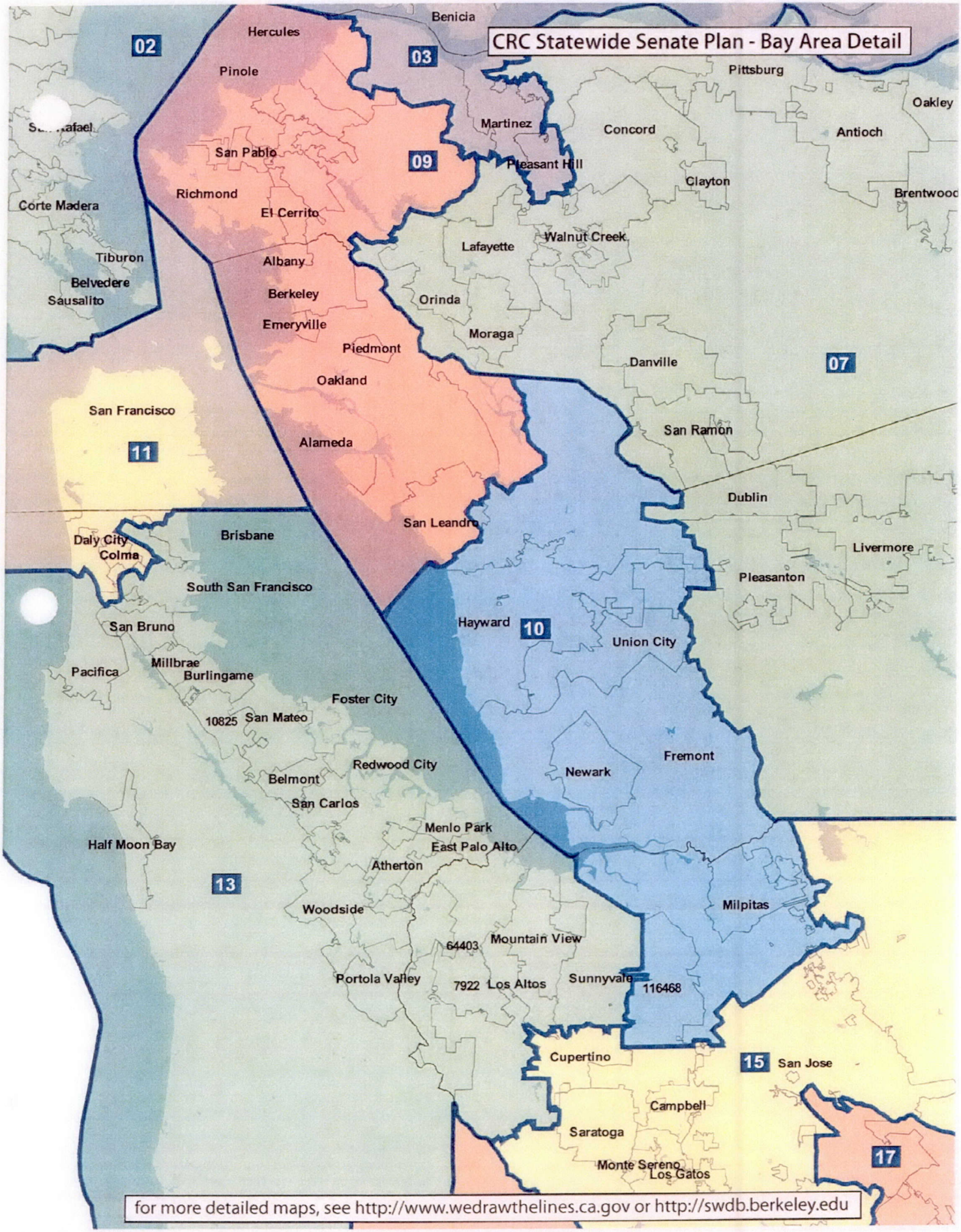
CRC Statewide Assembly Plan
San Diego Detail

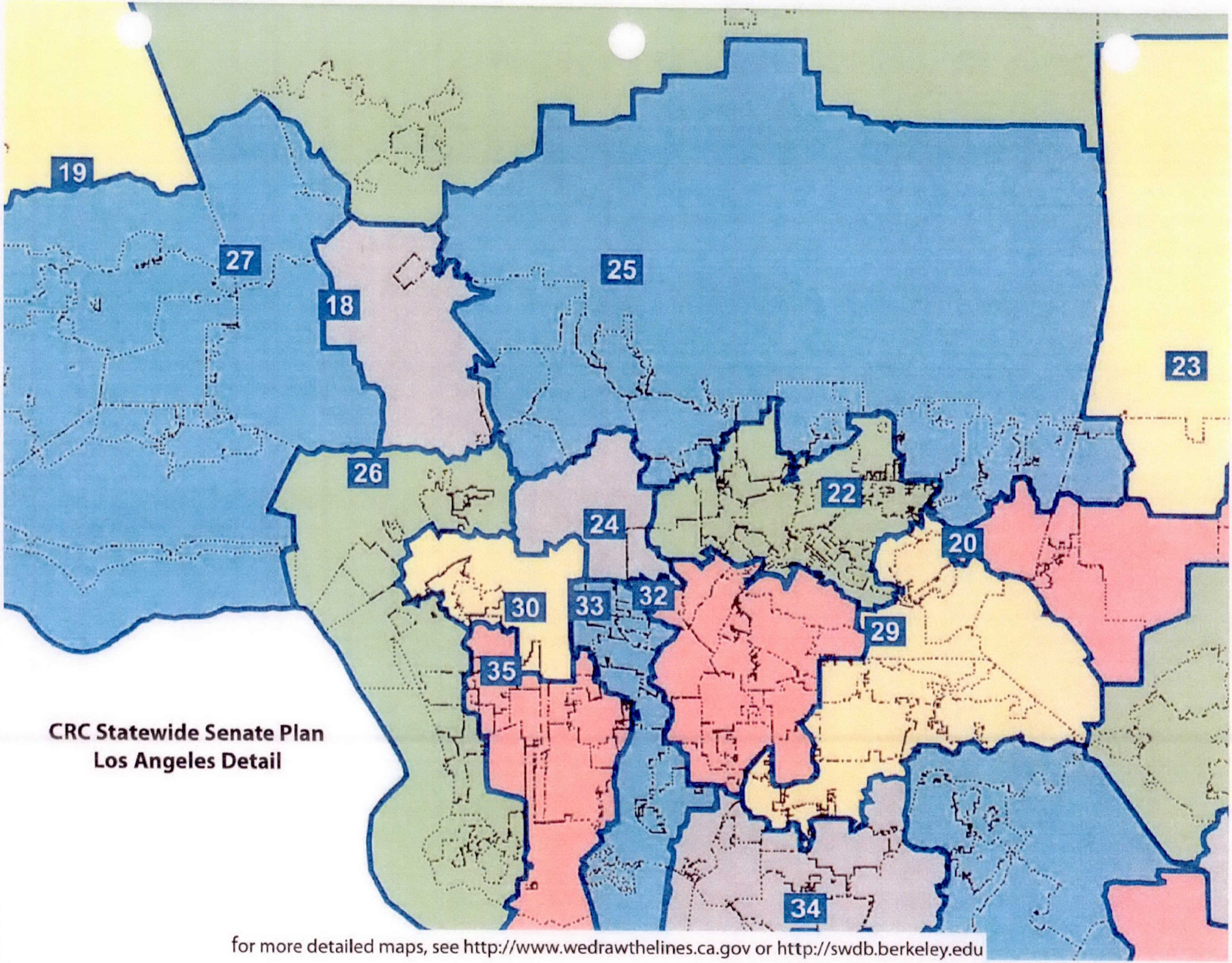
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu

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
02
03
09
07
11
10
13
15
17
Benicia
Hercules
Pinole
Pittsburg
Oakley
Martinez
Concord
Antioch
San Pablo
Pleasant Hill
Clayton
Richmond
Brentwood
Corte Madera
El Cerrito
Walnut Creek
Lafayette
Tiburon
Albany
Belvedere
Sausalito
Berkeley
Orinda
Emeryville
Moraga
Piedmont
Danville
Oakland
San Francisco
San Ramon
Alameda
Dublin
San Leandro
Daly City
Brisbane
Livermore
Colma
Pleasanton
South San Francisco
Hayward
San Bruno
Union City
Millbrae
Pacifica
Burlingame
Foster City
10825
San Mateo
Fremont
Redwood City
Newark
Belmont
San Carlos
Menlo Park
Half Moon Bay
East Palo Alto
Atherton
Milpitas
Woodside
64403
Mountain View
Portola Valley
7922
Los Altos
Sunnyvale
116468
Cupertino
San Jose
Campbell
Saratoga
Monte Sereno
Los Gatos
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu



CRC Statewide Senate Plan
Los Angeles Detail

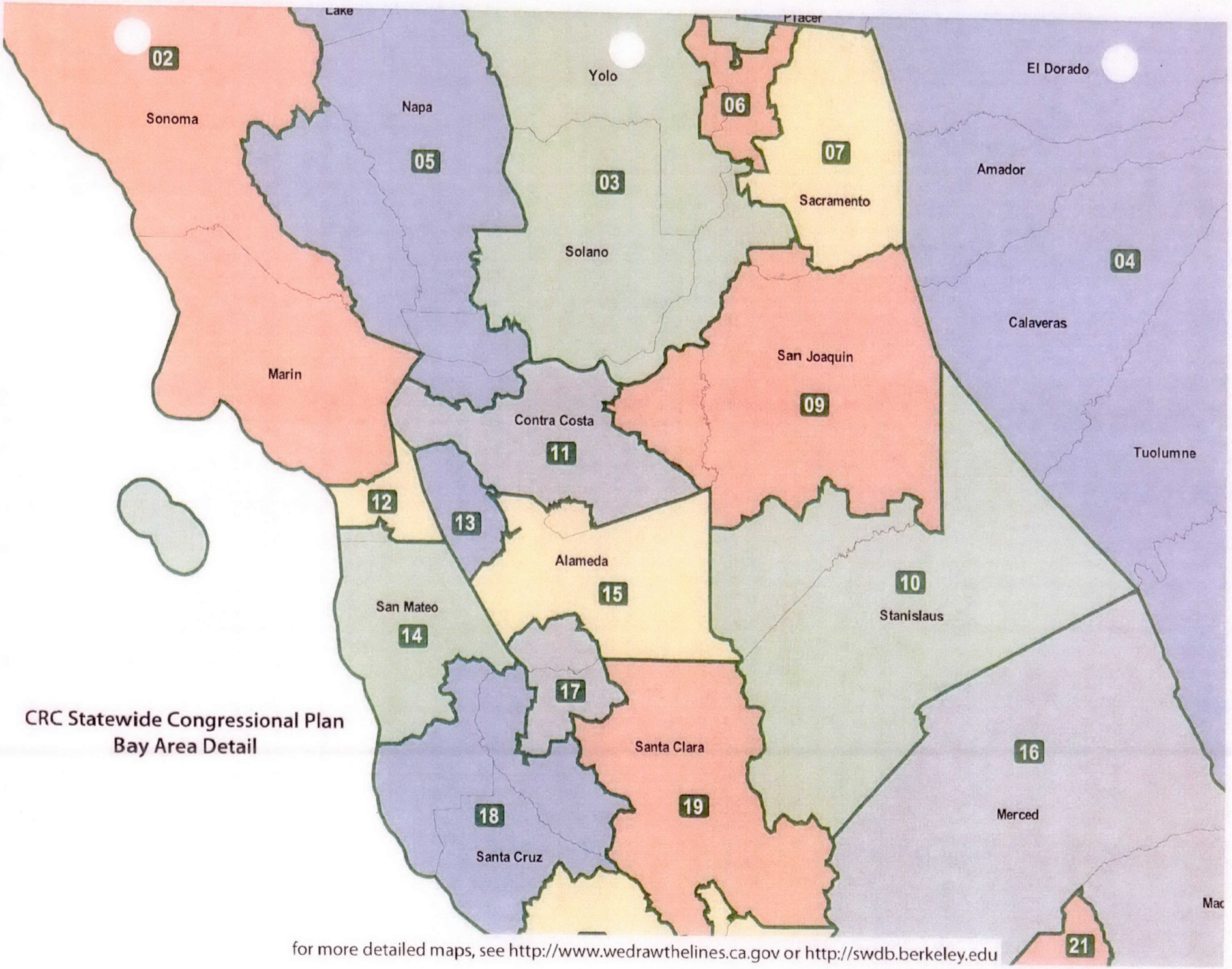
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu

CRC Statewide Board of Equalization Plan Overview

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

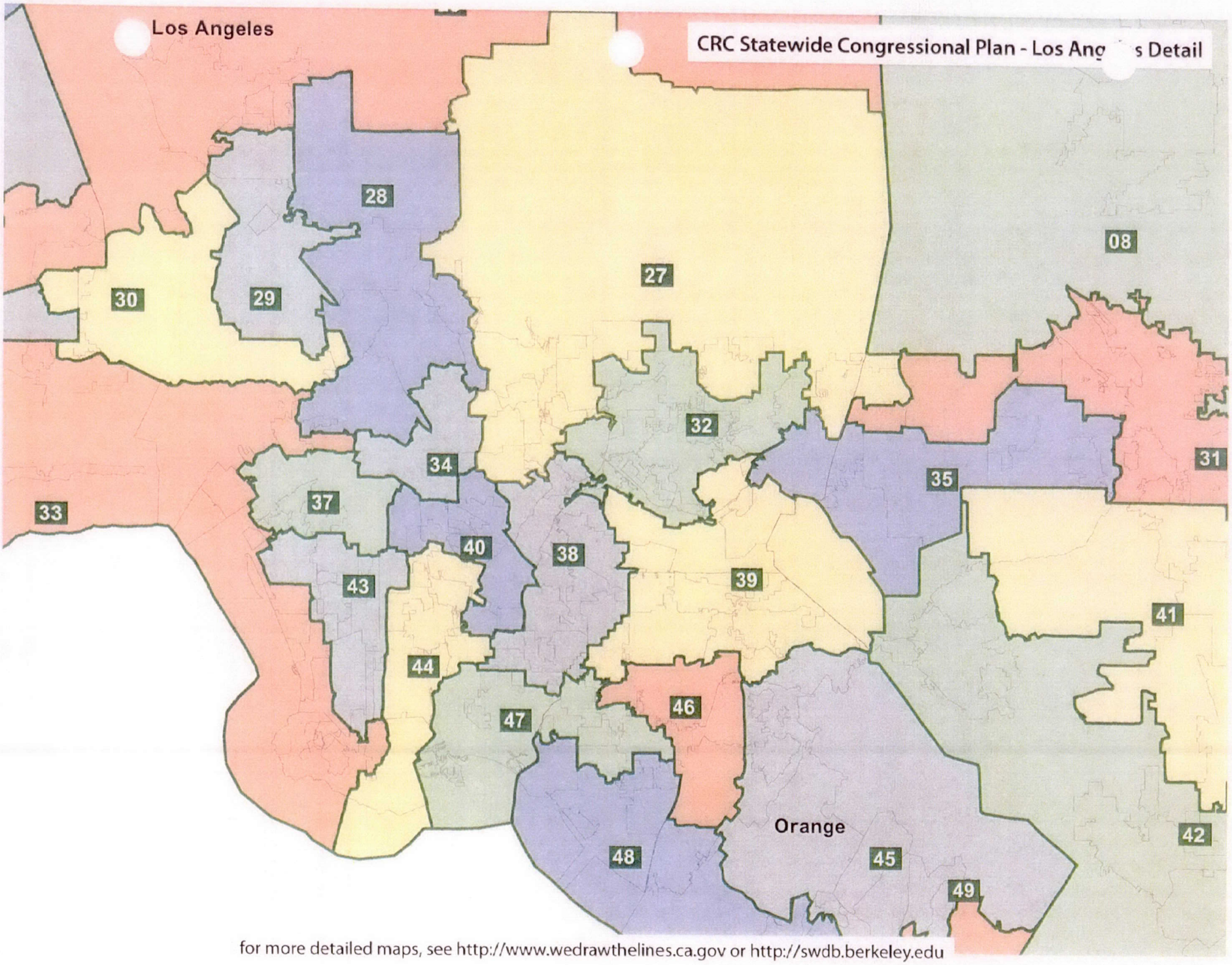
CRC Statewide Congressional Plan Overview

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

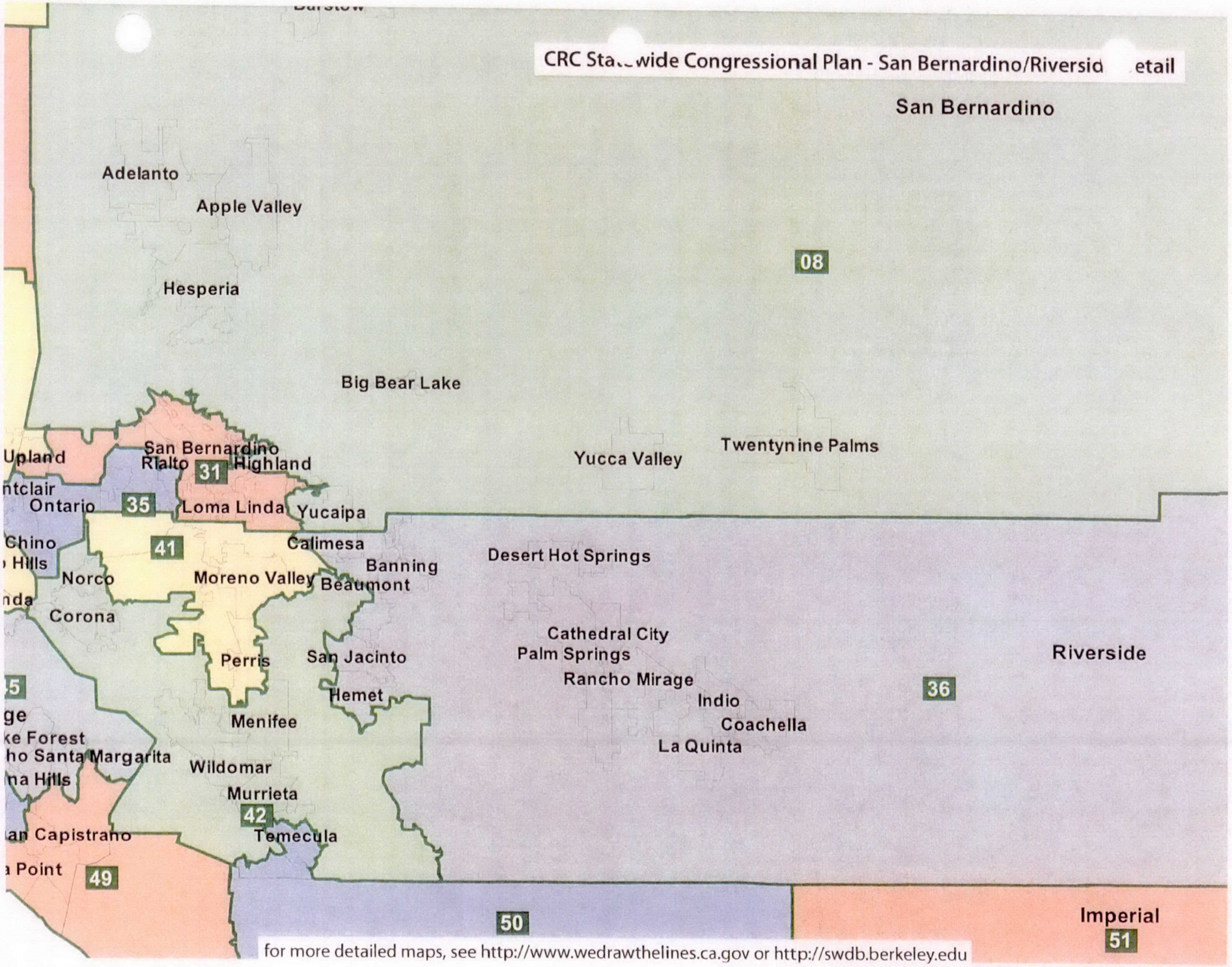


CRC Statewide Congressional Plan
Bay Area Detail

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



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


CRC Statewide Congressional Plan - San Bernardino/Riverside Detail
San Bernardino
Adelanto
Apple Valley
Hesperia
08
Big Bear Lake
Yucca Valley
Twentynine Palms
Upland
San Bernardino
Rialto
Highland
31
Ontario
35
Loma Linda
Yucaipa
Chino
41
Calimesa
Hills
Norco
Moreno Valley
Banning
Beaumont
Corona
Desert Hot Springs
Cathedral City
Palm Springs
Rancho Mirage
Indio
Coachella
La Quinta
Riverside
36
Perris
San Jacinto
Hemet
Menifee
Wildomar
Murrieta
42
Temecula
49
50
Imperial
51
for more detailed maps, see http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov or http://swdb.berkeley.edu